

Stonish



A

# KEY

TO THE

## CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE

### Proper Names.

To which are added,

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARIES

OF

Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Proper Names :

WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE

*Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity.*

---

BY JOHN WALKER,

AUTHOR OF THE CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, ETC.

---

WITH AN EXPLANATION OF THE PROPER NAMES—CRITICAL NOTES—

AND OTHER IMPORTANT EMENDATIONS, BY THE

REV. W. TROLLOPE, M.A.

Late of Pembroke College, Cambridge ; and one of the Masters of Christ's Hospital.

---

LONDON :

FISHER, SON, <sup>and</sup> JACKSON, NEWGATE STREET.

---

1834.



## PREFACE.

THE Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language naturally suggested an idea of the present work. Proper Names from the Greek and Latin form so considerable a part of every cultivated living language, that a Dictionary seems to be imperfect without them. Polite scholars, indeed, are seldom at a loss for the pronunciation of words they so frequently meet with in the learned languages; but there are great numbers of respectable English scholars, who, having only a tincture of classical learning, are much at a loss for a knowledge of this part of it. It is not only the learned professions that require this knowledge, but almost every one above the merely mechanical. The professors of painting, statuary, music, and those who admire their works—readers of history, politics, poetry—all who converse on subjects ever so little above the vulgar—have so frequent occasion to pronounce these Proper Names, that whatever tends to render this pronunciation easy, must necessarily be acceptable to the public.

The Proper Names in Scripture have still a higher claim to our attention. That every thing contained in that precious repository of divine truth should be rendered as easy as possible to the reader, cannot be doubted: and the very frequent occasions of pronouncing Scripture Proper Names, in a country where reading the Scripture makes part of the religious worship, seem to demand some work on this subject more perfect than any we have hitherto seen.

I could have wished it had been undertaken by a person of more learning and leisure than myself, but we often wait in vain for works of this kind, from those learned bodies which ought to produce them, and at last are obliged, for the best we can get, to the labours of some necessitous individual. Being long engaged in the instruction of youth, I felt the want of a work of this kind, and have supplied it in the best manner I am able. If I have been happy enough to be useful, or only so far useful as to induce some abler hand to undertake the subject,—I shall think my labour amply rewarded. I shall still console myself with reflecting, that he who has produced a prior work, however inferior to those that succeed it, is under a very different predicament from him, who produces an after-work inferior to those that have gone before.

J. W.

---

### ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE favourable reception of the first edition of this work has induced me to attempt to make it still more worthy of the acceptance of the Public, by the addition of several critical observations, and particularly by two Terminational Vocabularies, of Greek and Latin, and Scripture, Proper Names. That so much labour should be bestowed upon an inverted arrangement of these words, when they had already been given in their common alphabetical order, may be matter of wonder to many persons, who will naturally inquire into the utility of such an arrangement. To these it may be answered, that the words of all languages seem more related to each other by their terminations than by their beginnings; that the Greek and Latin languages seem more particularly to be thus related; and classing them according to their endings seemed to exhibit a new view of these languages, both curious and useful: for as their accent and quantity depend so much on their termination, such an arrangement appeared to give an easier and more comprehensive idea of their pronunciation, than the common classification of their initial syllables. This end was so desirable as to induce me to spare no pains, however dry and disgusting, to promote it; and if the method I have taken has failed, my labour will not be entirely lost, if it convinces future prosodists that it is not unworthy of their attention.

J. W.

## ADVERTISEMENT TO THE PRESENT EDITION.

---

IN this Edition of Walker's Supplementary "KEY," which is now published uniformly with the stereotyped reprint of his English Pronouncing Dictionary, especial care has been taken to render it as correct and complete as possible. The Vocabulary has been enlarged by the accession of a great number of new words;—a brief Explanation has been affixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names, so as to furnish, to a certain extent, a substitute for a Classical Dictionary;—and a few Critical Notes have been added, on occasion of any difference of opinion between the Author and the Editor. It seemed unnecessary to explain the Scripture Names, as they occur for the most part only in the Bible, and generally in such a connexion as to render any account of them superfluous. The Essay on Accent and Quantity has been left *in statu quo*, as it would have required a lengthened discussion, which very few would care to peruse, either in support or refutation of the Doctor's theory. Let those, who take delight in such matters, investigate its merits for themselves, and settle the point to their own satisfaction.

W. T.

---

### CONTENTS OF THE INTRODUCTION.

---

|                                                                                                                                                                                  |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| The pronunciation of Greek and Latin not so difficult as that of our own language . . . . .                                                                                      | page v |
| The ancient pronunciation of Greek and Latin, a subject of great controversy among the learned . . . . .                                                                         | v      |
| The English, however faulty in their pronunciation of the Greek and Latin, pronounce them, like other European nations, according to the analogy of their own language . . . . . | v      |
| Sufficient vestiges remain, to prove that the foreign pronunciation of the Greek and Latin letters is nearer to the ancient than the English—<br>(Note) . . . . .                | v      |
| The English pronunciation of Greek and Latin injurious to quantity . . . . .                                                                                                     | vi     |
| No sufficient reason for altering the present pronunciation on these accounts . . . . .                                                                                          | vii    |
| Rule for accenting Latin words . . . . .                                                                                                                                         | vii    |
| Rule for accenting Greek Proper Names . . . . .                                                                                                                                  | vii    |
| Probable conjecture why the termination <i>tia</i> and <i>tio</i> in Greek appellatives have not the same sound as in Latin—(Note) . . . . .                                     | vii    |
| Importance of settling the English quantity with which we pronounce Greek and Latin Proper Names, and particularly that of the unaccented syllables . . . . .                    | viii   |

## INTRODUCTION.

The pronunciation of the learned languages is much more easily acquired than that of our own. Whatever might have been the variety of the different dialects among the Greeks, and the different provinces of the Romans, their languages, now being dead, are generally pronounced according to the respective analogies of the several languages of Europe, where those languages are cultivated, without partaking of those anomalies to which the living languages are liable.

Whether one general uniform pronunciation of the ancient languages be an object of sufficient importance to induce the learned to depart from the analogy of their own language, and to study the ancient Latin and Greek pronunciation, as they do the etymology, syntax, and prosody of those languages, is a question not very easy to be decided. The question becomes still more difficult, when we consider the uncertainty we are in respecting the ancient pronunciation of the Greeks and Romans, and how much the learned are divided among themselves about it.<sup>1</sup> Till these points are settled, the English may well be allowed to follow their own pronunciation of Greek and Latin, as well as other nations, even though it should be confessed that it seems to depart more from what we can gather of the ancient pronunciation, than either the Italian, French, or German.<sup>2</sup> For why the English should pay a compliment to the learned languages, which is not done by any other nation in Europe, it is not easy to conceive; and as the colloquial communication of learned individuals of different nations so seldom happens, and is an object of so small importance when it does happen, it is not much to be regretted that when they meet they are scarcely intelligible to each other.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Middleton contends that the initial *c* before *e* and *i* ought to be pronounced as the Italians now pronounce it; and that *Cicero* is neither *Sisero*, as the French and English pronounce it, nor *Kikero* as Dr. Bentley asserts, but *Telutcher*, as the Italians pronounce it at this day. This pronunciation, however, is derided by Lipsius, who affirms that the *c* among the Romans had always the sound of *k*. Lipsius says, too, that of all the European nations, the British alone pronounce the *i* properly: but Middleton asserts, that of all nations they pronounce it the worst. *Middleton De Lat. Liter. Pronun. Dissert.*

Lipsius, speaking of the different pronunciation of the letter *G* in different countries, says: Nos hodie quam peccamus? Italorum enim plerique ut *Z* expriment, Galli et Belgie ut *J* consonantem. Itaque illorum est *Lezere*, *Fuzere*; nostrum, *Leiere*, *Fuieren* (*Lejere*, *Ijere*.) Omnia imperite, inepte. Germanos saltem audite, quorum sonus hic germanus, *Legere*, *Tegere*; ut in *Lego*, *Tego*, nec unquam variant: at nos ante *I*, *E*, *A*, *Y*, semper dicimusque *Jemman*, *Jatidos*, *Jingivam*, *Jyrum*; pro istis, *Gemman*, *Gatidos*, *Gingivam*, *Gyrum*. Mutemur aut vapulemus.—Lipsius: *De Rect. Pron. Ling. Lat.* page 71.—[That Lipsius is correct, see note on Rule 9, infra.—*Edit.*]

Hinc factum est, ut tanta in pronunciando varietas extiteret, ut pauci inter se in literarum sonis consentiant. Quod quidem mirum non esset, si inducti tantum à doctis in eo, ac non ipsi etiam aliqui eruditi inter se magna contentione dissiderent.—*Adolph. Meier. De Lin. Græc. vet. Pronun.* cap. ii. page 15.

<sup>2</sup> Monsieur Lancelot, the learned author of the Port Royal Greek Grammar, in order to convey the sound of the long Greek vowel *η*, tells us, it is a sound between the *e* and the *a*, and that Eustathius, who lived towards the close of the twelfth century, says, that *ἡ, ἡη*, is a sound made in imitation of the bleating of sheep: quoting to this purpose this verse of an ancient writer called Cratinus:

ἡ δ' ἡλθὼς ὡς περ προβάτων, βῆ, βῆ, λέγων βαλῆς.  
Is fatuus perinde ac ovis, bē bē, dicens, incedit.  
He, like a silly sheep, goes crying bna.

Caninius has remarked the same, *Hellen.* p. 26. E longum, cuius sonus in ovium balatu sentitur, ut Cratinos et Varro tradiderunt. The sound of the *e* long may be perceived in the bleating of sheep, as Cratinus and Varro have handed down to us.

Eustathius likewise remarks upon the 499 v. of *Iliad* I. that the word *νάβη* ἔειπεν ὁ γῆρ ἀλεξιφάνης ἔχει μαρτυρεῖται κατὰ τοὺς παλαιούς; βῆ γὰρ μάλιστα προβάτων φωνῆς. Κ. ἀντιστ. Βαλῆς est Clepsydrae sonus, ex imitatione secundum veteres; et ἡ imitatur vocem ovium. *Blops*, according to the ancients, is a sound in imitation of the Clepsydra, as bna is expressive of the voice of sheep. It were to be wished that the sound of every Greek vowel had been conveyed to us by as faithful a testimony as the *ἡ*; we should certainly have had a better idea of that harmony for which the Greek language was so famous, and in which respect Quintilian candidly yields it the preference to the Latin.

Aristophanes has handed down to us the pronunciation of the Greek diphthongs as of by making it expressive of the barking of a dog. This pronunciation is exactly like that preserved by nurses and children among us to this day in *bow-wow*. This is the sound of the same letters in the Latin tongue; not only in proper names derived from day in *bow-wow*. This is the sound of the same letters in the Latin tongue; not only in proper names derived from day in *bow-wow*, but in every other word where this diphthong occurs. Most nations in Europe, perhaps all but the English, pronounce *audio* and *lando*, as if written *awdio* and *lawdo*; the diphthong sounding like *ou* in *loud*. Agreeable to this rule, it is presumed that we formerly pronounced the apostle *Paul* nearer the original than at present. In Henry the Eighth's time it was written *St. Poule*, and sermons were preached at *Poule's Cross*. The vulgar, generally the last to alter, either for the better or worse, still have a jingling proverb with this pronunciation, when they say, *As old as Poules*.

The sound of the letter *u* is no less sincerely preserved in Plautus, in Menæch. (page 622, edit. Lambin.) in making use of it to imitate the cry of an owl—

“MEN. Egon dedi? PEN. Tu, tu, istic, inquam, vin' afferri noctuam,  
Quæ tu, tu, usque dicat tibi? nam nos jam nos defessi sumus.”

“It appears here,” says Mr. Forster, is his defence of the Greek accents, page 129, “that an owl's cry was *tu, tu*, to a Roman ear, as it is *too, too*, to an English.” Lambin, who was a Frenchman, observes on the passage, “*Alludit ad noctue vocem seu cantum, tu, tu, seu ton, ton.*” He here alludes to the voice or noise of an owl. It may be farther observed, that the English have totally departed from this sound of the *u* in their own language, as well as in their pronunciation of Latin.

<sup>3</sup> Erasmus so adfuisse olim commemorat, cum die quodam solenni complures principum legati ad Maximilianum Imperatorem salutandi causa advenissent; singulosque, Gallum, Germanum, Danum, Scotum, &c. orationem Latinam in barbarè ac viciè pronunciassent, ut Italici quibusdam nihil nisi risum moverint, qui eos non Latine, sed sua quæque lingua locutos jurassent.—*Middleton. De Lat. Liter. Pronun.*

The love of the marvellous prevails over truth; and I question if the greatest diversity in the pronunciation of Latin exceeds that of English at the capital, and in some of the counties of Scotland, and yet the inhabitants of both have so great difficulty in understanding each other.

But the English are accused not only of departing from the genuine sound of the Greek and Latin vowels, but of violating the quantity of these languages more than the people of any other nation in Europe. The author of the *Essay upon the Harmony of Language*, gives us a detail of the particulars by which this accusation is proved; and this is so true a picture of the English pronunciation of Latin, that I shall quote it at length, as it may be of use to those who are obliged to learn this language without the aid of a teacher.

"The falsification of the harmony by English scholars in their pronunciation of Latin, with regard to essential points, arises from two causes only: first, from a total inattention to the length of vowel sounds, making them long or short merely as chance directs; and secondly, from sounding double consonants as only one letter. The remedy of this last fault is obvious. With regard to the first, we have already observed, that each of our vowels hath its general long sound, and its general short sound, totally different. Thus the short sound of *e* lengthened is expressed by the letter *a*, and the short sound of *i* lengthened is expressed by the letter *e*: and with all these anomalies usual in the application of vowel characters to the vowel sounds of our own language, we proceed to the application of vowel sounds to the vowel characters of the Latin. Thus in the first syllable of *sidus* and *nomen*, which ought to be long; and of *miser* and *onus*, which ought to be short; we equally use the common long sound of the vowels; but in the oblique cases, *sideris*, *nominis*, *miseri*, *oneris*, &c., we use quite another sound, and that a short one. These strange anomalies are not common to us with our southern neighbours the French, Spaniards, and Italians. They pronounce *sidus*, according to our orthography, *seedus*, and in the oblique cases preserve the same long sound of the *i*: *nomen* they pronounce as we do, and preserve in the oblique cases the same long sound of the *o*. The Italians also, in their own language, pronounce doubled consonants as distinctly as the two most discordant mutes of their alphabet. Whatever, therefore, they may want of expressing the true harmony of the Latin language, they certainly avoid the most glaring and absurd faults in our manner of pronouncing it.

"It is a matter of curiosity to observe with what regularity we use these solécisms in the pronunciation of Latin. When the penultimate is accented, its vowel, if followed but by a single consonant, is always long, as in Dr. Forster's examples. When the antepenultimate is accented, its vowel is, without any regard to the requisite quantity, pronounced short, as in *mirabile*, *frigidus*; except the vowel of the penultimate be followed by a vowel, and then the vowel of the antepenultimate is, with as little regard to true quantity, pronounced long, as in *maqueo*, *redant*, *odium*, *imperium*. Quantity is however vitiated to make *i* short, even in this case, as in *oblivio*, *vinca*, *virium*. The only difference we make in pronunciation between *vinca* and *venia* is, that to the vowel of the first syllable of the former, which ought to be long, we give a short sound; to that of the latter, which ought to be short, we give the same sound, but lengthened. *U* accented is always before a single consonant pronounced long, as in *humerus*, *fugiens*. Before two consonants no vowel sound is ever made long, except that of the diphthong *au*; so that whenever a doubled consonant occurs, the preceding syllable is short.<sup>1</sup> Unaccented vowels we treat with no more ceremony in Latin than in our own language." *Essay upon the Harmony of Language*, page 224. Printed for Robson, 1774.

This, it must be owned, is a very just state of the case; but though the Latin quantity is thus violated, it is not, as this writer observes in the first part of the quotation, merely as *chance directs*, but, as he afterward observes, *regularly*, and he might have added, according to the analogy of English pronunciation, which, it may be observed, has a genius of its own; and which, if not so well adapted to the pronunciation of Greek and Latin as some other modern languages, has as fixed and settled rules for pronouncing them as any other.

The learned and ingenious author next proceeds to shew the advantages of pronouncing our vowels so as to express the Latin quantity. "We have reason to suppose," says he, "that our usual accentuation of Latin, however it may want of many elegances in the pronunciation of the Augustan age, is yet sufficiently just to give with tolerable accuracy that part of the general harmony of the language, of which accent is the efficient. We have also pretty full information from the poets what syllables ought to have a long, and what a short quantity. To preserve, then, in our pronunciation, the true harmony of the language, we have only to take care to give the vowels a long sound, or a short sound, as the quantity may require; and, when doubled consonants occur, to pronounce each distinctly." *Ib.* page 228.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This corruption of the true quantity is not, however, peculiar to the English; for Reza complains in his country: "Hinc enim fit ut in Græca oratione vel nullum, vel prorsus corruptum numerum intelligas, cum multæ breves producantur, et contra plurimæ longæ corripuntur." Reza de Germ. Pron. Græcæ Linguae, p. 50.

<sup>2</sup> By what this learned author has observed of our vicious pronunciation of the vowels, by the long and short sound of them, and from the instances he has given, he must mean that length and shortness which arises from extending and contracting them, independently of the obstruction which two consonants are supposed to occasion in

In answer to this plea for alteration, it may be observed, that if this mode of pronouncing Latin be that of foreign nations, and were really so superior to our own, we certainly must perceive it in the pronunciation of foreigners, when we visit them, or they us : but I think I may appeal to the experience of every one who has had an opportunity of making the experiment, that so far from a superiority on the side of the foreign pronunciation, it seems much inferior to our own. I am aware of the power of habit, and of its being able, *on many occasions, to make the worse appear the better reason*: but if the harmony of the Latin language depended so much on a preservation of the quantity as many pretend, this harmony would surely overcome the bias we have to our own pronunciation; especially if our own were really so destructive of harmony as it is said to be. Till, therefore, we have a more accurate idea of the nature of quantity, and of that beauty and harmony of which it is said to be the efficient in the pronunciation of Latin, we ought to preserve a pronunciation which has naturally sprung up in our own soil, and is congenial to our native language. Besides, an alteration of this kind would be attended with so much dispute and uncertainty, as must make it highly impolitic to attempt it.

The analogy, then, of our own language being the rule for pronouncing the learned languages, we shall have little occasion for any other directions for the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin proper names, than such as are given for the pronunciation of English words. The general rules are followed almost without exception. The first and most obvious powers of the letters are adopted, and there is scarcely any difficulty but in the position of the accent; and this depends so much on the quantity of the vowels, that we need only inspect a dictionary to find the quantity of the penultimate vowel, and this determines the accent of all the Latin words; and it may be added, of almost all Greek words likewise.<sup>1</sup> Now, in our pronunciation of Latin words, whatever be the quantity of the first syllable in a word of two syllables, we always place the accent on it: but in words of more syllables, if the penultimate be long, we place the accent on that; and if short, we accent the antepenultimate.

The Rules of the Latin Accentuation are comprised in a clear and concise manner by Sanctius within four hexameters :

Accentum in se ipsâ monosyllaba dictio ponit.  
Exacuit sedem dissyllabon omne priorem.  
E tribus, extollit primam penultima curta :  
Extollit seipsam quando est penultima longa.

These Rules I have endeavoured to express in English verse :

Each monosyllable has stress of course :  
Words of two syllables, the first enforce :  
A syllable that's long, and last but one,  
Must have the accent upon that or none :  
But if this syllable be short, the stress  
Must on the last but two its force express.

The only difference that seems to obtain between the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages is, that in the Latin *ti* and *si*, preceded by an accent, and followed by another vowel forming an improper diphthong, are pronounced as in English, like *sh* or *zh*, as *natio*, *nation*; *persuasio*, *persuasion*, &c.; and that in the Greek, the same letters retain their pure sound, as *φιλαυρία*, *ἀγνοσία*, *προβάτιον*, κ. τ. λ.<sup>2</sup> This difference, however, with

forming the long quantity. Thus we are to pronounce *Manus* as if written and divided into *Man-nus*; and *Pannus* as if written *Paynus*, or as we always hear the word *Panis* (bread); for in this sound of *Pannus* there seems to be no necessity for pronouncing the two consonants distinctly, or separately, which he seems to mean by distinctly, because the quantity is shewn by the long sound of the vowel: but if by distinctly he means separately, that is, as if what is called in French the *sheva* or mute *e* were to follow the first consonant, this could not be done without adding a syllable to the word: and the word *Pannus* would in that case certainly have three syllables, as if written *Pan-eh-nus*. See *Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity*, sec. 24.

1 That is, in the general pronunciation of Greek: for, let the written accent be placed where it will, the *quantitative* accent, as it may be called, follows the analogy of the Latin.

2 "The Greek language," says the learned critic Ainsworth, on the letter T, "was happy in its being understood by the Goths who have corrupted the t in *aletas*, *aritas*, &c. into *aleis*, *aris*, &c. as they did the Latin *notio* and *doco* into *nushito* and *doshito*. This is the same corruption which we find in the Latin words this impure accent of t takes place only in those words where the accent is on the preceding vowel, as in *natio*, *facto*, &c.; but not when the accent follows the t, and is on the following vowel, as in *societas*, *societas*, &c. why should we suppose any other mode of pronunciation would have been adopted by the Goths in their pronouncing the Greek? Now, no such pronunciation is more uniform in the Greek language than that which places an acute on the syllable containing the word; and consequently if the accent be preserved, it will be upon the proper letter, it is impossible the preceding t and s should go into *tsh* and *ssh*; and consequently I may well suppose that the very frequent accentuation of a penultimate ð before a final vowel preserved the preceding - from going into the sound of *sh*, as it was a difference of accentuation that occasioned this impure sound of t in the Latin language; for though t at the end of words, when followed by a long vowel, or a vowel once long and afterward contracted, had always an acute on it in Greek; in Latin the accent was always on the preceding syllable in all uncontracted words, and termination.

[illegible]

very few exceptions, does not extend to proper names; which, coming to us through, and being mingled with, the Latin, fall into the general rule. In the same manner, though in Greek it was an established maxim, that if the last syllable was long, the accent could scarcely be higher than the penultimate; yet in our pronunciation of Greek, and particularly of proper names, the Latin analogy of the accent is adopted: and though the last syllable is long in *Demosthenes*, *Aristophanes*, *Theramenes*, and *Deiphobe*, yet as the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, exactly as if they were Latin.<sup>1</sup>

As these languages have been long dead, they admit of no new varieties of accent like the living languages. The common accentuation of Greek and Latin may be seen in Lexicons and Graduses; and where the ancients indulged a variety, and the moderns are divided in their opinions about the most classical accentuation of words, it would be highly improper, in a work intended for general use, to enter into the thorny disputes of the learned; and it may be truly said, in the rhyming adage,

When Doctors disagree,  
Disciples then are free.

This, however, has not been entirely neglected. Where there has been any considerable diversity of accentuation among our prosodists, I have consulted the best authorities, and have sometimes ventured to decide: though, as Labbe says, "Sed his de rebus, ut aliis multis, malo doctiorum judicium expectare, quam meam in medium proferre sententiam."

But the most important object of the present work is settling the *English quantity*, (see Rules 20, 21, 22,) with which we pronounce Greek and Latin proper names, and the sounds of some of the consonants. These are points in a state of great uncertainty; and are to be settled, not so much by a deep knowledge of the dead languages, as by a thorough acquaintance with the analogies and general usage of our own tongue. These must, in the nature of things, enter largely into the pronunciation of a dead language; and it is from an attention to these that the Author hopes he has given to the Public a work not entirely unworthy of their acceptance.

[¶ There is unquestionably much sound sense and solid argument in the remarks contained in our Author's Introduction, and the affectation, with which the Greek and Latin languages are sometimes pronounced, is, to say the least, extremely ridiculous. At the same time, it would not be amiss to adopt some uniform mode of pronunciation, by which the true quantity of the words, and some portion at least of their ancient character, might be retained. The chief defect in the English pronunciation consists in the false analogy of the vowel sounds, and the corrupt inflection of the consonants C, G, S, T, before some of the vowels. This cannot, of course, be remedied, without departing, in some slight degree, from the general rules of our own language, but if no sounds are introduced but those which are familiar to an English ear, though not perfectly in accordance with the usage of the English tongue, the trifling appearance of harshness or formality, which a closer approximation to the correct pronunciation might possess, would gradually wear away, and be amply compensated by its greater accuracy. Now, in order to attain this end, it will only be necessary to affix to each vowel its distinctive long and short quantity, and to confine the above-named consonants invariably to the same sound. The precise rules for the pronouncing these letters will be given in their proper places; without interfering, however, with those of Mr. Walker, which, with the exception alluded to, are clear, correct, and explicit; and, for those who prefer to adhere to the English pronunciation, the best, without any exception, that can be adopted.—*Edit.*]

copyists, who imagined they better expressed the pronunciation by this letter, which, as Vossius observes, should seem to demand something particular and uncommon.

It is reported of Scaliger, that when he was accosted by a Scotchman in Latin, he begged his pardon for not understanding him, as he had never learned the Scotch language. If this was the case with the pronunciation of a Scotchman, which is so near that of the Continent, what would he have said to the Latin pronunciation of an Englishman? I take it, however, that this diversity is greatly exaggerated.

1 This, however, was contrary to the general practice of the Romans: for Victorinus in his Grammar says, *Græca nomina, si eisdem literis præferantur* (Latinè versâ), *Græcos accentus habebunt*: nam cum dicimus *Thyas*, *Nais*, acutum habebit posterior accentum; et cum *Themistio*, *Calypso*, *Theano*, ultimam circumflexi videbimus, quod utrumque Latinus sermo non patitur, nisi admodum raro. \* If Greek nouns turned into Latin are pronounced with the same letters, they have the Greek accent; for when we say *Thyas*, *Nais*, the latter syllable has the acute accent; and when we pronounce *Themistio*, *Calypso*, *Theano*, we see the last syllable is circumflexed; neither of which is ever seen in Latin words, or very rarely.—*Servus. Forster's Reply*, page 31. Notes 32, bott.

# RULES

FOR

## PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS

OF

### GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES

1. EVERY vowel with the accent on it at the end of a syllable is pronounced as in English, with its first long open sound: thus *Cæ'to*,<sup>1</sup> *Philomæ'la*, *Ori'on*, *Pho'cion*, *Lu'cifer*, &c. have the accented vowels sounded exactly as in the English words *pa'per*, *mæ'tre*, *spi'der*, *no'ble*, *tu'tor*, &c.

2. Every accented vowel not ending a syllable, but followed by a consonant, has the short sound as in English: thus, *Man'lius*, *Pen'theus*, *Pin'darus*, *Col'chis*, *Cur'tius*, &c. have the short sound of the accented vowels, as in *man'ner*, *plen'ty*, *prin'ter*, *col'lar*, *cur'few*, &c.

3. Every final *i*, though unaccented, has the long open sound: thus the final *i* forming the genitive case, as in *Magis'tri*, or the plural number, as in *De'ci*, has the long open sound, as in *vi'al*; and this sound we give to this vowel in this situation, because the Latin *i* final in genitives, plurals, and preterperfect tenses of verbs, is always long; and consequently where the accented *i* is followed by *i* final, both are pronounced with the long diphthongal *i*, like the noun *eye*, as *Achi'ri*.<sup>2</sup>

4. Every unaccented *i* ending a syllable not final, as that in the second of *Alcibiades*, the *Hernici*, &c. is pronounced like *e*,<sup>3</sup> as if written *Alcebiades*, the *Herneci*, &c. So the last syllable but one of the *Fabii*, the *Horatii*, the *Curiatii*, &c. is pronounced as if written *Fa-be-i*, *Ho-ra-shu-i*, *Cu-re-a-she-i*,<sup>4</sup> and therefore if the unaccented *i* and the diphthong *æ* conclude a word, they are both pronounced like *e*,<sup>5</sup> as *Harpyia*, *Harpy'-e-e*.

<sup>1</sup> The pronunciation of *Cato*, *Cleopatra*, &c. has been but lately adopted. Quin, and all the old dramatic school, used to pronounce the *a* in these and similar words like the *a* in *father*. Mr. Garrick, with great good sense, as well as good taste, brought in the present pronunciation, and the propriety of it has made it now universal.

<sup>2</sup> This is the true analogical pronunciation of this letter, when ending an accented syllable; but a most disgraceful affectation of foreign pronunciation has exchanged this full diphthongal sound for the meagre, squeezed sound of the French and Italian *i*, not only in almost every word derived from those languages, but in many which are purely Latin, as *Paestina*, *Messathina*, &c. Nay, words from the Saxon have been equally perverted, and we hear the *i* in *Elfrida*, *Edwina*, &c. turned into *Elfreeda*, *Edwacena*, &c. It is true this is the sound the Romans gave to their *i*; [This is by no means certain. *Edit.*] but the speakers here alluded to are perfectly innocent of this, and do not pronounce it in this manner for its antiquity, but its novelty.

<sup>3</sup> This arises from the more rapid pronunciation of the vowel, which is short. — *Edit.*

<sup>4</sup> See below on Rule 10. — *Edit.*

<sup>5</sup> The *i* is rapidly pronounced; the voice resting upon the dual diphthong. — *Edit.*

5. The diphthongs *æ* and *æ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced exactly like the long English *e*, as *Cæ'sar*, *Æ'ta*, &c. as if written *Cæ'sar*, *Æ'ta*, &c.; and like the short *e*, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as *Dædalus*, *Ædipus*, &c.<sup>6</sup> pronounced as if written *Dædalus*, *Eddipus*, &c. The vowels *ei* are generally pronounced like long *i*.<sup>7</sup> — For the vowels *eu* in final syllables, see the word *Idomeneus*: and for the *ou* in the same syllables, see the word *Antinous*, and similar words, in the Terminational Vocabulary.

6. *Y* is exactly under the same predicament as *i*. It is long when ending an accented syllable, as *Cy'rus*; or when ending an unaccented syllable if final, as *Æ'gy*, *Æ'py*, &c.: short when joined to a consonant in the same syllable, as *Lyc'idus*; and sometimes long and sometimes short, when ending an initial syllable not under the accent, as *Lycur'-gus*, pronounced with the first syllable like *lie*, a falsehood; and *Lysimachus* with the first syllable like the first of *legion*; or nearly as if divided into *Lys-im' a-chus*, &c. See Principles of English Pronunciation prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 117, 118, &c. and 185, 186, 187.

7. *A*, ending an unaccented syllable, has the same obscure sound as in the same situation in English words; but it is a sound bordering on the Italian *a*, or the *a* in *father*, as *Did'na*, where the difference between the accented and unaccented *a* is palpable. See Principles of English Pronunciation prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 92, and the letter *A*.

8. *E* final, either with or without the preceding consonant, always forms a distinct syllable, as *Penelope*, *Hippocrene*, *Evøe*, *Amphitrite*, &c. When any Greek or Latin word is anglicised into this termination, by cutting off a syllable of the original, it becomes then an English word, and is pronounced according to our own analogy: thus *Acidalius*, altered to *Acidale*, has the final *e*

<sup>6</sup> This is certainly incorrect. Diphthongs are pronounced *long* wherever they occur, as *Dædalus*, *Ædipus*, &c. The Latins doubtless distinguished between the sound of *æ* and *æ*, as the Greeks between the corresponding diphthongs *ei* and *oi*; but this difference cannot be readily accommodated to the English pronunciation. — *Edit.*

<sup>7</sup> See *Elegia*, *Hygeia*, &c. in the Terminational Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

## 10 RULES FOR PRONOUNCING GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

sunk, and is a word of three syllables only. *Proserpine*, from *Proserpina*, undergoes the same alteration. *Thebes* and *Athens*, derived from the Greek *Θηβαι* and *Αθηναι*, and the Latin *Thebæ* and *Athenæ*, are perfectly anglicised; the former into a monosyllable, and the latter into a dissyllable: and the Greek *Κρητη* and the Latin *Creta* have both sunk into the English monosyllable *Crete*; *Hecate* likewise, pronounced in three syllables when Latin, and in the same number in the Greek word *Εκατη*, in English is universally contracted into two, by sinking the final *e*. Shakspeare seems to have begun, as he has now confirmed, this pronunciation by so adapting the word in *Macbeth*:

"Why how now, Hecat'? you look angerly."—*Act IV.*

Perhaps this was no more than a poetical license to him ; but the actors have adopted it in the songs in this tragedy :

"He-cate, He-cate, come away"——

And the play-going world, who form no small portion of what is called the better sort of people, have followed the actors in this word: and the rest of the world have followed them.

The Roman magistrate, named *Ædilis*, is anglicised by pronouncing it in two syllables, *Æ'dile*. The capital of Sicily, *Syracusa*, of four syllables, is made three in the English, *Syr'a-cuse*; and the city of *Tyrus*, of two syllables, is reduced to a monosyllable in the English *Tyre*.

*Rules for pronouncing the Consonants of Greek  
and Latin Proper Names.*

9. C and G are hard before a, o, and u, as *Cato*, *Comus*, *Cures*, *Galba*, *Gorgon*, &c.—and soft before e, i, and y, as *Cebes*, *Cinna*, *Cynus*, *Geryon*, *Geta*, *Gillus*, *Gyges*, *Gymnosophistæ*, &c.<sup>1</sup>

1 That this general rule should be violated by smatterers in the learned languages in such words as *Gymnastic*, *Heterogeneous*, &c. is what to be wondered at; but that men of real learning, who do not want to shew themselves off to the vulgar by such inuendoes of their erudition, should give into this irregularity, is really surprising. We reach at the pedantry of the age of James the First, where there is scarcely a page in any English book that is not sprinkled with twenty Greek and Latin quotations; and yet do not see the similar pedantry of interlarding our pronunciation with Greek and Latin sounds; which may be affirmed to be a greater perversion of our language than the former. In the one case, the introduction of Greek and Latin quotations does not interfere with the English phraseology; but in the other, the pronunciation is disturbed, and a motley jargon of sounds introduced, as inconsistent with true taste, as it is with neatness and uniformity.

[This censure is more severe than just. It is certain that these consonants were uniformly pronounced by the Latins before all the vowels differently: C like K, and G like the English G. The Greeks writers who proved with evidence that the Latin C was pronounced as G in some special names in which it occurs, with K; 28 *Kaisar*, *Caesar*, for *Cicero*, *Scripto*. On the other hand, the Romans express the Greek K by C, as *Cimon* for *Kimon*.

Hence Quintilian observes: "C latinum, quod vocatur vinum suum prope C, et non G, ut videtur, quoniam vocales tunc suam propriam habent sonitum." Hence we find records derived from the Greek, where V is always represented by C; and

10. *C*, *S*, and *T*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded by the accent in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *ch*, as *Accius*, *Caduceus*, *Helvetii*, *Hesiod*, *Mæxia*, *Portia*, *Portius*, *Socias*, *Statinus*, *Tatian*, pronounced *Aksheus*, *Cadusheus*, *Hel-veshei*, *Hezheod*, *Mezhea*, *Porshea*, *Porsheus*, *Sosheus*, *Stasheus*, *Tashean*, &c. See Principles of English Pronunciation prefixed to the Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 357, 450, 451, 459, 463. But when the accent is on the first of the diphthongal vowels, the preceding consonant does not go into *sh*, but preserves its sound pure, as *Miltiades*, *Antiates*, &c. See the word *Satiety* in the Crit. Pron. Dict.

11. Proper names ending in *tia*, *sia*, *cyon*, and *sion*, preceded by the accent, change the *t*, *s*, &c. into *sh* and *zh*. Thus *Phocion*, *Sicyon*, and *Cercyon*, are pronounced exactly in our own analogy, as if written *Phoshean*, *Sicsean*, and *Sershean*. *Artemisia* and *Aspazhea* sound as if written *Artemisizhea* and *Aspazhea*: *Galatia*, *Aratia*, *Alotia*, and *Batua*, as if written *Galushea*, *Arashea*, *Aloshea*, and *Bashea*: and if *Atia*, the town in Campania, is not so pronounced, it is to distinguish it from *Asia*, the eastern region of the world. But the termination *tion* (of which there are not even twenty examples in proper names throughout the whole Greek and Latin languages) seems to preserve the *t* from going into *sh*, as the last remnant of a learned pronunciation; and to avoid, as much as possible, assimilating with so vulgar an English termination: thus, though *Æsion*, *Jesion*, *Dionysion*, change the *s* into *z*, as if written *Æzion*, *Jazion*, *Dionizion*, the *z* does not become *zh*; but *Philistion*, *Gratton*, *Eurytion*,

that the analogy of sound is strictly preserved, is especially manifest in such words as *angulus*: from the Greek ἄγγυλος. In these words the first γ was always pronounced like *g*; and as this sound is preserved in the Latin by a change of letter, it follows that the *g*, which represents the second γ, agrees with it in sound also. Since therefore the *g* in *angulus* is pronounced like *g*, as in the second γ, it is pronounced like *g* in the first γ also, and in the same manner with certain vowels; there is no great violence done to the harmony of language by adopting it, in Latin proper names, before all. — *Edm.*]

2 The uniform and single sound of *C* has been noted in the note in the preceding rule:—that of *S* and *T* were doubtless also single and uniform. That *S* had but one sound, like that of the English *San*, is evident from the Greek usage of the letter, and from the silence of all the old grammarians as to any variety in its pronunciation. That *T* had but one, will apply to all the consonants generally. With respect to *i*, the only difficulty regards the syllable *Ti*, when followed by a vowel, as in the examples given in the rule. There is no doubt that *Ti* was always pronounced alike by the Latins, whatever was the place of the accent; so that it was the same in *Mitlades* and *Tatian*, except that in the former it was *long*, and in the latter *short*, and therefore followed with *i* and *u*. This was common both to the Greeks and Romans; with the former of whom the pronunciation of *τ* never varies. In Latin names also, the Greeks always retain the same letters; and *vice versa*. Thus we have *Titius*, *Titulus*, and *Titianus* for *Σειπτιμίου*, *Pessimianum*, *Deam*, *Herod.* l. 11. It does not appear indeed, that any sound like *sh* to *zh* was known to the Romans; nor is there any instance of a syllable *sh* or *zh* in the same pl. *artes* differently in declining the same word; as, *Nom. pl. artes*; *Gen. arshum*, *Dnt. artibz*, &c. These observations are equally applicable to the next rule. —*Edis.*

*Dotion, Androton, Hippotion, Iphition, Ornytion, Metion, Polytion, Stration, Sotion, Eantion, Pallantion, Etion, Hippocraton, and Amphycion*, preserve the *t* in its true sound. *Hephæstion*, however, from the frequency of appearing with Alexander, has deserted the small class of his Greek companions, and joined the English multitude, by rhyming with *question*; and *Tutian* and *Theodotion* seem perfectly anglicised. With very, very few exceptions, therefore, it may be concluded, that Greek and Latin proper names are pronounced alike, and that both of them follow the analogy of English pronunciation.

12. *Ch*. These letters before a vowel are always pronounced like *k*, as *Chabrias, Cholchis*, &c.; but when they come before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word, as in *Chthonia*, they are mute, and the word is pronounced as if written *Thonia*. Words beginning with *Sche*, as *Schedius, Scheria*, &c. are pronounced as if written *Skedius, Skeria*, &c.; and *c* before *n* in the Latin prænomen *Cneus* or *Cnæus* is mute: so in *Cnopus, Cnossus*, &c. and before *t* in *Cteatus*, and *g* before *n* in *Gnidus*,—pronounced *Nopus, Nossus, Teatus*, and *Nidus*.<sup>1</sup>

13. At the beginning of Greek words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *MN, TM*, &c. as *Mnemosyne, Mnesidamus, Mneus, Mnesteus, Tmolus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Nemosyne, Nesidamus, Neus, Nesteus, Molus*, &c. in the same manner as we pronounce the words *Bdellium, Pneumatic, Gnomon, Mnemonics*, &c. without the initial consonant. The same may be observed of the *C* hard like *K*, when it comes before *T*; as *Ctesiphon, Ctesippus*, &c. Some of these words we see sometimes written with an *e* or *i* after the first consonant, as *Menes-teus, Timolus*, &c. and then the initial consonant is pronounced.

14. *Ph*, followed by a consonant, is mute, as *Phthia, Phthiotis*, pronounced *Thia, Thiotis*, in the same manner as the naturalized Greek word *Phthisick* pronounced *Tisick*.

15. *Ps*:—*p* is mute also in this combination, as in *Psyche, Psammetichus*, &c. pronounced *Syke, Sammetichus*, &c.

16. *Pt*:—*p* is mute in words beginning with these letters when followed by a vowel, as *Ptolemy, Pterilas*, &c. pronounced *Toley, Terilas*, &c.; but when followed by *l*, the *t* is heard, as in *Ptolemy*: for though we have no words of our own with these initial

consonants, we have many words that end with them, and they are certainly pronounced. The same may be observed of the *z* in *Zmilaces*.

17. The letters *S, X, and Z*, require but little observation, being generally pronounced as in pure English words. It may however be remarked, that *s*, at the end of words preceded by any of the vowels but *e*, has its pure hissing sound; as *mas, dis, os, mus*, &c.<sup>2</sup>—but when *e* precedes, it goes into the sound of *z*; as *pes, Thersites, rates*, &c. It may also be observed, that when it ends a word preceded by *r* or *n*, it has the sound of *z*. Thus the letter *s* in *mens, Mars, mors*, &c. has the same sound as in the English words *kens, stars, wars*, &c. *X*, when beginning a word or syllable, is pronounced like *z*; as *Xerxes, Xenophon*, are pronounced *Zerkzes, Zenophon*, &c. *Z* is uniformly pronounced as in English words: thus, the *z* in *Zeno* and *Zeugma* is pronounced as we hear it in *zeal, zone*, &c.

#### Rules for ascertaining the English Quantity of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

18. It may at first be observed, that in words of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, whatever be the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable in Greek or Latin, we always make it long in English: thus *Crates* the philosopher, and *crates* a hurdle; *decus* honour, and *dedo* to give; *ovo* to triumph, and *ovum* an egg; *Numa* the legislator, and *Numen* the divinity, have the first vowel always sounded equally long by an English speaker, although in Latin the first vowel in the first word of each of these pairs is short.<sup>3</sup>

19. On the contrary, words of three syllables, with the accent on the first, and with but one consonant after the first syllable, have that syllable pronounced short, let the Greek or Latin quantity be what it will: thus *regulus* and *remora*, *mimicus* and *minium*,

<sup>2</sup> Not only so, but in all cases, as before remarked; neither with *e, r, or n* preceding, is *s* necessarily pronounced like *z*.—*Edit.*

<sup>3</sup> The only word occurring to me at present, where this rule is not observed, is *Caena*, a Rule, which is always pronounced like the word *Caenon*, a piece of ordnance.

(Considerable difference, however, was made by the Romans between the long and short vowels, by pronouncing the latter more rapidly than the former. Probably a kind of double emphasis was placed upon the long vowels, which the English pronunciation does not recognize. We make no difference, for instance, in the sound of the verb *moror*, whether it signifies to *delay*, or to *be foolish*. In the first signification it is *short*, in the latter *long*; and that the Romans marked this difference in their pronunciation is evident from the sarcasm of Nero, pointed against his predecessor Claudius: Suet. Ner. 33. *Morari eum inter homines desuisse, producta syllaba prima*. The anomaly would be removed by regularly pronouncing the long vowels as in the English words *tame, scene, wine, bone, tune*, and the short ones as in *can, send, win, bond, true*; added to the single sound of the consonant already described. The application of this rule to the examples produced in the following sections, if the quantity of the syllables be duly attended to, will sufficiently prove the advantages arising from this method of pronunciation.—*Edit.*)

<sup>1</sup> These letters are not *absolutely* mute, being accompanied with a small guttural tone, sufficient to indicate their effect upon the pronunciation. So in the next rule: the remark at the end of which proves, that the guttural sound was so as to have nearly the same effect as the insertion of a vowel. Rules 14, 15, 16, are subject to the same remark. The word *Ptolemy*, in Rule 16, can hardly be considered of the same class.—*Edit.*

## 12 RULES FOR PRONOUNCING GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

are heard with the first vowel short in English pronunciation, though the two first words of each pair have their first syllables long in Latin: and the *u* in *fumigo* and *fugito* is pronounced long in both words, though in Latin the last *u* is short. This rule is never broken but when the first syllable is followed by *e* or *i*, followed by another vowel: in this case, that vowel in the first syllable is long, except the vowel be *i*; thus *lunia*, *genius*, *Libya*, *docco*, *cupio*, have the accent on the first syllable, and this syllable is pronounced long in every word but *Libya*, though in the original it is equally short in all.

20. It must have frequently occurred to those who instruct youth, that though the quantity of the accented syllable of long proper names has been easily conveyed, yet that the quantity of the preceding unaccented syllables has occasioned some embarrassment. An appeal to the laws of our own language would soon have removed the perplexity, and enabled us to pronounce the initial unaccented syllables with as much decision as the others. Thus every accented antepenultimate vowel but *u*, even when followed by one consonant only, is, in our pronunciation of the Latin, as well as in English, short: thus *fabulo*, *separo*, *diligo*, *nobilis*, *cucumis*, have the first vowels pronounced as in the English words, *capital*, *celebrate*, *simony*, *solitude*, *luculent*, in direct opposition to the Latin quantity, which makes every antepenultimate vowel in all these words but the last, long; and this we pronounce long, though short in Latin. But if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed, then every such vowel is long but *i*, in our pronunciation of both languages; and *Euganeus*, *Eugenia*, *filius*, *folium*, *dubia*, have the vowel in the antepenultimate syllable pronounced exactly as in the English words *satiated*, *menial*, *delirious*, *notorious*, *penurious*; though they are all short in Latin but the *i*, which we pronounce short, though in the Latin it is long.

21. The same rule of quantity takes place in those syllables which have the secondary accent: for as we pronounce *lamentation*, *demonstration*, *diminution*, *domination*, *lucubration*, with every vowel in the first syllable short but *u*, so we pronounce the same vowels in the same manner in *lamentatio*, *demonstratio*, *diminutio*, *dominatio*, and *lucubratio*; but if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed the secondary accent, as in *Heliodorus*, *Gabinianus*, *Herodianus*, and *Volusianus*, every vowel preceding the diphthong is long but *i*; just as we should pronounce these vowels in the English words *amiability*, *mediatorial*, *propitiation*, *excoriation*, *centuriator*, &c. For the nature of the secondary accent, see Princi-

ples prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 544.

22. But to reduce these rules into a smaller compass, that they may be more easily comprehended and remembered, it may be observed, that as we always shorten every antepenultimate vowel with the primary accent but *u*, unless followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, though this antepenultimate vowel is often long in Greek and Latin, as *Æschylus*, *Æschines*, &c.; and the antepenultimate *i*, even though it be followed by such a diphthong, as *Eleusinia*, *Ocrisia*, &c.; so we shorten the first syllable of *Æsculapius*, *Ænobarbus*,<sup>1</sup> &c. because the first syllable of both these words has the secondary accent, but we pronounce the same vowels long in *Æthiopia*, *Ægialcus*, *Haliartus*, &c. because this accent is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong.

23. This rule sometimes holds good where a mute and liquid intervene, and determines the first syllable of *Adrian*, *Adriatic*, &c. to be long like *ay*, and not short like *add*: and it is on this analogical division of the words, so little understood or attended to, that a perfect and a consistent pronunciation of them depends. It is this analogy that determines the first *u* to be long in *stupidus*, and the *y* short in *clypea*, though both are short in the Latin; and the *o* in the first syllable of *Coriolanus*, which is short in Latin, to be long in English.

24. The necessity of attending to the quantity of the vowel in the accented syllable has sometimes produced a division of words in the following vocabulary, that does not seem to convey the actual pronunciation.<sup>2</sup> Thus the words *Sulpitius*, *Anicium*, *Artemisium*, &c. being divided into *Sul-pit' i-us*, *A-nic' i-um*, *Ar-te-mis' i-um*, &c. we fancy the syllable after the accent deprived of a consonant closely united with it in sound, and which, from such a union, derives an aspirated sound equivalent to *sh*. But as the sound of *t*, *c*, or *s*, in this situation, is so generally understood, it was thought more eligible to divide the words in this manner, than into *Sul-pi' ti-us*, *A-ni' ci-um*, *Ar-te-mi' si-um*, as in the latter mode the *i* wants its shortening consonant, and might, by some speakers, be pronounced, as it generally is in Scotland, like *ee*. The same may be observed of *c* and *g* when they end a syllable, and are followed by *e* or *i*, as in *Ac-e-ra' tus*, *Ac-i-da' li-a*, *Tig-el-li' nus*, *Teg'y-ra*, &c. where the *c* and *g* ending a syllable, we at first sight think them to have their hard sound; but by observing the succeeding vowel, we

<sup>1</sup> It is more correct to pronounce these diphthongs long universally; which may be done without any violence to the ear of an Englishman.—*Edit.*

<sup>2</sup> This is not the case, if the correct method of pronunciation is adopted.—*Edit.*

soon perceive them to be soft, and only made to end a syllable, in order to determine the shortness of the vowel which precedes.

25. The general rule therefore of quantity, indicated by the syllabication adopted in the vocabulary, is, that when a consonant ends the syllable, the vowel is always short, whether the accent be on it or not: and that when a vowel ends a syllable with the accent on it, it is always long: that the vowel *u*, when it ends a syllable, is long,<sup>1</sup> whether the accent be on it or not, and that the vowel *i* (3) (4) when it ends a syllable without the accent, is pronounced like *e*; but if the syllable be final, it has its long open sound, as if the accent were on it: and the same may be observed of the letter *y*.

*Rules for placing the Accent of Greek and Latin Proper Names.*

26. Words of two syllables, either Greek or Latin, whatever be the quantity in the original, have, in English pronunciation, the accent on the first syllable: and if a single consonant come between two vowels, the consonant goes to the last syllable, and the vowel in the first is long; as *Cato*, *Ceres*, *Comus*, &c.<sup>2</sup> See Principles of English Pronunciation prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 503, and the word *Drama*.

27. Polysyllables, adopted whole from the Greek or Latin into English, have generally the accent of the Latin: that is, if the penultimate be long, the accent is on it, as *Severus*, *Democedes*, &c.; if short, the accent is on the antepenultimate, as *Demosthenes*, *Aristophanes*, *Posthumus*, &c. See Introduction.

28. When Greek or Latin Proper Names are anglicised, either by an alteration of the letters, or by cutting off the latter syllables, the accent of the original, as in appellatives under the same predicament, is transferred nearer to the beginning of the word. Thus *Proserpina* has the accent on the second syllable; but when altered to *Proserpine*, it transfers the accent to the first. The same may be observed of *Homerus*, *Virgilius*, *Horatius*, &c. when anglicised to *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, &c. See the word *Academy*, in the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary.

29. As it is not very easy, therefore, so it is not necessary to decide where doctors disagree. When reasons lie deep in Greek and Latin etymology, the current pronunciation will be followed, let the learned do all they can to hinder it. Thus, after *Hyperion*

has been accented by our best poets according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate, as Shakspeare:

"*Hyperion's* curls, the front of *Jove* himself."—*Iliad*.  
 "..... that was to this  
 "*Hyperion* to a Satyr." *Ibid*.  
 "..... next day after dawn,  
 "Doth rise and help *Hyperion* to his horse."—*Ilev. Vth*.

So Cooke in his translation of *Hesiod's Theogony* follows the accentuation of Shakspeare:

*Hyperion* and *Japhet*, brothers, join:  
*Thea* and *Rhea* of this ancient line  
 Descend; and *Themis* boasts the source divine.  
 The fruits of *Titha* and *Hyperion* rise,  
 And with refulgent lustre light the skies.

After this established pronunciation, I say, how hopeless, as well as useless, would it be to attempt the penultimate accentuation, which yet ought undoubtedly to be preserved in reading or speaking Greek or Latin compositions; but, in reading or speaking English, must be left to those who would rather appear learned than judicious.<sup>3</sup> But *Acrion*, *Arion*, *Amphion*, *Echion*, *Orion*, *Ixion*, *Pandion*, *Asion*, *Alphion*, *Erion*, *Ophion*, *Methion*, *Axion*, *Eon*, *Thlexion*, and *Sandion*, preserve their penultimate accent invariably: while *Ethalion*, a word of the same form and origin, is pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, like *Deucalion* and *Pygmalion*: and this, if I mistake not, is the common pronunciation of a ship in the British navy, so called from the name of the Argonauts, who accompanied Jason on his expedition to Colchis, to fetch the golden fleece.

30. The same difficulty of deciding between common usage and classical propriety appears in words ending in *ia*; as *Alexandria*, *Antiochia*, *Seleucia*, *Samaria*, *Iphigenia*,<sup>4</sup> and several others, which were pronounced by our ancestors, as appears from their poetry, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; and there is no doubt but every word of this form would have fallen into the same accentuation, if classical criticism had not stepped in and prevented it. A philosophical grammarian would be apt to think we are

<sup>3</sup> Shakspeare's deviation from classical authority, in one word, does not invalidate the general propriety of classical pronunciation. The penultima of *Hyperion* (reversion) is long in Homer. H. T. 336, and Shakspeare evidently sacrificed quantity to the harmony of his versification. The sanction of an English poet will scarcely justify the translator of *Hesiod* in following his irregularities. The word *Ethalion* is not in point.—*Edit*.

<sup>4</sup> These words are written in Greek with the diphthong *ai*; but in Latin the penultima may be considered common; as that in *Academia*, which is spelt with *e* in Greek, but made short by Juvenal. In English therefore, it would be the worst of affectation to accent them otherwise than long established usage warrants. A characteristic anecdote is related of the late eccentric *Dr. Parr*, in reference to the modern pronunciation of them. Being one day consulted by an amiable professor as to the propriety of accenting the penultima of the word *Alexandria*, he surprised him with the following satisfactory admission: *I must call it Alexandria; but I would advise you to call it Alexandria*.—*Edit*.

<sup>1</sup> Not according to the above method.—*Edit*.

<sup>2</sup> There is no doubt, as before observed, that the Latins made a difference in this respect. In dissyllables the analogy of the English language will admit of this less readily than in polysyllables; but still an accelerated pronunciation may be employed to mark the distinction.—*Edit*.

## 14 RULES FOR PRONOUNCING GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

not much obliged to scholars for this interruption of the vernacular current of pronunciation: but as there is so plausible a plea as that of reducing words to their original languages, and as a knowledge of these languages will always be an honourable distinction among men, it is strongly to be suspected that these words will not long continue in their plain homespun English dress. This critical correction, however, seems to have come too late for some words, which, as Pope expresses it, have "slid into verse," and taken possession of our ears; and therefore, perhaps, the best way of disposing of them will be to consider them as the ancients did the quantity of certain doubtful syllables, and to pronounce them either way. Some, however, seem always to have preserved the accent of their original language, as *Thalia* and *Sophia*; but *Iphigenia*, *Antiochia*, *Seleucia*, and *Samaria*, have generally yielded to the English antepenultimate accent; and *Erythia*, *Didamia*, *Laodamia*, *Hippodamia*, *Apamia*, *Ili-thyia*, and *Orithyia*, from their seldom appearing in mere English composition, have not often been drawn aside into plain English pronunciation. The same may be observed of words ending in *nicus* or *nice*: if they are compounded of the Greek *νικη*, the penultimate syllable is always long, and must have the accent, as *Stratonicus*, *Berenice*, &c.; if this termination be what is called a gentile, signifying a man by his country, the penultimate is short, and the accent is on the antepenultimate; as *Macedonicus*, *Sardonicus*, *Britannicus*, &c. See **ANDRONICUS**.

31. Thus we see many of these proper names are of dubious accentuation; and the authorities which may be produced on both sides sufficiently shew us the inutility of criticising beyond a certain point. It is in these as in many English words: there are some which, if mispronounced, immediately shew a want of education; and there are others which, though not pronounced in the most erudite manner, stamp no imputation of ignorance or illiteracy. To have a general knowledge, therefore, of the pronunciation of these words, seems absolutely necessary for those who would appear respectable

in the more respectable part of society. Perhaps no people on earth are so correct in their accentuation of proper names as the learned among the English. The Port Royal Grammar informs us, that "notwithstanding all the rules that can be given, we are often under the necessity of submitting to custom, and of accommodating our pronunciation to what is received among the learned, according to the country we are in." "So we pronounce," says the grammarian, "*Aristobulus*," *Basilus*, *Idolium*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, though the penultimate is long, because it is the custom: and, on the contrary, we pronounce *Andreas*, *idea*, *Maria*, &c. with the accent on the penultimate, though it is short, because it is the custom of the most learned. The "Italians," continues he, "place the accent on the penultimate of *antonomasi'a*, *harmoni'a*, *philosophi'a*, *theologi'a*, and similar words, according to the Greek accent, because, as Ricciolius observes, it is the custom of their country. Alvarez and Gretser think we ought always to pronounce them in this manner, though the custom, not only of Germany and Spain, but of all France, is against it: but Nebrissensis authorizes this last pronunciation, and says, that it is better to place the accent of these vowels on the antepenultimate syllable; which shews," concludes the grammarian, "that when we once depart from the ancient rules, we have but little certainty in practice, which is so different in different countries."

But however uncertain and desultory the accentuation of many words may be, it is a great satisfaction to a speaker to know that they are so. There is a wide difference between pronouncing words of this kind ignorantly and knowingly. A person who knows that scholars themselves differ in the pronunciation of these words can always pronounce with security: but one, who is unacquainted with the state of the accent, is not sure that he is right when he really is so, and always pronounces at his peril.

1 Our Author properly accents *Aristobulus*; but the error of the grammarian does not affect the argument.—*Edit.*

☞ It is hoped the candid peruser of this work will make allowances for an occasional error in dividing a syllable or placing an accent, when he reflects on the difficulty with which such a work must necessarily be attended. The Author flatters himself, however, that such attention has been paid both to the compilation and the proofs, that the fewest errors imaginable have escaped him.

## PRONUNCIATION

OF

## GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

## INITIAL VOCABULARY.

\* The Figures annexed to the words refer to the Rules prefixed to the Work. Thus the figure (3) after *Achaï* refers to Rule the 3d, for the pronunciation of the final *i*; and the figure (4) after *Abii* refers to Rule the 4th, for the pronunciation of the unaccented *i*, not final; and so of the rest.

†† When the Letters *Eng.* are put after a word, it is to shew that this word is the preceding word Anglicised. Thus *Lucan*, Eng., is the Latin word *Lucanus*, changed into the English *Lucan*.

## A B D

## A B R

A'BA and A'BAE, a city of Phocis, in Greece, where was the most ancient Temple of Apollo.

Every *a* ending a syllable, with the accent upon it, is pronounced like the *a* in the English words *father*, *taper*, &c. See Rule the 1st, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

AB'A-A, a river in Thessaly, the same as the *Peneus*.

AB-A-CENE, (8) a town of Sicily; now *Tripi*.

AB'É-A, a town in the bay of Messina.

AB'A-LA, a town of Africa.

AB-A-LUS, (20) an island in the German Ocean.

A-BA'NA, (7) a town of Capua.

Every unaccented *a*, whether initial, medial, or final, ending a syllable, has an obscure sound, bordering on the *a* in *father*. See Rule the 7th, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

A-BAN'TES, Thrasian colonists, who founded *Abas*.

A-BAN'TI-AS, (10) Ab-an-ti'a-des, (1) a patronymic of the descendants of *Abas*, king of Argos.

A-BAN'TI-DAS, (4) a usurping king of Sicyon.

A-BANTIS, an ancient name of Euboea.

AB-AR-BA RE-A, (7) one of the Naiades.

AB'A-RI, (3) a people of Scythia.

A-BAR'I-MON, (4) a valley of Scythia.

AB-A-RIS, (7) a Scythian, son of Scuthis, to whom Apollo gave a winged arrow endowed with prophetic and miraculous powers.

A-BA'RUS, (1) an Arabian prince, also called *Meseres* and *Ariamnes*.

A-BAS, (1) the eleventh king of Argos; father of *Phætus* and *Acisius*. Others of the same name.

A-BA'SA, (1) (7) an island in the Red Sea.

AB-A-SITIS, (7) (1) a part of Mysia.

AB-AS-SE'NA, (1) (7) an old name for *Abyssinia*. It is also written *Abassinia*.

AB-AS-SE'NI, the people of *Abyssinia*.

A-BAS'SUS, (4) a town of Phrygia.

AB-A-TOS, (7) an island near Memphis, where *Osiris* was buried.

AB-DA-LO-NI'MUS, (4) a descendant of the kings of *Sidon*, reduced to extreme poverty, but restored by *Alexander* to his kingdom.

AB-DE'RA, (1) (7) a maritime city of Thrace, built by *Hercules* in honour of *Abderus*.

AB-DE'RI-A, (1) (4) (7) a town of Spain.

AB-DE-RI'TES, (1) a people of *Pæonia*.

AB-DE'RUS, (1) the armour-bearer of *Hercules*, killed by the horses of *Diomedes*.

A-BE'A-TÉ, (7) (1) (5) a people of *Achaia*.

A-BE'LA, (7) a town of *Campania*; now *Avella*.

A-BE-LA'NI, inhabitants of *Abella*.

AB-EL-LI'NUM, a town of *Apulia*.

A'BE-LUX, a *Saguntine* noble.

A-BE'NDA, (7) a town of *Caria*.

A-BGA-RUS, or A-bag'a-rus, a governor of *Edessa*.

A-BI-A, (1) (4) (7) a daughter of *Hercules*; also a town of *Messina* called by her name.

A-BI-I, (4) a nation bordering on *Scythia*.

AB'I-LA, (4) (7) a mountain of *Africa*, opposite *Calpe*, on the coast of *Spain*. These two mountains are called the *Pillars of Hercules*.

A-BIS'A-RES, (7) an *Indian* prince.

A-BIS'A-RIS, (7) a country in *India*.

AB-I-SON'TES, (4) some *Alpine* mountaineers

AB-LE'TES, (1) a people near *Troy*.

AB'NO-BA, mountains in *Germany*; now the *Black Mountains*.

A-BOB'RI-CA, (4) a town of *Lusitania*; another in *Spain*.

A-BO'BUS, a mountain in *Germany*.

A-BE'C'RITUS (4) a *Bœotian* general.

A-BO-LA'NI, (3) a people of *Latium*, near *Alba*.

A-BO'LUS, (7) (1) a river of *Sicily*.

AB-ON-I-TEI'CHOS, (5) a town of *Paphlagonia*; afterwards *Ionapolis*; now *Ainatholi*. Another in *Galatia*.

AB-O-RA'CA, (1) (7) a town of *Sarmatia*.

AB-O-RIG'I-NES, (4) the original inhabitants of *Italy*.

A-BOR-RAS, (7) a river of *Mesopotamia*.

AB-RA-DA'TAS, or Ab-ra-dates, a king of *Susa*. His history, with that of his wife *Panthea*, is well told by *Xenophon*.

A-BREN'TIUS, (16) a governor of Tarentum, under Hannibal, who betrayed his trust to the Romans.  
 A-BROC'O-MAS, a son of Darius, killed at Thermopylae.  
 AB-ROD-I-ÆTUS, (4) a name descriptive of a gourmand, given to *Parrhasius*.  
 A'BRON. There were several of the name.  
 A-BRO'NI-US, (4) a name of the poet *Silo*.  
 A-BRON'Y-CUS, (6) an Athenian in the time of Themistocles.  
 AB-RO-TA, (7) the wife of Nisus, son of Ægeus; eminent for her chastity.  
 A-BROT'O-NUM, the mother of Themistocles. Also, a town in Africa.  
 AB'BUS, a city of the Sapæi.  
 A-BRYP'O-LIS, (6) an ally of Rome; spoiled by Perseus, king of Macedon.  
 AB-SE'US, one of the giants.  
 AB-SIN'THI-I, (4) a people of Pontus.  
 AB'SA-RUS, a river of Armenia.  
 AB-SYR'TI-DES, islands in the Adriatic; now *Cherso* and *Osero*; in one of which Absyrtus was murdered.  
 AB-SYR'TOS, (6) a river falling into the Adriatic, near which Absyrtus was killed.  
 AB-SYR'TUS, (6) a son of Æetes, killed by his sister Medea.  
 AB-U-LITES, (1) a governor of Susa, which he betrayed to Alexander.  
 A'BUS, a mountain of Armenia, with a river of the same name: now *Avarat*. Also a river of Britain; now the *Humber*.  
 AB-Y-DE'NI, (6) the people of Abydos.  
 AB-Y-DE'NUS, (6) a favourite disciple of Aristotle.  
 A-BY'DI, (6) the same as *Abydeni*.  
 A-BY'DOS, (6) a city of Asia, opposite to Ses-tos; famous for the bridge of Xerxes, and the loves of Hero and Leander.  
 A-BY'DUS, a city of Egypt.  
 AB'Y-LA, (6) see *Abila*.  
 AB'Y-LON, (6) a city of Egypt.  
 AB-Y-SI'NI, (1) the people of Abyssinia.  
 AB-Y-SIN'I-A, (6) a large kingdom in Upper Ethiopia, where the Nile takes its rise.  
 AC-A-CAL'IS, (7) a nymph. Also, a daughter of Minos.  
 AC-A-CE-SI-UM, (10) a town of Arcadia, built by Acacus.  
 AC-CA'CI-US, (10) a rhetorician in the age of Julian.  
 AC-A-CUS, a son of Lycaon  
 AC-A-DE'MI-A, (7) a grove near Athens, where Plato opened his school of philosophy.  
 AC-A-DE'MUS, an Athenian, who discovered Helen, whom Theseus had carried off to Castor and Pollux.  
 AC-A-LAN'DRUS, a river falling into the bay of Tarentum: now the *Salandrella*.  
 A-CAL'LE, (8) a daughter of Minos and Pasiphae.  
 A-CA-MAR'CHIS, (7) one of the Oceanides.  
 AC-A-MAS, (7) There were several of the name in the Trojan war.  
 A-CAMP'SIS, (7) a river of Colchis.  
 A-CANTHA, (7) a nymph beloved by Apollo, and changed into a flower.  
 A-CANTHUS, (7) a town in Macedonia; now *Erisso*.  
 A'CA-RA, (7) a town in Pannonia.  
 A-CA'RI-A, (7) a fountain of Corinth, where Eurystheus was killed.  
 AC-AR-NA'NI-A, (7) a region of Epirus.

A-CAR'NAS, (7) a son of Alcmaeon and Cal-lirhoc. Jupiter granted the prayer of his mother, that he should live, with his brother, to avenge his father's murder.  
 A-CAS'TA, (7) one of the Oceanides.  
 A-CAS'TUS, (7) the son of Pelias, king of Thessaly.  
 AC-A-THAN'TUS, (7) a bay in the Red Sea.  
 AC'CA LAU'REN'TI-A, the nurse of Romulus and Remus.  
 AC'CI-A, (10) (7) the mother of Cæsar Augustus.  
 AC'CI-LA, (7) a town of Sicily.  
 AC'CI-US, (10) (L.) an old Roman tragic poet.  
 AC'CO, a general of the Senones.  
 AC'CU-A, (7) a town in Italy.  
 A'CE, (7) a place in Arcadia, where there was a temple of the Furies. Also a seaport of Phœ-nicia, afterwards *Ptolemais*, now *Acre*.  
 AC-E-DI'CI, (3) (24) a people of Italy.  
 AC'E-LUM, (24) a town near Venice.  
 AC-E-RA'TUS, (27) a soothsayer of Delphi.  
 A-CER-BAS, a priest of Hercules, who married Dido.  
 AC-E-RI'NA, (1) a colony of the Brutii in Greece.  
 A-CER-RÆ, (4) a town of Italy; now *Gherra*. Another in Campania.  
 AC-ER-SEC'O-MES, a surname of Apollo.  
 A'CES, (7) a river of Asia.  
 A-CESI-A, (10) part of the island of Lemnos.  
 AC-E-SI'NES, (1) a river of Sicily.  
 AC-E-SI'NUS, (1) a river of Sarmatia.  
 A-CE-SI-US, (10) a name of Apollo as god of medicine.  
 A-CES-TA, (7) a town of Sicily, built by Æneas in honour of Acestes.  
 A-CESTES, a Sicilian prince; the friend of Priam, and the host of Æneas.  
 A-CES-TI-UM, (10) a woman, whose children were all torch-bearers in the feasts of Ceres.  
 A-CES-TO-DO'RUS, an early Greek historian.  
 A-CES-TOR'I-DES, an archon of Athens.  
 A-CE'TES, an attendant of Evander.  
 ACH-A-BY'TOS, (12) a mountain in Rhodes, sacred to Jupiter.  
 Achabytos.—Ch, in this, and all the subsequent words, have the sound of h. Thus *Achabytos*, *Acha*, *Achates*, &c. are pronounced as if written *Akabytos*, *Akea*, *Akates*, &c. See Rule the 12th.  
 A-CHÆ'A (7) a surname of Pallas and Ceres.  
 A-CHÆ'I, (3) the *Grecians*, as descendants of *Achaus*.  
 A-CHÆI-UM, a place of Troas, opposite Tenedos.  
 A-CHÆM'E-NES, the first king of Peria.  
 ACH-Æ-MENIA, a part of Persia.  
 ACH-Æ-MENI-DES, a companion of Ulysses.  
 A-CHÆUS, a son of Xanthus. He founded a colony in the Peloponnesus, whence the Greeks were called *Acha*. There were two tragic poets, a king of Lydia, and some others, of the same name.  
 A-CHA I-A, (7) a name of *Greece*.  
 ACH'A-RA, (7) a town of Sardis.  
 ACH-A-REN'SES, a people of Sicily.  
 A-CHAR'NÆ, (4) a village in Attica.  
 A-CHA'TES, the faithful friend of Æneas.  
 ACH-E-LO'IDES, (4) a patronymic of the Syrens.  
 ACH-E-LO'RI-UM, a river of Thessaly.  
 ACH-E-LO'US, one of the suitors of Dejanira, and god of the river of the same name. The river is in Epirus; now called *Aspro Potamo*.  
 A-CHER'DUS, a tribe of Attica.

A-CHER-I-MI, (3) (4) a people of Sicily.  
 ACH-E-RON, a river in the infernal regions ;  
 and thence sometimes *hell* itself.  
 ACH-E-RON-TI-A, (10) a town of Apulia ; now  
*Acernea*.  
 ACH-E-RU'SI-A, (11) a lake near Memphis.  
 ACH-E-RU'SI-AS, (11) a place where Hercules  
 dragged Cerberus from hell.  
 A-CHÉ-TUS, a river of Sicily.  
 A-CHIL-LAS, a general of Ptolemy, who mur-  
 dered Pompey the Great.  
 ACH-IL-LE'A, (7) an island near the mouth of  
 the Ister, where was the tomb of Achilles.  
 ACH-IL-LEI-EN'SES, a people of Macedonia.  
 ACH-IL-LE-IS, an unfinished poem of *Statius*.  
 A-CHIL-LES, the hero of the Iliad.  
 ACH-IL-LE-UM, a town of Troas.  
 A-CHIL-LEUS, a rebel general, under Dio-  
 clesian.  
 A-CH'VI, (4) the Greeks ; so called by the  
 poets.  
 ACH-LA-DÉ'US, a Corinthian general.  
 ACH-O-LA'I, (3) or ACH-OA'LI, a people of  
*Arabia*.  
 ACH-O-LO'E, one of the Harpies.  
 ACH-RA-DI'NA, or AC-RA-DI'NA, (7) the citadel  
 of Syracuse.  
 AC-I-CHO-RI-US, a Gallic general.  
 AC-I-DA-LI-A, (8) a surname of Venus.  
 AC-I-DA'SA, a river of Peloponnesus.  
 A-CIL'I-A, a plebeian family at Rome.  
 A-CIL'I-US, a Roman cognomen.  
 A-CIL'LA, (7) a town of Africa.  
 A'cis, a Sicilian shepherd beloved by Ga-  
 latea.  
 AC'MON, a companion of Æneas.  
 AC-MONIDES, (4) one of the Cyclops.  
 A-CÆTES, the pilot of the ship which carried  
 off Bacchus.  
 A-CO'NÆ, (4) a place in Pontus famous for  
 poisonous herbs.  
 A-CON'TES, one of the fifty sons of Lycaon.  
 A-CON'TE-US, a famous hunter.  
 A-CON'TI-US, (10) a youth of Cos, who mar-  
 ried Cydippe.  
 A-CON-TO-BU'LUS, a place in the possession of  
 the Amazons.  
 A-CO'RIS, a king of Egypt.  
 A'CRA, a town of Italy.  
 A'CRÆ, a mountain of Peloponnesus.  
 A-CRÆ'A, (7) a surname of Diana.  
 A-CRÉPH'NI-A, (7) a town of Bactria.  
 A-CR-GAL-LI'DÆ, (4) a dishonest people,  
 near Athens.  
 AC-RA'GAS, (7) see *Agras*.  
 A-CRA'TUS, a freed-man of Nero.  
 A-CRI-AS, (4) one of Hippodamia's suitors.  
 A'CRIE, a town of Laconia.  
 A-CRI-DOPH'A-GI, (3) a people of Æthiopia,  
 who fed on locusts.  
 A-CRI'ON, (11) a Pythagorean philosopher.  
 A-RIS-I-O'NE, a town of Argolis.  
 AC-RIS-I-O-NE'US, a patronymic of the Ar-  
 gives.  
 AC-RIS-I-O-NI'A-DES, a patronymic of Per-  
 seus, the grandson of Acrisius.  
 A-CRISI-US, (10) a king of Argos, father of  
 Danaë.  
 A-CRI'TAS, (1) a promontory of Messenia.

AC-RO-A'THON, a town at the top of Mount  
 Athos.  
 AC-RO-CE-RAU'NI-UM, a rocky promontory  
 of Epirus.  
 AC-RO-CO-RIN'THUS, the citadel of Corinth.  
 A'CRON, (1) a king of Cenina, killed by  
 Romulus. Also, a physician of Agrigentum.  
 AC-RO-PA'ROS, one of Alexander's officers.  
 A-CROP'O-LIS, the citadel of Athens.  
 AC-RO'TA, an island in the Persian gulf.  
 A-CROTATUS, a son of Cleomenes, king of  
 Sparta.  
 AC-ROTHO-OS, the same with *Acroathion*.  
 AC'TA, (7) the sea-coast about Mount Athos.  
 AC-TÆA, (7) a surname of Ceres.  
 AC-TÆON, (4) a famous huntsman turned  
 into a stag by Diana, and torn in pieces by his own  
 dogs.  
 AC-TÆUS, (4) an early king of Attica.  
 AC'TE, (8) an ancient name of Attica. Also,  
 a mistress of Nero.  
 AC'TI-A, (10) the mother of Augustus.  
 AC'TIS, an astrologer ; the son of Sol.  
 AC-TIS'A-NES, a king of Æthiopia.  
 AC'TI-UM, (10) a town and promontory of  
 Epirus, where the famous battle was fought between  
 Augustus and Antony.  
 AC'TI-US, (10) a surname of Apollo.  
 AC'TOR, the father of Menæctius, and grand-  
 father of Patroclus. There were others of the same  
 name.  
 AC-TOR'I-DES, a patronymic, from the pre-  
 ceding.  
 ACTO-RIS, a maid of Ulysses.  
 ACU'LE-O, (C.) a celebrated Roman lawyer :  
 uncle to Cicero.  
 A-CU'PHIS, an Indian ambassador to Alex-  
 ander.  
 A-CU-SI-LA'US, a conqueror in the Olympic  
 games.  
 A-CU'TI-CUS, (M.) an old comic writer.  
 A'DA, (7) a sister of queen Artemisia.  
 A-DÆUS, a statuaty of Mitylene.  
 AD-A-MAN-TÆ'A, (7) Jupiter's nurse in  
 Crete.  
 AD'A-MAS, a Trojan prince, killed by Me-  
 rion.  
 AD-A-MAS'TUS, a native of Ithaca.  
 A-DAS'PI-I, (4) a people under Mount Cau-  
 casus.  
 AD'A-NA, a city of Cilicia.  
 AD-DE-PHA'GI-A, a Sicilian deity.  
 AD'DU-A, (7) a river of Gaul ; now *Adda*.  
 A-DEL'PHI-US, a friend of Antoninus, the  
 historian.  
 A-DE'MON, a Moor who raised a sedition  
 against Caligula.  
 A'DES, or HA'DES, the Greek name of Pluto.  
 Also, of the infernal regions.  
 AD-GAN-DES'TRI-US, a perfidious prince of  
 Gaul.  
 AD-HER'BAL, an African prince, cruelly mur-  
 dered by Jugurtha.  
 AD-HER'BAS, the husband of Dido.  
 AD-I-AN'TE, (8) a daughter of Danaus.  
 A-DI-AT'O-RIX, a governor of Galatia.  
 AD-I-MAN'TUS, an Athenian admiral.  
 AD-MÊTA, (7) a priestess of Juno.  
 AD-MÊTUS, a king of Thessaly : the husband  
 of Alcestis.  
 A-DO'NI-A, festivals in honour of Adonis.

**Æ-DONIS**, a beautiful youth beloved by Venus.  
**ÆD-RA-MYT-TI-UM**, an Athenian colony on the coast of Mysia.  
**Æ-DRA'NA**, (7) (1) a river in Germany; now the *Eden*.  
**Æ-DRA'NUM**, a town of Sicily.  
**Æ-DRAS'TA**, one of the Oceanides.  
**Æ-DRAS-TI'A**, a name of Nemesis.  
**Æ-DRAS'TUS**, a king of Argos, and one of the seven chiefs in the Theban war.  
**Æ-DRI-A**, (23) the Adriatic sea.  
**Æ-DRI-A'NUM**, or **Æ-DRI-AT'I-CUM**, epithets of the above.  
**Æ-DRI-AN-OP-O-LIS**, a town of Thrace.  
**Æ-DRI-A'NUS**, (Æ-DRI-AN, Eng.) the fifteenth Emperor of Rome.  
**ÆD-RI-ME'TUM**, a town of Africa; now *Matrometta*.  
**ÆD-YR-AT'I-CI**, (4) a people of Gaul.  
**Æ-DYR-MA-CHIDÆ**, a maritime people of Africa.  
**Æ-A**, (7) There was a town in Thessaly, and a fountain in Macedonia, of this name.  
 ⚡ This diphthong is merely ocular, for the *a* has no share in the sound, though it appears in the type. Indeed, as we pronounce the *a*, there is no middle sound between that letter and *e*, and therefore we have adopted the last vowel, and relinquished the first. This, among other reasons, makes it probable that the Greeks and Romans pronounced the *a* as we do in *water*, and the *e* as we hear it in *where* and *there*; which was probably the sound they gave to this diphthong. [In resolving the diphthong *æ*, the old Latin Poets employed *ai*, as if from the Greek *αι*. Thus *aula* for *aule*, and the like. Hence it appears, that both the vowels in the diphthong were sounded, but the latter more faintly than the former. In English, of course, we can do no better than retain the vernacular sound of *double e*.—*Edit.*]  
**Æ-A-CE'A**, games at Ægina, in honour of Æacus.  
**Æ-AC'I-DAS**, a king of Epirus.  
**Æ-AC'I-DES**, a patronymic of the descendants of Æacus; as Peleus, Achilles, &c.  
**Æ'A-CUS**, a king of Ænopia, of such strict integrity, that he is fabled to have been made one of the judges of hell.  
**Æ'Æ**, a town of Colchis.  
**Æ-ÆA**, a name of Circe, who was born at Ææ.  
**Æ-AN-TE'UM**, a city of Troas.  
**Æ-AN'TI-DES**, a tyrant of Lampsacus.  
**Æ-AN'TIS**, an Athenian tribe.  
**Æ'AS**, a river of Epirus.  
**Æ-A-TUS**, a descendant of Hercules.  
**ÆCH-MAC'O-RAS**, a son of Hercules by Phytone.  
**ÆCH'MIS**, a king of Arcadia.  
**Æ-DEP'SUM**, a town of Eubœa.  
**Æ-DESSA**, a town near Pella, where the kings of Macedon were buried; called also *Æga* and *Ægeas*.  
**Æ-DIC'U-LA**, a temple at Rome to the god of mirth.  
**Æ-DI'LES**, (8) certain Roman magistrates.  
**Æ-DIP'SUS**, a town of Eubœa.  
**ÆDON**, a sister of Niobe, who was changed into a nightingale.  
**ÆDU-I**, or **HED'U-I**, a powerful people of Gaul.  
**Æ-EL'LO**, or **A'EL-LO**, one of the Harpies.  
**Æ-E'TA**, or **Æ'E'TES**, king of Colchis; the father of Medea.  
**Æ-E'TI-AS**, (10) a patronymic of Medea.  
**Æ'GA**, a nymph who nursed Jupiter.  
**Æ-GE'AS**, (5) see *Ædessa*.

**Æ'GÆ**, a town of Eubœa, sacred to Neptune. See also *Ædessa*.  
**Æ-GÆ'Æ**, a seaport of Cilicia.  
**Æ-GE'ÆON**, a giant, fabled to have had a hundred hands.  
**Æ-GE'UM**, the Ægean Sea; now *Archipelago*.  
**Æ-GÆ'US**, a surname of Neptune.  
**Æ-GA'LE-OS**, a mountain of Attica.  
**Æ-GA'LE-UM**, the same.  
**Æ'GAN**, the Ægean Sea.  
**Æ'GAS**, (5) a place in Eubœa.  
**Æ-GA'TES**, three islands opposite Carthage, called *Aræ* by Virgil.  
**Æ-GELE-ON**, a town of Macedonia.  
**Æ-GE'RI-A**, see *Egeria*.  
**Æ-GES'TA**, a town of Sicily; now *Barbara*.  
**Æ-GE'US**, a king of Athens, who succeeded Pandion. He was the father of Theseus.  
**Æ-GI'A-LE**, one of the Heliades. Also, a daughter of Adrastus.  
**Æ-GI-ALE-US**, (22) a son of Adrastus; one of the Epigoni.  
**Æ-GI-A'LI-A**, (22) (4) an island in the Cretan Sea.  
**Æ-GI'A-LUS**, son of Phoroneus.  
**Æ-GID'ES**, a patronymic of Theseus.  
**Æ-GI'LA**, a place in Laconia.  
**Æ-GIL'I-A**, an island near Crete.  
**Æ-GIM'I-US**, an old man mentioned by Anacreon.  
**ÆG-I-MO'RUS**, a small island in the gulf of Carthage.  
**Æ-GI'NA**, the mother of Æacus; an island in the Ægean bore her name.  
**ÆG-I-NE'TA**, a physician, born at Ægina.  
**ÆG-I-NE'TES**, a king of Arcadia.  
**Æ-GI'O-CHUS**, a surname of Jupiter.  
**Æ-GI'PAN**, a surname of Pan.  
**Æ-GI'RA**, a town of Achaia.  
**Æ-GIR-O-ES'SA**, a town of Ætolia.  
**Æ'GIS**, the shield of Jupiter.  
 ⚡ This diphthong, though long in Greek and Latin, is in English pronunciation either long or short, according to the accent or position of it. Thus, if it immediately precedes the accent, as in *Ægeus*, or with the accent on it, before a single consonant, in a word of two syllables, it is long, as in *Ægis*; before two consonants it is short, as in *Ægles*; or before one only, if the accent be on the antepenultimate, as *Æropus*. For the exception to this rule, see Rule 22. [And Note. *Edit.*]  
**Æ-GIS'THUS**, a king of Argos, who married Clytemnestra, having first murdered her husband Agamemnon.  
**Æ-GI'TUM**, a town of Æolia.  
**Æ-GI'UM**, a town of Achaia.  
**ÆGLE**, the youngest daughter of Æsculapius. Also, one of the Hesperides, and one of the Graces.  
**Æ'GLES**, a Sarmatian wrestler.  
**ÆG-I-E'TES**, a surname of Apollo.  
**ÆG'LO-GE**, a nurse of Nero.  
**Æ-GOB'O-LUS**, a name of Bacchus.  
**Æ-GOC'E-ROS**, the Greek name of the constellation Capricorn.  
**Æ'GON**, a promontory of Lemnos.  
**Æ-GOS-POT'A-MOS**, a river in the Thracian Chersonese.  
**ÆG-O-SA'GÆ**, a people of Asia.  
**Æ-GOS'THE-NA**, a town of Megara.  
**Æ'GUS**, one of the Allobroges who deserted from Cæsar to Pompey.  
**Æ'GY**, (6) a town near Sparta.

ÆG-Y-PA'NES, a monstrous people of Africa.

Æ-GYP'SUS, a town of the Getæ.

Æ-GYP'TA, a freedman of Cicero.

Æ-GYP'TI-I, (4) (10) the inhabitants of Egypt.

Æ-GYP'TI-UM, (10) an epithet of that part of the Mediterranean sea which is on the coast of Egypt.

Æ-GYP'TUS, a son of Belus, whose fifty sons married the fifty daughters of his brother Danaus, by whom they were all, with one exception, killed on their wedding night. Also, a country of Africa; now Egypt.

Æ-LI-A, the wife of Sylla.

Æ-LI-A'NUS, (Æ-LI-AN, Eng.) a Roman sophist, naturalist, and historian.

Æ-LI-US and Æ-LI-A, a poor family at Rome. They were also common Roman names.

Æ-LU'RUS, an Egyptian deity.

Æ-NA'THI-A, see *Emathia*.

Æ-MIL-I-A, a Roman law enacted by Æmilianus.

Æ-MIL-I-A'NUS, one of the Roman emperors.

Æ-MIL-I-US, a Roman dictator.

Æ-M-NESTUS, a tyrant of Enna.

Æ-MON, see *Hæmon*.

Æ-MO'NA, a large city of Asia.

Æ-MO'NI-A, Thessaly.

Æ-MON'I-DES, a priest of Apollo.

Æ-MUS, an actor.

Æ-MYL-I-A, a noble family in Rome. It was also a common family name.

Æ-MYL-I-A'NUS, a name of the younger Africanus, son of P. Æmylius.

Æ-MYL-I-I, (4) a noble family of Rome, descendants from Æmylius.

Æ-MYL-I-US, a Roman patrician, descended from Æneas. The name was also common in Rome.

Æ-NA'RI-A, an island in the bay of Puteoli.

Æ-NA'SI-US, one of the Spartan Ephori.

Æ-NE'A, or Æ-NE'I-A, a town of Macedonia, built by Æneas.

Æ-NE'A-DE, the companions of Æneas.

Æ-NE'A-DES, a town of the Chersonesus, built by Æneas.

Æ-NE'AS, son of Anchises and Venus, the hero of the *Æneis*.

Æ-NE'I-A, a place at Rome; afterwards called the *Janiculum*.

Æ-NE'I-DES, a patronymic of Ascanius.

Æ-NE'IS, (4) the great poem of Virgil.

Æ-NES-I-DE'MUS, a Cretan philosopher.

Æ-NE'SI-US, (10) a surname of Jupiter.

Æ-NE-TUS, a conqueror in the Olympian games, who died from joy.

Æ-NI-A, the same as *Ænēia*.

Æ-NI-A-CUS, a comic writer of Athens.

Æ-NI'O-CHI, (12) a people of Sarmatia.

Æ-N-O-BAR-BUS, (22) the surname of Domitian, from the colour of his beard.

Æ-N'O-CLES, a writer of Rhodes.

Æ-NOS, a city of Thrace.

Æ-NUM, a city of Crete.

Æ-NUS, a river of Germany; now the *Inu*.

Æ-NY'RA, a town of Thasos.

Æ-O'II-A, a country of Asia Minor.

Æ-O'LI-Æ, seven islands between Italy and Sicily, called the *Æolides*.

Æ-OL-I-DA, a city of Tenedos.

Æ-OL-I-DES, a patronymic of Ulysses.

Æ-O-LIS, the same as *Æolia*.

Æ-O-LUS, the god of storms and the winds.

Æ-O'RA, a festival at Athens, in honour of Erigona.

Æ-PA'LI-US, an ancient king of Greece.

Æ-PE'A, a town of Crete.

ÆP'u-LO, (21) a general of the Istrians.

ÆPY, (6) a town of Elis.

ÆP'y-TUS, (21) a king of Mycenæ.

Æ-QUA'NA, (7) mountains of Italy.

ÆQUI, (3) a people of Latium.

Æ-QUIC'O-LI, the same.

ÆQ-UI-ME'LI-UM, a place at Rome.

Æ-RI-AS, an ancient king of Cyprus.

ÆR'o-PE, the adulterous wife of Atreus.

ÆR'o-PUS, a general of Epirus, and Pyrrhus.

ÆS'A-CUS, a river of Troy. Also, a son of Priam.

Æ-SA'PUS, a river of Mysia.

ÆSAR, or Æ-SA'RAS, a river of Greece.

ÆS'CHI-NES, (22) a celebrated Athenian orator.

ÆSCH'RI-ON, (12) a poet of Mitylene.

ÆS-CHY-LI'DES, an author of a book on Agriculture.

ÆS'CHY-LUS, (21) a celebrated tragic poet of Athens.

ÆS-CU-LA'PI-US, (22) the god of Medicine.

Æ-SE'PUS, a son of Bucolion.

Æ-SER'NI-A, a city of the Samnites; now *Isernia*.

Æ-SI-ON, (11) an Athenian, who was a great admirer of Demosthenes.

Æ-SON, the father of Jason, restored to youth by Medea.

Æ-SON'I-DES, a patronymic of Jason.

Æ-SO'PUS, (ÆSOP, Eng.) the great Phrygian philosopher and fabulist.

ÆS'TRI-A, an island in the Adriatic.

ÆS'U-LA, a town near Præneste.

Æ-SY'E-TES, a man buried on the plain of Troy.

ÆS-YM-NE'TES, (21) a surname of Bacchus.

Æ-SYM'NUS, a native of Megara.

Æ-THAL'I-DES, a son of Mercury.

Æ-THI-ON, a man slain at the marriage of Andromeda.

Æ-THI-O'PI-A, (22) an extensive country of Africa.

ÆTH'LI-US, a son of Jupiter.

ÆTHON, a horse of the Sun.

ÆTHRA, the mother of Theseus.

Æ-THU'SA, a daughter of Neptune.

Æ-TI-A, (10) a poem of Callimachus.

Æ-TI-ON, (11) or E'E-TI-ON, the father of Andromache.

Æ-TI-US, (10)

One of the generals of Valentinian the Third, which, Labbe tells us, ought properly to be written *Actius*; that is, without the diphthong. We may observe, that as this word comes from the Greek, but is latinized, it is pronounced with the *t* like *sh*, as if written *Æshius*, but the preceding word *Ætion* being pure Greek, does not conform to this analogy.—See Rule the 11th and 29th. [See also note on Rule 10. *Edm.*]

ÆT'NA, a volcano in Sicily.

Æ-TO'LI-A, a country in Greece.

Æ-TO'LUS, a son of Endymion, who colonized Ætolia.

Æ'X, a rocky island near Tenedos.

A-FER, a cognomen of Terence.

A-FRA'NI-A, an indelicate Roman matron.

A-FRA'NI-US, a Latin comic poet.

AF-RI-CA, (7) one of the great divisions of the world.  
 AF-RI-CA-NUS, the surname of the Scipios, who conquered Africa.  
 AF-RI-CUM, an epithet of that part of the Mediterranean sea which is on the coast of Africa.  
 A-GAG-RI-A-NÆ (*Portæ*), gates of Syracuse.  
 AG-A-LAS-SES, a nation of India.  
 A-GAL-LA, (7) a female grammarian of Corcyra.  
 A-GAM-MATÆ, a people of Scythia.  
 AG-A-MÉ-DES, one of the architects who built the gate of the temple at Delphi.  
 AG-A-MEM-NON, king of Mycenæ and Argos; the brother of Nepeleus, and leader of the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy.  
 AG-A-MEM-NO-NI-US, an epithet given to Orestes.  
 AG-A-MÉ-TOR, a wrestler of Mantinea.  
 AG-AM-NES-TOR, a king of Athens.  
 AG-A-NIP-PÆ, a fountain sacred to the muses.  
 A-GAN-ZA-GA, a town in Media.  
 AG-A-PÉ-NOR, the pilot of Agamemnon's fleet.  
 A-GAR, a town of Africa.  
 AG-A-RE-NI, (3) a people of Arabia.  
 AG-A-RIS-TA, a lovely daughter of Clisthenes.  
 A-GAS-I-CLES, a king of Sparta.  
 A-GAS-SÆ, a city of Thessaly.  
 A-GASTHE-NES, a king of Elis.  
 A-GAS-THUS, an archon of Athens.  
 A-GASTRO-PHUS, a Trojan soldier.  
 AG-A-SUS, a harbour of Apulia: now *Porto Graco*.  
 AG-A-TIA, a city of Gaul.  
 AG-ATH-AR-CHI-DAS, a Corinthian general.  
 AG-ATH-AR-CHI-DES, a Samian historian.  
 AG-ATH-AR-CHUS, an officer of Syracuse.  
 A-GA'THI-AS, one of the Byzantine historians.  
 AG-A-THO, a Samian historian.  
 A-GATH-O-CLE'A, an Egyptian courtesan.  
 A-GATH'O-CLES, a Sicilian youth, of low birth, who raised himself by his military achievements to the throne.  
 AG-A-THON, a Pythagorean philosopher.  
 A-GATH-O-NY-MUS, an author of the history of Persia.  
 AG-A-THOS'THE-NES, a poet.  
 AG-A-THYR'NUM, a town of Sicily.  
 AG-A-THYR'SI, (3) an effeminate nation of Scythia.  
 AG-A-THY'RUS, a son of the Libyan Hercules.  
 A-GA'VE, the mother of Pentheus.  
 A-GAUL, (3) a northern people who lived on milk.  
 A-GA'VUS, a son of Priam.  
 AG-DES-TIS, a mountain of Phrygia.  
 AG-E-LAS-TUS, a surname of Crassus, signifying one who never fails.  
 AG-E-LA'US, a king of Corinth.  
 AG-EN-DI-CUM, a town of Gaul.  
 A-GE'NOR, a king of Phœnicia; the father of Cadmus.  
 AG-E-NOR'I-DES, a patronymic of Cadmus.  
 AG-E-RI'NUS, a freedman of Agrippina.  
 AG-E-SAN'DER, a sculptor of Rhodes.  
 A-GE'SI-AS, (10) a Platonic philosopher.  
 AG-ES-I-LA-US, a king of Sparta, in the time of Lycurgus.  
 AG-E-SIP'O-LIS. There were two Spartan kings of this name.

AG-E-SIS-TRA-TA, the mother of king Agis.  
 AG-E-SIS-TRA-TUS, author of a work on *Ma-chiavry*.  
 AG-GRAM'MES, a cruel king of the Gungarides.  
 AG-GRINE, a people near Mount Rhodope.  
 AGG-THYL-LUS, an elegiac poet of Arcadia.  
 AG'I-DÆ, descendants of Agis, son of Eurysthenes, king of Sparta.  
 AG-I-LA-US, a king of Corinth.  
 AGIS. There were several kings of Sparta of this name. The most eminent was put to death for attempting to revive the laws of Lycurgus.  
 AG-LA'I-A, one of the Graces.  
 AG-LA-O-NI'CE, a daughter of Hegemon, skilled in astronomy.  
 AG-LA-O-PE, one of the Sirens.  
 AG-LA-O-PHÆ'NA, another of the Sirens.  
 AG-LA-O-PHON, an excellent painter.  
 AG-LA-OS-THE-NES, an historian of Naxos.  
 AG-LAU'ROS, a daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, turned into a stone by Mercury.  
 AG-LA'US, a poor man of Arcadia, pronounced by an oracle to be happier than Gyges.  
 AG-NA, a woman mentioned by Horace.  
 AG'NO, a nymph, who married Jupiter.  
 AG-NOD'I-CE, a female midwife of Athens.  
 AG'NON, an Athenian officer under Pericles.  
 AG-NON-IDES, a rhetorician of Athens.  
 AG-O-NA'LI-A and A-GO-NI-A, festivals at Rome, in honour of Agonius, or Janus.  
 A-GO-NES, games celebrated every five years in the capitol at Rome.  
 AG'O-NIS, a servant in the temple of Venus; or Mount Eryx.  
 A-GO-NI-US, a Roman deity.  
 AG-O-RAC-RI-TUS, a sculptor of Pharos.  
 AG-O-RÆ'A, a name of Minerva.  
 AG-O-RA'NIS, a river in the East.  
 AG-O-RAN'O-MI, (3) ten inspectors of the markets at Athens.  
 AGRA, (1) a place in Bœotia.  
 AGRÆ-A, a name of Diana.  
 A-GRÆI, or A-GREN'SES, a people of Arabia.  
 AG-RA-GAS, a mountain on which Agrigentum was built.  
 A-GRAU'LE, a tribe of Athens.  
 A-GRAU'LI-A, a festival at Athens in honour of Agraulos.  
 A-GRAU'LOS, a daughter of Cecrops.  
 AG-RAU-O-NI'TÆ, a people of Illyria.  
 A-GRI-A-NES, a river of Thrace; now the *Ergene*.  
 A-GRIC-OLA, the father-in-law of Tacitus, who wrote his life.  
 AG-RI-GEN-TUM, a town of Sicily; now *Gergenti*.  
 A-GRIN'I-UM, a city of Acarnania.  
 A-GRI-O'NI-A, festivals in honour of Bacchus.  
 A-GRI'OPAS, a biographer of the conquerors at Olympia.  
 A-GRI'O-PE, the wife of Agenor.  
 A-GRIP'PA, the adopted son of Augustus. His father, and others, had the same name.  
 AG-RIP-PI'NA, the abandoned wife of the emperor Claudius, whom she poisoned, that her son Nero might succeed to the throne.  
 A-GRIS'O-PE, (8) the mother of Cadmus.  
 A'GRI-US, one of the Centaurs.  
 AG-RO-LAS, an Athenian, who completed the wall round the citadel, which Cimon had begun.

A'GRON, a king of Illyria.  
 A-GRO'TAS, a Greek orator of Marseilles.  
 A-GRO'TE-RA, an annual sacrifice of goats to Minerva at Athens.  
 A-GYI'E-*US*, (5) a name of Apollo.  
 A-GYL'LA, a town of Etruria; now *Cerveteri*.  
 AG-YL-LÆ'US, a wrestler of Cleonæ.  
 A-GYR'I-UM, and A-GYR'I-*US*, a town of Sicily.  
 A-GYR'TES, a patricide.  
 A-GY'RUS, a tyrant of Sicily.  
 A-HA'LA, (7) the surname of the Servilii.  
 A'JAX. There were two warriors of this name in the Grecian army at the siege of Troy. One, the son of Telamon, inferior only to Achilles; the other, son of Oileus.  
 AI-DO'NE-*US*, (5) a name of Pluto.  
 AIM'Y-LUS, a son of Asoanias.  
 AI'US LO-CU'TI-*US*, a Roman deity.  
 AL-A-BAN'DA, an inland town of Caria.  
 AL-A-BAN'DI, or A-LA-BAN-DEN'SES, the inhabitants of Alabanda.  
 ALA-BUS, a river of Sicily.  
 A-LÆ'A, a name of Minerva.  
 A-LÆ'I, (3) islands in the Persian gulf.  
 A-LÆ'SA, a city of Sicily; now *Caronia*.  
 A-LÆSUS, a river of Sicily.  
 A-LÆUS, the father-in-law of Hercules.  
 AL-A-GO'NI-A, a city of Laconia.  
 A-LA'LA, a goddess of war, sister to Mars.  
 AL-AL-COM'E-NÆ, a city of Boeotia.  
 A-LA'LIA, (7) or AL-A-LIS, a town of Corsica.  
 A-LA-MA'NES, a statuary of Athens.  
 A-LA-MAN'NI, or AL-E-MAN'NI, a people of Germany.  
 A-LA'NI, a people of Sarmatia.  
 AL'A-RES, a people of Pannonia.  
 AL-A-RICUS, a king of the Goths, who plundered Rome, A.U.C. 1164.  
 AL-A-RO'DI-I, (3) (4) a nation near Pontus.  
 A-LAS'TOR, the armour-bearer of Sarpedon.  
 A-LAU'DÆ, soldiers of one of Cæsar's legions in Gaul.  
 AL'A-GON, a river of Albania; now the *Alason*.  
 ALBA LONGA, a city of Latium built by Ascanius.  
 AL'BA SYL'VI-*US*, an early king of Latium.  
 AL-DA'N, or AL-BEN'SES, the inhabitants of Alba.  
 AL-BA'NI-A, a country of Asia; now *East Georgia*.  
 AL-BA'NUS, a mountain near Rome.  
 ALBI-ATE-REN'TI-A, the mother of Otho.  
 AL-BI'CI, (3) (4) a people of Gaul.  
 AL-BI-E'TE, (4) a people of Latium.  
 AL-BI-GAU'NUM, a town of Liguria; now *Albenga*.  
 AL-BI'NI, (3) two Roman orators.  
 AL-BI-NO-VA'NUS, an elegiac poet.  
 AL-BIN-TE-ME'LI-UM, a town of Liguria; now *Vintimiglia*.  
 AL-BI'NUS, a Roman governor of Britain.  
 AL-BI-ON, the island of Great Britain.  
 ALBIS, a river of Germany; now the *Elbe*.  
 AL-BI-*US*, a name of the poet Tibullus.  
 AL-BU-CILIA, an immodest woman.

ALBU-LA, an ancient name of the river *Tiber*.  
 AL-BU'NE-A, a wood and lake sacred to the Muses.  
 AL-BUR'NUS, a lofty mountain of Lucania.  
 ALBUS PA'GUS, a place near Sidon.  
 AL-BU'TI-*US*, (10) a prince of Celtiberia.  
 AL-CÆ'US, a lyric poet of Mitylene: also, the grandfather of Hercules.  
 AL-CAM'E-NES, one of the Agidæ: a king of Sparta.  
 AL-CAN'DER, a companion of Sarpedon.  
 AL-CAN'DRE, the wife of Polybius, a rich Theban.  
 AL-CA'NOR, a Trojan, the father of Pandarus and Bitias.  
 AL-CATH'O-E, a name of Megara in Attica.  
 AL-CATI'O-*US*, a son of Pelops.  
 AL-CE, one of Actæon's dogs.  
 AL-CE'NOR, an Argive champion.  
 AL-CES'TE, or AL-CES'TIS, wife of Admetus, king of Thessaly, who voluntarily died instead of her husband.  
 AL-CE-TAS, a king of the Molossi.  
 AL-CHI'DAS, (12) a Rhodian, who became enamoured of a statue of Cupid by Praxiteles.  
 AL-CHIM'A-CHUS, an eminent painter.  
 AL-CI-BI'A-DES, a celebrated Athenian general.  
 AL-CID'A-MAS, a pupil of Gorgias.  
 AL-CI-DA-ME'A, mother of Bunus by Mercury.  
 AL-CI-DAM'I-DAS, a Messenian general.  
 AL-CID'A-MUS, an Athenian rhetorician.  
 AL-CI'DAS, a Lacedæmonian officer in the Peloponnesian war.  
 AL-CI'DES, a patronymic of Hercules.  
 AL-CID'I-CE, the mother of Tyro by Sal-moneus.  
 AL-CIM'E-DE, the mother of Jason.  
 AL-CIM'E-DON, an excellent carver.  
 AL-CIM'E-NES, a tragic poet of Megara.  
 AL-CI-MUS, an historian of Sicily.  
 AL-CIN'O-E, a daughter of Sthenelus.  
 AL-CI-NOR, the same as *Alcenor*.  
 AL-CIN'O-*US*, a king of Phœacia, celebrated for his strict justice. He entertained Ulysses, who was shipwrecked on his coasts. His gardens are beautifully described by Homer.  
 There are no words more frequently mispronounced by a mere English scholar than those of this termination. By such a one we sometimes hear *Alcinous* and *Antinous* pronounced in three syllables, as if written *Al-ci-nous* and *An-ti-nous*, rhyming with *rows*; but classical pronunciation requires that these vowels should form distinct syllables.  
 AL-CI-ON'E-*US*, (5) a man killed by Perseus.  
 AL-CI-PHRON, a philosopher of Magnesia.  
 AL-CIP'PE, a daughter of Mars.  
 AL-CIP'PUS, a reputed citizen of Sparta.  
 AL'CIS, a daughter of Ægyptus.  
 AL-CITH'O-E, a Theban woman, who ridiculed the orgies of Bacchus; for which she was turned into a bat.  
 ALC-ME'ON, a son of Amphiarus, hunted with furies for killing his mother Eriphyle.  
 ALC-ME-ONI-DÆ, an Athenian noble family descended from Alcmæon.  
 ALCMAN, a lyric poet of Lydia.  
 ALC-ME'NA, the wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter.  
 AL'CON, a famous Cretan archer.  
 AL-CY'O-NE, the wife of Ceyx, who was changed, with her husband, into a *kingfisher*.

AL-CY-O'NE-US, (5) a giant killed by Hercules.  
 AL-CY'O-NA, a deep pool at Corinth.  
 AL-DES'CUS, a river of Sarmatia.  
 AL-DU'A-BIS, see *Dubis*.  
 AL-E-A, (1) (7) a name of Minerva, from her temple built by Ateus.  
 A-LE'BAS, a tyrant of Larissa.  
 A-LE-BI-ON, a son of Neptune, killed by Hercules.  
 A-LEC'TO, one of the Furies.  
 A-LEC'TOR, a king of Argos.  
 A-LEC'TRY-ON, a youth changed into a cock by Mars.  
 A-LEC'TUS, a tyrant of Britain.  
 A-LE-I-US CAMP'US, a tract of land in Cilicia, over which Bellerophon is fabled to have wandered, when he fell from Pegasus.  
 ⚡ Lost from this flying steed unrein'd (as once Bellerophon, though from a lower clime)  
 Dismounted, on th' *Aleian* field, I fall,  
 Erroneous there to wander, and forlorn.  
*Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vii. v. 17.  
 AL-E-MAN'NI, some German tribes, who formed a conspiracy against the Romans.  
 A-LE-MON, the father of Myscellus.  
 A-LE-MON'I-DES, a patronymic of Myscellus.  
 AL-E-MU'SI, (4) a people of Attica.  
 A-LENS, a place in the island of Cos.  
 A-LE-ON, a river of Ionia.  
 A-LE-SA, or A-LOE'SA, an ancient city of Sicily: the same with Alæsa.  
 A-LESI-A, (10) or A-LEX-I-A, a fortified town of the Manubii in Gaul; now *Alise*.  
 A-LESI-UM, (10) a town and mountain of Peloponnesus.  
 A-LE-TES, a son of Ægisthus, killed by Orestes.  
 A-LE'THES, a companion of Æneas.  
 A-LE'THI-A, one of Apollo's nurses.  
 A-LET'I-DAS, sacrifices at Athens, in remembrance of the wanderings of Erigone.  
 A-LE-TRI-UM, a town of Latium.  
 A-LE-TRI-NA-TES, inhabitants of Aletrium.  
 A-LE-TUM, a tomb near Carthage, in Spain.  
 AL-EU-A'DÆ, a royal family of Larissa.  
 A-LE'US, a king of Arcadia.  
 A-LEX, (1) a river of the Brutii; now the *Alise*.  
 A-LEX-A-ME'NUS, an Ætolian, who killed the tyrant Nabis.  
 AL-EX-AN'DER, the Great; son of Philip, king of Macedon. There were several others of the same name. Paris also was sometimes so called.  
 ⚡ This word is as frequently pronounced with the accent on the first as on the third syllable.  
 AL-EX-AN'DRA, a nurse of Nero; also, a queen of Judea.  
 AL-EX-AN-DR'I-A, a famous city of Egypt near the Nile; now *Scandernon*.  
 ⚡ The above accentuation denotes the true classical pronunciation; but see Note on Rule 30.—*Edit.*  
 AL-EX-AN'DRI-DES, an historian of Delphi.  
 AL-EX-AN-DR'I-NA, baths at Rome, built by the emperor Alexander Severus.  
 AL-EX-AN-DROP'O-LIS, a city of Parthia, built by Alexander the Great.  
 AL-EX-A'NOR, a son of Machaon.  
 AL-EX-AR'CHUS, a Greek historian.  
 A-LEX'AS, a Laodicean, acquainted with M. Antony.  
 A-LEX'I-A, see *Alesia*.  
 A-LEX-IC'A-CUS, a surname of Apollo.

AL-EX-I'NUS, a disciple of Eubulides, the Milesian.  
 A-LEX'I-ON, a medical friend of Cicero.  
 AL-EX-IP'PUS, a friend of Alexander.  
 AL-EX-IR'A-ES, a son of Hercules by Hebe.  
 AL-EX-IR'HO-E, a daughter of the river Graïcus.  
 A-LEX'IS, a comic poet of Thurium.  
 A-LEX'ON, a fabulist.  
 AL-FA-TER'NA, a town of Campania.  
 AL-FE'NUS, (P. Varus) a cobbler of Cremona, who raised himself to the consulship.  
 AL-GI-DUM, a town of Latium; now *Aglia*.  
 A-LI-AC'MON, see *Haliacmon*.  
 A-LI-ARTUM, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 A-LI-ARTUS, see *Haliartus*.  
 AL'I-CIS, an Athenian tribe.  
 A-LI-E'NUS, (21) (Cæcina) a quæstor in Bœotia.  
 AL-I-FE, or A-LI'FA, a town of Samnium: now *Alif*.  
 AL-I-LE'I, (3) (4) a people of Arabia Felix.  
 AL-I-MENTUS, an historian of the Punic wars.  
 A-LIN'DÆ, a town of Caria.  
 A-LIN-DO'I-A, a Grecian festival.  
 AL-I-PHE'RI-A, a town of Arcadia.  
 AL-IR-RO'THI-US, a son of Neptune.  
 AL-LE'DIUS, (T.) a Roman knight; also a notorious glutton.  
 AL-LI-A, a river of Italy; now the *Aia*.  
 AL-LI-E'NOS, a prætor of Sicily.  
 AL-LOB'RO-GES, a people of Gaul.  
 AL-LOB'RY-GES, probably the same.  
 AL-LOT'RI-GES, a people of Spain.  
 AL-LU'TI-US, (10) a prince of the Celtiberians.  
 AL'MO, a small river falling into the Tiber; now the *Dachia*.  
 AL-MON, the eldest of the sons of Tyrrhus.  
 A-LO'A, festivals in honour of Ceres and Bacchus.  
 A-LO'AS, or A-LO'IS, names of Ceres.  
 AL-O-E'US, one of the giants.  
 AL-O-I'DÆ, AL-O-I'DES, the sons of AI-o-e'us.  
 A-LO'NE, or A-LO'NA, a town of ancient Britain.  
 AL-O-PE, mother of Hippothoön by Neptune, changed into a fountain.  
 A-LOP'E-CE, an island in the Palus Mæotis.  
 A-LOP'E-CES, a small village in Attica.  
 A-LO'PI-US, a son of Hercules.  
 A'LOS, a town of Achaia.  
 A-LO-TI-A, (10) a festival in Arcadia.  
 AL-PENUS, the capital of Locris.  
 AL-PES, (ALPS, Eng.) a chain of mountains, separating Italy from Gaul.  
 AL-PHE'A, a surname of Diana.  
 AL-PHE'I-A, a town of Spain.  
 AL-PHE'NOR, one of Niobe's sons.  
 AL-PHE'NUS, same as *Alfenus*.  
 AL-PHE-SI-BE'A, (5) the wife of Alcmaeon, who abandoned her, and was killed by her brothers.  
 AL-PHE-SI-BE'US, a shepherd mentioned by Virgil.  
 AL-PHE'US, a famous river of Peloponnesus.  
 AL-PHI'ON, a lake.  
 AL'PHI-US, a celebrated usurer.  
 AL-P'I'NUS, a contemptible poet.

AL'PIS, a small river falling into the Danube.  
 AL'SI-UM, (10) a seaport of Etruria; now *Palo*.  
 AL'SUS, a river of Achaia.  
 AL-THÆ'A, the mother of Meleager.  
 AL-THÆM'E-NES, a son of Creteus, king of Crete, who involuntarily killed his father.  
 AL-TI'NUM, a flourishing city near Aquileia.  
 AL'TIS, a grove sacred to Jupiter.  
 AL'TUS, a city of Peloponnesus.  
 A-LUN'TI-UM, (10) a town of Sicily; now *Alontio*.  
 A'LUS, or AL'U-US, a village of Arcadia.  
 A-LY-AT'TES, a king of Lydia, father of Cræsus.  
 AL'Y-BA, (6) a country near Mysia.  
 AL-Y-CÆ'A, a town of Arcadia.  
 AL-Y-CÆ'US, a son of Sciron, killed by Theseus.  
 AL'Y-MON, the husband of Circe.  
 A-LYS'SUS, a fountain of Arcadia.  
 AL-YX-OTH'O-E, mother of Æsacus by Priam.  
 A-MAD'O-CI, (3) sons of *Amadocus*.  
 A-MAD'O-CUS, a king of Thrace.  
 AM'A-GE, a queen of Sarmatia.  
 AM-AL-THÆ'A, a nymph, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk.  
 AM-AL-THÆUM, a place of amusement and instruction in the country house of *Atticus*.  
 AM'A-NA, or AM'A-NUS, a mountain in Syria; now *Scanderoon*.  
 AM-AN'DUS, (Cn.) a rebel general, under Dioclesian.  
 A-MAN'TES, or AM-AN-TI'NI, (3) a people of Illyricum.  
 A-MA'NUS, or O-MA'NUS, a deity of the ancient Persians.  
 A-MAR'A-CUS, an officer of Cinyras changed into marjoram.  
 A-MAR'DI, (3) a people near the Caspian sea.  
 A-MAR'TUS, a city of Greece.  
 AM-A-RYLLIS, a country woman mentioned in Virgil's *Eclogues*.  
 AM-AR-YN-CE-US, (5) a king of the Epeans.  
 AM-AR-YN-THI'A, rites of Diana at *Amarynthus*.  
 AM-AR-YN'THUS, a town of Euboea, sacred to Diana.  
 AM-AR-Y-SI-A, a name of Diana.  
 A'MAS, a mountain of Laconia.  
 AM-A-SE'NUS, a small river of Latium; now *La Toppia*.  
 A-MA'SI-A, (10) a city of Pontus.  
 A-MA'SIS, a man who, from a common soldier, became king of Egypt.  
 A-MAS'TRIS, the wife of the tyrant Dionysius.  
 A-MAS'TRUS, a friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla.  
 A-MA'TA, the wife of king Latinus.  
 AM-A-THÆ'I, a people of Arabia.  
 AM'A-THUS, a city of Cyprus, sacred to Venus.  
 A-MAX-AM-PE'US, a bitter fountain of Scythia.  
 A-MAX'I-A, see *Hamaxia*.  
 A-MAX-I'TA, a town of Troas.  
 AM-A-ZE'NES, or MA'ZE-NES, a prince of the island Oaracta.  
 A-MAZ'O-NES, (AM'A-ZONS, Eng.) a nation of martial women in Cappadocia.  
 AM-A-ZO'NI-A, the country of the Amazons.

AM-A-ZON'I-DES, the same as the Amazons.  
 AM-A-ZO'NI-UM, a place in Attica, where the Amazons were defeated by Theseus.  
 AM-A-ZO'NI-US, a surname of Apollo.  
 AM-BAR'RI, (3) a people of Gaul.  
 AM-BAR-VA'LI-A, sacrifices to Ceres before reaping.  
 AM-BE'NUS, a mountain of Sarmatia.  
 AM-BI-A-LI'TES, a people of Gaul.  
 AM-BI-A'NUM, a town of Belgium.  
 AM-BI-A-TI'NUM, a village in Germany; now *Capella*.  
 AM-BI-GA'TUS, a king of the Celtæ.  
 AM-BI-O'RIX, a king of the Eburones in Gaul.  
 AM-BLA-DA, a town in Pisidia.  
 AM-BRA'CI-A, (10) the royal city of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.  
 AM-BRA'CI-US, (10) (*Sinus*) a bay of the Indian sea, near *Ambraçia*.  
 AM'BRI, (3) an Indian nation.  
 AM-BRO'NES, a people of Gaul.  
 AM-BROS'I-A, (10) the food of the gods.  
 AM-BRO'SI-US, (10) (*AMB'ROSE*, Eng.) a bishop of Milan.  
 AM-BRY'ON, a biographer of Theocritus of Chios.  
 AM-BRYS'SUS, a city of Phocis.  
 AM-BU-BA'JÆ, Syrian women, of loose characters, engaged as minstrels at Rome.  
 AM-BUL'LI, (3) a surname of Castor and Pollux.  
 AM'E-LES, a river of hell.  
 AM-E-NA'NUS, a river of Italy; now *Judicella*.  
 AM-E-NI'DES, a secretary of Darius.  
 A-MEN'O-CLES, a Corinthian shipwright.  
 A-ME'RI-A, a town of Umbria; now *Amelia*.  
 A-MES'TRA-TUS, a town of Sicily; now *Mistratta*.  
 A-MES'TRIS, queen of Persia; wife to Xerxes.  
 A-MIC'LAS, see *Amyclas*.  
 AM-IC-LÆ'US, see *Amycleus*.  
 A-MI'DA, (3) a city of Mesopotamia.  
 A-MIL'CAR, a celebrated Carthaginian general.  
 AM'I-LOS, (4) a river of Mauritania.  
 A-MIM'O-NE, or A-MYM'O-NE, a daughter of Danaus, changed into a fountain.  
 A-MIN'E-A, or AM-MIN'E-A, a part of Campania.  
 A-MIN'I-AS, a famous pirate.  
 A-MIN'I-US, a river of Arcadia.  
 A-MIN'O-CLES, a native of Corinth.  
 AM-I-SE'NA, a country of Cappadocia.  
 A-MI-SI'A, a river of Germany; now the *Ems*.  
 A-MIS'I-AS, (10) a poor comic poet.  
 A-MIS'SAS, an officer of Megalopolis.  
 A-MI'SUM, or A-MI'SUS, a town of Pontus; now *Samsotia*.  
 AM-I-TER'NUM, a town of Italy.  
 AM-I-THA'ON, or AM-Y-THA'ON, the father of Melampus.  
 AM-MA'LO, a festival in honour of Jupiter.  
 AM-MI-A'NUS, see *Murcellinus*.  
 AM-MO-CHOS'TOS, a promontory of Cyprus, now *Amgozot*.  
 AM-MON, or HAM-MON, the Egyptian Jupiter.  
 AM-MONI-A, a name of Juno.

AM-MO'NI-I, (3) a nation of Africa.  
 AM-MO'NI-US, a Christian philosopher in the third century.  
 AM-MO'THE-A, one of the Nereides.  
 AM-NI-AS, a river of Bithynia.  
 AM-NI'SUS, (3) a port of Gnosus, in Crete.  
 AM-Æ-DÆ-US, (5) an Athenian player.  
 AM-O-ME-TUS, a Greek historian.  
 A'MOR, (1) the god of love.  
 A-MOR-GES, a Persian general.  
 A-MOR-GOS, one of the Cyclades; now *Amago*.  
 AM-PE-LUS, a promontory of Samos.  
 AM-PE-LU'SI-A, a promontory of Africa; now *Cape Spartel*.  
 AM-PHE'A, (7) a city of Messenia.  
 AM-PHI-A-LA'US, a Phæacian dancer.  
 AM-PHI-A-NAX, a king of Lycia.  
 AM-PHI-A-RA'I-DES, a patronymic of Alcæon, son of  
 AM-PHI-A-RA'US, a famous Grecian augur, who, foreseeing his own death if he went to the Theban war, secreted himself, and was betrayed by his wife Aiphyle.  
 AM-PHIC-LE'A, a town of Phocis.  
 AM-PHIC'RA-TES, a Grecian biographer.  
 AM-PHIC'TY-ON, a king of Athens; and founder of the Council of Amphyctions.  
 AM-PHIC'TY-O-NES, (or AM-PHIC-TY'ONS, Eng.) the great representative council of the several Grecian States.  
 AM-PHID'A-MUS, the brother of Lycurgus.  
 AM-PHI-DROM'I-A, an Athenian festival.  
 AM-PHI-GE'NI-A, or AM-PHI-GE-NI'A, (29) a town of Elis.  
 ¶ See *Iphigenia*, and Rule 30, prefixed to this Vocabulary.  
 AM-PHI'L-O-CHUS, a son of Amphiarus.  
 AM-PHILY-TUS, a soothsayer of Acarnania.  
 AM-PHIM'A-CHUS, one of Helen's suitors.  
 AM-PHIM'E-DON, a Libyan, killed by Perseus.  
 AM-PHIN'O-ME, an attendant of Thetis.  
 AM-PHIN'O-MUS, one of Penelope's suitors.  
 AM-PHI'ON, (28) the founder of Thebes.  
 AM-PHIP'O-LES, the chief magistrates of Syracuse.  
 AM-PHIP'O-LIS, a city between Macedonia and Thrace; now *Jamboli*.  
 AM-PHIP'Y-ROS, a surname of Diana.  
 AM-PHI-RE'TUS, a man of Acanthus.  
 AM-PHIR'O-E, one of the Oceanides.  
 AM-PHIS, a comic poet of Athens.  
 AM-PHIS-DÆ'NA, a serpent in the deserts of Africa, having two heads.  
 AM-PHIS'SA, a city of Locris; now *Salona*.  
 AM-PHIS-SE'NE, a country of Armenia.  
 AM-PHIS'SUS, a son of Dryope.  
 AM-PHISTHE-NES, a Lacedæmonian lunatic.  
 AM-PHIS-TI'DES, an idiot mentioned by Aristotle.  
 AM-PHISTRA-TUS, one of the charioteers of Castor and Pollux.  
 AM-PHIT'E-A, the mother of Ægialeus.  
 AM-PHITH'E-MIS, a Theban general.  
 AM-PHITH'O-E, one of the Nereides.  
 AM-PHI-TRITE, (8) a daughter of Nereus, and the wife of Neptune.  
 AM-PHITRY-ON, a Theban prince; husband of Alcæon.  
 AM-PHITRY-O-NI'A-DES, a patronymic of Hercules.

AM'PHI-TUS, a priest of Ceres.  
 AM-PHOT'E-RUS, one of Alexander's admirals.  
 AM-PHRY'SUS, a river of Thessaly.  
 AMP'SA-GAS, a river of Africa.  
 AM-PYSI-DES, a patronymic of Mopsus.  
 AM'PYX, the father of Mopsus.  
 AM-SANC'TUS, a place in Italy; now *Musitta*.  
 A-MU'I-I-US, the uncle of Romulus and Remus.  
 A-MYCLA, a daughter of Niobe.  
 A-MYCLÆ, a city of Italy, said to have been peopled from that of the same name in Laconia.  
 AM-Y-CLÆ-US, a statuary.  
 A-MYCLAS, son of Lacedæmon; and founder of *Amylea* in Laconia.  
 AM-Y-CUS, a son of Neptune.  
 AM-Y-DON, a city of Macedonia.  
 AM-Y-MO'NE, one of the Danaïdæ.  
 A-MYNTAS, the name of three kings of Macedon.  
 A-MYN-TI-A'NUS, an historian.  
 A-MYN'TOR, a king of Argos.  
 A-MY'RIS, a native of Sybaris.  
 A-MYRI-US, a prince, who killed Cyrus.  
 AM'Y-RUS, a town of Thessaly.  
 A-MYSTIS, a river of India.  
 AM-Y-THA'ON, king of Iolchos, and father of Melampus.  
 AM-Y-THIA-O'NI-US, a patronymic of Melampus.  
 AM-Y-TIS, a daughter of Astyages, whom Cyrus married.  
 AN-A-CE'I-A, games in honour of Castor and Pollux.  
 ANA-CES, or A-NAC'TES, a name of Castor and Pollux.  
 AN-A-CHAR'SIS, a famous Scythian philosopher.  
 A-NA'CI-UM, (10) a mountain, on which was a temple of the Anaces, in the Peloponnesus.  
 A-NAC'RE-ON, or A-NA'CRE-ON, (23) a famous lyric poet of Ieos.  
 AN-AC-TORI-A, or AN-AC-TORI-UM, a town of Epirus.  
 AN-ACTORI-E, a woman of Lesbos, loved by Sappho.  
 AN-A-DY-OM'E-NE, an epithet of Venus.  
 ¶ This epithet, from the Greek *anathion*, *emergens*, signifying rising out of the water, is applied to the picture of Venus rising out of the sea, as originally painted by Apelles. I doubt not that some, who only hear this word, without seeing it written, suppose it to mean *Anno Domini*, the year of our Lord.  
 A-NAGNI-A, a city in Latium.  
 AN-A-GY-RONTUM, a village in Attica.  
 AN-A-I'TIS, a goddess of Armenia.  
 A-NA-NI'AS, an Iambic poet.  
 ANA-PHE, one of the Sporades; now *Nanfio*.  
 AN-A-PHILYSTUS, an Athenian tribe.  
 A-NAPI-US, brother of *Anfinomus*.  
 A-NA'PUS, a river of Epirus.  
 A-NARTES, a people of Pannonia.  
 A'NAS, (1) a river of Spain; now the *Guadiana*.  
 A-NAT'O-LE, one of the Horæ.  
 A-NAU'CHI-DAS, (12) a Samian wrestler.  
 A-NAU'RUS, a river of Thessaly.  
 A-NAU'SIS, one of Medea's suitors.  
 A'NAX, (1) a son of Cælus and Terra.  
 AN-AX-AG-O-RAS, a Clazomenian philosopher.

- AN-AX-AN'DER, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Heraclidæ.
- AN-AX-AN'DRI-DES, a comic poet of Rhodes.
- AN-AX-AR'CIUS, (12) a philosopher of Abdera.
- AN-AX-AR'E-TE, a girl of Salamis, changed into a stone.
- AN-AX-E'NOR, a musician in great favour with M. Antouy.
- A-NAX-I-AS, (10) a Theban general.
- AN-AX-IB'I-A, a sister of Agamemnon.
- AN-AX-IC'RA-TES, an Athenian archon.
- A-NAX-ID'A-MUS, a king of Sparta.
- A-NAX-I-LAS, or A-NAX-I-LA'US, a tyrant of Rhegium.
- AN-AX-ILI-DES, a writer of some treatises concerning philosophers.
- AN-AX-I-MAN'DER, a Milesian philosopher.
- AN-AX-IN'E-NES, a disciple of the above.
- AN-AX-IP'O-LIS, a comic poet of Thasos.
- AN-AX-IP'US, a comic writer in the age of Demetrius.
- AN-AX-IR'HO-E, a daughter of Coronus.
- A-NAX'IS, a Boeotian historian.
- A-NAX'O, a virgin, carried off by Theseus.
- AN-CÆ'US, one of the Argonauts.
- AN-CA-LI-TES, a people of ancient Britain.
- AN-CA'RI-US, the same as *Anchialus*.
- AN-CHA'RI-A, (7) a family at Rome.
- AN-CHA'RI-US, a noble Roman, killed in the Marian civil wars.
- AN-CHEM'O-LUS, a king of the Marrubii.
- AN-CHE-SITES, a wind blowing from port Anchisa.
- AN-CHES'MUS, a mountain of Attica; now *Mount St. George*.
- AN-CHI'A-LA, or AN-CHI'A-LE, a city on the sea-coast of Cilicia.
- AN-CHI'A-LUS, the heathen name for the god of the Jews.
- AN-CHI-MO'LI-US, a Spartan general.
- AN-CHIN'O-E, a daughter of Nilus.
- AN-CHI'SA, a port of Epirus.
- AN-CHI'SE, a town of Italy.
- AN-CHISES, the father of Æneas, by Venus.
- AN-CHISI-A, (11) a mountain of Arcadia, where was a monument of Anchises.
- AN-CHI-SI'A-DES, a patronymic of Æneas.
- AN'CHO-E, a lake of Boeotia.
- ANCH'O-RA, a fortress of Galatia.
- AN-CHU'RUS, a son of Midas, who devoted himself for his country.
- AN-CI'LE, a sacred shield, upon the preservation of which the fate of Rome depended.
- AN'CON, or AN-CO'NA, a town of Picenum.
- AN'CUS MAR'TI-US, the fourth king of Rome.
- AN-CY'LE, the same as *Ancile*.
- AN-CY'RA, a city of Galatia; now *Angora*.
- AN-CY'RÆ, a town of Sicily.
- AN'DA, a city of Africa.
- AN-DAB'A-TÆ, gladiators who fought blind-folded.
- AN-DA'NI-A, a city of Arcadia.
- AN-DE-CA'VI-A, the country of the Andes.
- ANDES, or AN-DE-CA'O-NES, a people of Gaul, north of the Loire.
- AN-DOC'I-DES, an Athenian orator.
- AN-DOM'A-TIS, a river of India.
- AN-DRE'MON, the father of Thoas.
- AN-DRA-GA'THI-US, a tyrant defeated by Gratian.
- AN-DRA-G'A-THUS, a traitor.
- AN-DRA-G'O-RAS, a man who died suddenly.
- AN-DRAM'Y-LES, a king of Lydia.
- AN-DRE'AS, (AN-DREW, Eng.) a statuary of Argos.
- AND RI-A, a Cretan festival.
- AN'DRI-CLUS, a river of Troas.
- AN'DRI-ON, the place where the Andriæ were held.
- AN-DRIS'CUS, a rebel, led in triumph by Metellus.
- AN-DRO'BI-US, a famous painter.
- AN-DRO-CLE'A, a Theban virgin, who sacrificed herself for her country.
- AN-DRO'CLES, a prince of Messina.
- AN-DRO-CLIDES, a noble Theban.
- AN-DRO'CLUS, a son of Codrus.
- AN-DROC'Y-DES, a physician.
- AN-DROD'A-MUS, the same as *Andromadas*.
- AN-DRODUS, a slave, protected in the Roman circus by a lion, whose foot he had cured.
- AN-DRO'GE-OS, a Greek, killed by Æneas.
- AN-DRO'GE-US, a famous wrestler, the son of Minos.
- AN-DROG'Y-NÆ, a nation of hermaphrodites.
- AN-DROM'A-CHE, the wife of Hector.
- AN-DROM-A-CHIDÆ, a nation, who presented to their kings all their marriageable virgins.
- AN-DROM-A-CHUS, a wealthy Sicilian, father of the historian Timæus.
- AN-DROM'A-DAS, a lawgiver of Chalcis.
- AN-DROM'E-DA, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, whom Perseus delivered from a sea-monster, and married.
- AN'DRON, a præfect of Syracuse.
- AN-DRO-NI'CUS, (28) a peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes. There were others of the name.
- ✎ This word is uniformly pronounced by our prosodists with the penultimate accent; and yet so averse is an English ear to placing the accent on the penultimate *i*, that by all English scholars we hear it placed upon the antepenultimate syllable. That this was the pronunciation of the word in Queen Elizabeth's time, appears plainly from the tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, said to be written by Shakspeare; in which we every where find the antepenultimate pronunciation adopted. It may indeed be questioned, whether Shakspeare's learning extended to a knowledge of the quantity of this Græco-Latin word; but, as Mr. Stevens has justly observed, there is a greater number of classical allusions in this play than are scattered over all the rest of the performances on which the seal of Shakspeare is indubitably fixed; and therefore it may be presumed, that the author could not be ignorant of the Greek and Latin pronunciation of this word, but followed the received English pronunciation of his time; and which, by all but professed scholars, is still continued. See *Sophron*. [The analogy of the language, with which Shakspeare's authority can have nothing to do, is decisive in favour of the penultimate accentuation.—*Edit.*]
- AN-DROPH-A-GI, (3) a savage nation of Scythia.
- AN-DRO-POM'US, a Theban, who killed Xanthus.
- AN'DROS, an island in the Ægean sea; now *Andro*.
- AN-DROS'THE-NES, one of Alexander's generals.
- AN-DRO'TI-ON, a Greek historian.
- AN-E-LON'TIS, a river near Colophon.
- AN-E-MO'LI-A, a city of Phocis; now *Jumboti*.
- AN-E-MO'SA, a village of Arcadia.
- AN-E-RAS'TUS, a king of Gaul.
- AN-FIN'O-MUS, or AN-FRINO-NUS, a young Sicilian, who, with his brother Anapius, saved his parents from the flames of their burning city.

AN-GE'LI-A, a daughter of Mercury.  
 AN-GE'LI-ON, a statuary.  
 AN-GE-LUS, a son of Neptune.  
 AN-GI'TES, a river of Thrace.  
 AN-GLI, a people of Germany, from whom the English derived their ancient name.  
 AN-GLI'A, England.  
 AN-GRUS, a river of Illyricum.  
 AN-GUITI-A, (11) (24) a wood in the country of the Marsi.  
 A'NI-A, (7) a beautiful Roman widow.  
 AN-I-CE'TUS, a son of Hercules by Hebe.  
 A-NIC'I-UM, (24) a town of Gaul.  
 A-NIC'I-US GAL'LUS, a proprator; also a consul.  
 AN'I-GRUS, a river of Elis.  
 A'NI-O, A'NI-EN, a river of Rome falling into the Tiber.  
 AN-I-TOR'GIS, a city of Spain.  
 A'NI-US, a king of Delos, son of Apollo.  
 AN'NA, the sister of Dido, deified at Rome.  
 AN'NA COM-ME'NA, a princess of Constantinople, who wrote a history.  
 AN-NI-A'NUS, a poet.  
 AN'NI-BAL, a celebrated Carthaginian general.  
 AN-NIC'E-RIS, (24) a philosopher at Cyrene.  
 AN'NI-US SCAP'U-LA, a noble Roman.  
 AN'NON, or HAN'NO, a Carthaginian general, conquered by Scipio.  
 AN-O-PE'A, a mountain of Greece.  
 AN'SER, an impertinent Roman poet.  
 AN-SI-BA'RI-A, a country of Germany.  
 AN-TÆ'A, the wife of Proteus.  
 AN-TÆ'AS, a king of Scythia.  
 AN-TÆ-OP'U-LIS, a city of Thebais.  
 AN-TÆ'US, one of the giants.  
 AN-TAG'O-RAS, a Rhodian poet.  
 AN-TAL'CI-DAS, a Spartan ambassador.  
 AN-TAN'DER, a general of Messenia.  
 AN-TAN'DROS, a city of Troas.  
 AN-TEI'US, (T.) a præfect of Syria.  
 AN-TEM'NÆ, a city of the Sabines.  
 AN-TE-NOR, a Trojan prince, secretly abetting the Greeks.  
 AN-TE-NOR'I-DES, a patronymic of the sons of Antenor.  
 AN-TER-BRO'GI-US, an ambassador of the Rbemi.  
 AN'TE-ROS, the god of mutual affection.  
 AN-THE'A, a town of Achaia.  
 AN-THE'AS, a son of Eumelus.  
 AN-THE'DON, a city of Bœotia.  
 AN-THE'LA, a town near Thermopylæ.  
 AN-THE-MIS, a name of the island of Samos.  
 AN-THE-MON, the name of a Trojan.  
 AN-THE-MUS, a city of Macedonia.  
 AN-THE-MU'SI-A, (10) same as Samos.  
 AN-THE'NE, a town of Argolis.  
 AN-THER'MUS, a sculptor of Chios.  
 AN'THES, a son of Neptune.  
 AN-THE-SI-O'RI-A, festivals in honour of Proserpine.  
 AN-THE-SI-TE'RI-A, Grecian festivals in honour of Bacchus.  
 AN-THE'US, one of the companions of Æneas.  
 AN-THI'A, a sister of Priam.

AN-THI'AS, same as *Antheas*.  
 AN'THI-UM, a town of Thrace.  
 AN'THI-US, a surname of Bacchus.  
 AN'THO, a daughter of Amulius.  
 AN-THO'RES, a companion of Hercules.  
 AN-THRA CI-A, (10) a nymph.  
 AN-THRO-PI'NUS, one of the conspirators against Agathocles, tyrant of Sicily.  
 AN-THRO-POPH A-GI, cannibals of Scythia.  
 AN-THYL'LA, a city of Egypt.  
 AN TI-A-NI'RA, the mother of Echion.  
 AN'TI-AS, (10) the goddess of fortune, worshipped at Antium.  
 AN-TI-CLE'A, the mother of Ulysses.  
 AN'TI-CLES, an Athenian archon.  
 AN-TI-CLI'DES, a Greek historian.  
 AN-TIC'RA-GUS, a detached ridge of Mount Cragus.  
 AN-TIC'RA-TE'S, a Spartan, who stabbed Epaminondas.  
 AN-TIC'Y-RA, a city of Phocis.  
 AN-TID'O-MUS, one of Philip's soldiers.  
 AN-TID'O-TUS, a famous painter.  
 AN-TIG'E-NES, one of Alexander's generals.  
 AN-TI-GEN'I-DAS, a famous musician of Thebes.  
 AN-TIG'O-NA, the wife of king Pyrrhus.  
 AN-TIG'O-NE, the daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta.  
 AN-TI-GON'I-A, an inland town of Epirus.  
 AN-TIG'O-NUS, one of Alexander's generals.  
 AN-TIL'CO, a tyrant of Chalcis.  
 AN-TI-LIB'A-NUS, a ridge of mountains parallel with that of Libanus.  
 AN-TIL'O-CHUS, the eldest son of Nestor.  
 AN-TIM'A-CHUS, a Greek poet of Ionia.  
 AN-TIM'E-NES, a son of Deiphon.  
 AN-TIN'O-E, one of the daughters of Pelias.  
 AN-TI-NC'I-A, (5) games in honour of Antinous.  
 AN-TI-NOF'O-LIS, a town of Egypt, built in honour of Antinous.  
 AN-TIN'O-US, a young Bithynian, in great favour with the emperor Adrian.  
 AN-TI-O'CHI-A, or AN-TI-O-CHI'A, (29) (Antioch, Eng.) a province of Syria.  
 27 For words of this termination, see *Iphigenia*, and No. 30, of the Rules prefixed to this Vocabulary.  
 AN-TI-O-CHIS, a tribe of Athens.  
 AN-TI'O-CHUS. There were several kings of Syria so named.  
 AN-TI'O-PE, (8) the mother of Amphion and Zethus, by Jupiter, who deceived her in the form of a Satyr.  
 AN-TI-O'RUS, a son of Lycurgus.  
 AN-TI-PA'ROS, an islet in the Ægean sea, opposite Paros.  
 AN-TIP'A-RE'S, one of Alexander's successors.  
 AN-TI-PA'TRI-A, a city of Macedonia.  
 AN-TI-PAT'RI-DAS, a governor of Telmessus.  
 AN-TIP'A-TRIS, a town of Palestine.  
 AN-TIPH'A-NES, a statuary of Argos.  
 AN-TIPH'A-TE'S, a king of the Læstrygones.  
 AN-TIPH'I-LUS, an excellent painter.  
 AN'TI-PHON, an orator of Rhamnusia.  
 AN-TIP'H-O-NUS, a son of Priam.  
 AN'TI-PHUS, a friend of Ulysses.  
 AN-TI-PO'E'NUS, a noble Theban, whose daughters sacrificed themselves for the safety of their country.

AN-TIP'O-LIS, a city of Gaul.  
 AN-TIS'SA, a city of Lesbos.  
 AN-TISTHE-NES, founder of the Cynic school of philosophy.  
 AN-TISTI-US (Labéon), a Roman lawyer.  
 AN-TITH'E-US, an Athenian archon.  
 AN-TI-UM, (10) a maritime town of Italy.  
 AN-TOM'E-NES, the last king of Corinth.  
 AN-TO'NI-A, a daughter of M. Antony.  
 AN-TO'NI-I, (3) (4) a family of Rome.  
 AN-TO'NI'NA, the wife of Belisarius.  
 AN-TO'NI'NUS, (M.A.) a Roman emperor and philosopher. There were other Antonines.  
 AN-TO'NI-OP'O-LIS, a city of Mesopotamia, called after the above.  
 AN-TO'NI-US, (M.) (Eng. Marc Antony,) the celebrated triumvir, who married Cleopatra, queen of Egypt.  
 AN-TOR'I-DES, a painter.  
 A-NU'BIS, an Egyptian deity.  
 AN'XI-US, a river of Armenia.  
 AN'XUR, a city of the Volsci.  
 AN'Y-TA, a Greek poetess.  
 AN'Y-TUS, an Athenian rhetorician.  
 AN-ZA'BE, (6) a river near the Tigris.  
 A-OB'RI-CA, or AB-OB'RI-CA, a city of Spain.  
 A-OL'I-US, a son of Romulus.  
 A'ON, a son of Neptune, who colonized Boeotia.  
 A'O-NES, the Boeotians.  
 A-O'NI-A, the ancient name of Boeotia, from Aon.  
 A-ON I-DES, the Muses; worshipped on Mount Helicon.  
 A-O'RIS, a famous hunter.  
 A-OR'NOS, or A-OR'NIS, a lofty rock in India.  
 A-OR'SI, a people on the shores of the Caspian.  
 A-O'TI, a people of Thrace.  
 A-PA'I-TÆ, a people of Asia Minor.  
 A-PA'MA, (7) a daughter of Artaxerxes.  
 A-PA'ME, (8) the mother of Nicomedes.  
 A-P-A-ME'A, or A-P-A-MI'A, a city of Phrygia.  
 A-PAR'NI, a pastoral nation, near the Caspian.  
 A-P-A-TU'RI-A, a festival at Athens, in memory of the stratagem by which Xanthus was killed by Melanthus.  
 AP-E-AU'ROS, a mountain of Peloponnesus.  
 A-PEL'LA, a Jewish name, or epithet.  
 A-PEL'LES, a celebrated painter.  
 A-PEL'LI-CON, a peripatetic philosopher of Teos.  
 AP-EN-NI'NUS, a ridge of mountains running along the middle of Italy.  
 A'PER, a Latin orator of Gaul.  
 AP-E-RO'PI-A, a small island on the coast of Argolis.  
 AP'E-SUS, AP'E-SAS, or AP'E-SAN-TES, a mountain of Peloponnesus.  
 APH'A-CA, a town of Palestine.  
 A-PHE'A, a name of Diana.  
 A'PHAR, the capital of Arabia.  
 APH-A-RETUS, a lover of Marpessa.  
 APH-A-RE'US, a king of Messina.  
 A'PHAS, (1) a river of Greece.  
 A-PHEL'LAS, a king of Cyrene.  
 APH'E-SAS, a mountain of Peloponnesus.  
 APH'E-TÆ, a city of Thessaly; now *Fetio*.

APH'I-DAS, (4) a son of Arcas.  
 A-PHID'NA, a part of Attica.  
 A-PHID'NUS, a friend of Æneus killed by Turnus.  
 APH-Æ-BE'TUS, one of the conspirators against Alexander.  
 A-PHRI'CES, (1) an Indian prince.  
 APH-RO-DIS'I-A, an island in the Persian gulf, sacred to Venus.  
 APH-RO-DIS'I-AS, a town of Caria, sacred to Venus; now *Ghena*.  
 APH-RO-DI'SUM, (1) a city near Salamis.  
 APH-RO-DI'TE, the Greek name of *Venus*.  
 APH-RO-DI-TOP'O-LIS, a city of Egypt.  
 A-PHY'TE, (8) or A-PHY'TIS, a city of Thrace.  
 A'PI-A, (1) (4) (7) an ancient name of Peloponnesus.  
 A-PI-A'NOS, see *Apion*.  
 AP-I-CA'TA, a divorced wife of Sejanus.  
 A-PIC'I-US, (24) a notorious glutton.  
 A-PID'A-NUS, a large river of Thessaly.  
 AP'I-NA, or A'PI-NÆ, a city of Apulia.  
 A-PI'O-LA, or A-PI'O-LÆ, a town of Italy.  
 A'PI-ON, (1) a rhetorician of Egypt, who wrote against the Jews.  
 A'PIS, an Egyptian deity; called also Serapis and Osiris.  
 A-PIT'I-US, (24) a celebrated buffoon.  
 A-POL-LI-NA'RES (Ludi), games in honour of Apollo.  
 A-POL-LI-NA'RIS, (C. S.) a grammarian of Carthage.  
 AP-OL-LIN'I-DES, a Greek soldier.  
 APOL'LI-NIS, the Latin genitive of Apollo.  
 A-PO'LO, the god of physis, music, divination, and poetry.  
 AP-OL-LOC RA-TES, a friend of Dion.  
 A-POL-LO-PO'RUS, a famous grammarian and mythologist.  
 AP-OL-LO'NI-A, a festival in honour of Apollo and Diana.  
 AP-OL-LO-NI'A-DES, a tyrant of Sicily.  
 AP-OL-LO'NI-AS, the wife of Attalus.  
 AP-OL-LON'I-DES, a writer of Nicæa.  
 AP-OL-LO'NI-US, a Stoic philosopher of Chalcis. There was a notorious impostor also, and others of the name.  
 AP-OL-LOPH'A-NES, a physician of Antiochus.  
 A-PO-MY-I'OS, a surname of Jupiter.  
 A-PO-NI-A'NA, (7) an island near Lilybæum.  
 A-PO'NI-US, (M.) a governor of Mæsia.  
 AP'O-NUS, a fountain in Italy.  
 AP-OS-TRO'PHI-A, a surname of Venus.  
 A-POTH-E-O'SIS, the ceremony of deification.  
 [?] When we are reading Latin or Greek, this word ought to have the accent on the penultimate syllable; but in pronouncing English we should accent the antepenultimate:  
 Allots the prince of his celestial line  
 An *Apothéosis*, and rites divine.—*Garth*.  
 [The Greek word is *θεοσιμωσις*. If the true pronunciation were retained, the word would necessarily be excluded from English poetry. But this is no reason that an almost solitary instance of poetic license should be a rule in reading prose.—*Edit.*]  
 AP'PI-A V'IA, a road leading from Rome to Brundisium; begun by Appius Claudius.  
 AP-PI'A-DES, a name given to the five deities, Venus, Minerva, Vesta, Concord, and Peace.  
 AP-PI-A'NUS a Greek historian of Alexandria.

AP'PI-1 FORUM, a village near Rome, built by Appius.  
 AP'PI-US, the prænomen of a family at Rome.  
 AP'PU-LA, an immodest woman.  
 A'PRI-ES, or A'PRI-US, one of the kings of Egypt.  
 AP-SIN THI-I, (4) a people of Thrace.  
 AP'SI-NUS, an Athenian sophist.  
 AP'SUS, a river of Macedonia.  
 AP'TE-RA, (20) a town of Crete.  
 AP-U-LE-I-A (Varilia), a grand-daughter of Augustus.  
 AP-U-LE'I-US, a learned writer under the Antonines.  
 A-PU'LI-A, a country of Magna Græcia.  
 AP-U-SCID'A-MUS, a lake of Africa.  
 A-QUA'RI-US, one of the signs of the Zodiac.  
 AQ-UI-LA'RI-A, a place in Africa.  
 AQ-UI-LE'I-A, or AQ-UI-LEGI-A, a noble town on the north coast of the gulf of Trieste.  
 A-QUIL'I-US (Niger), an historian.  
 A-QUIL'LI-A, a patrician family at Rome.  
 A'QUI-LO, the north-east wind.  
 A-QUI-LO NI-A, a city of Apulia.  
 A-QUIN'I-US, a poet.  
 A-QU'NUM, a town of Latium.  
 AQ-UI-TA'NI-A, a country of Gaul.  
 A'RA, (17) a constellation.  
 AR-A-BAR'CHES, a vulgar Egyptian appellation.  
 A-RA'BI-A, a large country of Asia.  
 A-RAB'I-CUS (Sinus), the *Red Sea*.  
 AR-A-BIS, or AR'BIS, a river in India.  
 AR'ABS, or AR'ABUS, a son of Apollo, who first invented medicine.  
 A-RAC'CA, or A-REC'CA, a city of Susiana.  
 A-RACH'NE, a woman of Colophon, changed into a spider by Minerva.  
 AR-A-CHO'SI-A, a province of Persia.  
 AR-A-CHO'TE, or AR-A-CHO'TI, the inhabitants of *Arachosia*.  
 A-RAC'THI-AS, a river of Epirus.  
 AR-A-CIL'LUM, a town of Spain.  
 AR-A-CO'SI-I, (4) a people of India.  
 AR-A-CYN'THUS, (4) a mountain of Ætolia.  
 AR'A-DUS, an island on the coast of Phœnicia.  
 A'RE, (17) two rocks between Africa and Sardinia.  
 A'RAK, (17) a river of Gaul.  
 AR'A-RUS, a river of Scythia.  
 AR-A-THYR-E-A, a small province of Achaia.  
 A-RAT'US, a Greek poet of Cilicia.  
 A-RAX'ES, a river of Armenia.  
 AR-BA'CES, or AR'BA-CES, the founder of the first Median empire, B.C. 820.  
 ↳ Lempriere, Gouldman, Gesner, and Littleton, accent this word on the first syllable, but Ainsworth and Holyoke on the second; and this is so much more agreeable to an English ear, that I should prefer it, though I have, out of respect to authorities, inserted the other, that the reader may choose which he pleases. Labbe has not got this word.—[See *Araxes*. Edit.]  
 AR-BE'LA, or AR'BE-LA, a city of Assyria, &c.  
 ↳ *Arbela*, the city of Assyria, where the decisive battle was fought between Alexander and Darius, and the city in Palestine of that name, have the accent on the penultimate; but *Arbela*, a town in Sicily, has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.  
 AR'BIS, see *Arabis*.  
 AR-BO-CA'LA, a city taken by Hannibal.  
 AR-BUS'CU-LA, a Roman actress.

AR-CA'DI-A, a pastoral country of Peloponnesus.  
 AR-CA'DI-US, eldest son of Theodosius the Great.  
 AR-CA'NUM, an estate of Cicero's brother.  
 AR'CAS, a son of Jupiter and Callisto.  
 AR'CE, a daughter of Thaumias.  
 AR'CF-NA, a town of Phœnicia.  
 AR'CENS, a Sicilian, whose son followed Æneas into Italy.  
 AR-CES-I-LA'US, one of Alexander's successors.  
 AR-CESI-US, (10) the grandfather of Ulysses.  
 AR-CHÆ'A, a city of Æolia.  
 AR-CHÆ'A-NAX, a friend of Pisistratus.  
 AR-CHÆ-AT'I-DAS, a country of Peloponnesus.  
 ARCH-AG-A-THUS, a physician at Rome.  
 AR-CHANDER, father-in-law to Danaus.  
 AR-CHAN'DROS, a town of Egypt.  
 AR'CHE, (12) one of the Muses, according to Cicero.  
 AR-CHEG'E-TES, (24) a name of Hercules.  
 AR-CHÆ-LA'US, some of the kings of Cappadocia, and some others, were so called.  
 AR-CHEN'A-CHUS, a Greek writer.  
 AR-CHEN'O-RUS, or O-PHEL'TES, son of Lycurgus, king of Nemæa.  
 AR-CHEP'O-LIS, a soldier who conspired against Alexander.  
 AR-CHEP-TOL'E-MUS, a son of Iphitus, killed by Ajax.  
 AR-CHESTRA-TUS, a tragic poet.  
 AR-CHE-TI'MUS, a philosophical writer.  
 AR-CHE'TI-US, (10) a Rutulian soldier.  
 AR'CHI-A, one of the Oceanides.  
 AR'CHI-AS, a poet of Antioch.  
 AR-CHI-BI'A-DES, (4) a philosopher of Athens.  
 AR-CHID'I-US, a son of the geographer Ptolemy.  
 AR-CHI-DA'MI-A, (29) a priestess of Ceres.  
 AR-CHI-DA'MUS, or AR-CHID'A-MUS, a king of Sparta. There were others of the same name.  
 ↳ Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton, and Holyoke, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, but Lempriere and Labbe on the penultimate. I have followed Lempriere and Labbe, though, in my opinion, wrong: for as every word of this termination has the antepenultimate accent, as *Polydamas*, *Theodamas*, &c. I know not why this should be different. Though Labbe tells us, that the learned are of his opinion.  
 AR'CHI-DAS, a tyrant of Athens.  
 AR-CHI-DE'MUS, a stoic philosopher.  
 AR-CHI-DE'US, a son of Amyntas.  
 AR-CHID'I-UM, a city of Crete.  
 AR-CHI-GAL'LUS, the chief priest of Cybele.  
 AR-CHIG'E-NES, a physician of Syria.  
 AR-CHILO-CHUS, a poet of Paros, the writer of *Iambics*.  
 AR-CHI-MEDES, a famous geometrician of Syracuse.  
 AR-CHINUS, an usurper of Argos.  
 AR-CHI-PE-LA-GUS, the Ægean sea; now the *Archipelago*.  
 AR-CHIP'O-LIS, a soldier who conspired against Alexander.  
 AR-CHIP'PE, a city of the Marsi.  
 AR-CHIP'PUS, a king of Italy.  
 AR-CHITIS, a name of Venus.  
 AR'CHON, one of Alexander's generals.  
 AR-CHON'TES, (Eng. AR'CHONS) the chief magistrates of Athens.

AR-CHY-IUS, (6) a general of Dionysius.  
 AR-CHY-TAS, a Pythagorean philosopher, astronomer, and geometrician.  
 AR-CIT-E-NES, a name of Apollo.  
 ARC-TI-NUS, a Milesian poet.  
 ARC-TOPH'Y-IAX, the same as *Boötes*.  
 ARC-TOS, the constellation of the *Bear*.  
 ARC-TO'US, the region near the *Bear*.  
 ARC-TU'RUS, a star near the tail of the Great *Bear*.  
 AR-DA-LUS, a son of Vulcan.  
 AR-DA'NI-A, a country of Egypt.  
 AR-DAX-A'NUS, a river of Illyricum.  
 AR'DE-A, a noble city of Latium.  
 AR-DE-A-TES, the people of Ardea.  
 AR-DE-RIC'CA, a small town on the Euphrates.  
 AR-DI-Æ'I, (4) a people of Illyricum.  
 AR-DIS-CUS, a river of Thrace.  
 AR-DO'NE-A, a town of Apulia.  
 AR-DU'A, the old name of Ardea.  
 AR-DU-EN'NA, a forest of Gaul; now *Ardenues*.  
 AR-DU-I'NE, the goddess of hunting among the Gauls.  
 AR-DY-EN'SES, a nation near the Rhone.  
 AR'DYS, a son of Gyges.  
 A-RE'A, a name of Minerva.  
 A-RE-AC'I-DÆ, a nation of Numidia.  
 A-RE'AS, a Grecian general.  
 A-REG-O-NIS, the mother of Mopsus.  
 A-RE-LA'TUM, a town on the Rhone; now *Aclis*.  
 A-REL'LI-US, a celebrated painter.  
 A-E-MOR'I-CA, a part of Gaul.  
 A-RE'NA, or A-RE-NÆ, a city of Messenia.  
 A-RENA-CUM, a fortified place on the Rhine.  
 A-RE-OP-A-GI'TÆ, the judges of the *Areopagus*.  
 A-RE-OP'A-GUS, a hill near Athens, on which was the celebrated court of justice of the same name.  
 Labbe tells us, that the penultimate syllable of this word is beyond all controversy short,—*quidquid nonnulli in tantâ luce etiamnulli caventium*.—Some of these blind men are, Gouldman, Holyoke, and Littleton—but Lempriere and Ainsworth, the best authorities, agree with Labbe.—[There is no authority for the word in full; but from the quantity of the word *πάγος*, Labbe is unquestionably correct.—*Edit.*]  
 A'RES, the Greek name of Mars.  
 A-RES'TÆ, a people of India.  
 A-RES'THA-NAS, the owner of the goat which suckled Æsculapius.  
 A-RES'TOR, the father of Argus.  
 A-RES-TOR-I-DES, a patronymic of the monster Argus.  
 A'RE-TA, the mother of Aristippus.  
 A-R-E-TÆ-US, a physician of Cappadocia.  
 A-R-E-TAPH'I-LA, the wife of Menalippus.  
 A-R-E-TA'LES, a writer of Cnidos.  
 A-RE'TE, the niece and wife of Alcinous.  
 A-RE-TES, one of Alexander's officers.  
 A-R-E-THU'SA, one of Diana's nymphs, changed into a fountain.  
 A-R-E-TI'NI, a people of Etruria.  
 A-R'E-TUS, a son of Nestor.  
 A'RE-US, a king of Sparta.  
 A-R-Æ-US, a son of Apollo.  
 A-RGA-LUS, a king of Sparta.

AR-GATH'O-NA, the wife of Rhesus.  
 AR-GA-THO'NI-US, a king of Tartessus.  
 AR'GE, (9) a huntress changed into a stag by Apollo.  
 AR-GE'A, a burying place at Rome.  
 AR-GE-A'THÆ, a village of Arcadia.  
 AR-GEN'NUM, a promontory of Ionia.  
 AR'GES, a one-eyed giant.  
 AR-GE'STRA-TUS, a king of Sparta.  
 AR-GE'US, a son of Perdiccas.  
 AR'GI, (9) (3) the same as *Argos*.  
 AR-GI'A, the wife of Polynices.  
 AR-GI-AS, the founder of Chalcedon.  
 AR-GI-LE-TUM, the shambles at Rome.  
 AR-GIL'I-US, a traitorous favourite of Paulinas.  
 AR-GIL'LUS, a mountain of Egypt.  
 AR-GI-LUS, a town of Thrace.  
 AR-GI-NU'SÆ, some small islands below *Sestos*.  
 AR-GI'O-PE, a Parnassian nymph.  
 AR-GI-PHON'TES, a name of Mercury, who killed *Argus*.  
 AR-GIP'PE-I, (3) a nation of the Sauromatians.  
 AR-GI'VA, a name of Juno.  
 AR-GI'VI, (3) (*ARGIVES*, Eng.) the Greeks; properly the people of Argos.  
 I have observed a strong propensity in school-boys to pronounce the *g* in these words hard; as in the English word *give*. This is, undoubtedly, because their masters do so; and they will tell us, that the Greek *gamma* should always be pronounced hard in words from that language. What, then, must we alter that long catalogue of words where this letter occurs, as in *Genesis*, *genius*, *Diogenes*, *Ægyptus*, &c.?—The question answers itself.—[Our good Author has a mighty antipathy to any approach towards the classical pronunciation in Anglicised proper names. Perhaps the reasons already given for a different prejudice, may be thought satisfactory.—*Edit.*]  
 AR-GI-US, a steward of Galba.  
 AR'GO, the famous ship which carried Jason in quest of the golden fleece.  
 AR-GOL'I-CUS (*Sinus*), a bay on the coast of Argolis; now the *Gulf of Napoli*.  
 AR-GO-LIS, a country of Peloponnesus.  
 AR'GON, a descendant of Hercules.  
 AR-GO-NAU'TÆ, the companions of Jason, on board the *Argo*.  
 AR'GOS, the capital of Argolis.  
 AR'GUS, a monster with an hundred eyes.  
 AR-GYN'NIS, a name of Venus, which she received from *Argynnus*.  
 AR-GYN'NUS, a favourite of Agamemnon.  
 AR-GY'RA, a nymph, changed into a fountain.  
 AR-GY-RAS'PI-DES, one of Alexander's legions, who wore *silver helmets*.  
 ARGY-RE, a country of India.  
 AR-GYR'I-PA, a town of Apulia.  
 A'RI-A, a country of Asia.  
 A-RI-AD'NE, the daughter of Minos: she extricated Theseus from the labyrinth of the Minotaur, and afterwards became his wife.  
 A-RI-Æ'US, a Persian officer.  
 A-RI-AM'NES, a king of Cappadocia.  
 A-RI-A'NI, or A-RI-E'NI, a people of Asia.  
 A-RI-AN'TAS, a king of Scythia.  
 A-RI-A-RATHES, father of Ariamnes. There were other kings of Cappadocia of this name.  
 AR-IB-BÆ'US, (5) a general.  
 A-RIC'I-A, (24) an ancient town of Italy, called after the wife of Hippolytus, of the same name.

AR-I-CI'NA, a surname of Diana.  
 AR-I-DE'US, a friend of the younger Cyrus.  
 A-RI-E'NIS, the wife of Astyages.  
 AR-I-GÆ'UM, a people of India.  
 A-RÍ', (4) a people of Germany.  
 AR'I-MA, a place in Syria.  
 AR-I-MAS'PI, (3) a people of Scythia.  
 A-RIM'PI-AS, a river of Scythia.  
 AR-I-MAS'THÆ, a people near the Euxine Sea.  
 AR-I-MA'ZES, a powerful prince of Sogdiana.  
 AR'I-MI, (3) a nation of Syria.  
 A-RIM'I-NUM, a city of Umbria.  
 A-RIM'I-NUS, a river of Italy.  
 AR-IM-PHÆ'I, a people of Scythia.  
 AR-I-MUS, a king of Mysia.  
 A-RÍ-O-BAR-ZA'NES, a king of Cappadocia.  
 A-RI-O-MAN'DES, an Athenian general.  
 A-RI-O-MAR'DUS, a son of Darius.  
 A-RI-O-ME'DES, a pilot of Xerxes.  
 A-RÍ'ON, (28) a famous lyric poet and musician of Lesbos.  
 A-RI-O-VIS'TUS, (21) a king of the Germans.  
 A'RIS, a river of Messenia.  
 A-RIS'BA, a town of Lesbos.  
 AR-IS-TÆN'E-TUS, a writer in the fifth century.  
 AR-IS-TÆ'UM, a city of Thrace.  
 AR-IS-TÆ'US, a son of Apollo and Cyrene.  
 AR-IS-TAG'O-RAS, an historian.  
 AR-IS-TAN'DER, a celebrated soothsayer.  
 AR-IS-TAN'DROS, a statuery of Sparta.  
 AR-IS-TAR'CHE, a matron of Ephesus.  
 AR-IS-TAR'CHUS, a celebrated grammarian.  
 AR-IS-TA-ZA'NES, a Persian noble.  
 A-RIS'TE-AS, a poet of Proconnesus.  
 A-RIS'TE-RÆ, an island south-east of Argolis.  
 A-RIS'TE-US, an Argive who incited Pyrrhus against his country.  
 A-RIS'THE-NES, the shepherd who found Æsculapius when deserted by his mother.  
 A-RIS'THUS, an historian of Arcadia.  
 AR-IS-TÍ'BUS, a river of Pæonia.  
 AR-IS-TÍ'DES, a celebrated Athenian, surnamed—*The Just*.  
 AR-IS-TIL'LUS, a philosopher of the Alexandrian school.  
 AR-IS-TÍ'PUS, a Socratic philosopher.  
 A-RIS'TI-US, a military tribune.  
 A-RIS'TO, or A-RIS'TON, a son of Agasicles, king of Sparta.  
 AR-IS-TO-BU'LA, a name of Diana.  
 AR-IS-TO-BU'LUS, a name of some high-priests of the Jews.  
 AR-IS-TO-CLE'A, a beautiful woman.  
 A-RIS'TO-CLES, a peripatetic philosopher.  
 AR-IS-TO-CLÍ'DES, a tyrant of Orchomenus.  
 AR-IS-TOC'RA-TES, a king of Arcadia.  
 AR-IS-TOC'RE-ON, a geographer.  
 AR-IS-TOC'RÍ-TUS, a writer respecting Miletus.  
 A-RIS-TO-DE'MUS, one of the Heraclidæ.  
 A-RIS-TOG'E-NES, a physician of Cnidos.  
 AR-IS-TO-GÍ'TON, the friend of Harmodius; <sup>who,</sup> with him, rescued Athens from the tyranny of Hipparchus and Hippias.  
 AR-IS-TO-LA'US, a painter.

AR-IS-TOM'A-CHE, the wife of Dionysius of Syracuse.  
 AR-IS-TOM'A-CHUS, an Athenian writer on wines.  
 AR-IS-TO-MÉ'DES, a Thessalian officer.  
 AR-IS-TOM'E-NES, a celebrated general of Messenia.  
 A-RIS-TO-NAU'TÆ, a dock of Achaia.  
 AR-IS-TO-NÍ'CUS, a grammarian of Alexandria.  
 AR-IS-TON I-DES, a famous statuery.  
 A-RIS'TO-NUS, a captain of Alexander's cavalry.  
 A-RIS-TON Y-MUS, one of Alexander's musicians.  
 AR-IS-TOPH'A-NES, a celebrated comic poet of Athens.  
 A-RIS-TO-PHI-LÍ'DES, a king of Tarentum.  
 A-RIS'TO-PHON, a comic poet.  
 A-RIS'TOR, the same as *Arestor*.  
 AR-IS-TOR I-DES, the same as *Arestorides*.  
 AR-IS-TOTÉ-LES, (AR'IS-TO-TLE, Eng.) the celebrated Stagirite philosopher.  
 AR-IS-TO-TÍ'MUS, a tyrant of Elis.  
 AR-IS-TOX'E-NUS, a celebrated musician.  
 A-RIS'TUS, a Greek historian.  
 AR-IS-TYL'LUS, an obscure poet.  
 A'RÍ-US, a celebrated heretic.  
 AR'ME-NES, a son of Nabis.  
 AR-MÉ-NI-A, a large country of Asia.  
 AR-MEN-TA'RÍ-US, a descendant of the Cæsars.  
 AR-MIL-LA-TUS, one of Domitian's favourites.  
 AR-MI-LUS'TRI-UM, a festival at Rome.  
 AR-MIN'I-US, a warlike German general.  
 AR-MOR'I-CÆ, part of the Gallic coast; now *Bretagne*.  
 AR'NE, (8) a city of Lycia.  
 AR'NI, (3) a people of Italy.  
 AR-NI-EN'SIS, a tribe of Rome.  
 AR-NO'BI-US, an early Christian apologist.  
 AR'NUS, a river of Etruria.  
 AR'O-A, a town of Achaia.  
 AR'O-MA, a town of Caria.  
 A-ROM'A-TUM, a promontory of Africa; now *Cape Guardafiu*.  
 AR'PA-NI, a people of Italy.  
 AR'PI, (3) a city of Apulia.  
 AR-PI-NUM, a town of the Volsci; now *Arpino*.  
 AR-RÆ'I, (3) a people of Thrace.  
 AR-RHA-BÆ'US, a king of a people near Macedonia.  
 AR'RI-A (Galla), a beautiful, but immodest woman of Rome.  
 AR-RI-A'NUS, (ARRIAN, Eng.) a philosopher of Nicomedia.  
 AR'RÍ-US, or A'RÍ-US, a philosopher of Alexandria.  
 AR-RUN'TI-US, (10) a geographer.  
 AR-SA'BES, a Persian satrap.  
 AR-SA-CES, or AR-SA'CES, the founder of the kingdom of Parthia.  
 Gouldman, Lempriere, Holyoke, and Labbe, accent this word on the first syllable, and unquestionably not without classical authority; but Ainsworth, and a still greater authority, general usage, have, in my opinion, determined the accent of this word on the second syllable.—[The quantity of the word is sufficiently marked by its derivatives. Martial Epigr. *Scis quid in Arsacia*, &c. Lucan. Phar. viii. 409. *Nascitur Arsacides*. Hence perhaps, by analogy, we may obtain the true pronunciation of *Arsaces*; q. v.—*Edit.*]

AR-SÁ'CI-A, a town of Parthia.  
 AR-SAC'I-DÆ, monarchs of Parthia.  
 AR-SAN'E-NES, a satrap of Persia.  
 AR-SAN'E-ES, a river of Asia.  
 AR-SAM-O-SÁ'TA, a town of Armenia; now *Semsat*.  
 AR-SÁ'NES, the father of Codomanus.  
 AR-SÁ'NI-AS, an arm of the Euphrates.  
 AR-SE'NA, a marsh of Armenia.  
 AR'SES, a king of Persia.  
 AR'SI-A, a wood of Etruria.  
 AR-SI-DÆ'US, a son of Datames.  
 AR-SIN'O-E, the mother of Æsculapius.  
 AR-SI'TES, a satrap of Paphlagonia.  
 AR-TA-BÁ'NUS, a Persian, who murdered Xerxes.  
 AR-TA-BA-ZÁ'NES, or AR-TAM'E-NES, the eldest son of Darius.  
 AR-TA-BÁ'ZUS, a Persian general.  
 AR-TA-BRI, (3) or AR-TA-BRITÆ, a people of Lusitania.  
 AR-TA-CE'AS, an officer in the army of Xerxes.  
 AR-TA-CE'NA, a city of Asia.  
 AR-TA-CE, a seaport near Cyzicus.  
 AR-TA-CE'NE, a country of Assyria.  
 AR-TA'CI-A, a fountain near *Artace*.  
 AR-TÆ'I, (3) a name of the Persians.  
 AR-TAG'E-RAS, or AR-TAG'I-CER-TA, a town of Armenia.  
 AR-TA-GER'SES, a general killed by Cyrus.  
 AR-TÁ'NES, a king of Armenia.  
 AR-TA-PHER'NES, a Persian general.  
 AR-TÁ'TUS, a river of Illyria.  
 AR-TA-VAS'DES, a prince of Armenia, who was also an historian.  
 AR-TAX'A, or AR-TAX'I-AS, a general of Antiochus the Great.  
 AR-TAX'A-RES, a common soldier, who raised himself to the throne of Parthia.  
 AR-TAX'A-TA, a fortified town of Armenia.  
 AR-TAX-ERXES, the name of three of the kings of Persia.  
 AR-TAX'I-AS, a king of Armenia.  
 AR-TA-YC'TES, a Persian governor of Sestos.  
 AR-TA-YN'TA, the wife of Darius.  
 AR-TA-YN'TES, a Persian admiral.  
 AR-TEM-BA'RES, a celebrated Mede.  
 AR-TEM-I-DÓ'RUS, the author of a work on Dreams.  
 AR'TE-MIS, the Greek name of Diana.  
 ☞ The sisters to Apollo tune their voice,  
 And Artemis to thee whom darts rejoice.  
*Cooke's Hesiod. Theog. v. 17.*  
 AR-TE-MIS'I-A, (11) a queen of Caria.  
 AR-TE-MIS'I-UM, a promontory of Eubœa.  
 AR-TE-MI'TA, a city of Assyria.  
 ☞ Ainsworth places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, but Lempriere, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more correctly, in my opinion, on the penultimate.  
 ARTEMON, an historian of Pergamus.  
 AR-TE-MO'NA, a name of Diana.  
 AR-TE'NA, a country of Gaul.  
 AR-TIM'PA-SA, the Scythian name of Venus.  
 AR-TO-BARZ'A-NES, a brother of Xerxes.  
 AR-TOCH'NES, a general of Xerxes.  
 AR-TO'NA, a Latin town.  
 AR-TO'NI-US, a physician of Augustus.

AR-TON'TES, a son of Mardonius.  
 AR-TOX'A-RES, a Paphlagonian eunuch.  
 AR-TU'RI-US, a contemptible flatterer.  
 AR-TY'NES, a king of Media.  
 AR-TVN'I-A, a lake in Asia Minor.  
 AR-TYS'TO-NA, a daughter of Darius.  
 AR'U-Æ, a people of Hyrcania.  
 AR-VA'LES, or AM-BAR-VA'LES, the twelve priests who officiated in the *Ambarvalia*.  
 A-RU'CI, or A-RUC'CI, a people of Spain.  
 A-RU'E-RIS, an Egyptian deity.  
 AR-VER'NI, a powerful people of Gaul.  
 AR-VIR'A-GUS, a king of Britain.  
 AR-VIS-I-UM, or AR-VISUS, a promontory of Chios.  
 A RUNS, (1) a soldier who slew Camilla.  
 A-RUNTI-US, (10) a Roman, who ridiculed the orgies of Bacchus.  
 AR-U-PINUS, a maritime town of Istria.  
 AR-Y-AN'DES, a Persian governor of Egypt.  
 AR'Y-BAS, a Sidonian.  
 AR-YP-TÆ'US, a prince of the Molossi.  
 A-RYX'A-TA, a town of Armenia.  
 A-SAN'DER, a man who walked in the Chersonesus Taurica.  
 AS-BA-ME'A, a fountain of Cappadocia.  
 AS-BESTÆ, or AS-BYS'TÆ, a people of Libya.  
 AS-DO-LUS, one of Actæon's dogs.  
 AS-CAL'A-PHUS, one of the Argonauts. Also, the guardian of Proserpine, changed into an owl.  
 AS-CA-LON, a maritime town of Palestine.  
 AS-CA'NI-A, an island in the Archipelago.  
 AS-CA'NI-US, the son of Æneas; called also *Iulus*.  
 AS-CI'I, (3) the inhabitants of the Torrid Zone.  
 AS-CLE'PI-A, festivals in honour of Æsculapius.  
 AS-CLE-PI'A-DES, a rhetorician, who wrote a history of Alexander.  
 AS-CLE-PI-O-DÓ'RUS, a celebrated painter.  
 AS-CLE-PI-O-DÓ'TUS, a general of Mithridates.  
 AS-CLE'PI-US, the Greek name of Æsculapius.  
 AS-CLE-TA'RI-ON, a mathematician.  
 AS'CLUS, a town in Italy.  
 AS-CO'LI-A, a festival in honour of Bacchus.  
 AS-CO'NI-US LA'BE-O, a preceptor of Nero.  
 AS'CRA, a town of Beotia.  
 AS'CU-LUM, a town of Picenum.  
 AS'DRU-BAL, a celebrated Carthaginian general.  
 A-SEL'LI-O, an historian.  
 A'SI-A, (10) (11) one of the great divisions of the world.  
 A-SI-AT'I-CUS, the surname of one of the Scipios.  
 A-SI'LAS, an augur.  
 A-SI-NA'RI-A, a Sicilian festival.  
 A-SI-NA'RI-US, a river in Sicily.  
 AS'I-NA, or AS'I-NE, a town of Argolis.  
 AS'I-NES, a river in Sicily.  
 A-SIN'I-US GAL'LUS, son of Asinius Pollio, the orator, who married Vipsania, the repudiated wife of Tiberius.  
 A-SI-US, (11) the brother of Hecuba.  
 AS-NA'US, a mountain of Macedonia.  
 A-SO'PHIS, a district near the Asopus.  
 A-SO'PI-A, a country of Sicily.

**AS-O-PI'A-DES**, a patronymic of Æacus.  
**A-SO'PIS**, a daughter of the Asopus.  
**A-SO'PUS**, a river of Thessaly.  
**AS-PAM'I-THRES**, a favourite eunuch of Xerxes.  
**AS-PA-RA'GI-UM**, a town of Macedonia.  
**AS-PA-SI-A**, (11) the mistress of Pericles.  
**AS-PA-SI-US**, a peripatetic philosopher.  
**AS-PAS'TES**, a satrap of Carmania.  
**AS-PA-TH'INES**, a Persian nobleman.  
**AS-PEN'DUS**, a town of Pamphylia.  
**AS'PIS**, a satrap of Chaonia.  
**AS-PLE'DON**, a son of Neptune.  
**AS-PO-RE'NUS**, (4) a district of Asia Minor.  
**AS'SA**, a town of the island Cephalonia.  
**AS-SA-BI'NUS**, the Arabian Jupiter.  
**AS-SAR'A-CUS**, a Trojan prince.  
**AS-SE-RI'NI**, (3) a people of Sicily.  
**AS-SO'RUS**, a town of Sicily.  
**AS'SOS**, a town of Mysia.  
**AS-SYR'I-A**, a vast Asiatic empire.  
**AS'TA**, a city of Spain.  
**AS-TAB'O-RAS**, a river of Æthiopia.  
**AS-TA-CÆ'NI**, (5) a people of India.  
**AS-TA-CUS**, a town of Bithynia.  
**AS-TA-PA**, a town of Spain.  
**AS-TA-RUS**, a river of Æthiopia.  
**AS-TAR'TE**, (8) the Syrian Venus.  
**AS'TER**, an archer of Methonē.  
**AS-TE-RI-A**, the mother of Hecate.  
**AS-TE'RION**, or **AS-TE'RIVS**, a river of Peloponnesus.  
**AS-TE-RO'DI-A**, the wife of Endymion.  
**AS-TER-O-PÆ'US**, a king of Pæonia.  
**AS-TER'O-PE**, or **AS-TE-RO'PE-A**, one of the Pleiades.  
**AS-TER-U'SI-US**, (11) a mountain of Crete.  
**AS-TIN'O-ME**, the wife of Hipponous.  
**AS-TIO-CHUS**, a Lacedæmonian general.  
**AS-TO-MI**, (3) a people of India, without mouths.  
**AS-TRÆ'A**, the goddess of justice.  
**AS-TRÆ'US**, a river of Macedonia; now the *Vistrica*.  
**AS'TU**, the city of Athens.  
**AS'TUR**, a comrade of Æneas.  
**AS-TU-RA**, a river and village of Latium.  
**AS-TU-RES**, a people of Spain.  
**AS-TY'A-GE**, a daughter of Hypseus.  
**AS-TY'A-GES**, the last king of Media.  
**AS-TY'A-LUS**, a Trojan soldier.  
**AS-TY'A-NAX**, the son of Hector and Andromache.  
**AS-TY-CRA'TI-A**, (10) a daughter of Æolus.  
**AS-TYD'A-MAS**, a pupil of Isocrates.  
**AS-TY-DA-MI'A**, (30) the perfidious wife of Acastus.  
**AS-TY-LUS**, one of the Centaurs.  
**AS-TYM-E-DI'USA**, a woman married by Œdipus, after he divorced Jocasta.  
**AS-TYN'O-ME**, see *Chryses* and *Chryseis*.  
**AS-TYN'O-MI**, inferior magistrates who had the care of the city.  
**AS-TYN'O-US**, a Trojan prince.  
**AS-TY'O-CHE**, or **AS-TY-O-CHI'A**, (50) the mother, by Mars, of Ascalaphus and Ialmeus.  
**AS-TY-PA-LÆ'A**, one of the Cyclades.

**AS-TYPH'I-LUS**, a soothsayer.  
**AS-TY'RA**, a town of Troas.  
**AS-TY'RON**, a town built by the Argonauts.  
**AS-Y-CHIS**, a king of Egypt.  
**A-SY'LAS**, a friend of Æneas.  
**A-SYL'US**, a gladiator.  
**A-TAB'U-LUS**, the *Sirocco* wind.  
**AT-A-BY'RIS**, a mountain in Rhodes.  
**AT-A-BY-RI'TE**, (6) a name of Rhodes.  
**AT'A-CES**, (8) a people of Gaul.  
**AT-A-LANTA**, a princess of Scyros, who, wearied with the importunity of her suitors, consented to have the man who could outrun her; in which Hippomenes succeeded.  
**AT-A-RAN'TES**, a people of Africa.  
**A-TAR'BE-CHIS**, (11) a city of Egypt.  
**A-TAR'GA-TIS**, a goddess of the Syrians.  
**A-TAR'NE-A**, a part of Mysia.  
**A'TAS**, and **A'THAS**, a youth of uncommon velocity.  
**A'TAX**, a river of Gaul.  
**A'TE**, (8) the goddess of Discord.  
**A-TEL'LA**, a town of Campania.  
**AT'E-NA**, a town of Italy.  
**AT-E-NO-MA'RUS**, a Gallic chieftain.  
**ATH-A-MA'NES**, an ancient people of Epirus.  
**ATH'A-MAS**, a king of Thebes; and the husband of Ino.  
**ATH-A-MAN-TI'A-DES**, a patronymic of the children of Athamas.  
**ATH-A-NA'SI-US**, (10) a bishop of Alexandria.  
**ATH'A-NIS**, a writer of a history of Sicily.  
**A'THE-AS**, a king of Scythia.  
**A-THE'NA**, the Greek name of Minerva.  
**A-THE'NE**, (8) (**A'THENS**, Eng.) a celebrated city of Attica.  
**ATH-E-NE'A**, festivals in honour of Minerva.  
**ATH-E-NE'UM**, a place at Athens dedicated to Minerva, and frequented by literary and scientific men.  
**ATH-E-NE'US**, a celebrated grammarian.  
**ATH-E-NAG'O-RAS**, a Christian philosopher and apologist.  
**ATH-E-NA'IS**, a sibyl.  
**A-THE'NI-ON**, a peripatetic philosopher.  
**A-THEN'O-CLES**, a turner of Mitylene.  
**ATH-EN-O-DO'RUS**, a philosophic friend of Augustus.  
**A'THE-OS**, the Greek name for an atheist.  
**ATH'E-SIS**, a river of Gaul.  
**A'THOS**, (1) a mountain of Macedonia.  
**ATH-RUL'LA**, a town of Arabia.  
**A-THYM'BRA**, a town of Caria.  
**A'TI-A**, (11) a city of Campania.  
**A-TILI'A** (*Lex*), a Roman law respecting minors.  
**A-TILI-US**, a Roman freedman.  
**A-TIL'LA**, the mother of Lucan.  
**A-TI'NA**, a town of the Volsci.  
**A-TI'NAS**, a friend of Turnus.  
**A-TIN'I-A** (*Lex*), a Roman law granting certain privileges to the tribunes.  
**AT-LAN'TES**, a people of Africa.  
**AT-LAN-TI'A-DES**, a patronymic of Mercury.  
**AT-LAN-TI-DES**, a people of Africa.  
**AT'LAS**, one of the Titans, who was said to support the world on his shoulders.  
**A-ROS'SA**, the mother of Xerxes.

AT'RACES, a people of Ætolia.

AT-RA-MY'TI-UM, a town of Mysia.

AT-RA-PES, one of Alexander's successors.

A'TRAX, (1) a son of Etolus, who built a town in Thessaly of the same name.

AT-RE-BA'TE, a people of Britain.

AT-RE-BA'TES, a people of Gaul.

↗ Ainsworth accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Lempriere, Gouldman, Holyoke, and Labbe, on the penultimate; and this is, in my opinion, the better pronunciation.—[There is a line in the Christian poet *Sidonius Apollinaris*, who flourished A.D. 432, which favours the accentuation of Ainsworth: *Atrebatum terras*, &c.—*Edit.*]

AT-RE'NI, a people of Armenia.

A'TRE-US, a son of Pelops, and the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

A-TRÍ'DE, a patronymic of the sons of Atreus.

A-TRÍ'DES, a patronymic of any one of the above.

A-TRO'NI-US, a friend of Turnus.

AT-RO-PA-TENE, a country of Media.

AT-RO-PA'TI-A, (11) a part of Media.

ATRO-POS, (19) one of the Fates.

ATTA, a writer in the Augustan age.

AT-TAL'I-A, a city of Pamphylia.

ATTA-LUS, a rich king of Pergamus. There were three of the name.

AT-TAR'RAS, an officer of Alexander.

AT-TEG'UA, a town of Spain.

AT-TE'I-US CAPITO, a Roman consul, and writer, in the time of Augustus.

ATTES, a favourite of Cybele, destroyed by Jupiter.

ATTHIS, a daughter of Cranaus.

AT'TI-CA, a country of Greece.

AT'TI-CUS, a Roman knight, who held a great correspondence with Cicero.

AT-TI-DA'TES, a people of Italy.

AT'TI-LA, a celebrated king of the Huns.

AT-TILI-US, a name common among the Romans.

AT-TI'NAS, a governor of Bactria.

AT'TI-US PE-LIG'NUS, an officer of Cæsar.

AT-U-AT'I-CI, (4) a people of Gaul.

A'TU-BI, (3) a town of Spain.

A-TY'A-DE, the descendants of Atys.

ATYS, (1) the son of Croesus. There were others of the name; amongst others, a priest of Cybele.

AV-A-RÍ'CUM, a fortified town of Gaul.

A-VEL'LA, a town of Campania.

AV-EN-TI'NUS, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.

A-VER'NUS, or A-VER'NA, a putrid lake in Campania, fabled to have been the entrance to hell.

A-VES'TA, a book written by Zoroaster.

AU-FE'I-A A'QUA, the best water in Rome.

AU-FI-DE'NA, a city of Samnium.

AU-FID'I-A (Lex), a Roman law against bribery.

AU-FID'I-US, an effeminate person of Chios.

AU'FI-DUS, a river of Apulia.

AUGA, AU'GE, and AU-GE'A, a daughter of Æleus, ravished by Hercules.

AUGA-RUS, a perfidious Arabian.

AU'GE-E, a town of Laconia.

AU'GI-AS, and AU'GE-AS, one of the Argonauts; afterwards king of Elia. It was one of the labours of Hercules to remove the filth collected in his stable.

AU'GI-LÆ, one of the Oases of the desert of Africa.

AU-GI'NUS, a mountain of Liguria.

AU'GU-RES, a college of soothsayers at Rome.

AU-GUS-TA, a name given to seventy towns in different Roman provinces, in honour of Augustus.

AU-GUS-TALI-A, a festival in commemoration of the universal peace established by Augustus.

AU-GUS-TI'NUS, (AU-GUSTIN, Eng.) an early Christian bishop and writer.

AU-GUSTU-LUS, the last Roman emperor of the west.

AU-GUSTUS, the second, and most celebrated of the Roman emperors.

A-VID-I-E'NUS, a rich and sordid Roman.

A-VID'I-US CAS'SI-US, a Roman emperor, who reigned three months, and was assassinated for his cruelties.

AV-I-E'NUS, a Roman poet.

A VI-UM, a city of Phœnicia.

AU-LES'TES, a king of Etruria.

AU-LE'TES, an ally of Æneas.

AU'LIS, a town of Boeotia, near Chalcis.

AU'LON, a hill near Tarentum.

AU-LO'NI-US, a surname of Æsculapius.

AU'LUS, a Roman prænomen.

AU'RAS, an European river.

AU-RE-LI-A (Lex), a Roman law regarding juries.

AU-RE-LI-A'NUS, (AU-RE-LI-AN, Eng.) a Roman emperor remarkable for his severity.

AU-RE-LI-US, a Roman historian.

AU-RE'O-LUS, a Roman general.

AU-RI'GA, a constellation.

AU-RIN'I-A, a German prophetess.

AU-RO'RA, the goddess of the morning.

AU-RUN'CI, (8) a people of Latium.

AU-RUN-CU-LE'I-US, one of Cæsar's lieutenants.

AUS-CHÍ'SÆ, (12) a people of Libya.

AUSCI, (3) a people of Gaul.

AU'SER, or AU'SE-RIS, a river of Italy; now the *Serchio*.

AU'SES, a people of Africa.

AU'SON, a son of Ulysses and Calypso.

AU-SO'NI-A, an ancient name of Italy.

AU-SO'NI-US, a Roman poet, preceptor to the emperor Gratian.

AU'SPI-CES, a sacerdotal order of Rome.

AU'STER, a rainy wind, blowing from the south.

AUS-TE'SI-ON, a Theban, son of Tisamenus.

AU-TO-BU'LUS, or AT-A-BU'LUS, a painter.

AU-TOCH'THO-NES, an appellation assumed by the Athenians.

AU'TO-CLES, an Athenian admiral.

AU-TOC'RA-TES, an historian.

AU-TOL'O-LÆ, a people of Mauritania.

AU-TOL'Y-CUS, one of the Argonauts.

AU-TOM'A-TE, one of the Cyclades.

AU-TOM'E-DON, the charioteer of Achilles.

AU-TO-ME-DU'SA, a daughter of Alcatheus.

AU-TOM'E-NES, one of the Heraclidæ.

AU-TOM'O-LI, a nation of Ethiopia.

AU-TON'O-E, the mother of Actæon.

AU-TOPH-RA-DA'TES, a satrap of Lydia.

AU-TRIG'O-NES, a people of Spain.

AU-TU'RA, a river of Gaul.

**AU-XESI-A**, (11) a virgin stoned to death at Trézene.  
**AX'E-NUS**, the old name of the Euxine sea.  
**AX-I-O-CHUS**, a philosopher.  
**AX-I-ON**, (29) one of the brothers of Alpheisbos.  
**AX-I-O'TE-A**, a woman who attended Plato's lectures in male attire.  
**AX-I-O'THE-A**, the wife of Nicocles.  
**AX'IS**, a town of Umbria.  
**AX'I-US**, the largest river in Macedonia; now the *Vardavi*.  
**AX'UR**, and **AN'XUR**, a surname of Jupiter.  
**AX'US**, a town in Crete.  
**A'ZAN**, (1) a mountain of Arcadia.  
**A-ZI'RIS**, a place in Libya.  
**AZ'O-NAX**, an instructor of Zoroaster in magic.  
**A-ZO'RUS**, (11) one of the Argonauts.  
**A-ZO'RUS**, a seaport of Phœnicia; now *Asiâd*.

## B.

**BA-BIL'I-US**, a Roman prænomen.  
**BAB'I-LUS**, an astrologer in Nero's reign.  
**BAB'Y-LON**, the celebrated capital of the Assyrian empire.  
**BAB-Y-LO'NI-A**, the country about Babylon.  
**BAB-Y-LO'NI-I**, (4) the inhabitants of Babylon.  
**BA-BYR'SA**, a fortified castle near Artaxata.  
**BA-BYT'A-CE**, a city of Armenia.  
**BAC-A-BA'SUS**, a Persian, who betrayed Artabanus to Artaxerxes.  
**BAC'CHÆ**, the priestesses of Bacchus.  
**BAC-CHA-NA'LI-A**, festivals in honour of Bacchus.  
**BAC-CHAN'TES**, priestesses of Bacchus.  
**BAC'CHI**, (3) a mountain of Thrace.  
**BAC-CHI'A-DÆ**, a noble family at Corinth.  
**BAC'CHI-DES**, a general who betrayed Sinope to Lucullus.  
**BAC'CHIS**, or **BA'LUS**, a king of Corinth.  
**BAC'CHI-UM**, an island in the Ægean sea.  
**BAC'CHI-US**, a celebrated gladiator.  
**BAC'CHUS**, the god of wine.  
**BAC-CHYL'I-DES**, a lyric poet of Cos.  
**BA-CE'NIS**, a wood in Germany.  
**BA'CIS**, a soothsayer of Bœotia.  
**BAC'TRA**, the capital of Bactria.  
**BAC'TRI**, and **BAC-TRI-A'NI**, the people of Bactria.  
**BAC-TRI-A'NA**, or **BAC'TRI-A**, a country of Asia.  
**BAC'TROS**, the river on which Bactria stands.  
**BA-CUN'TI-US**, a river of Pannonia; now the *Bœna*.  
**BAD'A-CA**, a town of Media.  
**BA'DI-A**, a town of Spain; now *Badajoz*.  
**BA'DI-US**, a Campanian killed in a duel.  
**BAD-U-HEN'NÆ**, a grove in the country of the Frisii.  
**BÆBI-US**, (M.) a Roman consul.  
**BÆTIS**, a river in Spain; now the *Guadalquivir*.  
**BÆTON**, a Greek historian.  
**BA-GIS'TA-ME**, a country of Media.  
**BA-GIS'TA-NES**, a friend of Bessus.

**BA-GO'AS**, and **BA-GO'SAS**, an Egyptian eunuch, of great influence in the court of Artaxerxes.  
**BAG-O-DA'RES**, another friend of Bessus.  
**BA-GOPH'A-NES**, a governor of Babylon.  
**BAG'RA-DA**, a river of Africa.  
**BAI'Æ**, a famous city of Campania.  
**BA'LA**, a surname of Alexander, king of Syria.  
**BA-LA'CRUS**, one of Alexander's officers.  
**BAL-A-NA'GRÆ**, a town of Cyrene.  
**BA-LA'NUS**, a prince of Gaul.  
**BA-LA'RI**, a people of Sardinia.  
**BAL-BIL'US**, (C.) a governor of Egypt.  
**BAL-BI'NUS**, an admiral of Agna, mentioned by Horace.  
**BALBUS**, a mountain of Africa.  
**BAL-E-A'RES**, the islands *Majorca* and *Minorca*.  
**BA-LE'TUS**, a son of Hippo.  
**BA'LI-US**, one of the horses of Achilles.  
**BA-LIS'TA**, a mountain of Liguria.  
**BAL-LON'O-TI**, (3) a people of Sarmatia.  
**BAL-VENTI-US**, (10) a centurion in Cæsar's army.  
**BAL'Y-RAS**, a river of Peloponnesus.  
**BAM-U-RU'Æ**, a people of Libya.  
**BAN'TI-Æ**, (4) a town of Apulia.  
**BAN'TI-US**, L. (10) a youth of Nola, who behaved with great valour at the battle of Cannæ.  
**BAPH'Y-RUS**, (6) a river of Macedonia.  
**BA'PTÆ**, the priests of Cotytto.  
**BA-RÆ'I**, a people of Colchis.  
**BAR'A-THROM**, a deep pit at Athens, into which criminals were thrown.  
**BAR'BA-RI**, (**BAR-BA'RI-ANS**, Eng.) a name applied by the Greeks and Romans to every nation, except their own.  
**BAR-BAR'I-A**, a river of Macedonia.  
**BAR-BOS'THE-NES**, a mountain of Peloponnesus.  
**BAR-BYTH'A-CE**, a city of Persia.  
**BAR'CA**, a friend of Cato the elder.  
**BAR-CÆ'I**, or **BAR-CI'TE**, a nation of Africa.  
**BAR'CE**, the nurse of Sichaüs.  
**BAR'CHA**, the name of a noble Carthaginian family.  
**BAR-DÆ'I**, a people of Illyricum.  
**BAR'DI**, a sacerdotal order of the Gauls.  
**BAR-DI'NE**, a river of Spain; called also *Chrysorrhœas*.  
**BAR-DYL'LIS**, an Illyrian prince.  
**BA-RE'A**, a seaport of Spain.  
**BA'RE-AS** So-BA'NUS, a youth killed by his tutor Ignatius.  
**BA'RES**, a naval officer of Persia.  
**BAR-GU'SI-I**, (3) a people of Spain.  
**BA-RI'NE**, a perjured prostitute.  
**BA-RISSES**, one of the seven conspirators against Smerdis.  
**BA'RI-UM**, a town of Apulia.  
**BAR'NU-US**, a town of Macedonia.  
**BAR-SI'NE**, and **BAR-SE'NE**, a daughter of Darius.  
**BAR-ZA-EN'TES**, a satrap who revolted from Alexander.  
**BAR-ZA'NES**, a king of Armenia.  
**BAS-I-LE'A**, an island in the Northern ocean, famous for its amber.  
**BAS-I-LI'DÆ**, European Sarmatians.

BAS-I-LI'DES, the father of Herodotus.

BA-SIL-I-O-POT'A-MOS, a name of the river Eurotas.

BASI-LIS, a city of Arcadia.

BA-SIL-I-US, (31) a celebrated African bishop.

BASI LUS, an insignificant lawyer.

BAS'SÆ, a place in Arcadia sacred to Apollo.

BAS-SA-NI-A, a town of Macedonia.

BAS-SA-REUS, a surname of Bacchus.

BAS-SAR-I-DES, the votaries of Bacchus.

BAS-SA-RIS, the robe worn by the priests of Bacchus.

BAS-SUS AU-FID'I-US, an historian in the age of Augustus.

BAS-TAR'NÆ, and BAS-TER'NÆ, a people of Sarmatia.

BAS-TI-A, the wife of Metellus.

BA'TA, a seaport of Asia.

BA-TA'VI, the people of Batavia.

BA-TA'VI-A, now *Holland*.

BA'THOS, a town of Arcadia.

BATH'Y-CLES, an artist of Magnesia.

BA-THYL'US, a beautiful youth of Samos.

BAT-I-A'TUS, a Campanian, who kept a house full of gladiators, who rebelled against him.

BA-TI'A, a naiad.

BANTI-A, a town of Apulia.

BA-TI'NA, and BAN-TI'NA, the inhabitants of Bantia.

BA'TIS, an eunuch, governor of Gaza.

BA'TO, a Dardanian, who revolted from king Philip.

BA'TON, a charioteer of Amphiarus.

BAT-RA-CHO-MY-O-MACH'I-A, the battle of the frogs and mice; a mock-heroic poem, attributed to Homer.

BAT-TI'A-DES, a patronymic of Callimachus.

BA'TIS, a girl, celebrated by Philetus.

BAT'TUS, the father of Callimachus. Also, a Lacedæmonian, so called from the difficulty with which he spoke.

BAT'U-LUM, a town of Campania.

BAT'U-LUS, a surname of Demosthenes.

BA TYLLUS, a celebrated dancer.

BAU'BO, an old woman, who gave Ceres some drink, when tired with searching for Proserpine.

BAU'CIS, an old woman, wife of Philemon, who hospitably entertained Jupiter and Mercury.

BA'VI-US, a contemptible and malevolent Roman poet.

BAU'LI, (3) a hill in Italy.

BAZ-A-EN'TES, a Persian satrap.

BA-ZA'RI-A, a country of Scythia.

BE-BI-US, a celebrated informer.

BE-BRI'A-CUM, a small town in Italy.

BEBRY-CE, (6) one of the Danaidæ.

BEBRY-CES, and BE-BRYC'I-I, (4) a nation of Asia.

BE-BRYC'I-A, an ancient name of Bithynia.

BEL-E-MI'NA, a town of Laconia.

BEL-E-PHAN'TES, a Chaldean astronomer.

BEL'E-SIS, a priest of Babylon.

BEL'GÆ, the most warlike people of Gaul.

BEL'GI-CA, one of the four great divisions of Gaul.

BEL'GI-UM, a canton of Gallia Belgica.

BEL'GI-US, a Gallic general.

BEL-I-DES, (plural) the daughters of Belus.

BEL-LI'DES, (singular) a patronymic of Palamedes.

BE-LIS'A-MA, the Minerva of the Gauls.

BEL-I-SA'R-I-US, a celebrated Roman general.

BEL-IS-TI'DA, a woman who obtained a prize at Olympia.

BEL-I-TÆ, a people of Syria.

BEL-LERO-PHON, a son of Glaucus, who, with the aid of the horse Pegasus, destroyed the Chimæra.

BEL-LE'RUS, another son of Glaucus, slain by his brother Bellerophon; whence the latter, before called Hipponous, derived his name.

↳ All our lexicographers unite in giving this word the antepenultimate accent; but Milton seems to have sanctioned the penultimate, as much more agreeable to English ears, in his *Lycidas*—

Or whether thou to our moist vows deny'd  
Sleep'st by the fable of *Bellerus* old.

Though it must be acknowledged that Milton has in this word deserted the classical pronunciation, yet his authority is sufficient to make us acquiesce in this accentuation in the above-mentioned passage. [True; but not elsewhere.—*Edit.*]

BEL-LI-ENUS, a Roman, whose house was burnt at Cæsar's funeral.

BEL-LO'NA, the goddess of war.

BEL-LO-NA'RI-I, (4) the priests of Bellona.

BEL-LOV'A-CI, a people of Gaul.

BEL-LO-VE'SUS, a king of the Celtæ.

BE'LON, one of Alexander's generals.

BE'LUS, one of the first kings of Babylon.

BE-NA'CUS, a lake of Italy.

BEN-DID'I-UM, the temple of Bendis.

BEN'DIS, the Thracian Diana.

BEN-E-VENTUM, a town of the Hirpini; now *Benevento*.

BEN-THE-SIC'Y-NE, a daughter of Neptune.

BE-POL-I-TA'NUS, a youth whose life was saved by the delay of the executioner.

BER-BI-CÆ, a people who killed their aged relations.

BER-E-CYN'THI-A, a surname of Cybele.

BER-E-CYN'THUS, a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele.

BER-E-NICE, (30) or BE-RE-NICE, the beautiful mother of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

BER-E-NICIS, a part of Africa.

BER-GI-ON, a giant.

BER-GIS'TA-NI, a people of Spain.

BE'RIIS, and BA'RIIS, a river of Cappadocia.

BER-MI-US, a mountain of Macedon.

BER'O-E, the nurse of Semele.

BE-RÆ'A, a large city of Thessaly.

BER-O-NICE, (30) see *Berenice*.

BE-RO'SUS, a priest of Belus, and celebrated astronomer.

BER-RHÆ'A, a town of Macedonia.

BER'Y-TUS, a town of Phœnicia; now *Bairout*.

BE'SA-RO, a city of Spain.

BE-SID'I-E, a town of Calabria.

BE-SIP'PO, a town of Spain; now *Bejer*.

BES'SI, (3) a people of Thrace.

BES'SUS, a governor of Bactria.

BES-TI-A, a Roman surname.

BÊTA-SI, a people of Belgium.

BE-TU'R-I-A, a country of Lusitania.

BI'A, the goddess of violence.

BI-A'NOR, the founder of Mantua.

↳ Lempriere accents this word on the first syllable: but Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the second; and these agree with Virgil, *Ecl.* ix. v. 60.

BI'AS, one of the seven wise men of Greece.  
 BI-BAC'ULUS, a Latin poet.  
 BIB'A-GA, an island of India.  
 BIB'LI-A, and BIL'LI-A, a Roman lady.  
 BIB'LIS, a woman changed into a fountain.  
 BIB'LI-NA, a country of Thrace.  
 BIB'LUS, a maritime town of Phœnicia.  
 BI-BRAUTE, a large town of the Ædœi; now *Aururi*.  
 BIB'U-LUS, the nominal colleague of Cæsar in the consulship.  
 BI'CES, a lake near the Mæotis.  
 BI'CON, a Greek in Alexander's army.  
 BI-COR'NI-GER, a surname of Bacchus.  
 BI-COR'NIS, the name of Alexander among the Arabians.  
 BI-FOR'MIS, a surname of Bacchus.  
 BI'FRONS, a surname of Janus.  
 BIL'BI-LIS, a town of Celtiberia.  
 BI-MA'TER, a surname of Bacchus.  
 BINGI-UM, a town of Gaul.  
 BI'ON, a poet of Smyrna. Also, a Scythian philosopher.  
 BIR'RHUS, a celebrated robber.  
 BI-SAL'TÆ, a people of Macedonia.  
 BI-SAL'TES, a man of Abydos.  
 BI-SAL'TIS, a patronymic of Theophane.  
 BI-SANTHE, a town on the Propontis.  
 BISTON, a son of Mars, who built Bistonia.  
 BISTO-NES, the Thracians, so called from *Biston*.  
 BIS-TO'NI-A, a city of Thrace.  
 BIS-TO-NIS, a lake in Thrace.  
 BITHUS, a celebrated gladiator.  
 BITH'Y-Æ, women of Scythia.  
 BI-THYN'I-A, a country of Asia Minor.  
 BIT'I-AS, a companion of Æneas.  
 BI'TON, the brother of Cleobis. The filial affection of the two brothers was immortalized by the Athenians.  
 BI-TUN'ITUS, a king of the Allobroges.  
 BI-TUN'TUM, a town of Spain.  
 BI-TUR'I-CUM, a people of Gaul.  
 BI-TUR'I-GES, a people of Gaul.  
 BIZ'I-A, a town on the Euxine.  
 BLE'NA, a country of Pontus.  
 BLE'SI-I, (4) two Romans, who killed themselves because they were deprived of the priesthood.  
 BLE'SUS, a Roman consul.  
 BLAN-DE-NO'NA, a place near Placentia.  
 BLAN-DU'SI-A, a fountain near Horace's country seat.  
 BLAS-TO-PHIC-NI'CES, a people of Lusitania.  
 BLEM'MY-ES, a people of Africa.  
 BLE-NI'NA, a town of Arcadia.  
 BLIT'I-US, (C.) (10) one of Piso's conspirators.  
 BLU'CI-UM, (10) a castle in Bithynia.  
 BO-AD-I-CE'A, a queen of the ancient Britons.  
 BO'Æ, and BO'E-A, a town of Locris.  
 BO-A'GRI-US, a river of the Locri.  
 BO-CA'LI-AS, a river of Salamis.  
 BOCCAR, a king of Mauritania.  
 BOCCHO-RIS, a king of Egypt.  
 BOCC'CHUS, a king of Getulia, who betrayed Jugurtha to the Romans.  
 BO-DU-AG-NA'TUS, a leader of the Nervii.

BO-DO'NI, a people of Britain.  
 BÆ-BE'IS, a lake of Thessaly.  
 BÆ'BI-A, a part of Thessaly.  
 BO-E-DROM'I-A, an Athenian festival.  
 BÆ-O-TARCHÆ, the chief magistrates of Bœotia.  
 BÆ-O-TI-A, a country of Greece.  
 BÆ-O'TUS, see *Bootus*.  
 BÆ-OR-O-BIS'TAS, a disciplinarian of the Getæ.  
 BO'E'THI-US, a Roman author, A.D. 470.  
 BO'E-TUS, a poet of Tarsus.  
 BO'E-US, one of the Heraclidæ.  
 BO'GES, a præfect of Eion.  
 BO'GUD, a king of Mauritania.  
 BO'GUS, a king of the Maurusii.  
 BO'I-I, (3) a people of Gaul.  
 BO-JOC'A-LUS, a general of the Germans.  
 BO'LA, a town of the Æqui.  
 BOL'BE, a marsh near Mygdonia.  
 BOL-BI-TI'NUM, one of the mouths of the Nile.  
 BOL'GI-US, a Gallic general.  
 BO-LI'NA, an Achæan virgin beloved by Apollo.  
 BOL-I-NÆ'US, a river in Achaia.  
 BO-LIS'SUS, an island near Chios.  
 BOL-NA'NUS, a man of a very irascible disposition.  
 BO'LUS, a king of the Cimbri.  
 BOM-I-EN'SES, a people near Ætolia.  
 BO-MIL'CAR, a Carthaginian general.  
 BOM-O-NI'CE, (30) certain Spartan youths, who were whipped in honour of Diana.  
 BO-NO'NI-A, a city of Pannonia.  
 BO-NO'SI-US, an officer of Probus.  
 BO-O'SU-RA, a town of Cyprus.  
 BO-O'TES, a northern constellation.  
 BO-O'TUS, or BÆ-O'TUS, a son of Neptune.  
 BO'RE-A, a town taken by Pompey.  
 BO-RE-A-DES, the priests of the Hyperbo-reans.  
 BO'RE-AS, the name of the north-wind.  
 BO-RE-AS'MI, (3) an Athenian festival in honour of Boreas.  
 BO'RE-US, a Persian.  
 BOR'GES, a Persian who burnt himself.  
 BOR-GO'DI, a people of Asia.  
 BOR'NOS, a place of Thrace.  
 BOR-SIP'PA, a town of Babylonia.  
 BOR'US, the husband of Polydora.  
 BO-RYS-THE-NES, a large river of Scythia.  
 BOSPHO-RUS, or BOSPO-RUS. There were two straits so called; the Thracian and the Cimærian; now respectively, the straits of Constantinople and of Caffa.  
 BOT'TI-A, a Macedonian colony in Thrace.  
 BOT-TI-ÆIS, a country in the north of Macedonia.  
 BO-VI-A'NUM, a colony of the Samnites.  
 BO-VIL'LÆ, a town of Latium.  
 BRACH-MAN'ES, (BRAH'MINS, Eng.) the Indian priesthood.  
 BRÆ'SI-A, a daughter of Cinyras.  
 BRAN-CHI-A-DES, a surname of Apollo.  
 BRANCHI-DÆ, the priests of Apollo Didymæus.  
 BRAN'CHUS, a prophet of Miletus.  
 BRAN-CHYL-I-DES, a Bœotian chief.

**BRA'SI-Æ**, a town of Laconia.  
**BRAS-I-DAS**, a famous Lacedæmonian general.  
**BRAS-I-DE-I-A**, festivals in honour of Brasidas.  
**BRAS-I-LAS**, a man of Cos.  
**BRAU'RE**, a woman concerned in the murder of *Pittacus*.  
**BRAU'RON**, a town of Attica, where Diana had a temple.  
**BREN'NI**, and **BREU'NI**, a people of Italy.  
**BREN'NUS**, a general of the Gauls.  
**BREN'THE**, a ruined city of Arcadia.  
**BRES'CI-A**, a city of Italy.  
**BRET'TI-I**, (4) a people of Italy.  
**BRI-A'RE-US**, the same as *Ægeon*.  
**BRI'AS**, a town of Pisidia.  
**BRI-GAN'TES**, a people in the north of Britain.  
**BRIG-AN-TI'NUS**, a lake between the Alps.  
**BRI-GAN'TI-UM**, a town of Rhœtia.  
**BRI-LES'SUS**, a mountain of Attica.  
**BRI'MO**, a name of Hecate.  
**BRI'NA**, a promontory of Lesbos.  
**BRI-SE'IS**, the Homeric patronymic of Hippodamia, the mistress of Achilles, whose abduction caused his contention with Agamemnon.  
**BRISES**, the father of Hippodamia.  
**BRI-SE-US**, a surname of Bacchus.  
**BRI-TAN'NI**, the inhabitants of Britain.  
**BRI-TAN'NI-A**, the ancient name of Britain.  
**BRI-TAN'NI-CUS**, (30) a son of Claudius Cæsar.  
**BRIT-O-MAR'TIS**, a beautiful nymph of Crete.  
**BRIT-O-MA'RUS**, a Gallic chief.  
**BRIT-O-NES**, the ancient Britons; or rather Saxons.  

*Et Labbe tells us, that this word is sometimes pronounced with the penultimate accent, but more frequently with the antepenultimate.—[Quæ nec terribiles Ambri, nec Britones unquam, &c. Juv. Sat. xv. 124.—Edit.]*

**BRIX-EL'LUM**, a town of Italy; now *Bresello*.  
**BRIX'I-A**, a town in the north of Italy.  
**BRI'ZO**, the goddess of dreams.  
**BROC-U-BE'LUS**, a governor of Syria.  
**BRO'MI-US**, a name of Bacchus.  
**BRO'MUS**, one of the Centaurs.  
**BRON'GUS**, a river falling into the Danube.  
**BRON'TES**, one of the Cyclops.  
**BRON-TI'NUS**, a Pythagorean philosopher.  
**BRO'TE-AS**, one of the Lapithæ.  
**BRO'THE-US**, a son of Vulcan.  
**BRUC'TE-RI**, (4) a people of Germany.  
**BRU-MA'LI-A**, a Roman festival in honour of Bacchus.  
**BRUN-DU'SI-UM**, a city of Calabria.  
**BRU-TID'I-US**, a man suspected of favouring *Sejanus*.  
**BRU'TI-I**, (4) a northern people of Italy.  
**BRU'TU-LUS**, a perfidious Samnite.  
**BRU'TUS**, (L. J.) the first Roman consul.  

*Also (M. J.) one of the conspirators against Cæsar.*

**BRY'AS**, a general of the Argives.  
**BRY-AX'IS**, a famous statuary.  
**BRY'CE**, a daughter of Danaus.  
**BRY'GES**, a people of Thrace.  
**BRY'GI**, (3) (5) a people of Macedonia.  
**BRYSE-A**, a city of Laconia.

**BU-BA-CE'NE**, a country of Asia.  
**BU-BA'CES**, an eunuch of Darius.  
**BU'BA-RIS**, a Persian general.  
**BU-BAS-TI'A-CUS**, one of the mouths of the Nile.  
**BU-BA'TIS**, a city of Egypt.  
**BU'BA-SUS**, a city of Caria.  
**BU'BON**, an inland city of Lycia.  
**BU-CEPH'A-LA**, a city of India.  
**BU-CEPH'A-LUS**, a celebrated horse of Alexander.  
**BU-COL'I-CA**, (*BU-COL'ICS*, Eng.) pastoral poems.  
**BU-COL'I-CUM**, one of the mouths of the Nile.  
**BU-CO'LI-ON**, a son of king Laomedon.  
**BU-CO-LUS**, a son of Hercules.  
**BU'DI-I**, (3) or **BU-DI'NI**, a people of Scythia.  
**BU-DO'RUM**, a promontory of Salamis.  
**BU'LIS**, a town of Phocis.  
**BUL-LA'TI-US**, (10) a friend of Horace.  
**BU'NE-A**, a surname of Juno.  
**BU'NUS**, a son of Mercury.  
**BU'PA-LUS**, a statuary.  
**BU'PHA-GUS**, a surname of Hercules.  
**BU-PHO'NI-A**, an Athenian festival in honour of Jupiter.  
**BU-PRA'SI-UM**, a city of Elis.  
**BU'RA**, or **BU'RIS**, a city in the bay of Corinth.  
**BU-RA'I-CUS**, an epithet of Hercules, who had a temple at Bura.  
**BUR'RHUS**, one of Nero's guards.  
**BUR'SA**, a city of Bithynia.  
**BUR-SI-A**, a town of Babylonia.  
**BU'SÆ**, a nation of Media.  
**BU-SI'RIS**, a barbarous king of Egypt.  
**BU'TA**, a town of Greece.  
**BU'TE-O**, a Roman orator.  
**BU'TES**, the armour-bearer of Anchises and *Ascanius*.  
**BU-THROTUM**, a town of Epirus.  
**BUTH-ROTUS**, a river of Italy.  
**BU-THYR'E-US**, a famous statuary.  
**BU-TO'A**, an island in the Mediterranean.  
**BU-TOR'I-DES**, a writer on the pyramids.  
**BU'TOS**, a town of Egypt.  
**BU-TUN'TUM**, an inland town of Apulia.  
**BU'TUS**, a son of Pandion.  
**BU-ZY'GES**, an Athenian husbandman.  
**BYB-LE'SI-A**, and **BY-BAS'SI-A**, a country of Caria.  
**BYB'LI-A**, a name of Venus.  
**BYB'LI-I**, (4) a people of Syria.  
**BYB'LIS**, see *Biblis*.  
**BYL-LI'O-NES**, a people of Illyricum.  
**BYR'RHUS**, a famous robber.  
**BYR'SA**, a citadel of Carthage.  
**BY-ZA'CI-UM**, a district of Africa.  
**BYZ-AN-TI'A-CUS**, of Byzantium.  
**BY-ZAN'TI-UM**, a town on the Thracian Bosphorus.  
**BYZAS**, a king of Thrace.  
**BY-ZE'NUS**, a Roman consul.  
**BYZ'E-RES**, a people of Pontus.  
**BYZES**, a celebrated artist.  
**BYZ'I-A**, see *Bizia*.

## C.

CA-AN'THUS, a son of Oceanus.

CAB'A-DES, (20) a king of Persia.

CAB'A-LA, a place in Sicily.

CAB'A-LES, (20) a people of Africa.

CA-BAL'I-I, (5) a people of Asia Minor.

CAB-A-LI'NUS, a fountain on Mount Helicon.

CAD-AL'IA-CA, a town in Arcadia.

CA-BAR'NI, the priests of Cabarnos.

CAB-AL-LI'NUM, a town of the Æduli.

CA-BAR'NOS, a god, worshipped at Paros.

CA-BE'SUS, a city of Thrace.

CA-BAL'LI-O, (4) a city of Gaul.

CA-BI'RA, a wife of Vulcan.

CA-BI'RI, (3) certain deities worshipped at Thebes and Lemnos.

CA-BIR'I-A, a surname of Ceres.

CA-BU'RA, (7) a fountain in Mesopotamia.

CAB'U-RUS, (20) a chief of the Helvetii.

CA'CA, a Roman goddess.

CACH'A-LES, (20) a river of Phocis.

CA'CUS, a celebrated robber, son of Vulcan and Medusa.

CA-CU'THIS, a river of India.

CA-CYP'A-RIS, a river of Sicily.

CA'DI, (3) a town of Phrygia.

CAD-ME'A, the citadel of Thebes.

CAD-ME'IS, an ancient name of Boeotia.

CAD'MUS, the founder of Thebes.

CA'DRA, (7) a mountain in Asia.

CA-DU'CE-US, (10) the wand of Mercury.

CA-DUR'CI, (3) a people of Gaul.

CA-DUS'CI, a nation near the Caspian Sea.

CAD'Y-TIS, a town of Syria.

CÆ'A, (7) an island in the Ægean Sea.

CÆCI-AS, (10) the E.N.E. wind.

CÆ-CIL'I-A, a name of Tananquil.

CÆ-CIL-I-A'NUS, a Latin writer.

CÆ-CIL'I-I, (4) a plebeian family at Rome.

CÆ-CIL'I-US, the prænomen of Metellus.

CÆ-CI'NA TUS'CUS, a son of Nero's nurse.

CÆC'U-BUM, a town of Campania.

CÆC'U-I-US, a son of Vulcan.

CÆ-DIC'I-US, (10) a Roman consul.

CÆ-LI-A (Lex), a Roman law respecting treason.

CÆ-LI-US, a disciple and client of Cicero.

CÆM'A-RO, a Greek, who wrote a history of India.

CÆNE, or CÆ-NOP'O-LIS, the same as Tæ-narus.

CÆNE-US, one of the Argonauts.

CÆN-I'DES, a patronymic of Eetion.

CÆ-NI'NA, a town of Latium.

CÆNIS, a Thessalian woman, whose sex was changed by Neptune.

CÆ-PI-O, a Roman consul.

CÆ-RA'TUS, a town of Crete.

CÆRE, or CÆRES, a city of Etruria.

CÆR'E-SI, (3) a people of Germany.

CÆSAR, the surname of the twelve Roman emperors.

CÆS-A-RE'A, there were several cities of this name, so called in honour of one or other of the emperors.

CÆ-SA RI-ON, a son of Julius Cæsar, by queen Cleopatra.

CÆ-SA-RO-DU'NUM, the capital of the Turones; now *Tours*.

CÆ-SA-ROM'A-GUS, the capital of the Bellovacii; now *Beauvois*.

CÆ-SE'NA, a city in Flaminia.

CÆ-SEN'NI-US, one of Nero's generals.

CÆ-CE'TI-US, (10) a Roman who protected his children against Cæsar.

CÆ'SI-A, (10) a surname of Minerva.

CÆ'SI-US, (10) a Latin poet.

CÆ'so, a son of Cincinnatus.

CÆ-SO'NI-A, a lascivious woman, wife of Caligula.

CÆ-SO'NI-US, a friend of Seneca.

CÆT'O-BRIX, a town of Lusitania.

CÆT'U-LUM, a town of Spain.

CÆYX, see *Ceyx*.

CA-GA'CO, a fountain of Laconia.

CA-I-CI'NUS, a river in Italy.

CA-I'CUS, a companion of Æneas.

CAI-E'TA, a seaport of Latium.

CA'I-US, and CA'I-A, a Roman prænomen to each sex respectively.

CAL'AB-ER, (Q.) a poet of the third century, who wrote a continuation of Homer's poems.

CA-LA'BRI-A, a country of Italy.

CAL'A-BRUS, a river of Calabria.

CAL-A-GUR-RI-TA'NI, a people of Spain.

CAL'A-IS, one of the Argonauts.

CA-IAG'U-TIS, a river of Spain.

CAL'A-MIS, (20) a famous engraver.

CAL-A-MI'SÆ, islands near Lydia.

CAL-A-MOS, a town of Asia.

CAL'A-MUS, (20) a son of the river Meander.

CA-LA'NUS, a celebrated Indian philosopher.

CAL'A-ON, a river of Asia.

CAL-A-RIS, a city of Sardinia.

CAL'AT-ES, a town of Thrace.

CAL-A-THA'NA, a town of Macedonia.

CA-LA'THI-ON, a mountain of Laconia.

CAL'A-THUS, a son of Jupiter.

CA-LA'TI-A, a town of Campania.

CA-LA'TI-Æ, (10) a people of India.

CA-LA'VI-I, (4) a people of Campania.

CA-LA'VI-US, a governor of Capua.

CAL-AU-RE'A, and CAL-AU-RI'A, an island opposite Trozene.

CAL'BIS, a river of Caria.

CAL-CA'GUS, a prince of ancient Britain.

CAL'CE, a city of Campania.

CALCHAS, a celebrated soothsayer in the Grecian army at the war of Troy.

CAL-CHE-DO'NI-A, see *Chalcedon*.

CAL-CHIN'I-A, (12) a daughter of Leucippus.

CAL'DUS CÆLI-US, a Roman suicide.

CAL'E, CAL'IS, or CA-LE'NUM, a town of Campania famous for its wine.

CAL-E-DO'NI-A, the ancient name of *Scotland*.

CA-LEN'TUM, a place in Spain.

CA-LE'NUS, an Etrurian soothsayer.

CA-LE'SI-US, (10) a charioteer of Axylus.

CA-LE'TÆ, a people of Gaul.

CA'LE-TOR, (20) a Trojan prince.  
 CA'LEX, a river of Asia.  
 CAL-I-AD'NE, the wife of Egyptus.  
 CAL-I-CE'NI, a people of Macedonia.  
 CA-LID'I-US, (M.) a Roman orator.  
 CA-LIG'U-LA, (C.) one of the Roman emperors.  
 CAL-IP'E-DES, a Greek actor.  
 CA' LIS, a conspirator against Alexander.  
 CAL-LES'CHRUS, the father of Critias.  
 CAL-LA'I-CI, (4) a people of Spain.  
 CAL'LAS, a general of Alexander.  
 CAL-LA-TE'BUS, a town of Caria.  
 CAL'LE, a seaport of the Callaici; now *Oporto*.  
 CAL-LE-TE'RI-A, a town of Campania.  
 CAL-LE'NI, a people of Campania.  
 CAL-LI-A, a town of Arcadia.  
 CAL-LI'A-DES, an Athenian magistrate.  
 CAL-LI-AS, a comic poet of Athens.  
 CAL-LIB'I-US, a Grecian general.  
 CAL-LI-CE'RUS, a Greek poet.  
 CAL-LICH'O-RUS, a place at Phoci sacred to Bacchus.  
 CAL-LI-CLES, a statuary of Megara.  
 CAL-LI-CO-LO'NA, a rocky hill near the Simois.  
 CAL-LIC'RA-TES, an Athenian, who usurped the government of Syracuse.  
 CAL-LIC-RAT'I-DAS, a Spartan admiral.  
 CAL-LID'I-US, a Roman orator.  
 CAL-LID'RO-MUS, a place near Thermopylæ.  
 CAL-LI-GE'TUS, an exile of Megara.  
 CAL-LIM'A-CHUS, (12) a poet of Cyrene.  
 CAL-LIM'E-DON, a partisan of Phocion.  
 CAL-LIM'E-LES, a youth killed by Apollodorus.  
 CAL-LI'NUS, a Greek orator and poet.  
 CAL-LI'O-PE, (8) one of the Muses.  
 CAL-LI-PA-TI'RA, (30) a woman, who attended the Olympic games in disguise.  
 CAL-LI-PHON, a painter of Samos.  
 CAL-LI-PHRON, a celebrated dancing-master.  
 CAL-LIP'I-DÆ, a people of Scythia.  
 CAL-LIP'O-LIS, a city of Thrace.  
 CAL-LI-PUS, or CA-LIP'PUS, a disciple of Plato.  
 CAL-LIP'Y-GES, a surname of Venus.  
 CAL-LIR'HO-E, (8) a daughter of the Scamander.  
 CAL-LIS'TE, an island in the Ægean Sea.  
 CAL-LIS-TE'I-A, a Lesbian festival.  
 CAL-LIS'THE-NES, a Greek historian.  
 CAL-LIS'TO, one of Diana's nymphs.  
 CAL-LIS-TO-NI'CUS, a celebrated statuary.  
 CAL-LIS'TRA-TUS, an Athenian general.  
 CAL-LIX'E-NA, a Thessalian courtesan.  
 CAL-LIX'E-NUS, an Athenian general.  
 CA' LON, a statuary.  
 CA'LOR, a river of Italy.  
 CA'PE, a steep rock, and seaport in the south of Spain; now *Gibraltar*.  
 CAL-PHUR'NI-A, the fourth wife of J. Cæsar, and daughter of L. C. Piso.  
 CAL-PHUR'NI-US, a noble Roman, bribed by Jugurtha.  
 CAL-PUR'NI-A, a noble family in Rome.  
 CAL'VI-A, a female minister to Nero's lust.

CAL-VI'NA, a Roman prostitute.  
 CAL-VIS'I-US, (10) a friend of Augustus.  
 CAL'VUS, a Roman orator and poet.  
 CAL-U-SID'I-US, a Roman soldier.  
 CAL-U'SI-UM, (10) a town of Etruria.  
 CAL'Y-BE, (8) or CA-BY'LE, a city of Thrace.  
 CAL-Y-CAD'NUS, a river of Cilicia.  
 CAL-Y-CE, (8) a daughter of Æolus, and mother of Eudymion.  
 CA-LYD'I-UM, a town on the *Via Appia*.  
 CA-LYD'NA, an island in the Ægean.  
 CAL'Y-DON, (6) a city of Ætolia.  
 CAL-Y-DO'NIS, a name of Deianira.  
 CAL-Y-DO'NI-US, a surname of Bacchus.  
 CA-LYM'NE, one of the Sporades.  
 CA-LYN'DA, a town of Caria.  
 CA-LYP'SO, a daughter of Atlas, and the goddess of silence. Her amours with Ulysses are celebrated in the *Odyssey*.  
 CA-MA-LO-DU'NUM, the first Roman settlement in Britain; now *Colchester*.  
 CA-MANT'I-UM, (10) a town of Asia Minor.  
 CA-MAR'A-CUM, a town of Gaul; now *Cambray*.  
 CAM-A-RI'NA, a lake and town of Sicily.  
 CAN-BAU'LES, a Gallic general.  
 CAM'BES, a prince of Lydia.  
 CAM'BRE, a place near Puteoli.  
 CAM-BU'NI-I, (4) mountains of Macedonia.  
 CAM-BY'SES, the son and successor of Cyrus the Great.  
 CAM-E-LA'NI, (3) a people of Italy.  
 CAM-E-LI'TE, a people of Mesopotamia.  
 CAM'E-RA, (7) a field of Calabria.  
 CAM-E'RNUM, and CA-MER'TI-UM, a town of Umbria.  
 CAM-E-RI'NUS, a Latin poet.  
 CA-MER'TES, a friend of Turnus.  
 CA-MIL'LA, a martial queen of the Volsci.  
 CA-MIL'LI, and CA-MIL'LE, Youths and Virgins, who ministered at the sacrifices of Jupiter.  
 CA-MIL'LUS, a celebrated Roman dictator.  
 CA-MI'RO, a daughter of Pandarus, educated, together with her sister Clytia, by Venus.  
 CA-MI'RUS, and CA-MI'RA, a town of Rhodes.  
 CAM-IS-SA'RES, a governor of Cilicia.  
 CAM'NA, a woman of Galatia.  
 CA-MŒ'NE, a name of the muses.  
 CAM-PA'NA LEX, an agrarian law, enacted by J. Cæsar.  
 CAM-PA'NI-A, a country of Italy.  
 CAM'PE, (8) the keeper of the one hundred-handed monsters in Tartarus.  
 CAM-PAS'PE, or PAN-CA'STE, a beautiful concubine of Alexander.  
 CAMP'SA, a town near Pallene.  
 CAM'PUS MAR'TI-US, a large plain at Rome, where the youth performed their exercises.  
 CAM-U-LO-GI'NUS, an able Gallic officer.  
 CA'NA, a promontory of Æolia; now *Cape Colonna*.  
 CAN'A-CE, an incestuous daughter of Æolus.  
 CAN'A-CHE, (12) one of Actæon's dogs.  
 CAN'A-CHUS, a statuary of Sicyon.  
 CA'NE, a seaport of Æolia.  
 CA-NA'RI-A, the largest of the *Fortunate* or *Canary Islands*.  
 CAN'A-THUS, a fountain of Nauplia.

CAN'DA-CE, a queen of Æthiopia.

↳ Lempriere, Labbe, and Ainsworth, accent this word on the first syllable, but Gouldman and Holyoke on the second; and I am much mistaken if the general ear has not sanctioned this latter pronunciation, and given it the preference.

CAN-DA'VI-A, a district of Macedonia.

CAN-DAU'LES, a king of Lydia, and the last of the Heraclidæ.

CAN-DIO-PE, a daughter of Ænophon, debauched by her brother.

CA'NENS, the wife of Picus, changed into a voice.

CAN-E-PHO'RI-A, Athenian festivals in honour of Bacchus.

CAN'E-THUM, a mountain of Bœotia.

CA-NIC-U-LA'RES DI-ES, the dog-days.

CA-NID'I-A, a Neapolitan sorceress.

CA-NID'I-US, a Roman tribune.

CA-NIN-E-FA'TES, a people of Germany.

CA-NIN'I-US, a Roman who held the consulship for only seven hours.

CA-NIS'TI-US, (10) a Lacedæmonian courier.

CA'NI-US, a poet of Gades.

CAN'NÆ, a village of Apulia, near which Hannibal defeated the Romans.

CA-NOP'I-CUM, one of the mouths of the Nile.

CA-NOP'US, a city of Egypt.

CAN'TA-BRA, a river falling into the Indus.

CAN'TA-BRI, (3) a warlike people of Spain.

CAN-TA'BRI-A, (4) the country of the above.

CAN'THA-RUS, (20) a sculptor of Sicyon.

CAN'THUS, one of the Argonauts.

CAN'TI-UM, (10) a county of Britain; now Kent.

CAN-U-LE'I-A, a Vestal virgin.

CAN-U-LE'I-US, a Roman tribune.

CA-NU'LI-A, an incestuous virgin, who killed herself by order of her father.

CA-NU'SI-UM, (10) a town of Apulia.

CA-NU'SI-US, a Greek historian.

CA-NU'TI-US, (10) a Roman tribune.

CAP'A-NEUS, (3 syll.) one of the seven chiefs against Thebes.

CA-PEL'LA, an elegiac poet.

CA-PE'NA, one of the gates of Rome.

CA-PE'NAS, a small river of Italy.

CA-PE'NI, (3) a people of Etruria.

CA'PER, a river of Assyria.

CA-PE'TUS, a king of Alba.

CA-PHA'RE-US, a promontory of Eubœa.

CAPH'Y-Æ, (4) a town of Arcadia.

CA'PI-O, (4) an attached friend of Cato.

CA-PI'SA, the capital of Capisene.

CAP-IS-SE'NE, a country of India.

CAP'I-TO, a man sent to mediate between Augustus and Antony.

CA-PIT-O-LI'NUS, a surname of Jupiter, from the hill of the same name, called also the Tarpeian Rock, on which his temple was built.

CAP-I-TO'LI-UM, the citadel of Rome.

CAP-PA-DO'CI-A, (10) a country of Asia Minor.

CAP-PA-DOX, a river of Cappadocia.

CA-PRAR'I-A, one of the Fortunate Islands.

CA'PRE-Æ, an island on the coast of Campania.

CAP-RI-COR'NUS, a sign of the Zodiac.

CAP-RI-FIC-I-A'NIS a day dedicated to Vulcan.

CA-PRIMA, a town of Caria.

CA-PRIP'E-DES, a surname of Pan.

CA'PRI-AS, a celebrated informer.

CAP-RO-TI'NA, a Roman festival in honour of Juno.

CA'PRUS, a harbour near Mount Athos.

CAP'SA, a town of Libya.

CAP'SA-GE, a town of Syria.

CAP'U-A, the capital of Campania.

CA'PYS, the founder of Capua.

CA'PYS SYL'VI-US, a king of Alba.

CAR, the founder of Caria.

CAR-A-BAC'TRA, a place in India.

CAR'A-BIS, (20) a city of Spain.

CAR-A-CAL'LA, one of the Antonines.

CA-RAC'A-TES, a people of Gaul.

CA-RAC'TA-CUS, a king of the ancient Britons.

CA'RÆ, the place of Alexander's camp near Susa.

CA-RÆ'US, a name of Jupiter.

CAR'A-LIS, the metropolis of Sardinia; now *Cagliari*.

CAR-AM'BRI, a promontory of Paphlagonia.

CAR'A-NUS, (20) one of the Heraclidæ.

CAR-RAU'SI-US, (10) a tyrant of Britain.

CAR'BO, a Roman orator.

CAR-CHE'DON, (12) the Greek name of Carthage.

CAR-CI'NUS, a tragic poet.

CAR-DA'CES, a people of Asia Minor.

CAR-DAM'Y-LE, a town of Argos.

CAR-DI-A, a town on the Thracian Chersonese.

CAR-DU'CHI, (12) (3) a warlike people of Assyria.

CA'RES, the inhabitants of Caria.

CAR'E-SA, an island of the Ægean Sea.

CA-RES'SUS, a river of Troas.

CAR-FIN'I-A, an immodest woman.

CA'RI-A, a country of Asia Minor.

CA'RI-AS, a town of Peloponnesus.

CA-RI'A-TE, a town of Bactria.

CA-RIL'LA, a town of the Piceni.

CA-RI'NA, a girl of Caria.

CA-RI'NÆ, a street in Rome.

CAR'I-NE, a city of Asia Minor.

CA-RI'NUS, a son of the emperor Carus.

CA-RIS'SA-NUM, a place in Italy.

CA-RIS'TUM, a town of Liguria.

CAR-MA'NI-A, a country of Asia.

CAR-MA'NOR, a Cretan, who purified Apollo of slaughter.

CAR'ME, one of Diana's nymphs.

CAR-ME'LUS, a Syrian deity.

CAR-MEN'TA, and CAR-MEN'TIS, a prophetess of Arcadia.

CAR-MEN-TA'LES, festivals in honour of Carmenta.

CAR-MEN-TA'LIS, one of the gates of Rome.

CAR'MI-DES, (6) (20) a Greek of uncommon memory.

CAR'NA and CAR-DIN'E-A, a goddess presiding over hinges.

CAR-NA'SI-US, (10) a village of Messenia.

CAR-NE'A-DES, a philosopher of Cyrene, the founder of the new academy.

CAR-NE'I-A, a Grecian festival in honour of Apollo.

CAR'NE-US, a surname of Apollo.

CAR'NI-ON, a town of Laconia.  
 CAR'NUS, a prophet of Acarnania.  
 CAR'NU'TES, a people of Gaul.  
 CAR-PA'SI-A, (11) and CAR-PA'SI-UM, (11) a town in the island of Cyprus.  
 CAR'I-A-TES, a chain of mountains in the north of Sacia.  
 CAR-PA-THUS, an island in the Mediterranean; now *Scapanta*.  
 CAR'PI-A, (7) an ancient name of Tartessus.  
 CAR'PIS, a river of Mysia.  
 CAR'TO, a daughter of Zephyrus, changed into fruit.  
 CAR-POPH'O-RA, a name of Ceres and Proserpine.  
 CAR-POPH'O-RUS, an actor, in Domitian's reign.  
 CAR'RÆ, and CAR'RHÆ, a town of Mesopotamia.  
 CAR-RI-NA'TES, a poor rhetorician.  
 CAR-RU'CA, a town of Spain.  
 CAR-SE'O-LI, (3) a town of the Æqui.  
 CAR-TA'LI-AS, a town of Spain.  
 CAR-TEI'A, (3 syll.) a town of Spain.  
 CAR-THÆ'A, chief town in the island of Cea.  
 CAR-THA-GIN-I-EN'SES, the inhabitants of Carthage.  
 CAR-THA'GO, (CAR'THAGE, Eng.) a rich commercial city of Africa; the rival of Rome.  
 CAR'THA-SIS, a Scythian prince.  
 CAR-VIL'I-US, a king of Britain.  
 CA'RUS, a Roman emperor.  
 CA'RY-A, (6) (7) a country of Arcadia.  
 CAR-Y-A-TÆ, the people of Carya.  
 CAR-Y-A'TIS, a surname of Diana, worshipped at Carya.  
 CA-RYS'TI-US, an historian.  
 CA-RYS'TUS, a maritime town of Eubœa.  
 CA'RY-UM, a place in Laconia.  
 CAS'CA, one of Cæsar's assassins.  
 CAS-CEL'LI-US, a celebrated lawyer.  
 CAS-I-LI'NUM, a town of Campania.  
 CA-SI'NA, or CA-SI'NUM, a town of Campania.  
 CA'SI-US, (10) a mountain near Peluvium, sacred to Jupiter.  
 CAS'ME-NÆ, a town in Sicily.  
 CAS-MIL'LA, the mother of Camilla.  
 CAS-PER'I-A, the wife of Rhætus.  
 CAS-PER'U-LA, a town of the Sabines.  
 CAS-PI-A'NA, the country of the Caspii.  
 CAS-PI-I, (4) a nation of Scythia.  
 CAS-PI-UM MA-RE, a large sea at the north of Parthia.  
 CAS-SAN-DA'NE, the mother of Cambyses.  
 CAS-SAN'DER, a king of Macedon.  
 CAS-SAN'DRA, a prophetess, daughter of Priam and Hecuba.  
 CAS-SAN'DRI-A, a town of Macedon; called also *Potidaa*.  
 CAS-SI-A, (10) There were several Roman laws so designated.  
 CAS-SI-O-DO'RUS, a Latin writer.  
 CAS-SI-O-PE, or CAS-SI-O-PE'A, the mother of Andromeda.  
 CAS-SI-TER-I-DES, islands in the Western Ocean.  
 CAS-SI-VE-LAU'NUS, a king of Britain.  
 CAS-SI-US, C. (10) a celebrated Roman, the friend of Brutus, and instigator of the murder of Cæsar.

CAS-SO'TIS, a fountain of Phocis.  
 CAS-TAB'A-LA, a city of Cilicia.  
 CAS-TA-BUS, a town of the Chersonesus.  
 CAS-TA'LI-A, or CAS-TA'LI-US FON'S, a fountain of Parnassus sacred to the Muses.  
 CAS-TA'NE-A, a town of Thessaly.  
 CAS-THE'NES, a bay of Thrace.  
 CAS-TI-A-NI'RA, a mistress of Priam.  
 CASTOR and POL'LUX, twin-brothers; sons of Jupiter and Leda; deified, and changed into the constellation *Gemini*.  
 CAS-TRA'TI-US, (10) a governor of Placentia during the Marian wars.  
 CAS'TU-LO, a town of Spain.  
 CAT-A-DU'PA, a cataract of the Nile.  
 CAT-A-MENTE-LES, a king of the Sequani.  
 CAT'A-NA, (20) a town of Sicily.  
 CAT-A-O'NI-A, a country above Cilicia.  
 CAT-A-RAC'TES, a river of Pamphylia.  
 CAT-E-NES, a Persian archer.  
 CA-THE'A, a country of Asia.  
 CATH'A-RI, (3) Arcadian deities.  
 CA'TI-A, (11) an immodest woman.  
 CA-TI-E'NA, a courtesan.  
 CA-TI-E'NUS, a Roman actor.  
 CAT-I-LI'NA, (CAT'I-LINE, Eng.) a Roman of noble birth, and the planner of the celebrated conspiracy which bears his name.  
 CA-TIL'I-US, a pirate of Dalmatia.  
 CA-TIL'LI, (3) a people near the river Anio.  
 CA-TIL'LUS, or CAT'I-LES, a son of Amphiparaus, and ally of Turus.  
 CA-TI'NA, a town of Sicily.  
 CA-TI-US, (10) an Epicurean philosopher.  
 CAT'I-ZI, (3) a people of the Pygmæans.  
 CA'TO, (1) a surname of the Porcian family; of which there were several illustrious members.  
 CA'TRE-US, a king of Crete.  
 CATTA, a prophetess.  
 CAT'TI, (3) a powerful nation of Germany.  
 CAT-U-LI-A'NA, a surname of Minerva.  
 CA-TUL'LUS, an elegant lyric poet of Verona.  
 CAT'U-LUS, (20) a Roman admiral, who put an end to the first Punic war.  
 CA-TU'RI-GES, a people of Gaul.  
 CAV'A-RES, a people of Gaul.  
 CAV-A-RIL'LUS, a general of the Ædii.  
 CAV-A-RINUS, a king of the Senones.  
 CAU'CA-SUS, a ridge of mountains in the northern part of Asia.  
 CAU'CON, a son of Clinus.  
 CAU'CO-NES, a people of Paphlagonia.  
 CAU'DI, and CAU'DI-UM, a town of the Samnites.  
 CA'VI-I, (3) a people of Illyricum.  
 CAU-LO'NI-A, a town of Italy.  
 CAU'NI-I, the people of Caunus.  
 CAU'NUS, a son of Miletus; who built a city of Caria, which he called by his own name.  
 CAU'ROS, the same as *Andros*.  
 CAU'RUS, the W.N.W. wind.  
 CA'US, a village of Arcadia.  
 CA-Y'CI, (3) (6) or CHAU'CI, a nation of Germany.  
 CA-Y'CUS, a river of Mysia.  
 CA-Y'STER, or CA-YSTRUS, a rapid river of Asia.

CE'A, CE'OS, or Cos, an island near Eubœa.  
 CE'A-DES, a Thracian.  
 CE'BA, a town of Gaul; now *Ceva*.  
 CEB-AL-LI'NUS, a man who gave information of the conspiracy against Alexander.  
 CEB-A-REN'SES, a people of Gaul.  
 CE'DES, a Theban philosopher.  
 CE'BREN, the capital of *Cebrenia*.  
 CE-BRE'NI-A, a country of Troas.  
 CE-BRI'O-NES, one of the giants.  
 CE'BRUS, a river falling into the Danube.  
 CEC'I-DAS, an ancient poet.  
 CE-CIL'I-US, the same as *Cacilius*.  
 CE-CI'NA, a river in Etruria.  
 CE-CIN'NA, (A.) a Roman knight, and a friend of Cicero.  
 CE-CRO'PI-A, the original name of Athens.  
 CE-CROP'I-DÆ, the Athenians, as descended from Cecrops.  
 CE'CROPS, the founder, and first king of Athens.  
 CE'DON, an Athenian general.  
 CED-RE-A'TIS, a name of Diana.  
 CE-DRU'SI-I, (3) an Indian nation.  
 CEG'LU-SA, the mother of Asopus.  
 CE'I, (3) the inhabitants of Cea.  
 CEL'A-DON, a man killed by Perseus.  
 CEL'A-DUS, a river of Arcadia.  
 CE-LE'NE, or CE-LE'NE, a city of Phrygia.  
 CE-LE'NO, one of the Harpies.  
 CEL'E-Æ, (4) a town of the Peloponnesus.  
 CE-LE'I-A, and CE'LA, a town of Noricum.  
 CEL-E-LA TES, a people of Liguria.  
 CE-LEN'DRÆ, CE-LEN'DRIS, and CE-LEN'DE-  
 ris, a colony of Samians in Cilicia.  
 CE-LE'NE-US, a Cimmerian, who first devised an expiation for murder.  
 CE-LEN'NA, or CE-LE'NA, a town of Campania.  
 CE'LER, the murderer of Remus.  
 CEL'E-RES, the original name of the Roman knights.  
 CEL'E-TRUM, a town of Macedonia.  
 CE'LE-US, a king of Eleusis.  
 CEL'MUS, an attendant of Jupiter.  
 CEL'O-NÆ, a place in Mesopotamia.  
 CEL'SUS, an Epicurean philosopher, and Anti-  
 Christian writer.  
 CEL'TÆ, a powerful race in the western ex-  
 tremity of ancient Europe.  
 CEL-TI-BE'RI, a people of Spain.  
 CEL-TI-CA, a country of Gaul.  
 CEL-TI-CI, a people of Lusitania.  
 CEL-TIL'LUS, the father of Vercingetorix.  
 CEL-TO'RI-I, (4) a people of Gaul.  
 CEL-TOS'CY-THÆ, a northern nation of Scy-  
 thians.  
 CE'MA, a mountain of Gaul.  
 CEM'NE-NUS, a mountain of Gaul.  
 CEM'PSI, (3) a people of Spain.  
 CE-NA-BUM, or GEN'A-BUM, a town of Gaul;  
 now Orleans.  
 CE-NÆ'UM, a promontory of Eubœa.  
 CEN'CHRE-Æ, (12) a port of Corinth.  
 CEN'CHRE-IS, the wife of Cinyras.  
 CEN'CHRE-US, a son of Neptune.  
 CEN'CURI-US, a river of Ionia.

CE-NE'S'PO-LIS, a town of Spain; also called  
 Carthago Nova.  
 CE-NE'TI-UM, (10) a town of Peloponnesus.  
 CE'NE-US, the male name of *Cænis*.  
 CEN-I-MAG'NI, a people of Britain.  
 CE-NI'NA, see *Cænina*.  
 CEN-O-MAG'NI, a people of Gaul.  
 CE'NON, a town of Italy.  
 CEN-SO-RES, (CEN'SORS, Eng.) two powerful  
 Roman magistrates, whose office was to number the  
 people.  
 CEN-SO-RI'NUS, a Roman emperor.  
 CEN'SUS, the numbering of the Roman people.  
 CEN-TA-RETUS, a Galatian soldier.  
 CEN-TAU'RI, (3) a people of Thessaly; half  
 men and half horses.  
 CEN-TAU'RUS, a ship in the fleet of Æneas.  
 CEN-TOB'RI-CA, a town of Celtiberia.  
 CEN'TO-RES, (20) a people of Scythia.  
 CEN-TOR'I-PA, or CEN-TU'RI-PA, a town of  
 Sicily.  
 CEN-TRI'TES, a river of Armenia.  
 CEN-TRO NES, a people of Gaul.  
 CEN-TRO'NI-US, a rich spendthrift.  
 CEN-TUM'VI-RI, (4) the members of a court  
 of justice at Rome.  
 CEN-TU'RI-A, a division of the Roman people.  
 CE'OS, and CE'A, see *Cea*.  
 CEPH'A-LAS, a promontory of Africa.  
 CEPH-A-LE'DI-ON, a town of Sicily.  
 CE-PHAL'LEN, CEPH-A-LE'NA, and CEPH-AL-  
 le'ni a, an island in the Ionian Sea.  
 CEPH'A-LO, an officer of Eumenes.  
 CEPH-A-LO E'DIS, (5) and CEPH-A-LO'DI-UM, a  
 town of Sicily.  
 CEPH'A-LON, an Ionian, who wrote a history  
 of Troy.  
 CEPH-A-LOT'O-MI, a people of Colchis.  
 CEPH'A-LUS, a king of Thessaly; and hus-  
 band of Procris.  
 CEPH-E'IS, a patronymic of Andromeda.  
 CE-PHE'NES, an ancient name of the Persians.  
 CEPHE-US, one of the Argonauts; king of  
 Æthiopia, and the father of Andromeda.  
 CE-PHIS'I-A, (10) (20) a part of Attica.  
 CEPH-I-SI'A-DES, a patronymic of Etæocles;  
 supposed by some to have been the son of the Cephisus.  
 CE-PHIS-I-DO'RUS, a tragic poet of Athens.  
 CE-PHIS'I-ON, (10) a Theban commander.  
 CE-PHIS-OD'O-TUS, a disciple of Isocrates.  
 CE-PHIS-US, or CE-PHIS'SUS, a celebrated river  
 of Greece.  
 CEPHREN, see *Chephren*.  
 CE'PI-o, or CÆ'PI-o, a Roman consul.  
 CE'PI-ON, a musician.  
 CER'A-CA, a town of Belgium.  
 CE-RAC A-TES, the inhabitants of Ceraca.  
 CE-RAM'BUS, a man changed into a beetle.  
 CER-A-MI'CUS, a bay of Caria.  
 CER-AM'I-UM, Cicero's house at Rome.  
 CER'A-MUS, (20) a town of Caria.  
 CE'RAS, a people of Cyprus, changed into  
 bulls.  
 CER'A-SUS, a city of Pontus.  
 CER'A-TA, a place of Megara.  
 CE-RA'TUS, a river of Crete.  
 CE-RAU'NI-A, a town of Achaia.  
 CE-RAU'NI-I, (4) the same as *Acrocerania*.

CE-RAU'NUS, a river of Cappadocia.  
 CE-RAU'SI-US, (10) a mountain of Arcadia.  
 CER-BA-IUS, a river of Apulia.  
 CER-BER'I-ON, a town of the Cimmerian Bosphorus.  
 CER-BE-RUS, the three-headed dog of Pluto.  
 CER-CA-PHUS, a son of Æolus.  
 CER-CA-SO'RUM, a town of Egypt.  
 CER-CE'IS, one of the Oceanides.  
 CER-CE'NE, a country of Africa.  
 CER-CES'TES, a son of Ægyptus.  
 CER-CI-DES, an Iambic poet of Megalopolis.  
 CER-CI-I, (4) a people of Italy.  
 CER-CI'NA, or CER-CIN'NA, a small island of the Mediterranean.  
 CER-CIN'I-UM, a town of Macedonia.  
 CER-CI-US, (10) a charioteer of Castor and Pollux.  
 CER-CO'PES, a people of Ephesus.  
 CER-COP'S, a fabulous historian of Miletus.  
 CER-CY-ON, (10) or CER-CY'O-NES, a king of Eleusis.  
 CER-CY'PHA-LÆ, a place in Greece.  
 CER-CY'RA, or COR-CY'RA, an island in the Ionian sea.  
 CER-DYL'I-UM, a place near Amphipolis.  
 CER-E-A-LI-A, festivals in honour of Ceres.  
 CE'RES, the goddess of corn and flowers.  
 CE-RES'SUS, a place in Bœotia.  
 CER'E-TÆ, a people of Crete.  
 CE-RI-A'LIS (Anicius), a Roman consul elect.  
 CE-RI-I, (4) a people of Etruria.  
 CE-RIL'LI, a town of the Brutii.  
 CE-RIL'LUM, a place of Lucania.  
 CE-RIN'THUS, an early Christian heretic.  
 CER-MAN'US, the place where Romulus was exposed.  
 CER'NE, an island on the coast of Africa.  
 CE'RON, a fountain of Histiaëotis.  
 CER-O-PAS'SE-DAS, a son of Phraates.  
 CE-ROS'SUS, a place in the Ionian sea.  
 CER-PHE-RES, a king of Egypt.  
 CER-RE-TA'NI, a people of Spain.  
 CER-RHÆ'I, (3) a people of Greece.  
 CER-SOB-LEPTES, a king of Thrace.  
 CER-TI-MA, a town of Celtiberia.  
 CER-TO'NI-UM, a town of Asia Minor.  
 CER-VA'RI-US, a Roman knight, who conspired against Nero.  
 CERV'I-US, an officer under Verres.  
 CER-Y-CES, (6) (20) a sacerdotal family at Athens.  
 CE-RYC'I-US, a mountain of Bœotia.  
 CER-Y-MI'CA, a town of Cyprus.  
 CER-Y-NE'A, a town of Achaia.  
 CER-Y-NI'TES, a river of Arcadia.  
 CE-SEL'LI-US, a turbulent Carthaginian.  
 CE-SEN'NI-A, an infamous prostitute.  
 CES'TI-US, (10) an Epicurean philosopher and rhetorician.  
 CES-TRI'NA, a part of Epirus; so called from Cestrinus.  
 CES-TRI'NUS, a son of Helenus and Andromache.  
 CE'TES, a king of Egypt.

CE-THE'GUS, one of the conspirators with Catiline.  
 CE-TI-I, (4) (10) a people of Cilicia.  
 CE-TI-US, (10) a river of Mysia.  
 CE'TO, the mother of the Gorgons.  
 CE'US, and CE'us, the father of Latona and Asteria.  
 CE'YX, the husband of Alcyone.  
 CHAB-O'RAS, the same as *Aborras*.  
 ⚡ The *ch* in this, and all words from the Greek and Latin, must be pronounced like *k*.  
 CHA-BI'NUS, a mountain of Arabia.  
 CHA'BRI-A, a village of Egypt.  
 CHA'BRI-AS, an Athenian general.  
 CHAB'RY-IS, (6) a king of Egypt.  
 CHÆ-ANI-TÆ, (4) a people at the foot of Mount Caucasus.  
 CHÆ'RE-AS, an Athenian writer on agriculture.  
 CHÆ'RE-DE'MUS, brother of Epicurus.  
 CHÆ-RE'MON, a comic poet, and disciple of Socrates.  
 CHÆ'RE-PHON, a tragic poet of Athens.  
 CHÆ-RES'TRA-TA, the mother of Epicurus.  
 CHÆ-RIN'THUS, a beautiful youth.  
 CHÆ-RIP'US, a notorious extortioner.  
 CHÆ'RO, founder of Chæronea.  
 CHÆ-RO'NI-A, CHÆ-RO-NE'A, and CHÆ-RO-ne'a, a city of Bœotia, previously called *Arne*.  
 CHA-LÆ'ON, a port of Bœotia.  
 CHAL-CE'A, a town of Caria.  
 CHAL-CE-A, an island near Rhodes.  
 CHAL-CE'DON and CHAL-CE-DO'NI-A, an ancient city of Bithynia.  
 CHAL-CI-DE'NE, a fertile part of Syria.  
 CHAL-CI-DENSES, a people near the Phasis.  
 CHAL-CID-E-US, a Lacedæmonian admiral.  
 CHAL-CID'I-CA, a district of Macedonia.  
 CHAL-CID'I-CUS, an epithet of Cumæ, as built by a colony from Chalcis.  
 CHAL-CI-GE'US, an epithet of Minerva.  
 CHAL-CIO-PE, a daughter of Æetes, and wife of Phryxus.  
 CHAL'CIS, the capital of Eubœa; now *Egripo*.  
 CHAL-CI'TIS, (3) a country of Ionia.  
 CHAL'CO-DON, a king of Eubœa.  
 CHAL'CON, one of the Myrmidons.  
 CHAL'CUS, a governor of Cyzicus.  
 CHAL-DE'A, a country of Asia, at the top of the Persian Gulf.  
 CHAL-DE'I, (3) (CHAL-DE'ANS, Eng.) the inhabitants of Chaldea.  
 CHA-LES'TRA, a town of Macedonia.  
 CHAL-O-NI'TIS, a country of Media.  
 CHAL'Y-BES, and CAL'Y-BES, a people of Asia Minor, whose country abounded in iron mines.  
 CHAL'Y-BON, a town of Syria; now *Aleppo*.  
 CHAL-Y-BO-NI'TIS, a country of Syria.  
 CHAL'YBS, a river of Spain.  
 CHA-MA'NI and CHAM-A'VI-RI, (4) a people of Germany.  
 CHA'NE, a river falling into the Caspian Sea.  
 CHA'ON, a son of Priam.  
 CHA'O-NES, the inhabitants of Chaonia.  
 CHA-O'NI-A, and CHA-O-NI'TIS, a mountainous part of Epirus.  
 CHA'OS, a shapeless mass of matter, from which the universe is supposed to have been formed.  
 CHAR'A-DRA, a town of Phœcis.

CHAR'A-DROS, a river of Phocis.  
 CHAR-A'DRUS, a court-martial at Argos.  
 CHA-RÆ'A-DAS, an Athenian general.  
 CHAR-AN-DÆ'I, a people near Pontus.  
 CHA'RAX, a town of Armenia.  
 CHA-RAX'ES, and CHA-RAX'US, the brother of Sappho.  
 CHA RES, an Athenian general.  
 CHAR'I-CLES, one of the thirty tyrants of Athens.  
 CHAR-I-CLÍ'DES, an officer of Dionysius.  
 CHAR'I-CLO, a nymph.  
 CHAR-I-DE'MUS, an Athenian exile.  
 CHAR'I-LA, a Delphian festival.  
 CHAR-I-LA'US, and CHA-RIL'US, a king of Sparta.  
 CHA-RÍ'NI, and CA-RÍ'NI, (3) a people of Germany.  
 CHA'RIS, the wife of Vulcan.  
 CHA-IS-I-A, a festival in honour of the Graces.  
 CHAR-I-TES, the Greek name of the Graces.  
 CHAR'I-TON, a Greek romance writer.  
 CHAR'MA-DAS, a philosopher.  
 CHAR'ME, and CAR'ME, see *Carme*.  
 CHAR'MI-DES, a Lacedæmonian general.  
 CHAR-MÍ'NUS, an Athenian general.  
 CHAR-MÍ'O-NE, a servant maid of Cleopatra.  
 Dryden, in his tragedy of *All for Love*, has anglicised this word into *Charmion*;—the *ch* pronounced as in *charm*.  
 CHAR'MIS, a physician of Marseilles.  
 CHAR-MOS-Y-NA, an Egyptian festival.  
 CHAR'MO-TAS, part of Arabia.  
 CHAR'MUS, a poet of Syracuse.  
 CHA'RON, the ferryman of hell.  
 CHA-RON'DAS, a distinguished Grecian legislator.  
 CHAR-O-NE'A, a place in Asia.  
 CHA-RO'NI-UM, a cave near Nysa.  
 CHA'ROPS, and CHAR'O-PES, the first decennial archon at Athens.  
 CHA-RYB'DIS, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily.  
 CHAU'BI, and CHAU'CI, a people of Germany.  
 CHAU'LA, (7) a village of Egypt.  
 CHAU'RUS, see *Caurus*.  
 CHE'A, (12) a town of Peloponnesus.  
 CHE'LE, a name of the zodiacal sign *Scorpion*.  
 CHE'LES, a satrap of Seleucus.  
 CHEL-I-DO'NI-A, a Rhodian festival.  
 CHEL-I-DO'NI-Æ, small islands on the coast of Lycia.  
 CHE-LID'O-NI-SUM, a promontory of Rhodes.  
 CHEL'O-NE, a nymph changed into a tortoise.  
 CHEL'O-NIS, a daughter of Leonidas.  
 CHEL-O-NOPH'A-GI, a people of Carmania.  
 CHEL-Y-DO'RI-A, a mountain of Arcadia.  
 CHEM'MIS, an island in a deep lake in Egypt.  
 CHE'NA, (7) a town of Laconia.  
 CHE'NÆ, a village on Mount Ceta.  
 CHE'NI-ON, a mountain of Asia Minor.  
 CHE'NI-US, a mountain near Colchis.  
 CHE'OPS, and CHE-OS'YES, a king of Egypt.  
 CHE'PHREN, a brother of Cheops.  
 CHER-E-MOC'RA-TES, the architect of Diana's temple at Ephesus.

CHE-RIS'O-PHUS, a general of Cyrus.  
 CHER'O-PHON, a tragic writer of Athens.  
 CHER'SI-AS, (10) a poet of Orchomenos.  
 CHER-SID'A-MAS, a Trojan slain by Ulysses.  
 CHER'SI-PHRON, a celebrated architect.  
 CHER-SO-NE'SUS, or CHER-RO-NE'SUS, a Greek word, signifying *Peninsula*. There were four particularly celebrated among the ancients.  
 CHE-RUS'CI, (3) a people of Germany.  
 CHID-NÆ'I, (3) a people near Pontus.  
 CHID-O'RUS, a river of Macedonia.  
 CHIL-I-AR'CHUS, a Greek name for the commander of one thousand men.  
 CHIL'I-US, and CHIL-E-US, an Arcadian patriot.  
 CHI'LO, a Spartan philosopher.  
 CHI-LO'NIS, the wife of Theopompus.  
 CHI-MÆ'RA, a celebrated monster destroyed by Bellerophon.  
 CHIM'A-RUS, a river of Argolis.  
 CHI-MÆ'RI-UM, a mountain in Thessaly.  
 CHI-OM'A-RA, a woman who cut off the head of a Tribune.  
 CHI'ON, (1) a Greek epistolary writer.  
 CHI'O-NE, (8) a rival of Juno, changed into a hawk.  
 CHI-ON'I-DES, an Athenian poet.  
 CHI'O-NIS, an Olympian conqueror.  
 CHI'OS, an island in the Archipelago; now *Scio*.  
 CHI'RON, a Centaur; the tutor of Achilles.  
 CHI-DO'RUS, a river of Macedonia.  
 CHIT'RI-UM, a port of Clazomenæ.  
 CHLO'E, a surname of Ceres.  
 CHLO'RE-US, a priest of Cybele.  
 CHLO'RIS, a name of Flora.  
 CHLO'RUS, a river of Cilicia.  
 CHO-A-RÍ'NA, a country near India.  
 CHO-AS'PES, a river of India.  
 CHO'BUS, a river of Colchis.  
 CHÆ'A-DES, islands in the Euxine.  
 CHÆ'E-Æ, a place in Boeotia.  
 CHÆ'R-I-LUS, a tragic poet of Athens.  
 CHON'NI-DAS, the tutor of Theseus.  
 CHON-U'PHIS, an Egyptian prophet.  
 CHO-RAS'MI, (3) a people of Asia.  
 CHO-RINE-US, a man killed in the Rutulian war.  
 CHO-RÆ-BUS, the first Olympic victor.  
 CHO-RO-NÆ'I, (3) a people subdued by Ninus.  
 CHOS'RO-ES, a king of Persia.  
 CHRE'MES, a sordid old character in Terence.  
 CHREM'E-TES, a river of Libya.  
 CHRES-I-PHON, an architect.  
 CHRES-PHON'TES, a son of Aristomachus.  
 CHRES'TUS, an Athenian writer.  
 CHRO'MI-A, a daughter of Itonus.  
 CHRO'MI-OS, a son of Neleus and Chloris, killed by Hercules.  
 CHRO'MIS, a leader in the Trojan war.  
 CHRO'MI-US, an Argive champion.  
 CHRO'NI-US, a man who built a temple to Diana.  
 CHRO'NOS, the Greek name of Saturn.  
 CHRY'A-SUS, a king of Argos.

CHRY'SA and CHRY'SE, a town of Troas.

CHRY'SA-ME, a priestess of Diana.

CHRY-SAN'TAS, a man stayed from murder by the bark of a dog.

CHRY-SAN'THI-US, a voluminous writer in the age of Julian.

CHRY-SAN'TIS, a nymph of the river Alpheus.

CHRY-SA'OR, a son of Medusa; the father of Geryon, Echidna, and Chimera.

Then started out, when you began to bleed,

The great *Chrysaor*, and the gallant steed.  
Cooke's *Iliad*. Theop.

CHRY-SA-O'RE-US, a surname of Jupiter.

CHRY-SA'O-RIS, a town of Cilicia.

CHRY'SAS, a river of Sicily.

CHRY-SE'IS, a patronymic of Astynome.

CHRY-SER'NUS, a writer of Corinth.

CHRY'SES, a priest of Apollo; the abduction of whose daughter caused the plague in the opening of the *Iliad*.

CHRY-SIP'PE, a daughter of Danaus.

CHRY-SIP'PUS, a Stoic philosopher.

CHRY'SIS, a mistress of Demetrius.

CHRY-SO-AS'PI-DES, Persian soldiers with golden shields.

CHRY-SOG'O-NUS, a freedman of Sylla.

CHRY-SO-LA'US, a tyrant of Methymna.

CHRY-SON-DI-UM, a town of Macedonia.

CHRY-SOP'O-LIS, a promontory of Asia.

CHRY-SOR'RHO-Æ, or CHRY-SOR'RHO-AS, see *Bardine*.

CHRY'SOS-TOM, an early Christian father, bishop of Constantinople.

CHRY-OTH E-MIS, a daughter of Agamemnon.

CHRY'US, the grandson of Brennus.

CHTHO'NI-A, (12) a surname of Ceres.

CHTHO'NI-US, (12) one of the Centaurs.

CIB-A-LÆ, a town of Pannonia.

CIB-A-RITIS, a country of Asia.

CIB'Y-RA, a flourishing city of Phrygia.

CIC'E-RO, a celebrated Roman orator.

CICH'Y-RIS, a town of Epirus.

CIC'O-NES, a people of Thrace.

CI-CU'TA, an old usurer.

CI-LIC'IA, (10) and CI-LIS'SA, a country of Asia Minor, west of Syria.

CI'LIX, a son of Agenor.

CI'LA, a town of Troas.

CI'LES, a general of Ptolemy.

CI'LUS, the charioteer of Pelops.

CI'NI-US, a name of Mæcenæ.

CI'LO, an oppressive governor of Pontus.

CIM-BER, one of Cæsar's assassins.

CIM-BE'RI-US, a chief of the Suevi.

CIM'BRI, (3) a people of Germany.

CIM'I-NUS, a mountain of Etruria.

CIM-ME'RI-I, (4) a people near the Palus

*Mæotis*.

CIM'ME-RIS, a town of Troas.

CIM-MER'I-UM, a town of Italy.

CI-MO'LIS, and CI-NO'LIS, a town of Paphlagonia.

CI-MO'LUS, one of the Cyclades.

CIMON, a celebrated Athenian general.

CI-NÆTHON, or CI-NÆTHON, a Spartan poet.

CI-NAR'A-DAS, a priest of Venus.

CIN'CI-A (10) (LEX), a Roman law respecting fees.

CIN-CIN-NA'TUS, (L. Q.) a celebrated Roman dictator.

CIN'CI-US, (10) a Roman tribune.

CIN'E-AS, a friend and minister of Pyrrhus.

CI-NE'SI-AS, (11) a Greek poet of Thebes.

CIN'GA, a river of Spain.

CIN-GET'O-RIX, a prince of Gaul.

CIN'GU-LA-NA, the inhabitants of Cingulum.

CIN'GU-LUM, a town of Picenum.

CIN-I-A'TA, a place of Galatia.

CI-NITH'I-I, (4) a people of Africa.

CIN'NA, a cruel partizan of the Marian faction at Rome.

CIN'NA-DON, a Lacedæmonian youth, who made an attempt at supreme power.

CIN'NA-MUS, a Roman hair-dresser.

CIN-NI'A-NA, a town of Lusitania.

CINX'I-A, a surname of Juno.

CI'NYPS, and CIN'Y-PHUS, a small river of Africa.

CIN'Y-RAS, a rich king of Cyprus.

CI'OS, a river of Thrace.

CIP'PUS, a noble Roman who refused to accept the sovereign power.

CIR'CE-UM, a promontory of Latium.

CIR'CE, a celebrated enchantrass.

CIR-CENSES LU'DI, games performed in the circus at Rome.

CIR'CI-US, (10) a part of Mount Taurus.

CIR'CUS, a large public building at Rome.

CI'RIS, a name of Scylla; daughter of Nisus, who was changed into a bird.

CIR-RÆ-A-TUM, a place near Arpinum.

CIR'RHA, and CY'R RHA, a maritime town of Phocis.

CIR'THA, and CIR'TA, a city of Numidia.

CIS-AL-PINA GAL'LI-A, that part of Gaul which lay in Italy.

CIS'SA, a river of Pontus.

CIS'SE-IS, a patronymic of Hecuba.

CIS-SE'US, the father of Hecuba.

CIS'SI-A, (11) a country of Susiana.

CIS'SI-Æ, (11) some gates in Babylon.

CIS'SI-DES, a general of Dionysius.

CIS-SO-ES'SA, (5) a fountain of Boeotia.

CIS'SUS, a city of Thrace.

CIS-SU'SA, the same as *Cissoessa*.

CIS-TE'NE, a town of Æolia.

CI-THÆ'RON, a mountain of Boeotia.

CITH-A-RIS'TA, a part of Gaul.

CIT'I-UM, (10) a town of Cyprus.

CI-VI'LIS, (J.) a Batavian, who raised a sedition against Galba.

CI'US, a town of Mysia.

CIZ'Y-CUM, or CYZ'I-CUS, a city in the Propontis.

CLA'DE-US, a river of Elis.

CLA'NES, a river of Tuscany.

CLA'NIS, one of the Centaurs.

CLA'NI-US, or CLA'NIS, a river of Campania.

CLA'RUS, or CLA'ROS, a town of Ionia, famous for its oracle of Apollo.

CLAS-TID'I-UM, a town of Liguria.

CLAU'DI-A, a patrician family at Rome.

CLAU'DI-E A'QUÆ. The first aqueduct built at Rome.

CLAU-DI-A'NUS, (CLAU'DIAN, Eng.) a Roman poet.

CLAU-DI-OP'O-LIS, a town of Cappadocia.  
 CLAU'DI-US, one of the emperors of Rome.  
 CLAV-I-É-NUS, an obscure poet.  
 CLAV'I-GER, a surname of Janus.  
 CLAU'SUS, a king of the Sabines.  
 CLA-ZOM'E-NÆ, and CLA-ZOM'E-NA, a city of Ionia.  
 CLEA-DAS, a man of Platæa.  
 CLE-AN'DER, one of Alexander's officers.  
 CLE-AN'DRI-DAS, a Spartan general.  
 CLE-AN'THES, a Stoic philosopher.  
 CLE-AR'CHUS, a tyrant of Heraclea.  
 CLE-AR'I-DES, a son of Cleonymus.  
 CLEMENS, an early Christian father, born at Alexandria.  
 CLE'O, a Sicilian courtier.  
 CLE'O-BIS, see *Biton*.  
 CLE-O-BU'LA, the wife of Amyntor.  
 CLE-OB-U-LI'NA, a daughter of Cleobulus.  
 CLE-O-BU'LUS, one of the seven wise men of Greece.  
 CLE-O-CHA'RES, one of Alexander's officers.  
 CLE-O-CHA'RI-A, the mother of Eurotas.  
 CLE-O-PÆ'US, a son of Hyllus.  
 CLE-OD'A-MUS, a Roman general.  
 CLE-O-DE'MUS, a physician.  
 CLE-O-DO'RA, one of the Danaïdes.  
 CLE-O-DOX'A, a daughter of Niobe and Amphion.  
 CLE-OG'E-NES, a son of Silenus.  
 CLE-O-LA'US, a son of Hercules.  
 CLE-OM'A-CHUS, a boxer of Magnesia.  
 CLE-O-MAN'TES, a Lacedæmonian soothsayer.  
 CLE-OM'BRO-TUS, a king of Sparta.  
 CLE-O-ME'DES, a famous athlete of Crete.  
 CLE-OM'E-NES, a name of three kings of Sparta.  
 ⚡ There is an unaccountable caprice in Dryden's accentuation of this word, in opposition to all prosody; for through the whole tragedy of this title, he places the accent on the penultimate instead of the antepenultimate syllable.—[This observation is perfectly just; but is there not something equally capricious in our Author's note on the word *Andronicus*, compared with this charge against Dryden?—*Edit.*]  
 CLE'ON, an Athenian general.  
 CLE-O-NÆ, and CLE'O-NA, a village of Peloponnesus.  
 CLE-O'NE, a daughter of Asopus.  
 CLE-O-NI'CA, a woman of Byzantium.  
 CLE-O-NI'CUS, (30) a freedman of Seneca.  
 CLE-ON'NIS, a candidate for the throne of Messina, opposed to Aristodemus.  
 CLE-ON'Y-MUS, a Tarentine general.  
 CLE-OP'A-TER, an officer of Aratus.  
 CLE-O-PA'TRA, a celebrated queen of Egypt.  
 ⚡ The learned editor of Labbe tells us this word ought to be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, *Cleopa-tra*, though the penultimate accentuation, he says, is the more common.—[I know of no authority for the penultimate accentuation.—*Edit.*]  
 CLE-OP'A-TRIS, the same as *Arsinoë*.  
 CLE-OPH'A-NES, an orator.  
 CLE-O-PHAN'THUS, a son of Themistocles.  
 CLE-O-PHES, a queen of India.  
 CLE-OPH'O-LUS, a Samian, who wrote an account of Hercules.  
 CLE-O-PHON, an Athenian tragic poet.  
 CLE-O-PHY'LUS, a man whose children saved the poems of Homer.

CLE-O-POM'PUS, an Athenian, who conquered the Locrians.  
 CLE-OP-TOL-E-MUS, father-in-law of Antiochus.  
 CLE'O-PUS, a son of Codrus.  
 CLE-O'RA, the wife of Agesilaus.  
 CLE-OSTRA-TUS, a philosopher and astronomer of Tenedos.  
 CLE-OXE-NUS, a Persian historian.  
 CLEP'SY-DRA, a fountain of Messenia.  
 CLE'RI, (3) a people of Attica.  
 CLES'I-DES, a Greek painter.  
 CLE'TA, one of the Graces.  
 CLIB'A-NUS, a town of Asia Minor.  
 CLI-DE'MUS, a Greek, who wrote the history of Attica.  
 CLIMAX, a pass of Mount Taurus.  
 CLIM'E-NUS, a son of Arcas.  
 CLIN-I-AS, a Pythagorean philosopher and musician.  
 CLI-NIP'PI-DES, an Athenian general in Lesbos.  
 CLIN'US, general of the Greeks under Nectanebus.  
 CLIO, one of the Muses—she presided over history.  
 CLI-SITH'E-RA, a daughter of Idomeneus.  
 CLIS'THE-NES, the last tyrant of Sicyon.  
 CLIT'E, a people of Cilicia.  
 CLI-TAR'CHUS, an historian, who wrote a life of Alexander.  
 CLIT'E, the wife of Cyzicus.  
 CLI-TER'NI-A, a town of Italy.  
 CLIT-O-DE'MUS, an ancient writer.  
 CLI-TOM'A-CHUS, a Carthaginian philosopher.  
 CLI-TON'Y-MUS, a man who wrote a treatise on Italy.  
 CLITO-PHON, a Rhodian, who wrote a history of India.  
 CLIT'OR, a river of Arcadia.  
 CLI-TORI-A, the wife of Cimon the Athenian.  
 CLI-TUM'NUS, a river of Campania.  
 CLIT'US, a foster-brother of Alexander, whom he killed in a fit of anger.  
 CLO-A-CI'NA, a goddess of Rome.  
 CLO-ANTHUS, one of the companions of Æneas.  
 CLO-DI-A, the wife of Lucullus.  
 CLO-DI-US, a Roman tribune.  
 CLO'LI-A, a Roman virgin.  
 CLO'LI-US, (G) a general of the Volsci and Sabines.  
 CLO'NAS, a musician.  
 CLON'DI-CUS, a king of Gaul.  
 CLO'NI-A, the mother of Nycteus.  
 CLO'NI-US, a Bœotian warrior.  
 CLO'THO, one of the Fates.  
 CLU-A-CI'NA, a name of Venus.  
 CLU-EN'TI-US, (10) a Roman citizen.  
 CLU'PE-A, and CLY'PE-A, (23) a town of Africa.  
 CLU'SI-A, (11) a princess of Etruria.  
 CLU-SI'NI FON'TES, baths in Etruria.  
 CLU-SI'O-LUM, a town of Italy.  
 CLU-SI-UM (10) a town of Etruria, now *Chiusi*.  
 CLU'SI-US, (10) a river of Gaul.  
 CLU'VI-A, a noted prostitute.

CLU'VI-US RU'FUS, a Roman quæstor.  
 CLYM'E-NE, one of the Nereides.  
 CLYM-EN-E I-DES, a name given to the daughters of Clymene.  
 CLYM'E-NUS, a king of Orchomenus.  
 CLY-SON'Y-MUS, a son of Amphi-damas.  
 CLYT-EM-NES'TRA, the faithless wife of Agamemnon.  
 CLYT'I-A, or CLYT'I-E, a daughter of Oceanus.  
 CLYT'I-US, (10) a giant killed by Vulcan.  
 CLYTUS, a Greek killed by Hector.  
 CNA-CA'DI-UM, (13) a mountain in Laconia.  
 C before N, in this and the succeeding words, is mute; and they must be pronounced as if written *Nacadium*, *Nacalis*, &c.—[See note on Rule 13.—*Edit.*]  
 CNA'C-LIS, a mountain of Arcadia.  
 CNA'GI-A, a surname of Diana.  
 CNE'MUS, a Macedonian general.  
 CNE'US, or CNE'US, a name common to many Romans.  
 CNI-DIN'I-UM, a monument near Ephesus.  
 CNI'DUS, or GNI'DUS, a town of Caria.  
 CNO'PUS, (13) one of the descendants of Codrus.  
 CNO'SI-A, (11) a mistress of Menelaus.  
 CNO'SSUS, a town of Crete.  
 CO-A-MA'NI, a people of Asia.  
 CO-ASTRÆ, and CO-ACTRÆ, another people of Asia.  
 COB'A-RES, a magician of Media.  
 COC'A-LUS, a king of Sicily.  
 COC-CE'I-US, an architect of Rome.  
 COC-CY'GI-US, a mountain of Peloponnesus.  
 CO'CLES, (Pub. Horat.) a celebrated Roman warrior.  
 COC'TI-Æ, and CO'TTI-Æ, certain parts of the Alps.  
 CO-CY'TUS, a river of Epirus.  
 CO-DA'NUS SINUS, one of the ancient names of the Baltic.  
 CO-DOM'A-NUS, a surname of Darius.  
 CO'DRI-DÆ, the descendants of Codrus.  
 CO-DROP'O-LIS, a town of Illyricum.  
 CO'DRUS, the last king of Athens.  
 CÆ-CIL'I-US, a centurion of Rome.  
 CÆ'LA, a place in the bay of Eubœa.  
 CÆ-LAL'E-TÆ, a people of Thrace.  
 CÆ'LE, or the *Hollow*, a town on the Hellespont.  
 CÆL-E-SYR'I-A, and CÆ-LO-SYR'I-A, a part of Syria.  
 CÆ'LI-A, the wife of Sylla.  
 CÆ-LI-OB'RI-GA, a city of Portugal.  
 CÆ'LI-US, a general of Carbo.  
 CÆ'LUS, an ancient deity.  
 CÆ'NUS, an officer of Alexander.  
 CÆR'A-NUS, a Stoic philosopher.  
 CO'ES, a sovereign of Mitylene.  
 CÆ'US, a son of Cœlus and Terra.  
 COG'A-MUS, a river of Lydia.  
 COG-I-DU'NUS, a king of Britain.  
 CO'HI-BUS, a river of Asia.  
 CO'HORS, (CO'HORT, Eng.) the 10th part of a Legion in the Roman army.  
 CO-LÆ'NUS, a king of Attica.  
 CO-LAX'A-IS, one of the ancestors of the Scythians.

CO-LAX'ES, a son of Jupiter and Ora.  
 COL'CHI, (12) (3) the inhabitants of Colchis.  
 COL'CHIS, and COL'CHOS, a country of Asia.  
 CO-LEN'DA, a town of Spain.  
 CO-LI-AS, a promontory of Attica.  
 COL-LA'TI-A, a town on the Arno.  
 COL-LA-TI'NUS, a Roman consul.  
 COL-LI'NA, one of the gates of Rome.  
 Lempiere accents this word on the antepenultimate; but Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly on the penultimate.  
 COL-LU'CI-A, a lascivious woman.  
 CO'LO, (J.) a governor of Pontus.  
 CO-LO'NÆ, a place of Troas.  
 CO-LO'NE, a city of Phocis.  
 CO-LO'NI-A (Agrippina), a city of Germany; now *Cologne*.  
 CO-LO'NOS, a hill near Athens.  
 CO'LO-PHON, a town of Ionia.  
 CO-LOS'SE, and CO-LOS'SIS, a large town of Phrygia.  
 CO-LOS'SUS, a celebrated brazen image at Rhodes.  
 COL-O'TES, a Teian painter.  
 Ainsworth and Lempiere accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more agreeably to the general ear, on the penultimate.  
 COL'PE, a city of Ionia.  
 COL-U-BRA'RI-A, a small island at the east of Spain.  
 CO-LUM'BA, a dove—the symbol of Venus.  
 COL-U-MEL'IA, a native of Gades, who wrote on Agriculture.  
 COL-UM'NÆ HER'CULIS, two mountains at the entrance into the Mediterranean.  
 CO-LU'THUS, an Egyptian poet.  
 CO-LYT'TUS, a tribe of Athens.  
 COM-A-GÉ'NA, a part of Syria.  
 COM-A-GÉ'NI, the inhabitants of Comagena.  
 CO-MA'NA, a town of Pontus.  
 CO-MA'NI-A, a country of Asia.  
 CO-MA'RE-A, a cape in India, now *Comorin*.  
 COM'A-RI, (3) a people of Asia.  
 COM'A-RUS, a port in the bay of Ambracia.  
 CO-MAS'TUS, a place of Persia.  
 COM-BA'BUS, a favourite of the wife of Antiochus.  
 COM'BE, a daughter of Ophius.  
 COM'BI, (3) a city of Egypt, on the Nile.  
 COM-BRE'A, a town near Pallene.  
 COM'BU-TIS, a general under Brennus.  
 CO-MÉ'TES, one of the Argonauts.  
 COM'E-THO, a daughter of Pterilaus.  
 CO-MIN'I-US, (2) a Roman knight.  
 CO-MIT'I-A, (10) an assembly of the Roman people.  
 CO'MI-US, a king of the Attrebrates.  
 COM'MO-DUS, a Roman emperor.  
 CO'MON, a general of Messenia.  
 COM-PI-TALI-A, festivals celebrated by the Romans in honour of their household gods.  
 COM'PSA-TUS, a river of Thrace.  
 COM-PU'SA, a town of Bithynia.  
 CO'MUM, a town on the north of Insubria; now *Como*.  
 CO'NUS, the god of revelry and feasting.

CON'CA-NI, a people of Spain.  
 CON-COR'DI-A, the goddess of peace and concord at Rome.  
 CON'DA-LUS, an avaricious officer.  
 CON'DA-TE, a town of Gaul.  
 CON-DI-VIC'NUM, a town of Gaul.  
 CON-DO-CHÁ'TES, a river of India.  
 CON-DRU'SI, (3) a people of Belgium.  
 CON-DYL-I-A, a town of Arcadia.  
 CO'NE, (7) a small island at the mouth of the Ister.  
 CON-E-TO-DU'NUS, and COT-U-A'TUS, two desperate Gauls who fought against Rome.  
 CON-FU'CI-US, (10) a celebrated Chinese philosopher.  
 CON-GE'DUS, a river of Spain.  
 CO-NÍ'A-CI, (3) a people of Spain.  
 CO-NIM'BRICA, a town of Spain; now *Coimbra* in Portugal.  
 CON-I-SAL'TUS, a god worshipped at Athens.  
 CO-NIS'CI, (O.) a people of Spain.  
 CON-NÍ'DAS, the preceptor of Theseus.  
 CO'NON, a famous general of Athens.  
 CON-SEN'TES, a name which the Romans gave to the twelve superior gods.  
 CON-SEN'TI-A, a town of the Brutii; now *Cozenza*.  
 CON-SID'I-US (Equus), a Roman knight.  
 CON-SI-LÍ'NUM, a town of Italy.  
 CON'STANS, a son of Constantine.  
 CON-STAN'TI-A, (11) a grand-daughter of the great Constantine.  
 CON-STAN-TÍ'NA, wife of the emperor Gallus.  
 CON-STAN-TI-NOP'O-LIS, the capital of Thrace.  
 CON-STAN-TÍ'NUS, (CON'STAN-TINE, Eng.) an emperor of Rome surnamed the Great.  
 CON-STAN'TI-US, (10) father of the Great Constantine.  
 CON'SU-LES, (CON'SULS, Eng.) the chief magistrates of Rome.  
 CON'SUS, a deity at Rome.  
 CON-SYG'NA, the wife of Nicomedes.  
 CON-TA-DES'DUS, a river of Thrace.  
 CON-TU'BI-A, (7) a town in Spain.  
 CO'ON, the eldest son of Antenor.  
 CO'OS, COS, CE'A, and CO, an island in the *Ægean Sea*.  
 CO'PÆ, a place of Greece.  
 CO'PHAS, a son of Artabazus.  
 CO-PHON'TIS, a burning mountain of *Bactriana*.  
 CO'PI-A, (7) the goddess of plenty.  
 CO-PÍ'LUS, a general of the Tectosagæ.  
 CO-PO'NI-US, a commander of the Rhodian fleet.  
 CO'PRA-TES, a river of Asia.  
 CO'PRE-US, a son of Pelops.  
 COPTUS, and COP'TOS, a town of Egypt; now *Kopti*.  
 CO'RA, a town of Latium.  
 COR-A-CÉ'SI-UM, and COR-A-CEN'SI-UM, a town of Pamphylia.  
 COR-A-CO-NA'SUS, a town of Arcadia.  
 CO-RAL'E-TÆ, a people of Scythia.  
 CO-RAL'LI, (3) a savage people of Pontus.  
 CO-RA'NUS, a miser.  
 CO'MAS, a brother of Catillus.

CO'RAX, a rhetorician of Sicily.  
 CO-RAX'I, (3) a people of Colchis.  
 COR-BE-US, a Gaul.  
 COR'BIS, and OR'SU-A, two brothers who fought before Scipio, in Spain.  
 COR-BU-LO, a prefect of Belgium.  
 COR-CY'RA, an island in the Ionian sea.  
 COR'DU-BA, a city of Hispania; now *Cordova*.  
 COR-DU-E'NE, (8) a district of Armenia.  
 CO'RE, (8) a name of Proserpine.  
 CO-RES'SUS, a hill near Ephesus.  
 COR'E-SUS, a priest of Bacchus at Calydon.  
 COR'E-TAS, a man who first gave oracles at Delphi.  
 COR-FIN'I-UM, the capital of the Peligni.  
 CO'RI-A, (7) a surname of Minerva.  
 CO-RINE-UM, a town of Cyprus.  
 CO-RIN'NA, a poetess of Tanagra.  
 CO-RIN'NUS, an ancient poet.  
 CO-RIN'THUS, (CORINTH Eng.) a city of Greece.  
 CO-RI-O-LA'NUS, (23) the surname of Caius Martius.  
 CO-RI'O-LI, and CO-RI-OL'LA, a town of Latium.  
 CO-RIS'SUS, a town of Ionia.  
 COR'I-TUS, see *Corytus*.  
 COR'MA-SA, a town of Pamphylia.  
 COR'MUS, a river near Assyria.  
 COR-NE-LI-A, daughter of Cinna, and wife of Julius Cæsar.  
 COR-NE-LI-I, (4) an illustrious family at Rome.  
 COR-NÍ'C-U-I-UM, a town of Latium.  
 COR-NI-FÍ'CÍ-US, (10) a Roman poet and general.  
 COR-NI-GER, a surname of Bacchus.  
 COR-NU'TUS, a Stoic philosopher of Africa.  
 CO-RO'BUS, a hero of Argolis.  
 CO-RO'NA, a town of Messenia.  
 COR-O-NE'A, a town of Bœotia.  
 CO-RO'NIS, one of the daughters of Atlas.  
 CO-RO'NI-A, a town of Acarnania.  
 CO-RO'NUS, a son of Apollo.  
 COR-RHÁ'GI-UM, a town of Macedonia.  
 COR'SI, (3) a people of Sardinia.  
 COR'SI-A, a town of Bœotia.  
 COR'SI-CA, (7) an island in the Mediterranean.  
 COR'SO-TE, a town of Armenia.  
 COR-SU'RA, (7) an island in the bay of Carthage.  
 COR-TO'NA, a town of Etruria.  
 COR-VÍ'NUS, a great orator in the Augustan age.  
 COR-UN-CA'NUS, the first plebeian who was made high priest at Rome.  
 CO'RUS, a river of Arabia.  
 COR-Y-BAN'TES, (6) the priests of Cybele.  
 COR'Y-BAS, a son of Jasus.  
 COR-Y-BÁ'SSA, a city of Mysia.  
 COR'Y-EUS, a promontory of Crete.  
 CO-RYC'I-A, (24) mother of Lycorus.  
 CO-RYC'I-DES, a name of the Muses.  
 CO-RYC'I-US, (10) an old man of Tarentum.  
 COR'Y-CUS, (6) a mountain of Cilicia.  
 COR'Y-DON, a pastoral name for a shepherd.  
 COR'Y-LA, or COR-Y-LE'UM, a village of Paphlagonia.  
 CO-RYM-BI-FER, a surname of Bacchus.

COR-Y-NA, a town of Ionia.  
 COR-Y-NE-TA, or COR-Y-NE-TES, a famous robber, son of Vulcan.  
 COR-Y-PHA-SI-UN, a promontory of Peloponnesus.  
 COR-Y-PHE, a daughter of Oceanus.  
 COR-Y-THE-SES, a place of Tegea.  
 COR-Y-THUS, a king of Corinth.  
 CO-RY-TUS, (6) a king of Etruria.  
 COS, see *Coos*.  
 CO-SA, CO'SA, CO'SÆ, a town of Etruria.  
 COS-CO-NI-US, a Latin writer.  
 CO-SIN-GAS, a Thracian priest of Juno.  
 CO-SIS, an Albanian prince.  
 COS-MUS, an effeminate Roman.  
 COS-SE-A, (7) a part of Persia.  
 COS-SUS, a surname of the family of the Corneli.  
 COS-SU-TI-I, (4) a family of Rome.  
 COS-TO-BÆ-I, (3) robbers in Galatia.  
 CO-SY-RA, an island in the African sea.  
 CO-TES, or CO-TES, a promontory of Mauritania.  
 CO-THON, an island near Carthage.  
 CO-THO-NE-A, (7) the mother of Triptolemus.  
 CO-TI-SO, a king of the Daci.  
 CO-TO-NIS, an island near the Echinades.  
 CO-TA, a Roman who opposed Marius.  
 CO-TTI-Æ AL-PES, part of the Alps between Italy and Gaul.  
 COT-TUS, a giant with fifty heads and one hundred hands.  
 COT-Y-Æ-UM, (6) a town of Galatia.  
 COT-Y-LÆ-US, a surname of Esculapius.  
 CO-TYL-I-US, a mountain of Arcadia.  
 CO-TY-O-RA, a city of Asia Minor.  
 CO-TYS, the father of Asia.  
 CO-TYT-TO, the same as Proserpine or Ceres.  
 CRA-GUS, a mountain of Cilicia.  
 CRAM-BU-SA, a town of Lycia.  
 CRAN-A-I, (3) a surname of the Athenians.  
 CRAN-A-PES, a Persian.  
 CRAN-A-US, the second king of Athens.  
 CRANE, a town of Arcadia.  
 CRANE-UM, a gymnastic school at Corinth.  
 CRA-NI-I, (4) a town of Cephallenia.  
 CRANON, or CRAN-NON, a town of Thessaly.  
 CRAN-TOR, a philosopher of Soli.  
 CRAS-SI-PES, a surname of the family of the Furi.  
 CRAS-SIT-I-US, (10) a schoolmaster at Rome.  
 CRAS-SUS, a celebrated Roman, surnamed *the Rich*.  
 CRAS-TI-NUS, a man in Cæsar's army.  
 CRAT-A-IS, the mother of Scylla.  
 CRA-TÆ-US, a conspirator against Archelaus.  
 CRATER, a bay of Campania.  
 CRAT-E-RUS, (20) one of Alexander's generals.  
 CRATES, a philosopher of Bœotia.  
 CRAT-ES-I-CLE-A, the mother of Cleomenes.  
 CRAT-E-SIP-O-I-IS, a queen of Sicyon.  
 CRAT-E-SIP-PI-DAS, a commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet.  
 CRA-TÆ-VAS, a general of Cassander.  
 CRA-TE-US, a son of Minos.  
 CRA-THIS, a river of Achaia.

CRA-TI-NUS, a comic writer of Athens.  
 CRA-TIP-PUS, a philosopher of Mitylene.  
 CRAT-Y-LUS, (6) a preceptor of Plato.  
 CRAU-SI-Æ, (11) two islands near Peloponnesus.  
 CRAUSIS, the father of Philopoemen.  
 CRA-UX-I-DAS, an Olympian conqueror.  
 CREM-E-RA, a river of Tuscany.  
 CREM-I-DES, a place of Bithynia.  
 CREM-MA, a town of Lycia.  
 CREM-MY-ON, or CROM-MY-ON, a town near Corinth.  
 CREM-NI, or CREM-NOS, a place on the Palus Mæotis.  
 CRE-MO-NA, a town of Cisalpine Gaul.  
 CRE-MU-TI-US, (10) a Roman historian.  
 CRE-ON, king of Corinth.  
 CRE-ON-TI-A-DES, a son of Hercules.  
 CRE-OPH-I-LUS, a Samian friend of Homer.  
 CRE-PE-RI-US, a Roman profligate.  
 CRES, the first king of Crete.  
 CRESA, or CRES-SA, a town of Caria.  
 CRES-SAS, a famous boxer.  
 CRE-SI-US, (11) a hill of Arcadia.  
 CRES-PHON-TES, a son of Aristomachus.  
 CRES-SI-US, (11) the common appellation for a Cretan.  
 CRES-TON, a town of Thrace.  
 CRESUS, and EPH-E-SUS, two builders of Diana's temple at Ephesus.  
 CRE-TA, (CRETE, Eng.) (8) a large island in the Mediterranean.  
 CRE-TÆ-US, an ancient poet.  
 CRE-TE, the wife of Minos.  
 CRE-TE-A, (7) a country of Arcadia.  
 CRE-TES, the inhabitants of Crete.  
 CRE-TE-US, a Trojan poet and musician.  
 CRE-THE-IS, wife of Acastus.  
 CRE-THE-US, a son of Æolus.  
 CRETH-ON, a son of Diocles.  
 CRET-I-CUS, a Roman orator.  
 CRE-U-SA, (7) a Corinthian princess.  
 CRE-U-SIS, a station of the Thespians.  
 CRI-A-SUS, a son of Argos.  
 CRI-NIP-PUS, a general of Dionysius.  
 CRI-NIS, a priest of Apollo.  
 CRI-NI-SUS, or CRI-MI-SUS, a river of Sicily.  
 CRI-NO, a daughter of Antenor.  
 CRI-SON, an Olympian victor.  
 CRIS-PINA, a Roman matron.  
 CRIS-PI-NUS, a Roman philosopher.  
 CRIT-A-LA, a town of Cappadocia.  
 CRITH-E-IS, a daughter of Melanippus.  
 CRI-THO-TE, a town of the Chersonesus.  
 CRIT-I-AS, (10) a Spartan tyrant.  
 CRITO, a disciple of Socrates.  
 CRIT-O-BU-LUS, a general of Phocis.  
 CRIT-O-DE-MUS, an ancient historian.  
 CRIT-OG-NA-TUS, a warrior of Alesia.  
 CRIT-O-LA-US, an historian.  
 CRI-US, a river of Achaia.  
 CRO-BI-A-LUS, a town of Paplagonia.  
 CROB-Y-ZI, (3) a people of Thrace.  
 CROC'A-LE, an attendant of Diana.  
 CROCE-Æ, a town of Laconia.

CROC-O-DI-LOP'O-LIS, a town of Egypt.  
 CRO'CUS, a youth changed into a flower of that name.  
 CRO'EUS, a king of Lydia, and the richest of mankind.  
 CRO'MI, (3) the inhabitants of Cromitis.  
 CRO-MI-TIS, a country of Arcadia.  
 CROM'Y-ON, a place of Attica.  
 CROM'NA, a town of Bithynia.  
 CRO'MUS, a son of Neptune.  
 CRO'NI-A, (7) a festival at Athens, in honour of Saturn.  
 CRO'NI-DES, a patronymic of Jupiter.  
 CRO'NI-UM, a town of Elis.  
 CRO'PHI, (3) a mountain of Egypt.  
 CROS-SÆ'A, a country partly in Thrace, and partly in Macedonia.  
 CROT-A-LUS, a river of Italy.  
 CRO'TON, a man whom Hercules killed.  
 CRO-TO'NA, (7) a town of Italy.  
 CROT-O-NI'A-TÆ, the inhabitants of Crotona.  
 CROT-O-NI'A-TIS, the country about Crotona.  
 CRO-TO'PI-AS, a name of Linus.  
 CRO-TO'PUS, a king of Argos.  
 CRO'TUS, a son of Eumene, the nurse of the Muses.  
 CRO'NOS, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 CRO'SIS, a place near Olynthos.  
 CRUS-TU-MERI, (4) the people of Crustumium.  
 CRUS-TU-MERI-A, or CRUS-TU-MERI-UM, a town of the Sabines.  
 CRUS-TU-MI'NUM, a town of Etruria.  
 CRUS-TU'MI-UM, CRUS-TU'NUS, and CRUS-TUR-ne'ni-us, a river of Umbria; now *Conca*.  
 CRY'NIS, a river of Bithynia.  
 CTE'A-TUS, a Grecian chief before Troy.  
 CTEM'E-NE, (13) a town of Thessaly.  
 CTE'NOS, a harbour of Chersonesus.  
 CTE'SI-AS, a Greek historian and physician.  
 CTE-SIB-I-US, a mathematician of Alexandria.  
 CTE'SI-CLES, a general of Zacynthos.  
 CTE-SIL'O-CHUS, a noble painter.  
 CTE'SI-PHON, (13) an Athenian, who proposed to present Demosthenes with a crown of gold, for his probity and virtue.  
 CTE-SIP'PUS, a son of Chabrias.  
 CTIM'E-NE, the youngest daughter of Laertes.  
 CU'LA-RO, a town of Gaul.  
 CU'MA, or CU'MÆ, a town of Æolia.  
 CU-NAX'A, (7) a place of Assyria.  
 CU-PA'VO, a son of Cynus.  
 CU-PEN'TUS, a friend of Turnus.  
 CU-PI'DO, a celebrated deity—the god of love.  
 CU-PI-EN'NI-US, an effeminate friend of Augustus.  
 CU'RES, a town of the Sabines.  
 CU-RE'TES, a people of Crete.  
 CU-RE'TIS, a name of Crete.  
 CU'RI-A, a division of the Roman tribes.  
 CU-RI-A-TI-I, (4) three Alban brothers. See *Horatii*.  
 CU'RI-O, an excellent orator of Rome.  
 CU-RI-O-SOL'I-TÆ, a people who inhabited the country now called *Lower Brittany*.  
 CU'RI-UM, a town of Cyprus.  
 CU'RI-US DEN-TA'TUS, a Roman consul famed for his frugality and fortitude.

CUR'TI-A, (10) a patrician family.  
 CUR-TIL'LUS, a celebrated epicure.  
 CUR'TI-US, (10) a youth who sacrificed himself to the gods, for the safety of his country.  
 CU-RU'LIS, a state officer at Rome.  
 CUS-SÆ'I, (3) a nation of Asia.  
 CU'SUS, a river of Hungary; now the *Vag*.  
 CU-TIL'I-UM, a town of the Sabines.  
 CY-AM-O-SO'RUS, a river of Sicily.  
 CY'A-NE, (6) (8) a nymph of Syracuse.  
 CY-A'NE-Æ, (4) two rugged islands at the entrance of the Euxine Sea.  
 CY-AN'E-E, or CY-A'NE-A, a daughter of the Meander.  
 CY-A'NE-US, a river of Colchis.  
 CY-A-NIP'E, a daughter of Adrastus.  
 CY-A-NIP'PUS, a Syracusan, who derided the orgies of Bacchus.  
 CY-A-RAX'ES, or CY-AX'A-RES, a king of Media and Persia.  
 CY-BE'BE, a name of Cybele.  
 CYB-E'LA, a town of Phrygia.  
 CYB-E-LE, the mother of the gods.  
 CYB'E-LUS, a mountain of Phrygia.  
 CYB'I-RA, a town of Phrygia.  
 CY-BIS'TRI-A, a town of Cappadocia.  
 CY-CE'SI-UM, (11) a town of Peloponnesus.  
 CYCH'RE-US, (12) a son of Neptune.  
 CY'CLA-DES, certain islands in the Ægean sea.  
 CY-CLO'PES, (CY'CLOPS, Eng.) three giants, with but one eye in the middle of their foreheads.  
 CYC'NUS, a son of Mars.  
 CY'DAS, (6) a profligate Cretan.  
 CYD'I-AS, a valiant Athenian.  
 CY-DIP'E, the wife of Anaxilaus.  
 CYD'NUS, a river of Cilicia.  
 CY'DON, a friend of Turnus.  
 CY-DO'NI-A, a town of Crete; now *Canea*.  
 CYD'RA-RA, a city of Phrygia.  
 CYD-RO-LA US, a man who led a colony to Samos.  
 CYG'NUS, see *Cynus*.  
 CYL'A-BUS, a place near Argos.  
 CYL-BI-A'NI, mountains of Phrygia.  
 CYL'I-CES, a people of Illyricum.  
 CY-LIN'DUS, a son of Phryxus.  
 CYL-LAB'A-RIS, a public place for exercises at Argos.  
 CYL-LA-RUS, the most beautiful of the Centaurs.  
 CYL'LEN, a son of Elatus.  
 CYL-LE'NE, a mountain of Arcadia.  
 CYL-LE-NE-I-US, a surname of Mercury.  
 CYL-LYR'I-I, (3) (4) slaves at Syracuse.  
 CY'LON, an Athenian tyrant.  
 CY'MA, or CY'MÆ, the largest and handsomest town of Æolia.  
 CY-MOD'O-CE, one of the Nereides.  
 CY-MOD-O-CE'A, one of the Oceanides.  
 CY'ME, or CY'MO, the same as Cymodoce.  
 CYM-O'LUS, or CI-MO'LUS, an island of the Cretan sea.  
 CYM-O-FO-LI'A, a daughter of Neptune.

⚡ See *Iphigenia*.—Neptune, who shakes the earth, his daughter gave.  
*Cymopolia*, to reward the brave.  
 Cooke's *Æneid*. Theop. v. 1132.

CY-MOTH'O-E, one of the Nereides.  
 CYN'A-RA, one of the favourites of Horace.  
 CYN-E-QI'RUS, the brother of Æschylus.  
 CY-NE'THI-UM, a town of Arcadia.  
 CY-NA'NE, a daughter of Philip, king of Macedonia.  
 CY-NA'PES, a river falling into the Euxine.  
 CY-NAX'A, see *Cunaxa*.  
 CYN'E-AS, see *Cineus*.  
 CY-NE'SI-L, (4) or CYN'E-TÆ, the most western inhabitants of Europe.  
 CYN-E-THUS'SA, an island in the Ægean sea.  
 CYN'I-A, a lake of Acarnania.  
 CYN'I-CI, (3) (CYNICS, Eng.) a sect of philosophers.  
 CY-NIS'CA, a daughter of Archidamus.  
 CY'NO, (6) a woman who preserved the life of Cyrus.  
 CYN-O-CEPH'A-LE, a town of Thessaly.  
 CYN-O-CEPH'A-LI, a nation of India.  
 CYN-O-PHON'TIS, a festival at Argos.  
 CY-NORTAS, an ancient king of Sparta.  
 CY-NOR'TI-ON, (11) a mountain of Peloponnesus.  
 CY'NOS, a town of Locris.  
 CYN-O-SAR'GES, a surname of Hercules.  
 CYN-OS-SE'MA, a promontory of the Thracian Chersonesus.  
 CYN-O-SU'RA, (CYN'O-SURE, Eng.) a nymph of Ida in Crete.  
 CYN'THI-A, a surname of Diana.  
 CYN'THI-US, a surname of Apollo.  
 CYN'THUS, a mountain of Delos.  
 CYN-U-REN'SES, a people of Arcadia.  
 CY'NUS, a naval station of Opus.  
 CYP-A-RIS'SI, or CYP-A-RIS'SI-A, (11) a town of Peloponnesus.  
 CYP-A-RIS'SUS, a favourite of Apollo, changed into a cypress-tree.  
 CYPH'A-RA, a fortified place of Thessaly.  
 CYP-RI-A'NUS, an early christian bishop and martyr.  
 CYP'PRUS, an island in the Mediterranean.  
 CYP-SEL I-DES, three princes of Corinth.  
 CYP'SE-LUS, a king of Arcadia.  
 CY-RAU'NIS, an island of Libya.  
 CY'RE, a fountain near Cyrene.  
 CY-RE-NA'I-CA, a country of Africa.  
 CY-RE-NA'I-CI, (3) a sect of philosophers.  
 CY-RE'NE, (8) a city of Libya.  
 CY-RI'A-DES, a Roman tyrant.  
 CY-RIL'LUS, (CYR'IL, Eng.) a bishop of Jerusalem.  
 CYR'NE, a place of Eubœa.  
 CYR'NUS, a son of Hercules.  
 CYR-RÆ'I, (3) a people of Ethiopia.  
 CYR'RHA-DÆ, an Indian nation.  
 CYR'RHES, a people of Macedonia.  
 CYR-RHES'TI-CA, a country of Syria.  
 CYR'RHIUS, a river of Iberia.  
 CY-RO'P-O-LIS, a large city of Asia.  
 CYR-SI'LUS, an Athenian who was stoned to death.  
 CYRUS, a celebrated king of Persia.  
 CY'RA, a town of Colchis.  
 CY-TÆ'IS, a surname of Medea.  
 CY-THE'RA, an island on the coast of Laconia.

CYTH-E-RÆ'A, or CYTH-E-RÆ'A, a surname of Venus.

Behold a nymph arise, divinely fair,  
 Whom to *Cythera* first the surges bear;  
 And *Aphrodite*, from the foam, her name;  
 Among the race of gods and men the same;  
 And *Cytherea* from *Cythera* came.

Cooke's *Hæsioid. Theog.* v. 299.

CY-THE'RIS, a Roman courtesan.

Mere poetry  
 Your Roman wits, who Gallus and Tibullus,  
 Have taught you this from *Cytheris* and *Delia*.  
 Dryden, *All for Love*.

CY-THE'RE-US, a patronymic of Æneas.

CY-THE'RON, see *Cithæron*.

CY-THE'RUN, a place of Attica.

CYTH'E-RUS, a river of Elis.

CYTH'NOS, an island near Attica.

CY-TIN'E-UM, a city of Doris.

CYT-IS-SO'RUS, a son of Phryxus.

CY-TO'RUS, a mountain and town in Galatia.

CYZ-I-CE'NI, the people of Cyzicum.

CYZ'I-CUM, an island of the Propontis.

CYZ'I-CUS, the chief town of Cyzicum.

## D.

DA'Æ, or DA'HÆ, a people of Scythia.

DA'CI, or DA'CÆ, the people of Dacia.

DA'CI-A, (11) a large country of Europe.

DA'CI-US, a surname assumed by Domitian, on his pretended victory over the Dacians.

DAC'TY-LI, (3) (4) a name given to the priests of Cybele.

DAD'I-CÆ, a people of Asiatic Scythia.

DÆD'A-LA, a mountain and city of Lycia.

DÆ-DA'LI-ON, a son of Lucifer.

DÆD'A-LUS, an Athenian artist.

DÆMON, a kind of spirit.

DA'I, (4) a pastoral nation of Persia.

DA'I-CLES, (1) a victor of Olympia.

DA'I-DES, a solemnity observed by the Greeks.

DA-IM'A-CHUS, a master of horse at Syracuse.

DA-IM'E-NES, a general of the Achæans.

DA'I-PHRON, (1) a son of Egyptus.

DA-I'RA, (1) one of the Oceanides.

DAL'DI-A, a town of Lydia.

DAL-MA'TI-A, (10) a part of Illyricum.

DAL-MA'TI-US, (10) one of the Cæsars.

DAL'NI-UM, the chief town of Dalmatia.

DAM-A-GE'TUS, a man of Rhodes.

DAM'A-LIS, a courtesan at Rome.

DA'MAS, (1) a Syracusan—a friend of Agathocles.

DA-MA-SCE'NA, a part of Syria.

DA-MAS'CI-US, (10) a stoic of Damascus.

DA-MAS'CUS, a rich and ancient city in Syria.

DAM-A-SI-A, a town in Suabia; now *Augsburg*.

DAM-A-SIC'THON, a king of Thebes.

DAM-A-SIP'PUS, a captain in Philip's army.

DAM-A-SIS'TRA-TUS, a king of Plataea.

DAM-A-SITH'Y-NUS, a general in the army of Xerxes.

DA-MAS'TES, a famous robber.

DA'MI-A, a surname of Cybele.

DA-MIP'PUS, a Spartan spy.  
 DA'MIS, a claimant for the throne of Messenia.  
 DAM-NO'NI-I, or DUM-NO'NI-I, a people of *Britain*.  
 DAM'NO-RIX, a celebrated Gaul.  
 DA'MO, a daughter of Pythagoras.  
 DAM'O-CLES, one of the flatterers of Dionysius.  
 DA-MOC'RA-TES, a hero.  
 DA-MOC'RI-TA, a Spartan matron.  
 DA-MOC'RI-TUS, a Greek writer.  
 DA'MON, an Athenian poet.  
 DAM-O-PHANTUS, a general of Elis.  
 DA-MOPH'I-LA, a poetess of Lesbos.  
 DA-MOPH'I-LUS, a Rhodian general.  
 DAM'O-PHON, a sculptor of Messenia.  
 DA-MOSTRA-TUS, a philosopher.  
 DA-MOX'E-NUS, an Athenian comic writer.  
 DA-MYR'I-AS, a river of Sicily.  
 DA'NA, (7) a large town of Cappadocia.  
 DAN'A-E, a princess of Argos.  
 DAN'A-I, (3) a name of the people of Argos.  
 DA-NA'I-DES, (4) the fifty daughters of Danaus.  
 DAN'A-LA, a castle of Galatia.  
 DAN'A-US, a king of Egypt.  
 DAN'DA-RI, or DAN-DAR'I-DÆ, a people who dwelt near Mount Caucasus.  
 DAN'DON, a native of Illyricum, said to have lived five hundred years.  
 DA-NU'BI-US, (DAN'UBE, Eng.) a large river of Europe.  
 DA'O-CHUS, (12) one of Philip's officers.  
 DAPH'NÆ, an Egyptian town.  
 DAPH'NÆ-US, a general of Syracuse.  
 DAPH'NE, a daughter of the river Peneus, changed into a laurel.  
 DAPH-NE-PHO'R-I-A, a festival in honour of Apollo.  
 DAPH'NIS, a Sicilian shepherd.  
 DAPH'NUS, a river of Locris.  
 DAR'A-BA, a town of Ethiopia.  
 DA-RAN-TA'SI-A, a town of Belgic Gaul; now *Motier*.  
 DA RAPS, a king of the Gangaridæ.  
 DAR'DA-NI, (3) the inhabitants of Dardania.  
 DAR-DA-NI-A, a district of Troas.  
 DAR-DAN'I-DES, one of the names of Æneas.  
 DAR'DA-NUS, a son of Jupiter and Electra.  
 DAR'DA-NIS, a promontory of Troas.  
 DA'RES, a Phrygian historian.  
 DA-RE-TIS, a country of Macedonia.  
 DA-RÍ'A, a town of Mesopotamia.  
 DA-RÍ'A-VES, a Persian name for Darius.  
 DA-RÍ'TÆ, a people of Persia.  
 DA-RÍ'US, a king of Persia.  
 DAS'CON, the founder of Camarina.  
 DAS-CYL'I-TIS, a province of Persia.  
 DAS'CY-LUS, the father of Gyges.  
 DA'SE-A, a town of Arcadia.  
 DA'SI-US, (11) a chief of Salapia.  
 DAS-SAR'E-TÆ, or DAS-SA-RITÆ, a town of Illyricum.  
 DAS-SA-RE'NI, or DAS-SA-RIT'I-I, (3) (4) the inhabitants of Dassaretæ.  
 DAT'A-MES, a general of Artaxerxes' army.  
 DAT-A-PHER'NES, a friend of Bessus.

DA'TIS, a general under Darius I.  
 DA'TOS, or DA'TON, a town of Europe, afterwards Philippi.  
 DAV'A-RA, (7) an Asiatic hill.  
 DAU'LIS, a nymph.  
 DAU'NI, (3) a people of Italy.  
 DAU'NI-A, a country of Italy.  
 DAU'NUS, a river of Apulia.  
 DAU'RÍ-FER, or DAU'RÍ-SES, a brave general of Darius.  
 DE-CEB'A-LUS, a warlike Dacian king.  
 DE-CE'LE-UM, a small village of Attica.  
 DEC'E-LUS, a man who discovered the place of Helen's concealment.  
 DE-CEM'VI-RI, (4) ten Roman magistrates, who possessed absolute power.  
 DE-CE'TI-A, (10) a town of Gaul.  
 DE-CID'I-US SAX'A, a Celtiberian in Cæsar's camp.  
 DE-CIN'E-US, a celebrated soothsayer.  
 DE'CÍ-US (Mus), (10) a celebrated Roman consul.  
 DE-CU'RÍ-O, a subaltern officer of the Roman armies.  
 DE-D-I-TAM'E-NES, a friend of Alexander.  
 DEJ-A-NÍ'RA, daughter of Ceneus, and wife of Hercules.  
 DE-IC'O-ON, a Trojan prince.  
 DE-ID-A-MÍ'A, (30) a princess of Scyros.  
 DE-I-LE'ON, a companion of Hercules.  
 DE-IL'O-CHUS, (12) a son of Hercules.  
 DE-IM'A-CHUS, a son of Neleus, killed by Hercules.  
 DI'O-CES, a king of Media, who conquered Assyria.  
 DE-I'O-CHUS, a Greek captain in the Trojan war.  
 DE-I'O-NE, the mother of Miletus.  
 DE-I'O-NE-US, a king of Phocis.  
 DE-I-O-PE'I-A, one of the attendant nymphs of Juno.  
 DE-JOT'A-RUS, a governor of Galatia.  
 DE-IPH'I-LA, see *Deipyle*.  
 DE-IPH'O-BE, a sibyl of Cumæ.  
 DE-IPH'O-BUS, a son of Priam and Hecuba.  
 DE-I-PHON, son of Celeus and Metanira.  
 DE-I-PHON-TES, a general of the Dorians.  
 DE-IP'Y-LE, (6) (7) a daughter of Adrastus.  
 DE-IP'Y-LUS, a son of Sthenelus.  
 DE-IP'Y-RUS, a Grecian chief.  
 DEL'DON, a king of Mysia.  
 DE-LI-A, a festival in honour of Apollo.  
 DE-LI'A-DES, the priestesses in Apollo's temple.  
 DE-LI-UM, a temple of Apollo.  
 DE-LI-US, a surname of Apollo.  
 DEL-MA'TI-US, (10) a nephew of Constantine the Great.  
 DEL-MIN'I-UM, the ancient capital of Dalmatia.  
 DE'LOS, an island in the Ægean sea.  
 DEL'PHI, a city of Phocis.  
 \* This word was, formerly, universally written *Delphos*; till Mr. Cumberland, a gentleman no less remarkable for his classical erudition than his dramatic abilities, in his *Widow of Delphi*, rescued it from the vulgarity in which it had been so long involved.  
 DEL'PHI-CUS, a surname of Apollo.  
 DEL-PHIN'I-A, festivals at Egina.

DEL-PHIN'I-UM, a place of Bœotia.  
 DEL'PHUS, a son of Apollo, who built Delphi.  
 DEL-PHY'NE, (6) a serpent who watched over Jupiter.  
 DEL'TA, a part of Egypt.  
 DEM'A-DES an Athenian orator.  
 DE-MEN'E-TUS, a rhetorician of Syracuse.  
 DE-MAG'O-RAS, one of Alexander's courtiers.  
 DEM-A-RA'TA, a daughter of Hiero.  
 DEM-A-RA'TUS, a king of Sparta.  
 DE-MAR'CHUS, a man of Syracuse, whom Dionysius put to death.  
 DE-MA-RE'TA, the wife of Gelon.  
 DEM-A-RIS'TE, the mother of Timoleon.  
 DE-MA'TRI-A, a noble Spartan mother.  
 DE'ME-A, an old man in Terence.  
 DE-ME'TRI-A, a festival in honour of Ceres.  
 DE-ME'TRI-AS, a town of Thessaly; now *Volo*.  
 DE-ME'TRI-US, a renowned prince of Macedonia.  
 DE'MO, a sibyl of Cumæ.  
 DEM-O-A-NAS'SA, the mother of Ægialeus.  
 DEM-O-CE'DES, a physician of Crotona.  
 DE-MOCH'A-RES, an Athenian orator.  
 DEM'O-CLES, a man who hated Dionysius.  
 DE-MOC'O-ON, a general of Abydos.  
 DE-MOC'RA-TES, an architect of Alexandria.  
 DE-MOC'RI-TUS, the laughing philosopher of Abdera.  
 DE-MOD'I-CE, (4) (8) the wife of Cretheus.  
 DE-MOD'O-CUS, a musician at the court of Alcinaus.  
 DE-MO'LE-ON, a son of Antenor, killed by Achilles.  
 DE-MO'LE-US, a Greek killed in the Trojan war.  
 DE'MON, a nephew of Demosthenes.  
 DEM-O-NAS'SA, a daughter of Amphiaræus.  
 DE-MO'NAX, a Cretan philosopher.  
 DEM-O-NI'CA, (1) a woman who betrayed Epheus to Brennus.  
 DE-MO-PHANTUS, a general killed by Antigonus.  
 DE-MOPH'I-LUS, an Athenian archon.  
 DEM'O-PHON, an Athenian, who assisted the Thebans in recovering Cadmea.  
 DE-MOPH'O-ON, a king of Athens.  
 DE-MOP'O-LIS, a son of Themistocles.  
 DE'MOS, a place of Ithaca.  
 DE-MOSTHE-NES, (18) a celebrated Athenian orator.  
 DE-MOSTRA-TUS, an Athenian orator.  
 DEM'Y-LUS, a tyrant who tortured Zeno.  
 DE-OD'A-TUS, an Athenian who espoused the cause of the prisoners of Mitylene.  
 DE-O'IS, a name of Proserpine.  
 DER'BE, a town of Lycaonia.  
 DER-BI-CES, a people near Caucasus.  
 DER'CE, a fountain in Spain.  
 DER-CEN'NUS, a king of Latium.  
 DER'CE-TO, or DER'CE-TIS, a goddess of Syria.  
 DER-CYL-LI-DAS, a Spartan general.  
 DER-CYL'LUS, a man appointed over Attica by Antipater.  
 DER'CY-NUS, a son of Neptune.  
 DER-SÆ'I, (3) a people of Thrace.  
 DER-THO'NA, a town of Liguria; now *Tortona*.  
 DE-RU-SI-Æ'I, (3) a people of Persia.

DE-SUD'A-BA, a town of Media.  
 DEU-CA'LI-ON, (28) a son of Prometheus.  
 DEU-CETI-US, (10) a Sicilian general.  
 DEU'DO-RIX, one of the Cherusci.  
 DEX-AN'E-NE, one of the Nereides.  
 DEX-AN'E-NUS, a king of Olenus.  
 DEX-IP'PUS, a Spartan officer.  
 DEX-ITH'E-A, the wife of Minos.  
 DEX'I-US, father of Iphinoüs.  
 DI'A, (1) (7) an island in the Ægean Sea, the same as Naxos.  
 DI-AC-TOR'I-DES, one of Agarista's suitors.  
 DI-Æ'US, a general of the Achæians.  
 DI-A-DU-ME-NI-A'NUS, a son of Macrinus.  
 DI'A-GON, or DI'A-GUM, a river of Peloponnesus.  
 DI-A-GON'DAS, a Theban who set aside nocturnal sacrifices.  
 DI-AC'O-RAS, an Athenian philosopher.  
 DI-A'LIS, a priest of Jupiter at Rome.  
 DI-AL'LUS, an Athenian historian.  
 DI-A-MAS-TI-GO'SIS, a Spartan festival in honour of Diana.  
 DI-A'NA, (7) the goddess of hunting.  
 DI-AN'A-SA, the mother of Lycurgus.  
 DI-A'NI-UM, a town and promontory on the coast of the Mediterranean.  
 DI-A'SI-A, (11) festivals at Athens, in honour of Jupiter.  
 DIB'I-O, a town of France; now *Dijon*.  
 DI-CÆ'A, a town of Thrace.  
 DI-CÆ'US, an Athenian, who was supernaturally apprised of the defeat of the Persians in Greece.  
 DI'CE, (8) one of the Horæ.  
 DIC-E-AR'CHUS, one of Aristotle's disciples.  
 DI-CE'NE-US, an Egyptian philosopher.  
 DIC'O-MAS, a king of the Getæ.  
 DIC'TE, a mountain of Crete.  
 DIC-TAM'NUM, or DIC-TYN'NA, a town of Crete.  
 DIC-TA'TOR, a magistrate of Rome, possessed of regal authority.  
 DIC-TID-I-EN'SES, inhabitants of Mount Athos.  
 DIC-TYN'NA, a nymph of Crete, and one of Diana's attendants.  
 DIC'TYS, a Cretan historian.  
 DID'I-US, a governor of Spain.  
 DI'DO, a celebrated queen of Carthage.  
 DID'Y-MA, a place of Miletus.  
 DID-Y-MÆ'US, a surname of Apollo.  
 DID-Y-MA'ON, a celebrated maker of armour.  
 DID'Y-ME, one of the Cyclades.  
 DID'Y-MUM, a mountain of Asia Minor.  
 DID'Y-MUS, a freedman of Tiberius.  
 DI-ENE-CES, a Spartan warrior.  
 DI-ES'PI-TER, a surname of Jupiter.  
 DI-GENT'I-A, (10) a small river in the country of the Sabines.  
 DIG'MA, a part of the Piræus at Athens.  
 DI'I, (3) (4) a people of Thrace.  
 DI-MASSUS, an island near Rhodes.  
 DI-NAR'CHUS, (12) a Greek orator.  
 DIN'DY-MUS, a mountain of Phrygia.  
 DIN'I-A, a town of Phrygia.  
 DIN'I-AS, a general of Cassander.  
 DIN'I-CHE, (12) the wife of Archidamus.

DI-NOCH' A-RES, an architect of Ephesus.  
 DI-NOCH' RA-TES, an architect of Macedonia.  
 DI-NOD' O-CHUS, a swift runner.  
 DI-NO' LO-CHUS, a Syracusan comic writer.  
 DI-NOM' E-NES, a tyrant of Syracuse.  
 DI' NON, a governor of Damascus.  
 DI-NOSTHE-NES, a statuary.  
 DI-NOSTRA-TUS, a Greek geometrician.  
 DI-O-CLE' A, festivals at Megara.  
 DI'O-CLES, a general of Athens.  
 DI-O-CLE-TI-A NUS, (DI-O-CLE-TI-AN, Eng.) a celebrated Roman emperor.  
 DI-O-DO'RUS, an historian of Sicily.  
 DI-O'E-TAS, a general of Achaia.  
 DI-O'GE-NES, a celebrated Cynic philosopher.  
 DI-O-GE' NI-A, a daughter of Celeus.  
 DI-O'GE-NUS, a conspirator against Alexander.  
 DI-OG-NE'TUS, a tutor of Marcus Aurelius.  
 DI-O-ME'DA, daughter of Phorbas.  
 DI-O-ME'DES, a king of Ætolia.  
 ⚡ All words ending in *edes* have the same accentuation; as *Archimedes*, *Diomedes*, &c. The same may be observed of words ending in *icles* and *ocles*; as *Iphicles*, *Damocles*, *Androcles*, &c.—See the Terminational Vocabulary.  
 DI-O-ME'DON, an Athenian general.  
 DI' ON, (3) a celebrated Syracusan general.  
 DI-O-NÆ' A, a surname of Venus.  
 DI-O' NE, the mother of Venus.  
 DI-O-NYSI-A, (11) festivals in honour of Bacchus.  
 DI-O-NY-SI'A-DES, two small islands near Crete.  
 DI-O-NYSI' AS, (11) a fountain.  
 DI-O-NYSI-DES, a tragic poet of Tarsus.  
 DI-O-NYS-I-O-DO'RUS, a Boeotian historian.  
 DI-O-NYSI-ON, (11) a temple of Bacchus in Attica.  
 DI-O-NY-SIP'O-LIS, a town of Thrace.  
 DI-O-NYSI-US, (11) a tyrant of Syracuse.  
 DI-OPH' A-NES, a man who joined Peloponnesus to the Achæan league.  
 DI-O-PHAN'TUS, an Athenian general.  
 DI-O-PÆ' NUS, a noble Cretan sculptor.  
 DI-OP'O-LIS, a town of Paphlagonia.  
 DI-O'RES, a friend of Æneas.  
 DI-O-RYC'TUS, a place of Acarnania.  
 DI-O-SCOR'I-DES, a physician of Cilicia.  
 DI-OSCO-RUS, an heresiarch of the fifth century.  
 DI-OS-CU'RI, (3) a name given to Castor and Pollux.  
 DI-OS' PA-GE, a town of Mesopotamia.  
 DI-OS' PO-LIS, a famous city of Egypt.  
 DI-O-TI'ME, (1) (8) a female philosopher.  
 DI-O-TI'MUS, an Athenian navigator.  
 DI-OT'RE-PHES, an Athenian officer.  
 DI-OX-IP' PE, one of the Danaides.  
 DI-OX-IP' PUS, a soldier of Alexander.  
 DI-PÆ'Æ, a place of Peloponnesus.  
 DIPH-I-LAS, a governor of Babylon.  
 DIPHI-LUS, an Athenian general.  
 DI-PHOR'I-DAS, one of the Ephori at Sparta.  
 DI-PH' NÆ, a town of Arcadia.  
 DIP'O-LIS, a name of Lemnos.  
 DIP'SAS, a river of Cilicia.  
 DIRÆ, a name of the Furies.

DIR'CE, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes.  
 DIR-CEN' NA, a cold fountain of Spain.  
 DIR-PHY'I-A, a surname of Juno.  
 DIS-COR'DI-A, a malevolent deity.  
 DITH-Y-RAM' BUS, a surname of Bacchus.  
 DIT' TA-NI, (3) a people of Spain.  
 DIV-I-TI-A-CUS, one of the Ædui.  
 DI' UM, a town of Eubœa.  
 DI-VO-DU'RUM, a town of Gaul.  
 DIVUS FID'I-US, a god of the Sabines.  
 DI-YL' LUS, an Athenian historian.  
 DO-BE'RES, a people of Pœonia.  
 DO'CI-LIS, a gladiator at Rome.  
 DO'CI-MUS, (24) an officer of Tarentum.  
 DO'CLE-A, a town of Dalmatia.  
 DO-DO' NA, an oracle of Thesprotia.  
 DOD-O-NÆ' US, a surname of Jupiter.  
 DO-DO' NE, a daughter of Jupiter.  
 DO-DON'I-DES, the priestesses who gave oracles in the temple of Jupiter in Dodona.  
 DO'I-I, (4) a people of Arabia Felix.  
 DOL-A-BEL' LA, a Roman consul.  
 DOL-I-CHA' ON, the father of the Hebrus.  
 DOL'I-CHE, (1) (12) an island in the Ægean sea.  
 DO'LI-US, a faithful servant of Ulysses.  
 DOL-O-ME' NA, a country of Assyria.  
 DO' LON, a Trojan famed for his swiftness.  
 DO-LON' CI, (3) a people of Thrace.  
 DOL-O-PES, a people of Thessaly.  
 DO-LO'PI-A, the country of the Dolopes.  
 DO'LOPS, a son of Lampus.  
 DOM-I-DU'CUS, a god who presided over marriage.  
 DO-MIN'I-CA, a daughter of Petronius.  
 DO-MIT'I-A, (10) the wife of the emperor Domitian.  
 DO-MIT-I-A NUS, (DO-MIT-I-AN, Eng.) an emperor of Rome.  
 DO-MI-TIL' LA, a woman who married Vespasian.  
 DO-MIT'I-US, (10) an emperor of Alexandria.  
 DO-NA'TUS, a bishop of Numidia.  
 DON-I-LA' US, a prince of Gallogræcia.  
 DO-NU' CA, a mountain of Thrace.  
 DO-NY'SA, one of the Cyclades.  
 DO-RAC'TE, an island in the Persian gulf.  
 DO'RES, the inhabitants of Doris.  
 DO'RI, DO'RI-CA, (4) (7) a part of Achaia.  
 DO'R-I-CUS, an epithet applied to the Greek.  
 DO-RI-ENSES, a people of Crete.  
 DO-RI-E' US, a town of Anaxandridas.  
 DO'R-I-LAS, a rich Libyan prince.  
 DO-R-I-LA' US, a general of Mithridates.  
 DO'R-I-ON, a town of Thessaly.  
 DO'RIS, a country of Greece.  
 DO-RIS' CUS, a place of Thrace.  
 DO'R-I-UM, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 DO'R-I-US, a mountain of Asia Minor.  
 DO-ROS'TO-RUM, a town of Mæsia.  
 DOR-SEN' NUS, a comic poet of the Augustan age.  
 DOR'SO, a Roman famed for his boldness and intrepidity.  
 DO'RUS, a son of Hellen.  
 DO-RY' A-SUS, (6) a Spartan, father to Agesilaus.

DO-RY'CLUS, an illegitimate son of Priam.  
 DOR-Y-LÆUM, or DOR-Y-LÆUS, a city of Phrygia.  
 DOR-Y-LAS, one of the Centaurs.  
 DOR-Y-LA'US, a general of the Gnostians.  
 DO-RYS'SUS, a king of Lacedæmon.  
 DOS'CI, a people near the Euxine.  
 DO-SI'A-DAS, a lyric poet.  
 DO-SI'A-DES, a Greek historian.  
 DOS-SE'NUS, see *Dorsennus*.  
 DO'SON, a surname of Antigonus.  
 DOT'A-DAS, a king of Messenia.  
 DO'TO, one of the Nereides.  
 DO'TUS, a general of the Paphlagonians.  
 DOX-AN'DER, a man mentioned by Aristotle.  
 DRA-CA'NUS, a mountain of Bœotia.  
 DRA'CO, a celebrated lawgiver of Athens.  
 DRA-CON'TI-DES, a wicked citizen of Athens.  
 DRA'CUS, a general of the Achæans.  
 DRAN'CES, a friend of Latinus.  
 DRAN-GI'NA, a province of Persia.  
 DRA'PES, a seditious Gaul.  
 DREP'A-NA, or DREP'A-NUM, a town of Sicily.  
 DRIM'A-CHUS, a robber of Chios.  
 DRI-OP'I-DES, an Athenian ambassador.  
 DRI'OS, a mountain of Arcadia.  
 DRO'I, (3) a people of Thrace.  
 DRO-MÆ'US, a surname of Apollo.  
 DROPI-CI, (4) a people of Persia.  
 DRO'PI-ON, a king of Pæonia.  
 DRU-EN'TI-US, or DRU-EN'TI-A, (10) a rapid river of Gaul.  
 DRU'GE-RI, (3) a people of Thrace.  
 DRU'I-DÆ, (DRUIDS, Eng.) the ministers of religion amongst the ancient Gauls and Britons.  
 DRU-SIL'LA LIV'I-A, a daughter of Germanicus.  
 DRU'SO, an unskilful historian.  
 DRU'SUS, a son of Tiberius.  
 DRY'A-DES, (DRYADS, Eng.) nymphs that presided over the woods.  
 DRY-AN-TI'A-DES, or DRY-AN'TI-DES, a patronymic of Lycurgus.  
 DRY-MÆ'A, a town of Phocis.  
 DRY'MO, a sea-nymph.  
 DRY'MUS, a town between Attica and Bœotia.  
 DRY'O-PE, a woman of Lemnos.  
 DRY-O-PEI-A, (5) a day observed at Asine, in honour of Dryops.  
 DRY'O-PES, a people of Greece.  
 DRY'O-PIS, or DRY-OP'I-DA, a small country in Thessaly.  
 DRYOPS, a son of Priam.  
 DRYP'E-TIS, a daughter of Darius.  
 DU'BIS, a river of Gaul.  
 DU'BRIS, a town of Britain.  
 DU-CE'TI-US, (10) a Sicilian general.  
 DU-IL'LI-A (Lex), a Roman law.  
 DU-IL'LI-US NE'POS, a Roman consul.  
 DU-LICH'I-UM, an island in the Ionian sea.  
 DUM'NO-RIX, a chief of the Ædui.  
 DU'NAX, a mountain of Thrace.  
 DU-RA'TI-US, (10) a Gaul in friendship with the Romans.  
 DU'RI-US, a large river of Spain, now the *Douro*.

DU-RO'NI-A, a town of the Samnites.  
 DU-UM'VI-RI, two noble patricians at Rome.  
 DY-A-GON'DAS, a Theban legislator.  
 DY-AR-DEN'SES, a river of India.  
 DY'MÆ, a town of Achaia.  
 DY-MÆ'I, (3) a people of Ætolia.  
 DY'MAS, a Trojan, a friend of Æneas.  
 DYM'NUS, one of Alexander's officers.  
 DY-NAM E-NE, one of the Nereides.  
 DYN-AS'TE, a daughter of Thespius.  
 DY'RAS, (6) a river of Trachinia.  
 DY-RAS PES, a river of Scythia.  
 DY'RIS, a name of mount Atlas.  
 DYR-RACH'I-UM, a city of Macedonia.  
 DY-SAU'LES, a brother of Celeus.  
 DYS-CI-NE'TUS, an Athenian archon.  
 DY-SO'RUM, a mountain of Thrace.  
 DYS-PON'TI-I, (4) a people of Elis.

## E.

E'A-NES, a man supposed to have killed Patroclus.  
 E-A'NUS, a name of Janus.  
 E-AR'I-NUS, a servant of Domitian.  
 E-A'SI-UM, a town of Achaia.  
 EB'DO-ME, a festival at Athens in honour of Apollo.  
 E'BON, a name of Bacchus.  
 EB'O-RA, a town of Portugal.  
 E-BOR'A-CUM, a town in England; now *York*.  
 E-BU'DÆ, the western isles of Britain.  
 EB-U-RON'S, a people of Belgium.  
 EB'U-SUS, one of the Balears.  
 EC-A-MEDA, see *Hecamedæ*.  
 EC-BAT'A-NA, the capital of Media.  
 EC-E-CHIR'I-A, or ES-E-KIR'I-A, the wife of Iphitus.  
 E-CE'TRA, a town of the Volsci.  
 E-CHEC'RA-TES, or E-KEK'RA-TES, a Thessalian libertine.  
 ECH-E-DA'MI-A, (30) a town of Phocis.  
 E-CHEL'A-TUS, a man who led a colony to Africa.  
 E-CHEL'TA, a town in Sicily.  
 ECH'E-LUS, a Trojan chief.  
 E-CHEM'BRO-TUS, an Arcadian victor at the Pythian games.  
 E-CHE'MON, a son of Priam.  
 ECH'E-MUS, an Arcadian conqueror.  
 ECH-E-NE'US, a Pheacian.  
 ECH'E-PHRON, one of Nestor's sons.  
 E-CHEP'O-LIS, a Trojan, son of Thasius.  
 E-CHESTRA-TUS, a son of Agis, king of Sparta.  
 E-CHEV-E-THE'NES, a people of Tegea.  
 E-CHID'NA, a monster—half woman, half serpent.  
 ECH-I-DO'RUS, a river of Thrace.  
 E-CHIN'A-DES, five small islands near Acarnania.  
 E-CHI'NON, a city of Thrace.  
 E-CHI'NUS, an island in the Ægean sea.  
 ECH-I-NUS'SA, an island near Eubœa.

E-CHI'ON, (29) a king of Thebes.  
 ECH-I-ON' I-DES, a patronymic of Pentheus.  
 ECH-I-O'NI-US, a name for a Theban.  
 ECH'O, a daughter of the air.  
 EC-NOM'OS, a mountain of Sicily.  
 E-DES'SA, or E-DE'SA, a town of Syria.  
 E-DIS'SA, a town of Macedonia.  
 E'DON, a mountain of Thrace.  
 E-DO'NI, (3) a people of Thrace.  
 E-DYL'I-US, a mountain of Chæronea.  
 E-ETI-ON, (10) the father of Andromache.  
 E-GEL'I-DUS, a river of Etruria.  
 E-GERI-A, a nymph of Aricia, wife of Numa.  
 E-GES-A-RE'TUS, a Thessalian of Larissa.  
 EG-E-SI'NUS, a philosopher, pupil of Evander.  
 E-GES'TA, a daughter of Hippotes, the Trojan.  
 EG-NA'TI-A, (10) a woman who accompanied her husband into banishment.  
 EG-NA'TI-US, (10) a crafty and perfidious Roman.  
 E-I'ON, (26) a commercial place at the mouth of the Strymon.  
 E-I'O-NES, a village of Peloponnesus.  
 E-I-O'NE-US, a Greek killed by Hector.  
 EL-A-BON'TAS, a river near Antioch.  
 E-LE'A, a town of Æolia.  
 E-LÆ'US, a part of Epiras.  
 EL-A-GA-BA'LUS, or EL-A-GAB'A-LUS, the surname of the sun at Emessa.  
 EL-A-I'TES, a grove near Canopus in Egypt.  
 E-LA'I-US, a mountain of Arcadia.  
 EL-A-PHI-Æ'A, a surname of Diana, in Elis.  
 EL-A-PHUS, a river of Arcadia.  
 EL-A-PHE-BO'LI-A, a festival in honour of Diana.  
 EL-AP-TO'NI-US, a conspirator against Alexander.  
 E-LA'RA, the mother of Tiphys.  
 EL-A-TE'A, a large town of Phocis.  
 E-LA'TUS, one of the first ephori of Sparta.  
 E-LA'VEK, a river in Gaul.  
 E-LE-A, a town of Campania.  
 E-LE-A'TES, an inhabitant of Elea.  
 E-LEC'TRA, a daughter of Agamemnon.  
 E-LEC'TRÆ, a gate of Thebes.  
 E-LEC'TRI-DES, islands in the Adriatic sea.  
 E-LEC'TRY-ON, a king of Argos.  
 E-LE'I, a people of Elis.  
 E-LE-I'OS, a surname of Bacchus.  
 E'LE-ON, a village of Bœotia.  
 EL-E-ON'TUM, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus.  
 EL-E-PHAN'TIS, an island in the river Nile.  
 EL-E-PHAN-TOPH'A-GI, a people of Æthiopia.  
 EL-E-PHE'NOR, one of Helen's suitors.  
 EL-E-PO'RUS, a river of Magna Græcia.  
 E-LEU-CH'I-A, a daughter of Thespius.  
 E'LE-US, a city of Thrace.  
 EL-EU-SIN'I-A, (22) a mysterious festival of Ceres.  
 E-LEUSIS, a town of Attica.  
 E-LEU'THER, a son of Apollo.  
 E-LEU'THE-RÆ, a village of Bœotia.  
 EL-EU-THE'RI-A, a festival at Platea in honour of Jupiter.  
 E-LEU'THO, a surname of Juno.

E-LEU-THER-O-CIL'I-CES, a people of Cilicia.  
 E-LEU'THE-ROS, a river of Syria.  
 E-LIC'I-US, (10) (24) a surname of Jupiter.  
 EL-I-EN'SIS, or E-LI'A-CA, a sect of philosophers.  
 EL-I-MEA, a district of Macedonia.  
 EL-I-PHASI-I, (4) a people of Peloponnesus.  
 E'LIS, a country of Peloponnesus.  
 E-LIS'SA, a queen of Tyre.  
 E-LIS'SUS, a river of Elis.  
 EL-LO'PI-A, a town of Eubœa.  
 E-LO'RUS, a river of Sicily.  
 E'LOS, a city of Achaia.  
 EL-PE'NOR, one of the companions of Ulysses.  
 EL-PI-NI'CE, a daughter of Miltiades.  
 EL-U'I'NA, a surname of Ceres.  
 EL'Y-CES, a man killed by Perseus.  
 EL-Y-MA'IS, a country of Persia.  
 EL-Y-MI, a nation descended from the Trojans.  
 EL'Y-MUS, a courtier of Acestis in Sicily.  
 EL-Y-RUS, a town of Crete.  
 E-LYS'I-UN, a place of the infernal regions, where according to ancient mythology the souls of the virtuous were placed after death.  
 E-MATHI-A, a name of Macedonia and Thessaly.  
 E-MATHI-ON, a son of Titan.  
 EM-BA-TUM, a place of Asia.  
 EM-BO-LI'MA, a town of India.  
 E-MER'I-TA, a town of Spain.  
 E-MES'SA, or E-MIS'SA, a town of Phœnicia.  
 E-MO'DA, or E-MO'DUS, a mountain of India.  
 EM-PED'O-CLES, a philosopher, poet, and historian of Agrigentum, in Sicily.  
 EM-PE-RA'MUS, a Lacedæmonian general.  
 EM-PO'CLUS, an historian.  
 EM-PO'RI-A, certain places near the Syrtes.  
 EM-PO'RI-Æ, a town of Spain.  
 EN-CEL'A-DUS, a son of Titan, a giant.  
 EN-CHEL'E-Æ, (12) a town of Illyricum.  
 EN'DE-IS, a daughter of Chiron.  
 EN-DE'RA, a place of Æthiopia.  
 EN-DYN'I-ON, a shepherd and astronomer of Caria.  
 E-NE'TI, a people near Paplagonia.  
 EN-GY'UM, a town of Sicily.  
 EN-I-EN'SES, a people of Greece.  
 EN-I-O'PE-US, a charioteer of Hector.  
 EN-I'PE-US, a river of Thessaly.  
 E-NIS'PE, (8) a town of Arcadia.  
 EN'NA, a town in the middle of Sicily.  
 EN'NI-A, the wife of Macro.  
 EN'NI-US, an ancient poet born in Calabria.  
 EN'NO-MUS, a Trojan prince.  
 EN-NOS-I-GÆ'US, a surname of Neptune.  
 EN'O-PE, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 E'NOPS, a shepherd.  
 E'NOS, a maritime town of Thrace.  
 EN-O-SIC'THON, a surname of Neptune.  
 E-NOT-O-CC'TE, a nation with very long ears.  
 EN-TEL'LA, a town of Sicily.  
 EN-TEL'LUS, a friend of Æneas.  
 EN-Y-A'LI-US, a surname of Mars.  
 E-NY'O, (6) a sister of Mars.  
 E'O-NE, a daughter of Thespius.

E'OS, the Greek name of Aurora.  
 E-O US, one of the horses of the sun.  
 E-PA'GRIS, one of the Cyclades.  
 E-PAM-I-NON D'AS, a Theban celebrated for his private virtues and military accomplishments.  
 EP-AN-TEL'I-I, (4) a people of Italy.  
 E-PAPH-RO-DI'TUS, a freed-man who assisted Nero to destroy himself.  
 EP'A-PHUS, a son of Jupiter who founded Memphis.  
 EP-AS-NACTUS, a Gaul in alliance with Rome.  
 E-PEP'O-LUS, a soothsayer of Messenia.  
 E-PE'I, (3) a people of Peloponnesus.  
 E-PE'US, a king of the Epei.  
 EPH'E-SUS, a famous city of Ionia.  
 EPH'E-TÆ, magistrates at Athens.  
 EPH-I-AL'TES, a giant, son of Neptune.  
 EPH'O-RI, (3) five powerful magistrates at Sparta.  
 EPH'O-RUS, an historian and orator of Cumæ.  
 EPH'Y-RA, the ancient name of Corinth.  
 EP-I-CAS'TE, a name of Jocasta.  
 EP-I-CER'I-DES, a beneficent man of Cyrene.  
 E-PICH'A-RIS, a woman who conspired against Nero.  
 EP-I-CHAR'MUS, a poet and philosopher of Sicily.  
 EP'I-CLES, a Trojan prince.  
 EP-I-CLIDES, a Lacedæmonian king.  
 E-PIC'RA-TES, a name applied to Pompey.  
 EP-IC-TETUS, a Stoic philosopher of Hieropolis.  
 EP-I-CU'RUS, a celebrated philosopher of Attica.  
 E-PYC'Y-D'OS, (24) a tyrant of Syracuse.  
 EP-I-DAM'NUS, a town of Macedonia.  
 EP-I-DAPH'NE, a town of Syria.  
 E-PI-DAU'R-I-A, a festival at Athens in honour of Æsculapius.  
 EP-I-DAU'RUS, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 EP-ID'I-UM, one of the western isles of Scotland.  
 E-PID'I-US, a man who wrote on unusual prodigies.  
 EP-I-DO'TÆ, deities among the Romans.  
 E-PIG'E-NE-S, a Babylonian astrologer and historian.  
 E-PIG'E-US, a Greek killed by Hector.  
 E-PIG'O-NI, (3) the descendants of the Grecian heroes.  
 E-PIG'O-NUS, a mathematician of Ambracia.  
 EP-I-GRA'NE-A, a fountain of Boeotia.  
 E-PI'I, or E-PE'I, a people of Elis.  
 E-PIL'A-RIS, a daughter of Thespius.  
 EP-I-MEL-I-DES, the founder of Corone.  
 E-PIM'E-NES, a man who sought to put Alexander to death.  
 EP-I-MEN-I-DES, an epic poet of Creta.  
 EP-I-METHE-US, the father of Pyrrha, by Pandora.  
 EP-I-METHIS, a patronymic of Pyrrha.  
 E-PI'O-CHUS, (12) a son of Lycurgus.  
 E-PI'O-NE, (8) the wife of Æsculapius.  
 EP-I-PHA'NE-A, a town of Cilicia.  
 E-PIPH'ANES, a surname of the Antiochi kings of Syria.  
 EP-I-PHA'NI-US, a bishop of Salamis.  
 E-PIP'O-LÆ, a district of Syracuse.

E-PI'RUS, a country between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian sea.  
 E-PIS'TRO-PHUS, a son of Iphitus.  
 E-PIT'A-DES, a man who first disobeyed a law of Lycurgus.  
 EPI-UM, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 EP'O-NA, a beautiful girl.  
 EP-O-RED'O-RIX, a powerful commander among the Æduli.  
 EP'U-LO, a Rutulian killed by Achates.  
 E-PYT'I-DES, a patronymic of Periphas.  
 EP'Y-TU, a king of Alba.  
 E-QUA-JUS'TA, a town of Thessaly.  
 E-QUIC'O-LUS, a Rutulian warrior.  
 E-QUI'R-I-A, Roman festivals in honour of Mars.  
 E-QUO-TU'TI-CUM, a small town of Apulia.  
 ER'A-CON, an officer of Alexander.  
 ERÆ'A, a city of Greece.  
 ER-A-SE'NUS, a small river of Peloponnesus.  
 ER-A-SIP'PUS, a son of Hercules.  
 ER-A-SIS'TRA-TUS, a celebrated physician.  
 ER'A-TO, one of the Muses.  
 ER-A-TOSTHE-NES, a celebrated philosopher and mathematician.  
 ER-A-TOSTRA-TUS, an Ephesian, who burnt the temple of Diana.  
 E-RA'TUS, a son of Hercules.  
 ER-BES'SUS, a town of Sicily.  
 ER-CHI'A, a small village of Attica, where Xerxes was born.  
 ER'E-RUS, a part of hell: also an infernal deity.  
 E-RECH'THE-US, the sixth king of Athens.  
 E-RECH'THI-DES, a name of the Athenians.  
 E-REM'BI, (3) a people of Arabia.  
 E-RE'MUS, a country of Æthiopia.  
 ER-E-NE'A, a village of Megara.  
 E-RES'SA, a town of Æolia.  
 E-RE'SUS, a town of Lesbos.  
 E-RE'TRI-A, a city of Eubœa.  
 E-RE'TUM, a town of the Sabines.  
 ER-EU-THA'LI-ON, (29) a man killed by Nestor.  
 ER'GA-NE, a river whose waters produced intoxication.  
 ER-GEN'NA, an Etrurian soothsayer.  
 ER'GI-AS, a Rhodian historian.  
 ER-GI'NUS, a king of Orchomenos.  
 ER-GIN'NUS, a master of the ship Argo.  
 ER-I-DO'A, a surname of Juno.  
 E-RIB'O-TES, a man skilled in medicine.  
 E-RI-C'E-TES, a man of Lycaonia.  
 E-RICH'THO, one of the Furies.  
 ER-ICH'THO'NI-US, the fourth king of Athens.  
 ER-I-CIN'I-UM, a town of Macedonia.  
 ER-I-CUSA, one of the Lipari isles.  
 E-RID'A-NUS, a large river of Italy, now the Po.  
 ER'ALPHEUS and ERIDANUS the strong,  
 That rises deep, and sunbly rolls along.  
 Cooke's Hesiod. Theog. v. 520.  
 E-RIG'O-NE, a daughter of Icarus.  
 E-RIG'O-NE'I-US, a name applied to the dog-star.  
 E-RIG'O-NUS, a river of Thrace.  
 ER-I-GY'US, one of Alexander's officers.  
 E-RIL'US, a philosopher of Carthage.  
 E-RIN'DES, a river of Asia.  
 E-RIN'NA, a poetess of Lesbos.  
 E-RIN'NUS, the Greek name of the Furies.

E-RI'O-PIS, a daughter of Medea.  
 E-RIPH'A-NIS, a Grecian poetess.  
 E-RIPH'I-DAS, a Lacedæmonian who be-headed 500 conspirators at Hercules.  
 ER-I-PHY'LE, a sister of Adrastus.  
 E'RIS, the goddess of discord, among the Greeks.  
 ER-I-SICH'THON, a son of Triops, who insulted Ceres.  
 ER-I-THUS, a son of Actor.  
 E-RIX'O, a Roman knight.  
 E-RO'CHUS, a town of Phocis.  
 E-RO'PUS and ÆRO-PAS, a king of Macedonia.  
 E'ROS, a faithful servant of Antony.  
 E-ROS'TRA-TUS, see *Eratostratus*.  
 E-RO'TI-A, (10) a festival in honour of Cupid.  
 ER-RU'CA, a town of the Volsci.  
 ER'SE, a daughter of Cecrops.  
 ER-XI-AS, a man who wrote a history of Colophon.  
 E-RY'A-LUS, a Trojan chief.  
 E-RYB'I-UM, a town at the foot of Mount Parusius.  
 ER-Y-CI'NA, a surname of Venus.  
 ER-Y-MAN'THIS, a surname of Callisto.  
 ER-Y-MAN'THUS, a mountain, river, and town of Arcadia.  
 ER-Y-MAS, a Trojan killed by Turnus.  
 E-RYM'NA, a town of Thessaly.  
 E-RYM'NE-US, a peripatetic philosopher.  
 ER-Y-MUS, a huntsman of Cyzicus.  
 ER-Y-THE'A, an island between Gades and Spain.  
 ↗ Chrysaor, Love the guide, Callirhoe led,  
 Daughter of Ocean, to the genial bed,  
 Whence Geryon sprung, fierce with his triple head;  
 Whom Hercules laid breathless on the ground  
 In Erythea, which the waves surround.  
 Cooke's Hesiod. Theog. v. 523.  
 [The Greek is 'Egystia.—Edit.]  
 ER-Y-THI'NI, (4) a town of Paphlagonia.  
 ER-Y-THE'UM, a part of the sea on the coast of Arabia.  
 ER-Y-THRÆ, a town of Ionia.  
 ER-Y-THRAS, a son of Hercules.  
 E-RYTH'RI-ON, a son of Athamas.  
 E-RYTH'ROS, a place of Latium.  
 E'RYX, a mountain of Sicily.  
 E-RYX'O, the mother of Battus.  
 E-SER'NUS, a famous gladiator.  
 ES-QUIL'I-Æ and ES-QUI-LI'NUS, one of the seven hills of Rome.  
 ES-SED'O-NES, a people of Asia.  
 ES'su-I, (3) a people of Gaul.  
 ES-TI-Æ-O'TIS, a district of Thessaly.  
 ES'U-LA, a town of Italy.  
 ES-TI-AI'A, (7) solemn sacrifices to Vesta.  
 ET-E-AR'CHUS, a king of Oaxus in Crete.  
 E-TE'O-CLES, a son of (Edipus and Jocasta.  
 E-TE'O-CLUS, one of the seven chiefs of the army of Adrastus.  
 ET-E-O-CRE'TE, an ancient people of Crete.  
 E-TE'O-NES, a town of Bœotia.  
 E-TE-O'NE-US, an officer at the court of Melampus.  
 ET-E-O-NI'CUS, (30) a Lacedæmonian general.  
 E-TE'SI-E, (11) periodical northern winds.  
 E-THA'LI-ON, (20) a Tyrrhene sailor changed into a dolphin.

E-THE'LE-UM, a river of Asia.  
 ETH'O-DA, a daughter of Amphion.  
 E-THE'MON, a person killed at the marriage of Andromeda.  
 E'TI-AS, (10) a daughter of Æneas.  
 E'TIS, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 E-TRU'RI-A, see *Hetruria*.  
 E-TRU'SCI, the inhabitants of Etruria.  
 ET'Y-LUS, the father of Theocles.  
 E-VAD'NE, a daughter of Iphicles, and wife of Capaneus.  
 EV'A-GES, a poet.  
 E-VAG'O-RAS, a king of Cyprus.  
 E-VAG'O-RE, one of the Nereides.  
 E'VAN, a surname of Bacchus.  
 E-VAN'DER, a king of Arcadia.  
 E-VAN'GE-LUS, a Greek historian.  
 EV-AN-GOR'I-DES, a man of Elis.  
 E-VAN'THES, a man who planted a colony in Lucania.  
 E-VAR'CHUS, a river of Asia Minor.  
 E'VAS, a native of Phrygia.  
 E'VAX, an Arabian prince.  
 EU'BA-GES, see *Druide*.  
 EU-BA'TAS, an athlete of Cyrene.  
 EU-BI-US, an obscene writer.  
 EU-BO'A, (7) a large island in the Ægean sea.  
 EU-BO'I-CUS, an epithet of Cumæ.  
 EU'BO-TE, a daughter of Thespis.  
 EU'BO-TES, a son of Hercules.  
 EU-BU'LE, (8) an Athenian maiden.  
 EU-BU'LI-DES, a philosopher of Miletus.  
 EU-BU'LUS, an Athenian orator.  
 EU-CE'RUS, a man of Alexandria.  
 EU-CHE'NOR, a son of Egyptus.  
 EU'CHIDES, an Athenian who travelled 107 miles in one day.  
 EU-CLI'DES, (EU'CLID, Eng.) a celebrated geometrician.  
 EU'CLUS, a prophet of Cyprus.  
 EU'CRA-TE, one of the Nereides.  
 EU'CRA-TES, the father of Proclis.  
 EU'CRI-TUS, see *Ecephenus*.  
 EUC-TE'MON, a Greek of Cumæ.  
 EUC-TRE'SI-I, (4) a people of Peloponnesus.  
 EU-DÆ'MON, a general of Alexander.  
 EU-DAM'I-DAS, a king of Sparta.  
 EU'DA-MUS, a king of the Heraclidæ.  
 EU-DE'MUS, a physician of Livia.  
 EU-DO'CI-A, the wife of Theodosius.  
 EU-DO'C-I-MUS, a man who quelled a mutiny.  
 EU-DO'RA, one of the Nereides.  
 EU-DO'RUS, a son of Mercury.  
 EU-DOX'I-A, the wife of Arcadius.  
 EU-DOX'US, an astrologer, physician, and geometrician of Cnidus.  
 E-VFL'THON, a king of Salamis.  
 EU-E-MER'I-DAS, an historian of Cnidus.  
 E-VE'M'E-RUS, an historian of Messenia.  
 E-VE'NUS, an elegiac poet of Paros.  
 EV-E-PHE'NUS, a Pythagorean philosopher.  
 EV'E-RES, a son of Ptereleus.  
 E-VER'GE-TÆ, a people of Scythia.  
 E-VER'GE-TES a surname of Philip of Macedon.

E-VES-PER'I-DES, a people of Africa.  
 EU-GAN'E-I, (3) a people of Italy.  
 EU-GE'NI-UM, a town of Epirus.  
 EU-GE'NI-US, an usurper of the imperial title.  
 EU-GE-ON, an ancient historian.  
 EU-HEM'E-RUS, see *Evemerus*.  
 EU'HY-DRUM, a town of Thessaly.  
 EU'HY-US, a surname of Bacchus.  
 E-VIP'PE, (8) one of the Danaides.  
 E-VIP'PUS, a son of Thestius.  
 EU-LIM'E-NE, one of the Nereides.  
 EU-MACH'I-US, (12) an historian of Campania.  
 EU-MÆ'US, a faithful steward of Ulysses.  
 EU-ME'DES, a Trojan, son of Dolon.  
 EU-ME'LIS, a famous augur.  
 EU-ME'LUS, a son of Admetus.  
 EU-ME-LUS, a king of the Cimmerian Bosphorus.  
 EU-ME-NES, a Greek officer in Alexander's army.

It is not a little surprising that so elegant a writer as Hughes should, throughout the whole tragedy of the *Siege of Damascus*, accent this word on the penultimate syllable; especially as there is not a single proper name of more than two syllables in the Greek or Latin languages, of this termination, which has the penultimate syllable long. Lee has done the same in the tragedy of *Alexander*, which would lead us to suppose there is something naturally repugnant to an English ear in the antepenultimate accentuation of these words, and something agreeable in the penultimate.

EU-ME'NI-A, a city of Phrygia.  
 EU-MEN'I-DES, a name of the Furies.  
 EU-ME-NID'I-A, festivals in honour of the Eumenides.  
 EU-ME'NI-US, a Trojan killed by Camilla.  
 EU-MOL'PE, one of the Nereides.  
 EU-MOL'PI-DÆ, the priests of Ceres.  
 EU-MOL'PUS, a king of Thrace.  
 EU-MON'I-DES, a Theban.  
 EU-NÆ'US, a son of Jason.  
 EU-NA'PI-US, a physician, sophist, and historian of Sardis.  
 EU-NOM'I-A, a daughter of Juno.  
 EU-NO-MUS, a king of Sparta.  
 EU'NUS, a Syrian slave.  
 EU-ON'Y-MOS, one of the Lipari isles.  
 EU'O-RAS, a grove of Laconia.  
 EU-PA'GI-UM, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 EU-PAL'A-MON, a hunter of the Caledonian boar.  
 EU-PAL'A-MUS, the father of Dædalus.  
 EU'PA-TOR, a son of Antiochus.  
 EU-PA-TO'RI-A, a town of Paphlagonia.  
 EU-PEÍTHES, a prince of Ithaca.  
 EU'PHA-ES, a king of Messenia.  
 EU-PHAN'TUS, a poet and historian of Olynthus.  
 EU-PHE'ME, the nurse of the Muses.  
 EU-PHE'MUS, a son of Neptune.  
 EU-PHOR'BUS, a son of Panthous.  
 EU-PHO'RI-ON, a Greek poet of Chalcis.  
 EU-PHRA'NOR, a famous painter of Corinth.  
 EU-PHRA'TES, a celebrated river of Mesopotamia.  
 EU'PHRON, a man of Sicily.  
 EU-PHROS'Y-NE, one of the Graces.  
 EU-PLÉ'A, or EU-PLÉ'A, an island of the Tyrrhene sea.  
 EU-PO-LIS, a comic poet of Athens.

EU-POM'PUS, a geometrician of Macedonia.  
 EU-RI-A-NAS'SA, a town near Chios.  
 EU-RIP'I-DES, a celebrated tragic poet of Salamis.  
 EU-RY'PUS, a narrow strait which separates Eubœa from Bœotia.  
 EU-RO'MUS, a city of Caria.  
 EU-RO'PA, (7) (EU'ROPE, Eng.) one of the four quarters of the earth.  
 EU-RO-PÆ'US, a patronymic of Minos.  
 EU'ROPS, a king of Sicily.  
 EU-RO'PUS, a king of Macedonia.  
 EU-RO'TAS, a river of Laconia.  
 EU-RO'TO, a daughter of Danaüs.  
 EU'RUS, a wind blowing from the east.  
 EU-RY'A-LE, (8) a queen of the Amazons.  
 EU-RY'A-LUS, a Peloponnesian chief.  
 EU-RYD'A-TES, a herald in the Trojan war.  
 EU-RYB'I-A, the mother of Lucifer.  
 EU-RY-BI'A-DES, a Spartan general.  
 EU-RYB'I-US, a son of Eurytus.  
 EU-RY-CLE'A, a beautiful daughter of Ops.  
 EU'RY-CLES, an orator of Syracuse.  
 EU-RY-CLÍ'DES, the father of Eurybiades.  
 EU-RY-CRA-TES, a king of Sparta.  
 EU-RY-CRAT'I-DAS, a son of Anaxander.  
 EU-RYD'A-MAS, a Trojan interpreter of dreams.  
 EU-RYD'A-ME, the wife of Leotychides.  
 EU-RY-DAM'I-DAS, a king of Lacedæmon.  
 EU-RYD'I-CE, the wife of Orpheus.  
 EU-RY-GA'NI-A, the wife of Ædipus.  
 EU-RY'LE-ON, a king of the Latins.  
 EU-RYLO'CHUS, a companion of Ulysses.  
 EU-RYM'A-CHUS, a powerful Theban.  
 EU-RYM'E-DE, the wife of Glaucus, king of Ephyra.  
 EU-RYM'E-DON, the father of Peribœa.  
 EU-RYM'E-NES, a son of Neleus.  
 EU-RYN'O-ME, one of the Oceanides.  
 EU-RYN'O-MUS, one of the deities of hell.  
 EU-RY'ONE, a daughter of Amyntas.  
 EU'RY-PON, a king of Sparta.  
 EU-RYP'Y-LE, a daughter of Thespius.  
 EU-RYP'Y-LUS, a son of Telephus.  
 EU-RYSTHE-NES, a son of Aristodemus.  
 EU-RYS-THEN'I-DÆ, the descendants of Eurythenes.  
 EU-RYSTHE-US, a king of Argos.  
 EU'RY-TE, a daughter of Hippodamas.  
 EU-RYT'E-Æ, a town of Achaia.  
 EU-RYT'E-LE, a daughter of Thespius.  
 EU-RY-THE-MIS, the wife of Thestius.  
 EU-RYTH'I-ON, and EU-RYT'I-ON, a centaur, who caused a quarrel between the Lapithæ and Centaurs.  
 EU'RY-TIS, a patronymic of Iole.  
 EU'RY-TUS, a son of Mercury.  
 EU-SE'BI-A, an empress, wife to Constantine.  
 EU-SE'BI-US, a bishop of Cæsarea.  
 EU'SE-PUS, a twin son of Bucolion.  
 EU-STATHI-US, a Greek commentator on the works of Homer.  
 EU-STO-LI-A, a town of Greece.  
 EU-TÆ'A, a town of Arcadia.  
 EU-TEL'I-DAS, a statuary of Argos.

EU-TER'PE, one of the Muses.

EU-THA'LI-A, a festival.

17 Labbe observes, that this word does not come from the muse *Thalia*, as some suppose, but from the masculine *Euthalius*, as *Eulattia*, *Eumenia*, *Exstolia*, *Eutropia*, *Emmelia*, &c. which are professedly accepted on the antepenultimate.—See Rule 29.

EU-THA'LI-US, a bishop of Sulca.

EU-THY'RA-TES, a sculptor of Sicyon.

EU-THY-DE-MUS, an orator and rhetorician.

EU-THY-MUS, a celebrated boxer of Locris.

EU-TRAF'E-LUS, a friend of Marc Antony.

EU-TRO'PI-US, a Latin historian.

EU-TY-CHES, an early heretic.

EU-TYCH'I-DE, a mother of thirty children.

EU-TYCH'I-DES, a learned servant of Atticus.

EU-XANTHI-US, a daughter of Minos.

EUXE-NUS, a fabulous poet of Italy.

EUX-Í-NUS PON'TUS, a sea between Asia and Europe.

EU-XÍPPE, a woman who killed herself.

EX-A'DI-US, one of the Lapithæ.

EX-ÆTHES, a Parthian.

EX-AG'O-NUS, an ambassador from Cyprus to Rome.

EX-OM'A-TRÆ, a people of Sarmatia.

## F.

FA-BA'RI-A, festivals at Rome.

FAB'A-RIS, a river of Italy; now *Farfa*.

FA'BI-A, (7) a tribe at Rome.

FA-BI-A'NI, (4) some of the Luperici at Rome.

FA-BI-I, (3) a powerful family at Rome.

FA'BI-US, a Roman consul, dictator, and censor.

FAB-RA-TE'RI-A, a colony and town of the Volsci.

FA-BRIC'I-US, (24) a Latin writer in the reign of Nero.

FA-BUL'LA, a prostitute.

FA-CE'LI-NA, a place on the north of Sicily, where Diana had a temple.

FA'DUS, a Rutulian soldier.

FÆS'U-LÆ, a town of Etruria.

FAL-CID'I-A (LEX), a Roman law respecting heirs.

FA-LE'RI-A, a town of Picenum.

FA-LE'RI-I, (4) a town of Etruria.

FAL-E-RI'NA, a tribe at Rome.

FA-LER-NUS, a mountain and plain of Campania.

FA-LIS'CI, (3) a people of Etruria.

FA-LIS'CUS, see *Gratius*.

FA'MA, a powerful goddess of the ancients.

FAN'NI-A, a woman of Minturnæ.

FAN'NI-I, (4) two Roman orators.

FAN'NI-US, an inferior Roman poet.

FAR'FA-RUS, a river of the Sabines.

FAS'CE-LIS, a surname of Diana.

FAS-CEL'LI-NA, a town of Sicily.

FAU-CU'LA, a woman who privately sent food to the Roman prisoners at Capua.

FA-VEN'TI-A, (10) a town of Spain.

FA-VE'RI-A, a town of Istria.

FAU'LA, a mistress of Hercules.

FAUNA, a Roman deity.

FAU-NA'LI-A, festivals at Rome in honour of Faunus.

FAUNI, (3) deities described as having the legs, feet, and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human.

FAU'NUS, a king of Italy, about 1300 years before Christ.

FA'VO, a Roman mimic.

FA-YO-RI'NUS, a philosopher under Adrian.

FAU'STA, a daughter of Sylla.

FAU-STI'NA, (3) wife of the emperor Antoninus.

FAU'STI-TAS, a goddess among the Romans.

FAU'STU-LUS, a shepherd who was directed to have exposed Romulus and Remus, but privately brought them up.

FAUSTUS, an obscure Roman poet.

FEB'RU-A, a feast held in the month of February.

FEC-I-A'LES, priests at Rome.

FEL'GI-NAS, a Roman knight killed by Pompey.

FEN-ES-TEL'LA, an historian of Rome.

FEN'NI, the inhabitants of Eningia; now *Finland*.

FE-RA'LI-A, a festival in honour of the dead.

FER-EN-TI'NUM, a town of the Hernici.

FE-RENTUM, or FO-RENTUM, a town of Apulia.

FE-RE'TRI-US, a surname of Jupiter.

FE-RO'NI-A, a goddess at Rome.

FES-CEN'NI-A, a town of Etruria.

FES'CU-LÆ, a town where Sylla settled a colony.

FESTUS, a friend of Domitian.

FI-BRE'NUS, a river of Italy.

FI-CUL'NE-A, a town of Latium.

FI-DE'NA, or FI-DE'NE, a town of Latium.

FI-DE'NA-TES, the inhabitants of Fidena.

FI-DE'NTI-A, a town of Gaul.

FI'DES, the goddess of Faith.

FI-DIC'U-LÆ, a place of Italy.

FIM'BRI-A, a Roman officer.

FIR'MI-US, a powerful native of Seleucia.

FIS-CEL'LUS, a part of the Apennine mountains.

FLAC'CUS, a Roman consul.

FLA-CIL'LA, a Roman matron.

FLA-CIL'LA Æ'LI-A, the mother of Arcadius and Honorius.

FLA-MIN'I-A, a road which led from Rome to Ariminum.

FLA-MIN'I-US, or FLAM-I-NI'NUS, a celebrated Roman consul.

FLA-VI-A (LEX), a Roman Agrarian law.

FLA-VI-A'NUM, a town of Etruria.

FLA-VIN'I-A, a town of Latium.

FLA-VI-OB'RI-GA, a town of Spain.

FLA'VI-US, a senator who conspired against Nero.

FLO'RA, the goddess of flowers and gardens.

FLO-RA'LI-A, games in honour of Flora at Rome.

FLO-REN'TI-A, a town of Italy.

FLO-RI-A'NUS, a man who was emperor at Rome for only two months.

FLO'RUS, a Latin historian.

FLU-O'NI-A, a surname of Juno.

FO'LI-A, a woman of Ariminum.

FON-TE'IA, (5) a vestal virgin.

FON-TE'I-US CAP'I-TO, a friend of Horace.  
 FOR-MI-Æ, a town of Campania.  
 FOR-MI-A-NUM, a villa of Cicero.  
 FOR-NAX, a goddess at Rome.  
 FOR-TU-NA, a powerful deity, the goddess of Fortune.  
 FOR-U-LI, a town of the Sabines.  
 FO-RUM AP-PI-I, a town of Latium.  
 FRAN-CI, (3) a people of Germany.  
 FRE-GE-LA, (7) a town of the Volsci.  
 FRE-GE-NÆ, a town of Etruria.  
 FREN-TA-NI, (3) a people of Italy.  
 FRIG-I-DUS, a river of Tuscany.  
 FRIS-I-I, (4) a people of Germany.  
 FRON-TI-NUS, a celebrated geometrician.  
 FRON-TO, a preceptor of M. Antoninus.  
 FRU-SI-NO, a small town of the Volsci.  
 FU-CI-NUS, a lake of Italy.  
 FU-FID-I-US, a wretched usurer.  
 FU-FI-US GEN'I-NUS, a protégé of Livia.  
 FU-GA-LI-A, festivals at Rome.  
 FUL-GI-NA-TES, a people of Umbria.  
 FUL-GI-NUS, an officer of Cæsar.  
 FUL-LI-NUM, and FUL-GI-NUM, a small town of Umbria.  
 FUL-VI-A, an ambitious wife of Antony.  
 FUL-VI-US, a Roman senator.  
 FUN-DA-NUS, a lake in Italy.  
 FUN-DI, (3) a town of Italy.  
 FU-RI-A (LEX), a Roman law respecting bribes.  
 FU-RI-Æ, (FU-RIES, Eng.) three daughters of Nox and Acheron.  
 FU-RI-T. (4) a family of Latium, who settled in Rome.  
 FU-RI-NA, the goddess of robbers.  
 FU-RI-NÆ, a lake near the Tiber.  
 FU-RI-US, a military tribune.  
 FUR-NI-US, a friend of Horace.  
 FUS-CUS, a Roman prætor.  
 FU-SI-A (LEX), (11) a Roman law touching public assemblies.  
 FU-SI-US, (10) a Roman orator.

## G.

GAB'A-LES, a people of Aquitania.  
 GAB-A-ZA, a country of Asia.  
 GA-BÈ-NE, and GA-BI-È-NE, a country of Persia.  
 GA-BI-È-NUS, a friend of Augustus.  
 GA-BI-I, (4) a city of the Volsci.  
 GA-BI'NA, the name of Juno.  
 GA-BIN'I-A (LEX), a Roman law respecting magistrates.  
 GA-BIN-I-A-NUS, (20) a celebrated rhetorician.  
 GA-BIN'I-US, a Roman historian.  
 GA'DES, and GAD-I-RA, a small island in the Atlantic.  
 GAD-I-TA-NUS, a surname of Hercules.  
 GÆ-SA'TE, a people on the Rhone.  
 GÆ-TU-LI-A, a country of Libya.  
 GÆ-TU-LI-CUS, an officer under Tiberias.  
 GA-LA'BRI-I, (4) a nation near Thrace.

GAL-AC-TOPH'A-GI, (3) a people of Scythia.  
 GA-LÆ-SUS, see *Gulesus*.  
 GA-LAN'THIS, a servant maid of Alcmena.  
 GAL'A-TA, (7) a town of Syria.  
 GAL-A-TÆ, the inhabitants of Galatia.  
 GAL-A-TÆA, and GAL-A-THE'A, a sea-nymph.  
 GA-LA-TI-A, (10) a country of Asia Minor.  
 GA-LAX'I-A, a festival.  
 GAL-BA, a surname of the first of the Sulpicii.  
 GA-LÈ-NUS, a celebrated physician.  
 GA-LÈ-O-LÆ, prophets in Sicily.  
 GA-LÈ-RI-A, a Roman tribe.  
 GA-LÈ-RI-US, a Roman emperor.  
 GA-LÈ-SUS, a river of Calabria.  
 GAL-I-LÆ'A, a celebrated country of Syria.  
 GA-LIN-THI-A'DI-A, a festival at Thebes.  
 GAL-LI, (3) the people of Gaul.  
 GAL-LI-A, (GAUL, Eng.) a large country of Europe; now *France*.  
 GAL-LI-CA-NUS, a mountain of Campania.  
 GAL-LI-E-NUS, a Roman emperor.  
 GAL-LI-NA'RI-A, a wood near Cumæ.  
 GAL-LI-P-O-LIS, a town on the Ionian sea.  
 GAL-LO-GRÆ-CI-A, the same as Galatia.  
 GAL-LO-NI-US, a Roman knight.  
 GAL-LUS, one of Otho's generals.  
 GA-MAX-US, an Indian prince, who revolted against Alexander.  
 GA-ME-LI-A, a surname of Juno.  
 GAN-DA-RITÆ, an Indian nation.  
 GAN'GA-MA, a place near the Palus Mæotis.  
 GAN-GAR-I-DÆ, a people who dwelt near the Ganges.  
 GAN'GES, a large river of India.  
 GAN-NAS-CUS, an ally of Rome.  
 GAN-Y-ME-DE, the same as Hebe.  
 GAN-Y-MÈ-DES, (GAN-Y-MEDE, Eng.) a beautiful youth of Phrygia.  
 GA-RÈ-TI-CUM, a town of Africa.  
 GAR-A-MAN'TES, a people of Africa.  
 GAR-A-MAN'TIS, the mother of several sons by Jupiter.  
 GAR'A-MAS, a king of Libya.  
 GAR-A-TAS, a river of Arcadia.  
 GA-RÈ-A-TÆ, a people of Arcadia.  
 GA-RE-ATH-Y-RA, a town of Cappadocia.  
 GAR-GANUS, a lofty mountain of Apulia; now *St. Angelo*.  
 ⚡ And high *Garganus*, on th' Apulian plain, Is mark'd by sailors from the distant main.  
 Wilkie, *Epiçoniad*.  
 [Virg. *Æn.* xi. 247, *Victor Gargani, &c.—Edit.*]  
 GAR-GA-PHI-A, a valley near Platæa.  
 GAR-GA-RA, (7) see *Gargarus*.  
 GAR-GA-RIS, a king of the Curetes.  
 GAR-GA-RUS, a town of Troas.  
 GAR-GET-TUS, a village of Attica.  
 GA-RIL'I-US, an historian.  
 GAR-GIT-TI-US, a dog which kept Geryon's flocks.  
 GAR-I-TES, a people of Gaul.  
 GA-RUM-NA, a river of Gaul; now *Garonne*.  
 GAS'TRON, a general of Lacedæmon.  
 GATH'E-Æ, (4) a town of Arcadia.  
 GA-THE'A-TAS, a river of Arcadia.  
 GAU-GAM-E-LA, a village near Arbela.

GAU'LUS, or GAU'LE-ON, an island in the Mediterranean.

GAURUS, a mountain of Campania.

GA'US, or GA'OS, a man under Artaxerxes.

GE-BEN'NA, (9) a town and mountain of Gaul.

GE-DRO'SI-A, (11) a barren province of Persia.

GE-GA'NI-I, (4) a family of Alba.

GE'LA, a town in Sicily.

GE-LA NOR, a king of Argos.

GE'LI-A (LEX), a law relating to the citizens of Rome.

GE'LI-AS, a native of Agrigentum.

GE'LI-US, a Roman grammarian.

GE'LO, or GE'LON, a Syracusan who conquered the Carthaginians.

GE'LO-I, (3) the inhabitants of Gela.

GE'LO-NES, or GE-LO'NI, a people of Scythia.

GE'LOS, a port of Caria.

GE-MIN'I-US, a friend of M. Antony.

GEM'I-NUS, an astronomer of Rhodes.

GE-NA'BUM, a town of Gaul.

GE-NAU'NI, a people of Vindelicia.

GE-NE'VA, an ancient city of the Allobroges.

GE-NI'SUS, a man of Cyzicus.

GE'NI-US, a spirit or demon.

GEN'SE-RIC, a famous Vandal prince.

GENT'I-US, (10) a king of Illyricum.

GENU-A, a celebrated town of Liguria; now *Genoa*.

GE-NU'CI-US, (10) a tribune of the people.

GE-NU'SUS, a river of Macedonia.

GE-NU'TI-A (LEX), (11) a law touching the magistracy of Rome.

GE-OR'GI-CA, (GEOR'GICS, Eng.) a poem of Virgil.

GE-PHY'RA, a city of the Seleucidæ in Syria.

GE-PHYR'Æ-I, (3) a people of Phœnicia.

GE-RÆS'TUS, a port of Eubœa.

GE-RA'NI-A, a mountain between Megara and Corinth.

GE-RAN'THRÆ, a town of Laconia.

GE-RES'TI-CUS, a harbour of Teios.

GER'GI-THUM, (9) a town near Cumæ.

GER-GO'BI-A, a town of Gaul.

GERI-ON, an ancient augur.

GER-MANI-A (GER'MA-NY, Eng.), a country of Europe.

GER-MAN'I-CUS, one of the Cæsars.

GER-MANI-I, (4) a people of Persia.

GE-RON'THRÆ, a town of Laconia.

GER'RHÆ, a people of Scythia.

GERUS and GERRHUS, a river of Scythia.

GERY-ON, (9) and GE-RY'O-NES, a monster, who is said to have had three bodies and three heads.

GES-SA-TÆ, a people of Gaul.

GES-SO-RI'A-CUM, a town of Gaul; now *Boulogne*.

GES'SOS, a river of Ionia.

GE'TA, (9) a rebel in Nero's reign.

GE'TÆ, a people of Scythia.

GE-TULI-A, see *Gatulia*.

GI-GAN'TES, giants, sons of Cœlus and Terra.

GI-GAR'TUM, a town of Phœnicia.

GIGIS, a female attendant of Parysatis.

GIL'DO, a governor of Africa.

GIL'LO, an infamous character in the age of Juvenal.

GIN-DA'NES, a people of Libya.

GIN'DES, a river of Albania.

GIN'GE, see *Gigis*.

GIN-GU'NUM, a mountain of Umbria.

GIP'PI-US, a Roman, who connived at his wife's adulteries.

GIS'CO, a Carthaginian general.

GLA-DI-A-TO'RI-I LU'DI, (4) combats at Rome.

GLA'NIS, a river of Cumæ.

GLA'NUM, a town of Provence; now *St. Remi*.

GLAPH'Y-RE, and GLAPH'Y-RA, a daughter of Archelaus.

GLAPH'Y-RUS, an infamous person.

GLAU'CE, the wife of Actæus.

GLAU'CIA, a surname of the Servilian family.

GLAU-CIP'PE, one of the Danaides.

GLAU-CIP'PUS, a Greek writer.

GLAU'CON, an Athenian writer.

GLAU-CON'O-ME, one of the Nereides.

GLAU-CO'PIS, a surname of Minerva.

GLAU'CUS, an officer in the Trojan war.

GLAU'TI-AS, a king of Illyricum.

GLI'CON, a physician of Pansa.

GLIS'SAS, a town of Bœotia.

GLYCE-RA, a beautiful woman mentioned by Horace.

GLY-CE'RI-UM, the mistress of Praxiteles.

GLY'CON, a man remarkable for his great strength.

GLYM'PES, a town on the borders of Messenia.

GNA'TI-A, (13) (10) a town of Apulia.

GNU'DUS, see *Cnidus*.

GNOS'SI-A, (10) or GNOS'SIS, a name of Ariadne.

GNOS'SUS, a famous city of Crete.

GOB-A-NIT'I-O, (10) a chief of the Averni.

GO'BAR, a governor of Mesopotamia.

GOB'A-RES, a Persian governor.

GOB'RY-AS, a nobleman of Persia.

GOL'GI, a place of Cyprus.

GOM'PHI, a town of Thessaly.

GO-NA'TAS, one of the Antigoni.

GO-NI'A-DES, nymphs of the river Cytherus.

GO-NIP'PUS, a youth of Andania.

GON'NI, a town of Thessaly.

GO-NES'SA, a town of Troas.

GO-NUS'SA, a town of Sicyon.

GOR-DI-A'NUS, a celebrated consul of Rome, and governor of Africa.

GOR'DI-UM, a town of Phrygia.

GOR'DI-US, a king of Phrygia.

GOR-GA'SUS, a man who received divine honours at Phœræ.

GOR'GE, a daughter of Cœneus, king of Calydon.

GOR'GI-AS, a Sicilian sophist and orator.

GOR'GO, the wife of Leonidas.

GOR'GO-NES, three sisters, named Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, who had serpents instead of hair.

GOR-GO'NI-A, a surname of Pallas.

GOR-GO'NI-US, a man named by Horace.

GOR-GOPH'O-NE, a daughter of Perseus.

GOR-GOPH'O-RA, a surname of Minerva.

GOR'GUS, a son of Aristomenes.

GOR-GYTH'-ON, a son of Priam.

GOR-TU-Æ, a people of Eubœa.

GOR-TYN, GORTYS, or GOR-TY'NA, a town of Crete.

GOR-TYN'-I-A, a town of Arcadia.

GOT'THI, (3) a nation of Germany.

GRAC'CHUS, (12) a distinguished consul and censor at Rome.

GRA-DI'VUS, a surname of Mars.

GRÆ'CI, (3) the inhabitants of Greece.

GRÆ'CI-A, (11) a celebrated country in Europe.

GRÆ'CI-A MAG'NA, a part of Italy.

GRÆ-CI'NUS, a senator whom Caligula put to death.

GRÆ'CUS, a man, after whom Greece received its name.

GRA'I-US, an inhabitant of Greece.

GRA-NI'CUS, or GRAN'I-CUS, a river of Bithynia.

¶ As Alexander's passing the river *Granicus* is a common subject of history, poetry, and painting, it is not wonderful that the common ear should have given into a pronunciation of this word more agreeable to English analogy than the true classical accent on the penultimate syllable. The accent on the first syllable is now so fixed, as to make the other pronunciation savour of pedantry.—[That is, if correct speaking is pedantry.—*Edit.*—See *Andronicus*.]

GRA-NI-US, an officer of Cæsar.

GRA-TI-Æ, (10) three goddesses.

GRA-TI-A'NUS, (21) a Roman emperor.

GRA-TID'-I-A, the same as Canidia.

GRA-TI-ON, (11) a giant killed by Diana.

GRA-TI-US, (10) a Latin poet.

GRA-VI-I, (4) a people of Spain.

GRA-VIS'CA, a town of Etruria.

GRA-VI-US, a Roman knight.

GRE-GO-RI-US, (GREG'O-RY, Eng.) a bishop of Neocæsarea.

GRIN'NES, a people of Batavia.

GROS'PHUS, a friend of Horace.

GRYL'LUS, a son of Xenophon.

GRY-NE'UM, a town of Clazomenæ.

GRY-NE'US, one of the Centaurs.

GRY-NI'UM, the same as *Gryneum*.

GÝ'A-RUS, and GÝ'A-ROS, an island in the Ægean sea.

GÝ'AS, a companion of Æneas.

GÝ-GÆ'US, a lake of Lydia.

GÝ'GE, a maid of Parysatis.

GÝ'GES, (9) or GÝ'ES, a son of Coelus, said to have had fifty heads and one hundred hands.

GÝ-LIP'PUS, a Lacedæmonian general.

GÝM-NA'SI-A, (11) a city near Colchis.

GÝM-NA'SI-UM, a place where the public exercises were performed.

GÝM-NE'SI-Æ, (11) two islands in the Mediterranean.

GÝM-NE-TES, a people of Æthiopia.

GÝM-NOS-O-PHIS'TÆ (GÝM-NOS'O-PHISTS, Eng) (9) a sect of philosophers in India.

GÝ-NÆ'CE-AS, the mother of Bacchus and Midas.

GÝN-Æ-CO-THÆ'NAS, a name of Mars.

GÝN'DES, a river of Assyria.

GÝ-THE'UM, a town of Laconia.

## H.

HA'BIS, a king of Spain.

HA-DRI-A-NOP'O-LIS, a town of Thrace.

HA-DRI-A'NUS, (23) a Roman emperor.

HA-DRI-AT'I-CUM, see *Adriaticum*.

HÆ'MON, a Theban youth.

HÆ-MO'NI-A, see *Emonia*.

HÆ'MUS, a mountain which separates Thrace and Thessaly.

HA'GES, a brother of king Porus.

HAG'NO, a fountain of Arcadia.

HAG-NAG'O-RA, a sister of Aristomenes.

HA-LÆ'SUS, and HA-LÆ'SUS, a son of Agamemnon.

HAL-A-IA, a village at the foot of Mount Taurus.

HAL-CY'O-NE, (8) see *Alcyone*.

HA-LEN'TUM, a town of Sicily.

HA'LES-A, a town of Sicily.

HA-LE'SI-US, (11) a mountain and river near Ætna.

HA'LI-A, one of the Nereides.

HA-LI-AC'MON, (21) a river of Thessaly.

HA-LI-AR'TUS, (21) a town of Boeotia.

HAL-I-CAR-NAS'SUS, a maritime city of Caria.

HA-LIC'Y-Æ, (11) (24) a town of Sicily.

HA-LI'E-IS, a town of Argolis.

HA-LIN'E-DE, a Nereid.

HAL-IR-RHO'TI-US, (10) a son of Neptune.

HAL-I-THER'SUS, a fortune-teller.

HA'LI-US, (20) a son of Alcinoüs.

HAL-I-ZO'NES, (21) a people of Paphlagonia.

HAL'MUS, a son of Sisyphus.

HAL-MY-DES'SUS, a town of Thrace.

HA-LOC'RA-TES, a son of Hercules.

HA-LO'NE, an island of Propontis.

HAL-ON-NE'SUS, an island on the coast of Macedonia.

HA-LO'TI-A, (10) a festival in Tegea.

HA-LO'TUS, an eunuch who poisoned the food of Claudius.

HA'LUS, a city of Achaia.

HAL-Y-Æ'TUS, a man changed into a bird.

HAL-Y-AT'TES, see *Alyattes*.

HA-LÝCUS, a river in Sicily.

HA'LYS, a river of Asia Minor.

HA-LYZ'I-A, (11) a town of Epirus.

HAM-A-DRY'A-DES, nymphs who presided over trees.

HA-MAX'I-A, a city of Cilicia.

HA-MIL'CAR, a celebrated general of Carthage.

HAM'MON, the Jupiter of the Africans.

HAN'NI-BAL, see *Annibal*.

HAR'CA-LO, a man who knew all the properties of poisonous herbs.

HAR-MA-TELI-A, a town in India.

HAR-MA-TRIS, a town of Ætolia.

HA-MIL'LUS, an infamous debauchee.

HAR-MO'NI-US, the friend of Aristogiton.

HAR-MO'NI-A, a daughter of Mars and Venus.

HAR-MON'I-DES, a Trojan loved by Minerva.

HAR'PA-GUS, a general of Cyrus.

HAR-PAL'I-CE, see *Harpalyce*.

HAR-PA'LI-ON, a son of Pylæmenes.

HAR'PA-LUS, a man entrusted by Alexander with the treasures of Babylon.  
 HAR-PAL-Y-CE, (1) a famous huntress of Thrace; daughter of the following.  
 HAR-PAL-Y-CUS, a king of Thrace.  
 HAR'PA-SA, a town of Caria.  
 HAR'PA-SUS, a river of Caria.  
 HAR-POC'RA-TES, the god of silence.  
 HAR-PY'I-Æ, (4) (HARPIES, Eng.) winged monsters, with the faces of women, and the bodies of vultures.  
 HA RU-DES, a people of Germany.  
 HA-RUS'PEX, a Roman soothsayer.  
 HAS'DRU-BAL, see *Asdrubal*.  
 HA-TE'RI-US, a Roman patrician and orator.  
 HA'USTA-NES, a conspirator against Darius.  
 HEB'DO-LE, see *Ebdome*.  
 HE'BE, (8) the cup-bearer to the gods.  
 HE-BESUS, a Rutulian, killed by Euryalus.  
 HE'BRUS, a river of Thrace.  
 HEC'A-LE, a town of Attica.  
 HEC-A-LE'SI-A, a festival in honour of Jupiter.  
 HEC-A-ME'DE, a daughter of Arsinöis.  
 HEC'A-TÆ, a temple at Stratonice, sacred to Hecate.  
 HEC-A-TÆ'US, an historian of Miletus.  
 HEC'A-TE, (8) (HEC'ATE, Eng.) a powerful deity among the ancients.  
 HEC-A-TESI-A, (11) a festival in honour of Hecate.  
 HEC'A-TO, a writer of Rhodes.  
 HEC-A-TOM-BO'I-A, a festival in honour of Juno at Egina.  
 HEC-A-TOM-PHO'NI-A, a sacrifice offered to Jupiter at Messina.  
 HEC-A-TOM-PO-LIS, a name of Crete.  
 HEC-A-TOM-PY-LOS, a name of Thebes.  
 HEC'TOR, the most valiant of all the Trojan chiefs; son of Priam and Hecuba.  
 HEC'UBA, the second wife of Priam, celebrated for her tenderness and misfortunes.  
 HED'I-LA, a poetess of Samnos.  
 HE-DONÆ-UM, a village of Bœotia.  
 HED'U-I, (3) see *Ædui*.  
 HE-DYN-E-LES, a musician of Domitian's age.  
 HE-GEL'O-CHUS, an Athenian general.  
 HE-GE'MON, a Thasian poet.  
 Gouldman and Holyoke accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable, but Labbe and Lempriere more classically on the penultimate.  
 HE-E-SI'A-NAX, an historian of Alexandria.  
 HE-GE'SI-AS, a tyrant of Ephesus.  
 HE-G-E-SIL'O-CHUS, a magistrate of Rhodes.  
 HE-G-E-SIN'O-US, the author of a poem on Attica.  
 HE-G-E-SI'NUS, a philosopher of Pergamus.  
 HE-E-SIP'PUS, an historian.  
 HE-G-E-SYP'E-LE, the mother of Cimon.  
 HE-G-E-SIS'TRA-TUS, the founder of Elea.  
 HE-G-E-TOR'I-DES, a Thasian noted for his courage and determination.  
 HEL'E-NA, (7) the most beautiful woman of her age, and the cause of the siege of Troy.  
 HE-LE'NI-A, a festival in Laconia in honour of Helen.  
 HE-LE'NOR, a Lydian prince.  
 HEL'E-NUS, a celebrated soothsayer.  
 HE-LE'NI LU'CUS, a grove near Rome.  
 HE LES, or HA'LES, a river of Lucania.

HE-LI'A-DES, three daughters of Clymene.  
 HE-LI-AS'TÆ, the judges of Athens.  
 HEL-I-CA'ON, a Trojan prince.  
 HEL'I-CE, a star, commonly called Ursa Major.  
 HE-LI-CON, a mountain of Bœotia, sacred to the Muses.  
 HEL-I-CO-NI'A-DES, a name of the Muses.  
 HEL-I-CO'NTS, a daughter of Thespius.  
 HE-LI-O-DO'RUS, (21) a Greek mathematician.  
 HE-LI-O-GAB'A-LUS, a Roman emperor.  
 This word is accented on the penultimate syllable by Labbe and Lempriere; but in my opinion more agreeably to the general ear, by Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the antepenultimate.  
 HE-LI-OP-O-LIS, a city of Lower Egypt.  
 HE-LIS'SON, a town and river of Arcadia.  
 HE-LI-US, a favourite of Nero.  
 HE-LIX'US, a river of Cos.  
 HEL-LAN'I-CE, Alexander's nurse.  
 HEL-LAN'I-CUS, a Greek historian.  
 HEL-LA-NOC'RA-TES, a man of Larissa.  
 HEL'LAS, an ancient name of Thessaly.  
 HEL'LE, (8) a daughter of Athamas.  
 HEL'LEN, a king of Phthiotis.  
 HEL-LE'NES, the inhabitants of Greece.  
 HEL-LES-PONTUS, a narrow strait between Asia and Europe.  
 HEL-LO'PI-A, a small country of Eubœa.  
 HEL-LO'TI-A, (10) two festivals—one in honour of Europa, the other in honour of Minerva.  
 HE-LO'RIS, a general of Rhegium.  
 HE-LO'RUN, and HE-LO'RUS, a town and river of Sicily.  
 HE'LOS, a town of Laconia.  
 HE-I-O'TÆ, and HE-I-O'TES, the public slaves of Sparta.  
 HEL-VETI-A, (10) a vestal virgin, who was struck dead with lightning.  
 HEL-VETI-I, (4) an ancient nation of Gaul.  
 HEL'VI-A, the mother of Cicero.  
 HEL-VI'DI-A, the name of a noble Roman family.  
 HEL'VI-I, (4) a people of Gaul.  
 HEL'VIL-LUM, a town of Umbria.  
 HEL-VI'NA, a fountain of Aquinum.  
 HEL'VI-US CIN'NA, a man who proposed a law allowing Cæsar to marry whom he chose.  
 HE'LUM, a river of Scythia.  
 HEL'Y-MUS, a hunter at the court of Acestes in Sicily.  
 HE-MA'TH-ON, a son of Aurora.  
 HE-MITH'E-A, a daughter of Cynus.  
 HE'MON, see *Hæmon*.  
 HE'MUS, see *Hæmus*.  
 HEN'E-TI, (3) a people of Paphlagonia.  
 HE-NI'O-CHI, (3) a people of Sarmatia.  
 HE-PHÆSTI-A, the capital town of Lemnos.  
 HE-PHÆSTI'A-DES, a name of the Lipari islands.  
 HE-PHÆSTI-I, (4) mountains in Lycia.  
 HE-PHÆSTI-O, a Greek grammarian.  
 HE-PHÆSTI-ON, (11) an intimate friend of Alexander.  
 HEP-TA-PHO'NOS, a portico famous for its seven echoes.  
 HEP-TA'PO-LIS, a country of Egypt.  
 HEP-TA'Y-LOS, a surname of Thebes.  
 HE'RA, (7) the Greek name of Juno.

HER-A-CLE'A, a town of Sicily.  
 HER-A-CLE'I-A, a festival at Athens, in honour of Hercules.  
 HE-RAC-LE-UM, a promontory of Cappadocia.  
 HE-RAC-LE-O'TES, a philosopher of Heraclea.  
 HER-A-CLIDÆ, the descendants of Hercules.  
 HER-A-CLIDES, a philosopher of Heraclea.  
 HER-A-CLITUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher.  
 This name of the weeping philosopher is so frequently contrasted with that of Democritus, the laughing philosopher, that we are apt to pronounce both with the same accent; but all our prosodists are uniform in giving the antepenultimate accent to the latter, and the penultimate to the former word.  
 HE-RAC'LI-US, a river of Greece.  
 HE-RÆ'A, a town of Arcadia.  
 HE-RÆ'UM, a town of Thrace.  
 HER-BES'SUS, a town of Sicily.  
 HER-BI'TA, a town of Sicily.  
 HER-CE'I-US, a name of Jupiter.  
 HER-CU-LA'NE-UM, a town of Campania, which was swallowed up by an earthquake.  
 HER-CU-LES, a celebrated hero, remarkable for great strength. He was ranked amongst the gods after death.  
 HER-CU'LE-UM, a promontory in the country of the Brutii.  
 HER-CU'LE-US, one of Agrippina's murderers.  
 HER-CY'NA, a nymph, who accompanied Ceres in her travels.  
 HER-CYN'I-A, a great forest of Germany.  
 HER-DO'NI-A, a town of Apulia.  
 HER-DO'NI-US, a man who spoke against Tarquin, and was therefore put to death.  
 HE'RE-A, a town of Arcadia.  
 HE-REN-TI-US SE-NE-CI-O, a Roman historian.  
 HE'RE-US, a son of Lycaon.  
 HE-RIL'US, a philosopher of Chalcedon.  
 HER'I-LUS, a king of Præneste.  
 HER-MA-CHUS, a disciple of Epicurus.  
 HER-MÆ, statues of Mercury in the city of Athens.  
 HER-MÆ'A, a festival in Crete, at which the masters waited on the servants.  
 HER-MÆ'UM, a town of Arcadia.  
 HER-MAG'O-RAS, a famous rhetorician in the age of Augustus.  
 HER-MANDI-CA, a town of the Vaccæi, in Germany.  
 HER-MAN-DU'RI, a people of Germany.  
 HER-MAN'NI, a people of Germany.  
 HER-MAPH-RO-DITUS, a son of Venus and Mercury.  
 HER-MAS, an ancient father of the church.  
 HER-MA-THENA, a statue of Mercury and Minerva.  
 HER-ME'AS, a tyrant of Mysia.  
 HER-ME'I-AS, a native of Methymna, who wrote a history of Sicily.  
 HER-MES, the name of Mercury among the Greeks.  
 HER-ME-SIA-NAX, an elegiac poet of Colophon.  
 HER-MI'AS, a Galatian philosopher.  
 HER-MIN'I-US, a general of the Hermanni.  
 HER-MI'O-NE, a daughter of Mars and Venus, and the wife of Cadmus.  
 HER-MI-O'NI-Æ, a city near the Riphean mountains.  
 HER-MI-ON'I-CUS SI'NUS, a bay on the coast of Argolis.

HER-MIP'US, a disciple of Philo in the reign of Adrian.  
 HER-MOC'RA-TES, a general of Syracuse.  
 HER-MO-DO'RUS, a pupil of Plato.  
 HER-MOG'E-NES, an architect of Alabanda.  
 HER-MO-LA'US, a young Macedonian, put to death by Alexander.  
 HER-MOP'O-LIS, two towns of Egypt.  
 HER-MO-TI'MUS, a famous prophet of Clazomenæ.  
 HER-MUN-DU'RI, see *Hermanduri*.  
 HER'MUS, a river of Asia Minor.  
 HER-NI'CI, (4) a people of Campania.  
 HERO, a beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestus, enamoured of Leander.  
 HE-RO'DES, (HER'OD, Eng.) a cruel king of Judea.  
 HE-RO-DI-A'NUS, (21) a Greek historian.  
 HE-ROD'I-CUS, a physician.  
 HE-ROD'O-TUS, a celebrated historian of Haliarnassus.  
 HE-RO'ES, a name given by the ancients to such as particularly signalized themselves by their actions.  
 HE-RO'IS, a festival among the Delphians.  
 HE'RON, two mathematicians.  
 HE-ROPH'I-LA, a Sibyl.  
 HE-ROPH'I-LUS, an impostor in the reign of Julius Cæsar.  
 HE-ROSTRA-TUS, see *Erostratus*.  
 HER'PA, a town of Cappadocia.  
 HER'SE, a daughter of Cecrops.  
 HER-SIL'I-A, a Sabine, wife of Romulus.  
 HER'THA, and HER'TA, a goddess among the Germans.  
 HER'U-LI, a savage nation of Europe.  
 HE-SÆ'NUS, a mountain near Pæonia.  
 HE-SI'O-DUS, (HE'si-on, Eng.) (10) a celebrated poet of Asara, in Ercotia.  
 HE-SI'O-NE, a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy.  
 HES-PERI-A, a name of Italy and Spain.  
 HES-PER'I-DES, three nymphs, who guarded the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter.  
 HES-PE-RIS, the wife of Atlas, and mother of the Hesperides.  
 HES-PER-I'TIS, a country of Africa.  
 HES-PE-RUS, a son of Jupiter.  
 HES-TI'A, one of the Hesperides.  
 HES-TIÆ-A, (7) a town of Eubœa.  
 HESUS, a name of Mars.  
 HE-SYCH'I-A, a daughter of Thespius.  
 HE-SYCH'I-US, the author of a Greek Lexicon.  
 HE-TRIC'U-LUM, a town in the country of the Brutii.  
 HE-TRU'RI-A, a celebrated country of Italy.  
 HEU-RIP'PA, a surname of Diana.  
 HEX-AP'Y-LUM, a gate at Syracuse.  
 HI-AR'BAS, or I-AR'BAS, a king of Gætulia.  
 HI-BER'NI-A, and HY-BER'NI-A, an island of Europe; now Ireland.  
 HI-BRIL'US, an Athenian general.  
 HIC-E-TA'ON, (24) a brother of Priam.  
 HI-CETAS, a philosopher of Syracuse.  
 HI-EMP'SAL, a king of Numidia.  
 HI'E-RA, a beautiful queen of Mysia.  
 HI-E-RAP'O-LIS, a town of Syria.  
 HI'E-RAX, an Egyptian philosopher.  
 HI'E-RI-CHUS, a name of Jericho.

HIP'É-RO, a king of Syracuse.  
 HI-E-RO-CÉ-PI-A, an island near Paphos.  
 HI-ER'O-CLES, a persecutor of the Christians under Dioclesian.  
 HI-E-RO-CÆS-A-RÉ-A, a town of Lydia.  
 HI-E-RO-DU'LUM, a town of Libya.  
 HI-ER-OM-NÉ-MON, a registrar of religious rites.  
 HI-E-RO-NÉ-SOS, a sacred island.  
 HI-E-RON'I-CA (LEX), (30) a corn law in Sicily.  
 HI-ER-O-NÍ-CES, a victor in the sacred games.  
 HI-E-RON'Y-MUS, a tyrant of Sicily.  
 HI-E-ROPH'I-LUS, a Greek physician.  
 HI-E-RO-SOL'Y-MA, (JE-RU'SA-LEM, Eng.) the capital of Palestine.  
 HIG-NA'TI-A VI'A, a large road across Macedonia.  
 HI-LÁ-RI-A, a daughter of Leucippus.  
 HI-LÁ-RI-US, (HIL'A-RY, Eng.) a bishop of Poitiers in France.  
 HI-MEL'LA, a small river of the Sabines.  
 HIM'E-RA, a city of Sicily.  
 HI-MIL'CO, a Carthaginian, who explored the western part of Europe.  
 HIP-PAG'O-RAS, a man who wrote a history of Carthage.  
 HIP-PAL'CI-MUS, a son of Pelops.  
 HIP'PA-LUS, the first who sailed in open sea from Arabia to India.  
 HIP-PAR'CHI-A, (12) the wife of Crates, the philosopher.  
 HIP-PAR'CHUS, a son of Pisistratus.  
 HIP-PA-RÍ-NUS, a son of Dionysius.  
 HIP-PA-RÍ-ON, one of Dion's sons.  
 HIP'PA-SUS, a son of Ceyx.  
 HIP'PE-US, a son of Hercules.  
 HIP'PI, (3) four islands near Erythræ.  
 HIP'PI-A, a surname of Minerva.  
 HIP'PI-AS, a philosopher of Elis.  
 HIP'PI-S, an historian and poet of Rhegium.  
 HIP'PI-US, a surname of Neptune.  
 HIP'PO, a daughter of Scedasus.  
 HIP-POD'O-TES, a very large meadow near the Caspian sea.  
 HIP-POB'O-TUS, a Greek historian.  
 HIP-PO-CEN-TAU'RÍ, a race of monsters of Thessaly.  
 HIP-POC'O-ON, a son of Cæbalus.  
 HIP-PO-COR-Y'STES, a son of Ægyptus.  
 HIP-POC'RA-TE, a daughter of Thespius.  
 HIP-POC'RA-TES, a celebrated physician of Cos.  
 HIP-PO-CRA'TI-A, (11) a festival in honour of Neptune in Arcadia.  
 HIP-PO-CRE-NE, (7) a fountain of Bœotia.  
 ¶ Nothing can be better established than the pronunciation of this word in four syllables according to its original; and yet such is the license of English poets, that they not unfrequently contract it to three. Thus Cooke, *Hasard*, *Theop.* v. 9  
 And now to *Hippocrène* resort the fair;  
 Or, Olmius, to thy sacred spring repair.  
 And a late translator of the Satires of Persius, —  
 Never did I so much as sip,  
 Or wet with *Hippocrène* a lip.  
 This contraction is inexcusable, as it tends to embarrass pronunciation, and lower the language of poetry.  
 HIP-POD'A-MAS, a son of Achelous.  
 HIP-POD'A-ME, and HIP-PO-DA-MÍ-A, (30) a princess of Elis.  
 HIP-POD'A-MUS, a Pythagorean philosopher.  
 HIP-POD'I-CÆ, one of the Danaïdes.

HIP-POD'RO-MUS, a son of Hercules.  
 HIP'PO-LA, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 HIP-POL'O-CHUS, a son of Bellerophon.  
 HIP-POL'Y-TE, (8) a queen of the Amazons.  
 HIP-POL'Y-TUS, a son of Theseus, famed for his virtues and misfortunes.  
 HIP-POM'A-CHUS, a musician.  
 HIP-POM'E-DON, one of the seven chiefs who went against Thebes.  
 HIP-POM'E-DU'SA, a daughter of Danaus.  
 HIP-POM'E-NES, an Athenian archon.  
 HIP-PO-MOL'GI, a people of Scythia.  
 HIP'PON, and HIP'PO, a town of Africa.  
 HIP-PO'NA, a goddess who presided over horses.  
 HIP-PO-NAX, a Greek poet of Ephesus.  
 HIP-PO-NÍ-A-TES, a bay in Italy.  
 HIP-PO-NI-UM, a city in Italy.  
 HIP-PON'O-US, the father of Capaneus and Peribœa.  
 HIP-POP'O-DES, a people of Scythia.  
 HIP-POS'TRA-TUS, a favourite of Laius.  
 HIP-POT'A-DES, a patronymic of Æolius.  
 HIP'PO-TAS, or HIP'PO-TES, a Trojan prince.  
 HIP-POTH'O-E, a daughter of Nestor.  
 HIP-POTH'O-ON, a son of Neptune.  
 HIP-POTH'O-ON'TIS, one of the twelve Athenian tribes.  
 HIP-POTH'O-US, a son of Lethus, killed by Ajax.  
 HIP-PO'TI-ON, (11) a prince who assisted the Trojans.  
 HIP-PURIS, one of the Cyclades.  
 HIP'RUS, a river of Colchis.  
 HIP'SI-DES, a Macedonian.  
 HI'RA, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 HIR-PÍ-NI, (4) a people of the Samnites.  
 HIR-PÍ-NUS, (Q.) a friend of Horace.  
 HIR'TI-A (LEX), (10) a law regarding magistrates.  
 HIR'TI-US (AULUS), a Roman consul.  
 HIR'TUS, a dissolute fellow.  
 HIS'BON, a Rutulian, killed by Pallas.  
 HIS-PA-LIS, a town of Spain; now *Serville*.  
 HIS-PA'NI-A, a country of Europe; now *Spain*.  
 HIS-PEL'LUM, a town of Umbria.  
 HIS'PO, a noted debauchee.  
 HIS-PUL'LA, a profligate woman.  
 HIS-TAS'PES, a relation of Darius.  
 HISTER PA-CU'VI-US, an infamous rich man.  
 HIS-TI-Æ-A, a city of Eubœa.  
 HIS-TI-Æ'O-TIS, a country of Thessaly.  
 HIS-TI-Æ-US, a tyrant of Miletus.  
 HIS'TRI-A, see *Istria*.  
 HO'DI-US, a herald in the Trojan war.  
 HOL'O-CRON, a mountain of Macedon.  
 HO-ME-RO-MAS'TIX, a surname of Zoilus the critic.  
 HO-MÉRUS, (HO'MER, Eng.) a celebrated Greek poet, the most ancient of the profane writers.  
 HOM'O-LE, a mountain of Thessaly.  
 HO-MOL'Æ-A, a mountain of Magnesia.  
 HOM-O-LIP'PUS, a son of Hercules.  
 HOM-O-LO'I-DES, one of the seven gates of Thebes.  
 HO-MON-A-DEN'SES, a people of Cilicia.  
 HON'OR, a goddess worshipped at Rome.

HO-NO'RI-US, an emperor of Rome.  
 HO'RA, a goddess at Rome.  
 HO-RAC'I-TÆ, (24) a people near Illyricum.  
 HO'RE, the same as the Seasons.  
 HOR-A-POL'LO, a Greek writer.  
 HO-RA'TI-A, the sister of the Horatii.  
 HO-RA'TI-US, (HOR'ACE, Eng.) a celebrated poet, born at Venusia.  
 HOR-CI-AS, (10) a general of Macedonia.  
 HOR-MIS'DAS, a name of some of the Persian kings.  
 HOR-RA'TUS, a Macedonian soldier.  
 HOR'TA, a Roman divinity.  
 HOR-TEN'SI-A, (10) a celebrated Roman lady.  
 HOR-TEN'SI-US, (10) a celebrated orator.  
 HOR-TI'NUM, a town of the Sabines.  
 HOR-TO'NA, a town of Italy.  
 HO'RUS, an Egyptian deity.  
 HOS-TIL'I-A, a large town on the Po.  
 HOS-TIL'I-US, see *Tullus*.  
 HUN-NE-RICUS, a king of the Goths.  
 HUN'NI, or HUN-NI'A-DES, a people of Sarmatia.  
 HY-A-CIN'THI-A, an annual solemnity at Amyclæ.  
 HY-A-CIN'THUS, a favourite of Apollo, changed after death into a flower.  
 HY'A-DES, five daughters of Atlas, king of Mauritania.  
 HY-AG'NIS, a Phrygian, who invented the flute.  
 HY'A-LA, a city at the mouth of the Indus.  
 HY-AM'PO-LIS, a city of Phocis.  
 HY-AN'THES, a name of the inhabitants of Bœotia.  
 HY-AN'TIS, an ancient name of Bœotia.  
 HY-AR'BI-TA, an imitator of Timogenes.  
 HY'AS, a son of Atlas.  
 HY-BLA, a mountain in Sicily.  
 HY-BRE'AS or HY'BRE-AS, an orator of Caria.  
 ⚭ Lempiere accents this word on the penultimate syllable; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly, on the antepenultimate.  
 HY-BRI'A-NES, a people near Thrace.  
 HY'C'A-RA, a town of Sicily.  
 HY'DA, and HY'DE, a town of Lydia.  
 HYD'A-RA, a town of Armenia.  
 HY-DAR'NES, a noble Persian.  
 HY-DAS'PES, a river of Asia.  
 HY'DRA, a monster which infested Lake Lerna.  
 HY-DRA-O'TES, a river of India.  
 HY-DROCH'O-US, the Greek name of the zodiacal sign *Aquarius*.  
 HY-DRO-PHO'RI-A, a festival at Athens.  
 HY'DRUS, a city of Calabria.  
 HY-DRU'SA, a town of Attica.  
 HY'E-LA, a town of Lucania.  
 HY-EMP'SAL, a son of Micipsa.  
 HY-ET'TUS, a town of Bœotia.  
 HY-GE'I-A, the goddess of health.  
 HY-GI'A-NA, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 HY-GI'NUS, a grammarian of Alexandria.  
 HY'LA, a river of Mysia, where Hylas was drowned.  
 HY-LAC'TOR, one of Actæon's dogs.  
 HY'LÆ, a small town of Bœotia.

HY-LÆ'US, the name of a Centaur.  
 HY'LAS, a beautiful youth, carried away by water-nymphs.  
 HY'LAX, a dog.  
 HYL'I-AS, a river of Magna Græcia.  
 HYL-LA'I-CUS, a part of Peloponnesus.  
 HYL'LUS, a son of Hercules.  
 HY-LO'N'O-ME, the wife of Cyllarus.  
 HY-LOPH'A-GI, (3) a people of Æthiopia.  
 HYM-E-NÆ'US, and HY'MEN, the god of Marriage.  
 HY-MET'TUS, a mountain of Attica.  
 HY-PÆ'PA, a town of Lydia.  
 HY-PÆ'SI-A, (44) a country of Peloponnesus.  
 HYP'A-NIS, a river of Scythia.  
 HYP-A-RI'NUS, a son of Dion.  
 HY-PÄ'TES, a river of Sicily.  
 HYP'A-THA, a town of Thessaly.  
 HY-PÉ'NOR, a Trojan killed at Troy.  
 HY-PER'BI-US, a son of Egyptus.  
 HYP-ER-BO'RE-I, a nation who lived very far to the north.  
 HY-PÉ'RE-A, and HY-PÉ'RI-A, a fountain of Thessaly.  
 HYP-E-RE'SI-A, (11) a town of Achaia.  
 HY-PER'I-DES, an Athenian orator.  
 HY-PER'ION, (29) a son of Cœlus and Terra.  
 HYP-ERM-NE'STRA, one of the fifty daughters of Danaus.  
 HY-PER'O-CHUS, an historian of Cuma.  
 HY-PHÆ'US, a mountain of Campania.  
 HYP'SA, a river of Sicily.  
 HYP-SE'A, a Roman matron.  
 HYP-SE'NOR, a priest of the Scamander.  
 HYP-SE'US, a son of the river Peneus.  
 HYP-SI-CRA-TE'A, the wife of Mithridates.  
 HYP-SIC'RATES, a Phœnician historian.  
 HYP-SIP'Y-LE, a queen of Lemnos.  
 HYR-CA'NI-A, a country of Asia.  
 HYR-CA'NUM MA'RE, a sea; now the *Caspian*.  
 HYR-CAN'US, a name of the high priests of Judea.  
 HYR'I-A, a country of Bœotia.  
 HY-RI'E-US, and HYR'E-US, a peasant of Tanagra.  
 HYR-MI'NA, a town of Elis.  
 HYR'NE-TO, and HYR'NE-THO, a daughter of Temenus, king of Argos.  
 HYR-NITH'I-UM, a plain of Argos.  
 HYR'TA-CUS, a Trojan of mount Ida.  
 HYS'I-A, (11) a town of Bœotia.  
 HYS'PA, a river of Sicily.  
 HYS-SUS, and HYS'SI, (3) a river of Capadocia.  
 HYS-TAS'PES, a noble Persian.  
 HYS-TI-E-US, see *Histiæus*.

# I.

I'A, the daughter of Midas.  
 I-AC'CHUS, a surname of Bacchus.  
 I-A'DER, a river of Dalmatia.  
 I-A-LE'MUS, a son of Calliope.  
 I-AL'ME-NUS, a son of Mars.



I-LI'-A-CI LU'DI, (3) games instituted by Augustus.

I-LI'-A-CUS, an epithet of the Trojans.

I-LI'-A-DES, a surname of Romulus.

IL'-I-AS, (IL'-I-AD, Eng.) a celebrated poem composed by Homer.

IL-I-ENSES, a people of Sardinia.

IL-I-ON, see *Ilium*.

IL-I'-O-NE, a daughter of Priam.

IL-I-Ó-NE-US, or I-LI'-O-NE-US, a Trojan, who came into Italy with Æneas.

See *Idomeneus*.

I-LIS-SUS, a small river of Attica.

I-LITH-Y-I'A, a goddess, called also Juno Lucina, presiding over midwives.

IL-I-UM, or IL-I-ON, a citadel of Troy.

IL-LIB'E-RIS, a town of Gaul.

IL-LIP'U-LA, two towns of Spain.

IL-LI-TUR'GIS, a city of Spain.

IL-LYRI-CUM, IL-LY-RIS, and IL-LYRI'-A, a country bordering on the Adriatic, opposite Italy.

IL-LYRI-CUS SI-NUS, the Adriatic sea, on the coast of Illyricum.

IL-LYRI'-US, a son of Cadmus.

IL-U-A, (7) an island in the Tyrrhene sea; now *Elba*.

I-LUS, the fourth king of Troy.

I-LYR'GIS, a town of Hispania.

I-MAN-U-EN-TI-US, (10) a king of part of Britain.

IM'A-US, a mountain of Scythia.

⚡ All our prosodists make the penultimate syllable of this word short, and consequently accent it on the antepenultimate; but Milton, by a license he was allowed to take, accents it on the penultimate syllable:

As when a vulture on *Imaüs* bred,  
Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds.

IM-BA-RUS, a part of Mount Taurus.

IM-BRAC-DES, a patronymic of Asius.

IM-BRAS'I-DES, a patronymic of Glaucus and Lades.

IM-BRA-SUS, a river of Samos.

IM-BRE-US, one of the Centaurs.

IM-BRI-US, a Trojan killed by Teucer.

IM-BRIV-I-UM, a place of Samnium.

IM'BROS, an island of the Ægean sea, near Thrace.

IN'A-CHI, (3) (12) a name of the Greeks.

I-NA'CHI-A, a name of Peloponnesus.

I-NACH'I-DÆ, the name of the eight first successors of Inachus.

I-NACH'I-DES, a patronymic of Epaphus.

I-NA'CHI-UM, a town of Peloponnesus.

IN-A-CHUS, (12) the first king of Argos.

I-NAM'A-MES, a river in the east of Asia.

I-NAR-I-ME, (8) an island near Campania.

IN'A-RUS, a town of Egypt.

IN-CI-TA-TUS, a horse of the emperor Caligula made a high priest.

IN-DA-THYR-SUS, see *Idanthysus*.

IN'DI-A, the most celebrated country of Asia.

IN-DIE-I-LIS, a princess of Spain.

IN-DIG'E-TES, a name of some particular delicacies.

IN-DIG'E-TI, (4) a people of Spain.

IN'DUS, a large river of Asia.

I'NO, (1) a daughter of Cadmus.

I-NO'A, (7) festivals in memory of Ino.

I-NO'PUS, a river of Delos.

I-NO'US, a patronymic of Palæmon, a son of Ino.

IN-SU-BRES, the inhabitants of Insubria.

IN-SU'BRI-A, a country near the Po.

IN-TA-PHER-NES, a Persian nobleman who conspired against Smerdis.

IN-TA-ME-LI-UM, a town of Liguria.

IN-TE-RAM'NA, an ancient city of Umbria.

IN-TER-CA'TI-A, (11) a town of Spain.

IN'U-US, a name of the god *Faunus*.

I-NY'CUS, a city of Sicily.

I'O, (1) a daughter of Inachus.

I-OB'A-TES, and JO-BÁ-TES, a king of Lycia.

I'O-BES, a son of Hercules.

JO-CAS'TA, a daughter of Menœceus; and wife of Edipus.

I-O-LA'I-A, a festival at Thebes.

I'O-LAS, or I-O-LA'US, a son of Iphiclus, king of Thessaly.

I-OL-CHOS, a town of Magnesia.

I'O-LE, (1) (8) a daughter of Eurytus.

ION, the founder of Ionia.

I-O'NE, (8) one of the Nereides.

I-O'NES, a name of the subjects of Ion.

I-O'NI-A, a country of Asia Minor.

I-O'PAS, a king of Africa.

I'O-PE, and JO'P'A, a town of Phœnicia.

I'O-PHON, a son of Sophocles.

JOR-DA'NES, a river of Judea.

JOR-NAN'DES, an historian who wrote about the Goths.

Ios, an island in the Myrtoan sea; now *Nio*.

JO-SE'PHUS (FLA'VI-US,) a celebrated Jewish historian, &c.

JO-VI-A NUS, (JO'VI-AN, Eng.) an emperor of Rome.

IPH-I-A-NAS'SA, a daughter of Proetus, king of Argos.

IPH'I-CLUS, or IPH'I-CLES, a son of Amphitryon, twin brother of Hercules.

I-PHIC'RA-TES, a celebrated general of Athens.

I-PHID'A-MUS, a son of Antenor.

IPH-I-DE-MI'A, a Thessalian woman.

IPH-I-GE-NI'A, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra.

⚡ The antepenultimate syllable of this word had been in quiet possession of the accent for more than a century, till some Greeklings of late have attempted to place the stress on the penultimate, in compliment to the original *Ἰφιγένεια*. If we ask our innovators on what principle they pronounce this word with the accent on the *ι*, they answer, because the *ι* stands for the diphthong *αι*, which, being long, must necessarily have the accent on it: but it may be replied, this was indeed the case in the Latin language, but not in the Greek, where we find a thousand long penultimate syllables without the accent. It is true, one of the long vowels which composed a diphthong in Greek, when this diphthong was in the penultimate syllable, generally had an accent on it, but not invariably; for a long penultimate syllable did not always attract the accent in Greek as it did in Latin. An instance of this, among thousands, is that famous line of dactyle in Homer's *Odyssey*, expressing the tumbling down of the stone of Sisyphus:

Ἀντίς ἔπειτα πέδονδ' ἐκυλινδέτο λίθος ἀναιδέης.  
*Odys. b. 11.*

An other striking instance of the same accentuation appears in the two first verses of the *Iliad*:

Μῆνιν ἄειδε θεὰ Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος  
Οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρὶ Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγ' ἔθηκε

I know it may be said, that the written accents we see on Greek words are of no kind of authority, and that we ought always to give accent to penultimate long quantity, as the Latins did. Not here to enter into a dispute about the authority of the written accents, the nature of the acute, and its connexion with quantity, which has divided the learned of Europe for so many years—till we have a clearer idea of the nature of the human voice, and the

properties of speaking sounds, which alone can clear the difficulty—for the sake of uniformity, perhaps it were better to adopt the prevailing mode of pronouncing Greek proper names like the Latin, by making the quantity of the penultimate syllable the regulator of the accent, though contrary to the genius of Greek accentuation, which made the ultimate syllable its regulator; and if this syllable was long, the accent could never rise higher than the penultimate. Perhaps in language, as in laws, it is not of so much importance that the rules of either should be exactly right, as that they should be certainly and easily known,—so the object of attention in the present case is not so much what ought to be done, as what actually is done; and as pedantry will always be more pardonable than *illiteracy*, if we are in doubt about the prevalence of custom, it will always be safer to lean to the side of Greek or Latin, than of our own language.—[Enough has been said on the pronunciation of words of this class in Rule 30.—*Edit.*]

**IPH-I-ME-DI'A**, a daughter of Triopas.

⚡ This and the foregoing word have the accent on the same syllable, but for what reason cannot be easily conceived. That *Iphigenia*, having the diphthong *ih* in its penultimate syllable, it should have the accent on that syllable, though not the soundest, is at least a plausible reason; but why should our prosodists give the same accent to the *i* in *Iphimedia*? which, coming from *iphi* and *media*, has no such pretensions. If they say it has the accent in the Greek word, it may be answered, this is not esteemed a sufficient reason for placing the accent in *Iphigenia*; besides, it is giving up the sheet-anchor of modern prosodists, the quantity, as the regulator of accent. We know it was an axiom in Greek prosody, that when the last syllable was long by nature, the accent could not rise beyond the penultimate; but we know too that this axiom is abandoned in *Demosthenes*, *Aristoteles*, and a thousand other words. The only reason, therefore, that remains for the penultimate accentuation of this word is, that this syllable is long in some of the best poets. Be it so. Let those who have more learning and leisure than I have, find it out. In the interim, as this may perhaps be a long one, I must recur to my advice under the last word; though Ainsworth has, in my opinion, very properly left the penultimate syllable of both these words short, yet those who affect to be thought learned will always find their account in departing as far as possible from the analogy of their own language, in favour of Greek and Latin.

**I-PHIM'E-DON**, a son of Eurystheus.

**I-PHI-ME-DU'SA**, one of the daughters of Danaus.

**I-PHIN'O-E**, (8) one of the principal women of Lemnos.

**I-PHIN'O-US**, one of the Centaurs.

**I'PHIS**, a king of Argos.

**I-PHIT-I-ON**, (11) an ally of the Trojans.

**IPH'I-TUS**, a son of Eurytus.

**IPH'THI-ME**, a sister of Penelope.

**IP-SE'A**, (29) the mother of Medea.

**IF'SUS**, a place where a famous battle was fought in Phrygia.

**IRA**, (1) (7) a city of Messenia.

**IR-E-NÆ'US**, a bishop of Lyons, in France.

**I-RE'NE**, a daughter of Cratinus the painter.

**I-RE'SUS**, a delightful spot in Libya, where Battus resided.

**I'RS**, one of the Oceanides, and Juno's messenger.

**I'RUS**, a noted beggar of Ithaca.

**IS-A-DAS**, a Spartan of great valour.

**I-SÆ'A**, (7) one of the Nereides.

**I-SÆ'US**, an orator of Chalcis.

**IS'A-MUS**, a river of India.

**I-SAN'DER**, a son of Bellerophon.

**I-SA'PIS**, a river of Umbria.

**I'SAR**, and **IS'A-RA**, a river of Gaul.

**I'SAR**, and **I-SÆ'US**, a river of Vindelicia.

**I-SAR'CHUS**, (12) an Athenian archon.

**I-SAU'RI-A**, a country of Asia Minor.

**I-SAU'RI-CUS**, a surname of P. Servilius.

**I-SAU'RUS**, a river of Umbria.

**IS-CHE'NI-A**, (12) a festival of Olympia.

**IS-CHO-LA'US**, a brave general of Sparta.

**IS-COM'A-CHUS**, a noble athlete of Crotona.

**IS-CHOP'O-LIS**, a town of Pontus.

**IS-DE-GER'DES**, a king of Persia.

**IS'I-A**, (10) festivals in honour of Isis.

**IS-I-DO'RUS**, (**IS'I-DORE**, Eng.) an historian of Charax.

**ISIS**, a celebrated deity of the Egyptians.

**IS-MA-RUS**, and **IS-MA-RA**, a mountain of Thrace.

**IS-ME'NE**, (8) a daughter of Œdipus.

**IS-ME'NI-AS**, a musician of Thebes.

**IS-MEN'I-DES**, an epithet of the Theban woman.

**IS-ME'NUS**, a son of Apollo.

**I-SOC'RA-TES**, a celebrated orator of Athens.

**IS'SA**, (7) an island in the Adriatic.

**IS'SE**, (8) a daughter of Macareus.

**IS'SUS**, a town of Cilicia.

**IS'TER**, and **IS'TRUS**, a large river of Europe; now the *Danube*.

**IST'HMI-A**, sacred games among the Greeks.

**IST'HMI-US**, a king of Messenia.

**IST'HMUS**, a small creek of land which joins one country to another.

**IS-TI-E'O-TIS**, a country of Greece.

**IS'TRI-A**, a province of Illyricum.

**IS'TROP'O-LIS**, a city of Thrace.

**I'SUS**, a son of Priam.

**I-TA-LI-A**, (7) (**IT'A-LY**, Eng.) a celebrated country of Europe.

**I-TAL'I-CA**, a town of Italy.

**I-TAL'I-CUS**, see *Silius*.

**IT'A-LUS**, a son of Telegonus.

**I-TAR'GRIS**, a river of Germany.

**IT'E-A**, (20) a daughter of Danaus.

**I-TEM A-I-ES**, a man who exposed Œdipus on Mount Cithæron.

**ITH'A-CA**, an island in the Ionian sea.

**ITH'A-CE-SI-E**, three islands opposite Vibo.

**I-THOB'A-LUS**, a king of Tyre.

**I-THO'ME**, a town of Messenia.

**ITH-O-MA'I-A**, a festival at Ithome, in honour of Jupiter.

**I-THO'MA-TES**, a name of Jupiter.

**ITH-Y-PHAL'LUS**, a name of Priapus.

**I-TO'NI-A**, (7) a surname of Minerva.

**I-TO'NUS**, a king of Thessaly.

**I'TU-NA**, a river of Britain; now *Eden*.

**IT-U-RÆ'A**, a country of Palestine.

**I-TU'RUM**, a town of Umbria.

**IT-Y-LUS**, a son of Zethus.

**IT-Y-RÆ'I**, (3) a people of Palestine.

**I'TYS**, a son of Tereus, changed into a swallow.

**JU'BA**, a king of Numidia.

**JU-DÆ'A**, a famous country of Assyria.

**JU-GA'LIS**, a surname of Juno.

**JU-GAN'TES**, a people of Britain.

**JU-GA'RI-US**, a street in Rome.

**JU-GUN'THA**, a Numidian usurper.

**JU'LI-A**, (7) a daughter of Julius Cæsar.

**JU-LI'A-CUM**, a town of Germany.

**JU-LI'ANUS**, (**JU'LI-AN**, Eng.) a celebrated Roman emperor.

**JU'LI-I**, (4) an Alban family.

**JU-LI-ON'A-GUS**, a city of Gaul.

JU-LI-OP'O-LIS, a town of Bithynia.  
 JU'LIS, a town of Cos.  
 JU'LI-US CÆ'SAR, the first and most celebrated of the Roman emperors.  
 I-U'LUS, the name of Ascanius.  
 JU'NI-A, (7) a niece of Cato.  
 JU'NO, a celebrated deity, and queen of all the gods.  
 JU-NO-NA'LI-A, festivals at Rome in honour of Juno.  
 JU-NO'NES, the genii of women at Rome.  
 JU-NO'NI-A, two of the *Fortunate* islands.  
 JU-NO-NIG'E-NA, a surname of Vulcan.  
 JU'PI-TER, the most powerful of all the gods of the ancients.  
 JU'RA, a ridge of mountains separating Switzerland from Burgundy.  
 JUS-TI'NUS, a Latin historian.  
 JU-TUR'NA, a sister of Turnus, king of the Rutuli.  
 JU-VE-NA'LIS, (JU'VE-NAL, Eng.) a satirist of Aquinum, in Italy.  
 JU-VEN'TAS, a goddess at Rome: the same as *Hebe*.  
 JU-VER'NA, or HI-BER'NI-A, an island at the west of Britain: now *Ireland*.  
 IX-ID'A-TÆ, a people of Pontus.  
 IX-I'ON, a king of Thessaly.  
 IX-I-ON I-DES, a patronymic of Pirithous.

## L.

LA-AN'DER, brother to Nicocrates, tyrant of Cyrene.  
 LA-AR'CHUS, the guardian of Battus.  
 LAB'A-RIS, a king of Egypt.  
 LAB'DA, one of the Bacchiadæ.  
 LAB-DAC'I-DES, a name of Ædipus.  
 LAB'DA-CUS, the father of Laius.  
 LAB'DA-LON, a promontory of Sicily.  
 LAB'E-O, a celebrated lawyer in the age of Augustus.  
 LA-BE'RI-US, a Roman knight famed for writing pantomimes.  
 LA-BI'CI, (4) the people of Labicum.  
 LA-BI'CUM, a town of Italy.  
 LA-BI'E'NUS, an officer of Cæsar.  
 LAB-I-NE'TUS, a king of Babylon.  
 LA-BOTAS, a river near Antioch.  
 LA-BRA-DE-US, a surname of Jupiter.  
 LA'BRON, a part of Italy, supposed to be *Leghorn*.  
 LAB-Y-RIN'THUS, a building, whose many and circuitous passages, rendered it almost impossible to escape from it.  
 LA-CÆ'NA, a name of Helen.  
 LAC-E-DÆ-MON, a son of Jupiter.  
 LAC-E-DÆ-MO'NI-I, or LAC-E-DÆ-MO'NES, (LAC-E-MO'NI-ans, Eng.) the inhabitants of Lacedæmonia.  
 LA-CE-DE-MO'NI-US, a son of Cimon.  
 LA-CER'TA, a soothsayer in Domitian's age.  
 LA-CE-TA'NI-A, a district in Spain.  
 LACH'A-RES, a man who seized the supreme power at Athens, and was banished for it.  
 LACHES, (1) (12) an Athenian general.

LACH'E-SIS, one of the Parcæ.

↳ *Clotio* and *Lachesis*, whose boundless sway, With *Atropos*, both men and gods obey.  
 Cooke's *Hesiod*, *Theog.* v. 335.

LAC'I-DAS, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene.  
 LAC'I-DES, a village near Athens.  
 LA-CIN'I-A, a surname of Juno.  
 LA-CIN-I-E'NSES, a people of Liburnia.  
 LA-CIN'I-UM, a promontory of Magna Græca.  
 LAC-MON, a part of Mount Pindus.  
 LA'CO, (1) a favourite of Galba.  
 LA-COB'RI-GA, a city of Spain.  
 LA-CO'NI-A, and LA-CON'I-CA, a country of Peloponnesus.  
 LAC'RA-TES, a Theban general.  
 LAC'RI-NES, a Lacedæmonian ambassador.  
 LAC-TAN'TI-US, (10) a celebrated Christian writer.  
 LAC'TER, a promontory of Cos.  
 LAC'Y-DES, a philosopher.  
 LAC'Y-DUS, (24) a king of Argos.  
 LA'DAS, a celebrated courier of Alexander.  
 LA'DE, (8) an island of the Ægean sea.  
 LA'DES, a son of Imbrasmus.  
 LA-DO-CE'A, a village of Arcadia.  
 LA'DON, a river of Arcadia.  
 LÆ-LAPS, one of Actæon's dogs.  
 LÆ-LI-A, a vestal virgin.  
 LÆ-LI-A'NUS, a general; afterwards emperor of Rome.  
 LÆ-LI-US, (C.) a Roman consul.  
 LÆ'NA, and LE-Æ'NA, the mistress of Harmodius.  
 LÆ-NAS, a surname of the Popilii at Rome.  
 LÆ-NE-US, a river of Crete.  
 LÆ-PA-MAG'NA, a town of Spain.  
 LA-ERTES, a king of Ithaca; father of Ulysses.  
 LA-ER'TI-US DI-OG'E-NES, a writer born at Laertes.  
 LÆ-STRYG'O-NES, the most ancient inhabitants of Sicily.  
 LÆ-TA, the wife of the emperor Gratian.  
 LÆ-TO'RI-A (LEX), a Roman law.  
 LÆ-TUS, a conspirator against Commodus.  
 LÆ-VI, (3) the ancient inhabitants of part of Gaul.  
 LÆ-VI'NUS, a Roman consul.  
 LA-GA'RI-A, a town of Lucania.  
 LA'GI-A, (20) a name of Delos.  
 LAG'I-DES, see *Lagus*.  
 LA-GIN'I-A, a town of Caria.  
 LA'GUS, a Macedonian, who brought up Ptolemy I.  
 LA-GU-SA, an island in the Pamphylian sea.  
 LA-GY'RA, (6) a city of the Tauric Chersonese.  
 LA-I'A-DES, (3) a patronymic of Ædipus.  
 LA'I-AS, a king of Arcadia.  
 LA'IS, a celebrated courtesan of Sicily.  
 LA-I-US, a king of Thebes; father of Ædipus.  
 LALA-GE, one of Horace's favourite mistresses.  
 LA-LAS'SIS, a river of Isauria.  
 LAM'A-CHUS, a son of Xenophanes.  
 LA-MAL'MON, a large mountain of Æthiopia.  
 LAM-BRA'NI, (3) a people of Italy.

LAM'BRUS, a river of Gaul.  
 LA'MI-A, a town of Thessaly.  
 LA-MI'A-CUM BEL'LUM, a war between the Greeks and Macedonians.  
 LA'MI-Æ, small islands in the Ægean sea.  
 LA'MI-AS ÆLI-US, a governor of Syria.  
 LA-MI'RUS, a son of Hercules.  
 LAM'PE-DO, a woman of Lacedæmon.  
 LAM-PETI-A, (10) a daughter of Apollo.  
 LAM'PE-TO, and LAM'PE-DO, a queen of the Amazons.  
 LAM'PE-US, and LAM'PI-A, a mountain of Arcadia.  
 LAMP'ON, LAMP'POS, or LAM'PUS, one of the horses of Diomedes.  
 LAM-PO-NE'A, LAM-PO'NI-A, and LAM-PO'NI-um, a city of Troas.  
 LAM-PO'NI-US, an Athenian general.  
 LAM-PRID'I-US ÆLI-US, a Latin historian.  
 LAM'PRUS, a celebrated musician.  
 LAMP'SA-CUS, and LAMP'SA-CHUM, a town of Asia Minor.  
 LAMP-TE'RI-A, a festival at Pallene.  
 LAM'PUS, a son of Egyptus.  
 LA'MUS, a king of the Læstrygones.  
 LAM'Y-RUS, a surname of one of the Ptolemies.  
 LA-NAS'SA, a daughter of Cleodæus.  
 LAN'CE-A, (10) a fountain.  
 LAN'CI-A, (10) a town of Lusitania.  
 LAN'DI, a people of Germany.  
 LAN'GI-A, a river of Peloponnesus.  
 LAN-GO-BAR DI, (3) a nation of Germany.  
 LA-NU'VI-UM, a town of Latium.  
 LA-O-BO-TAS, or LAB'O-TAS, a Spartan king.  
 LA-OC'O-ON, a son of Priam.  
 LA-OD'A-MAS, a son of Alcinous.  
 LA-O-DA-MI'A, (33) a daughter of Acastus.  
 LA-OD'I-CE, (8) a daughter of Priam.  
 LA-OD-I-CE'A, a city of Asia.  
 LA-OD-I-CE'NE, a province of Syria.  
 LA-OD'O-CHUS, a son of Antenor.  
 LA-OG'O-NUS, a son of Bias.  
 LA-OG'O-RAS, a king of the Dryopes.  
 LA-OG'O-RE, (8) a daughter of Cinyras.  
 LA-O-ME-DI'A, (30) one of the Nereides.  
 ⚡ *Eragore, Laomedæa join.*  
 And thou, Polynome, the num'rous line:  
 Cooke's *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 399.  
 See *Iphigenia*.  
 LA-OM'E-DON, son of Ilus, king of Troy.  
 LA-OM'E-DON TE-US, an epithet applied to the Trojans.  
 LA-OM'E-DON-TI'A-DE, a patronymic of the Trojans.  
 LA-ON'O-ME, the wife of Polyphemus, one of the Argonauts.  
 LA-ON-O-ME'NE, a daughter of Thespius.  
 LA-OTH'O-E, (8) a daughter of Altes.  
 LA'O-US, a river of Lacedæmon.  
 LAP'A-THUS, a city of Cyprus.  
 LAPH'RI-A, a surname of Diana at Patræ.  
 LA-PHYS TI-UM, a mountain of Bœotia.  
 LA-PID'E-US, a surname of Jupiter.  
 LAP'I-THÆ, a people of Thessaly.  
 LAP-I-THÆ UM, a town of Arcadia.  
 LAP'I-THO, a city of Cyprus.

LAP'I-THUS, a son of Apollo.  
 LA'RA, or LA-RAN'DA, one of the Naiads.  
 LA-REN'TI-A, and LAU-REN'TI-A, (10) a courtizan of Rome.  
 LA'RES, inferior gods at Rome.  
 LAR'GA, a prostitute in Juvenal's time.  
 LAR'GUS, a Latin poet.  
 LA-RI'DES, a son of Daucus.  
 LA-RI'NA, an Italian maiden.  
 LA-RI'NUM, a town on the Tifernus.  
 LA-RIS'SA, a daughter of Pelasgus.  
 LA-RIS'SUS, a river of Peloponnesus.  
 LA-RI-US, a lake in Gaul.  
 LARNOS, a small island, on the coast of Thrace.  
 LA-RO NI-A, a courtizan in Juvenal's time.  
 LARS TO-LUM'NI-US, a king of the Veientes.  
 LAR TI-US FLA'VI-US, a Roman consul.  
 LAR-TO-LET'A-NI, a people of Spain.  
 LAR'VE, a Roman name for wicked apparitions.  
 LA-RYM'NA, a town of Bœotia.  
 LA-RYS I-UM, (11) a mountain of Laconia.  
 LAS'SI-A, an ancient name of Andros.  
 LAS'SUS, or LA'SUS, a poet of Hermione.  
 LAS'THE-NES, a governor of Olynthus.  
 LAS-THE-NI'A, a female follower of Plato.  
 ⚡ All the prosodists I have consulted, except Ainsworth, accent this word on the penultimate syllable; and though English analogy would prefer the accent on the antepenultimate, we must necessarily yield to such a decided superiority of votes for the penultimate in a word so little anglicised by use. - See *Iphigenia*.  
 LA'TA-GUS, a king of Pontus.  
 LAT-E-RANUS FLAU'TUS, a Roman consul elect, who was killed for conspiring against Nero.  
 LA-TE'RI-UM, a villa at Arpinum.  
 LA-TI-A'LIS, a surname of Jupiter.  
 LA-TI-A'RIS, a celebrated informer mentioned by Tacitus.  
 LA-TI'NI, (3) (4) the inhabitants of Latium.  
 LA-TI'NUS, a king of the Aborigines in Italy.  
 LA TI-UM, a country of Italy.  
 LA TI-US, (10) a surname of Jupiter.  
 LAT'MUS, a mountain of Caria.  
 LA-TO'I-A, a festival in honour of Diana.  
 LA-TO'BI-US, the god of health among the Corinthians.  
 LA-TOB'RI-GI, a people of Belgic Gaul.  
 LA-TO'IS, a name of Diana.  
 LA-TO'NA, a daughter of Cæus, and mother of Apollo and Diana.  
 LA-TOP O-LIS, a city of Egypt.  
 LA-TO-US, a name of Apollo.  
 LA'TRE-US, one of the Centaurs.  
 LA-TU'MI-Æ, or LA-TO'MI-Æ, a prison at Syracuse.  
 LAU-DA'MI-A, a daughter of Alexander, king of Epirus.  
 LA-VER'NA, the goddess of thieves at Rome.  
 LA'VER-NI-UM, a temple of Laverna, near Formiæ.  
 LAU-FEL LA, a wanton woman.  
 LAV-I-A'NA, (7) a province of Armenia.  
 LA-VIN'I-A, a daughter of Latinus, and wife of Æneas.  
 LA VIN'I-UM, or LA-VI'NUM, a town of Italy.  
 LAU'RA, a place near Alexandria.

LAU-RE'A-CUM, a town on the Danube; now *Lorch*.  
 LAU-REN-TA'LI-A, festivals at Rome in honour of *Laurentia*.  
 LAU-REN'TES A'GRI, the country near *Laurentum*.  
 LAU-REN'TI-A, (10) see *Acca*.  
 LAU-REN-TI'NI, (4) the inhabitants of *Latium*.  
 LAU-REN-TI-US, an epithet of *Latium*.  
 LAU-REN'TUM, the capital of *Latium*.  
 LAU-RI'ON, a place of *Attica*.  
 LAU'RON, a town of *Spain*.  
 LA'US, a town of *Lucania*.  
 LA US POM-PE'I-A, a town of *Italy*.  
 LAUSUS, a son of *Numitor*.  
 LAU'TI-UM, (10) a city of *Latium*.  
 LE-A-DES, a son of *Astacus*.  
 LE-Æ'I, (3) a nation of *Præonia*.  
 LE-Æ'NA, an Athenian harlot.  
 LE-AN'DER, a youth of *Abydos*, beloved by *Hero*.  
 LE-AN'DRE, a daughter of *Amyclas*.  
 LE-AN'DRI-AS, a refugee of *Thebes*.  
 LE-AR'CHUS, (12) a son of *Athamas*.  
 LEA-DE'A, a town of *Boeotia*.  
 LEB'E-DUS, or LEB'E-DOS, a town of *Ionia*.  
 LE-BE'NA, a town of *Crete*.  
 LE-BIN'THOS, and LE-BYN THOS, an island in the *Ægean sea*.  
 LECH-E'UM, a port of *Corinth*.  
 LECTUM, a promontory between *Troas* and *Eolia*.  
 LECY-THUS, a town of *Eubœa*.  
 LE'DA, the mother of *Castor* and *Pollux*, *Helen* and *Clytæmestra*.  
 LE-DÆ'A, a name given of *Hermione*.  
 LE'DUS, a river of *Gaul*.  
 LE'GI-O, (LE'GI-ON, Eng.) a corps of soldiers in the *Roman armies*.  
 LE'I-TUS, (4) a commander of the *Bœotians*, at the siege of *Troy*.  
 LE'LAPS, a dog given by *Procris* to *Diana*.  
 LELE-GES, a wandering people of different nations, originally inhabitants of *Caria*.  
 LE'LEX, a king of *Megara*.  
 LE-MAN'NUS, a celebrated lake; now called the *Lake of Geneva*.  
 LEM'NOS, an island in the *Ægean sea*.  
 LE-MO'VI-I, (3) a nation of *Germany*.  
 LEM'U-RES, a name given by the ancients to the evil spirits of the dead.  
 LE-MU'RI-A, and LE-MU-RA'LI-A, festivals in honour of the *Lemures*, held by the *Romans*.  
 LE-NÆ'US, a surname of *Bacchus*.  
 LENTU-LUS, a celebrated family at *Rome*.  
 LEO, a noted philosopher and politician of *Byzantium*.  
 LE-O-CO'RI-ON, a monument and temple of the *Athenians*.  
 LE-OC'RA-TES, an Athenian general.  
 LE-OD'A-MAS, a son of *Eteocles*.  
 LE-OD'O-CUS, one of the *Argonauts*.  
 LE-OG'O-RAS, an Athenian debauchee.  
 LE'ON, a king of *Sparta*.  
 LE-O'NA, see *Leana*.  
 LE-O-NA TUS, one of *Alexander's* generals.

In the accentuation of this word I have followed *Labbe* and *Lempriere*; the former of whom says—*Quam de hac vocē amplius cogitandum cum eruditis viris*

*existimem*.—Till, then, these learned men have considered this word, I think we may be allowed to consider it as formed from the Latin *leo* and *natus*, lion-born, and as the *a* in *natus* is long, no shadow of reason can be given why it should not have the accent. This is the accentuation constantly given to it in the play of *Cymbeline*, and is in my opinion the best.—[Unquestionably; and therefore the accent has been so placed.—*Edit.*]

LE-ON'I-DAS, a celebrated king of *Lacedæmon*.  
 LE-ON'TI-UM, and LE-ON-TI'NI, (4) a town of *Sicily*.  
 LE-ON-TO-CEPH'A-LUS, a city of *Phrygia*.  
 LE-ON'TON, or LE-ON-TO'P-O-LIS, a town of *Egypt*.  
 LE-ON-TYCH'I-DES, see *Leotychides*.  
 LE'OS, a son of *Orpheus*.  
 LE-OS'THE-NES, an Athenian general.  
 LE-O-TYCH'I-DES, a king of *Sparta*.  
 LEP'I-DA, a noble woman, who attempted to poison her husband.  
 LEP'I-DUS, a Roman triumvir.  
 LE-PHYR'I-UM, a city of *Cilicia*.  
 LE-P'I'NUS, a mountain of *Italy*.  
 LE-PONT-I, (4) a people who dwelt on the *Rhine*.  
 LE-PRE-OS, a son of *Pyrgæus*, who attempted to rival *Hercules* in strength.  
 LE'PRI-UM, a town of *Elis*.  
 LEP'TI-NES, a general of *Demetrius*.  
 LEP'TIS, two cities of *Africa*; now *Lebida* and *Lemta*.  
 LE'RI-A, an island in the *Ægean sea*.  
 LE-RI'NA, a small island in the *Mediterranean*.  
 LER'NA, a country of *Argolis*.  
 LE'RO, an island on the coast of *Gaul*.  
 LE'ROS, see *Leria*.  
 LES'BOS, a large island in the *Ægean sea*.  
 LES'BUS, or LES'NOS, a son of *Lapithas*.  
 LES'CHES, (12) a Greek poet of *Lesbos*.  
 LES-TRYG'O-ONES, see *Laestrygones*.  
 LE-TA'NUM, a town of *Propontis*.  
 LE-THÆ'US, a river of *Lydia*.  
 LE'THE, a river in hell; the waters of which were supposed to destroy the memory of all who drank of it.  
 LE'TUS, a mountain of *Liguria*.  
 LE-VA'NA, (7) a goddess of *Rome*.  
 LEU'CA, a town of the *Salentines*.  
 LEU'CAS, an island of the *Ionian sea*; now *St. Maura*.  
 LEU-CA'SI-ON, (11) a village of *Arcadia*.  
 LEU-CA'TES, a promontory in *Leucas*.  
 LEU-CAS'PIS, a companion of *Æneas*.  
 LEU'CE, an island in the *Euxine sea*.  
 LEU'CI, (3) a people of *Gaul*.  
 LEU-CIP'PE, one of the *Oceanides*.  
 LEU-CIP'PI-DES, the daughters of *Leucippus*.  
 LEU-CIP'PUS, a philosopher of *Abdera*.  
 LEU'CO-LA, a part of *Cyprus*.  
 LEU'CON, a tyrant of *Bosphorus*.  
 LEU-CO'NE, (8) a daughter of *Aphidas*.  
 LEU-CO'NES, a son of *Hercules*.  
 LEU-CON'O-E, a daughter of *Lycambes*.  
 LEU-COP'E-TRA, a place on the *Isthmus* of *Corinth*.  
 LEU-CO-PHYRS, an ancient name of *Tenedos*.  
 LEU-COP'O-LIS, a town of *Caria*.  
 LEU'COS, a river of *Macedonia*.

- LEU-CO'SI-A, (11) an island in the Tyrrhene sea.  
 LEU-CO-SYR-I-I, (4) a people of Asia Minor.  
 LEU-COTH-O-E, or LEU-CO-THE-A, the wife of  
   Athamas changed into a sea deity.  
 LEUC-TRA, a village of Boeotia.  
 LEUC-TRUM, a town of Laconia.  
 LEU-CUS, a friend of Ulysses.  
 LEU-CY-A-NI-AS, a river of Peloponnesus.  
 LE-VI-NUS, see *Lævinus*.  
 LEU-TYCH-I-DES, a king of Sparta.  
 LEX-O-VI-I, (4) a people of Gaul.  
 LI-BA-NI-US, a noted sophist of Antioch.  
 LIB-A-NUS, a mountain of Syria.  
 LIB-EN-TI-NA, a surname of Venus.  
 LI-BER, a surname of Bacchus.  
 LIB-E-RA, (20) a name of Proserpine.  
 LIB-E-RA-LI-A, festivals held in honour of  
   Bacchus.  
 LI-BER-TAS, a goddess of Rome.  
 LI-BE-TIRA, a fountain of Magnesia.  
 LI-BETI-RI-DES, a name of the Muses.  
 LIU-I-CI, or LI-BE-CI-I, a people of Gaul.  
 LIB-I-TI-NA, a goddess of Rome, who pre-  
   sided over funerals.  
 LI-BO, (1) a friend of Pompey.  
 LI-BON, a Greek architect.  
 LIB-O-PHGE-NICES, people who dwelt near  
   Carthage.  
 LI-BRI, (4) a people of Gaul.  
 LI-BUR-NA, a town of Dalmatia.  
 LI-BUR-NT-A, a country of Illyricum.  
 LI-DUR-NI-DES, an island in the Adriatic.  
 LI-BUR-NUM MA-RE, the sea which borders on  
   the coast of Liburnia.  
 LI-BUR-NUS, a mountain of Campania.  
 LIBS, the south-west wind.  
 LIN-Y-A, a name of Africa.  
 LIB-Y-CUM MA-RE, part of the Mediterranean.  
 LIB-Y-CUS, and LI-BYS-TIS, epithets of Africa.  
 LI-BYS, a sailor mentioned in Ovid.  
 LI-BYSSA, a river of Bithynia.  
 LIC-A-TES, a people of Vindelicia.  
 LI-CHA, a city near Lycia.  
 LI-CHA-DES, small islands near Cæneum.  
 LI-CHAS, a servant of Hercules.  
 LIC-ES, an Arcadian, who found the bones  
   of Orestes.  
 LI-CIN-I-A, the wife of C. Gracchus.  
 LI-CIN-I-US, a tribune of the people.  
 LI-CI-NUS, a freedman of Augustus, raised  
   from the rank of a barber to the dignity of a senator.  
 LI-CYM-NI-US, a son of Electryon.  
 LI-DE, (18) a mountain of Caria.  
 LI-GA-RI-US, a Roman proconsul of Africa.  
 LI-GE-A, one of the Nereides.  
 LI-GER, a Rutulian killed by Æneas.  
 LI-GER, or LI-E-RIS, a large river of Gaul;  
   now the *Loire*.  
 LIC-O-RAS, an officer of Antiochus.  
 LIC-U-RES, the inhabitants of Liguria.  
 LI-GU-RI-A, a country on the west of Italy.  
 LI-GU-RI-NUS, a beautiful youth mentioned  
   by Horace.  
 LI-GUS, (18) an Alpine woman.  
 LI-GUS-TI-CUM MA-RE, the gulf of Genoa.  
 LI-G-Y-ES, a people of Asia.

- LI-GYR-GUM, a mountain of Arcadia.  
 LI-LÆ-A, a town of Achaia.  
 LIL-Y-DE-UM, a promontory of Sicily.  
 LI-MÆ-A, a river of Lusitania.  
 LI-ME-NI-A, a town of Cyprus.  
 LIM-NÆ, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus.  
 LIM-NÆ-UM, a temple of Diana at Linnæ.  
 LIM-NA-TID-I-A, a festival in honour of Diana.  
 LIM-NI-A-CE, the daughter of the Ganges.  
 LIM-NI-O-TÆ, the people of Linnæ.  
 LIM-NO-NI-A, one of the Nereides.  
 LI-MON, a place of Campania.  
 LI-MO-NUM, a town of Gaul.  
 LIM-Y-RA, a town of Lycia.  
 LIN-CA-SI-I, (4) a people of Gaul.  
 LIN-DUM, a colony of Britain; now *Lincoln*.  
 LIN-DUS, a city of Rhodes.  
 LIN-GO-NES, a people of Gaul.  
 LIN-TER-NA PALUS, a lake of Campania.  
 LIN-TER-NUM, a town of Campania.  
 LI-NUS, the most ancient poet of Greece.  
 LI-O-DES, a suitor of Penelope.  
 LIP-A-RA, the largest of the Ionian isles.  
 LIP-A-RIS, a river of Cilicia.  
 LIPH-LUM, a town of the Æqui.  
 LIP-O-DO-RUS, a Greek settler in Asia.  
 LI-QUEN-TI-A, a river of Gaul.  
 LIR-CÆ-US, a fountain near Nemæa.  
 LI-RI-O-PE, one of the Oceanides.  
 LI-RIS, a river of Campania.  
 LI-SIN-I-AS, a town of Thessaly.  
 LIS-SON, a river of Sicily.  
 LIS-SUS, a town of Macedonia.  
 LIS-TA, a town of the Sabines.  
 LIT-A-BRUM, a town of Spain.  
 LIT-A-NA, a wood of Gaul.  
 LI-TAV-I-CUS, one of the Ædui, who sent  
   troops to Cæsar.  
 LI-TER-NUM, a town of Campania.  
 LITH-O-BO-LI-A, a festival at Trœzene.  
 LI-THRUS, a town of Armenia.  
 LI-THU-BI-UM, a town of Liguria.  
 LI-T-Y-E-R-SAS, a son of Midas, king of Phrygia.  
 LIV-I-A DRU-SIL-LA, a Roman lady, the wife  
   of Augustus.  
 LIV-I-NE-I-US, a friend of Pompey.  
 LI-VIL-LA, a daughter of Drusus.  
 LI-VI-US, (LI-VY, Eng.) a celebrated Roman  
   historian.  
 LIX-US, a river of Mauritania.  
 LO-BON, a native of Argos.  
 LO-CE-US, (10) a conspirator against Alex-  
   ander.  
 LO-CHA, a city of Africa.  
 LO-CHI-AS, a promontory of Egypt.  
 LO-CRI, a town of Italy.  
 LO-CRIS, a country of Greece.  
 LO-CUS-TA, a woman at Rome in the favour of  
   Nero.  
 LO-CU-TI-US, (10) see *Aius*.  
 LOL-LI-A PAU-LI-NA, the wife of Regulus,  
   and afterwards of Calpurnia.  
 LOL-LI-A-NUS, a general proclaimed emperor  
   in Gaul by his soldiers.  
 LOL-LI-US, a companion and tutor of Cæsar.

LON-DI'NUM, (LON'DON, Eng.) the capital of Britain.

LON-GA-RE'NUS, a man who seduced Fausta.

LON-GIM'A-NUS, a surname of Artaxerxes.

LON-GI'NUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher and critic of Athens.

LON-GO-BAR'DI, a nation of Germany.

LON'CU-LA, a town of Latium.

LON-GUNTI-CA, a city of Spain.

LON'GUS, a Roman consul; also a Greek author.

LOR'DI, (3) a people of Illyricum.

LOR'Y-MA, a town of Doris.

LO'TIS, or LO'TOS, a beautiful nymph, daughter of Neptune.

LO-TOPH'A-GI, (3) a people on the coast of Africa.

LO'US, or A'O-US, a river of Macedonia.

LU'A, (7) a goddess at Rome.

LU'CA, a city of Etruria.

LU'CA-GUS, (20) a friend of Turnus.

LU-CA'NI, (3) a people of Italy.

LU-CA'NI-A, a country of Italy.

LU-CA'NI-US, a centurion in Cæsar's army.

LU-CA'NUS, (LU'CAN, Eng.) a celebrated poet of Rome, born at Corduba, in Spain.

LU-CA'RI-A, or LU-CE'RI-A, festivals at Rome.

LUC-CE'I-US, a Roman historian.

LU'CE-RES, a body of horse, composed of Roman knights.

LU-CE'RI-A, a town of Apulia.

LU-CE'RI-US, a name of Jupiter.

LU-CETI-US, (10) a Rutulian killed by Ilioneus.

LU-CI-A'NUS, (LU'CI-AN, Eng.) a celebrated writer of Samosata.

LU'CI-FER, a name of the planet Venus.

LU-CIL'I-US, a Roman knight.

LU-CIL'IA, a daughter of M. Aurelius.

LU-CI'NA, a goddess, daughter of Jupiter and Juno, presiding over childbirth.

LU'CI-A, a daughter of Cato.

✎ Labbe cries out loudly against those who accent this word on the penultimate, which, as a Latin word, ought to have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. If once, says he, we break through rules, why should we not pronounce *Amnia*, *Anastasia*, *Cecilia*, *Leocadia*, *Natalia*, &c. with the accent on the penultimate, likewise? — This ought to be a warning against our pronouncing the West India island *St. Lucia* as we sometimes hear it — *St. Luc'ia*.

LU-CI-US, (10) a Roman soldier killed at the siege of Jerusalem.

LU-CRE'TI-A, (10) a celebrated Roman lady, who killed herself to avenge her violated chastity.

LU-CRET'I-LIS, a mountain in the country of the Sabines.

LU-CRE'TI-US, (10) a Roman poet and philosopher.

LU-CRI'NUM, a town of Apulia.

LU-CRI'NUS, a lake of Campania.

LUC-TA'TI-US, (10) a Roman phenomenon.

LU-CUL'LE-A, a festival among the Greeks, in honour of Lucullus.

LU-CUL'LI HO'RTI, gardens of Lucullus, near Neapolis.

LU-CUL'US, a Roman famed for his military talents, and also for his luxury.

LU'CU-MO, (20) the first name of Tarquinius Priscus.

LU'CUS, a king of ancient Gaul.

LUG-DU'NUM, a town of Gaul.

LU'NA, (7) the *Moon*: daughter of Hyperion and Terra.

LU'PA, a *she-wolf*, held in great veneration at Rome, because one of these animals is said to have suckled Romulus and Remus.

LU-PER'CAL, a place at the foot of Mount Aventine, sacred to Pan.

✎ This word is so little interwoven with our language, that it ought to have its true Latin accent on the penultimate syllable. But wherever the antepenultimate accent is adopted in verse, as in Shakspeare's *Julius Cæsar*, where Antony says,

You all did see that on the *Lupercal*

I thrice presented him a kingly crown —

we ought to preserve it — Mr. Barry, the actor, who was informed by some scholar of the Latin pronunciation of this word, adopted it in this place, and pronounced it *Lupercal*, which grated every ear that heard him.

LU-PER-CA'LI-A, a festival at Rome in honour of Pan.

LU-PER'CI, (3) priests at the Lupercalia.

LU-PER'CUS, a grammarian of the reign of Gallienus.

LU'PI-AS, or LU'PI-A, a town of Germany.

LU'PUS, a general under Severus.

LU-SI-TA'NI-A, part of ancient Spain; now *Portugal*.

LU-SO'NES, a people of Spain.

LUS'TRI-CUS, a Roman poet.

LU-TA'TI-US, a Roman, who closed the temple of Janus, when peace was proclaimed with Carthage.

LU-TE'RI-US, a general of the Gauls.

LU-TE'TI-A, (10) a town of Belgic Gaul.

LU-TO'RI-US, a Roman knight.

LY-Æ'US, a surname of Bacchus.

LY'BAS, a companion of Ulysses.

LYB'Y-A, or LY-BIS'SA, a village of Bithynia.

LYC'A-BAS, an Etrurian, changed into a dolphin.

LYC-A-BE'TUS, a mountain of Attica.

LY-CE'A, festivals in Arcadia, in honour of Pan.

LY-CE'UM, a place in Attica, where Aristotle taught philosophy.

LY-CE'US, a mountain of Arcadia.

LY-CAM'BES, the father of Neobule.

LY-CA'ON, the first king of Arcadia.

LYC-A-O'NI-A, a country of Asia.

LY'CAS, a priest of Apollo.

LY-CAS'TE, an ancient town of Crete.

LY-CAS'TUM, a town of Cappadocia.

LY-CAS'TUS, a son of Minos I.

LY'CE, (8) one of the Amazons.

LY'CES, a town of Macedonia.

LY-CE'UM, see *Lycæum*.

LYCH-NI'DUS, a city and lake in Illyricum.

LYC'I-A, (10) a country of Asia Minor.

LYC'I-DAS, a Centaur, killed by the Lapithæ.

LY-CIM'NA, a town of Peloponnesus.

LY-CIM'NI-A, a slave, mother of Helenor.

LY-CIS'CUS, an Athenian archon.

LYC'I-US, (10) a son of Hercules.

LYC-O-ME'DES, (20) a king of Scyros.

LY'CON, a philosopher of Troas.

LY-CO'NE, (8) a city of Thrace.

LYC'O-PHRON, a son of Periander, king of Corinth.

LY-COP'O-LIS, a town of Egypt.

LY-CO'PUS, an Ætolian, who fought against Ptolemy.

LY-CO-RE'A, a town of Phocis.

LY-CO-RE'US, the founder of Lycorea.

LY-CO'RI-AS, one of the attendants of the nymph Cyrene.

LY-CO'RIS, one of the mistresses of Marc Antony.

LY-COR'MAS, a river of Etolia.

LY-COR'TAS, the father of Polybius.

LYC-O-SU'RA, a city in Arcadia.

LYC'TUS, a town of Crete.

LY-CUR-GI-DES, annual days of solemnity, held in honour of Lycurgus.

LY-CUR'GUS, a celebrated lawgiver of Sparta.

LY'CUS, a king of Boeotia.

LY'DE, (8) the wife of the poet Antimachus.

LYD'I-A, a large kingdom of Asia Minor.

LYD'I-AS, a river of Macedonia.

LYD'I-US, a name of the river Tiber.

LY'DUS, a king of Mæonia.

LYG'DA-MIS, or LYG'DA-MUS, a Cimmerian general.

LYG'I-I, (4) a nation of Germany.

LY-GO-DES'MA, a surname of Diana.

LY'GUS, see *Ligus*.

LY-MI'RE, a town of Lycia.

LY'MAX, a river of Arcadia.

LYN-CES'TÆ, a noble family of Macedon.

LYN-CES'TES, a son of Amyntas.

LYN-CES'TI-US, a river of Macedonia.

LYN-CE'US, one of the Argonauts.

LYN'CEUS, the husband of Hypermnestra.

LYN-CI'DES, a courtier of Cepheus.

LYN'CUS, LYN-CÆUS, or LYNX, a cruel king of Scythia.

LYR'CÆ, a people of Scythia.

LYR-CÆ'US, a mountain of Arcadia.

LYR-CE'A, a town of Peloponnesus.

LYR'CUS, a king of Caunos.

LYR-NE'SSUS, a city of Cilicia.

LY-SAN'DER, a celebrated Spartan general.

LY-SAN'DRA, a daughter of Ptolemy.

LY-SA'NI-AS, a tetrarch of Abilene.

LY'SE, (8) a daughter of Thespius.

LY-SI'A-DES, an Athenian archon.

LYS-I-A-NAS'SA, one of the Nereides.

LY-SI'A-NAX, a king of Iturea.

LYS'I-AS, (11) a celebrated orator.

LYS'I-CLES, an Athenian officer.

LY-SID'I-CE, a daughter of Pelops.

LY-SIM'A-CHE, a daughter of Priam.

LYS-I-MA'CHI-A, a city of Thrace.

LY-SIM'A-CHUS, a celebrated general of Alexander.

LYS-I-ME'LI-A, a marsh near Syracuse.

LY-SIN'O-E, (8) a city of Asia.

LY-SIP'PE, a daughter of Prætus.

LY-SIP'PUS, a famous statuary of Sicyon.

LY'SIS, a Pythagorean philosopher.

LY-SIS-TRA-TUS, an Athenian parasite.

LY-SITH'O-US, a son of Priam.

LY'SO, a friend of Cicero.

LYS'TRA, a town of Laconia.

LY-TÆ'A, a daughter of Hyacinthus.

LY-ZA'NI-AS, a king of Chalcis.

## M.

MA'CÆ, a people of Arabia Felix.

MA'CAR, a son of Criasius.

MA-CA'RI-A, a daughter of Hercules and Dejanira.

MAC'A-RIS, an ancient name of Crete.

MA-CED'NUS, a son of Lycaon.

MAC'E-DO, a son of Osiris.

MAC-E-DO NI-A, a celebrated country, situated between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece.

MAC-E-DON'I-CUS, (30) a surname of Metellus.

MA-CEL'LA, a town of Sicily.

MA'CER Æ-MYL-I-US, a Latin poet of Verona.

MA-CHÆ'RA, a river of Africa.

MA-CHAN'I-DAS, a governor of Sparta.

MA-CHA'ON, a celebrated physician of Mes-senia.

MA'CRA, a river flowing from the Apennines.

MAC-RI-A'NUS, an Egyptian of obscure birth, who rose to be a general.

MA-CRI'NUS, (M.) a Roman emperor.

MA'CRO, a favourite of Tiberius.

MA-CRO'DI-I, (4) a people of Æthiopia.

MA-CRO'BI-US, a Latin writer.

MAC'RO-CHIR, a Greek name of Artaxerxes.

MA-CRO'NES, a nation of Pontus.

MAC-TO'RI-UM, a town of Sicily.

MAC-U-LO'NUS, a rich and miserly Roman.

MA-DA'URÁ, a town on the borders of Numidia.

MA-DES'TES, a town of Thrace.

MA-DE'TES, a general of Darius.

MA-DU-A'TE-NI, a people of Thrace.

MAD'Y-ES, a Scythian prince.

MÆ-AN'DER, a river of Asia.

MÆ-AN'DRI-A, a city of Epirus.

MÆ-CE'NAS, see *Mecænas*.

MÆ'DI, (3) a people of Thrace.

MÆ'LI-US, a Roman tyrant.

MÆM-AC-TE'RI-A, sacrifices offered to Jupiter at Athens.

MÆN'A-DES, a name of the Bacchantes.

MÆN'A-LA, a town of Spain.

MÆN'A-LUS, a mountain of Arcadia.

MÆ'NI-US, a Roman consul.

MÆ'NON, a tyrant of Sicily.

MÆ'NUS, a river of Germany; now the *Muine*.

MÆ-O'NI-A, a country of Asia Minor.

MÆ-ON'I-DÆ, a name of the Etrurians.

MÆ-ON'I-DES, a name of the Muses, and of Homer.

MÆ-O-NIS, an epithet given to Omphale.

MÆ-O'TE, a people of Sarmatia.

MÆ-O'TIS PA'LUS, a large lake; now the sea of Anaph.

MÆ-SI-A SYL'VA, (11) a wood in Etruria.

MÆ'VI-A, an immodest woman.

MÆ'VI-US, an inferior poet of the Augustan age.

MA'GAS, a king of Cyrene.

MA-GEL'LA, a town of Sicily.

MAG'E-TÆ, a people of Africa.

MA'GI, a religious sect amongst the Persians, famed for their skill in mathematics and philosophy.

MA GI-US, a lieutenant of Piso.

MAG'NA GRÆ'CI-A, a part of Italy.  
 MAG-NEN'TI-US, (10) an ambitious Roman.  
 MAG'NES, a man who first discovered the magnet.  
 MAG-NE'SI-A, (11) a town of Asia Minor.  
 MA'GO, a Carthaginian general.  
 MA'GON, a river of India.  
 MAG-ON-TI'A-CUM, a city of Germany; now *Mentz*.  
 MA'GUS, an officer of Turnus.  
 MA-HER'BAL, a Carthaginian officer.  
 MA'I-A, a daughter of Atlas; mother of Mercury.  
 MA-JES'TAS, a goddess of the Romans.  
 MA-JOR'CA, a large island in the Mediterranean.  
 MA-JO-RI-A'NUS, an emperor of the western Roman empire.  
 MAK'A-REUS, an ancient historian.  
 MA'LA FOR-TU'NA, the goddess of evil fortune.  
 MA-LE'A, a promontory of Lesbos.  
 MA-LE-VENTUM, the ancient name of Beneventum.  
 MAL'HO, or MA'THO, a Carthaginian general.  
 MA'LI-A, a city of Phthiotis.  
 MA'LI-I, (4) a people of Mesopotamia.  
 MA'LIS, a servant maid of Omphale.  
 MAL'LE-A, or MAL'LI-A, see *Malia*.  
 MAL'LI-US, a Roman consul.  
 MAL-LO-PHO'RA, a surname of Ceres.  
 MAL'LOS, a town of Cilicia.  
 MAL'THI-NUS, a name used by Horace.  
 MA-MA'US, a river of Peloponnesus.  
 MA-MER'CUS, a tyrant of Catana.  
 MA-MER'THES, a Corinthian, who killed his nephew.  
 MAM-ER-TI'NA, a town of Campania.  
 MAM-ER-TI'NI, (4) (3) a mercenary band of Campanian soldiers.  
 MA-MIL'I-A (LEX), a law ordained by *Ma-milius*.  
 MA-MIL'I-I, (4) a plebeian family at Rome.  
 MA-MIL'I-US, a son-in-law of Tarquin.  
 MAM-ME'A, the mother of the emperor *Severus*.  
 MA-MU'RI-US, a worker in brass in *Numa's* reign.  
 MA-MUR'RA, a Roman knight.  
 MA-NASTA-BAL, a son of *Masinissa*.  
 MAN-CI'NUS, a Roman general.  
 MAN-DA'NE, (8) a daughter of king *Astyages*.  
 MAN-DA'NES, an Indian prince.  
 MAN-DE'LA, a village in the country of the *Sabines*.  
 MAN-DO'NI-US, a prince of Spain.  
 MAN'DRO-CLES, a general of *Artaxerxes*.  
 MAN'DRON, a king of the *Bebryces*.  
 MAN-DU'BI-I, (4) a people of Gaul.  
 MAN-DU-BRA-TI-US, a young Briton who came over to *Cæsar* in Gaul.  
 MAN-DU'RI-A, a city of Calabria.  
 MA'NES, a son of Jupiter.  
 MA-NE'THO, a celebrated priest in Egypt.  
 MA'NI-A, a goddess of Rome.  
 MA-NIL'I-A (LEX), a Roman law relative to the forces of *Lucullus*.  
 MA-NIL'I-US, a Roman, who married the daughter of Tarquin.

MAN'I-MI, (4) a people of Germany.  
 MAN'LI-A (LEX), a law touching the priests.  
 MAN'LI-US TOR-QUA'TUS, a celebrated Roman, chosen military tribune.  
 MAN'NUS, the son of *Thiasto*.  
 MAN-SUE'TUS, a friend of *Vitellius*.  
 MAN-TI-NE'A, a town of Arcadia.  
 MAN-TI-NE'US, the father of *Ocalea*.  
 MAN'TI-US, (10) a son of *Melampus*.  
 MAN'TO, a daughter of the prophet *Tiresias*.  
 MAN'TU-A, a town of Italy.  
 MAR-A-CAN'DA, a town of Sogdiana.  
 MAR'A-THA, a village of Arcadia.  
 MAR'A-THON, a village of Attica, famed for a victory gained by the Athenians over the Persians.  
 MAR'A-THOS, a town of Phœnicia.  
 MAR-CEL'LA, a daughter of *Octavia*.  
 MAR-CEL-LI'NUS AM-MI-A'NUS, a celebrated Roman historian.  
 MAR-CELLUS, a famous Roman general.  
 MAR'CI-A, (10) the wife of *Regulus*.  
 MAR-CI-A'NA, a sister of the emperor *Trajan*.  
 MAR-CI-A-NOP'O-LIS, the capital of Lower *Mæssia*, in Greece.  
 MAR-CI-A'NUS, (10) a Roman emperor.  
 MAR'CI-US SA-BI'NUS, the progenitor of the *Marcian* family at Rome.  
 MAR-CO-MAN'NI, a people of Germany.  
 MAR'CUS, a name common to many Romans.  
 MAR'DI, (3) a people of Persia.  
 MAR'DI-A, a place in Thrace.  
 MAR-DO'NI-US, a general of *Xerxes*.  
 MAR'DUS, a river of Media.  
 MAR-E-O'TIS, a lake in Egypt.  
 MAR-GIN'I-A, and MAR-GI-A'NI-A, a town near the river *Oxus*.  
 MAR-GI'TES, a man against whom *Homer* is said to have written a poem.  
 MA'RI-A (LEX), a Roman law.  
 This word, says *Labbe*, derived from the Hebrew, has the accent on the second syllable; but when a Latin word, the feminine of *Marius*, it has the accent on the first.  
 MA-RI'A-BA, a city in Arabia.  
 MA-RI-AM'NE, a Jewish woman, wife of *Herod*.  
 MA-RI-A'NE FO'SSE, a town of Gaul.  
 MA-RI-AN-DY'NUM, a place near Bithynia.  
 MA-RI-A'NUS, a surname of Jupiter.  
 MA-RI'CA, a nymph of the river *Liris*.  
 MA-RI'CI, (3) a people of Gaul.  
 MA-RI-CUS, a Gaul, thrown to lions, who refused to devour him.  
 MA-RI'NA, a daughter of Arcadius.  
 MA-RI'NUS, a friend of *Tiberius*.  
 MA-RI-ON, a king of Tyre.  
 MA'RIS, a river of Scythia.  
 MA-RIS'SA, a town of Judæa.  
 MA-RI-SUS, a river of Dacia.  
 MA-RI'TA (LEX), a Roman law.  
 MA'RI-US, a celebrated Roman, and most cruel tyrant.  
 MAR'MA-CUS, the father of *Pythagoras*.  
 MAR-MA-RE'NSES, a people of Lycia.  
 MAR-MAR'I-CA, a part of Libya.  
 MAR-MAR'I-DÆ, the inhabitants of *Marmarica*.  
 MAR-MA'RI-ON, a town of Eubœa.

MA'RO, (1) see *Virgilius*.  
 MAR-O-BOD'U-I, (3) a nation of Germany.  
 MA'RON, a high-priest of Apollo in Africa.  
 MAR-O-NE'A, a city of the Cicones.  
 MAR-PE'SI-A, (10) a queen of the Amazons.  
 MAR-PE'SSA, a daughter of the Evenus.  
 MAR-PE'SUS, a town of Mysia.  
 MAR RES, a king of Egypt.  
 MAR-RU-CI'NI, a people of Picenum.  
 MAR-RU'VI-UM, or MAR-RU'BI-UM, a place in Italy; now *San Benedetto*.  
 MARS, the god of war.  
 MAR'SA-LA, a town of Sicily.  
 MAR-SÆ'US, a Roman ridiculed by Horace.  
 MAR'SE, (8) a daughter of Thespius.  
 MAR'SI, (3) a nation of Germany.  
 MAR-SIG'NI, (3) a people of Germany.  
 MAR-SY'A-BA, a town of Arabia.  
 MAR-SY-AS, a celebrated piper.  
 MAR'THA, a prophetess of Syria.  
 MAR-TI-A, (10) a daughter of Cato.  
 MAR-TI-A LIS, (MAR'TI-AL, Eng.) a poet of Rome, born at Bilbilis, in Spain.  
 MAR-TI-A NUS, see *Marcianus*.  
 MAR-TI'NA, a female herbalist.  
 MAR-TIN-I-A'NUS, an officer of Rome.  
 MAR'TI-US, (10) a surname of Jupiter in Attica.  
 MA-RUL'US, a tribune of the people.  
 MAS-Æ-SYL'I-I, (4) a people of Libya.  
 MAS-I-NIS'SA, an African prince.  
 MAS'SA, an informer at the court of Domitian.  
 MAS'SA-GA, a town of India.  
 MAS-SAG'E-TÆ, a people of Scythia.  
 MAS-SA'NA, (7) see *Messana*.  
 MAS-SA'NI, (3) a nation of India.  
 MAS'SI-CUS, a mountain of Campania.  
 MAS-SIL'I-A, (7) a town of Gaul.  
 MAS-SY'LA, a part of Mauritania.  
 MA-SU'RI-US, a Roman knight.  
 MA'THO, a parasite of Domitian.  
 MA-TI-E'NI, a people near Armenia.  
 MA-TI'NUS, a mountain of Apulia.  
 MA-TIS'CO, a town of the Ædui.  
 MA-TRA'LI-A, a festival at Rome.  
 MA-TRO'NA, a river of Gaul.  
 MAT-RO-NA LI-A, festivals at Rome.  
 MAT-TI'A-CI, (3) a nation of Germany.  
 MA-TU'TA, a deity among the Romans.  
 MA'VORS, a name of Mars.  
 MA-VOR'TI-A, (10) an epithet applied to all warlike nations.  
 MAU'RI, (3) the inhabitants of Mauritania.  
 MAU-RI-TA'NI-A, a country on the western part of Africa.  
 MAU'RUS, a governor of Syene.  
 MAU-RU'SI-A, the same as *Mauritania*.  
 MAU-RU'SI-I, (4) (11) the people of Maurusia.  
 MAU-SO'LUS, a king of Caria.  
 MAX-EN'TI-US, (10) a Roman emperor.  
 MAX-IM-I-A'NUS, a noted Roman general.  
 MAX-I-MIL-I-A'NA, a vestal virgin.  
 MAX-I-MI'NUS, (MAX-I-MIN, Eng.) a cruel tyrant of Rome.

MAX'IMUS, a native of Spain, who proclaimed himself emperor of Rome.  
 MAZ'A-CA, a city of Cappadocia.  
 MA-ZA'CES, a Persian governor of Memphis.  
 MA-ZÆ'US, a satrap of Cilicia.  
 MA-ZA RES, a satrap of Media.  
 MAZ'E-RAS, a river of Hyrcania.  
 MA-ZI'CES and MA-ZY'GES, a people of Libya.  
 ME-CHA'NE-US, a surname of Jupiter.  
 ME-CÆ'NAS, or ME-CÆ'NAS, a celebrated, learned, Roman knight.  
 ME-CIS'TE-US, a son of Echius.  
 MEC'RI-DA, the wife of Lysimachus.  
 ME-DE'A, a noted magician, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis.  
 ME-DES-I-CAS'TE, (8) a daughter of Priam.  
 ME'DI-A, (7) a large country of Asia.  
 ME'DI-AS, a tyrant of Mysia.  
 MED'I-CUS, a prince of Larissa.  
 ME-DI-O-LA'NUM, the capital of Isubria; now *Milan*.  
 ME-DI-O-MA-TRI'CES, or ME-DI-O-MA-TRI'CI, a nation on the borders of the Rhine.  
 MED-I-TRI'NA, the goddess of medicine.  
 ME-NO'A-CUS, or ME-DO'A-CUS, a river in the country of the Veneti.  
 MED-O-BITH'Y-NI, a people of Thrace.  
 ME-DOB'RI-GA, a town of Lusitania.  
 ME'DON, the first archon who was invested with regal authority at Athens.  
 ME-DON'TI-AS, (10) the mistress of Alcibiades.  
 MED-U-A'NA, a river of Gaul.  
 MED-UL-LI'NA, a Roman virgin.  
 ME'DUS, a river of Media.  
 ME-DU'SA, one of the Gorgons.  
 ME-GAN'I-ZI, priests in Diana's temple at Ephesus.  
 MEG-A-BY'ZUS, a noble Persian, commander of an army under Darius.  
 ME-GA'CLES, an Athenian archon.  
 ME-GAC'LI-DES, a peripatetic philosopher.  
 ME-GÆ'RA, one of the Furies.  
 ME-GA LE, the Greek name for Cybele.  
 ME-GA'LE-AS, a Corinthian, who was seized for his treachery to Philip, and destroyed himself, to escape punishment.  
 MEG-A-LE'SI-A, (11) games in honour of Cybele.  
 ME-GA'LI-A, an island of Campania.  
 MEG-A-LOP'O-LIS, a town of Arcadia.  
 MEG-A-ME'DE, (8) the wife of Thestius.  
 MEG-A-NI'RA, the wife of Celeus.  
 MEG-A-PENTHES, a son of Menelaus.  
 MEG-A-RA, a princess of Thebes; also a city of Achaia.  
 ¶ I have in this word followed Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, by adopting the antepenultimate accent, in opposition to Lempiere, who accents the penultimate syllable.  
 MEG'A-REUS, a son of Apollo.  
 ¶ Labbe pronounces this word in four syllables, when a noun substantive; but Ainsworth marks it as a trisyllable, when a proper name; and in my opinion incorrectly. — [Ainsworth is right. See *Ovid Met.* x. 606. — *Edit.*] — See *Idomenus*.  
 MEG'A-RIS, a small country of Achaia.  
 ME-GAR'SUS, a town of Sicily.  
 ME-GASTHE-NES, a Greek historian  
 MEGES, one of Helen's suitors.

ME-GIL'LA, a native of Locris.  
 ME-GIS'TA, an island of Lycia.  
 ME-GIS'TI-AS, a Spartan soothsayer.  
 ME-LÆ'NÆ, a village of Attica.  
 ME-LAM'PUS, a soothsayer and physician of Argos.  
 ME-LAM-PY'GES, a surname of Hercules.  
 ME'LA POM-PO'NI-US, a Spanish writer on geography.  
 ME-LAN-CHÆ'TES, one of Actæon's dogs.  
 MEL-ANCH-LÆ'NI, a people near the Cimmerian Bosphorus.  
 ME-LAN'CHRUS, a tyrant of Lesbos.  
 MEL'A-NE, the same as *Samothrace*.  
 MEL'A-NEUS, a son of Eurytus.  
 ME-LAN'I-DA, a surname of Venus.  
 ME-LA'NI-ON, the same as Hippomenes.  
 MEL-A-NIP'Æ, a daughter of Æolus.  
 MEL-A-NIP'PI-DES, a Greek poet.  
 MEL-A-NIP'PUS, a priest of Apollo at Cyrene.  
 MEL-A-NOS'Y-RI, a people of Syria.  
 ME-LAN'THI-I, rocks near Samos.  
 ME-LAN'THI-US, an historian of Attica.  
 ME-LAN'THO, a daughter of Proteus.  
 ME-LAN'THUS, a king of Athens.  
 ME'LAS, a river of Peloponnesus.  
 MEL-E-A'GER, a prince of Ætolia.  
 MEL-E-AG'RI-DES, the sisters of Meleager.  
 ME-LE-SAN'DER, an Athenian general.  
 ME'LES, a river of Asia Minor.  
 MEL-E-SIG'E-NES, or MEL-E-SIG'E-NA, a name of Homer.  
 ME'LI-A, a daughter of Oceanus.  
 MEL-I-BŒ'A, another daughter of Oceanus.  
 MEL-I-BŒ'US, a shepherd mentioned by Virgil.  
 MEL-I-CER'TA, a son of Athamas.  
 MEL-I-GU'NIS, one of the Æolian islands.  
 ME-LI'NA, a daughter of Thespius.  
 ME-LI'SA, (7) a town of Magna Græcia.  
 ME-LIS'SA, a daughter of Melissus.  
 ME-LIS'SUS, a king of Crete.  
 MEL'I-TA, or MEL'I-TE, an island in the Libyan sea, now *Malta*.  
 MEL-I-TENE, a province of Armenia.  
 MEL'I-TUS, a poet and orator of Athens.  
 ME'LI-US, a Roman knight.  
 MEL-IX-AN'DRUS, a Milesian writer.  
 MEL'LA AN-NÆ'US, the father of Lucan.  
 ME-LOB'O-SIS, one of the Oceanides.

¶ In this word I have given the preference to the antepenultimate accent, with Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke; though the penultimate, which Lempriere has adopted, is more agreeable to the ear. [In both the second and third syllable, the *o* is the Greek *omicron*.—*Edr.*]

ME'LO'N, an astrologer.  
 ME'LOS, an island between Crete and Peloponnesus.  
 MEL'PI-A, a village of Arcadia.  
 MEL-POM'E-NE, the muse of tragedy.  
 ME-MAC'E'NI, an Asiatic nation.  
 MEM'NI-A SUL-PIT'I-A, the wife of Alexander Severus.  
 MEM'MI-US, a Roman citizen.  
 MEM'NON, a king of Æthiopia.  
 MEM'PHIS, a celebrated town of Egypt.

MEM-PHI'TIS, a son of Ptolemy.  
 ME'NA, or ME'NES, the first king of Egypt.  
 ME-NAI'CAS, a shepherd in Virgil's Eclogues.  
 ME-NAI'CI-DAS, an intriguing Lacedæmonian.  
 MEN-A-LIP'Æ, a sister of Antiope.  
 MEN-A-LIP'PUS, see *Melanippus*.  
 ME-NAN'DER, a famous comic poet of Athens.  
 ME-NA'PI-I, a people of Belgic Gaul.  
 MEN-A-PIS, a satrap of Hyrcania.  
 MENAS, a freedman of Pompey the Great.  
 MEN-CHE'RES, the 12th king of Memphis.  
 MEN'DES, a city of Egypt.  
 ME-NEC'LES, an orator of Alabanda.  
 MEN-E-CLI'DES, a slanderer of Epaminondas.  
 ME-NEC'RA-TES, a physician of Syracuse.  
 MEN-E-DE'MUS, an officer of Alexander.  
 ME-NEG'E-TAS, a wrestler in Philip's army.  
 MEN-E-LA'I-A, a festival in honour of Menelaus.  
 MEN-E-LA'US, a king of Sparta.  
 ME-NE'NI-US A-GRIP'PA, a Roman consul.  
 MEN-E-PHRON, a man who was changed into a wild beast.  
 ME'NES, the first king of Egypt.  
 MEN-ES-THE'I POR'TUS, a town of Hispania.  
 ME-NES-THE-US, MNE'STHE-US, or ME-NE'STE-US, a king of Athens.  
 ME-NE'STHI-US, a Greek killed by Paris, in the Trojan war.  
 MEN'E-TAS, a governor of Babylon.  
 ME-NIP'PA, one of the Amazons.  
 ME-NIP'PI-DES, a son of Hercules.  
 ME-NIP'PUS, a Cynic philosopher of Phœnicia.  
 ME'NI-US, a plebeian consul at Rome.  
 MEN'NIS, a town of Assyria.  
 ME-NOP'O-TUS, a Samian historian.  
 ME-NO'E-CR-ES, the father of Creon.  
 ME-NO'E'TES, the pilot of the ship Gyas.  
 ME-NO'E-TI-US, a son of Actor.  
 ME'NON, a Thessalian commander.  
 ME-NOPH'LUS, an eunuch entrusted with the care of Pompey's daughter.  
 MEN'TA or MIN'THE, see *Minthe*.  
 MEN'TES, a king of the Taphians.  
 MEN-TIS'SA, a town of Spain.  
 MEN'TO, a Roman consul.  
 MEN'TOR, the faithful friend of Ulysses.  
 ME-NYLLUS, commander of a garrison at Athens.  
 ME'RA, a priest of Venus.  
 ME'RA or ME'RA, one of the Atlantides.  
 MER-CU'RI-US (MER'CU-RY, Eng.) the messenger of the gods, a celebrated deity of antiquity.  
 ME-RI'O-ONES, a charioteer of Idomeneus.  
 MER'ME-ROS, a centaur.  
 MERM'NA-DÆ, a race of kings in Lydia.  
 MER'O-E, (8) an island of Æthiopia.  
 MER'O-PE, (8) one of the Atlantides.  
 ME'ROPS, a king of Cos.  
 ME'ROS, a mountain of India.  
 MER'O-LA, COR-NE'LI-US, a Roman consul.  
 ME-SAB'A-TES, a Persian eunuch.  
 ME-SA'BI-US, a mountain of Bœotia.  
 ME-SA'PI-A, an ancient name of Bœotia.

ME-SAU'BI-US, a servant of Eumæus.  
 ME-SEM'BRI-A, a city of Thrace.  
 ME-SE'NE, an island in the Tigris.  
 MES-O-ME'DES, a lyric poet, in the age of Antoonius.  
 MES-O-PO-TA'MI-A, a country of Asia.  
 MES-SA'LA, a name of Valerius Corvinus.  
 MES-SA-LI'NA VA-LE'RI-A, the infamous wife of the emperor Claudius.  
 MES-SA-LI'NUS M. VA-LE'RI-US, a Roman officer under Tiberius.  
 MES-SA'NA, an ancient town of Sicily.  
 MES-SA'PI-A, the same as Calabria.  
 MES-SA-TIS, a town of Achaia.  
 MESSE, a town of Cythera.  
 MES-SE'IS, a fountain of Thessaly.  
 MES-SE'NE or MES-SE'NA, the capital of Mesenia.  
 MES-SE'NI-A, a province of Peloponnesus.  
 MES'TOR, a son of Perseus.  
 ME-SU'LA, a town of Italy.  
 MET'A-BUS, a tyrant of the Privernates.  
 MET-A-GIT'NI-A, a festival in honour of Apollo.  
 MET-A-NI'RA, the same as *Megaira*.  
 MET-A-PONTUM, a town of Lucania.  
 MET-A-PONTUS, a son of Sisyphus.  
 ME-TAURUS, a town in the country of the Brutii.  
 ME-TEL'LA, the wife of Sylla.  
 ME-TEL'LI, the surname of the family of the Cæciliæ at Rome.  
 ME-THAR'MA, a daughter of Pygmalion.  
 ME-THI'ON, (29) the father of Phorbas.  
 ME-THO'DI-US, a bishop of Tyre.  
 ME-THO'NE, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 ME-THYDRI-UM, another town of Peloponnesus.  
 ME-THYM'NA, a town of Lesbos.  
 ME-TI-A-DU'SA, (21) the wife of Cecrops.  
 ME-TIL'I-A LEX, a Roman law.  
 ME-TIL'I-I, a patrician family of Alba.  
 ME-TIL'I-US, an informer against Fabius Maximus.  
 ME-TI'O-CHUS, a son of Miltiades.  
 ME-TI-ON, a prince of Athens.  
 ME'TIS, one of the Oceanides.  
 ME-TIS'CUS, a charioteer to Turnus.  
 ME-TI-US CUR'TI-US, a Sabine soldier.  
 ME-TE'CI-A, a festival at Athens.  
 ME'TON, an astrologer and mathematician of Athens.  
 ME'TO'PE, (8) the mother of Hecuba.  
 ME'TRA, a princess of Thessaly.  
 ME-TRA-GYR'TE, one of the names of Cybele.  
 ME-TRO'BI-US, a favourite player of Sylla.  
 MET-RO-CLES, a pupil of Theophrastus.  
 MET-RO-DO'RUS, a physician of Chios.  
 ME-TROPH'A-NES, an officer of Mithridates.  
 ME-TROP'O-LIS, a town of Phrygia.  
 MET'TI-US, (10) a chief of the Gauls.  
 MET-U'LUM, a town of Liburnia.  
 ME-VA'NI-A, a town of Umbria.  
 ME'VI-US, a wretched poet.  
 ME-ZEN'TI-US, a king of the Tyrrhenians.  
 MI-CE'A, a daughter of Philodemus.

MI-CIP'SA, a king of Numidia.  
 MIC-YTHUS, a youth employed by Diomedon, to bribe Epaminondas.  
 MI'DAS, a king of Phrygia.  
 MI-DE'A, a town of Argolis.  
 MID'E-A, a town of Bœotia.  
 MI-LA'NI-ON, the same as Meleager.  
 MI-LE'SI-I, (4) (11) the inhabitants of Miletus.  
 MI-LE'SI-US, (10) a surname of Apollo.  
 MI-LE'TI-A, (10) a daughter of Scædæus.  
 MI-LE'TI-UM, (10) a town of Calabria.  
 MI-LE'TUS, a son of Apollo.  
 MILI'AS, a part of Lycia.  
 MIL'I-CHUS, a man who discovered Piso's conspiracy against Nero.  
 MI-LI'NUS, a king of Crete.  
 MIL-I-ONI-A, a town of the Samnites.  
 MI'LO, a celebrated athlete of Crotona.  
 MI-LO'NI-US, a Roman buffoon.  
 MIL-TI'A-DES, a celebrated Athenian, king of the Chersonesus.  
 MIL'TO, a mistress of Cyrus.  
 MIL'VI-US, a bridge at Rome, now the *Pont de Molle*.  
 MIL'Y-AS, a country of Asia Minor.  
 MI-MAL'LO-NES, a name of the Bacchanals.  
 MI'MAS, a giant destroyed by Jupiter with thunder.  
 MIN-NER'MUS, a Greek poet and musician of Colophon.  
 MIN'CI-US, a river of Venetia.  
 MIN'DA-RUS, a commander of the Spartan fleet.  
 MI-NE'I-DES, three daughters of Minyas, king of Orchomenos in Bœotia.  
 MI-NER'VA, the goddess of wisdom, war, and the liberal arts.  
 MIN-ER-VA'LI-A, festivals at Rome, in honour of Minerva.  
 MIN'I-O, a river of Etruria.  
 MIN-NE'I, (3) a people of Arabia.  
 MI-NO'A, a town of Sicily.  
 MI-NO'IS, a name of Crete.  
 MI'NOS, a celebrated king of Crete.  
 MIN-O-TAURUS, a famous monster, half man and half bull.  
 MIN'THE, a daughter of Cocytus.  
 MIN-TUR'NE, (10) a town of Campania.  
 MI-NU'TI-A, a vestal virgin.  
 MI-NU'TI-US AU-GU-RINUS, a Roman consul.  
 MIN'Y-E, the inhabitants of Orchomenos.  
 MIN'Y-AS, a king of Bœotia.  
 MIN'Y-CUS, a river of Thessaly.  
 MI-NY'I-A, a festival of Orchomenos.  
 MIN'Y-TUS, one of Niobe's sons.  
 MIR'A-CES, an eunuch of Parthia.  
 MI-SE'NUM, a place in Campania.  
 MI-SE'NUS, a son of Æolus.  
 MI-SITH'E-US, father-in-law of the emperor Gordian.  
 MITH-RA-CEN'SES, a Persian fugitive.  
 MITHRAS, a god of Persia.  
 MITH-RA-DA'TES, a herdsman of Astyages.  
 MI-THRE'NES, a Persian traitor.  
 MITH-RI-DA'TES, a name of several kings of Pontus.

**MITH-RI-DA'TIS**, a daughter of Mithridates.  
**MITH-RO-BAR-ZA'NES**, a king of Armenia.  
**MIT-Y-LE'NE**, the capital of Lesbos.  
**MI'TYS**, a river of Macedon.  
**MI-ZÆ'I**, a people of Elymais.  
**MNA-SAL'CES**, a Greek poet.  
**MNA'SI-as**, (11) an historian of Phœnicia.  
**MNAS'I-CLES**, a general of Thymbro.  
**MNA-SIP'PI-DAS**, a Lacedæmonian cheat.  
**MNA-SIP'PUS**, a Lacedæmonian general.  
**MNA-SITH'E-US**, a friend of Aratus.  
**MNA'SON**, a tyrant of Elatia.  
**MNA-SY'LUS**, a name given by Virgil to Varus.  
**MNA-SYR'I-UM**, a place in Rhodes.  
**MNE MON**, a surname of Artaxerxes.  
**MNE-MOS'Y-NE**, (3) the mother of the Muses.  
**MNE-SAR'CHUS**, a noted philosopher of Greece.  
**MNE-SID'A-MUS**, a conspirator against Demetrius.  
**MNE-SI-LA'US**, a son of Pollux.  
**MNE-SIM'A-CHIE**, a princess of Olenus.  
**MNE-SIM'A-CHUS**, a comic poet.  
**MNES'TER**, a servant of Agrippina.  
**MNES'THE-US**, a Trojan, ancestor of the Memmii family at Rome.  
**MNES'TI-A**, a daughter of Danaus.  
**MNES'TRA**, a mistress of Cimon.  
**MNE'VIS**, a bull, sacred to the sun in Helopolis.  
**MO-A-PHER'NES**, the uncle of Strabo's mother.  
**MO-DES'TUS**, a Latin writer.  
**MO'DI-A**, a rich widow at Rome.  
**MŒ'CI-A**, (5) (10) one of the tribes at Rome.  
**MO-SY'NUS**, a river of Germany, now the *Mayne*.  
**MŒ-RAG'E-TES**, a surname of Jupiter.  
**MŒ'RIS**, a king of India.  
**MŒ'DI**, a people of Thrace.  
**MŒ'ON**, a Sicilian who poisoned Agathocles.  
**MŒ-ON'I-DES**, a name of Homer.  
**MŒ'RA**, see *Mera*.  
**MŒ'SI-A**, a country of Europe.  
**MO-LE'I-A**, a festival in Arcadia.  
**MO-LI'ON**, a Trojan prince.  
**MO-LI'O-NE**, the wife of Actor.  
**MO'LO**, a philosopher of Rhodes.  
**MO-LŒ'IS**, a river of Bœotia.  
**MO-LOR'CHUS**, (12) an old shepherd, who treated Hercules with much hospitality.  
**MO-LOS'SI**, (3) a people of Epirus.  
**MO-LOS'SIA**, or **MO-LOS'SIS**, the country of the *Molassi*.  
**MO-LOS'SUS**, a king of Epirus.  
**MOL-PA'DI-A**, one of the Amazons.  
**MOL'PUS**, one who wrote a history of Lacedæmon.  
**MO'LUS**, the father of Meriones.  
**MO-LYC'RI-ON**, a town of Ætolia.  
**MO-MEM'PHIS**, a town of Egypt.  
**MO'MUS**, the god of pleasantry among the ancients.  
**MO'NA**, an island between England and Ireland, now called *Man*.

**MO-NA'SES**, a king of Parthia.  
**MO-NE'SUS**, a general at Colchis, killed by Jason.  
**MO-NE'TA**, a surname of Juno.  
**MON'I-MA**, the wife of Mithridates the Great.  
**MON'I-MUS**, a philosopher of Syracuse.  
**MON'O-DUS**, a son of Prusias.  
**MO-NE'CUS**, a town and port of Liguria.  
**MO-NO'LE-US**, a lake of Æthiopia.  
**MO-NOPH'A-GE**, sacrifices in Ægina.  
**MO-NOPH'I-LUS**, an eunuch of Mithridates.  
**MON-TA'NUS**, an orator under Vespasian.  
**MON'Y-CHUS**, (6) (12) a powerful giant.  
**MON'Y-MUS**, a servant of Corinth.  
**MO'PHIS**, an Indian prince.  
**MOP'SI-UM**, a town of Thessaly.  
**MOP-SO'PI-A**, an ancient name of Athens.  
**MOP'SUS**, a celebrated prophet, much consulted in the Trojan war.  
**MOR-GANT'I-UM**, (10) a town of Sicily.  
**MO-RI'NI**, a people of Belgic Gaul.  
**MO-RI-TAS'GUS**, a king of the Senones.  
**MO'RI-US**, a river of Bœotia.  
**MOR'PHE-US**, the son and minister of the god Somnus.  
**MORS**, one of the infernal deities.  
**MO'RYS**, a Trojan warrior.  
**MO'SA**, a river of Belgic Gaul.  
**MO'SCHA**, a port of Arabia.  
**MO'SCHI**, (3) (12) a people of Asia.  
**MO'SCHI-ON**, a name common to several writers.  
**MO'SCHUS**, a Greek Bucolic poet.  
**MO-SEL'LA**, a river of Gaul, now the *Moselle*.  
**MO'SES**, a celebrated legislator of the Jews.  
**MO-SYCH'LUS**, a mountain of Lemnos.  
**MOS-Y-NE'CI**, (3) a nation of the Euxine sea.  
**MO-THO'NE**, a town of Magnesia.  
**MO-TY'A**, a town of Sicily.  
**MU-CI-A'NUS**, an intriguing general under Otho.  
**MU'CI-US**, (10) see *Mutius*.  
**MU'CRÆ**, a village of Samnium.  
**MULC'I-BER**, a surname of Vulcan.  
**MU-LU'CHA**, a river of Africa.  

This word is accented on the antepenultimate syllable by Labbe, Lempriere, and Ainsworth; and on the penultimate by Gouldman and Holyoke. Labbe, indeed, says *u coluents*; and I shall certainly avail myself of this permission to place the accent on the penultimate; for when this syllable ends with *u*, the English have a strong propensity to place the accent on it, even in opposition to etymology, as in the word *Arbutus*.

**MUL'VI-US PONS**, a bridge about one mile from Rome.  
**MUM'MI-US**, a Roman consul.  
**MU-NA'TI-US**, (10) a consul sent to the rebellious army under Germanicus.  
**MUNDA**, a town of Hispania Bætica.  
**MU-NITUS**, a son of Laodice.  
**MU-NYCH'I-A**, a port of Attica.  
**MU-RÆ'NA**, a celebrated Roman commander.  
**MUR'CUS**, an enemy of the first triumvirate.  
**MU-RÉ'TUS**, a Roman surname.  
**MUR-GAN'TI-A**, (10) a town of Samnium.  
**MUR-RHE'NUS**, a friend of Turnus.  
**MUR'TI-A**, (10) a surname of Venus.

MUS, a Roman consul.

MUSA AN-TŌNI-US, a physician of Augustus.

MUSÆ, nine goddesses who presided over all the liberal arts.

MUSÆUS, an ancient Greek poet.

MUSŌNI-US RUFUS, a stoic philosopher of Etruria.

MUS-TE-IA, a friend of Cicero.

MUTA, the goddess of silence.

MUTHULUS, a river of Numidia.

MUTIA, (10) the third wife of Pompey.

MUTICA, a town of Sicily.

MUTILIA, a female friend of Livia Augusta.

MUTINA, a Roman colony.

MUTINES, one of Annibal's generals.

MUTINUS, see *Mutunus*.

MUTI-US, (10) the father-in-law of Marius.

MUTUNUS, a deity among the Romans.

MUTUSÆ, a town of Umbria.

MUZERIS, a town of India.

MYAGRUS, or MYODES, a divinity among the Egyptians.

MYALE, a celebrated female magician.

MYALESUS, a town of Bœotia.

MYCENÆ, a town of Argolis.

MYCERNUS, a son of Cheops.

MYCIBERNA, a town of the Hellespont.

MYCITHUS, a servant of Anaxilaus.

MYCON, a painter of Athens.

MYCONE, or MYCONUS, one of the Cyclades.

⚡ An English ear seems to have a strong predilection for the penultimate accent on the words *Mycales* and *Mycone*; but all our prosodists accent them on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of *Mutina*.—See note on *Oryxus*. [Ovid Met. xii, 263. *Mater erat Mycale*. &c.—vii, 463. *Hinc humilem Myconem*. &c.—xv, 823. *Victa petent Mutina*. &c.—*Edit.*]

MYDON, a Trojan chief.

MYCOPHOS, a town of Egypt.

MYENUS, a mountain of Ætolia.

MYDON, a brother of Amycus.

MYGDO-NIA, a province of Macedon.

MYGDO-NUS, a king of Thrace.

MYLASA, a town of Caria.

MYLE, or MYLAS, a river of Sicily.

MYLES, a son of Lelex.

MYLITTA, a surname of Venus.

MYNDUS, a town of Caria.

MYNES, a prince of Lyrnessus.

MYNI-E, (4) see *Minya*.

MYONI-A, a town of Phocis.

MYRA, a town of Lycia.

MYRI-NA a town of Æolia.

MYRI-NUS, a surname of Apollo.

⚡ Iabbe is the only prosodist I have met with who accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; and as this accentuation is so contrary to analogy, I have followed Lempiere, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Hol-yoke, with the accent on the penultimate. See the word in the *Terminational Vocabulary*.—[This may be true of the epithet of Apollo, so called from the town Myrina; but not of the name of a gladiator mentioned in Mart. Epig. xii, 29. *Nuper cum Myrino peteretur*. &c.—*Edit.*]

MYRI-E, a town of Arcadia.

MYRMECIDES, an artist of Miletus.

MYRMIDONES, a people of Thessaly, who fought under Achilles.

MYRON, a tyrant of Sicily.

MYRONIA-NUS, an historian.

MYRONIDES, an Athenian general.

MYRHA, a daughter of Cinyras.

MYRSILUS, the last of the Heraclidæ.

MYRSINUS, a city.

MYRSUS, the father of Candaules.

MYRTALE, a courtesan of Rome.

MYRTIS, a Greek poetess.

MYRTEA, a surname of Venus.

MYRTILUS, a son of Mercury.

MYRTUM MARE, a part of the Ægean sea.

MYRTUNTUM (10) a name of the sea on the coast of Epirus.

MYRTUSA, a mountain of Libya.

MYSCELLUS, the founder of Crotona.

MYSI-A, (11) a country of Asia.

MYSONA-CEDONES, a people of Mysia.

MYSON, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

MYSTES, the son of the poet Valgius.

MYTHÆCUS, a sophist of Syracuse.

MYTILENE, see *Mitylene*.

MYUS, a town of Ionia.

## N.

NABAR-ZANES, an officer of Darius.

NABATHÆA, a country of Arabia.

NABIS, a tyrant of Lacedæmon.

NADAGARA, see *Nargara*.

NENIA, the goddess of funerals at Rome.

NÆVIUS, a Latin poet.

NÆVOLUS, an infamous character in Domitian's reign.

NAHARVALI, (3) a people of Germany.

NAIDES, inferior deities, who presided over rivers, springs, wells, and fountains.

NAIS, one of the Oceanides.

NAISUS, or NESUS, a town of Mœsia, now *Nissa*.

NAPEÆ, certain divinities among the ancients. They presided over hills and woods.

NAPATTA, a town of Æthiopia.

NAPHILUS, a river of Peloponnesus.

NAR, a river of Umbria.

NARBO, a town of Gaul.

NARBONENSIS, one of the divisions of ancient Gaul.

NARCEUS, a son of Bacchus.

NARCEA, a surname of Minerva.

NARCISUS, a beautiful youth, changed into a flower.

NARGARA, a town of Africa.

NARISCI, (3) a nation of Germany.

NARNIA, or NARNA, a town of Umbria.

NARSES, a king of Persia.

NARTHECIS, a small island near Samos.

NARYCIA, (10) a town of Magna Græcia.

NASAMONES, a savage people of Libya.

NASCI-O, or NATI-O, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the birth of children.

**NAS' I-CA**, a surname of one of the Scipios.  
**NA-SID-I-E'NUS**, a luxurious Roman knight.  
**NA-SID-I-US**, a follower of Pompey.  
**NA'SO**, a surname of Ovid.  
**NAS'SUS**, or **NA'SUS**, a town of Acarnania.  
**NAS'U-A** (10) a general of the Suevi.  
**NA-TA' LIS**, a Roman knight, who conspired with Piso against Nero.  
**NAT'TA**, a penurious Roman.  
**NA-TA' LI-A**, a festival in honour of birth-days at Rome.  
**NA'VA**, a river of Germany.  
**NAU-BO-LUS**, a charioteer of Laius, king of Thebes.  
**NAU' CLES**, a Lacedæmonian general.  
**NAU' CRA-TES**, a Greek poet.  
**NAU' CRA-TIS**, a city of Egypt.  
**NA VI-US AC'TI-US**, a famous augur.  
**NAU' LO-CHUS**, a town of Sicily.  
**NAU-PAC'TUS**, or **NAU-PAC'TUM**, a city of Ætolia.  
**NAU' PLI-A**, a harbour of Peloponnesus.  
**NAU-PLI'A-DES**, a patronymic of Palamedes.  
**NAU' PLI-US**, son of Neptune, and father of Palamedes.  
**NAU' POR-TUS**, a town of Pannonia.  
**NAU' RA**, a country of Scythia.  
**NAU-SICA-A**, a daughter of Alcinous, and wife of Telemachus.  
**NAU'SI-CLES**, an Athenian general.  
**NAU-SIM'E-NES**, the husband of an Athenian woman, who lost her voice from a fright.  
**NAU-SITH'O-E**, one of the Nereides.  
**NAU-SITH'O-US**, a king of the Phæaceans.  
**NAUT'ES**, (17) a Trojan soothsayer.  
**NAX'OS**, a large island in the Ægean sea.  
**NE-Æ'RA**, a nymph.  
**NE-Æ'THUS**, a river near Crotona.  
**NE-AL'CES**, a friend of Turnus.  
**NE-AL'I-CES**, a famous painter.  
**NE-ANTHES**, an orator and historian of Cyzicum.  
**NE-AP'O-LIS**, a city of Campania; now *Naples*.  
**NE-AR'CHUS**, an officer of Alexander.  
**NE-BRO'DES**, a mountain of Sicily.  
**NE-BROPH'O-NOS**, a son Jason.  
**NE'CHOS**, a king of Egypt.  
**NEC-TA-NE'BUS**, and **NEC-TAN'A-BIS**, a king of Egypt, who fought against the Persians.  
**NE-CYS'I-A**, (10) a solemnity observed by the Greeks, in memory of the dead.  
**NE'IS**, the wife of Endymion.  
**NE-LE-US**, the son of Neptune.  
**NE'LO**, one of the Danaides.  
**NE-MEA**, a town of Argolis.  
**NE-MEA**, a river of Peloponnesus.  
**NE-ME-SI-A'NUS** (21) a Latin poet.  
**NEM'E-SIS**, the goddess of vengeance.  
**NE-ME-SI-US**, a Greek writer.  
**NEM-O-RA' LI-A**, a festival in honour of Diana.  
**NEM'E-TES**, a nation of Germany.  
**NE-MOS'SUS**, the capital of the Arverni in Gaul.  
**NE-O-BU'LE**, a daughter of Lycambes.

therefore I have preferred it to the antepenultimate accent given it by Lempriere; not only from the number of authorities in its favour, but from its being more agreeable to analogy.—[Compare *Hor. Od. iii. 13. 5.—Edm.*]

**NE-O-CÆS-A-RE'A**, a town of Pontus.  
**NE-OC'H-A-BIS**, a king of Egypt.  
**NE-O-CLES**, an Athenian philosopher.  
**NE-OG'E-NES**, a usurper.  
**NE-OM-O-RIS**, one of the Nereides.  
**NE'ON**, a town of Phocis.  
**NE-ON-TI'CHOS**, (12) a town of Æolia.  
**NE-OP-TOL'E-MUS**, a king of Epirus, son of Achilles.  
**NE'O-RIS**, a large country of Asia.

⚡ The authorities are nearly equally balanced, between the penultimate and antepenultimate accent; and therefore I may say, as Labbe sometimes does, *ut volueris*; but I am inclined rather to the antepenultimate accent as more agreeable to analogy, though I think the penultimate more agreeable to the ear.

**NE'VE**, a constellation in the heavens, the same as *Scorpio*.  
**NE-PHA' LI-A**, festivals in Greece.  
**NEPH'E-LE**, the first wife of Athamas, king of Thebes.  
**NEPH-ER-I'TES**, a king of Egypt.  
**NE'PHUS**, a son of Hercules.  
**NE'PIA**, a daughter of Jasus.  
**NE'POS**, a celebrated historian in the reign of Augustus.  
**NE-PO-TI-A'NUS**, (12) a cruel emperor, who reigned but one month, and was then murdered.  
**NEP'THYS**, the wife of Typhon.  
**NEP-TU'NI-A**, a town of Magna Græca.  
**NEP-TU'NI-UM**, a promontory of Arabia.  
**NEP-TU'NI-US**, an epithet applied to Sext. Pompey.  
**NEP-TUNUS**, (*NEP'TUNE*, Eng.) the god of the sea.  
**NE-RE'I-DES**, (*NE'RE-IDS*, Eng.) fifty nymphs of the sea.  
**NE-RE'I-US**, a name of Achilles.  
**NE'RE-US**, a deity of the sea, father of the Nereides.

⚡ Old *Nereus* to the sea was born of earth—  
*Nereus* who claims the precedence in birth  
 To their descendants; him old god they call,  
 Because sincere and affable to all.  
*Cowke's Hesiod. Theog. v. 357.*

**NE-RI-E'NE**, the wife of Mars.  
**NER'I-PHUS**, a deserted island near the *Chersonesus*.  
**NER'I-TOS**, a mountain of Ithaca.  
**NERI-US**, an usurer in Nero's reign.  
**NE'RO**, a celebrated Roman emperor, the most barbarous tyrant, and the worst of men.  
**NE-RO'NI-A**, a name of Artaxata.  
**NER-TO-BRIG'I-A**, a town of Spain.  
**NERVA COC-CE'I-US**, a Roman emperor, famous for his goodness.  
**NER'VI-I** (3) a people of Belgic Gaul.  
**NER'U-LUM**, an inland town of Lucania.  
**NE-SÆ'A**, one of the Nereides.  
**NE-SIM'A-CIUS**, (12) a native of Argos, and one of the chiefs who made war against Thebes.  
**NE'SIS**, an island on the coast of Campania.  
**NE'SUS**, a celebrated centaur.  
**NE'STO-CLES**, a statue of Greece.  
**NE'STOR**, a king of Pylos and Messenia.

⚡ Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton, and Holyoke, give this word the penultimate accent, and

NES-TO'RI-US, a bishop of Constantinople.  
 NES'TUS or NES'SUS, a river of Thrace.  
 NE'TUM, a town of Sicily.  
 NE'U-RI, a people of Sarmatia.  
 NI-CÆ'A, a city of India.  
 NI-CAG'O-RAS, an Athenian sophist.  
 NI-CAN'DER, a king of Sparta.  
 NI-CA'NOR, a governor of Media.  
 NI-CAR'CHUS, a Corinthian philosopher.  
 NI-CAR-THI'DES, a governor of Persepolis.  
 NI-CA'TOR, a surname of Seleucus.  
 NI'CE, (8) a daughter of Thestius.  
 NIC-E-PHO'RI-UM, a town of Mesopotamia.  
 NIC-E-PHO'RI-US, a river of Armenia.  
 NI-CEPH'O-RUS, a Byzantine historian.  
 NI'CKER, a river of Germany, now the *Necker*.  
 NIC-ER-A'TUS, the father of Nicias.  
 NI-CE'TAS, a Byzantine historian.  
 NIC-E-TE'RI-A, a festival at Athens.  
 NI'C-I-A, (10) a river of Italy.  
 NI'C-I-AS, (10) an Athenian general, noted for his valour and his misfortunes.  
 NI-CIP'PE, a daughter of Pelops.  
 NI-CIP'US, a tyrant of Cos.  
 NI'CO, a Tarentine chief.  
 NI-COCH'A-RES, a Greek comic poet.  
 NI-CO-CLES, a friend of Phocion.  
 NI-CO'RA-TES, a tyrant of Cyrene.  
 NI-CO'CRE-ON, a tyrant of Salamis.  
 NIC-O-DE'MUS, an Athenian general.  
 NIC-O-DO'RUS, a wrestler of Mantinea.  
 NI-COD'RO-MUS, a son of Hercules.  
 NIC-O-LA'US, a Syracusan, famous for his eloquence.  
 NI-COM'A-CHA, a daughter of Themistocles.  
 NI-COM'A-CHUS, the father of Aristotle.  
 NI-CO-ME'DES, there were several kings of Bithynia of this name.  
 NI-CO-ME'DI-A, a town of Bithynia.  
 NI'CON, a pirate of Phære.  
 NI-CO'NI-A, a town of Pontus.  
 NIC-OPH'A-NES, a famous painter of Greece.  
 NI-CO-PHRON, a comic poet of Athens.  
 NI-COP'O-LIS, a city of Lower Egypt.  
 NI-COS'TRA-TA, a courtesan, who left her possessions to Sylla.  
 NI-COS'TRA-TUS, a strong man of Argos.  
 NIC-O-TE'LE-A, a woman of Messenia.  
 NI-COT'E-LES, a Corinthian drunkard.  
 NI'GER, a river of Africa.  
 NI-GID-I-US FIG'U-LUS, a noted philosopher and astrologer at Rome.  
 NI-GRI'TE, a people of Africa.  
 NI'LE-US, a son of Codrus.  
 NI'LUS, a king of Thebes.  
 NI'NI-US, a Roman tribune.  
 NI'NI-AS, see *Ninys*.  
 NI'NUS, a son of Belus.  
 NI'N-Y-AS, a king of Assyria.  
 NI'O-BE, a daughter of Tantalus, changed into a stone.  
 NI-PHÆ'US, a man killed by horses.  
 NI-PHÆ'TES, a mountain of Asia.  
 NI'PHE, a companion of Diana.

NIR'E-US, a king of Naxos.  
 NI'SA, a town of Greece.  
 NI-SÆ'A, a town of Parthia.  
 NI-SÆ'E, a sea-nymph.  
 NI-SE'T-A, a daughter of Nisus.  
 NIS'I-BIS, a town of Mesopotamia.  
 NI'SUS, a son of Hyrtacus, famous for his friendship for Euryalus; also, a king of Megara.  
 NI-SY'ROS, an island in the Ægean sea.  
 NI-TE'TIS, a princess of Egypt.  
 NI-TI-O-BRIGES, a people of Gaul.  
 NI-TO'CRIS, a queen of Babylon.  
 NIT'RI-A, a country of Egypt.  
 NI-VA'RI-A, an island at the west of Africa, now *Teneriff*.  
 NO'AS, a river of Thrace.  
 NOC'MON, a Trojan killed by Turnus.  
 NOC-TI-LU'CA, a surname of Diana.  
 NO'LA, a town of Campania.  
 NOM'A-DES, a name of several tribes of uncivilized people, who had no fixed habitations.  
 NO'ME, a town of Sicily.  
 NOM-EN-TA'NUS, an epithet applied to L. Cassius.  
 NO-MEN'TUM, a town of the Sabines.  
 NO'MI-I, (3) mountains of Arcadia.  
 NO'MI-US, a surname of Apollo.  
 NO-NAC'RIS, a town of Arcadia.  
 Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, give this word the antepenultimate accent; but Lempriere, Littleton, and the Graduees, place the accent, more agreeably to analogy, on the penultimate.—[The latter is correct.—See Ovid Met. viii. 426.—Fast. v. 97.—Edit.]  
 NO'NI-US, a Roman soldier.  
 NON'NI-US, a grammarian.  
 NON'NUS, a Greek writer of the fifth century.  
 NO'NUS, a Greek physician.  
 NO'PI-A, or CI-NO'PIA, a town of Boeotia.  
 NO'RA, a place of Phrygia.  
 NO'RAX, a son of Mercury.  
 NOR'BA, a town of the Volsci.  
 NOR-BA'NUS, (C.) a Roman consul who opposed Sylla.  
 NOR'I-CUM, a country of Illyricum.  
 NOR-THI'PUS, a Greek tragic poet.  
 NOR'TI-A, (10) a name of the goddess of Fortune.  
 NO'THUS, a son of Deucalion.  
 NO-TI'UM, (10) a town of Æolia.  
 NO'TUS, the south wind.  
 NO-VA'RI-A, a town of Gaul.  
 NO-VA'TUS, a man who libelled Augustus.  
 NO-VE'SI-UM, a town on the Rhine, (now called *Nijmegen*), near Cologne.  
 NO-VI-O-DU'NUM, a town of Gaul.  
 NO-VI-OM'A-GUS, another town of Gaul.  
 NO'VI-UM, a town of Spain; now *Noya*.  
 NO'VI-US PRIS'CUS, one of Piso's conspirators.  
 NOX, a deity among the Heathens—goddess of Night.  
 NU-CÆ'RI-A, a town of Campania.  
 NU-ITH'O-NES, a people of Germany.  
 NU'MA MARTI-US, the father of Ancus Martius.  
 NU'MA POM-FIL'I-US, a celebrated king of Rome, successor to Romulus, famed for his love of peace.

NU-MA'NA, a town of Picenum, in Italy.

NU-MAN'TI-A, a town of Spain.

NU-MAN-TI'NA, a woman accused of witchcraft.

NU-MA'NUS REM'U-LUS, a Rutulian, killed by Ascanius.

NU-ME-NES, a follower of Pythagoras and Plato.

NU-ME-NI-A, or NE-O-ME'NI-A, a festival among the Greeks in honour of all the gods.

NU-ME'NI-US, a philosopher of the second century.

NU-ME-RI-A, the goddess of numbers.

NU-ME-RI-A'NUS, a son of the emperor Carus.

NU-ME'RI-US, a friend of Pompey.

NU-MI'CUS, a river of Latium.

Our fleet Apollo sends  
Where Tuscan Tyber rolls with rapid force,  
And where *Nimicus* opens his holy source.

*Dryden.*

NU'MI-DA, a surname of one of the generals of Augustus.

NU-MID'I-A, a country of Africa.

NU-MID'I-US, a governor of Syria.

NU-MIS'TRO, a town of the Brutii, in Italy.

NU-MI-TOR, the grandfather of Romulus and Remus.

NU-MI-TO'RI-US, a military tribune of Rome.

NU-MO'NI-US, see *Vala*.

NUN-CO'RE-US, a son of Sesostris, king of Egypt.

NUN-DI-NA, a goddess at Rome.

Lempriere places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Hol-yoke, on the antepenultimate. Ainsworth marks it in the same manner among the appellatives, nor can there be any doubt of its propriety.

NUR'SÆ, a town of Italy.

NUR'SCI-A, a goddess of the Etrurians.

NU'SI-A, (19) a town of Picenum.

NU'TRI-A, a town of Illyricum.

NYC-TE'IS, a daughter of Nycteus.

NYC-TE-LI-A, festivals in honour of Bacchus.

NYC-TE-LI-US, a surname of Bacchus.

NYC-TE-US, a son of Neptune.

NYC-TIM'E-NE, a daughter of *Nycteus*.

NYC-TI-MUS, a son of Lycaon.

NYM-BÆ'UM, a lake of Peloponnesus.

NYM-PHÆ, (NYMPHS, Eng.) certain female deities among the ancients.

NYM-PHÆ'UM, a port of Macedonia.

NYM-PHÆ'US, a man who headed a colony of Medians.

NYM-PHID'I-US, a favourite of Nero.

NYM-PHIS, an historian of Heraclea.

NYM-PHO-DO'RUS, a writer of Amphipolis; also a Syracusan, who wrote a history of Sicily.

NYM-PHO-LEP'TES, a name of the inhabitants of Mount Cithæron.

NYM-PHON, a native of Colophon.

NY'SI-US, a general of Dionysius the tyrant.

NY'SA, or NY'SA, a town of Ethiopia.

NY-SÆ'US, a surname of Bacchus.

NY'SAS, a river of Africa.

NY-SI'A-DES, a name of the nymphs of Nysa.

NY-SI-Æ PORTE, a small island in Africa.

NY-SI-ROS, an island.

NY'SI-US, a surname of Bacchus, as the protecting deity of Nysa.

NY'SA, a sister of Mithridates the Great.

## O.

O-AR'SES, the original name of Artaxerxes Mnemon,

O'A-RUS, a river of Sarmatia.

O'A-SIS, a town of Libya.

O-AX'ES, a river of Crete.

O-AX'US, a town of Crete.

OB-UL-TRO'NI-US, a quæstor put to death by the order of Galba.

O-CA'LE-A, or O-CA'LI-A, a town of Bœotia.

O-CE'NA, a nymph.

So prone are the English to lay the accent on the penultimate of words of this termination, that we scarcely ever hear the famous *Oceana* of Harrington pronounced otherwise.

O-CE-AN'I-DES, and O-CE-AN-IT'I-DES, sea-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus: there were three thousand of them.

O-CE-A-NUS, a powerful deity of the sea.

O-CE'I-A, a woman who presided over the rites of Vesta for fifty-seven years.

O-CEL'LUS, a philosopher of Lucania.

O-CE'LUM, a town of Gaul.

O'CHA, a mountain of Eubœa.

O-CHE-SI-US, (11) a general of Ætolia.

O'CHUS, (12) a name of Artaxerxes.

OC'NUS, a son of the Tiber.

O-CRIC'U-LUM, a town of Umbria.

O-CRID'ION, a king of Rhodes.

O-CRIS'I-A, the mother of Servius Tullus.

OC-TA-CIL-LI-US, a slave who taught rhetoric to Pompey the Great.

OC-TA'VI-A, the wife of Antony and sister of Augustus.

OC-TA-VI-A'NUS, the nephew of Cæsar the dictator.

OC-TA'VI-US, a Roman officer.

OC-TO-GE'SA, a town of Spain.

OC-TOL'O-PHUM, a place of Greece.

O-CY'A-LUS, a Phæacian friend of Alcinous.

O-CYP'E-TE, (8) one of the Harpies.

O-CYR'O-E, a daughter of Chiron.

OD-E-NA'TUS, a celebrated prince of Palmyra.

O-DES'SUS, a sea-port of Moesia.

O'DI'NUS, (O'DIN, Eng.) a celebrated hero of Germany.

O-DITES, a son of Ixion.

OD-O-A'CER, a king of the Heruli.

OD-O-MAN'TI, (3) a people of Thrace.

OD'O-NES, also a people of Thrace.

OD'RY-SÆ, a nation near the river Ister.

ODYS-SE'A, (OD'Y-SEY, Eng.) one of Homer's epic poems, which describes the return of Ulysses from the Trojan war.

OE-AG'A-RUS, and OE'AN'TH-I-A, (5) a king of Thrace, and father of Orpheus.

This diphthong, like *e*, is pronounced as the single vowel *e*. If the conjecture concerning the sound of *e* was right, the middle sound between the *o* and *e* of the ancients must, in all probability, have been the sound of our *a* in *water*.—See the word *Æa*.

OE-ANTHÆ, and OE-ANTH-I-A, a town of Phocia.

OE'AX, (5) a son of Nauplius.

OE-BA'LI-A, the ancient name of Laconia.

OE'BA-LUS, (5) a king of Laconia.

OE'BA-RES, a satrap of Cyrus.

OE-CHA'LI-A, a country of Peloponnesus.

OE-CLID'ES, a patronymic of Amphiaræus.

OE'LE-US, see *Oiclenus*.

ÆC-U-ME'NI-US, a Greek writer.  
 ÆD-I-POD'IA, a fountain of Thebes.  
 ÆD'I-PUS, (5) a son of Laius, who became king of Thebes by solving the riddle of the Sphinx.  
 ÆME, (8) a daughter of Danaus.  
 Æ-NAN'THES, a favourite of Ptolemy.  
 ÆNE, a town of Argolis.  
 ÆNE-A, a river of Assyria.  
 ÆNE-US, a king of Calydon, father of Meleager.  
 Æ-NI'DES, a patronymic of Meleager.  
 ÆN'O-E, a nymph.  
 Æ-NOM'A-US, a son of Mars.  
 ÆNON, a part of Locris.  
 Æ-NO'NA, (7) an ancient name of Ægina.  
 Æ-NO'NE, (8) a nymph of Mount Ida, a propheta.  
 Æ-NO'PI-A, the same as Ænona.  
 Æ-NOP'I-DES, a mathematician of Chios.  
 Æ-NO'PI-ON, a son of Ariadne.  
 ÆN'O'TRI, (3) the inhabitants of Ænotria.  
 Æ-NO'TRI-A, a part of Italy, afterwards called Lucania.  
 ÆN-O'TRUS, a son of Lycaon.  
 Æ-NU'SÆ, small islands near Chios.  
 Æ-O-NUS, a son of Licymnius.  
 ÆR'O-E, (8) an island of Boeotia.  
 ÆTA, (7) a noted mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia, where Hercules burnt himself.  
 ÆT-Y-LUS, or ÆT-Y-LUM, a town of Laconia.  
 O-FEL'US, a wise and good man mentioned by Horace.  
 O'FI, (3) a nation of Germany.  
 OG-DOL'A-PIS, a river flowing from the Alps.  
 OG-DO'RUS, a king of Egypt.  
 OG-LO'SA, an island in the Tyrrhene sea, famous for wine.  
 OG-MI-US, a name of Hercules.  
 OG'O-A, (7) a deity of Mylassa.  
 O-GUL'NI-A, a Roman lady famed for her poverty.  
 OG-Y-GES, a celebrated monarch of Greece.  
 ¶ This word is by all our prosodists accented on the first syllable, and consequently it must sound exactly as if written *Odd'je-ges*: and this, however odd to an English ear, must be complied with. [*Og'gy-ges* is the most correct pronunciation. The quantity is marked in the derivative *Ogygius* in Lucan, Phars. l. 675. *Edonis Ogygio decurrit plena Igau.* *Edis.*]  
 O-GYGI-A, one of the gates of Thebes.  
 OG-Y-RIS, an island in the Indian ocean.  
 O-IO'LE-US, a son of Antiphates.  
 O-I'LE-US, a king of the Locrians.  
 O-I-LI'DES, a patronymic of Ajax, son of Oileus.  
 OL'A-NE, (8) one of the mouths of the Po.  
 O-LA'NUS, a town of Lesbos.  
 OL'BA, or OL'BUS, a town of Cilicia.  
 OL'BI-A, the capital of Sarmatia.  
 OL'BI-US, a river of Arcadia.  
 OL-CHIN'I-UM, a town of Dalmatia.  
 O-LE-A-ROS, or OL'I-ROS, (20) one of the Cyclades.  
 O-LE'A-TRUM, a town of Spain.  
 O'LEN, a Greek poet of Lycia.  
 OL'E-NUS, or OL'E-NUM, (20) a town of Peloponnesus.  
 O-L-E-O-RUS, one of the Cyclades, now *Antiparus*.

OL'GA-SYS, a mountain of Galatia.  
 OL-I-GYR'TIS, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 O-LIN'THUS, a town of Macedonia.  
 O-LIS'I-PO, a town of Spain, now *Lisbon*.  
 OL-I-TIN'GI, a town of Lusitania.  
 OL'LI-US, the father of Poppæa.  
 OL-LOV'I-CO, a prince of Gaul.  
 OL'MI-Æ, a promontory near Megara.  
 OL'MI-US, a river of Boeotia.  
 OL-O-PHYX US, a town of Macedonia.  
 O-LYM'PE-UM, a place of Delos.  
 O-LYM'PI-A, celebrated games in honour of Jupiter.  
 O-LYM'PI-AS, a celebrated woman, wife of king Philip of Macedon.  
 O-LYM'PI-O-DO'RUS, a native of Thebes, known by his historical works written in Greek.  
 O-LYM'PI-US, a surname of Jupiter.  
 O-LYM'PUS, a mountain of Macedonia.  
 OL-YM-PUS-A, a daughter of Thespius.  
 O-LYN'THUS, a town and republic of Macedonia.  
 O-LY RAS, a river near Thermopylæ.  
 C-LY'ZON, a town of Thessaly.  
 O-MARI-US, a Lacedæmonian messenger.  
 OM'BI, (3) a city of Egypt.  
 OM'BRI, (3) see *Umbri*.  
 OM'O-LE, a mountain of Thessaly.  
 OM-O-PHA'GI-A, a festival in honour of Bacchus.  
 OM'PHA-LE, a queen of Lydia, wife of Hercules.  
 ¶ The accentuation which a mere English speaker would give to this word was experienced a few years ago by a pantomime called *Hercules* and *Omphale*: when the whole town concurred in placing the accent on the second syllable, till some classical scholars gave a check to this pronunciation by placing the accent on the first. This, however, was far from banishing the former manner, and disturbed the public ear without correcting it. Those, however, who would not wish to be numbered among the vulgar, must take care to avoid the penultimate accent.  
 OM'PHA-LOS, a place of Crete.  
 OM'PHIS, a king of India.  
 O-NÆ-UM, or O-Æ-NE-UM, a promontory and town of Dalmatia.  
 O-NA'RUS, a priest of Bacchus.  
 O-NA'SI-MUS, a sophist of Athens.  
 O-NA'TAS, a statuary of Ægina.  
 ON-CHES-TUS, a town of Boeotia.  
 O-NE'I-ON, a place of Arcadia.  
 O-NES-I-RI-TUS, a cynic philosopher of Ægina.  
 O-NES-I-MUS, a Macedonian nobleman.  
 ON-E-SIP'US, a son of Hercules.  
 O-NE'SI-US, (10) a king of Salamis.  
 ON-E-TOR'I-DES, an Athenian officer.  
 ON'O-BA, a town near the columns of Hercules.  
 O-NOCH-O-NUS, a river of Thessaly.  
 ON-O-MAC'RI-TUS, a soothsayer of Athens.  
 ON-O-MAR'CHUS, a Phocian general.  
 ON-O-MAS-TOR'I-DES, a Lacedæmonian ambassador.  
 ON-O-MAS'TUS, a freedman of *Otho*.  
 ON'O-PHAS, one of the conspirators against Smerdis.  
 ON-O-SAN'DER, a Greek writer.  
 ON'Y-THES, a friend of Æneas.  
 O-PA-LI-A, festivals among the Romans, in honour of Ops.

O-PHE'IAS, a general of Cyrene.  
 O-PHEI'TES, a son of Lycurgus.  
 O-PHEN'SIS, a town of Africa.  
 O-PHI'A-DES, an island on the coast of Arabia.  
 O-PHI-AS, a patronymic of Combe.  
 O-PHI-O'NE-US, an ancient soothsayer.  
 O'PHIS, a river of Arcadia.  
 O'PHI-US, the father of Combe.  
 O-PHI-U'SA, the ancient name of Rhodes.  
 O'P'I-CI, the ancient inhabitants of Campania.  
 O-PIL'I-US, a Latin grammarian.  
 O-PIM'I-US, a consul, the inveterate enemy of the Gracchi.  
 O'PIS, a town on the Tigris.  
 O'P'I-TER, a Roman consul.  
 O-P-I-TER-GI'NI, a people on the Adriatic.  
 O-P'I'TES, a native of Argos.  
 O'P'I-A, a vestal virgin.  
 O-P-PI-A'NUS, a Greek poet of Cilicia.  
 O-P-PI'DI-US, a rich old man.  
 O'P-PI-US, a friend of Cæsar.  
 O'PS, the goddess of the earth, the same as Rhea.  
 O-P-TA'TUS, one of the early fathers.  
 O'PTI-MUS, an epithet of Jupiter.  
 O'PUS, a city of Locris.  
 O'RA, (7) a town of India.  
 O-RAC'U-LUM, an oracle.  
 O-RE'A, a country of Peloponnesus.  
 O-R'A-SUS, a man who killed Ptolemy.  
 O-R-BE'LUS, a mountain of Thrace.  
 O-R-BIL'I-US, a grammarian of Beneventum.  
 O-R-BO'NA, a mischievous goddess at Rome.  
 O-R-CA-DES, islands on the north of Britain, now the *Orkneys*.  
 O-R-CHA'LIS, an eminence near Haliartus.  
 O-R'CHA-MUS, a king of Assyria.  
 O-R-CHOM'E-NUS, or O-R-CHOM'E-NUM, a town of Bœotia.  
 O-R'CUS, a name of Pluto.  
 O-R-CYN'I-A, a place of Cappadocia.  
 O-R-DES'SUS, a river of Scythia.  
 O-RE'A-DES, (O'RE-ADS, Eng.) nymphs of the mountains.  
 O'RE-AS, a son of Hercules.  
 O-RESTÆ, a people of Epirus.  
 O-RES'TES, a son of Agamemnon, celebrated for his friendship with Pylades.  
 O-RES-TE-UM, a town of Arcadia.  
 O-R-ES-TI'DÆ, the descendants of Orestes.  
 O-RES-TIL'IA, a mistress of Catiline.  
 O-R'E-TÆ, a people of Sarmatia.  
 O-R-E-TA'NI, (3) a people of Spain.  
 O-R-E-TIL'IA, the wife of Caligula.  
 O-RE'UM, a town of Eubœa.  
 O-R'GA, or O-R'GAS, a river of Phrygia.  
 O-R-GES'UM, a town of Macedonia.  
 O-R-GET'O-RIX, a chief of the Helvetii.  
 O-R-GI-A, festivals in honour of Bacchus.  
 O-RIB'A-SUS, a celebrated physician, and friend of the emperor Julian.  
 O-R'I-CUM, or O-R'I-CUS, a town of Epirus.  
 O'RI-ENS, a name for the eastern parts of the world.  
 O-R-I-GEN, a Greek writer of great celebrity.

O-RI'GO, a courtesan of Rcome.  
 O-RI'NUS, a river of Sicily.  
 O-RI-OB-A-TES, a general of Darius.  
 O-RION, (28) a celebrated giant, who was made a constellation.  
 O-RIS'SUS, a prince of Spain.  
 O-R-I-SUL'LA LIV'I-A, a Roman matron.  
 O-RI'TÆ, (5) a people of India.  
 O-RITH-Y-I'A, a princess of Athens.  
 O-RIT'I-AS, (10) a hunter of the Caledonian bear.  
 O-RI-UN'DUS, a river of Illyricum.  
 O-RME-NUS, (20) a king of Thessaly.  
 O-RNE-A, a town of Argolis.  
 O-RNE-US, a centaur, son of Ixion.  
 O-RNI'TRON, a town of Phœnicia.  
 O-RNI-TUS, a friend of Æneas.  
 O-RNOS'PA-DES, a Parthian governor of Macedonia.  
 O-RNYTI-ON, (11) a son of Sisyphus.  
 O-RO-AN'DA, a town of Pisidia.  
 O-RO'BI-A, a town of Eubœa.  
 O-RO'BI-I, a people of Italy.  
 O-RO'DES, a prince of Parthia, who murdered his brother Mithridates, and usurped the throne.  
 O-RE'TES, a Persian governor of Sardis.  
 O-ROM'E-DON, a mountain in the island of Cos.  
 O-RON'TAS, a relation of Artaxerxes.  
 O-RON'TES, a satrap of Mysia.  
 O-R-O-PHER-NES, an usurper of Cappadocia.  
 O-RO'PUS, a town of Bœotia.  
 O-RO'SI'AS, (11) a Spanish writer.  
 O-RPHE-US, a celebrated Argonaut, famed for his skill in music.  
 ⚡ See *Idomeneus*.  
 O-RSED'I-CE, a daughter of Cinyras.  
 O-RSE'IS, a nymph who married Hellen.  
 O-SIL'LUS, a Persian, who fled to Alexander.  
 O-SIL'O-CHUS, a son of Idomeneus.  
 O-SI'NES, (4) an officer of Darius.  
 O-SI'PUS, a man of Megara.  
 O-KTA-IUS, M. a grandson of Hortensius.  
 O-THAG'O-RAS, a tyrant of Sicily.  
 O-THÆ'A, a daughter of Hyacinthus.  
 O-THIE, (8) a town of Magnesia.  
 O-THI-A, (4) (7) a surname of Diana.  
 O-THRUS, a dog which had two heads, and belonged to Geryon.  
 O-RTYGI-A, a grove near Ephesus.  
 O-RTYGI-US, a Rutulian killed by Æneas.  
 O'RUS, a god of the Egyptians.  
 O-RY-ANDER, a satrap of Persia.  
 O-RY'US, a son of Mycale.  
 ⚡ And, at once, *Proteas* and *Oryx* slew:  
     *Oryx's* mother, Mycale, was known,  
     Drove from her sphere to draw the lab'ring moon.  
                                     *Garth's Ovid. Met.*  
 O'RYX, a place of Arcadia.  
 O-SA-CES, a Parthian general.  
 OS-CHO-PHO'RI-A, a festival among the Athenians.  
 OS'CI, (3) see *Opiçi*.  
 OS'CI-US, (10) a mountain of Thrace.  
 OS'CUS, a general of Otho.  
 O-SI, a people of Germany.

O-SIN'I-US, a king of Clusium.  
 O-SI'RIS, a great deity of the Egyptians.  
 O-SIS'MI-I, a people of Gaul.  
 OS'PHA-GUS, a river of Macedonia.  
 OS-RHO-E'NE, a country of Mesopotamia.  
 OS'SA, a mountain of Thessaly.  
 OS-TE-O'DES, an island near the Lipari isles.  
 OS'TI-A, a town at the mouth of the Tiber.  
 OS-TO'RI-US, a governor of Britain.  
 OS-TRA-CI'NE, a town of Egypt.  
 OS-Y-MAN'DY-AS, a king of Egypt.  
 OT-A-CIL'I-US, a Roman consul.  
 O-TA'NES, a noble Persian, who took Byzantium.  
 O'THO, M. SAL'VI-US, a Roman emperor, famed for his philosophic actions.  
 OTI-RY-O'NE-US, a Thracian lover of Cassandra.  
 O'THURYS, a chain of mountains in Thessaly.  
 O'TRE-US, a king of Phrygia.  
 O-TRÆ'DA, a town of Bithynia.  
 O'TUS, a son of Neptune.  
 O'TYS, a prince of Paphlagonia.  
 O-VID'I-US, (OVID, Eng.) a celebrated Roman poet.  
 O-VIN'I-A (LEX), a law touching the senators of Rome.  
 O-VIN'I-US, a friend of Cicero.  
 OX-A'THRES, a brother of Darius.  
 OX-ID'A-TES, a governor of Media.  
 OX'I-MES, a people of Sarmatia.  
 OX-I'O-NÆ, a nation of Germany.  
 OX'US, a river of Bactriana.  
 OX-Y'A-RES, a king of Bactriana.  
 OX-Y-CA'NUS, an Indian prince.  
 OX-YD'RA-CÆ, a nation of India.  
 OX'Y-LUS, a leader of the Heraclidæ.  
 OX-YN'THES, a king of Athens.  
 OX-YP'O-RUS, a son of Cinyras.  
 OX-Y-RYN-CHITÆ, the people of Osyrynchus.  
 OX-Y-RYN'CHUS, a town of Egypt.  
 O-ZI'NES, a Persian revolter from Alexander.  
 OZO-LÆ, or OZ'O-LI, a people of Ætolia.

## P.

PA-CA-TI-A'NUS, (21) a general of the Roman armies.  
 PAC'CI-US, (10) a poet in Domitian's age.  
 PA'CHES, (12) an Athenian, who took Mitylene.  
 PA-CHI'NUS, a promontory of Sicily.  
 PA-CO'NI-US, a Roman, put to death by Tiberius.  
 PAC'O-EUS, one of the 30 sons of Orodes, king of Parthia.  
 PAC-TO'LUS, a river of Lydia.  
 PAC'TY-AS, a Lydian, who had the charge of the treasures of Croesus.  
 PAC'TY-ES, a mountain of Ionia.  
 PA-CU'VI-US, a satiric poet, a native of Brundisium.  
 PA-DÆ'I, (3) an Indian nation.  
 PADU-A, a town in the country of the Venetians.

PA'DUS, a river of Italy, now the Po.  
 PA-DU'SA, a mouth of the Po.  
 PÆ'AN, a surname of Apollo.  
 PÆ'DI-US, a lieutenant of J. Cæsar.  
 PÆ-MA'NI, (3) a people of Gaul.  
 PÆ'ON, a Greek historian.  
 PÆ'O-NES, a people of Macedonia.  
 PÆ'O'NI-A, a country of Macedonia.  
 PÆ-ONI'DES, a name of the daughters of Pierus.  
 PÆ'OS, a town of Arcadia.  
 PÆ'SOS, a town of the Hellespont.  
 PÆ'STUM, a town of Lucania.  
 PÆ-TO'VI-UM, a town of Pannonia.  
 PÆTUS CÆ-CIN'NA, the husband of Arria.  
 PAG'A-Æ, or PAG'A-SA, a town of Magnesia.  
 PAG'A-SUS, a Trojan, killed by Camilla.  
 PA'GRÆ, a town of Syria.  
 PA'GUS, a mountain of Æolia.  
 PA-LA'CI-UM, or PA-LA'TI-UM, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus.  
 PA-LÆ'A, a town of Cyprus.  
 PA-LÆ-AFO-LIS, an island on the coast of Spain.  
 PA-LÆ'MON, or PAL-E'MON, a sea deity.  
 PA-LÆP'A-PHOS, a town of Paphos.  
 PA-LÆPH'A-TUS, a Greek philosopher.  
 PA-LÆP'O-LIS, a town of Campania.  
 PA-LÆS'TE, a village of Epirus.  
 PAL-E-STI'NA, a province of Syria.  
 PA-LA-STI'NUS, an ancient name of the river Strymon.  
 PAL-A-MEDES, a Grecian chief, famed for being a learned man, and a good soldier.  
 PA-LAN'TI-A, (10) a town of Spain.  
 PA-LAN'TI-UM, (10) a town of Arcadia.  
 PAL-A-TI'NUS, the largest of the seven hills on which Rome was built.  
 PA'LE-IS, or PA'LE, a town in the island of Cephalonia.  
 PA'LES, the goddess of sheep-folds and pastures at Rome.  
 PAL-FU'RI-US SU'RA, a writer, suspected of being the friend of Vitellius.  
 PA-LI-BOTH'RA, a city of India.  
 PA-LI'CI, or PA-LIS'CI, two deities among the Sicilians.  
 PA-LIL'I-A, a festival in honour of the goddess Pales.  
 PAL-I-NU'RUS, the pilot of the ship of Æneas.  
 PAL-I-SCO'RUM, or PAL-I-CO'RUM, a sulphureous pool in Sicily.  
 PA-LI-U'RUS, a river of Africa.  
 PAL'LA-DES, virgins consecrated to Jupiter by the Thebans.  
 PAL-LA'DI-UM, a celebrated statue of Pallas.  
 PAL-LA'DI-US, a Greek physician.  
 PAL-LAN-TE'UM, a town of Italy.  
 PAL-LAN'TI-AS, a patronymic of Aurora.  
 PAL-LAN'TI-DES, the fifty sons of Pallas.  
 PAL'LAS, a daughter of Jupiter, the same as Minerva.  
 PAL-LE'NE, (8) a peninsula of Macedonia.  
 PAL'ME, a governor of Syria.  
 PAL-MY'RA, the capital of Palmyrene.

Nothing can be better fixed in an English ear than the penultimate accentuation of this word: this pronunciation is adopted by Ainsworth and Lempriere. Gould

man and Holyoke seem to look the other way; but Labbe says the more learned give this word the antepenultimate accent, and that this accent is the more agreeable to the general rule. Those, however, must be pedantic coxcombs, who should attempt to disturb the received pronunciation when in English, because a contrary accentuation may possibly be proved to be more agreeable to Greek or Latin.

PAL-PHURI-US, a flatterer of Domitian.

PAL-MISOS, a river of Thessaly.

PAL-UM-BINUM, a town of Samnium.

PAN-ME-NES, an Athenian general.

I find this word nowhere but in Lempriere, who accents it on the penultimate; but as all words of this termination have the antepenultimate accent, till this appears an exception I shall venture to alter it.

PAN-MON, a son of Priam.

PAM-PA, a village in Thrace.

PAM-PHI-LUS, a celebrated painter of Macedonia.

PAM-PHOS, a Greek poet.

PAM-PHY-LA, a Greek woman, who wrote thirty-three books of history.

PAM-PHYLI-A, a province of Asia.

PAN, the god of shepherds, huntsmen, and all the inhabitants of the country.

PAN-A-CE-A, a goddess who presided over health.

PA-NÆTI-US, (10) a Stoic philosopher of Rhodes.

PAN-A-RES, a general of Crete.

PAN-A-RIS-TE, one of the waiting-women of Berenice.

PAN-ATH-E-NÆ-A, festivals in honour of Minerva.

PAN-CHÆ-A, or PAN-CHÆ-A, or PAN-CHA'I-A, an island of Arabia Felix.

PAN-DA, two deities at Rome.

PAN-DA-MA, an Indian girl.

PAN-DA'RI-A, an island of the Tyrrhene sea.

PAN-DA-RUS, a son of Lycaon, who fought in the Trojan war.

PAN-DA-TARI-A, an island on the coast of Lucania, now *Santa Maria*.

PAN-DA-TES, a friend of Datames.

PAN-DE-MI-A, a surname of Venus.

PAN-DE-MUS, a surname of Cupid.

PAN-DI-A, a festival at Athens.

PAN-DION (11) a king of Athens.

PAN-DÓRA, a celebrated woman, to whom Jupiter gave a box which contained all the evils and miseries of life; but with *hope* at the bottom.

PAN-DO'SIA, (11) a town in the country of the Brutii.

PAN-DRO-SOS, a daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens.

PAN-E-NUS, or PA-NÆUS, an artist who painted the battle of Marathon.

PAN-GÆUS, a mountain of Thrace.

PA-NI'A-SIS, a man who wrote a poem on Hercules.

PA-NI-ÓNI-UM, a place in Asia Minor, sacred to Neptune.

PA-NI-US, (20) a place in Syria.

PAN-NO'NIA, a large country of Europe.

PAN-OM-PHÆUS, a surname of Jupiter.

PAN'O-PE, or PAN-O-PÆ-A, one of the Nereides.

PAN'O-PES, a famous huntsman belonging to the king of Sicily.

PAN'O-PE-US, a son of Phocus.

PA-NO'PI-ON, a Roman saved from death by the fidelity of his servant.

PA-NOP'O-LIS, a town of Egypt.

PA-NOP-TES, a name of Argus.

PA-NOR-MUS, a town of Sicily, now *Palermo*.

PANSA, C. a Roman consul.

PAN-TAG-NOS-TUS, a brother of Polycrates.

PAN-TA'GY-AS, a river of Sicily.

PAN-TA-LE-ON, a king of Pisa.

PAN-TAU-CHUS, a governor of Ætolia.

PAN-TE-US, a friend of Cleomenes.

PANTHI-DES, a man who married Italia, the daughter of Themistocles.

PAN-THE-A, the wife of Abradates.

PAN-THE-ON, a celebrated temple at Rome, built by Agrippa.

This word is universally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable in English, but in Latin it has its first syllable accented; and this accentuation makes so slight a difference to the ear, that it ought to have the preference.

PANTHE-US, or PANTHUS, a son of Athryas, priest of Apollo.

PAN-THO'I-DES, (4) a Spartan general.

PAN-THI-CA-PÆUM, a town of Chersonesus.

PAN-TIC-A-PES, a river of Scythia.

PAN-TIL'I-US, a buffoon, ridiculed by Horace.

PA-NY'A-SIS, an ancient Greek poet.

PA-NY'A-SUS, a river of Illyricum.

PA-PÆUS, a name of Jupiter.

PA-PHAGES, a king of Ambracia.

PA-PHI-A, a surname of Venus.

PAPH-LA-GO'NI-A, a country of Asia.

PA-PHOS, a city of Cyprus.

PAPH'US, a son of Pygmalion.

PA-PI-A-NUS, a man who called himself emperor.

PAPI-AS, an early Christian writer.

This is the name of an early Christian writer, who first propagated the doctrine of the Millennium; and it is generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, but I believe corruptly, since Labbe has adopted the antepenultimate accent, who must be well acquainted with the true pronunciation of ecclesiastical characters.

PA-PIN-I-A-NUS, governor to the sons of the emperor Severus.

PA-PIN'I-US, a tribune, who conspired against Caligula.

PA-PIR-I-A, the wife of Paulus Æmilius.

PA-PIR'I-US, a celebrated Roman general.

PAP'US, a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria.

PA-PYR'I-US, see *Papirius*.

PAR-A-BYSTON, a tribunal of Athens.

PAR-A-DI'SUS, a town of Syria.

PA-RÊT-A-CÆ, a people between Media and Persia.

PAR-E-TO'NI-UM, a town of Egypt.

PAR-A-LI, (3) some inhabitants of Attica.

PAR'A-LUS, a friend of Dion.

PA-RA'SI-A, (11) a country to the east of Media.

PA-RA'SI-US (11) a son of Philonomia.

PAR'CÆ, three powerful goddesses, who presided over the birth and life of mankind.

PA-REN-TA'LI-A, a festival annually observed at Rome in honour of the dead. It was established by Æneas.

PAR'IS, the son of Priam, king of Troy, who carried off Helen, and caused the Trojan war.

PA-RIS-A-DES, a king of Pontus.

PA-RIS'I-I, (4) a people and city of Celtic Gaul.

PA'R-I-SUS, a river of Pannonia.

PA'R-I-UM, a town of Asia Minor.

PAR'MA, (1) a town of Italy.

PAR-MEN'I-DES, a Greek philosopher of Elis.

PAR-ME'NI-O, a celebrated general and favoured friend of Alexander.

PAR-NAS'SUS, a mountain of Phocis, sacred to the Muses.

PAK'NES, a mountain of Africa.

PAR-NES'SUS, a mountain of Asia.

PAR'NI, (3) a tribe of Scythians.

PA'RON, a brother of Hercules.

PAR-O-KE'I-A, a town of Thrace.

PAR'ROS, one of the Cyclades, famous for abounding in most beautiful marble.

PAR-RHA'SI-A, (10) a town of Arcadia.

PAR-RHA'SI-US, (10) a famous painter, the rival of Zeuxis.

PAR-THA-MIS'I-RIS, a king of Armenia.

PAR-THA'ON, a son of Agenor.

PAR-THE'NI-E, and PAR-THE'NI-I, (4) citizens of Sparta, who settled in Magna Græcia, and built Tarentum.

PAR-THE'NI-AS, a river of Peloponnesus.

PAR-THE'NI-ON, a mountain of Peloponnesus.

PAR-THE'NI-US, a river of Paphlagonia.

PAR-THE-NON, a temple of Athens, sacred to Minerva.

PAR-THEN-O-PÆ'US, a chief of Argos.

PAR-THEN-O-PE, (8) one of the Sirens.

PAR'THI-A, a celebrated country of Asia.

PAR'THI'NI, a people of Illyricum.

PAR-THY-E'NE, a province of Parthia.

PA-RYS'A-DES, a king of Pontus.

PAR-Y-SA'TIS, a cruel Persian princess, mother of Artaxerxes and Cyrus.

[7 Labbe tells us that some prosodists contend that this word ought to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable, and we find Lempriere has so accented it; but so popular a tragedy as Alexander, which every where accents the penultimate, has fixed this pronunciation in our country beyond a doubt.

PA-SAR'GA-DA, a town of Persia.

PA'SE-AS, a tyrant of Sicily.

PAS'I-CLES, a grammarian.

PA-SIC'RA-TES, a king of Cyprus.

PA-SIPH'A-E, the wife of Minos, king of Crete.

PA-SITH'E-A, one of the Graces, called also *Aglaiæ*.

PA-SIT'I-GRIS, a name of the river Tigris.

PASSA-RON, a town of Epirus.

PAS-SI-E'NUS, a Roman knight.

PAS'SUS, a Thessalian in Alexander's army.

PATA-RA, a town of Lycia.

PA-TA'VI-UM, a city of Italy.

PA-TER'CU-LUS, a Roman historian.

PA-TIZ'I-TES, one of the Persian magi.

PAT'MOS, one of the Cyclades.

PA'TRÆ, a town of the Peloponnesus.

PA'TRO, a daughter of Thestius.

PA-TRO'CLES, an officer of the Syrian fleet.

PA-TRO'CLI, an island on the coast of Attica.

PA-TRO'CLUS, one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war, the constant friend and companion of Achilles.

[7 Lempriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, accent the penultimate syllable of this word; but Labbe

the antepenultimate: our Graduates pronounce it either way; but I do not hesitate to prefer the penultimate accent: and, till some good reason be given for the contrary, I think *Patrocles* the historian, and *Patroclus* a small island, ought to be pronounced the same as the friend of Achilles. [The *o* is the Greek *omicron*; and the name should therefore be pronounced *Patroclus* rather than *Patroclus*: but the penultimate is almost invariably long. See *Homæ passim*. Edit.]

PA'TRON, an Arcadian.

PA'TRO-US, a surname of Jupiter.

PA-TUL'CI-US, (10) a surname of Janus.

PAU'IA, the first wife of the emperor Helio-gabalus.

PAU-LI'NA, (7) a Roman lady, wife of Saturninus, governor of Syria.

PAU-LI'NUS, an officer in Nero's reign.

PAULUS Æ-MYLI'US, a Roman consul, famed for his virtue, fortitude, and moderation.

PA'VOR, an emotion of the mind, which received divine honours among the Romans.

PAU-SA'NI-AS, a Spartan general.

PAU'SI-AS, (11) a painter of Sicily.

PAX, an allegorical divinity among the ancients.

PAX'OS, an island in the Ionian sea.

PE'AS, a shepherd who set on fire the pile on which Hercules was burnt.

PE-DA'CI-A, (10) a woman mentioned by Horace.

PE-DA'NI, the people of Pedum.

PE-DE'US, a son of Antenor.

PE-DA'NI-US, a prefect of Rome.

PED'A-SA, a town of Caria.

PED'A-SUS, a son of Bucolion.

PE-DI'A-DIS, a part of Bactriana.

PE-DI-A'NUS, a man who flourished about A. D. 76.

PE-DI-AS, the wife of Cranaus.

PEDI-US BLE'SUS, a Roman accused of plundering the temple of Æsculapius.

PE'DO, a lawyer patronized by Domitian.

PE'DUM, a town of Latium.

PE'GE, a fountain at the foot of Mount Arganthus, into which Ilylas fell.

PE-GAS'I-DES, a name of the Muses.

PEG'A-SIS, a name of Ænone.

PEG'A-SUS, a winged horse, the favourite of the Muses.

PEL'A-GON, a son of Asopus.

PE-LAR'GE, a daughter of Potneus.

PE-LAS'GI, (3) a people of Greece.

PE-LAS'GI, or PE-LAS-GI-O'TIS, a country of Greece.

PE-LAS'GUS, a son of Terra; the founder of Pelasgia.

PEL-E-THRO'NI-I, (4) an epithet of the Laphææ.

PELE-US, a king of Thessaly, and father of Achilles.

PE-LI'A-DES, the daughters of Pelias.

PE'LI-AS, a king of Iolchos, murdered by Medea.

PE-LI'DES, a patronymic of Achilles.

PE-LIG'NI, a people of Italy.

PE-LIG'NES, a friend of the emperor Claudius.

PEL-I-NÆ'US, a mountain of Chios.

PEL-I-NÆ'UM, a town of Macedonia.

PE'LI-ON, a mountain of Thessaly.

PE'LI-UM, a town of Macedonia.

PE'LI-A, a celebrated town of Macedonia, where king Philip was educated, and Alexander the Great was born.

PEL-LA'NÆ, a town of Laconia.  
 PEL-LE'NÆ, a town of Achaia.  
 PEL-O-PÉ'A, or PEL-O-PI'A, a daughter of  
 Theseus.  
 PEL-O-PE'I-A, a festival at Elis, in honour of  
 Pelops.  
 PE-LOP'IDAS, a celebrated general of Thebes.  
 PEL-O-PON-NE'SUS, a large peninsula, which  
 comprehends the most southern parts of Greece; now  
 the Morea.  
 PE'LOPS, a celebrated prince of Phrygia, son  
 of Tantalus.  
 PE'LOR, a man who sprang from the teeth of  
 the dragon killed by Cadmus.  
 PE-LO'RI-A, a festival among the Thessalians.  
 PE-LO'RUM, or PE-LO'RUS, a great promontory  
 in Sicily, now Cape Faro.  
 PE-LU'SI-UM, a town of Egypt.  
 PE-NA'TES, certain inferior gods of the  
 Romans.  
 PEN-DA'LI-UM, a promontory of Cyprus.  
 PE-NE'I-A, or PENE-IS, an epithet applied to  
 Daphne.  
 PE-NE'LI-US, one of the Argonauts.  
 PE-NEL'O-PE, a celebrated princess of Greece,  
 the wife of Ulysses.  
 PE'NE-US, or PE-NE'US, a river of Thessaly.  
 PEN'I-DAS, a friend of Alexander.  
 PEN-TAP'O-LIS, a town of India.  
 PEN-TEL'I-CUS, a mountain of Attica.  
 PEN-THE-SI-LE-A, a queen of the Amazons.  
 PEN-THE-US, a king of Thebes, who ridiculed  
 Bacchus, and was torn in pieces by his mother.  
 PEN'THI-LUS, a son of Orestes.  
 PENTHY-LUS, a prince of Paphos.  
 PEP-AR-E'THOS, an island in the Ægean sea.  
 PEPH-RE'DO, a sea nymph.  
 PE-RÆ'A, (7) a country of Judea.  
 PER-A-SIP'PUS, a Lacedæmonian ambassador.  
 PER-CO'PE, see *Percote*.  
 PER-CO'SI-US, (11) a soothsayer.  
 PER-CO'TE, a town on the Hellespont.  
 PER-DIO'CAS, the fourth king of Macedonia.  
 PER'DIX, a young Athenian artist.  
 PE-REN'NA, see *Anna*.  
 PE-REN'NIS, a Roman magistrate.  
 PE-RE'US, a son of Elatus.  
 PER'GA, a town of Pamphylia.  
 PER'GA-MUS, the citadel of Troy.  
 PER'GE, (8) a town of Pamphylia.  
 PER'GUS, a lake of Sicily.  
 PE-RI-AN'DER, a tyrant of Corinth.  
 PE-RI-AR'CHUS, a commander of the Spartan  
 fleet.  
 PE-RI-BŒ'A, the second wife of Ceneus, king  
 of Calydon.  
 PER-I-RO'NI-US, a noted debauchee.  
 PER'I-CLES, a noble Athenian.  
 PER-I-CLYM'E-NUS, one of the Argonauts.  
 PE-RID'I-A, a Theban woman.  
 PE-RI-E-GETES, a surname of Dionysius, a  
 poet.  
 PE-RI-E'RES, a son of Æolus.  
 PE-RIG'E-NES, an officer of Ptolemy.  
 PE-RIG'O-NE, the mother of Menalippus.  
 PER'I-LA-US, a tyrant of Argos.  
 PER-I-LE'US, a son of Icarius.

PE-RIL'LA a daughter of the poet Ovid.  
 PE-RIL'LUS, an artist at Athens.  
 PER-I-ME'DE, (8) a daughter of Æolus.  
 PER-I-ME'LA, a daughter of Hippodamus.  
 PE-RIN'THUS, a town of Thrace.  
 PER-I-PA-TET'I-CI, (3) (PER-I-PA-TET'ICS,  
 Eog.) a sect of philosophers at Athens.  
 PER'I-PHAS, a king of Attica.  
 PE-RIPH'A-TAS, a robber of Attica.  
 PER-I-PHE'MUS, an ancient hero of Greece.  
 PE-RIS'A-DES, a people of Illyricum.  
 PE-RIS-THE-NES, a son of Ægyptus.  
 PE-RIT'A-NUS, an Arcadian lover of Helen.  
 PER'I-TAS, a favourite dog of Alexander the  
 Great.  
 PER-I-TONI-UM, a town of Egypt.  
 PE'RO, or PER-O'NE, a daughter of Neleus.  
 PE'RO-E, (8) a fountain of Bœotia.  
 PE'RO-LA, a Roman, who meditated the  
 death of Hannibal in Italy.  
 PER-PEN'NA, M. a Roman, who conquered  
 Aristicus.  
 PER-PE-RE'NE, a place of Phrygia.  
 PER-RAN'THES, a hill of Epirus.  
 PER-RHÆ'BI-A, a part of Thessaly.  
 PE'RSA, or PER-SE'IS, one of the Oceanides.  
 PE'RSÆ, the inhabitants of Persia.  
 PER-SÆ'US, a philosopher, intimate with  
 Antigonus.  
 PER-SÆ, a fountain near Mycenæ.  
 PER-SE'IS, one of the Oceanides.  
 PER-SEPH'O-NE, the same as *Proserpine*.  
 PER-SEPH'O-LIS, a celebrated city of Persia.  
 PE'RSES, a son of Philip king of Macedonia.  
 PER-SE-US, a celebrated hero of antiquity,  
 who killed Medusa.  
 PE'RSI-A, a celebrated kingdom of Asia.  
 PE'RSIS, a province of Persia.  
 PE'RSI-US FLAC'CUS, a Latin poet.  
 PE'RTI-NAX, a Roman emperor.  
 PE-RU'SI-A, (10) an ancient town of Etruria.  
 PES-CEN'NI-US, a friend of Cicero.  
 PES-SI'NUS, a town of Phrygia.  
 PE-TA'LI-A, a town of Eubœa.  
 PET'A-LUS, a man killed by Perseus.  
 PE-TE'LE-A, see *Petilia*.  
 PET-E-LI'NUS, a lake near Rome.  
 PE-TE'ON, a town of Bœotia.  
 PE'TE-US, a king of Attica.  
 PE-TILI-A, a town of Magna Græcia.  
 PE-TILI'I, two Roman tribunes.  
 PE-TILI'US, a Prætor, who persuaded the  
 people to burn the books found in Numa's tomb.  
 PET-O-SI'RIS, a mathematician of Egypt.  
 PET'RA, the capital of Arabia.  
 PE-TRÆ'A, one of the Oceanides.  
 PE-TRE'I'US, a Roman soldier.  
 PE-TRI'NUM, a town of Campania.  
 PE-TRO'NI-A, the wife of Vitellius.  
 PE-TRO'NI-US, a governor of Egypt.  
 PET'I-US, a friend of Horace.  
 PE'UCE, (8) an island at the mouth of the  
 Danube.  
 PEU-CES'TES, a Macedonian governor of  
 Egypt.

PEU-CE'TI-A, (10) a part of Italy.  
 PEU-CI'NI, (4) a nation of Germany.  
 PEU-CO-LA'US, an officer who conspired against Alexander's life.  
 PEX-O-DO'RUS, a governor of Caria.  
 PHÆ'A, a sow, which infested the neighbourhood of Cromyon.  
 PHÆ-A'CI-A, (10) an island of the Ionian sea.  
 PHÆ'AX, an inhabitant of Phæacia.  
 PHÆD'I-MUS, one of Niobe's children.  
 PHÆ'DON, an Athenian put to death by the 30 tyrants.  
 PHÆ'DRA, a daughter of Minos, wife of Theseus, and mother of Hippolytus.  
 PHÆ'DRI-A, a village of Arcadia.  
 PHÆ'DRUS, a disciple of Socrates, and celebrated fabulist.  
 PHÆD'Y-MA, (5) a daughter of Otanes.  
 PHÆ-MON'O-E, a priestess of Apollo.  
 PHÆN-A-RE'TE, the mother of Socrates.  
 PHÆ'NI-AS, a peripatetic philosopher.  
 PHÆ'NA, one of the Graces, worshipped at Sparta.  
 PHÆ'NIS, a famous prophetess.  
 PHÆS'A-NA, a town of Arcadia.  
 PHÆSTUM, a town of Crete.  
 PHÆ-TON, a son of the sun; he attempted to drive his father's chariot, and was hurled into the Po by Jupiter.  
 PHÆ-TON-TI'A-DES, the sisters of Phaeton.  
 PHÆ-TU'SA, one of the Heliades.  
 PHÆ'US, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 PHÆ-GE'SI-A, (10) a festival among the Greeks.  
 PHAL-A-CRINE, a village of the Sabines; the birth-place of Vespasian.  
 PHALÆ, wooden towers erected in the circus at Rome.  
 PHALÆ'CUS, a general of Phocis.  
 PHALÆ'SI-A, (11) a town of Arcadia.  
 PHALAN'THUS, a Lacedæmonian, who founded Tarentum.  
 PHAL'A-RIS, a tyrant of Agrigentum.  
 PHAL'A-RUS, a river of Bœotia.  
 PHAL'CI-DON, a town of Thessaly.  
 PHAL'E-AS, a philosopher and legislator.  
 PHALÈRE-US, see *Demetrius*.  
 There is some doubt among the learned whether this word ought to be pronounced in three or four syllables; that is, as *Phal-e-re-us* or *Pha-le-re-us*. The latter mode, however, with the accent on the antepenultimate, seems to be the most eligible. [See *Idomenus*. *Edit.*]  
 PHALÈ'RI-A, a town of Thessaly.  
 PHAL'E'RIS, a Corinthian, who led a colony to Epidamnus.  
 PHALÈ'RON, or PHAL'E-RUM, a harbour of Athens.  
 PHALÈ'RUS, a son of Alcon.  
 PHAL'I-AS, a son of Hercules.  
 PHAL'LI-CA, festivals observed by the Egyptians in honour of Osiris.  
 PHA-LYS'I-US, (10) a citizen of Naupactum.  
 PHAN-E'US, a promontory of Chios.  
 PHAN-A-RÆ'A, a town of Cappadocia.  
 PHA'NAS, a famous Messenian.  
 PHANES, a man of Halicarnassus.  
 PHAN'O-CLES, an elegiac poet of Greece.  
 PHAN-O-DE'MUS, an historian of Attica.  
 PHAN-TA'SI-A, (10) a daughter of Nicarchus.

PHA'NUS, a son of Bacchus.  
 PHA'ON, a boatman of Mitylene, the lover of Sappho.  
 PHA'RA, a town of Africa.  
 PHA-RAC'I-DES, (24) a general of the Lacedæmonian fleet.  
 PHARÆ, or PHÈRÆ, a town of Crete.  
 PHA-RAS'MA-NES, a king of Iberia.  
 PHA'RAX, a Lacedæmonian officer.  
 PHA'RIS, a town of Laconia.  
 PHAR-ME-CU'SA, an island of the Ægean sea.  
 PHAR-NA-BA'ZUS, a satrap of Persia.  
 PHAR-NA'CE, a town of Pontus.  
 PHAR-NA'CES, a son of Mithridates.  
 All our prosodists accent the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but an English ear is strongly inclined to accent the penultimate, as in *Arhases* and *Arsacoe*, which see. [The antepenultimate accentuation is more probably correct. *Edit.*]  
 PHAR-NA-PA'TES, a general of Orodes.  
 PHAR-NA'SPES, the father of Cassandra.  
 PHAR'NUS, a king of Media.  
 PHA'ROS, an island in the bay of Alexandria.  
 PHAR-SA'L'I-A, a large plain in the vicinity of Thessaly, famed for a battle fought there between Cæsar and Pompey.  
 PHARTE, a daughter of Danaus.  
 PHA'RUS, a Rutulian killed by Æneas.  
 PHA-RU'SI-I, or PHAU-RU'SI-I, (4) a people of Africa.  
 PHAR'Y-BUS, a river of Macedonia.  
 PHA-RYC'-A-DON, a town of Macedonia.  
 PHAR'Y-GE, a town of Locris.  
 PHA-SE'LIS, a town of Pamphylia.  
 PHA-SI-A'NA, a country of Asia.  
 PHA'SI-AS, a patronymic of Medea.  
 PHA'SIS, a river of Colchis.  
 PHAS'SUS, a son of Lycæon.  
 PHAU'DA, a town of Pontus.  
 PHAV-O-RI'NUS, the writer of a Greek lexicon.  
 PHA-YI'LUS, a tyrant of Ambracia.  
 PHE'A, or PHE'I-A, a town of Elis.  
 PHE-CA'DUM, a town of Macedonia.  
 PHEGE-US, or PHLEGE-US, a companion of Æneas.  
 PHEL'I-A, a river of Laconia.  
 PHEL'LO-E, a town of Achaia.  
 PHE'LUS, a place of Attica.  
 PHEMI-US, a musician among Penelope's suitors.  
 PHE-MON'O-E, (8) a priestess of Apollo.  
 PHE-NE'UM, a town of Arcadia.  
 PHE-NE'US, a son of Melas.  
 PHE'RÆ, a town of Thessaly.  
 PHE-RÆ'US, a surname of Jason.  
 PHE-RAU'LES, a Persian, raised by Cyrus from poverty to affluence.  
 PHE-REC'ULUS, a Greek in the Trojan war.  
 PHE-REC'RA-TES, a comic poet of Athens.  
 PHER-E-CY'DES, a philosopher of Scyros.  
 PHE-REN-DA'TES, a governor of Egypt.  
 PHE-REPH'A-TE, a name of Proserpine.  
 PHE'RES, a son of Cretheus, and father of Admetus.  
 PHE-RE'TI-AS, (10) a patronymic of Admetus.  
 PHER-E-TI'MA, the wife of Battus.  
 PHER-I'NUM, a town of Thessaly.

**PHÉRON**, a king of Egypt.  
**PHI'Á-LE**, one of Diana's nymphs.  
**PHI-A'LI-A**, or **PHI-GÁ'LI-A**, a town of Arcadia.  
**PHI'Á-LUS**, a king of Arcadia.  
**PHIC'Ó-RES**, a people near the Palus Mæotis.  
**PHID'I-AS**, a celebrated statuary of Athens.  
**PHID'I-LE**, see *Phidyle*.  
**PHI-DÍ'PI-DES**, a courier who ran about one hundred and fifty-two English miles, in two days.  
**PHI-DIT'I-A**, (10) a public entertainment at Sparta.  
**PHIDON**, a king of Argos.  
**PHIDY-LE**, a female servant of Horace.  
**PHIG-Á-LE-I**, a people of Peloponnesus.  
**PHILA**, the daughter of Antipater, and wife of Demetrius.  
**PHIL-A-DEL'PHI-A**, a town of Lydia.  
**PHIL-A-DEL'PHUS**, the surname of one of the Ptolemies.  
**PHILÆ**, a town of Egypt.  
**PHI-LÆNI**, two brothers of Carthage.  
**PHI-LÆ'US**, a son of Ajax.  
**PHI-LAM'MON**, a musician, son of Apollo.  
**PHI-LAR'CHUS** (12) a hero, who assisted the Phocians in the invasion of Greece.  
**PHI-LÉMON**, a Greek comic poet.  
**PHI-LÉNE**, (8) a town of Attica.  
**PHI-LERIS**, a woman, whom Philocrates lampooned.  
**PHIL'E-ROS**, a town of Macedonia.  
**PHI-LÉSI-US**, (19) a leader of the 10,000 Greeks.  
**PHI-E-TÆ'RUS**, a governor of Pergamus.  
**PHI-LÉTAS**, a grammarian and poet of Cos.  
**PHI-LÉTI-US**, (10) a faithful steward of Ulysses.  
**PHI'L-DAS**, a friend of Pelopidas.  
**PHI'LI-DES**, a horse-dealer in the age of Themistocles.  
**PHI-LIN'NA**, the mother of Aridæus.  
**PHI-LI'NUS**, a native of Agrigentum, who fought with Annibal.  
**PHI-LIP'PE-I**, pieces of money used in the reign of Philip of Macedon.  
**PHI-LIP'PI**, a town of Macedonia, where two great battles were fought.  
**PHI-LIP'PI-DES**, a comic poet.  
**PHI-LIP-PO'PÓ-LIS**, a town of Thrace.  
**PHI-LIP'PUS**, there were several kings of Macedon of this name.  
**PHI-LIS'CUS**, a famous sculptor.  
**PHI-LIS'TI-ON**, (11) a comic poet of Nicæa.  
**PHI-LIS'TUS**, a musician of Miletus.  
**PHIL'LO**, an Arcadian maid.  
**PHILO**, a Jewish writer of Alexandria.  
**PHIL-O-BE'Ó-TUS**, a mountain of Bœotia.  
**PHI-LOCH'Ó-RUS**, a man, who wrote a history of Athens.  
**PHIL'Ó-CLES**, one of the admirals of the Athenian fleet.  
**PHI-LOC'RA-TES**, a treacherous Athenian.  
**PHI-OC-TÉTES**, a son of Pæan, and one of the Argonauts.  
**PHIL-O-CY'PRUS**, a prince of Cyprus.  
**PHIL-O-DA-MÆA**, one of the Danaïdes.  
**PHIL-O-DE'MUS**, a poet of the age of Cicero.  
**PHI-LOD'I-CE**, a daughter of Inachus.

**PHIL-O-LÁ'US**, a son of Minos.  
**PHI-LOL'Ó-GUS**, a freedman of Cicero.  
**PHI-LOM'A-CHE**, the wife of Pelias.  
**PHI-LOM'BRO-TUS**, an Athenian archon.  
**PHIL-O-ME'DI-A**, a name of Venus.  
 ⚡ Nor less by *Philomedia* known on earth;  
 A name derived immediate from her birth.  
*Cooke's Hesiod. Theog. v. 311*  
 [This name of Venus is properly *Phi-to-m'ed'es*; which Cooke has converted into *Philomedia*.—*Edit.*]  
**PHIL-O-ME'DUS**, a Phocæan, who made himself absolute.  
**PHIL-O-ME'LA**, a princess of Athens, cruelly treated by her brother-in-law Tereus, whose son she served up at table, and caused him to partake of it, to satisfy her revenge.  
**PHI-O-ME'LUS**, a general of Phocis.  
**PHI'LON**, a general of the Greeks.  
**PHI-LON'I-DES**, a courier of Alexander.  
**PHI'LÓ-NIS**, a name of Chione.  
**PHI-LON'Ó-E**, (8) a daughter of Tyndarus.  
**PHI-LON'Ó-ME**, a princess of Arcadia.  
**PHI-LON'Ó-MUS**, a son of Electryon.  
**PHIL'Ó-NUS**, a village of Egypt.  
**PHI-LOP'A-TOR**, a surname of one of the Ptolemies.  
**PHIL-O'PHI-ON**, an Egyptian general.  
**PHIL-O-PÉ-MEN**, a noted general of the Achæan league.  
**PHI-LOS'TRA-TUS**, a sophist of Lemnos.  
**PHI-LO'TAS**, a son of Parmenio.  
**PHI-LOT'E-RA**, the mother of Mylo.  
**PHI-LOT'I-MUS**, a freedman of Cicero.  
**PHI-LO'TIS**, a courageous woman of Rome.  
**PHI-LOX'E-NUS**, one of Alexander's officers.  
**PHI-LY'I-LI-US**, a comic poet.  
**PHIL'Y-RA**, one of the Oceanides.  
**PHIL'Y-RES**, a people near Pontus.  
**PHI-LYR'I-DES**, a patronymic of Chiron.  
**PHI'NEUS**, a king of Thrace.  
**PHIN'TA**, a king of Messenia.  
**PHIN'TI-A**, a town of Sicily.  
**PHIN'TI-AS**, (10) see *Pithias*.  
**PHLA**, an island in the lake Tritonis.  
**PHLEG'E-LAS**, an Indian king.  
**PHLEG'E-THON**, a river of hell.  
**PHLEGI-AS**, a man of Cyzicus.  
**PHLE'GON**, a native of Tralles, in Lydia.  
**PHLE'GRA**, a place of Macedonia.  
**PHLE'GY-Æ**, (6) (8) a people of Thessaly.  
**PHLE'GY-AS**, a son of Mars.  
**PHLI'AS**, one of the Argonauts.  
**PHLI-A'SI-A**, a country of Peloponnesus.  
**PHLI'US**, a town of Peloponnesus.  
**PHLÆ'US**, a surname of Bacchus.  
**PHO-BE'TOR**, a son of Somnus.  
**PHO'BOS**, the god of terror among the ancients.  
**PHO-CÆA**, a town of Ionia.  
**PHO-CEN'SES**, and **PHO'CI-CL**, (3) (10) the inhabitants of Phocis in Greece.  
**PHO-CIL'I-DES**, a Greek poet and philosopher.  
**PHO'CI-ON**, (10) a virtuous Athenian.  
**PHO'CIS**, a country of Greece.  
**PHO'CUS**, a son of Phocion.  
**PHO-CYL'I-DES**, an ancient poet.  
**PHO'BE**, a name of Diana.

PHÆ-BE'UM, a place near Sparta.  
 PHÆB'I-DAS, a Lacedæmonian general.  
 PHÆ-BIG'E-NA, a surname of Æsculapius.  
 PHÆ-BUS, a name of Apollo.  
 PHÆ-MOS, a lake of Arcadia.  
 PHÆ-NICE, (29) or PHÆNI-CI-A, (10) a country of Asia.  
 PHÆ-NI'CUS, a mountain of Bœotia.  
 PHÆN-I-CU-SA, one of the Æolian isles.  
 PHÆ-NIS-SA, a patronymic of Dido.  
 PHÆ-NIX, a son of Amyntor.  
 PHO'L-O-E, one of the horses of Admetus.  
 PHO'LUS, one of the centaurs.  
 PHOR-BAS, a son of Priam.  
 PHOR'CUS, or PHOR'CYS, a sea-deity.  
 PHOR-MI-O, an Athenian general.  
 PHOR'MIS, a very rich Arcadian.  
 PHO-RO'NE-US, the god of a river of the same name.  
 PHO-RO'NIS, a patronymic of Io.  
 PHO-RO'NI-UM, a town of Argolis.  
 PHO-TI'NUS, prime-minister to Ptolemy.  
 PHO-TI-US, (10) a son of Antonina.  
 PHOX'US, a general of the Phocæans.  
 PHRA-A'TES, the name of several kings of Parthia.  
 PHRA-AT'I-CES, a son of Phraates IV.  
 PHRA-DA'TES, an officer in Darius's army.  
 PHRA-GAN'DÆ, a people of Thrace.  
 PHRA-HA'TES, see *Phraates*.  
 PHRA-NIC'A-TES, a general of Parthia.  
 PHRA-OR'TES, a king of Media.  
 PHRAS'I-CLES, a nephew of Themistocles.  
 PHRAS'I-MUS, the father of Praxithea.  
 PHRA'SI-US, (10) a Cyprian soothsayer.  
 PHRA-TA-PHER'NES, a general of the Massagætes.  
 PHRI-A-PA'TI-US, (10) a king of Parthia.  
 PHRIX'US, a river of Argolis.  
 PHRON'I-MA, a princess of Crete.  
 PHRON'TIS, a son of Onetor.  
 PHRU'RI, (3) a Scythian nation.  
 PHRYGES, (6) a river of Asia Minor.  
 PHRYG'I-A, a country of Asia Minor.  
 PHRY'NE, (6) (8) an Athenian prostitute.  
 PHRYN'I-CUS, a general of Samos.  
 PHRY'NIS, a musician of Mitylene.  
 PHRY'NO, a celebrated general of Athens.  
 PHRYX'US, a son of Athamas, who fled with his sister Ielle from the country of their mother-in-law.  
 PITHI'A, (14) a town of Phthiotis.  
 PITHI-O'TIS, a small province of Thessaly.  
 PHY'A, a beautiful woman of Attica.  
 PHY'CUS, a promontory near Cyrene.  
 PHYL'A-CE, a town of Thessaly.  
 PHYL'A-CUS, a son of Deion.  
 PHY-LAR'CHUS, a Greek biographer.  
 PHY'LAS, a king of Ephyre.  
 PHY'LE, a village of Attica.  
 PHYLE-IS, (20) a daughter of Thespius.  
 PHY-LE'US, a Greek captain.  
 PHYL'I-KA, see *Philyra*.  
 PHYL-LA, the wife of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

PHYL-LA'LI-A, a part of Arcadia.  
 PHYL-LEI-US, a mountain and town of Macedonia.  
 PHYL'LIS, a princess of Thrace.  
 PHYL'LI-US, a young Bœotian.  
 PHYL-LODO-CE, an attendant nymph of Cyrene.  
 PHYL'LOS, a country of Arcadia.  
 PHYL'LUS, a general of Phocis.  
 PHYS-CEL'LA, a town of Macedonia.  
 PHYS'CO-A, a woman of Elis.  
 PHYS'CON, a surname of one of the Ptolemies.  
 PHYS'COS, a town of Caria.  
 PHYS'CUS, a river of Asia.  
 PHY-TAL-I-DES, the descendants of Phytalus.  
 PHYTA-LUS, a man who entertained Ceres.  
 PHY'TON, a general of Rhegium.  
 PHYX'I-UM, a town of Elis.  
 PI'A, or PI-A'LI-A, festivals in honour of Adrian.  
 PI-A-SUS, a general of the Pelasgi.  
 PI-CE'NI, (3) the inhabitants of Picenum.  
 PI-CEN-TI-A, (10) the capital of the Picentini.  
 PI-CEN-TI'NI, (4) a people of Italy.  
 PI-CE'NUM, a country of Italy.  
 PI'CRA, a lake of Africa.  
 PIC'TÆ, or PIC'TI, a colony of Scythia.  
 PIC-TA'VI, or PIC'TO-NES, a people of Gaul.  
 PIC'TOR, a Roman consul.  
 PI'CUS, a king of Latium.  
 PI-DO'RUS, a town near Mount Athos.  
 PID'Y-RES, a soldier in the Trojan war.  
 PI-E-LUS, a prince of Epirus.  
 PI'E-RA, a fountain of Peloponnesus.  
 PI-ER-I-A, a small tract of country in Macedonia.  
 PI-ER-I-DES, a name of the Muses.  
 PI'E-RIS, a mountain of Macedonia.  
 PI'E-RUS, a mountain of Thessaly.  
 PI'E-TAS, a virtue which received divine honours.  
 PI'GRES, a brother of Mattyas.  
 PI-LUM'NUS, the god of bakers at Rome.  
 PIM'PLA, a mountain of Macedonia.  
 PIM-PLI-I-DES, or PIM-PLI'A-DES, a name of the Muses.  
 PIM-PRA'NA, a town on the Indus.  
 PIN'A-RE, an island of the Ægean sea.  
 PI-NA'RI-US, an old man of Arcadia.  
 PIN'DA-RUS, a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes.  
 PIN'DA-SUS, a mountain of Troas.  
 PIN-DE-NIS'SUS, a town of Cilicia.  
 PIN'DUS, a chain of mountains between Thessaly and Epirus.  
 PIN'GUS, a river of Mœsia.  
 PIN'NA, a town of Italy.  
 PIN'THI-AS, see *Pithias*.  
 PI'O-NE, one of the Nereides.  
 PI-O'NI-A, a town of Mysia.  
 PI-RÆ'US, or PI-RÆ'E-US, a celebrated harbour at Athens.  
 PI-RE'NE, a daughter of Danaus.  
 PI-RITHI'O-US, a king of the Lapithæ, the friend of Theseus.  
 PI'RUS, a captain of the Thracians.

PI-RUS'TÆ, a people of Illyricum.  
 PI'SA, a town of Elis.  
 PI'SÆ, a town of Etruria.  
 PI-SÆUS, a surname of Jupiter.  
 PI-SAN'DER, a son of Bellerophon.  
 PI-SA'TES, or PI-SÆ'I, the inhabitants of Pisa.  
 PI-SAU'RUS, a river of Picenum.  
 PI-SE'NOR, a son of Ixion.  
 PI-SE'US, a king of Etruria.  
 PI-SI-AS, (10) a general of the Argives.  
 PI-SI'DI-A, an inland country of Asia.  
 PI-SID'I-CE, a daughter of Æolus.  
 PISIS, a governor of Thespia.  
 PI-SI-TRAT'I-DE, the descendants of Pisis-tratus.  
 PI-SI-TRAT'I-DES, a Spartan ambassador.  
 PI-SIS'TRA-TUS, an Athenian, famous for his valour, eloquence, and address.  
 PI-SO, a celebrated family at Rome.  
 PI-SO'NIS, a place in Campania.  
 PI-SI-RUS, a town of Thrace.  
 PI-STOR, a surname of Jupiter.  
 PI'SUS, a son of Aphareus.  
 PI-SUTH'NES, a Persian satrap.  
 PI-TA-NE, a town of Æolia.  
 PI-THE-CU'SA, a small island on the coast of Etruria.  
 PITH'E-US, see *Pittheus*.  
 PI'THO, the goddess of persuasion.  
 PITH-O-LA'US, a man who assisted in killing Alexander.  
 PI-THO'LE-ON, an insignificant poet of Rhodes.  
 PI'THON, one of Alexander's body-guards.  
 PI'THYS, a nymph beloved by Pan.  
 PI'TTA-CUS, one of the seven wise men of Greece.  
 PIT'THE-A, a town near Trœzene.  
 PIT'THE-US, a king of Trœzene.  
 PIT-U-A'NI-US, a mathematician of Rome.  
 PIT-U-LA'NI, (3) a people of Umbria.  
 PIT-Y-ÆA, a town of Asia.  
 PIT-Y-AS'SUS, a town of Pisidia.  
 PIT-Y-O-NE'SUS, an island near Epidaurus.  
 PIT-Y-US, a town of Colchis.  
 PIT-Y-U'SA, an island on the coast of Argolis.  
 PLA-CEN'TI-A, (10) an ancient town of Italy.  
 PLAC-I-DE-I-A'NUS, a gladiator in the age of Horace.  
 PLA-CID'I-A, a daughter of Theodosius.  
 PLA-CID'I-US, a Roman tribune.  
 PLA-NA-SI-A, (10) an island in the Tyrrhene sea.  
 PLAN-CI'NA, the wife of Piso.  
 PLAN'CUS, a ridiculous and extravagant Roman.  
 PLA-TÆA, a daughter of Asopus.  
 PLA-TÆ-E, a town of Bœotia, where a famous battle was fought between the Persians and Lacedæmonians.  
 PLA-TA'NI-US, a river of Bœotia.  
 PLA'TO, a celebrated philosopher at Athens.  
 PLA'VIS, a river of Venetia.  
 PLAU'TI-A (LEX), a Roman law.  
 PLAU-TI-A'NUS, an African, who rose from obscurity to affluence.

PLAU-TIL'LA, a daughter of Plautianus.  
 PLAU'TI-US, a Roman, who burnt himself on the funeral pile of his wife.  
 PLAU'TUS, a comic poet of Umbria.  
 PLEI'A-DES, a name of seven daughters of Atlas, who became a constellation.

☞ When with their domes the slow-pac'd snails re-  
 treat,  
 Beneath some foliage from the burning heat  
 Of the *Pleiades*, your tools prepare;  
 The ripen'd harvest then deserves your care.  
*Cooke's Hesiod. Works and Days.*

The translator has adhered strictly to the original  
*Pleiades* in making this word four syllables. Virgil has  
 done the same.

*Pleiades*, Hyades, claramque Lycaonis Arcton.

*Georgic I.*

But Ovid has contracted this word into three syllables:  
*Pleiades incipit humeros relevare paternos.*

*Fæsti iv. p. 169.*

The latter translators of the Classics have generally  
 contracted this word into three syllables. Thus in Ogilby's  
 translation of Virgil's *Georgics*, b. 1.

First let the Eastern *Pleiades* go down,  
 And the bright star in Ariadne's crown.

The *Pleiades* and Hyades appear;  
 The sad companions of the turning year.

*Creech's Mœtius.*

But Dryden has, to the great detriment of the poetical  
 sound of this word, anglicised it, by squeezing it into  
 two syllables.

What are to him the sculpture of the shield,  
 Heav'n's planets, earth, and ocean's wat'ry field  
 The *Pleiads*, Hyads, less and greater Bear,  
 Undipp'd in seas, Orion's angry star?

*Ovid's Met. b. 12.*

This unpleasant contraction of Dryden's seems not to  
 have been much followed. Elegant speakers are pretty  
 uniform in preferring the trisyllable; but a considerable  
 variety appears in the sound of the diphthong *ei*. Most  
 speakers pronounce it like the substantive *eye*; and this  
 pronunciation is defended by the common practice in  
 most schools of sounding the diphthong *ei* in this manner  
 in appellatives; but though Greek appellatives preserve  
 the original sound of their letters, as *pleiades*, *trouades*,  
*ε. λ. α.* where the *t* does not slide into *sh*, as in Latin  
 words; yet proper names, which are transplanted into  
 all languages, partake of the soil into which they are  
 received, and fall in with the analogies of the language  
 which adopts them. There is, therefore, no more reason  
 for preserving the sound of *ei* in proper names, than for  
 pronouncing *c* like *k* in *Phocion*, *Lacedæmon*, &c. But  
 perhaps it will be said, that our diphthong *ei* has the  
 sound of *eye* as well as the Greek *ει*. To which it may be  
 answered, that this is an irregular sound of these vowels,  
 and can scarcely be produced as an example, since it  
 exists not in *either*, *neither*, *height*, and *sleight*. The two  
 first words are more frequently and analogically pro-  
 nounced *either* and *neither*; *height* is often pronounced so  
 as to rhyme with *weight*, and would, in all probability,  
 be always so pronounced, but for the false supposition,  
 that the abstract must preserve the sound of the verb or  
 adjective from which it is derived: and with respect to  
*sleight*, though Dr. Johnson says it ought to be written  
*sleight*, as we sometimes see it, yet, if we observe his  
 authorities, we shall find that several respectable authors  
 spell the word in this manner: and if we consult Junius  
 and Skinner, particularly the last, we shall see the  
 strongest reason from etymology to prefer this spelling,  
 as in all probability it comes from *sleip*. The analogical  
 pronunciation, therefore, of this diphthong in our own  
 language, is either as heard in *rein*, *rein*, &c. or in *per-  
 ceive*, *receive*, &c. The latter is adopted by many speak-  
 ers in the present word, as if written *Pleades*: but  
*Phyades*, though less analogical, must be owned to be the  
 more polite and literary pronunciation.—See note on  
*Elegia* in the Terminational Vocabulary.—[The diph-  
 thong *ei* in Greek words should always be pronounced  
 like *eye*. The varying sound of the English *ei* can  
 scarcely be produced as an analogy with the Greek.  
 Of the other pronunciations alluded to in this note the  
 reader is referred to Rules 9, 10, and 11.]

PLEI'O-NE, one of the Oceanides

PLEM-MYR-I-UM, a promontory in the bay of  
 Syracuse.

PLEM'NE-US, (99) a king of Sicyon.

PLEU-MO'SI-I, a people of Belgium.

PLEU-RA'TUS, a king of Illyricum.

PLEU'RON, a son of Ætolus.

PLEX-AU'RE, one of the Oceanides.

PLEX-IP'PUS, a son of Thestius.

PLIN'I-US, (PLIN'Y, Eng.) a celebrated philosopher, beloved and admired by all for his prudence, abilities, and the purity and innocence of his life.

PLIN-THI'NE, a town of Egypt.

PLIS-TAR'CHUS, a king of Sparta.

PLIS'THA-NUS, a philosopher of Elis.

PLIS'THE-NES, a prince of Argos.

PLIS-TI'NUS, a brother of the shepherd Faustulus.

PLIS-TO'A-NAX, or PLIS-TO'NAX, a general of the Lacedæmonian armies.

PLO'TÆ, small islands on the coast of Ætolia.

PLO-TI'NA, the wife of Trajan.

PLOT-I-NOP'O-LIS, a town of Thrace.

PLO-TI'NUS, a Platonic philosopher of Lycopolis.

PLO'TI-US, (10) a Stoic philosopher and poet.

PLU-TAR'CHUS, (PLU'TARCH, Eng.) a Roman biographer.

PLU'TI-A, (10) a town of Sicily.

PLU'TO, the god of the infernal regions.

PLU-TO'NI-UM, a temple to Pluto in Lydia.

PLU'TUS, the god of riches.

PLU'RI-US, a surname of Jupiter.

PLYN-TE'RI-A, a festival among the Greeks, in honour of Minerva.

PNIG'E-US, (13) a village of Egypt.

PNYX, an assembly-room at Athens.

POB-LIC'I-US, (24) a lieutenant of Spain.

POD-A-LIR'I-US, a son of Æsculapius.

PO-DAR'CE, (8) a daughter of Danaus.

PO-DAR'CES, a name of Priam.

PO-DA'RES, a general of Mantinea.

PO-DAR'GE, one of the Harpies.

PO-DAR'GUS, a charioteer of Hector.

PÆ'AS, one of the Argonauts.

PÆC'I-LE, (24) a celebrated portico at Athens.

PÆ'NI, (3) a name of the Carthaginians.

PÆ'ON, see *Pæon*.

PÆ-O'NI-A, a part of Macedonia.

PÆ'US, a part of Mount Pindus.

PŌ'GON, a harbour of Trœzene.

PŌ'LA, a city of Istria.

POL-E-MO-CRA'TI-A, a queen of Thrace.

POL'E-MON, an extravagant youth.

PŌ'LI-AS, a surname of Minerva.

PŌ-LI-EI'A, a festival at Thebes, in honour of Apollo.

PŌ-LI-OR-CE'TES, a surname of Demetrius.

PŌ-LIS'MA, a town of Troas.

PŌ-LIS'TRA-TUS, an Epicurean philosopher, who was born and died at the same hour with Hippocleides.

PŌ-LI'TES, a son of Priam.

POL-I-TO'RI-UM, a city of the Latins.

POL-LEN'TI-A, (10) a town of Liguria.

POL-LIN'E-A, a prostitute.

POL'U-O, a Roman consul.

PŌ'LLIS, a Lacedæmonian admiral.

PŌ'LLI-US FE-LIX, a friend of the poet Statius.

PŌ-LU'TI-A, (10) a daughter of L. Vetus.

PŌ'LLUX, a son of Jupiter and Leda, twin brother to Castor.

PŌ'LTIS, a king of Thrace.

PŌ'LUS, a celebrated Grecian actor.

PŌ-LUS'CA, a town of Latium.

PŌ-LY-Æ'NUS, a native of Macedonia.

PŌ'LY-NUS, a mountain of Macedonia.

PŌ-LY-ARCHUS, the brother of a queen of Cyrene.

PŌ-LYB-I-DAS, a general of Lacedæmon.

PŌ-LYB'I-US, or PŌ'LY-BUS, a king of Corioth.

PŌ-LY-BE'A, a daughter of Amyclas.

PŌ-LY-BE'TES, see *Polypætes*.

PŌ-LY-BO'TES, one of the giants who made war against Jupiter.

PŌ-LY-CA'ON, a son of Lelex.

PŌ-LY-CAR'PUS, a famous Greek writer.

PŌ-LY-CAS'TE, the youngest of Nestor's daughters.

PŌ-LYCH'A-RES, a rich Messenian.

PŌ-LY-CLE'A, the mother of Thessalus.

PŌ'LY-CLES, a famous Athlete.

PŌ-LY-CLE'TUS, a celebrated statuary of Sicyon.

PŌ-LY-CRA'TES, a tyrant of Samos.

PŌ-LY-CRE'TA, or PŌ'LY-CRITA, a woman of Naxos.

PŌ-LY-CRI-TUS, a man who wrote the life of Dionysius.

PŌ-LY-C'TOR, the husband of Stygna.

PŌ-LY-DE'MON, an Assyrian prince.

PŌ-LYD'A-MAS, a son of Antenor.

PŌ-LY-DAM'NA, a queen of Egypt.

PŌ-LY-DE'C'TES, a king of Sparta.

PŌ-LY-DEU-CE'A, a fountain of Laconia.

PŌ-LY-DO'RA, a princess of Thessaly.

PŌ-LY-DO'RUS, a son of Alcamenes, king of Sparta.

PŌ-LYD'I-US, a surname of Mercury.

PŌ-LY-NO'TUS, a great painter of Thasos.

PŌ-LYGO-NUS, a son of Proteus.

PŌ-LY-HYM'NI-A, or PŌ-LYM'NI-A, one of the Muses; she presided over singing and rhetoric.

PŌ-LY-ID'I-US, a Theban physician.

PŌ-LY-LA'US, a son of Hercules.

PŌ-LYM'E-NES, an officer appointed over Egypt, after its conquest by Alexander.

PŌ-LY-ME'DE, a daughter of Autolycus.

PŌ-LYM'E-DON, a son of Priam.

PŌ-LY-ME'LA, a companion of Diana.

PŌ-LYM-NES'TES, a Greek poet of Colophon.

PŌ-LYM-NES'TOR, a king of the Thracian Chersonesus.

PŌ-LY-NI'CES, a son of Œdipus.

PŌ-LYN'O-E, one of the Nereides.

PŌ-LY-PÊ'MON, a famous thief of Attica.

PŌ-LY-PER'CHON, one of Alexander's officers.

PŌ-LY-PHÊ'MUS, (PŌ'LY-PHEME, Eng.) celebrated Cyclops.

PŌ-LY-PHON'TES, one of the Heraclidæ.

PŌ-LY-PÊ'TES, a son of Pirithous.

PŌ-LYS'TRA-TUS, a Macedonian soldier.

PŌ-LY-TECH'NUS, an artist of Colophon.

PŌ-LYT'I-ON, (10) a friend of Alcibiades.

PŌ-LY-TI-METUS, a river of Sogdiana.

PŌ'LY-PHRON, a prince of Phæra.

PŌ-LYT'RO-PUS, a general of Lacedæmonia.

PŌ-LYX'E-NA, a daughter of Priam.

PO-LYX'E-NUS, a Greek prince.  
 PO-LYX'O, a priestess of Apollo's temple at Lemnos.  
 POL-Y-ZE-LUS, a Greek poet of Rhodes.  
 POM-AX-E'THRES, a Parthian soldier.  
 PO-METI-A, (10) or PO-METI-I, (3) a town of Latium.  
 POM-E-TI'NA, a tribe of the people at Rome.  
 PO-MO'NA, a nymph at Rome, who presided over gardens.  
 POM-PE'I-A, (5) a daughter of Sextus Pompey.  
 POM-PE-I-A'NUS, a Roman knight of Antioch.  
 POM-PE'I-I, or POM-PE-I'UM, a town of Campania.  
 POM-PE-I-OP'O-LIS, a town of Cilicia.  
 POM-PE'I-US, a consul, who made war against the Numantines.  
 POM-PEN-LON, the capital of Navarre; now *Pompeluna*.  
 POM-PIL'I-US NU'MA, the second king of Rome.  
 POM-PIL'I-A, a daughter of Numa Pompilius.  
 POM-PI'LUS, a fisherman of Ionia.  
 POM-PI'SCUS, an Arcadian.  
 POM-PO'NI-A, the wife of Q. Cicero.  
 POM-PO'NI-US, the father of Numa.  
 POM-PO-SI-A-NUS, a Roman put to death by Domitian.  
 POMP-TI'NA, see *Pontina*.  
 POMP-TI'NUS, a Roman officer.  
 POM'PUS, a king of Arcadia.  
 PON'TI-A, (10) a Roman matron.  
 PON-TI-CUM MA'RE, the sea of Pontus.  
 PON-TI-CUS, a poet of Rome.  
 PON-TI'NA, a lake of Latium.  
 PON-TI'NUS, a friend of Cicero.  
 PON-TI-US, (10) a Roman citizen.  
 PON'TUS, a kingdom of Asia Minor.  
 PON-TUS EU-XI'NUS, a celebrated sea; now the *Black Sea*.  
 PO-PIL'I-US LE'NAS, a Roman ambassador.  
 ⚡ Nothing can shew the dignity of the Roman commonwealth, and the terror of its arms, more than the conduct of this man. He was sent as an ambassador to Antiochus, king of Syria, and was commissioned to order that monarch to abstain from hostilities against Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who was an ally of Rome. Antiochus, who was at the head of his army when he received this order, wished to evade it by equivocal answers; but Popilius, with a stick which he had in his hand, made a circle round him on the sand, and bade him, in the name of the Roman senate and people, not to go beyond it before he spoke decisively. This boldness intimidated Antiochus: he withdrew his garrisons from Egypt, and no longer meditated a war against Ptolemy.  
 POP-LI'O-LA, one of the first consuls.  
 POP-PÆA SA-BI'NA, a celebrated Roman matron, the second wife of Nero.  
 POP-PÆ'US, a governor of a Roman province.  
 POP-U-LO'NI-A, a town of Etruria.  
 POR-CI-A, (10) a daughter of Cato, and wife of Brutus.  
 POR-CI-US, (10) a celebrated orator.  
 PO-REDO-RAX, a Gaul, put to death by Mithridates.  
 PO-RI'NA, a river of Peloponnesus.  
 POR-O-SE-LE'NE, an island near Lesbos.  
 POR-PHYR'I-ON, a giant who made war against Jupiter.  
 POR-PHYR'I-US, a Platonic philosopher of Tyre.

POR'RI-MA, an attendant of Carmentis.  
 POR-SEN'NA, or POR'SE-NA, a king of Etruria.  
 POR-TI-A, and POR-TI-US, (10) see *Porcia* and *Porcius*.  
 PORT'MOS, a town of Euboea.  
 POR-TUM-NA'LI-A, festivals of Portumnus at Rome.  
 POR-TUM'NUS, a sea-deity.  
 PO'RUS, the god of plenty, at Rome.  
 PO-SI'DES, an eunuch of Claudius.  
 POS-I-DE'UM, a town of Ionia.  
 PO-SI'DON, the name of Neptune among the Greeks.  
 POS-I-DO'NI-A, a town of Lucania.  
 POS-I-DO'NI-US, a philosopher of Apamea.  
 PO'SI-O, (10) an historian of Magnesia.  
 POS-SI-DO'NI-UM, a town or temple of Neptune, in Italy.  
 POST-HU'MI-A, a daughter of Sylla.  
 POST-HU'MI-US, a Roman consul.  
 POST-VER'TA, a goddess at Rome.  
 POS-TU'MI-US, see *Posthumius*.  
 PO-TAM'I-DES, nymphs of rivers and fountains.  
 POT'A-MON, a philosopher of Alexandria.  
 PO-THI'NUS, tutor to Ptolemy.  
 PO'THOS, a deity of the Samothracians.  
 POT-I-DE'A, a town of Macedonia.  
 PO-TI'NA, a goddess at Rome.  
 PO-TIT'I-US, (24) see *Pimurius*.  
 POT'NI-E, a town of Bœotia.  
 PRAC'TI-UM, (10) a town on the Hellespont.  
 PRÆCI-A, (10) a courtesan at Rome.  
 PRÆ-NES'TE, a town of Latium.  
 PRÆ-SOS, a town of Crete.  
 PRÆ-STI, (3) a nation of India.  
 PRÆTOR, one of the chief magistrates of Rome.  
 PRÆ-TORI-US, a name of As. Sempronius Rufus.  
 PRÆ-TU'TI-UM, (10) a town of Picenum.  
 PRA'SI-I, a nation of India.  
 PRAT-I-NAS, a Greek poet of Phlius.  
 PRAX-AG'O-RAS, an Athenian historian.  
 PRAX'I-AS, a statuary of Athens.  
 PRAX-ID'A-MAS, a famous athlete of Ægina.  
 PRAX-ID'I-CE, a goddess of the Greeks.  
 PRAX-I-LA, a lyric poetess of Sicyon.  
 PRAX-IPH'A-NES, a Rhodian writer.  
 PRAX'IS, a surname of Venus.  
 PRAX-IT'E-LES, a sculptor, of Magna Græcia, famous for a beautiful statue of Cupid.  
 PRAX-ITH'E-A, a daughter of Phrasimus.  
 PRÆ-LI-US, a lake of Tuscany.  
 PRÆ-U'GE-NES, a son of Agenor.  
 PREX-AS'PES, a Persian under Cambyzes.  
 PRI-AM'I-DES, a patronymic of Paris.  
 PRI'A-MUS, the last king of Troy.  
 PRI-A'RUS, a deity of the ancients.  
 PRI-E'NE, a town of Asia Minor.  
 PRI'NA, a daughter of Romulus.  
 PR'ION, a place at Carthage.  
 PRIS-CI'LA, a woman famed for her conjugal affection.  
 PRIS'CUS, a dictator at Rome.

PRIS'TIS, the name of a ship.  
 PRI-VER'NUS, a Rutulian, killed by Capys.  
 PRI-VER'NUM, a town of Italy.  
 PRO'EA, the wife of the emperor Probus.  
 PROBUS, M. a Roman emperor, famed for his valour, probity, and clemency.  
 PRO'CAS, a king of Alba.  
 PROCH'Y-TA, an island of Campania.  
 PRO-CIL'I-US, a Latin historian.  
 PRO-CIL'LA, a woman of uncommon virtue, killed by Otho's soldiers.  
 PRO-CIL'LUS, a prince of Gaul.  
 PRO'CLE-A, a daughter of Clitius.  
 PRO'CLES, a son of Aristodemus.  
 PRO'CNE, see *Progne*.  
 PRO-CLI'DÆ, the descendants of Procles.  
 PRO-CO-NESUS, an island of the Propontis.  
 PRO-C'PI-US, a celebrated general, related to Julian.  
 PRO'CRIS, a daughter of Erechtheus.  
 PRO-CRUS'TES, a robber of Attica.  
 PRO'C-U-LA, a prostitute.  
 PROC-U-LE'I-US, (5) a Roman knight.  
 PRO'C-U-LUS, a Roman consul.  
 PROD'I-CUS, a sophist and rhetorician of Cos.  
 PRO-ER'NA, a town of Phthiotis.  
 PRÆT'I-DES, three daughters of Prætus.  
 PRÆTUS, a king of Argos.  
 PRO'C-Y-ON, a star near Sirius, or the dog-star.  
 PRO'NE, a daughter of Pandion.  
 PRO-LA'US, a native of Elis.  
 PROM'A-CHUS, one of the Epigoni.  
 PRO-MATH'I-DAS, an historian of Heraclea.  
 PRO-MA'TH-ON, a man who wrote a history of Italy.  
 PROM'E-DON, a native of Naxos.  
 PROM-E-NÆ'A, a priestess of the temple of Dodona.  
 PRO-METHE-I, a place on the top of Mount Caucasus.  
 PRO-METHE-US, (29) a son of Iapetus, who, it is said, stole fire from heaven to animate two bodies he had formed of clay.  
 PRO-METHIS, and PROM-E-THI'DES, a patronymic of the children of Prometheus.  
 PROM'E-THUS, a son of Codrus.  
 PROM-U-LUS, a Trojan killed by Turnus.  
 PRO-NAP'I-DES, an ancient Greek poet of Athens.  
 PRO'NAX, a brother of Adrastus.  
 PRON'O-E, a daughter of Phorbas.  
 PRON'O-MUS, a Theban, skilled in playing the lute.  
 PRON'O-US, a son of Phlegæas.  
 PRON'U-BA, a surname of Juno.  
 PRO-PER'TI-US, a Latin poet, born at Mevania.  
 PRO-PET'I-DES, some women of Cyprus.  
 PRO-PONTIS, a sea which communicates with the Euxine, now *Marmora*.  
 PROP-Y-LE'A, a surname of Diana.  
 PROS-CHYS'TI-US, (10) a surname of Neptune.  
 PRO-SER'PI-NA, (28) (PRO'SER-PINE, Eng.) a daughter of Ceres, and wife of Pluto.  
 PRO-SO-P'I-TES, an island at the mouth of the Nile.  
 PRO-SYM'NA, a part of Argolis.

PRO-TAG'O-RAS, a Greek philosopher of Abdera.  
 PROT-A-GOR'I-DES, an historian of Cyzicus.  
 PRO'TE-I CO-LUM'NÆ, a place in Egypt.  
 PRO-TES-I-LA'US, a king of a part of Thesaly.  
 PRO'TE-US, a sea-deity, who possessed the power of changing himself into different shapes.  
 PRO'THE-US, a Greek soldier.  
 PRO-THO-E'NOR, a Bœotian, in the Trojan war.  
 ⚔ The hardy warriors whom Bœotia bred, Peneleus, Leitus, Prothenor led, Pope's *Hom. Iliad*.  
 PROTH'O-US, a son of Lycaon.  
 PRO'TO, one of the Nereides.  
 PROT-O-GE-NE'A, a daughter of Calydon.  
 PRO-TOG'E-NES, a painter of Rhodes, famed for his poverty and ingenuity.  
 PROT-O-GE-NI'A, a daughter of Deucalion.  
 ⚔ See *Iphigenia*.  
 PRO-TO-ME-DI'A, a sea-nymph.  
 ⚔ Nisæa and Actæa boast the same, Protomedia from the fruitful dame, And Doris, honour'd with maternal name. ⚔ See *Iphigenia*. Cooke's *Hesiod. Theog.* v. 483.  
 PRO-TO-ME-DU'SA, one of the Nereides.  
 PROX'E-NUS, a Bœotian of great power at Thebes.  
 PRU-DEN'TI-US, (10) a Latin poet, judge, and advocate.  
 PRUM'NI-DES, a king of Corinth.  
 PRU'SA, a town of Bithynia.  
 PRU-SÆ'US, a man who flourished A. D. 105.  
 PRU'SI-AS, (10) a king of Bithynia.  
 PRYM'NO, one of the Oceanides.  
 PRYT'A-NES, magistrates at Athens, who presided over the senate.  
 PRYT-A-NÆUM, the hall where the Prytanes assembled.  
 PRYT'A-NIS, a king of Sparta.  
 PSAM'A-THE, (15) one of the Nereides.  
 PSAM'A-THOS, a town and port of Laconia.  
 PSAM-ME-NITUS, a king of Egypt.  
 PSAM-MET'I-CHUS, one of the twelve princes of Egypt, who shared the kingdom between them; he defeated the other eleven.  
 PSAM'MIS, a king of Egypt.  
 PSA'PHIS, a town of Attica.  
 PSA'PHO, (15) a Libyan, who kept birds, which he taught to speak.  
 PSE'CAS, an attendant nymph of Diana.  
 PSO'PHIS, a town of Arcadia.  
 PSY'CHE, (12) (15) a nymph whom Cupid married.  
 PSYCH'RUS, a river of Thrace.  
 PSYLLI, (3) (15) a people of Libya.  
 PTE'LE-UM, (16) a town of Thessaly.  
 PTER-E-LA'US, a son of Taphius.  
 PTERI-A, a fortified town of Cappadocia.  
 PTOL-E-DER'MA, a town of Arcadia.  
 PTOL-E-MÆ'UM, a place at Athens.  
 PTOL-E-MÆ'US, (PTOL'E-MY, Eng.) (16) the name of several celebrated kings of Egypt.  
 PTOL-E-I-A'US, a town of Thebais in Egypt.  
 PTOL'Y-CUS, a statuary of Corcyra.  
 PTO'US, a son of Athamas.  
 PUB-LIC'I-A (LEX), (24) a Roman law.  
 PUB-LIC'I-US, (10) a Roman freedman.  
 PUB-LIC'O-LA, a name of Publius Valerius.

**PUB'LI-US**, a Prænomen common amongst the Romans.  
**PUL-CHE'RI-A**, (12) a daughter of the emperor Theodosius.  
**PUL'CHRUM**, a promontory near Carthage; now *Rasafra*.  
**PUL'US**, a surname of Numitorius.  
**PUN'ICUM BEL'UM**, the Punic war; it was by the Romans and Carthaginians.  
**PUR'PI-US**, a centurion of Pompey's army.  
**PUR'PI-E-NUS**, a consul of Rome.  
**PUR'RI-US**, a Roman tragic poet.  
**PUR'TE-O-LI**, (3) a town of Campania.  
**PY-A-NEP'SI-A**, (10) an Athenian festival in honor of Theseus.  
**PY'DNA**, a town of Macedonia.  
**PYG'E-LA**, a town of Ionia.  
**PYG-MÆ'I**, a nation of dwarfs in India.  
**PYG-MÆ'ON**, a surname of Adonis.  
**PYG-MÆ'-LI-ON**, (22) a king of Tyre.  
**PYL-A-DES**, a son of Strophius; the cousin and inseparable friend of Orestes.  
**PY'LÆ**, a town of Asia.  
**PY-LÆM'E-NES**, a son of Melius.  
**PY-LAG'O-RÆ**, a name given to the Amphictyonic council.  
**PY-LA'ON**, a son of Neleus.  
**PY-LAR'TES**, a Trojan killed by Patroclus.  
**PY-LAR'GE**, a daughter of Danaus.  
**PY'LAS**, a king of Megara.  
**PY-LE'NE**, a town of Æolia.  
**PYL'E-US**, a Trojan chief.  
**PYL'LE-ON**, a town of Thessaly.  
**PY'LO**, a daughter of Thespius.  
**PY'LOS**, a town of Messenia.  
**PY'LUS**, a son of Mars.  
**PY'RA**, a part of Mount Cita.  
**PY-RAC'MON**, one of Vulcan's workmen.  
**PY-RAC'MOS**, a man killed by Cæneus.  
**PY-RECH'MES**, a king of Eubœa.  
**PYR-A-MUS**, a youth of Babylon, the lover of Thiabe.  
**PYR-E-NÆ'I**, a ridge of mountains between Gaul and Spain.  
**PYR-E-NÆ'US**, a king of Thrace.  
**PY-RE'NE**, a princess of Spain.  
**PYR'GI**, (3) a town of Etruria.  
**PYR'GI-ON**, a Cretan historian.  
**PYR'GO**, the nurse of Priam's children.  
**PYR-GOT'E-LES**, an engraver of gems in Alexander's age.  
**PYR'GUS**, a place of Elis.  
**PY-RIP'PE**, a daughter of Thespius.  
**PY'RO**, one of the *Oceanides*.  
**PY'RO-DES**, a son of Cilix: he discovered the fire contained in flint.  
**PYR'O-IS**, one of the horses of the Sun.  
**PY-RO'NI-A**, a surname of Diana.  
**PYR'RHA**, a daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion.  
**PYR'RHI-AS**, a boatman of Ithaca.  
**PYR'RHI-CHA**, a Grecian dance.  
**PYR'RHI-CUS**, a town of Laconia.  
**PYR'RHI-DÆ**, a patronymic of the successors of Neoptolemus.  
**PYR'RHO**, a philosopher of Elis.

**PYR'RHIUS**, a son of Achilles.  
**PY'S'TE**, the wife of Seleucus.  
**PY-THAG'O-RAS**, a celebrated philosopher of Samos; he founded a sect called the *Italian*, and is famous for his system of the universe.  
**PYTH'E-AS**, an Athenian archon.  
**PY'THES**, a native of Abdera.  
**PYTH'E-US**, a Lydian, famous for his riches.  
**PYTH'I-A**, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi.  
**PYTH'I-AS**, a Pythagorean philosopher.  
**PYTH'I-ON**, an Athenian soldier.  
**PYTH'I-UM**, a town of Thessaly.  
**PYTH'I-US**, a surname of Apollo.  
**PY'THO**, an ancient name of the town of Delphi.  
**PY-THOCH'A-RIS**, a musician.  
**PYTH'O-CLES**, a descendant of Aratus.  
**PYTH-O-DO'RUS**, an Athenian archon.  
**PYTH-O-LA'US**, the brother of Theba.  
**PY'THON**, a favourite of Philip of Macedon.  
**PYTH-O-NI'CE**, (30) an Athenian prostitute.  
**PYTH-O-NIS'SA**, see *Pythia*.  
**PYT'NA**, a part of Mount Ida.  
**PYT'TA-LUS**, an athlete of Elis.

## Q.

**QUA-DER'NA**, a town of Italy.  
**QUA'DI**, (3) a nation of Germany.  
**QUA-DRA'TUS**, a surname of Mercury.  
**QUAD'RIFRONS**, or **QUAD'RICEPS**, a surname of Janus.  
**QUES-TO RES**, two officers at Rome.  
**QUA'RI**, (3) a people of Gaul.  
**QUA'RI-US**, a river of Bœotia.  
**QUER'CENS**, a Rutulian soldier.  
**QUI-ETUS**, an officer under Trajan.  
**QUINC-TI-A'NUS**, (10) a man who conspired against Nero.  
**QUINC-TIL'I-A**, a comedian.  
**QUINC'TI-US**, (T.) a Roman consul.  
**QUIN'DA**, a town of Cilicia.  
**QUIN-DE-CEN'VI-RI**, an order of priests who had the care of the Sibylline books.  
**QUIN-QUA'TRI-A**, a festival at Rome in honour of Minerva.  
**QUIN-QUEN-NA'LES**, games held by the Chians in honour of Homer.  
**QUIN-TIL-I-I-A'NUS**, (**QUIN-TIL'I-AN**, Eng.) a celebrated rhetorician of Rome.  
**QUIN-TIL'I-US VA'RUS**, a Roman governor of Syria.  
**QUIN-TIL'LA**, a courtesan of Rome.  
**QUIN-TIL'US**, (M.) a brother of Claudius.  
**QUIN'TI-US**, (10) a Latin historian.  
**QUIN'TUS**, or **QUINC'TI-US**, one of the names of Cincinnatus.  
**QUINTUS CUR'TI-US**, a governor of Cappadocia, and Roman historian.  
**QUIR-I-NA'LI-A**, festivals in honour of Romulus.  
**QUIR-I-NA'LIS**, a hill at Rome.  
**QUI-RI'NUS**, a name of Romulus.  
**QUI-RITES**, (1) a name of the Roman citizens.

## R.

RA-BIR'I-US, a Roman knight and usurer.  
 RA-CIL'I-A, the wife of Cincinnatus.  
 RÆ-SA-CES, an officer of Artaxerxes.  
 RA-MI'SES, a king of Egypt.  
 RAM'NES, one of the centuries of the Roman people.  
 RAN'DA, a village of Persia.  
 RA'PO, a Rutulian chief.  
 RA-SCI'P-O-LIS, a Macedonian sent to the assistance of Pompey.  
 RA-VEN'NA, a town of Italy.  
 RAV'O-LA, a debauchee.  
 RAU-RA'CI, or RAU-RI'CI, a people of Gaul.  
 RE-A'TE, (8) a town of Umbria.  
 RE-DIO'U-LUS, an imaginary deity at Rome.  
 RED'O-NES, a nation among the Armorici.  
 RE-GIL'LÆ, a town in the country of the Sabines.  
 RE-GIL-LI-A'NUS, a Dacian raised to great honours by Valerian.  
 RE-GIL'LUS, a lake of Latium.  
 RE-GI'NUM, a town of Germany.  
 REG'U-LUS, a consul during the first Punic war.  
 RE'MI, (3) a nation of Gaul.  
 REM'U-LUS, a king of Alba.  
 RE-MU'RI-A, festivals at Rome.  
 RE'MUS, the brother of Romulus.  
 RE'SUS, a river of Asia Minor.  
 RE-TI'NA, a village near Misenum.  
 RE-U-DIG'NI, (3) a nation of Germany.  
 RHA, a large river of Russia; now the *Volga*.  
 RHA-CI-A, (10) a promontory in the Mediterranean sea.  
 RHA-CI-US, a Cretan prince.  
 RHA-CO'TIS, an ancient name of Alexandria.  
 RHAD-A-MANTHUS, a son of Jupiter, and one of the Judges of hell.  
 RHAD-A-MISTUS, the son of Pharnasmanes, king of Iberia.  
 RHA'DI-US, a son of Neleus.  
 RHE'TE-UM, a city of Phrygia.  
 RHE'TI, or RÆ'TI, an ancient nation of Etruria.  
 RHE'TI-A, (10) a country of Italy.  
 RHAM-NEN'SES, a people of Egypt.  
 RHAM'NES, a king, who assisted Turnus against Æneas.  
 RHAM-SI-NI'TUS, an opulent king of Egypt.  
 RHAM'NUS, a town of Attica.  
 RHA'NIS, one of Diana's attendant nymphs.  
 RHA'ROS, a plain of Attica.  
 RHAS-CU'PO-RIS, a king of Thrace.  
 RHE'A, the wife of Saturn.  
 RHE'BAS, or RHE'BUS, a river of Bithynia.  
 RHED'O-NES, see *Redones*.  
 RHE-GI-UM, a town of Italy, now *Reggio*.  
 RHE-GUS'CI, (3) a people of the Alps.  
 RHE'MI, (3) see *Remi*.  
 RHE'NE, a small island in the Ægean sea.

RHE'NI, (3) a people of the Rhine.  
 RHE'NUS, one of the largest rivers of Europe, now the *Rhine*.  
 RHE-O-MI'TRES, a revolt from Artaxerxes.  
 RHE'SUS, a king of Thrace.  
 RHE-TOG'E-NES, a prince of Spain.  
 RHET'I-CO, a mountain of Rhætia.  
 RHE-U'NUS, a place in Arcadia.  
 RHEX-E'NOR, a prince of Phæacia.  
 RHEX-IB'I-US, an athlete of Opus.  
 RHI-A'NUS, a Greek poet of Thrace.  
 RHID'A-GO, a river of Hyrcania.  
 RHI-MOT'A-CLES, a king of Thrace.  
 RHI'ON, a promontory of Achaia.  
 RHI'PHA, or RHI'PHE, a town of Arcadia.  
 RHI-PHÆ'I, mountains on the north of Scythia.  
 RHI-PHE'US, one of the centaurs.  
 RHI'UM, see *Rhion*.  
 RHOD-A-NUS, a river of Gallia; now the *Rhone*.  
 RHOD'E, a daughter of Neptune.  
 RHODI-A, one of the Oceanides.  
 RHOD-O-GY'NE, or RHOD-O-GU'NE, a princess of Parthia.  
 RHOD-PE, or RHO-DO'PIS, a celebrated courtesan of Greece.  
 RHOD'US, (RHODES, Eng.) a celebrated island in the Carpathian sea.  
 RHÆ'BUS, a horse of Mezentius.  
 RHE'CUS, one of the centaurs.  
 RHE'TE-UM, a promontory of Troas.  
 RHE'TUS, a king of the Marrubii.  
 RHO-SA-CES, a Persian, whom Clitus killed.  
 RHO'SUS, a town of Syria.  
 RHOX-A'NA, or ROX-A'NA, a mistress of Alexander.  
 RHOX-A'NI, (3) a nation against whom Mithridates made war.  
 RHU-TE'NI, and RU-THE'NI, a people of Gaul.  
 RHYN'DA-CUS, a river of Mysia.  
 RHYN'THON, a dramatic writer of Syracuse.  
 RHY'PÆ, a town of Achaia.  
 RI-PHÆ'I, (3) see *Rhiphæi*.  
 RI-PHE'US, a Trojan warrior.  
 RIX-AM'A-RÆ, a people of Illyricum.  
 RO-BI'GO, or RU-BI'GO, a goddess at Rome, worshipped by husbandmen.  
 RO'MA, (ROME, Eng.) the capital of the Roman empire.  
 RO-MA'NI, (3) the inhabitants of Rome.  
 RO-M'A'NUS, an officer under Theodosius.  
 RO-MIL'I-US, a Roman centurion.  
 ROM'U-LA, a name of the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus were found.  
 RO-MU'LI-DE, a patronymic of the Roman people.  
 ROM'U-LUS, a son of Mars and Ilia: he was thrown into the Tiber by order of his uncle, but was saved with his twin-brother by a shepherd, and became afterwards the founder, and first king, of Rome.  
 RO'MUS, a son of Æneas.  
 ROS'CI-US, (10) a Roman actor.  
 RO-SIL'LA-NUS, a territory in Etruria.  
 RO'SI-US, (11) a harbour of Cilicia.  
 ROX-A'NA, a Persian woman taken by Alexander, who afterwards married her.  
 ROX-O-LA'NI, (3) a people of Sarmatia.

RU-BEL'LI-US, the husband of Julia.  
 RU'BI, (3) a town of Apulia.  
 RU'BI-CON, a small river of Italy.  
 RU-BI-E'NUS LAP'PA, a tragic poet.  
 RU-BI'GO, a goddess.  
 RU'BRA SAX'A, a place of Etruria.  
 RU'BRI-US, a treacherous Roman knight.  
 RU'DI-E, a town of Calabria.  
 RU-FIL'US, a Roman ridiculed by Horace.  
 RU-FI'NUS, a general in Gaul.  
 RUFFUS, an officer of the Prætorian guards.  
 RU-FI'NUS, a general of Theodosius.  
 RU'FUS, a Latin historian.  
 RU'GI-I, (4) a nation of Germany.  
 RU-PIL'US, a Roman officer.  
 RUS'CI-US, (10) a town of Gaul.  
 RUS-CO'NI-A, a town of Mauritania.  
 RU-SEL'LÆ, an inland town of Etruria.  
 RUS'PI-NA, a town of Africa.  
 RU-TE'NI, a people of Gaul.  
 RUS-TI-CUS, the friend and preceptor of Pliny the younger.  
 RU'TI-LA, a deformed old woman.  
 RU'TI-LUS, a rich man.  
 RU-TIL'I-US RU'FUS, a Roman consul.  
 RU'TU-BA, a river of Liguria.  
 RU'TU-BUS, a gladiator.  
 RU'TU-LI, (3) a people of Latium.  
 RU'TU-PÆ, a town of the southern coasts of Britain.

## S.

SA'BA, a town of Arabia.  
 SAB'A-CHUS, or SAB'A-CON, a king of Æthiopia.  
 SA-BÆ'I, a people of Arabia.  
 SA-BA'TA, a town of Liguria.  
 SA-BA'THA, a town of Arabia; now *Sanaa*.  
 SA-BA'TRA, a town of Syria.  
 SA-BA'ZI-US, a surname of Bacchus.  
 SAB'BAS, a king of India.  
 SA-BEL'LA, the nurse of Horace.  
 SA-BEL'LI, (3) a people of Italy.  
 SA-BEL'LUS, a Latin poet.  
 SA-BI'NA, a Roman matron, the wife of Adrian.  
 SA-BI'NI, (3) (4) a people of Italy.  
 SA-BIN-I-A'NUS, (21) a general of the eastern empire.  
 SA-BI'NUS AU'LUS, a Latin poet.  
 SA'BIS, a river of Gaul.  
 SAB'RA-CÆ, a powerful nation of India.  
 SA-BRI'NA, a river in England, now the *Severn*.  
 SAB'U-RA, a general of Juba, king of Numidia.  
 SAB-U-RA'NUS, an officer of the Prætorian guards.  
 SAB'RA-TA, a maritime town of Africa.  
 SAC'A-DAS, a musician and poet of Argos.  
 SA'CÆ, a people of Scythia.

SA'CER, a mountain of Italy.  
 SA-CRA'NI, a people of Latium.  
 SAC-RA'TOR, a friend of Turnus.  
 SA-CRAT'I-VIR, a friend of Cæsar.  
 SAD'A-LES, a son of Cotys, king of Thrace.  
 SA'DUS, a river of India.  
 SAD-Y-A'TES, one of the Mermnadæ.  
 SA-GA-LAS'US, a town of Pisidia.  
 SAG-A'NA, a female magician.  
 SAG'A-RIS, a river of Asia.  
 SA-GIT'TA, a rebel against Nero.  
 SA-GUN'TUM, or SA-GUN'TIS, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Moredro*.  
 SA'IS, a town of Egypt, now *Sa*.  
 SA'LA, a town of Thrace.  
 SAL'A-CON, a poor man who pretended to be rich.  
 SAL-A-MIN'I-A, the name of an Athenian ship.  
 SALA-MIS, an island on the coast of Attica, now *Colouri*.  
 SAL-A-MI'NA, a town of Cyprus.  
 SAL-LAM'TI-CA, a town of Spain, now *Salamanca*.  
 SA-LA'PI-A, or SA-LA'PI-E, a town of Apulia.  
 SAL'A-RA, a town of Africa.  
 SA-LA'RI-CA, a street at Rome.  
 SA-LAS'CI, (3) a people of Gaul.  
 SA-LE'I-US, (5) a poet in Domitian's age.  
 SA-LE'NI, (3) a people of Spain.  
 SA-LEN-TI'NI, (3) a people of Italy.  
 SA-LER'NUM, a town of the Picentini.  
 SAL-GA'NE-US, or SAL-GA'NE-A, a town of Boeotia.  
 SA'LI-A, a town of Spain.  
 SA'LI-I, (3) (4) a college of priests at Rome.  
 SAL-I-NA'TOR, a surname of the family of Livii.  
 SA'LI-US, an Acarnanian dancer, and teacher of games.  
 SAL-LUS'TI-US, (SAL'LUST, Eng.) a Latin historian.  
 SAL'MA-CIS, a fountain of Caria.  
 SAL-MO'NE, a town of Elis.  
 SAL-MO'NE-US, a king of Elis.  
 SAL'MUS, a town of Asia.  
 SAL-MY-DE'SUS, a bay on the Euxine sea.  
 SA'LO, a river of Spain.  
 SA-LO'ME, (8) a queen of Judæa.  
 SA'LON, a country of Bithynia.  
 SA-LO'NA, or SAL-O'NÆ, a town of Dalmatia.  
 SAL-O-NI'NA, a matron, wife of Gallienus.  
 SAL-O-NI'NUS, a son of Asinius Pollio.  
 SA-LO'NI-US, a friend of Cato.  
 SAL'PIS, a colony of Etruria.  
 SAL'VI-AN, one of the ancient fathers.  
 SAL-VID-I-E'NUS, a Roman officer.  
 SAL'VI-US, a Sicilian flute-player.  
 SA-MA'RI-A, a city and country of Palestine, famous in sacred history.  
 SAM-BU'LOS, a mountain of Mesopotamia.  
 SAM'BUS, an Indian king.  
 SAM-E, or SA'MOS, an island in the Ionian sea.

SÁ'MI-A, a daughter of the river Mæander.  
 SAM-NÍ'TÆ, a people of Gaul.  
 SAM-NÍ'TES, (SAM'NITES, Eng.) a people of Italy.  
 SAM'NI-UM, a town of Italy.  
 SAM-O-CHON-ITES, small lake of Palestine.  
 SA-MO'NI-UM, a promontory of Crete.  
 SÁ'MOS, an island in the Ægean sea.  
 SA-MOS A-TA, a town of Syria.  
 SAM-O-THRA'CE, or SAM-O-THRA'CI-A, an island on the coast of Thrace.  
 SÁ'MUS, a son of Ancæus.  
 SÁ'NA, a town of mount Athos.  
 SAN'A-OS, a town of Phrygia.  
 SAN-CHO-NÍ'A-THON, a Phœnician historian.  
 SAN-DA'CE, a sister of Xerxes.  
 A sister of Xerxes, which I find in no lexicographer but Lempriere, and in him with the accent on the first syllable; but from its Greek original *Ξανδοθή* it ought certainly to be accented on the second. [It should be written *San-dau'ce*.—*Edw.*]  
 SAN-DA'LI-UM, an island in the Ægean sea.  
 SAN-DA-NRS, a Lydian minister.  
 SAN-DA-NUS, a river of Thrace.  
 SAN-DRO-COT'US, an aspiring and impertinent Indian.  
 SAN'GA-LA, a town of India.  
 SAN-GÁ'RÍ-US, or SAN'GA-RIS, a river of Phrygia.  
 SAN-GUÍ'NÍ-US, a man condemned for ill-language.  
 SAN-NYR'I-ON, a tragic poet of Athens.  
 SANTO-NES and SAN'TO-NE, a people and town of Gaul.  
 SÁ'ON, an historian.  
 SA-PÁ'I, or SA-PHÆ'I, a people of Thrace.  
 SAP-I-RE'NE, an island in the Arabic gulf.  
 SÁ'POR, a king of Persia.  
 SA-PO'RES, the same.  
 This word, says Labbe, is by Gavantus and others, ignorant of the Greek, accented on the first syllable.  
 SÁ'PHO, a Lesbian woman, famed for her beauty and amorous disposition.  
 SAP-TI-NE, a daughter of Darius.  
 SAR-A-CE'NE, a part of Arabia Petræa.  
 SAR-RAC'O-RÍ, (3) a people who go to war riding on asses.  
 SAR-RAN'GES, a river of India.  
 SAR-PA'NI, (3) a people of Colchis.  
 SAR-A-PUS, one of the seven wise men of Greece.  
 SAR'A-SA, a place on the Tigris.  
 SA-RAS'PADES, a prince of Parthia.  
 SAR-DA-NA-PA'LUS, the fortieth and last king of Assyria.  
 SAR'DI, (3) the inhabitants of Sardinia.  
 SAR-DIN'I-A, the largest island in the Mediterranean.  
 SAR'DIS, or SAR'DES, a town of Asia Minor.  
 SAR'DUS, a son of Hercules.  
 SAR-I-AS'TER, a prince of Armenia.  
 SAR-MA'TI-A, (10) an extensive country at the north of Europe and Asia.  
 SAR-MEN'TUS, a scurrilous person.  
 SAR'NI-US, a river of Asia.  
 SÁ'RON, a king of Troezene.

SA-RONI-CUS SÍ'NUS, a bay of the Ægean sea, now the Gulf of Engia.  
 SAR-PE'DON, a son of Jupiter.  
 SAR'RA, a town of Phœnicia, the same as Tyre.  
 SAR-RAS'TES, a people of Campania.  
 SARS, a town of Spain.  
 SAR'SI-NA, an ancient town of Umbria.  
 SAR-SAN'DA, a town of Caria.  
 SÁ'SON, an island of the Adriatic.  
 SA-TAS PÉS, a Persian, son of Theaspes.  
 SAT-I-BAR-ZA'NES, a Persian satrap.  
 SA-TÍC-U-LA, and SA-TÍC'U-LUS, a town near Capua.  
 SÁ'TIS, a town of Macedonia.  
 SAT-RA-PE'NI, a people of Media.  
 SA-TRÍ'CUM, a town of Italy.  
 SA-TROP'A-CES, an officer of Darius.  
 SAT'U-RA, a lake of Latium.  
 SAT-U-REÍ'UM, or SA-TÚ'RE-UM, a town of Calabria.  
 SAT-U-REÍ'US, one of Domitian's murderers.  
 SAT-UR-NA'LÍ-A, festivals in honour of Saturn.  
 SA-TUR'NI-A, a name of Juno.  
 SAT-UR-NÍ'NUS, a Roman general and emperor.  
 SA-TUR'NI-US, a name of Jupiter.  
 SA-TUR'NUS, the father of Jupiter, who banished him, and afterwards employed him to civilize the tribes of Italy; he was worshipped as a god.  
 SAT'U-RUM, a town of Calabria.  
 SAT'Y-RÍ, demigods of the country.  
 SAT'Y-RUS, a king of Bosphorus.  
 SAV'E-RA, a village of Lycaonia.  
 SAV-PEÍ'US TRO-GUS, a favourite of Messalina.  
 SÁ'VO, or SA-VÓ'NA, a town and river of Campania.  
 SAU-ROM'A-TÆ, the people of Sarmatia.  
 SAURUS, a famous robber of Elis.  
 SÁ'VUS, a river of Pannonia.  
 SAZI-CHES, (12) an ancient lawgiver of Egypt.  
 SCÆ'A, or SE'A, one of the gates of Troy.  
 SCÆ'VA, or SE'VA, a soldier in Cæsar's army.  
 SCÆ'VO-LA, or SEV'O-LA, see *Mutius*.  
 SCAL'PI-UM, a river of Belgium, now the Scheldt.  
 SCA-MAN'DER, a noted river of Troas.  
 SCA-MAN'DRI-US, a general of Priam.  
 SCAN-DA'RÍ-A, a promontory of Cos.  
 SCAN-DI-NA'VI-A, a name of several countries in the north of Europe.  
 SCAN-TIL LA, the wife of Didius Julianus.  
 SCAP-TES'Y-LE, a town of Thrace.  
 SCAP'TI-A, (10) a town of Latium.  
 SCAP'TI-US, (10) a friend of Brutus.  
 SCAP'U-LA, a native of Corduba.  
 SCAR'DI-T, (3) (4) mountains of Macedon.  
 SCAR-PHÍ'A, or SCAR'PHE, a town near Thermopylæ.  
 SCAURUS, a Roman consul.  
 SCED'A-SUS, a native of Leuctra.  
 SCEL-E-RA'GA, a plain near Rome, also one of the gates of Rome.  
 SCHE'DI-A, or SKÉ'DI-A, a village of Egypt.

SCHE'DI-US, (12) one of Helen's suitors.  
 SCHE'RI-A, an ancient name of Corcyra.  
 SCHE'NE-US, a son of Athamas.  
 SCHÆ'NUS, or SCHE'NO, a port of Peloponnesus.  
 SCI'A-THIS, or SI'A-THIS, a mountain of Arcadia.  
 SCI'A-THOS, an island in the Ægean sea.  
 SCI'DROS, a town of Magna Græcia.  
 SCIL'LUS, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 SCI'NIS, a cruel robber.  
 SCIN'THI, (3) a people of Germany.  
 SCI-O'NE, a town of Thrace.  
 SCI-PI-A-DE, a name of the two Scipios Africanus.  
 SCIP'I-O, (3) a celebrated family at Rome.  
 SCI'RA, (7) an annual solemnity at Rome, in honour of Minerva.  
 SCI-RA'DI-UM, a promontory of Attica.  
 SCI'RAS, (3) a name of Ægina.  
 SCI'RON, a celebrated thief of Attica.  
 SCI'RUS, a village of Arcadia.  
 SCO'LUS, a mountain of Bœotia.  
 SCOMBRUS, a mountain of Thrace.  
 SCO'PAS, an architect of Ephesus.  
 SCOP'UM, a town of Thessaly.  
 SCOR-DIS'CI and SCOR-DIS'CE, a people of Pannonia.  
 SCO-TI'NUS, a surname of Heraclitus.  
 SCO-TUS'SA, a town of Thessaly.  
 SCRIBO'NI-A, a daughter of Scribonius.  
 SCRIBO'NI-A'NUS, a man in Nero's age.  
 SCRIBO'NI-US, a king of the Bosphorus.  
 SCYL-A-CE'UM, (9) a town of the Brutii.  
 SCYLAX, a geographer and mathematician of Caria.  
 SCYL'LA, a daughter of Nisus, who, for love of Minos, delivered her father's kingdom into his hands.  
 SCYL-LE'UM, a promontory of Peloponnesus.  
 SCYL'LI-AS, a celebrated swimmer.  
 SCYL'LIS, a statutory of Crete.  
 SCYL'LUS, a town of Æchiaia.  
 SCY-LU'RUS, a king, who left eighty sons.  
 SCY'RAS, a river of Laconia.  
 SCY'ROS, a rocky barren island in the Ægean sea.  
 SCYR'PI-UM, a town near Colophon.  
 SCY'THE, the inhabitants of Scythia.  
 SCY'THES, or SCY'THA, a son of Jupiter.  
 SCYTHI-A, a large country in the northern parts of Europe and Asia.  
 SCY-THI'NUS, a Greek poet of Teos.  
 SCY'THON, a man changed into a woman.  
 SCY-THOP'O-LIS, a town of Syria.  
 SE-BAS'TA, a town of Judea.  
 SE-BAS'TI-A, a city of Armenia.  
 SEB-EN-NY'TUS, a town in Egypt.  
 SE-BETUS, a river of Campania.  
 SE-BU-SI-A'NI, or SE-GU-SI-A'NI, a people of Gaul.  
 SECTA'NUS, an infamous debauchee.  
 SED-I-TA'NI, or SED-EN-TA'NI, (3) a people of Spain.  
 SE-DU'NI, (3) a nation of Gaul.

SE-DU'SI-I, (3) a people of Germany.  
 SE-GES'TA, a town of Sicily.  
 SE-GESTES, a German, friendly to Rome.  
 SEG-ETI-A, a divinity at Rome.  
 SE-GOBRI-GA, a town of Spain.  
 SEG'NI, (3) a people and town of Gaul.  
 SEG'O-NAX, a prince in the south of Britain.  
 SE-GONTI-A, or SE-GUN'TI-A, (10) a town of Hispania.  
 SEG-ON-TI'A-CI, (3) a people of Belgic Gaul.  
 SE-GO'VI-A, a town of Spain.  
 SE-GUNTI-UM, (10) a town of Britain, now Carnarvon.  
 SE-GU-SI-A'NI, a people of Gaul.  
 SE-GU'SI-O, a town of Piedmont.  
 SE-JA'NUS ÆLI-US, a native of Tuscany, celebrated for his ambition.  
 SE'I-US STRA'BO, the father of Sejanus.  
 SE-LEM'NUS, a river of Æchiaia.  
 SE-LE'NE, a queen of Syria.  
 SEL-UE-CE'NA, or SE-LEU'CIS, a country of Asia.  
 SEL-EU'CI-A, (29) a town of Syria.

¶ Lempriere and Labbe accent this word on the penultimate; but Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the antepenultimate. As this word, according to Strabo, had its penultimate formed of the diphthong *eu*, *Salus*, this syllable ought to have the accent; but as the antepenultimate accent is so incorporated into our tongue, I would strongly recommend the pronunciation which an English scholar would give it at first sight, and that is placing the accent on the *u*. This is the accent Milton gives it:

—Eden stretch'd her line  
 From Auran eastward to the royal towers  
 Of great *Selucia*, built by Grecian kings.

*Par. Lost*, b. 4.

If, however, the English scholar wishes to shine in the classical pronunciation of this word, let him take care to pronounce the *e* like *æ* only, and not like *sh*, which it necessarily has, if the accent be on the antepenultimate syllable.—See Rules 10 and 30. [And notes. The *e* should properly be pronounced like *æ*; and the next word should also have the accent on the penultimate.—*Edit.*]

SEL-EU'CI-DE, a surname of the kings of Syria.  
 SE-LEU'CIS, a division of Syria.  
 SE-LEU'CUS, a captain of Alexander the Great, surnamed Nicator.  
 SEL'GE, a town of Pamphylia.  
 SE-LIM'NUS, a shepherd of Æchiaia.  
 SE-LI'NUS, or SE-LI'NUS, a town in the south Sicily.  
 SEL-LA'SI-A, a town of Laconia.  
 SEL-LE'IS, a river of Peloponnesus.  
 SEL'LI, (3) a nation of Epirus.  
 SE-LYM'BRI-A, a town of Thrace.  
 SEM'E-LE, a daughter of Cadmus.  
 SEM-I-GER-NA'NI, a name of the Helvetii.  
 SEM-I-GUNTUS, a general of the Cherusci.  
 SE-MIR'A-MIS, a celebrated queen of Assyria.  
 SEM'NO-NES, a people of Italy.  
 SE-MO'NES, inferior deities at Rome.  
 SEM-O-SANC'TUS, a god of the Romans.  
 SEM-PRO'NI-A, a Roman matron, mother of the Gracchi.  
 SEM-PRO'NI-US, a Roman senator.  
 SE-MU'RI-UM, a place near Rome.  
 SE'NA, a town of Umbria.  
 SE-NA'TUS, (SEN'ATE, Eng.) the chief council of the state, of Rome.  
 SEN'NA, or SE'NA, a river of Umbria.

SENE-CA, a celebrated orator of Corduba, who went to Rome, and there became tutor to Nero. Also, a tragic poet.

SEN'I-A, a town of Liburnia.

SEN'O-NES, a savage nation of Gallia.

SEN'TI-US, (10) a governor of Syria.

SEP'I-US, a cape of Magnesia.

SEP-TE RI-ON, a festival at Delphi, in honour of Apollo.

SEP-TIM'I-US, a Roman knight and poet.

SEP-TI-MU-LE'I-US, a friend of C. Gracchus.

SEP'Y-RA, a town of Cilicia.

SE-QUA'NA, a river of Gaul.

SE-QUA'NI, a people of Gaul.

SE-QUIN'I-US, a native of Alba.

SE-RA'PI-O, a name of one of the Scipios.

SE-RA'PIS, an Egyptian deity.

There is not a dissenting voice among our prosodists for the pronouncing of this word with the accent on the penultimate syllable; and yet, to shew the tendency of English pronunciation, when a ship of this name had a desperate engagement with one of the French, which attracted the attention of the public, every body pronounced it with the accent on the first syllable. Milton has done the same in his sublime description of the grandeurs of Pandemonium:

Not Babylon,  
Nor great Alcaïro, such magnificence  
Equal'd in all their glories, to enshrine  
Pelus or Serapis their gods; or seat  
Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove  
In wealth and luxury.

*Par. Lost, b. i. v. 717.*

SE'RES, a nation of Asia.

SER-BO'NIS, a lake of Egypt.

SER-RE'NA, a daughter of Theodosius.

SER-RE-NI-A'NUS, a favourite of Gallus.

SER-RE'NUS, a physician at Rome.

SER-GES'TUS, a sailor in the fleet of Æneas.

SER'GI-A, a Roman matron.

SER'GI-US, a name of Catiline.

SER-GIO-LUS, a deformed Roman youth.

I find this word in no dictionary but Lempriere's, and here the accent is placed upon the penultimate instead of the antepenultimate syllable. [Juv. Sat. vi. 105. *Sergiolus jam radere quitur.*—Edit.]

SER-RI'PHUS, an island in the Ægean sea.

SER'MY-LA, a town of Macedonia.

SE'RON, a general of Antiochus.

SER-RA'NUS, a name of Cincinnatus.

SER-TO'RI-US, a Roman general.

SER-VÆ'US, a Roman conspirator.

SER-VI-A'NUS, a Roman consul.

SER-VIL-I-A, a sister of Cato, of Utica.

SER-VIL-I-A'NUS, a Roman consul.

SER-VILI-US, a Roman dictator.

SER-VI-US TUL'LI-US, the sixth king of Rome.

SE'SA-RA, a daughter of Celeus.

SE-SO'STRIS, a famous king of Egypt.

SES'TI-US, a friend of Brutus.

SES'TOS, or SES'TUS, a town of Thrace.

SE-SU'VI-I, (2) a people of Gaul.

SET'A-BIS, a town of Spain.

SE'THON, a priest of Vulcan.

SE'TI-A, (3) a town of Latium.

SE-VE'RA, a Roman lady.

SE-VE-RI-A'NUS, a governor of Macedonia.

SE-VERUS, a Roman emperor.

This word, like *Serapis*, is universally mispronounced by the mere English scholar, with the accent on the first syllable.

SE VO, mountains between Norway and Sweden; now *Dofre*.

SEU'THES, a Thracian king.

SEX'TI-A, a woman noted for her virtue, put to death by Nero.

SEX-TIL'I-A, the wife of Vitellius.

SEX-TIL'I-US, a governor of Africa.

SEX'TI-US, a lieutenant of Cæsar.

SEX'TUS, a prænomen of the sixth son of a family.

SI-BI'NI, (3) a people near the Suevi.

SI-BUR'TI-US, a satrap of Arachosia.

SI-BYL'Æ, certain inspired women, the most celebrated of whom is the Sibyl of Cumæ.

SICA, a friend of Cicero.

SI-CAM'BRI, or SY-GAM'BRI, (3) a people of Germany.

SI-CA'NI, (3) a people of Spain.

SI-CA'NI-A, an ancient name of Italy.

SIC'E-LIS, or SI-CEL'I-DES, a name of the inhabitants of Sicily.

SI-CHÆ'US, a priest of the temple of Hercules, in Phœnicia.

SI-CIL-I-A, the largest and most noted island in the Mediterranean sea.

SI-CIN'I-US DEN-TA'TUS, a tribune of Rome, famed for his valour.

SI-CI'NUS, a preceptor of Themistocles.

SIC'O-RUS, a river of Hispania.

SIC'U-LI, (3) a people of Italy.

SIC'Y-ON, a town of Peloponnesus, now *Basilico*.

SIC-Y-O'NI-A, a province on the bay of Corinth.

SID'E, (8) the wife of Orion.

SI-DE'RO, the step-mother of Tyro.

SID-I-CI'NUM, a town of Campania.

SID'ON, an ancient city of Phœnicia.

SI-DO'NIS, a country of Syria.

SI-DO'NI-US, a Christian writer.

SIGA, a town of Numidia.

SI-GE'UM, or SI-GE'UM, a town of Troas.

SIG'NI-A, a town of Latium.

SIG-O-VES'SUS, a prince of the Celtæ.

SIG-U'NÆ, SI-GY'NI, or SI-GYN'NÆ, a nation of European Scythia.

SILA, or SY'LA, a large wood near the Apennines.

SI-LA'NA JU'LI-A, a licentious woman of Nero's court.

SI-LA'NUS, a son of T. Manlius Torquatus, who was convicted of extortion by his father.

SIL'A-RUS, a river of Picenum.

SI-LE'NI, a people of India.

SI-LE'NUS, a demi-god, the nurse, preceptor, and attendant of Bacchus.

SIL-I-CENSE, a river of Spain.

SIL'I-US I-TAL'I-CUS, a Latin poet and lawyer.

SIL'PHI-UM, a part of Libya.

SIL'PI-A, a town of Spain.

SIL-VAN'US, a rural deity, represented as half man and half goat.

SIL-BRIV'I-US, or SIM-BRO'VI-US, a lake of Latium.

SI-ME'THUS, or SY-ME'THUS, a town and river of Sicily.

SIM'I-LÆ, a grove at Rome.

SIM'I-LIS, a courtier of Trajan.

SIM'MI-AS, a philosopher of Thebes.

SIMO, a comic character in Terence.

SIMO-IS, a river of Troas.

SIM-O-IS'I-US, (10) a Trojan prince.  
 SI'MON, a currier of Athens, a disciple of Socrates.  
 SI-MON'I-DES, a famous poet of Cos.  
 SIM-PLI-CI-US, (24) a Greek commentator on Aristotle.  
 SIM U-LUS, an ancient poet.  
 SI'MUS, a king of Arcadia.  
 SIM'Y-RA, a town of Phoenicia.  
 SIN'DE, islands in the Indian ocean; now the *Nicobar Isles*.  
 SIN DI, a people of European Scythia.  
 SIN-GE'I, (3) a people between Macedon and Thrace.  
 SIN'GUS, a town of Macedonia.  
 SI'NIS, a famous robber.  
 SIN'NA-CES, an illustrious Parthian.  
 SIN'NA-CHA, a town of Mesopotamia.  
 SIN'O-E, a nymph of Arcadia.  
 SI'NON, a son of Sisyphus.  
 SI-NO'PE, a daughter of Asopus.  
 SIN'O-RIX, a governor of Gaul.  
 SIN-TI'CE, a district of Macedonia.  
 SIN'TI-I, (3) (4) a nation of Thracians.  
 SIN-U-ES SA, a town of Campania.  
 SIPH'NOS, one of the Cyclades.  
 SI-PON'TUM, or SI'PUS, a town of Apulia.  
 SIP'Y-LUM, and SIP'Y-LUS, a town of Lydia.  
 SIR'BO, a lake between Egypt and Palestine.  
 SI-RE'NES, (SI'RENS, Eng.) sea-nymphs famed for the sweetness of their voices.  
 SI'RIS, a town of Magna Græcia.  
 SIR'I-US, the dog-star.  
 SIR'MI-UM, the capital of Pannonia.  
 SI-SAM'NES, a judge flayed alive for his partiality.  
 SIS'A-PHO, a Corinthian.  
 SIS-CI'A, a town of Pannonia; now *Sisse*.  
 SIS'E-NES, a Persian deserter.  
 SI-SEN'NA, an ancient Roman historian.  
 SIS-I-GAM'BIS, or SIS-Y-GAM'BIS, the mother of Darius, the last king of Persia.  
 SIS-O-COS'TUS, a friend of Alexander.  
 SIS'Y-PHUS, a crafty prince, who was condemned by Pluto to roll up-hill a large stone, which constantly fell back again.  
 SI-TAL'CES, a king of Thrace.  
 SITH'NI-DES, nymphs of a fountain in Megara.  
 SI'THON, an island in the Ægean sea.  
 SI-THO'NI-A, a country of Thrace.  
 SIT'I-US, (10) (24) a Roman officer.  
 SIT'O-NES, a nation of Germany.  
 SMA-RAC'DUS, a town of Egypt, where emeralds were dug.  
 SME'NUS, a river of Laconia.  
 SMER'DIS, a son of Cyrus.  
 SMILAX, a beautiful shepherdess, changed into a flower.  
 SMILIS, a statuary of Ægina.  
 SMIN-DYR'I-DES, a native of Sybaris.  
 SMIN'THE-US, a surname of Apollo.

† This word, like *Orpheus*, and others of the same form, has the accent on the first syllable; but poets often contract the two last syllables into one; as Pope—

O, Smintheus, sprung from fair Latona's line,  
 Thou guardian pow'r of Cilla the divine!

See *Idumencus*. [And Note.—*Edit.*]

SMYR'NA, a celebrated sea-port of Ionia.  
 SO-A'NA, a river of Albania.  
 SO-AN'DA, a town of Armenia.  
 SO-A'NES, a people of Colchis.  
 SOCR'A-TES, the most celebrated philosopher of antiquity. He was a native of Athens.  
 SOE'MI-AS, mother of the emperor Heliogabalus.  
 SOG-DI-A'NA, a country of Asia.  
 SOG-DI-A'NUS, a son of Artaxerxes.  
 SO-LIMUS, a grammarian, who has been called Pliny's ape.  
 SOL'O-E, or SO'LI, a town of Cyprus.  
 SO-LÆ IS, a promontory of Libya.  
 SO'LON, one of the seven wise men of Greece, and a celebrated legislator.  
 SO-LO'NI-UM, a town of Latium.  
 SO'LUS, a maritime town of Sicily.  
 SOL'VA, a town of Noricum.  
 SOL'Y-MA, and SOL'Y-MÆ, a town of Lycia.  
 SOM'NUS, the god of sleep.  
 SON'CHIS, (12) an Egyptian priest, in the age of Sesostris.  
 SON-TI-A-TES, a people in Gaul.  
 SOP'A-TER, a philosopher of Apamea.  
 SO PHAX, a son of Hercules.  
 SO-PHE'NE, (8) a country of Armenia.  
 SOPH'O-CLES, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens.  
 SOPH-O-NIS'BA, a beautiful daughter of Asdrubal.  
 SO'PHRON, a comic poet of Syracuse.  
 SO-PHRON'I-CUS,

† I find this word in no prosodist but Labbe; and he places the accent on the penultimate syllable, like most other words of this termination; unless, says he, any one thinks it more likely to be derived from *Sophon*, than from *victory*; that is, by uniting a general termination to the root of the word, than combining it with another word significant of itself: but as there is a Greek adjective *Σωφρονικός*, signifying *ordained by nature to temperance*, it is much more probable that *Sophronicus* is this adjective used substantively, than that it should be compounded of *Σωφ*, and *φρονέω*, *conquering temperance*; and therefore the antepenultimate accent seems preferable.

SOPH-RO-NIS'CUS, the father of Socrates.  
 SO-PHRO'NI-A, a Roman lady seduced by Maxentius.  
 SO-PHROS'Y-NE, a daughter of Dionysius.  
 SOP'O-LIS, the father of Hermolaus.  
 SO'RA, a town of the Volsci.  
 SO-RAC'TES, and SO-RAC'TE, a mountain of Etruria.  
 SO-RA'NUS, a man put to death by Nero.  
 SO'REX, a favourite of Sylla.  
 SO-RIT'I-A, (10) a town of Spain.  
 SO'SI-A GAL'LA, (10) a woman banished from the court of Tiberius.  
 SO-SIB'I-US, a grammarian of Laconia.  
 SOS'I-CLES, a valorous Greek.  
 SO-SIC'RA-TES, a noble senator of Achaia.  
 SO-SIG'E-NES, an Egyptian mathematician.  
 SO'SI-I, (3) (10) celebrated booksellers at Rome.  
 SOS'I-LUS, a Lacedæmonian friend of Hannibal.  
 SO-SIP'A-TER, a grammarian.  
 SO'SIS, a seditious Syracusan.  
 SO-SIS'TRA-TUS, a tyrant of Syracuse.  
 SO'SI-US, (10) a Roman consul.

SOS'PI-TA, a surname of Juno in Latium.  
 SOS'THE-NES, a general of Macedonia.  
 SOS'TRA-TUS, a friend of Hermolaus.  
 SOS'TA-DES, a Greek poet of Thrace.  
 SO'TER, a surname of the first Ptolemy.  
 SO-TE'RI-A, days appointed for thanksgivings and sacrifices.  
 SO-TER I-CUS, a poet and historian of Diocleasian's age.  
 SO'THIS, an Egyptian name of the constellation called Sirius.  
 SO-TI-A TES, a people of Gaul.  
 SO-TI-ON, (11) the preceptor of Seneca.  
 SO'TI-US, (10) a philosopher of Rome.  
 SO'US, a king of Sparta.  
 SOZO-MEN, an ecclesiastical historian.  
 SPAR'CO, the nurse of Cyrus.  
 SPAR'TA, a celebrated city of Peloponnesus; called also Lacedæmon.  
 SPAR-TA-CUS, a king of Pontus.  
 SPAR'TE, or SPAR'TI, a name of the men who sprung from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed.  
 SPAR-TA'NI, or SPAR-TI-A'TE, (22) the inhabitants of Sparta.  
 SPAR-TI-A'NUS, a Latin historian.  
 SPE'CHI-A, (12) an ancient name of the island of Cyprus.  
 SPEN'DI-US, a Campanian deserter.  
 SPEN'DON, a poet of Lacedæmon.  
 SPER-CHI'US, (12) a river of Thessaly.  
 SPER-MA-TOPH'A-GI, a people of Egypt.  
 SPEU-SIP'PUS, an Athenian philosopher, nephew and successor of Plato.  
 SPHAC-TÉRI-Æ, three islands on the coast of Messenia.  
 SPHE'RUS, an armour-bearer of Pelops.  
 SPHINX, a monster, whom Œdipus destroyed by guessing a riddle.  
 SPIO, one of the Nereides.  
 SPIO'DRI-AS, a Spartan.  
 SPHRA-GID'I-UM, a cave on Mount Cithæron in Bœotia.  
 SPI-CIL'LUS, a favourite of Nero.  
 SPIN'TH-A-RUS, a Corinthian architect.  
 SPIN'THER, a Roman consul.  
 SPI-TAM'E-NES, an officer of king Darius.  
 SPI-THOB'A-DES, a satrap of Ionia.  
 SPITH-RI-D'A TES, a Persian killed by Clitus.  
 SPO-LE'TI-UM, (10) a town of Umbria.  
 SPOR'A-DES, (20) a number of islands in the Ægean sea.  
 ⚡ This word has the accent placed on the first syllable by all our prosodists; but a mere English ear is not only inclined to place the accent on the second syllable, but to pronounce the word as if it were a dissyllable, *Spotrades*; but this is so gross an error, that it cannot be too carefully avoided.  
 SPU-RI'NA, a mathematician and astrologer, who told J. Cesar to beware of the ides of March.  
 SPU'RI-US, a prænomen common to the Romans.  
 STA-BE RI-US, a friend of Pompey.  
 STA-BI-Æ, a town of Campania.  
 STA-GÍRA, (1) a town on the borders of Macedonia.  
 STA'I-US, a wretch in Nero's reign, who murdered his relations.  
 STAPH'Y-LUS, one of the Argonauts.  
 STA-SAN'DER, an officer of Alexander.  
 STA-SIL'E-US, (29) an Athenian prætor.

STA-TE'NUS, a Roman senator and judge.  
 STA-TIL-I-A, a woman who lived to a great age.  
 STA-TIL-I-US, a courageous young Roman.  
 STAT-I-NÆ, islands on the coast of Campania.  
 STA-TI'RA, a daughter of Darius.  
 STA-TI-US, (10) a poet in the age of Ennius.  
 STA-SE'AS, a peripatetic philosopher.  
 STA-SIC'RA-TES, a statuary and architect of Alexander.  
 STA'TOR, a surname of Jupiter.  
 STEL-LA TES, a field in Campania.  
 STEL'LI-O, a youth turned into an elf by Ceres.  
 STE'NA, a narrow passage on the mountains of Chaonia.  
 STEN-O-BÆ'A, see *Sthenobæa*.  
 STE-NOC RA-TES, a seditious Athenian.  
 STEN'TOR, a Greek, noted for the strength of his voice.  
 STEPH'A-NA, a statuary and architect to Alexander.  
 STEPH'A-NUS, a musician of Media.  
 STER'O-PE, one of the Pleiades.  
 STER'O-PES, one of the Cyclops.  
 STER-SICH O-RUS, a lyric Greek poet of Sicily.  
 STER-TIN'I-US, a stoic philosopher.  
 STE-SAG O-RAS, a brother of Miltiades.  
 STES-I-CLE'A, a beautiful woman of Athens.  
 STE-SI-LE'US, a beautiful youth, beloved by Themistocles and Aristides.  
 STE-SIM BRO-TUS, an historian.  
 STHEN'E-LE, a daughter of Acastus.  
 STHEN'E-LUS, a king of Mycenæ.  
 STHE'NIS, a statuary of Olynthus.  
 STHE'NO, one of the three Gorgons.  
 STHEN-O-BÆ'A, a daughter of Jobates, king of Lycia.  
 STIL'BE, or STIL'BI-A, a daughter of Peneus.  
 STIL'I-CHO, a general under Theodosius the Great.  
 STIL'PO, a celebrated philosopher of Megara.  
 STIM'I-CON, a shepherd.  
 STIPH'I-LUS, one of the Lapithæ.  
 STO-BÆ'US, a Greek writer.  
 STOECH'A-DES, five small islands in the Mediterranean.  
 STO'I-CI, (Sto'ics, Eng.) a celebrated sect of philosophers, founded by Zeno.  
 STRA'BO, a celebrated geographer.  
 STRA-TAR'CHAS, the grandfather of Strabo.  
 STRA'TO, or STRA'TON, a king of Aradus.  
 STRAT'O-CLES, an Athenian general.  
 STRAT-O-NÍCE, a daughter of Thespius.  
 STRA-TO-NÍCUS, (30) a person in Philip's reign, whose riches became proverbial.  
 STRONGY-LE, an island and volcano in the Tyrrhene sea, now *Strombalo*.  
 STROPH'A-DES, two islands in the Ionian sea.  
 STRO'PHI-US, a son of Crisus, king of Phocis.  
 STRU-THOPH'A-GI, a people of Æthiopia.  
 STRU'THUS, a general of Artaxerxes.  
 STRY'MA, a town of Thrace.  
 STRY'MO, a daughter of the Scamander.  
 STRY'MON, a river between Thrace and Macedonia.  
 STY'GNE, a daughter of Danaus.

STYM-PHÁ'LI-A, or STYM-PHÁ' LIS, a part of Macedonia.  
 STYM-PHÁ' LUS, a king of Arcadia.  
 STY' RA, a town of Eubœa.  
 STY' RUS, a king of Albania.  
 STYX, a celebrated river of hell, held in great veneration by the gods.  
 SU-A' NA, a town of Etruria.  
 SU-AR-DO' NES, a people of Germany.  
 SUB-BA' TRI-I, (3) (4) a nation of Germany.  
 SUB-LIC' I-OS, (24) a bridge at Rome, erected over the Tiber.  
 SUB-MON-TO' RI-UM, a town of Vindelicia, now *Augsburg*.  
 SUB'O-TA, small islands near Athos.  
 SUB-UR' RA, a street in Rome.  
 SU' CRO, a river of Hispania.  
 SUES' SA, a town of Campania.  
 SUES' SO- NES, a powerful nation of Gaul.  
 SUE-TO' NI-US, a Roman historian.  
 SUE' VI, a people of Germany.  
 SUE' VI-US, a Latin poet, in the age of Ennius.  
 SUF-FE' NUS, a Latin poet, in the age of Catullus.  
 SUF-FE' TI-US, or SU-FE' TI-US, see *Metius*.  
 SUI' DAS, a Greek writer.  
 ⚡ This word is generally heard, even among the learned, in two syllables, as if written *Sui-das*. Labbe, however, makes it three syllables, and accounts the first, although, says he, by what right I know not, it is generally pronounced with the accent on the penultimate. It may be observed, that if we place the accent on the first syllable, the *i* in the second must be pronounced like *e*; and that the general pronunciation which Labbe complains of, that of placing the accent on the second syllable, must, in our English pronunciation of Greek and Latin words, preserve the *i* in its long open sound, as in *idle*: if, therefore, we pronounce the *i* in this manner, it is a sufficient proof that we place the accent on the penultimate syllable; which, though common, is, as Labbe observes, without good authority.  
 SUIL' I-US, an informer in the court of Claudius.  
 SUI'O- NES, a nation of Germany.  
 SUL' CHI, a town of Sardinia.  
 SUL' CI-US, an infamous informer.  
 SUL' GA, a river of Gaul, now *Sorgue*.  
 SUL' MO, or SUL' MO- NA, a town of the Peligni.  
 SUL-PIT' I-A, a daughter of Paterculus.  
 SUL-PIT' I-US, or SUL-PIC' I-US, (24) an illustrious family at Rome.  
 SUM-MA' NUS, a surname of Pluto.  
 SU' NI-CI, a people of Germany.  
 SU' NI-DES, a soothsayer.  
 SU' NI-UM, a promontory of Attica.  
 SU-O-VET-AU-RIL' I-A, a sacrifice among the Romans.  
 SU' PE-RUM MA' RE, a name of the Adriatic sea.  
 SU' RA Æ-MYL' I-US, a Latin writer.  
 SU-RE' NA, a powerful officer of Parthia.  
 SU' RI-UM, a town of Colchis.  
 SUR-REN' TUM, a town of Campania.  
 SU' RUS, one of the Ædui.  
 SU' SA, a celebrated city of Asia, the capital of Susiana.  
 SU' SA-NA, a town of Hispania.  
 SU-SA' RI-ON, a Greek poet of Megara.  
 SU-SI-A NA, or SU' SIS, a country of Asia.  
 SU' THUL, a town of Numidia.  
 SU' TRI-UM, a town of Etruria.  
 SY-AG' RUS, an ancient poet.

SYB'A-RIS, a river and country of Italy.  
 SYB-A-RI' TA, (SYB'A-RITE, Eng.) an inhabitant of Sybaris.  
 SYB'O-TAS, a king of the Messenians.  
 SY-CIN' NUS, a slave of Themistocles.  
 SY'E-DRA, a town of Cilicia.  
 SY'E-NE, (8) a town of Thebais.  
 SY-E-NE-SI-US, (10) a Cilician, who concluded a peace between Lydia and Media, during an eclipse of the sun.  
 SY-EN' NE-SIS, a satrap of Cilicia.  
 SY-LE' A, a daughter of Corinthus.  
 SYL'E-UM, a town of Pamphylia.  
 SYL'E-US, a king of Aulis.  
 SYL' LA, a celebrated Roman nobleman.  
 SYL' LIS, the mother of Zeuxippus.  
 SYL'O-ES, a promontory of Africa.  
 SYL'O-SON, a friend of Darius.  
 SYL-VA' NUS, a god of the woods.  
 SYL' VI-A, the mother of Romulus.  
 SYL' VI-US, a son of Æneas.  
 SY' MA, or SY' ME, a town of Asia.  
 SYMBO-LUM, a place of Macedonia.  
 SYM' MA-CHUS, an officer under Agesilaus.  
 SYM-PLEG' A-DES, two rocks in the Euxine sea.  
 SY' MUS, a mountain of Armenia.  
 SYN-CEL' LUS, a Byzantine historian.  
 SY-NE' SI-US, (10) a bishop of Cyrene.  
 SYN' NAS, a town of Phrygia.  
 SYN-NA-LAX' IS, a nymph of Ionia.  
 SYN' NIS, a robber of Attica.  
 SY-NO' PE, see *Sinope*.  
 SY' PHAX, a Numidian prince.  
 SY-PHÆ' UM, a town of the Brutii.  
 SYR'A-CES, one of the Saccæ.  
 SYR-A-CO' SI-A, festivals at Syracuse.  
 SYR-A-CU' SÆ, (8) (SYR'A-CUSE, Eng.) a celebrated city of Sicily.  
 SYR' I-A, a large country of Asia.  
 SY' RINX, a nymph of Arcadia.  
 SYR-O-PHÆ' NIX, the name of an inhabitant of the coast of Syria.  
 SYR-O-PHÆ-NI' CES, a people of Syria.  
 SY' ROS, one of the Cyclades.  
 SYR' TES, two large banks in the Mediterranean.  
 SY' RUS, see *Syros*.  
 SYS-I-GAM' BIS, the mother of Darius.  
 SY-SIN' E-THRES, a Persian satrap.  
 SYS' I-NAS, a son of Datames.  
 SY' THAS, a river of Peloponnesus.

## T.

TA-AU' TES, a Phœnician deity.  
 TA' BOR, a mountain of Palestine.  
 TAB' RA-CA, a town of Africa.  
 TA-BU' DA, a river of Germany.  
 TA-BUR' NUS, a mountain of Campania.  
 TA-CA' FE, a town of Africa.  
 TA-CA-TU' A, a maritime town of Numidia.  
 TAC-FA-RI' NAS, a Numidian commander.  
 TA-CHAMP' SO, an island in the Nile.

TACHOS, or TACHUS, a king of Egypt.  
 TACI-TA, (24) the goddess of silence.  
 TACI-TES, (24) a celebrated Latin historian.  
 TÆDI-A, a prostitute.  
 TÆN'A-RUS, a promontory of Laconia.  
 TÆNI-AS, part of the lake Mæotis.  
 TA'GES, a son of Genius.  
 TA-GO'NI-US, a river of Hispania.  
 TAGUS, a river of Spain.  
 TA-LA'SI-US, (10) see *Thalasius*.  
 TAL'A-US, a son of Bias.  
 TA-LA'Y-RA, (6) the sister of Phoebe.  
 TAL'E-TUM, a temple sacred to the sun, in Laconia.  
 TAL-THYB'I-US, a herald of the Grecian camp.  
 TALUS, a youth who invented several mechanical instruments.  
 TAM'A-RUS, a mountain of Epirus.  
 TA-ME'SIS, a river of Britain, now the *Thames*.  
 TANOS, a native of Memphis, made governor of Ionia, by the younger Cyrus.  
 TA-MA'SE-A, a plain of Cyprus.  
 TAM'PI-US, a Roman historian.  
 TAN'Y-RAS, a river of Phœnicia.  
 TAN'Y-RIS, see *Thomyris*.  
 TAN'A-GRÀ, a town of Bœotia.  
 TAN'A-GRUS, or TAN'A-GER, a river of Lucania.  
 TAN'A-IS, a river of Scythia, now the *Don*.  
 TAN'A-QUIL, wife of Tarquin 5th, king of Rome.  
 TA-NETUM, a town of Italy.  
 TA'NIS, a city of Egypt.  
 TAN-TAL'I-DES, a patronymic of the descendants of Tantalus.  
 TAN'TA-LUS, a king of Lydia.  
 TA-NU'SI-US GERMI-NUS, (10) a Latin historian.  
 TA'PHI-Æ, islands in the Ionian sea.  
 TA'PHI-US, or TA-PHI-AS'SUS, a mountain of Locria.  
 TAP-ROB'A-NE, an island in the Indian ocean, now *Ceylon*.  
 TAP'SUS, a town of Africa.  
 TAP'Y-RI, (3) a people near Hyrcania.  
 TAR'A-NIS, a Gallic name for Jupiter.  
 TARAS, a son of Neptune.  
 TA-RASCO, a town of Gaul.  
 TAR-AX-IP'US, a deity at Elis.  
 TAR-BEL'LI, (3) a people of Gaul.  
 TAR-CHE'TI-US, (10) an impious king of Alba.  
 TAR'CHON, an Etrurian chief.  
 TA-REN'TUM, or TA-RENTUS, a town of Calabria, now *Taranto*.  
 TAR NÆ, a fountain of Lydia.  
 TAR'PA, a Roman critic.  
 TAR-PE'I-A, (5) the daughter of Tarpeius.  
 TAR-PE'I-US, (5) a hill at Rome, called also the *Capitoline Hill*. Also, a noble Roman.  
 TAR-QUIN'I-I, (3) a town of Etruria.  
 TAR-QUIN'I-A, a daughter of Tarquinius Priscus.  
 TAR-QUIN'I-US, the fifth king of Rome.  
 TAR-QUIT'I-US, (27) a Roman centurion.  
 TAR-QUI-TUS, a son of Faunus and Dryope.  
 TAR-RA-CI'NA, a town of the Volsci.  
 TAR-RA-CO, a city of Spain.

TAR-RU'TI-US, (10) the patron of Laurentia.  
 TAR'SA, a rebellious Thracian.  
 TAR'SI-US, (10) a river of Troas.  
 TAR'SUS, or TAR'SOS, a town of Cilicia.  
 TAR'TA-RUS, a region of Hell, where the ancients believed the most wicked men were punished.  
 TAR-TES'SUS, a town of Spain.  
 TAR-VI'SI-UM, a town of Italy, now *Treviso*.  
 TAR-UN'TI-US, a mathematician.  
 TARUS, a river of Gaul.  
 TAS-GETI-US, a prince of Gaul.  
 TA'TI-AN, one of the Greek fathers.  
 TA-TI-ENSES, a name of a Roman tribe.  
 TA'TI-US, (10) a king of the Cures, who made war against the Romans after the rape of the Sabines.  
 TATTA, a large lake of Phrygia.  
 TAU-LAN'TI-I, (3) a people of Illyricum.  
 TAU'NUS, a mountain of Germany.  
 TAU-RA'NI-A, a town of Italy.  
 TAU-RAN'TES, a people of Armenia.  
 TAU'RI, (3) a people of Sarmatia.  
 TAU'RI-CA CHER-SO-NE'SUS, a large peninsula of Europe.  
 TAU'RI-CA, (7) a surname of Diana.  
 TAU-RINI, (3) the inhabitants of Taurinum.  
 TAU-RIS'CI, (3) a people of Mysia.  
 TAU'RUM, a town of the Peloponnesus.  
 TAU-RO-MIN'I-UM, a town of Sicily.  
 TAU'RUS, the largest mountain of Asia.  
 TAXI-LA, a country of India.  
 TAXI-LUS, or TAX'I-LES, a king of Taxila.  
 TAX-I-MAQU'I-LUS, a king of the south of Britain.  
 TA-YG'E-TE, or TA-Y-GE'TA, a daughter of Atlas.  
 TA-YG'E-TUS, or TA-YG'E-TA, a mountain of Laconia.  

17 All our prosodists but Lempriere accent these words on the penultimate syllable, as if divided into *Ta-yg'e-tus* and *Ta-yg'e-te*. I am, therefore, rather inclined to suppose the quantity marked in his dictionary an error of the press. The lines in Lily's *Que Genus* will easily call to the recollection of every scholar how early he adopted the antepenultimate pronunciation.  
 Tartara, Taygetus, sic Tænera, Massica, et altus Gargarus.

 TE-A'NUM, a town of Campania.  
 TE'A-RUS, a river of Thrace.  
 TE-A'TE-A, TE'A-TE, or TE-GE'A-TE, a town of Latium.  
 TE'CHES, a mountain of Pontus.  
 TECH-MESSA, a princess of Phrygia; wife of Ajax.  
 TECH NA-TIS, a king of Egypt.  
 TEC'TA-MUS, a son of Dorus.  
 TEC-TOS'A-GES, or TEC-TOS'A-GE, a people of Gallia.  
 TE'GE-A, or TE-GE'A, a town of Arcadia.  
 TEG'U-LA, a comic poet.  
 TEG'Y-RA, (7) a town of Bœotia.  
 TEI-OS, (5) see *Tcos*.  
 TE'I-UM, a town of Paphlagonia.  
 TE'LA, a town of Spain.  
 TEL'A-MON, a king of Salamis; father of Ajax.  
 TEL-A-MO-NI-A-DES, a patronymic of Ajax.  
 TEL-CHINES, a people of Rhodes.  
 TEL-CHIN'I-A, a surname of Minerva.  
 TEL-CHIN'I-US, a surname of Apollo.  
 TELCHIS, a king of Peloponnesus.

- TELE-A, (7) (19) a name of Juno in Boeotia.  
 TE-LEB'O-AS, a son of Ixion.  
 TE-LEB'O-Æ, or TE-LEB'O-ES, a people of Ætolia.  
 TEL-E-BO'I-DES, islands opposite Leucadia.  
 TE-LEC'LES, or TE-LEC'LUS, a Lacedæmonian king.  
 TEL-E-CLI'DES, an Athenian comic poet.  
 TE-LEG'O-NUS, a son of Ulysses and Circe.  
 TE-LEM'A-CHUS, a son of Ulysses and Penelope.  
 TEL'E-MUS, a Cyclops acquainted with futurity.  
 TEL-E-PHAS'SA, the mother of Cadmus.  
 TEL'E-PHUS, a king of Mysia.  
 TE-LÉSI-A, (10) a town of Campania.  
 TE-LES'I-CLES, a Parian, father of the poet Archilochus.  
 TEL-E-SIL'LA, a lyric poetess of Argos.  
 TEL-E-SIN'I-CUS, a Corinthian.  
 TEL-E-SI'NUS, a general of the Samnites.  
 TEL-E-SIP'PUS, a poor man of Phæræ.  
 TEL-E-STAG'O-RAS, a man of Naxos.  
 TE-LES'TAS, a son of Priam.  
 TE-LES'TES, a dithyrambic poet.  
 TE-LES'TO, one of the Oceanides.  
 TEL'E-THUS, a mountain in Eubœa.  
 TE-LE-THU'SA, the wife of Lygdamus.  
 TE-LEU'RI-AS, a prince of Macedonia.  
 TE-LEU'TE, a surname of Venus, among the Egyptians.  
 TE-LEU'TI-AS, the brother of Agesilaus.  
 TEL-LE'NE, a town of Latium.  
 TEL'LES, a king of Achaia.  
 TEL'LI-AS, a soothsayer of Elis.  
 TEL'LIS, a Greek lyric poet.  
 TEL'LUS, a divinity, the same as the Earth.  
 TEL-MES'SUS, or TEL-MIS'SUS, a town of Caria.  
 TEL'ON, a pilot of Massilia.  
 TEL-THU'SA, a nymph of Arcadia.  
 TEL'YS, (26) a tyrant of Sybaris.  
 TE-MATHE-A, a mountain of Messenia.  
 TE-MENI-UM, a place in Messene.  
 TEM-E-NI'TES, a surname of Apollo.  
 TEM'E-NUS, one of the Heraclidæ.  
 TEM-E-RIN'DA, a name of the Palus Mæotis.  
 TEM'E-SA, or TEM'E-SE, a town of Cyprus.  
 TEM'NES, a king of Sidon.  
 TEM'NOS, a town of Æolia.  
 TEM'PE, a valley in Thessaly, the favourite retreat of the gods.  
 TE'NE-A, a part of Corinth.  
 TEN'E-DOS, a small fertile island of the Ægean sea.  
 TEN'ES, (26) a son of Cynus and Proclea.  
 TEN'E-SIS, a part of Æthiopia.  
 TEN'NES, a king of Sidon.  
 TE'NOS, (26) an island in the Ægean sea.  
 TENTY-RA, a town of Egypt, on the Nile.  
 TEN-TY'RA, a place of Thrace.  
 TE'OS, or TE'I-os, a town of Ionia.  
 TE-RE'DON, a town on the Arabian gulf.  
 TE-REN'TI-A, the wife of Cicero.  
 TE-REN-TI-A-NUS, a Roman writer.  
 TE-REN'TI-US PUB'LI-US, a Carthaginian writer, celebrated for the purity and elegance of his language.
- TE-REN'TUS, a place in the Campus Martius.  
 TE'RE-US, a king of Thrace.  
 For words of this termination, see *Idomeneus*.  
 TER-GES'TE, and TER-GES'TUM a town of Italy.  
 TE'RI-AS, (19) a river of Sicily.  
 TER-I-BA'ZUS, a nobleman of Persia.  
 TE-RID'A-E, (19) a concubine of Menelaus.  
 TER-I-DA'TES, a favourite eunuch at the court of Artaxerxes.  
 TER'I-GUM, a town of Macedonia.  
 TER-MEN'TI-A, (10) a town of Hispania.  
 TER'ME-RUS, (27) a robber of Peloponnesus.  
 TER-MESUS, (27) a river of Arcadia.  
 TER-MI-NA'LI-A, festivals at Rome, in honour of Terminus.  
 TER-MI-NA'LIS, a surname of Jupiter.  
 TER'MI-NUS, a divinity at Rome.  
 TER'MI-SUS, or TER-MES'SUS, a town of Pisia.  
 TER-PAN'DER, a lyric poet of Lesbos.  
 TERP-SICH'O-RE, (8) one of the Muses.  
 TERP-SIC'RA-TE, a daughter of Thespius.  
 TER'RA, the ancient deity of the Earth.  
 TER-RA-CI'NA, see *Tarricina*.  
 TER-RA-SID'I-US, a Roman knight.  
 TER'TI-A, (10) a sister of Clodius.  
 TER'TI-US, (10) a Roman lieutenant.  
 TER-TUL-I-A-NUS, a celebrated Christian writer of Carthage.  
 TE'THYS, (26) the greatest of the sea deities, the wife of Oceanus.  
 TE-TRAP'O-LIS, a name of Antioch.  
 TETRI-CUS, a Roman senator.  
 TEU'CER, half-brother of Ajax.  
 TEU'CRI, (3) a name of the Trojans.  
 TEU'CRI-A, a name of Troy.  
 TEUC'TE-RI, (3) a people of Germany.  
 TEU-MES'SUS, a mountain of Boeotia.  
 TEU'TA, a queen of Illyricum.  
 TEU-TA-MI-AS, or TEU-TA-MIS, a king of Larissa.  
 TEU'TA-MUS, a king of Assyria.  
 TEU'TAS, or TEU-TA-TES, a name of Mercury.  
 TEU'THRAS, a king of Mysia.  
 TEU-TOM'A-TUS, a prince of Gaul.  
 TEU'TO-NI, and TEU'TO-NES, a people of Germany.  
 THA-BEN'NA, an inland town of Africa.  
 THA'IS, a famous courtesan of Athens.  
 THA'LA, a town of Africa.  
 THAL'A-ME, a town of Messenia.  
 THA-LAS'SI-US, a beautiful young Roman.  
 THA'LES, one of the seven wise men of Greece.  
 THA-LES'TRI-A, or THA-LES'TRIS, a queen of the Amazons.  
 THA-LE'TES, (27) a Greek poet of Crete.  
 THA-LI'A, (30) one of the Muses.  
 THAL'LO, one of the Seasons.  
 THAL'PI-US, a son of Eurytus.  
 THAMU-DA, a part of Arabia Felix.  
 THAM'Y-RAS, a celebrated musician of Thrace.  
 THAM'Y-RIS, one of the princes of the Dacæ.  
 THAP'SA-CUS, a city on the Euphrates.  
 THAR-GE'LI-A, festivals in Greece.  
 THA-RI'A-DES, a general of Antiochus.

THA'ROPS, (26) a king of Thrace.  
 THA'SI-US, or THRASI-US, (10) a famous soothsayer of Cyprus.  
 THA'SOS, (26) a small island on the coast of Thrace.  
 THA'SUS, a son of Neptune.  
 THAU-MAN'TI-AS, and THAU-MAN'TIS, a name of Iris.  
 THAU'MAS, a son of Neptune.  
 THAU-MASI-US, a mountain of Arcadia.  
 THE'A, a daughter of Uranus.  
 THE-AG'E-NES, a governor of Megara.  
 THE-A'GES, a Greek philosopher.  
 THE-A'NO, the wife of Metapontus.  
 THE-A'NUM, a town of Italy.  
 THE-AR'I-DAS, a brother of Dionysius.  
 THE-AR'NUS, a surname of Apollo.  
 THE-A-TETES, a Greek epigrammatist.  
 THE'BÆ, (8) (THEBES, Eng.) a celebrated city, both in Egypt and Greece.  
 THEBES in Egypt was called *Hecatompylos*, from having a hundred gates; and Thebes in Greece *Heptapylos*, from its seven gates.  
 THE-BA'IS, a country in the south of Egypt.  
 THE'BÆ, a daughter of Asopus.  
 THE'I-A, see *Thea*.  
 THE'I-AS, (5) a son of Belus.  
 THEL-E-PHAS'SA, the second wife of Agenor.  
 THEL-PU'SA, a nymph of Arcadia.  
 THELX-I'ON, (29) a son of Apis.  
 THELX-I'O-PE, one of the Muses.  
 THE-ME'SI-ON (11) a tyrant of Eretia.  
 THE'MIS, the goddess of justice.  
 THE-MIS CY-RA, a town of Cappadocia.  
 THEM'E-NUS, a son of Aristomachus.  
 THEM'I-SON, a physician of Laodicea.  
 THE-MIS'TA, a goddess, the same as Themis.  
 THE-MIS'TI-US, a celebrated philosopher of Paphlagonia.  
 THE-MIS'TO-CLES, a celebrated general of Athens.  
 THEM-I-STOGE-NES, an historian of Syracuse.  
 THE'O-CLES, an opulent citizen of Corinth.  
 THE'O-CLUS, a Messenian poet.  
 THE-O-CLYM'E-NUS, a soothsayer of Argolis.  
 THE-OC'RITUS, a Greek poet of Syracuse.  
 THE-OD'A-MAS or THI-OD'A-MAS, a king of Mysia.  
 THE-O-DEC'TES, a Greek orator and poet.  
 THE-O-DO'NIS, a town of Germany, on the Moselle.  
 THE-O-DO'RA, a daughter of Constantine.  
 THE-OD-O-RE'TUS, (THE-OD'O-RET, Eng.) one of the Greek fathers.  
 THE-OD-O-RITUS, a Greek ecclesiastical writer.  
 THE-O-DO'RA, a daughter of Constantine.  
 THE-O-DO'RUS, a powerful Syracusan.  
 THE-O-DO'SI-US, (10) a Roman emperor.  
 THE-OD-O-TA, a Roman empress.  
 THE-O-DO'TI-ON, (11) an interpreter in the reign of Commodus.  
 THE-OD-O-TUS, a Rhodian admiral.  
 THE-OG-NE'TES, a Greek tragic poet.  
 THE-OG'NIS, a Greek poet of Megara.  
 THE-OM-NES'TUS, a rival of Nicias, at Athens.  
 THE'ON, a philosopher, who walked in his sleep.

THE-ON'O-E, (8) a daughter of Thestor.  
 THE'O-PE, one of the daughters of Leos.  
 THE-OPH'A-NE, a daughter of Bisaltus.  
 THE-OPH'A-NES, a Greek historian.  
 THE-O-PHANI-A, festivals at Delphi, in honour of Apollo.  
 THE-OPH'I-LUS, a comic poet of Athens.  
 THE-O-PHRASTUS, a friend of Plato and Aristotle.  
 THE-O-POL'E-MUS, a man who plundered Apollo's temple at Delphi.  
 THE-O-POM'PUS, a king of Sparta.  
 THE-O-PHY-LACTUS, (THE-OPH'Y-LACT, Eng.) a Byzantine historian.  
 THE-O'RI-US, a surname of Apollo.  
 THE-O-TI'MUS, a wrestler of Elis.  
 THE-OX'E-NA, a noble lady of Thessaly.  
 THE-OX-E'NI-A, a festival in honour of all the gods.  
 THE-OX-E'NI-US, a surname of Apollo.  
 THE'RA, a daughter of Amphiön.  
 THE-RAM'BUS, a town near Pallene.  
 THE-RAM'E-NES, an Athenian philosopher.  
 THE-RAP'NE, or TE-RAP'NE, a town of Laconia.  
 THE'RAS, the founder of a colony at Callista.  
 THE-RIM'A-CHUS, a son of Hercules.  
 THE-RIP'PI-DAS, a Lacedæmonian.  
 THE'R-TAS, a surname of Mars in Laconia.  
 THE'RMA, a town of Africa.  
 THER-MO'DON, a famous river of Cappadocia.  
 THER-MOP'Y-LÆ, a pass leading from Thessaly into Locria and Phocis.  
 THERMUM, a town of Ætolia.  
 THER'MUS, a man put to death by Nero.  
 THE-ROD'A-MAS, a king of Scythia.  
 THER'RON, a tyrant of Agrigentum.  
 THER-PANDER, a poet and musician of Lesbos.  
 THER-SAN'DER, a son of Polynices.  
 THER-SIL'O-CHUS, a leader of the Pæonians.  
 THER-SIP'US, a son of Agrius.  
 THER-SITES, (1) a Greek officer, of low character.  
 THE-SE'I-DÆ, a patronymic of the Athenians.  
 THE-SE-IS, a poem written by Codrus.  
 THE-SE-US, a king of Athens.  
 THE-SI'DÆ, a name of the people of Athens.  
 THE-SI'DES, a patronymic of the children of Theseus.  
 THES-MOPH-O'RI-A, a surname of Ceres.  
 THES-MOTH'E-TÆ, a name of the last six Athenian archons.  
 THES-PI'A, a town of Boeotia.  
 THES-PI'A-DÆ, the sons of the Thespiades.  
 THES-PI'A-DES, a name of the fifty daughters of Thespius.  
 THES'PIS, the first tragic poet of Attica.  
 THES'PI-US, or THES'TI-US, a king of Thespia, in Boeotia.  
 THES-PRO'TI-A, (10) a country of Epirus.  
 THES-PRO'TUS, a son of Lyeon.  
 THES-SA'LI-A, a country of Greece.  
 THES-SA'LI-ON, (29) a servant of Mentor.  
 THES-SA-LI'O-TIS, a part of Thessaly.

THES-SA-I-O-NI'CA, (30) an ancient town of Macedonia.

⚡ This word, like every other of a similar termination, is sure to be pronounced by a mere English scholar with the accent on the third syllable; but this must be avoided on pain of literary excommunication.

THES'SA-LUS, a son of Æmon

THES'TA-LUS, a son of Hercules.

THES'TE, a sister of Dionysius.

THES'TI-A, a town of Ætolia.

THES'TI-A-DE, and THES'TI'A-DES, see *Thespiade* and *Thespiades*.

THES'TI-AS, a patronymic of Althæa.

THES'TI-US, a king of Pleuron.

THES'TOR, a son of Idmon.

THES'TY-LIS, a country woman mentioned by Virgil.

THE'TIS, one of the sea deities.

THEU'TIS, or TEU'THIS, a prince of Arcadia.

THI'A, the mother of the Sun, Moon, and Aurora.

THI'AS, a king of Assyria.

THIM'BRON, a Lacedæmonian general.

THI-OD'A-MAS, the father of Hylas.

THIR-MI'DI-A, a town of Numidia.

THIS'BE, a beautiful woman of Babylon.

THIS'I-AS, (10) a Sicilian writer.

THIS'O-A, a nymph of Arcadia.

THO-AN'TI-UM, (10) a place on the coast of Rhodes.

THO'AS, a king of the Tauric Chersonese.

THO'E, (8) one of the Nereides.

THO'LUS, a town of Africa.

THOM'Y-RIS, (19) a queen of the Massagetæ.

THON, an Egyptian physician.

⚡ Milton spells this word with the final *e*, making it one syllable only, and consequently pronouncing it so as to rhyme with *tone*:

Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of *Thone*,  
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,  
Is of such pow'r to stir up joy as this—  
Comus.

THO'NIS, a courtesan of Egypt.

THO'ON, a Trojan chief.

THO'O-SA, a sea-nymph.

THO-O'TES, one of the Grecian heralds.

THO-RA'NI-US, a general of Metellus.

THO'RAX, a mountain of Ionia.

THO'RI-A (LEX), a Roman law.

THOR'NAX, a mountain of Argolis.

THOR'SUS, a river of Sardinia.

THOTH, an Egyptian deity.

THO'US, one of Actæon's dogs.

THRA'CE, a daughter of Titan.

THRA'CES, the inhabitants of Thrace.

THRA'CI-A, (THRACE, Eng.) a large country of Europe.

THRA'CI-DÆ, (19) an illustrious family at Delphi.

THRA'CI-S, a town of Phocis.

THRA'SE-AS, (11) a Stoic philosopher of Patavium.

THRA-SID'E-US, a tyrant of Agrigentum.

THRA'SI-US, a general of a band in Sicily.

THRA'SO, a painter.

THRAS-Y-BU'LUS, a famous general of Athens.

THRAS-Y-DÆ US, a king of Thessaly.

THRA-SYI'LUS, a man of Attica.

THRA-SYM'A-CHUS, a native of Carthage.

THRAS-Y-ME'DES, a son of Nestor.

THRAS-YM'E-NUS, a lake of Italy.

THRE-IC'I-US, (24) a name of Orpheus.

THRE-IS'SA, an epithet applied to Harpalyce.

THREP-SI'PAS, a son of Hercules.

THRI-AM'BUS, a surname of Bacchus.

THRO'NI-UM, a town of Phocis.

THRY'ON, a town of Messenia.

THRY'US, a town of Peloponnesus.

THU-CYD'I-DES, a celebrated Greek historian.

THU-IS'TO, a deity of the Germans.

THU'LE, (8) an island in the German ocean.

THU'RI-Æ, or THU'RI-UM, a town of Lucania.

THU'RI-NUS, a name of Augustus.

THUS'CI-A, a country of Italy.

THY'A, a daughter of Cephisus.

THY'A-DES, a name of the Bacchanals.

THY'A-MIS, a river of Epirus.

THY'A-NA, a town of Cappadocia.

THY-A-TI'RA, a town of Lydia.

THY-BAR'NI, a people near Sardes.

THY-ES'TA, a sister of Dionysius the tyrant.

THY-ES'TES, a son of Pelops and Hippodamia.

THYM'BRA, a small town of Lydia.

THYM-BRE'US, a surname of Apollo.

THYM'BRIS, a concubine of Jupiter.

THYM'BRON, see *Thimbron*.

THYM'E-LE, a celebrated female dancer.

THY-MI'A-THIS, a river of Epirus.

THY-MOCH'A-RES, an Athenian warrior.

THY-ME'TES, a king of Athens.

THY-OD'A-MAS, see *Theodamus*.

THY-O'NE, a name of Semele.

THY-O'NE-US, a surname of Bacchus.

THY-O-TES, a priest of the Cabiri.

THY'RE, a town of the Messenians.

THYR'E-A, an island on the coast of Peloponnesus.

THYR'E-US, a son of Lycaon.

THYR-SAG'E-TÆ, a people of Sarmatia.

THYS'SOS, a town near Mount Athos.

THY'US, a satrap of Paphlagonia.

TI'A-SA, (1) a daughter of the Eurotas.

TIB-A-KE'NI, a people of Cappadocia.

TI-BE'RI-AS, a town and lake of Galilee.

TIB-E-RI'NUS, a king of Alba.

TIB'E-RIS, (TIBER, Eng.) a river of Italy, on whose banks the city of Rome was built.

TI-BE'RI-US, a Roman emperor.

TI-BE'SIS, a river of Scythia.

TI-BUL'LUS, a Roman poet.

TI'DUR, an ancient town of the Sabines.

TI-BUR'TI-US, (10) a Roman centurion.

TI-BUR'TUS, the founder of Tibur.

TI'CHIS, a river of Spain, now *Tech*.

TICH'I-US, (12) a name given to the top of Mount Æta.

TIC'I-DA, a Roman poet.

TI-CI'NUS, a river of Italy.

TID'I-US, a follower of Pompey.

TI-ES'SA, a river of Laconia.

TIF'A-TA, a mountain of Campania.

TI-FER'NUM, a name common to three towns in Italy.

TIG'A-SIS, a son of Hercules.

TIG-EL-LI'NUS, (24) a perfidious and intriguing Roman.

TI-GEL-LI-US, a native of Sardinia.

TI-GRA'NES, a king of Armenia.

TIG-RAN-O-CER'TA, the capital of Armenia.

TI'GRES, a river of Peloponnesus.

TI'GRIS, a river of Asia.

TIG-U-RI'NI, (3) a warlike people among the Helvetii.

TIL-A-TÉ'I, (4) a people of Thrace.

TIL-A-VEMP'TUS, a river of Italy.

TIL-PHUS'SUS, a mountain of Bœotia.

TI-MÉ'A, the wife of Agis, king of Sparta.

TI-MÉ'US, a friend of Alexander.

TI-MAC'E-NE'S, a Greek historian of Alexandria.

TI-MAG'O-RAS, an Athenian ambassador.

TI-MAN'DRA, a daughter of Leda.

TI-MAN'DRI-DES, a Spartan celebrated for his virtues.

TI-MAN'THES, a painter of Sicyon.

TI-MAR'CHUS, (12) a philosopher of Alexandria.

TIM-A-RE'TA, a priestess of the oracle of Dodona.

TI-MASI-ON, (11) a Greek leader.

TIM-A-SITH'E-US, a prince of Lipara.

TI-MÁ'VUS, a river of Italy.

TI-MESI-US, (11) a native of Clazomenæ.

TI-MOCH'A-RIS, (12) an astronomer of Alexandria.

TIM-O-CLE'A, a Theban lady.

TI-MOC'RA-TES, an austere Greek philosopher.

TI-MO'C'RE-ON, a comic poet of Rhodes.

TIM-O-DE'MUS, the father of Timoleon.

TIM-O-LÁ'US, a Spartan, friend of Philopœmen.

TI-MO'LE-ON, a celebrated Corinthian.

TI-MÓ'LUS, (13) see *Timolus*.

TI-MOM'A-CHUS, a painter of Byzantium.

TI'NON, a native of Athens, called Misanthrope, for his hatred to mankind.

TI-MOPH'A-NE'S, a brother of Timoleon.

TI-MO'THE-US, a poet and musician of Milesus.

TI-MOX'E-NE'S, a governor of Sicyon.

TIN'GIS, a town of Africa.

TIN'IA, a river of Umbria.

TI'PHA, a town of Bœotia.

TI'PHYS, pilot of the ship of the Argonauts.

TIPH'Y-SA, a daughter of Thestius.

TI-RE'SI-AS, (10) a celebrated prophet of Thebes.

TIR-I-BÁ'SES, an officer of Artaxerxes.

TIR-I-DA'TES, a king of Parthia.

TI'RIS, (18) a general of the Thracians.

TI'RO, a freedman of Cicero.

TI-RYN'THI-A, a name of Alcmena.

TI-RYN'THUS, a town of Argolis.

TI-SÆ'UM, a mountain of Thessaly.

TI-SAG'O-RAS, a brother of Miltiades.

TI-SAM'E-NE'S, a son of Orestes and Hermione.

TI-SAND'RUS, one of the Greeks concealed in the wooden horse.

TI-SAR'CHUS, a friend of Agathocles.

TIS'DRA, a town of Africa.

TI-SI'A-RUS, a town of Africa.

TISI'AS, (10) an ancient philosopher of Sicily.

TI-SIPH'O-NE, one of the Furies.

TI-SIPH'O-NUS, a man who conspired against Alexander, the tyrant of Phœre.

TIS'SA, a town of Sicily, now *Randazzo*.

TIS-SAM'E-NUS, see *Tisamenus*.

TIS-SA-PHER'NES an officer of Darius.

TI-TÉ'A, the mother of the Titans.

TITAN or TI-TA'NUS, a son of Cœlus and Terra.

TIT'A-NA, a town of Sicily.

TI-TA'NES, (TI'TANS, Eng.) a name given to the sons of Cœlus and Terra, forty-five in number.

TI-TA'NI-A, a patronymic of Pyrrha.

TI-TANI-DES, the daughters of Cœlus and Terra.

TI-TA'NUS, a giant.

TIT'A-NUS, a river in Peloponnesus.

TIT-A-RES'-US, (10) a river of Thessaly.

TIT'E-NUS, a river of Colchis.

TITH-E-NIDI-A, a festival at Sparta.

TI-THO'NUS, a son of Laomedon, king of Troy.

TI-THRAUS'TES, a Persian satrap.

TIT'I-A, (19) a deity among the Milesians.

TI-TI'ANA, (21) the wife of the emperor Pertinax.

TIT-I-A'NUS, a noble Roman.

TITI'I-, (3) (19) priests of Apollo, at Rome.

TI-TIN'I-US, a tribune of the people.

TIT'I-US, (10) (19) a Roman knight.

TI-TOR'MUS, a shepherd of Ætolia.

TI-TU'RI-US, a friend of Julia Silana.

TI'TUS, a son of Vespasian, emperor of Rome, famous for his benevolence and philanthropy.

TIT'Y-RUS, a mountain of Crete.

TIT'Y-US, (19) a celebrated giant.

TLE-POL'E-MUS, (16) a son of Hercules.

TMA'RUS, a Rutulian in the wars of Æneas.

TMÓ'LUS, (13) a king of Lydia.

TO-GÁ'TA, an epithet applied to a part of Gaul.

TO-LE'TUM, a town of Spain, now *Toledo*.

TOL'MI-DES, an Athenian officer.

TO-LO'SA, the capital of Languedoc now *Toulouse*.

TO-LUM'NUS, an augur. Also, a king of Veii.

TO'LUS, a man, whose head was found in digging for the foundation of the capitol.

TO-MÆ'UM, a mountain of Peloponnesus.

TOM'A-RUS, (19) see *Tmarus*.

TOM'I-SA, a country near Cappadocia.

TO'MOS, or TO'MIS, a town on the western shore of the Euxine sea.

TOM'Y-RIS, see *Thomyris*.

TO'NE-A, a solemnity observed at Samos.

TON-GIL-LI-US, an avaricious lawyer.

TO-PA'ZOS, an island in the Arabian gulf.

TOP'I-RIS, or TOP'RUS, a town of Thrace.

TOR'I-NI, (3) a people of Scythia.

TOR-O'NE, a town of Macedonia.

TORQU'ATA, a vestal virgin.

TOR-OUA'TUS, a surname of Titus Manlius.  
 TOR TOR, a surname of Apollo.  
 TORUS, a mountain of Sicily.  
 TOR'Y-NE, a small town near Actium.  
 TOX-A-RID'I-A (19) a festival at Athens.  
 TOX'E-US, a son of Ceneus.  
 TOX-IC'RA-TE, a daughter of Thespius.  
 TRA'DE-A, a comic poet of Rome.  
 TRACH'A-LUS, (12) a Roman consul.  
 TRA'CHAS, a town of Latium.  
 TRA-CHIN'I-A, a country of Phthiotis.  
 TRACH-O-NI'TIS, a part of Judea.  
 TRA'GUS, a river of Arcadia.  
 TRAJ-A-NO'P'O-LIS, a town of Thrace.  
 TRA-JA'NUS, (TRA'IAN, Eng.) a Roman emperor, whose reign was a continued scene of splendour and popularity.  
 TRAL'LES, a town of Lydia.  
 TRANS-TIB-ER-I'NA, a part of the city of Rome.  
 TRA-PE'ZUS, a city of Pontus.  
 TRA-SUL LUS, an astrologer at Rhodes.  
 TRE'BA, a town of the Æqui.  
 TRE-BA'TI-US, (10) a learned man, banished by Julius Cæsar.  
 TRE-BEL-LI-A'NUS, a pirate, who proclaimed himself emperor of Rome.  
 TRE-BEL-LI-E'NUS, a governor of the children of king Cotys.  
 TRE-BEL LI-US, a Latin historian.  
 TRE'BI-A, a river of Gaul.  
 TRE-BI-US, an officer in Cæsar's army.  
 TRE-BO'NI-A (LEX), a Roman law.  
 TRE-BO'NI-US, a virtuous soldier.  
 TREB'U-LA, (19) a town of the Sabines.  
 TRE'BUS, a river of Latium.  
 TREV'E-RI, (3) a town and people of Belgium.  
 TRI-A'RI-A, the cruel wife of L. Vitellius.  
 TRI-A'RI-US, a Roman orator.  
 TRI-BAL'LI, (3) a people of Thrace.  
 TRIBO-CI, a people of Alsace.  
 TRI-BU'NI, magistrates at Rome.  
 TRI-CAS'SES, a people of Gaul.  
 TRIC-AS-TI'NI, (3) a people of Gallia.  
 TRIC'CE, a town of Thessaly.  
 TRI-CLA'RI-A, a yearly festival in Ionia.  
 TRI-CRE'NA, a place of Arcadia.  
 TRI-DEN'TUM, a town of Gaul, now *Trent*, famous for a council which sat there eighteen years.  
 TRI-E-TER-I-CA, festivals in honour of Bacchus.  
 TRIF-O-LI'NUS, a mountain of Campania.  
 TRI-GEM'I-NA, one of the gates at Rome.  
 TRI-NA'CRI-A, or TRIN'A-CRIS, an ancient name of Sicily.  
 TRI-NO-BAN'TES, a people of Britain.  
 TRI-OC'A-LA, or TRI'O-CLA, a town of Sicily.  
 TRI'O-PAS, or TRI'OPS, a son of Neptune.  
 TRI-PHYL'I-A, an ancient name of Elis.  
 TRIP'O-LIS, (19) an ancient town of Phœnicia.  
 TRIP-TOL'E-MUS, a son of Oceanus and Terra.  
 TRI'QUE-TRA, a name of Sicily.  
 TRIS-ME-GIS'TUS, a famous Egyptian.  
 TRI'TI-A, (10) a daughter of the river Triton.

TRIT-O-GE-NI'A, (30) a surname of Pallas.  
 TRI'TON, a sea-deity.  
 TRI-TO'NIS, a lake and river of Africa.  
 TRI-VENTUM, a town of the Samnites.  
 TRIV'I-A, a surname of Diana.  
 TRIV'I-E AN'TRUM, a place in the valley of Aricia.  
 TRIV'I-E LU'CUS, a place of Campania.  
 TRI-VI'UM, a town of the Hirpini in Italy.  
 TRI-UM'VI-RI, (4) three magistrates of Rome.  
 TRO'A-DES, the inhabitants of Troas.  
 TRO'AS, a country of Phrygia.  
 TROCHO-IS, (12) a lake of Delos.  
 TRO-ZE'NE, a town of Argolis.  
 TROG'I-LUS, (24) a harbour of Sicily.  
 TROG-LOD'Y-TE, a people of Ethiopia.  
 TRO'GUS POM-PE-I-US, a Latin historian.  
 TRO'JA, (TROY, Eng.) the capital of Troas, famous for a ten years' siege.  
 TRO'I-LUS, a son of Priam.  

*†* This word is almost always heard as if it were two syllables only, and as if written *Troylus*. This is a corruption of the first magnitude: the vowels should be kept separate, as if written *Tro'e-lus*.—See *Zoilius*.

 TROM-EN-TI'NA, a Roman tribe.  
 TROPH'I-MUS, an Ephesian.  
 TRO-PHO'NI-US, a celebrated architect of Er-ginus.  
 TROS, a prince of Troy.  
 TROSSU-LUM, a town of Etruria.  
 TROT'I-LUM, a town of Sicily.  
 TRU-EN'TUM, or TRU-EN-TI-UM, a river of Picenum.  
 TRYPH'E-RUS, a celebrated cook.  
 TRYPH-O-DORUS, a Greek poet and grammarian of Egypt.  
 TRY'PHON, a tyrant of Apamea.  
 TRY-PHO'SA, a Roman matron.  
 TU'BE-RO, (19) a Roman consul.  
 TUC'CI-A, (10) an immodest woman.  
 TU'CIA, (10) a river near Rome.  
 TU'DER, or TU-DER-TI-A, (10) an ancient town of Umbria.  
 TU'DRI, (3) a people of Germany.  
 TU-GINI, or TU-GE'NI, another nation of Germany.  
 TU-GU-RI'NUS, (22) a Roman knight.  
 TU-IS'TO, a deity of the Germans.  
 TU-LING'I, (3) a people between the Rhine and the Danube.  
 TUL'LA, one of Camilla's attendants.  
 TUL-LI-A, a princess of Rome, wife of Tarquin.  
 TUL-LI'O-LA, a daughter of Cicero.  
 TUL-LI-US, a follower of Pompey's interest.  
 TULLUS HOS-TIL'I-US, the third king of Rome.  
 TU-NE'TA, or TU'NIS, a town of Africa.  
 TUN'GRI, a name of a people who dwelt on the Maese.  
 TU-RA'NI-US, a Latin tragic poet.  
 TURBO, a gladiator.  
 TUR-DE-TA'NI, a people of Spain.  
 TU-RE'SIS, a Thracian, who revolted from Tiberius.  
 TU'RI-US, a river of Spain.  
 TUR'NUS, a king of the Rutuli.  
 TU'RO-NES, a people of Gaul.

TUR'PI-O, see *Ambivius*.

TU-RUL'LI-US, one of Cæsar's murderers.

TUS-CANI-A, and TUS'CI-A, (10) a large country of Europe, called also *Etruria*.

TUS'CI, (3) the inhabitants of *Etruria*.

TUS-CU-LA'NUM, a country-house of Cicero.

TUS'CU-LUM, a town of Latium.

TUS'CUS, a name of the Tiber.

TU'TA, a queen of Illyricum.

TU'TI-A, (10) a vestal virgin.

TU'TI-CUM, a town of the Hirpini.

TY'A-NA, a town of Cappadocia.

TY-A'NE-US, or TY-A-NÆ'US, a name of Apollonius.

† This word is only used as an adjective to Apollonius, the celebrated Pythagorean philosopher, and is formed from the town of *Tyana*, where he was born. The natural formation of this adjective would undoubtedly be *Tyanæus*, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Labbe, at the word *Tyana*, says, "et inde deductum *Tyanæus*; quidquid sciam reclamare nonnullos, sed immerito, ut satia norunt eruditi."—The numberless authorities which might be brought for pronouncing this word either way, sufficiently shew how equivocal is its accent, and of how little importance it is to which we give the preference. My private opinion coincides with Labbe; but as we generally find it written with the diphthong, we may presume the penultimate accent has prevailed, and that it is the safest to follow. [Unquestionably.—*Edit.*]

TY-A-NI'TIS, a province of Asia Minor.

TY'BRIS, a Trojan warrior.

TY'BUR, a town of Latium.

TY'CHE, (12) one of the Oceanides.

TYCH'US, (12) a celebrated artist of Boeotia.

TYCH'US, (12) a Roman freedman.

TY'DE, a town of Hispania.

TY'DE-US, a prince of Calydon.

† This word, like several others of the same termination, was pronounced by the Greeks sometimes in three, and sometimes in two syllables, the *eu* considered as a diphthong. When it was pronounced in three syllables, the penultimate syllable was long, and the accent was on it, as we find it in a verse of Wilkie's *Epigoniad*:

Venus, still partial to the Theban arms,

Tydeus' son seduc'd by female charms.

But the most prevailing pronunciation was that with the antepenultimate accent, as we generally find it in Pope's Homer:

Next came Idomeneus and Tydeus' son,

Ajax the less, and Ajax Telamon.

Pope's *Iliad*. b. ii. v. 50.

See *Idomeneus*.

TY'DI'DES, a patronymic of Diomedes.

TY'LOS, a town of Peloponnesus.

TYM'BER, a son of Daunus.

TY-MO'LUS, a mountain.

TYM-PA'NI-A, a town of Elis.

TYM-PHÆ'I, (3) a people of Epirus.

TYM-DAR'I-DES, a patronymic of the children of Lindarus.

TYN'DA-RIS, a patronymic of Helen.

TYN'DA-RUS, a king of Lacedæmon.

TYN'NI-CHUS, a general of Heracles.

TY-PHÆ'US, or TY'PHON, a famous giant with one hundred heads.

TY-RAN'NI-ON, a grammarian of Pontus.

TY-RAN'NUS, a son of Pterelaus.

TY'RAS, or TY'RA, a river of Sarmatia.

TY'RES, a companion of Æneas.

TYR-I-DA'TES, a rich man of Alexander's age.

TYR'I-I, (4) a town of Magna Græcia.

TY-RI'O-TES, an eunuch of Darius.

TY'RO, a beautiful nymph of Elis.

TY'ROS, an island of Arabia.

TYR-RHÆ'I-DÆ, TYR-RHÆ'I-DES, a patronymic of the sons of Tyrrheus.

TYR-RHÆ'NI, the inhabitants of Etruria.

TYR-RHÆ'NUM, part of the Mediterranean.

TYR-RHÆ'NUS, a son of Atys.

TYR-RHÆ'US, a shepherd of king Latinus.

TYR-RHI'DÆ, see *Tyrrheida*.

TYR'SIS, a place in the Balearides.

TYR-TÆ'US, a Greek elegiac poet.

TY'RUS, or TY'ROS, (TYRE, Eng.) a very ancient city of Phœnicia.

TY'SI-AS, see *Tisias*.

## U. & V.

VAC'CA, a town of Numidia.

VAC-CÆ'I, (3) a people of Spain.

VA-CU'NA, a goddess at Rome.

VA'GA, a town of Africa.

VAG-E-DRU'SA, a river of Sicily.

VA-GE'LI-US, an obscene lawyer of Mutina.

VA-GE'NI, (3) a people of Liguria.

VA'LA, a friend of Horace.

VA'LENS, a son of Gratian, and brother to Valentinian.

VA-LEN'TI-A, (10) an ancient name of Rome.

VA-LEN-TIN-I-A'NUS, (VA-LEN-TIN'I-AN, Eng.) a son of Gratian, raised to the throne by his valour and merit.

VA-LE'RI-A, a sister of Publicola.

VA-LE-RI-A'NUS, (VA-LE'RI-AN, Eng.) a Roman emperor.

VA-LE'RI-US, a Roman consul.

VAL'E-RUS, a friend of Turnus.

VAL'GI-US, a Roman poet.

VAN-DA'LI-I, (3) (4) a people of Germany.

VAN-GI'O-NES, a nation of Germany.

VAN'NI-US, a king of the Suevi.

VA-RA'NES, a name common to some of the Persian monarchs.

VAR-DÆ'I, a people of Dalmatia.

VA'RI-A, a town of Latium.

VA-RI'NI, (3) or VA-RIS'TI, a people of Germany.

VA'RI-US, a tragic poet.

VAR'RO, a Roman consul.

VA'RUS, a Roman proconsul, and governor of Syria.

VASCO-NES, a people of Spain.

VAT-I-CA'NUS, a hill at Rome.

VA-TIN'I-US, a friend of Cicero.

VAT-I-E'NUS, a river of Italy.

U'BI-I, (4) a people of Germany, on the Rhine.

U-CAL'E-GON, a Trojan chief.

U'CU-BIS, a town of Spain.

VEC'TI-US, (10) a rhetorician.

VE'DI-US POL'LI-O, a friend of Augustus.

VE-GE'TI-US, (10) a Latin writer.

VE'I-A, a sorceress.

VE-I-A'NUS, a gladiator.

VE-I-EN'TES, the inhabitants of Veii.

VE-I-EN'TO, a satirical and arrogant Roman.

VE'I-I, (3) a powerful city of Etruria.

VEJ'O-VIS, a deity of ill-omen at Rome.  
 VE-LA'CRUM, a marshy piece of ground near the Tiber.  
 VE-LA'NI-US, an officer of Cæsar.  
 VEL'I-A, a town of Lucania.  
 VEL'I-CA, a town of the Cantabri.  
 VE-LI'NA, part of the city of Rome.  
 VE-LI'NUM, a lake in the country of the Sabines.  
 VE-LI-O-CAS'SI, (3) a people of Gaul.  
 VEL-I-TER'NA, or VE-LI'TRÆ, an ancient town of Latium.  
 VEL'LA-RI, (3) a people of Gaul.  
 VEL'LE-DA, a woman worshipped as a deity among the Germans.  
 VEL-LE'I-US PA-TER'CU-LUS, a Roman historian.  
 VE-NA'FRUM, a town of Campania.  
 ⚡ Though the accent may be placed either on the antepenultimate or the penultimate syllable of this word, the latter is by far the preferable, as it is adopted by Lempriere, Labbe, Gouldman, and other good authorities. [Mart. Epig. xiii. 101. 1. *Bacca Venafri*. So Hos. Od. ii. 6. 16.—*Edit.*]  
 VEN'E-DI, a people of Germany.  
 VEN'E-LI, a people of Gallia.  
 VEN'E-TI, (3) a people of Italy.  
 VE-NE'TI-A, (10) (VEN'ICE, Eng.) a part of Gaul.  
 VEN'E-TUS, a Roman centurion.  
 VE-NIL'I-A, a name of Amphitrite.  
 VEN-O'NES, a people of the Alps.  
 VE-NO'NI-US, an historian.  
 VEN-TID'I-US, a tribune, prætor, high-priest, and consul of Rome.  
 VEN'TI, (3) the winds.  
 VEN-U-LE'I-US, a Roman writer.  
 VEN-U'LUS, one of the Latin elders.  
 VE'NUS, one of the most celebrated deities of the ancients; the goddess of beauty, and the mother of love.  
 VE-NU'SI-A, or VE-NU'SI-UM, (10) a town of Apulia.  
 VE-RA'GRI, a people between the Alps and the Allobroges.  
 VE-RA'NI-A, the wife of Piso Licianus.  
 VE-RA'NI-US, a governor of Britain.  
 VER-BIG'E-NUS, a village in the country of the Cæltæ.  
 VER-CEL'Æ, a town where Marius defeated the Cimbri.  
 VER-CIN-GET'O-RIX, a chief of the Gauls.  
 VER-GIL'I-A, the wife of Coriolanus.  
 VER-GAS-I-LAU'NUS, a friend of Vercingetorix.  
 VER-GEL'US, a river near Cannæ.  
 VER-GIL'I-Æ, seven stars; called also Pleiades.  
 VER-GIN'I-US, an officer of Rome.  
 VER-GI-UM, a town of Spain.  
 VER-GO-BRE'TUS, a chief of the Ædui.  
 VER'I-TAS, Truth, made a deity by the ancients.  
 VER-O-DOC'TI-US, (10) one of the Helvetii.  
 VER-O-MAN'DU-I, a people of Gaul.  
 VE-RO'NA, a town of Venetia.  
 VE-RO'NES, a people of Hispania.  
 VER-RE-GI'NUM, a town of the Volsci.  
 VER-RES, (C.) a Roman prætor.

VER'RI-TUS, a general of the Frisii.  
 VER'RI-US, a grammarian.  
 VER-RU'GO, a town of the Volsci.  
 ⚡ I have given this word the penultimate accent with Lempriere, in opposition to Ainsworth, who adopts the antepenultimate.  
 VER'TI-CO, one of the Nervii.  
 VER-TI-COR'DI-A, a surname of Venus.  
 VER-TIS'CUS, one of the Rhemi.  
 VER-TUM'NUS, a deity among the Romans, who presided over the spring and over orchards.  
 VER-U-LA'NUS, a lieutenant under Corbulo.  
 VE'RUS, a Roman emperor.  
 VES'BI-US, or VE-SU'BI-US, see *Vesuvius*.  
 VES-CI-ANUM, a country house of Cicero, in Campania.  
 VES-PA-SI-A'NUS, (VES-PA'SI-AN, Eng.) a Roman emperor famed for his virtues.  
 VES-CU-LA'RI-US, a Roman knight.  
 VES'E-RIS, a river near Mount Vesuvius.  
 VE-SE'VI-US and VE-SE'VUS, see *Vesuvius*.  
 VES'TA, the goddess of fire.  
 VES-TA-LES, priestesses consecrated to the service of Vesta.  
 VES-TA-LI-A, festivals in honour of Vesta.  
 VES-TIC'I-US, (24) an officer under Otho.  
 VES-TIL'I-US, a Roman prætor.  
 VES-TIL'LA, a noble matron.  
 VES-TI'NI, (3) a people of Italy.  
 VES-TI'NUS, a Roman knight.  
 VES-U-LUS, a mountain of Liguria.  
 VE-SU'VI-US, a volcano of Campania, near Naples.  
 VET'TI-US, a Roman senator.  
 VET-TO'NES, an ancient nation of Spain.  
 VET-U-LO'NI-A, one of the chief cities of Etruria.  
 VE-TU'RI-A, one of the Roman tribes.  
 VE-TU'RI-US, a Roman artist.  
 VE'TUS, a Roman, under Nero.  
 U'FENS, a river of Italy.  
 U-FEN-TI'NA, a Roman tribe.  
 VI-A'DRUS, the classical name of the order.  
 VI-BID'I-A, a vestal virgin.  
 VI-BID'I-US, a friend of Mæcenæus.  
 VIB'I-US, a proconsul of Spain.  
 VI'BO, a town of Lucania.  
 VIB-U-LE'NUS, a Roman knight.  
 VI-BUL'I-US, a friend of Pompey.  
 VI'CA PO'TA, the goddess of victory at Rome.  
 VI-CEN'TI-A, or VI-CE'TI-A, a town of Gaul.  
 VI-CEL'LI-US, a friend of Galba.  
 VIC'TOR, a writer in the age of Constantius.  
 VIC-TO'RI-A, a Roman deity.  
 VIC-TO'RI-US, a man of Aquitain.  
 VIC-TO-RI'NA, a celebrated Roman matron.  
 VIC-TO-RI'NUS, a Christian writer.  
 VIC-TUM'VI-Æ, a town of Insurbia.  
 VI-EN'NA, a town of Gallia on the Rhone.  
 VII-LI-A (LEX), a Roman law.  
 VII-LI-US, a tribune of the people.  
 VIM-I-NA'LIS, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.  
 VIN-CEN'TI-US, (10) one of the Christian fathers.

VIN'CI-US, a Roman knight.  
 VIN-DA'LI-US, a writer on agriculture.  
 VIN-DEL'I-CI, a people of Germany.  
 VIN-DE-MI-A TOR, a constellation.  
 VIN'DEX JU'LI-US, a governor of Germany.  
 VIN-DIC'I-US, (10) a Roman slave.  
 VIN-DO-NISSA, a town of the Helvetii.  
 VI-NIC'I-US, (10) a Roman consul.  
 VI-NID'I-US, a miser mentioned by Horace.  
 VIN'I-US, a commander in the prætorian guards.  
 VIN'NI-US, a servant of Horace.  
 VIP-SA'NI-A, a daughter of Agrippa.  
 VIR'BI-US, a name of Hippolytus.  
 VIR-GIL'I-US, (VIR'GIL, Eng.) the prince of the Latin poets.  
 VIR-GIN'IA, a Roman maiden, seized by Appius Claudius for a slave; and killed by her father, to prevent the violence of the tyrant.  
 VIR-GIN'I-US, a centurion, father of Virginia.  
 VIR-I-A'THUS, a shepherd of Lusitania.  
 VIR-I-DOM'A-RUS, a powerful man of the Edui.  
 VI-RIP'LA-CA, a goddess of the Romans.  
 VIR'RO, a name used by Juvenal.  
 VIR'TUS, all the Virtues, they were made deities by the Romans.  
 VI-SEL'LI-US, a lieutenant under Tiberius.  
 VI-SEL'LUS, a man mentioned by Horace.  
 VIS'TU-LA, a river of Germany.  
 VI-TEL'LI-A, a Roman colony.  
 VI-TEL'LI-US, a gluttonous Roman emperor.  
 VIT'I-A, (10) a mother put to death for weeping at the death of her son.  
 VIT'RI-CUS, a surname of Mars.  
 VI-TRU'VI-US, an architect in the age of Augustus.  
 VIT'U-LA, a deity among the Romans.  
 UL-PI-A'NUS, a Roman lawyer.  
 ULU-BRÆ, a town of Latium.  
 U-LYS'SES, a king of Ithaca, the husband of Penelope, and the father of Telemachus.  
 UM'BER, a lake of Umbria.  
 UM'ERA, a portico of Pompey at Rome.  
 UM'BRI-A, a country of Italy.  
 UM-BRIG'I-US, (24) a soothsayer.  
 UM'BRO, a river of Italy.  
 UN'CA, a surname of Minerva.  
 UN'CHÆ, a town of Mesopotamia.  
 UN-DE-CEM'VI-RI, (3) magistrates of Athens.  
 U-NEL'LI, (3) a people of Cotantin in Gaul.  
 UNX'I-A, a surname of Juno.  
 VO-CO'NI-A (LEX,) a Roman law.  
 VO-CO'NI-US, a Latin poet.  
 VO-CON'TI-A, now Vasio.  
 VOG'E-SUS, a mountain of Gaul.  
 VOL-A-GIN'I-US, a soldier who assassinated one of his officers.  
 VO-LA'NA, a town of the Samnites.  
 VO-LAN'DUM, a place of Armenia.  
 VOL-A-TER'RA, a town of Etruria.  
 VOL'CÆ, or VOL'GÆ, a people of Gaul.  
 VO-LOG'E-SUS, a name common to the kings of Parthia.  
 VOL'SCENS, a Latin chief.  
 VOL'SCI, or VOL'CI, a people of Latium.

VOL-SIN'I-UM, a town of Etruria.  
 VOL-TIN'I-A, a Roman tribe.  
 VO-LUM'NÆ FA'NUM, a temple in Etruria.  
 VO-LUM'NI-A, the wife of Coriolanus.  
 VO-LUM'NA and VO-LUM'NUS, two deities, worshipped in Etruria.  
 VO-LUM'NI-US, a friend of Lucullus.  
 VO-LUP'TAS, a goddess of pleasure at Rome.  
 VOL-U-SE'NUS, a military tribune.  
 VO-LU-SI-A'NUS, a son of Gallus.  
 VO-LU'SI-US, a poet of Patavia.  
 VOL'U-SUS, a friend of Turnus.  
 VO'LUX, a son of Boecchus.  
 VO-MA'NUS, a river of Italy.  
 VO-NO'NES, a king of Parthia.  
 VO-PIS'CUS, a Syracusan writer.  
 VO-RA'NUS, a freedman of Q. L. Catullus.  
 VO-TI-E'NUS, (22) a learned man, banished by Tiberius.  
 U'PIS, the father of Diana.  
 U-RA'NI-A, one of the muses.  
 U-RA'NI, or U'RI-I, a people of Gaul.  
 U'RA-NUS, the same as Cœlus.  
 UR-BIC'U-A, a town of Hispania.  
 UR'BI-CUS, an actor at Rome.  
 U'RI-A, a town of Calabria.  
 U'RI-TES, a people of Italy.  
 UR-SID'I-US, an adulterer.  
 US-CA'NA, a town of Macedonia.  
 U-SIP'E-TES, or U-SIP'II, (3) a people of Germany.  
 US'TI-CAS, a town on the coast of Sicily.  
 U'TI-CA, a celebrated city of Africa.  
 VOL-CA-NA'LI-A, festivals in honour of Vulcan.  
 VOL-CA'NI, a name of the Lipari isles.  
 VOL-CA'NI-US, a Latin historian.  
 VOL-CA'NUS, (VULCAN, Eng.) a god who presided over fire, and workers in metals.  
 VOL-CA-TI-US, a Roman knight.  
 VOL-SI'NUM, a town of Etruria.  
 VOL'SO, a Roman consul.  
 VUL'TU-RA, a mountain of Apulia.  
 VUL-TUR'TI-US, one of Catiline's conspirators.  
 VUL-TUR'NUM, a town of Campania.  
 UX-AN'TIS, an island on the coast of Brittany, now Ushant.  
 UX-EL-LO-DU'NUM, a town of Gaul.  
 UX'I-I, (3) mountains of Armenia.  
 UX-IS'A-MA, an island in the western ocean.  
 U-ZI'TA, a town of Africa.

## X.

XAN'THE, (17) one of the Oceanides.  
 XAN'THI, a people of Thrace.  
 XAN'THI-A, a Roman of whom Horace speaks.  
 XAN'THI-CA, a festival observed by the Macedonians.  
 XAN-THIP'PE, a daughter of Dorus.  
 XAN-THIP'PUS, a son of Melas.

XAN'THO, an attendant nymph of Cyrene.  
 XAN'THUS, a river of Troas.  
 XAN'TI-CLES, a leader of the Greeks.  
 XAN-TIP'PE, the wife of Socrates, renowned for her ill-humour and peevish disposition.  
 XAN-TIP'PUS, a Lacedæmonian general.  
 XE-NAG'O-RAS, a philosopher who measured the height of Mount Olympus.  
 XE-NAR'CHUS, a comic poet.  
 XEN'A-LES, a friend of Cleomenes, king of Sparta.  
 XE-NE-TUS, a rich Locrian.  
 XE'NE-US, a Chian writer.  
 XE-NI'A-DES, a Corinthian, of whose children Diogenes, the Cynic, had the education.  
 XENI-US, a surname of Jupiter.  
 XEN-O-CLE'A, a priestess of Apollo's temple at Delphi.  
 XEN-O-CLES, a tragic writer, competitor with Euripides.  
 XE-NOC'RA-TES, an ancient philosopher, born at Chalcedonia, and the friend of Plato.  
 XE-NOD'A-MUS, an illegitimate son of Menelaus.  
 XE-NOD'I-CE, a daughter of Syleus.  
 XE-NOD'O-CHUS, a Messenian, crowned at the Olympic games.  
 XE-NOD'O-TES, an epithet of Bacchus.  
 XE-NOPH'A-NES, a Greek philosopher of Colophon.  
 XE-NOPH'I-LUS, a Pythagorean philosopher.  
 XEN'O-PHON, an Athenian general, philosopher, and historian.  
 XER'XES, (17) a king of Persia.  
 XEU'XES, an officer of Syria.  
 XU'THUS, a son of Hellen.  
 XY'CHUS, a Macedonian who reproved king Philip.  
 XYN'I-AS, a lake of Thessaly.  
 XYN-O-ICH'I-A, an anniversary in honour of Minerva, at Athens.

=====

## Z.

ZAB-BAT'US, (19) (27) a river of Media.  
 ZAB-DI-CE'NE, a province of Persia.  
 ZAB-BIR'NA, a town of Libya.  
 ZA-CYN'THUS, a Boeotian, who accompanied Hercules into Spain.  
 ZA-GRÆ'US, a son of Jupiter.  
 ZAG'RUS, a mountain between Media and Babylonia.  
 ZAL'A-TES, (19) an Armenian youth.  
 ZA-LEU'CUS, a lawgiver of the Locrians in Italy.  
 ZA'MA, or ZAG'MA, a town of Numidia.  
 ZA'ME-IS, a king of Assyria.  
 ZA-MOL'-XIS, a slave and disciple of Pythagoras.  
 ZAN'CLE, a town of Sicily.  
 ZARAX, a town of Peloponnesus.  
 ZAR-DI-E'NUS, a petty monarch of Asia.  
 ZAR-I-AS'PES, a Persian under Alexander.

ZA'THES, a river of Armenia.  
 ZE-BI'NA, an impostor who usurped the throne of Syria.  
 ZE'LA, or ZE'LI-A, a town of Pontus.  
 ZE'LES, a town of Spain.  
 ZE-LOT'Y-PE, the goddess of envy.  
 ZE'LUS, a daughter of Pallas.  
 ZE'NO, a philosopher of Elia, or Velia, the disciple of Parmenides.  
 ZE-NO'BI-A, a queen of Iberia.  
 ZE-NO'BI-I, small islands at the mouth of the Arabian gulf.  
 ZEN-O-DO'RUS, a Roman sculptor.  
 ZEN-O-DO'TI-A, a town of Mesopotamia.  
 ZE-NOD'O-TUS, a native of Trœzene, who wrote a history of Umbria.  
 ⚡ All our prosodists but Lempriere give this word the antepenultimate accent; and till a good reason is given why it should differ from *Herodotus*, I must beg leave to follow the majority.  
 ZE-NOTH'E-MIS, a Greek writer.  
 ZE-PHYR'I-UM, a promontory of Magna Græcia.  
 ZEPH'Y-RUS, one of the winds.  
 ZEPH'Y-RUM, a promontory in the island of Cyprus.  
 ZE-RYN'THUS, a town of Samothrace.  
 ZE'THES, or ZE'TUS, a prince of Thrace.  
 ZEUG'MA, a town of Mesopotamia.  
 ZE'US, a name of Jupiter.  
 ZEUX-ID'A-MUS, a king of Sparta.  
 ZEUX'I-DAS, a prætor of the Achæan league.  
 ZEUX-IP'PE, a daughter of Eridanus.  
 ZEUX'IS, a celebrated painter of Heraclea.  
 ZEUXO, one of the Oceanides.  
 ZIL'I-A, or ZE'LIS, a town in Mauritania.  
 ZI-MA'RA, a town of Armenia.  
 ZI-OB'E-RIS, a river of Hyrcania.  
 ZI-PÆ'TES, a king of Bithynia.  
 ZI'THA, a town of Mesopotamia.  
 ZO'I-LUS, (29) a sophist and grammarian of Amphipolis.

⚡ The two vowels in this word are always separated in the Greek and Latin, but in the English pronunciation of it they are frequently blended into a diphthong, as in the words *oil*, *hoil*, &c. This, however, is an illiterate pronunciation, and should be avoided. The word should have three syllables, and be pronounced as if written *Zo'e-lus*.

ZO-IP'PUS, a son-in-law of Hiero of Sicily.  
 ZO'NA, a town of Africa.  
 ZON'A-RAS, a Byzantine historian.  
 ZO-PYR'I-O, one of Alexander's officers.  
 ZO-PYR'I-ON, a governor of Pontus.  
 ZOP'Y-RUS, a son of Megabyzus.  
 ZO-RO-AS'TER, a king of Bactria; he was a lawgiver and philosopher.  
 ZOS'I-MUS, an officer in the reign of Theodosius.  
 ZOS'I-NE, the wife of king Tigranes.  
 ZOS-TE'RI-A, a surname of Minerva.  
 ZO-THRAUSTES, a lawgiver among the Ari-maspi.  
 ZY-GAN'TES, a people of Africa.  
 ZYG'I-A, a surname of Juno.  
 ZY-GOP'O-LIS, a town of Cappadocia.  
 ZY-GRIT'E, a nation of Libya.

---

\* \* By inspecting the foregoing Vocabulary, we see that, notwithstanding all the barriers with which the learned have guarded the accentuation of the dead languages, still some words there are, which despise their laws, and boldly adopt the analogy of English pronunciation. It is true the catalogue of these is not very numerous; for, as an error of this kind incurs the penalty of being thought illiterate and vulgar, it is no wonder that a pedantic adherence to Greek and Latin should, in doubtful cases, be generally preferred.

But as the letters of the dead languages have insensibly changed their sound by passing into the living ones, so it is impossible to preserve the accent from sliding sometimes into the analogies of our own tongue; and when once words of this kind are fixed in the public ear, it is not only a useless, but a pernicious, pedantry to disturb them. Who could hear without pity, of Alexander's passing the river *Grani'cus*, or of his marrying the sister of *Parys'atis*? These words, and several others, must be looked upon as planets shot from their original spheres, and moving round another centre.

After all the care, therefore, that has been taken to accent words according to the best authorities, some have been found so differently marked by different prosodists, as to make it no easy matter to know to which we shall give the preference. In this case I have ventured to give my opinion without presuming to decide, and merely as an *Ἠνωτικόν*, or *Interim*, till the learned have pronounced the final sentence.\*

---

\* It will have appeared, that the Editor has not deemed it necessary to follow, in all cases, the opinion of the Author.

## PREFACE

TO THE

## TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY.

TAKING a retrospective view of Language, or surveying it in its terminations, affords not only a new but an advantageous view of all languages. The necessity of this view induced me, several years ago, to arrange the whole English language according to its terminations; and this arrangement I found of infinite use to me in consulting the analogies of our tongue. A conviction of its utility made me desirous of arranging the Greek and Latin proper names in the same manner, and more particularly as the pronunciation of these languages depends more on the termination of words than any other we are acquainted with. Of such utility is this arrangement supposed to be in the Greek language, that the son of the famous Hoogeeven, who wrote on the Greek particles, has actually printed such a dictionary, which only waits for a preface to be published. The labour of such a selection and arrangement must have been prodigious; nor is the task I have undertaken in the present work a slight one; but the idea of rendering the classical pronunciation of proper names still more easy, encouraged me to persevere in the labour, however dry and fatiguing.

I flattered myself I had already promoted this end, by dividing the proper names into syllables upon analogical principles; but hoped I could still add to the facility of recollecting their pronunciation by the arrangement here adopted; which, in the first place, exhibits the accent and quantity of every word by its termination.

In the next place, it shews the extent of this accentuation, by producing, at one view, all the words differently accented, by which means may be formed the rule and the exception.

Thirdly, when the exceptions are but few, and less apt to be regarded,—by seeing them contrasted with the rule, they are imprinted more strongly on the memory, and are the more easily recollected. Thus, by seeing that *Sperchius*, *Xenophontius*, and *Darius*, are the only words of that very numerous termination which have the accent on the penultimate; we are at perfect ease about all the rest.

Fourthly, by seeing that all the words ending in *enes* have universally the antepenultimate accent, we easily recollect that the pronunciation of *Eumenes* with the accent on the penultimate is radically wrong, and is only tolerated because adopted by some respectable writers. Thus, too, the numerous termination in *ades* is seen to be perfectly antepenultimate; and the ambiguous termination in *ides* is freed in some measure from its intricacy, by seeing the extent of both forms contrasted. This contrast, without being obliged to go to Greek etymologies, shews at one view when this termination has the accent on the penultimate *i*, as in *Tydidēs*; and when it transfers the accent to the antepenultimate, as in *Thucydides*; which depends entirely on the quantity of the original word from which these patronymics are formed.

And, lastly, when the number of words pronounced with a different accent are nearly equal, we can at least find some way of recollecting their several accentuations better than if they were promiscuously mingled with all the rest of the words in the language. By frequently repeating them as they stand together, the ear will gain a habit of placing the accent properly, without knowing why it does so. In short, if Labbe's *Catholici Indices*, which is in the hands of all the learned, be useful for readily finding the accent and quantity of proper names, the present Index cannot fail to be much more so, as it not only associates them by their accent and quantity, but according to their termination also; and by this additional association it must necessarily render any diversity of accent more easily perceived and remembered.

To all which advantages it may be added, that this arrangement has enabled me to point out the true sound of every termination; by which means those who are totally unacquainted with the learned languages, will find themselves instructed in the true pronunciation of the final letters of every word, as well as its accent and quantity.

It need scarcely be observed, that in the following Index almost all words of two syllables are omitted; for, as dissyllables in the Greek and Latin languages are always pronounced with the accent on the first, it was needless to insert them. The same may be observed of such words as have the vowel in the penultimate syllable followed by two consonants: for in this case, unless the former of these consonants was a mute, and the latter a liquid, the penultimate vowel was always long, and consequently always had the accent. This analogy takes place in our pronunciation of words from the Hebrew; which, with the exceptions of some few that have been anglicised, such as *Bethlehemite*, *Nazarite*, &c., have the accent, like the Greek and Latin words, either on the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable.

It might have been expected that I should have confined myself to the insertion of proper names alone, without bringing in the gentile adjectives, as they are called, which are derived from them. This omission would, undoubtedly, have saved me immense trouble; but these adjectives, being sometimes used as substantives, made it difficult to draw the line; and as the analogy of accentuation was, in some measure, connected with these adjectives, I hoped the trouble of collecting and arranging them would not be entirely thrown away.

---

## TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY

OF

## GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

AA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*— $\Delta$ BAA,\* Nausicaa.

\* As the accent is never on the last syllable of Greek or Latin proper names, the final *a* must be pronounced as in English words of this termination; that is, nearly as the interjection *ah*!—See Rule 7 prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

BA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Ababa, Desudaba, Alaba, Allaba, Aballaba, Cillaba, Adeba, Abnoba, Onoba, Arnoba, Ausoba, Hecuba, Gelduba, Corduba, Voluba, Rutuba.

ACA ECA † ICA OCA UCA YCA

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Cleonica, Thessalonica, Veronica, Noctiluca, Donuca.

+ Of all the words ending in *ica*, *Cleonica*, *Veronica*, and *Thessalonica*, are the only three which have the penultimate accent.—See Rule 29th prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*, and the words *Andronicus* and *Sophoniscus*.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Ithaca, Andriaca, Malaca, Tabraca, Mazaca, Seneca, Cyrenaica, Belgica, Georgica, Cabalica, Italica, Maltolica, Bellica, Laconia, Leonica, Marica, Marmarica, Conimbrica, Merobrica, Mirobrica, Cetobrica, Anderrica, America, Africa, Arborica, Aremorica, Norica, Tetrica, Asturica, Illyrica, Nasica, Esica, Corsica, Athatica, Boetica, Ceretica, Anatica, Celtica, Salmantica, Cyrrhestica, Ustica, Utica, Engravica, Oboca, Amadoca, Aesyca, Mutyca.

DA

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Abdeda, Hecamedda, Diomeda, Amida, Actrida.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Aada, Adada, Symada, Bagrada, Suada, Idubeda, Andromeda, Ceneda, Agneda, Vonedda, Candida, Egida, Anderida, Florida, † Pisida.

† Labbe tells us that some of the most learned men pronounce this part of America with the accent on the penultimate syllable.

EA

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Dicæa, Nicæa, and all words of this termination.

EA

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Laodicea, Stratonicea, Cymodocea, Medea, Ligea, Argea, Anatheia, Alpha, Erythea, Ethalea, Malea, Heraclea, Amphiclea, Theoclea, Agathoclea, Androclea, Euryclea, Penthesilea,

EA

Achillea, Asbamea, Alcidamea, Cadmea, Elimea, Ænea, Mantinea, Maronea, Chæronea, Æpea, Barea, Cæsarea, Neocæsarea, Cytherea, Ipsea, Hypsea, Galatea, Platea, Myrtea (a city.)

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Pharnacea, Ardea, Tegea, Æthea, Dexithea, Leucothea, Alea, Doclea, Dioclea, Elea, Marcellea, Demea, Castanea, Aminea, Ficulnea, Albunea, Boëa, Clupea or Clypea, Abarbaria, Chæreia, Verrea, Laureia, Thyrea, Roësea, Odyssea, Etea, Tritea, Myrtea (a name of Venus), Butea, Abazea.

GE A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Meleboëa, Eubœa, and all words of this termination.

GA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abaga, Bibaga, Ampsaga, Aganzaga, Noëga, Arabriga, Aobriga, Segobriga, Cœltobriga, Flavio-briga.

HA

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Malacha, Pyrrhica, Adatha, Agatha, Badenatha, Abarratha, Monumetha.

H A I

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Achaia§ Panachaia, Aglaia, Maia.

§ The vowels in this termination do not form a diphthong. The accent is upon the first *a*, the *i* is pronounced like *y* consonant in *year*, and the final *a* nearly like *a* in *father*, or the interjection *ah*!—See Rule 7.

B I A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Arabia, Trebia, Contrebia, Albia, Balbia, Olbia, Corymbia, Zenobia, Cornubia.

C I A ||

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Nicacia, Dacia, Salacia, Wormacia, Thaumacia, Connacia, Ambracia, Thracia, Samothracia, Artacia, Accia, Gallacia, Gracia, Voadicia, Vindelicia, Cilicia, Libyphœnicia, Aricia, Chalcia, Francia, Provincia, Cappadocia, Porcia, Muscia, Ascia, Iscia, Thuscia, Boruscia, Seleucia, † Tucia, Lycia.

|| Words of this termination have the *cia* pronounced as if written *æ-a*.—See Rule 10, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.—[And Note. *Edit.*]

† See Rule 30, and the word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

Q

## D I A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Iphimedia,\* Lao-media, Protomedia.

\* See *Iphigenia* in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Badia, Arcadia, Leucadia, Media, Nicomedia, Polymedia, Eporedia, Corsedia, Suedia, Fordicia, Numidia, Canidia, Japidia, Pisi-dia, Gallovidia, Scandia, India, Burgundia, Ebodia, Clodia, Ærodia, Longobardia, Cardia, Verticordia, Concordia, Discordia, Herephordia, Claudia, Lydia.

## E I A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Elegia,† Hygeia, Antheia, Cartheia, Aquileia, Pompeia, Deiopeia, Tarpeia, Carteia.

† The ancients sometimes separated the vowels *ei* in this termination, and sometimes pronounced them as a diphthong. The general mode of pronouncing them with us is to consider them as a diphthong, and to pronounce it as long or double *e*; which from its squeezed sound, approaches to the initial *y*, and makes these words pronounced as if written *E-le-jē-yah*, *Hy-jē-yah*, &c. This is the pronunciation which ought to be adopted; but scholars who are fond of displaying their knowledge of Greek, will be sure to pronounce *Elegia*, *Hygeia*, or rather *Hygieia*, *Antheia*, and *Deiopeia*, with the diphthong like the noun *eye*; while *Cartheia*, or *Carteia*, *Aquileia*, *Pompeia*, and *Tarpeia*, of Latin original, are permitted to have their diphthongs sounded like double *e*, or, which is nearly the same thing, if the vowels are separated, to sound the *e* long as in *equal*, and the *i* as *y* consonant, articulating the final *a*.—See Note on *Achaia*. For a more complete idea of the sound of this diphthong, see the word *Pleides* in the *Initial Vocabulary*. To which observations we may add, that when this diphthong in Greek is reduced to the single long *i* in Latin, as in *Iphigenia*, *Elegia*, &c. it is pronounced like single *s*: that is, like the noun *eye*.

## G I A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Sphagia, Lagia, Athanagia, Norvigia, Cantabrigia, Ortigia, Langia, Eningia, Finningia, Lotharingia, Turingia, Sergia, Orgia, Pelasgia, Fugia, Rugia, Ogygia, Jopygia, Phrygia, Zygia.

## H I A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Sophia, Anthia, Erythia, Xenopithia, Antiochia.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Valachia, Lysimachia, Centauromachia, Inachia, Xynsichia, Amphilochia, Munychia, Philadelphia, Apostrophia, Scarphia, Acryphia, Emathia, Æmathia, Alethia, Hyacinthia, Carinthia, Tyrintia, Cynthia, Tyrynthia, Parthia, Scythia, Pythia.

## L I A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Thalia, Aristoclia, Basilia.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Æbalia, Fornicalia, Lupericalia, Acidalia, Vandalia, Podalia, Megalia, Robigalia, Fugalia, Æchalia, Westphalia, Æthalia, Alalia, Vulcanalia, Pagnalia, Bacchanalia, Terminalia, Fontinalia, Vertumnalia, Portumnalia, Agonalia, Angeronalia, Saturnalia, Faunalia, Portunalia, Opalia, Liberalia, Feralia, Floralia, Lemuralia, Salia, Pharsalia, Thessalia, Ætalia, Italia, Compitalia, Carmentalia, Laurentalia, Castalia, Attalia, Pystalia, Mambliia, Ælia,

Corlia, Belia, Celia, Decelia, Agelia, Helia, Cornelia, Clœlia, Aspelia, Cerelia, Aurelia, Velia, Anglia, Cœcilia, Sicilia, Ægilia, Cingilia, Palilia, Æmilia, Ænilia, Venilia, Parilia, Basilia, Absilia, Hersilia, Massilia, Atilia, Anatilia, Petilia, Antilia, Quintilia, Hostilia, Cutilia, Aquilia, Servilia, Elaphbolia, Ascolia, Padolia, Æolia, Folia, Natolia, Anatolia, Ætolia, Nauplia, Daulia, Figulia, Julia, Apulia, Gætulia, Getulia, Tryphylia, Pamphylia.

## M I A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—†Deidamia, Laodamia, Hippodamia, Astydamia, Apamia, Hydramia.

† See Rule 30.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Lamia, Mesopotamia, Cadmia, Academia, Archidemia, Eudemia, Isthmia, Holnia, Posthumia.

## N I A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Amphigenia, Iphigenia,|| Tritogenia, Lasthenia.

|| See this word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Albania, Sicania, Hyrcania, Arcania, Lucania, Dania, Codania, Dardania, Epiphania, Alania, Mania, Carmania, Germania, Normania, Cinnania, Acarnania, Campana, Hispania, Pomerania, Afracia, Urania, Bassania, Actania, Edetania, Laletania, Occitania, Ossigitania, Mauritania, Lusitania, Titania, Sexitania, Alentania, Contestania, Mevania, Lithuania, Transylvania, Azania, Ænia, Actænia, Aberdenia, Ischenia, Tyrrhenia, Parthenia, Diogenia, Menia, Achæmenia, Armenia, Nenia, Nœnia, Pœnia, Cebrenia, Senia, Arnagnia, Signia, Albinia, Lacinia, Dinia, Sardinia, Fulginia, Virginia, Bechinia, Machlinia, Ciminia, Eleusinia, Tinia, Lavinia, Mervinia, Lamnia, Lycœmia, Polyhymnia, Alemannia, Britannia, Fescennia, Aonia, Lycarnia, Charnia, Catalonia, Laconia, Glasconia, Adonia, Macedonia, Marcedonia, Caledonia, Mygdonia, Aidonia, Asidonia, Posidonia, Abendonina, Herdonia, Laudonia, Cydonia, Mœonia, Pœonia, Pelagonia, Paphlagonia, Aragonia, Antigonia, Sithonia, Ionia, Agrionia, Avalonia, Aquilonia, Apollonia, Colonia, Polonia, Populonia, Vetulonia, Babylonica, Acmonia, Æmonia, Hæmonia, Tremonia, Ammonia, Harmonia, Codanonia, Sinonia, Pannonia, Bononia, Lamponia, Pomponia, Cronia, Feronia, Sophronia, Petronia, Antronia, Duronia, Turonia, Cæsonia, Ausonia, Latonia, Tritonia, Boltonia, Ultonia, Hantonia, Vintonia, Wintonia, Bistonina, Plutonia, Favonia, Sclavonia, Livonia, Arrvonia, Saxonia, Exonia, Sicyonia, Narnia, Sarnia, Dorebernia, Hibernia, Cliternia, Lindisformia, Vigornia, Wigornia, Liburnia, Calphurnia, Satur-

nia, Pornia, Daunia, Ceraunia, Acro-  
veraunia, Junia, Clunia, Neptunia, Ercy-  
nia, Bithynia, Macrynia.

## O I A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Latöia.

## P I A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Apia, Salopia,  
Manapia, Messapia, Asclipia, Lanpia,  
Olympia, Ellopia, Dolopia, Enopia, Ce-  
cropia, Mopopia, Appia, Lappia, Oppia,  
Luppia, Antuerpia.

## R I A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Daria.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Aria, Baria,  
Fabaria, Columbaria, Barbaria, Caria,  
Ficaria, Calcaria, Sagaria, Megaria, Hun-  
garia, Pharia, Salaria, Hilaria, Allaria,  
Mallaria, Sigillaria, Anguillaria, Samaria,\*  
Palmaria, Planaria, Enaria, Mænaria,  
Gallinaria, Asinaria, Carbonaria, Chau-  
naria, Colubraria, Agraria, Diocæsaria,  
Pandataria, Cotaria, Nivaria, Antiquaria,  
Cervaria, Petuaria, Argentuaria, Calabria,  
Cantabria, Cambria, Sicambria, Fimbria,  
Mesembria, Umbria, Cumbria, Selym-  
bria, Abobria, Amagetobria, Trinacria,  
Teucra, Molycra, Adria, Hadria, Gel-  
dria, Andria, Scamandria, Anandria, Cas-  
sandra, Alexandria, Æria, Egeria, Acria,  
Faberia, Iberia, Celtiberia, Luceria, Nu-  
ceria, Ægeria, Ætheria, Elutheria, Pieria,  
Aleria, Valeria, Ameria, Numeria, Neria,  
Casperia, Cesperia, Hesperia, Hyperia,  
Seria, Fabrateria, Compulteria, Asteria,  
Anthesteria, Faveria, Lhocgria, Iria, Liria,  
Equiria, Oschoforia, Daphnephoria, The-  
mophria, Anthesphoria, Chilmoria, West-  
moria, Eupatoria, Anactoria, Victoria, Præ-  
toria, Arria, Atria, Eretria, Feltria, Convent-  
ria, Bodotria, Ænotria, Cestria, Cicestria,  
Circestria, Thalestria, Istria, Austria, In-  
dustria, Tublustria, Uria, Calauria, Isau-  
ria, Curia, Duria, Manduria, Furia, Ligu-  
ria, Remuria, Erruria, Hetruria, Turia,  
Apaturia, Bocturia, Beturia, Asturia, Syria,  
Colesyria, Coelosyria, Leucosyria, Assyria.

\* For the accent of this word and *Alexandria*, see Rule 30, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

## S I A †

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Asia, Chadasia,  
Lasia, Seplasia, Amasia, Aspasia, Therasia,  
Agirasia, Austrasia, Anastasia, Arbsia,  
Æsia, Cæsia, Mæsia, Ædesia, Artemisia,  
Magnesia, Mœsia, Merpesia, Ocresia, Eu-  
phratesia, Artesia, Suesia, Basia, Calisia,  
Provisia, Hortensia, Chenebosia, Leucosia,  
Pandosia, Theodosia, Arachosia, Orthosia,  
Rosia, Thesprosia, Sosia, Lipsia, Nupsia,  
Persia, Nursia, Tolassia, Cephissia, Rus-

† The *s* in this termination, when preceded by a vowel, ought always to be sounded like *zn*, as if written *Amaz-  
sia*, *Aspaszia*, &c. *Asia*, *Theodosia*, and *Sosia*, seem to  
be the only exceptions.—See *Principles of English Pro-  
nunciation*, No. 453, prefixed to the *Critical Pronouncing  
Dictionary of the English Language*.

sia, Blundusia, Clusia, Amepelusua, Ane-  
themusia, Acherusia, Perusia, Bysia, Si-  
cysia, Mysia, Dionysia.

## T I A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Sabatia, Am-  
batia, Latia, Calatia, Galatia, Collatia, Dal-  
matia, Sarmatia, Egnatia, Aratia, Alsatia,  
Actia, Coetia, Rhætia, Anætia, Vicetia,  
Peucetia, Pometia, Anetia, Clampetia, Lu-  
cretia, Cyretia, Setia, Lutetia, Helvetia,  
Uzetia, Phiditia, Angitia, Androlitia, Sul-  
pitia, Naritia, Delgovitia, Baltia, Bantia,  
Brigantia, Murgantia, Almantia, Numan-  
tia, Aperantia, Constantia, Placentia, Pi-  
centia, Lucentia, Fidentia, Digentia, Mor-  
gentia, Valentia, Pollentia, Polentia, Teren-  
tia, Florentia, Laurentia, Consentia, Poten-  
tia, Faventia, Confluentia, Lipientia, Dru-  
entia, Quintia, Pontia, Acherontia, Alison-  
tia, Moguntia, Scotia, Bæstia, Scaptia,  
Martia, Tertia, Sebastia, Bubastia, Adras-  
tia, Bestia, Modestia, Segestia, Orestia,  
Charistia, Ostia, Brattia, Acutia, Minutia,  
Cossutia, Tutia, Clytia, Narytia.

## V I A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Candavia, Bla-  
via, Flavia, Menavia, Scandinavia, Aspa-  
via, Moravia, Warsavia, Octavia, Juva-  
via, Evia, Cendevia, Menevia, Suevia,  
Livia, Trivia, Urbesalvia, Sylvia, Mosco-  
via, Segovia, Gergovia, Nassovia, Cluvia.

## X I A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Brixia, Cinxia.

## Y I A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Ilithyia, † Orithyia.

† The vowels *ia* in these words must be pronounced distinctly in two syllables, as if written *Il-ith-e-ia*, *O-ri-th-e-ia*; the penultimate syllable pronounced as the noun *eye*.

## Z I A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Sabazia, Alyzia.

## A L A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Abala, Messala.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abala, Gabala,  
Castabala, Onobala, Triocala, Crockala,  
Abdala, Dædala, Bucephala, Abliala,  
Mœnala, Astyphala, Avala.

## C L A

*Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenulti-  
mate Syllable.*—Amicla.

## E L A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Arbela (in Persia),  
Acela, Adela, Suadela, Mundela, Philo-  
mela, Amstela.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Arbela, (in  
Sicily.)

## O L A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Publicola, Ani-  
onicola, Junonicola, Neptunicola, Agricola,  
Baticola, Leucola, Æola, Abrostola, Scævola

## U L A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abula, Trebu-  
la, Albula, Carbula, Callicula, Saticula,

Adula, Acidula, Ægula, Caligula, Artigula, Longula, Ortopula, Merula, Casperula, Asula, Æsula, Fœsula, Sceptesula, Sceptensula, Insula, Vitula, Vistula.

## Y L A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Idyla, Massyla.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abyla.

## A M A E M A I M A O M A U M A Y M A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Cynossema, Aroma. Narracustoma.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Panadama, Abderama, Asama, Uxama, Acema, Obrima, Perrima, Certima, Boreostoma, Decuma, Didyma, Hierosolyma, Æsymba.

## A N A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Albana, Pandana, Trajana, Marciana, Diana, Sogdiana, Drangiana, Margiana, Aponiana, Pomponiana, Trojana, Copiana, Mariana, Drusiana, Susiana, Statiana, Glottiana, Viana, Alana, Croccatana, Ablana, Ælana, Amboglana, Vindolana, Querculana, Querquetulana, Amana, Alman, Comana, Mumana, Barpana, Clarana, Adrana, Messana, Catana, Accitana, Astigitana, Zeugitana, Meduana, Malvana, Cluana, Novana, Equana.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abana, Fricana, Concana, Adana, Cispadana, Sagana, Achana, Leuphana, Hygiana, Drepana, Barpana, Ecbatana, Catana, Sequana, Cyana, Tyana.

## E N A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Labena, Characena, Medena, Fiden, Anfidena, Ageena, Comagena, Dolomena, Capena, Cæsena, Messena, Artena.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Phœbigena, Graphigena, Aciligena, Ignigena, Junonigena, Opigena, Nysigena, Boetigena, Trojugena, Ægosthena, Alena, Helena, Pelena, Porsena, Atena, Polyxena, Theoxena.

## \* I N A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Arabina, Acina, Cloacina, Tarracina, Cluacina, Coccina, Ricina, Runcina, Cercina, Lucina, Erycina, Acradina, Achradina, Ægina, Bachina, Acanthina, Messalina, Catalina, Fascelina, Mechlina, Tellina, Callina, Medullina, Cleobulina, Tutulina, Cænina, Cenina, Antonina, Heroina, Apina, Cisalpina, Transalpina, Agrippina, Abarina, Carina, Larina, Camerina, Sabrina, Phalacrina, Acerina, Lerina, Camerina, Terina, Jamphorina, Caprina, Myrina, Casina, Felsina, Abusina, Elusina, Atina, Catina, Metina, Libitina, Maritina, Libentina, Adrumentina, Ferentina, Aventina, Aruntina,

Potina, Palæstina, Mutina, Flavina, Levina.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Acina, Fascellina, Proserpina, Asina, Sarsina.

## O N A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Abona, Uxacona, Libisocona, Usocona, Saucona, Dodona, Scardona, Adeona, Aufona, Salona, Bellona, Duellona, Æmona, Cremona, Artemona, Salmona, Homona, Pomona, Flanona, Ænona, Hippona, Narona, Aserona, Angerona, Verona, Matrona, Æsona, Latona, Antona, Dertona, Ortona, Cortona, Alvona, Axona.

## U N A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Ituna.

## O A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Aloa.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Anchoa.

## I P A O P A U P A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Argyripa, Europa, Catadupa.

## A R A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Abdara.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abara, Acara, Imacara, Accara, Cadara, Gadara, Abdara, Megara, Machara, Imachara, Phalara, Cinara, Cynara, Lipara, Lupara, Isara, Patara, Mazara.

## C R A D R A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Lepteacra, Charadra, Clepsydra.

## E R A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abdera, Andera, Cythera, (the island Cerigo, near Crete.)

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Libera, Glycera, Acadera, Jadera, Abdera, Andera, Aliphera, Cythera, (the city of Cyprus,) Hiera, Cremera, Cassera.

## G R A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Tanagra, Beregra.

## H R A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Libethra.

## I R A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Daira, Thelaira, Stagera, Ægira, Deianira, Metanira, Thyatira.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Cybira.

## O R A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Pandora, Aberdora, Aurora, Vendesora, Windesora.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Ebor.

## T R A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Cleopatra.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Excetra, Leucopetra, Triquetra.

## U R A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Cabura, Ebura, Æbura, Balbura, Subura, Pandura, Ba-

\* Every word of this termination with the accent on the penultimate syllable, has the *i* pronounced as the town *Æge*. See Rules 1, 3, and 4, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

niura, Asura, Lesura, Isura, Cynosura, Lactura, Astura.

## Y R A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Ancyra, Cercyra, Corcyra, Lagyra, Palmyra, \* Cosyra, Tentyra.

\* See this word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Laphyra, Glaphyra, Philyra, Cebyra, Anticyra.

## A S A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abasa, Banasa, Dianasa, Harpasa.

## E S A I S A O S A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Ortogesa, Alesa, Halesa, Namesa, Alpesa, Berresa, Mentesa, Amphisa, Elisa, Tolosa, Aërosa, Dertosa, Cortuosa.

## U S A Y S A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Pharmacusa, Pithecusa, Nartecusa, Phoenicusa, Celadusa, Padusa, Lopadusa, Medusa, Eleusa, Creusa, Lagusa, Elaphusa, Agathusa, Marathusa, Æthusa, Phocthusa, Arethusa, Ophiusa, Elusa, Cordilusa, Drymusa, Eranusa, Ichnusa, Colpusa, Aprusa, Cissusa, Scotusa, Dryusa, Donyusa.

## A T A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Braccata, Adadata, Rhadata, Tifata, Tiphata, Crotonionata, Alata, Amata, Acmata, Comata, Sarmata, Napata, Demarata, Quadrata, Orata, Samosata, Armosata, Congavata, Artaxata.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Chærestrata.

## E T A I T A O T A U T A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Æta, Caieta, Moneta, Demareta, Myrteta, Herbita, Areopagita, Melita, Abderita, Artemita, Stagirita, Uzita, Phthiota, Epirota, Contributa, Cicuta, Aluta, Matuta.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Damocrita, Emerita.

## A V A E V A I V A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Clepidava, Abragava, Calleva, Geneva, Areva, Atteva, Luteva, Galliva.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Batava.

## U A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Accua, Addua, Hedua, Heggua, Armua, Capua, Februa, Achrua, Palatua, Flatua, Mantua, Agamzua.

## Y A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Libya, Zerolibia, Æthya, Carya, Marsya.

## A Z A E Z A O Z A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Abaaza, Mieza, Baragoza.

## A E

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Nausicaë, Paspisphaë.

## B E C E

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Maricæ.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Colubæ, Vaginnicæ, Carmocæ, Oxydracæ, Gallicæ, Hieronicæ, Coricæ, Anticæ, Odrycæ.

## A D E

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Æneadæ, Bacchiadæ, Scepiadæ, Battiadæ, Thestiadæ.

## I D E U D E

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Proclidæ, Basilidæ, Orestidæ, Æbudæ, Ebudæ.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Labdacidæ, Seleucidæ, Adrymachidæ, Branchidæ, Pyrrhydæ, Basilidæ, Romulidæ, Numidæ, Dardanidæ, Borysthenidæ, Ausonidæ, Cecropidæ, Gangaridæ, Marmaridæ, Tyn-daridæ, Druidæ.

## Æ E E E F E H E

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Achææ, Platææ, Napææ, Allifæ.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Diomedæ, Cyaneæ, Cenchrææ, Caprææ, Platææ, Callifæ, Lapithæ.

## I A †

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Baiaæ, Stabiaæ, Ciliciæ, Cerciaæ, Besidiaæ, Rudiaæ, Taphiaæ, Versaliaæ, Ficeliaæ, Encheliaæ, Clœliaæ, Cutiliaæ, Esquilæ, Formiaæ, Vulcaniaæ, Pioniaæ, Gemoniaæ, Xyniaæ, Ellopiaæ, Herpiaæ, Caspiaæ, Cuniculariaæ, Canariaæ, Purpurariaæ, Chabriaæ, Feriaæ, Laboriaæ, Emporiaæ, Caucasæ, Vespasæ, Corasæ, Prasæ, Ithacesiaæ, Gymnesiaæ, Etesiaæ, Gratiæ, Venetiaæ, Piguntiaæ, Selinuntiaæ, Sestiaæ, Cottiaæ, Landaviaæ, Harpyiaæ.

† See Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

## L E M E

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Pialæ, Agagamalæ, Apsilæ, Apenninicolæ, Æquicolæ, Apiolæ, Epipolæ, Bolbulæ, Anculæ, Fulfulæ, Fesulæ, Carsulæ, Latulæ, Thermopylæ, Acrocomæ, Achomæ, Soly-mæ.

## A N E E N E

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Africanæ, Clodianæ, Valentinianæ, Marianæ, Valentianæ, Sextianæ, Cumanæ, Adiabenæ, Mycenæ, Fregenæ, Sophenæ, Athenæ, Hermathenæ, Mitylenæ, Achmenæ, Acesemeuæ, Clazomenæ, Camœnæ, Convenæ.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Faunigenæ, Ophiogenæ, Apenninigenæ.

## I N E O N E U N E Z O E

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Salinæ, Calaminæ, Agrippinæ, Carinæ, Taurinæ, Philistinæ, Cleonæ, Vennonæ, Oonæ, Vacunæ, Androgunæ, Abzoæ.

## I P E U P E

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Centuripæ, Rutupæ.

A R E E R E U B R E Y T H R E O R E A T R E

## I T R E

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Adiabaræ, Andaræ, Ulubræ, Budoræ, Alachoræ, Coatræ, Velitræ.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Eleutheræ, Bli-  
teræ, Erythræ, Pylagoræ.

ASÆ ESÆ USÆ

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Syracusæ, Pithe-  
cusæ, Pityusæ.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Pagasæ, Ace-  
sæ.

ATÆ ETÆ.

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Mæatæ, Abrinca-  
tæ, Lubeatæ, Docleatæ, Pheneatæ, Aca-  
peatæ, Magatæ, Olciniatæ, Galatæ, Are-  
latæ, Hylatæ, Arnatæ, Taxamatæ, Dalma-  
tæ, Sauromatæ, Exomatæ, Abrinatæ, For-  
tunatæ, Crotoniatæ, Asampatæ, Cybira-  
tæ, Vasatæ, Circetæ, Æsymnetæ, Agape-  
tæ, Aretæ, Diaparetæ.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Thyroagetæ,  
Massagetæ, Aphetæ, Denseletæ, Cœletæ,  
Demetæ.

ITÆ OTÆ UTÆ YTÆ

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Ascitæ, Abraditæ,  
Achitæ, Aboniteichitæ, Accabacotichitæ,  
Arsagalitæ, Avalitæ, Phaselitæ, Brulitæ,  
Hierapolitæ, Antoniopolitæ, Adrianapoli-  
tæ, Metropolitæ, Dionysopolitæ, Adulitæ,  
Elamitæ, Bomitæ, Tomitæ, Scenitæ, Pio-  
nitæ, Agravonitæ, Agonitæ, Sybaritæ,  
Daritæ, Opharitæ, Dassaritæ, Nigritæ,  
Oritæ, Aloritæ, Tentyritæ, Galeotæ, Lim-  
niotæ, Estiotæ, Ampreutæ, Alutæ, Trog-  
lodytæ, or Troglodytæ.

IVÆ OVÆ UE YÆ\*

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Durcabrivæ, Elgo-  
væ, Durobrovæ.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Mortuæ, Hali-  
cya, Phlegyæ, Bithyæ, Ornithyæ, Milyæ,  
Minyæ.

\* The termination of *yæ*, with the accent on the pre-  
ceding syllable, must be pronounced as two similar  
letters; that is, as if spelt *Halic-e-e*, *Min-e-e*, &c.—See  
Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

OBE

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Deiphobe,  
Niobe.

ACE ECE ICE OCE YCE

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Phonice, Bere-  
nice, Aglaonice, Stratonicæ.—See Rule 30.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Candace, Phy-  
lace, Canace, Mirace, Artace, Allebece,  
Alopece, Laodice, Agnadice, Eurydice,  
Pyrrhice, Helice, Gallice, Illice, Demo-  
dice, Sarmatice, Erectice, Getice, Cymo-  
doce, Agoce, Harpalyce, Eryce.

EDE

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Agamede, Peri-  
mede, Alcimedæ.

ÆE

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Æææ.

NEE AGE

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Cyaneæ, La-  
lage.

ACHE ICHE YCHE

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Ischomache,  
Andromache, Canache, Doliche, Eutyche.

PHE THE

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Anaphe, Psa-  
mathe.

IE

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Gargaphie,\*  
Uranie, Meminie, Asterie, Hyrie, Parrha-  
sie, Clytie.

\* The *i* in the penultimate syllables of the words, not  
having the accent, must be pronounced like *e*. This  
occasions a disagreeable hiatus between this and the last  
syllable, and a repetition of the same sound; but at the  
same time is strictly according to the rule.—See Rule 4  
of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

ALE ELE ILE OLE YLE

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Neobule, Eubule,  
Cherdule, Eriphyle.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Acale, Hecale,  
Mycale, Megale, Omphale, Æthale, No-  
vendiale, Ægiale, Anchiale, Ambarvale,  
Myrtale, Hyale, Euryale, Cybele, Nephele,  
Alele, Semele, Perimele, Pœcile, Affile,  
Cœmphile, Iole, Omole, Homole, Phydile,  
Strongyle, Chthonophyle, Deipyle, Eury-  
pile.

ANE IME OME YME

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Apame, Inari-  
me, Ithome, Amynome, Cœnome, Amphio-  
nome, Laonome, Holonome, Eurynome,  
Didyme.

ANE

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Mandane, Æane,  
Anthane, Achriane, Anane, Drepane,  
Acrabatane, Eutane, Roxane.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Taprobane,  
Cyane, Pitane.

E NE

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Acabene, Bubacene,  
Damascene, Chalcidene, Cisthene, Alcisthene,  
Parthiene, Priene, Poroselene, Pallene, Telene,  
Cyllene, Pyrene, Mitylene, Æmene, Laonomene,  
Ismene, Dindymene, Osrhoene, Troene, Arene,  
Autocrene, Hippocrene, Pirene, Cyrene,  
Pyrene, Capissene, Atropatene, Cor-  
duene, Syene.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Helene, Depa-  
mene, Dynamene, Nyctimene, Idomene,  
Melpomene, Anadyomene, Armene.

INE

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Sabine, Car-  
cine, Trachine, Alcanthine, Neptunine,  
Larine, Nerine, Irine, Barsine, Bolbetine.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Asine.

ONE YNE

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Methone, Ithone,  
Dione, Porphyriane, Acrisiane, Alone,  
Halone, Corone, Tyrone, Thyone, Bizone,  
Delphyne.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Mycone, Eri-  
gone, Persephone, Tisiphone, Deione,  
Pleione, Chione, Ilione, Hermione, He-  
rione, Commone, Mnemosyne, Sophrosyne,  
Euphrosyne.

OE (in two syllables.)

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Amphirhoe, Alcatheo, Alcithoe, Amphithoe, Nautiothoe, Laothoe, Leucothoe, Cymothoe, Hippothoe, Alyxothoe, Myrioë, Pholoe, Soloe, Sinoë, Ænoë, Arsinoë, Lysinoë, Antinoë, Leuconoe, Theonoe, Philonoe, Phæmonoe, Autonoe, Polynoe, Ocyroë, Beroë, Meroë, Peroë, Abzoe.

APE OPE

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Iotape, Rhodope, Chalciope, Candiope, Æthiope, Caliope, Liriope, Cassiope, Alope, Agalope, Penelope, Parthenope, Sinope, Ærope, Merope, Dryope.

ARE IRE ORE YRE

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Lymire.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Becare, Tamar, Ænare, Terpsichore, Zephyre, Apyre.

ESE

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Melese, Temese.

ATE ETE ITE OTE YTE TYE

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Ate, Reate, Teate, Arelate, Admete, Arete, Aphrodite, Amphitrite, Atabyrite, Percote, Pactye.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Hecate, Condate, Automate, Taygete, Nepete, Anaxarete, Hippolyte.

AVE EVE

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Agave.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Nineve.

LAI\* NAI (in two syllables.)

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Acholai.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Danai.

\* For the final *i* in these words, See Rule the 4th of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

BI

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Acibi, Abnobi, Attubi.

ACI

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Segontiaci, Mattiaci, Amaci, Ænaci, Bettovaci.

ACI ICI OCI UCI

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Rauraci, Albici, Labici, Acedici, Palici, Marici, Medomatrici, Raurici, Arevici, Triboci, Aruci.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Callaici, Vin-delici, Academici, Arecomici, Hernici, Cynici, Stoici, Opici, Nassici, Aduatici, Atuatici, Peripatetici, Cettici, Avantici, Xystici, Lavici, Triboci, Amadoci, Bibroci.

ODI YDI

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Borgodi, Abydi.

EI

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Sabæi, Vaccaï, and so of all words which have a diphthong in the penultimate syllable.

EI (in two syllables.)

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Lapidci, Can-

dei, Agandei, Amatheï, Elei, Canthlei, Euganei, Ænei, Mandarei, Hyperborei, Carastasei, Pratei.

GI

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Acridophagi, Agriophagi, Chelanophagi, Andropophagi, Anthropophagi, Lotophagi, Strutophagi, Ichthyophagi, Decempagi, Novempagi, Artigi, Alostigi.

CHI THI

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Heniochi, Ænochi, Henochi, Ostrogothi.

II\*

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abii, Gabii, and all words of this termination.

\* See Rule 3 and 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

ALI ELI ILI OLI ULI YLI

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abali, Vandalii, Acephali, Cynocephali, Macrocephali, Attali, Alontegeceli, Garoceli, Monosceli, Igilgili, Æquicoli, Carseoli, Puteoli, Corioli, Ozoli, Atabuli, Græculi, Pediculi, Siculi, Puticuli, Anculi, Barduli, Varduli, Turduli, Foruli, Gætuli, Bastuli, Rutuli, Massesyli, Dactyli.

AMI EMI

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Apisami, Chari-demi.

OMI UMI

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Cephalotomi, Astomi, Medioxumi.

ANI

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Albani, Cerbani, Æcani, Sicani, Tusciani, &c. and all words of this termination, except Choani and Sequani, or such as are derived from words terminating in *anus*, with the penultimate short; which see.

ENI

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Agabeni, Adiabeni, Sarceni, Icenii, Laodiceni, Cyziceni, Ucenii, Chaldeni, Abydeni, Comageni, Igeni, Quingeni, Cepheni, Tyrrheni, Rutheni, Labieni, Allieni, Cephenei, Cileni, Cicimenei, Alapeni, Hypopeni, Tibareni, Agareni, Ruffreni, Caraseni, Volseni, Bateni, Cordueni.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Origeni, Apartheni, Antixeni.

INI\*

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Gabini, Sabini, Dulgibini, Basterbini, Peucini, Marrucini, Lactucini, Otadini, Bidini, Udini, Caudini, Budini, Rhegini, Triocalini, Triumpilini, Magellini, Entellini, Canini, Menanini, Anagnini, Amitermini, Saturnini, Centuripini, Paropini, Irpini, Hirpini, Tibarini, Carini, Cetarini, Citarini, Illiberini, Acherini, Elorini, Assorini, Feltri-

\* When the accent is on the penultimate syllable, the *i* in the two last syllables is pronounced exactly like the noun *eye*; but when the accent is on the antepenultimate, the first *i* is pronounced like *e*, and the last like *eye*.—See Rule 3 and 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

ni, Sutrin, Eburini, Tigurini, Cacyrini, Agyrini, Halesini, Otesini, Mosini, Abissini, Mossini, Clusini, Arusini, Reatini, Latini, Calatini, Collatini, Calactini, Ectini, Ægetini, Ergetini, Jetini, Aletini, Spoletini, Netini, Neretini, Setini, Bantini, Murgantini, Pallantini, Amantini, Numantini, Fidentini, Salentini, Colentini, Carentini, Verentini, Florentini, Consentini, Potentini, Faventini, Leontini, Acherontini, Saguntini, Haluntini, Egyptini, Mamertini, Tricastini, Vestini, Faustini, Abrettini, Enguini, Inguini, Lanuvini.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Lactucini, Gemini, Memini, Morini, \*Torrini.

\* *Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis.*

*Virg. Æn. vii. 727.*

The Danes' unconquer'd offspring march behind;  
And *Morini*, the last of human kind.—*Dryden.*

#### ONI UNI YNI

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Edoni, Aloni, Nemaloni, Geloni, Aqueloni, Abroni, Gorduni, Mariandyni, Magyni, Mogyni.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Epigoni, Theutoni.

#### UPI

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Catadupi.

ARI ERI IRI URI YRI

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Babari, Chomari, Agactari, Iberi, Celtiberi, Doberi, Algeri, Palemeri, Monomeri, Hermanduri, Dioscuri, Banceri, Pæsuri, Agacturi, Zimyri.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abari, Tochari, Acestari, Cavari, Calabri, Cantabri, Digeri, Drugeri, Eleutheri, Crustumeri, Ternereri, Bructeri, Suelteri, Treveri, Veragri, Treviri, Ephori, Pastophori.

#### USI YSI

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Hermandusi, Condrusi, Nerusi, Megabysi.

ATI ETI OTI UTI

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Abodati, Capellati, Ceroti, Thesproti, Carnuti.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Athanati, Heneti, Veneti.

AVI EVI IVI AXI UZI

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Andecavi, Chamavi, Batavi, Pictavi, Suevi, Argivi, Achivi, Coraxi, Abuzzi.

#### UI

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abascui, Ædui, Hedui, Vermandui, Bipedimui, Inui, Castruminui, Essui, Abrincatui.

IBAL UBAL NAL QUIL

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Pomonal.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Annibal, Hannibal, Asdrubal, Hasdrubal.

AM IM UM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Adulum, Ægipam, Aduram, Gerabum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abarim.

#### UBUM ACUM ICUM OCUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Cornacum, Tornacum, Baracum, Camericum, Labicum, Avaricum, Antricum, Trivicum, Nordovicum, Longovicum, Verovicum, Norvicum, Brundsvicum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Cæcubum, Abodiacum, Tolpiacum, Bedriacum, Gessoriacum, Magontiacum, Mattiacum, Argentomachum, Olenacum, Arenacum, Bremetonacum, Eboracum, Eburacum, Lampsacum, Nemetacum, Bellovacum, Agedicum, Agendicum, Glyconicum, Canopicum, Noricum, Massicum, Adriaticum, Sabenneticum, Balticum, Aventicum, Ma-reoticum, Agelocum.

#### EDUM IDUM

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Manduesse-dum, Algidum.

#### ÆUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Lilybæum, Lycæum, and all words of this termination.

#### EUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Syllaceum, Lyceum, Sygeum, Amatheum, Glytheum, Didymeum, Prytaneum, Palanteum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Herculeum, Heracleum, Rataneum, Corineum, Aquineum, Dictynneum, Panticapeum, Rhœteum.

#### AGUM IGUM OGUM

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Nivomagus, Noviomagus, Adrobigum, Daiorigum, Allobrogum.

#### IUM

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Albium, Eugubium, Abrucium, and all words of this termination.

#### ALUM ELUM ILUM OLUM ULUM

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Anchialum, Acelum, Ocelum, Corbilum, Clusiolum, Oraculum, Janiculum, Corniculum, Hetriculum, Utrriculum, Asculum, Tusculum, Angulum, Cingulum, Apulum, Tros-sulum, Batulum.

#### MUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Amstelodamum, Novocomum, Cadomum, Amstelodamum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Lygdamum, Cissium, Boiemum, Antrimum, Auximum, Bergomum, Mentonomum.

#### ANUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Albanum, Halicanum, Arcanum, Æanum, Teanum, Trifanum, Stabeanum, Ambianum, Pompeianum, Tullianum, Formianum, Cosmianum, Boianum, Appianum, Bovianum, Mediolanum, Amanum, Aquisgranum, Triganum, Nuditatum, Usalitanum, Ucalitanum, Acoletanum, Acharitanum, Abziritanum, Argentanum, Hortanum, Anxanum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Apuscidanum, Hebrومانum, Itanum.

## ENUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Picenum, Calenum, Durolenum, Misenum, Volsenum, Darvenum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Olenum.

## INUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Urbinum, Sidicinum, Ticinum, Pucinum, Tridinum, Londinum, Aginum, Casilinum, Crustuminum, Apenninum, Sepinum, Arpinum, Aruspium, Sarinum, Lucrinum, Ocrinum, Camerinum, Laborinum, Petrinum, Taurinum, Casinum, Nemosinum, Cassinum, Atinum, Batinum, Ambiatinum, Petinum, Altinum, Salentinum, Tollentinum, Ferentinum, Laurintinum, Abrotinum, Inguinum, Aquinum, Nequinum.

## ONUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Cabillonum, Gargonum, Duronum, Cataractonum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Ciconum, Vinodonum, Britonum.

## UNUM YNUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Segedunum, Lugdunum, Marigdunum, Moridunum, Arcaldunum, Rigodunum, Sorbiodunum, Noviodunum, Melodunum, Camelodunum, Axelodunum, Uxellodunum, Brannodunum, Carodunum, Caesarodunum, Tarodunum, Theodorodunum, Eburodunum, Nernantodunum, Belunum, Autematunum, Andomatunum, Maryandunum.

## OUM OPUM YPUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Myrtöum, Europum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Pausilypum.

## ARUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Agarum, Belgarum, Nympharum, Couvenarum, Rosarium, Adulitarum, Celtarum.

## ABRUM UBRUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Velabrum, Vernodubrum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Artabrum.

## ERUM

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Caucoliberum, Tubrum.

## AFRUM ATHRUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Venafrum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Barathrum.

## IRUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Muzirum.

## ORUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Cermorum, Ducrocortorum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Dorostorum.

## ETRUM

*Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate.*—Celetrum.

## URUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Alaburum, Ascurum, Lugdunum, Marcodurum, Lactodurum, Octodurum, Divojorum, Silurum, Saturum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Tigurum.

## ISUM OSUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Alisum, Amisum, Janosum.

## ATUM ETUM ITUM OTUM UTUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Atrebatum, Calatum, Argenteratum, Mutrstratum, Elocetum, Quercetum, Caletum, Spoletum, Vallisoletum, Toletum, Ulmetum, Adrumetum, Tunetum, Eretum, Accitum, Durolitum, Corstopitum, Abritum, Neritum, Augustoritum, Naucrotitum, Complutum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Sabbatum.

## AVUM IVUM YUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Gandavum, Symbrivum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Coccyum, Engyum.

## MINAONICON

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Helicaon, Lycaon, Machaon, Dolichaon, Amithaon, Didymaon, Hyperaon, Hicetaon.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Salamina, Rubicon, Helicon.

## ADONEDON ODON YDON

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Calcedon, Chalcedon, Carchedon, Anthedon, Aspledon, Sarpedon, Thermodon, Abydon.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Celadon, Alcimedon, Amphimedon, Laomedon, Hippomedon, Oromedon, Antomedon, Armedon, Eurymedon, Calydon, Amydon, Corydon.

## EON EGON

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Pantheon, Deileon, Achilleon, Aristocreon.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Aleon, Pitholeon, Demoleon, Timoleon, Anacreon, Timocreon, Ucalegon.

## APHON EPHON IPHON OPHON

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Agalaphon, Chærephon, Ctesiphon, Antiphon, Colophon, Demophon, Xenophon.

## THON

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Agathon, Acroathon, Marathon, Phaethon, Phlegethon, Pyriphlegithon, Arethon, Acrithon.

## ION

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Pandion, Sandion, Echion, Alphion, Amphion, Ophion, Methion, Arion, Oarion, Ærion, Hyperion, Orion, Asion, Metion, Axion, Ixion.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Albion, Phocion, Cephaledion, Ægion, Brigion, Brygion, Adobogion, Moschion, Emathion, Amethion, Anthion, Erothion, Pythion,

Deucalion, Dædalion, Sigalion, Calathion, Ethalion, Ereuthalion, Pigmalion, Pygmalion, Cemelion, Pelion, Ptelion, Ilion, Bryllion, Cromion, Endymion, Milanion, Athenion, Böion, Apion, Dropion, Appion, Noscopion, Aselelarion, Acrion, Chimerion, Hyperion, Asterion, Dorion, Euphotion, Porphyriion, Thyriion, Jasion, Æsion, Hippocracion, Stration, Action, Ætion, Metion, Æantion, Pallantion, Dotion, Theodotion, Erotion, Sotion, Nephestion, Philistion, Polytion, Ornytion, Eurytion, Dionizion.

LON MON OON PON RON PHRON

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Philemon, Criume-topon, Caberon, Dioscoron, Cacipron.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Ascalon, Abylon, Babylon, Telamon, Ademon, Ægemon, Polemon, Ardemon, Hieromnemon, Artemon, Abarimon, Oromeuon, Alcame-non, Tauromenon, Deicöon, Democöon, Laocöon, Hippocöon, Hippothöon, Acaron, Accaron, Paparon, Acheron, Apton, Daiporon, Chersephron, Alciphron, Lycophron, Euthyphron.

SON TON YON ZON

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Theogiton, Aris-togiton, Polygiton, Deltoton.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Themison, Abaton, Aciton, Aduliton, Sicyon, Cercyon, Ægyon, Cremmyon, Cromyon, Geryon, Alcetryon, Amphitryon, Amphictyon, Acazon, Amazon, Olizon, Amyzon.

ABO ACO ICO EDO IDO

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Lampedo, Cupido.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Arabo, Tarraco, Stilico, Macedo.

BE O LEO TEO

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Labeo, Aculeo, Buteo.

AGO IGO UGO

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Carthago, Origo, Verrugo.

PHO THO

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Clitipho, Agatho.

BIO CIO DIO GIO LIO MIO NIO RIO  
SIO TIO VIO

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Arabio, Corbio, Navilubio, Senecio, Diomedio, Regio, Phrygio, Bambalio, Ballio, Caballio, Ansellio, Pollio, Sirmio, Formio, Phormio, Anio, Parmenio, Avenio, Glabrio, Acrio, Curio, Syllaturio, Occasio, Vario, Aursio, Secusio, Verclusio, Natio, Ultio, Derventio, Versontio, Divio, Oblivio, Petovio, Alexio.

CLO ILO ULO UNO

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Chariclo, Corbilo, Corbulo, Æbulo, Bætulo, Castulo, Anumo, Lucumo.

AÑO ENO INO

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Theano, Adramiteno.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Barcino, Rus-cino, Fruscino.

APO IFO

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Sisapo, Oly-sipo.

ARO ERO

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Vadavero.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Bessaro, Civa-ro, Tubero, Cicero, Hiero, Acimero, Ces-sero.

ASO ISO

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Carcaso, Agaso, Turiaso, Aliso, Natiso.

ATO ETO ITO YO XO

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Enyo, Polyxo.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Erato, Derceto, Siccilissito, Capito, Amphitryo.

BER FER GER TER VER

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Meleager, Elaver.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Calaber, Mul-ciber, Noctifer, Tanager, Antipater, Mars-pater, Diespiter, Marspiter, Jupiter.

AOR NOR POR TOR ZOR

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Chrysaor, Alcanor, Bianor, Euphranor, Alcenor, Agenor, Agapænor, Elpenor, Rhetenor, Antenor, Anax-enor, Vindemiator, Rhobetor, Aphetor.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Marsipor, Lucipor, Numitor, Albumazor, or Albumazar.

BAS DAS EAS GAS PHAS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Alebas, Augeas, (king of Elis,) Æneas, Oreas, Symple-gas.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Dotadas, Cericidas, Lucidas, Timäichidas, Charmidas, Alcidamidas, Leonidas, Aristonidas, Mnasippidas, Pelopidas, Thearidas, Diagoridas, Diphoridas, Antipatri-das, Abantidas, Suidas, Crauxidas, Ar-deas, Augeas (the poet,) Eleas, Cineas, Cyneas, Boreas, Broteas, Acrapas, Peri-phas, Acyphas.

IAS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Ophias.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Cæcias, Nicias, Cephalædías, Phidias, Herodias, Cydias, Ephyreas, Minyëias, Pelasgias, Antibacchias, Acroloechias, Archias, Adarchias, Arcathias, Agathias, Pythias, Plëias, Pelias, Ilias, Damias, Soemias, Arsanias, Pausanias, Olympias, Appias, Agrippias, Chabrias, Tiberias, Terias, Lycorias, Pelorias, Demetrias, Dioscurias, Agasias, Phasias, Acesias, Agesias, Hegesias, Tiresias, Ctesias, Cephisias, Pausias, Prusias, Lysias, Tysias, Æetias, Bitias, Critias, Abantias, Thoan-tias, Phaethontias, Phæstias, Thestias,

Phœstias, Sestias, Livias, Artaxias, Loxius.

## LAS MAS NAS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Acilas, Adulas, Mæceas, Mœceas (or, as Labbe says it ought to be written, Mœceas,) Fidenas, Arpinas, Larinas, Atinas, Adunas.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Amiclas, Amyclas, Agelas, Apilas, Arcesilas, Acylas, Dorylas, Asylas, Acamas, Alcidas, Iphidamas, Chersidas, Praxidas, Theodamas, Cleodamas, Therodamas, Thyodamas, Astydamas, Athamas, Garamas, Dicomas, Sarsinas, Sassinas, Pitnas.

OAS PAS RAS SAS TAS XAS YAS  
*Accent the Penultimate.*—Bagoas, Canopas, Abradaras, Zonaras (as Labbe contends it ought to be,) Epitheras, Abradatas, Jettas, Philetas, Damoctas, Acritas, Eurotas, Archytas, Abraxas.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Teleboas, Chrysorroas, Agriopas, Triopas, Zonaras, Gyaras, Chrysoceras, Mazeras, Chaboras, Orthogoras, Pythagoras, Diagoras, Pylagoras, Demagoras, Timagoras, Hernagoras, Athenagoras, Xenagoras, Hippagoras, Stesagoras, Tisagoras, Telestagoras, Protagoras, Evagoras, Anaxagoras, Praxagoras, Ligoras, Athyras, Thamyras, Cinyras, Atyras, Apesas, Pietas, Felicitas, Liberalitas, Lentulitas, Agnitas, Opportunitas, Claritas, Veritas, Faustitas, Civitas, Archyas, Phlegyas, Milyas, Marsyas.

## DES

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Chalybes, Armenochalybes.

## CES

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Arbaces, Pharnaces, Samothraces, Arsaces, Phœnices, Libphœnices, Olympionices, Plistonices, Polynices, Ordovices, Lemovices, Eburovices.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Axiaces, Astaces, Derbices, Ardices, Fleutherocilices, Cappadoces, Eudoces, Bebryces, Mazyces.

## ADES

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Icades, Olcades, Arcades, Orcares, Carneades, Gorgades, Stoechades, Lichades, Strophades, Laiades, Naiades, Alcibiades, Pleiades, Branchiades, Beliades, Heliades, Peliades, Oiliades, Naupliades, Juliades, Memmiades, Cleniades, Xeniadés, Hunniades, Heliconiades, Acrisioniades, Telamoniades, Limoniades, Achelœiades, Asclepiades, Asopiades, Crotopiades, Appiades, Thespiades, Thariades, Otriades, Cyriades, Scyriades, Anchisiades, Dosiades, Lysiades, Nysiades, Dionysiades, Menœtiades, Miltiades, Abatiades, Dryantiades, Atlantiades, Laomedontiades, Phæ-

tontiades, Laërtiades, Hephæstiades, Thesitiades, Battiades, Cyclades, Pylades, Demades, Nomades, Mænades, Echinades, Cispades, Choerades, Sporades, Perisades, Hippotades, Sotades, Hyades, Thyades, Dryades, Hamadryades, Othryades.

## EDES

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Democedes, Agamedes, Palamedes, Archimedes, Nicomedes, Diomedes, Lycomedes, Cleomedes, Ganymedes, Thrasymedes.

## IDES

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Alcides, Lyncides, Tydides, Ægides, Promethides, Nicarithides, Heraclides, Teleclides, Anticlides, Androclides, Meneclides, Cœclides, Ctesoclides, Xenoclides, Chariclides, Patroclides, Aristoclides, Euclides, Euryclides, Belides (singular,) Basilides, Nelides, Pelides, Æschylides, Ænides, Antigenides, Enides, Lychnides, Amanoides, Japeronides, Larides, Abderides, Atrides, Thesides, Aristides.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Epichæides, Danæides, Lesbides, Labdacides, Æacides, Hylacides, Phylacides, Pharacides, Imbracides, Myrmecides, Phœnicides, Antalcides, Lyncides, Anodicides, Ampycides, Thucydides, Legeœides, Tyrrhœides, Pimpleides, Clymenœides, Minœides, Scyrœides, Minyœides, Lagides, Harpagides, Lycurgides, Ogygides, Inachides, Lysimachides, Agatharchides, Timarchides, Leulychides, Leontychides, Leotychides, Sisyphides, Erethides, Promethides, Crethides, Scythides, Cœbalides, Æthalides, Tantalides, Castalides, Mystalides, Phytalides, Teleclides, Meneclides, Ctesiclides, Androclides, Euclides, Euryclides, Belides (plural,) Sicelides, Epimelides, Cypselides, Anaxilides, Æolides, Eubulides, Phocylides, Priamides, Potamides, Cnemides, Æsimides, Tolmides, Charmides, Dardanides, Oceanides, Amanides, Titanides, Olenides, Achæmenides, Achimenides, Epimenides, Parmenides, Ismenides, Eumenides, Sithnides, Apollinides, Prumnides, Aonides, Dodonides, Mygdalonides, Calydonides, Mœonides, Cœdipodionides, Deionides, Chionides, Echionides, Sperchionides, Ophionides, Japetionides, Ixionides, Mimalonides, Philonides, Apollonides, Acmonides, Amonides, Polypemonides, Simonides, Harmonides, Memnionides, Cronides, Myronides, Æsonides, Aristonides, Praxonides, Liburnides, Sunides, Telebœides, Panthœides, Achelœides, Pronopides, Lapidés, Callipides, Euripides, Driopides, Cœnopides, Cecropides, Leucippides, Philip-pides, Argyraspides, Clearides, Tænari-

des, Hebrides, Timandrides, Anaxandrides, Epicrides, Pierides, Hesperides, Hyperides, Cassiterides, Anterides, Peristerides, Libethrides, Dioscorides, Protogorides, Methorides, Antenorides, Actorides, Diactorides, Polctorides, Hegetorides, Onetorides, Antorides, Acestorides, Thestorides, Aristorides, Electrides, Cœnotrides, Smindyrides, Philyrides, Pegasides, Iasides, Imbrasides, Clesides, Dionysides, Cratides, Propœtides, Proetides, Oceanitides, Æantides, Dryantides, Dracontides, Absyrtides, Acestides, Orestides, Epytides.

## ODES UDES YDES

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Ægilodes, Acmodes, Nebrodes, Herodes, Oroles, Hæbudes, Harudes, Lacydes, Pherecydes, Androcydes.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Sciapodes, Cœdipodes, Antipodes, Hippopodes, Himantopodes, Pyrodes, Epicyles.

## AGES EGES IGES OGES YGES

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Theages, Tecdosages, Aslyages, Leleges, Nitiobriges, Durotriges, Caturiges, Allobroges, Antibroges, Ogyges, Cataphryges, Saryges.

## ATHES ETHES YTHES IES

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Ariarathes, Alethes.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Onythes, Aries.

## ALES

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Novendiales Geniales, Compitales, Arvales.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Carales.

## ACLES ICLES OCLES

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Daicles, Mnasicles, Iphicles, Zanthicles, Charicles, Thericles, Pericles, Agasicles, Pasicles, Phrasicles, Ctesicles, Sosicles, Nausicles, Xanticles, Niocles, Empedocles, Theocles, Neocles, Eteocles, Sophocles, Pythocles, Diocles, Philocles, Damocles, Democles, Phanocles, Xenocles, Hierocles, Androcles, Mandrocles, Patrocles, Metrocles, Lamprocles, Cephistocles, Nestocles, Themistocles.

## ELES ILES OLES ULES

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Ararauceles, Hedymeles, Pasiteles, Praxiteles, Pyrgoteles, Demoteles, Aristoteles, Gundiles, Absiles, Novensiles, Pisatiles, Taxiles, Æoles, Autololes, Abdimonoples, Hercules.

## AMES OMES

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Priames, Dattames, Abrocomes.

## ANES

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Jordanes, Athamanes, Alamanes, Brachmanes, Acarnanes, Ægipanes, Tigranes, Actisanes, Titans, Ariobarzanes.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Diaphanes,

Epiphanes, Periphanes, Praxiphanes, Dexiphanes, Lexiphanes, Antiphanes, Nicophanes, Theophanes, Diophanes, Apolliphanes, Xenophanes, Aristophanes, Agrianes, Pharasmanes, Prytanes.

## ENES\*

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Timagenes, Metagenes, Sosigenes, Epigenes, Melesigenes, Antigenes, Theogenes, Diogenes, Oblogenes, Hermogenes, Rhetogenes, Themistogenes, Zanthenes, Agasthenes, Iasthenes, Clisthenes, Callisthenes, Peristhenes, Cratisthenes, Antisthenes, Barboisthenes, Leosthenes, Demosthenes, Dinosthenes, Androsthenes, Posthenes, Eratosthenes, Borysthenes, Alcamenes, Theramenes, Tisamenes, Deditamenes, Spitamenes, Pylemenes, Althemenes, Achæmenes, Philopœmenes, Daimenes, Nausimenes, Numenes, Antimenes, Anaximenes, Cleomenes, Hippomenes, Heromenes, Ariotomenes, Eumenes, Numenes, Polymenes, Geryenes.

\* All the words of this termination have the accent on the Antepenultimate. See *Enamenes* in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

## INES

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Telchines, Acesines.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Aborigines, Æschines,† Asines.

† Labbe says, that a certain anthologist, forced by the necessity of his verse, has pronounced this word with the accent on the penultimate.

## ONES

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Calucones, Agones, Antechthones, Iones, Helleviones, Volones, Nasimones, Verones, Centrones, Eburones, Grisonones, Auticatones, Statones, Vectones, Vetones, Acitavones, Ingœvones, Istævones, Axones, Æxones, Halizones.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Lycæones, Chæones, Frisiabones, Cicones, Vernicones, Francones, Vascones, Mysomacedones, Rhedones, Essedones, Myrmidones, Poccones, Paphlagones, Aspagones, Læstrigones, Lingones, Lestrygones, Vangiones, Nuithones, Sithones, Baliones, Hermionones, Biggerionones, Merionones, Suionones, Mimalloones, Senones, Memnonones, Pannonones, Ambronones, Suessionones, Ansonones, Pictones, Teutones, Amazonones.

## OES

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Heroes.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Chorsoes, Chorroes.

## APES OPES

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Cynapes, Ceeropes, Cyclopes.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Panticapes, Crassipes, Esubopes, Æthiopes, Hellopes, Dolopes, Panopes, Steropes, Dryopea.

## A R E S E R E S I R E S O R E S U R E S.

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Cabares, Balcares, Apollinares, Saltares, Ableres, Byzeres, Bechires, Diore, Azores, Silures.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Leochares, Æmochares, Demochares, Abisares, Cavares, Insubres, Luceres, Pieres, Astabores, Musagores, Centores, Limures.

## I S E S

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Anchises.

## E N S E S

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Ucubenses, Leonicens, and all words of this termination.

## Y S E S

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Cambyses.

## A T E S

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Phraates, Atreates, Cornacates, Ceracates, Adunicates, Nisicates, Barsabocates, Leucates, Teridates, Mithridates, Attidates, Osquidates, Oxydates, Ardeates, Eleates, Bercoreates, Caninefates, Casicenufates, Ægates, Achates, Niphates, Deciates, Attaliates, Mevaniates, Cariates, Quariates, Asseriates, Euburiates, Antiates, Spartiates, Celelates, Hispellates, Stellates, Suillates, Albulates, Focimates, Auximates, Flانات, Edenates, Fidenates, Suffenates, Fregenates, Capenates, Senates, Cœsenates, Misenates, Padinates, Fulginates, Merinates, Alatrinate, Æsinates, Agesinates, Asisinates, Sassinates, Sessinates, Frusinates, Atinates, Altinates, Tollentinates, Ferentinates, Interamnates, Chelonates, Casmonates, Arnates, Tifernates, Infernates, Privernates, Oroates, Euphrates, Orates, Vasates, Cocosates, Tolosates, Antuates, Nantuates, Sadyates, Car Yates.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Spithobates, Eurybates, Antiphates, Trebates, Zalates, Sauromates, Attinates, Tornates, Hypates, Memnecrates,\* Pherocrates, Iphicrates, Callicrates, Epicrates, Pasicrates, Stasicrates, Sosicrates, Hypsicrates, Nicocrates, Halocrates, Damocrates, Democrates, Cheremocrates, Timocrates, Hermocrates, Stenocrates, Xenocrates, Hippocrates, Harpocrates, Socrates, Isocrates, Cephsocrates, Naucrates, Eucrates, Euthycrates, Polycrates.

\* All words ending in *crates*, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

## E T E S I T E S O T E S U T E S Y T E S Y E S Z E S

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Acetes, Ericetes, Cadetes, Æetes, Mocragetes, Caletes, Philocletes, Ægletes, Nemetes, Cometes, Ulmanetes, Consuanetes, Gymnetes, Æsymnetes, Nannetes, Serretes, Curetes, Theatetes, Andizetes, Odites, Belgites, Margites, Memphites, Ancalites, Ambialites, Avalites, Cariosuelites, Polites, Apollo-

polites, Hermopolites, Latopolites, Abulites, Stylites, Borysthenites, Temenites, Syenites, Carcinites, Samnites, Dœioppites, Garites, Centrites, Thersites, Narcissites, Asphaltites, Hydraotes, Heracleotes, Bœotes, Helotes, Bœotes, Thœotes, Anagnutes, Arimazes.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Dercetes, Masagetes, Indigetes, Ilergetes, Euergetes, Auchetes, Eusipetes, Abalites, Charites, Cerites, Præstites, Andramytes, Ardyes, Machlyes, Blemmyes.

## A I S

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Achais, Archelais, Homolais, Ptolemais, Elymais.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Thebais, Phocais, Aglais, Tanais, Cratais.

## B I S C I S D I S

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Berenicis, Cephalidis, Lycomedis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Acabis, Carabis, Setabis, Nisibis, Cleobis, Tucrohis, Tisobis, Ucubis, Curubis, Salmacis, Acinacis, Brovonacis, Athracis, Agnicis, Carambucis, Cadmœidis.

## E I S † E T H I S A T H I S

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Medeis, Spercheis, Pittheis, Cytheis, Nephelais, Eleleis, Achilleis, Pimpleis, Cadmeis, Æneis, Schoeneis, Peneis, Acrisioneis, Triopeis, Patereis, Nereis, Cencreis, Theseis, Briseis, Perseis, Messeis, Chyrseis, Nyceteis, Sebethis, Epimethis.

† These vowels form distinct syllables.—See the termination EIUS.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Thymiathis.

## A L I S E L I S I L I S O L I S U L I S Y L I S

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Andabalis, Cercalis, Regalis, Stymphalis, Dialis, Latialis, Septimontialis, Martialis, Manalis, Juvenalis, Quirinalis, Fontinalis, Junonialis, Avernalis, Vacunalis, Abrupalis, Floralis, Quictalis, Eumelis, Phaselis, Eupilis, Quinctilis, Adulis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Cebalis, Hannibalis, Acacalis, Fornicalis, Androcalis, Lupercalis, Vahalis, Ischalis, Caralis, Thessalis, Italis, Facelis, Sicelis, Fascelis, Vindelis, Nephelis, Bibilis, Incibilis, Lucretilis, Myrtilis, Indivilis, Æeolis, Argolis, Cimolis, Decapolis, Neapolis, (and all words ending in *polis*.) Herculis, Thestylis.

## A M I S E M I S

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Calamis, Salamis, Semiramis, Thyamis, Artemis.

## A N I S E N I S O N I S Y N I S

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Mandanis, Titanis, Bacenis, Mycenis, Philenis, Cyllenis, Ismenis, Cebrenis, Adonis, Edonis, Ædonis, Thedonis, Sidonis, Dodonis, Calydonis, Agonis, Alingonis, Colonis, Corbulo-

nis, Cremonis, Salmonis, Junonis, Ciceronis, Scironis, Coronis, Phoronis, Turo-  
nis (in Germany,) Tritonis, Phorcynis,  
Gortynis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Sicanis, Anti-  
canis, Andanis, Hypanis, Taranis, Pryta-  
nis, Poemanis, Eumenis, Lycaonis, Asco-  
nis, Mæonis, Pæonis, Sithonis, Memno-  
nis, Pannonis, Turonis (in France,) Bitu-  
nis, Geryonis.

## OIS ‡

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Minöis, Heröis,  
Latöis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Symöis, Pyröis.

‡ These vowels form distinct syllables.

## APIS OPIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Iapis, Colapis, Se-  
rapis, § Isapis, Asopis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Acapis, Mina-  
pis, Cecropis, Meropis.

§ See the word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

ARIS ACRIS ERIS IGRIS IRIS  
ITRIS ORIS URIS YRIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Balcaris, Apolli-  
naris, Nonacris, Cimmaris, Aciris, Osiris,  
Petosiris, Busiris, Lycoris, Calaguris,  
Gracchuris, Hippuris.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abaris, Fabar-  
is, Sybaris, Icaris, Andaris, Tyndaris,  
Sagaris, Angaris, Phalaris, Elaris, Cau-  
laris, Tænaris, Liparis, Araris, Biasaris,  
Cæsaris, Abisaris, Achisaris, Bassaris,  
Melaris, Autaris, Trinacris, Illiberis, Ti-  
beris, Zioberis, Tyberis, Nephuris, Cythe-  
ris, Pieris, Trieris, Auseris, Pasitigris,  
Coboris, Sicoris, Neoris, Peloris, Antipa-  
tris, Absitris, Pacyris, Ogyris, Porphyris,  
Amyris, Thamyris, Thomyris, Tomyris.

## ASIS ESIS ISIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Amasis, Magnesis,  
Tuesis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Bubasis, Pega-  
sis, Parrhasis, Paniasis, Acamasis, Engo-  
nasis, Græcostasis, Lachesis, Athesis,  
Thamesis, Nemesis, Tibisis.

## ENSIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Genubensis, Cor-  
dubensis, and all words of this termina-  
tion.

## OSIS USIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Diamastigosis,  
Enosis, Eleusis.

## ATIS ETIS ITIS OTIS YTIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Tegeatis, Sarmatis,  
Caryatis, Miletis, Limenitis, Curetis,  
Acervitis, Chalcitis, Memphitis, Sophitis,  
Arbelitis, Fascelitis, Dascyllitis, Comititis,  
Ænitis, Cananitis, Circinitis, Sebennitis,  
Chaonitis, Trachonitis, Chalonitis, Syba-  
rititis, Daritis, Calenderitis, Zephyritis,  
Amphaxitis, Rhacotis, Estiæotis, Mæotis,  
Tracheotis, Mareotis, Phthiotis, Sanda-

liotis, Elimiotis, Iscariotis, Casiotis, Phi-  
lotis, Nilotis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Atergatis, Ca-  
latis, Anatis, Naucratis, Dercetis, Eurytis.  
OVIS UIS XIS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Amphaxis, Oaxis,  
Alexis, Zamolxis, Zeuxis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Vejovis, Dijo-  
vis, Absituis.

## ICOS EDOS ODOS YDOS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Abydos.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Oricos, Tene-  
dos, Macedos, Agridos.

## EOS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Spercheos, Achil-  
leos.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Androgeos,  
Egaleos, Ægaleos, Hegaleos.

## IGOS ICHOS OCHOS OPPOS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Melampigos, Neon-  
tichos, Macrontichos.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Nerigos, Ægi-  
ochos, Oresitrophos.

## ATHOS ETHOS ITHOS IOS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Sebethos.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Sciathos, Ari-  
thos, Ilios, Ombrios, Topasios.

## LOS MOS NOS POS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Stymphalos, Ægi-  
los, Pachinos, Etheonos, Eteonos, Hepta-  
phonos.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Hægalos, Ægi-  
alos, Ampelos, Hexapylos, Sipylos, Heca-  
tomylos, Potamos, Ægospotamos, Olenos,  
Orchomenos, Anapauomenos, Epidica-  
zomenos, Heautontimorumenos, Antropos.

## ROS SOS TOS ZOS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Meleagros, Heca-  
toncheros, Æginuros, Nisyros, Pityone-  
sos, Hieronesos, Cephesos, Sebetos, He-  
liæetos, Miletos, Polytimetos, Aretos,  
Buthrotos, Topazos.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Sygaros, Ægo-  
ceros, Anteros, Meleagros, Myiagros, Ab-  
soros, Amyros, Pegasos, Jalyros, Abatos,  
Aretos, Neritos, Acyros.

## IPS OPS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Ægilips, Æthi-  
ops.

LAUS MAUS NAUS RAUS (in two  
syllables.)

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Archelaus, Mene-  
laus, Aglaus, Agesilaus, Protesilaus, Ni-  
colaus, Iolaus, Hermolaus, Critolaus,  
Aristolaus, Dorylaus, Amphiarus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Imaus,\* Em-  
maus, Cnomaus, Danaus.

\* See the word in the *Initial Vocabulary*.

## BUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Agabus, Ala-  
bus, Arabus, Melabus, Setabus, Erebus,  
Ctesibus, Deiphobus, Abubus, Polybus.

## ACUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abdacus, Labdacus, Rhyncadus, Æacus, Ithacus.

## IACUS\*

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Ialcicus, Phidiacus, Alabandiacus, Rhodiacus, Calchiacus, Corinthiacus, Deliacus, Peliacus, Iliacus, Niliacus, Titaniacus, Armeniacus, Messeniacus, Salaminicus, Lemniacus, Ioniacus, Sammoniacus, Tritoniacus, Gortyniacus, Olympiacus, Caspiacus, Mesembriacus, Adriacus, Iberiacus, Cytheriacus, Siriacus, Gessoriacus, Cytoriaeus, Syriacus, Phasiacus, Megalesiacus, Etesiacus, Isiacus, Gnosiacus, Cnossiacus, Pauslaci, Amathusiacus, Pelusiacus, Prusiacus, Actiacus, Divitiacus, Byzantiacus, Thermodontiacus, Propontiacus, Hellespontiacus, Sestiacus.

\* All words of this termination have the accent on the *i*, pronounced like the noun *eye*.

LACUS NACUS OACUS RACUS  
SACUS TACUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Benacus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Ablacus, Meodacus, Armaracus, Assaracus, Æsacus, Lampacus, Caractacus, Spartacus, Hyrtacus, Pittacus.

## ICUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Caicus, Numicus, Demonicus, Granicus, Andronicus, Stratonicus, Callistonicus, Aristonicus, Alaricus, Albericus, Rodericus, Rudericus, Romericus, Hunnericus, Victoricus, Amatricus, Henricus, Theodoricus, Ludovicus, Grenovicus, Varvicus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Thebæicus, Phocæicus, Chaldæicus, Bardæicus, Judæicus, Achæicus, Lechæicus, Pauchæicus, Thermæicus, Næicus, Panathenæicus, Cyrenæicus, Arabicus, Dacicus, Samothracicus, Turcicus, Arcadicus, Sotadicus, Threcedicus, Chalcidicus, Alabandicus, Judicus, Clondicus, Cornificus, Belgicus, Allobrogicus, Georgicus, Colchicus, Delphicus, Sapphicus, Parthicus, Scythicus, Pythicus, Stympthalicus, Pharsalicus, Thessalicus, Italicus, Attalicus, Gallicus, Sabellicus, Tarbellicus, Argolicus, Getulicus, Camicus, Ceramicus, Academicus, Græcanicus, Cocanicus, Tuscanicus, Æanicus, Hellenicus, Glanicus, Atellanicus, Amanicus, Romanicus, Germanicus, Hispanicus, Aquitanicus, Sequanicus, Pœnicus, Alemannicus, Britannicus, Laconicus, Leuconicus, Adonicus, Macedonicus, Sandonicus, Ionicus, Hermionicus, Babylonicus, Samonicus, Pannonicus, Hieronicus, Platonicus, Santonicus, Sophronicus, Teutonicus, Amazonicus, Hernicus, Liburnicus, Eubœicus, Trœicus, Stœicus, Olympicus,

Æthiopicus, Pindaricus, Balcaricus, Marmaricus, Bassaricus, Cimbricus, Andricus, Ibericus, Trietericus, Trevericus, Africus, Doricus, Pythagoricus, Leutricus, Adgandesticus, Istricus, Isauricus, Centauricus, Bituricus, Illyricus, Syricus, Pegasicus, Moesicus, Marsicus, Persicus, Corsicus, Massicus, Issicus, Sabbaticus, Mithridaticus, Tegeaticus, Syriaticus, Asiaticus, Dalmaticus, Sarmaticus, Cibyricus, Rhæticus, Geticus, Gangeticus, Ægineticus, Rhœticus, Creticus, Memphiticus, Sybariticus, Alderiticus, Celticus, Atlanticus, Garamanticus, Alenticus, Ponticus, Scoticus, Mæoticus, Bœoticus, Heracleoticus, Mareoticus, Phthioticus, Niloticus, Epiroticus, Syrticus, Atticus, Alyaticus, Halyaticus, Mediastuticus.

## OCUS UCUS YCUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Ophiucus, Inyeus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Laoducus, Amodocus, Amphilocus, Ibycus, Libycus, Besbycus, Autolycus, Amycus, Glanycus, Corycus.

## ADUS EDUS IDUS ODUS YDUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Lebedus, Congedus, Alfredus, Aluredus, Emodus, Androdus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Adadus, Encecladus, Aradus, Antaradus, Aufidus, Algidus, Lepidus, Hesiodus, Commodus, Monodus, Lacydus, Polydus.

## ÆUS ÆUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Niobæus, Melibœus, and all words of this termination.

## EUS†

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Lycambeus, Thisbeus, Bereniceus, Lyncæus (the brother of Idas), Simonideus, Euripideus, Pherecydeus, Piræus, Phageus, Tegeus, Sigeus, Ennosigeus, Argeus, Baccheus, Motorcheus, Cepheus, Rhipheus, Alpheus, Orpheus (adjective), Erectheus, Prometheus (adjective), Cleantheus, Rhadamanteus, Erymantheus, Pantheus (adjective), Dædaleus, Sophocleus, Themistocleus, Eleus, Neleus (adjective), Oileus (adjective), Appelleus, Achilleus, Perilleus, Luculleus, Agylleus, Pimpleus, Ebuleus, Asculeus, Masculeus, Cadmeus, Aristopha-

† It may be observed, that words of this termination are sometimes both substantives and adjectives. When they are substantives, they have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, as *Nelæus*, *Prometheus*, *Salmonæus*, &c.; and when adjectives, on the penultimate, as *Nelæus*, *Prometheus*, *Salmonæus*, &c. Thus, *Cneus*, a king of Calydonia, is pronounced in two syllables; the adjective *Cneus*, which is formed from it, is a trisyllable, and (*Enæus*, another formative of it, is a word of four syllables. But these words, when formed into English adjectives, alter their termination, with the accent on the penultimate:—

With other notes than to the *Orphic* lyre.—*Milton*.  
The tuneful tongue, the *Promethic* band.—*Akenside*.  
And sometimes on the antepenultimate, as—  
The sun, as from *Thyestian* banquet turn'd.—*Milton*.

neus, Cananeus, Ceneus (adj. 3 syll.), Ceneus (sub. 2 syll.), Idomeneus, Schœneus, Phineus, Cydoneus, Androgeoneus, Bioneus, Deucalioneus, Acrisioneus (adjective), Maroneus, Antenoreus, Phoroneus (adjective), Thyoneus, Cyreneus, Epeus, Cyclopeus, Penelopeus, Philipeus, Aganippeus, Menandreu (adjective), Nereus, Zagreus, Boreus, Hyperboreus, Polydoreus, Atreus (adjective), Centaureus, Nesseus, Cisseus, Ceteus, Rhœteus, Anteus, Abanteus, Phalanteus, Therodamanteus, Polydamanteus, Thoanteus, Hyanteus, Aconteus, Laomedonteus, Thermodonteus, Phaethonteus, Phlegethonteus, Oronteus, Thyesteus, Phryxeus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Gerionaceus, Menœceus, Lynceus (adjective,) Dorceus, Caduceus, Asclepiadeus, Paladeus, Sotadeus, Tydeus, Orpheus (substantive,) Morpheus, Tyrrheus, Prometheus (substantive,) Cretheus, Moesitheus, Dositheus, Pentheus (substantive,) Smintheus, Timotheus, Brotheus, Dorotheus, Menes-theus, Eurystheus, Pittheus, Pytheus, Dædaleus, Ægialeus, Maleus, Tantaleus, Heracleus, Celeus, Eleleus, Neleus, Peleus, Nilæus, Oileus (substantive,) Demoleus, Romuleus, Pergameus, Euganeus, Melaneus, Herculaneus, Cyaneus, Tyaneus, Ceneus, Dicaneus, Pheneus, Ceneus, Cupidineus, Apollineus, Enneus, Adoneus, Aridoneus, Gorgoneus, Deioneus, Ilioneus, Mimalloneus, Salmoneus (substantive,) Acroneus, Phoroneus (substantive,) Albuneus, Enipeus, Sinopeus, Hippeus, Aristippeus, Areus, Macareus, Tyn-dareus, Megareus (substantive,) Caphareus (substantive,) Briareus, Æsareus, Patareus, Cythereus, Phalercus, Nereus (substantive,) Tereus, Adoreus, Mentoreus, Nestoreus, Atreus (substantive,) Caucaseus, Pegaseus, Theseus, Perseus, Nictæus, Argenteus, Bronteus, Proteus, Ageus.

AGUS EGUS IGUS OGUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Cethegus, Robigus, Rubigus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Ægophagus, Osphagus, Neomagus, Rothomagus, Niomagus, Noviomagus, Cæsaromagus, Siotomagus, Areopagus, Harpagus, Arviragus, Uragus, Astrologus.

ACHUS OCHUS UCHUS YCHUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Daduchus, Ophiuchus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Telemachus, Däimachus, Deïmachus, Alcimachus, Calimachus, Lysimachus, Antimachus, Symmachus, Andromachus, Clitomachus, Aristomachus, Eurymachus, Inachus, Iamblichus, Demodochus, Xenodochus,

Deïochus, Antiochus, Deïlochus, Archilochus, Mnesilochus, Thersilochus, Orsilochus, Antilochus, Naulochus, Eurylo-chus, Agerochus, Monychus, Abronychus, Polyochus.

APHUS EPHUS IPHUS OPHUS YPHUS  
*Accent the Penultimate.*—Josephus, Seriphus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Ascalaphus, Epaphus, Palæpaphus, Anthropographus, Telephus, Absephus, Agastrophus, Sisyp-hus.

ATHUS ETHUS ITHUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Simæthus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Archagathus, Amathus, Lapathus, Carpathus, Mychithus.

AIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Caius, Laius, Gräius.—See *Achaia*.

ABIUS IBIUS OBIUS UBIUS YBIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Fabius, Arabi-us, Bæbius, Vibius, Albius, Arnobius, Macrobius, Androbis, Tobius, Virbius, Lesbius, Eubius, Danubius, Marhubius, Talthybius, Polybius.

CIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Acacius, Ambracius, Acracius, Thracius, Athracius, Samothracius, Lampsacius, Arsacius, Byzacius, Accius, Siccius, Decius, Threicius, Cornificius, Cilicius, Numicius, Apicius, Sulpicius, Fabricius, Oricius, Cincius, Mincius, Marcius, Circius, Hircius, Roscius, Albucius, Lucius, Lycius, Bebry-cius.

DIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Leucadius, Ica-dius, Arcadius, Palladius, Tenedius, Al-bidius, Didius, Thucydidius, Fidius, Au-fidius, Enfidius, Ægidius, Nigidius, Obsi-dius, Gratidius, Brutidius, Helvidius, Ovidius, Rhodius, Clodius, Harmodius, Gordius, Claudius, Rudius, Lydius.

EIUS\*

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Danæus, Cocceius, Lyrceius, Æacideius, Lelegeius, Sigeius, Baccheius, Cepheius, Typhœei-us, Cretheius, Pittheus, Saleius, Seme-leius, Neleius, Stheneleius, Proculeius, Septimuleius, Canuleius, Venuleius, Apu-leius, Egnatuleius, Syppyleius, Priameius,

\* Almost all the words of this termination are adjectives, and in these the vowels *ei* form distinct syllables; the others, as *Cocceius*, *Saleius*, *Proculeius*, *Canuleius*, *Apuleius*, *Egnatuleius*, *Schoneius*, *Lampcius*, *Vulturneus*, *Atteius*, and *Mingius*, are substantives; and which, though sometimes pronounced with the *ei* forming a diphthong, and sounded like the noun *eye*, are more generally heard like the adjective; so that the whole list may be fairly included under the same general rule, that of sounding the *e* separately, and the *i* like *y* consonant, as in the similar terminations in *eia* and *ia*. This is the more necessary in these words, as the accented *e* and the unaccented *i* are so much alike as to require the sound of the initial or consonant *y*, in order to prevent the hiatus, by giving a small diversity to the two vowels.—See *Achaia*.

Cadmeius, Tyaneius, Æneius, Clymeneius, Ceneius, Autoneius, Schoeneius, Lampeius, Rhodopeius, Doloepius, Priapeius, Pompeius, Tarpeius, Cynareius, Cythereius, Nereius, Satureius, Vultureius, Cinyreius, Nyseius, Teius, Hecateius, Elateius, Rhoeteius, Atteius, Minyeius.

## GIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Valgius, Belgius, Cantagius, Sergius, Asceburgius, Oxygius.

## CHIUS PHIUS THIUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Sperchius.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Inachius, Bacchius, Dulichius, Telechius, Munychius, Hesychius, Tychius, Cyniphus, Alphius, Adelphus, Sisyphus, Elnathius, Simæthius, Acithius, Melanthius, Erymanthius, Corinthius, Zerynthius, Tiryntius.

ALIVS ELIVS ILIVS ULIVS  
YLIVS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Cebalius, Idalius, Acidalius, Palæphalius, Stymphalius, Mænalius, Opalius, Thessalius, Castalius, Publius, Heraclius,\* Ælius, Cælius, Lælius, Delius, Melius, Cornelius, Cœlius, Cloelius, Aurelius, Nyctelius, Praxitellius, Abilius, Babilius, Carbilius, Orbilius, Acilius, Cæcilius, Lucilius, Ædilius, Virgilius, Æmilii, Manilius, Pompilius, Turpilius, Atilius, Basilii,† Cantilius, Quintilius, Hostilius, Attilius, Rutilius, Duilius, Sterquilii, Carvilius, Servilius, Callius, Trebellius, Cascellius, Gellius, Arellius, Vitellius, Tullius, Manlius, Tenolius, Nauplius, Daulius, Julius, Amulius, Pamphilius, Pylus.

\* Labbe places the accent of this word on the penultimate, as in *Heracius* and *Heractia*; but the Roman emperor of this name is so generally pronounced with the antepenultimate accent, that it would savour of pedantry to alter it. Nor do I understand the reasons on which Labbe founds his accentuation.

† This word, the learned contend, ought to have the accent on the penultimate; but that the learned frequently depart from this pronunciation, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate, may be seen, Rule 31, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

## MIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Samius, Ogmius, Isthmius, Decimius, Septimius, Rhemmius, Memmius, Mummius, Nomius, Bromius, Latmius, Posthumius.

## ANIVS ENIVS INIVS ENNIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Anius, Libanius, Canius, Sicanus, Vulcanius, Ascanius, Dardanius, Clanius, Manius, Afranius, Granius, Ænius, Mænius, Genius, Borysthenius, Lenius, Valenius, Cylleni-  
us, Olenius, Menius, Achæmenius, Armenius, Ismenius, Pœnius, Sirenius, Mes-  
senius, Dossenius, Polyxenus, Troezenius, Gabinius, Albinus, Licinius, Sicinius, Virginius, Trachinius, Minius, Salaminius, Flaminius, Etiminius, Arminius, Herminius, Caninius, Tetrinitius, Asinius,

Eleusinius, Vatinius, Flavinius, Tarquinus, Cilnius, Tolumnius, Annius, Fannius, Elannius, Ennius, Fescennius, Dosennius.

## ONIVS UNIVS YNIVS OIVS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Aonius, Lycanionius, Chaonius, Machaonius, Amythionius, Trebonius, Heliconius, Stiliconius, Asconius, Macedonius, Chalcedonius, Caledonius, Sidonius, Alchandonius, Mardonius, Dodonius, Cydonius, Calydonius, Mæonius, Præonius, Agonius, Gorgonius, Læstrygonius, Lestrygonius, Trophonius, Sophonius, Marathonius, Sithonius, Ericthonius, Aphthonius, Arganthonius, Tithonius, Ionius, Cædipodionius, Echionius, Ixionius, Salonium, Milonium, Apollonius, Babylonius, Æmonius, Lacedæmonius, Hæmonius, Palæmonius, Ammonius, Strymonius, Nonius, Memnonius, Agamemnonius, Crannonius, Vennonius, Junonius, Pomponius, Acrenii, Sophronius, Scironius, Sempronius, Antronius, Æsonius, Ausonius, Latonius, Suetonius, Autonius, Bistonius, Plutonius, Favonius, Amazonius, Esernius, Calphurnius, Saturnius, Daunius, Junius, Neptunius, Gortynius, Typhœus, Achelœus, Minœus, Trœus.

## APIUS OPIUS IPIUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Agapius, Æsculapius, Æsapius, Messapius, Grampius, Procopius, Cœnopius, Cecropius, Eutropius, Æsopius, Mopsopius, Gippius, Puppis, Caspius, Thespis, Chispis.

ARIUS ERIUS IRIUS ORIVS URIUS  
YRIUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Darius.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Arius, Icarus, Tarcundarius, Ligarius, Sangarius, Corintharius, Larius, Marius, Hierosolymarius, Ænarius, Tænarius, Asinarius, Isinarius, Varius, Januarius, Aquarius, Februarius, Atvarius, Imbrius, Adrius, Evandrius, Laberius, Biberius, Tiberius, Celtiberius, Vinderius, Acherius, Valerius, Numerius, Hesperius, Agrius, Cægius, Cenchrius, Rabirius, Podalirius, Sirius, Virius, Bosporius, Elorius, Florius, Actorius, Anactorius, Sertorius, Caprius, Cyprius, Arrius, Feretrius, Cœntrius, Adgandestrius, Caystrius, Epidaurius, Curius, Mercurius, Durius, Furius, Palfurius, Thurius, Mamurius, Purius, Masurius, Spurius, Veturius, Asturius, Atabyrius, Scyrius, Porphyrius, Assyrius, Tyrius.

ASIVS ESIVS ISIVS OSIVS USIVS  
YSIVS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Asius, Casius, Thasius, Jasius, Æsius, Acesius, Coracesius, Arcesius, Mendesius, Chesius, Ephesius, Milesius, Theumesius, Teumesius, Ænesius, Magnesius, Proconnesius,

Chersonesius, Lynesius, Marpesius, Acaesius, Melitesius, Adylisius, Amisius, Artemisius, Simoisius, Charisius, Acrisius, Hortensius, Syracosius, Theodosius, Gnosius, Sosius, Mopsius, Cassius, Thallasius, Lynessius, Cressius, Tartessius, Syracusius, Fusius, Agusius, Amathusius, Orphiusius, Ariusius, Volusius, Selinusius, Acherusius, Maurusius, Lysius, Elysus, Dionysius, Odrysius, Amphrysus, Othrysus.

ATIUS ETIUS ITIUS OTIUS UTIUS  
*Accent the Penultimate.*—Xenophontius.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Trebatus, Cati-  
us, Volcatius, Achatius, Latius, Cae-  
natius, Egnatius, Gratius, Horatius, Ta-  
tius, Luctatius, Stadius, Actius, Vectius,  
Quinctius, Aëtius, Ætius, Panætius,  
Præti-  
us, Cetius, Cæti-  
us, Vegetius, Me-  
tius, Mœnetius, Lucretius, Helvetius,  
Saturnalius, Floralitius, Compialitius,  
Domitius, Beritius, Neritius, Crassitius,  
Titius, Politius, Abundantius, Pœanti-  
us, Taulantius, Acamantius, Teuthrantius,  
Lactantius, Hyantius, Byzantius, Tere-  
tius, Cluentius, Maxentius, Mezentius,  
Quintius, Acontius, Vocontius, Laome-  
dontius, Leontius, Pontius, Hellepon-  
tius, Acherontius, Bachuntius, Opuntius,  
Aruntius, Mæotius, Thesprotius, Scaptius,  
Ægyptius, Martius, Lærtius, Propertius,  
Hirtius, Mavortius, Tiburtius, Curtius,  
Thes-  
tius, Themistius, Canistius, Sallus-  
tius, Crustius, Carystius, Hymettius,  
Bruttius, Abutius, Ebutius, Æbutius, Al-  
butius, Acutius, Locutius, Stercutius,  
Mutius, Minutius, Pretutius, Clytius,  
Bavius, Flavius, Narvius, Evius, Mævius,  
Nævius, Ambivius, Livius, Milvius, Ful-  
vius, Sylvius, Novius, Servius, Vesvius,  
Pacuvius, Vitruvius, Vesuvius, Axis,  
Naxius, Alexius, Ixi-  
us, Sabazius.

ALUS CLUS ELUS ILUS OLUS ULUS  
YLUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Stymphalus, Sar-  
danapalus, Androclus, Patroclus, Bory-  
clus, Orbelus, Philomelus, Eumelus,  
Phasaëlus, Phaselus, Cysyllus, Cimolus,  
Timolus, Tmolus, Mausolus, Pactolus,  
Ætolus, Atabulus, Praxibulus, Cleobu-  
lus, Critobulus, Acontobulus, Aristobu-  
lus, Eubulus, Thrasybulus, Getulus, Bar-  
gylus, Massylus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abalus, Helio-  
gabalus, Corbalus, Bubalus, Cocalus, Dæ-  
dalus, Idalus, Acidalus, Megalus, Tracha-  
lus, Cephalus, Cynocephalus, Bucepha-  
lus, Anchialus, Mœn-  
alus, Hippalus, Har-  
palus, Bupalus, Hypalus, Thessalus, Ita-  
lus, Tantalus, Crotalus, Ortalus, Attalus,  
Euryalus, Doryclus, Stiphelus, Sthenelus,  
Eutrapelus, Cypselus, Babilus, Diphi-

lus, Antiphilus, Pamphilus, Theophilus,  
Damophilus, Tröilus, Zöilus, Choerilus,  
Myrtilus, Ægobolus, Naubolus, Equico-  
lus, Æolus, Laureolus, Anchemolus, Bi-  
bulus, Bibaculus, Cæculus, Græculus,  
Siculus, Saticulus, Æquiculus, Patercu-  
lus, Aciculus, Regulus, Romulus, Venu-  
lus, Apulus, Salisubulus, Vesulus, Ca-  
tulus, Gætulus, Getulus, Opitulus, Len-  
tulus, Rutulus, Æschylus, Deiphylus, De-  
mulus, Deipylus, Sipylus, Empylus, Cra-  
tylus, Astylus.

ANUS EMUS IMUS OMUS UMUS  
YMUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Callidemus, Chari-  
demus, Pethodemus, Philodemus, Phano-  
demus, Clitodemus, Aristodemus, Poly-  
phemus, Theotimus, Hermotimus, Aristotimus, Ithomus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Lygdamus, Ar-  
chidamus, Agesidamus, Apusidamus,  
Anaxidamus, Zeuxidamus, Androdamus,  
Xenodamus, Cogamus, Pergamus, Orcha-  
mus, Priamus, Cinnamus, Ceramus, Ab-  
diramus, Pyramus, Anthemus, Telemus,  
Tlepolemus, Theopolemus, Neoptolemus,  
Phædimus, Abdalonimus, Zosimus, Max-  
imus, Antidomus, Amphinomus, Nicodro-  
mus, Didymus, Dindymus, Helymus, So-  
lymus, Cleonymus, Abdalonymus, Hiero-  
nymus, Euonymus, Æsymus.

ANUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Artabanus, Cebanus,  
Thebanus, Albanus, Nerbanus, Verbanus,  
Labicanus, Gallicanus, Africanus, Sica-  
nus, Vaticanus, Lavicanus, Vulcanus,  
Hyrcanus, Lucanus, Transpadanus, Peda-  
nus, Apidanus, Fundanus, Codanus, Ea-  
nus, Garganus, Murhanus, Baianus, Tra-  
janus, Fabianus, Accianus, Priscianus,  
Roscianus, Lucianus, Seleucianus, Hero-  
dianus, Claudianus, Saturcianus, Seja-  
nus, Carteianus, Ælianus, Aflianus, Lu-  
cilianus, Virgilianus, Petilianus, Quinti-  
lianus, Catullianus, Tertullianus, Julia-  
nus, Ammianus, Memmianus, Formianus,  
Diogenianus, Scandinavianus, Papinianus,  
Valentinianus, Justinianus, Trophonianus,  
Othonianus, Pomponianus, Maronianus,  
Apronianus, Thyonianus, Trojanus,  
Ulpianus, Æsopianus, Appianus, Oppia-  
nus, Marianus, Adrianus, Hadrianus, Ti-  
berianus, Valerianus, Papirianus, Ves-  
pasianus, Hortensianus, Theodosianus,  
Bassianus, Pelusianus, Dioclesianus, Do-  
nitianus, Antianus, Scantianus, Terenti-  
anus, Quintianus, Sestianus, Augustianus,  
Sallustianus, Pretutianus, Sextianus,  
Flavianus, Bovianus, Pacuvianus, Ala-  
nus, Elanus, Silanus, Fregellanus, Atel-  
lanus, Regillanus, Lucullanus, Sullanus,  
Syllanus, Carseolanus, Pateolanus, Corio-

lanus, Oericulanus, Æsculanus, Tusculanus, Carsulanus, Fæsulanus, Querquetulanus, Amanus, Lemanus, Summanus, Romanus, Rhenanus, Amenanus, Pucianus, Cinnanus, Campanus, Hispanus, Sacranus, Venafranus, Claranus, Ulubranus, Seranus, Lateranus, Coranus, Soranus, Serranus, Suburranus, Gauranus, Suburanus, Ancyranus, Cosanus, Sinuessanus, Syracusanus, Satanus, Laletanus, Tunetanus, Abretanus, Cretanus, Setabitanus, Gaditanus, Tringitanus, Caralitanus, Neapolitanus, Antipolitanus, Tomitanus, Taurominitanus, Sybaritanus, Liparitanus, Abderitanus, Tritanus, Ancyritanus, Lucitanus, Pantanus, Nejentanus, Nomentanus, Beneventanus, Montanus, Spartanus, Pæstanus, Adelstanus, Tutanus, Sylvanus, Albinovanus, Adeantuanus, Mantuanus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Libanus, Clibanus, Antilibanus, Oxycanus, Eridanus, Rhodanus, Dardanus, Oceanus, Longimanus, Idumanus, Dripanus, Caranus, Adranus, Cæranus, Tritanus, Pantanus, Sequanus.

## ENUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Characenus, Lampacenus, Astacenus, Pícanus, Damasce-nus, Suffenus, Alfenus, Alphenus, Tyr-rhenus, Gabienus, Labienus, Avidenus, Amenus, Pupienus, Garienus, Cluvie-nus, Calenus, Galenus, Silenus, Perga-menus, Alexamenus, Ismenus, Thrasyme-nus, Trasymentus, Diopænus, Capenus, Cebrenus, Fibrenus, Serenus, Palmyre-nus, Amasenus, Tibisenus, Misenus, Eve-nus, Byzenus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Amíbenus, He-lenus, Olenus, Tissamenus, Dexamenus, Diadumenus, Clymenus, Periclymenus, Axenus, Callixenus, Philoxenus, Tisnox-enus, Aristoxenus.

## INUS YNUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Cytáinus, Gabi-nus, Sabinus, Albinus, Sidicinus, Arici-nus, Scínius, Ticinus, Mancinus, Admi-nocinus, Carcinus, Coscinus, Marru-cinus, Erycinus, Acadinus, Caudinus, Rufinus, Reginus, Erginus, Opiturgi-nus, Auginus, Hyginus, Pachinus, Echi-nus, Delphinus, Myrrhinus, Pothinus, Facelinus, Velinus, Stergilinus, Esquili-nus, Æsquílinus, Caballinus, Marcellinus, Tigellinus, Sibyllinus, Agyllinus, Solinus, Capitolinus, Geminus,\* Maximinus, Cras-tuminus, Anagnínus, Signinus, Theoni-nus, Salónninus, Antoninus, Amertíninus, Saturninus, Priapinus, Salapinus, Lepi-

nus, Alpinus, Inalipinus, Arpinus, Hir-pinus, Crispinus, Rutupinus, Lagarinus, Clarinus, Diocharinus, Nonacrinus, Fi-brinus, Lucrinus, Leandrinus, Alexandri-nus, Iberinus, Tiberinus, Transtiberinus, Amerinus, Æserinus, Quirinus, Censori-nus, Assorinus, Favorinus, Phavorinus, Taurinus, Tigurinus, Thurinus, Semuri-nus, Cyrinus, Myrinus, Gelasinus, Exasi-nus, Acesinus, Halesinus, Telesinus, Nepesinus, Brundisinus, Nursinus, Nar-cissinus, Libyssinus, Fuscinus, Clusinus, Venusinus, Perusinus, Susinus, Ardeati-nus, Reatinus, Antiatinus, Latinus, Colla-tinus, Cratinus, Socratinus, Aretinus, Ar-retinus, Setinus, Bantinus, Murgantinus, Phalantinus, Numantinus, Tridentinus, Ufentinus, Murgentinus, Salentinus, Pol-lentinus, Polentinus, Tarentinus, Teren-tinus, Surrentinus, Laurentinus, Aveni-nus, Truentinus, Leontinus, Pontinus, Metapontinus, Saguntinus, Martinus, Ma-mertinus, Tiburtinus, Crastinus, Palæsti-nus, Prænestinus, Atestinus, Vestinus, Augustinus, Justinus, Lavinus, Patavi-nus, Acuinus, Elvinus, Corvinus, Lanu-vinus, Vesuvinus, Euxinus, Acindynus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Pháinus, Aci-nus, Alcinus, Fucinus, Æacidinus, Cyteín-us, Barchinus, Morinus,\* Myrrhinus, Terminus, Ruminus, Earinus, Asinus, Apsinus, Myrsinus, Pometinus, Agrán-tinus, Acindynus.

\* The singular of *Morini*.—See the word.

As the *i* in the foregoing selection has the accent on it, it ought to be pronounced like the noun *eye*: while the unaccented *i* in this selection should be pronounced like *e*.—See Rule 4th, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

## ONUS UNUS YNUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Drachonus, Ono-chonus, Ithonus, Tithonus, Myronus, Neptunus, Portunus, Tutunus, Bithynus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Exagonus, Hexagonus, Telegonus, Epigonus, Erigo-nus, Tosigonus, Antigonus, Laogonus, Chrysogonus, Nebrophonus, Aponus, Ca-rantonus, Santonus, Aristonus, Dercynus.

## OUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Aoüs, Laoüs, Sar-douüs, Eoüs, Geloüs, Acheloüs, Inoüs, Minoüs, Naupactoüs, Arctoüs, Myrtoüs.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Hydrochoüs, Aleathoüs, Pirithoüs, Nausithoüs, Alcín-oüs, Sphinoüs, Antinoüs.

## APUS EPUS OPUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Priapus, Anapus, Messapus, Æsapus, Athepus, Æsepus, Euripus, Lycopus, Melanopus, Canopus, Inopus, Paropus, Oropus, Europus, Aso-pus, Æsopus, Crotopus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Sarapus, Asta-pus, Œdipus, Agriopus, Æropus.

\* This is the name of a certain astrologer mentioned by Petauvius, which Labbe says would be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate by those who are ignorant of Greek

ARUS ERUS IRUS ORUS URUS  
YRUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Cimarus, Æsarus, Iberus, Doberus, Homerus, Severus, Novus, Meleagrus, (Eagrus, Cynægius, Camirus, Epirus, Achedorus, Artemidorus, Isidorus, Dionysidorus, Theodorus, Pythodorus, Diodorus, Triphiodorus, Heliodorus, Asclepiodorus, Athesiodorus, Cassiodorus, Apollodorus, Demodorus, Hermodorus, Xenodorus, Metrodorus, Polydorus, Alorus, Elorus, Helorus, Pelorus, Ægimorus, Assorus, Cytorus, Epicurus, Palinurus, Arcturus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abarus, Imbarus, Hypobarus, Icarus, Pandarus, Pindarus, Tyndarus, Tearus, Farfarus, Agarus, Abgarus, Gargarus, Opharus, Cantharus, Obiarus, Uliarus, Silarus, Cylarus, Tamarus, Absimarus, Comarus, Vindomarus, Tomarus, Ismarus, Ocinarus, Pinarus, Cinnarus, Absarus, Bassarus, Deiotarus, Tartarus, Eleazarus, Artabrus, Balacrus, Charadrus, Cerberus, Bellerus, Mermerus, Termerus, Hesperus, Craterus, Icterus, Anigrus, Glaphirus, Deborus, Pacorus, Stesichorus, Gorgophorus, Telsphorus, Bosphorus, Phosphorus, Hep-taporus, Europus, Anxurus, Deipyrus, Zopyrus, Leucosyrus, Satyrus, Tityrus.

## ASUS ESUS ISUS OSUS USUS YSUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Parnasus, Galesus, Halesus, Volesus, Termesius, Theumesius, Teumesius, Alopeconnesus, Proconnesus, Arconnesus, Elaphonnesus, Demonesus, Cherronesus, Chersonesus, Arctennesus, Myonnesus, Halonesus, Cephalonesus, Peloponnesus, Cromyonesus, Lynnesus, Marpesus, Titaresus, Alisus, Paradisus, Amisus, Paropamisus, Crinisis, Amnisus, Berosus, Agrosus, Ebusus, Amphrysus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Oribasus, Bui-basus, Caucasus, Pedasus, Agasus, Pegasus, Tamasus, Harpasus, Imbrasus, Cerasus, Doryasus, Vogesus, Vologesus, Ephesus, Anisus, Genusus, Ambrysus.

## ATUS ETUS ITUS OTUS UTUS YTUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Rubicatus, Bæ-ticatus, Abradatus, Ambigatus, Viriatus, Elatus, Pilatus, Catugnatus, Cincinnatus,

Odenatus, Leonatus, Aratus, Pytharatus, Demaratus, Acratus, Ceratus, Sceleratus, Serratus, Dentatus, Duatus, Torquatus, Februatus, Achetus, Polycletus, Ægletus, Miletus, Admetus, Tremetus, Diognetus, Dyscinetus, Capetus, Agapetus, Iapetus, Acetus, Oretus, Hermaphroditus, Epaphroditus, Heraclitus, Munitus, Agapitus, Cerritus, Bituitus, Polygnotus, Azotus, Acutus, Stercutus, Cornutus, Cocytus, Berytus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Deodatus, Palæphatus, Inatus, Acratus, Dinocratus, Echestratus,\* Amestratus, Menestratus, Amphistratus, Callistratus, Damasistratus, Erasistratus, Agesistratus, Hegesistratus, Pisistratus, Sosistratus, Lysistratus, Nicostratus, Cleostratus, Damosstratus, Demonstratus, Sostratus, Philostratus, Dinost-ratus, Herostratus, Eratostratus, Polyst-ratus, Acrotatus, Tæygetus, Demænetus, Iapetus, Tacitus, Iphitus, Onomacritus, Agoracritus, Onesicritus, Cleocritus, Damocritus, Democritus, Aristocritus, Antidotus, Theodotus, Xenodotus, Herodotus, Cephisodotus, Libanotus, Leuconotus, Euronotus, Agesimbrotus, Stesimbrotus, Theombrotus, Cleombrotus, Hippolytus, Anytus, Æpytus, Eurytus.

\* All words ending in *stratus* have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

AVUS EVUS IVUS UUS XUS YUS  
ZUS XYS U

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Agavus, Timavus, Saravus, Batavus,† Verseus, Sûevus, Gradivus, Argivus, Briaxus, Oaxus, Araxus, Eudoxus, Trapezus, Charaxys.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Batavus, Inuus, Fatus, Tityus, Diascoridu.

† This word is pronounced with the accent either on the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable: the former, however, is the most general, especially among the poets.

## DAX LAX NAX RIX DOX ROX

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Ambrodax, Demonax, Hipponax.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Arctophylax, Hegesianax, Hermesianax, Lysianax, Astyanax, Agonax, Hierax, Cæto-brix, Eporedorix, Deudorix, Ambiorix, Dum-norix, Adiatrix, Orgetorix, Biturix, Cap-padox, Allebrox.

# RULES

## FOR PRONOUNCING

### SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

The true pronunciation of the Hebrew language, as Doctor Lowth observes, is lost. To refer us for assistance to the Masoretic points, would be to launch us on a sea without shore or bottom: the only compass by which we can possibly steer on this boundless ocean is the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Bible: and as it is highly probable the translators transfused the sound of the Hebrew proper names into the Greek, it gives us something like a clue to guide us out of the labyrinth. But even here we are often left to guess our way: for the Greek word is frequently so different from the Hebrew, as scarcely to leave any traces of similitude between them. In this case custom and analogy must often decide, and the ear must sometimes solve the difficulty. But these difficulties relate chiefly to the *accentuation* of Hebrew words: and the method adopted in this point will be seen in its proper place.

I must here acknowledge my obligations to a very learned and useful work—the Scripture Lexicon of Mr. Oliver. As the first attempt to facilitate the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, by dividing them into syllables it deserves the highest praise: but as I have often differed widely from this gentleman in syllabication, accentuation, and the sound of the vowels, I have thought it necessary to give my reasons for this difference, which will be seen under the Rules: of the validity of which reasons the reader will be the best judge.

N. B. As there are many Greek and Latin proper names in Scripture, particularly in the New Testament, which are to be met with in ancient history, some of them have been omitted in this selection: and therefore if the inspector does not find them here, he is desired to seek for them in the Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Names.

1. In the pronunciation of the letters of the Hebrew proper names, we find nearly the same rules prevail as in those of Greek and Latin. Where the vowels end a syllable with the accent on it, they have their long open sound, as *Na'bal*, *Je'hu*, *Si'rach*, *Go'shen*, and *Tu'bal*. (See Rule 1st prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.)

2. When a consonant ends the syllable, the preceding vowel is short, as *Sam'u-el*, *Lem'u-el*, *Sim'e-on*, *Sol'o-mon*, *Suc'coth*, *Syn'a-gogue*. (See Rule 2d prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.) I here differ widely from Mr. Oliver; for I cannot agree with him that the *e* in *Abdiel*, the *o* in *Arnon*, and the *u* in *Ashur*, are to be pronounced like the *e* in *seen*, the *o* in *tone*, and the *u* in *tune*; which is the rule he lays down for all similar words.\*

3. Every final *i* forming a distinct syllable, though unaccented, has the long open sound, as *A'i*, *A-ris'a-i*. (See Rule the 4th, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.)

4. Every unaccented *i* ending a syllable, not final, is pronounced like *e*, as *A'ri-el*, *Ab'di-el*; pronounced *A're-el*, *Ab'de-el*. (See Rule the 4th, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.)

5. The vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two. As the Septuagint version is our chief guide in the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, it may be observed, that when these letters are pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable, like our English diphthong in the word *daily*, they are either a diphthong in the Greek word, or expressed by the Greek *ε* or *ι*, as *Ben-a'ih*, *Bavaia*; *Hu'shai*, *Xovoi*; *Hu'rai*, *Ουρι*, &c.; and that when they are pronounced in two syllables, as *Sham'ma-i*, *Shash'a-i*, *Ber-a-i'ah*, it is because the Greek words by which they are translated, as *Σαμαι*, *Σεσιε*, *Βαρατα*, make two syllables of these vowels. Mr. Oliver has not always attended to this distinction: he makes *Sin'a-i* three syllables, though the Greek makes it but two in *Σινᾶ*. That accurate prosodist, Labbe, indeed, makes it a trisyllable; but he does the same by *Aaron* and *Canaan*, which our great classic, Milton, uniformly reduces to two syllables, as well as *Sinai*. If we were to pronounce it in three syllables, we must necessarily make the first syllable short, as in *Shin'e-i*; but this is so contrary to the best usage, that it amounts to a proof that it ought to be pronounced in two syllables, with the first *i* long, as in *Shi-nar*. This, however, must be looked upon as a general rule only; these vowels in *Isaiah*, Græcised by *Ἰσαίας*, are always pronounced as a diph-

\* [Mr. Oliver is unquestionably right in principle, and Mr. Walker wrong; but, though the analogy both of the Greek and Hebrew are in favour of the former, the general practice, and the analogy of the English language, are equally in favour of the latter. *Edit.*]

thong, or at least with the accent on the *a*, and the *i* like *y* articulating the succeeding vowel; in *Caiaphas*, likewise, the *ai* is pronounced like a diphthong, though divided in the Greek *Καϊάφας*;<sup>\*</sup> which division cannot take place in this word, because the *i* must then necessarily have the accent, and must be pronounced as in *Isaac*, as Mr. Oliver has marked it; but I think contrary to universal usage. The only point necessary to be observed in the sound of this diphthong is, the slight difference we perceive between its medial and final position: when it is final, it is exactly like the English *ay* without the accent, as in *holyday*, *roundelay*, *galloway*; but when it is in the middle of a word, and followed by a vowel, the *i* is pronounced as if it were *y*, and as if this *y* articulated the succeeding vowel: thus *Ben-a'ah* is pronounced as if written *Ben-ay'ah*.

6. *Ch* is pronounced like *k*, as *Chebar*, *Chemosh*, *Enoch*, &c. pronounced *Kebar*, *Kemosh*, *Enock*, &c. *Cherubim* and *Rachel* seem to be perfectly Anglicised, as the *ch* in these words is always heard as in the English words *cheer*, *child*, *riches*, &c. (See Rule 12, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.) The same may be observed of *Cherub*, signifying an order of angels; but when it means a city of the Babylonish empire, it ought to be pronounced *Ke'-rub.†*

7. Almost the only difference in the pronunciation of the Hebrew, and the Greek and Latin proper names, is in the sound of the *g* before *e* and *i*; in the two last languages this consonant is always soft before these vowels, as *Gellius*, *Gippius*, &c., pronounced *Jellius*, *Jippius*, &c.; and in the first it is hard; as *Gera*, *Gerizim*, *Gideon*, *Gilgal*, *Megiddo*, *Megiddon*, &c. This difference is without all foundation in etymology; for both *g* and *c* were always hard in the Greek and Latin languages, as well as in the Hebrew; but the latter language being studied so much less than the Greek and Latin, it has not undergone that change which familiarity is sure to produce in all languages: and even the solemn distance of this language has not been able to keep the letter *c* from sliding into *s* before *e* and *i*, in the same manner as in the Greek and Latin: thus, though *Gehazi*, *Gideon*, &c. have the *g* hard, *Cedrom*, *Cedron*, *Cisai*, and *Cittern*, have the *c* soft, as if written *Sedrom*, *Sedron*, &c. The same may be observed of *Igeubarim*, *Igeal*, *Nagge*, *Shage*,

*Pugiel*, with the *g* hard; and *Ocidelus*, *Ocina*, and *Pharacion*, with the *c* soft like *s*.§

8. Gentiles, as they are called, ending in *ines* and *ites*, as *Philistines*, *Hivites*, *Hittites*, &c. being Anglicised in the translation of the Bible, are pronounced like formatives of our own, as *Philistins*, *Whitfieldites*, *Jacobites*, &c.

9. The unaccented termination *ah*, so frequent in Hebrew proper names, ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*. The *a* in this termination, however, frequently falls into the indistinct sound heard in the final *a* in *Africa*, *Ætna*, &c.; nor can we easily perceive any distinction in this respect between *Elijah* and *Elisha*; but the final *h* preserves the other vowels open, as *Colhozeh*, *Shiloh*, &c. pronounced *Cobhozee*, *Shilo*, &c. (See Rule 7, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names.) The diphthong *ei* is always pronounced like *ee*; thus *Sa-me'us* is pronounced as if written *Sa-mee'us*. But if the accent be on the *ah*, then the *a* ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*; as *Tah'e-ra*, *Tah'pe-nes*, &c.

10. It may be remarked, that there are several Hebrew proper names which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, have conformed to the Greek pronunciation; such as *Aceldama*, *Genezareth*, *Bethphage*, &c. pronounced *Aseldama*, *Jenezareth*, *Bethphaje*, &c. This is, in my opinion, more agreeable to the general analogy of pronouncing these Hebrew-Greek words, than preserving the *c* and *g* hard.

#### Rules for ascertaining the English Quantity of the Vowels in Hebrew Proper Names.

11. With respect to the quantity of the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonant in the middle, I have followed the rule which we observe in the pronunciation of such dissyllables in Greek or Latin words, (see Rule 18, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names;) and that is, to place the accent on the first vowel, and to pronounce that vowel long, as *Kórah*, and not *Kor'ah*, *Móloch*, and not *Mol'och*, as Mr. Oliver has divided them, in opposition both to analogy and the best usage. I have observed the same analogy in the penultimate of polysyllables; and have not divided *Balthasar* into *Bal-thas'ar*, as Mr. Oliver has done, but into *Bal-tha'sar*.

12. In the same manner, when the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, whether the vowel end the syllable, or be followed by two consonants, the vowel is always short, except followed by two vowels, as in Greek and Latin proper names. (See Rule prefixed

<sup>\*</sup> [It is not necessary to make either *Hēasas*, or *Kaiaφas*, more than a trisyllable. *Edit.*]

<sup>†</sup> [According to analogy, *ch* should always be pronounced like *k*; and a Hebraist, in reading Hebrew, would so pronounce it, as well in *Cherub* as in *Chebar*. This would, however, savour of affectation in English; and even the appearance of affectation in reading the Scriptures cannot be too studiously avoided. *Edit.*]

§ [It is as usual to hear the *g* and *c* pronounced universally hard, as partially; and as many of the clergy call the word *Cedron*, as *Sedron*. *Edit.*]

to these names, Nos. 18, 19, 20, &c.) Thus *Jehoshaphat* has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, according to Greek accentuation by quantity (see Introduction to this work,) and this syllable, according to the clearest analogy of English pronunciation, is short, as if spelt *Je-hosh'a-phat*. The secondary accent has the same shortening power in *Othonias*, where the primary accent is on the third, and the secondary on the first syllable, as if spelt *Oth-o-ni'as*; and it is on these two fundamental principles of our own pronunciation, namely, the lengthening power of the penultimate, and the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, that I hope I have been able to regulate and fix many of those sounds which were floating about in uncertainty; and which, for want of this guide, are differently marked by different orthoëpists, and often differently by the same orthoëpist. See this fully explained and exemplified in Principles of English Pronunciation prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, Nos. 547, 530, &c.

*Rules for placing the Accent on Hebrew Proper Names.*

13. With respect to the *accent* of Hebrew words, it cannot be better regulated than by the laws of the Greek language. I do not mean, however, that every Hebrew word which is Græcised by the Septuagint should be accented exactly according to the Greek rule of accentuation: for if this were the case, every word ending in *el* would never have the accent higher than the preceding syllable; because it was a general rule in the Greek language, that when the last syllable was long, the accent could not be higher than the penultimate: nay, strictly speaking, were we to accent these words according to the accent of that language, they ought to have the accent on the last syllable, because *Αβδηλ* and *Ισραηλ*, *Abdiel* and *Israel*, have the accent on that syllable. It may be said, that this accent on the last syllable is the grave, which, when on the last word of a sentence, or succeeded by an enclitic, was changed into an acute. But here, as in words purely Greek, we find the Latin analogy prevail; and because the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, in the same manner as in *Socrates*, *Sosthenes*, &c. though the final syllable of the Greek words *Σωκράτης*, *Σωσθένης*, &c., is long, and the Greek accent on the penultimate. (See Introduction prefixed to the Rules for pronouncing Greek and Latin Proper Names.) It is this general prevalence of accenting according to the Latin analogy, that has induced me, when the Hebrew word has been Græcised in the same number of syllables, to prefer the Latin

accentuation to what may be called our own. Thus *Cathua*, coming to us through the Greek *Καθουά*, I have accented it on the penultimate, because the Latins would have placed the accent on this syllable on account of its being long, though an English ear would be better pleased with the antepenultimate accent. The same reason has induced me to accent *Chaseba* on the antepenultimate, because it is Græcised into *Χασεβὰ*. But when the Hebrew and Greek word does not contain the same number of syllables, as *Mes'o-bah*, *Μεσωβία*, *Id'u-el*, *Ιδουηλογ*, it then comes under our own analogy, and we neglect the long vowel, and place the accent on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of *Mordecai*, from *Μαρδοχαῖος*.\*

14. As we never accent a proper name from the Greek on the last syllable (not because the Greeks did not accent the last syllable, for they had many words accented in that manner, but because this accentuation was contrary to the Latin prosody);† so if the Greek word be accented on any other syllable, we seldom pay any regard to it, unless it coincide with the Latin accent. Thus in the word *Gede'rah* I have placed the accent on the penultimate, because it is Græcised by *Γάδρηα*, where the accent is on the antepenultimate; and this because the penultimate is long, and this long penultimate has always the accent in Latin. (See this farther exemplified, Rule 18, prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names, and Introduction near the end.) Thus, though it may seem at first sight absurd to derive our pronunciation of Hebrew words from the Greek, and then to desert the Greek for the Latin; yet since we must have some rule, and, if possible, a learned one, it is very natural to lay hold of the Latin, because it is nearest at hand. For as language is a mixture of reasoning and convenience, if the true reason lie too remote from common apprehension, another more obvious one is generally adopted; and this last, by general usage, becomes a rule superior to the former. It is true, the analogy of our own language would be a rule the most rational; but while the analogies of our own language are so little understood, and the Greek and Latin languages are so justly admired, even the appearance of being acquainted with them will always be esteemed reputable, and infallibly lead us to an imitation of them, even in such points as are not only insignificant in themselves, but inconsistent with our vernacular pronunciation.

\* [The reader must judge how far this rule in minor points is correct. It is needless to say, that the Editor cannot entirely accord with it. The accentuation should certainly be *Mes'bah*, *Id'u'el*.—*Edi.*]

† [Greek accent is a very uncertain guide to pronunciation.—*Edi.*]

15. It is remarkable, that all words ending in *ias* and *iah* have the accent on the *i*, without any foundation in the analogy of Greek and Latin pronunciation, except the very vague reason that the Greek word places the accent on this syllable. I call this reason vague, because the Greek accent has no influence on words in *acl*, *ici*, *ial*, &c., as *Ισραήλ*, *Αβδηλ*, *Βελιάλ*, κ. τ. λ.

Hence we may conclude the impropriety of pronouncing *Messias* with the accent on the first syllable, according to Labbe, who says we must pronounce it in this manner, if we wish to pronounce it like the French with the *os rotundum et fucundum*: and, indeed, if the *i* were to be pronounced in the French manner like *e*, placing the accent on the first syllable seems to have the bolder sound. This may serve as an answer to the learned critic, the editor of Labbe, who says, "the Greeks, but not the French, pronounce *ore rotundo*:" for though the Greeks might place the accent on the *i* in *Μεσσίας*, yet as they certainly pronounced this vowel as the French do, it must have the same slender sound, and the accent on the first syllable must, in that respect, be preferable to it; for the Greek *i*, like the same letter in Latin, was the slenderest of all the vowel sounds. It is the broad diphthongal sound of the English *i*, with the accent on it, which makes this word sound so much better in English than it does in French, or even in the true ancient Greek pronunciation.

16. The termination *aim* seems to attract the accent on the *a*, only in words of more than three syllables, as *Eph'raim* and *Miz'raim* have the accent on the antepenultimate; but *Ho-ro-na'im*, *Ram-a-tha'im*, &c., on the penultimate syllable. This is a general rule: but if the Greek word has the penultimate long, the accent ought to be on that syllable, as *Phar-va'im*, *Φαρονιμ*, &c.

17. *Kemuel*, *Jemuel*, *Nemuel*, and other words of the same form, having the same number of syllables as the Greek word into which they are translated, ought to have the accent on the penultimate, as that syllable is long in Greek; but *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, and *Lemuel*,\* are irrecoverably fixed in the antepenultimate accentuation, and shew the true analogy of the accentuation of our own language.

18. Thus we see what has been observed of the tendency of Greek and Latin words to desert their original accent, and to adopt that

of the English, is much more observable in words from the Hebrew. Greek and Latin words are fixed in their pronunciation, by a thousand books written expressly upon the subject, and ten thousand occasions of using them; but Hebrew words, from the remote antiquity of the language, from the paucity of books in it, from its being originally written without points, and the very different style of its poetry from that of other languages, afford us scarcely any criterion to recur to for settling their pronunciation, which must therefore often be irregular and desultory. The Septuagint, indeed, gives us some light, and is the only star by which we can steer; but this is so frequently obscured, as to leave us in the dark, and to force us to pronounce according to the analogy of our own language. It were to be wished, indeed, that this were to be entirely adopted in Hebrew words, where we have so little to determine us; and that those words which we have worn into our own pronunciation were to be a rule for all others of the same form and termination; but it is easier to bring about a revolution in kingdoms than in languages. Men of learning will always form a sort of literary aristocracy; they will be proud of the distinction which a knowledge of languages gives them above the vulgar, and will be fond of shewing this knowledge, which the vulgar will never fail to admire and imitate.

The best we can do, therefore, is to make a sort of compromise between this ancient language and our own; to form a kind of compound ratio of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, and to let each of these prevail as usage has permitted them. Thus *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, *Lemuel*, which, according to the Latin analogy and our own, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, ought to remain in quiet possession of their present pronunciation, notwithstanding the Greek *Εμμανουήλ*, *Σαμουήλ*, *Λεμουήλ*; but *Elishua*, *Esdreton*, *Gederah*, may have the accent on the penultimate, because the Greek words into which they are translated, *Ελισουή*, *Εσδρηλόν*, *Γάδρηα*, have the penultimate long. If this should not appear a satisfactory method of settling the pronunciation of these words, I must entreat those who dissent from it to point out a better: a work of this kind was wanted for general use; it is addressed neither to the learned nor the illiterate, but to that large and most respectable part of society who have a tincture of letters, but whose avocations deny them the opportunity of cultivating them. To these a work of this kind cannot fail of being useful; and by its utility to these, the author wishes to stand or fall.

\* [Not *Lemuel*; which is frequently pronounced with the penultimate accent. *Emanuel* and *Samuel* are so completely anglicised as to render the Hebrew and Greek pronunciation intolerable to an English ear.—*Edm.*]

# PRONUNCIATION

## OF

### SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

#### INITIAL VOCABULARY.

†§† The figure annexed to the words refer to the rules prefixed to the Vocabulary. Thus the figure (3) after *Ab'di* refers to Rule the 3d, for the pronunciation of the final *i* : and the figure (5) after *A-bis'a-i* refers to Rule the 5th, for the pronunciation of the unaccented *ai* : and so of the rest.

↗ For the quantity of the vowels indicated by the syllabication, see Nos. 18 and 19 of the Rules for Greek and Latin Proper Names.

| AB                | AB                   | AB               | AC                  |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| *A' A-RON (5)     | A'bel Beth-ma'a-cah  | Ab'i-gail        | Ab'i-shur           |
| A'a-sar           | A'bel Ma'im          | Ab-i-ha'il       | Ab'i-sum            |
| Ab                | A'bel Me-ho'lath     | A-bi'hu          | Ab'i-tal            |
| Ab'a-cuc          | A'bel Mis-ra-im (16) | A-bi'hud         | Ab'i-tub            |
| Ab'a-dah          | A'bel Shit'tim       | A-bi'jah (9)     | A-bi'ud             |
| A-bad'don         | Ab'e-san (11)        | A-bi'jam         | Ab'ner              |
| Ab-a-di'as (5)    | Ab'e-sar (13)        | Ab-i-le'ne       | † A bram, or A'bra- |
| A-bag'a-tha       | A'bez                | A-bim'a-el (13)  | ham.                |
| A'bal             | Ab'ga-rus (12)       | A-bim'e-lech (6) | Ab'sa-lom           |
| Ab'a-na (9)       | A'bi (3)             | A-bin'a-dab      | A-bu'bus            |
| †Ab'a-rim         | A-bi'a, or A-bi'ah   | A-bin'o-am       | Ac'cad              |
| Ab'a-roon         | A-bi-al'bon (12)     | A-bi'ram         | Ac'a-ron            |
| Ab'ba (9)         | A-bi'a-saph          | A-bi'ron         | Ac'a-tan            |
| Ab'da             | A-bi'a thar          | A-bis'a-i (5)    | Ac'ca-ron           |
| Ab'di (3)         | A'bib                | Ab-i-se'i        | Ac'cho (6)          |
| Ab-di'as (15)     | A-bi'dah (9)         | Ab'i-shag        | Ac'cos              |
| Ab'di-el (4) (13) | Ab'i-dan             | A-bish'a-i (5)   | Ac'coz              |
| Ab'don            | A'bi-el (4) (12)     | A-bish'a-har     | A-cel'da-ma (10)    |
| A-bed'ne-go       | A-bi-e'zer (12)      | A-bish'a-lom     | A'chab (6)          |
| A'bel (1)         | A-bi-ez'rite         | A-bish'u-a (13)  | A'chad              |

\* *Aaron*.—This is a word of three syllables in Labbe, who says it is used to be pronounced with the accent on the penultimate : but the general pronunciation of this word in English is in two syllables, with the accent on the first, and as if written *A'ron*. Milton uniformly gives it this syllabication and accent :—

Till by two brethren (those two brethren call  
Moses and *Aaron*) sent from God to claim  
His people from intralment.

*Par. Lost*, b. xii. v. 170.

† *Abarim*.—This and some other words are decided in their accentuation by Milton in the following verses :—

From Arar to Nebo, and the wild  
Of southmost *Abarim* in Hesebon,  
And Hironaim, Seon's realm, beyond  
The flow'ry dale of Sibma clad with vines,  
And Eleale to th' Asphaltic pool.

*Par. Lost*, b. i. v. 407.

— Yet his temple high  
Rear'd in Azotus, dreaded through the coast  
Of Palestine, in Gath and Ascalon,  
And Accaron and Gaza's frontier bounds.

*Ib.* 463.

† *Abram* or *Abraham*.—The first name of two syllables was the patriarch's original name, but God increased it to the second, of three syllables, as a pledge of an increase in blessing. The latter name, however, from the feebleness of the *A* in our pronunciation of it, and from the absence of the accent, is liable to such an hiatus, from the proximity of two similar vowels, that in the most solemn pronunciation we seldom hear this name extended to three syllables. Milton has but once pronounced it in this manner, but has six times made it only two syllables; and this may be looked upon as the general pronunciation.

|                          |                      |                      |                    |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| A-cha'i-a (5)            | Ad'mah               | A-him'e-lech         | Al'na-than         |
| A-cha'i-chus             | Ad'ma-tha            | A-hi'moth            | A'loth             |
| A'chan (6)               | Ad'na (9)            | A-hin'a-dab          | Al'pha             |
| A'char                   | Ad'nah (9)           | A-hin'o-am           | Al-phé'us          |
| A'chaz (6)               | *A'do-nai (5)        | A-hi'o               | Al-ta-ne'us        |
| Ach'bor                  | Ad-o-ni'as (15)      | A-hi'ra (9)          | Al-tas'chiith (6)  |
| A-chi-ach'a-rus          | A-do-ni-be'zek       | A-hi'ram             | Al'te-kon          |
| A'chim (6)               | Ad-o-ni'jah (15)     | A-hi'ram-ites (8)    | Al'vah, or Al'van  |
| A-chim'e-lech            | A-don'i-kam          | A-his'a-mach (6)     | A'lush             |
| A'chi-or                 | A-don-i'ram          | A-hish'a-hur         | A'mad              |
| A-chi'ram                | A-don-i-ze'dek       | A-hi'sham            | A-mad'a-tha        |
| A'chish                  | A-do'ra (9)          | A-hi'shar            | A-mad'a-thus       |
| Ach'i-tob, or Ach'i-tub  | Ad-o-ra'im (16)      | A-hi'tob             | A'mal              |
| A-chit'o-phel            | A-do'ram             | A-hi'to-phel         | A-mal'da           |
| Ach'me-tha               | A-dram'e-lech        | A-hi'tub             | Am'a-lek           |
| A'chor                   | A'dri-a (2) (9) (12) | A-hi'ud              | Am-mal'ek-ites (8) |
| Ach'sa (9)               | A'dri-el             | Ah'lal               | A'man              |
| Ach'shaph                | A-du'el (13)         | Ah'lai (5)           | Am'a-na            |
| Ach'zib (6)              | A-du'llam            | A-ho'e, or A-ho'ah   | Am-a-ri'ah (1)     |
| Ac'i-pha                 | A-dum'mim            | A-ho'ite (8)         | A-ma'sa            |
| Ac'i-tho                 | A-e-di'as (15)       | A-ho'lal             | A-mas'a-i (5)      |
| A-cu'a (13)              | Ægypt                | A-hol'ba             | Am-a-shi'ah (15)   |
| A'cub (11)               | Æ-ne-as.—Virgil.     | A-hol'bah            | Am-a-the'is        |
| A'da                     | Æ-ne-as.—Acts ix.    | A-ho'li-ab           | Am'a-this          |
| A'dad                    | Æ'non                | A-hol'i-bah (9)      | Am-a-zi'ah         |
| Ad'a-da, or Ad'a-dah (9) | Æ'nos                | A-ho-lib'a-mah       | †A'men'            |
| Ad-ad-e'zer              | Ag'a-ba              | A-hu'ma-i (5)        | A'mi (3)           |
| Ad-ad-rim'mon            | Ag'a-bus             | A-hu'zam             | A-min'a-dab        |
| A'dah                    | A-gag (1) (11)       | A-huz'zah            | A-mit'tai (5)      |
| Ad-a-i'ah (9) (15)       | A-gag-ite            | A'i (3)              | A-miz'a-bad        |
| Ad-a-li'a (15)           | A'gar                | A-i'ah (15)          | Am'mah             |
| Ad'am                    | Ag-a-renes'          | A-i'ath              | Am-mad'a-tha       |
| Ad'a-ma, or Ad'a-mah     | Ag'e-e (7)           | A-i'ja               | Am'mi (3)          |
| Ad'a-mi (3)              | Ag-ge'us (7)         | A-i'jah              | Am-mid'i-oi (4)    |
| Ad'a-mi Ne'keb           | Ag-noth-ta'bor       | Ai'ja-lon            | Am'mi-el (4)       |
| A'dar (1)                | A'gur                | Aij'e-leth Sha'har   | Am-mi'hud          |
| Ad'a-sa (9)              | A'hab                | A'in (5)             | Am-i-shad'da-i (5) |
| Ad'a-tha (9)             | A-har'ah (9)         | A-i'oth              | Am'mon             |
| Ad'be-el (13)            | A-har'al             | A-i'rus              | Am'mon-ites        |
| Ad'dan                   | A-has'a-i (9)        | Ak'kub               | Am'toon            |
| Ad'dar                   | A-has-u-e'rus        | Ak-rab'bim           | A'mok              |
| Ad'di (3)                | A-ha'va              | A-lam'e-lech (5)     | A'mon              |
| Ad'din                   | A'haz                | Al'a-meth            | Am'o-rites (8)     |
| Ad'do                    | A-haz'a-i (5)        | Al'a-moth            | A'mos              |
| Ad'dus                   | A-ha-zi'ah (15)      | Al'ci-mus            | Am'pli-as          |
| A'der (1)                | Ah'ban               | Al'e-ma              | Am'ram             |
| Ad'i-da                  | A'her                | A-le'meth            | Am'ram-ites (8)    |
| A'di-el (13)             | A'hi (3)             | Al-ex-an'dri-a       | Am'ran             |
| A'din                    | A-hi'ah              | Al-ex-an'dri-on      | Am'ra-phel         |
| Ad'i-na (9)              | A-hi'am              | Al-le-lu'jah         | Am'zi (3)          |
| Ad'i-no                  | A-hi-e'zer           | A-li'ah              | A'nab              |
| Ad'i-nus                 | A-hi'hud             | A-li'an              | An'a-el (11)       |
| Ad'i-tha (9)             | A-hi'jah             | Al'lom               | A'nah              |
| Ad-i-tha'im (16)         | A-hi'kam             | Al'lon Bac'huth      | An-a-ha'rath       |
| Ad'la-i (5)              | A-hi'lud             | Al-mo'dad            | An-a-i'ah (5) (16) |
|                          | A-him'a-az           | Al'mon Dib-la-tha'im | Anak               |
|                          | A-hi'man             | (15)                 | An'a-kims          |

\* *Adonai*.—Labbe, says his Editor, makes this a word of three syllables only: which, if once admitted, why, says he, should he dissolve the Hebrew diphthong in *Sadai*, *Sinai*, *Tolmai*, &c. and at the same time make two syllables of the diphthong in *Casien*, which are commonly united into one? In this, says he, he is inconsistent with himself.—See *Sinai*.

+ *Amen*.—The only simple word in the language which has necessarily two successive accents.—See *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* under the word.

|                    |                    |                    |                      |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| An'a-mim           | Aph'rah            | A-re'lites         | As'a-ra              |
| A-nam'e-lech (6)   | Aph'ses            | A-re-op'a-gite (8) | A-sar'e-el (15)      |
| An'an              | A-poc'a-lypse      | *A-re-op'a-gus     | As-a-re'lah          |
| An'a'ni            | A-poc'ry-pha       | Ar'e'tas           | As-baz'e-re'hl       |
| An-a-ni'ah (15)    | A-pol'los          | Ar'e'us            | As'ca-lon            |
| An-a-ni'as         | A-pol'ly-on        | Ar'gob             | A-se'as              |
| A-nan'i-el (13)    | Ap'pa-im (15)      | Ar'gol             | As-e-bi'a            |
| A'nath             | Ap'phi-a (3)       | A-rid'a-i (5)      | A-seb-e-bi'a (15)    |
| *A-nath'e-mæ       | Ap'phus            | A-rid'a-tha        | As'e-nath            |
| An'a-thoth         | Aq'ui-la           | A-ri'eh (9)        | A'ser                |
| An'a-thoth-ite (8) | Ar                 | A-ri-el (4) (12)   | A-se-rar             |
| And'rew            | A'ra               | Ar-i-ma-the'a      | Ash-a-bi'ah (15)     |
| A'nem, or A'nen    | A'rab              | A-ri-och (4)       | A shan               |
| A'ner,             | Ar'a-bah           | A-ris'a-i (5)      | Ash'be-a             |
| A'nes              | Ar-a-bat'ti-ne     | Ar-is-to-bu'lus    | Ash'bel              |
| A'neth             | A-ra'bi-a          | Ark'ites           | Ash'bel-ites (8)     |
| A'ni-am            | A'rad              | Ar-ma-ged'don      | Ash'dod              |
| A'nim              | A'rad-ite (8)      | Ar-mi-shad'a-i     | Ash'doth-ites        |
| An'na (9)          | Ar'a-dus           | Ar'mon             | Ash'doth Pis'gah     |
| An'na-as           | A'rah (1)          | Ar'nan             | A'she-an             |
| An'nas             | A'ram              | Ar'ne-pher         | Ash'er               |
| An-nu'us (13)      | A'ran              | Ar'non             | Ash'i-math           |
| A'nus              | Ar'a-rat           | A'rod              | Ash'ke-naz           |
| An-ti-lib'a-nus    | A-rau'nah          | Ar'o-di (3)        | Ash'nah              |
| An'ti-och (6)      | Ar'ba, or Ar'bah   | Ar'o-er            | A shon               |
| An-ti'o-chis       | Ar'bal             | A'rom              | Ash pe-naz           |
| An-ti'o-chus       | Ar-bat'tis         | Ar'pad, or Ar'phad | Ash'ri-el (13)       |
| An'ti-pas          | Ar-be'la, in Syria | Ar-sa-ces          | Ash'ta-roth          |
| An-ti'p'a-tris     | Ar-bel'a           | Ar-phax'ad         | Ash'ta-roth-ites (8) |
| An'ti-pha          | Ar'bite (8)        | Ar'te-mas          | Ash'te-moth          |
| An-to-ni-a         | Ar-bo'nai (5)      | Ar'vad             | A-shu'ath            |
| An-to-thi'jah (15) | Ar-che-la'us       | Ar'vad-ites (8)    | Ash'ur               |
| An'toth-ite (8)    | Ar-ches'tra-tus    | Ar'u-both          | A-shu'rim (13)       |
| A'nub              | Ar-che-vites (8)   | A-ru'mah (13)      | Ash'ur-ites (8)      |
| Ap-a-me'a          | Ar'chi (3)         | Ar'za              | A'si-a               |
| Aph-a-ra'im (16)   | Ar-chi-at'a-roth   | A'sa               | As-i-bi'as (15)      |
| A-phar'sath-clites | Ar-chip'pus        | As-a-di'as         | A'si-el (13)         |
| A-phar'sites (8)   | Arch'ites (18)     | As'a-el (13)       | As'i-pha             |
| A'phek             | Ard                | As'a-bel           | As ke-lon            |
| A-phé'kah          | Ar'dath            | As-a-i'ah (5) (15) | *As'ma-dai (5)       |
| A-phc'e-ma         | Ard'ites (8)       | As'a-na            | As'ma-veth           |
| A-pher'ra          | Ar'don             | A'saph             | As-mo-dé'us          |
| A-phi'ah (15)      | A-re-li (3)        | As'a-phar          | As-mo-ne'ans         |

\* *Anathema*.—Those who are not acquainted with the profound researches of verbal critics, would be astonished to observe what waste of learning has been bestowed on this word by Labbe, in order to shew that it ought to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable. This pronunciation has been adopted by English scholars: though some divines have been heard from the pulpit to give it the penultimate accent, which so readily unites it in a trochaic pronunciation with *Mara-natha*, in the first Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians: "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *Anathema-marmatha*."

+ *Areopagus*.—There is a strong propensity in English readers of the New Testament to pronounce this word with the accent on the penultimate syllable, and even some foreign scholars have contended that it ought to be so pronounced, from its derivation from *Ἄρειος πάγος*, the Doric dialect for *παγός*, the fountain of Mars, which was on a hill in Athens, rather than from *Ἄρειος πᾶγος*, the hill of Mars. But Labbe very justly despises this derivation, and says, that of all the ancient writers none have said that the *Areopagus* was derived from a fountain, or from a country near to a fountain; but all have confessed that it came from a hill, or the summit of a rock, on which this famous court of judicature was built. Vossius tells us, that St. Augustine, *De Civ. Dei*, l. x. cap. 10, calls this word *pogum Martis*, the village of Mars, and that he fell into this error because the Latin word *pogus* signifies a village or street; but, says he, the Greek word signifies a hill, which, perhaps, was so called from *παγὰ* or *παγὴ*, (that is, fountain), because fountains usually take their rise on hills. Wrong, however, as this derivation may be, he tells us it is adopted by no less scholars than Beza, Budæus, and Sionius. And this may shew as the uncertainty of etymology in language, and the security of general usage: but in the present case both etymology and usage conspire to place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Agreeably to this usage, we find the prologue to a play, observe, that—

The critics are assembled in the pit,  
And form an *Areopagus* of wit.

† *Asmadai*.—Mr. Oliver has not inserted this word, but we have it in Milton:

On each wing  
Uriel and Raphael his vaunting foe,  
Though huge, and in a rock of diamond arm'd,  
Vanquish'd Adramelech and *Asmadai*.

*Par. Lost*, b. vi. v. 265.

whence we may guess the poet's pronunciation of it in three syllables; the diphthong sounding like the *ai* in *daily*.  
See Rule 5, and the words *Sinai* and *Adonai*.

As'nah  
As-nap'per  
A-so'chis (6)  
A'som  
As'pa-tha  
As'phar  
As-phar'a-sus  
As'ri-el (13)  
As-sa-bi'as (15)  
As-sal'i-moth  
As-sa-ni'as (15)  
As-si-de'ans (13)  
As'sir  
As'sos  
As'ta-roth  
As-tar'te  
As'tath  
A-sup'pim  
A-syn'cri-tus  
A'tad  
At'a-rah  
A-tar'ga-tis

At'a-roth  
A'ter  
At-e-re-zí'as (15)  
A'thac  
Ath-a-i'ah (15)  
Ath-a-li'ah (15)  
Ath-a-ri'as (15)  
Ath-e-no'bi-us  
Ath'ens  
Ath'lai (5)  
At'roth  
At'tai (5)  
At-ta-li'a (15)  
At'ta-lus  
At-thar'a-tes  
A'va  
Av'a-ran  
A'ven  
Au'gi-a (4)  
A'vim  
A'vims  
A'vites (8)

A'vith  
Au-ra-ni'tis  
Au-ra'nus  
Au'te-us  
Az-a-e'lus  
A'zah  
A'zal  
Az-a-li'ah (15)  
Az-a-ni'ah (15)  
A-za'phi-on  
Az-a-ra  
A-za're-el  
Az-a-ri'ah (15)  
Az-a-ri'as (15)  
A'zaz  
\*A-za'zel  
Az-a-zi'ah (15)  
Az-baz'a-reth  
Az'buk  
A-ze'kah (9)  
A'zel  
A'zem

Az-e-phu'rith  
A'zer  
A ze'tas  
Az'gad  
A-zi'a (15)  
A-zi'e-i  
A'zi-el (13)  
A-zi'za  
Az'ma-veth  
Az'mon  
Az'noth Ta'bor  
A'zor  
A-zo'tus  
Az'ri-el (13)  
Az'ri-kam  
A-zu'bah  
A'zur  
Az'u-ran  
Az'y-mites  
Az'zah  
Az'zan  
Az'zur

## BA

## BA

## BA

## BE

Ba'AL, or Bel  
Ba'al-ah  
Ba'al-ath  
Ba'al-ath Be'er  
Ba'al Be'rith  
Ba'al-le  
Ba'al Gad'  
Ba'al Ham'on  
Ba'al Han'an  
Ba'al Ha'zor  
Ba'al Her'non  
Ba'al-i (3)  
Ba'al-im.—*Milton*.  
Ba'al-is  
Ba'al Me'on  
Ba'al Pe'or  
Ba'al Per'a-zim  
Ba'al Shal'i-sha  
Ba'al Támar  
Ba'al Ze'bub  
Ba'al Zéphon  
Ba'a-na  
Ba'a-nah  
Ba'a-nan  
Ba'a-nath  
Ba-a-ni'as (13)  
Ba'a-ra  
Ba'a-sha (9)  
Ba'a-shah  
Ba-a-si'ah (15)

Ba'bel  
Ba'bi (3)  
Bab'y-lon  
Ba'ca  
Bach'rites (8)  
Bac-chu'rus  
Bach'uth-Al'lon  
Ba-go'as  
Bag-o-i (3) (5)  
Ba-ha'rum-ite (8)  
Ba-hu'rim  
Ba'jith  
Bak-bak'er  
Bak'buk  
Bak-buk-i'ah (15)  
†Ba'la-am (16)  
Bal'a-dan  
Ba'lah (9)  
Ba'lak  
Bal'a-mo  
Bal'a-nus  
Bal-tha'sar (11)  
Ba'mah  
Ba'moth  
Ba'moth Ba'al  
Ban  
Ba'ni (3)  
Ba'nid  
Ban-a-i'as (15)  
Ban'nus

Ban'u-as  
Ba-rab'bas  
Bar'a-chel (6)  
Bar-a-chi'ah (15)  
Bar-a-chi'as  
Ba'rak  
Bar-ce'nor  
Bar'go  
Bar-hu'mites (8)  
Ba-ri'ah (15)  
Bar-je'sus  
Bar-jo'na  
Bar'kos  
Bar'na-bas  
Ba-ro'dis  
Bar'sa-bas  
Bar'ta-cus  
Bar-thol'o-mew  
Bar-ti-me'us  
Ba'ruch (6)  
Bar-zil'la-i (5)  
Bas'ca-ma  
Ba'shan, or Bas'san  
Ba'shan Ha'voth Ja'ir  
Bash'e-math  
Bas'lith  
Bas'math  
Bas'sa  
Bas'ta-i (5)  
Ba'ta-ne

Bath  
Bath'a-loth  
Bath-rab'bum  
Bath'she-ba  
Bath'shu-a (13)  
Bav'a-i (5)  
Be-a-li'ah (15)  
Be-a-loth  
Be'an  
Beb'a-i (5)  
Be'cher  
Bech-o'rath  
Bech'ti-leth  
Be'dad  
Bed-a-i'ah (15)  
Be-el-i'a-da  
Be-el'sa-rus  
Be-el-teth'mus  
Be-el'ze-bub  
Be'er  
Be-e'ra  
Be-e'rah, or Be'rah  
Be-er-e'lim  
Be-e'ri (3)  
Be-er-la-ha'i-roi  
Be-e'roth  
Be-e'roth-ites (8)  
Be-er'she-ba  
Be-esh'te-rah  
Be'he-moth

\* *Azazel*.—This word is not in Mr. Oliver's Lexicon: but Milton makes use of it, and places the accent on the second syllable:

*Azazel* as his right; a cherub tall,  
that proud honour claim'd

See *Canaan*, *Aaron*, and *Israel*.

*Par. Lost*. b. i. v. 534.

|                      |                            |                     |                         |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Be'kah (9)           | Be-ro'thath                | Beth le-hem Ju'dah  | Big'than                |
| Be'la                | Be'ryl                     | Beth le-hem-ite (8) | Big'tha-na              |
| Be'lah               | Ber-ze'lus                 | Beth-lo'mon         | Big'va-i (5)            |
| Be'la-ites (8)       | Ber'zai (5)                | Beth-ma'a-cah (9)   | Bil'dad                 |
| Bel'e-mus            | Bes-o-dei'ah (9) (15)      | Beth-mar'ca-both    | Bil'e-am                |
| Bel'ga-i (5)         | Be'sor                     | Beth-me'on          | Bil'gah (9)             |
| Be'li-al (13)        | Be'tah                     | Beth-nim'rah (9)    | Bil'ga-i (5)            |
| Bel'ma-im (16)       | Be'ten                     | Beth-o'ron          | Bil'ha, or Bil'lah      |
| Bel'men              | Beth-ab'e-ra               | Beth-pa'let         | Bil'han                 |
| Bel-shaz'zar         | Beth-ab'a-rah (9)          | Beth-paz'zer        | Bil'shan                |
| Bel-te-shaz'zar      | Beth'a-nath                | Beth-pe'or          | Bim'hal                 |
| Ben                  | Beth'a-noth                | *Beth pha-ge (12)   | Bin'e-a (9)             |
| Ben-ai'ah (5)        | Beth'a-ny                  | Beth'phe-let        | Bin'nu-i (3) (14)       |
| Ben-am'mi (3)        | Beth-ar'a-bah (9)          | Beth'ra-bah (9)     | Bir'sha                 |
| Ben-eb'e-rak         | Beth'a-ram                 | Beth'ra-pha (9)     | Bir'za-vith             |
| Ben-e-ja'a-kan       | Beth-ar'bel                | Beth're-hob         | Bish'lam                |
| Ben'ha-dad           | Beth-a-ven                 | Beth-sa'i-da (9)    | Bi-thi'ah (15)          |
| Ben-ha'il            | Beth-an'ma-veth            | Beth'sa-mos         | Bith'ron                |
| Ben-ha'nan           | Beth-ba-al-me'on           | Beth'shan           | Biz-i-jo-thi'ah (15)    |
| Ben'jamin            | Beth-ba'ra                 | Beth-she'an         | Biz-i-jo-thi'jah        |
| Ben'ja-mite (8)      | Beth-ba'rah (9)            | Beth she-mesh       | Biz'tha                 |
| Ben'ja-mites         | Beth'ba-si (3)             | Beth-shit'tah (9)   | Blas'tus                |
| Ben'i-nu             | Beth-bir'e-i (3)           | Beth'si-mos         | Bo-a-ner'ges            |
| Ben-u'i (3) (14)     | Beth'car                   | Beth-tap'pu-a       | Bo'az, or Bo'oz         |
| Be'no                | Beth-da'gon                | Beth-su'ra (14)     | Boc'cas                 |
| Be-no'ni (3)         | Beth-dib-la-tha'in         | Be-thu'el (14)      | Boch'e-ru (6)           |
| Ben-zo'heth          | Beth'el                    | Be'thul             | Bo'chim (6)             |
| Be'on                | Beth'el-ite                | Beth-u-li'a (5)     | Bo'han                  |
| Be'or                | Beth-e'mek                 | Beth'zor            | Bo's'cath               |
| Be'ra                | Be'ther                    | Beth'zur            | Bo'sor                  |
| Be'r-a-chah (6) (9)  | Beth-es'da                 | Be-to'li-us         | Bos'o-ra                |
| Be'r-a-chi'ah (15)   | Beth-e'zel                 | Bet-o-mes'tham      | Bos'rah (9)             |
| Be'r-a-i'ah (15)     | Beth-ga'der                | Be'o-nim            | Bo'zez                  |
| Be-re'a              | Beth-ga'nul                | Be-u'lah            | Boz'rah                 |
| Be'red               | Beth-hac'ce-rim (7)        | Be'zai (5)          | Brig'an-dine            |
| Be'ri (3)            | Beth-ha'ran                | Be-zal'e-el         | Buk-ki (3)              |
| Be-ri'ah (15)        | Beth-hog'lah (9)           | Be'zek              | Buk-ki'ah (15)          |
| Be'rites (8)         | Beth-bo'ron                | Be'zer, or Boz'ra   | Bul, <i>rhymes dull</i> |
| Be'rith              | Beth-jes'i-moth            | Be'zeth             | Bu'nah                  |
| Ber-ni'ce            | Beth-leb'a-oth             | Bi'a-tas            | Bun'ni (3)              |
| Be-ro'dach Bal'a-dan | Beth le-hem                | Bich'ri (3) (6)     | Buz                     |
| Be'roth              | Beth le-hem Eph'ra-<br>tah | Bid'kar             | Bu'zi (3)               |
| Be'r'o-thai (5)      |                            | Big'tha             | Buz'ite (8)             |

## CA

## CA

## CA

## CA

|                          |                 |                   |                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| CAB                      | Ca'i'a-phas (5) | Cal-dees'         | Cal'phi (3)       |
| Cab'bon                  | Cain            | Ca'leb            | Cal'va-ry         |
| Cab'ham                  | Ca-i'nan        | Ca'leb Eph'ra-tah | Ca'mon            |
| Ca'bul.—See <i>Bul</i> . | Ca'i'rites (8)  | Cal'i-tas         | Ca'na             |
| Cad'dis                  | Ca'lah          | Cal-a-mol'a-lus   | †Ca'na-an         |
| Ca'des                   | Ca'a-mus        | Cal'neth          | Ca'na-an-ites (8) |
| Ca'desh                  | Cal'col         | Cal'no            | Can'neh (9)       |

\* *Bethphage*.—This word is generally pronounced by the illiterate in two syllables, and without the second *h*, as if written *Beth'page*.

+ *Canaan*.—This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But Milton, who, in his *Paradise Lost*, has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to the syllabication and accentuation of *Imar* and *Balaam*, which are always heard in two syllables. This suppression of a syllable in the latter part of these words arises from the absence of accent: an accent on the second syllable would prevent the hiatus arising from the two vowels, as it does in *Baal* and *Baalim*, which are always heard in two and three syllables respectively.—See *Adonai*.

## 150 CE

## CH

## CI

## CY

|                      |                     |                         |                       |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Can'veh (9)          | Cé'teb              | Chérith, or Chérish     | Cith'e-rus            |
| *Ca-per'na-um (16)   | Cha'bris (6)        | Cher'ub (6)             | Cit'tims              |
| Caph-ar-sal'a-ma     | Cha'di-as           | Cher'u-bim              | Clau'da               |
| Ca-phen'a-tha (9)    | Chæ're-as           | Ches'a-lon              | Cle-a'sa              |
| Ca-phi'ra (9)        | Chal'ce-do-ny       | Ches'ed                 | Clem'ent              |
| Caph'tor             | Chal'col            | Ches'il                 | Cle'o-phas            |
| Caph'to-rim          | Chal-de'a           | Ches'ud                 | Clo'e                 |
| Caph'to-rims         | Châ'nes             | Che-sul'loth            | Cni'dus               |
| Cap-pa-dó'ci-a       | Chan-nu-ne'us       | Chef'tim                | Col-hó'zeth (9)       |
| Car-a-ba'si-on       | Char-a-ath'a-lar    | Che'zib                 | Col'li-us             |
| Car'cha-mis (6)      | Char'a-ca           | Chi'don                 | Co-los'se             |
| Car'che-mish (6)     | Char'a-sim          | Chil'le-ab              | Co-los'si-ans         |
| Ca-re'ah (9)         | Char'cus            | Chil'i-on               | Co-ni'ah (15)         |
| Ca'ri-a              | Cha're-a            | Chil'mad                | Con-o-ni'ah           |
| Car'kas              | Char'mis            | Chim'ham                | Cor                   |
| Car-ma'ni-ans        | Char'ran            | Chis'leu, Cas'leu, or   | Cor'be                |
| Car'me               | Chas'e-ba (13)      | Cisleu                  | Cor'ban               |
| Car'mel              | Che'bar (6)         | Chis'lon                | Co're                 |
| Car'mel-ite (8)      | Ched-cr-la'o-mer    | Chis'loth Ta'bor        | Cor'inth              |
| Car-mel-i'tess       | Che'lal             | Chit'tim                | Co-rin'thi-ans        |
| Car'mi (3)           | Chel'ci-as          | Chi'un                  | Co'sam                |
| Car'mites (3)        | Chel'lub            | Chlo'e                  | Cou'tha               |
| Car'na-im (15)       | Che'lod             | Cho'ba                  | Cox                   |
| Car'ni-on            | Che'lub             | Cho-ra'sin, or Cho-ra'- | Coz'bi (3)            |
| Car'pus              | Chel'li-ans         | shan, or Cho-ra'-       | Cres'cens             |
| Car-she'na           | Chel'lus            | zin                     | Crete                 |
| Ca-siph'i-a          | Che-lu'bai (5)      | Chos-a-me'us            | Cre'tans              |
| Cas'leu              | Che-lu'bar          | Cho-ze'ba               | Cre'tes               |
| Cas'lu-bim           | Chem'a-rims         | CHRIST                  | Cre'ti-ans            |
| Cas'phor             | Che'mosh            | Chub (6)                | Cu'bit                |
| Cas'pis, or Cas'phin | Che-na'a-nah (9)    | Chun                    | Cush                  |
| Ca-thu'ath (13)      | Chen'a-ni (3)       | Chu'sa, or Chu'za       | Cu'shan               |
| Ce'dron (7)          | Chen-a-ni'ah (15)   | Chush'an Rish-a-tha'-   | Cu'shan Rish-a-tha'im |
| Ce'lian              | Che'phar Ha-am'mo-  | im (15)                 | (15)                  |
| Ce-le-mi'a (9)       | nai (5)             | Chu'si                  | Cu'shi (3)            |
| Cen'cre-a (6)        | Cheph-i'rah (6) (9) | Cin'ner-eth, or Cin'-   | Cuth, or Cuth'ah      |
| Cen-de-be'us         | Che'ran             | ner-oth                 | Cu'the-ans            |
| Cen-tu'ri-on         | Che're-as           | Cir'a-ma                | Cy'a-mon              |
| Ce'phas              | Cher'eth-ims        | Ci'sai (5)              | Cy-re'ne              |
| Ce'ras               | Cher'eth-ites (8)   | Cis'leu                 | Cy-re'ni-us           |

## DA

## DA

## DE

## DI

|                |               |                       |                 |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| DAB'A-REH (9)  | Dam'a-ris     | Da'than               | Del-a-i'ah (5)  |
| Dab'ba-sheth   | Dam-a-scenes' | Dath'e-mah, or Dath'- | Del'i-lah       |
| Dab'e-rath     | Dan           | mah                   | De'inas         |
| Da'bri-a       | Dan'ites (8)  | Da'vid                | Der'be          |
| Da-co'bi (3)   | Dan-ja'an     | De'bir                | Des'sau         |
| Dad-de'us      | Dan'i-el (13) | *Deb'o-rah            | De-u'el (17)    |
| Da'gon         | Dan'nah       | De-cap'o-lis          | Deu-ter-on'o-my |
| Da'san (5)     | Dan'o-brath   | De'dan                | Dib'la-im (16)  |
| Dal-a-i'ah (5) | Da'ra         | Ded'a-nim             | Dib'lath        |
| Dal'i-lah      | Dar'da        | Ded'a-nims            | Di'bon          |
| Dal-ma-nu'tha  | Da'ri-an      | De-ha'vites (8)       | Di'bon Gad      |
| Dal'phon       | Dar'kon       | De'kar                | Dib'ri (3)      |

\* *Capernaum*.—This word is often, but improperly, pronounced with the accent on the penultimate.

† *Deborah*.—The learned editor of Labbe tells us, that this word has the penultimate long, both in Greek and Hebrew; and yet he observes that our clergy, when reading the Holy Scriptures to the people in English, always pronounce it with the accent on the first syllable; "And why not," says he, "when they place the accent on the first syllable of *orator, auditor, and successor?*" "But," continues he, "I suppose they accent them otherwise when they speak Latin." Who doubts it?

## DI

## DI

## DO

## DU 151

Dib'za-hab, or Diz'a-  
hab  
Di'drachm  
Did'y-mus (6)  
Dik'lah, or Dil'dah  
Dil'e-an  
Dim'nah  
Di'mon

Di-mo'nah (9)  
Di'nah (9)  
Di'na-ites (8)  
Din'ha-bah (9)  
Di-ot're-phes  
Di'shan  
Di'shon  
Diz'a-hab

Do'cus  
Dod'a-i (5)  
Dod'a-nim  
Dod'a-vah (9)  
Do'do  
Do'eg  
Doph kah (9)  
Dor

Do'ra  
Dor'cas  
Do-rym'e-nes  
Do-sith'e-us  
Do'tha-im, or Do'than  
(16)  
Du'mah (9)  
Du'ra

## EL

## EL

## EN

## ES

E'A-NAS  
E'bal  
E'bed  
E-bed'me-lech  
Eb-en-e'zer  
E'ber  
E-bi'a-saph  
E-bro'nah  
E-ca'nus  
Ec-bat'a-na  
Ec-cle-si-as'tes  
Ec-cle-si-as'ti-cus  
Ed  
E'dar  
E'den  
E'der  
E'des  
E'di-as  
E'dna  
E'dom  
E'dom-ites (8)  
E'dre-i (3)  
Eg'lah  
Eg'la-im (16)  
Eg'lon  
E'gypt  
E'hi (3)  
E'hud  
E'ker  
Ek're-bel  
Ek'ron  
Ek'ron-ites (8)  
E'la  
El'a-dah  
E'lah  
E'lam  
E'lam-ites (8)  
El'a-sah (9)  
E'lath  
El-beth'el  
El'ci-a  
El'da-ah  
El'dad  
E'le-ad  
E-le-a'leh (9)  
E-le-a'sah (9)  
E-le-a'zar

E-le-a-zu'rus  
El-el-o'he Is'ra-el  
E-leu'the-rus  
El-eu-za'i (5)  
El-ha'nan  
E'li (3)  
E-li'ab  
E-li'a-da  
E-li'a-dah  
E-li'a-dun  
E-li'ah (9)  
E-li-ha-ba (9)  
E-li'a-kim  
E-li'a-li (3)  
E-li'am  
E-li'as (15)  
E-li'a-saph  
E-li'a-shib  
E-li'a-sis  
E-li'a-tha, or E-li'-  
a-thah  
E-li-a'zar  
E-li'dad  
El'i-el (13)  
E-li-e'na-i (5)  
E-li-e'zer  
E-li'ha-ba  
El-i-ha'na (5)  
El-i-ho'reph  
E-li'hu  
E-li'as (15)  
E-li'jah (9)  
El'i-ka  
E'lim  
E-lim'e-lech (6)  
E-li-oe'na- (5)  
E-li-o'nas  
El'i-phal  
E-liph'a-leh (9)  
El'i-phaz  
E-liph'e-let  
E-lis-a-beth  
El-i-sa'us  
E-li'sha (9)  
E-li'shah  
E-lish'a-ma  
E-lish'a-mah

E-lish'a-phat  
E-lish'e-ba  
El-i shu'a (13)  
E-lis'i-mus  
E-li'u  
E-li'ud  
E-liz'a-phan  
El-se'us  
E-li'zur  
El'ka-nah  
El'ko-shite (8)  
El'la-sar  
El'mo-dam  
El'na-am  
El'na-than  
E'lon  
E'lon-ites (8)  
Elon Beth'ha-nan  
E'loth  
El'pa-al  
El'pa let  
El'pa-rah  
El'te-keth (9)  
El'te-keth  
El'te-kon  
El'to-lad  
E'lul  
E-lu'za-i (5)  
El-y-ma'is  
El'y-mas  
El'za-bad  
El'za-phan  
Em-al-cu'el (17)  
E'mims  
E-man'u-el (17)  
\*Em'ma-us  
Em'mer  
E'mor  
E'nam  
E'nan  
En'dor  
En-eg-la'im (16)  
En-e-mes'sar  
E-ne'ni-as  
En-gan'nim  
En'ge-di (7)  
En-had'dah (9)

En-hak'ko-re  
En-ha'zor  
En-mish'pat  
E'noch (6)  
E'non  
E'nos  
E'nosh  
En-rim'mon  
En-ro'gel (13)  
En'she-mesh  
En-tap'pu-ah (9)  
Ep'a-phras  
E-paph-ro-di'-tus  
E-pen'e-tus  
E'phah  
E'phai (5)  
E'pher  
E'phes-dam'mim  
Eph'lah  
E'phod  
E'phor  
Eph'pha-tha  
E'phra-im (16)  
E'phra-im-ites (8)  
Eph'ra-tah  
Eph'rath  
Eph'rath-ites (8)  
E'phron  
Er  
E'ran  
E'ran-ites (8)  
E-ras'tus  
E'rech (6)  
E'ri (3)  
E'sa  
E-sa'i-as (5)  
E'sar-had'don  
E'sau  
Es'dras  
Es-dre'lon (13)  
Es'e-bon  
E-se'bri-as  
E'sek  
Esh'ba-al  
Esh'ban  
Esh'col  
E'she-an

E'shek  
Esh'ka-lon  
Esh'ta-ol  
Esh'tau-lites (8)  
Esh-tem'o-a  
Esh'te-moth  
Esh'ton  
Es'li (3)  
Es-ma-chi'ah (15)  
E-so'ra  
Es'ril  
Es'rom  
Es-senes' (8)  
Est'ha-ol

Es'ther  
E'tam  
E'tham  
E'than  
Eth'a-nim  
Eth'ba-al  
E'ther  
Eth'nau  
Eth'ni (3)  
Eu-as'i-bus  
Eu-bu'lus  
Eve  
E'vi (3)  
E'vil mer-o'dach

Eu'na-than  
Eu-ni'ce  
Eu-o'di-as  
Eu-pol'e-mus  
Eu-roc'ly-don  
Eu'ty-chus  
Ex'o-dus  
E'zar  
Ez'ba-i (3) (5)  
Ez'bon  
Ez-e-chi'as  
Ez-e-ki'as  
E-ze'ki-el (13)  
E'zel

E'zem  
E'zer  
Ez-e-ri'as (15)  
E-zi'as (15)  
E'zi-on Ge'bar, or  
E'zi-on-ge'ber  
Ez'nite (8)  
Ez'ra  
Ez'ra-hite (8)  
Ez'ri (3)  
Ez'ri-el (13)  
Ez'ril  
Ez'ron, or Hez'ron  
Ez'ron-ites (8)

## GA

## GE

## GI

## GU

GA'AL  
Ga'ash  
Ga'ba  
Gab'a-el (13)  
Gab'a-tha  
Gab'bai (5)  
Gab'ba-tha  
Ga'bri-as  
Ga'bri-el (13)  
Gad  
Gad'a-ra  
Gad-a-renes' (8)  
Gad'des  
Gad'di-el (13)  
Ga'di (3)  
Gad'ites (8)  
Ga'ham  
Ga'har  
Ga'i-us  
Gal'a-ad  
Ga'lal  
Gal'e-ed  
Gal'ga-la  
Gal'i-lee  
Gal'im  
Gal'li-o  
Gam'a-el (13)  
Ga-ma'li-el (13)  
Gam'ma-dims  
Ga'mul  
Gar  
Ga'rob  
Gar-i'zim  
Gar'mites (8)  
Gash'mu  
Ga'tam  
Gath  
Gath He'pher  
Gath Rim'mon  
Gau'lan

Gau'lon  
Ga'za  
Gaz'a-bar  
Ga-za'ra  
Ga'zath-ites (8)  
Ga'zer  
Ga-ze'ra (13)  
Ga'zez  
Gaz'ites (8)  
Gaz'zam  
Ge'ba (7)  
Ge'bal  
Ge'bar  
Ge'ber  
Ge'bim  
Ged-a-li'ah (15)  
Ged'dur  
Ge'der  
Ge-de'rah (14)  
Ged'e-rite (8)  
Ge-de'roth (13)  
Ged-e-roth-a'im (16)  
Ge'dir  
Ge'dor  
Ge-ha'zi (7) (12)  
Gel'i-loth  
Ge-mal'li (3)  
Gem-a-ri'ah (15)  
Ge-ne'zar (13)  
Ge-nes'a-reth (7)  
Gen'e-sis  
Gen-ne'us  
Gen-u'bath  
Gen'tiles (8)  
Ge'on  
Ge'ra  
Ge'rah (9)  
Ge'rar  
Ger'a-sa (9)  
Ger'ga-shi (3)

Ger'ga-shites (8)  
Ger-ge-senes' (8)  
Ger-i'zim (7)  
Ger-rin'i-ans  
Ger-ra'ans  
Ger'shom  
Ger'shon  
Ger'shon-ites (8)  
Ger'shur  
Ge'sem  
Ge'shan  
Ge'shem  
Ge'shur  
Gesh'u-ri (3)  
Gesh'u-rites (8)  
Ge'thur  
Geth-o-li'as (15)  
Geth-sem'a-ne  
Ge-u'el (17)  
Ge'zer  
Ge'zer-ites (8)  
Gi'ah  
Gib'bar  
Gib'be-thon  
Gib'be-a (9)  
Gib'e-ah (9)  
Gib'e-ath  
Gib'e-on  
Gib'e-on-ites (8)  
Gib'lites (8)  
Gid-dal'ti (3)  
Gid'del  
Gid'e-on (7)  
Gid-e-o'ni (3)  
Gi'dom  
Gi'er Ea'gle  
Gi'hon  
Gil'a-lai (5)  
Gil'bo-a  
Gil'e-ad

Gil'e-ad-ite (8)  
Gil'gal (7)  
Gi'loh (9)  
Gi'lo-nite (8)  
Gim'zo  
Gi'nath  
Gin'ne-tho  
Gin'ne-thon  
Gir'ga-shi (3)  
Gir'ga-shites (8)  
Gis'pa (9)  
Git'tah He'pher  
Git'ta-im (15)  
Git'tite  
Git'tites (8)  
Git'tith  
Gi'zo-nite (8)  
Glede  
Gni'dus  
Go'ath  
Gob  
Gog  
Go'lan  
Gol'go-tha  
Go-li'ah (9)  
Go-li'ath  
Go'mer  
Go-mor'rah  
Go'pher-wood  
Gor'gi-as  
Gor'ty-na  
Go'shen  
Go-thon'i-el (13)  
Go'zan  
Gra'ci-a (9)  
Gud'go-dah  
Gu'ni (3)  
Gu'nites (8)  
Gur  
Gur-ba'al

## HA

## HA

## HE

## HO

HA-A-HASH TA-RI

Ha-bai'ah (5)

Hab'ak-kuk

Hab-a-zi-ni'ah (15)

Ha-ber'ge-on

Ha'bor

Hach-a-li'ah (5)

Hach'i-lah

Hach'mo-ni (3)

Hach'mo-nite (8)

Ha'da

Ha'dad

Had-ad-e'zer

Ha'dad Rim'mon

Ha'dar

Had'a-shah

Ha-das'sa (9)

Ha-das'sah

Ha-daf'tah (9)

Ha'did

Had'la-i (5)

Ha-do'ram

Ha'drach (6)

Ha'gab

Hag'a-bah (9)

Hag'a-i (5)

Ha'gar

Ha-gar-enes' (8)

Ha'gar-ites (8)

Hag'ga-i (5)

Hag'ge-ri (3)

Hag'gi (3)

Hag-gi'ah (15)

Hag'gites (8)

Hag'gith

Ha'i (5)

Hak'ka-tan

Hak'koz

Hak-u'pha (13)

Ha'lah (9)

Ha'lac

Hal'lul

Ha'li (3)

Hal-le-lu'jah

Hal-lo'esh

Ham

Ha'man

Ha'math, or He'math

Ha'math-ite (8)

Ha'math Zo'bah

Ham'math

Ham-med'a-tha

Ham'e-lech (6)

Ham'i-tal

Ham-mol'e-keth

Ham'mon

Ham'o-nah

Ha'mon Gog

Ha'mor

Ha'moth-

Ha'moth Dor

Ha-mu'el (17)

Ha'mul

Ha'mul-ites (8)

Ha-mu'tal

Ha-nan'e-el (13)

Ha'nan

Ha-nan'e-el (13)

Han'a-ni (3)

Han-a-ni'ah (15)

Ha'nes

Han'i-el (13)

Han'nah (9)

Han'na-thon

Han'ni-el (13)

Ha'noch

Ha'noch-ites (8)

Ha'num

Haph-a-ra'im (15)

Ha'ra

Har'a-dah (9)

Har-a-i'ah (15)

Ha'ran

Ha'ra-rite (8)

Har-bo'na

Har-bo'nah

Ha'reph

Ha'reth

Har'has

Har'ha-ta (9)

Har'hur

Ha'rim

Ha'riph

Har'ne-pher

Ha'rod

Ha'rod-ite (8)

Har'o-eh (9)

Ha'ror-ite (8)

Har'o-sheth

Har'sha (9)

Ha'rum

Ha-ru'maph

Ha-ru'phite (8)

Ha'ruz

Has-a-di'ah (15)

Has-e-nu'ah (13)

Hash-a-bi'ah (15)

Hash-ab'nah (9)

Hash-ab-ni'ah (15)

Hash-bad'a-na (9)

Ha'shem

Hash'mo-nah (9)

Ha'shum

Ha-shu'pha (9)

Has'rah

Has-se-na'ah (9)

Ha-su'pha (9)

Ha'tach (6)

Ha'thath

Hat'i-ta

Hat'til

Hat-ti'pha

Hat'tush

Hav'i-lah (9)

Ha'voth Ja'ir

Hau'ran

Haz'a-el (13)

Ha-za'ah (5)

Ha'zar Ad'dar

Ha'zar E'nan

Ha'zar Gad'dah

Ha'zar Hat'ticon

Ha'zar Ma'veth

Ha-za'roth

Ha'zar Shu'el

Ha'zar Su'sah

Ha'zar Su'sim

Ha'zel El-po'ni (3)

Ha-ze'rim

Haz-e'roth

Ha'zer Shu'sim

Haz'e-zon Ta'mar

Ha'zi-el (13)

Ha'zo

Ha'zor

Haz'u-bah (9)

He'ber

He'ber-ites (8)

He'brews

He'bron

He'bron-ites (8)

Heg'a-i (5)

He'ge (7)

He'lah (9)

He'lam

Hel'bah (9)

Hel'bon

Hel-chi'ah (15)

Hel'da-i (5)

He'leb

He'led

He'lek

He'lek-ites (8)

He'lem

He'leph

He'lez

He'li (3)

Hel'ka-i (5)

Hel'kath

Hel'kath Haz'zu

Hel-ki'as (15)

He'lon

He'man

He'math, or Ha'math

Hem'dan

Hen

He'na (9)

Hen'a-dad

He'noch (6)

He'pher

He'pher-ites (8)

Heph'zi-bah (9)

He'ram

He'res

He'resh

Her'mas

Her-mog'e-nes

Her'mon

Her'mon-ites (8)

Her'od

He-ro'di-ans

He-ro'di-as

He-ro'di-an

He'seb

He'sed

Hesh'bon

Hesh'mon

Heth

Heth'lon

Hez'e-ki (3)

Hez-e-ki'ah (15)

He'zer, or He'zir

He-zi'a

He'zi-on

Hez'ra-i (5)

Hez'ro

Hez'ron

Hez'ron-ites (8)

Hid'da-i (5)

Hid'de-ke'l

Hi'el

Hi-e'r'e-el (13)

Hi-e'r'e-moth

Hi-e'r-i-e'lus

Hi-e'r'mas

Hi-e'r-on'y-mus

Hig-gai'on

Hi'len

Hil-ki'ah (15)

Hil'lal

Hin

Hin'nom

Hi'rah

Hi'ram

Hir-ca'nus

His-ki'jah (15)

Hit'tites (8)

Hi'vites (8)

Ho'ba, or Ho'bah

Ho'bab

Hod

Hod-a-i'ah (15)

Hod-a-vi'ah (15)

Ho'dish

Ho-de'va (9)

Ho-de'vah (9)

## 154 HO

Ho-di'ah (15)  
 Ho-di'jah (15)  
 Hog'lah  
 Ho'ham  
 Ho'len  
 Hol-o-fer'nes  
 Ho'lon  
 Ho'man, or He'man  
 Ho'mer  
 Hoph'ni (3)  
 Hoph'rah  
 Hor  
 Ho'ram  
 Ho'reb

## HO

Ho'rem  
 Hor-a-gid'gad  
 Ho'ri (3)  
 Ho'rims  
 Ho'rites (9)  
 Hor'mah  
 Hor-o-na'im (15)  
 Hor'o-nites (8)  
 Ho'sa, or Has'ah  
 Ho-san'na  
 Ho-se'a (9)  
 Hosh-a-i'ah (15)  
 Hosh-a-ma  
 Ho-she'a (8)

## HU

Ho'tham  
 Ho'than  
 Ho'thir  
 Huk'kok  
 Hul  
 Hul'dah (9)  
 Hum'tah  
 Hu'pham  
 Hu'pham-ites (8)  
 Hup'pah  
 Hup'pim  
 Hur  
 Hu'rai (5)  
 Hu'ram

## HY

Hu'ri (3)  
 Hu'shah (9)  
 Hu'shai (5)  
 Hu'sham  
 Hu'shath-ite (8)  
 Hu'shim  
 Hu'shub  
 Hu-shu'bah (9)  
 Huz  
 Hu'zoth  
 Huz'zab  
 Hy-das'pes  
 Hy-e'ne (9)  
 Hy-men-e'us

## JA

JA'A-KAN  
 Ja-ak'o-bah (9)  
 Ja-a'la  
 Ja-a'lah (9)  
 Ja-a'lam  
 Ja-a'nai (5)  
 Ja-ar-e-or e-gim  
 Ja-as-a-ni'a  
 Ja'a-sau  
 Ja-a-si-el (13)  
 Ja-a'zah (9)  
 Ja-az-a-ni'ah (15)  
 Ja-a'zar  
 Ja-a-zi'ah (15)  
 Ja-a'zi-el (13)  
 Ja'bal  
 Ja'bok  
 Ja'besb  
 Ja'bez  
 Ja'bin  
 Ja'b'ne-el (13)  
 Ja'b'neh (9)  
 Ja'chan  
 Ja'chin  
 Ja'chin-ites (8)  
 Ja'cob  
 Ja-co'bus (13)  
 Ja da  
 Jad-du'a (9)  
 Ja'don  
 Ja'el  
 Ja'gur  
 Jah  
 Ja-ha'le-el  
 Ja-ha'le-lel (13)  
 Ja'hath  
 Ja'haz  
 Ja-ha'za  
 Ja-ha'zah (9)  
 Ja-ha-zi'ah (15)

## JA

Ja-ha'zi-el (13)  
 Jah'da-i (5)  
 Jah'di-el (13)  
 Jah'do  
 Jah'le-el  
 Jah'le-el-ites (8)  
 Jah'ma-i (5)  
 Jah'zah (9)  
 Jah'ze-el (13)  
 Jah'zi-el (13)  
 Jah'ze-el-ites (8)  
 Jah'ze-rah (9)  
 Ja'ir  
 Ja'ir-ites (8)  
 \*Ja'i-rus  
 Ja'kan  
 Ja'keh (9)  
 Ja'kim  
 Jak'kim  
 Ja'lon  
 Jam'bres  
 Jam'bri (3)  
 James  
 Ja'min  
 Ja'min-ites (8)  
 Jam'lech (6)  
 Jam'na-an  
 Jam-ni'a (9)  
 Jam'nites (9)  
 Jan'na (9)  
 Jan'nes  
 Ja-no'ah (9)  
 Ja-no'hah (9)  
 Ja'num  
 Ja'phet  
 Ja'pheth  
 Ja-phi'ah (15)  
 Japh'let  
 Japh'le-ti (3)  
 Ja'pho

## ID

Jar  
 Ja'rah (9)  
 Ja'reb  
 Ja'red  
 Jar-e-si'ah (15)  
 Jar'ha (9)  
 Ja'rib  
 Jar'muth  
 Ja-ro'ah (9)  
 Ja'sa-el (13)  
 Ja'shem  
 Ja'shen  
 Ja'sher  
 Ja-sho'be-am  
 Jash'ub  
 Jash'u-bi Le'hem  
 Jash'ub-ites (8)  
 Ja'si-el (13)  
 Ja-su'bus  
 Ja'tal  
 Jath'ni-el (13)  
 Jat'tir  
 Ja'van  
 Ja'zar  
 Ja'zer  
 Ja'zi-el (13)  
 Ja'ziz  
 Ib'har  
 Ib'le-am  
 Ib-nei'ah (9)  
 Ib-ni'jah (9)  
 Ib'ri (3)  
 Ib'zan  
 Ich'a-bod  
 I-co'ni-um  
 Id'a-lan (9)  
 Id'bash  
 Id'do  
 Id'u-el (13)  
 Id-u-ma'a (9)

## JE

Id-u-ma'e'ans  
 Je'a-rim  
 Je-at'e-rai (5)  
 Je-ber-e-chi'ah (15)  
 Je'bus  
 Je-bu'si (3)  
 Jeb'u-sites (8)  
 Jec-a-mi'ah (15)  
 Jec-o-li'ah (15)  
 Jec-o-ni'ah (15)  
 Je-dai'a (5) (9)  
 Je-dai'ah (5)  
 Jed-de'us  
 Jed'du  
 Je-dei'ah (9)  
 Je-di'a-el (13)  
 Jed-i'ah  
 Jed-e-di'ah (15)  
 Je'di-el (13)  
 Jed'u-thun  
 Je-e'li (3)  
 Je-e'zer  
 Je-e-zer-ites (8)  
 Je'gar Sa-ha-du tha  
 Je-ha'le-el (13)  
 Je-hal'e-lel (13)  
 Je-ha'zi-el (13)  
 Jeh-dei'ah (9)  
 Je-hei'el (9)  
 Je-hez'e-kei  
 Je-hi'ah (9)  
 Je-hi'el  
 Je-hi'e-li (3)  
 Je-hish'a-i (5)  
 Je-his-ki'ah (15)  
 Je-ho'a-dah  
 Je-ho-ad'dan  
 Je-ho'a-haz  
 Je-ho'ash  
 Je-ho'ha-dah (9)

\* [*Jairus*.—Our author has accented this *Ja'i-rus* and would pronounce it *Ja'e-rus*: but he is wrong beyond all dispute. The Greek name is *Iairos*.—*Edit.*]

|                      |                     |                   |                    |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Je-ho'a-nan          | Je-sai'ah (5)       | Im'ner            | Jo'seph            |
| Je-hoi'a-chin (6)    | Jesh-a-i'ah (5)     | Im'rah            | Jo-sé'phus (12)    |
| Je-hoi'a-da          | Jesh'a-nah          | Im'ri (3)         | Jo'ses             |
| Je-hoi'a-kim         | Jesh-ar'e-lah       | Jo'ab             | Josh'a-bad         |
| Je-hoi'a-rib         | Jesh-eb'e-ah (9)    | Jo'a-chaz         | Jo'shah (9)        |
| Je-hon'a-dab         | Jesh-eb'e-b         | Jo-a-da'nus       | Josh'a-phat        |
| Je-hon'a-than        | Je'sher             | Jo'ah             | Josh-a-vi'ah (15)  |
| Je-ho'ram            | Jesh'i-mon          | Jo'a-haz          | Josh-bek'a-sha     |
| Je-ho-shab'e-ath     | Je-shish'a-i (5)    | Jo'a-kim          | Josh-u-a (9)       |
| Je-hosh'a-phat (12)  | Jesh-o-ha-i'ah (15) | Jo-an'na          | Jo-si'ah (15)      |
| Je-hosh'e-ba         | Jesh'u-a (13)       | Jo-an'nan         | Jo-si'as           |
| Je-hosh'u-a          | Jesh'u-run          | Jo'ash            | Jos-i-bi'ah        |
| JE-HO'VAH            | Je-si'ah (15)       | Jo'a-tham         | Jos-i-phi'ah       |
| Je-ho'vah Ji'reh     | Je-sim'i-el         | Jo-a-zab'dus      | I-o'ta (9)         |
| Je-ho'vah Nis'si     | Je'se               | Job               | Jo't'bah (9)       |
| Je-ho'vah Sha'lom    | Jes-u-a (13)        | Jo'bab            | Jo't'bah           |
| Je-ho'vah Sham'mah   | Jes'u-i (3)         | Joch'e-bed (6)    | Jo't'ba-tha        |
| Je-ho'vah Tsid'ke-nu | Je'sus              | Jo'da (3)         | Jo'tham            |
| Je-hoz'a-bad         | Je'ther             | Jo'ed             | Joz'a-bad          |
| Je'hu                | Je'theth            | Jo'el             | Joz'a-char (6)     |
| Je-hub'bah           | Jeth'lah            | Jo-e'lah (9)      | Joz'a-dak          |
| Je'hu-cal            | Je'thro             | Jo-e'zer          | Iph-e-dei'ah (15)  |
| Je'hud               | Je'tur              | Jog'be-ah         | Ir                 |
| Je-hu'di (3) (13)    | Je'u-el (13)        | Jog'li            | I'ra               |
| Je-hu-di'jah (15)    | Je'ush              | Jo'ha (9)         | I'rad              |
| Je'hush              | Je'uz               | Jo-ha'nan         | I'ram              |
| Je-i'el              | Jew'rie             | John              | I'ri (3)           |
| Je-kab'ze-el (13)    | Jez-a-ni'ah (15)    | Joi'a-da (9)      | I-ri'jah (15)      |
| Jek-a-me'am          | Jez-e-bel           | Joi'a-kim         | Ir'na-hash         |
| Jek-a-mi'ah (15)     | Je-ze'lus           | Joi'a-rib         | I'ron              |
| Je-ku'thi-el (13)    | Je'zer              | Jok'de-am         | Ir'pe-el (13)      |
| Jem-i'mah            | Je'zer-ites (8)     | Jo'kim            | Ir-she'mish        |
| Jem-u'el (17)        | Je-zi'ah (15)       | Jok'me-am         | I'ru               |
| Jeph'thah            | Je'zi-el (11)       | Jok'ne-am         | I'sa-ac            |
| Je-phun'neh          | Jez-li'ah (15)      | Jok'shan          | I-sai'ah (5)       |
| Je'rah               | Jez'o-ar            | Jok'tan           | Is'cah             |
| Je-rahm'e-el (13)    | Jez-ra-hi'ah (15)   | Jok'the-el (13)   | Is-car'i-ot        |
| Je-rahm'e-el-ites    | Jez're-el (13)      | Jo'na (9)         | I-si'jah (13)      |
| Jer'e-chus (6)       | Jez're-el-ite (18)  | Jon'a-dab         | Ish'bah (9)        |
| Je'red               | Jez're-el-i-tess    | Jo'nah (9)        | Ish'bak            |
| Jer'e-mai (5)        | I'gal               | Jo'nan            | Ish'bi Be'nob      |
| Jer-e-mi'ah (15)     | Ig-da-li'ah (15)    | Jo'nas            | Ish'bo-sheth       |
| Jer'e-moth           | Ig-e-ab'a-rim (7)   | Jon'a-than        | I'shi (3)          |
| Jer'e-mouth          | Ig'e-al (7)         | Jo'nath E'lim Re- | I-shi'ah (15)      |
| Je-ri'ah (15)        | Jib'sam             | cho'chim (6)      | I-shi'jah (15)     |
| Jer'i-bai (5)        | Jid'laph            | Jop'pa            | Ish'ma (9)         |
| Jer'i-cho (6)        | Jim                 | Jo'ra             | Ish'ma-el (13)     |
| Je'ri-el (13)        | Jim'la, or Im'la    | Jo'ra-i (5)       | Ish'ma-el-ites (8) |
| Je-ri'jah (15)       | Jim'na, or Jim'nah  | Jo'ram            | Ish-ma-i'ah (15)   |
| Jer'i-moth           | Jim'nites (8)       | Jor'dan           | Ish'me-rai (5)     |
| Je'ri-oth            | I'jon               | Jor'i-bas         | I'shod             |
| Jer'o-don            | Jiph'tah            | Jo'rim            | Ish'pan            |
| Jer'o-ham            | Jiph'tah-el         | Jor'ko-am         | Ish'tob            |
| Jer-o-bo'am          | Ik'kesh             | Jos'a-bad         | Ish'u-a (9)        |
| Je-rub'ba-al         | I'lai (5)           | Jos'a-phat        | Ish'u-ai (5)       |
| Je-rub'e-sheth       | Im'lah (9)          | Jos-a-phi'as (1)  | Is-ma-chi'ah (15)  |
| Jer'u-el (17)        | Im-mah (9)          | Jo'se             | Is-ma-i'ah (15)    |
| Je-ru'sa-lem         | Im'na, or Im'nah    | Jos'e-dech (6)    | Is'pah             |
| Je-ru'sha (13)       | Im-man'u-el (17)    | Jo'se-el (13)     | *Is'ra-el          |

\* *Israel*.—This word is colloquially pronounced in two syllables, and not unfrequently heard in the same manner from the pulpit. The tendency of two vowels to unite, when there is no accent to keep them distinct, is the cause of this corruption, as in *Canaan*, *Isaac*, &c., but as there is a greater difficulty in keeping separate two

## 156 IT

Is'ra-el-ites (8)  
Is'sa-char  
Is-tal-cu'rus (13)  
Is'u-i (3) (13)  
Is'u-ites (8)  
Ith'a-i, or It'a-i (5)  
It'a-ly  
Ith'a-mar  
Ith'i-el (13)  
Ith'mah  
Ith'nan

## JU

Ith'ra (9)  
Ith'ran  
Ith're-am  
Ith'rites (9)  
It'tah Kazin  
It'ta-i (5)  
It-u-re'a (13)  
I'vah  
Ju'bal  
Ju'cal  
Ju'dah (9)

## IZ

Ju'das  
Jude  
Ju-dæ'a  
Ju'dith  
Ju'el  
Ju'll-a  
Ju'ni-a  
Ju-shab'be-sed  
Jus'tus  
Jut'tah (9)  
Iz'e-har (13)

## IZ

Iz'har  
Iz'har-ite (8)  
Iz-ra-hi'ah (15)  
Iz'ra-hite  
Iz-ra-i'ah, or Is-ra-  
i'ah (9)  
Iz're-el (13)  
Iz'ri (8)  
Iz'rites (8)

## KE

Kad  
Kab'ze-el (13)  
Ka'des  
Ka'desh, or Ca'desh  
Ka'desh Bar'ne-a  
Kad'mi-el (13)  
Kad'mon-ites (8)  
Kal'la-i (5)  
Ka'nath (9)  
Ka-re'ah (9)  
Kar'ka-a (9)  
Kar'kor  
Kar'na-im (16)  
Kar'tan  
Kar'tah (9)  
Ke'dar  
Ked'e-mah (9)  
Ked'e-moth  
Kedesh

## KI

Ke-hel'a-thath (9)  
Kei'lah (9)  
Ke-lai'ah (5)  
Ke'li-ta  
Kel-kath-haz-u'rim  
Kem-u'el (13) (17)  
Ke'nah (9)  
Ke'nan  
Ke'nath  
Ke'naz  
Ken'ites (8)  
Ken'niz-zites  
Ker-en-hap'puch  
Ke'ri-oth  
Ke'ros  
Ke-tu'rah (9)  
Ke-zi'a (1) (9)  
Ke'ziz  
Kib'roth Hat-ta'a-vah

## KI

Kib'za-im (16)  
Ki'dron  
Ki'nah (9)  
Kir  
Kir-har'a-seth  
Kir'he-resh  
Kir'i-eth, or Kir'jath  
Kir'jath Ar'ba  
Kir'jath A'im  
Kir'jath A'rim  
Kir'jath A'ri-us  
Kir'jath Ba'al  
Kir'jath Hu'zoth  
Kir'jath Je'a-rim  
Kir'jath San'nah  
Kir'jath Se'pher  
Kir'i-oth (4)  
Kish  
Kish'i (3)

## KU

Kish'i-on (4)  
Ki'shon, or Ki'son  
Kith'tish  
Kit'ron  
Kit'tim  
Ko'a (9)  
Ko'hath  
Ko'hath-ites  
Kol-a-i'ah (15)  
Ko'rah (14)  
Ko'rah-ites (8)  
Ko'rath-ites  
Kor'hite  
Kor'hites  
Kor'ites (8)  
Ko're  
Koz  
Kush-ai'ah (5)

## LA

La'a-da-h (9)  
La'a-dan  
La'ban  
Lab'a-na (9)  
La'chish  
La-cu'rus (13)  
La'dan  
La'el  
La'had  
La-hai'roi  
Lah'man  
Lah'mas  
Lah'mi (3)  
Lah'ish  
La'kum

## LE

La'mech (6)  
Lap'i-doth  
La-se'a (9)  
La'shah  
La-sha'ron  
Las'the-nes  
Laz'a-rus  
Le'ah (9)  
Leb'a-nah (9)  
Leb'a-non  
Leb'a-oth  
Leb-be'us (13)  
Le-bo'nah (9)  
Le'chah  
Le'ha-bim

## LI

Le'hi  
Lem'u-el (17)  
Le'shem  
Let'tus  
Le-tu'shim  
Le'vi (3)  
Le-vi'a-than  
Le'vis  
Le'vites (8)  
Le-vit'i-cus  
Le-um'mim  
Lib'a-nus  
Lib'nah (9)  
Lib'ni (3)  
Lib'nites (8)

## LU

Lib'y-a (9)  
Lig-nal'o-es  
Li'gure (1)  
Lik'hi (3)  
Lo-am'mi (3)  
Lod  
Lod'e-bar  
Lo'is  
Lo Ru'ha-mah  
Lot  
Lo'tan  
Loth-a-su'bus (13)  
Lo'zon  
Lu'bim  
Lu'bims

unaccented vowels of the same kind, so the latter corruption is more excusable than the former; and therefore, in my opinion, this word ought always in public pronunciation, especially in reading the Scripture, to be heard in three syllables. Milton introduces this word four times in his *Paradise Lost*, and constantly makes it two syllables only. But those who understand English prosody know, that we have a great number of words which have two distinct impulses, that go for no more than a single syllable in verse, such as *heaven, given, &c.*: *higher* and *dyer* are always considered as dissyllables; and *hira* and *dire*, which have exactly the same quantity to the ear, but as monosyllables. *Israel*, therefore, ought always, in deliberate and solemn speaking, to be heard in three syllables. The same may be observed of *Raphael* and *Michael*.

Lu'cas  
Lu'ci-fer  
Lu'ci-us  
Lud

Lu'dim  
Lu'hith  
Luke  
Luz

Lyc-a-o'ni-a  
Lyc'ca  
Lyd'da  
Lyd'i-a

Ly-sa'ni-as (4)  
Lys'i-a (9)  
Lys'i-as  
Lys'tra

## MA

## MA

## ME

## ME

Ma'A-CAH (9)  
Ma'a-chah (6)  
Ma-ach'a-thi (3)  
Ma-ach'a-thites (8)  
Ma-ad'ai (5)  
Ma-a-di'ah (15)  
Ma-a'i (5)  
Ma-al'eh A-crab'bin  
Ma'a-nai (5)  
Ma'a-rath  
Ma-a-sei'ah (9)  
Ma-a-si'ah (15)  
Ma'ath  
Ma'az  
Ma-a-zi'ah (15)  
Mab'da-i (5)  
Mac'a-lon  
Mac'ca-bees  
Mac-ca-bæ'us  
Mach'be-nah  
Mach'be-nai (5)  
Ma'chi (3) (6)  
Ma'chir  
Ma'chir-ites (8)  
Mach'mas  
Mach-na-de'bai (5)  
Mach-pe'lah (6)  
Mach-he'loth  
Ma'cron  
Mad'a-i (5)  
Ma-di'a-bun  
Ma-di'ah (15)  
Ma'di-an  
Mad-man'nah  
Ma'don  
Ma-e'lus (13)  
Mag'bish  
Mag'da-la (9)  
Mag'da-len  
Mag-da-le'ne  
Mag'di-el (13)  
Ma'gog  
Ma'gor Mis'sa-bib  
Mag'pi-ash (4)  
Ma'ha-lah (9)  
Ma'ha-lah Le-an'noth  
Ma'ha-lath Mas'chil  
(6)  
Ma'ha-la-le-el (13)  
Ma'ha-li (3)  
Ma'ha-na'im (16)  
Ma'ha-neh Dan  
Ma'ha-nem

Ma-har'a-i (5)  
Ma'nath  
Ma'ha-vites (8)  
Ma'haz  
Ma-ha'zi-oth  
Ma'her-shal'al-hash'-  
baz  
Mah'lah  
Mah'li (3)  
Mah'lites (8)  
Mah'lon  
Mai-an'e-as  
Ma'kas  
Ma'ked  
Mak-e'loth  
Mak-ke'dah (13)  
Mak'tesh  
Mal'a-chi (3) (6)  
Mal'cham  
Mal-chi'ah (15)  
Mal'chi-el (13)  
Mal'chi-el-ites (8)  
Mal-chi'jah  
Mal-chi'ram  
Mal-chi-shu'ah (12)  
Mal'chom  
Mal'chus (6)  
Mal'las  
Mal'lo-thi (3)  
Mal'loth (6)  
Ma-mai'as (5)  
Mam'mon  
Mam-ni-ta-na'i'mus  
Mam're  
Mu-mu'cus  
Man'a-en  
Man'a-hath  
Man'a-hem  
Ma-na'heth-ites (8)  
Man-as-se'as (12)  
Ma-nas'seh (9)  
Ma-nas'sites (8)  
Ma'neh (9)  
Man-ha-na'im (16)  
Ma'ni (3)  
Man'na  
Ma-no'ah  
Ma'och (6)  
Ma'on  
Man-ites (8)  
Ma'ra (9)  
Ma'rah (9)  
Mar'a-lah

Mar-a-nath'a  
Mar-do-che'us (6)  
Ma-re'shah  
Mark  
Mar'i-sa (9)  
Mar'moth  
Ma'roth  
Mar're-kah (9)  
Mar'se-na (9)  
Mar'te-na  
Mar'tha  
Ma'ry  
Mas'chil (6)  
Mas'e-loth  
Mash  
Ma'shal  
Mas'man  
Mas'moth  
Mas're-kah (9)  
Ma'sa (9)  
Mas'sah (9)  
Mas-si'as (15)  
Ma'tred  
Ma'tri (3)  
Mat'tan  
Mat'tan-ah  
Mat-tan-i'ah  
Mat'ta-tha  
Mat-ta-thi'as  
Mat-te-na'i (5)  
Mat'than  
Mat'that  
Mat-the'las'  
Mat'thew  
Mat-thi'as (15)  
Mat-ti-thi'ah (15)  
Maz-i-ti'as (15)  
Maz-za'roth  
Me'ah  
Me-a'ni (3)  
Me-a'rah  
Me-bu'nai (5)  
Mech'u'e-rath (13)  
Mech'e-rath-ite (8)  
Me'dad  
Med'a-lah (9)  
Me'dan  
Med'e-ba (9)  
Medes  
Me'di-a  
Me'di-an  
Me-e'da  
Me-gid'do (7)

Me-gid'don (7)  
Me-ha'li (3)  
Me-het'a-bel  
Me-hi'da  
Me'hir  
Me-hol'ath-ite (8)  
Me-hu'ja-el (13)  
Me-hu'man (5)  
Me-hu'nim  
Me-hu'nims  
Me-jar'kon  
Mek'o-nah (9)  
Mel-a-ti'ah (15)  
Mel'chi (3) (6)  
Mel-chi'ah (6) (9)  
Mel-chi'as (15)  
Mel'chi-el (13)  
Mel-chis'e-dek  
Mel-chi-shu'a (13)  
Me-le a  
Me'lech (6)  
Mel'li-cu  
Mel'i-ta  
Mel'zar  
Mem'phis  
Me-mu'can (13)  
Men'a-hem  
Me'nan  
Me'ne  
Me'nith  
Men'o-thai (5)  
Me-on'e-nem  
Meph'a-ath  
Me-phis'o-sheth  
Me'rab  
Mer-a-i'ah (15)  
Me-rai'oth (6)  
Me'ran  
Mer'a-ri  
Mer'a-rites (8)  
Mer-a-tha'im (16)  
Me'red  
Mer'e-moth  
Me'res  
Mer'i-bah (9)  
Mer'i-bah Ka'desh  
Me-rib'ba-al  
Mer'i-moth (4)  
Me-ro'dach (11) Bal'  
a-dan  
Me'rom  
Me-ron'o-thite (8)  
Me'roz

## 158 MI

Me'ruth  
Me'sech (6)  
Me'sha  
Me'shach (6)  
Me'shech (6)  
Mesh-el-e-mi'ah  
Mesh-ez'a-bel  
Mesh-ez'a-beel  
Mesh-il-la'mith  
Mesh-il'le-moth  
Me-sho'bah (9)  
Me-shul'lam  
Me-shul'le-mith  
Mes'o-bah (13)  
Mes'o-ba-ite (8)  
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a  
Mes-si'ah (15)  
Mes-si'as (15)  
Me-te'rus (13)  
Me'theg Am'mah  
Meth're-dath  
Me-thu'sa-el  
Me-thu'se-la  
Me-thu'se-lah (9)  
Me-u'nini (13)  
Mez'a-hab  
Mi'a-min  
Mib'har  
Mib'sam  
Mib'zar  
Mi'cah (9)

## MI

Mi-cai'ah (5)  
Mi'cha (9)  
Mi'cha-el (15)  
Mi'cah (9)  
Mi-chai'ah  
Mi'chel  
Mich'mas (6)  
Mich'mash  
Mich'me-thah (9)  
Mich'ri (3)  
Mich'tam  
Mid'din  
Mid'i-an  
Mid'i-an-ites (8)  
Mig'dal-el  
Mig'dal Gad  
Mig'dol  
Mig'ron  
Mij'a-min  
Mik'loth  
Mik-nei'ah (9)  
Mil-a-la'i (5)  
Mil'cah (9)  
Mil'cha (9)  
Mil'chah (9)  
Mil'com  
Mil'lo  
Mi'na (9)  
Mi-ni'a-min  
Min'ni (3)  
Min'nith

## MO

Miph'kad  
Mir'i-am  
Mir'ma (9)  
Mis'gab  
Mish'a-el (13) (15)  
Mi'shal (3)  
Mi'sham  
Mi'she-al  
Mish'ma (9)  
Mish-man'na  
Mish'ra-ites (8)  
Mis'par  
Mis'pe-reth  
Mis'pha (9)  
Mis'phah (9)  
Mis'ra-im (16)  
Mis're-photh-ma'im  
(16)  
Mith'cah (9)  
Mith'nite (8)  
Mith'ri-dath  
Mi'zar  
Miz'pah (9)  
Miz'peh (9)  
Miz'ra-im (16)  
Miz'zah (9)  
Mna'son  
Mo'ab  
Mo'ab-ites (8)  
Mo-a-di'ah (15)  
Mock'mur

## MY

Mock'ram  
Mo'din  
Mo'eth  
Mol'a-dah (9)  
Mo'lech (6)  
Mo'li (3)  
Mo'lid  
Mo'loch (6)  
Mom'dis  
Mo-o-si'as (13)  
Mo'rash-ite (8)  
Mo'ras-thite  
Mor'de-cai (5) (13)  
Mo'reh (9)  
Mor'esh-eth Gath  
Mo-ri'ah (15)  
Mo-se'ra (9)  
Mo-se'rah (9)  
Mo-so'roth  
Mo'ses  
Mo-sol'lam  
Mo-sul'la-mon  
Mo'za (9)  
Mo'zah  
Muppim  
Mu'shi (3)  
Mu shites (8)  
Muth-lab'ben  
Myn'dus  
My'ra (9)  
Myt-e-le'ne

## NA

Na'am  
Na'a-mah (9)  
Na'a-man (15)  
Na'a-ma-thites (8)  
Na'a-mites (8)  
Na'a-rah (9)  
Na'a-rai (5)  
Na'a-ran  
Na'a-rath  
Na-ash'on  
Na'a-thus  
Na'bal  
Nab-a-ri'as  
Na-ba-the'ans  
Na'bath-ites (8)  
Na'both  
Na'chon (6)  
Na'chor (6)  
Na'dab  
Na-dab'a-tha  
Nag'ge (7)  
Na-ha'li-el (13)  
Na-hal'al  
Na-ha-lol  
Na'ham  
Na-han'a-ni (3)

## NA

Na-har'a-i (5)  
Na'hash  
Na'hath  
Nah-bi' (3)  
Na'ha-bi (3)  
Na'hor  
Nah'shon  
Na'hum  
Na'i-dus (5)  
Na'im  
Na'in  
Nai'oth (5)  
Na-ne'a (9)  
Na'o-mi (3)  
Na'phish  
Naph'i-si (3)  
Naph'tha-li (3)  
Naph'thar  
Naph'tu-him (11)  
Nas'bas  
Na'shon  
Na'sith  
Na'sor  
Na'than  
Na'than'a-el (13)  
Nath-a-ni'as (15)

## NE

Na'than Me'lech (6)  
Na've  
Na'um  
Naz-a-rene  
Naz-a-renes' (8)  
Naz'a-reth  
Naz'a-rite (8)  
Ne'ah  
Ne-a-ri'ah (15)  
Neb'a-i (5)  
Ne-bai'oth (5)  
Ne-ba'joth  
Ne-bai'lat  
Ne'bat  
Ne'bo  
Neb-u-chad-nez'zar  
Neb-u-chod-on'o-sor  
Neb-u-chad-rez'zar  
Neb-u-chas'ban  
Neb-u-zar'a-dan  
Ne'cho (6)  
Ne-co'dan  
Ned-a-bi'ah (15)  
Ne-e-mi'as  
Neg'i-noth (7)  
Ne-hel'a-mite

## NE

Ne-be-mi'ah (9) (15)  
Ne-be-mi'as  
Ne'hum  
Ne-hush'ta (9)  
Ne-hus'tah  
Ne-hush'tan  
Ne'i-el (13)  
Ne'keb  
Ne-ko'da  
Nem-u'el (13) (17)  
Nem-u'el-ites (8)  
Ne'pheg  
Ne'phi (3)  
Ne'phis  
Ne'phish  
Ne-phish'e-sim  
Neph'tha-li (3)  
Neph'to-ah  
Neph'tu-im  
Ne-phu'sim (13)  
Ner  
Ne're-us  
Ner'gal  
Ner'gal Sha-re'zer  
Ne'ri (3)  
Ne-ri'ah (15)

# NI

Ne-than'e-el (13)  
Neth-a-ni'ah  
Neth'-i-nims  
Ne-to'phah (9)  
Ne-toph'a-thi (3)  
Ne-toph'a-thites  
Ne-zi'ah (15)  
Ne'zib  
Nib'bas  
Nib'shan

# NI

Ni-co-de'mus  
Nic-o-la'i-tanes  
Nic'o-las  
Nim'rah  
Nim'rim  
Nim'rod  
Nim'shi (3)  
Nin'e-ve  
Nin'e-veh (9)  
Nin'e-vites (8)

# NO

Ni'san  
Nis'roch (6)  
No-a-di'ah (15)  
No'ah, No'e  
Nob  
No'bah (9)  
Nod  
No'dab  
No'e-ba (9)  
No'ga, or No'gah

# NY 159

No'hah (9)  
Nom  
Nom'a-des  
Non  
Noph  
No'phah (9)  
No-me'ni-us  
Nun, the father of  
Joshua  
Nym'phas

# OH

OB-A-DI'AH (15)  
O'bal  
O'bed  
O'bed E'dom  
O'beth  
O'bil  
O'both  
O'chi-el (13)  
Oc-i-de'lus (7)  
Oc'i-na (7)  
Oc'ran  
O'ded  
O-dol'lam  
Od-on-ar'kes  
Og  
O'had

# ON

O'hel  
Ol'a-mus  
O-lym'pas  
Om-a-e'rus (13)  
O'mar  
O-meg'a (9)  
O'mer  
Om'ri  
On  
O'nam  
O'nan  
O-nes'i-mus  
On-e-siph'o-rus  
O-ni'a-res  
O-ni'as (15)  
O'no

# OS

O'nus  
O-ny'as  
On'y-cha  
O'nyx  
O'phel  
O'pher  
O'phir  
Oph'ni (3)  
Oph'rah  
O'reb  
O'ren, or O'ran  
O-ri'on  
Or'nan  
Or'pah (9)  
Or-tho'si-as (15)  
O-sai'as (5)

# OZ

O-se'as  
O'see  
O'she-a  
Os'pray  
Os'si-frage  
Oth'ni (3)  
Oth'ni-el (4) (13)  
Oth-o-ni'as (15)  
O'zem  
O-zi'as (15)  
O'zi-el (4) (13)  
Oz'ni (3)  
Oz'nites (8)  
O-zo'ra (9)

# PA

PA'A-RAI (5)  
Pa'dan  
Pa'dan A'ram  
Pa'don  
Pa'gi-el (7) (13)  
Pa'hath Mo'ab  
Pa'i (3) (5)  
Pa'lal  
Pa'es-tine  
Pa'l'u  
Pa'l'u-ites (8)  
Pa'l'ti (3)  
Pa'l'ti-el (13)  
Pa'l'tite (8)  
Pan'ag  
Par'a-dise  
Pa-rah  
Pa'ran  
Par'bar  
Par-mash'ta  
Par-me-nas  
Par'nath  
Par'nach  
Pa'rosh  
Par-shan'da-tha  
Par'u-ah

# PE

Par-va'im (5) (16)  
Pa'sach (6)  
Pas-dam'mim  
Pa-se'ah (9)  
Pash'ur  
Pass'o-ver  
Pat'a-ra  
Pa-te'o-li  
Pa-the'us (13)  
Path'ros  
Path-ru'sim  
Pat'ro-bas  
Pa'u  
Paul  
Ped'a-hel (13)  
Ped'ah-zur  
Ped-ai'ah (5)  
Pe'kah (9)  
Pek-a-hi'ah  
Pe'kod  
Pel-a-i'ah (5)  
Pel-a-li'ah  
Pel-a-ti'ah (15)  
Pe'leg  
Pe'let  
Pe'leth

# PH

Pe'leth-ites (8)  
Pe-li'as (15)  
Pel'o-nite (8)  
Pe-ni'el (13)  
Pe-nin'nah  
Pen'ni-nah  
Pen-tap'o-lis  
Pen'ta-teuch (6)  
Pen'te-cost  
Pe-nu'el (13)  
Pe'or  
Per'a-zim  
Pe'resh  
Pe'rez  
Pe'rez Uz'za  
Per'ga (9)  
Per'ga-mos  
Pe-ri'da (9)  
Per'iz-zites (8)  
Per-me-nas  
Per-u'da (9) (13)  
Peth-a-hi'ah (15)  
Pe'thor  
Pe-thu'el (13)  
Pe-ul'thai (5)  
Phac'a-reth

# PH

Phai'sur  
Phal-dai'us (5)  
Pha-le'as (11)  
Pha'leg  
Pha'l'u  
Phal'ti (3)  
Phal'ti-el (13)  
Pha-nu'el (13)  
Phar'a-cim (7)  
Pha'ra-oh  
Phar-a-tho'ni (3)  
Pha'rez  
Pha'rez-ites (8)  
Phar'i-sees  
Pha'rosh  
Phar'par  
Phar'zites (8)  
Pha'se-ah (13)  
Pha-se'lis (13)  
Phas'i-ron  
Phe'be  
Phe-ni'ce (13)  
Phib'e-seth  
Phi'col  
Phi-lar'ches  
Phi-le'mon (11)

Phi-le'tus (11)  
 Phil'ip  
 Phi-lip'pi  
 Phi-lip'pi-ans  
 Phi-lis'ti-a  
 Phi-lis'tim  
 Phi-lis'tines (8)  
 Phi-lol'o-gus  
 Phil-o-me'tor  
 Phin'e-es  
 Phin'e-has  
 Phi'son (1)  
 Phlé'gon  
 Pho'ros  
 Phryg'i-a

Phul, *rhymes dull*  
 Phur  
 Phu'rah  
 Phut, *rhymes nut*  
 Phu'vah  
 Phy-gel'lus  
 Phy-lac'te-ries  
 Pi-ha-hi'roth  
 Pi'late  
 Pil'dash  
 Pil'e-tha  
 Pil'tai (5)  
 Pi'uon  
 Pi'ra  
 Pi'ram

Pir'a-thon  
 Pir'a-thon-ite (8)  
 Pi-sid'i-a  
 Pis'gah  
 Pi'son (1)  
 Pis'pah  
 Pi'thom  
 Pi'thon (1)  
 Poch'e-reth (6)  
 Pon'ti-us Pilate  
 Pon'tus  
 Por'a-tha (9)  
 Por'ci-us  
 Pot'i-phar  
 Po-tiph'e-ra

Pris'ca  
 Pris-cil'la  
 Proch'o-rus  
 Pu'a, or Pu'ah  
 Publi-us  
 Pu'dens  
 Pu'hites (1)  
 Pul, *rhymes dull*  
 Pu'nites (8)  
 Pu'non  
 Pur, or Pu'rim  
 Put, *rhymes nut*  
 Pu-te'o-li  
 Pu'ti-el (13)  
 Py'garg

Q..... Quar'tus.

## RA

## RE

## RE

## RU

Ra'A-MAH (9)  
 Ra-a-mi'ah (15)  
 Ra-am'ses  
 Rab'bah  
 Rab'bath  
 Rab'bat  
 Rab'bi (3)  
 Rab'biith  
 Rab-bo'ni (3)  
 Rab'mag  
 Rab'sa-ces  
 Rab'sa-ris  
 Rab'sha-keh (9)  
 Ra'ca or Ra'cha  
 Ra'cab (6)  
 Ra'cal  
 Ra'chab (6)  
 Ra'chel (6)  
 Rad'da-i (5)  
 Ra'gau  
 Ra'ges  
 Rag'u-a  
 Ra-gu'el (13)  
 Ra'hab  
 Ra'ham  
 Ra'kem  
 Rak'kath  
 Rak'kon  
 Ram

Ra'ma, or Ra'mah  
 Ra'math  
 Ra-math-a'im (16)  
 Ram'a-them  
 Ra'math-ite (8)  
 Ra'math Le'hi  
 Ra'math Mis'pel  
 Ra-me'ses  
 Ra-mi'ah (15)  
 Ra'moth  
 Ra'moth Gil'e-ad  
 Ra'pha  
 \*Ra'pha-el (13) (15)  
 Ra'phah (9)  
 Raph'a-im (16)  
 Ra'phon  
 Ra'pha  
 Ra'phu  
 Ras'sis  
 Rath-u-mus (12)  
 Ra'zis  
 Re-a-i'ah (5)  
 Re'ba (9)  
 Re-bec'ca (9)  
 Re'chab (6)  
 Re'chab-ites (8)  
 Re'chah (9)  
 Re-el-ai'ah (5)  
 Re-el-i'as (15)

Ree-sai'as (5)  
 Ré'gem  
 Re-gem'me-lech  
 Ré'gom  
 Re-ha-bi'ah (15)  
 Re'hob  
 Re-ho-bo'am  
 Re-ho'both  
 Ré'hu  
 Ré'hum  
 Ré'i (3)  
 Ré'kem  
 Rem-a-li'ah (15)  
 Ré'meth  
 Rem'mon  
 Rem'mon Meth'o-ar  
 Rem'phan  
 Rem'phis  
 Ré'pha-el (13) (15)  
 Ré'phah  
 Réph-a-i'ah (15)  
 Réph'a-im (16)  
 Réph'a-ims  
 Réph'i-dim  
 Ré'sin  
 Ré'sheph  
 Ré'u  
 Reu'ben  
 Re-u'el (13)

Reu'mah  
 Ré'zeph  
 Re-zi'a (15)  
 Ré'zin  
 Ré'zon  
 Rhe'gi-um  
 Rhe'sa  
 Rho'da  
 Rhod'o-cus  
 Ri'bai (5)  
 Rib'lah  
 Rim'mon  
 Rim'mon Pa'rez  
 Rin'nah (9)  
 Ri'phath  
 Ris'sah (9)  
 Rith'mah  
 Riz'pah  
 Ro-ge'lim (7) (13)  
 Roh'gah (9)  
 Ro'i-mus  
 Ro-mam-ti-e'zer  
 Rosh  
 Ru'by  
 Ru'fus  
 Ru'ha-mah  
 Ru'mah  
 Rus'ti-cus  
 Ruth

\* *Raphael*.—This word has uniformly the accent on the first syllable throughout Milton, though Græcised by *Pæpæra*; but the quantity is not so invariably settled by him; for in his *Paradise Lost* he makes it four times of three syllables, and twice of two. What is observed under *Israel* is applicable to this word. Colloquially we may pronounce it in two, as if written *Raphel*; but in deliberate and solemn speaking or reading, we ought to make the two last vowels to be heard separately and distinctly. The same may be observed of *Michael*, which Milton, in his *Paradise Lost*, uses six times as a word of three syllables, and eighteen times as a word of two only.

## SA

## SA

## SA

## SE

|                      |                       |                      |                    |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| SA-BACH-THA'NIT      | Sa'lem                | San-a-bas'sa-rus     | Sa'gon             |
| †Sab'a-oth           | Sa'lim                | San'a-sib            | Sa'rid             |
| Sa'bat               | Sa'l'a-i (5)          | Sau-bal'lat          | Sa'ron             |
| Sab'a-tus            | Sa'l'u                | San'he-drim          | Sa-ro'thi (3)      |
| Sab'ban              | Sa'l'um               | San-san'nah          | Sar-se'chim (6)    |
| Sab'bah              | Sa'l'u'mus (13)       | Saph                 | Sa'ruch (6)        |
| Sab-ba-the'us        | Sa'l'ma, or Sa'l'mah  | Sa'phat              | *Sa'tan            |
| Sab-be'us            | Sa'l'mon              | Saph-a-ti'as (15)    | Sath-rz-baz'nes    |
| Sab-de'us            | Sa'l'mo'ne (13)       | Saph'ir              | Sath-ra-bou-za'nes |
| Sab'di (3)           | Sa'l'om               | Sa'pheth             | Sav'a-ran          |
| Sa-be'ans            | Sa-lo'me (13)         | Sap-phi'ra (9)       | Sa'vi-as (15)      |
| Sa'bi (3)            | Sa'l'u                | Sap'phire            | Saul               |
| Sab'tah (9)          | Sa'l'um               | Sar-a-bi'as (15)     | Sce'va             |
| Sab'te-cha (6)       | Sam'a-el (13)         | Sa'ra, or Sa'rai (5) | Sche'chem (6)      |
| Sa'car               | Sa-moi'as (5)         | Sar-a-i'ah (5)       | Scribes            |
| Sad-a-mi'as (15)     | Sa-ma'ri-a, or Sam-a- | Sa-rai'as (5) (13)   | Scyth'i-ans        |
| Sa'das               | ri'a                  | Sa-ram'a-el          | Scy-thop'o-lis     |
| Sad-de'us            | Sa-mar'i-tans         | Sar'a-mel            | Scyth-o-pol'i-tans |
| Sad'duc              | Sam'a-tus             | Sa'raph              | Se'ba              |
| Sad-du-cees          | Sa-me'i'us (9)        | Sar-ched'o-nus (6)   | Se'bat             |
| Sa'doc               | Sam'gar Ne'bo         | Sar'de-us            | Sec'a-cah          |
| Sa-ha-du'tha, Je'gar | Sa'mi (3)             | Sar'dis              | Sech-e-ni'as (15)  |
| Sa'la                | Sa'mis                | Sar'dites (8)        | Se'chu             |
| Sa'lah (9)           | Sa'm'lah (9)          | Sar'di-us            | Sed-e-ci'as (15)   |
| Sa-l-a-sad'a-i (5)   | Sam'mus               | Sar'dine             | Se'gnb             |
| Sa-la'thi-el (13)    | Sam'p'a-mes           | Sar'do-nyx           | Se'ir              |
| Sa'cah (9)           | Sam'pon               | Sa're-a              | Se'i-rath          |
| Sa'chah              | Sam'u-el (13) (17)    | Sa-rep'ta            | Se'la              |

† *Sabachthani*.—Some, says the Editor of Labbe, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, and others on the penultimate: this last pronunciation, he says, is most agreeable to the Hebrew word, the penultimate of which is not only long, but accented; and as this word is Hebrew, it is certainly the preferable pronunciation.

† *Sabaath*.—This word should not be confounded in its pronunciation with *Sabbath*, a word of so different a signification. *Sabaath* ought to be heard in three syllables, by keeping the *a* and *o* separate and distinct. This, it must be confessed, is not very easy to do, but is absolutely necessary, to prevent a very gross confusion of ideas, and a perversion of the sense.—[According to the Masoretic points, the word is *Sab-a'oth*.—*Edit.*]

\* *Satan*.—There is some dispute among the learned about the quantity of the second syllable of this word when Latin or Greek, as may be seen in Labbe, but none about the first. This is acknowledged to be short; and this has induced those critics who have great knowledge of Latin, and very little of their own language, to pronounce the first syllable short in English, as if written *Sattan*. If these gentlemen have not perused the Principles of Pronunciation prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, I would take the liberty of referring them to what is there said, for full satisfaction, on whatever relates to deriving English quantity from the Latin. But for those who have not an opportunity of inspecting that work, it may, perhaps, be sufficient to observe, that no analogy is more universal than that which, in a Latin word of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, and the accent on the first syllable, leads us to pronounce that syllable long. This is, likewise, the genuine pronunciation of English words of the same form; and where it has been counteracted, we find a miserable attempt to follow the Latin quantity in the English word, which we entirely neglect in the Latin itself, (see Introduction, page xi.) *Cato* and *Plato* are instances where we make the vowel *a* long in English, where it is short in Latin; and *caligo* and *cogito*, where we make the *a* and *oi* in the first syllable short in English, when it is long in Latin. Thus if a word of two syllables, with one consonant in the middle and the accent on the first, which, according to our own vernacular analogy, we should pronounce as we do *Cato* and *Plato*, with the first vowel long; if this word, I say, happens to be derived from a word of three syllables in Latin, with the first short; this is looked upon as a good reason for shortening the first syllable of the English word, as in *magie*, *placid*, *tepid*, &c. though we violate this rule in the pronunciation of the Latin words *caligo*, *cogito*, &c. which, according to this analogy, ought to be *cale-i-go*, *coge-i-to*, &c. with the first syllable long.

This pedantry, which ought to have a harsher title, has considerably hurt the sound of our language, by introducing into it too many short vowels, and consequently rendering it less flowing and sonorous. The tendency of the penultimate accent to open and lengthen the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonant in the middle, in some measure counteracts the shortening tendency of two consonants, and the almost invariable shortening tendency of the antepenultimate accent: but this analogy, which seems to be the genuine operation of nature, is violated by these ignorant critics, from the pitiful ambition of appearing to understand Latin. As the first syllable, therefore, of the word in question has its first vowel pronounced short for such miserable reasons as have been shewn, and this short pronunciation does not seem to be general, as may be seen under the word in the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, we ought certainly to incline to that pronunciation which is so agreeable to the analogy of our own language, and which is, at the same time, so much more pleasing to the ear.—(See Principles prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 543, 544, &c. and the words *Drama* and *Satire*.)—[Whatever may be the analogy of English accentuation, it is clear that the true pronunciation is *Satan*. Neither are *caligo* and *cogito* pronounced as the author states them to be. In most schools the long vowels retain their proper sound.—*Edit.*]

|                            |                    |                        |                     |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Se'la Ham-mah-le'-<br>koth | Sham'ma (9)        | She-mir'a-moth         | Shiph'ra (9)        |
| Se'lah (9)                 | Sham'mah (9)       | She-mu'el (13) (17)    | Shiph'rath          |
| Se'led                     | Sham'ma-i (5)      | Shen                   | Ship'tan            |
| Sel-e-mi'as (15)           | Sham'moth          | She-na'zar             | Shi'sha (2)         |
| Sem                        | Sham-mu'a (9)      | She'nir                | Shi'shak            |
| Sem-a-chi'ah (15)          | Sham-mu'ah (9)     | Shepham                | Shit'ra-i (5)       |
| Sem-a-i'ah (15)            | Sham-she-ra'i (5)  | Sheph-a-ti'ah (15)     | Shit'tah (9)        |
| Sem-a-i'as (5)             | Sha'pham           | She'phi (3)            | Shit'tim Wood       |
| Sem'e-i (3)                | Sha'pban           | She'pho                | Shi'za (9)          |
| Se-mel'le-us               | Sha'phat           | She-phu'phan (11)      | Sho'a (9)           |
| Se'mis                     | Sha'pher           | She'rah                | Sho'ah (9)          |
| Sen'a-ah                   | Shar'a-i (5)       | Sher-e-bi'ah (15)      | Sho'ab              |
| Se'neh (9)                 | Shar'ma-im (16)    | She'resh               | Sho'bach (6)        |
| Se'nir                     | Sha'rar            | She-re'zer             | Sho'ba-i (5)        |
| Sen-a-che'rib (13)         | Sha-re'zer         | She'shak               | Sho'bai             |
| Sen'u-ah                   | Sha'ron            | She'shai (5)           | Sho'bal             |
| Se-o'rim                   | Sha'ron-ite (8)    | She'shan               | Sho'bek             |
| Se'phar                    | Sha-ru'hen         | Shesh-baz'zar          | Sho'bi (8)          |
| Seph'a-rad                 | Shash'a-i (5)      | Sheth                  | Sho'cho (6)         |
| Seph-ar-va'im (16)         | Sha'shak           | She'thar               | Sho'choh (9)        |
| Se'phar-vites              | Sha'veh (9)        | She'thar Boz'na-i      | Sho'ham             |
| Se-phe'la                  | Sha'veth           | She'va                 | Sho'mer             |
| Se'rah                     | Sha'ul             | Shib'bo-leth           | Sho'phach (6)       |
| Se-ra-i'ah (5)             | Sha'ul-ites (8)    | Shib'mah (9)           | Sho'phan            |
| Ser'a-phim                 | Sha-u'sha          | Shi'chron              | Sho-shan'nim        |
| Se'red                     | She'al             | Shig-gai'on (5)        | Sho-shan'nim E'duth |
| Se'ron                     | She-al'ti-el (13)  | Shi'on                 | Shu'a (9)           |
| Se'rug                     | She-a-ri'ah (15)   | Shi'hor                | Shu'ah (9)          |
| Se'sis                     | She-ar-ja'shub     | Shi'hor Lib'nath       | Shu'al              |
| Ses'thel                   | She'ba, or She'bah | Shi-i'im (3) (4)       | Shu'ba-el (13)      |
| Seth                       | She'bam            | Shil'hi (3)            | Shu'ham             |
| Se'thar                    | Sheb-a-ni'ah (15)  | Shil'him               | Shu'ham-ites (8)    |
| Se'ther                    | Sheb'a-rim         | Shil'lem               | Shu'hites           |
| Sha-al-ab'bin              | She'bat            | Shil'lem-ites (8)      | Shu'lam-ite         |
| Sha-al'bim                 | She'ber            | Shi'loh, or Shi'lo (9) | Shu'math-ites (8)   |
| Sha-al'bo-nite (8)         | Sheb'na            | Shi-lo'ah (9)          | Shu'nam-ite         |
| Sha'aph                    | Sheb'u-el (13)     | Shi-lo'ni (3)          | Shu'nem             |
| Sha-a-ra'im (16)           | Shec-a-ni'ah       | Shi-lo'nites (8)       | Shu'ni (3)          |
| Shar'a-im                  | She'chem (6)       | Shil'shah (9)          | Shu'nites (8)       |
| Sha-ash'gas                | She'chem-ites      | Shim'e-a               | Shu'pham            |
| Shab'beth-a-i (5)          | Shech'i-nah        | Shim'e-ah              | Shu'pham-ite        |
| Shach'i-a                  | Shed'e-ur          | Shim'e-am              | Shup'pim            |
| Shad'da-i (5)              | She-ha-ri'ah (15)  | Shim'e-ath             | Shur                |
| Sha'drach                  | She'kel            | Shim'e-ath-ites        | Shu'shan            |
| Sha'ge (7)                 | She'lah            | Shim'e-i (3)           | Shu'shan E'duth     |
| Sha-haz'i-math (13)        | She'lah-ites (8)   | Shim'e-on              | Shu'the-lah (9)     |
| Shal'le-cheth              | Shel-e-mi'ah (15)  | Shim'hi (3)            | Shu'thal-ites (8)   |
| Sha'lem                    | She'leph           | Shi'mi (3)             | Si'a (1)            |
| Sha'lim                    | She'lesh           | Shim'ites (8)          | Si'a-ka (1) (9)     |
| Shal'i-sha                 | Shel'o-mi (3)      | Shim'ma (9)            | Si'ba               |
| Shal'lum                   | Shel'o-mith        | Shi'mon                | Si'b'e-chai (5)     |
| Shal'ma-i (5)              | Shel'o-moth        | Shim'rath              | Sib'bo-leth         |
| Shal'man                   | She-lu'mi-el (13)  | Shim'ri (3)            | Sib'mah (9)         |
| Shal-ma-ne'ser             | Shem               | Shim'rith              | Sib'ra-im (16)      |
| Sha'ma                     | She'ma             | Shim'ron               | Si'chem (1) (6)     |
| Sham-a-ri'ah (15)          | Shem'a-ah (9)      | Shim'ron-ites (8)      | Sid'dim             |
| Sha'med                    | Shem-a-i'ah (5)    | Shim'ron Me'ron        | Si'de               |
| Sha'mer                    | Shem-a-ri'ah (15)  | Shim'shai (5)          | Si'don              |
| Sham'gar                   | Shem'e-ber         | Shi'nab                | Si-gi'o-noth (7)    |
| Sham'huth                  | She'mer            | Shi'na                 | Si'ha (9)           |
| Sha'mir                    | She-mi'da (13)     | Shi'phi (3)            | Si'hon              |
|                            | Shem'i-nith        | Shiph'mite             | Si'hor              |

|                       |                 |                    |                    |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Sí'las                | Sí'rach (1) (6) | Só'rek             | Suk'ki-ims (4)     |
| Sil'la (9)            | Sí'rah (9)      | So-sip'a-ter       | Sur                |
| *Sil'o-a              | Sir'i-on        | Sos'the-nes (13)   | Su'sa              |
| Sil'o-as              | Sis-am'a-i (5)  | Sos'tra-tus (13)   | Su'san-chites (6)  |
| Sil'o-ab, or Sil'o-am | Sis'e-ra (9)    | So'ta-i (5)        | Su-san'na (9)      |
| Sil'o-e (9)           | Si-sin'nes      | Sta'chys (6)       | Su'si (3)          |
| Si-mal-cu'e           | Sit'nah         | Stac'te            | Syc'a-mine         |
| Sim'e-on              | Sí'van          | Steph'a-na         | Sy-ce'ne           |
| Sim'e-on-ites (8)     | So              | Steph'a-nas        | Sy'char (1) (6)    |
| Si'mon                | So'choh (6) (9) | Stéphen            | Sy-e'lus (12)      |
| Sim'ri (3)            | So'coh          | Su'ah (9)          | Sy-e'ne            |
| Sin                   | So'di (3)       | Su'ba              | Syn'a-gogue        |
| †Si'nai (5)           | Sod'om          | Su'ba-i (5)        | Syn'ty-che (4) (6) |
| Si'nim                | Sod'om-ites     | Suc'coth           | Syr'a-cuse         |
| Sin'ites (8)          | Sod'o-ma        | Suc'coth Be'noth   | Syr'i-a Ma'a-cah   |
| Si'on                 | Sol'o-mon       | Su-ca'ath-ites (8) | Syr'i-an           |
| Siph'moth             | Sop'a-ter       | Sud                | Syr'i-on           |
| Sip'pai (5)           | Soph'e-reth     | Su'di-as           | Sy-ro-phœ-nic'i-a  |

## TA

## TA

## TE

## TE

|                  |                 |                    |                      |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| TA'A-NACH (5)    | Ta-hap'e-nes    | Taph'e-nes         | Teb-a-li'ah (15)     |
| Ta'a-nach Shi'lo | Ta'hath         | Taph'nes           | Te'beth              |
| Tab'ba-oth       | Tah'pe-nes (9)  | Ta'phon            | Te-haph'ne-hes       |
| Ta'be-al         | Tah're-a (9)    | Tap'pu-ah (13)     | Te-hin'nah           |
| Tab'bath         | Tah'tim Hod'shi | Ta'rah (1)         | Te'kel               |
| Ta'be-el (13)    | Tal'i-tha Cu'mi | Tar'a-lah (9) (13) | Te-ko'a, or Te-ko'ah |
| Ta-bel'li-us     | Tal'mai (5)     | Ta're-a (9)        | Te-ko'ites (8)       |
| Tab'e-ra (9)     | Tal'mon         | Tar'pel-ites (8)   | Tel'a-bib            |
| Tab'i-tha        | Tal'sas         | Tar-shis           | Te'lah (9)           |
| Ta'bor           | Ta'math         | Tar'shish          | Tel'a-im (16)        |
| Tab'ri-mon       | Ta'mar          | Tar-shi'si (3)     | Te-las'sar           |
| Tach'mo-nite     | Tam'muz         | Tar'sus            | Te'lem               |
| Tad'mor          | Ta'nach (6)     | Tar'tak            | Tel-ha-re'sha        |
| Ta'han           | Tan'hu-meth     | Tar'tan            | Tel-har'sa (9)       |
| Ta'han-ites (8)  | Ta'nis          | Tat'na-i (5)       | Te'l-me-la (9)       |
| Ta-haph'a-nes    | Ta'phath        | Te'bah (9)         | Tel'me-lah (9)       |

\* *Siloa*.—This word, according to the present general rule of pronouncing these words, ought to have the accent on the second syllable, as it is Græcised by *Σιλωά*; but Milton, who understood its derivation as well as the present race of critics, has given it the antepenultimate accent, as more agreeable to the general analogy of accenting English words of the same form:—

Or if *Sion* hill  
Delight thee more, or *Siloa's* brook, that flow'd  
Fast by the oracle of God—

If criticism ought not to overturn settled usages, surely when that usage is sanctioned by such a poet as Milton, it ought not to be looked upon as a license, but an authority. With respect to the quantity of the first syllable, analogy requires that, if the accent be on it, it should be short.—(See Rules prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names, rule 19.)—[Milton can do no authority against positive fact. The Greek name is decisive. See our Author's very next note.—*Edit.*]

† *Sinai*.—If we pronounce this word after the Hebrew, it is three syllables: if after the Greek, *Σιναι*, two only; though it must be confessed, that the liberty allowed to poets of increasing the end of a line with one, and sometimes two syllables, renders their authority, in this case, a little equivocal. Labbe adopts the former pronunciation, but general usage seems to prefer the latter; and if we almost universally follow the Greek in other cases, why not in this? Milton adopts the Greek:—

Sing, heav'nly muse! that on the secret top  
Of Oreb or of *Sinai* didst inspire  
That shepherd—

God, from the mount of *Sinai*, whose grey top  
Shall tremble, he, descending, will himself,  
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets' sound,  
Ordain them laws.

*Par. Lost*, b. xii. v. 227.

We ought not, indeed, to lay much stress on the quantity of Milton, which is often so different in the same word, but these are the only two passages in his *Paradise Lost* where this word is used; and as he has made the same letters a diphthong in *Asmadai*, it is highly probable he judged that *Sinai* ought to be pronounced in two syllables.—(See Rules prefixed to the Vocabulary, No. 5.)

## 164 TH

Te'ma (9)  
Te'man  
Tem'a-ni (3)  
Te'man-ites (8)  
Tem'e-ni (3)  
Te'pho  
Te'rah (9)  
Ter'a-phim  
Te'resh  
Ter'ti-us  
Ter-tul'lus  
Te'ta  
Tet'rarch (6)  
Thad-de'us (12)  
Tha'hash  
Tha'mah (9)  
Tham'na-tha  
Tha'ra (9)  
Thar'ra (9)  
Thar'shish  
Thas'si (3)  
The'bez  
The-co'e  
The-las sar  
The-ler'sas  
The-oc'a-nus

## TI

The-od'o-tus  
The-oph'i-lus  
The'ras  
Ther-me-leth  
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca  
Theu'das  
Thim'na-thath  
This'be  
Thom'as  
Thom'o-i (3)  
Thra-se'as  
Thum'mim  
Thy-a-ti'ra (9)  
Tib bath  
Ti-be'ri-as  
Ti-be'ri-us  
Tib'ni (3)  
Ti'dal  
Tig'lath Pi-le'ser  
Tik'vah (9)  
Tik'vath  
Ti'lon  
Ti-me'lus (13)  
Tim'na (9)  
Tim'nath (9)  
Tim'na-thah

## TO

Tim'nath He'res  
Tim'nath Se'rah  
Tim'nite (8)  
Ti'mon  
Ti-mo'the-us  
Tip'sah (9)  
Ti'ras  
Ti'rath-ites (8)  
Tir'ha-kah (9)  
Tir'ha-nah  
Tir'i-a (9)  
Tir'sha-tha  
Tir'zah (9)  
Tish'bite  
Ti'van  
Ti'za  
Ti'zite (8)  
To'ah  
To'a-nah  
Tob  
To-bi'ah (15)  
To-bi'as (15)  
To-bi-el (4) (13)  
To-bi'jah (15)  
To'bit  
To'chen (6)

## TY

To-gar'mah  
To'hu  
To'i (3)  
To'la (9)  
To'lad  
To'la-ites (8)  
Tol'ba-nes  
Tol'mai (5)  
To'phel  
To'phet  
To'u  
Trach-o-ni'tis (12)  
Trip'o-lis  
Tro'as  
Tro-gyl'i-um  
Troph'i-mus  
Try-phen'a (12)  
Try-pho'sa (12)  
Tu'bal  
Tu'bal Ca'in  
Tu-bi'e-ni (3)  
Ty-be'ri-as  
Tych'i-cus  
Ty-ran'us  
Tyre, one syllable  
Ty'rus

## UL

VA-JEZ'A-THA (9)  
Va-ni'ah (9)  
Vash'ni (3)  
Vash'ti (3)  
U'cal  
U'el  
U'la-i (5)  
U'lam  
U'la (9)

## UR

Um'mah (9)  
Un'ni (3)  
Vop'si (3)  
U'phaz  
U-phar'sin  
Ur  
Ur'ba-ne  
U'ri (3)  
U-ri'ah (9)

## UZ

U-ri'as (15)  
U'ri-el (4) (13)  
U-ri'jah (9) (15)  
U'rim  
U'ta (9)  
U'tha-i (5)  
U'thi (3)  
Uz  
Uza-i (5)

## UZ

U'zal  
Uz'za (9)  
Uz'zah (9)  
Uz'zen She'rah  
Uz'zi (3)  
Uz-zi'ah (15)  
Uz-zi'el (13) (15)  
Uz-zi'el-ites (8)

## XA

Xa'gus  
Xan'thi-cus

## XE

Xe'ne-as  
Xer-o-pha'gi-a

## XY

Xe-ro'l'y-be  
Xys'tus

## ZA

ZA-A-NA'IM (16)  
Za'a-man  
Za-a-nan'nim  
Za'a-van  
Za'bad  
Zab-a-dæ'ans  
Zab-a-dai'as (5)  
Zab'bai (5)

## ZA

Zab'ud  
Zab-de'us (12)  
Zad'di (3)  
Zab'di-el (11)  
Za-bi'na (9)  
Za'bud  
\*Zab'u-lon  
Zac'ca-i (5)

## ZA

Zac'cur  
Zach-a-ri'ah (15)  
Za'cher (6)  
Zac-che'us (12)  
Za'dok  
Za'ham  
Za'ir  
Za'laph

## ZA

Zal'mon  
Zal-mo'nah (9)  
Zal-mun'nah  
Zam'bis  
Zam'bri (6)  
Za'moth  
Zam-zum'mims  
Za-no'ah (9)

\* *Zabulon*.—"Notwithstanding," says the Editor of Labbe, "this word in Greek, *Zαβουλων*, has the penultimate long, yet in our churches we always hear it pronounced with the acute on the antepenultimate. These *cribs* thus pronounce it, plead that in Hebrew the penultimate vowel is short; but in the word *Zorobabel*, *Ζωροβαβελ*, they follow a different rule: for, though the penultimate in Hebrew is long, they pronounce it with the antepenultimate accent."

Zaph-nath-pa-a-ne'ah  
 Za phon  
 Za'ra  
 Zar'a-ces  
 Zar'ah  
 Zar-a-i'as (15)  
 Za're-ah  
 Za're-ath-ites (8)  
 Za'red  
 Zar'e-phath  
 Zar'e-tan  
 Za'reth Sha'har  
 Zar'hites (8)  
 Zar'ta-nah  
 Zar'than  
 Zath'o-e  
 Za-thu'i (3) (11)  
 Zath'thu  
 Zat'tu  
 Za'van  
 Za'za  
 Zeb-a-di'ah (15)  
 Ze'bah (9)  
 Ze-ba'im (13) (16)  
 Zeb'e-dee  
 Ze-bi'na  
 Ze-bo'im (13)  
 Ze-bu'da (13)  
 Ze'bul  
 Zeb'u-lon  
 Zeb'u-lon-ites (8)  
 Zech-a-ri'ah (15)  
 Ze'dad

Zed-e-ki'ah (15)  
 Zeeb  
 Ze'lah (9)  
 Ze'lek  
 Ze-lo'phe-had  
 Ze-lo'tes (13)  
 Ze'l'zah  
 Zem-a-ra'im (16)  
 Zem'a-rite (8)  
 Ze-mi'ra  
 Ze'nan  
 Ze'nas  
 Ze-or'im (13)  
 Zeph-a-ni'ah (15)  
 Ze'phath  
 Zeph'a-thah  
 Ze'phi, or Ze'pho  
 Ze'phon  
 Zeph'on-ites (8)  
 Zer  
 Ze'rah (9)  
 Zer-a-hi'ah (15)  
 Zer-a-i'a (5)<sup>\*</sup>  
 Ze'rau  
 Ze'red  
 Ze're-da  
 Ze're-dah  
 Ze-red'a-thah  
 Ze're-rath  
 Ze'resh  
 Ze'reth  
 Ze'ri (3)  
 Ze'ror

Ze-ru'ah (13)  
 Ze-rub'ba-bel  
 Zer-u-i'ah (15)  
 Zer-vi'ah (15)  
 Ze'tham  
 Ze'than  
 Ze'thar  
 Zi'a (9)  
 Zi'ba (9)  
 Zib'e-on  
 Zib-i'ah  
 Zib'i-on  
 Zich'ri (3)  
 Zid'dim  
 Zid-ki'jah (15)  
 Zi'don, or Si'don  
 Zi-do'ni-ans  
 Zif  
 Zi'ha (1) (9)  
 Zik'lag  
 Zil'lah (9)  
 Zil'pah (9)  
 Zil'thai (5)  
 Zim'mah  
 Zim'ram, or Zim'ran  
 Zim'ri (3)  
 Zin  
 Zi'na (1) (9)  
 Zi'on, or Si'on (1)  
 Zi'or (1)  
 Ziph  
 Zi'phah (1)  
 Ziph'i-on (2)

Ziph'ites (8)  
 Zi'phron (1)  
 Zip'por  
 Zip-po'rah (13) (16)  
 Zith'ri (3)  
 Ziz  
 Zi'za (1) (9)  
 Zi'zah (1) (9)  
 Zi'na (1) (9)  
 Zo'an  
 Zo'ar  
 Zo'ba, or Zo'bah  
 Zo-be'bah (9) (13)  
 Zo'har  
 Zo'he-leth  
 Zon'a-ras  
 Zo'peth  
 Zo'phah  
 Zo'phai (5)  
 Zo'phar  
 Zo'phim  
 Zo'rah  
 Zo'rath-ites (8)  
 Zo're-ah (9)  
 Zo'rites (9)  
 \*Zo-rob'ab-el  
 Zu'ar  
 Zuph  
 Zur  
 Zu'ri-el (13)  
 Zu-ri-shad'da-i (5)  
 Zu'zims.

\* Zorobabel.—See Zabolon.

## TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY

OF

## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

## E B A \*

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Bathsheba, Elishēba, Beersheba.

\* For the pronunciation of the final *a* in this selection, see Rule the 9th.

## A D A I D A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Shemida.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Eliada, Jehoiada, Bethsāida, Adida.

## E A E G A E C H A U P H A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Laodicea, Chaldea, Judea, Arimathea, Idumea, Cæsarea, Berea, Iturea, Osea, Hosea, Omega, Hasupha.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Cenchrea, Sabtechā.

## A S H A I S H A U S H A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Elisha, Jerusha.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Bāasha, Shalisha.

## A T H A I T H A U T H A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Jegar-Sahadutha, Dalmanutha.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Gabatha, Gabbatha, Amadatha, Hammedatha, Parshandatha, Ephphatha, Tirshatha, Admatha, Caphenatha, Poratha, Achmetha, Tabitha, Golgotha.

## I A

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Seleucia,† Japhia, Adalia, Bethulia, Nethania, Chenania, Jāazania, Samaria, Hezia.

† For this word, and Samaria, Antiochia, and Alexandria, see the *Initial Vocabulary* of Greek and Latin Proper Names. Also Rule 30th prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Achāia, Arabia, Thracia, Samothracia, Græcia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, Seleucia, Media, India, Pindia, Claudia, Phrygia, Antiochia, Casiphia, Philadelphia, Apphia, Igdalia, Julia, Pamphylia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Lycaonia, Macedonia, Apollonia, Junia, Ethiopia, Samaria, Adria, Alexandria, Celosyria, Syria, Assyria, Asia, Persia, Mysia, Galatia, Dalmatia, Philistia.

## I K A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Elika.

## A L A E L A I L A A M A E M A I M A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Ambela, Arbela, Macphela.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Magdala, Aquila, Aceldama, Apherema, Ashima, Jemima.

## A N A E N A I N A O N A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Diana, Tryphena, Hyena, Palestina, Barjona.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abana, Hashbadana, Amana, Ecbatana.

## O A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Gilböa, Teköa, Silöa, Eshtemöa.

## A R A E R A J R A U R A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Gazara, Ahira, Sapphira, Thyatira, Bethsura.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Bāara, Bethabara, Patara, Potiphera, Sisera.

## A S A O S A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Clēasa, Tryphosa.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Adasa, Amasa.

## A T A E T A I T A

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Ephphata, Achmeta, Melita, Hatita.

## A N A U A A Z A

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Ahava, Malchishua, Elishua, Shamua, Jahaza.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Jeshua, Abishua, Joshua.

## A B I B O B U B

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Eliab, Ishbi-Benob, Ahitob, Ahitub.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abinadab, Aminadab, Jehonadab, Jonadab, Chileab, Aholiab, Magor-Missabib, Aminadib, Eliashib, Sennacherib, Bāalsebub, Bēelzebub.

## A C U C

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Isāac, Syriac, Abacuc, Habbacuc.

## A D E D I D O D U D

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Almodad, Arphaxad, Elihud, Ahihud, Ahjud, Ahilud.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Galaad, Josabad, Benhadad, Gilead, Zelophead, Zelophead, Jochebed, Galeed, Ichabod, Ammihud, Abiud.

CE DEE LEE MEE AGE YCHE OHE  
ILE AME OME ANE ENE OE  
OSSE VE.

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Phenice, Bernice, Eunice, Elelohe, Salome, Magdalene, Abilene, Mitylene, Cyrene, Syene, Colosse, Nazarene, (pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the last.)

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Zebedee, Galilee, Ptolemee, Bethphage, Syntyche, Subile, Apame, Gethsemane, Siloe, Nineve.  
ITE\* (in one syllable.)

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Thisbite, Shuhite, Abiezrite, Gittite, Hittite, Hivite, Buzite.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Harodite, Agagite, Areopagite, Gergashite, Morashite, Haruphite, Ephrathite, Bethlehite, Carmelite, Hamulite, Benjamite, Nehelamite, Shulamite, Shunamite, Edomite, Temanite, Gilonite, Shilonite, Horonite, Amorite, Jebusite.

*Accent the Preantepenultimate.*—Näamathite, Jezreelite, Bethlehemite, Ephraïmite, Canaanite, (generally pronounced in three syllables, as if written *Can-an-ite*.)

\* Words of this termination have the accent of the words from which they are formed, and on this account are sometimes accented, even on the preantepenultimate syllable; as *Bethlehemite* from *Bethlehem*, and so of others. Words of this termination, therefore, of two syllables, have the accent on the penultimate syllable, and words of three or more on the same syllable as their primitives.—See Rule the 9th, page 141.

AG OG

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abishag, Hamongog.

BAH CAH DAH EAH CHAH SHAH  
THAH

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Zobazibah, Makkedah, Abidah, Elisha.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Dinhabah, Aholibah, Meribah, Abelmethmäacah, Abadah, Moladah, Zeredah, Jedidah, Gibeah, Shimeah, Zaphnath-Paaneah, Meachah, Berachah, Baashah, Eliathah.

AI AH EIAH

(*Ai* and *ei* pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Micaiah,† Michai-ah, Benaiah, Isaiah, Iphedeiah, Maaseiah. (*Ai* pronounced in two syllables.)

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Adaiah, Pedai-ah, Semaiah, Serai-ah, Asaiah.

† For the pronunciation of the two last syllables of these words, see Rule 5th prefixed to Scripture Proper Names, page 141.

IA II

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Abiah, Rheabiah, Zibiah, Tobiah, Maadi-ah, Zebadi-ah, Obadi-ah, Noadi-ah, Jedediah, Ahiah, Pekahiah, Jezrahiah, Barachiah, Japhiah,

Bithiah, Hezekiah, Helkiah, Zedekiah, Adaliah, Gedaliah, Igdaliah, Athaliah, Hachaliah, Remaliah, Nehemiah, Shelemiah, Meshelemiah, Jeremiah, Shebaniah, Zephaniah, Nathaniah, Chenaniah, Hananiah, Coniah, Jeconiah, Sheariah, Zachariah, Zechariah, Amariah, Shemariah, Azariah, Neariah, Moriah, Uriah, Josiah, Messiah, Shephatiah, Pelatiah, Ahaziah, Amaziah, Asariah, Uziah.

JAH

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Aijah, Abijah, Jehidiah, Ahijah, Elijah, Adonijah, Irijah, Tobadonijah, Urijah, Hallelojah, Zeru-ah.

KAH LAH MAH NAH OAH RAH  
SAH TAH VAH UAH

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Rebekah, Azekah, Machpelah, Aholah, Abel-meholah, Beulah, Elkanah, Hanuah, Kirjath-sannah, Harbonah, Hashmonah, Zalmouah, Shiloah, Noah, Manoaah, Zanoah, Uzzen-sheerah, Zipporah, Keturah, Hadassah, Malchishuah, Shammuah, Jehovah, Zeru-ah.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Marrekah, Baalah, Shuthelah, Telmelah, Methuselah, Hachilah, Hackilah, Dalilah, Delilah, Havilah, Raamah, Kedemah, Ashimah, Jemimah, Penninah, Baarah, Taberah, Deborah, Ephratah, Paruah.

ACH ECH OCH

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Merodach, Evilmerodach.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Ahisamach, Ebed-melech, Abimelech, Ahimelech, Elimelech, Alannelech, Anammelech, Adramelech, Regemmelech, Nathan-melech, Arioch, Antioch.

KEH LEH VEH APH EPH ASH  
ESH ISH

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Elaleh, Elioreph, Jehoash.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Rabshakeh, Nineveh, Ebiasaph, Bethshemesh, Enshe-mesh, Carchemish.

ATH ETH ITH OTH UTH

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Goliath, Jehovah-jireh, Arioth, Nebaioth,† Naioth, Mose-roth, Hazeroth, Pihahiroth, Mosoroth, Allon-bachuth.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Mahalath, Basmath, Asenath, Daberath, Elisabeth, Dabbaseth, Jerubbesheth, Ishbosheth, Mephibosheth, Harosheth, Zoheth, Bech-tileth, Shibboleth, Tanhumeth, Genesareth, Asbazareth, Nazareth, Mazzareth, Kirharaseth, Shelomith, Sheminith, Lapidoth, Anathoth, Kerioth, Shemiramoth, Kedemoth, Ahemoth, Jerimoth, Sigionoth, Ashtaroth, Mazzaroth.

† The *ai* in this and the next word form one syllable.—See Rule 5, page 141.

## A I

(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)  
*Accent the Penultimate.*—Chelubai, Asmadai, Sheshai, Shimshai, Hushai, Zilthai, Berothai, Talmai, Tolmai, Sinai, Talnai, Arbonai, Sarai, Sippai, Bezaï.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Mordecai, Sibbechai, Chephar-Hammonai, Páarai.

## A I

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Ai.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Zabbāi, Babbāi, Nebāi, Shobāi, Subāi, Zaccāi, Shaddāi, Amishaddāi, Aridāi, Heldiā, Hegāi, Haggāi, Belgāi, Bilgāi, Abishāi, Uthāi, Adlāi, Barzillāi, Ulāi, Sisamāi, Shalmāi, Shammāi, Elicenāi, Tatnāi, Shetharboznai, Naharāi, Sharāi, Shamsherāi, Shitrāi, Arisāi, Bastāi, Bayāi, Bigvāi, Uzāi.

DI EI LI NI OI PI RI UI ZI

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Arelī, Lōammi, Talithacumi, Gideonī, Benonī, Hazelelponi, Philippī, Gehazī.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Engedi, Simēi, Shimēi, Edreī, Bethbireī, Abisēi, Bāali, Naphtali, Nephthali, Puteoli, Adami, Naomi, Hanani, Bēerlahāiroi, Merari, Hāahashtari, Jesūi.

## E K U K

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Adonizedek, Adonibezek.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Melchizedek, Analek, Habakkuk.

AAL \*EAL IAL ITAL UTAL

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Baal, Kirjath-baal, Hamutal.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Meribbāal, Eshbāal, Ethbāal, Jerubbāal, Tabēal, Belial, Abital.

AEL ABEL EBEL

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Jael, Abel.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Gabael, Michael, Raphael, Mishaël, Mehujaël, Abimael, Ishmael, Ismael, Anael, Nathanael, Israel, Asael, Zerubbabel, Zerobabel, Meheteabel, Jezebel.

EEL OGEL AHEL ACHEL APHEL

OPHEL ETHEL

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Enrogel, Rachel, Elbethel.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Tabēel, Abdēel, Japhaēel, Mahaleel, Bezaleel, Hanameel, Jerahmeel, Hananeel, Nathaneel, Jabneel, Jezreel, Hazēel, Asahel, Barachel, Amraphel, Ahitophel.

IEL KEL

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Peniel, Uzziel.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abiel, Tobiel, Adiel, Abdiel, Gaddiel, Pagiel, Salathiel, Ithiel, Ezekiel, Gamaliel, Shelumiel, Daniel, Othniel, Ariel, Gabriel, Uriel, Shealtiel, Putiel, Haziël, Hiddekel.

## U E L E Z E L

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Düel, Raguel, Bethuel, Pethuel, Hamuel, Jemuel, Kemuel, Nemuel, Phanuel, Penuel, Jeruel, Bethzeel.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Samuel,\* Lemuel, Emanuel, Immanuel.

\* See Rule the 17th prefixed to Scripture Proper Names, page 144.

## A I L

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Abihail.

## A I L

(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abigail.

## U L O L

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Bethgamul.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Eshtaol.

ODAM AHAM IAM IJAM IKAM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Elmodam, Abijam, Abikam.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abraham, Miriam, Adonikam.

## O A M

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Rehoboam, Roboam, Jeroboam.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Siloam, Abinoam, Ahinoam.

ARAM IRAM ORAM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Padanaram, Abiram, Hiram, Adoniram, Adoram, Hadoram, Jehoram.

AHEM EHEN ALEN EREN

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Menahem, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Beth-haccereim.

## A I M\*

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Chushan-Rishathaim, Kirjathaim, Bethdiblathaim, Ramathaim, Adithaim, Misrephothmaim, Abelmaim, Mahanaim, Manhanaim, Horonaim, Shaaraim, Adoraim, Sepharvaim.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Rephaim, Dothaim, Eglaim, Carnaim, Sharaim, Ephraim, Beth-ephraim, Mizraim, Abel-mizraim.

† In this selection the *a* form distinct syllables.—See Rule 16, page 144.

BIM CHIM PHIM KIM LIM NIM  
RIM ZIM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Sarsechim, Zeböim, Baburim, Helkath-hazzurim.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Cherubim, Lehabim, Rephidim, Seraphim, Teraphim, Eliakim, Jehoiaakim, Joiakim, Joakim, Baalim, Dedanim, Ethanīm, Abarim, Beth-haccereim, Kirjath-jearim, Hazerim, Baal-perazim, Gerizim, Gazizim.

DOM LOM AUM IUM NUM RUN  
TUM

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Obededom, Appiiforum, Miletum.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abishalom, Abisalom, Capernäum, Rhegium, Trogyllum, Iconium, Adramyttium, Galbanum.

AAN CAN DAN EAN THAN IAN  
MAN NAN

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Memucan, Chal-dean, Ahiman, Elhanan, Johanan, Haman.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Canaan, Chanaan, Merodach-baladan, Nebuzaradan, Elnathan, Jonathan, Midian, Indian, Phrygian, Italian, Macedonian, Ethiopian, Syrian, Assyrian, Egyptian, Namaan.

AEN VEN CHIN MIN ZIN

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Manäen, Bethaven, Chorazin.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Jehoiachim, Benjamin.

EON AGON EPHON ASHON AION  
ION ALON ELON ULON YLON  
NON RON YON THUN RUN

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Baal-meon, Beth-dagon, Baal-zephon, Naashon, Higgaion, Shiggaion, Chilion, Orion, Esdrelon, Baal-hamon, Philemon, Abiron, Beth-horon.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Gibeon, Zib-eon, Gedeon, Gideon, Simeon, Pirathon, Herodion, Carnion, Sirion, Ascalon, Ajalon, Askelon, Zebulon, Babylon, Jeshimon, Tabrimon, Solomon, Lebanon, Aaron, Apollyon, Jeduthun, Jeshurun.

EGO ICHO HIO LIO

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Ahio.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Abednego, Jericho, Gallio.

AR ER IR OR UR

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Abishar, Baaltamar, Balthasar, Elëazar, Eziongeber, Tiglath-pileser, Shalmaneser, Hadadezer, Abiezer, Ahiezer, Eliezer, Romamtiezer, Ebenezer, Joezer, Sharezer, Havoth-jair, Asnoth-tabor, Beth-peor, Baal-peor, Nicanor, Philometor.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Issachar, Potiphar, Abiathar, Ithamar, Shemeber, Lucifer, Chedorlaomer, Aroer, Sosipater, Sopater, Achior, Nebuchodonosor, Eupator, Shedeur, Abishur, Pedahzur.

AAS BAS EAS PHAS IAS LAS MAS  
NAS OAS PAS RAS TAS YAS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Osëas, Esaïas, Tobias, Sedecias, Abadias, Asadias, Abdias, Barachias, Ezechias, Mattathias, Matthias, Ezekias, Nêemias, Jeremias, Ananias, Assanias, Azarias, Ezerias, Josias, Ozias, Bagëas, Azetas, Onyas.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Annäas, Barsabas, Patrobas, Eneas, Phineas, Caiaphas, Cleopas, Herodias, Enodias, Georgias,

Amplias, Lysanias, Gabrias, Tiberias, Lysias, Nicolas, Artemas, Elymas, Parmenas, Siloas, Antipas, Epaphras.

CES DES EES GES HES LES NES  
SES TES

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Gentiles,\* Rameses, Mithridates, Euphrates.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Rabsaces, Arsaces, Nomades, Phinéas, Astyages, Diotrophes, Epiphanes, Tahaphanes, Hermogenes, Taphenes, Calisthenes, Sosthenes, Lumenes.

\* *Gentiles.*—This may be considered as an English word, and should be pronounced in two syllables, as if written *Jen tiles*; the last syllable as the plural of *tile*.

ENES and INES (in one syllable.)

*Accent the Ultimate.*—Gadarenes, Agarenes, Hagarenes.

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Philistines (pronounced *Philistins*.)

ITE†

(Pronounced in one syllable.)

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Gadites, Kenites, Jamnites, Levites, Hittites, Hivites.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Rechabites, Moabites, Gîrgashites, Nahathites, Kohathites, Pelethites, Cherethites, Uzzielites, Tarpelites, Elamites, Edomites, Reubenites, Ammonites, Hermonites, Ekronites, Hagarites, Nazarites, Amorites, Geshurites, Jebusites, Nîuevites, Jesuites, Perizzites.

*Accent the Preantepenultimate.*—Gileadites, Amalekites, Ishmâelites, Israëlites, Midianites, Gibëonites, Aaronites.

† Words of this termination have the accent of the words from which they are formed, which sometimes occasions the accent to be placed even on the preantepenultimate syllable, as *Gileadites* from *Gilead*, and so of others. Words of this termination, therefore, of two syllables, have the accent on the penultimate syllable; and words of three or more, on the same syllable as their primitives.

OTES

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Zelotes.

IS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Elimäis.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Antiochis, Amathis, Bâalis, Decapolis, Nêapolis, Hierapolis, Persepolis, Amphipolis, Tripolis, Nicopolis, Scythopolis, Salamis, Damaris, Rabsaris, Antipatris, Atargatis.

IMS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Emims, Zuzims, Zamzummins.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Rephäims, Gammadims, Cherethims, Anakims, Nethinims, Chemarims.

ANS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Sabëans, Laodicëans, Assidëans, Galilëans, Idumëans, Epicurëans.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Arabians, Grecians, Herodians, Antiochians, Corinthians, Parthians, Scythians, Athenians, Cyrenians, Macedonians, Zidonians, Babylonians, Lacedemonians, Ethiopians, Cyprians, Syrians, Assyrians, Tyrians, Ephesians, Persians, Galatians, Cretians, Egyptians, Nicolaitans, Scythopolitans, Samaritans, Libyans.

MOS NOS AUS BUS CUS DUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Archeläus, Meneläus, Abubus, Andronicus, Seleucus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Pergamos, Stephanos, Enmäus, Agabus, Bartacus, Achäicus, Tychicus, Aradus.

EUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Daddeus, Asmodeus, Aggeus, Zaccheus, Ptolemeus, Maccabheus, Lebbeus, Cendebeus, Thaddeus, Mardocheus, Mordocheus, Alpheus, Timeus, Bartimeus, Hymeneus, Elizeus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Dositheus, Timotheus, Nereus.

GUS CHUS THUS

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Areopagus, Philologus, Lysimachus, Antiochus, Euty-chus, Amadathus.

IUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Darius.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Cäius, Athe-

nobius, Cornelius, Numenius, Cyrenius, Apollonius, Tiberius, Demetrius, Mercu-rius, Dionysius, Pontius, Tertius.

LUS MUS NUS RUS SUS TUS

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Aristobulus, Eubulus, Nicodemus, Ecanus, Hircanus, Auranus, Sylvanus, Ahasuerus, Assuerus, Jairus, Heliodoros, Areturus, Bar-jesus, Fortunatus, Philetus, Epaphroditus, Azotus.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Attalus, Theophilus, Alcimius, Trophimus, Onesimus, Didymus, Libanus, Antilibanus, Sarchedonus, Achiacharus, Lazarus, Citherus, Eleutherus, Prochorus, Onesiphorus, Asapharasus, Ephesus, Epenetus, Asyncritus.

AT ET OT IST OST

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Ararat, Eliphalet, Gennesaret, Iscariot, Antichrist, Pentecost.

EU HU ENU EW MY

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Casleu, Chisleu, Abihu, Andrew.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Jehovah-Tsidkenu, Bartholomew, Jeremy.

BAZ GAZ HAZ PHAZ

*Accent the Penultimate.*—Mahar-shalal-hashbaz, Shäash-gaz, Eliphaz.

*Accent the Antepenultimate.*—Jehöabaz.

# OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

## GREEK AND LATIN ACCENT AND QUANTITY;

WITH SOME

## PROBABLE CONJECTURES

ON

THE METHOD OF FREEING THEM FROM THE OBSCURITY AND CONTRADICTION IN WHICH THEY ARE INVOLVED, BOTH BY THE ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.

---

"Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri."—*Horace*.

---

### ADVERTISEMENT.

AFTER the many learned pens which have been employed on the subject of the following Observations, the Author would have been much ashamed of obtruding his humble opinion on so delicate a point, had he not flattered himself that he had taken a material circumstance into the account, which had been entirely overlooked by almost every writer he had met with.

It is not a little astonishing, that, when the nature of the human voice forms so great a part of the inquiry into accent and quantity, its most marking distinctions should have been so little attended to. From a perusal of every writer on the subject,\* one would be led to suppose, that high and low, loud and soft, and quick and slow, were the only modifications of which the voice was susceptible; and that the inflexions of the voice, which distinguish speaking from singing, did not exist. Possessed, therefore, of this distinction of sounds, the Author at least brings something new into the inquiry: and if, even with this advantage, he should fail of throwing light on the subject, he is sure he shall be entitled to the indulgence of the learned, as they fully understand the difficulty of the question.

---

\* The only exception to this general assertion is Mr. Steele, the author of *Prosodia Rationalis*; but the design of this gentleman is not so much to illustrate the accent and quantity of the Greek language, as to prove the possibility of forming a notation of speaking sounds for our own, and of reducing them to a musical scale, and accompanying them with instruments. The attempt is undoubtedly laudable, but no farther useful than to shew the impossibility of it, by the very method he has taken to explain it; for it is wrapped up in such an impenetrable cloud of music, as to be unintelligible to any but musicians; and the distinctions of sound are so nice and numerous, as to discourage the most persevering student from labouring to understand him. After all, what light can we expect will be thrown on this subject by one who, notwithstanding the infinitesimal distinctions he makes between similar sounds, says, that the *u* in *ugly*, and the *e* in *met* and *get*, are diphthongs; that the *a* in *may* is long, and the same letter in *nation* short; and that the *u* in *you*, *use*, &c. is always acute-grave, and the *i* in *idle*, *try*, &c. grave-acute?

## CONTENTS.

---

### PREPARATORY OBSERVATIONS.

|                                                                | PAGE |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| The different states of the voice.....                         | 173  |
| A definition of accent .....                                   | 174  |
| All the different modifications of the voice exemplified ..... | 174  |

### OBSERVATIONS ON THE GREEK AND LATIN ACCENT AND QUANTITY.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                         |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| The necessity of understanding the accent and quantity of our own language, before we attempt to settle the accent and quantity of the Greek and Latin .....                                            | 176 |
| What English quantity is.....                                                                                                                                                                           | 176 |
| That it is entirely independent on accent .....                                                                                                                                                         | 176 |
| Mr. Sheridan's erroneous opinion of English accent .....                                                                                                                                                | 177 |
| His definition of accent applicable only to singing in a monotone .....                                                                                                                                 | 177 |
| The true distinction between singing and speaking laid down.....                                                                                                                                        | 177 |
| Singing and speaking tones as essentially distinct as motion and rest .....                                                                                                                             | 177 |
| Recitative real singing, and not a medium between singing and speaking.....                                                                                                                             | 177 |
| The true definition of English accent .....                                                                                                                                                             | 178 |
| Mr. Forster's error with respect to the nature of the English and Scotch accent—( <i>Note</i> ) .....                                                                                                   | 178 |
| The true difference between the English and Scotch accent .....                                                                                                                                         | 179 |
| Some attempts to form a precise idea of the quantity of the Greek and Latin languages .....                                                                                                             | 179 |
| Dr. Gally's idea of Greek and Latin quantity examined .....                                                                                                                                             | 180 |
| If quantity in these languages consisted in lengthening or shortening the sound of the vowel, it necessarily rendered the pronunciation of words very different, as they were differently arranged..... | 181 |
| Opposite opinions of learned men concerning the nature of the Greek and Latin accent .....                                                                                                              | 181 |
| The definition which the ancients give of the acute accent unintelligible, without having recourse to the system of the inflexions of the speaking voice.....                                           | 181 |
| An attempt to reconcile the accent and quantity of the ancients, by reading a passage in Homer and Virgil, according to the ideas of accent and quantity here laid down .....                           | 183 |
| The only four possible ways of pronouncing these passages without singing .....                                                                                                                         | 183 |
| The only probable method pointed out .....                                                                                                                                                              | 184 |
| This method renders the reading very monotonous; but this must necessarily be the case, let us adopt what system we will .....                                                                          | 184 |
| The definition of the circumflex accent, a confirmation of the system here adopted....                                                                                                                  | 184 |
| The monotony of the Greek and Latin languages not more extraordinary than the poverty of their music, and the seeming absurdity of their dramatic entertainments .....                                  | 185 |
| Probable causes of the obscurity and confusion in which this subject is involved, both among the ancients and moderns.....                                                                              | 187 |

---

## PREPARATORY OBSERVATIONS.

---

As a perusal of the Observations on Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity requires a more intimate acquaintance with the nature of the voice than is generally brought to the study of that subject, it may not be improper to lay before the reader such an explanation of speaking sounds, as may enable him to distinguish between high and loud, soft and low, forcibleness and length, and feebleness and shortness, which are so often confounded, and which consequently produce such confusion and obscurity among our best prosodists.

But as describing such sounds upon paper as have no definite terms appropriated to them, like those of music, is a new and difficult task, the reader must be requested to give as nice an attention as possible to those sounds and inflexions of voice, which spontaneously annex themselves to certain forms of speech, and which from their familiarity are apt to pass unnoticed. But if experience were out of the question, and we were only acquainted with the organic formation of human sounds, we must necessarily distinguish them into five kinds; namely, the monotone, or one sound continuing a perceptible time in one note, which is the case with all musical sounds; a sound beginning low and sliding higher, or beginning high and sliding lower, without any perceptible intervals, which is essential to all speaking sounds. The two last may be called slides or inflexions; and these may be so combined as to begin with that which rises, and end with that which falls, or to begin with that which falls, and end with that which rises: and if this combination of different inflexions be pronounced with one impulse or explosion of the voice, it may not improperly be called the circumflex or compound inflexion; and this monotone, the two simple and the two compound inflexions, are the only modifications, independent on the passions, of which the human voice is susceptible.

### *The different States of the Voice.*

The modifications of the voice which have just been enumerated may be called absolute; because they cannot be converted into each other, but must remain decidedly what they are; while different states of the voice, as high and low, loud and soft, quick and slow, are only comparative terms, since what is high in one case may be low in another, and so of the rest. Beside, therefore, the modifications of voice which have been described, the only varieties remaining, of which the human voice is capable, except those produced by the passions, are high, low, loud, soft, quick, slow, forcible, and feeble. Though high and loud, and low and soft, are frequently confounded, yet, when considered distinctly, their difference is easily understood; as, if we strike a large bell with a deep tone, though it gives a very loud tone, it will still be a low one; and if we strike a small bell with a high tone, it will still be a high tone, though the stroke be ever so soft; a quick tone in music is that in which the same tone continues but a short time, and a slow tone where it continues longer; but in speaking, a quick tone is that when the slide rises from low to high, or from high to low, in a short time, and a slow tone the reverse; while forcible and feeble seem to be severally compounded of two of the simple states; that is, force seems to be loudness and quickness, either in a high or low tone also; and feebleness seems to be softness and slowness, either in a high or low tone likewise. As to the tones of the passions, which are so many and various, these, in the opinion of one of the best judges in the kingdom, are *qualities* of sound, occasioned by certain vibrations of the organs of speech, independent on high, low, loud, soft, quick, slow, forcible, or feeble: which last may not improperly be called different *quantities* of sound.

It may not, perhaps, be unworthy of observation, how few are these principles, which, by a different combination with each other, produce that almost unbounded variety of which human speech consists. The different quantities of sound, as these different states of the voice may be called, may be combined so as to form new varieties with any other that are not opposite to them. Thus high may be combined with either loud or soft, quick or slow; that is, a high note may be sounded either in a loud or a soft tone, and a low note may be sounded either in a loud or a soft tone also, and each of these tones may be pronounced either in a longer or a shorter time; that is, more slowly or quickly; while forcible seems to

imply a degree of loudness and quickness—and feeble, a degree of softness and slowness, either in a high or a low tone. These combinations may, perhaps, be more easily conceived by classing them in contrast with each other.

High, loud, quick.

Low, soft, slow.

Forcible may be high, loud, and quick; or low, loud, and quick. Feeble may be high, soft, and slow; or low, soft, and slow.

The different combinations of these states may be thus represented:

High, loud, quick, forcible.

Low, loud, quick, forcible.

High, loud, slow.

Low, loud, slow.

High, soft, quick.

Low, soft, quick.

High, soft, slow, feeble.

Low, soft, slow, feeble.

When these states of the voice are combined with the five modifications of voice above-mentioned, the varieties become exceedingly numerous, but far from being incalculable: perhaps they may amount (for I leave it to arithmeticians to reckon them exactly) to that number into which the ancients distinguished the notes of music, which, if I remember right, were about two hundred.

These different states of the voice, if justly distinguished and associated, may serve to throw some light on the nature of accent. If, as Mr. Sheridan asserts, the accented syllable is only louder, and not higher, than the other syllables, every polysyllable is a perfect monotone. If the accented syllable be higher than the rest, which is the general opinion both among the ancients and moderns, this is true only when a word is pronounced alone, and without reference to any other word; for when suspended at a comma, concluding a negative member followed by an affirmative, or asking a question beginning with a verb; if the unaccented syllable or syllables be the last, they are higher than the accented syllable, though not so loud. So that the true definition of accent is this: *If the word be pronounced alone, and without any reference to other words, the accented syllable is both higher and louder than the other syllables either before or after it; but if the word be suspended, as at the comma, if it end a negative member followed by an affirmative, or if it conclude an interrogative sentence beginning with a verb, in each case the accented syllable is louder and higher than the preceding, and louder and lower than the succeeding syllables.* This will be sufficiently exemplified in the following pages. In the mean time it may be observed, that if a degree of swiftness enters into the definition of force, and that the accented syllable is the most forcible, it follows that the accent does not necessarily lengthen the syllable, and that if it falls on a long vowel, it is only a longer continuation of that force with which it quickly or suddenly commenced; for as the voice is an efflux of air, and air is a fluid like water, we may conceive a sudden gush of this fluid to continue either a longer or a shorter time, and thence form an idea of long or short quantity. If, however, this definition of force, as applied to accent, should be erroneous or imaginary, let it be remembered, it is an attempt to form a precise idea of what has hitherto been left in obscurity; and that, if such an attempt should fail, it may at least induce some curious inquirer to shew where it fails, and to substitute something better in its stead.

If these observations are just, they may serve to shew how ill-founded is the opinion of that infinite variety of voice of which speaking sounds consist. That a wonderful variety may arise from the key in which we speak, from the force or feebleness with which we pronounce, and from the tincture of passion or sentiment we infuse into the words, is acknowledged: but speak in what key we will, pronounce with what force or feebleness we please, and infuse whatever tincture of passion or sentiment we can imagine into the words, still they must necessarily be pronounced with one of the foregoing modifications of the voice. Let us go into whatever twists or zig-zags of tone we will, we cannot go out of the boundaries of these inflections. These are the outlines on which all the force and colouring of speech is laid; and these may be justly said to form the first principles of speaking sounds.

*Exemplification of the different Modifications of the Voice. The Monotone, the Rising Inflection, the Falling Inflection, the Rising Circumflex, and the Falling Circumflex.*

Though we seldom hear such a variety in reading or speaking as the sense and satisfaction of the ear demand, yet we hardly ever hear a pronunciation perfectly monotonous. In former times we might have found it in the midnight pronunciation of the Bell-man's verses at Christmas: and now the Town-crier, as Shakspeare calls him, sometimes gives us a specimen of the monotonous, in his vociferous exordium—"This is to give notice!" The clerk of a court of justice also promulgates the will of the court by that barbarous metamorphosis of the old French word, *O yez! O yez!* Hear ye! Hear ye! into *O ycs! O yes!* in a perfect

sameness of voice. But however ridiculous the monotone in speaking may be in the above-mentioned characters, in certain solemn and sublime passages in poetry it has a wonderful propriety, and, by the uncommonness of its use, it adds greatly to that variety with which the ear is so much delighted.

This monotone may be defined to be a continuation or sameness of sound upon certain words or syllables, exactly like that produced by repeatedly striking a bell : such a stroke may be louder or softer, but continues in exactly the same pitch. To express this tone, a horizontal line may be adopted ; such a one as is generally used to signify a long syllable in verse. This tone may be very properly introduced in some passages of Akenside's *Pleasures of Imagination*, where he so finely describes the tales of horror related by the village matron to her infant audience :—

Breathing astonishment! of witching rhymes  
And evil spirits; of death-bed call  
To him who robb'd the widow, and devour'd  
The orphan's portion; of unquiet souls  
Ris'n from the grave to ease the heavy guilt  
Of deeds in life conceal'd! of shapes that walk  
At dead of night, and clank their chains, and wave  
The torch of Hell around the murd'rer's bed.

If the words “of shapes that walk at dead of night” are pronounced in a monotone, it will add wonderfully to the variety and solemnity of the passage.

The rising inflexion is that upward turn of the voice we generally use at the comma, or in asking a question beginning with a verb, as *Nó*, say you ; did he say *Nó*? This is commonly called a suspension of voice, and may not improperly be marked by the acute accent thus (').

The falling inflexion is generally used at the semicolon and colon, and must necessarily be heard in answer to the former question : *He did* ; he said *Nò*. This inflexion, in a lower tone of voice, is adopted at the end of almost every sentence, except the definite question, or that which begins with the verb. To express this inflexion, the grave accent seems adapted, thus (').

The rising circumflex begins with the falling inflexion, and ends with the rising upon the same syllable, and seems as it were to twist the voice upwards. This inflexion may be exemplified by the drawling tone we give to some words spoken ironically ; as the word *Clodius* in Cicero's Oration for Milo. This turn of voice may be marked in this manner (v) :

“But it is foolish in us to compare Drusus Africanus and ourselves with *Clódius* ; all our other calamities were tolerable, but no one can patiently bear the death of *Clódius*.”

The falling circumflex begins with the rising inflexion, and ends with the falling upon the same syllable, and seems to twist the voice downwards. This inflexion seems generally to be used in ironical reproach : as on the word *you* in the following example :

“So then *you* are the author of this conspiracy against me? It is to *you* that I am indebted for all the mischief that has befallen me.”

If to these inflexions we add the distinction of a phrase into accentual portions, as

Prosperity | gáins friends | and advérsity | tries them  
and pronounce *friends* like an unaccented syllable of *gáins* ; and like an unaccented syllable of *advérsity* ; and *them* like an unaccented syllable of *tries* ; we have a clear idea of the relative forces of all the syllables, and approximate closely to a notation of speaking sounds.

For farther information respecting this new and curious analysis of the human voice, see *Elements of Elocution*, second edition, page 62 ; and *Rhetorical Grammar*, third edition, page 143.

## OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

## GREEK AND LATIN ACCENT, &amp;c.

1. IN order to form an idea of the Accent and Quantity of the dead languages, it will be necessary first to understand what we mean by the accent and quantity of our own language:\* and as quantity is supposed by some to regulate the accent in English as well as in Greek and Latin, it will be necessary first to inquire, what we mean by long and short vowels, or, as some are pleased to term them, syllables.

2. In English, then, we have no conception of quantity arising from any thing but the nature of the vowels, as they are pronounced long or short. Whatever retardation of voice in the sound of a vowel there might be in Greek or Latin before two consonants, and those often twin consonants, we find every vowel in this situation as easily pronounced short as long; and the quantity is found to arise from the length or shortness we give to the vowel, and not from any obstruction of sound occasioned by the succeeding consonants. Thus the *a* in *banish*, *banner*, and *banter*, is short in all these words, and long in *paper*, *taper*, and *vapour*: the *i* long in *miser*, *minor*, and *mitre*, and short in *misery*, *middle*, and *mistress*: and so of the rest of the vowels; and though the accent is on the first syllable of all these words, we see it perfectly compatible with either long or short quantity.

3. As a farther proof of this, we may observe, that unaccented vowels are frequently pronounced long when the accented vowels are short. Thus the *o* in *Cicero*, in English as well as in Latin pronunciation, is long, though unaccented; and the *i* short, though under the accent. The same may be observed of the name of our English poet *Lillo*. So in our English words *conclude*, *reconcile*, *chamomile*, and the substantives *confine*, *perfume*, and a thousand others, we see the first accented syllable short, and the final unaccented syllable long. Let those who contend that the acute accent and long quantity are inseparable, call the first vowels of these words long, if they please, but to those who make their ear and not their eye the judge of quantity, when compared with the last vowel, they will always be esteemed short.†

---

\* It is not surprising, that the accent and quantity of the ancients should be so obscure and mysterious, when two such learned men of our own nation as Mr. Forster and Dr. Gally, differ about the very existence of quantity in our own language. The former of these gentlemen maintains, that "the English have both accent and quantity, and that no language can be without them:" but the latter asserts, that, "in the modern languages, the pronunciation doth not depend upon a natural quantity, and therefore a greater liberty may be allowed in the placing of accents." And in another place, speaking of the northern languages of Europe, he says, that "it was made impossible to think of establishing quantity for a foundation of harmony in pronunciation. Hence it became necessary to lay aside the consideration of quantity, and to have recourse to accents." "In these and some other passages, that writer," says Forster, "seems to look upon accents as alone regulating the pronunciation of English, and quantity as excluded from it."—*Forster's Essay on Accent and Quantity*, page 28.

As a farther proof of the total want of ear in a great Greek scholar—Lord Monboddo says, "Our accents differ from the Greek in two material respects: First, they are not appropriated to particular syllables of the word, but are laid upon different syllables, according to the fancy of the speaker, or rather, as it happens: for I believe no man speaking English does, by choice, give an accent to one syllable of a word different from that which he gives to another."

Two things, therefore, that, in my opinion, constitute our verse, are the number of syllables, and the mixture of loud and soft, according to certain rules. As to quantity, it is certainly not essential to our verse, and far less is accent."—See Steele's *Prosodia Rationalis*, p. 103, 110.

† A late very learned and ingenious writer tells us, that our accent and quantity always coincide; he objects to himself the words *signify*, *magnify*, *qualify*, &c., where the final syllable is longer than the accented syllable: but this, he asserts, with the greatest probability, was not the accentuation of our ancestors, who placed the accent on the last syllable, which is naturally the longest. But this sufficiently proves, that the accent does not necessarily lengthen the syllable it falls on: that is, if length consists in pronouncing the vowel long, which is the natural idea of long quantity, and not the duration of the voice upon a short vowel occasioned by the retardation of sounding two succeeding consonants, which is an idea, though sanctioned by antiquity, that has no foundation in nature: for who, that is not prejudiced by early opinion, can suppose the first syllable of *elbow* to be long, and the last short?—See *Essay on Greek and Latin Prosodies*. Printed for Robson.

4. The next object of inquiry is, What is the nature of English accent? Mr. Sheridan,\* with his usual decision, tells us, that accent is only a greater force upon one syllable than another, without any relation to the elevation or depression of the voice; while almost every other writer on the subject makes the elevation or depression of the voice inseparable from accent. When words are pronounced in a monotone, as the bellman repeats his verses, the crier pronounces his advertisement, or the clerk of a church gives out the psalm, we hear an *ictus* or accentual force upon the several accented syllables, which distinguishes them from the others, but no more variety of tone than if we were to beat the syllables of the same words upon a drum, which may be louder or softer, but cannot be either higher or lower; this is pronouncing according to Mr. Sheridan's definition of accent: and this pronunciation certainly comes under the definition of singing; it is singing ill, indeed, as Julius Cæsar said of a bad reader,—but still it is singing, and therefore essentially different from speaking; for in speaking, the voice is continually *sliding* upwards or downwards; and in singing, it is *leaping*, as it were, from a lower to a higher, or from a higher to a lower note; the only two possible ways of varying the human voice with respect to elevation or depression: so that when we are told by some writers on this subject, that the speaking of the ancients was a *kind* of singing, we are led into the error of supposing, that singing and speaking differ only in degree, and not in kind; whereas they are just as different as motion and rest.†

5. Whenever in speaking we adopt a singing tone (which was formerly the case with puritan preachers), it differs essentially from speaking, and can be pricked down upon paper, and be played upon a violin; and whenever in singing we adopt a speaking tone, the slide of this tone is so essentially distinct from singing, as to shock the ear like the harshest discord. Those, therefore, who rank recitative as a medium between singing and speaking, are utterly ignorant of the nature of both. Recitative is just as much singing as what is called air, or any other species of musical composition.

6. If we may have recourse to the eye, the most distinct and definite of all our senses, we may define musical notes to be horizontal lines, and speaking tones oblique lines: the one rises from low to high, or falls from high to low, by distinct intervals, as the following

straight lines to the eye;  the other slides upwards or downwards, as

the following oblique lines;  nor is the one more different to the eye than the

other is to the ear. Those, therefore, who gravely tell us, that the enunciation of the ancients was a kind of musical speaking, impose upon us with words to which we can annex no ideas; and when they attempt to illustrate this musico-speaking pronunciation, by referring us to the Scotch and other dialects, they give us a rhetorical flourish instead of a real example; for however the Scotch and other speakers may draw out the accent, and give the vowel a greater length than the English, it is always in an oblique, and not in a straight line; for the moment the straight line of sound, or the monotone, is adopted, we hear something essentially distinct from speaking.

7. As high and low, loud and soft, forcible and feeble, are comparative terms, words of one syllable pronounced alone, and without relation to other words or syllables, cannot

\* The term (accent) with us has no reference to inflexions of the voice, or musical notes, but only means a peculiar manner of distinguishing one syllable of a word from the rest. *Lectures on Elocution*, quarto edition, page 41.

† To illustrate the difference between the accent of the ancients and that of ours (says Mr. Sheridan), let us suppose the same movements beat upon the drum, and sounded by the trumpet. Take, for instance, a succession of words, where the accent is on every second syllable, which forms an Iambic movement: the only way by which a drum (as it is incapable of any change of notes) can mark that movement, is by striking a soft note first, followed by one more forcible, and so in succession. Let the same movement be sounded by the trumpet in an alternation of high and low notes, and it will give a distinct idea of the difference between the English accents and those of the ancients.—*Art of Reading*, page 75.

I am sorry to find one of the most ingenious, learned, and candid inquirers into this subject, of the same opinion as Mr. Sheridan. The authority of Mr. Nares would have gone near to shake my own opinion, if I had not recollected, that this gentleman confesses he cannot perceive the least of a diphthongal sound in the *i* in *strike*, which Dr. Wallis, he observes, excludes from the simple sounds of the vowels. For if the definition of a vowel sound be, that it is formed by one position of the organs, nothing can be more perceptible than the double position of them in the present case, and that the noun *eye*, which is perfectly equivalent to the pronoun *I*, begins with the sound of *a* in *father*, and ends in that of *e* in *equal*.—See *Nares' English Orthoëpy*, page 2, 144.

\* It is not denied, that the slides in speaking may sometimes leap, as it were, from a low to a high, or from a high to a low note: that is, that there may be a very considerable interval between the end of one of those slides and the beginning of another: as between the high note in the word *no* in the question, *Did he say, No?* and the low note which the same word may adopt in the answer, *No, he did not*. But the sound, which composes the note of speaking, as it may be called, and the sound which composes the note of singing, are essentially distinct: the former is in continual motion, while the latter is for a given time at rest.—See Note to sect. 23.

be said to have any accent.\* The only distinction to which such words are liable, is an elevation or depression of voice, when we compare the beginning with the end of the word or syllable. Thus a monosyllable, considered singly, rises from a lower to a higher tone in the question *No?* which may therefore be called the acute accent, and falls from a higher to a lower tone upon the same word in the answer *Nō*, which may therefore be called the grave. But when the accented word or syllable is associated with unaccented words or syllables, the acute accent is louder and higher than the preceding, and louder and lower than the succeeding syllables, as in the question, *Satisfactorily did he say?* and the grave accent both louder and higher than either the preceding or succeeding syllables in the answer—*He said satisfactorily*. Those who wish to see this explained more at large may consult *Elements of Elocution*, page 183; or *Rhetorical Grammar*, 3d edit. p. 77.

8. This idea of accent is so evident upon experiment, as to defy contradiction; and yet, such is the general ignorance of the modifications of the voice, that we find those who pretend to explain the nature of accent the most accurately, when they give us an example of the accent in any particular word, suppose it always pronounced affirmatively and alone;† that is, as if words were always pronounced with one inflexion of voice, and as if there were no difference with respect to the nature of the accent, whether the word is an affirmation or a question, in one part of the sentence, or in another: when nothing can be more palpable to a correct ear than that the accents of the word *voluntary* in the following sentences are essentially different:

His resignation was *voluntary*.  
He made a *voluntary* resignation.

In both, the accent is on the first syllable. In the first sentence, the accented syllable is higher and louder than the other syllables; and in the second, it is louder and lower than the rest. The same may be observed of the following question:

Was his resignation *voluntary* or *involuntary*?

where the first syllable of the word *voluntary* is louder and lower than the succeeding syllables; and in the word *involuntary* it is louder and higher. Those who have not ears sufficiently delicate to discern this difference, ought never to open their lips about the

\* How the ancients could make every monosyllable accented (that is, according to their definition of accent, pronounced with an elevated tone of voice), without telling us how this elevation happened, whether it was an elevation of one part of the syllable above the other, or the elevation of one word or syllable above other words or syllables—how these distinctions, I say, so absolutely necessary to a precise idea of accent, should never be once mentioned, can be resolved into nothing but that attachment to words without ideas, and that neglect of experiment, which have involved the moderns in the same mist of ignorance and error.

† That excellent scholar, Mr. Forster, furnishes an additional instance of the possibility of uniting a deep and accurate knowledge of what is called the prosody of the ancients, with a total ignorance of the accent and quantity of his own language. After a thousand examples to shew how the English is susceptible of every kind of metre among the ancients (though in all his examples he substitutes English accent for Greek and Latin quantity), he proceeds to shew the difference between the English, the Irish, and the Scottish pronunciation.

“The English join the acute and long time together, as in *liberty*; y short. The Scotch observe our quantity, and alter our accent *liberty*; y short. When I say they observe our quantity, I mean they pronounce the same syllable long which we do, but they make it longer. In respect to the circumflex with which their pronunciation abounds, it may be remarked, that it is not formed as the Greek, Latin, and English, of an acute and grave, but of a grave and acute, *rois*, round, English; *rōund*, Scotch.

“The Irish observe our quantity and accent too, but with a greater degree of spirit or emphasis, which Scaliger calls *afflatus in latitudine*, giving to most syllables an aspiration.”—*Essay on Accent and Quantity*, page 75.

Mr. Forster falls exactly into the mistake of Mr. Sheridan, though he has a quite different idea of accent. He supposes *liberty* always pronounced by an Englishman in one manner, and that as a single word, or at the end of a sentence: he has not the least notion of the different inflexion the same word may have, accordingly as the accent is differently inflected, as we may plainly perceive in the following question: Is it *liberty* or licentiousness you plead for? where the English raise the voice on the latter syllables, as the Scotch too frequently do. With respect to the quantity of the first syllable, which Mr. Forster says the Scotch preserve in this word, I must dissent from him totally; for they preserve the accent, and alter the quantity, by pronouncing the first syllable as if written *liberty*. If Mr. Forster calls this syllable long in the English pronunciation of it, I should be glad to be told of a shorter accented syllable than the first of *liberty*: if he says the accent being on it renders it long; I answer, This subverts his whole system: for if accent, falling on any vowel, makes it long, the quantity of the Greek and Latin is overturned, and *cane*, in the first line of the *Æneid*, must be a spondee.

This is the consequence of entering on the discussion of a difficult point, without first defining the terms;—nothing but confusion and contradiction can ensue.

But I must give this writer great credit for his saying the Scotch pronunciation abounds with the circumflex; for this is really the case; and the very circumflex opposite to the Greek and Latin, beginning with the grave, and ending with the acute. I am not, however, a little astonished that this did not shew him how deficient the ancients were in this modification of the voice; which, though used too frequently in Scotland, is just as much in the human voice as the other circumflex; and may be, and is often, used in England, with the utmost propriety. With respect to the common circumflex on Greek, Latin, and some French words, the accidental use of it is quite unknown, and it only stands for long quantity: but both these circumflexes are demonstrably upon the human voice in speaking, and may be made as evident by experiment as the stress of an accented syllable by pronouncing the word on which it is placed.—See *Rhetorical Grammar*, 3d edit. page 80.

I must just take notice of the inaccuracy of Mr. Forster in saying the last syllable of *liberty* is short, and yet that it has the circumflex accent: this is contrary to all the prosody of antiquity, and contrary to the truth of the case in this instance; for it is the length of the first syllable, arising from the circumflex on it, which distinguishes the Scotch from the English pronunciation.

acute or grave accent, as they are pleased to call them; let them speak of accent as it relates to stress only, and not to elevation or depression of voice, and then they may speak intelligibly.

9. A want of this discernment has betrayed Mr. Foster into obscurity and contradiction. To say nothing of his asserting, that the English, Irish, and Scotch accents differ (where accent cannot possibly mean stress, for then English verse would not be verse in Ireland and Scotland); what shall we think of his telling us, that in England we pronounce the word *majesty*\* with an acute accent and long quantity upon the first syllable, and the two last syllables with the grave accent and short quantity; and that in Scotland this word is pronounced with a grave accent and long quantity on the first syllable, and with an acute accent and short quantity on the last? Now, if by accent is meant stress, nothing is more evident than that the English and Scotch, with the exception of very few words, place the accent on the same syllable; but if elevation be included in the idea of accent, it is as evident that the English pronounce the first syllable louder and higher than the two last, when they pronounce the word either singly, or as ending a sentence: as,

He spoke against the king's *majesty* :

and louder and lower than the two last, when it is the last accented word but one in a sentence, as,

He spoke against the *majesty* of the king :

or when it is the last word in asking a question, beginning with a verb, as,

Did he dare to speak against the king's *majesty*?

10. Where then is the difference, it will be asked, between the English and Scotch pronunciation? I answer, Precisely in this; that the Scotch are apt to adopt the rising circumflex and long quantity, where the English use the simple rising inflexion and short quantity. Thus in the word *majesty*, as well as in every other of the same form, they generally adopt the rising inflexion, as in the two last sentences, whether it ends a question beginning with a verb, as, "Is this the picture of his *majesty*?" or whether it ends an affirmative sentence, as, "This is the picture of his *majesty*." And it is the prevalence of this long quantity with the rising inflexion, that forms the principal difference between the English and Scotch pronunciation.

11. Having thus endeavoured to ascertain the accent and quantity of our own language, let us next inquire into the nature of the accent and quantity of the ancients.†

12. The long quantity of the ancients must arise either from a prolongation of the sound of the vowel, or from that delay of voice which the pronunciation of two or more consonants in succession are supposed naturally to require. Now vowels were said to be either long by nature, or long by position. Those long by nature‡ were such as were long, though succeeded by a single consonant, as the *u* in *natura*, and were a sort of exception to the general rule: for a vowel before a single consonant was commonly short, as in every *u* in the word *tumulus*. Those vowels which were long by position were such as were succeeded by two or more consonants, as the first *o* in *sponsor*: but if the long and short quantities of the ancients was the same distinction of the sound of the vowel as we make in the words *cadence* and *magic*, calling the first *a* long, and the second short, then

\* Would not any one suppose, that by Mr. Foster's producing this word as an example of the English accent, that the English always pronounced it one way, and that as if it ended a declarative sentence? This is exactly like the mistake of Priscian in the word *Natura*.—See sect. 20 in the Notes.

† So much are the critics puzzled to reconcile the tragic and comic verses of the ancients to the laws of metre, that a learned writer in the *Monthly Review*, for May, 1762, speaking of the corrections of Dr. Heath, in his notes or readings of the old Greek tragedians, says,

"These Emendations are much more excusable than such as are made merely for the sake of the metre, the rules of which are so extremely vague and various, as they are laid down by the metrical critics, that we will venture to say, any chapter in *Robinson Crusoe* might be reduced to measure by them. This is not conjecture; the thing shall be proved.

|                                   |                                                 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| "As I was rummaging about her,—   | <i>Iambicus dimeter hypercatalectus</i>         |
| I found several                   | <i>Dochmaicus</i>                               |
| Things that I wanted,             | <i>Dactyliscus dimeter</i>                      |
| A fire-shovel and tongs,          | <i>Dochmaicus ex epitrito quarto et syllaba</i> |
| Two brass kettles,                | <i>Dochmaicus</i>                               |
| A pot to make chocolate,          | <i>Periodus brachycatalectus</i>                |
| Some horns of fine glaz'd powder, | <i>Euripideus</i>                               |
| A gridiron, and seve-             | <i>Dactylica penthimimeris</i>                  |
| Ral other necessities.            | <i>Basis anapastica cum syllaba."</i>           |

‡ If the long quantity of the Greek and Latin arose naturally from the retardation of sound occasioned by the succeeding consonants, the long vowels in this situation ought to have been termed long by *nature*, and those long vowels which come before single consonants should have been called long by custom: since it was nothing but custom made the vowel *e* in *decus* (honour) short, and in *dedo* (to give) long; and the vowel *o* in *ovum* (an egg) long, and in *ovo* (to triumph) short.

the *a* in *mater* and *pater*\* must have been pronounced like our *a* in *later* and *latter*; and those vowels which were long by position, as the *a* in *Bacchus* and *campus*, must have been sounded by the ancients as we hear them in the English words *bake* and *came*.

13. If therefore the long quantity of the ancients was no more than a retardation of voice on the consonants, or that duration of sound which an assemblage of consonants is supposed naturally to produce without making any alteration in the sound of the vowel, such long quantity as this, an English ear has not the least idea of. Unless the sound of the vowel be altered, we have not any conception of a long or short syllable; and the first syllables of *banish*, *banner*, and *banter*, have, to our ears, exactly the same quantity.

14. But if the long quantity of the ancients arose naturally from the obstruction the voice meets with in the pronunciation of two or more consonants, how does it happen that the preceding consonants do not lengthen the vowel as much as those which succeed? Dr. Gally tells us, the reason of this is, "that the vowel being the most essential part of the syllable, the voice hastens to seize it; and in order to do this, it slurs over all the consonants that are placed before it, so that the voice suffers little or no delay. But the case of the consonant that follows is not the same; it cannot be slurred over, but must be pronounced full and distinct, otherwise it would run into, and be confounded with, the following syllable. By this means the voice is delayed more in the latter than in the former part of the syllable, and *ôr*' is longer than *σπο*, and *ην* longer than *Σπλην*."†

I must own myself at a loss to conceive the force of this reasoning: I have always supposed the consonant, when it forms part of a syllable, to be as essential to its sound as the vowel; nor can I conceive why the latter consonants of a syllable may not be pronounced as rapidly as the former, without running the former syllable into the latter, and thus confounding them together; since no such confusion arises when we end the first syllable with the vowel, and begin the following syllable with the consonants, as *procrastino*, *prostratus*, &c. as in this case there is no consonant to stop the first syllable, and prevent its running into the second; so that Dr. Gally seems to have *slurred* over the matter, rather than to have explained it: but as he is the only writer who has attempted to account for the manner in which quantity is produced by consonants, he is entitled to attention.

15. In the first place, then, in words of more than one syllable, but one consonant can belong to the *preceding* vowel, as the others must necessarily be considered as belonging to the *succeeding* vowel, and, according to Dr. Gally, must be hurried over, that the voice may seize its favourite letter. As one consonant, therefore, does not naturally produce long quantity, where is the delay, if the other consonants are hurried over? and, consequently, where is the long quantity which the delay is supposed to produce? This is like adding two nothings together to produce a something.

16. But what does he mean by the necessity there is of pronouncing the latter consonant full and distinct, that it may not run into and be confounded with the following syllable? Must not every consonant be pronounced full and distinct, whether we pronounce it rapidly or slowly, whether before or after the vowel? Is not the *str* in *stramen* pronounced as full and distinct as the same letters in *castra*, *castrametor*? &c. I know there is a shadow of difference by pronouncing the vowel in our short English manner so as to unite with the *s*, as if written *cass*: but if we make the preceding vowel long, as in *case*, and, according to the rules of syllabication laid down by Ramus, Ward, and the Latin grammarians, carry the consonants to the succeeding syllable, as if written *cay-stray*, we find these consonants pronounced exactly in the same manner: and this leads us to suppose that double consonants were the signs only, and not the efficient, of long quantity; and that this same long quantity was not simply a duration of sound upon the consonants, but exactly what we call long quantity—a lengthening of the sound by pronouncing the vowel open, as if we were to pronounce the *a* long in *mater*, by sounding it as if written *mayter*; and the same letter short in *pater*, as if it were written *patter*.‡

\* I do not here enter into the question concerning the ancient sound of the Latin *a*, which I am convinced was like our *a* in *water*; but whether it was like the *a* in *paper*, *father*, or *water*, is not of any importance in the present question; the quantity is the same, supposing it to have been any one of them.

† "Dissertation against pronouncing the Greek Language according to Accents."—Dissert. ii. page 50, second edition.

‡ What exceedingly corroborates this idea of quantity is, the common or doubtful vowels, as they are called; that is, such as come before a mute and a liquid: as the first *a* in *patria*, the *e* in *refugio*, &c.; as in these words the vowel preceding the mute and liquid is either long or short, as the writer or speaker pleases to make it; but if the consonants naturally retarded the sound of the syllable, so as to make it long, how could this be? If the syllable was to be made long, did the speaker dwell longer on the consonants, and if it was to be made short, did he hurry them over? And did this make the difference in the quantity of these syllables?—The utter impossibility of conceiving this to have been the case, renders it highly probable that the long or short quantity lay only in the vowel.

17. The reason of our repugnance to admit of this analogy of quantity in the learned languages is, that a diametrically opposite analogy has been adopted in the English, and, I believe, in most modern tongues—an analogy which makes the vowel long before one consonant, and short before more than one.

18. If, however, the quantity of the ancients lay only in the vowel, which was lengthened and shortened in our manner by altering the sound, how strange must have been their poetical language, and how different from the words taken singly! Thus the word *nec*, which, taken singly, must have been pronounced with the vowel short, like our English word *neck*, in composition, as in the line of Virgil, where it is long,

“Fulgura, *nec* diri toties arsere cometae,”

this word must have been pronounced as if written *neek*; just as differently as the words *proper*, *of*, *mankind*, *is*, and *man*, in the line of Pope, would be pronounced by the same rule,

“The proper study of mankind is man;”

and as if written,

“The *propeer* study *ove mane-kind ees mane*.”

When to this alteration of the quantity, by the means of succeeding consonants, we add that rule—

“Finalem cæsura brevem producere gaudet,”—

which makes the short or doubtful vowel long, that either immediately precedes the cæsura, or concludes the hexameter verse—what must be our astonishment at this very different sound of the words, arising merely from a different collocation of them, and at the strange variety and ambiguity to the ear this difference must occasion!\*

19. But if this system of quantity among the ancients appears strange and unaccountable, our wonder will not be diminished when we inquire into the nature of their accent.

20. From what has been said of accent and quantity in our own language, we may conclude them to be essentially distinct and perfectly separable: nor is it to be doubted that they were equally separable in the learned languages: instances of this from the scholiasts and commentators are innumerable; but so loose and indefinite are many of their expressions, so little do they seem acquainted with the analysis of the human voice, that a great number of quotations are produced, to support the most opposite and contradictory systems. Thus Vossius, Henninius, and Dr. Gally, produce a great number of quotations which seem to confound accent and quantity, by making the acute accent and long quantity signify the same; White, Michaëlis, Melancthon, Forster, Primat, and many other men of learning, produce clouds of witnesses from the ancients, to prove that accent and quantity are essentially different.† The only thing they seem to agree in is, that the acute accent always raises the syllable on which it is placed higher than any other in the word.‡ This is certainly true in English pronunciation, if we pronounce the word singly, and terminate it as if no other were to follow; but if we pronounce it in a sentence, where it is the last accented word but one, or where it is at the end of a question beginning with a verb, when we suspend the voice in expectation of an answer, we then find the latter syllables of the word, though unaccented, are pronounced higher than the accented syllable in the former part of the word.—See No. 7.

\* See this idea of the different sound of words, when taken singly, and when in composition, most excellently treated by the author of the Greek and Latin Prosodies, attributed to the present Bishop of St. Asaph, p. 101.

† It is not astonishing that learned men will wrangle with each other for whole pages about the sense of a word in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, upon the difference between singing and speaking sounds, when this difference is just as open to them by experiment as it was to him? Who can sufficiently admire the confidence of Isaac Vossius, who says—“In cantu latius evagari sonos, quam in recitatione aut communi sermone, utpote in quo vitiorum habentur, si vox ultra *diapente* sen tres tonos et semitonium, acuatur.” In singing, the sound has a larger compass than in reading or common speaking, inasmuch that, in common discourse, whatever is higher than the *diapente*, is held to be extremely vicious.

‡ Thus Priscian—“In unaqueque parte orationis *arsis* et *thesis* sunt velut in hac parte *natura*: ut quando dico *natur*, elevatur vox, et est *arsis* in *tu*: quando vero *ra*, deprimitur vox, et est *thesis*.” Any one would conclude from this description of the rising and falling of the voice upon this word, that it could only be pronounced one way, and that there was no difference in the comparative height of the vowel *u* in the two following sentences:—

Lucretius wrote a book *De Rerum Natura*.  
Lucretius wrote a book *De Natura Rerum*.

Whereas it is evident that the word *natura* is susceptible of two different pronunciations: in the first sentence the syllable *tu* is louder and higher than the last; and in the second it is louder and lower than the last: and this confounding of loud with high, and soft with low, seems to be the great stumbling-block, both of ancients and moderns.—See Nos. 7, 8, &c.

21. But what are we to think of their saying, that every monosyllable is either accented or circumflexed!\* If the acute accent signifies an elevation of voice, this, with respect to words of one syllable, must mean elevated above some other word either preceding or succeeding, since elevation is a mere comparative word; but this is not once mentioned by them: if it has any meaning, therefore, it must imply that the acute accent is the monosyllable, pronounced with, what I should call, the *rising inflexion* or *upward slide*; and then we can comprehend how a monosyllable may have the acute accent without reference to any other word; as when we begin a syllable low, and slide it higher, or begin it high, and slide it lower, it may be said to be acute or grave of itself; that is, when it is pronounced alone, and independent of other words. Unless we adopt this definition of the acute and grave, it will be impossible to conceive what the old grammarians mean when they speak of a monosyllable having the grave or the acute accent. Thus Diomedes says on some words changing their accent—"Si, *post adverbium cum gravi pronuntiatur accentu, erit præpositio; si acuto erit adverbium, ut longo post tempore veni.*"

22. It was a canon in the prosody of the Greeks and Romans, that words of more than one syllable must have either an acute or a circumflex accent; and that the other syllables, without an accent, were to be accounted grave; but if this be so, what are we to think of those numerous monosyllables, and the final syllables of those dissyllables, that we see marked with the grave accent, as *Μέν, πρό, σὺν, Θεός, Ἀνὴρ, κ. τ. λ.*? "Why, these words, (says Mr. Forster,) whatever Dr. Gally may conceive, had certainly their elevation on the last syllable:" and this opinion of Mr. Forster's is supported by some of the most respectable authorities.†

23. With respect to the power of the accent in both the Greek and Latin languages, nothing can be better established by the ancient grammarians than that the acute accent did not lengthen the syllable it fell upon; and that short syllables, remaining short, had often the acute accent. This opinion has been irrefutably maintained by Mr. Forster,‡ and the author of *Observations on the Greek and Latin Prosodies*; though as strenuously denied by Dr. Gally,§ Isaac Vossius, and Henningius; and these last seem to have been persuaded of the inseparable concomitancy of the acute accent and long quantity, from the impossibility they supposed there was of separating them in any language. But if we make our ears and not our eyes judges of quantity, can any thing be more palpable than the short quantity of accented syllables of *próselyte, anodyne, tribune, and inmate*; and the long quantity of the final syllables of these words? And when we pronounce the Greek

\* Ea vero quæ sunt syllabæ unius, erunt acuta aut flexa; ne sit aliqua vox sine acuta.—*Quinct. lib. i. c. 5.*

† The seeming impossibility of reconciling accent and quantity made *Herman Vanderhardt*, the author of a small treatise, entitled, "*Arcanum Accentuum Græcorum*," consider the marks of Greek accentuation as referring not to syllabic, but oratorical accent. But, as Mr. Forster observes, "if this supposition were true, we should not meet with the same word constantly accented in the same manner, as we see it at present. A word's oratorical accent will vary according to the general sentiment of the passage wherein it occurs: but its syllabic accent will be invariably the same, independent of its connexion with other words in the same sentence, except in the case of eucletic and a few others."—*Essay on Accent and Quantity*, p. 25.

‡ But when Mr. Forster endeavours to explain how this is to be done, he has recourse to music.

"Notwithstanding the reluctance of Vossius, Henningius, and thousands after them, to admit the acute as compatible with a short time, if I could have them near me with a flute in my hand, or rather with an organ before us, I would engage to convince them of the consistency of these two. I would take any two keys next to each other; one of which would consequently give a sound lower than the other: suppose the word *ἀνδρα* before us, or *ἀνδρῶν*; both which words Vossius would circumflex on the penultimate, instead of giving an acute to the first, according to our present marks: I would, conformably to these marks, just touch the higher key for the initial *α*, and take my finger off immediately: and then touch the lower key, on which I would dwell longer than I did on the higher, and that would give me a grave with a long time for the syllable *α*: the same lower key I would just touch again, and instantly leave it, which would give me a grave with a short time for *α*: *ἀνδρα*. Now if this can be done on a wind instrument within the narrow compass of two notes, it may be done by the organs of human speech, which are of the nature of a wind instrument, in ordinary pronunciation. For the sounds of our voice in common speech differ from those of such musical instruments, not in *quality*, but in *arithmetical discrete quantity* or number only, as hath been observed before, and is confirmed by the decisive judgment of that nice and discerning critic Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Here then is, the demonstration, an acute tone consistent with a short time, and a grave tone with a long one." p. 342, 343.—To this I may add the observation made by the author of the *Essay on the Harmony of Language*. "Strange it seems, that the author of this passage should maintain an opinion so contrary to truth, so repugnant to his own purpose, so belied by daily and hourly experience, as that the union of the acute tone with a short quantity seldom occurs in English pronunciation, and is hardly practicable by an English voice." And still more strange, I may add, is it, that these two authors should not see that the experiment, which is called a demonstration, has nothing to do with the point in question. It regards tones that rise or fall by perceptible intervals, and not such as rise or fall by slides or imperceptible ones. Let it once be allowed that the Greeks and Romans sung their language, instead of speaking it, and then the acute or grave accent, with long or short quantity, are easily conceived; but it is not about musical, but speaking tones that we inquire: and though the authority of Dionysius of Halicarnassus is cited for the nature of the speaking voice as distinct in degree only, and not in kind, from singing, I boldly assert that this is not matter of authority, but of experiment, and that singing and speaking are as distinct as motion and rest. It is true, some motion may be so slow as not to be perceived; but then it is to be considered as rest: as a curve may approach so near to a right line as not to be distinguishable from it; but in these cases, where the senses and not the understanding are addressed, things are to be estimated for just what the senses value them at.—*De non apparentibus, et de non existentibus, eadem est ratio.*

§ If the acute accent or stress, as Dr. Gally calls it, made the short syllable long, what becomes of the metre: if verse? How will be accan "*Arma virumque cano*?"

and Latin words, *σφάλλω*, *fallo*, *ἄμφω*, *ambo*, nothing can be more evident than the long quantity of the final vowel, though without the accent, and the short quantity of the initial and accented syllable.

24. As to the long quantity arising from the succession of two consonants, which the ancients are uniform in asserting, if it did not mean that the preceding vowel was to lengthen its sound, as we should do by pronouncing the *a* in *scatter* as we do in *skater* (one who skates), I have no conception of what it meant;\* for if it meant that only the time of the syllable was prolonged, the vowel retaining the same sound, I must confess as utter an inability of comprehending the source of quantity in the Greek and Latin as in English. *Banish*, *banner*, and *banter*, have to our ears the first syllable equally short: the same may be observed of *senate*, *seminary*, *sentence*, and *sentiment*; and if, as an ingenious critic† has asserted, the ancients pronounced both the consonants, in *callidus*, *fallo*, &c. that is, finishing one *l* by separating the tongue from the palate before the other is begun, such a pronunciation must necessarily augment the number of syllables, nearly as if written *caletidus*, *falelo*, &c. and is therefore contrary to all the rules of ancient prosody; nor would this pronunciation to our ears give the least length to the preceding vowel, any more than the succeeding mute does in *sentence* and *sentiment*.

25. When these observations on the accent and quantity of the ancients are all put together, shall we wonder that the learned and ingenious author of *Elements of Criticism*‡ should go so far as to assert that the dactyls and spondees of hexameter verse, with respect to pronunciation, are merely ideal, not only with us, but that they were so with the ancients themselves? Few, however, will adopt an opinion which will necessarily imply that the Greek and Latin critics were utterly ignorant of the nature of their own language; and every admirer of those excellent writers will rather embrace any explanation of accent or quantity, than give up Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Cicero, Quintilian, and Longinus. Suppose then, as a last refuge, we were to try to read a Greek or Latin verse, both by accent and quantity, in the manner they have prescribed, and see what such a trial will produce.

26. By quantity, let us suppose the vowel lengthened to express the long quantity; and by the acute accent, the rising inflexion as explained above.

Títýrē, tū pátulā récúbans súb tégmine fági,  
Sýlvéstrem ténuí músam medítáris avéna.

Títýrē, tū pátulā récúbans súb tégminē fági,  
Sýlvéstrem ténuí músam medítáris avéna.

Teétyre toó pátulēe récubanes soób teégmine fági,  
Seelvéestrem ténuí moósamē medítáris avéna.

Μήνιν ἀείδε θεά Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος  
Οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρὶ Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκεν.

Μήνιν ἀείδε θεά Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος  
Οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρὶ Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκεν.

Méan-in à-eye-de The-áy Pea-lea-e-à-dyo A-kil-léa-ose  
Ow-lom-mèn-een hee moo-re a-ka-y-oès àil-ge éth-ee-kee.

27. Now there are but four possible ways of pronouncing these verses, without going into a perfect song; § one is, to pronounce the accented syllable with the falling

\* If the double consonants naturally made a syllable long, I should be glad to know how there could be exceptions to this rule? How could Ammonius say, that the second syllable of *άάααα* was long, when the word was used in one particular sense, and short in another? And how could Cicero say, that the first letter of *inclytus* was short, and the first of *inclytus* and *infelix* long, if two succeeding consonants naturally lengthened the syllable? Dr. Forster, indeed, attempts to reconcile this contradiction, by observing that Cicero does not say, the first syllable of *inclytus* is short, but the first letter; but it may be demanded, what is it that makes the syllable long or short, but the length or shortness of the vowel? If the double consonants necessarily retard the sound of the vowel, the second syllable of *άάααα*, and the first of *inclytus*, could not possibly be pronounced short; and particularly the latter word could not be so pronounced, as it has the accent on the first syllable. See sect. 16, in the note.

† *Essay upon the Harmony of Language*, page 228, 233.—Robson, 1774.

‡ *Elements of Criticism*, vol. ii. page 106. See also the *Essay upon the Harmony of Language*, page 234.

§ This, I may be bold to say, is coming to the point at once, without hiding our ignorance, by supposing that the ancients had some mysterious way of pronouncing which we are utterly incapable of conceiving. Mr. Sheridan tells us, that, "the ancients did observe the distinction of accents by an elevation and depression of voice; but the manner in which they did it must remain for ever a secret to us: for with the living tongue, perished the tones also: which we in vain endeavour to seek for in their visible marks."—*Lectures on Education*, 4to. edition, page 39.—From these and similar observations in many of our writers, one would be tempted to imagine, that the organs of speaking in ancient Greece and Rome were totally different from those of the present race of men in Europe.

inflexion, and the unaccented syllable with the same inflexion in a lower tone, which is the way we pronounce our own words when we give them the accent with the falling inflexion: the second is, to pronounce the accented syllable with the rising inflexion, and the unaccented syllables with the same inflexion in a lower tone, which we never hear in our own language: the third is, to pronounce the accented syllable with the falling inflexion, and the unaccented syllables with the rising, in a lower tone: and the fourth to pronounce the accented syllable with the rising inflexion, and the unaccented with the falling, in a lower tone. None of these modes, but the first and last, do we ever hear in our own language: the second and third seem too difficult to permit us to suppose that they could be the natural current of the human voice in any language. The first leaves us no possible means of explaining the circumflex, but the last, by doing this, gives us the strongest reason to suppose that the Greek and Latin acute accent was the rising inflexion, and the grave accent the falling inflexion, in a lower tone.

28. But if the reader were sufficiently acquainted with these inflexions of voice, or could be present while I exemplified them to him, I doubt not that he would immediately say, it was impossible so monotonous a pronunciation could be that of the Greeks and Romans;\* but when we consider the monotony of the Scotch, Welsh, and Irish, why should we wonder that other nations should be so monotonous? Let us view the Greek and Latin pronunciation on which side we will, we must, to be consistent with their own rules, feel them to be extremely monotonous. According to the laws of ancient prosody, every unaccented syllable must be lower than that which is accented; and if so, a most disagreeable monotony must necessarily ensue, for as every word in Latin, and almost every word in Greek, of more than one syllable, ended with the grave accent, that is, in a lower tone than the preceding syllables, almost every word in those languages ended with the same tone, let that tone have been what it would.†

29. I am supported in this conjecture, notwithstanding all the fine things‡ the ancients, and many of the moderns, say of the variety and harmony of the Greek and Latin languages, by the definition which they give of the circumflex accent; which is, that it was a combination of the acute and grave upon the same syllable. This is so incomprehensible to modern ears, that scarcely any one but the author of the present Observations has attempted to explain it by experiment. It stands for nothing but long quantity in all our schools; and, contrary to the clearest testimonies of antiquity, it has, by Dr. Gally,§ and a late respectable writer on the Greek and Latin Prosodies, been explained away into nothing more than the acute accent. But if it means a raising and falling of the voice upon the same syllable, which is the definition the ancients uniformly give of it, it is just as easy to conceive as raising and falling of the voice upon successive syllables; or, in other words, as going from a lower tone to a higher upon one syllable, and from a higher to a lower upon the next: and this consideration leads me to conjecture, that the acute accent of the ancients was really the rising inflexion, or upward slide of the voice; for this being once supposed, nothing is so easy as to demonstrate the circumflex in our own language; which, without this clue, it will be impossible to do in the ancient languages; and even with it, we must be astonished they had but one circumflex; since it is just as easy to fall and raise the voice upon the same syllable, as to raise and fall it.||

\* Dr. Burney tells us, that Meibomius, the great and learned Meibomius, when prevailed upon at Stockholm to sing strophes, set the whole court of Christina in a roar; as Naude did in executing a Roman dance. And Sealiger observes, that if the nice tonical pronunciation of the ancients could be expressed by a modern, it would be disagreeable to our ears.

† This is certainly too general an assertion, if we consider the real pronunciation of the Greek language according to accent; as it must be allowed that a great number of Greek words were accented with the acute or circumflex on the last syllable; but when we consider the modern pronunciation of Greek, which confounds it with the Latin, we shall not have occasion to recall the assertion. To which we may add, that those words in Greek that were circumflexed on the last syllable may very properly be said to end with the grave accent; and that those which had a grave upon the final syllable, altered the grave to an acute only when they were pronounced alone, when they came before an enclitic, or when they were at the end of the sentence.

‡ The Grecian sage (says Dr. Burney), according to Gravina, was at once a philosopher, a poet, and a musician. "In separating these characters," says he, "they have all been weakened; the system of philosophy has been contracted; ideas have failed in poetry, and force and energy in song. Truth no longer subsists among mankind: the philosopher speaks not at present through the medium of poetry; nor is poetry heard any more through the vehicle of melody."—"Now to my apprehension," says Dr. Burney, "the reverse of all this is exactly true: for by being separated, each of these professions receives a degree of cultivation, which fortifies and renders it more powerful, if not more illustrious. The music of ancient philosophers, and the philosophy of modern musicians, I take to be pretty equal in excellence."—*History of Music*, vol. i. page 162. Here we see good sense and sound philosophy contrasted with the blind admiration and empty flourish of an overgrown schoolboy concluding his theme.

§ *Dissertation against Greek Accents*, page 53.

|| To add to our astonishment, that the Greek and Latin languages had but one circumflex, what can be more wonderful, than that among so many of the ancients who have written on the causes of eloquence, and who have descended to such trifling and childish observations upon the importance of letters and syllables, we should not



32. That singing a part in a tragedy should seem so unnatural† to us, arises chiefly from our being so little accustomed to it. Singing in the pulpit seems to the full as extraordinary; and yet this song was so powerful about a century or two ago, and later in Scotland,\* as to make mere speaking, though with the utmost energy, appear flat and insipid. Let the human voice be but in a fine tone, and let this tone be intensely impassioned, and it will infallibly, as Milton expresses it,

“————— take the prison'd soul,  
And lap it in Elysium—————.”

33. What may tend to reconcile us still more to this dramatic music, is the *sing-song* manner, as it is called, of pronouncing tragedy, which very generally prevailed before the time of Mr. Garrick, and which now prevails among some classes of speakers, and is preferred by them to, what we call, the more natural manner. This drawling, undulating pronunciation, is what the actors generally burlesque by repeating the line,

Tum ti tum ti, tum ti tum ti tum ti :

and though this mode of declamation is now so much despised, it is highly probable that it was formerly held in estimation.†

34. Now, if we suppose this drawling pronunciation, which, though very sonorous, is precisely *speaking*, and essentially different from singing; if we suppose this to have been the conversation pronunciation of the Greeks and Romans, it may possibly throw some light upon the manner in which they pronounced by accent and quantity at the same time: for though we can sufficiently conceive that in common speaking in our own language we can make the accented syllable short, and the unaccented syllable long, as in the words *qualify*, *specify*, *elbow*, *inmate*, &c.; yet in the drawling pronunciation we have been speaking of, the long unaccented vowels in these words are made much longer, and consequently more perceptible.

35. But if the accent of our language is so different from that of the Greek and Latin, our pronunciation must necessarily be very different likewise. The acute accent of the ancients being always higher than either the preceding or succeeding syllables, and our accent, though always higher than the preceding, being sometimes lower than the succeeding syllables, (see sect. vii.) there must certainly be a wide difference between our pronunciation and theirs. Let us, however, explain the Greek and Latin accent as we will,—let it be by singing, drawling, or common speaking,—it will be impossible to tell how a monotony could be avoided, when almost every word of more than one syllable

“At the end of a Greek edition of the astronomical poet Aratus, called *Phænomena*,” says Dr. Burney, “and their Scholia, published at Oxford in 1702; the anonymous editor, supposed to be Dr. John Fell, among several other pieces, has enriched the volume with three hymns, which he supposed to have been written by a Greek poet called Dionysius; of which the first is addressed to the muse Calliope, the second to Apollo, and the third to Nemesis; and these hymns are accompanied with the notes of ancient music to which they used to be sung.”

“I know not whether justice has been done to these melodies; all I can say is, that no pains have been spared to place them in the clearest and most favourable point of view: and yet, with all the advantages of modern measures, if I had been told that they came from the Cherokees or the Hottentots, I should not have been surprised at their excellence.”

“I have tried them in every key and in every measure that the feet of the verses would allow; and as it has been the opinion of some, that the Greek scale and music should be read Hebrew-wise, I have even inverted the order of the notes, but without being able to augment their grace and elegance. The most charitable supposition that can be admitted concerning them is, that the Greek language being itself accented and sonorous, wanted less assistance from musical refinements than one that was more harsh and rough; and music being still a slave to poetry, and wholly governed by its feet, derived all its merit and effects from the excellence of the verse, and sweetness of the voice that sung, or rather recited it: for mellifluous and affecting voices nature bestows from time to time on some gifted mortals in all the habitable regions of the earth; and even the natural effusions of these must ever have been heard with delight. But as *music*, there needs no other proof of the poverty of ancient melody, than its being confined to long and short syllables. We have some airs of the most graceful and pleasing kind, which will suit no arrangement of syllables to be found in any poetical numbers, ancient or modern, and which it is impossible to express by mere syllables in any language with which I am at all acquainted.”

Dr. Burney's conjecture, that the Greek music was entirely subservient to verse, accounts for the little attention which was paid to it in a separate state; it accounts for the effects with which their music was accompanied, and for the total uselessness of counterpoint. Simple melody is the fittest music to accompany words, when we wish to understand what is sung: simple melody is the music of the great bulk of mankind; and simple melody is never undervalued, till the ear has been sufficiently disciplined to discover the hidden melody, which is still essential to the most complicated and elaborate harmony.

\* The Rev. Mr. Whitefield was a highly animated and energetic preacher, without the least tincture of that tone which is called *canting*. When he went to Scotland, where this tone was in high estimation, though his doctrine was in perfect unison with that of his auditors, his simple and natural, though earnest manner of speaking, was looked upon at first as a great defect. He wanted, they said, the holy tone.

† This cant, though disgusting now to all but mere rustics, on account of its being out of fashion, was very probably the favourite modulation in which heroic verses were recited by our ancestors. So fluctuating are the taste and practices of mankind! but whether the power of language has received any advantage from the change just mentioned, (namely, pronouncing words in a more simple manner,) will appear at least very doubtful, when we recollect the stories of its former triumphs, and the inherent charms of musical sounds.—*The Art of delivering Written Language*, page 73.

in these languages must necessarily have ended in the same tone, or, if you will, with the same grave accent.\*

36. After all, that the Greeks and Romans, in explaining the causes of metrical and prosaic harmony, should sometimes descend to such minute particulars† as appears to us trifling and imaginary, and at the same time neglect things which appear to us so essential;—that they should be so dark, and sometimes so contradictory, in their account of accent and quantity, as to furnish opposite systems among the moderns, with ample quotations in favour of each;—is this more wonderful than that Mr. Sheridan,‡ who was so good an actor, and who had spent so much time in studying and writing on elocution, should say that accent was only a louder pronunciation of the accented syllable, and not a higher? But as this same Mr. Sheridan, in his *Art of Reading*, has excellently observed, that our perception of Latin quantity is imaginary, and arises not from the ear, but only from association, like spelling; so it may be observed, that the confusion and obscurity which reign among all our writers on accent and quantity seem to arise from an ideal perception of long quantity produced by double consonants; from confounding stress and quantity, which are so totally different; and from mistaking loud for high, and soft for low, contrary to the clearest definitions of each.§

37. But till the human voice, which is the same in all ages and nations, is more studied and better understood, and till a notation of speaking sounds is adopted, I despair of conveying my ideas of this subject with sufficient clearness upon paper. I have, however, marked such an outline as may be easily filled up by those who study speaking with half the attention they must do music. From an entire conviction that the ancients had a notation of speaking sounds, and from the actual experience of having formed one myself, I think I can foresee that some future philosophical inquirer, with more learning, more leisure, and more credit with the world than I have, will be able to unravel this mystery in letters, which has so long been the *opprobrium et crux grammaticorum*—the reproach and torment of grammarians.

\* Where was all that endless variety with which the moderns puff off the Greek language, when it had but one circumflex? The human voice is just as capable of falling and rising upon the same syllable, as rising and falling; and why so palpable a combination of sounds as the former should be utterly unknown to the Greeks and Latins, can be resolved into nothing but (horresco refereus) their ignorance of the principles of human speech.

† Nec illi (Demostheni) turpe videbatur vel optimis relictis magistris ad canes se conferre, et ab illis literarum vim et naturam petere, illorumque in sonando, quod satis esset, morem imitari.—*Ad. Meker. de vet. et rect. Pron. Lang. Græcæ*, page 14.

‡ It is an observation of Chambers, author of the *Cyclopædia*, that nonsense sounds worse in the English than in any other language: let us try the experiment by translating the above passage.—Nor did Demosthenes think it below him to leave the company of the most respectable people of Athens, and go to the dogs, in order to learn from them the nature of the letter *τ*, and, by observing the sound they gave it, to imitate, as much as was necessary, their manner of pronouncing it.

§ What encomiums do we meet with in Cicero, of the delicacy of the ears even of the common people of Rome? who, if an actor on the stage made the least error in accent or quantity, were immediately sensible of it, and would express their disapprobation. But I am apt to think, that an English actor, who should pronounce *theatre*, *senitor*, or *conquest*, with the accent on the second syllable, would not escape better than the Roman.

† “The Scotchman utters the first syllable of *battle*, *borrow*, *habit*, in the middle tone, dwelling on the vowel; and the second with a sudden elevation of the voice, and short: as *bat-tle*, *bau-rò*, *hà-bit*. The Englishman utters both syllables, without any perceptible change of tone, and in equal time, as *battle*, *bor-row*, *hab-it*.—*Art of Reading*, page 77.—The smallest degree of attention might have taught Mr. Sheridan, that though this is the prevailing, it is not the invariable, pronunciation of a Scotchman: and that this elevation of voice, though more perceptible in a Scotchman from his drawing out his tones, is no less real in an Englishman, who pronounces them quicker, and uses them less frequently: that is, he mixes the downward inflexion with them, which produces a variety. But these two inflexions of voice, Mr. Sheridan was an utter stranger to.—See *Elements of Elocution*, part II. p. 183.

§ Nothing is more fallacious than that perception we seem to have of the sound of words being expressive of the ideas, and becoming, as Pope calls it, *an echo to the sense*. This coincidence, as Dr. Johnson observes in one of his *Ramblers*, seldom exists any where but in the imagination of the reader. Dryden, who often wrote as carelessly as he thought, and often thought as carelessly as he lived, began a commendation of the sweetness and smoothness of two lines of Denham in praise of the Thames—

“Though deep yet clear, though gentle yet not dull:  
Strong without rage, without overflowing full.”

and this commendation of Dryden's has been echoed by all subsequent writers, who have taken it for granted, that there is a flow in the lines similar to that of the object described; while the least attention to those stops, so necessary on the accented and antithetic words, will soon convince us that, however expressive the lines may be, they are as rugged and as little musical as almost any in the language.

A celebrated critic observes,—“I am apt to think the harmony of the verse was a secret to Mr. Dryden, since it is evident he was not acquainted with the caesural stops, by which all numbers are harmonized. Dr. Bentley has observed, the beauty of the second verse consists in the *ictus* that sounds on the first syllable of the verse, which, in English heroics, should sound on the second: for this verse is derived from the *Trimeter Iambic*, *Brachycatalectic*.”—*Manswaring's Stichology*, page 71.

When I read such profound observations in such learned terms, it brings to my mind the Mock Doctor in the farce, who shines away to the illiterate knight, by repeating *Propria quæ maribus*, &c. and makes him most pathetically exclaim—*Oh, why did I neglect my studies?*

THE END.

London: Printed by Fisher, Son, & Jackson, Newgate street.



Wydano z dubletów  
Bibl. Uniw. w Łodzi









12<sup>38</sup>  
2

40000

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \overline{) 40000} \\ \underline{50} \\ 300 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1600 \\ 1000 \quad 90 \\ \underline{90} \\ 90000 \end{array}$$

WYŻSZA SZKOŁA NAUCZYCIELSKA w KIELCACH  
BIBLIOTEKA

43521

Biblioteka WSP Kielce



0194344