

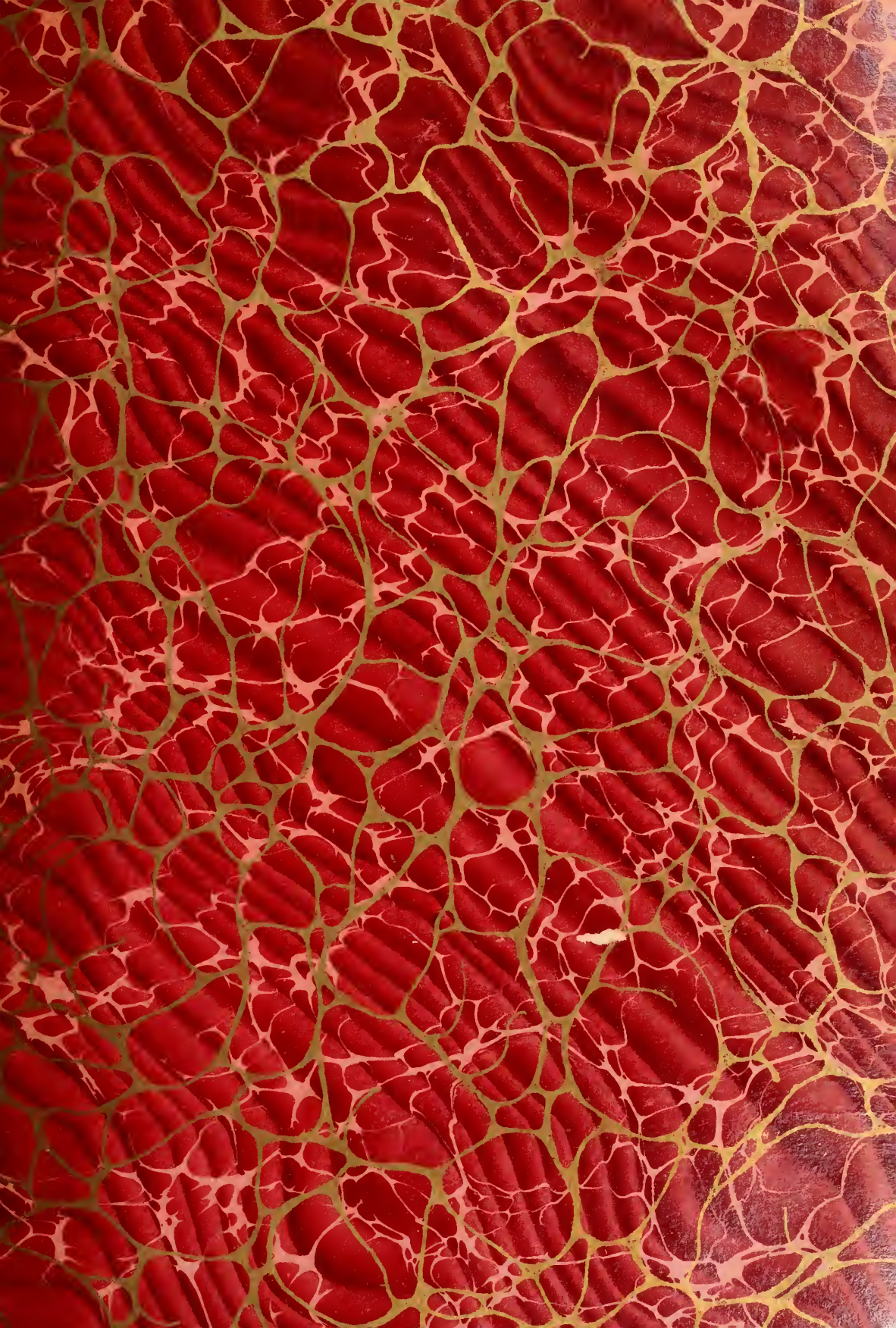


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THE UNIVERSAL ANTHOLOGY

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(GERMAN LITERATURE)

AND

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THE

UNIVERSAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Paul Bourget in His Study

LONDON: 1911.

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THE
UNIVERSAL ANTHOLOGY

A COLLECTION OF THE BEST LITERATURE, ANCIENT, MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN,
WITH BIOGRAPHICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

EDITED BY

RICHARD GARNETT

KEEPER OF PRINTED BOOKS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON, 1851 TO 1895

LEON VALLÉE

LIBRARIAN AT THE BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE, PARIS, SINCE 1871

ALOIS BRANDL

PROFESSOR OF LITERATURE IN THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN

Volume Thirty-three

PUBLISHED BY

THE CLARKE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON
MERRILL & BAKER, NEW YORK EMILE TERQUEM PARIS
BIBLIOTHEK VERLAG, BERLIN

Entered at Stationers' Hall
London, 1899

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Paris, 1899

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SKETCH OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

BY AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.

NO ATTEMPT at a thorough survey of a field that embraces more than a thousand writers, more or less notable, is undertaken here. To do justice to their merits, with any endeavor at critical analysis, would require volumes. To sketch some leading features of the various literary spheres in which noteworthy books have been written is all that can be attempted.

From what period we are to reckon the origin of an American literature has been much debated, but never settled. Some writers profess to find a literature of the seventeenth century, in the unpoetic verse of Anne Bradstreet, and the savage doggerel of Michael Wigglesworth's "Day of Doom." Others maintain that no literature fit for survival appeared before the early years of the nineteenth century, and that Washington Irving heralded its dawn. We are to remember that what passes for literature in any period is mostly ephemeral; and this is as true of other literatures as of American. For more than a century after printing began in New England (1649) three-fourths of the books produced were theological. In an age when there were no histories, no stories, and no periodicals, men lived as if to preach sermons, to hear sermons, to print sermons, and to read sermons were the chief end of man. Of what Dr. Holmes sportively called "the Brahmin caste of New England," Cotton Mather stood at the head. He published no less than 387 volumes, all of which are now not only unread, but unreadable.

But there came a time when the great redundancy of sermon literature gave place to the literature of politics and of patriot-

ism. The colonial period was succeeded by the revolutionary epoch, that great struggle between the principle of self-government and arbitrary power. The isolation of the colonies, in an age before steam navigation had brought America near to Europe, contributed to weaken the influence of foreign ideas and associations, and to develop the power of domestic ones. By its own inherent energies, no less than by maternal unkindness, the child America was being gradually weaned from England. The pure democracy of the town-meeting, the union of neighborhoods against the Indians, the broad freedom of a virgin land with its illimitable forests, the organised colonial legislatures, the birth of the newspaper, the wide diffusion of education, the liberty of the press, — all conspired with their remoteness from the mother-country to sow the seeds of independence. It is a notable fact, in our estimate of the complex influences which wrought out this great result, that the growing intellectual life of the colonies had gradually diminished the once overshadowing prevalence of British books and British thought in America. From the first printing press, in 1639, to the end of the first year of the Revolution, in 1775, there were printed in the colonies something more than 8000 books and pamphlets. Out of this large number, surprisingly few were of transatlantic origin. Counting as American only the works actually written by residents in the colonies, we find that about 7350 of the total publications of the American press before the Revolution were of American, and only about 650 of foreign origin — or *eight per cent* of the latter, to *ninety-two per cent* of native literature.

In view of so pregnant a fact of literary history, the widely diffused notion that American ideas and their expression were all formed upon foreign standards, and that the colonies had no native literature, must be relinquished.

It would be unreasonable to expect from a people engrossed in the questions and agitated by the passions of a revolution, literary works which could claim admiration as literature. The principal writers of the period under review were engaged,

not in creating a literature, but in founding a nation. Still, in the contests of the American Revolution, as of so many other revolutions, there is little room to doubt that the pen was mightier than the sword.

Great was the intellectual stimulus which the agitation of these events contributed to the life of the people. No longer the listless consumers of a foreign literature born in the dull age of the Hanoverian dynasty, the Americans began to be independent of British thought, as of British institutions. The best writing of the time, rude but strong, had in it the free breath of the woods and the flavor of the soil. The pens which championed the cause of the people against the monarchy were at their best when they forgot to quote. The energies of a hitherto divided and scattered people, now fast becoming nationalised, poured themselves forth in vigorous protests and appeals. The newspapers became energised with a new life, and the conspicuous idea of that life was the principle of self-government. The press became prolific in pamphlets. The people read eagerly what was written earnestly, and published cheaply. More than 100,000 copies of Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" were sold, at eighteen pence a copy, a prodigious circulation for those days, and an extraordinary one for any political pamphlet now. The addresses and state papers of the Continental Congress were scattered in broadsides and newspaper "extras," and their signal ability in stating with convincing power the cause of colonial liberty, justified the lofty eulogium of Chatham and the encomiums of Burke.

Of the writers of the Revolutionary period, few will question that Benjamin Franklin stands at the head as man of letters. Endowed with native intellectual gifts, he owed little to what is commonly called education. He studied in the schools of life and experience, adding a life-long zeal for books and for self-acquired knowledge. He is one of the most illustrious examples of success in many fields. His Autobiography blends a fascinating interest with the clearest of styles, and has been read by millions, being constantly reprinted. His favorite

authors were Plutarch, Bunyan, Addison, and the Bible. Franklin's essays and correspondence abound in felicitous passages, while his maxims of "Poor Richard" have become almost a breviary of life.

Thomas Paine's merit as a political writer has been recognised as of the first magnitude. Washington, Lee, Adams, and Jefferson testified to his wide influence upon public opinion. Their pungent wit and freshness of treatment kept attention fastened to these masterly essays, which were the most direct, systematic, and effective of the Revolutionary literature.

In the important field of history, America has produced eminent works, recognised everywhere as of permanent value. The themes of Spanish civilisation and conquest in the new world have been ably illustrated by the pens of W. H. Prescott and of Washington Irving. The former's books give evidence of thorough original research, and sustained literary skill. George Bancroft, whose literary career extends over a longer period than that of any American writer, has produced a History of the United States up to 1789, which, though hampered with some discursive metaphysical theories, treats our earlier annals with much fullness, in a style at once classical and picturesque. John L. Motley is a name honored wherever English literature is read. He has written the history of the independence of Holland in a style which adds a splendid contribution to the history of liberty. The vivid personal sketches which abound in his volumes are paralleled in interest and fascination by his graphic descriptions of great battles and sieges. Francis Parkman has illustrated the theme of the American Indian, and of French colonisation on this continent, by a series of volumes displaying careful research and a picturesque treatment. The American aborigines, now a vanished race of men, live in his pages, which are the fruit of long actual observation among them. John Fiske, one of the most lucid of writers, has contributed many volumes on various periods of American history, which are widely popular. H. Von Holst has treated the Constitutional History of the nation

with exhaustive thoroughness. J. B. McMaster's *History of the United States*, beginning where Bancroft's closes, is still in progress. It aims to write the history of the people in their private life, depicting the civilisation of country and city at different periods. It makes free use of newspaper writings and private journals and correspondence, and it is not always apparent whether it is the author, or some scribe of the last century who is speaking. In his graphic descriptions of society and manners, of roads, travel, and domestic economy, the writer has almost the pictorial skill of Macaulay. James Schouler's *History* covers nearly a century of American political and military annals with careful detail. Special periods or topics have been ably treated by J. F. Rhodes, Henry Adams, H. C. Lodge, Theodore Roosevelt, Edward Eggleston, Alex. Brown, H. M. Baird, and others.

The recent works on naval history by A. T. Mahan are examples of wide investigation and careful analysis. Among notable works in some collateral fields of history are H. C. Lea's very thorough and critical studies, A. D. White's "Warfare of Science with Theology," J. W. Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe," George Ticknor's "History of Spanish Literature," T. E. Watson's "History of France," and E. B. Andrews's "History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States."

The new critical school of historical research has found a noble monument in the "Narrative and Critical History of America," edited by Justin Winsor. Its great value is enhanced by its copious lists of sources of information, and its unique cartographical and geographical detail. A perusal of its rich materials is indispensable to all who seek a comprehensive view of what has been written upon any part of the Americas, or any epoch in their history.

In the field of Biography, becoming a leading department of our literature, I can only name the series of "Lives of American Statesmen" and of "American Men of Letters," by various writers and of many degrees of merit. Military biography,

somewhat overdone of late, has its best examples in the personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant and W. T. Sherman. James Parton's biographies are graphic and numerous, while W. M. Sloane's "Napoleon," and F. Bancroft's "Seward" are worthy of special note.

Of the poetical writers of America, there is no space to speak adequately. The poetry that will live was ushered in by W. C. Bryant's *Thanatopsis* (1816) which has had a long and brilliant roll of successors, in his own and other writings. Joel Barlow's *Columbiad* was an epic as ponderous as the huge quarto in which it appeared; and the verse of John Trumbull, author of *McFingal*, is long since forgotten. The verses of F. G. Halleck, spite of ephemeral subjects, are melodious and finished lyrics. Edgar A. Poe's weird genius achieved a mastery of the rhythmic art which has caused some critics to rate him as the finest melodist among American poets. The poetry of Emerson, while sometimes obscure and bald, furnishes many fine spiritual gems which satisfy the ear and linger in the memory, like the verses of those

"Olympian bards who sung
Divine ideas below,
Which always find us young,
And always keep us so."

The poetry of O. W. Holmes is sometimes stirring and lyrical, but more frequently it is pure versified fun. Its charm, like that of his prose, lies in the felicitous touches that surprise us into admiration.

H. W. Longfellow's poetic fame outshines that of other American poets. His delicate fancy, refined taste, and unerring sense of harmony give his verses a perennial charm, while they lack the supreme gift of soaring imaginative power.

The poems of James R. Lowell exhibit a wide range of excellence, from the strong, nervous sweep of his humanitarian verse, to the teeming humor of his genuine Yankee dialect poems in the "Biglow Papers."

J. G. Whittier's life-long service to the cause of freedom and humanity, to which his muse was dedicated, did not prevent him from pouring forth a rich stream of rural and sacred poetry, illustrating New England life and scenery in charming style.

The so-called poems of Walt Whitman are a series of rhapsodies on man and nature, without melody or rhythm, with occasional elevation of ideas, and a prevalent spirit of humanity. Their lack of modesty, and a persistent animalism, with an utter want of literary form, give little earnest of poetic survival.

There are fine poems of T. Buchanan Read, John G. Saxe, W. W. Story, E. C. Stedman, Sidney Lanier, Bayard Taylor, Bret Harte, R. H. Stoddard, T. B. Aldrich, R. W. Gilder, John Hay, H. Timrod, P. H. Hayne, J. J. Piatt, Joaquin Miller, Eugene Field, and many others, too numerous to name here.

In the literature of fiction, while we may not claim to have produced a truly great novel, there are many of fairly high rank. James Fenimore Cooper was the first novelist whose works made a reputation co-extensive with the language. His literary industry was unequalled in his day. With all their faults of mannerism and frequent dullness, his stories have merits which have not permitted them to die out of public appreciation, after nearly three-fourths of a century since the best of them appeared. His sea tales, the earliest successful ventures in that field, combined expert nautical science with genuine skill in story-telling, and his tales of prairie and wilderness life have the flavor of American outdoor nature and man in a bygone age.

The writings of Washington Irving, though not novels in the general sense, exhibit some of the best examples of pure literary work to be found in the language. Charles Dickens once said — "Almost every night when I go up to bed, I take with me a volume of Washington Irving: and when I do not take him, I take his own brother, Oliver Goldsmith."

Nathaniel Hawthorne, by common consent, stands highest among the story-writers of America. Strikingly original in conception, and nearly faultless in composition, they hold the reader's attention from first to last, though they are as far as possible removed from the sensational school of fiction. With a tendency toward the somber and mysterious in human life, he weaves a web of subtle analysis of character, with frequent touches of pathos, and an ever-present simplicity and beauty of style.

Mrs. Stowe's absorbing story, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is still read for its graphic, though overwrought pictures of slave life, — a book which, as Rufus Choate said, "made a million abolitionists."

In Dr. O. W. Holmes's novels, the strange results of mental aberration and of heredity are brought out with much literary art.

There has been a great recent outcropping of realistic fiction. W. D. Howells, one of the cleverest of writers, introduced us to a series of very commonplace characters, who substituted the humdrum of everyday life for the intricate plots and highly-wrought sensations of the popular novel. Without high imaginative power, but with accurate portraiture and delicate humor, the best of Howells's books is his "Venetian Life," in which the rhythmic beauty of his prose chimes with the winsome scenery of that delicious land. Henry James has written copious novels of realism, which have been eagerly read. Mere mention only can be made of the stories of Bayard Taylor, H. Melville, Theo. Winthrop, J. G. Holland, Bret Harte, T. B. Aldrich, Lew Wallace, E. E. Hale (whose "Man without a Country" is told with such skill as to have deceived most readers into the belief that it was a true history), G. W. Cable, E. S. Phelps Ward, L. M. Alcott, F. R. Stockton, a humorist of fantasy, who makes the unreal and incongruous seem realities, S. Weir Mitchell, R. H. Davis, Charles King, H. Garland, Gertrude Atherton, P. L. Ford, W. Churchill, Kate D. Wiggin, Mary Johnston, M. E. Seawell, Mary I. Tay-

lor, Mary E. Wilkins, F. H. Burnett, Mary N. Murfree, James L. Allen, and a multitude of others.

The many writers of works of humor and of dialect stories merit brief notice. While jests which make one generation laugh long and loudly are quite insipid to the next, such a skillful master of humor as "Mark Twain" (S. L. Clemens) will outlive the majority. The queer negro dialect is well preserved by T. Nelson Page, R. M. Johnston, J. C. Harris, P. L. Dunbar, and others. The American Irish has had no finer example than "Mr. Dooley" (F. P. Dunne). The humor which depends for its point upon bad spelling has had an ephemeral life in C. F. Browne ("Artemus Ward"), R. H. Newell, H. W. Shaw ("Josh Billings"), and D. R. Locke.

Essay writing and literary criticism are illustrated by many American authors of more or less distinction. R. W. Emerson stands foremost, by virtue of profound thought and literary power. Sententious, acute, pungent, learned, full of aphorism and illustration, his essays are among the finest of intellectual tonics. No writer is more full of infinite suggestion.

James Russell Lowell, one of the most versatile and accomplished of writers, has adorned the art of criticism by his clear insight, keen humor, broad learning, and affluent style. H. D. Thoreau, a gifted son of the woods, whose fervent naturalism no civilisation could corrupt, and no classic or oriental learning could overlay, has left behind the treasures of a rarely original mind. Charles D. Warner, most genial and companionable of authors, wrote many books of delicate humor and narrative skill. D. G. Mitchell has illustrated rural life and English literature by his attractive essays. Richard Grant White, Shakespearean scholar and acute philologist, has pricked many literary bubbles, and written one of the best books on life in England. Sidney Lanier, that passionate and musical singer, too early snatched away from earth, gave sterling promise of his abilities, in his analysis of the English novel. John Burroughs, a devotee of the rare treasures of nature, has written finely many delightful essays on kindred themes. The space

would fail me to name the half of skilled writers in this field of the essayists, which includes Geo. W. Curtis, H. W. Beecher, M. D. Conway, E. C. Stedman, Wm. Winter, Maurice Thompson, J. G. Holland, Agnes Repplier, H. T. Tuckerman, Hamilton Mabie, and the inimitable Oliver Wendell Holmes.

INDEXES

EXPLANATION AND USE OF SIGNS.

C. = *Circa*, about.

Fl. = "flourished," or the date of a writer's chief or only known activity.

Sq. = "and following pages."

(?) = dubious, but nearest probable estimate.

+ = "after," or that the date given is the last he is known to have been alive.

When either *c.* or (?) is placed before the entire date, it means that both birth and death are doubtful; when connected with either alone, that the one marked is dubious but the other known. Thus, "*c.* 563-478" means that both dates are approximate; "(?)560-525," both probable but no close evidence; "480 *c.*-411," born about 480 but known to have died in 411; "522-*c.* 450," certainly born 522, died about 450; "459(?)400 +," birth date dubious, death subsequent to 400; "490 *c.*-528 to 526," born about 490, died between 528 and 526.

NOTES ON LITERARY LANDMARKS.

THE periods or epochs into which we have classified our authors are not arbitrary breaks for convenience, but mostly represent real and important boundary lines in the chief or most familiar literature of each period, sometimes in more than one.

1. The first great ancient literature is the Greek, and its chief landmark is the Persian War, which separates the world of the despots from that of the free republics, and in literature that of Solon and Anacreon from the colossal development of the fifth century, with Pindar at one end and Thucydides and Plato at the other, and the great tragic trilogy and Aristophanes and Herodotus and Socrates between.

2. The Peace of Antalcidas — which, even if a fiction, represents a great fact, the virtual surrender of independence by the tired republics to Persia nominally allied with Sparta — coincides closely with a total change of political scene; from Athens-Sparta to the new despotisms, ending in Philip and Alexander and the Macedonian empires, and from the age of creative giants to that where the two great names are the orator Demosthenes and the scientist and logician Aristotle.

3. The next first-rate epoch is the foundation of the great Alexandrian school by the patronage of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Creatively a pale shadow of the great age, — though Theocritus is an unsurpassed influence yet, — it has been of matchless usefulness to the world through its long line of great scholars, critics, editors, geographers, mathematicians, etc. Euclid is not yet superseded, and but for Aristarchus and his fellows we should hardly perhaps have a decent text of half the great classic authors.

4. The Christian Era, by a chance perhaps not all chance, coincides with the greatest break in Latin literature, the close of the great Augustan age, followed by many years of sterility.

5. The fall of the Western Empire in 476 is not an exact division in literature, which straggled along for a little after it and had not much volume for long before it; but it is the most feasible line to separate the dying Latin world from the emerging mediæval world.

6. The year 1250, for a round number, is singularly close to a very great real line of cleavage. The first continuous modern literature, Italian, begins with Dante just beyond it, and only one or two minor attempts come before it. More nicely yet, just back of it lie not only the entire groups of Provençal Troubadours and German Minnesingers, but the construction of all the greatest mediæval epics and cycles of legend, — the Cid and the

Nibelungenlied, and the Arthur and Roland cycles, as well as "Reynard the Fox." On the other hand, most of the Trouvères, or North French poets, are beyond it, as French literature was not blighted like its neighbors.

7. The Reformation in mid-course had become a literary as well as political upheaval. Its English branch ushered in the first great literature of England, its Spanish counteraction sowed the magnificent garden of Spanish literature from Mendoza to Calderon.

8. The line at 1630 represents divisions of the first order both in England and France. In England it separates the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, the ages of Shakespeare and Bacon, from the first work of Milton and the civil-war group; in France it marks the close of the blankest period in her literary history, from Montaigne in 1588 to Corneille's first play in 1629, and opens the grandest but one.

9. The year 1700 (Anne acceded 1703) is about the turning-point between the Restoration age, of sensual irreligious wits and poets and playwrights who traded on the worst side of human nature, and the more decent "Queen Anne" period. It also practically ends the literary glories of Louis XIV.'s time.

10. 1760. The years 1762-65 form the greatest modern epoch in English literature: within three years, three works were published which permanently revolutionized its tone and matter. These were Macpherson's "Ossian" (1762), which first disclosed to the mass the dreamy sentimental melancholy and wild unearthly poetry of Celtic literature; Horace Walpole's "Castle of Otranto" (1764), which first tried to combine modern realism with mediæval mystery and romance and picturesque gloom, and paved the way for Scott; and Percy's "Reliques" (1765), which gave to minds sated with the monotony of classicalism a taste of the free vigor and emotional variety of the old ballads.

11. The year 1825 divides the time of Wilson and Lockhart, Hazlitt and Lamb, Shelley and Keats, from that of Dickens and Bulwer, Macaulay and Carlyle and Tennyson, and all the great names of day before yesterday.

12. The year 1860, though arbitrary, is a convenient break in the literature of three-quarters of a century; and it is about here also that we have chosen to end our thorough conspectus of the world's literatures, the volumes beyond that being given up mainly to foreign and more or less inaccessible productions.

I.

INDEX OF LITERATURES AND AUTHORS.

IN CHRONOLOGICAL SUCCESSION.

(INCLUDING BOOKS OR SOURCES WHERE AUTHORS ARE UNKNOWN.)



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"Æsop," collection of fables, (?) seventh century, i. 273.
- Archilochus, satiric poet, fl. (?) *c.* 680-660, iii. 103.
Tyrtaeus, martial lyric poet, fl. (?) *c.* 660-610, iii. 120.
Simonides of Amorgos, satiric poet, fl. *c.* 660, iii. 98.
Aleman, lyric poet, fl. *c.* 650, iii. 105.
Mimnermus, lyric poet, fl. *c.* 625, iii. 146.
Sappho, lyric poet, fl. *c.* 610, iii. 129.
Alcæus, lyric poet, fl. *c.* 600, iii. 144.
Pittacus, moralist, *c.* 651-569, iii. 124.
Thales, philosopher, 640-*c.* 550, iii. 122.
Solon, moralist in verse, *c.* 638-559, iii. 147 sq.
Chilo, moralist, first half sixth century, iii. 123.
Susarion, comic dramatist, fl. *c.* 570, iv. 288.
Pythagoras, philosopher, (?) *c.* 582-*c.* 500, iv. 61.
Bias, moralist, middle of sixth century, iii. 124, iv. 62.
Thespis, tragic dramatist, middle of sixth century, iv. 277.
Theognis, gnomic poet, fl. *c.* 540, iii. 182.
Anacreon, lyric poet, *c.* 563-478, iii. 200.

GREEK (*Continued*):

- Ibycus, lyric poet, (?)560-525, iii. 166.
 Simonides of Ceos, lyric poet, 556-469 or 467, iii. 165.
 Epicharmus, comic dramatist, c. 540-450, iv. 288.
 Pratinas, tragic dramatist, fl. c. 500, iv. 277.
 Phrynichus, tragic dramatist, c. 512-475, iv. 277.

Battle of the Frogs and Mice (? Pigres), burlesque poem, c. 500, ii. 217.

INDIAN:

Vedic Hymns, various and unknown dates, i. 193.
 Māhābhārata, epic poem, collection uncertain, i. 209.

PERSIAN:

Zend-Avesta, perhaps eighth or seventh century, iii. 89.

FROM THE FIRST PERSIAN WAR TO THE PEACE OF
 ANTALCIDAS, 387 B.C.

GREEK:

- Pindar, lyric poet, 522-c.450, iii. 95, 331.
 Bacchylides, lyric poet, fifth century, iii. 166.
 Anonymous Hymn, (?) fifth century, iv. 166.
 Æschylus, tragic dramatist, 525-459+, iii. 277, 301.
 Sophocles, tragic dramatist, c. 495-405, iii. 364, 372.
 Chionides, comic dramatist, fifth century, iv. 288.
 Aristias, tragic dramatist, fifth century, iv. 278.
 Aristarchus, tragic dramatist, fl. c. 454, iv. 278.
 Achæus, tragic dramatist, fl. c. 484-448, iv. 279.
 Euripides, tragic dramatist, 480-405, ii. 77, iv. 33.
 Teleclides, comic dramatist, fifth century, iv. 290.
 Chœrilus, tragic dramatist, latter part of fifth century, iv. 281.
 Cratinus, comic dramatist, fl. c. 480-423, iv. 290.
 Agathon, tragic dramatist, fl. c. 477-430, iv. 280.
 Ariston (?), tragic dramatist, middle fifth century, iv. 280, v. 106.
 Crates, comic dramatist, fl. c. 440, iv. 293, v. 106.
 Antiphon, orator, 480 c.-411, iv. 136.

- Herodotus, historian, 490 c.-428 to 426, iii. 125, 205, 270.
 Neophon, tragic dramatist, fl. c. 431, iv. 279.
 Magnes, comic dramatist, fl. c. 430, iv. 290.
 Ion, tragic dramatist, fl. c. 424, iv. 280.
 Socrates, philosopher, 470 c.-399, iv. 81, 85, 127.
 Critias, tragic dramatist, died 404, iv. 281.
 Andocides, orator, 467 c.-390+, iv. 139.
 Lysias, orator, 459(?) -400+, iv. 144.
 Pherecrates, comic dramatist, fl. c. 438-420, iv. 298.
 Hermippus, comic dramatist, later fifth century, iv. 296.
 Aristophanes, comic dramatist, (?)450-380, iii. 385, 403, iv. 44, 50.
 Eupolis, comic dramatist, 449-410, iv. 297.
 Amipsias, comic dramatist, latter part of fifth century, iv. 301.
 Plato, comic dramatist, fl. c. 428-389, iv. 300.
 Phrynichus (2d), comic dramatist, fl. c. 429-405, iv. 289.
 Diogenes (Enomaüs, tragic dramatist, fl. c. 404, iv. 284.
 Strattis, comic dramatist, fl. c. 410-380, iv. 391.

GREEK (*Continued*):

- Demetrius, comic dramatist, fl. c. 400, iv. 302.
 Theopompus, comic dramatist, fl. c. 400, iv. 302.
 Philonides, comic dramatist, fl. c. 400, iv. 302.
 Polyzelus, comic dramatist, fl. c. 400, iv. 302.

- Thucydides, historian, c. 471-397, iii. 342, 351.
 Dionysius the Elder of Syracuse, tragic dramatist, ruled 405-367, iv. 284.
 Plato, philosopher, 427 c.-347, iv. 81, 85, 127, (?) v. 106.
 Antisthenes, Cynic philosopher, c. 444-371+, iv. 65.

FROM THE PEACE OF ANTALCIDAS TO THE ACCESSION OF PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS, 285 B.C.

GREEK:

- Aristippus, wit and philosopher, fl. c. 380, iv. 61.
 Xenophon, historian, biographer, etc., c. 430-355, iii. 226, iv. 68.
 Isocrates, orator-teacher, 436-338, iv. 151.
 Isæus, orator-teacher, c. 420-350, iv. 159.
 Carcinus Junior, tragic dramatist, fl. c. 380, iv. 283.
 Charemon, tragic dramatist, fl. (?)380, iv. 284.
 Moschion, tragic dramatist, fl. c. 380, iv. 282, 295.
 Lycurgus, orator, c. 396-393 to 323, iv. 164.
 Demosthenes, orator, 385 c.-322, iv. 173.
 Æschines, orator, 389-314, iv. 167.
 Hyperides, orator, (?)390 c.-322, iv. 193.
 Aristotle, philosopher and man of science, 384-322, iv. 255.
 Diogenes, Cynic philosopher, 412 c.-323, iv. 63.
 Theodectes, tragic dramatist, c. 375-335, iv. 285.
 Astydamas Junior, tragic dramatist, middle of fourth century, iv. 283.
 Theophrastus, essayist, 374-287, iv. 266.
 Dinarchus, orator, c. 361-291, iv. 186.
 Mnasalcas, poet, (?) c. 330, v. 95, 97.

Comic dramatists of the fourth century B.C.

- Dionysius of Sinope, early in the century, iv. 312.
 Nicostratus, early, iv. 306.
 Philetærus, early, iv. 307.
 Antiphanes, 383+, iv. 302.
 Anaxandrides, 376+, iv. 303.
 Epicrates, fl. c. 376-348, iv. 309.
 Eubulus, fl. c. 375-325, iv. 388.
 Diodorus, fl. c. 354, iv. 354.
 Anaxilas, iv. 307.
 Ehippus, iv. 307.
 Patrocles, iv. 295.
 Apollonides, iv. 296.
 Ecdorus, iv. 296.
 Sosiphanes, iv. 296.
 Aristophon, iv. 308.
 Theophilus, iv. 317.
 Mnesimachus, iv. 314.
 Heniochus, iv. 314.
 Timocles, fl. c. 350-320, iv. 315.
 Xenarchus, fl. c. 350-320, iv. 316.
 Amphis, fl. c. 332, iv. 312.
 Alexis, fl. c. 330, iv. 310.
 Python, fl. c. 330, iv. 294.
 Philippides, fl. c. 320-300, iv. 320.
 Menander, 342-291, iv. 317.
 Diphilus, fourth and third centuries, iv. 321.
 Crates (2d), tragic dramatist, fl. c. 328, iv. 286.
 Philemon, comic dramatist, c. 305-200, iv. 319.
 Hymn to Demetrius Poliorcetes, c. 300, iv. 265.

GREEK (*Continued*):

- Apollodorus Carystius, comic dramatist, fl. c. 300-260, iv. 322.
 Euphron, comic dramatist, (?) early third century, iv. 323.

CHINESE:

Mencius, statesman-moralist, c. 380 to 289, vii. 275.

EGYPTIAN:

Story of Setna, early in the fourth century B.C., i. 149.

FROM PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS TO THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

GREEK:

- Posidippus, comic dramatist, fl. c. 289-260 (?), iv. 324.
 Sositheus, tragic dramatist, fl. c. 280, iv. 287.
 Leonidas of Tarentum, poet, (?) c. 280, v. 97.
 Philiscus, tragic dramatist, fl. c. 280, iv. 287.
 Phœnicides, comic dramatist, fl. c. 272, iv. 323.
 Strato, comic dramatist, fl. (?) c. 270, iv. 324.
 Cleanthes, philosopher, fl. c. 270, iv. 336.
 Theocritus, bucolic poet, fl. c. 270, iv. 348.
 Bion, bucolic poet, fl. c. 270, iv. 363, v. 94.
 Lycophron, tragic poet, fl. c. 285-247, iv. 366.
 Callimachus, elegiac poet, fl. c. 260, iv. 370, v. 96.
 Herondas, humorist, fl. c. 250, iv. 326.
 Diogenes Laërtius, biographer, fl. (?) 250-200, iii. 122.
 Bato, comic dramatist, fl. c. 217, iv. 325.
 Moschus, bucolic poet, fl. c. 200, iv. 379.
 Apollonius Rhodius, epic poet, 235 c.-181, iv. 372.
 Polybius, historian, 204-c. 122, iv. 383.
 Last Oracles of Greece, v. 90.
 Antipater of Sidon, poet and philosopher, first century B.C., v. 96.
 Philodemus, poet, first century B.C., v. 98.

Zeno, poet, (?) date, v. 100.

Archias, man of letters, first century B.C., v. 106.

Meleager, poet and editor, the "Greek Anthology," middle of first century, v. 96 *sq.*

LATIN:

- Rustic invocations, (?) third century B.C., v. 112.
 Plautus, comic dramatist, (?) c. 254-184, v. 65, 112.
 Nævius, epic and satiric poet and dramatist, fl. c. 235-201, v. 112.
 Ennius, poet and dramatist, 239-169, v. 113.
 Pacuvius, painter and tragic poet, 220-c. 130, iv. 115.
 Terence, dramatist, 185-159, v. 135.
 Accius or Attius, tragic poet, 170-c. 80, v. 116.
 Lucilius, satirist, 148-103, v. 98, 100, 102, 103, 104, 109, 111, 117.
 Varro, grammarian and satirist, 116-28, v. 118.
 Cicero, orator and letter-writer, 106-43, iv. 101, v. 172, 193.
 Lucretius, philosophic poet, 99 or 98-55, v. 277, 281.
 Cæsar, 100-44, memoirs, v. 185.
 Catullus, lyric poet, 87-c. 47, v. 288, 290, 297.
 Sallust, pamphleteer, 86-35, v. 154.
 Virgil, epic poet, 70-19, v. 364, 386, 390.
 Horace, lyric poet, 65-8, v. 339, 352.
 Tibullus, elegiac poet, 54-19, v. 304.
 Propertius, elegiac poet, c. 50-15+, v. 313.

LATIN (*Continued*):

- Ovid, poetic artist, 43 B.C.-17 A.D., v. 353.
 Strabo, geographer, 62 B.C.-21+ A.D., v. 395.
 Augustus, autobiography, 63 B.C.-14 A.D., vi. 23.

INDIAN:

- Pilpay's Fables, collected perhaps c. 300 B.C., ii. 254.
 Ramāyana, collected perhaps shortly before the Christian era, i. 207.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ERA TO THE FALL OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE, 476 A.D.

JEWISH:

- Philo Judæus (wrote in Latin), historian, c. 20-10 B.C. to 40+ A.D., vi. 102.
 Josephus (wrote in Greek), historian, 37-97, vi. 223.
 The Talmud, compiled perhaps about 200, vii. 325.

GREEK:

- Antiphilus, poet, fl. c. 60, v. 98.
 Leonidas of Alexandria, poet, fl. c. 60-70, v. 97, (?)102.
 Marcus Argentarius, poet, (?) first century, v. 95, 96, 98.
 Josephus, historian, 37-97+, vi. 223.
 Nicarchus, poet, (?) c. 100, v. 97, 101, 104.
 Ammianus, poet, (?) c. 100, v. 102, 110.
 Plutarch, biographer, 50-120, iii. 48, 106, 147, iv. 198, v. 223.
 Ælian (a Roman), gossip, fl. c. 120, vi. 401.
 "Pastor" of "Hermas," theological romance, (?) c. 140, vii. 129.
 Pausanias, antiquarian, middle of second century, iv. 338.
 Lucian, humorist, second century, ii. 190, v. 97, 103, 107, vii. 45.
 Alciphron, humorist, second century, vii. 63.
 Arrian, historian, c. 100-180, iv. 227.
 Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Stoic moralist, 121-180, vii. 85.

- Athenæus, anthologist, fl. c. 200, vii. 69.
 Clement of Alexandria, theological metaphysician, fl. c. 200, vii. 134.
 Dion Cassius, historian, 155-c. 232, vii. 119.
 Origen, theologian, 185-254, vii. 140.
 Longinus, writer on rhetoric, 213(?) -272, vii. 177.
 Emperor Julian, 331-363 (as satirist), v. 106, 107, 211.
 Palladas, poet, fl. (?) c. 400, v. 103, (?)109.
 Heliodorus, novelist, fl. (?) c. 400, vii. 244.
 Longus, story-writer, fl. (?) c. 400, vii. 231.
 Achilles Tatius, novelist, fl. (?) c. 410, vii. 261.

LATIN:

- Livy, historian, 59 B.C.-17 A.D., ii. 368, iii. 26, v. 47.
 Phædrus, fables, early in first century A.D., i. 273.
 Velleius Paterculus, historian, c. 19 B.C.-30+ A.D., vi. 42.
 Philo Judæus, historian, c. 20-10 B.C. to 40+ A.D., vi. 102.
 Seneca, philosopher, 4-65 A.D., vi. 176, vii. 25.
 Persius, satirist, 34-62, vi. 144.
 Petronius Arbiter, satirist, fl. (?) c. 60, vi. 151.
 Lucan, epic poet, 39-65, vi. 168.
 Pliny the Elder, natural history, 23-79, vi. 282.

LATIN (*Continued*):

- Martial, epigrammatist, 40-102, vi. 245, xiv. 261.
 Silius Italicus, epic poet, 25-101, vi. 240.
 Statius, epic poet, 45-(?)96, vi. 267.
 Epictetus, Stoic moralist, fl. c. 90, vi. 271.
 Quintilian, writer on oratory, 40-118, vi. 366.
 Juvenal, satiric poet, c. 50-130+, vi. 235, 359.
 Tacitus, historian, 54-97, vi. 33, 189.
 (?) Emperor Trajan, epigram, 53 c.-117, v. 99.
 Pliny the Younger, correspondence, 61-107+, vi. 291.
 Suetonius, biographer, fl. c. 120, vi. 84.
 Ælian (wrote in Greek), gossip, fl. c. 120, vi. 401.

- Aulus Gellius, scrap-book, 120-180, vii. 39.
 Apuleius, romancer, second century, vi. 367.
 Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (wrote in Greek), Stoic moralist, 121-180, vii. 85.
 Tertullian, theologian, 150-207+, vii. 147.
 Calpurnius Siculus, bucolic poet, (?) c. 238, vii. 123.
 Ausonius, poet, 310-394, vii. 190.
 Ammianus Marcellinus, historian, 320-325 to 380+, vii. 194.
 Prudentius, religious poet, 348-(?), vii. 383.
 Claudian, poet, (?) c. 360 to before 425, vii. 386.
 St. Augustine, theologian, 354-430, vii. 341.
 Apollinaris Sidonius, poet and letter-writer, c. 430 to 480-490, vii. 391.

FROM 476 TO 1250.

GREEK:

- Musæus, poet, latter part of fifth century, vii. 401.
 Rufinus, epigrammatist, (?) date, v. 104.
 Agathias, epigrammatist, fl. c. 563-581, v. 96, 101, viii. 20.
 (?) Procopius, historian, 490-565, viii. 16.
 St. Stephen the Sabaite, hymn-writer, ninth century, ix. 269.

LATIN:

- Boëthius, philosophic moralist, 475-525, viii. 13.

CELTIC:

- Aneurin (Welsh), poet, (?) c. 600, viii. 193.
 Early Irish Legends, i. 285, v. 251.
 The Mabinogion (Welsh), legend tales, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, viii. 135, 176.

ENGLISH, *written in Anglo-Saxon*:

- Beowulf, epic, (?) c. 800, viii. 211.

- The Seafarer, (?) c. 800, viii. 213.
 Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, (?) begun about 850, viii. 231.
 Alfred the Great, 849-801, poems and will, vii. 346, viii. 219.
 The Battle of Brunanburh, tenth century, viii. 215.

ENGLISH, *written in Latin*:

- Bede, church historian, 673-735, viii. 200.
 Alcuin, educator, 735-804, viii. 203.
 Giraldus Cambrensis, historian, 1146-1219, ix. 70.
 Walter Map, poet, fl. c. 1150-70, ix. 80.

FRENCH, *written in Latin*:

- Abélard, theologic logician, 1079-1142, ix. 249.
 Bernard of Cluny, hymn-writer, c. 1140-(?), ix. 270.
 Adam of St. Victor, hymn-writer, twelfth century, ix. 280.

FRENCH, *written in French* :

Song of Roland, between 1066 and 1095, viii. 206.

Barbe de Verrue (*trouvère*), poet, ix. 173; also (?) author of the following:—

Aucassin and Nicolette, song-story of twelfth century, ix. 153.

Thibaud, King of Navarre (*trouvère*), 1201–53, ix. 172.

PROVENÇAL :

Troubadours :

Countess de Die, later twelfth century, ix. 166.

Pons de Capdueil, *ibid.*, ix. 167.

Bernard de Ventadour, *ibid.*, ix. 168.

Bertrand de Born, *ibid.*, ix. 169.

Pierre Vidal, d. 1229, ix. 170.

Giraud de Borneil, first half of thirteenth century, ix. 171.

SPANISH :

The Poem of my Cid, (?) c. 1150, ix. 103.

ITALIAN, *written in Latin* :

St. Francis of Assisi, religious writer, 1182–1226, ix. 258.

St. Thomas of Celano, hymn-writer, fl. c. 1230, ix. 264.

ITALIAN, *written in Italian* :

Ciullo d'Alcamo, poet, before 1193 to c. 1250 (?), x. 96.

Emperor Frederick II., poet, 1194–1250, ix. 290.

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Minnesingers :

Anonymous, ix. 116, 122, 127.

Harald the Hardy, middle of eleventh century, ix. 121.

Dietmar of Ast or Eist, early twelfth century, ix. 118, 123.

Wolfram Von Eschenbach, *ibid.*, ix. 124.

Christian of Hamle, middle of the twelfth century, ix. 125.

Ulrich of Lichtenstein, *ibid.*, ix. 126.

“The Chancellor,” (?) date, ix. 125.

Henry of Morunge, first part of thirteenth century, ix. 129.

Walter von der Vogelweide, early thirteenth century, ix. 129.

Hugh of Werbenwag, middle of thirteenth century, ix. 132.

The Nibelungenlied, (?) twelfth century, ix. 133.

FLEMISH :

Reynard the Fox (first outlines), twelfth century, x. 178.

SCANDINAVIAN :

Sagas—of Eric the Red, and Grettis Saga, (?) thirteenth century, viii. 262, 276.

Snorro Sturleson (Iceland), historian, 1178–1241, ix. 53.

ARABIAN :

Early Arabian poets, viii. 22.

Mohammed, religious writings, 570–632, viii. 41, 48, 54.

Romance of Antar, (?) c. 1200, viii. 27.

Avicenna, philosopher, 908–1037, ix. 217.

Averroës, philosopher, 1126–98, ix. 227.

PERSIAN :

Firdusi, epic poet, 941–1020, ix. 179.

Omar Khayyám, lyric poet, 1050–1123, ix. 182.

Attár, poet, 1119–1200, ix. 196.

Rúmi, mystic poet, c. 1200–60, x. 121–125.

INDIAN :

(?) King Sudraka, dramatist, fifth or sixth century, vii. 283.

Kalidasa, poet and dramatist, (?) sixth century, vii. 301.

Vikram and the Vampire, (?) date, vii. 315.

Bhavabhúti, dramatist, eighth century, ix. 176.

FROM 1250 TO THE REFORMATION, 1520.

LATIN, *of no country*:

Gesta Romanorum, church apologies, early fourteenth century, x. 53.

ENGLISH, *written in Latin*:

Roger Bacon, man of science, 1214-94, ix. 345.

ENGLISH, *written in English*:

Langley, or Langland, social-reform poet, c. 1332-1400, x. 141.

Wyclif, or Wickliffe, church reformer, 1320-84, x. 151, 155.

Chaucer, poet, 1328 or 1340-1400, x. 157-171.

The Battle of Otterbourne, ballad, fifteenth century, x. 222.

James I. of Scotland, poet, 1394-1437, x. 304.

Paston Letters, fifteenth century, x. 308.

Caxton, printer-author, 1411-91, x. 393, 395.

Malory, editor, c. 1469-70, viii. 89.

Lytel Geste of Robin Hode, c. 1500.

Dunbar, poet, 145- to (?)1513, xi. 257.

Skelton, poet, (?)1460 c.-1529, xi. 157.

Barclay, poet, 1477-1552, xi. 152.

More, Sir T., scholar, 1478-1535, xi. 258.

FRENCH:

Trouvères:

Fraigne, first half of fourteenth century, ix. 174.

Christine de Pisan, born 1363, ix. 175.

Charles of Orleans, 1391-1465, ix. 175.

Joinville, biographer, 1224-(?) 1317, ix. 282.

"Mandeville, Sir John," fabulist traveler, fl. c. 1357-71, x. 201.

Froissart, historian, 1333-1419, x. 13, 206.

Villon, poet, 1431-(?), x. 356.

Comines, historian, 1445-1509, xi. 67.

SPANISH:

Alfonso the Wise, lawgiver, scholar, and poet, reigned 1252-82, ix. 340.

Don Jorge Manrique, poet, later fifteenth century, x. 382.

ITALIAN, *written in Latin*:

St. Thomas Aquinas, theologian, 1224-74, ix. 259.

ITALIAN, *written in French*:

Marco Polo, traveler, 1254-1324, ix. 329.

ITALIAN, *written in Italian*:

Cavalcanti, poet, c. 1235-1300, x. 104.

Dante, poet, 1265-1321, ix. 306, 321, 324-327.

Petrarch, poet, 1304-74, x. 109, 110.

Boccaccio, novelist and poet, 1313-75, x. 73-93.

Uberti, poet, d. 1367, x. 106.

Sacchetti, poet, 1330-1400, x. 95.

Pulci, burlesque epic poet, 1432-87, xi. 79.

Boiardo, epic poet, 1434-94, xi. 93.

Leonardo da Vinci, artist, 1452-1519, (as writer on art) xi. 207.

Machiavelli, political analyst, 1469-1527, xi. 232.

Ariosto, epic poet, 1474-1533, xi. 213.

Michael Angelo, artist, 1475-1564, (as poet) xi. 212.

Berni, comic poet, 1490 c.-1536, xii. 64.

GERMAN:

Thomas à Kempis, religious writer, 1380-1471, x. 271.

Sebastian Brant, satirist, 1458-1521, xi. 152.

Martin Luther, reformer, table-talk, 1483-1546, xi. 376.

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| <p>BOHEMIAN, <i>written in Latin</i> :
 Huss, reformer, 1369-1414, x. 248.</p> <p>DUTCH, <i>written in Latin</i> :
 Erasmus, man of letters and satirist, 1465-1536, xi. 359, 368.</p> <p>DUTCH, <i>written in Dutch</i> :
 Early Dutch poetry, anonymous, x. 199.</p> <p>PERSIAN :
 Sa'di, poet and moralist, 1184-(?) 1291, ix. 207.</p> | <p>Hafiz, lyric poet, fourteenth century, x. 128.</p> <p>Jāmi, mystic poet, 1414-92, x. 131, 133.</p> <p>TURKISH :
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 Udall, playwright, 1505-64, xi. 333.
 Ascham, educator, 1515-68, xii. 189.
 North, translator, c. 1530-1603+, iii. 48.
 Lyly, stylist, 1533-1606, xii. 202, 222.
 Sir Philip Sidney, poet and critic, 1554-86, xii. 289, 292.
 Marlowe, dramatist and poet, 1563-93, vii. 40, xii. 341, 351, xiv. 250.
 "Martin Marprelate," anti-Anglican tracts, 1588-90, xii. 271.
 Peele, dramatist, 1558-98, xii. 252.
 Raleigh, poet, 1552-1618, xii. 254, 267, 309, xiv. 251.
 Greene, playwright, "confessions," 1560-92, xii. 365.
 Nashe, satirist, 1564-1601, xii. 355.
 Chettle, publisher and author, fl. 1593, xii. 369.
 Hooker, theologian, 1533-1600, xii. 281, 286.
 Constable, poet, c. 1555-(?)1615, xii. 299.
 Spenser, poet, 1552 c.-1599, xii. 299, xiii. 32.
 Drayton, poet, 1563-1631, x. 245, xiii. 162.</p> | <p>Jonson, poet, critic, and dramatist, 1573-1637, xii. 401, 403, 404, xiii. 42, 50.
 Shakespeare, poet and dramatist, 1564-1616, ii. 194, x. 45, 233, 242, 243, xii. 375, 384, 388, 393, 396, 400, xxiii. 46.
 Hakluyt, editor, 1552 or 1553-1616, xii. 254.
 Edward Dyer, poet, 1550-1607, xii. 221.
 Campion, poet, 1550-1619, xiii. 170.
 Wotton, poet, 1568-1639, xiii. 165.
 Francis Bacon, philosophical writer, 1561-1626, xiii. 244, 250, 252, 263.
 Beaumont, dramatist and poet, 1584-1616, xiii. 143, 150, 154.
 Fletcher, dramatist and poet, 1579-1625, xiii. 143, 150, 154.
 Chapman, poet, 1559-1634, ii. 170.
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 Donne, poet, 1573-1631, xii. 371.
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 Overbury, satirist, 1581-1613, xiii. 163.
 John Smith, adventurer (autobiography), 1579-1632, xiii. 128.
 Massinger, dramatist, 1583-1640, xiii. 213.
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 Earle, "characters," 1601 c.-65, xiii. 284.

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 Margaret of Navarre, editor, 1492-1519, xii. 77.
 Marot, poet, 1496-1544, xi. 277.
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 Belleau, poet, 1528-77, xii. 91.
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 King, poet, 1592-1669, xiii. 236.
 Prynne, Puritan polemist, 1600-69, xiii. 366.
 Crashaw, poet, 1613-50, xiv. 85.
 Carew, poet, 1598-1639, xiv. 23.
 Milton, poet, 1608-74, i. 35, xiii. 358, 362, xiv. 28, 33, 56, 256, 378.
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- Sir Thomas Browne, scholar, 1605-82, xiv. 39, 275.
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 Vaughan, poet, 1621-93, xiv. 262.
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 Butler, poet, 1612-80, xiv. 337.
 Earl of Clarendon, historian, 1609-74, xiii. 389.
 Pepys, diarist, 1633-1703, xiv. 349.
 Evelyn, diarist, 1620-1706, xiv. 364.
 Waller, poet, 1605-87, xiii. 404.
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 Thomas Burnet, scientific theorist, 1635-1715, xv. 130.
 Algernon Sidney, writer on government, 1622-83, xv. 375.
 Otway, dramatist, 1651-85, xv. 162.
 William Penn, religious writer, 1644-1718, xv. 300.
 Locke, philosopher, 1632-1704, xv. 263.
 Gilbert Burnet, memoirs, 1643-1715, xvi. 174.
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 Sir William Temple, essayist, 1628-98, xv. 278.
 Congreve, comedy-writer, 1670-1729, xv. 365.
 Vanbrugh, comedy-writer, 1666-1726, xv. 339.

- Collier, polemist, 1650-1726, xv. 347.
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 Cyrano de Bergerac, fanciful philosopher, 1619-55, xiv. 180.
 Pascal, thinker, 1623-62, xiv. 332.
 Cardinal de Retz, memoirs, 1613-79, xiv. 118.
 Molière, comic dramatist, 1622-73, xiv. 281, 391.
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 Bossuet, pulpit orator, 1627-1704, xv. 37.
 Boileau, critic and poet, 1636-1711, xv. 74.
 La Bruyère, moralist, 1645-96, xv. 231.
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 Swift, satirist, 1667-1745, xv. 337, xvi. 36, 72, 140, 287.
 Rowe, poet and playwright, 1673-1718, vi. 168, xv. 396.
 Steele, essayist, 1672-1729, xvi. 47.
 Addison, essayist, 1672-1719, xvi. 50, 51, 60.
 Cibber, playwright, 1671-1757, xvii. 53.
 Berkeley, metaphysician, 1685-1753, xvi. 83, 95.
 Lord Shaftesbury, ethical writer, 1671-1713, xvi. 247.
 Arbuthnot, satirist, 1667-1735, xvi. 73.
 Pope, poet, 1688-1744, ii. 115, v. 392, xvi. 303, 368, 373.
 Gay, poet, 1685-1732, xvi. 294, 302.
 Bernard Mandeville, utilitarian philosopher and satirist, 1670-1733, xvi. 17.
 Allan Ramsay, poet, 1686-1758, xvi. 274.
 Parnell, poet, 1679-1718, xvi. 205.
 Thomson, poet, 1700-48, xvi. 313.
 Carey, song-writer, 1696-1743, xxvi. 238.
 William Law, religious writer, 1686-1761, xvi. 281.
 Joseph Butler, theological philosopher, 1692-1752, xvi. 364.
 Shenstone, poet, 1714-63, xvii. 153.
 John Wesley, theologian, 1703-91, xvii. 85.
 Charles Wesley, poet, 1708-88, xvii. 92.
 Mary Wortley Montagu, letter-writer, 1690-1762, xvii. 189.
 Lord Chesterfield, letters, 1694-1773, xvii. 166.
 Hume, historian and philosopher, 1711-76, viii. 288, xvii. 135.
 Young, poet, 1684-1765, xvii. 131.
 Akenside, poet, 1721-70, xvii. 154.

Richardson, novelist, 1689-1761, xvii. 95.
 Fielding, novelist, 1707-54, xvii. 118, 222.
 Blair, poet, 1700-46, xvii. 147.
 Collins, poet, 1721-59, xvii. 160.
 Gray, poet, 1716-71, v. 313, xvii. 81, 83, 239, 264.
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 Le Sage, novelist, 1668-1747, xvi. 179.
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 Rollin, historian, 1661-1741, i. 101.
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 Rousseau, speculator and autobiographer, 1712-78, xvii. 359, xviii. 79.
 Diderot, critic, thinker, and man of letters, 1713-84, xvii. 378.
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Goldoni, comedy-writer, 1707-93,
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Chatterton, poet, 1752-70, xviii.
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Burke, philosopher and orator,
1729-97, xviii. 327.

"Junius," letter-writer, 1768-72,
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Mackenzie, novelist, 1745-1831,
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Sir William Jones, poet, scholar,
jurist, and Orientalist, 1746-94,
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Mrs. Barbauld, essayist and poet,
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Adam Smith, political economist,
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Francis Burney, novelist, 1752-
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Hayley, poet, 1745-1820, xii. 165.

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Bentham, philosopher, 1748-1832,
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Bowles, sonneteer, 1762-1850, xxi.
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rist, 1759-97, xx. 102.

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Boswell, biographer, 1740-95, xx.
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Thomas Day, humanitarian, 1748-
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Rogers, poet, 1763-1855, xx. 96,
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Godwin, political speculator and
novelist, 1756-1836, xx. 111.

M. G. Lewis, novelist, 1775-1818,
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S. T. Coleridge, poet, 1772-1834,
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Southey, poet, 1774-1843, xii. 49,
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William Gifford, poet, vi. 144, 235.

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Frere, poet and scholar, 1769-
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 Miss Roche, novelist, 1764-1845, xx. 247.
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 Campbell, poet, 1777-1844, xx. 264.
 Maria Edgeworth, novelist, 1767-1849, xx. 283.
 Cobbett, political writer, 1762-1835, xxii. 287.
 Moore, poet, 1779-1852, v. 299, 300, 301, 312, xxii. 41.
 Cary, poet and scholar, 1772-1844, ix. 306, 312.
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 Sir Walter Scott, novelist and poet, 1771-1832, viii. 346, 382, xi. 44, xi. 245, xii. 13, 104, 141, xviii. 107, 244, xxi. 21.
 James Smith, parodist, 1775-1839, xxi. 128 sq.
 Horace Smith, poet and parodist, 1779-1849, i. 147, xxi. 132 sq.
 Jane Porter, novelist, 1776-1850, ix. 386.
 Wolfe, poet, 1791-1823, xxi. 111.
 Jane Austen, novelist, 1775-1817, xxi. 182.
 Lord Byron, poet, 1788-1824, i. 399, ii. 181, iii. 25, 197, 348, iv. 100, v. 184, vii. 377, ix. 311, xi. 79, 281, xii. 185, xvi. 96, xxi. 236.
 Landor, poet and dramatic essayist, 1775-1864, ii. 176, v. 297, xxiv. 52.
 Sydney Smith, essayist and humorist, 1771-1845, xxi. 80, 311.
 Cockburn, memoirist, 1779-1854, xx. 329.
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 Keats, poet, 1795-1821, i. 377, ii. 21, 89, 175, 274, xxi. 333.
 Lamb, essayist, 1775-1834, xxi. 384, 394, 399, xxii. 275.
 B. W. Procter, poet, 1787-1874, xxiii. 91.
 De Quincey, essayist and autobiographer, 1785-1859, xxi. 342, 366.
 Baroness Nairne, song-writer, 1766-1845, xx. 31.
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 Pringle, poet, 1789-1834, xxii. 133.
 Morier, novelist, 1780-1849, xxii. 241.
 Miss Mitford, sketch-writer, 1786-1855, xxii. 342.
 Joseph Blanco White, poet, 1775-1841, xxii. 301.
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 Paine, polemist, 1737-1809, xviii. 385.
 Jefferson, statesman, 1743-1826, xviii. 392, xx. 168.
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 Barlow, poet, 1754-1812, xx. 129.
 Charles Brockden Brown, novelist, 1771-1801, xx. 313.
 Irving, man of letters, 1783-1842, xi. 158, xiii. 195, xxi. 314.
 Key, song-writer, 1780-1843, xxvi. 234.
 Bryant, poet, 1794-1878, xxi. 270.

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 Channing, theologian, 1780-1842, xxvi. 276.
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- D'Alembert, philosopher, 1717-83, xvii. 182.
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 Mme. d'Epinay, letter-writer, 1726-83, xviii. 20.
 Beaumarchais, comic dramatist, 1732-99, xix. 211.
 Bernardin de St. Pierre, romancist, 1737-1814, xix. 298.
 Rouget de l'Isle, song-writer, 1760-1836, xxvi. 236.
 Chénier, poet, 1762-94, xix. 366.
 X. De Maistre, sketch-writer, 1763-1852, xx. 141.
 Joubert, epigrammatist, 1754-1824, xxii. 115.
 Châteaubriand, traveler, novelist, and historian, 1768-1848, xx. 318.
 Mme. de Staël, novelist and critic, 1766-1817, xx. 393.
 Laborde, song-writer, 1773-1842, xxvi. 237.
 Delavigne, poet, 1793-1843, xxi. 299.
 Courier, pamphleteer, 1772-1825, xxii. 119.
 Beyle, novelist, 1783-1842, xxi. 212.
 Béranger, song-writer, 1780-1857, xxii. 59.
 Lamartine, poet and historian, 1790-1869, xix. 367.
 Brillat-Savarin, gastronomer, 1755-1826, xxii. 124.

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- Alfieri, dramatist, 1749-1803, i. 38.
 Leopardi, poet, 1798-1837, xxii. 185.

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- Lessing, critic and dramatist, 1729-81, xviii. 99, xix. 154.
 Wieland, critic and man of letters, 1733-1813, xx. 148.
 Bürger, ballad poet, 1748-94, xviii. 237.
 Goethe, universal literary creator, 1759-1832, xiii. 29, xx. 170, 186, 196, xxi. 59-67.
 Schiller, poet and dramatist, 1750-1805, iii. 167, vi. 311, ix. 301, xx. 299, 300, 312.
 Kant, metaphysician, 1724-1804, xix. 280.
 Raspe, *farceur*, 1737-94, xix. 260.
 Richter, philosopher and humorist, 1763-1825, xx. 203.
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 Chamisso, romancist, 1781-1838, xxi. 198.
 Hoffman, tale-writer, 1776-1822, xxi. 243.
 Uhland, poet, 1787-1862, xxi. 241.
 Rückert, poet, 1788-1866, i. 183.
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- J. R. Wyss, story-writer, 1781-1830.

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- Oehlenschläger, poet and dramatist, 1779-1850, xxi. 48, 58.

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Whately, ecclesiastical polemist and essayist, 1787-1863, xxi. 226.

Maginn, bohemian *littérateur*, 1793-1842, xxiii. 47.

Lockhart, magazinist, 1794-1854, ii. 134, xxii. 86, 90.

Malcolm, diplomat and historian, 1769-1833, xxii. 225.

Bulwer-Lytton, novelist and poet, 1803-73, iii. 167, 317, vi. 313, ix. 301, x. 64, xx. 306, 312, xxii. 320.

Macaulay, essayist and historian, 1800-59, ii. 387, iii. 28, iv. 108, xi. 391, xii. 154, 269, xv. 149, 271, 382, xxx. 176.

Keble, religious poet, 1792-1866, xxii. 199, 200.

Neaves, wit and poet, 1800-76, v. 98.

Hood, poet, 1798-1845, xxii. 135, 337, xxiv. 163, 226, 229, 230, 232.

M. Scott, novelist, 1789-1835, xxii. 276.

Mrs. Hall, story-writer, 1800-81, xxii. 238.

Milman, church historian, 1791-1868, ix. 234.

Carleton, folklorist, 1798-1869, i. 285.

Mrs. Hemans, poet, 1793-1835, xiii. 182, xx. 243, xxii. 39, 40.

Elliott, polemic poet, 1781-1849, xxiv. 14.

Lover, novelist and song-writer, 1797-1868, xxii. 390, xxiii. 115, 120.

Carlyle, essayist and historian, 1795-1881, xiv. 211, 401, xvi. 321, xix. 389.

Mrs. Carlyle, memoirs, 1801-66, xxii. 350, 351.

H. Coleridge, poet, 1796-1849, xxiii. 39, xxiv. 29, 377.

Mudford, journalist and novelist, 1782-1848, xxx. 250.

Newman, ecclesiastic and poet, 1801-90, xxii. 202, 209.

Praed, poet, 1802-39, xxiii. 40.

Tennyson, poet, 1809-92, ii. 183, 352, viii. 103, 188, xii. 263, xxiii. 210, xxiv. 193, 343, 378, xxv. 42, 342, 403, xxvi. 336.

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Lord Mahon, historian, 1805-75, xxx. 176.

Motherwell, poet, 1797-1835, xxii. 398.

Ainsworth, novelist, 1805-82, xvii. 60.

Davis, Chinese scholar, 1795-1880, xxix. 356.

Marryat, novelist, 1792-1848, xxiii. 325.

Sir H. Taylor, dramatic poet, 1800-86, xxiii. 59.

Mahony ("Father Prout"), scholar and poet, 1804-66, xxiii. 138.

Thirlwall, historian, 1797-1875, v. 82.

Browning, poet, 1812-89, ix. 46, xv. 292, xxvi. 388.

Mrs. Browning, poet, 1809-61, vii. 385, xxvi. 398.

Dickens, novelist, 1812-70, xv. 142, xix. 377, xxiii. 121, xxiv. 193, 328, xxv. 99, xxvi. 247, 252, 258, 321.

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- M. Howitt, poet and story-writer, 1799-1888, xxiii. 385.
- Lady C. Guest, Celtic scholar, ed. "Mabinogion," 1838, viii. 135, 176.
- Bailey, poet, 1816-, xxiii. 195.
- S. F. Adams, poet, 1805-48, xxiii. 59.
- Lever, novelist, 1806-72, xxiv. 305.
- De Vere, poet, 1788-1846, xxvi. 296.
- Warren, novelist, 1807-77, xxiii. 357.
- Thackeray, novelist and humorist, 1811-63, xvi. 157, xvii. 289, xxiv. 282, xxv. 300, xxvi. 313, 316, 317, 318.
- Ruskin, critic, essayist, and reformer, 1819-1900, i. 349, xxiii. 296.
- Barry, poet, 1815-(?), xxiv. 95.
- Horne, poet, 1803-84, xxv. 209.
- Finlay, historian, 1799-1875, v. 92.
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[NOTE. — Our general conspectus of English and American literature closes with about 1860, most of the writings since being deemed too familiar and accessible to need excerpting; the names which follow are in the main those whose themes — as poets, essayists, novelists, biographers, or historians — have been of earlier periods, or writers of essays for this work.]

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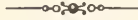
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III.

CHRONOLOGICAL VIGNETTES OF MEMORABLE WRITERS AND WRITINGS

INCLUDED IN THE ANTHOLOGY, DOWN TO THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY IN
ENGLISH AND THE EIGHTEENTH IN FOREIGN LITERATURE.



FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE FIRST PERSIAN WAR,
490 B.C.

- THE BABYLONIAN TABLETS, containing the chief religious myths of our own spiritual progenitors, perhaps 3000 to 4000 B.C.; valuable for their bearing on later religions: i. 25, 31.
- COLLECTIONS OF FABLES, FOLK-LORE, AND MYTHS, as "Pilpay," "Æsop," etc.; not merely interesting reading, but throwing light on primitive ideas and life: mainly in Volumes i. and ii.
- PTAH-HOTEP, Egyptian, about 2500 B.C.; the writer of the oldest book yet discovered, and who shows that the recognized principles of social rights, duties, and prudence were much the same then as now: i. 104.
- THE EGYPTIAN "BOOK OF THE DEAD," from perhaps 1800 B.C. down; the great funerary ritual; a treasure also of information on the ethical and social ideals of the race, displaying a sensitive delicacy of conscience and moral self-analysis, with a lofty standard of social equity, surpassed in theory by no other race and attained in practice by none: i. 110.
- PENTAUR, about 1400 B.C.; the first court bard whose work has survived; glorifying the exploits of Rameses II., and full of interesting details of old nations: i. 120.
- "THE STORY OF THE TWO BROTHERS," before 1300 B.C.; curious for its resemblance to the story of Joseph: i. 163.
- THE VEDIC HYMNS of India, showing forth the primitive nature-worship of the early Aryans: i. 193.
- THE MAHĀBHĀRATA and the RĀMAYANA (the latter ascribed to Valmiki, the Indian Homer), the two great mythological and heroic epics of India: i. 209, 222.
- THE ZEND-AVESTA (properly AVESTA simply), the Zoroastrian Bible, of the ancient Persians and modern Parsees; a collection of mythology, liturgy, hymnology, and religious law: iii. 89.
- THE SHI-KING, the collection of ancient Chinese classic poems, truly or falsely connected by Chinese commentators with events in the national history: i. 185.
- HOMER, the reputed author of the two greatest epics of the world, the Iliad and Odyssey, which were the more than Bible of all Greek children and

youth, — not only their supreme literary text-book and religious manual, but their one book of early (supposed) history and genealogy, — and have supplied and colored a vast part of the world's literature since: Volume ii. *passim*.

HESIOD, eighth century B.C.; the first great didactic writer, and first poet with his feet wholly on the earth, the mouthpiece of the harried and ground-down agriculturist instead of bard of the courts. He, Solon (iii. 123, 147), and Theognis (iii. 182) were the first memorable writers of "maxims" and pregnant epigrams on human conduct; later ones stuffed the genuine work of these great names with bits of their own, so that their nominal remains are largely repositories of traditional wisdom. Hesiod's "Theogony" is also a most valuable source of early mythology: iii. 99.

ARCHILOCHUS, about 680–660 B.C.; the first great satirist, and the literary ancestor of all the great writers of poetic satire, from Aristophanes and Juvenal to Pope and Swift; ranked by the ancients second only to Homer, and inferior rather in matter than in genius; creator of many poetic forms, inventor of the iambic and trochaic measures: iii. 103.

TYRTÆUS, about 660–610 B.C.; the great martial lyricist who spurred on his Spartan adopted fellow-countrymen to the Messenian war; his name has become the synonym for martial poetry: iii. 120.

SAPPHO, about 600 B.C.; the greatest lyric poet of Greece, perhaps of the world; her work, alone among all, considered by the Greeks absolutely perfect: iii. 133.

FRAGMENTS OF EARLY GREEK POETS, meager scraps, yet testifying to a rich banquet: **SIMONIDES OF AMORGOS** (iii. 98), surviving by an analysis of women; **ALCMAN** (105), the adopted Spartan, perhaps for that reason a gloater over good living; **ALCEUS** (144), the worthy companion of Sappho; **MIMNERMUS** (146), poet of languorous melancholy; **IBYCUS** (166), best remembered from his tragic end and Schiller's poem; **SIMONIDES OF CEOS** (165), one of the greatest poets and scholars of Greece, scarcely below Sappho herself in vivid beauty and grace, and full of strength and dignity.

SOLON, 638–559 B.C.; a great practical moralist, and "gnomic" poet like Hesiod and Theognis; so high in repute for both theoretic and practical wisdom, and lofty integrity, that he was chosen to arbitrate the contest, on the verge of civil war, between the upper and lower classes of Attica, and remodel the constitution; and his work, despite interruptions, led directly to the glories of the fifth and fourth centuries: iii. 123, 147.

THESPIS, middle of sixth century B.C.; actor, manager, and poet, founder of the Greek theater by introducing an actor into the Dionysiac choruses: iv. 277.

ANACREON, about 563–478 B.C.; the most famous Greek lyricist of "wine and women" and the "Horatian philosophy" of life; his imitators have swamped and perhaps displaced the originals: iii. 200.

CONFUCIUS, 550 or 551 to 478 B.C.; the founder of the ethical and prudential system which with the Chinese supplies the place of a religion: i. 188.

THE LEGEND OF BUDDHA, about 560–480 B.C.; the miracle-story of the founder of the religion of one-fourth the human race, and full of striking parallels to later religious legends: iii. 249.

FIRST PERSIAN WAR TO THE RISE OF ROMAN LITERATURE.

- PINDAR**, about 522-443 B.C.; next to Sappho the greatest lyric artist of Greece, perhaps the greatest musical artist of all; he made his odes vehicles for the legendary lore of Hellas, and stimulated patriotic feeling and unity by his splendid commemorations of common Greek memories: ii. 113, iii. 95, 331.
- HERODOTUS**, about 490-427 B.C.; the "father of history"; an active public man, an extensive traveler, a zealous inquirer, a good observer, and an honest reporter of what he saw, though not critical of hearsay,—but even so, invaluable for preserving historical traditions, and one of the best of story-tellers: iii. 125, 205.
- ÆSCHYLUS**, 525 to after 459 B.C.; the greatest genius and most elementally powerful nature among the Greek tragic poets, his masterpiece the Agamemnon trilogy; also revolutionized the Greek stage by introducing two actors, making drama possible and the chorus subordinate: iii. 277, 301.
- SOPHOCLES**, about 495-405 B.C.; the supreme artist among Greek tragic poets, and second only to Æschylus in power; he also vastly developed the resources of the Greek stage: iii. 364, 372.
- EURIPIDES**, 480-405 B.C.; third in rank among Greek tragic poets, developer especially of the moral "problem" play; gibed at by the satirists of his time for vagueness, monotony, and platitude, but his verses were so popular that the Athenian prisoners taken by the Syracusans were spared when they could repeat them: ii. 77, iv. 33.
- ARISTOPHANES**, probably about 450-380 B.C.; the greatest comic dramatist of the world, a satirist of immense vigor, and one of the greatest of lyric poets: iii. 385, 403, iv. 44, 50.
- FRAGMENTS OF LOST GREEK TRAGEDIES AND COMEDIES**, valuable at once for their suggestion of the wealth of Greek literature, for the instructive comparisons with those preserved, and for the glimpses of Greek social life: iv. 227-325.
- SOCRATES**, born about 470, put to death for heresy 399 B.C.; philosophic investigator of the first rank, the most disinterested seeker after truth among the ancients; the founder, not of a school of thought, but of the most powerful method of philosophic research, mental clarification, and individual reform, ever devised, that of systematic cross-examination in everyday life; he has left no written memorials, but survives from the personal reminiscences of his pupil Xenophon, and the imaginary, but probably in essence accurately representative, dialogues of his pupil Plato: iv. 81, 85, 127.
- THUCYDIDES**, perhaps about 460-395 B.C.; the greatest of Greek historians; the first, and one of very few among ancient writers, to apply strictly modern canons of evidence and criticism to historical writing (though following the old fashion of invented speeches), and the keenest and most sagacious mind among all: iii. 342, 351.
- XENOPHON**, about 430-355 B.C.; leading Greek biographer, autobiographer, and historian, who has preserved for us the condition of Persia about 400 B.C., and of still more value, the details of Socrates' personal and philosophic activity: iv. 68.

- PLATO**, born probably 427, died 347 B.C.; the founder of systematic philosophy and of the intuitional school, the greatest of Greek and one of the greatest of the world's philosophers, and the only great one also a consummate literary artist; pupil and immortalizer of Socrates: iv. 81, 85, 127.
- ISOCRATES**, 436-338 B.C.; a great orator, and the greatest teacher of orators who ever lived; three of the ten recognized greatest orators of Athens were his pupils, and in the most famous rhetorical contest of antiquity only his pupils dared enter; a great patriot also: iv. 151.
- DEMOSTHENES**, born about 385, died 322 B.C.; the greatest of Greek orators, and his oratory in the service of an impassioned and lifelong Greek patriotism; taking early alarm at Macedonian encroachments, opposing Philip till Greece was crushed at Charonea, again striving for liberation after Alexander's death, and finally committing suicide to avoid falling into Macedonian hands: iv. 173.
- ÆSCHINES**, 389-314 B.C.; second only to Demosthenes in oratory, and the great Macedonian champion: iv. 167.
- ARISTOTLE**, 384-322 B.C.; the one great man of science in the ancient world, and the greatest name in philosophy, his principles not antiquated even yet; the greatest analyst and classifier of human knowledge, founder of systematic logic, codifier of all the learning of antiquity: iv. 255.
- MENCIUS (MANG-TSZE)**, c. 380-289 B.C.; the greatest of Chinese teachers after Confucius, and his enthusiastic follower, who tried vainly to lift China from anarchy and wretchedness by raising up some good king for her and counseling him, but whose writings have charmed, inspired, and purified every Chinese generation since: vii. 275.
- THEOPHRASTUS**, 374-287 B.C.; the first of the many analysts of "characters" in society: iv. 266.
- THEOCRITUS**, flourished about 270 B.C.; a delicate poet and artist, and close observer, who developed the responsive verse contests of shepherds into the bucolic "idyl"—*i.e.* sketch—of country and sometimes city life, usually in dialogue; and has formed an ever-living spring of poetic inspiration, growing more instead of less vital with time: iv. 348.
- LYCOPHRON**, flourished at Alexandria about 280-250 B.C.; critic and tragic poet, famous for his "Cassandra," a poetic rhapsody the most puzzling in incoherence of any work of antiquity, and hence inciting many attempts at solution: iv. 366.
- CALLIMACHUS**, flourished at Alexandria 260-240 B.C. (when he died); the greatest of Greek elegiac poets: iv. 370.

ROMAN LITERATURE TO THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

- PLAUTUS (TITUS MACCIUS)**, c. 254-184 B.C.; the one great Latin dramatist or comic writer save Terence; his plays are mainly Greek comedy situations and conventions in a Roman setting, but his humor is so broad and rich and his constructive power so high that they have been quarries for playwrights ever since, and he ranks as one of the world's great comic dramatists: v. 65.
- TERENCE (PUBLIUS TERENTIUS AFER)**, 185-159 B.C.; the second and last great dramatist of Rome; a less comic force than Plautus, but a much

- nicer artist, and better draughtsman of characters, their typicalness and his grace and art making him a world's classic, though he wrote few plays and died at twenty-six: v. 135, 150.
- NÆVIUS**, fl. c. 235-204 B.C.; Roman playwright and poet, forerunner of Latin satire, and creator of the Latin epic: v. 112.
- ENNIUS**, 239-169 B.C.; the greatest Latin poet before Lucretius, real founder of indigenous Roman poetry: v. 113.
- LUCILIUS**, 148-103 B.C.; Roman satirist of immense vigor and great poetic force, founder of Latin satiric poetry in artistic form: v. 117.
- POLYBIUS**, 204-122 B.C.; next to Herodotus and Thucydides the ablest and most valuable of Greek historians; he lived among the chief Roman nobility at the most important epoch of historic times, when Rome conquered Carthage, Macedonia, and Greece, and thus swept the mastery of all ancient civilization into her hands, and he had the gifts of a competent judge and describer to tell us of it: iv. 383.
- LUCRETIUS (TITUS LUCRETIUS CARUS)**, c. 99-55 B.C.; the greatest poetic force of ancient Rome, like Shelley in the splendid vigor and glowing beauty of art with which he adorns the atomistic theory of the universe and entire religious negation, his "Nature of Things" the only poem of pure physical philosophy also a great poetical classic: v. 277, 281.
- CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS)**, 106-43 B.C.; one of the greatest orators of the world, and the most versatile intellect in Roman history, whose legal and literary eminence and power of persuasive speech made him a political force of near the first rank, and actually overturned one government; his speeches and correspondence are models of Latinity and repositories of priceless information: v. 172, 193.
- CÆSAR, JULIUS**, (?)100-44 B.C.; the great conqueror; if not the greatest man of antiquity, at least a very great man at the greatest and most interesting crisis of antiquity; also a writer of excellent literary quality and highly interesting matter: v. 185.
- SALLUST (CAIUS SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS)**, 86-35 B.C.; a clever debauched Roman noble, bought over by Cæsar; a pamphleteer of the highest order, the first to write histories for ulterior use as political tracts; his "Catinæ" and "Jugurtha" are models of compressed sinewy style, emotional force, sententious comment, and sagacious insinuation of his intended moral: v. 154.
- CATULLUS (CAIUS VALERIUS)**, 87-c. 47 B.C.; the greatest lyric poet of ancient Rome, full of wit, grace, and delicacy: v. 288, 290, 297.
- AUGUSTUS, EMPEROR**, 63 B.C.-14 A.D.; see Historical Index. His autobiography, vi. 23.
- VIRGIL (PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO)**, 70-19 B.C.; the great epic poet of Rome, and a literary artist of the first rank; deficient in originality and structural and dramatic power, but with great wealth of fancy and beauty of style, molding the most hopelessly prosaic of materials into poetry by his sure taste and fine ear: v. 364-392.
- HORACE (QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS)**, 65-8 B.C.; the foremost of Roman metrical artists, of the most varied metrical form and excellence and unerring taste, his poems filled with a genial and tolerant Epicureanism which has made them the Bible of that school ever since, and a salience of phrasing rich in the "familiar quotations" of the world: v. 339.

- LIVY (TITUS LIVIUS), 59 B.C.—17 A.D.; the Goldsmith of Rome, the most charmingly picturesque and creative of compilers, with admirable literary form and style; his work is our one great source for the early legends of Rome and much of its later history, though better as literature than as authority: ii. 368, iii. 26, v. 47.
- TIBULLUS (ALBIUS), (?)54—19 B.C.; the chief artist of Roman elegiac poets, slender in volume but highly finished, like the English Collins: v. 304.
- PROPERTIUS (SEXTUS), c. 50—16+ B.C.; the chief of Roman elegiac poets in originality of imagination and strength of thought and expression, though difficult in style and matter: v. 313.
- OVID (PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO), 43 B.C. to 17 A.D.; the most varied, entertaining, and lusciously musical of Latin poets; with the widest range of fancy, the greatest story-telling faculty, the highest sense of beauty; his "Loves" and "Art of Love" are the best presentation of the pleasure-loving heartless fashionable world of Rome, his "Elegies" and "Metamorphoses" were the quarry of Renaissance painters, and he was more read in the great creative time of English literature than any other poet: v. 353—363.

ROMAN AND GREEK LITERATURE FROM THE CHRISTIAN ERA TO END OF THE ANTONINES.

- STRABO, c. 62 B.C. to 21+ A.D.; the leading extant geographer of antiquity, writer of the first all-round treatise covering mathematical, physical, political, and historical geography at once, and with startling anticipations of modern discovery: v. 395.
- PERSIUS (AULUS PERSIUS FLACCUS), 34—62 A.D.; a satirist deficient in clearness and poetic grace, but of high ethical quality: vi. 144.
- PETRONIUS "ARBITER" (of fashion and taste) of Nero's time; a fearless witty profligate virtuoso of original genius, the inventor of the "picaresque" novel— young fellows without principles seeking their fortunes by their wits, as in "Lazarillo des Tormes," "Gil Blas," etc.—and the gross parvenu in literature: "Trimalchio's Banquet," vi. 151.
- SENECA (LUCIUS ANNEUS), c. 4 B.C. to 65 A.D.; Spaniard, leading Stoic philosopher, and exceedingly brilliant and versatile man of letters,—poet, playwright, essayist, satirist, letter-writer, and wit, with a very pure limpid style and keen sense of humor: lampoon on Claudius, vii. 25.
- LUCAN (MARCUS ANNEUS LUCANUS), A.D. 39—65; nephew of Seneca; the greatest Roman poet after the Augustan age, author of the unfinished epic "Pharsalia," a work of great fire and rhetorical energy: vi. 168.
- JOSEPHUS, FLAVIUS, 37 to 100+ A.D.; a Jewish scholar and leader who was forced against his judgment (he says) into a high place in the last rising for national independence, captured, and cast in his lot with the Roman conquerors, urging his countrymen to submit. He could not have served his country better than thus, as mediator, explainer, and Roman adviser; but his "History of the Jewish War" and himself (vi. 223) leaves a rather disagreeable impression of a cold, cunning, interested man. He was a sincere Jew in feeling, however, and championed the race and religion in polemic works of much historic value.
- MARTIAL (MARCUS VALERIUS MARTIALIS), (?)40—120 A.D.; Spaniard; the chief of professional men of letters in Rome, who had to live on doles from patrons in lack of a market,—mostly a squalid Grub Street

full of mean solicitation and semi-blackmail, slaving and biting by turns as money was granted, scanted, or refused. Martial was the cleverest of any and as shameless as any: wrote for sale obscenities, panegyrics if paid or in fear and lampoons if not, mottoes, "impromptus," etc.; but to please himself, tender little idyls of country life or affection, or hearty appreciations of nobler characters; — in a word, the most typical and brilliant Bohemian of the ancient world, and leaving an unmatched set of vignettes, mostly sordid and often dirty, of one of the worst ages in human history: vi. 245.

- PLUTARCH, a Bœotian Greek, 40–120 A.D.; the greatest biographer of antiquity, and a large, wholesome, lovable spirit; his "Lives" of Greek and Roman celebrities are a vast storehouse not only of valuable knowledge and picturesque characteristic tradition, but of sound and energetic manliness and tonic morals: iii. 48, 106, 147, iv. 198, v. 223.
- JUVENAL (DECIMUS JUNIUS JUVENALIS), c. 50–130 A.D.; one of the few great satirical artists of the world; a lawyer and rhetorician, who poured out in his later years, when Domitian's death made it safe, the fury which the shameless social corruption and political profligacy and barbarity of the age excited in him. His gloomy force of description has made some of his scenes commonplace, and his terse pregnant epigrams are familiar in many mouths: vi. 235, 359.
- TACITUS (CAIUS OR PUBLIUS CORNELIUS), c. 53–120 A.D.; the greatest Roman historian, and one of the greatest literary artists who ever wrote history; with a style of unapproached condensation and high intellectual dignity, a rare constructive art, and a power of terse weighty phrase-making that fills his work with "familiar quotations"; his horror and hatred of the reigns of terror that had beaten the upper classes into mutes, slaves, or ferocious tools makes him uncritical and at times irrational, but he is still an authority of the first rank: vi. 33. See also Pliny's letter to him, vi. 303.
- PLINY THE YOUNGER (CAIUS PLINIUS CÆCILIUS SECUNDUS), 61–113 c. A.D.; nephew and adopted son of Pliny the Elder; a high and excellent public officer under the "good emperors," whose correspondence is precious for the history of his time: vi. 291.
- QUINTILIAN (MARCUS FABIUS QUINTILIANUS), 40–112 c. A.D.; chief of Roman professional rhetoricians, and the first who was paid by the state; his work on oratory is a standard classic and full of still useful discrimination and criticism: vi. 354.
- EPICETUS, the Stoic philosopher, c. 50–100+ A.D.; an Asiatic Greek, whose "Maxims" — not written by himself, but taken down and published by his pupil Arrian — have been a tonic to strong souls for over seventeen centuries: vi. 271.
- SUETONIUS (CAIUS SUETONIUS TRANQUILLUS), 60–65 A.D.—(?) 120 or 130; our chief and often only authority for the biography of the early emperors, and as Hadrian's private secretary having access to the imperial archives; a just man in purpose, but in the main a compiler of unsifted gossip and popular tradition (which is always largely scandal) and often of gross absurdities: vi. 84.
- ÆLIAN (CLAUDIUS ÆLIANUS), probably latter part of first to middle of second century; one of the most entertaining of the literary collectors in

which the second century was so fertile; author of "Varia Historia" and "De Natura Animalium," mines of good anecdotes and fabulous traditions: vi. 401.

- ARRIAN (FLAVIUS ARRIANUS), an Asiatic Greek, c. 100 to 170; Stoic, pupil of Epictetus whose lectures he published, high official under Hadrian and both Antonines; his most important original work is the "Anabasis of Alexander," our chief authority for the details of his campaigns, modeled on Xenophon: iv. 227.
- APULEIUS (LUCIUS), an African Roman, born c. 125; author of the undying "Metamorphoses, or the Golden Ass,"—a sort of Decameron, with contents ranging from the grossest indecencies to the immortally exquisite story of Cupid and Psyche,—and a very amusing "Vindication" of himself against the charge of using magic arts to make a rich middle-aged widow marry him: vi. 367.
- LUCIAN, c. 100–180+; Asiatic Greek; the foremost prose satirist and one of the foremost creative humorists of the world: author of satirical burlesques on the dying pagan mythology and the desperate pagan apologetics of the day, "Dialogues of the Gods" (iii. 190), prime favorites with Erasmus and copied in form by Wieland; of imaginary adventures (vii. 45) which begot Cyrano de Bergerac's, Swift's, Munchausen's, etc.; of stories, essays, and other work.
- ALCIPHRON, probably an Athenian and Lucian's contemporary, a humorist little known because his matter is topical; author of "Imaginary Correspondence," tableaux of Athenian life in the third century B.C., some gross, some beautiful, many extremely witty, and all very entertaining: vii. 63.
- PAUSANIAS, second century A.D.; Greek; the one considerable extant antiquarian and topographer of Roman Greece, and writer of the only account of the great Celtic wave which left such deep traces on Southern Europe and Asia Minor in the third century B.C.: iii. 338.
- GELLIUS (AULUS), c. 120–180; author of a great miscellany called the "Attic Nights": vii. 39.
- MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, Emperor, 121–180; the noblest all-around figure in history, and the most useful of Stoic writers except Epictetus; his "Meditations" have calmed and fortified some of the finest souls of the world at their greatest crises, and are full of strengthening and of contenting with hateful duties for all: vii. 85.

FROM THE ANTONINES TO THE END OF GREEK AND ROMAN LITERATURE.

- ATHENÆUS, fl. end of second and beginning of third century; Egyptian Greek; another collector, whose "Deipnosophistæ," or Feast of the Learned, is of priceless value for its host of fragments (unfortunately worthless as literature, mostly) of lost plays and poems, and a repertory of Greek social life, chiefly gastronomic: vii. 69.
- DION CASSIUS, 155–230+; Asiatic Greek; a historian of considerable value, with a good equipment as a high and varied public official, though not of great literary or critical weight and too fond of scandal; but our only one from Tacitus to Procopius: vii. 119.

- CALPURNIUS SICULUS, wrote probably from 238 to 260 or thereabout; an imitator of Virgil in bucolic poetry, of some talent and grace: vii. 123.
- THE three greatest fathers of the Early Church: CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA (vii. 134), fl. c. 200, chief constructor of the metaphysical basis of the Christian system; his pupil ORIGEN (vii. 140), c. 185-254, chief architect of the doctrinal framework of that system; and TERTULLIAN (vii. 147), c. 150-220(?), "the earliest and next to Augustine the greatest of the Church writers of the West, creator of Christian Latin literature."
- LONGINUS (CASSIUS or DIONYSIUS), born c. 210, put to death 273 as adviser-general of Zenobia (see Historical Index); the greatest rhetorician and critic of his age, by some pronounced the best critic of all antiquity; reputed author of the treatise not well entitled "On the Sublime" (really the art of composition), the finest critical work of the ancient world: vii. 177.
- AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS, born c. 320-325, died 380+; a remarkable instance of the literary value of scrupulous truth and good sense, for though his history of his own times has no literary merit whatever, he ranks almost with the great historians for the value and accuracy of his matter and the soundness of his judgment: vii. 194.
- THE EMPEROR JULIAN. 331 (acceded 361) to 363 (see Historical Index); as a writer, his historical importance and picturesque personality have perhaps floated his literary work; but his "Cæsars" (vii. 211) is an interesting set of judgments on his predecessors, and his "Misopogon" or "Beard-Hater," a retort on the people of Antioch who giped at his beard and other peculiarities, is still good reading in its irony and invective.
- HELIODORUS (vii. 244), LONGUS (231), and ACHILLES TATIUS (261); mere names without even dates,—probably early in the fifth century,—but authors of romances which have deeply impressed later literature, and from which modern novel writing may be said in some measure to spring: Heliodorus's "Æthiopica" is a novel of adventure and incident entirely, while Longus' pastoral, with its sweet sentiment and innocent love-motive, was the direct model for "Paul and Virginia," and all were imitated and translated for many centuries.
- PRUDENTIUS (MARCUS AURELIUS CLEMENS), 348 to perhaps after 400; the first Christian poet: vii. 383.
- ST. AUGUSTINE (AURELIUS AUGUSTINUS), 354-430; the greatest of the Latin Church fathers, indeed the greatest recognized name in the Christian Church after Paul, and the most influential in shaping and creating its doctrinal tenets: the doctrines of intrinsic and invincible human corruption through the fall of Adam, of consequent infant damnation, therefore of the necessity of Christ as mediator and by corollary of election, and of the duty of the civil power to repress schism, are only the chief ones to which his immense force of intellect and weight of character, his intensity of conviction and loftiness of spiritual purpose, gave the conclusive victory within the Church: vii. 341, 346.
- CLAUDIAN (CLAUDIUS CLAUDIANUS), (?) c. 360-420; the last eminent Latin poet; a court poet in Rome from middle age on, his fertility and variety, his taste, and his rhetorical fire, almost rank him with the classic masters: vii. 386.

- APOLLINARIUS SIDONIUS (CAIUS SOLLIUS), c. 430 to before 490; court poet and bishop, but especially letter-writer invaluable for fifth-century provincial life: vii. 391.
- MUSÆUS, perhaps fifth century; author of the beautiful Greek love-poem "Hero and Leander," far the finest of the age: vii. 401.
- BOËTHIUS, ANICIUS MANLIUS SEVERINUS, born c. 475, executed for treason by Theodoric the Ostrogoth in 525; the intellectual head of Italy in his day, philosopher, theologian, astronomer, and inventor; author (in prison) of the "Consolations of Philosophy," in prose and verse, the most popular book of the entire Middle Ages till the "Imitation of Christ," and one of the few translated by Alfred the Great and later by Chaucer: viii. 13.
- PROCOPIUS, c. 490-565; secretary to the great Belisarius in all his chief campaigns, high official under Justinian. Either he or a forger of his name revenged compulsory panegyric during their lives by a terrible *chronique scandaleuse* published after his death, professing to give the "inside facts" of the reign: viii. 16.

MISCELLANEOUS MEDIÆVAL WORKS, 500-900.

- THE TALMUD, the great collection of Jewish law, rabbinical interpretation, exegesis, comment, parable, etc., compiled about 200 A.D. for the centuries before, and new commentaries on this some centuries later: vii. 325.
- KING SUDRAKA, (?) perhaps fifth century; assigned author of the "Clay Cart," the earliest extant Hindu drama, and still a most interesting one: vii. 283.
- KALIDASA, probably sixth century; the greatest poet and playwright of India, and one of the greatest poets of the world in fertility of fancy, perfection of form, and exquisite charm of style and matter: vii. 301.
- EARLY ARAB POETS, sixth to eighth century; not shamed in fire, grace, and ideals, by any other early body of poetry in the world: viii. 22.
- ROMANCE OF ANTAR, the Arabian Iliad, the delight of all Bedawin for many centuries, an enormous epic of chivalry, love, and first-hand Arab life; of perhaps the thirteenth century as a whole, but embodying verses written by the real though legendized hero, about 550-615: viii. 27.
- MOHAMMED, 570 c.-632; the Arab prophet, founder of a religion swifter in its elevating effect on inferior races than any other, though destroying the means of the highest elevation: his Koran and Table-Talk, viii. 41.
- ANEURIN, alleged and dubious Welsh bard of perhaps the seventh century; supposed author of the epic "Y Gododin," valued as one of the few remains of early British literature: viii. 193.
- BEDE or BEDA, "The Venerable," 673(?) - 735; the earliest certain English writer of any moment, author of an invaluable church history: viii. 200.
- ALCUIN, 735(?) - 804; the greatest educator of his age, curator of the chief library in Western Europe (at York), tutor of Charlemagne's children, founder of a system of schools throughout his realm, and a generator and inspirer of learning wherever he went: viii. 203.
- BHAVABHŪTI, eighth century; the greatest Hindu playwright after Kalidasa; his "Mālati and Madhava" is called "the Romeo and Juliet of India": ix. 176.

- ANGLO-SAXON POETRY, eighth to tenth century; "Beowulf," "The Seafarer," and "The Battle of Brunanburh," promises of a rich maturity which foreign conquest prevented from flowering: viii. 211.
- THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE, first collected about 850; the oldest and best vernacular record of the sort in Europe, and the invaluable basis of early English history: viii. 231, ix. 65.
- ALFRED THE GREAT, 849-901; a king as great in reality as in legend, though in part for different things; a lover and promoter of learning, and worth reading even in a translation of his translations: vii. 346, viii. 219, 223, 226.

FROM 1000 TO 1250.

- FIRDUSI or FIRDAUSI (Paradise-maker), ABEL KASIM MANSUR, c. 941-1020; the Persian Homer; court poet of Mahmúd the Ghaznevide, the Turk who ruled Persia from Afghanistan; author of the "Shah-Nameh" or Book of Kings, a vast epic of the old Persian legends and traditions, the epic glory of Persia: ix. 179.
- AVICENNA (IBN SINÁ), 980-1037; a Persian; the greatest philosopher of the Mohammedan Orient, and one of the most universally capable and accomplished men of any age, — a high official, turbulent hated intriguer, and debauchee, as well as thinker; a physician, the supreme authority in his age; but chiefly author of the "Shefá," a cyclopædia of philosophy and all known or fancied science, which had enormous influence all through the Middle Ages, on Mohammedans, Jews, and Christians alike: ix. 217.
- THE SONG OF ROLAND, in its present form composed between 1066 and 1095; a French popular epic, inspired, as were probably songs and ballads before it, by the cutting off of Charlemagne's rear-guard and its leader Roland (Hrotland) in the Pyrenees by the Basques, 778; a mighty source of romance and song for many ages: viii. 206.
- OMAR "KHAYYÁM" (tent-maker), GHÍAS UD DÍN, of Naishápur, Persia, c. 1050-1123, under the Seljuk Turkish sultans; great mathematician and astronomer, reformer of the calendar; a poet of wine, women, and the Unknowable, — a sort of Horace-Lucretius, — in disconnected quatrains, part of them recast by a great modern poet into a connected strain of melancholy speculation on life and destiny: ix. 182.
- ABÉLARD, PIERRE, 1079-1142; the most brilliant and influential of the "nominalist" philosophers of his age; the first powerful champion of intellectual freedom in mediæval Christendom; as his principles were seen (against his purpose or belief) to be cutting the foundations from under Christianity, he was silenced by the Church. He lives through his relations with Héloïse: their letters, ix. 242, 249; Lewes, 228; Milman, 234.
- THE ARTHURIAN CYCLE, probably first developed in the popular ballads and tales of Brittany, 600-1100; made an English possession by Geoffrey of Monmouth's "British History" in 1126, from Breton sources; the Round Table added by Robert Wace in his "Brut," about 1150; the whole Christianized by Walter Map and Richard de Borron in the latter part of the twelfth century, by adding the search for the Holy Grail, in the lost Latin poem, and so enlisting both church and lay believers in spreading and adorning it; the familiar prose form given by Sir Thomas Malory (a

priest if a reality) in 1469-70: viii. 89 (Malory), 135, 176 (Mabinogion), 103 (Tennyson), 126 (Lowell), 148 (Frere).

THE POEM OF MY CID (probably c. 1150), the great Spanish epic, has more original genius and more spirit and fire than any other European epic save the Iliad and Odyssey; it is not a copy like the Æneid nor an artificial unity like the "Kalevala," and was written by a far better poet than either the latter, the "Nibelungenlied," or the "Song of Roland." The apotheosis of its greedy, savage, disloyal, and perfidious hero in the time of his grandchildren shows, like the "Song of Roland" in a different way, how little the myth-making faculty needs to work on: ix. 103.

THE NIBELUNGENLIED, the great German epic, probably shaped in the twelfth century, like the "Cid," whether by one hand or more is still debated, but certainly from many diverse sources, Icelandic, High German, Burgundian, and other; from myths and genuine though utterly distorted historic traditions entangled beyond separation, Siegfried and Brunhilda with Attila and Theodoric, — some of them totally inconsistent and with no pains taken to make them so; but of incomputable antiquarian and mythologic value: ix. 133.

AUCASSIN AND NICOLETE, probably later twelfth century; possibly by Barbe de Verrue the trouvère; a delightful and most artistic tale, part in prose and part in song, of north France, though the scene is laid in the south; the most charming composition of the century: ix. 155.

THE TROUBADOURS, or poets of Provence from the eleventh to the thirteenth century; minstrels almost wholly of love and chivalry combined, amatory lyrists of complicated metrical effects: ix. 166.

AVERROËS (IBN ROSHD), 1126-98; a Cordovan Arab; the greatest intellect of the Mohammedan West, one of the few greatest of all time; a physician like Avicenna; of profound knowledge in every domain, and matchless logical and constructive power, he wrote on mathematics, astronomy, natural history, medicine, philosophy, theology, law, ethics, and other things, and his philosophy was perhaps the greatest single influence in the entire Middle Ages. The great Christian Schoolmen were driven into their immense work of codifying Christianity, and the Church into bloody persecutions, by the undermining effect of his doctrines, and he was cursed for centuries as arch-infidel and Antichrist; but his chief foes were his chief admirers and used his own methods: ix. 227; Renan, 220.

MAP or MAPES, WALTER, c. 1140-1210; probably the most brilliant man of letters in twelfth-century Britain; archdeacon, yet bitter satirist of the Church, creating the greedy sensual simoniac "Bishop Goliath" (ix. 80) as a type of its officers; also shares with Richard de Borron the credit of turning the pagan and chivalric Arthur stories into a set of Christian legends by adding the Holy Grail, and perhaps added Lancelot also.

GERALD DE BARRI ("GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS"), 1146-1219; one of the most noted ecclesiastics and best writers of the twelfth century; a type of the fanatical high churchmen and intractable prelates who made secular government so difficult in that age, he wasted his life in trying to make Wales an archbishopric independent of Canterbury; but wrote a history of the conquest of Ireland (1187) which entitles him to enduring remembrance and thanks: ix. 70.

ATTÁR ("perfume-maker"), FERID UD DÍN, 1119-1200+, born near Naishápur (Omar's birthplace); a great and voluminous Persian poet, whose "Bird Parliament" has been translated by Edward Fitzgerald into a form of enduring beauty, scarcely less exquisite than his Omar, and of far deeper spiritual meaning and hold: ix. 196.

THE MINNESINGERS (love-singers), of Germany, about 1170 to 1250; about a dozen of the early German poets, of the times of Frederick Barbarossa and Frederick II.; of whom the greatest was Walter of the Vogelweide, the chief court poet of Frederick II., a stanch patriot, upholder of the empire against the popes, and upbraider of sectional disunion, yet devout churchman and singer of the glories of Mary: ix. 129.

SAGA OF ERIC THE RED, the Icelandic chronicle-story on which is based the belief in the Norse discovery of and trade with Eastern North America before Columbus, year 1000: viii. 262.

GRETTIS SAGA, another composition of the same kind and time: viii. 276.

SNORRO STURLESON, 1178-1241 (assassinated for politics); the greatest Icelandic *littérateur*, as well as a powerful and turbulent man of affairs; a collector of or contributor to the Eddas, and author of the "Heimskringla" (World Circle), our one account of the origin and growth of orderly government in Norway, and its early kings: ix. 53.

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI, 1182-1226, founder of the Franciscan order of begging friars; one of the most beautiful and holy characters in history, who, born to wealth, renounced all comfort, preached and lived the gospel of utter poverty for Christ's sake, and died of hardship in middle age; the passionate lover of everything living, credited with magic power over animals, whom he called his brothers; great not only in sacrifice and love, but executive power and judgment, his foundations being sagacious and successful: ix. 252.

FROM 1250 TO 1400.

SA'DI (MUSLIH AL DÍN), 1184-1291(?), one of the greatest poets of Persia — called in the East "The Nightingale of a Thousand Songs," — and its greatest moral teacher through brief parables and comments in prose and verse intermingled, touching on every phase of life and duty. In his enormously long life he was first student and religious pilgrim for many years, then traveler through Asia and North Africa for many more, and literary producer mainly in old age. His "Bústán" (Perfume Garden) was composed in 1257, his "Gulistán" (Rose Garden) — for two and a half centuries one of the most familiar and admired of Eastern works in the West — in 1258: ix. 207, x. 119-121.

THOMAS AQUINAS, ST., 1224-74; the greatest of the mediæval Church logicians or "Schoolmen," whose work was to codify the vast unsifted mass of Christian doctrine and argument into a logical system, based on Aristotle's forms, able to withstand the same forms with which the great Moslem philosophers were imperiling both religions alike. Thanks to full acceptance of their premises by the Christian world, their work was successful for many centuries, till the premises themselves lost credit: ix. 259.

ROGER BACON, 1214(?)–94; the greatest man of real science in the Middle Ages; a skillful experimenter and sagacious theorist, with a true understanding of the conditions of scientific progress three centuries before his

great namesake announced them, and of progress in scholarship five centuries before even the mass of scholars grasped them; a begging friar without vocation for it, dreaded, denounced, and imprisoned by his superiors, and executing his great summaries of previous knowledge and his own experiment under excessive difficulties for writing materials and help: ix. 345; romance of "Fryer Bacon," 353.

ALFONSO THE WISE, King of Castile, 1252-82; a literary and intellectual influence of the first rank; his code of laws and his history created Spanish as a literary tongue, the translation of the Bible he ordered made into Castilian fixed that dialect as the national idiom, and his astronomical tables and patronage of science aided immensely in Spanish progress: ix. 340.

GREAT MEDIEVAL HYMNS: the "Dies Iræ" (ix. 264), original and two good versions; Bernard of Cluny's "De Contemptu Mundi" (ix. 270), in Neale's admirable rendering; Neale's matchless "Art thou Weary" (ix. 269), for which the tenth-century St. Stephen at least supplied the basis; and one from Adam of St. Victor (ix. 280).

MARCO POLO, 1254-1324; the Venetian who went with his father and uncle to China in youth, became an important official under the mighty Kublai Khan, — grandson of Jenghiz and the greatest conqueror and inventive administrator of the age, — returned to Europe in middle age, and while captive in a Genoese prison dictated to a friend an account of his travels, experiences, and reminiscences of Kublai's empire and administration, still of the highest interest and value: ix. 329.

THE GESTA ROMANORUM, a collection of religious apoloques very popular in the Middle Ages, — justly so, for they are very entertaining and curious still; originally, it is probable, what the name implies, stories of the "Deeds of the Romans," hero-stories for school-children with morals tagged on; but gradually ceasing to have any connection with real history, and becoming a means of enforcing the duty of obeying the Church, crediting its miraculous powers, making gifts to it and to its priests, monks, and friars, etc.: x. 53.

DANTE ALIGHIERI, 1265-1321; the greatest of Italian poets, and the maker of Italian as a literary language; a Florentine magistrate, a Guelf, banished and ferociously proscribed till death; author especially of "The Divine Comedy," divided into "Hell," "Purgatory," and "Paradise," — one of the few epoch-making poems of the world, which actually created literary Italian, — "The New Life," and "The Banquet": ix. 306, 315, 321, 324.

THE MABINOGION ("Junior Bards' Tales"), Welsh tales of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, — partly of the Arthur cycle, but in that case borrowed from the French; among the most characteristic of Celtic productions: viii. 135, 176.

THE TROUVÈRES, or poets of north France from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; writing sometimes love-lyrics like the Troubadours, but more often work on a broader scale, narrative and epic, — *chansons de geste* like the "Song of Roland" or the "Romance of the Rose," fable-stories like "Reynard the Fox," etc.: ix. 172.

PETRARCH (FRANCESCO PETRARCA), 1304-74; the great Italian poet, scholar, and "humanist," a chief restorer of the study of classical antiquity and preservation of classical remains, and agent of the Renaissance, — one of

the mightiest influences for culture of his age; but most notable now as a poet of perfect metrical form, the choicest purity of language, and a variety of moods, fancies, and derivative ideas suggested by the central theme of chivalrous love, which makes his sonnets a lovers' Bible for all time: x. 109, 110.

GIOVANNI BOCCACCIO, 1313-75; the great Italian scholar, poet, and above all story-teller. His title to a secure immortality lies in the "Decameron" (1353), a collection of one hundred stories, recast or invented, supposedly told by a party of ladies and gentlemen to each other; so ingenious, varied, humorous, sometimes poetical or acutely satirical, that they have been a quarry for European literature ever since: x. 73.

HAFIZ (SHAMS UD DIN MUHAMMAD), whose life nearly spans the fourteenth century; the greatest lyrical poet of Persia; his work often a glorification and adornment of all phases of a careless voluptuary's life, sometimes of deep mystical religion, much of it the first on the surface and the second alleged as the inner meaning, the uncertainty probably so designed by him: x. 116, 125-126, 128, 130.

"**SIR JOHN MANDEVILLE**" or **MAUNDEVILLE** is the pretended English author of a famous book of pretended travels through Levant and the East, published between 1357 and 1371, and of enormous popularity in the Middle Ages; in reality a highly entertaining compilation by a French priest of wonder-tales and miracles, to the behoof of the Church and its miraculous powers, with some real travels of his own to and around the Holy Land: x. 201.

WILLIAM LANGLEY or LANGLAND, c. 1332-1400 + ; author of "Piers Plowman's Dream" (1362), one of the most remarkable poems of Chaucer's age, a burningly satirical allegory directed to the good of the common people, portraying alike their own moral and prudential lapses and the corruption and oppression of the upper classes and the Church: x. 141.

GEOFFREY CHAUCER, 1340(?) - 1400; the first great English poet, and for nearly two centuries the last: his "Canterbury Tales" live for their buoyant vigor, concise dramatic power, story-telling art, and rich portrayal of varied phases of English life: x. 157.

JOHN WYCLIF or WICKLIFFE, 1320(?) - 84, the great Church reformer and forerunner of the English Reformation, which was based on his doctrines, — chiefly, that souls need no priesthood to mediate with God, sacraments are not indispensable, excommunication is void unless justifiable and valid only for spiritual offenses, and churches as civil bodies are subject to civil jurisdiction and hold property on sufferance of the State (x. 151). He also translated the Bible in 1382 to overthrow the spiritual despotism based on services in an unknown tongue, and confer the power of private judgment (x. 155).

JOHN HUSS, 1369-1414, the famous Bohemian precursor of Luther; burned to death, not in reality for heresy of doctrine, but for reforming zeal against the practical abuses and corruptions of the Church: x. 248.

JEAN FROISSART, 1333(?) - 1419; the famous chronicler of the French, Flemish, English, Scotch, and other wars in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.; a vivid and charming narrator of military and knightly deeds, the prose bard of the days of chivalry, who has stirred men's blood for five centuries: x. 13, 206.

FROM 1400 TO THE DEATH OF LUTHER.

- THOMAS A KEMPIS**, 1380(?)–1471; a German monk in a Dutch monastery from the age of twenty; author of the “Imitation of Christ,” the most widely read book in Christian literature except the Bible, and remarkable in its insight into the temptations of practical life: x. 271.
- FRANÇOIS VILLON**, born 1431, death unrecorded; the greatest ballad poet and one of the worst scamps of mediæval France; with an unequalled power of rendering the sensual miseries and privations of life, the sadness of vanished joys and glories, and the horror of dissolution, in poetry of perfect form and clinging phraseology: x. 356.
- THE PASTON LETTERS**, 1424–1506; over a thousand private letters of the Paston family of Norfolk, England, with some public documents; a priceless record of the political and social condition of England in the fifteenth century, especially during the minority of Henry VI. and the Wars of the Roses: x. 308.
- WILLIAM CAXTON**, born 1411–22, died 1491; one of the fathers of English printing, himself a translator and compiler to employ his press, and by his selection of competing dialects contributing greatly to fix the form of modern literary English: x. 393, 395.
- REYNARD THE FOX**; an old folk-tale embodied by a Flemish cleric, about the beginning of the twelfth century, in a Latin poem called “Ysengrimus,” containing two wolf stories; expanded and ten new stories added half a century later as “Reinardus,” by another Flemish ecclesiastic, Nivardus of Ghent, — both poems full of veiled satire on the triumph in high places of craft and fraud, aided by family influence, over strength, innocence, and well-purposed rulers combined; rewritten in German, as “Isengrines Nôt,” with the topical satire much elided but the general purpose still plain, by the Minnesinger Henry of Alsace about 1170; again rewritten a little later in Flemish, with immense improvement in both matter and form, as “Der Reinaert,” by an unknown poet; later recast as “Reinhart” in German and “Reinaert de Vos” in Flemish; was finally turned into prose in Holland in 1479, translated into English by Caxton in 1481, and recast into German in 1498. It created a flood of fables and tales in France, where the Teutonic “Reinhart” entirely superseded the native word *goupil* as the term for “fox”; and its names, as Reynard, Bruin, etc., have become popular English currency: x. 178.
- LUIGI PULCI**, 1432–87 (?); author of the first Italian epic, which, as the age was skeptical, he made a burlesque,—the “Morgante Maggiore” (1481), with Roland and the giant Morgante as the two heroes; in very pure old Tuscan, with an innocently childlike style covering a great deal of mockery and enabling him to disclaim it, and much real poetry: xi. 79.
- PHILIPPE DE COMINES** or **COMMINES**, 1445–1509; the first French historian proper; a Fleming first in the service of Charles the Bold, then in that of Louis XI., and left memoirs indispensable for the history of the two famous rulers, as well as of high quality in themselves: xi. 67.
- MATTEO MARIA BOIARDO**, Count of Scandiano, c. 1434(?)–94; author of the first good Italian romantic epic, the “Orlando Innamorato,” unfinished and heavy but well-constructed and dramatic: xi. 93.

- TYLL EULENSPIEGEL, "Owlglass," was a fictitious German character on whom was fathered a collection of anecdotes in the taste of the time and country, — mainly practical jokes to the end of bilking, thieving, and idling; first published in 1483, but much added to in later additions and translations, and made a vehicle for rough satire and ribaldry on Church and reformers alike: xi. 114.
- SEBASTIAN BRANT, 1458–1521; a German lawyer whose "Ship of Fools," 1494, — a poem classifying society according to its besetting follies or sins, and heartily lashing each in turn with sound advice, — was immensely popular with all classes throughout Europe: xi. 152.
- ALEXANDER BARCLAY, c. 1475(?)–1552; who nominally translated Sebastian Brant's "Ship of Fools," but really developed it into a much larger poem, in a metre of his own, the only shape in which English readers know the poem: xi. 152.
- OLD ENGLISH BALLADS, thirteenth to sixteenth century; a selection of the best and most interesting of these, from rough popular formlessness to careful literary form: xi. 125.
- THE LYTEL GESTE OF ROBIN HODE, about 1500, is the first complete collection and rounding out of the scattered Robin Hood ballads which perhaps go back to early in the fourteenth century, and corresponds to Malory's work for the Arthur Stories: ix. 81.
- THE ARABIAN NIGHTS, in its present form better called the Egyptian Nights, probably retold and collected at Cairo in the sixteenth century; but drawn from Indian, Persian, and Arab sources, back to probably the sixth century or earlier. Of slender literary merit, and as little constructive art, their wealth of fantasy and picturesque manners has enormously enriched European literature: viii. 69.
- ERASMUS (DESIDERIUS), 1465–1536; a Dutch orphan, tricked when a child into being a monk, his life work was as scholar, teacher, and writer, the foremost man of letters in Europe during his lifetime; the chief of the Humanistic school, who prepared the public mind for the Reformation which disgusted them and temporarily spoiled their best hopes, he was said to have "laid the egg which Luther hatched," by his satires on the Church, one of his most famous pieces being the "Praise of Folly," 1509 (xi. 359). Other notable works were his Latin translation of the Greek New Testament, his "Colloquies," and his witty and influential correspondence: xi. 368.
- LEONARDO DA VINCI, 1452–1519; an all-accomplished genius, artist, architect, engineer, musician, universal scholar, and inventor; but now remembered as one of the greatest of Italian painters, his "Last Supper," perhaps partly by reason of its subject, being of commonplace familiarity: his "Treatise on Painting," xi. 207.
- NICOLÒ MACHIAVELLI, 1469–1527; a passionate Italian patriot and acute analytic reasoner, who, seeing Italy split into fragments dominated by intellectual force and ferocious energy entirely divorced from morals, yet at the mercy of larger foreign powers, sought to teach the best of the tyrants how to consolidate it by beating the others at their own game; "The Prince" (1513) is a startling analysis of actual Italian statecraft during the Renaissance, assumed as the only possible method (just then at any rate), and carried to its logical conclusion: xi. 232.

- LODOVICO ARIOSTO, 1474-1533, the greatest of Italian epic poets except Dante; his "Orlando Furioso" of forty-six cantos (1516) — a continuation of Boiardo, but immeasurably surpassing him — is a work of the highest imaginative force, sustained dignity, and varied beauty of style, realistic descriptive and emotional power, and constructive art: xi. 213.
- SIR THOMAS MORE, 1478-1535; the eminent English statesman, scholar, and Humanist; friend of Erasmus, and, like him, detester of the illiberality and anticlericalism of the Reformation; beheaded by Henry VIII. for refusing to accept the "Act of Succession." His "Utopia" (1516) is an interesting member of an interesting group, the imaginary commonwealths constructed by philosophers: xi. 258.
- BABER or BABAR, 1483-1530; great-grandson of Timur, and founder of the so-called "Mogul" (Mongol) empire in India, 1526; writer of charming memoirs in Turkish: xi. 267.
- CLÉMENT MAROT, 1497-1544; a leading and very influential French poet of the Renaissance; also a Humanist, sympathizer with the Reformation, and satirist of Church corruptions, but no doctrinaire, and hence hated and hunted as a heretic till death by both Church and Calvinists. He threw overboard the artificial style of poetry then in vogue for one of the gayest ease and naturalness, writing versified letters, ballades, rondeaux, and all the other metrical forms, full of wit and sparkle: xi. 277.
- FRANÇOIS RABELAIS, c. 1490-1553; French humorist and satirist of the foremost rank and permanence; a many-years' monk sickened of monkery, a scholar and Humanist disgusted with the bestial ignorance of the mass; his one great work, in which he embodied all his fun, fantasies, and social and educational theories, and sometimes wallowed in the mud, yet possessing a literary style often of enduring charm, is "Gargantua and Pantagruel" (1533-35), where sound thoughts and sound morals are embedded in masses of fantastic romance, horse-play, monstrous obscenities, and much besides: xi. 302, 312, 316.
- FRANCISCO BERNI, c. 1498-1535; the chief of Italian comic poets, and developed a style of light mocking verse which has given the name "Bernesque" to all burlesque poetry; but of more importance, he recast and polished Boiardo's heavy though vigorous "Orlando Innamorato," and the revision ranks second as an epic only to Ariosto and Tasso: xii. 64.
- JOHN CALVIN, 1509-64; the great theologian who framed a doctrinal and ecclesiastical system which has tended to predominate wherever Protestant belief is very earnest and Protestant warfare very hot; his great work, the "Institutes of the Christian Religion," 1536: xi. 384.
- "AMADIS OF GAUL," perhaps written by Vasco de Lobeira of Portugal in the fourteenth century, but certainly first made popular through a French version in the middle of the sixteenth; the best and most famous of the romances of chivalry which turned Don Quixote's head, and exempted by Cervantes from the holocaust of its swarm of silly extravagant imitations: xii. 49.
- MARTIN LUTHER, 1483-1546; the precipitator of the Reformation; monk, professor of philosophy at Wittenberg, and led into denial of the fundamental tenets of the papal Church by his warfare against indulgences in 1520. His "Table Talk" is of great biographical interest: xi. 376.

LATTER HALF OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

- NICHOLAS UDALL, c. 1505-56; a school principal who wrote "Ralph Roister Doister," the first English comedy, about 1550: xi. 333.
- DIEGO HURTADO DE MENDOZA, c. 1503-75; the "Spanish Sallust," still more the first memorable Spanish novelist; man of letters and action at once, of the most splendid and varied abilities, — diplomatist, soldier, scholar, poet, novelist, historian, and literary collector; powerful administrator, munificent patron, solid scholar, and creative *littérateur*. His best monument, "Lazarillo de Tormes" (1553), is the father of the modern "picaresque" novel and the model for "Gil Blas": xii. 94.
- THE HEPTAMERON (1558); a collection of stories modeled on Boccaccio's "Decameron" and attributed to Margaret of Navarre (1492-1549), sister of Francis I., though not published till after her death. This has been doubted, and the work credited to a man; but it is certainly a woman's work, and if any woman it must be Margaret. The stories, though too broad for promiscuous modern circulation, have a far sounder and more wholesome moral tone than the "Decameron," and for the same reason come much nearer being realistic. — but they are also far poorer as literature, have none of Boccaccio's poetry or grace or fine fancy, and form no such spring and quarry of subsequent literature as his: xii. 77.
- BENVENUTO CELLINI, 1500-71; artist in goldsmithing, sculptor, and daring egotistic gasconading scapegrace; his autobiography is one of the most amazing and entertaining revelations possible of unconscious villainy, half redeemed by fearless energy and artistic genius, and a most curious picture of Renaissance Italy: xi. 284.
- PIERRE RONSARD, 1524-85; the "prince of poets" of his age, so called then and accepted now; chief of a group of six poets calling themselves "The Pleiad," who aimed at creating a new poetical diction out of the classic tongues, to lift poetry from prosaic triviality of expression. The pet of the courts, his life of overflowing prosperity contrasts strangely with Marot's hunted wanderings. His work was of immense volume and variety of both subject and metrical form, and in splendor of imagery and style has few equals: xii. 116.
- ALONZO DE ERCILLA, c. 1530-95; one of the Spanish adventurers who helped conquer Chili, was struck with the picturesque civilization of the Araucanian natives, and wrote an epic, "The Araucaña" (1569-90), which, though shapeless and incoherent, holds high rank for its pure diction and vigorous descriptive passages: xii. 165.
- ROGER ASCHAM, 1515-68; the first influential educational reformer of England; his famous treatise, "The Schoolmaster" (1570), is permanently sound instruction and advice: xii. 189.
- LUIZ DE CAMOENS, c. 1524-80; by far the greatest of Portuguese poets, and who did for the language more than Dante did for Italian, as except for his enormous literary weight it would probably have sunk into a mere popular dialect during the long Spanish ascendancy (1560-1640); a brave but unlucky adventurer in the Portuguese Orient, who glorified Portugal's part in the conquest by its great national epic, "The Lusiad," 1571 (xii. 173), the masterpiece of the age; a varied poet also in other forms, strengthening and polishing the tongue more than any other man.

- TORQUATO TASSO, 1544-95; one of the greatest, and the most luscious and musical, of Italian poets, the Spenser of Italy; the creator of the literature of romantic sentiment and refined melancholy; excessively sensitive, brooding, and irritable, often near insanity and probably sometimes over the line. His immortal works are the great epic "Jerusalem Delivered," 1575 (viii. 332),—of the Crusaders, with Godfrey of Boulogne as the nominal hero,—but full of the artificial frippery and supernaturalism of the Latin epics, and of little structural merit, its memorability lying in the noble and tender beauty and pathos of its episodes; and the beautiful lyrical pastoral "Aminta," 1573 (xii. 183).
- JOHN LYL, 1553-1606; a stylist who set the ruling fashion of English writing under Elizabeth for a dozen years, and left strong traces on general prose style as well as dramatic dialogue: his "Euphues" books (1579 and 1580)—exhortations on morals and manners in the guise of stories and travel correspondence—gave a new sense of the value of rhetorical devices like antithesis, climax, and the rhetorical question, and melodic ones like assonance, alliteration, and cadence: xii. 202.
- MICHEL EYQUEM DE MONTAIGNE, 1533-92; a nobleman who, in an age of envenomed factional warfare, savage intolerance, and disillusionment from the hopes of the Renaissance, spent most of his life in quiet at his chateau, writing gossipy random essays, published 1580 and 1588, concealing serious purpose under a mask of careless egotistic trifling; smiling with genial irony at all dogmatism, consequently all intolerance, at all the positiveness and fury of the short-lived human ant-hill, touching all parts of life with soothing common-sense, and gently enforcing the moral that "all is vanity." They absolutely created the modern essay, had enormous effect on European thought and style in the next two centuries, and as great a one on the French language, being for generations the great popular model of flexible ease and racy diction in an age when such things were outlawed by cold artificial pedantry: xii. 209.
- "MARTIN MARPRELATE" was the name signed to a number of pamphlets, chiefly 1588-90, in the Puritan interest against the enforcers of Anglican discipline; ranging from proofs that the Anglican tenets contained pure Roman Catholicism, and the Anglicans were persecuting the Puritans and suppressing their works because they fought Popery, to the worst personal lampoons and degrading stories of the bishops. The authorship was never acknowledged, but after the government killed off three alleged authors the publications stopped: xii. 271.
- RICHARD HOOKER, "the judicious Hooker," 1553-1600; English theologian, author of "Ecclesiastical Polity" (first part in 1594), in defense of the Anglican discipline assailed by "Marprelate,"—the first great work of English prose, still famous and admired for its stately dignity and harmonious rhythms, its grave massive eloquence and lucid simplicity, and the grasp of its thought; it formulated the basic theory of modern constitutional government, and that of all existent state churches: xii. 284, 286.
- OLD ENGLISH ROMANCES, of two classes: the first, as "Fryer Bacon" (ix. 353) and "Dr. Faustus" (xii. 331), being legends of magic power woven by popular credulity about men of science; the second, as "Guy of Warwick" (ix. 27), "Robert the Devil" (ix. 36), and "The Seven

Champions of Christendom" (xiii. 21), all religious creations exactly like the "Gesta Romanorum" stories on a larger scale, to inculcate the miraculous powers of the Church and its saints, or the superior holiness of monastic life. The last-named (1596) was for two centuries one of the most popular of English books, and the source of some of the most enduring popular legends supposed to be of immemorial antiquity.

ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM SPENSER AND MARLOWE DOWN is too familiar to need exposition, or its names explanation, save in a few cases.

MATEO ALEMAN, c. 1550-1610, died in Mexico; ranks next to Cervantes and Mendoza as a Spanish novelist; his novel "Life and Acts of the Picaro Guzman d'Alfarache" is a living classic, and furnished types and matter to "Gil Blas": xiii. 69.

LOPE DE VEGA-CARPIO, 1562-1635; re-creator and virtual creator of Spanish drama; author of about 1800 "comedies," largely historical or religious in setting, and 400 "autos sacramentales," in which for the first time in Spain he introduced perfect versification, realism in manners and types of character, and good construction, and made the three-act "comedy" the accepted Spanish form; also a poet of enormous repute in his day at home and abroad, the literary dictator of Spain: xiii. 116.

SEVENTEENTH AND EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES.

ABBÉ DE BRANTÔME (1527-1614), a cadet of the nobility who lived through six French reigns, spent his life at court, and wrote among other things the memorable "Lives of the Illustrious Men and Great Captains of France," "Lives of Illustrious Ladies," "Lives of Women of Gallantry," and "Memoirs containing Anecdotes connected with the Court of France,"—the most perfect photograph ever made of the old French aristocracy, with its luxury, splendor, daring, grace, wit, and class chivalry, and its shameless immorality, insolence, selfishness, cruelty, and bigotry; the more valuable because he never dreams that any act of a true noble, male or female, can be discreditable, and tells the astounding acts of his "good men" and "honest ladies" with the sincerest admiration, but hence his testimony to actual virtue has treble weight: xii. 134.

CERVANTES (MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA), 1547-1616; the greatest Spaniard in literature; in military and naval service up to thirty-six, with five years of awful Algerine captivity, gaining brief repute as poet and playwright, then in obscure misery and destitution till 1605, when the First Part of "Don Quixote" removed the obscurity without much affecting the rest; publishing in 1613 his "Model Tales," drawn from by novelists and dramatists without end, and suggesting the "Waverley Novels" to Scott; the Second Part of "Don Quixote" in 1615, while fatally ill and living on alms: xiii. 80.

FRANCISCO QUEVEDO, 1580-1645; the chief of Spanish satirists; his permanent reputation rests on his "Dreams" (1607-8), visions of visits to hell (xiii. 117), but he lashed the shameless high life under Philip III.

as mercilessly in other works; exiled and recalled under Olivares and Philip IV., he became the more than Voltaire of Spain, far bitterer, and without ban of Church or State; and, being a deep scholar and experienced man of affairs also, his vast knowledge of both sorts and formidable wit made him even more the dictator than Lope had been, till it gained him a dungeon for years.

GROTIUS (HUGO DE GROOT), 1583-1645; Hollander; founder of international law on the principles of natural equity; one of the greatest scholars and most universally accomplished men of his age, an ardent patriot and exhorter of mankind to peaceful emulation in place of intolerance and war, made a proscribed lifelong exile by the Dutch civil strife that included John of Barneveld's murder; his masterpiece, "On the Law of War and Peace," appeared in 1625: xiii. 278.

JOHN EARLE, c. 1601-65; high English ecclesiastic, and one of the acutest of social observers and thinkers; his "Microcosmography" (1628) stands at the head of the entire class of analyzed social "characters," the only one which not only describes them in action, but pierces to their springs in ultimate character: xiii. 284.

WILLIAM PRYNNE, 1600-69; a harsh narrow fanatical Puritan lawyer, persecutor by will and victim by fate; denouncer of amusements, adornments, etc., without stint, proportion, or decency, and familiar far beyond his actual magnitude through the savage punishment he drew on himself for practically threatening Charles I. with murder and insinuating that his queen was a strumpet for staging court masques (in his "Histriomastix" or "Players' Scourge," 1633); the later history of Charles and a fresh punishment of Prynne have given the latter a vague repute as a martyr to liberty to which he has little claim: xiii. 366.

RENÉ DESCARTES, 1596-1650; one of the greatest inventive mathematicians and speculative philosophers of the world; founder of modern abstract geometry and analytics, and chief author of the systems of notation which make modern mathematics possible; author of the first great embracing theory of the constitution and laws of the universe, and of a method which sought to correlate physics and metaphysics as evolved from a common element: xiv. 189.

JAMES HOWELL, 1594-1666; a Welshman, whose "Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ" (1645), letters of foreign travel, are among the best and most valuable of their kind: xiv. 77.

The "EIKŌN BASILIKĒ," 1649; a vindication of Charles I., ostensibly written by himself in prison, and accepted as such by the people, having measureless popularity; the authorship was afterward claimed, and then disclaimed, by Gauden, Bishop of Exeter, who nevertheless retained the credit till recently; but it is probably Charles' own, and is good literature as well as a most interesting and moving plea: xiv. 198.

CALDERON (PEDRO CALDERON DE LA BARCA), 1600-81; the best known, greatest except Lope, and till recently the last great figure, among Spanish dramatists; he developed the limited themes and forms of mediæval Spanish drama to the utmost, and quitted it in middle life, apparently from having exhausted its chief combinations. He is distinguished for the richness, fire, and color of his fancy, the harmony of tone in his fantastic and preposterous imaginary worlds, the infinite variety and

- ingenuity of his constructive power, and the beauty and melody of his poetry, as well as his idealization of the chivalry and romance of life, and his serene Catholicism: xiv. 158, 170.
- JOOST VAN DEN VONDEL, 1587-1679; "the Dutch Shakespeare"; great lyric poet and dramatist, best remembered now by his dramatic poem "Lucifer" (1654), which probably suggested "Paradise Lost" to Milton: xiv. 254.
- PIERRE CORNEILLE, 1606-84; the loftiest poet and dramatist of France, and who wrought a vast uplifting in the strength, stateliness, and fineness of French poetic diction and the classic purity of its prose style; with great irregularities, due partly to an artificial dramatic method, which he popularized but which crippled his genius, his finest parts are of the first rank in grandeur, beauty, and emotional power: xiii. 380.
- MADELEINE DE SCUDÉRY, 1607-1701; the most noted French novelist, and indeed the most celebrated female writer of the world, in the seventeenth century; this implies no remarkable genius, but does imply a considerable talent; and her interminable novels (1641-56), with good analysis and portraiture of her own society, good dialogue and moralizing, and perfect decorum, charmed the brightest spirits of her time and remained familiar in quotation for many years: xiv. 13.
- CYRANO DE BERGERAC, 1619-55; a scapegrace military adventurer till twenty-two, then a Bohemian *littérateur*, deep in metaphysics and upholding free thought, and traveling widely, perhaps to keep out of harm's way, — though in frequent broils partly caused by his huge nose. One of his plays furnished a very familiar quotation, "What the devil was he doing in that galley?" but his literary repute rests mainly on his posthumous "Voyage to the Moon": xiv. 180.
- BLAISE PASCAL, 1623-62; a precocious inventive mathematician and natural scientist of astonishing brilliancy; converted to Jansenism, and in 1654 retiring to an ascetic life in their community at Port Royal; in 1656 published the so-called "Provincial Letters," one of the world's masterpieces of calm logic, quiet irony, and pure polished lucid style, analyzing the doctrinal and ethical system of the Jesuits; after his early death appeared (grossly garbled) the equally famous "Pensées," scattered thoughts on the opposition between reason and religion, whose exact intent and bearing no two critics have ever yet agreed upon: xiv. 332.
- MOLIÈRE (stage name of JEAN BAPTISTE POQUELIN), 1622-73; one of the greatest comic dramatists of the world, the greatest in modern times next to Shakespeare; his plays swarm with comic situations and satiric passages which are part of common use in all Western lands, and types accepted as valid by all: xiv. 281.
- CARDINAL DE RETZ (JEAN FRANÇOIS DE GONDI), 1613-79; one of the turbulent politicians and *bon vivants* placed in high Church functions by family ambition so common in European history; his life employment was intrigue against Mazarin, the work of the "Fronde," and much of it was spent in exile. His "Memoirs" are the most important in French literature and among the best: xiv. 118.
- LA ROCHEFOUCAULD (FRANÇOIS, DUKE DE), 1613-80; the wittiest of the world's epigrammatists and social analysts; his "Reflections, or Moral

Sentences and Maxims" (1665-78) are an incomparable analysis of that part of human action (he considers it the whole) which rests on selfishness and vanity, expressed in concise sharp-cut comments on the items which make it up: xv. 100.

- MARQUISE DE SÉVIGNÉ**, 1626-96; one of the Parisian social leaders in the most brilliant period of French society, with a train of noble and princely admirers; her daughter's marriage and removal in 1669 occasioned the correspondence, extending over nearly a quarter of a century, which is one of the most delightful monuments of French or indeed of any literature, full of delicious gossip, fun, vivacity, comment grave and gay on everything from royal politics to servants and money matters, of endless wit, raciness, and buoyancy: xv. 64.
- JACQUES BENIGNE BOSSUET**, 1627-1704; the greatest pulpit orator of France, whose funeral discourses are cherished even yet as masterpieces in majestic splendor of imagination, sweeping pomp of historical detail, and grave lofty rhetorical beauty: xv. 37.
- BOILEAU (NICOLAS BOILEAU-DESPRÉAUX)**, 1636-1711; the first modern analyst of the poetic art, the first to turn criticism of poetry from random likes or dislikes into an intelligent discrimination based on immutable laws as to both matter and form; his "Poetic Art" (1674), imitated by Pope in the "Essay on Criticism," had immense influence, and in France even too much, his canons being followed with too stiff a pedantry: xv. 74.
- JEAN DE LA BRUYÈRE**, 1645-96; French moralist and satirist, of the first rank in pure classic style; author of "Characters" (1688) in imitation of Theophrastus, less penetrating than Earle's, combining also elaborate caustic pen portraits of his own contemporaries, "maxims" less keen than La Rochefoucauld's but of a moral nobility and illumination incomparably superior, and "pensées" less deep than Pascal's, but all together making a work of enduring repute: xv. 231.
- JEAN DE LA FONTAINE**, 1621-95; author of the famous fables (1688-94) which have delighted every generation in all Western countries since, and all ages alike; fresh ingenious charming stories for the children, consummate literary art for the mature, sly sagacious political and social reflections for the experienced; for the French still further merits of style, perfect metrical art, and pure but racy diction: xv. 285.
- JEAN BAPTISTE RACINE**, 1639-99; second only to Corneille among French playwrights, and though much below him in genius and grandeur, a much finer and more thorough artist, unsurpassed as a literary craftsman, and a true poet as well; unfortunately fettering himself by the artificial French laws under which really great plays cannot be written: xv. 235.
- FÉNELON (FRANÇOIS DE SALIGNAC DE LA MOTHE)**, 1651-1715; archbishop of Cambrai; a soul of rare beauty, a most potent teacher and practical idealist, his governmental dreams being the very ones which the two centuries since at their best have realized; remembered now for his "Telemachus" (1699), the draft of an ideal monarch and government written for his pupil the heir-apparent, and which (significantly) enraged the court (Louis XIV.'s) into banishing him: xv. 388.
- SAINTE SIMON (LOUIS, DUC DE)**, 1675-1755; a noble who devoted his energies to fighting the losing battle of the powers, privileges, and dignity of

the French aristocratic caste against the court, but won a great victory for himself on another field, his amusing memoirs throwing a glare of light (where darkness would often leave them lovelier) on politics and society under Louis XIV. and XV.: xv. 306.

MONTESQUIEU (CHARLES DE SECONDAT, BARON), 1689-1755; author in 1721 of "Persian Letters" (xvi. 130), a veiled satirical analysis of French society which suggested Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World" and ranks high for penetration and irony; in 1748, after long travel and study, of the "Spirit of Laws" (xvii. 174), the most important single French work of the eighteenth century, and one of the most important ever issued, the virtual founder of the science of comparative institutions, and full of luminous original views and happy suggestive illustrations. Of this it was said that "humanity had lost its title-deeds, and Montesquieu had recovered them."

LUDVIG HOLBERG, 1684-1754; the Scandinavian Molière, and the creator of modern Danish literature as well as its stage, being also a great all-round man of letters, historian, critic, essayist, story-writer, and letter-writer; an extensive traveler, he fertilized Scandinavian thought and letters with foreign ideas and art: xvi. 265.

IV.

HISTORICAL INDEX.

EPOCHS AND EVENTS DESCRIBED OR ILLUSTRATED IN THE ANTHOLOGY.



FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE COLLAPSE OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATION, ABOUT 1100 B.C.

- Primitive man and ages before record, Dr. Peters's "Archæological History," xxxii. 270-292, 316-319.
- c. 7000: Dawn of settled civilization capable of leaving records:
- Babylonia: Original Sumerian population, ethnic affinities unknown; Semitic invasion and partial conquest before records begin. Bronze Age; potter's wheel known; scientific brick architecture and drainage: xxxii. 278-279, 282. Nippur, Ur, and Eridu oldest known towns, 276-277.
 - Egypt: Primitive population fair and blue-eyed; early invaded by and mixed with Semites, Cushites, and Libyans. Neolithic Age of highest rank, though copper known; brick towns; navigation in large rowing galleys: xxxii. 316-317. Thisis or Abydos oldest known town, 319.
- (?) c. 6000-5000: Principle of arch used in Babylonia, xxxii. 279.
- (?) c. 4000: Written records in Egypt, already in conventionalized hieroglyphs, xxxii. 319. First Dynasty, beginning with Mena, perhaps near this period (325); even then evidencing a previous double kingdom of South and North Egypt, and still previously some forty separate tribal states: 317-318.
- c. 3500: Written records in Babylonia, characters already much conventionalized, semi-syllabic, and with determinatives.
- c. 3500-3000:
- Babylonia: first recorded powers, Kengi and Kish, at war; next, Shirpurla or Lagash. Kengi conquered by Lugal-zaggisi, who fixes his seat at Erech; by 3000 this is the capital of a West-Asiatic "empire," from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean: xxxii. 285-286. Lagash a great art centre, 290.
 - Elamites in Karun Valley, Persia (southeast of Babylonia), struggling with Babylonia; mutual forays: xxxii. 283, 292-293, 301-303.
 - Other civilized countries of Western Asia, as Lulubi and Gutium in Persian mountains and Kurdistan, and probably others intimated by inscriptions: xxxii. 285, 293.

- Egypt, in active commerce with Babylonia. The Fourth Dynasty, builders of the Great Pyramids, and most likely the Sphinx, probably somewhat before and after 3000: xxxii. 325. Legend of "Mycerinus" (Menkaura), i. 158.
- Greece, Italy, Spain, and England, with Palestine and North Africa, inhabited by white non-Aryan unknown race like Egypt. Greece in active commerce with Egypt by 3000. A city barely out of the Stone Age on the site of Troy: xxxii. 364-365.
- India, in commerce with Babylonia probably by 3000: xxxii. 312.
- (?) c. 2800-2700: Sargon I., the Charlemagne of the early world, reign and character; empire comprising Babylonia, Elam, Armenia, Syria, Palestine, and North Arabia, capital Sippara on the Euphrates: xxxii. 293-294, 297. His son, Naram-Sin, 283-284, 293-294, 297. Ur-Gur, King of Ur, and possible successors, 284, 288, 294-296.
- (?) c. 2800-2500: probably Sixth Dynasty of Egypt, one of whom built Memphis: xxxii. 321, 325.
- (?) Between 2700 and 2500: Babylonia, dynasty at Isin, succeeded again by Ur, xxxii. 297-298.
- (?) c. 2500:
- China perhaps adopted its script from Babylonia: xxxii. 312.
- "Precepts of Ptah-Hotep," oldest known book, Egyptian: i. 104.
- Great Arabian irruption into countries to the north: captured Babylon, and established a state nominally vassal to South-Babylonian power at Ur; probably occupied Palestine, and identical with "Amorites"; possibly set up Minaean kingdom in South Arabia; and probably conquered and held North Egypt, capital first Memphis and then Herculopolis, through the (native) Seventh to Tenth Dynasties, which retained South Egypt with capital at Thebes: xxxii. 304-305, 321-322, 324-326, 361. The "Old Kingdom" ends with the Tenth Dynasty.
- c. 2300: The Elamites conquer the remainder of Babylonia, sacking Erech, 2280, and assume its overlordship: xxxii. 301-305. Chedorlaomer's punitive expedition (Genesis xiv.), 303.
- c. 2250:
- Hammurabi of Babylon ("Amraphel of Shinar" or Sumer), vassal of the Elamite dynasty at Ur, throws off the yoke, drives out the Elamites, and makes Babylon the Rome of the ancient world, its religions as well as political center: xxxii. 304-307.
- The native Egyptians under the Eleventh Dynasty win back Lower Egypt, and reunite the kingdom, beginning the "Middle Kingdom": xxxii. 325-330, for social life, art, and religion; see also Rawlinson, i. 85.
- c. 2000: Eastern Greece and the Ægean islands the seat of an advanced non-Aryan civilization, with trade from Great Britain, the Baltic, Africa, and West Asia, and some exchange of products with China. Crete the great sea power of the world. A second and civilized city on the site of Troy; burnt, perhaps about this time, and succeeded by a Phrygian (Aryan) one from Europe, the earliest record of Aryan civilization. The earliest remains found in both Greece and Palestine

are of this period. The Babylonian language and script are universally used for trade and correspondence in Asia and Egypt; and regular lines of couriers carry public and private letters on clay tablets: xxxii. 330, 364-366, i. 56-59.

- c. 2000-1800, probably: Twelfth Dynasty in Egypt; the reign of Usertesen III., fifth king, certainly began 1876-1873: xxxii. 326. "Book of the Dead," the great funerary ritual (i. 110), comes into use at this period. Babylonia under Semite dynasties at Babylon, xxxii. 325-326.
- c. 1800: First walled towns in Palestine; about the end of the Babylonian dominion east of the Jordan, leaving the Amorite tribes to develop unchecked: xxxii. 360-361.
- c. 1782: Kassites or Cosseans descend from Persian mountains and subjugate Babylonia, founding a dynasty that endures till c. 1207; Assyria first comes into view, as vassal state of Babylonia in the north next Armenia: xxxii. 308-309.
- c. 1780 to shortly after 1600: "Hyksos" or "Shepherd Kings" in Egypt: an unknown people from the mountains north or east of Babylonia, while it was weakened by the Kassite invasion, carved out the kingdom of Mitanni in the northwest Mesopotamian plain, probably overran Syria and Palestine, and again tore away Lower Egypt from its kings, the native element, as before, retreating to Upper Egypt and rallying around Thebes; five dynasties — Thirteenth to Seventeenth — span the Hyksos domination, evincing internecine struggle as well: xxxii. 330-332.
- c. 1600-1575(?): Aahmes or Amosis, founder of the Eighteenth Dynasty, captures the last Hyksos stronghold, expels them from Egypt, and pursues them into Palestine, inaugurating a brilliant period of expansion into Asia: xxxii. 331-332, 361.
- c. 1575(?)—1500: Reigns of Thothmes I. and II. and Queen Hatesu, who explores and trades with Somaliland ("Punt"): xxxii. 332-333.
- c. 1500-1470: Reign of Thothmes III., the greatest Egyptian conqueror, whose exploits were exaggerated by the Egyptian priests into those of their fictitious "Sesostris"; ruled from Abyssinia and the Soudan to Asia Minor, and from the Euphrates to Cyprus: xxxii. 333-336.
- c. 1500:

The zenith of pre-Grecian civilization. The civilized world extends from Spain to China, and from the mouths of the Danube to Nubia, all in active commerce; and practically the whole occupied by organized states. Babylon rules a lessening and weakening realm; but Mitanni holds the great plain to the northwest, Assyria has become independent in the north, and Armenia is powerful still farther north. The Minæan kingdom flourishes in South Arabia. The Mycænæan or Ægean era is at its height in Greece and the islands, and in western Asia Minor, the Troy of legend flourishing there: xxxii. 313, 315-316.

Beginning of the first great movement of the northern Aryans southward, which, in conjunction with a nearly simultaneous movement of the Arabians northward, gradually overwhelmed all the ancient civilizations. The first token is the overflow of the Hittites of Cappadocia

and Cilicia into North Syria, under pressure from above, at first as vassals of Egypt under Thothmes III.; then, c. 1450, as increasingly irresistible invaders: xxxii. 313-314, 350.

- c. 1470-1370: Remainder of the Eighteenth Dynasty; ending with a monotheistic reformation under Amenhotep IV., which disintegrated Egypt, and a generation of anarchy after his death, the old Egyptian worship finally prevailing: xxxii. 338-340.
- c. 1400:

Aramæan Arabians — Ammonites, Moabites, Edomites, and Khabiri (Hebrews), not yet confederated — are pressing up into Palestine and Syria, and dispossessing their Amorite predecessors: xxxii. 313, 338. During the anarchy following Amenhotep's death, Moab and Ammon are organized, the Khabiri gain a foothold on both sides of the Jordan, Aramæans of some sort overrun a great part of Mitanni, and the Hittites drive Egypt out of Syria, establishing a powerful empire reaching to the Euphrates: xxxii. 340-341, 350, 367-369.

The downward pressure of the northern nations from the Balkan peninsula into Asia Minor, Greece, and the Ægean islands, is indicated by a Mycenæan settlement in Rhodes, and the Hittite migration: xxxii. 367.

- c. 1370: Accession of Ramses I., founder of the Nineteenth Dynasty of Egypt; a short reign followed by the long and able one of Sety I.: xxxii. 341.
- 1360: Assyria menaced by presumably the Aramæan invasion, and calling for help: xxxii. 369.
- c. 1330: Shalmaneser I. of Assyria; extends empire beyond the Euphrates: xxxii. 369.
- c. 1330-20: Accession at seven of Ramses II. of Egypt, the most famous of the Pharaohs, thought to be the Oppressor: an active and useful ruler (sixty-eight years) and great builder, but perhaps owing some of his fame to unscrupulous boasting and appropriation. He made a *status quo ante* treaty with the Hittites after sixteen years of war. Internally, he turned Goshen from waste pasture to a fruitful land by irrigation, and built the store city Pithom complained of in Exodus: xxxii. 341-343. His court poet, Pentaur, has left us the first epic of the world: i. 120. The "Story of the Two Brothers" (i. 163) is of this dynasty at least. Joseph and Potiphar's wife are the subjects of Wells' drama, i. 161.
- c. 1260-50: Accession of his son Merneptah, usually thought the Pharaoh of the Exodus, which is not reconcilable with evidence: xxxii. 343. Social and intellectual characteristics of the epoch, and bearing on Moses and the Pentateuch, i. 51.
- c. 1300 down: Early Chinese dynasties — the "Shi-King," classic poems connected by Chinese commentators with the national history: i. 185.
- c. 1250: Northern pressure increasingly felt in Italy and Greece. North Mediterranean "pirates," Sardinians, Etruscans, and Achæans (all now first met in history), ravage Egyptian and Syrian coasts. Egypt falls again into anarchy, and a Semite invader usurps the throne: xxiii. 350-351.

Beginning of about 150 years' war between Assyria and Babylonia; Tukulti-Ninib of Assyria temporarily occupies Babylon: xxxii. 369.

- c. 1210: Twentieth Dynasty founded and Egypt again reunited: xxxii. 350.
- c. 1200-1170. With Ramses III. the greatness of Egypt ends forever, save for a short period some centuries later. He stays its fall, but retains only a shadow of its outside dominion, and the "Philistines" (Pulasti) wrest the Palestinian coast from him: xxxii. 350-351, 367.
- c. 1207: Kassite power expelled from Babylon after 575 years, by native Semite dynasty of Isin: xxxii. 369.

c. 1200-1000:

The great double movement of barbarian peoples takes shape from the north in the "Dorian" invasion — an Ionian and Æolian invasion as well — which overwhelms the Ægean civilization, and leaves Greeks of different sorts in possession of Greece, the islands, and the coast of Asia Minor; pushes out the Philistines from Crete or the adjacent mainland to settle on the Palestinian coast; drives down the Phrygians, etc., from Asia Minor, who break up the Hittite empire, — leaving small detached states at Carchemish and elsewhere, — occupy north Syria, and invade Palestine; and forces southward Hittites and Amorites, the latter founding a new state by the partial destruction of Moab, to be in turn assailed by the Hebrews. From the south, the Aramæans overrun South Syria, that land of the meeting streams completely changing its population; the Phœnicians (Punti, Canaanites, from about the Red Sea?) establish their power c. 1200 on the Syrian coast; and the Hebrews conquer and occupy all but the coast of Palestine: xxxii. 350-351, 362-364, 367-368.

In these two centuries of confusion, wreck, and blackness, lies the development of three influences of the first order on the later world: the alphabet, the use of iron, and the creation of the Hebrew nationality: xxxii. 372-373. The tradition assigning the first to the Phœnicians is still not disproved; for the third, the very scanty archaeological record merely darkens their own, without decisively settling anything.

- c. 1150: Nebuchadrezzar I. of Babylonia fights vainly with Assyria for Mesopotamia: xxxii. 370.
- c. 1120: Tiglathpileser I. of Assyria accedes; captures Babylon, and overruns North Mesopotamia to the Mediterranean, but is crowded back by the North-Syrian Moschi and other northern invaders: xxxii. 370.
- c. 1100:

The Twentieth Dynasty of Egypt is deposed by the priesthood, and a theocracy ensues till Nesbindedi (Smendis) overthrows it and founds the Twenty-first: xxxii. 351-352.

Both Assyria and Babylonia collapse under the combined assault of northern and southern barbarians, and utter darkness settles over both Eastern and Western worlds. The Ægean civilization has disappeared, and Egypt has sunk into decay. This is the darkest century of the world since the dawn of history, until the seventh after Christ: xxxii. 371.

FROM THE NEW DAWN, ABOUT 1000 B.C., TO THE FIRST
PERSIAN WAR, 490 B.C.

(?) Perhaps 1000-900 B.C.:

India: myth and tradition inextricably mingled in the "Mahābhārata" and the "Rāmāyana" (collected much later, the latter probably little before Christ), i. 207, 209, 222; religion, "Vedic Hymns," i. 193; demonology, Bunce, i. 249; fable and folk-lore, i. 227, and "Pilpay," i. 254.

Greece: religion, see titles of myths in General Index, and Ruskin, i. 349; Mahaffy, ii. 103, 104, 110-112; social and political life and moral principles, Gladstone, ii. 93, Mahaffy, ii. 99, also Symonds, ii. 326; geographical basis of Greek life and character, Curtius, ii. 364; see also Homer, ii. 115-145, 170-175, 232-274, 320-325, 340-351.

c. 1000: David has consolidated the Hebrews of Palestine into a powerful nation; and the decadence of all the great powers has enabled him to extend its dominion throughout Syria to above Aleppo, south to the borders of Egypt, and to conquer Moab to the southeast: xxxii. 374. Ammon seems to have remained independent: 379.

c. 990-980 (probably) to c. 953: Reign of Solomon, less aggressive than David's, but highly prosperous, and in which Hebrew literature begins: xxxii. 374; in legend, i. 179.

c. 953: Solomon's death results in a war of succession, in which, under Jeroboam, the northern half of the realm breaks away from the ruling house (the "Kingdom of Israel"), retaining Moab, while Rehoboam keeps the southern half (the "Kingdom of Judah"): xxxii. 351, 374.

c. 948: Sosenk I. of Egypt ("Shishak": acceded c. 967; a Libyan, founder of the Twenty-second Dynasty) makes a raid through the heart of Palestine, to reassert the old Egyptian suzerainty: xxxii. 351, 374.

c. 900: The curtain lifts in West Asia on a new world. Assyria has thrown off her invaders and emerges as a small but conquering state again, fierce, greedy, and frightfully cruel, ruling dependencies only for extortion. Mitanni is gone, divided into small Aramæan states. The chief Aramæan power in the old Hittite realm is Damaseus; others are Hamath and Aleppo. A few small Hittite states still exist, Carehemish the chief. The Phœnicians on the Syrian coast have succeeded Crete as the great sea power, the head of the world in wealth and civilization; on the Palestinian coast are the Philistine five cities; in the interior, the two kingdoms, Israel and Judah: xxxii. 375.

885-860: Ashurnazirpal of Assyria greatly extends its boundaries, absorbing the small kingdoms to the west and south, and exacting tribute as far as the Mediterranean cities; a literary and art revival also takes place: xxxii. 375-377. Babylonia reduces the Aramæan invaders to order about the same time: 378.

860-824: Shalmaneser II. of Assyria conquers and plunders in every direction. Babylonia is made a subject state: Ben-Hadad II. of Damascus heads two great alliances against him, with Ahab of Israel; the first is defeated at Karkar in 854, but the result of the second in 849 is dubious. In 842 Jehu of Israel allies himself with Assyria, and Hazael of Damascus has his territories dreadfully harried. Moab

wins its independence again; Armenia is growing powerful under Sarduri I., who succeeds against both Shalmaneser and his son: xxxii. 378-389.

(?) c. 850: Carthage founded. Causes of its greatness and weakness, iii. 63 (Bosworth Smith); legend of Dido, 77 (Virgil).

824-811: Two years' civil war in Assyria after Shalmaneser's death, before his son, Shamshi-Adad IV., accedes: Babylonia throws off the yoke, Armenia grows much more powerful; and Hazael of Damascus establishes a great independent empire in the west, almost annihilating the kingdom of Israel, and making both that and Judah tributary: xxxii. 381-383.

811-783: Adad-nirari of Assyria reconquers Babylonia, and conquers Media, raiding up to the Caspian. He also ravages the kingdom of Damascus and besieges the city, and the Hebrew states throw off its yoke and establish a Hebrew quarter in Damascus: xxxii. 382-384.

783-745: Assyria in eclipse. The great feature of this period is the immense growth of Armenia or Van, which under Argistis and Sarduri II. (780-730) becomes for thirty or forty years the chief kingdom of Western Asia, extending from Lake Urmia (northwest Persia) west to Melitene (now Malatia), and holding north Syria tributary. Egypt, nominally under the Twenty-third Dynasty, has been broken into some twenty petty states under Libyan rulers, and in this century is overrun and at last subjugated by the Ethiopians. Damascus is still crippled, and Israel attains its greatest extent and power under Jeroboam II., Judah also prospering under Uzziah or Azariah: xxxii. 383, 384.

Perhaps 800-700:

Rome founded. Cause of its greatness, ii. 359 (Mommsen). Legends of its early history, ii. 368, iii. 26 (Livy); Virginia, also ii. 387 (Macaulay); Egeria and Numa, iii. 25 (Byron); Horatius Cocles, also iii. 28 (Macaulay); Coriolanus, iii. 48 (Plutarch).

Greece: Olympic games conventionally (and most dubiously) assumed as founded in 776: legend, iii. 95 (Pindar). School of poetry applied to daily life and practical conduct, founded by Hesiod, probably first half of the century: iii. 99. Introduction of ascetic discipline and communism into Sparta, ascribed to Lycurgus (whose existence is still an open question): iii. 106 (Plutarch).

c. 766-733: Piankhy of Ethiopia conquers all Egypt except the Delta, and even that nominally submits. Perhaps in this reign was founded Naucratis, the earliest Greek colony in Egypt: xxxii. 353-354.

745-727: Tiglathpileser II. (Pul, Pulu, Poros) makes Assyria the great world power, and inaugurates the policy of colonization, breaking up recalcitrant nationalities and scattering their people in small bodies through other lands. In Babylonia he expels the Aramæans, who have again overrun it, and divides it into four provinces with Assyrian governors, but leaves Nabonassar as nominal king in Babylon. He wrests north Syria, and Nairi north of Assyria, from Armenia, cripples the latter with a terrible devastation, and besieges the capital itself. A great alliance of the Aramæan states and Mediterranean coast cities against him in 738 -- including Rassunu (Rezin) of Damascus, Mini-

- chimmi (Menahem) of Israel, and Hiram of Tyre, but with Ahaz of Judah pro-Assyrian—is defeated, one Syrian Hebrew state annexed to Assyria, and the whole confederacy compelled to pay tribute; a fresh one in 735 or 734 ends in the capture of the Philistine cities, Gaza, Askalon, and Ekron, and the control of the entire coast of Syria and Palestine. In 733 he conquers Israel, killing its king Pekah, and annexes all of it but the central state of Samaria; in 732 he captures and annexes Damascus, after carrying off the people of 591 towns to Assyria. He makes Arabia tributary down to the Sabæan kingdom. Meantime Babylonia is invaded by the Chaldæans from the head of the Persian Gulf, and one Ukinzer makes himself king; Tiglathpileser overthrows him (731–728), and annexes Babylonia to Assyria: xxxii. 384–390.
- (?) c. 740–725: Bakenrenf (Bocchoris), of the native Egyptian Saitic dynasty in the Delta, drives back the Ethiopians for a time: a great legislator, sole king of the Twenty-fourth Dynasty: xxxii. 354.
- c. 725: Shabakha or Sabako the Ethiopian deposes and kills Bocchoris, and becomes supreme over Egypt: xxxii. 354, 390.
- 726–721: Shalmaneser IV. succeeds Tiglathpileser II.: Hoshea of Israel refuses tribute in 725, and the Assyrian king besieges Samaria. He dies in 722 and is succeeded by Sargon II. (to 704), who captures Samaria in 721 and annexes the rest of the kingdom of Israel to Assyria, deporting 27,000 people to Mesopotamia and Media, and putting others in their place: xxxii. 390–391.
- 717: Sargon II. captures Carchemish, ending the last remnant of the old Hittite empire: xxxii. 392.
- c. 710: Merodach-baladan the Chaldæan, with Elamite and Aramæan allies, becomes possessed of Babylon; Sargon II. drives him out and invades the Chaldæan territory: xxxii. 394.
- (?) c. 720–700: First Messenian War; partial conquest of Messenia by Sparta: iii. 120 (Tyrtæus).
- 704–682: Sennacherib of Assyria. At once on Sargon's death, Merodach-baladan reoccupies Babylonia; and the kingdom of Judah, allied with the Philistine and Phœnician cities, and supported by Tirhaka or Taharko the Ethiopian king of Egypt, throws off the Assyrian yoke. Sennacherib in 700 expels Merodach-baladan and departs over 200,000 inhabitants; in 701 he assails the southern allies, captures Sidon and most of the Philistine cities, defeats the Egyptians and Arabs at Eltakeh, deports over 200,000 Hebrew people, exacts enormous tribute from Hezekiah, and then sends an army to demand possession of Jerusalem. Hezekiah prepares for a siege; Tirhaka brings another army against Sennacherib, when there occurs the curious event of the destruction of the Assyrian army without a battle. Sennacherib claims a victory, but leaves Judah and its neighbor lands alone for the rest of his reign, indicating some great disaster that makes him fear the region; for he campaigns steadily in the old Hittite lands, devastates Babylonia and destroys Babylon by fire, and ravages Elam. He is finally assassinated: xxxii. 394–397.
- 680–668: Esarhaddon succeeds Sennacherib, and at once undoes his father's work in Babylonia, rebuilding Babylon and many other seats of wor-

ship, proclaiming himself separately governor of Babylon, and establishing peaceful relations with Elam. Tirhaka of Egypt having incited Tyre to revolt, Esarhaddon after vainly besieging it invades Egypt in 671 and 670; on the second occasion conquering it, expelling the Ethiopians, and dividing it into subject kingdoms, with Necho of Sais as chief, also destroying Memphis: xxxii. 354, 397. But on the north a tremendous disaster befell: a new horde of Aryans, the Cimmerians or Manda from South Russia, flooded Media and Armenia and west to the heart of Asia Minor and Cappadocia, tore away several provinces from Assyria, and could not be dislodged. Media becomes a power in this reign: xxxii. 398-399, 405.

668-626: Reign of Ashurbanipal (Sardanapalus), the last great king of Assyria, and nearly its last altogether. He was a supreme patron of art and letters, and a great builder; the greatest of library collectors, and to him we owe the majority of all our knowledge of Assyria; the first to have real literary history written in place of chronicles. As a ruler, he was strenuous and merciless, but seemingly ineffective, and left his realm on the verge of downfall. His generals invaded Egypt, whose princes had revolted in alliance with Tirhaka of Ethiopia, conquered it with hideous atrocities, and carried off Necho, who was later restored by Ashurbanipal; but in 660 his son Psammetichus, of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, successfully rebelled and reunited the country. Meantime the kingdom of Lydia appears in Asia Minor under Gyges (legend of his accession in Herodotus, iii. 205-207; apparently the kingdom expanded from a city tyranny at Sardis), beating back the Cimmerians; it supports Psammetichus, but is shortly overrun by the Cimmerians and Gyges killed. With Psammetichus, the whole south, except apparently the kingdom of Judah, rises in revolt. Ashurbanipal's younger brother, viceroy of Babylonia, rose against him with Elam and other states for allies; but was defeated, and after a dreadful siege burned himself in Babylon, which was captured and a general massacre ensued. The Elamite kingdom, 3000 years old, was destroyed, its capital Susa sacked and the bones of its kings scattered, and the country left to utter anarchy, which shortly gave it to Media. He overran Edom, Ammon, Moab, and Bashan, and invaded Arabia, where the Nabathæan kingdom now appears; but in spite of victories, the final results were against him. Syria and Palestine were nearly or quite lost at his death, Media had risen to a threatening power, Lydia despite the Manda was steadily growing, and Armenia was lifting its head: xxxii. 354, 399-405.

(?) c. 650-630: Second Messenian War, in which Sparta conquers Messene and makes serfs of the inhabitants: iii. 120 (Tyrtæus).

625-604: Reign of Nabopolassar. With this king, Babylonia enters on a short but brilliant new lease of power, under Chaldean leadership, that race now forming the dominant population. Apparently viceroy of Babylon for Ashurbanipal, on his death Nabopolassar seizes independent kingship; and in 610 or 609, in alliance with Media, storms Nineveh and extinguishes the Assyrian kingdom forever, after about 1000 years of existence. At once (608) Egypt under Necho, son of

Psammetichus (610–599 or 595), invades Palestine, defeats Josiah king of Judah, and captures Jerusalem, conquers all up to north Syria, and for four years restores the old Asiatic possessions of Thothmes III. 900 years before; Lydia masters most of Asia Minor, and Western Asia is chiefly parceled now between it, Babylonia, Media, and Egypt. But Nabopolassar's son Nebuchadrezzar defeats the Egyptians at Carehemish, and drives them out of the Hebrew and Aramaean country. He then besieges Jerusalem and carries off many prisoners: xxxii. 355, 405–106. In this reign an invasion of "Seythians," unknown, but probably Mongols, swept over the country from the north as far as Ascalon: xxxii. 405.

Early seventh century: Reshaping by Zarathustra or Zoroaster of the dualistic religion of Ahura-Mazda and Angra-Mainyu, "Ormuzd and Ahriman," "Oromasdes and Arimanes." Of the two great authorities who translated the "Avesta" for the "Sacred Books of the East," Prof. Darmesteter thought him a myth, but Mr. Mills is assured of his reality; while Dr. E. W. West, followed by Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson, is positive of the latter, and fixes his date at 660–583.

625–585: Reign of Periander, despot of Corinth, in which the Arion legend is laid: iii. 125 (Herodotus), 127 (George Eliot).

Seventh century in Greece: Distinguished by its marvelous upspringing of inventive intellectual genius, the splendid heralds of a new light in civilization: Archilochus the founder of poetic satire and inventor of the iambic and trochaic rhythms (iii. 103); Tyrtaeus of martial lyrics (iii. 120); Sappho the unapproachable head of lyric verse (iii. 129); Thales the pioneer of natural philosophy and metaphysics (iii. 122); probably Æsop, even though we do not know his real fables; and lesser but remembered names like Simonides of Amorgos (iii. 98), Aleman (105), Alcæus (144), Solon (147), and others.

Seventh and sixth centuries in Greece: "Age of the Despots;" rise and character of Greek tyrannies, iii. 184 (Grote).

594: Greece—Solon's legislative reforms, which saved Athens from revolution, and inaugurated the democracy: iii. 117 (Plutarch).

604–561: Reign of Nebuchadrezzar, the last great monarch the Assyrian-Babylonian region ever produced, and one of the greatest rulers of the ancient world: his rule was a time of overflowing prosperity, vast building operations, and highly developed commercial and legal status, and Babylon under him was the more than London and Paris combined of the then known civilized world,—its quays, walls, temple, Hanging Gardens, etc., the greatest wonders of many ages. In 597 the king of Judah, Jehoiakim, refused tribute, relying on Egyptian aid: Nebuchadrezzar descended on the land, routed the Egyptian army, carried off the king (Jehoiachin, or Jeconiah, a boy successor to Jehoiakim, who had died meantime) and all the royal family, with some 8000 of the chief inhabitants, to Babylonia, and put the king's uncle Zedekiah in his place. Eleven years later he too revolted, apparently in reliance on Hophra (Apries), the new Egyptian king, grandson of Necho; but Nebuchadrezzar, in a final campaign (586), stormed and burnt Jerusalem, put a governor over the country as a Babylonian province, and deported the king and a vast body of

citizens to Babylonia. Thus ended Jewish independence, after some 450 years of monarchy. The next year he assailed Tyre, and after a dozen years of siege captured it (573), but apparently by a capitulation favorable to it: xxxii. 355, 406-409; also iii. 238 (Stanley).

560: Pisistratus' usurpation of a tyranny in Athens in Solon's old age: iii. 172 (Ebers' "Egyptian Princess").

c. 550: Foundation of the Greek theater by Thespis: iv. 277.

560-546: Cræsus, King of Lydia. History and legends of, iii. 205 (Herodotus); overthrow by Cyrus, xxxii. 410-411. His dominion comprised nearly all Asia Minor to the Kizil-Irmak (Halys), and he had subjugated the Greek coast cities; Astyages (Ishtuvegu), king of Media, was his brother-in-law.

561-538: End of Babylonia-Assyria forever, after 3000 years of dominating the world's history. Three kings succeed each other in six years after Nebuchadrezzar's death; then in 555 accedes the fourth and last, Nabonidus (Nabu-na'id). He was a religious reformer, and alienated the priesthood; he lived not at Babylon, but at "Tema" unknown; he was much interested in history, made no wars, and probably let his army run down and took the heart out of it. The result follows: xxxii. 409-411. Social side of his reign, iii. 246 (First Recorded Fugitive-Slave Case).

559-529: Cyrus the Great, of the royal stock of the old kingdom of Elam, destroyed by Sennacherib; King of Ansan—the heart of Elam, capital Susa, tributary to Media. He first revolted against his suzerain, Astyages of Media; then won over that monarch's army officers, who surrendered Astyages to him, and raised him to the throne of Media,—which began at the Halys where Cræsus' ended, and comprised the rest of Asia Minor, Armenia in its widest extent to the Caucasus, and all modern Persia at least to Farsistan. Cræsus prepared to avenge his brother-in-law; Cyrus met and defeated him, besieged and stormed his capital, and captured him (546), and added his kingdom to that of Media and Elam during the next year, including the Greek islands off the coast of Asia Minor. In 547 he occupied the old kingdom of Assyria. Why he paused there is not known; but it was not till 539 that he invaded Northern Babylonia, and Nabonidus retreated into Babylon. The next year Babylon was entered without a blow, and Nabonidus captured while fleeing. Cyrus thus for the first time brought the whole of Western Asia, from the Ægean islands to the East-Persian deserts, and from the Black and Caspian Seas to the Persian Gulf, under one rule. Babylonia was none the worse for the conquest: the Persian period was one of great prosperity, and Cyrus respected all religious usages. To the deported colonies especially it brought great joy, for he let all go back to their old homes who wished, and 42,300 Jews availed themselves of the permission: xxxii. 410-412. Xenophon's imaginary account of his boyhood, iii. 226: his general portrait of Cyrus' character has probably a strong traditional basis.

536-522: Polycrates, tyrant of Samos: iii. 197 (Byron). He was kidnapped and crucified: a usurper was an outlaw, and the recognition of the fact drove the more nervous into severities that justified all reprisals.

- 529-522: Cambyses, son and successor of Cyrus, conquered Egypt in 525 and made it a province of Persia; but under his successors it was in constant revolt: xxxii. 355.
- c. 552-472: The chief religion of India and of one-fourth the human race founded by Siddharta or Gautama, "the Buddha" (Enlightened); legend of his birth and temptation, iii. 249; see also "The Light of Asia," iii. 262.
- 550 or 551 to 478: Framework of the Chinese social and ethical organization constructed by Confucius: his "Doctrine of the Mean," i. 188.

FROM THE FIRST PERSIAN WAR TO THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

- 490: First Persian War (against Greece) of Darius Hystaspes—battle of Marathon, at the coast near Athens, to restore the exiled tyrant Hippias to the throne of Athens; Datis and Artaphernes defeated by Miltiades: iii. 350 (Byron).
- 480: Second Persian War, of Darius' son Xerxes—battle of Thermopylæ (the pass south from Thessaly), Leonidas king of Sparta and his three hundred Spartan soldiers slain: iii. 348 (Byron); battle of Salamis later, Themistocles and the Grecian fleet annihilate the Persian fleet under Xerxes' own eyes: iii. 350 (Byron), xvii. 203 (Johnson).
- Defeat of the Carthaginians at Himera by Hiero of Syracuse, said to have been on the day of Salamis,—Greek civilization simultaneously saved from overwhelming by the Persians from the east and the Africans from the south: Pindar's First Pythian Ode, iii. 334.
- 480+: Rise of the Athenian Democracy after the Persian War—burlesque on, in Aristophanes' "Knights," iii. 385; caused by peace with Sparta, Andocides' speech, iv. 140.
- 474: Defeat of the Etruscans (the then great commercial power of the north central Mediterranean) at Cumæ, by Hiero of Syracuse: *ibid.*
- c. 467: Conspiracy of Pausanias the Spartan general, with Xerxes, to overthrow the Spartan constitution: Bulwer-Lytton's "Pausanias the Spartan," iii. 317.
- 464: The Rhodian Confederacy: Pindar's Seventh Olympian Ode, iii. 338.
- 451-450: The Decemvirs at Rome—first publication of a written code of Roman law: legends of Appius Claudius, ii. 382 (Livy), 392 sq. (Macaulay).
- 447: Battle of Coronea, which expels Athens from Bœotia, iv. 155 (Isocrates).
- 432-404: Peloponnesian War—Pericles' funeral speech over its dead, 431, Thucydides' report of, iii. 342; destruction of the entire fleet and army of the Athenians at Syracuse, 413, Thucydides' account of, iii. 351; Andocides' review of its vicissitudes, iv. 139.
- Fifth and early fourth century in Greece, its splendid wealth of original genius in literature, philosophy, and art: Pindar, the greatest Greek musical lyrist, iii. 95, 331; Æschylus (iii. 277, 301, 311), Sophocles (iii. 364, 372), Euripides (ii. 77, iv. 337), the greatest of tragic poets and playwrights; Aristophanes, the greatest of comic dramatists and a very great lyrist, iii. 385, 403, iv. 44, 50; Herodotus, the "Father of History," iii. 125, 205, 270, and Thucydides, the greatest of ancient historians, iii. 342, 351; Socrates, the greatest of philosophic vitalizers,

and Plato, the greatest of metaphysicians as well as a great literary artist, iv. 81, 85, 127; Pericles, the model of orator-statesmen and educative popular leaders, iii. 342; Phidias and Praxiteles, the greatest sculptors of antiquity; Isocrates, the greatest trainer of great orators that ever lived, iv. 151; Xenophon, all-round man of action and letters, iii. 226, iv. 68; and other great names but just short of the first rank.

Same period in Rome: The long struggle of the plebeians against the aristocracy, whose first defeat was by the passage of the Licinian laws in 367: ii. 387 (Macaulay).

404+: Greece in the time of the Thirty Tyrants and Lysander, after the battle of Ægospotami in 405: iv. 149-150 (Lysias' speech); also iv. 141, 143 (Andocides).

402-401: Cyrus the Younger's attempt to oust his elder brother Artaxerxes from the Persian throne, ended by his death at the battle of Cunaxa, September, 401: iv. 68 (Xenophon).

399: Socrates' execution for heresy by the Athenian conservatives: iv. 85, 127 (Plato's dialogues).

394: Battle of Corinth, Spartans defeat Athenian-Theban alliance: iv. 143 (Andocides).

390: Negotiations for peace between Athens and Sparta: iv. 139 (Andocides' speech).

405-367: Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse: episode of Damon and Pythias, iv. 103.

376: Naval battle of Naxos, in the Grecian archipelago, where Chabrias defeats the Spartans and regains the Athenian mastery of the Ægean: iv. 168, 172 (Æschines).

371: Battle of Leuctra, where the hitherto invincible Spartan forces received a bloody check from Epaminondas and the new Theban power he had trained up, and the spell of slavish fear of Sparta passed from the Grecian states: iv. 120 (Grote).

359-336: Philip of Macedon consolidates a turbulent feudal state into the most powerful monarchy of the age, crushes Greek independence at Chæronea in 338, and is planning a conquest of Asia when he is assassinated. Greece before the battle, speeches of Æschines and Demosthenes, iv. 167, 173; after it, Lyeurgus' speech, iv. 164.

336-323: Alexander the Great: battle of Issus, which threw all the western Persian empire into his hands, iv. 222 (Mahaffy); of Arbela, 331, which destroyed Darius' army and the whole empire, iv. 198 (Plutarch); murders of Philotas and Parmenio, 330, iv. 209 (ibid.); murder of Clitus, 328, iv. 210 (ibid.); review of his career by Professor Mahaffy, iv. 217; see also Julian's "The Cæsars," vii. 221-223; social life in his time, Becker's "Charicles," iv. 240.

325: Harpalus' attempt to raise a Greek revolt against Alexander: Dinarchus' speech against Demosthenes, iv. 186.

Nearchus' exploring expedition to India, along the coast of Baluchistan: iv. 227 (Arrian).

Fourth century:

Greece in its second and third quarters: a half-century of giants, but no longer creative literary and artistic giants. In Greece the three supreme names are, in order of date, Epaminondas, the first great

military tactician of European history, the ancestor of the tactics of Frederick and Napoleon (iv. 120, Grote); Demosthenes, the greatest orator of antiquity (iv. 173); Aristotle, the greatest man of science in antiquity, and still the greatest philosophic name of the world (iv. 255). Demosthenes' rival, Æschines (iv. 169), second only to him, must be mentioned. In Macedonia we have Philip of Macedon, and his son Alexander the Great, the greatest civilizing conqueror and founder of history (iv. 198, 217), with the great generals and statesmen beside him, as Ptolemy and Seleucus.

Egypt: Of much greater power and prosperity than usually supposed, but a dark age for literary monuments: xxxii. 356.

China: A perfect welter of disunion and internecine war, but more than compensated by the production of Mencius, her greatest moral teacher and founder, an inspiring influence to this day: vii. 275.

322: Battle of Crannon in Thessaly, where Antipater of Macedonia defeats the Greek forces for a finality; the Greek cities submit, Demosthenes takes poison and Hyperides is executed: iv. 136.

280: Pyrrhus, king of Epirus (cousin of Alexander's uncle), enters South Italy as ally of the Tarentines in their war against Rome, winning the proverbial "Pyrrhic victories": v. 113 (Ennius' play).

279: Invasion of Greece by the Gauls, and second battle of Thermopylæ, where they were routed: iv. 338 (Pausanias). This great deluge of Celts ended in their settling in the heart of Asia Minor, the province being named "Galatia" (Gaul-land) from them.

c. 240: Carthage at the time of the war of the mercenaries: v. 39 ("Salammbô").

285-247: Reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and beginning of the great "Alexandrian School" his patronage fostered,—poets, critics, editors, mathematicians, geographers, etc.; to which we owe only less than to the great creative intellects of Greece, and indeed owe a decent text and perhaps the very extant being of some of those. The still living names and vital influences of the poet Theocritus, creator of the "idyl" (iv. 348), and the geometer Euclid, who fixed the outlines of his science for all time, adorn this reign, as well as Callimachus, the foremost of later Greek elegiac poets (iv. 370).

280-146: The Achaean League, which secured political independence, and internal peace and prosperity, for central Greece during over a century, with its leaders Aratus and Philopœmen: iv. 383 (Polybius).

221: Battle of Sellasia, where Antigonus of Macedonia and the Achaean League crushed Cleomenes of Sparta, driving him to exile and death, putting Sparta in Antigonus' hands, and ending the attempts of Agis and Cleomenes to replace its worn-out oligarchy by a broad democracy: iv. 387 (Polybius).

218-217: Hannibal's early campaigns and battles in the twenty years' war against Rome, where for fifteen years he maintained himself in the heart of Italy: Livy's account of—Crossing of the Alps, v. 47; stratagem of the oxen, v. 53; battle of Lake Trasimenus, v. 55; battle of Cannæ, and annihilation of the chief Roman army, v. 59. Battle of the Trebia, xxxi. 338 (Hérédia's sonnet).

- c. 230-160: Foundation of Roman literature in poetry and stage. Nævius, the first powerful satiric poet and comedian, v. 112; Ennius, greatest of early Roman poets, real founder of indigenous Roman poetry, v. 113; Plautus, at the head of Roman farce-comedy, v. 65; Terence, a greater artist and greater dramatic power, v. 135, 150.
- 206-186: Egypt revolts against Greek rule, and with Ethiopian aid sets up native kings again: xxxii. 357.
- 168: Battle of Pydna (Romans under Æmilius Paullus against King Perseus of Macedon), and destruction of the Macedonian kingdom: v. 82 (Thirlwall).
- c. 164: Time of Ptolemy Evergetes of Egypt: v. 119 (Ebers' novel).
- c. 150: Aristarchus of Alexandria edited Homer into the form and the text which is still universally received. The Homeric poems (vol. ii.) probably owe much of their intelligibility to him.
- 146+: Greece after its subjugation by the Romans: note by Finlay, v. 92.
- c. 100: Foundation of Roman satiric poetry in its artistic form by Lucilius, v. 117.
- First half of the first century B.C.: Prelude to the Golden Age of Roman literature, and its superior in originality: Lucretius, Rome's greatest imaginative and poetic force, v. 277, 281; Catullus, its greatest lyricist, v. 288, 290, 297; Cicero, its greatest orator, v. 172, 193; and Sallust, one of its ablest historical writers, and a model for the style of its very greatest (Tacitus), v. 154.
- c. 88-48: Closing years of the Roman Republic, with the upper classes dividing the provinces among themselves in rotation to fleece into ruin, the city in a state of permanent civil war, and the great military leaders refusing to give up the commands which were the one guaranty of their own heads: see Sallust as above, and Cicero's correspondence, v. 192; also Trollope, v. 247; battle of the Colline Gate, 82, and Sulla's dictatorship and aristocratic revolution, 81-79, Freeman, ix. 296.
- 63-62: Catiline's conspiracy—of a gang of ruined nobles and adventurers to capture and loot Rome, revolutionize its government, cancel their debts, and pay off their grudges; crushed by Cicero and stamped out by arms at Pistoria: v. 154 (Sallust), 172 (Cicero's speech).
- 61: Boadicea, the British princess, ousted from her husband's succession, flogged, and her daughters given to the camp: v. 191 (Cowper's poem).
- 55: Cæsar's first invasion of Britain: v. 185 (his own account).
- 53: Annihilation of Crassus' army by the Parthians at Carrhæ, and death of Crassus: v. 248 (Trollope).
- 48: Battle of Pharsalia in Greece, where Cæsar crushed Pompey and the Republican forces: Lucan's epic, vi. 168.
- 45: Battle of Munda in Spain, where Cæsar defeated Pompey's sons: Lucan, vi. 176.
- 44: Murder of Cæsar to restore the Roman Republic: Cicero, v. 209; Shakespeare, v. 210; estimate of Cæsar's career and estimates or vignettes of all the emperors down to Constantine, see the Emperor Julian's "The Cæsars," vii. 213, 220, etc.

- 43: Battle of Mutina (Modena in Italy), where Octavius, Hirtius, and Pansa defeated Antony: Lucan, vi. 176.
- 42: The two battles of Philippi in Macedonia, in November, where Octavius and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius, both of whom committed suicide: v. 249 (Trollope).
- 31: Antony and Cleopatra, Octavius, and the battle of Actium which gave the empire of the civilized world into Octavius' hands: Plutarch, v. 223; Story's poem, 243; Hérédia's sonnets, xxxi. 339.
- 31 B.C.—14 A.D.: Reign of Augustus (Octavius; as triumvir, 43 B.C.): never nominally autocrat (nor were his successors for near two centuries), but elected, at first for ten years and then for life, to each of the chief republican magistracies — *imperator* (emperor) or commander-in-chief, first consul, chief pontiff, etc.: his autobiography (the "Ancyran Inscription"), vi. 23; social aspects in Becker's "Gallus," v. 323.
- The Augustan Age or Golden Age of Latin literature; really less remarkable in originality of genius than the half-century preceding it, and even so a heritage from the later Republic, its six chief jewels — Virgil the great epic poet and supreme literary artist (v. 364–392), Horace the perfect metrical artificer and master of style, and genial *pococurante* philosopher (v. 339), Livy the Roman Goldsmith, prince of charming picturesque poetical compilers (ii. 368, iii. 26, v. 47), Tibullus and Propertius the elegiac poets (v. 304, 313), and Ovid the brilliant witty romancer and analyst of a rotten society, and varied musical artist (v. 353) — being respectively 28, 23, 17, 12(?), 8(?), and 1, when Brutus was crushed at Philippi.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ERA TO THE FALL OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE AND ACCESSION OF THEODORIC, 493.

- 9 A.D.: Battle of the Teutoburg Forest, where the proconsul Varus and three Roman legions were decoyed, surrounded, and nearly exterminated by German tribes led by Arminius (Hermann); one of the decisive engagements of the world, which assured Germany of remaining wholly Teutonic, not a Romanized province: vii. 119.
- Time and Scenes of Christ: "Last Journey to Jerusalem" (Renan), vi. 67; "Pilate and the Crucifixion" (Farrar), 76; Mary Magdalen (Rossetti and Mrs. Richards), 64; Judas Iscariot (Buchanan), 79; "The Chariot Race at Antioch" ("Ben-Hur"), 52.
- 14–37: Reign of Tiberius, and career of his famous minister Sejanus, both still a subject of acrid controversy; — both were pretty certainly laborious and conscientious administrators, and no monsters, but Tiberius' harsh and suspicious nature certainly swelled the legal system of informers and treason-charges into a beginning of the hideous reign of terror under succeeding emperors: Velleius' panegyric on both, vi. 42; Tacitus' gloomy picture of Tiberius, 33; Philo Judæus' charge of persecution against Sejanus, and picture of provincial administration under the empire, 102; Juvenal's account of Sejanus' downfall, 361–362.
- 37–41: Caligula, the insane youth who is said to have made his horse consul, bridged a bay, shed blood in torrents, wished the Roman people had

- but one neck so he might cut it through at a blow, and was murdered: Suetonius, vi. 84. Mention in Seneca's "Apocolocyntosis," vii. 38.
- 41-54: Claudius, the well-meaning but fog-witted boor who was governed and duped by his freedmen and his infamous wife Messalina; a Saturnalia of corruption and slaughter in the upper circles: Seneca's savage lampoon after his death, the "Apocolocyntosis," vii. 25; Pliny's story of Pætus and Arria, vi. 298.
- 54-68: Nero, the megalomaniac youth who has left the blackest name in Roman history, — his murder of his mother gives him a dramatic preëminence of infamy, even though she seems to have done her best to earn it, — and paid the just penalty: Seneca's grimly humorous ecstasy of prophetic jubilation over his coming reign, vii. 27-28, and "Quo Vadis," vi. 116.
- 14-68: Roman literature for the half-century from Tiberius to Nero inclusive. The fright and despondency caused by the earlier reigns of terror, and the danger incurred by conspicuousness, crushed literary endeavor for a while. But after the first shock, minds rallied; and there is a rich outburst under Nero, one of the most jealous and bloody of all, who actually put to death three of the four chief literary gems of this period, — Petronius, Seneca, and Lucan. We have one name of high inventive originality, — that of Petronius, the father of the "picaresque" novel and the self-made man in literature (vi. 151); besides Seneca, the Stoic philosopher and statesman, a very brilliant and versatile writer, the first Spaniard of literary distinction (vi. 176, vii. 25); his nephew Lucan, author of the powerful and fiery epic "Pharsalia" (vi. 168); and the ethical satirist Persius (vi. 144).
- 68-69: Brief reigns of Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, who seized the throne in turn after Nero's death; and final accession of Vespasian, with equally little claim of blood or place but a better one of military and administrative ability: Tacitus, vi. 189; for Vitellius, see also Whyte-Melville's "Gladiators," vi. 202.
- 69-79: Vespasian, a firm parsimonious good-natured man and valuable ruler; — the war which stamped out the last Jewish rising for national independence and permanently scattered the people, conducted by him and his son Titus: Josephus, vi. 223. Pliny the Elder (vi. 182) — a country gentleman and scholar long retired for safety, but emerging under the new protection — and Josephus are the two literary names of his reign.
- 79: Destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum: Pliny the Younger's account, vi. 308; Schiller's poem, 311; Bulwer-Lytton's novel, 313.
- 81-96: Domitian, Vespasian's younger son; a coward who slaughtered Rome's best citizens right and left in frenzied panic, till he menaced his own household, who promptly turned the tables on him: Juvenal's fourth satire, vi. 235. It is significant that the literary monuments of his reign are the great but grimy name of Martial, who lavished fulsome eulogies on him when living and measureless execrations when dead (vi. 245); the lesser but equally grimy one of Statius, Martial's court rival (267), — the two fairly abreast in dirt-eating; the very much lesser one of Silius Italicus (240), who had done his

term as judicial tool and executioner and retired; and the later works of Josephus.

- 96-180: The good emperors, — Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus: nearly a century of peaceful merciful government between the horrors that preceded and those which followed; yet under them all, without their will, the life-blood of the provinces was drained by a harsh financial system and centralization, so that they became largely depopulated and open to barbarian settlement. In more detail:
- 96-98: Nerva, vi. 304 (Pliny the Younger).
- 98-117: Trajan, the Spanish soldier and conqueror but large-minded administrator and genial man: see the younger Pliny's Letters, vi. 305 sq. Persecution of Christians during his reign, Pliny's celebrated letter to him and his reply, vi. 306-308. Byron's eulogy, vii. 379; Julian's, 224-225. The noble outpouring of literary work under his beneficent sway is represented in chief by the grand names of Tacitus (vi. 33, 189), one of the few great historical artists of the world, though cankered to the soul by the massacres and consequent moral debasement of the upper classes by the former tyrants; Juvenal (vi. 235, 359), the great embittered poetic and rhetorical satirist, wrapped in gloom and scorn at the political and moral corruption of his time; and Plutarch (iii. 48, 106, 147, iv. 198, v. 223), the large manly sunny expositor of antique virtue and heroism; besides the considerable ones of Pliny the Younger (vi. 291), whose Letters are both history and literature, and Quintilian (vi. 354), who first laid down the rules of successful oratory.
- 117-138: Reign of Hadrian, Trajan's nephew; of equal energy and ambition, it took with him the form not of soldiership, but of restless intellectual curiosity: he traveled and investigated all through his empire, was eagerly interested in literature, art, and architecture, and no bad poetic artist himself: "To his Soul," vi. 352. The literary impulse was declining in the empire, and practically dead in Italy; not a single large literary name illuminates this reign, and of those later, all were provincials and nearly all Greeks. The anecdotist Suetonius (vi. 84) is important only for history, and that chiefly from the desperate lack of other records; and the entertaining scrap-book of Ælian (vi. 401) is hardly literature. It is significant that the one famous literary work of the reign, "The Shepherd" (or "Pastor") of "Hermas," was a Christian religious romance, of long popularity in the early Church.
- 138-180: The Antonines, — Antoninus Pius to 161, and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, his nephew by marriage, — kindly high-minded philanthropic scholars and men of affairs, and the latter the crowning type in pagan history if not all history: Marcus' "Thoughts," vii. 85; Merivale on their time, 106; Pater's novel, 96. In their reigns we have almost the last considerable manifestation of the old classic literary genius: the last secular world-name in Latin literature (Clandian is hardly such), Apuleius of Africa, chronicler of Cupid and Psyche (vi. 367); the last first-rate name in Greek literature, the matchless prose humorist Lucian (ii. 190, vii. 45); the Greek Alci-

phron (vii. 63), a curiously modern wit; the Greek Arrian (iv. 227), to whom we owe Epictetus and our chief account of Alexander the Great; and the Greek Pausanias (iii. 238), excellent antiquarian, valuable too for history; besides Aulus Gellius' scrap-book, an *omnium gatherum* hardly literature.

Later second century: The barbarian invasions that were beginning to overstrain the power of Rome, and presage the break-up of the empire: Merivale, vii. 106.

180-193: The shameful time after the successive murders of Commodus (Marcus Aurelius' son, 180-192, a second Nero), and Helvius Pertinax (192-193, an old senator as much too dignified and unpliant), when the Prætorian Guard (the city corps) put the empire up at auction and sold it in May, 193, to Marcus Didius Salvius Julianus, a rich ex-consul, who was ousted in June by Septimius Severus and murdered by the Prætorians: "Michael Field's" play, vii. 112.

193-211: Septimius Severus, a cool cruel politic tyrant, the first emperor who threw overboard the fiction of a senatorial government, based his rule on open force, gave the most important civil posts to military officers, took all appointments into his own hands, and removed the supreme court to the palace; notable for law reforms and the great Papinian, the lawyers in turn working the absolutist theory of government into the law. A very barren time for literature: the only work (uncertainly) pertaining to it is Athenæus' great scrap-book of gastronomic verse (vii. 69); and the later history of Dio Cassius (vii. 119) is said by him to have been suggested or encouraged by Severus.

c. 200-1100: The remarkable feature, from a literary point of view, of all the centuries for a thousand years from the second on, in the lands that belonged to the old Roman Empire, is the turning of practically the entire intellectual energies of the people into religious channels. Despotism abolished political discussion, dried up from fear all writing that went to the heart of current problems, and so atrophied genius; but if it had brought growth, prosperity, and security, there might at least have been great poetic or dramatic outbursts, as in the Age of the Despots, in Persia, and in India. But the old industrial fabric went steadily to ruin; the new order was for ages half barbaric and unstable, too poor and too uncultivated to stimulate or reward literature; where civilized and flourishing in spots, it clung to the grand but worn-out classic models that neither in language nor spirit related to the new times, and saw nothing in the crude barbarism around worth molding new ones from or for; literature had lost hold on the present, all but the literature of the soul or of the new power that professed to represent its interests. The Church for centuries was the one democratic sphere where there was free thought and free speech, furious struggle with supremacy still uncertain, an appreciative, stimulating, and critical audience, and scope for the whole energies of mind; it even became a new political power that rulers must reckon with, and religious writing could be made vibrant political writing. Above all, an abbey became the one place where a quiet intellectual man could surely lead his own life, safe from the perils of public office, or from tax-fleecers, army crimps, greedy sensual

officials, protected military brigands, etc., etc. Hence aspiring minds, ambitious characters, and brooding intellects more and more drifted into the Church; and when there, chiefly wrote of what they knew closest, thought most on, and cared most about, the Church's doctrines or interests. Good talent went into legal and military writing, etc.; *genius* was pretty much confined to ecclesiastical spheres.

The first half of the third century produced no secular works worth record except those of Athenæus and Dio Cassius, above mentioned, perhaps those of an imitative bucolic poet of fair talent, Calpurnius Siculus (vii. 123), and Papinian's Digest of Roman Law; but it is notable for three of the greatest fathers of the Christian Church: Clement of Alexandria (vii. 134), about 200, its metaphysical father; his pupil Origen (vii. 140), about 186-254, its doctrinal father; and the later years of Tertullian (vii. 147), about 150-220(?), the greatest Western Church writer save Augustine. It was in fact during this period that the Christian Church, as we have it and as it has conquered its world, was created.

260-272: The fall of the Palmyrene kingdom, with its famous Queen Zenobia (Ware's novel, vii. 153), is the one historical event that connects itself with anything purely literary in the third century; namely, the work on the art of composition attributed to her secretary and inspirer, the great critic and rhetorician Longinus (vii. 177). Palmyra (Tadmor) had grown up to a great city from its central position on chief caravan routes through the desert between Syria, Arabia, and Mesopotamia, and its princes were important border powers; the wars between Rome and Persia secured it practical independence; under the helpless Gallienus (260-268), when the empire split up under a score of provincial pretenders (absurdly called the "Thirty Tyrants"), Odenathus of Palmyra kept a nominal allegiance, was appointed supreme commander in the East, made splendid conquests in Persia, and was practically Asiatic Roman Emperor. His home place was filled in his absence by his remarkable Arab wife Zenobia (real name Bath Zabbai), and apparently his whole policy shaped by her, and through her by Longinus. On Aurelian's reconsolidation of the West and demand of entire subordination, they threw off the mask and proclaimed independence; Odenathus was promptly assassinated in the Roman interest, but Zenobia made a strong resistance; religious faction and the hate of the peasantry for their Bedawin lords, however, cut the ground from under her feet, she was captured and ended her life as a Roman matron, and Longinus was executed (272). On a fresh revolt of the city later it was razed to the ground; again and again rebuilt, a change in trade routes and Oriental decay has left it a memory.

The first half of the fourth century, which witnessed the state recognition of Christianity by Constantine the Great (306-337), the Council of Nice called by him in 325, and the foundation of Constantinople as a capital in 330, presents no literary name worth commemoration; for its latter half, see a later note.

337-361: Constantius II., son of Constantine; a morose and savage tyrant who murdered two uncles and seven cousins (including a father-in-

law and a brother-in-law) at his accession, and every one he suspected in later years, ground his people without mercy or exemption, and died perhaps of distress and friendlessness when Julian headed a revolt against him: Ammianus, vii. 194.

361-363: Reign of Julian "the Apostate," a noble-hearted idealist and capable man of affairs; cousin of Constantius, almost sole survivor of the family massacre; educated by him as a Christian, but detesting the new creed of his father's murderer, intellectually despising it, and enthusiastically adopting the Neoplatonist system—to restore the ceremonial worship of old Paganism with a new ethical meaning and philosophy, as a rival to Christianity. Acceding to the crown (Ammianus, vii. 201), he at once abolished the State's connection with Christianity, and proclaimed universal toleration; but two years later died on the battle-field, and his system with him: for his own work, see vii. 211 ("The Cæsars").

378: The battle of Adrianople, the first in Europe in which barbarians defeated a Roman army in the open field; the Visigoths under Fritigern annihilated the Romans and killed the Emperor Valens: vii. 361 (Hodgkin).

379-395; Theodosius, the able but savage Spaniard who saved the empire from envioning hosts of barbarians, and from being partitioned into East and West before its time, yet partitioned it himself between two of the feeblest counterfeits of virility recorded in history, his sons Arcadius and Honorius; and ordered a general massacre in Thessalonica to revenge a trivial riot: Hodgkin's note, vii. 354.

395-423: Honorius, under whose reign Gaul and the Spanish peninsula passed wholly into the hands of the barbarians, Brittany and Britain became independent, and the Goths sacked Rome: Hodgkin, vii. 374. Claudian's epithalamium on his (perhaps unconsummated) marriage with Stilicho's daughter in 398: vii. 387.

The latter half of the fourth century has some interesting secular literary names, though only one of much literary value. These are the Emperor Julian (*ante*), whose brilliant and fascinating personality perhaps gives his "Cæsars" (vii. 211) and "Misopogon" a factitious value; the epistolary poet, Ausonius (vii. 190), a chance survival; Ammianus Marcellinus (vii. 194), who is almost a classic from his historical excellence, despite a total lack of literary quality; Prudentius (vii. 383), the first Christian poet (significantly, a northern Spaniard), whose last poems, by an odd chance, must have nearly coincided with the earlier ones of Claudian (vii. 381), the last eminent Latin poet of any persuasion. But in religious work and writing it holds half the mighty name of Augustine, chief architect of the doctrinal framework of the Latin Church, its distinctive position on the relation of man to God: vii. 341, 346.

395-410: Alaric the Visigoth, his ravages in the empire, final sack of Rome, and death, 410; and Stilicho, the great Vandal minister of the worthless and impotent Honorius, and who held Alaric in check till his murder in 408: Hodgkin, vii. 353; Claudian, 389.

The fifth century: Alaric and his half-savage Visigoths are replaced as despoilers of the empire, on the north by the wholly savage Tartar Huns

under the terrible Attila, who ravages the Eastern empire in 447, claims the throne of the Western, and is beaten in 451 by Aëtius at Châlons in Gaul, yet even so ravages north Italy the next year; on the south by the scarcely less savage Teutonic Vandals under the really more terrible and successful Gaiseric, who makes North Africa a Vandal kingdom, 429-439, and sacks Rome in 455. The barbarian commanders-in-chief, Ricimer and Odoacer, set up and pull down puppet emperors at will for twenty years, — to avoid being themselves murdered as Honorius murdered Stilicho and Valentinian Aëtius; in 476 Odoacer tires of the sham, deposes his last marionette, Romulus "Augustulus," and takes the rule into his own hands, nominally as lieutenant of the Eastern emperor, really as king on the strength of an army of mercenaries; Theodoric the Ostrogoth at the head of his tribe unseats him, murders him (493), and becomes like him "patriarch" in name and king in fact. But just as the Latin Empire disappears forever, four of the mightiest modern powers are simultaneously begotten, each by Teutonic barbarians. In Spain, Euric the Visigoth (466-484) conquers the whole peninsula save the north-west corner, and founds the Christian Spanish Empire to-be. In Gaul, the Frankish chief Clovis (481-511) founds the future France and Germany. In England, the Frisian and Scandinavian adventurers, who have been aiding Celt against Celt for near a century, gain in 449 a fully independent foothold under Hengist (xii. 310); later, the Romans and Romanized Britons under Aurelianus Ambrosius (died 508?) nearly expel them once more. This century, besides the later years of Augustine and Claudian, has in its first half three famous Greek romances, to whose pattern the Italian and hence modern story-writing owe very much, — the "Æthiopica" of Heliodorus (vii. 244), the "Daphnis and Chloë" of Longus (vii. 231), and the "Clitopho and Leucippe" of Achilles Tatius. In the latter half it perhaps has the best poem of the age, the beautiful "Hero and Leander" of Musæus (vii. 401); but it certainly has the valuable letters of the courtier-bishop Apollinaris Sidonius (vii. 391), who just missed the literary immortality he coveted, by not portraying more of the barbarian Burgundians his bishopric was cast among.

FROM THE FALL OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE TO THE FIRST CRUSADE, 1095.

493-526: Theodoric — the greatest and justest barbarian king who ever ruled a civilized land, his glory looming up in the "Nibelungenlied" (ix. 133), where "Dietrich of Bern" is the embodiment of greatness in character and mind, the noblest sovereign among its heroes — is connected with literature by the one tragedy which stains it after the murder of his rival Odoacer; namely, the execution of Boëthius. This intellectual head of Italy, a senator and favored high official of Theodoric, became involved in a charge of treasonable correspondence with the latter's nominal overlord, the emperor at Constantinople, and was put to death in 525 (after a year's imprisonment, during which he wrote the immortal "Consolations of Philosophy," viii. 13, the most popular

book in Europe for a thousand years), his father-in-law sharing the same fate without any accusation at all. This helped to make the native Italians irreconcilable with the Gothic dynasty; but they probably would have been so in any event, as the Goths were Arians, and the mortal feud of the orthodox party could know no truce.

Sixth century:

India: the first half of the century sees by far the most splendid reign of its authentic history, that of the great Vikramāditya, the Hindu Charlemagne, who for the first time in centuries succeeds in putting an end to northern invasion and internal anarchy, and gathers a magnificent group of literary men about his court, still known as "Vikramāditya's jewels." To this time belongs Dandin, the probable author of "The Clay Cart" (vii. 283) attributed to King Sudraka; and Kalidasa, one of the greatest poets of the world, author of "The Lost Ring" (vii. 301), and of that incomparable piece of nature-description, the "Union of Seasons," or "Grishma."

Celtic Britain: The amazing cycle of Arthurian legends, though in essence the consolation of a conquered race for its defeat, by inventing tales of bygone victory and grandeur, — as the Egyptians expanded Sesostrius, — seems to have had for nucleus a real chieftain of unknown name, who succeeded Aurelius Ambrosianus in command of the British force, perhaps about 510, and stayed for a time the Saxon progress, — winning a decisive victory at a certain Mount Badon perhaps 520, — till (a characteristic of the race history) slain in a civil war of Celts against Celts. For the legends, see Malory, viii. 89; Mabino-gion, 135, 176; Tennyson, 103; Lowell, 126; Frere, 148.

527-565: The reign of Justinian at Constantinople, of rarely equaled splendor and fame, purchased by cutting down the tree that bore the fruit; — under whom Belisarius destroyed the Vandal kingdom in Africa, and with Narses the Ostrogothic kingdom in Italy; builder of palaces and churches past compute, codifier of Roman law, and interminable theologian; lured perhaps at first into costly wars and building by the full treasury he inherited, but carrying them on for many years when the crushing taxes they involved were sapping the life-blood of the empire, which he left half ruined, his armies dwindling and inefficient, his people dwindling and impoverished, his multiplied taxes producing less and less: Procopius' (?) "Secret History" (viii. 16), a savage posthumous libel against him and his wife and Belisarius and his, whoever its author.

565+: The successors of Justinian, who tried to keep up his surface brilliancy of action, and brought the empire to the verge of extinction: the one literary name to be recorded is the lawyer and poet Agathias, whose "epigrams" after Martial's fashion (viii. 20) are often of delicate beauty and wit.

600+: With these, the last rays of the classic literatures vanish. Boëthius is the last secular Latin writer worth an excerpt on literary grounds — for mediæval Europeans like Abelard and Héloïse, who wrote in Latin as the scholars' dialect of their day, cannot be called such: and the Byzantine literature from this on is of value only in a historic sense. The Lombards swept Italy from the emperors' grasp once

more in the middle of the sixth century, occupying the half-desert which the wars of Goths and Romans left it; and the drained and sinking fabric in the East was no place for fresh genius to find aliment or outlet.

(?) A few centuries after Christ :

Ancient Finland : see "Kalevala," i. 313; date entirely uncertain.

Ancient Esthonia : Folk-lore, i. 327.

Ancient Russia : Folk-lore, i. 337.

Ancient Ireland : Myths and folk-lore, story of Fin McCoul, i. 285; the Gilla Dacker, viii. 165; myth, tradition, and romance intertwined, "Early Celtic Literature," v. 251.

Ancient Scandinavia : Mythology, "Stories from the Northern Myths," i. 296.

Arabia before Mohammed : The life of the Bedawin, its wild freedom, bravery, loyalty, chivalry, and passion, expressed in its poems (viii. 22) and romances (viii. 27, the legend of a real hero of the sixth century).

570 c.-632 : Mohammed; the mind of the Arab prophet as seen in his Koran (viii. 41) and Table-Talk (48).

632+ : The Saracen conquerors under the early caliphs, Mohammed's successors, who tore away from the Byzantine Empire in a few years all its non-Greek provinces in the east and south; making little impression on the Greek sections or the main Byzantine armies, which shows that the irresistibility of the fanatical Moslem hordes and the military genius of the leaders has been exaggerated; — the native populations hated the Greeks as an insolent upper caste, grinding tax-gatherers, and religious oppressors, and threw themselves into the arms of and opened their gates to any one who promised justice, moderation, and tolerance : Ebers' novel, viii. 55.

Seventh century : The blackest in the annals of the world for nearly three thousand years, or in Europe for its entire historic existence; not one spot of seeming prosperity and but few of decent order in Christendom, not one apparent germ of better things, not one great name in state, church, or literature, throughout its whole extent; — for the solitary ruler who has left such a name, the Emperor Heraclius (610-641), was great only in war, and saw his conquests wrenched from him by the Saracens almost as soon as made; the earlier Mayors of the Palace to Merovingian kings, Grimwald and Ebroin, seemed but self-seeking adventurers and fomenters of civil strife, and in fact did no good; and though Pippin the Young (687-714) was a useful ruler, his struggles against swarming savages in the last few years of the century seemed only what Rome had done while sinking, and he was not a Charlemagne. Before 700 the Saracens had conquered Egypt and all North Africa, Syria, Persia, Armenia, and the island of Rhodes, once besieged Constantinople, and for many years harried Asia Minor with fire and sword; and the Slavs and Bulgarians occupied most of the Balkan peninsula and Greece. In Italy the low-grade barbarism of the Lombards showed no signs of cultivation. In Spain an overgrown church hierarchy struggled with an anarchic Visigoth nobility, as to which should elect and control a puppet king.

In Gaul the endless family feuds of the Merovingians filled their annals with purposeless slaughter, and their weak bodily constitutions kept the kingships perpetual minorities. In England, Northumbria rose and fell, and Mercia rose, and Christianity advanced; but Edwin and Penda and Egfrith were not great rulers, nor were Augustine of Britain or Cuthbert more than superior missionaries, and the mass of semi-barbarism showed little change. There was no Germany, or Netherlands, or Austria, or Scandinavia, nor any prospect of them. Never before or since have the condition and hopes of Aryan civilization sunk so low. The only remembered literary name whose work can be connected with this century is that of the Welsh bard Aneurin (viii. 193); and it is quite uncertain whether he lived in it, and not very certain whether he lived at all.

Eighth century: The clouds lift materially; very great men appear on the scene, and the whelming waves of Mohammedanism are rolled back both from East and West. Leo the Isaurian (717-741) saves Asia Minor, and thereby all Europe, from the Saracens (717-718), and reorganizes the empire so that it pretty steadily advances for three centuries, even under some poor enough rulers. Charles Martel (719-741) creates the obvious beginnings of a strong unified state, prosperous, powerful, and glorious, out of the Frankish feudal anarchy, and in 732 defeats a great Saracen army near Poitiers; his reign (for he was really king in all but name, and for the last four years did not even trouble himself to set up a Merovingian puppet for a screen) was the grand turning-point in Continental European history, and made Charlemagne's possible. An able son, Pippin the Short (741-768), follows him; and then the mightiest name in European history save Alexander and Cæsar, Pippin's son Karl the Great, Frenchified as Charlemagne (768-814), — who so reduces wild barbarians to decent settled industry and civil structure, extends civilized order over such vast new tracts, solidifies administration and unifies law so greatly, and so builds learned foundations to breed teachers for his people (Alcuin's letter, viii. 203) that he practically creates historic Germany out of nothing, assures the existence of historic France, and though his empire goes to pieces at his death, the pieces never again sink below the level of civilized states. He crowns the century by himself taking in 800 the crown of Roman Emperor from the Pope, — an act of dubious utility. Curiously, he was contemporary with the most picturesque though not greatest figure of Mohammedan history, Harun al-Rashid (786-809), caliph at Bagdad, the hero of the "Arabian Nights" (viii. 69). In Spain the current seemed reversed by a terrible disaster, the Saracens annihilating the Christian state (711), and occupying the whole peninsula, save the northwest corner of mountain and rocky Biscayan coast; but it destroyed what was not worth existing, and was the beginning of a new and greater life. In less than forty years the vigorous little mountain state had already begun to advance, conquered Galicia, and occupied Astorga and Leon. In Italy the modern districts were shaping themselves; the largest single power being the duchy of Benevento, but the Byzantine Empire holding Sicily and nominally Naples, Amalfi, and Gaëta. In England the

Northumbrian schools at Jarrow and York, at the latter of which the first English library was founded, were the intellectual glory of Western Europe, and creating English scholarship and literature. Bæda or Bede wrote his famous ecclesiastical history (viii. 200) at Benedict Biscop's Wearmouth Abbey; Alcuin (viii. 203), the greatest educator and school-founder of his age, the tutor of Charlemagne's family, was trained at York. It was in Northumbria, too, perhaps early in the eighth century, that the Anglo-Saxon epic "Beowulf" (viii. 211) was shaped into its existent form. In India the century keeps itself alive for us by the poet and dramatist Bhavabhūti, author of "Mālatī and Mādhava," "the Romeo and Juliet of India."

778: The battle of Roncesvalles, in which Roland ("Hruotlandus" in the Chronicles), warden of the Breton marches, was slain, and which has given rise to so vast a literature of song, epic, and romance (viii. 206, Song of Roland; xi. 79, Pulci; 93, Boiardo; 213, Ariosto), is not a myth: it took place in a defile of the Pyrenees, where the Basque mountaineers assailed Charlemagne's rear-guard and wagon train as it was returning from an expedition against the Spanish Saracens, killed three great officials, and secured much booty.

Ninth century: By far the greatest single figure except Charlemagne at its beginning (viii. 203) is Alfred at its close (871-901), a ruler great in legend for various things he did not do, but quite as great in history for those he did: vii. 346 (compilation from Augustine), viii. 219 (translations from Boëthius), 223 (original piece), 226 (will), 331 (chronicles of). It was probably just before his time, about the middle of this century, that the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," the best popular collection of annals in Europe, was first compiled from scattered notes. But the theme of overmastering historic interest and importance is the fearful visitations of the Vikings in England (viii. 231) and France (partly due to the rise of orderly monarchies under Gorm in Denmark and Harald Fairhair in Norway: ix. 53), which forced Alfred to cede north England to Guthrum in 878, and Charles the Simple to cede Normandy to Rollo in 911 or 912; the defense of Paris against whom by Robert the Strong in 885-886 ultimately founded the Capetian dynasty of France, and the acquisition of Normandy by whom has made all English rulers for over eight centuries descendants of a Norse pirate. The empire of Charlemagne split up, pieces to take new forms later as France, Germany, and the Burgundian realm between which disappeared with the death of Charles the Bold in 1477 (q. v.); the German section was freed from its welter of anarchic misery, only less evil than the seventh century, by the elevation of the Saxon house in 918; the French section found no spot of hope till Hugh Capet replaced the last Carolingian in 987. In Italy it was a time of mingled terror and greatness: the Saracens overran south Italy and came near sacking Rome; but first the great Carolingian emperor Louis II., and then the great Eastern emperor Basil I., drove them from the land; they conquered and held Sicily, however. In Spain they lost the entire northwest and north Portugal to the new Christian state, the county of Barcelona to Charlemagne, and Navarre to a Gascon count fighting for his own hand. The Eastern

empire had fair prosperity; and on the whole the Christian fortunes were rising. A beautiful hymn, one of the most exquisite in all hymnology, is connected with this century, — that of J. M. Neale, “Art Thou Weary?” (ix. 269), suggested by one of St. Stephen the Sabaite, of the Greek Church.

Tenth century: the streams of history have now become too many and diverse to follow entire, and few can be mentioned save those which bear directly on our literature.

c. 900: The Magyar invasion of Central Europe (Scheffel’s novel, viii. 234) had two results of vast and closely related consequence: the settlement of what is now Hungary, about the beginning of the century, by these “Huns,” a heathen horde speedily Christianized and becoming a state of immense vigor and potentialities; and the foundation of the Austrian archduchy as a “march” against them, which grew into the vanguard of Europe against the Turks, and the inevitable heritor of the Christian empire.

937: The battle of Brunanburh; the king of Scotland and his allies, the Danes of Ireland, were routed by the English king Athelstan: Anglo-Saxon ballad, viii. 215.

1000: The discovery of “Vinland” or “Wineland” by the Northmen, as related in the Saga of Eric the Red; wherever it may have been, or whatever the nature of the settlement — neither question having advanced a step toward solution. The one certain fact is, that no provable Norse relic has yet been found south of Greenland.

The eleventh century has three great and momentous political landmarks, one purely European, one purely Asiatic, the third connecting the two: namely, the Norman conquest of England, 1066; the rise of the Turks as a conquering power, first under the Ghaznevide dynasty, holding Afghanistan, East Persia, and North India, then under the Seljuks occupying successively Persia, Armenia, and most of Asia Minor; and the First Crusade, 1095. All are represented in our literature. It is in this century, also, that the legends and ballads concerning Roland and the battle of Roncesvalles are shaped into the “Chanson de Roland” (viii. 206).

1066: The Norman conquest of England; battle of Hastings or Senlac, October 14: viii. 288 (Hume).

c. 1040–1099: Career of the “Cid,” Rodrigo Diaz, an outlawed Spanish noble of royal blood, who plundered Moors and Christians alike on the border-land of the two, but found it most profitable to fight the former, and made himself a little principality of their city Valencia and its district till his death, when they retook it; hence though a perfidious, cruel, and perfectly disloyal freebooter, legend raised him to the place of a great Christian champion: ix. 103 (“Poem of My Cid”), xiii. 380 (Corneille’s play).

1095: The First Crusade: Peter the Hermit and Urban II., viii. 297 (Hume); capture of Jerusalem in 1099 by Godfrey of Boulogne and his host, 320 (Gibbon); Tasso’s “Jerusalem Delivered,” 332.

Eleventh century in literature: All its great names are Asiatic, not European; the real vivifying power of the earlier Mohammedanism is shown by the splendid intellects it developed and gave careers to, and espe-

cially the glorious new birth of Persian literature under its inspiration, lasting for several centuries,—by far the longest and most brilliant in Persian history, and memorable even on the world's scale. Two gigantic names and a third most interesting one adorn this century. Avicenna (ix. 217), the master and expositor of all known science and thought, whose work dominated both East and West for centuries, is not only the greatest name in Eastern Mohammedanism, but still ranks as one of the greatest philosophic thinkers of the world. Firdusi, the Persian Homer, whose "Shah-nameh" or "Book of Kings" (ix. 179) is a treasure both of poetry, legend, and traditional history, finished it when an old man, under Mahmud "the Ghaznevide," the great Turk who governed Khorasán with his seat at Ghazni in Afghanistan, 997–1030. And Omar Khayyám, the mathematician and poet, who has found far greater fame in the West than the East ever granted him, through another great poet having added his own riches to his (ix. 182), flourished under the able Seljuk Sultans who founded the empire of Roum, his life till about forty falling under Alp Arslán and Malik Sháh, and their minister Nizám al-Mulk.

FROM THE FIRST CRUSADE TO THE REFORMATION, 1520.

The twelfth century, besides its politics (see the following items), is one of extraordinary richness and interest from an intellectual standpoint: it is full of visible beginnings; modern literatures and modern problems come sharply into view; and while modern Romance languages had long emerged from the status of vulgarly blundered Latin into that of real new tongues, with definite grammatical structures and consistent phonic harmonies, they now begin to be recognized as such and used for conscious literary purposes. The greatest epic of Spain, the "Poem of My Cid" (ix. 103), and the greatest of Germany, the "Nibelungenlied" (133), took their rise in this century; the German Minnesingers (121) and the Provençal Troubadours (166) preluded poetic literatures which political misfortunes prevented from fruition; and the most charming romance of the Middle Ages is perhaps "Aucassin and Nicolette" (ix. 155), from that north of France whence the Trouvères soon sprung, and began a poetic garden *not* blighted. But the most important of all was in England, where the scattered host of Arthur legends were fused by Geoffrey of Monmouth in his "Historia Britonum" (1139–1147) into the grand whole which has so richly inspired European literature (viii. 89, 103, 126, 135, 148, 176); in a few years it had become a popular possession in Germany, France, and Italy also; and the speedy addition of the Holy Grail by De Borron or Map lent the whole weight of the Church and private devotion to inculcate it. In religion, the reconstitution of Christianity as a defensible philosophic system against Greek philosophy and logic, carried out by the great Schoolmen of the thirteenth and following centuries, was made imperative by the work in the eleventh and twelfth of the great Moslem philosophers crowned by the mighty Averroës of Cordova (ix. 220, 227),—the greatest Western Mohammedan, and one of the

- few supreme intellects of the world, — and by the Christian Abélard (ix. 234, Milman), who did not realize what he was doing. Abélard's relations with Héloïse (228, Lewes) and their correspondence (242, 249) contribute the personal element to the history. Hymnology owes to this century two names of the first rank, — Adam of St. Victor (ix. 280), and Bernard of Cluny, whose "De Contemptu Mundi" (ix. 270) has been so beautifully translated by J. M. Neale. In the East, Persian literature furnishes the great name of Attár, whose "Bird Parliament" (ix. 196, rendered by Fitzgerald not less nobly than his Omar) is full of fine spiritual thought and beauty exquisitely allied.
- 1120–53: The White Ship and the Anarchy. — Prince William, only male heir of Henry I., is drowned in the White Ship November 25, 1120; Henry, after a childless second marriage, marries his daughter Matilda, widow of the Emperor Henry V., to Geoffrey, heir of Anjou, in order to secure his French possessions against his most formidable rival, and has his vassals swear allegiance to her as his successor; but on his death in 1135, her cousin Stephen of Blois breaks the oath and is chosen king; the result is three years of unquiet but sole reign, and fourteen of civil war with Matilda, ending by a compromise in 1153: Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, ix. 65; Hume, viii. 302; Rossetti's "White Ship," 311.
- 1138: Battle of the Standard, in which David I. of Scotland, who had invaded England in support of the claims of his niece Matilda, was beaten by the Yorkshire levies: viii. 310.
- 1152–89: Emperor Frederick I. (Barbarossa), great but thoroughly typical ruler, warrior, and Crusader of his age: ix. 301 (Freeman).
- 1170–73: The conquest of Ireland, or rather a small cantle of it, by Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke and Strigul, called "Strongbow," in alliance with an Irish faction under Dermot MacMurrrough, whose daughter he married: Giraldus Cambrensis, ix. 70.
- 1190 +: Richard I., Cœur de Lion (1189–99), the Third Crusade, and Sultan Saladin (1173–93), viii. 346 (Scott's "Talisman"). Of the same period, Lessing's "Nathan the Wise," xix. 154; "Ivanhoe," 382; and the burlesque "Ingoldsby Penance," 370.
- 1208 or 1209: Foundation by Francis of Assisi (ix. 252) of the "begging friars" or Franciscans, who swept over Europe like wildfire: an eloquent testimonial not only to their zeal and disinterestedness at first, but the dire need of them in the idleness, luxury, corruption, and neglect of all spiritual or material duties, by many of the settled clergy. The new friars preached, attended the sick, gave to the poor most of the alms they received, and otherwise did all the others did not; but in two generations became as bad as they.
- 1199–1216: King John of England; tyranny, and first defiance of and then submission to the Papacy; French provinces lost by battle of Bouvines in 1214; wresting from him of the Great Charter by the Barons, June 15, 1215: xii. 314 (Green).
- 1215–50: Emperor Frederick II., the "Wonder of the World" (King of the Two Sicilies from 1208): Freeman's essay, ix. 292; Frederick's poem, 290; incident of the Diver, Schiller's poem, 301.

- 1226-70: St. Louis (IX.) of France, one of the few perfectly righteous men holding rule in a most unrighteous time, and gaining such credit by surrendering advantages and holdings for justice's sake that he greatly strengthened the royal power and injured popular cohesion, the people resigning charters and prescriptive rights in reliance on his good faith; in the Barons' War of Simon de Montfort against Henry III. of England, he was chosen arbitrator: Joinville's description, ix. 282.
- 1252-82: Alfonso the Wise, King of Castile, an inefficient or unfortunate ruler but a great literary and intellectual influence, lawgiver, man of science, and creator of literary Spanish: his writings, ix. 340, 343, 344.
- 1259-94: Kublai Khan, grandson of Jenghiz and conqueror of China: Marco Polo on his government and country, ix. 329; Coleridge's poem, xx. 217.
- 1297: William Wallace's insurrection against Edward I. of England: Miss Porter's novel, ix. 386.
- Later thirteenth century: Social and industrial life of the English peasantry, ix. 363 (Jessopp).
- The literature and thought of the thirteenth century counts no more influential work than that of King Alfonso, nor any more interesting than Marco Polo, already mentioned. But in the far north it includes the powerful Icelandic, Snorro Sturleson, a man of immense intellectual vigor, ambition, and perhaps unscrupulous selfishness,—the very combination to have made him one of the world's great figures on a sufficient field, but wasted in the parish politics of a petty island. His invaluable "Heimskringla" or World Circle (ix. 53) is our one great authority for the early history of Norway. In England we have, through literature, the greatest genuine scientist of the entire Middle Ages, Roger Bacon (ix. 345), a sound and sagacious experimenter and theorist, and one who grasped the true principles of science and scholarship as no other known person did for centuries. It was a curious irony of fate that he, who devoted his energies to combating the belief in magic, should live in popular fame as only a mighty magician: see the "Famous Historie of Fryer Bacon," ix. 353. In Northern France arose the Trouvères (ix. 172), a group of poets who sang in general of manlier themes than the Southern Troubadours,—war and epic narratives instead of love. In Italy, though Ciullo d'Alcamo (x. 96) first used Italian as a literary vehicle, joined by the Emperor Frederick II. (ix. 290) and perhaps others, there is no great name in letters; but in philosophy the first-rate one of Thomas Aquinas, the most powerful of the great Christian logicians or "Schoolmen," who codified Christian evidence and argument, to enable religion to withstand Aristotelian philosophy and logic in the hands of Moslems or short-sighted Christians. In the East we have still another grand Persian name,—the great Sa'di, traveler, moralist, and poet, whose "Gulistan" or Rose Garden (ix. 207) was for some centuries the most familiar Oriental book in the West save only the "Arabian Nights"; and one of excellent quality less known,—Jalal ud-Din Rumi, author of the "Mesnavi" (x. 121).

- Fourteenth century: Its literary and intellectual glories are enormous, in quality if not quantity, and its interesting curios not small. Italy takes by far the first rank: the monumental name of Dante (ix. 306, 315, 321, 324, 326, 327), writer of the greatest epic of the world except the Homeric poems, and real creator of Italian as a literary tongue, overshadows all others; but those of Petrarch, the supreme scholar, man of letters, and poet (x. 109, 110), and Boccaccio, the graceful witty story-teller, full of fine literary art and with frequent poetic feeling ("Decameron, x. 73; sonnets, 93), are each a massive second. England stands well in the rank next below, with the great name of Chaucer (x. 157), an equal to Boccaccio as a spring of later work, and a great poet besides; the singular poem of "Piers Plowman" (x. 141) is more than merely curious; and the powerful name of John Wyclif (x. 151, 155) belongs to letters as well as to theology and history. In France appeared that charming imposture, "The Travels of Sir John Mandeville" (x. 201), one of the most justly popular books of the Middle Ages, a collection of delightful wonder-tales, all the more satisfying that the populace swallowed them all as truth. The Persian literature reaches its climax in Hafiz (x. 116-117, 125-126, 128, 130), the greatest lyricist of the East, who used religious mysticism for theme or mask as convenience served.
- 1314: Battle of Bannockburn, by which Robert Bruce annihilated Edward II.'s army of invasion and established Scotch independence: Burns' poem, ix. 403.
- 1327-77: French wars of Edward III. — Battle of Crécy, 1346, x. 13 (Froissart); Du Guesclin and the *condottières*, x. 221 (Conan Doyle's novel).
- 1347-54: Cola di Rienzi's democratic revolution at Rome, which placed him at its head, 1347-48; his renewed headship, 1354, and death: Bulwer's novel, x. 64.
- 1388: The battle of Otterbourne or "Chevy Chase" (old French *chévauchée*, raid), in which the Scots under the Earl of Douglas defeated the English under the Percys: Froissart, x. 306; ballads, 222, 226.
- c. 1380: The Lollard movement in England, the precursor of the Reformation; its beginning in Wyclif's denial of the mediating power of the priesthood and the indispensableness of sacraments, his limitation of its excommunicating power, and assertion of its subordination to the state in its civil embodiment: Wyclif's tractate, x. 151; his Bible, 155.
- c. 1400: The corresponding movement in Bohemia carried on by Wyclif's disciple, Huss, ending in his seizure and death at the stake in 1414: x. 248.
- 1413-22: Reign of Henry V. — Legends of his youth, x. 233 (Shakespeare); the French war of 1415 — at Harfleur, x. 246 (*ibid.*); battle of Agincourt, October 25, a crushing victory against enormous odds, x. 243 (Shakespeare), 245 (Drayton).
- 1429: Battle of Patay — Joan of Arc's; the first victory of French over English in the Hundred Years' War, and which broke the spell of terror over the French of the invincibility of the English, and paved the way for early driving them out: ix. 262.

- 1431: Murder of James I. of Scotland by a conspiracy of his nobles and domestics, x. 282 (Rossetti).
- 1422-71: Reign of Henry VI., and Wars of the Roses. Paston Letters, x. 308; Warwick the Kingmaker, career, and death at Barnet in 1471, x. 316 (Oman).
- 1461-83: Times of Louis XI., Philip the Good (1419-67), and Charles the Bold (Count of Charolais, 1433-67, Duke of Burgundy, 1467-77); Comines on Charles and Louis, xi. 67; Freeman on all three, 31; Scott's "Quentin Durward," 44; Reade's "Cloister and the Hearth" (social life of the Continent), x. 333.
- 1492:
 The Moorish dominion in Granada ended by Ferdinand: romance of the family feuds of Zegrís and Abencerrages that preceded and accelerated its downfall, used by Dryden in "The Conquest of Granada," xv. 45.
 Discovery of America by Columbus: Irving, xi. 158.
- 1494-98: Girolamo Savonarola, monk and political enthusiast, aided in overthrowing the Medici and became dictator of the Florentine republic, in 1494; excommunicated in 1497 by Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia), whom he had denounced; seized and burnt in 1498: Villari on his ordeal by fire, xi. 181; George Eliot's "Romola," 194.
- c. 1495-97: Gonsalvo de Cordova in Italy: Tourgée's novel, x. 397.
- Fourteenth and fifteenth centuries: Italy under the despots, xi. 167 (Symonds).
- c. 1500: The Portuguese share in the opening up of the East; Vasco da Gama's doubling of the Cape of Good Hope in 1497, settlement in Mozambique 1502-3, etc.: Camoens' "Lusiad," xii. 173.
- The fifteenth century, compared with either the fourteenth or the sixteenth, is rather barren of great literary names: there is neither a Dante, a Chaucer, nor a Shakespeare. But from Germany it sends forth one remarkable book of an otherwise unremarkable man,—the "Imitation of Christ" (x. 271) of Thomas à Kempis, written c. 1425,—the most widely read, admired, beloved, and influential religious book ever circulated in Christendom save the Bible; and in 1494 the exceedingly popular satire of Sebastian Brant, "The Ship of Fools" (Barclay's English expansion, xi. 152). In France it has the remarkable name and really wonderful poetic force and vitality of François Villon (x. 356), the greatest genius in French lyric poetry; Jean Froissart, the clerical adorer of knightly deeds and the glory and pomp of chivalry (x. 13, 206); and Philippe de Comines, the Gallicized Fleming who served Charles the Bold and Louis XI. successively, and whose work (xi. 67) is the first French history proper. England has literally nothing of moment, the miserable conditions that issued in the Wars of the Roses apparently sterilizing all genius; the Paston Letters (x. 308) are record, not literature; Caxton the printer (x. 393, 395) was a useful man, but not one of genius; and Sir Thomas Malory's compilation of the Arthur stories (viii. 89), though of great charm and influence, hardly ranks as great original work. Italy can show her first epic poet save Dante, the serio-comic Pulci (xi. 79), who burlesqued the Roland cycle; and the somewhat later Boiardo

(xi. 93), who treated it seriously but heavily. Spain has the picturesque name of Don Jorge Manrique, made familiar English by Longfellow. A greater name comes still from Persia, that of Jámif (x. 126, 131, 133), whose "Salámán and Absál" has been nobly rendered by Fitzgerald.

- Early sixteenth century in Italy: Valuable side-lights from Benvenuto Cellini's autobiography, xi. 284.
- 1513: Battle of Flodden (under Henry VIII.); the Earl of Surrey routs the Scotch army under James IV., who is slain with many of his nobility: Scott's "Marmion," xi. 245.
- 1494-1530: Baber or Babar, founder of the "Mogul" empire in India, xi. 267 ("Memoirs"); xvii. 328, 329 (Hunter).

FROM THE REFORMATION TO END OF THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR AND ENGLISH CIVIL WAR, 1648-49.

- 1520: Active beginning of the Reformation by Luther's open break with the Church, xi. 376 (his Table-Talk).
- 1525: Battle of Pavia, Italy, where Francis I. of France was captured and carried to Spain; the first great battle won by gunpowder and the old matchlock musket: xi. 277 (Dumas' novel).
- 1526:
 Battle of Mohacs in Hungary, in which the Turks annihilated the Hungarian army, the flower of the nobility and King Louis II. being slain: xix. 337 (Dumas, who calls it "Especk," *i.e.* Essek in Slavonia).
 Foundation of the Mogul empire in India by Babar: history of its character and fortunes, xvii. 328 (Hunter).
- 1527: Capture of Rome by a band of freebooters under the Constable of Bourbon, who was killed in the assault, but his army sacked the city with every atrocity: xi. 281 (Byron's poem).
- 1533: Conquest of Peru by Pizarro: entry into Cuzco, xi. 318 (Prescott).
- 1534-40: Reformation and Counter-Reformation side by side. Calvin's defense of the former in 1536, xi. 384. Loyola (born 1491, projected the Order of Jesus in 1534, secured its confirmation in 1540, became its president 1541, died 1556), xi. 391 (Macaulay), 396 (Rev. T. Hughes).
- 1509-47: England under Henry VIII., picture of its social life by Froude, xi. 339; Wolsey and his fall, xvii. 201 (Johnson).
- 1526-42: Time of James V. of Scotland, xii. 13 ("Lady of the Lake").
- 1516-55: Charles V., the mightiest potentate of the Middle Ages (elected Emperor 1519), relatively the most powerful ruler from the Antonines till to-day: his character, and action in the Netherlands, xii. 26 (Motley); total overthrow of his German political and religious system by Maurice of Saxony in 1552, xii. 35 (Robertson); political and social conditions of his time, and anecdotes of himself, xxxii. 160 (Sastrow, Cherbuliez).
- 1536-60: Conquest of Chili by the Spaniards: Ercilla's epic "The Araucana," xii. 165.
- 1547-59: Time of Henry II. of France, Catherine de' Medicis, and the Duke of Guise, a reign almost exactly coincident with Edward VI. and Mary of England: Dumas' novel, xii. 119.

- 1557: Battle of St. Quentin, on the Somme in North France; where the Spanish and English under the Duke of Savoy defeated and destroyed the French force of the constable Anne de Montmorency, and took him prisoner: xii. 125, 126, 127 (Dumas' novel).
- 1560: The legend of the Earl of Leicester's secret marriage with Amy Robsart and its accidental disclosure to Elizabeth (he had married her publicly in presence of Edward VI. fifteen years before her death): Scott's "Kenilworth," xii. 104.
- 1542-86: Mary Queen of Scots (Queen of Scotland from a week old, of France 1558-60, in Scotland 1561-68, in Elizabeth's hands thence till beheaded in 1587): Brantôme's account of, and of the Chastelard affair, xii. 134; imprisonment in Fotheringay Castle, 1586, xii. 141 (Scott's "Abbot").
- 1569: Battle of Moncontour, where the Catholic army under the Duke of Anjou defeated the Protestants under Coligny: Macaulay's ballad, xii. 154.
- 1574: Relief of Leyden by the Dutch in October, after several months' siege by the Spaniards, three months in a starving condition: Motley, xii. 155.
- Sixteenth century: Italy under the Medici, xii. 186 (Symonds).
- 1571: Battle of Lepanto, outer edge of the Corinthian Gulf, where the Italian and Spanish fleets under Don John of Austria destroyed the Turkish fleet under Ali Pasha: xv. 385.
- 1578: Battle of Alcazar (Alcacér Quibir), 1578, where Abd al-Melik, Sultan of Morocco, though dying (he died during the battle), destroyed the army of Sebastian, king of Portugal, who was killed, with many of the leading nobles and prelates of the kingdom, and the English adventurer Sir Thomas Stukely: xii. 219-220 (Montaigne); xiv. 308 (Fuller).
- 1588: The Spanish Armada, and its defeat by Howard, Drake, and Norris, in August: xii. 223 (Ranke), 235 (Kingsley's novel), 252 (Peele's Farewell to Norris and Drake).
- c. 1588-93: The struggle under Elizabeth between the enforcers of Anglican Church discipline and the Puritan party: the latter issued, about 1588-90, secretly printed pamphlets signed "Martin Marprelate," partly cogent arguments that the Anglican doctrines were plain Romanism, partly savage personal libels on the bishops; the government hunted down the authors, sent two of them to the scaffold, and threw a third into prison to die: xii. 271 (part of one of the pamphlets).
- 1590: The battle of Ivry, where Henry of Navarre and his Protestant army defeated the Catholic League under Mayenne. It had no immediate military results, but as defeat would have extinguished Protestantism in France, the victory may be said to have gained toleration for them till the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685: Macaulay's ballad, xii. 269.
- 1591: The naval fight at the Azores, end of August, 1591; in which Sir Richard Grenville on the *Revenge* maintained a fight for fifteen hours against fifteen Spanish men-of-war, and after most of his men were killed or disabled and himself mortally wounded, was forced by

those unhurt to surrender: Raleigh's account, xii. 254; Tennyson's ballad, 263.

1598-99: The Cenci of Rome and Naples; the tragedy of Francesco's murder by his second wife, his daughter Lucrezia, and his two sons, and the execution of all but the younger son; with the tradition of the crime against Beatrice which justified it: xiv. 24 (Symonds).

1556-1605: Reign of Akbar, the greatest Mogul emperor of India, who not only turned it from a mass of anarchy and insurrection into a stable and peaceful state, and vastly widened its boundaries, but by putting Hindu and Moslem on a perfect equality political and religious, gained the solid loyalty of all the native population; framed and gained acceptance for a new religion to include the best points of all existing ones, but tolerated all alike; and established a general educational system: his vizier's account, xiii. 51; Hunter, xvii. 331.

The sixteenth century is an age so rich in genius of every kind that we must refrain from more than the barest list of the very great, with enough description to classify them. It is the age of the Reformation, of Luther (xi. 376) and Calvin (384); with the great Dutch Erasmus (359, 368), the supreme man of letters of the century, to prepare the way by his shafts of ridicule on the Church (359) and the supernatural (368), and who, like all the humanists, including his friend Sir Thomas More (258), shrank in dismay from the anarchy and the hostility to learning it involved for the time. In England we will only cite further, near the end of the century, the names of Marlowe, Spenser, and Shakespeare. Italy can show in poetry the two splendid figures of Ariosto (xi. 213) and Tasso (viii. 232, xii. 183), with Berni (xii. 64) only just behind; in political analysis, Machiavelli (xi. 232); its art is out of our scope, but we may mention that it was the century of Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci (xi. 207), and Michael Angelo (xi. 212), the two latter not despicable in letters also; while Benvenuto Cellini (xi. 284) is remembered almost entirely by his picaresque autobiography. France gives us in poetry the two contrasted names of Clément Marot, the hunted Huguenot poet (xi. 277), who lightened French poetry from its artificiality, and Pierre Ronsard, the petted court poet (xii. 116), who enriched and dignified it; in prose the widely different yet in spirit not so contrasted Rabelais (xi. 302, 312, 316), — boisterous, grotesque, and obscene, yet hating ignorance, monkery, obscurantism, and fanaticism, — and Montaigne (xii. 209), quiet, gossipy, egotistic, but hating all extremes, fanaticism, and cruelty; also the "Heptameron" (xii. 77), curiously clean in spirit for its broadness of matter, and "Amadis of Gaul" (xii. 49), if a recasting — as its Portuguese names would indicate — yet a most influential one. Spain produces Hurtado de Mendoza (xii. 94), father of the modern picaresque novel, and superb all-around man beside; his clever follower Mateo Aleman (xiii. 69); the considerable epic poet Alonzo de Ercilla (xii. 165); and the earlier work of Lope de Vega (xiii. 117), the virtual founder of Spanish drama. Portugal outranks all but England in producing Camoens, author of its great national epic (xii. 173) and almost of its separate spiritual existence if not of its national existence as well.

- 1571-1606: The early Separatists or Independents in the English Church and their church at Scrooby, with Brewster and Robinson: Eggleston, xiii. 172.
- c. 1590-1600: England and the stage, xii. 326 (Green).
- 1602-07: Captain John Smith's unverifiable adventures in Eastern Europe, 1602, and among the Indians, 1607: his own account, xiii. 128.
- 1620+: Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in December, xiii. 182 (Mrs. Hemans' poem); early society in the Plymouth colony, 183 (Mrs. Austin's novel).
- 1621: Francis Bacon's trial for judicial corruption in 1621: Spedding's review of his career and character, xiii. 254; Ben Jonson, xii. 403.
- 1630: The Milan Plague, xiii. 319 (Manzoni's "Betrothed").
- 1611-32: Reign of Gustavus Adolphus, the Swedish king who, to rescue Protestantism from destruction, and to keep Sweden from losing control of the Baltic and being starved into submission to the Catholic powers, interfered in the Thirty Years' War, crushed the Catholic army at Breitenfeld in 1631, and was killed at Lutzen in 1632 at the moment of victory: Topelius' novel, xiii. 339.
- 1633: The ultra-Puritans' war against the stage and popular amusements in Charles I.'s time: Prynne's "Histrio-Mastix," xiii. 366.
- 1633-37: Time of Wouter van Twiller, governor of New Amsterdam (now New York): Irving's fanciful description of its social life, xiii. 195.
- 1625-49: Charles I., his time, conduct, and haps. Pen pictures of State and Church magnates under him, xiii. 389, 393 (Clarendon); assassination of the Duke of Buckingham in 1628, xvii. 201 (Johnson); attempt to seize the "Five Members" of the Lower House and one of the Upper, January 4, 1642, xiii. 397 (Clarendon); his own defense of the act, xiv. 202 ("Eikōn Basilike"); defense of his part in Strafford's death, 198 (ibid.); his folly in stripping Parliament of his supporters to collect them at Oxford, 69 (Selden); battle of Stamford Heath or Lansdowne Hill in the Civil War, 47 (Quiller-Couch's novel); the religious persecutions of the Long Parliament when they obtained power, 34 (Milton's sonnet); their censorship of books, 56 ("Areopagitica"); Charles's defense of his career and policy, the "Eikōn Basilike," 198; death, 209 (Marvell's poem).
- The Cossack revolt against Poland in 1648, under Chmielnicki (Hmelnit-ski): Sienkiewicz's "With Fire and Sword," xiv. 134.
- First half of the seventeenth and close of the sixteenth century: This period is most remarkable in the intellectual domain for the unparalleled outburst of Spanish genius, with scant predecessors and practically no successors for two centuries: the work of its three greatest authors, — Cervantes (xiii. 80), Lope the mighty dramatic reformer (xiii. 116), Calderon the exhaustless poetic dramatic artificer (xiv. 158, 170), — one of its two best remaining novelists, Aleman (xiii. 69), its greatest satirist, Quevedo (xiii. 117), and its greatest artist, Velasquez, fall entirely within the seventy-five years from 1585 to 1660, except some of Calderon's inferior spectacular and religious pieces; as does also the first quarter-century of its next greatest artist, Murillo. That this should come while (as we can now see) Spain had far passed her zenith and was fast declining, with few props for national pride or

national hope, seems a strange paradox; but natives can hardly be blamed for not seeing what Englishmen even in Cromwell's time did not see, and Spain at the end of the Thirty Years' War seemed still the most formidable power of Christendom. For other countries in this period, see review of the seventeenth century in the next section. One singular fact must be noted: that from 1588 to 1629, the period of the greatest literary glory both of England and Spain, is practically a blank in French letters: from Montaigne's last essays to Corneille's first play there is not a single French literary name of any moment, unless we except Brantôme's, whose posthumous "Memoirs" were not published till 1665.

FROM THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR TO END OF THE NAPOLEONIC WARS.

- 1649-50: Cromwell in Ireland, xiv. 207 (Marvell's poem).
c. 1650: Internal condition of Spain, xiv. 77 (Howell).
 1648-53: The "Fronde" in France; a civil war with the overthrow of Mazarin as the ostensible reason: De Retz's portraits of the leaders on both sides, xiv. 118.
 1655-56: Invasion and temporary disruption of Poland by Charles X. of Sweden: Sienkiewicz's "The Deluge," xiv. 263.
 1655: Massacre of the Vandois by the Catholics: xiv. 256 (Milton's sonnet).
 1658: Accession of Aurangzeb, the last great Mogul emperor (to 1707); who replaced Akbar's tolerant system by a fierce Mohammedan reaction and persecution, alienated the Hindus, and ruined his empire: xvii. 327.
 1664: Battle of St. Gothard (Hungary, on the Raab just over the border from Styria), where Montecuculi defeated the Turks: xix. 337 (Dumas' novel).
 1660-85: England under Charles II. Pepys' diary of, 1663, xiv. 349; great plague in London, 1665-66, xiv. 368 (Defoe); the great fire of 1666, 364 (Evelyn); court life in 1675, xv. 91 (M. W. Goodwin's novel); Shaftesbury and Halifax, and Shaftesbury's ruin and death in 1683, xv. 149 (Macaulay), 156 (Dryden); the Popish plot of Oates and Dangerfield in 1678, *ibid.*; Charles' character, 172 (Halifax); mock epitaph on, 171 (Rochester).
 1675-79: Germany under the Great Elector Frederick William (1640-88); battle of Fehrbellin in 1675, driving the Swedes out of Brandenburg, and campaign to the Frisches Haff in 1679, repeating that exploit: xiv. 40 (Carlyle).
 1686: Monmouth's rebellion against James II.; Judge Jeffreys and the Bloody Assizes, xv. 200 (Conan Doyle's novel).
 1679-1703: "The Man in the Iron Mask": Dumas' novel, xiv. 315; Funck-Brentano's demonstration of the facts, xxx. 188.
 Later seventeenth century: The early Quakers; Penn's eulogy of George Fox, xv. 300; Whittier's poem, xv. 296.
 1687-91: Solyman II. of Turkey, xviii. 46 (Marmontel's tale).
 1670-1706: France under Louis XIV. (1643-1715): the Lauzun affair, 1670, the Vatel suicide, 1671, etc., xv. 64, 69, 71 (Mme. de Sévigné); the Dutch campaign and the battle of Neerwinden, 1693, 306 (St. Simon);

affairs in 1699, 311 (*ibid.*); the Harcourts, 316 (*ibid.*); 1706, death of Ninon de l'Enclos, 321 (*ibid.*).

1692:

Naval war of England and France, incident told in Browning's "Hervé Riel," xv. 292.

Salem witchcraft trials, xv. 244 (Pauline B. Mackie's novel).

1694: Foundation of the Bank of England, by Charles Montagu, later Earl of Halifax: xv. 325 (Bagehot's "Lombard Street").

c. 1700:

Spain going fast to utter destruction: endemic famine and industrial and commercial ruin internally, loss of provinces and prestige externally; the conditions that produced the War of the Succession, 1701-14, xv. 382 (Macaulay).

Feudal system in Japan, xvi. 144 (story of the Forty-seven Rôbins).

The earlier seventeenth century in Spanish literature has already been described, and all succession to its glories was blighted by the dreadful internal conditions just described. France is equally rich in epoch-making names, and far richer in volume and variety of charming talent, but with more reason: the age of Richelieu and Louis XIV., of Colbert, of Condé and Turenne and Villars and Luxembourg, of internal consolidation and economic reform and prosperity, and external advance and glory, had reason for producing Descartes (xiv. 189) and Pascal (xiv. 332), Corneille (xiii. 380), Molière (xiv. 281), and Racine (xv. 235), La Rochefoucauld (xv. 100) and La Bruyère (xv. 231), La Fontaine (xv. 285), Boileau (xv. 74), Bossuet (xv. 37), Mme. de Sévigné (xv. 64), not to mention Brantôme (xii. 134), Cyrano de Bergerac (xiv. 180), De Retz (xiv. 118), Madeleine de Scudéry (xiv. 13), and Fénelon (xv. 388): a wonderful list, who belong to the world, and need not to be characterized. Holland has its share, in the great names of Grotius (xiii. 278), creator of the science of international law, and Vondel (xiv. 254), "The Dutch Shakespeare," precursor of Milton in the epic of Satan and the fall of man. As to English literature, from Shakespeare and Bacon through Milton on to the Restoration drama, it need not be listed here.

1701-14: War of the Spanish Succession: Arbuthnot's "John Bull" satire on, and on the contestants and leaders, xvi. 73; Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," xvi. 151; Southey's "Battle of Blenheim," xx. 245.

c. 1720-50: India after Aurangzeb's death, xvii. 343 (Macaulay).

1697-1718: Career of Charles XII. of Sweden. Hunter on, xvii. 327-328. Battle of Pultowa or Pultava in 1709, where Peter the Great defeated him and permanently broke the continental power of Sweden: xvi. 96 (Byron), xvii. 203 (Johnson). Charles at Bender in Turkey (1709-14), whence he had escaped from Pultowa, and whence he carried on negotiations for fresh alliances and wars, and refused to depart in defiance of the Sultan himself: xvi. 104 (Voltaire). Mazeppa, hetman of the Ukraine in South Russia, 1687-1709; allied with Charles and defeated with him at Pultowa, he escaped with him to Bender and poisoned himself the same year: Byron's poem, xvi. 96.

1714: The "Old Pretender," and his chance of succeeding to the throne after Queen Anne's death; the untruthful legend used by Thackeray in "Henry Esmond," xvi. 163.

- 1713-40: Frederick William I. of Prussia, father of Frederick the Great. Character and policy, Carlyle, xvi. 321; domestic action, his daughter Wilhelmine's diary, 329.
- 1717-20: John Law's Mississippi "System" in France, — a general "kiting" of stocks with which the government paid off the national debt, and when they tumbled to their natural value, the country was half ruined: Thiers, xvi. 241.
- 1718-23: Early career of Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790): his autobiography, xvi. 252.
- 1729: Ireland in the early seventeenth century, frightful condition of the people: Swift's "Modest Proposal," xvi. 305.
- c. 1739-44: Foundation of the Methodist Church by John Wesley. Wesley's "Character of a Methodist," xvii. 85; Whitefield's preaching, xviii. 15 (Southey).
- 1740-48: War of the Austrian Succession, in which the surrounding powers undertook to dispossess Maria Theresa and partition the empire, and the Elector of Bavaria was crowned emperor as Charles VII., but Maria Theresa recovered her dominions at the cost of yielding Silesia to Frederick the Great: xvii. 203-204 (Johnson).
- i. 1748-56: India and Clive's career; murder of the English prisoners in the Black Hole of Calcutta, night of June 20-21, 1756; and battle of Plassey, June 23, 1757, in which Clive won the Indian Empire for England: xvii. 343 (Macaulay).
- 1742: Pulteney and his group succeed in overthrowing Sir Robert Walpole, but have no policy to offer in place of his: Akenside's "Epistle to Curio" (1745), xvii. 154.
- 1745: The rising of the Scotch clans in aid of "Prince Charlie," the Young Pretender: Flora MacIvor's "Clan Roll Call," xviii. 123; Campbell's "Lochiel's Warning," xx. 275.
- 1760: Death of George II.: Horace Walpole, xviii. 275.
- 1768+: The struggle over the election of John Wilkes: Junius Letters, xviii. 166.
- c. 1750-70: America before the Revolution: Colonial America, xviii. 314 (Bancroft); Indians and whites, xvii. 281 (Roosevelt); Braddock (defeated near Fort Duquesne [Pittsburg] by the Indians, June 18, 1755), in Thackeray's "Virginians," xvii. 289; Burke on English policy toward, xviii. 327.
- 1775-83: The American Revolution: inception, conduct, and results, xviii. 378 (Green); Ethan Allan and Ticonderoga, 338 (Thompson's novel); Bunker Hill, 383 (Green), 354 (poem); Patrick Henry's speech, 335; loyalists in, 355 (Tyler); Paine's "Common Sense," 365; Declaration of Independence, 392; Nathan Hale, executed September 22, 1776, 403 (Finch's poem); St. Leger's campaign of 1777, and the Battle of Oriskany, August 6, 396 (Fiske); Cooper's "Spy," xix. 177.
- 1787: The struggle over the Constitution: Hamilton in the "Federalist," xix. 288.
- 1789: The mutiny aboard the *Bounty*, and Bligh's voyage in an open boat: Bligh's story, xix. 312.
- 1732-17: Washington's career and character, xviii. 382 (Green), 168 (Jefferson). Farewell address, xx. 156.

- Eighteenth-century France before the Revolution : Taine's "Old Régime," xviii. 243.
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- 1793-1815: Time of Napoleon : Battle of the Nile, 1798, xx. 243 (Mrs. Hemans' poem); Hohenlinden, 1800, 277 (Campbell's poem); Battle of the Baltic, 1801, 279 (ibid.); career and death of Toussaint L'Ouverture (captured 1802, died 1803), 355 (Phillips), 370 (Wordsworth's sonnet); murder of the Duc d'Enghien, March 21, 1804, 380 (Lanfrey); Battle of Trafalgar, 1805, xxi. 23 (Mahan); Napoleon and Josephine, 88 (Saintine's novel); Augereau, St. Cyr, and the Battle of Eylau, February 8, 1807, 95 (Marbot); Spanish war—Arago's adventures, 38 (autobiography), "Burial of Sir John Moore," 111; German uprising, Arndt's poem, 153, Körner's "Battle Hymn," 155; after Waterloo, 212 (Beyle's novel); "Historic Doubts," 226 (Whately); Napoleon's dream, 233 (Garnett); Byron's "Ode," 236.
- War of 1812: Ship duels and privateers, xxi. 142 (McMaster).

V.

INDEX OF BATTLES

DESCRIBED OR ALLUDED TO IN THE ANTHOLOGY.

WITH PLACE, DATE, COMMANDERS, AND RESULT WHEN CONSIDERABLE.
VICTORS' NAMES FIRST.



- ACTIUM (land and naval; northwest Greece, above Santa Maura), September 2, 31 B.C. (Roman civil war; Octavius against Antony and Cleopatra: made Octavius master of the Roman world), v. 232, xix. 338.
- ADRIANOPLE (European Turkey, then Thrace), August 9, 378 (Goths under Frigidern against Romans under Emperor Valens: latter killed, two-thirds of the army slain, — the greatest disaster since Cannæ, — and the effects of barbarian ravage and occupation were irrevocable), vii. 361.
- ÆGOSPOTAMI (Bosporus), summer of 405 B.C. (naval; Spartan allied fleet under Lysander against Athenian under Conon: practically entire Athenian fleet and army captured, and Peloponnesian War ended), iv. 149.
- AGINCOURT (France, southeast of Boulogne), October 25, 1415 (English under Henry V. against French under Constable d'Albret: annihilated Armagnac party and secured Henry's safe return to England), x. 245.
- ALCAZAR (Alcacér-Quibir, Kasr-el-Kebir, Morocco, southwest of Tangier), August 4, 1578 (Muley Abd al-Melik, Sultan of Morocco, who was dying and died during the battle, against Sebastian, King of Portugal: the latter killed with a host of leading nobles and prelates, and the army annihilated), xii. 219, xiv. 308.
- ALLERHEIM, same as NÖRDLINGEN.
- ALLIA, THE (north of Rome), July 18, 388 B.C. (Gauls under Brennus against Romans: Rome fell into the hands of the former), xxvi. 208.
- ALMA, THE (near Sebastopol), September 20, 1854 (Crimean War; English under Lord Raglan, French under St. Arnaud, and Turks, against Russians under Menchikoff: drove Russians into Sebastopol), vii. 360.
- ALMANZA (east of Albacete, southwest of Valencia, Spain), April 25, 1707 (War of the Spanish Succession; French and Spanish under the Duke of Berwick against English, Dutch, and Portuguese under the Marquis of Galway: gave the Spanish throne definitely to Philip V.), xvi. 38.
- ALTE VESTE (Germany, near Nuremberg), August 24, 1632 (Thirty Years' War; Wallenstein's imperial army against Gustavus Adolphus' Swedes and Germans: nearly a drawn battle), xiii. 339-340.
- ANTIOCH (Syria), June 28, 1098 (Crusaders under various leaders, Godfrey of Boulogne the nominal head, against Turks under Kerboga, emir of Mosul), viii. 328.

- ARBELA** (really Gaugamela : Mesopotamia), summer of 331 B.C. (Alexander the Great against Darius Codomannus : destroyed Darius' last army, and gave Persia to Alexander), iv. 198.
- ARMADA, THE SPANISH**, August, 1588 (naval ; English fleet under Howard, with Drake and Norris, against Spanish under Duke of Medina Sidonia ; latter beaten off and wrecked later by storms : last serious attempt at invasion of England till Napoleon's time), xii. 223-251.
- AUSTERLITZ** (Moravia, east of Brünn), December 2, 1805 (French under Napoleon against Austrians and Russians under Kutusoff : Austro-Russian coalition dissolved, and Austria made Peace of Presburg separately), xxiv. 170.
- BANNOCKBURN** (near Stirling, Scotland), June 24, 1314 (Scots under Robert Bruce against English under Edward II. : assured Scotland's independence), ix. 403, x. 222.
- BARNET** (Hertfordshire, England), April 14, 1471 (Wars of the Roses ; Yorkists under Edward IV. against Lancastrians under Warwick, who was killed, and the Lancastrian cause deprived of its revolted Yorkist alliance), x. 322.
- BATTLE OF THE BALTIC**, or Copenhagen, or the North, May 2, 1801 (naval ; English fleet under Nelson bombarded Copenhagen : a drawn battle), xx. 279.
- BEDRIACUM** (east of Cremona, Italy), April, 69 A.D. (Roman civil war ; Vitellius against Otho, who committed suicide), vi. 195.
- BENNINGTON** (Vt., but battle fought across the line in N. Y.), August 16, 1777 (Revolutionary War ; Americans under Stark against Hessian mercenaries under Baum and Breyman : Burgoyne lost a seventh of his army and indispensable supplies), xviii. 396.
- BLENNHEIM** (Bavaria, near Würtemberg), August 13, 1704 (War of the Spanish Succession ; English, Austrian, Dutch, and Danish forces under Marlborough and Eugene against French and Bavarians under Tallard, who was captured : Bavaria occupied by the allies), xvi. 327, xx. 90.
- BORODINO** (west from Moscow), September 7, 1812 (French under Napoleon against Russians under Kutusoff : almost a drawn battle, but Napoleon's road to Moscow was cleared), vii. 361.
- BOSWORTH** (Leicestershire, England), August 22, 1485 (Henry VII. [Tudor] against Richard III. [York], who was killed : ended Wars of the Roses), x. 320.
- BOUVINES** (near Lille, north border of France), July 27, 1214 (French under Philip II. [Augustus] against Germans, Flemings, and English under Otto IV. : lost all the French possessions of the Angevin house), xii. 322.
- BOYNE, THE** (west of Drogheda, Ireland), July 1, 1690 (William III.'s army, from nearly all the Protestant countries of Europe, against James II.'s French and Irish : broke the Stuart cause forever), xvi. 120, xxvi. 228.
- "**BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT**" (south of Fort Duquesne, now heart of Pittsburg, Pa.), July 9, 1755 ("French and Indian War" ; French and Indians under Lieutenant Beaujeu against English under Braddock and provincials under Washington : Beaujeu killed, but most of Braddock's force destroyed, and the whole western frontier laid open to the Indians), xviii. 398, xx. 156.
- BRANDYWINE, THE** (Del.), September 11, 1777 (Revolutionary War ; English under Howe against Americans under Washington), xviii. 384.

- BREITENFELD**, or First Battle of Leipsic, September 17, 1631 (Thirty Years' War; Swedes and German Protestants under Gustavus Adolphus against Spaniards and Catholic German Imperialists under Tilly: gave North Germany permanently to the Protestants), xxxiii. 120.
- BRUNANBURII** (north England), 937 (Athelstan of England against Constantine of Scotland and the Irish Danes under Anlaf), viii. 215.
- BULL RUN** (or Manassas: southwest of Washington), First Battle of, July 21, 1861 (Civil War; Confederates under Beauregard against Federals under McDowell, who were seized with panic and dispersed), xxvi. 233.
- BUNKER HILL** (now in Boston), June 17, 1775 (Revolutionary War: English under Howe against Americans under Prescott, Putnam, and Stark), xviii. 383, xxiii. 147.
- CAMDEN COURTHOUSE** (Kershaw Co., S. C.), August 16, 1780 (Revolutionary War; English under Cornwallis against Americans under Gates: army scattered and its best officer, DeKalb, killed), xxiii. 178.
- CANNÆ** (Bari in south Italy), 216 B.C., perhaps June (Carthaginian army under Hannibal against Roman under Varro and Æmilius Paullus: latter annihilated), v. 59, vii. 371, xv. 197, xvi. 208.
- CAPE ST. VINCENT** (southwestern extremity of Portugal), February 14, 1797 (English fleet under Sir John Jervis, with Nelson under him, against Spanish fleet: projected French, Spanish, and Dutch invasion of England stopped), xviii. 390.
- CARRHE** (Mesopotamia), 53 B.C. (Persians against Romans under Crassus: Roman army destroyed and Crassus captured and killed), v. 248.
- CASTELFIDARDO** (near Ancona, Italy), September 18, 1860 (Italian royal troops under Cialdini against French and Italian Papal forces under Lamoricière: gave Italy Rome for a capital), xxvii. 204.
- CATRÆTH** (England), no assignable place or date (Saxons against Celtic Britons), viii. 193.
- CHERONEA** (Bœotia, in Greece), August, 338 B.C. (Philip of Macedon against allied Greeks: destruction of Greek independence), iv. 67, 164, 167, 173.
- CHÂLONS** (France: really fifty miles off, at Méry on the Seine), 450 or 451 (Roman army under Aëtius and Visigoths under Theodoric against Huns and their Teutonic vassals under Attila: Gaul saved for Aryan civilization), xxxii. 106.
- CHÂTILLON or CASTILLON** (near Bordeaux, France), July 17, 1453 (French under Jean Bureau against English under James Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury: Shrewsbury killed and the last English force in France annihilated), x. 318.
- CHEVY CHACE**, same as OTTERBOURNE.
- COLLINE GATE** (of Rome), November 1, 82 B.C. (Roman legionaries under Sulla against Italian provincials and Roman democrats: saved Rome from being razed to the ground), ix. 296.
- "CONSTITUTION"** (American, Isaac Hull) against **"GUERRIÈRE"** (English, Lieutenant Decres), North Atlantic Ocean east from Boston, August 19, 1812: made United States a first-class naval power, xxi. 145, 148.
- COPENHAGEN**, same as **BATTLE OF THE BALTIC**.
- CORINTH**, about July, 394 B.C. (Spartans and allies against Athenians, Thebans, and allies), iv. 143.
- CORONEA** (Bœotia), 447 B.C. (Theban exiles and partisans against Athenians under Tolmides: expelled Athenian power from Bœotia), iv. 155.

- CORUNNA (La Coruña: seaport in extreme northwest Spain), January 26, 1809 (English under Sir John Moore against French under Soult: Moore killed), xxi. 111.
- COSSOVA or COSOVO, same as KOSSOVA.
- COWPENS, THE (Spartanburg Co., S. C.), January 17, 1781 (Revolutionary War; Americans under Morgan against British under Tarleton: Cornwallis' best regiment of light infantry annihilated), xxiii. 178.
- CRANNON (Thessaly, southwest of Larissa), August, 322 B.C. (Macedonians under Antipater against Greeks under Antiphilus and Menon: frightened Greek cities into submission), iv. 136.
- CRÉCY (northwest France, Dept. Somme), August 26, 1346 (English under Edward III. against French under Philip VI.: English overran Southern France), x. 13-22, xix. 337.
- CULLODEN (east of Inverness, Scotland), April 27, 1746 (Young Pretender's invasion; royal army under Duke of Cumberland against Charles Edward's Highlanders), xx. 275, xxiv. 305.
- CUNAXA (on the Euphrates), September, 401 B.C. (Artaxerxes, king of Persia, against his younger brother Cyrus and the famous Ten Thousand Greek mercenaries: Cyrus killed, and the Ten Thousand made their way home through the heart of the Persian empire), iv. 74-7.
- CUSTOZZA (southwest of Verona), Second Battle of, June 24, 1866 (Austrians under Archduke Albert against Italians under La Marmora), xxix. 13.
- CYNOSCEPHALE (Thessaly, southeast of Larissa), 197 B.C. (Romans under Flamininus against Macedonians under Philip V., who has to evacuate Thessaly), v. 83.
- DELIUM (borders of Bœotia and Attica), early October, 424 B.C. (Bœotian allies under Pagondas against Athenians under Hippocrates), iv. 84.
- ELTAKEH (South Palestine), 701 B.C. (Sennacherib of Assyria against Egyptians and Arabs: kingdom of Judah nearly annihilated), xxxii. 395.
- "ESPECK" (Essek), see MOHACS.
- EYLAU (south of Königsberg, East Prussia), February 8, 1807 (French under Napoleon against Russians under Bennigsen and Prussians under Lestocq: indecisive), vii. 361, xxi. 100-107.
- FALKIRK (southeast of Stirling, Scotland), July 22, 1298 (English under Edward I. against Scotch under Wallace, whose force was annihilated), xxvi. 233.
- FEHRBELLIN (northwest of Berlin), June 18, 1675 (Prussians under Great Elector against Swedes under Wrangel: stopped Swedish invasion of Prussia from Pomerania), xiv. 402-403.
- FLODDEN FIELD (southeast of Berwick), September 9, 1513 (English under Earl of Surrey against Scotch under James IV., who had invaded England: James killed with flower of Scotch nobility), xi. 247-256.
- FORMIGNY (Normandy, near Bayeux), April 15, 1450 (French under the Constable De Richemont against English under Sir Thomas Kyriel: ended the English dominion in France), x. 312, 318.
- FRIGIDUS, THE (now the Wippach: Görz, Austria, near the Adriatic), September 6, 394 (Emperor Theodosius of the Eastern Roman Empire against the Western pretender Eugenius; actual commandants, Stilicho and Arbogast: reconsolidation of the empire), vii. 353, 360.

- FULFORD (near York), September 20, 1066 (Norse under Harald Hardrada and English rebels with Tostig, brother of King Harold of England, against Edwin and Morcar, earls of Mercia and Northumberland), viii. 291-292.
- GAUGAMELA, same as ARBELA.
- GLENLIVET *or* -AT (Banffshire, Scotland), October 4, 1594 (Catholic insurgents under Earl of Huntly against Protestant forces under Earl of Argyll), xviii. 125.
- GRANSON (Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland), March 3, 1476 (Swiss against Charles the Bold: stopped attempted reconquest of Vaud), xi. 38, 41.
- HARLAW (northwest of Aberdeen, Scotland), July 24, 1411 (Lowlanders under the Earl of Mar against Highlanders under Donald, Lord of the Isles: saved Southern Scotland from being overrun by the barbarians), xviii. 125.
- HASTINGS *or* SENLAC (Sussex, England), October 14, 1066 (miscellaneous adventurers under William of Normandy against English under Harold: England passed to William), viii. 294-7.
- HEXHAM (on the Tyne), May 8, 1464 (Wars of the Roses; Yorkists under Montague against Lancastrians under Somerset, who was killed), x. 325.
- HIMERA (North Sicily), 480 B.C., legendarily the day of the battle of Salamis (Sicilian Greeks under Hiero of Syracuse against Carthaginians under Hamilcar: saved Western European civilization from becoming African), iii. 169, 334.
- HOENLINDEN (east of Munich), December 3, 1800 (French under Moreau against Austrians under Archduke John: forced Austria to sign the peace of Lunéville), xx. 277-8.
- ISSUS (Gulf of Iskanderûn, northeast of Cyprus), 333 B.C. (Alexander the Great against Darius Codomannus: threw all Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt into Alexander's hands, and ended Persian resistance for two years), iv. 67, 222.
- IVRY (west of Paris, Dept. Eure), March 14, 1590 (French civil war; Protestants under Henry IV. against Catholic League under the Duke of Mayenne: gave French Protestantism tolerable terms for nearly a century), xii. 269.
- JEMAPPES *or* JEMMAPES (Belgium, west of Mons), November 6, 1792 (French under Dumouriez against Austrians under Duke of Saxe-Teschen: gave Belgium into French hands), xxvi. 232.
- JENA (Saxe-Weimar, Germany, southeast of Weimar), October 14, 1806 (French under Napoleon against Prussians and Saxons under Prince Hohenlohe: with Auerstadt on the same day, it laid Prussia at the feet of France), xxi. 101.
- KILLIECRANKIE (northwest of Perth, Scotland, July 27, 1689 (Highlanders under Dundee against William III.'s forces under Mackay: Dundee killed, but the English army scattered), xxiv. 304.
- KOSSOVA (Kosovo, Cossava: near Servian frontier of Turkey), August 27, 1389 (Turks under Murad I. against Servians, Bosnians, Hungarians, Wallachians, and Albanians: Murad killed, but the South-Slavic power annihilated and Servia given to Turkey), xxix. 222.
- LANDEN, same as NEERWINDEN.
- LEIPSIK, First Battle of, same as BREITENFELD.

- LEIPSIK (Germany), Second Battle of, October 16-18, 1813 (Prussians, Russians, Austrians, and Swedes, under Karl Schwarzenberg, against French under Napoleon: broke his power and liberated Germany), vii. 361.
- LEPANTO (Corinthian Gulf, Greece), October 7, 1571 (naval; Spanish, papal, and Venetian fleets under Don John of Austria against Turkish fleet under Ali Pasha: a crushing victory rather sterile in results), xv. 385.
- LEUCTRA (Bœotia), July, 371 B.C. (Thebans and allies under Epaminondas against Spartans and allies under Cleombrotus: ended the slavish obedience of Greek states to Spartan orders, and brought in a new military system), iv. 120-6, xx. 270.
- LExINGTON (Mass.), April 19, 1775 (Americans under various commands, and independently, against British under Col. Smith), xviii. 383.
- LONG ISLAND (N. Y.), August 27, 1776 (English under Howe against Americans under Washington), xviii. 334, xix. 288.
- LÜTZEN (Saxony, southwest of Leipsic), November 16, 1632 (Swedes and German Protestants under Gustavus Adolphus against German Imperialists and Catholics under Wallenstein: Gustavus killed, though victorious), xiii. 339-17.
- MALPLAQUET (France, near Belgium), September 11, 1709 (War of the Spanish Succession; English, Austrian, and Dutch forces under Marlborough and Eugene against French under Villars), xvi. 327.
- MANASSAS, same as BULL RUN.
- MANTINEIA (Arcadia, Greece), Second Battle of, 207 B.C. (Achæan League under Philopœmen against Machanidas tyrant of Sparta, who was slain), iv. 392-396.
- MARATHON (Attica), September, 490 B.C. (Greeks under Miltiades against Persians under Datis and Artaphernes, come to restore the tyrant Hippias, and of course garrison Athens for Persia: Greek literature, art, and philosophy rescued from remaining unborn), iii. 197, xx. 270.
- MEGIDDO (plain of Esdraelon, in Northern Palestine), two battles, xxxii. 333. 1. c. 1500 B.C., Thutmosis III. of Egypt against Palestinian and Syrian allies. 2. c. 1100 B.C., Israelites against Canaanites.
- MOHACS (Danube, above the Drave), August 29, 1526 (Turks under Solyman I. against Christians under Louis II. of Hungary, who perished with the flower of the Hungarian nobility), xix. 337 ("Especk" erroneously).
- MOXCONTOUR (northwest of Poitiers), October 2-3, 1569 (French civil war; Catholics under Duke of Anjou against Huguenots under Coligny), xii. 151.
- MONTLIBÉRY (south of Paris), July 16, 1465 (League of the Public Weal, French feudal lords, against Louis XI., who was temporarily stripped of all power), xi. 42.
- MORAT (Lake Morat, Fribourg, Switzerland), June 22, 1476 (Swiss against Charles the Bold, whose power was utterly broken, and French-speaking districts first added to the Teutonic Confederation), xi. 38, 41.
- MÜHLBERG (on the Elbe, northwest of Dresden), April 24, 1547 (Charles V. against the Protestant League of Smalkald under the Elector of Saxony: the League dissolved, and for some years Protestantism at Charles' mercy), xii. 27, 32, 33, xxxii. 162.

- MUNDA (southern Spain), 45 B.C. (Roman civil war; Julius Cæsar against Pompey's sons), v. 248, 249, vi. 174, 176.
- MUTINA (Modena, in Italy), April, 43 B.C. (two battles a few days apart: first, Antony against Pansa, who was killed; second, Octavius and Hirtius against Antony, Hirtius killed), vi. 176.
- NANCY (East France), January 5, 1477 (Lorrainers and Swiss under René against Charles the Bold, who was killed and his dominion broken up), xi. 39, 41, 70.
- NAXOS (Grecian Archipelago), 376 B.C. (naval; Athenian fleet under Chabrias defeated Lacedæmonian under Pollis: regained mastery of the Ægean for Athens), iv. 168, 172.
- NEERWINDEN (Liège, Belgium), or Landen, July 20, 1693 (French under Luxembourg against Dutch and English under William III. of Orange), xv. 307-8.
- NILE, BATTLE OF THE (or Abukir Bay; off the Rosetta mouth), August 1 and 2, 1798 (English fleet under Nelson against French under Brueys: the latter nearly annihilated, and Napoleon's army shut up in Egypt), xx. 243.
- NÖRDLINGEN (Fr. Norlinguen: Bavaria, near Würtemberg), Second Battle of, or Allerheim, August 3, 1645 (Thirty Years' War; French under Condé against Imperial army under Mercy, who was killed), xvi. 123.
- NORTH, BATTLE OF THE, same as BATTLE OF THE BALTIC.
- NORTHAMPTON, July 5, 1460 (Wars of the Roses; Yorkists under Warwick against Lancastrians under Henry VI.: Henry captured and forced to appoint Richard of York his heir), x. 320, 325.
- NOTIUM (off Ephesus), 407 B.C. (naval; Spartan fleet under Lysander against Athenian under Antiochus, Alcibiades' pilot: heavy loss to Athens, and caused Alcibiades' dismissal), iv. 81.
- NOVARA (west of Italy), March 23, 1849 (Austrians under Radetzky against Italians under Charles Albert, who at once abdicated the Sardinian throne in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel), xxxi. 224.
- ORISKANY (Oneida Co., N. Y.), August 6, 1777 (Revolutionary War; American patriots under Herkimer against Tories under Watts and Indians under Brant), xviii. 397-400.
- OTTERBOURNE (Otterburn: Northumberland, near Scotch border), August 19, 1388 (Scots under Earl of Douglas, who was killed, against English under the two Percys, sons of the Earl of Northumberland, both taken prisoners), x. 206-23; see also "Chevy Chace," 226-33.
- PATAY (northwest of Orleans), June 18, 1429 (French under Joan of Arc and Dunois against English under Talbot and Fastolfe: put France in French hands once more), x. 262.
- PAVIA (Italy), February 24, 1525 (Imperialists under Lannoy and the Constable of Bourbon against French under Francis I., who was taken prisoner and carried to Madrid and his army destroyed), xi. 277, xii. 27, 129.
- PHARSALIA (Thessaly), August 9, 48 B.C. (Roman civil war; Cæsar's legionaries against Pompey's republican forces: the Roman Republic ended), v. 118, xvi. 168.
- PHILIPPI (Macedonia), two battles twenty days apart, November, 42 B.C. (Roman civil war; Octavius and Antony against Brutus and Cassius: the

- first a drawn battle in which Cassius committed suicide, the second a hopeless defeat in which Brutus did the same, the whole ending the Republic's last chance), v. 249.
- PISTORIA** (Pistoia, northwest of Florence), January, 62 B.C. (Roman government forces under Marcus Petreius against rebels under Catiline, who was killed and the insurrection suppressed), v. 169.
- PLASSEY** (on the Hoogly, above Calcutta), June 23, 1757 (British under Clive against Bengal army under Surajah Dowlah: English possession of India assured (xvii. 357-8).
- POITIERS** (1st), same as **TOURS**.
- POITIERS** (France), September 19, 1356 (English under Edward the Black Prince against the French under King John, who was captured and carried to London, his army utterly destroyed), x. 246, xii. 129.
- POLLENTIA** (Piedmont, near Lombardy), Good Friday, April 4, 402 (Romans under Stilicho against Goths under Alaric), vii. 360-361.
- POLOTSK** (junction of the Duna and Polota, Vitebsk, Russia), August 16-17, 1812 (French under Oudinot and St.-Cyr against Russians under Wittgenstein), xxi. 108-110.
- POTIDÆA** (seacoast of Macedonia), late summer, 432 B.C. (Athenians under Callias against allied Potidæans and Corinthians under Aristeus: Callias killed, but Potidæa blockaded), iv. 83, 84.
- PRESTON** (Lancashire, England), August 17-19, 1648 (English civil war; Parliamentary army under Cromwell against Scotch and English royalists under the Duke of Hamilton: ended Scotch invasion and put Argyle in power in Scotland), xxiv. 305.
- PRESTONPANS** (east of Edinburgh), September 21, 1745 (Young Pretender's invasion; Scotch and some English Jacobites under Charles Edward against royal forces under Cope), xxvi. 233.
- PRINCETON** (N. J.), January 3, 1777 (Revolutionary War; Americans under Washington against British under Cornwallis), xix. 288.
- PULTOVA** or **PULTAVA** (Poltava, South Russia, southwest of Kharkov), July 8, 1709 (Peter the Great of Russia against Charles XII. of Sweden: end of Sweden's unnaturally great power in Europe), xvii. 202-3.
- PYDNA** (Macedonian coast, southwest of Saloniki), June 22, 168 B.C. (Romans under Æmilius Paullus against Macedonian under King Perseus: end of the Macedonian kingdom), v. 83, 84.
- RAVENNA** (Italy, on the Adriatic), April 11, 1512 (French under Gaston de Foix, who was killed, against Julius II.'s forces, Spanish, Venetian, and Swiss: restored the Medici to Florence), xi. 243-4.
- ROCROU** (northwest of Mezières, near Belgium), May 19, 1643 (Thirty Years' War; French under Condé against Spanish under Fuentes: permanently destroyed the prestige of the Spanish infantry; the Leuctra of Spain), xvi. 123.
- RONCESVALLES** (defile in the Pyrenees some fifty miles from the Biscayan coast, northeast of Pamplona), August 15, 778 (Basque mountaineers against Charlemagne's rear-guard under Hrotland, Rodland, or Roland, the warden of the Breton marches: the death of Roland has created a vast literature of song and romance), viii. 206.
- "ROTEONTON"** (= Rothenthurm, pass of the Aluta between Transylvania and Roumania), 1602 (Radul, claimant to the principality of Wallachia,

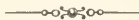
- against Jeremy, Voivode of Moldavia: a fiction of Captain John Smith's), xiii. 128.
- ST. ALBANS (Hertfordshire, England), First Battle of, May 22, 1455 (Wars of the Roses; Yorkists under Richard of York against Lancastrians under Henry VI. and Somerset: put the government in Yorkist hands), x. 325, 326, 330.
- ST. GOTTHARD *or* GOTTHARD (Hungary, south of Grätz), August 1, 1664 (Imperial army under Montecuculi against Turks under Kiuprili: gained a truce not kept by them), xix. 337.
- SAINT-LAURENT, same as SAINT-QUENTIN.
- SAINT-QUENTIN (on the Somme, north France), August 10, 1557 (Spanish and English under the Duke of Savoy against French under Montmorency, who was captured and his army destroyed), xii. 124, 125, 126, 129.
- SALAMANCA (Spain, northwest of Madrid), July 22, 1812 (English under Wellington against French under Marmont), xxi. 129, 136.
- SALAMIS (near Athens), last part of August, 480 B.C. (naval; Greek and allied fleet under Themistocles against Persian under Xerxes in person: second salvation of Greek thought and art from being overwhelmed by Asia), iii. 197, 334.
- SARATOGA (N. Y., but not at the present city: ten miles east, near the Hudson), two battles, September 19 and October 7, 1777 (Americans under Schuyler against British under Burgoyne, who surrendered October 17), xviii. 385, 388.
- SELLASIA (northeast of Sparta), 221 or 222 B.C. (Macedonians under Antigonus Dason against Spartans and allies under Cleomenes, who was driven into exile and last hope of Spartan reform destroyed), iv. 387-91.
- SENLAC, same as HASTINGS.
- STAMFORDBRIDGE ("Standford," northeast of York), September 25, 1066 (English under Harold against Norse under Harald Hardrada, and English rebels with Harold's brother Tostig: Norse army annihilated, Harald and Tostig killed), viii. 292.
- STAMFORD HEATH (Lansdowne Hill, east of Bath), 1643 (English civil war; Cornish Royalists under Hopton and Bevil Grenvil against Parliamentary army under Waller), xiv. 47.
- STANDARD, BATTLE OF THE (near Northallerton, Yorkshire), August 22, 1138 (English under Archbishop Thurstan against Scots under King David: balked his attempt to overrun England as ally of his niece Matilda against Stephen), viii. 310, ix. 67.
- STIRLING ("Sterling," xiv. 305), same as BANNOCKBURN.
- TALavera (Spain, on the Tagus, west of Toledo and southwest of Madrid), July 27-8, 1809 (English under Wellington and Spanish under Cuesta against French under Joseph Bonaparte: indecisive), xxi. 136.
- TEUTOBURG FOREST, THE (in Germany), 9 A.D. (German tribes under Arminius against the Roman proconsul Varus with three legions, which were nearly exterminated: decided that Germany should remain Teutonic, not be Romanized), vii. 119, xxii. 145.
- TEWKESBURY (England, junction of Avon and Severn), May 4, 1471 (Wars of the Roses; Yorkists under Edward IV. against Lancastrians under

- Margaret: her son, the Lancastrian heir, murdered as he fled, and the cause permanently lost), x. 326, 327.
- THAPSUS (near Cape Dinas, Tunis), 46 B.C. (Roman civil war; Cæsar against Scipio, Cato, and Juba: ended the war in Africa), v. 248.
- THERMOPYLÆ (pass south from Thessaly), First Battle of, midsummer, 480 B.C. (Persian army under Xerxes against Spartans under Leonidas), iii. 270-276.
- THERMOPYLÆ, Second Battle of, 279 B.C. (allied Greeks under Callippus against Celts under Brennus), iv. 338.
- THRASYMENE, same as TRASIMENUS.
- TORGAU (northeast of Leipsic), November 3, 1760 (Seven Years' War; Prussians under Frederick the Great against Austrians under Daun: saved Saxony from conquest), xviii. 277.
- TOURS (France: battle really near Poitiers), 732 (Franks under Charles Martel against Saracens from Spain: saved at least southwest France from the Moors, and perhaps Christian Spain from irrevocable extinction), xxxiii. 109.
- TOWTON (between Leeds and York), March 29, 1461 (Wars of the Roses; Yorkists under Warwick against Lancastrians under Henry VI. and Margaret: placed Edward IV. on the throne), x. 318, 325, 330.
- TRAFALGAR (cape south of Cadiz, Spain), October 21, 1805 (naval; British fleet under Nelson against French under Gravina and Alava, which was destroyed and France practically blockaded), xxi. 23-37.
- TRASIMENUS or THRASYMENE, LAKE (northwest of Perugia, Italy), April, 217 B.C. (Carthaginians and mercenaries under Hannibal against Romans under Flaminius, who were trapped in a defile and annihilated), v. 55-8, xxvi. 208.
- TREBIA, THE (near Piacenza, on the Po), December, 218 B.C. (Carthaginians etc. under Hannibal against Romans under Sempronius), xxxi. 338.
- TRENTON (N. J.), December 26, 1776 (Americans under Washington against Hessian mercenaries under Rahl: night surprise which roused the drooping American cause to new life), xviii. 384, xix. 288.
- "UNITED STATES" (American, Stephen Decatur), against "MACEDONIAN" (English, Captain Carden), off the Azores, October 25, 1812, xxi. 152.
- VIGO BAY (Spain, just north of Portugal), October 23, 1702 (naval: English and Dutch fleet under Ormond destroyed Spanish plate fleet with some fifteen million dollars), xvi. 157.
- WAGRAM (northeast of Vienna), July 5-6, 1809 (French under Napoleon against Austrians under Archduke Charles: put Austria at Napoleon's mercy, and led to the peace of Schönbrunn and the marriage with Maria Louisa), xxii. 119.
- "WASP" (American, Commandant Jones), against "FROLIC" (English, Captain Whinyates), east of Charleston, October 18, 1812, xxi. 150-1.
- WATERLOO (south of Brussels), June 18, 1815 (English, Dutch, and Germans under Wellington, and Prussians under Blicher, against French under Napoleon: ended Napoleon's career), vii. 368, xxi. 212, 236.
- YORKTOWN (Va.), October 19, 1781 (Americans under Washington against English under Cornwallis: secured American independence), xviii. 388, xix. 288.

VI.

INDEX OF FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS

CONTAINED IN THE ANTHOLOGY.



JOSEPH ADDISON, *The Spacious Firmament on High* :

And spread the truth from pole to pole (xvi. 50. 27).

The Spectator :

Sir Roger . . . told them, with the air of a man who would not give his judgment rashly, that much might be said on both sides (xvi. 64. 36).

ÆSCHINES :

Demosthenes' speeches smelt of the lamp (iv. 66. 37).

MARK AKENSIDE, *An Epistle to Curio* :

If Curio, only Curio, will be true (xvii. 158. 7).

WILLIAM ALLINGHAM, *The Fairies* :

Green jacket, red cap,
And white owl's feather (xxvi. 245. 37).

WILLIAM EDMONSTOUNE AYTOUN, *The Old Scottish Cavalier* :

A brave old Scottish Cavalier,
All of the olden time! (xxiv. 303. 36).

FRANCIS BACON, *On Atheism* :

I had rather believe all the fables in the legend, and the Talmud, and the Alcoran, than that this universal frame is without a mind (xiii. 248. 2).

A little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion (xiii. 248).

On Studies :

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability (xiii. 252. 33).

Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them (xiii. 253. 6).

Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider (xiii. 253. 9).

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested (xiii. 253. 11).

Distilled books are, like distilled waters, flashy things (xiii. 253. 18).

Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man (xiii. 253. 19).

Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend (xiii. 253. 23).

Quotations in his Apothegms :

Hope is a good breakfast, but a bad supper (xiii. 267. 5).

Stay awhile, that we may make an end the sooner (xiii. 268. 17).

Would you have me contend with him that commands thirty legions? (xiii. 271. 32).

PHILIP JAMES BAILEY, *Festus :*

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial (xxiii. 196. 33).

JOANNA BAILLIE, *It was on a Morn :*

A wooer that comes in braid daylight
Is no like a wooer that comes at e'en (xxi. 280. 3).

ANNA LETITIA BARBAULD, *Life :*

'Tis hard to part when friends are dear (xix. 96. 27).
Say not Good Night — but in some brighter clime
Bid me Good Morning (xix. 96. 31).

RICHARD HARRIS BARHAM, *The Jackdaw of Rheims :*

The Cardinal rose with a dignified look,
He called for his candle, his bell, and his book :
In holy anger and pious grief
He solemnly cursed that rascally thief. . . .
Never was heard such a terrible curse!
But what gave rise
To no little surprise,
Nobody seemed one penny the worse! (xxiii. 99. 20).

Heedless of grammar, they all cried, "That's Him!" (xxiii. 100. 2).

Nell Cook :

The Sacristan, he says no word that indicates a doubt,
But he puts his thumb unto his nose, and spreads his fingers out!
(xxiii. 95. 21).

MICHAEL JULAND BARRY, *The Place where Man should Die :*

The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man! (xxiv. 95. 41).

BEAUMONT (FRANCIS) AND FLETCHER (JOHN), *The Maid's Tragedy :*

Upon my buried body, lie
Lightly, gentle earth! (xiii. 154. 34).

GEORGE BERKELEY (BISHOP), *On the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America* :

Westward the course of empire takes its way (xvi. 95. 28).

Time's noblest offspring is the last (xvi. 95. 31).

BIAS :

Men should love each other as if they might yet come to hate each other (iii. 124. 37).

Where are the offerings from those who are drowned after praying for help? (iv. 62. 37).

NICOLAS BOILEAU-DESPRÉAUX, *The Art of Poetry* :

From grave to light, from pleasant to severe (xv. 75. 38).

SIR THOMAS BROWNE, *Hydriotaphia or Urn-Burial* :

Quietly rested under the drums and tramlings of three conquests (xiv. 275. 7).

What song the Sirens sang, or what name Achilles assumed when he hid himself among women, though puzzling questions, are not beyond all conjecture (xiv. 276. 8).

That duration which maketh pyramids pillars of snow, and all that's past a moment (xiv. 277. 10).

To be nameless in worthy deeds exceeds an infamous history (xiv. 277. 31).

The iniquity of oblivion blindly scattereth her poppy (xiv. 277. 36).

Herostratus lives that burnt the temple of Diana, he is almost lost that built it. Time hath spared the epitaph of Adrian's horse, confounded that of himself (xiv. 277. 39).

Thersites is like to live as long as Agamemnon (xiv. 278. 1).

A merciful provision in nature (xiv. 278. 25).

Lost in the uncomfortable might of nothing (xix. 278. 34).

Man is a noble animal, splendid in ashes, and pompous in the grave (xiv. 279. 28).

Religio Medici :

There are many canonized on earth that shall never be saints in heaven (xiv. 39. 23).

The numerous and weary days of our fathers before the flood (xiv. 40. 35).

As we grow weaker in age, we grow stronger in sin (xiv. 41. 19).

For the world, I count it not an inn, but an hospital (xiv. 44. 24).

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING, *A Musical Instrument* :

The true gods sigh for the cost and pain (xxvi. 403. 12).

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, *The Death of the Flowers* :

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year (xxi. 276. 2).

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT (*Continued*):*Thanatopsis*:

To him who in the love of nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language (xxi. 270. 25).

The hills rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun (xxi. 271. 21).

All that tread
The globe are but a handful to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom (xxi. 271. 32).

Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound
Save his own dashings (xxi. 271. 36).

When thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan (xxi. 272. 12).

Sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams (xxi. 272. 17).

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, ET AL., *The Rehearsal*:

Why, what a devil is a plot good for, but to bring in fine things?
(xv. 62. 21).

EDMUND BURKE, *On Conciliation with America*:

The concessions of the weak are the concessions of fear (xviii. 328. 7).

The dissidence of dissent, and the Protestantism of the Protestant
religion (xviii. 332. 2).

Despotism itself is obliged to truck and huckster (xviii. 334. 15).

ROBERT BURNS, *The Banks o' Doon*:

Thou minds me o' departed joys,
Departed — never to return (xx. 29. 8).

Bannockburn:

Welcome to your gory bed
Or to victory! (ix. 403. 23).
Now's the day and now's the hour (ix. 403. 25).
Let us do, or die! (ix. 404. 8).

Duncan Gray:

Ha, ha, the wooing o't! (xx. 25. 9).

For a' That and a' That:

The rank is but the guinea's stamp:
The man's the gowd for a' that (xx. 20. 8).
A prince can mak a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that;
But an honest man's aboon his might (xx. 20. 26).

To a Louse:

O wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us! (xx. 24. 7.)

ROBERT BURNS (*Continued*):*To a Mouse:*

The best laid schemes o' mice and men
Gang aft agley (xx. 19. 29).

Tam o' Shanter:

Nursing her wrath to keep it warm (xx. 13. 24).
How mony lengthened, sage advices,
The husband frae the wife despises! (xx. 14. 15).
His ancient, trusty, drouthy crony;
Tam lo'd him like a vera brither:
They had been fou for weeks thegither (xx. 14. 22).
The landlady and Tam grew gracious
Wi' favors, secret, sweet, and precious (xx. 14. 27).
Kings may be blest, but Tam was glorious,
O'er all the ills o' life victorious (xx. 14. 37).
Or like the snow-fall in the river,
A moment white — then melts forever (xx. 14. 41).
Inspiring bold John Barleycorn,
What dangers thou canst make us scorn! (xx. 15. 34).
The mirth and fun grew fast and furious (xx. 16. 36).

Address to the Unco Guid:

The Rigid Righteous is a fule,
The Rigid Wise anither (xx. 21. 4).
Then gently scan your brother Man,
Still gentler sister Woman (xx. 22. 21).
What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted (xx. 22. 35).

ROBERT BURTON, *Anatomy of Melancholy:*

Had on his conjuring cap (xiii. 231. 10).

SAMUEL BUTLER, *Hudibras:*

And pulpit, drum ecclesiastic,
Was beat with fist instead of a stick (xiv. 337. 33).
Although he had much wit,
H' was very shy of using it (xiv. 338. 27).
And truly, so perhaps he was —
'Tis many a pious Christian's case (xiv. 338. 45).
He could distinguish and divide
A hair 'twixt south and southwest side (xiv. 339. 3).
He'd run in debt by disputation,
And pay with ratiocination (xiv. 339. 13).
For rhetoric, he could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a trope (xiv. 339. 17).
For all a rhetorician's rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools (xiv. 339. 25).

SAMUEL BUTLER, *Hudibras* (Continued) :

A Babylonish dialect,

Which learned pedants much affect (xiv. 339. 29).

For he by geometric scale

Could take the size of pots of ale (xiv. 340. 11).

And wisely tell what hour o' th' day

The clock does strike, by Algebra (xiv. 340. 15).

Whatever skeptic could inquire for,

For every why he had a wherefore (xiv. 340. 21).

All which he understood by rote,

And, as occasion served, would quote (xiv. 340. 25).

Where entity and quiddity,

The ghosts of defunct bodies, fly (xiv. 340. 35).

He knew what's what, and that's as high

As metaphysic wit can fly (xiv. 340. 39).

Such as take lodgings in a head

That's to be let unfurnishèd (xiv. 341. 5).

'Twas Presbyterian, true blue (xiv. 341. 23).

And prove their doctrine orthodox

By apostolic blows and knocks (xiv. 341. 31).

Compound for sins that they're inclined to

By damning those they have no mind to;

Still so perverse and opposite

As if they worshiped God for spite (xiv. 342. 1).

The trenchant blade, Toledo trusty,

For want of fighting was grown rusty,

And ate into itself, for lack

Of somebody to hew and hack (xiv. 343. 7).

For rhyme the rudder is of verses,

With which, like ships, they steer their courses (xiv. 345. 19).

To look a gift horse in the mouth [old proverb quoted] (xiv. 345. 46).

JOHN BYROM, *The Three Black Crows* :

Bless me! how people propagate a lie! (xvii. 152. 8).

I did throw up, and told my neighbor so,

Something that was as black, sir, as a crow (xvii. 152. 15).

LORD BYRON, *The Bride of Abydos* :

The blind old man of Scio's rocky isle (ii. 183. 23).

Dust long outlasts the storied stone;

But thou — thy very dust is gone! (ii. 183. 11).

***Childe Harold*, Canto II. :**

Ancient of days! august Athena! where,

Where are thy men of might? thy grand in soul?

Gone — glimmering through the dream of things that were (iii. 348. 4).

LORD BYRON, *Childe Harold (Continued)* :

A schoolboy's tale, the wonder of an hour! (iii. 348. 9).

Fair Greece! sad relic of departed worth! (iii. 348. 22).

Hereditary bondmen! know ye not

Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow? (iii. 349. 10).

And yet how lovely in thine age of woe,

Land of lost gods and godlike men, art thou! (iii. 349. 37).

Art, Glory, Freedom fail, but Nature still is fair! (iii. 350. 22).

Where'er we tread, 'tis haunted, holy ground;

No earth of thine is lost in vulgar mold,

But one vast realm of wonder spreads around,

And all the Muses' tales seem truly told (iii. 350. 23).

Age shakes Athena's tower, but spares gray Marathon (iii. 350. 31).

The flying Mede, his shaftless broken bow;

The fiery Greek his red pursuing spear (iii. 351. 1).

Canto IV. :

A palace and a prison on each hand (xii. 185. 5).

In Venice, Tasso's echoes are no more,

And silent rows the songless gondolier (xii. 185. 22).

O Rome, my country! city of the soul! (vii. 377. 16).

Lone mother of dead empires (vii. 377. 18).

The Niobe of nations (vii. 377. 25).

Alas for Tully's voice, and Virgil's lay,

And Livy's pictured page! (vii. 378. 14).

Man!

Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear (vii. 378. 38).

Buried in air, the deep blue sky of Rome (vii. 379. 15).

Arches on arches! (vi. 380. 1).

A power

And magic in the ruined battlement (vii. 380. 15-16).

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand;

When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall;

And when Rome falls — the World" (vii. 380. 37).

I see before me the Gladiator lie;

He leans upon his hand (v. 184. 21).

And now

The arena swims around him — he is gone (v. 184. 27).

He heard it, but he heeded not — his eyes

Were with his heart, and that was far away (v. 184. 30).

There were his young barbarians all at play (v. 184. 34).

Batchered to make a Roman holiday (v. 184. 36).

LORD BYRON (*Continued*):*The Curse of Minerva:*

The soul of him who scorned to fear or fly,
Who lived and died as none can live or die (iv. 100. 34).

The Isles of Greece:

The isles of Greece! the isles of Greece!
Where burning Sappho loved and sung,
Where grew the arts of war and peace,
Where Delos rose and Phœbus sprung! (iii. 197. 16).

The Scian and the Teian muse,
The hero's harp, the lover's lute (iii. 197. 22).

The mountains look on Marathon,
And Marathon looks on the sea (iii. 197. 28).

A king sat on the rocky brow
That looks o'er sea-born Salamis (iii. 197. 34).

Of the three hundred grant but three,
To make a new Thermopylæ! (iii. 198. 17).

Fill 'igh the cup with Samian wine! (iii. 198. 26).

Ye have the Pyrrhic dance as yet --
Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone? (iii. 198. 31).

The tyrant of the Chersonese
Was freedom's best and bravest friend (iii. 199. 7).

Place me on Sunium's marble steep . . .
There, swanlike, let me sing and die (iii. 199. 31).

Mazeppa:

Bring forth the horse! (vi. 96. 15).

The patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong (xvi. 97. 36).

With their long gallop, which can tire
The hound's deep hate, and hunter's fire (xvi. 99. 12).

All furious as a favored child
Balked of its wish; or fiercer still,
A woman piqued — who has her will (xvi. 99. 35).

The bright broad river's gushing tide (xvi. 101. 12).

A thousand horse — and none to ride! (xvi. 103. 20).

Ode to Napoleon:

'Tis done — but yesterday a king! (xxi. 237. 9).

With fronts of brass and feet of clay (xxi. 237. 37).

The rapture of the strife (xxi. 237. 39).

The Desolator desolate!

The Victor overthrown! (xxi. 238. 7).

Prometheus:

The ruling principle of Hate,
Which for its pleasure doth create
The things it may annihilate (i. 400. 1-3).

THOMAS CAMPBELL, *The Battle of the Baltic* :

There was silence deep as death,
And the boldest held his breath
For a time (xx. 279. 31).

Hohenlinden :

The combat deepens. On, ye brave,
Who rush to glory, or the grave! (xx. 278. 5).

Lochiel's Warning :

Coming events cast their shadows before (xx. 276. 32).
With his back to the field, and his feet to the foe (xx. 277. 17).

The Pleasures of Hope :

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view (xx. 265. 3).
With meteor standard to the winds unfurled (xx. 266. 10).
The wolf's long howl from Oonalaska's shore (xx. 266. 17).
The hardy tar (xx. 267. 17).
The village curfew as it tolls profound (xx. 269. 9).
Her whiskered pandours and her fierce hussars (xx. 269. 27).
"Oh, Heaven!" he cried, my bleeding country save!" (xx. 269. 34).
Dropped from her nerveless grasp the shattered spear (xx. 270. 9).
And freedom shrieked — as Kosciusko fell! (xx. 270. 12).
This frail and feverish being of an hour (xx. 273. 17).
But, sad as angels for the good man's sin,
Weep to record, and blush to give it in! (xx. 273. 36).
Like angel visits, few and far between (xx. 274. 12).

Ye Mariners of England :

While the stormy winds do blow (xx. 278. 21).
Britannia needs no bulwarks,
No towers along the steep:
Her march is o'er the mountain waves,
Her home is on the deep (xx. 278. 34).

GEORGE CANNING and JOHN HOOKHAM FRERE, *Rogero in the Dungeon* :
(See also FRERE.)

The U-
niversity of Göttingen (xx. 239. 38).
Needy Knife-grinder! whither are you going! (xx. 242. 16).
Story! God bless you! I have none to tell, sir (xx. 243. 2).
I give thee sixpence! I will see thee damned first (xx. 243. 15).

HENRY CAREY, *Sally in Our Alley* :

She is the darling of my heart,
And she lives in our alley (xvii. 51. 14).
Of all the days that's in the week
I dearly love but one day (xvii. 52. 7).

LORD CASTLEREAGH, *Speeches* (Quoted by Brougham):

The ignorant impatience of the relaxation of taxation (xxi. 209. 28)

CATULLUS, CAIUS VALERIUS:

I love thee and hate thee, but if I can tell

The cause of my love and my hate, may I die! (v. 302. 29).

MIGUEL DE CERVANTES, *Don Quixote*:

A trade that does not feed its master is not worth two beans (xiii. 91. 38).

Make yourself honey and the flies will eat you (xiii. 100. 11).

GEOFFREY CHAUCER, *Canterbury Tales*:

And of his port as meke as is a mayde (x. 159. 19).

He was a veray parfit gentil knight (x. 159. 22).

A lover, and a lusty bachelor (x. 159. 31).

Wel conde he sitte on hors, and fayrē ryde (x. 160. 12).

[Compare "Marmion," xi. 247. 25.]

Ful wel she sang the servicē divine,

Entunēd in hir nose ful semēly;

And French she spak ful fayre and fetisly,

After the scole of Stratford-atte-Bowe,

For French of Paris was to hir unknowe (x. 161. 6).

And after, *Amor vincit omnia* (x. 162. 6).

As broune as is a bery (x. 163. 15).

A clerk ther was of Oxenforde also (x. 165. 18).

For him was lever han at his beds hed

A twenty bokēs, clad in black or red,

Of Aristotle, and his philosophie,

Than robēs rich, or fidel, or sautrie (x. 165. 26).

But all be that he was a philosophre,

Yet haddē he but litel gold in cofre (x. 165. 30).

And gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche (x. 166. 5)

Nowher so besy a man as he ther n'as,

And yet he semēd besier than he was (x. 166. 19).

Was no wher such a worthy vavasour (x. 167. 22).

Mine Host (x. 170. 36).

"CHEVY CHACE," BALLAD OF:

The child may rue that is unborne

The hunting of that day (x. 226. 20).

All chosen men of might (x. 226. 35).

Doleful dumps (x. 232. 2).

Under the greenwood tree (x. 232. 20).

I trust I have, within my realme,

Five hundred as good as he (x. 233. 8).

CHILO:

Do not speak evil of the dead (iii. 123. 34).

Do not wish impossibilities (iii. 124. 2).

CHARLES CHURCHILL, *The Rosciad*:

He mouths a sentence as curs mouth a bone (xviii. 60. 34).

I hate e'en Garrick thus at second-hand (xviii. 61. 8).

Who can with patience bear the gray coquette,
Or force a laugh with overgrown Juliett? (xviii. 65. 1).

He conned his passions as he conned his part (xviii. 66. 8).

ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH, *Come, Poet, Come!*

Ages of heroes fought and fell

That Homer in the end might tell (xxv. 46. 30).

Say not, The Struggle Naught Availeth:

If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars (xxv. 47. 23).

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,

Seem here no painful inch to gain,

Far back, through creeks and inlets making,

Comes silent, flooding in, the main (xxv. 47. 27).

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, *The Ancient Mariner*:

He holds him with his glittering eye (xx. 219. 35).

He cannot choose but hear (xx. 220. 2).

Red as a rose is she (xx. 220. 18).

We were the first that ever burst

Into that silent sea (xx. 222. 15).

As idle as a painted ship

Upon a painted ocean (xx. 222. 27).

Water, water, everywhere,

Nor any drop to drink (xx. 222. 31).

And every tongue, through utter drought,

Was withered at the root (xx. 223. 9).

She steadies with an upright keel (xx. 224. 8).

Alone, alone, all, all alone,

Alone on a wide, wide sea! (xx. 225. 34).

The moving moon went up the sky (xx. 226. 28).

A spring of love gushed from my heart (xx. 227. 13).

A noise like of a hidden brook

In the leafy month of June (xx. 229. 25).

Like one that on a lonesome road

Doth walk in fear and dread,

And having once turned round, walks on

And turns no more his head,

Because he knows a frightful fiend

Doth close behind him tread (xx. 231. 29).

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, *The Ancient Mariner (Continued)*

So lonely 'twas that God himself
Scarce seemèd there to be (xx. 236. 3).

He prayeth well who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast.
He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small (xx. 236. 16).

A sadder and a wiser man (xx. 236. 28).

Christabel:

Whispering tongues can poison truth (xx. 219. 4).

To be wroth with one we love
Doth work like madness on the brain (xx. 219. 7).

They stood aloof, the scars remaining,
Like cliffs which had been rent asunder:
A dreary sea now flows between (xx. 219. 14).

Kubla Khan:

Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a sunless sea (xx. 217. 32).

Forests ancient as the hills
Enfolding sunny spots of greenery (xx. 217. 38).
As if this earth in fast thick pants were breathing (xx. 218. 7).

A damsel with a dulcimer (xx. 218. 26).
For he on honey-dew hath fed,
And drunk the milk of Paradise (xx. 218. 42).

JEREMY COLLIER, *Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage:*

He [Congreve] wrote it ["The Double Dealer"], it seems, to amuse himself in a slow recovery from a fit of sickness. What his disease was, I am not to inquire; but it must have been a very ill one to be worse than the remedy (xv. 357. 34).

WILLIAM COLLINS:

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest! (xvii. 160. 19).
By fairy hands their knell is rung (xvii. 160. 25).
To bless the turf that wraps their clay (xvii. 160. 28).

Ode on the Death of Mr. Thomson:

In yonder grave a Druid lies (xvii. 162. 11).
To bid his gentle spirit rest (xvii. 162. 26).

The Passions:

When music, heavenly maid, was young (xvii. 163. 20).
Filled with fury, rapt, inspired (xvii. 163. 29).
'Twas sad by fits, by starts 'twas wild (xvii. 164. 8).
Still it whispered promised pleasure (xvii. 164. 11).
In notes by distance made more sweet (xvii. 164. 40).

WILLIAM COLLINS (*Continued*):

Round a holy calm diffusing,
Love of peace and lonely musing,
In hollow murmurs died away (xvii. 165. 7).

ABRAHAM COWLEY, *On the Death of Mr. Crashaw*:

His *faith* perhaps in some nice tenets might
Be wrong; his *life*, I'm sure, was in the right (xiv. 88. 35).

Of Myself:

Too low for envy, for contempt too high (xiv. 258. 16).
To-morrow let my sun his beams display
Or in clouds hide them — I have lived to-day (xiv. 258. 37).

Translation of Claudian:

A neighboring wood, born with himself, he sees,
And loves his old contemporary trees (vii. 386. 23-24).

WILLIAM COWPER, *Boadicea*:

The British warrior queen (v. 191. 26).
The Gaul is at her gates (v. 192. 8).
As he swept the chords
Of his sweet but awful lyre (v. 192. 23).

Conversation:

A noisy man is always in the right (xx. 79. 12).

John Gilpin:

That though on pleasure she was bent,
She had a frugal mind (xix. 268. 11).
Neck or naught (xix. 270. 5). (Old turf saying.)
Running such a rig (xix. 270. 8). (*Ibid.*)
A hat not much the worse for wear (xix. 272. 19).
And when he next doth ride abroad,
May I be there to see! (xix. 274. 13).

On the Loss of the Royal George:

Toll for the brave!
The brave that are no more! (xix. 197. 5).
When Kempenfelt went down,
With twice four hundred men (xix. 197. 27).

Supposed Lines of Alexander Selkirk:

I am monarch of all I survey (xvi. 214. 37).
O Solitude! where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face? (xvi. 215. 1).
I must finish my journey alone (xvi. 215. 6).
Never hear the sweet music of speech,
I start at the sound of my own (xvi. 215. 7).

RICHARD CRASHAW, *Wishes to his Supposed Mistress*:

That not impossible she (xiv. 85. 34).
Locked up from mortal eye (xiv. 85. 37).
A forespent night of sorrow (xiv. 86. 33).

CHARLES DIBDIN, *Poor Jack*:

There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft,
To keep watch for the life of poor Jack! (xx. 48. 31).

Grieving's a Folly:

Grieving's a folly,
Come let us be jolly (xx. 50. 29).

CHARLES DICKENS, *The Boy at Mugby*:

What is called the refreshment room at Mugby Junction, and what's proudest boast is that it never yet refreshed a mortal being (xxiv. 328. 15).

A metallic object that's at times the tea urn and at times the soup tureen, according to the nature of the last twang imparted to its contents, which are the same groundwork (xxiv. 328. 22).

To survey the line through a transparent medium composed of your head and body (xxiv. 328. 31).

Our missis, she soon took that out of me (xxiv. 329. 5).

And her eyes omitting sparks (xxiv. 330. 5).

I am extra double darned with a nip and a frizzle to the innermostes grit (xxiv. 330. 32).

Busts on your disgusted vision (xxiv. 334. 38).

Who had kep' her eye upon him like the fabled obelisk (xxiv. 336. 38).

David Copperfield:

I'd rather at any time be knocked down by a man who had got blood in him, than I'd be picked up by a man who hadn't (xx. 82. 32).

DIOGENES:

Stand out of my sunshine (iv. 63. 33).

Looking for an honest man [with a candle in daylight] (iv. 63. 40).

A citizen of the world (iv. 65. 4).

DIOGENES LAËRTIUS:

Observing the stars . . . fell into a ditch (iii. 122. 18).

JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE, *The American Flag*:

When freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air (xxi. 303. 8).

Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us,

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us! (xxi. 304. 27).

MICHAEL DRAYTON, *The Battle of Agincourt*:

And like true English hearts,
Stuck close together (x. 241. 1).

Sonnet:

Let us kiss and part (xiii. 162. 22).

JOHN DRYDEN, *Absalom and Achitophel, Part I:*

A fiery soul, which, working out its way,
 Fretted the pygmy body to decay,
 And o'er-informed the tenement of clay.
 A daring pilot in extremity;
 Pleas'd with the danger, when the waves went high
 He sought the storms; but for a calm unfit,
 Would steer too nigh the sands to boast his wit.
 Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
 And thin partitions do their bounds divide (xv. 157. 1).
 Born a shapeless lump, like anarchy (xv. 157. 17).
 Resolved to ruin or to rule the state (xv. 157. 19).
 But wild Ambition loves to slide, not stand,
 And Fortune's ice prefers to Virtue's land (xv. 157. 43).
 A man so various, that he seem'd to be
 Not one, but all mankind's epitome:
 Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong;
 Was everything by starts, and nothing long;
 But, in the course of one revolving moon,
 Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon (xv. 158. 6).
 So over-violent, or over-civil,
 That every man with him was God or Devil (xv. 158. 18).
 He had his jest, and they had his estate (xv. 158. 23).
 Made still a blundering kind of melody;
 Spurred boldly on, and dashed through thick and thin,
 Through sense and nonsense, never out or in (xv. 160. 5).
 Every inch that is not fool is rogue (xv. 160. 43).
 Who would read thy life that reads thy rhymes? (xv. 161. 42).

The Conquest of Granada:

When wild in woods the noble savage ran (xv. 49. 4).
 Empire, thou poor and despicable thing,
 When such as these make or unmake a king! (xv. 51. 17).

The Hind and the Panther:

She feared no danger, for she knew no sin (xv. 222. 19).
 And doomed to death, though fated not to die (xv. 222. 23).
 For truth has such a force and such a mien
 As to be loved needs only to be seen (xv. 223. 4).
 'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind (xv. 224. 10).

Ode on St. Cecilia's Day:

None but the brave deserves the fair (iv. 213. 34).
 Bacchus, ever fair and ever young (iv. 214. 17).
 Sound the trumpets, beat the drums (iv. 214. 19).
 Sweet is pleasure after pain (iv. 214. 29).
 Fought all his battles o'er again (iv. 214. 31).

JOHN DRYDEN, *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day (Continued)*:

And thrice he slew the slain (iv. 214. 33).

Fallen from his high estate,
And weltering in his blood (iv. 215. 2).

With not a friend to close his eyes (iv. 215. 7).

Pity melts the mind to love (iv. 215. 16).

Softly sweet, in Lydian measures (iv. 215. 17).

Honor but an empty bubble (iv. 215. 20).

Take the good the gods provide thee (iv. 215. 26).

Sighed and looked, and sighed again (iv. 215. 33).

And like another Helen, fired another Troy (iv. 216. 20).

Could swell the soul to rage, or kindle soft desire (iv. 216. 26).

He raised a mortal to the skies;

She drew an angel down (iv. 216. 36).

Translation of Agathias:

Their lives have parallels, but thine has none (viii. 21).

QUEEN ELIZABETH:

Anger makes dull men witty, but it keeps them poor (xiii. 276. 21).

How can the magistrate maintain his authority when the man is
despised? (xiii. 276. 28).

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, *Each and All*:

Nor knowest thou what argument

Thy life to thy neighbor's creed hath lent (xxvi. 221. 24).

All are needed by each one —

Nothing is fair or good alone (xxvi. 221. 26).

The Rhodora:

Beauty is its own excuse for being (xxvi. 222. 36).

EPICHRMUS:

The gods set up their favors at a price (iv. 289. 18).

EPICTETUS:

One of the vulgar, in any ill that happens to him, blames others; a
novice in philosophy blames himself; a philosopher blames neither
(xiii. 274. 11).

EURIPIDES, *Medea*:

I understand the awful deed I am to do; but passion hath triumphed
o'er my sober thoughts (iii. 81. 41).

WILLIAM FALCONER, *The Shipwreck*:

Die without a groan (xviii. 68. 42).

The briny tomb (xviii. 69. 10).

The watery grave (xviii. 70. 25).

MARJORIE FLEMING:

But she was more than usual calm,

She did not give a single dam (xxvi. 371. 34).

JOHN FLETCHER, *The Nice Valour* :

Hence, all you vain delights (xiii. 155. 23).

Nothing's so dainty sweet as lovely melancholy (xiii. 155. 41).

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *Poor Richard's Almanac* (not all original with Franklin) :

A word to the wise is enough (xix. 58. 29).

God helps them that help themselves (xix. 58. 41).

The used key is always bright (xix. 59. 7).

Early to bed and early to rise

Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise (xix. 59. 25).

One to-day is worth two to-morrows (xix. 60. 7).

Have you somewhat to do to-morrow? Do it to-day! (xix. 60. 8).

The cat in gloves catches no mice (xix. 60. 15).

Little strokes fell great oaks (xix. 60. 20).

Three removes are as bad as a fire (xix. 61. 6).

If you would have your business done, go; if not, send (xix. 61. 7).

A little neglect may breed great mischief:— For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost (xix. 61. 23).

Keep his nose all his life to the grindstone (xix. 61. 31).

Many a little makes a mickle (xix. 62. 10).

Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them (xix. 62. 14).

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy (xix. 63. 24).

Little boats should keep near shore (xix. 63. 31).

It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright (xix. 64. 19).

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other (xix. 65. 24).

The Whistle :

He has paid dear for his whistle (xix. 67. 39).

JOHN HOOKHAM FRERE, *The Monks and the Giants* :

He served his friend, but watched his opportunity (viii. 153. 4).

(See also CANNING.)

JOHN GAY, *Fables* :

Where yet was ever found a mother

Who'd give her booby for another? (xvi. 295. 9).

Lest men suspect your tale untrue,

Keep probability in view (xvi. 296. 23).

Each found the likeness in his thought (xvi. 298. 3).

Ere you remark another's sin,

Bid thine own conscience look within (xvi. 300. 31).

Sweet William's Farewell to Black-Eyed Susan :

The streamers waving in the wind.

"Adieu!" she cried, and waved her lily hand (xvi. 303. 14).

JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE, *Wilhelm Meister* :

Know'st thou the land where the lemon tree blows,
Where deep in the bower the gold orange grows ? (xx. 186. 4).
Thither, oh, thither with thee
Leads our way, . . . — then come, let us flee (xx. 186. 20).

OLIVER GOLDSMITH, *The Deserted Village* :

The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For talking age and whispering lovers made (xviii. 181. 25).
The bashful virgin's sidelong looks of love (xviii. 182. 1).
Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay :
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade ;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made :
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied (xviii. 182. 23).
In all my wanderings round this world of care (xviii. 183. 11).
And as a hare when horse and hounds pursue,
Pants to the spot from whence at first he flew (xviii. 183. 21).
A youth of labor with an age of ease (xviii. 183. 28).
His heaven commences ere the world be past (xviii. 183. 40).
The watchdog's voice that bayed the whispering wind,
And the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind (xviii. 184. 5).
A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year (xviii. 184. 25).
He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain (xviii. 184. 34).
Shouldered his crutch, and showed how fields were won (xviii. 184. 42).
Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His pity gave ere charity began (xviii. 185. 1).
And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side (xviii. 185. 3).
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way (xviii. 185. 10).
With meek and unaffected grace (xviii. 185. 17).
And fools, who came to scoff, remained to pray (xviii. 185. 20).
As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head (xviii. 185. 29).
There, in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school.
A man severe he was, and stern to view ;
I knew him well, and every truant knew :
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face ;
Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he ;

OLIVER GOLDSMITH, The Deserted Village (Continued) :

Full well the busy whisper circling round
 Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned.
 Yet he was kind, or, if severe in aught,
 The love he bore to learning was in fault (xviii. 185. 35).
 The village all declared how much he knew :
 'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too (xviii. 186. 3).
 In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill ;
 For e'en though vanquished, he could argue still ;
 While words of learned length and thundering sound
 Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around ;
 And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
 That one small head could carry all he knew (xviii. 186. 6).
 Where village statesmen talked with looks profound,
 And news much older than their ale went round (xviii. 186. 19).
 The whitewashed wall, the nicely sanded floor,
 The varnished clock that clicked behind the door ;
 The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
 A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day ;
 The pictures placed for ornament and use,
 The twelve good rules, the royal game of goose (xviii. 186. 23).
 Broken teacups, wisely kept for show (xviii. 186. 31).
 Nor the coy maid, half willing to be prest,
 Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest (xviii. 187. 1).
 The heart, distrusting, asks if this be joy (xviii. 187. 16).
 Her modest looks the cottage might adorn (xviii. 188. 36).
 In all the silent manliness of grief (xviii. 189. 45).
 Thou source of all my bliss, and all my woe,
 That found'st me poor at first, and keep'st me so (xviii. 190. 29).

The Traveller :

Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow (xviii. 89. 14).
 Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
 My heart untraveled fondly turns to thee (xviii. 89. 20).
 And drags at each remove a lengthening chain (xviii. 89. 23).
 And learn the luxury of doing good (xviii. 89. 35).
 That like the circle bounding earth and skies,
 Allures from far, yet as I follow, flies (xviii. 89. 40).
 Creation's heir, the world, the world is mine ! (xviii. 90. 20).
 Such is the patriot's boast, where'er we roam :
 His first, best country, ever is at home (xviii. 90. 43).
 Where wealth and freedom reign, contentment fails ;
 And honor sinks where commerce long prevails (xviii. 91. 16).
 Man seems the only growth that dwindles here (xviii. 92. 6).
 The pregnant quarry teemed with human form (xviii. 92. 18).

OLIVER GOLDSMITH, *The Traveller (Continued)*:

A mistress or a saint in every grove (xviii. 92. 32).

The sports of children satisfy the child (xviii. 92. 34).

Winter lingering chills the lap of May (xviii. 93. 7).

Carols as he goes (xviii. 93. 21).

And as a child, when scaring sounds molest,
Clings close and closer to the mother's breast,
So the loud torrent and the whirlwind's roar
But bind him to his native mountains more (xviii. 93. 40).

Alike all ages. Dames of ancient days
Have led their children through the mirthful maze,
And the gay grandsire, skilled in gestic lore,
Has frisked beneath the burthen of threescore (xviii. 94. 41).

They please, are pleased; they give to get esteem:
Till, seeming blest, they grow to what they seem (xviii. 95. 10).

The solid worth of self-applause (xviii. 95. 25).

Where the broad ocean leans against the land (xviii. 95. 29).

Even liberty itself is bartered here (xviii. 96. 6).

With daring aims irregularly great (xviii. 96. 26).

Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
I see the lords of human kind pass by (xviii. 96. 27).

The land of scholars and the nurse of arms (xviii. 97. 10).

Those who think must govern those who toil (xviii. 97. 26).

Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law (xviii. 97. 40).

Where wild Oswego spreads her swamps around,
And Niagara stuns with thundering sound (xviii. 98. 19).

Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel (xviii. 98. 43).

***The Vicar of Wakefield*:**

We sometimes had those little rubs which Providence sends to enhance
the value of its favors (xviii. 132. 18).

Handsome is that handsome does [old proverb quoted] (xviii. 133. 14).

***Saying*:**

There is no arguing with Johnson, for when his pistol misses fire, he
knocks you down with the butt end of it [quoted from Cibber
and by Boswell] (xx. 73. 21).

THOMAS GRAY, *The Bard*:

To high-born Hoël's harp, or soft Llewellyn's lay (xvii. 265. 14).

My tuneful art (xvii. 265. 25).

Weave the warp, and weave the woof,
The winding-sheet of Edward's race (xviii. 265. 35).

Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm (xvii. 266. 17).

Fill high the sparkling bowl (xvii. 266. 20).

THOMAS GRAY, *The Bard (Continued)*:

Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame,
With many a foul and midnight murder fed (xvii. 266. 30).

Visions of glory, spare my aching sight!
Ye unborn ages, crowd not on my soul! (xvii. 267. 7).
And Truth severe, by fairy Fiction drest (xvii. 267. 27).

Elegy written in a Country Churchyard:

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day (xvii. 239. 19).
The plowman homeward plods his weary way (xvii. 239. 21).
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep (xvii. 239. 33).
The breezy call of incense-breathing morn (xvii. 240. 1).
The short and simple annals of the poor (xvii. 240. 16).
The paths of glory lead but to the grave (xvii. 240. 20).
Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise (xvii. 240. 23).

Can storied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death? (xvii. 240. 25).

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre (xvii. 240. 31).

But knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll:
Chill penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear:
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Some village Hampden, that with dauntless breast
The little tyrant of his fields withstood;
Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest;
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood (xvii. 240. 33).

The applause of listening senates to command (xvii. 241. 7).

Forbade to wade through slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind (xvii. 241. 13).

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learned to stray;
Along the cool sequestered vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way (xvii. 241. 19).

Implores the passing tribute of a sigh (xvii. 241. 26).

THOMAS GRAY, *Elegy written in a Country Churchyard (Continued)*:

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
 This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,
 Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
 Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind? (xvii. 241. 31).
 Ev'n from the tomb the voice of nature cries;
 Ev'n in our ashes live their wonted fires (xvii. 241. 37).
 Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,
 A youth to fortune and to fame unknown (xvii. 242. 26).

Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College:

And snatch a fearful joy (xvii. 82. 10).
 The tear forgot as soon as shed,
 The sunshine of the breast (xvii. 82. 13).
 Alas! regardless of their doom
 The little victims play (xvii. 82. 21).
 Ah, tell them they are men! (xvii. 82. 30).
 And moody Madness laughing wild
 Amid severest woe (xvii. 83. 8).
 Lo! Poverty . . .
 That numbs the soul with icy hand (xvii. 83. 16).
 The tender for another's pain,
 Th' unfeeling for his own (xvii. 83. 21).
 Where ignorance is bliss,
 'Tis folly to be wise (xvii. 83. 28).

Ode on the Spring:

The rosy-bosomed Hours (xvii. 83. 31).

THOMAS CHANDLER HALIBURTON, *The Clockmaker*:

It is done by a knowledge of *soft sawdler* and *human natur* (xxiii. 141. 3).
 The road to a woman's heart lies through her child (xxiii. 146. 7).

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, *Burns*:

There have been loftier themes than his,
 And longer scrolls, and louder lyres,
 And lays lit up with Poesy's
 Purer and holier fires (xxi. 339. 19).
 Such graves as his are pilgrim shrines,
 Shrines to no code or creed confined, —
 The Delphian vales, the Palestines,
 The Meccas of the mind (xxi. 339. 23).

Marco Bozzaris:

On old Plataea's day (xxi. 335. 32).
 "Strike — till the last armed foe expires;
 Strike — for your altars and your fires;
 Strike — for the green graves of your sires,
 God — and your native land!" (xxi. 336. 7).

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, *Marco Bozzaris (Continued)*:

Calmly, as to a night's repose,
Like flowers at set of sun (xxi. 336. 19).

Come to the bridal chamber, Death!
Come to the mother's, when she feels
For the first time her first-born's breath (xxi. 336. 21).

Come in consumption's ghastly form,
The earthquake shock, the ocean storm;
Come when the heart beats high and warm
With banquet song, and dance, and wine;—
And thou art terrible—the tear,
The groan, the knell, the pall, the bier,
And all we know, or dream, or fear
Of agony, are thine (xxi. 336. 27).

Bozzaris! with the storied brave
Greece nurtured in her glory's time,
Rest thee—there is no prouder grave,
Even in her own proud clime (xxi. 337. 13).

One of the few, the immortal names
That were not born to die (xxi. 337. 43).

MARY HAMILTON, BALLAD OF:

Last night there was four Maries,
The night there'll be but three;
There was Marie Seton, and Marie Beton,
And Marie Carmichael, and me (xi. 137. 17–20).

FELICIA D. HEMANS, *Casabianca*:

The boy stood on the burning deck (xx. 243. 32).
There came a burst of thunder sound (xx. 244. 29).
Ask of the winds that far around
With fragments strewed the sea (xx. 244. 31).

The Hour of Death:

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast *all* seasons for thine own, O Death! (xxii. 39. 7).

The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers:

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast (xiii. 182. 8).
A band of exiles (xiii. 182. 14).
Not as the flying come,
In silence and in fear (xiii. 182. 20).
The anthem of the free (xiii. 182. 27).
There was manhood's brow serenely high,
And the fiery heart of youth (xiii. 183. 3).

FELICIA D. HEMANS, *The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers (Continued)*:

Ay, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod:
They have left unstained what there they found —
Freedom to worship God (xiii. 183. 11).

The Lost Pleiad:

And is there glory from the heavens departed? (xxii. 40. 16).
And yon majestic heaven
Shines not the less for that one vanished star! (xxii. 40. 39).

PATRICK HENRY, *Speech of March 28, 1775*:

I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided; and that is the
lamp of experience. I know no way of judging of the future but
by the past (xviii. 335. 40).

Hugging the delusive phantom of hope (xviii. 337. 12).

Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of
chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what
course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me
death! (xviii. 337. 34).

GEORGE HERBERT:

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky (xiii. 377. 26).

A servant with this clause
Makes drudgery divine:

Who sweeps a room as for thy laws,
Makes that and th' action fine (xiii. 380. 3).

ROBERT HERRICK:

That liquefaction of her clothes (xiv. 125. 16).

O how that glittering taketh me! (xiv. 125. 19).

Is this a fast — to keep
The larder lean? (xiv. 128. 26).

To circumsise thy life (xiv. 129. 4).

Old Time is still a-flying (xiv. 131. 32).

A sweet disorder in the dress
Kindles in clothes a wantonness (xiv. 132. 19).

A winning wave, deserving note,
In the tempestuous petticoat.
A careless shoestring, in whose tie
I see a wild civility (xiv. 132. 27).

HESIOD, *Works and Days*:

Competition is good for men (iii. 99. 10).

Potter is jealous of potter, and mechanic of mechanic; beggar has a
grudge against beggar, poet against poet. ("Two of a trade can
never agree") (iii. 99. 11).

Half is more than the whole (iii. 99. 16).

HESIOD, *Works and Days (Continued):*

A man works evil for himself in working it for another. ("Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein") (iii. 99. 24).

Wickedness . . . the road is level. . . . But to virtue . . . the way is long, steep, and rugged at first, but when you have reached the summit the way is easy (iii. 99. 35).

Dishonest gains are as bad as losses (iii. 100. 13).

Put nothing off till to-morrow or the day after (iii. 100. 29).

It will not always be summer (iii. 100. 31).

JAMES HOGG, *When the Kye comes Hame:*

'Tween the gloaming and the mirk,

When the kye comes hame! (xxi. 160. 37).

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, *Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table:*

Intellectual green fruit (xxvi. 32. 4).

Depart — be off — excede — evade — erump! (xxvi. 32. 31).

A hut of stone —

A *very plain* brown stone will do (xxvi. 36. 32).

Marrowy crapes of China silk,

Like wrinkled skins on scalded milk (xxvi. 37. 25).

Too grateful for the blessing lent

Of simple tastes and mind content! (xxvi. 38. 23).

I will walk the long path with you! (xxvi. 43. 34).

A general flavor of mild decay,

But nothing local, as one may say (xxvi. 46. 18).

All at once, and nothing first,

Just as bubbles do when they burst (xxvi. 47. 12).

Logic is logic. That's all I say (xxvi. 47. 15).

The Last Leaf:

The mossy marbles rest

On the lips that he has prest

In their bloom (xxvi. 48. 1).

I know it is a sin

For me to sit and grin

At him here (xxvi. 48. 19).

THOMAS HOOD, *The Bridge of Sighs:*

One more unfortunate (xxiv. 226. 16).

A dearer one

Still, and a nearer one (xxiv. 227. 14).

Alas for the rarity

Of Christian charity (xxiv. 227. 17).

Anywhere, anywhere

Out of the world! (xxiv. 228. 4).

Picture it — think of it,

Dissolute man! (xxiv. 228. 10).

THOMAS HOOD, *The Bridge of Sighs (Continued)* :

Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care (xxiv. 228. 14).

Owning her weakness,
Her evil behavior,
And leaving, with meekness,
Her sins to her Savior! (xxiv. 228. 37).

The Death-bed :

Another morn than ours (xxiv. 232. 27).

Fair Ines :

To dazzle when the sun is down,
And rob the world of rest (xxiv. 232. 32).

The Song of the Shirt :

A woman sat in unwomanly rags (xxiv. 230. 5).

Stitch! stitch! stitch!

In poverty, hunger, and dirt (xxiv. 230. 7).

Seam, and gusset, and band,
Band, and gusset, and seam (xxiv. 230. 23).

It is not linen you're wearing out,
But human creatures' lives! (xxiv. 230. 29).

O God! that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap! (xxiv. 231. 1).

A bed of straw,

A crust of bread — and rags (xxiv. 231. 5).

Till the heart is sick, and the brain is numbed
As well as the weary hand (xxiv. 231. 17).

The woes of want

And the walk that costs a meal! (xxiv. 231. 35).

With a voice of dolorous pitch —

Would that its tone could reach the Rich! (xxiv. 232. 7).

MARY HOWITT, *The Spider and the Fly :*

“Will you walk into my parlor?”
Said the Spider to the Fly (xxiii. 385. 19).

JEAN INGELOW, *High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire :*

Come uppe Whitefoot, come uppe Lightfoot,
Come uppe Jetty, rise and follow (xxvi. 264. 19).

A sweeter woman ne'er drew breath
Than my sonne's wife, Elizabeth (xxvi. 265. 20).

JASON OF THESSALY (PIERÆ) :

Some things must be done unjustly that many may be done justly
(xiii. 273. 25).

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Declaration of Independence :*

When, in the course of human events (xviii. 392. 20).

The laws of nature and of nature's God (xviii. 392. 23).

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Declaration of Independence (Continued)* :

A decent respect to the opinions of mankind (xviii. 392. 24).

All men are created equal (xviii. 392. 28).

Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness (xviii. 392. 29).

Deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed (xviii. 392. 31).

Undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions (xviii. 395. 8).

Hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends (xviii. 395. 24).

We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor (xviii. 395. 40).

DOUGLAS JERROLD, *Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures* :

And all, Mr. Caudle, because you will go on lending five pounds? (xxiv. 55. 36.)

JOHNSON, *Boswell's Life* :

[He said of Richardson and Fielding] There was as great a difference between them as between a man who knew how a watch was made and a man who could tell the hour by looking on the dial plate (xx. 55. 41).

We know our will is free, and there's an end on't (xx. 66. 18).

Boswell — Of what use will it be, sir?

Johnson — Never mind the use: do it (xx. 69. 15).

He is an infidel as a dog is an infidel; that is to say, he has never thought upon the subject (xx. 71. 9).

Life of Edmund Smith :

That death [Garrick's] which has eclipsed the gayety of nations, and impoverish'd the public stock of harmless pleasure (xx. 84. 35).

Life of Shakespeare :

Necessary evils (xx. 90. 5).

London :

Slow rises worth by poverty depressed (xx. 89. 5).

Prologue on the Opening of Drury Lane Theatre :

Panting Time toiled after him in vain (xx. 89. 10).

Rasselas :

Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy, and pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope; who expect that age will perform the promises of youth, and that the deficiencies of the present day will be supplied by the morrow, attend to the history of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia (xviii. 28. 5).

The Vanity of Human Wishes :

Survey mankind, from China to Peru (xvii. 198. 21).

And his last sighs reproach the faith of kings (xvii. 201. 10).

Power too great to keep or to resign (xvii. 201. 13).

JOHNSON, *The Vanity of Human Wishes (Continued)* :

See nations, slowly wise, and meanly just,
 To buried merit raise the tardy bust (xvii. 202. 5).
 He left the name, at which the world grew pale,
 To point a moral, or adorn a tale (xvii. 203. 21).
 Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage (xvii. 205. 20).
 Fears of the brave, and follies of the wise!
 From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,
 And Swift expires a driveler and a show (xvii. 205. 28).
 An age that melts with unperceived decay,
 And glides in modest innocence away (xvii. 205. 5).
 Must helpless man, in ignorance sedate,
 Roll darkling down the torrent of his fate? (xvii. 206. 13).
 Patience, sovereign o'er transmuted ill (xvii. 206. 30).
 Counts death kind Nature's signal of retreat (xvii. 206. 32).

Lines added to Goldsmith's "Traveller" :

How small, of all that human hearts endure,
 The part which laws or kings can cause or cure! (xviii. 98. 36).
 Glides the smooth current of domestic joy (xviii. 98. 41).

SIR WILLIAM JONES, *Ode after Alcæus* :

What constitutes a state? . . .
 Men who their duties know,
 But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain (iii. 144. 17).

BEN JONSON, *Every Man in His Humour* :

It must be done like lightning (xiii. 46. 18).
 O manners! That this age should bring forth such creatures! (xiii.
 49. 35).

To the Memory of Shakespeare :

Soul of the age!
 The applause, delight, the wonder of our stage!
 My Shakespeare, rise! I will not lodge thee by
 Chaucer, or Spenser, or bid Beaumont lie
 A little further off, to make thee room (xii. 401. 35).
 Or sporting Kyd, or Marlowe's mighty line (xii. 402. 5).
 Small Latin and less Greek (xii. 402. 6).
 He was not of an age, but for all time! (xii. 402. 18).
 A good poet's made as well as born (xii. 402. 39).
 Sweet Swan of Avon! (xii. 403. 1).

Timber :

I remember the players have often mentioned it as an honor to Shakespeare, that in his writing, whatsoever he penned, he never blotted out a line. My answer hath been, "Would he had blotted a thousand" (xii. 403. 13).

BEN JONSON, *Timber (Continued)* :

I loved the man, and do honor his memory on this side idolatry as much as any. He was indeed honest, and of an open and free nature (xii. 403. 19).

His wit was in his own power: would the rule of it had been so too (xii. 403. 25).

He redeemed his vices with his virtues. There was ever more in him to be praised than pardoned (xii. 403. 30).

The fear of every man that heard him [Bacon] was lest he should make an end (xii. 404. 4).

My conceit of his person was never increased toward him by his place or honors (xii. 404. 6).

In his adversity I ever prayed that God would give him strength; for greatness he could not want (xii. 404. 10).

JOHN KEATS, *Hyperion* :

How beautiful, if Sorrow had not made
Sorrow more beautiful than Beauty's self (ii. 22. 19).

That large utterance of the early Gods (ii. 22. 35).

Those green-robed senators of mighty woods (ii. 23. 14).

***Ode on a Grecian Urn* :**

Thou still unravished bride of quietness,
Thou foster-child of silence and slow time (i. 377. 15).

Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard
Are sweeter (i. 377. 25).

Forever wilt thou love, and she be fair (i. 377. 34).

"Beauty is truth, truth beauty." — That is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know (i. 378. 22).

***Ode to a Nightingale* :**

O for a beaker full of the warm South,
Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene,
With beaded bubbles winking at the brim (xxi. 333. 21).

To cease upon the midnight with no pain (xxi. 334. 22).

To thy high requiem become a sod (xxi. 334. 26).

The sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home,
She stood in tears amid the alien corn (xxi. 334. 32).

The same that oftentimes hath
Charmed magic casements, opening on the foam
Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn (xxi. 334. 35).

***On First Looking into Chapman's Homer* :**

Much have I traveled in the realms of gold; . . .
That deep-browed Homer ruled as his demesne; . . .

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken; . . .

Looked at each other with a wild surmise —
Silent, upon a peak in Darien (ii. 175. 13).

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, *The Star-Spangled Banner*:

The land of the free, and the home of the brave (xxvi. 234. 11).

HENRY KING, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, *Exequy*:

Quite melted into tears for thee (xiii. 236. 13).

Sleep on, my love, in thy cold bed,
Never to be disquieted.

My last good-night! (xiii. 238. 9).

Stay for me there! I will not fail
To meet thee in that hollow vale (xiii. 238. 17).

Nor labor I to stem the tide (xiii. 238. 31).

Divided, with but half a heart,
Till we shall meet and never part (xiii. 239. 5).

CHARLES KINGSLEY, *The Three Fishers*:

For men must work, and women must weep,
And there's little to earn, and many to keep (xxiv. 400. 27).

RUDYARD KIPLING, *The Recessional*:

Lest we forget — lest we forget (xxvi. 239. 10).

ALAIN RENÉ LE SAGE, *Gil Blas*:

God speed you! . . . There is nothing to stand in your way, but the
want of a little better taste (xvi. 201. 4).

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, *The Building of the Ship*:

She starts, she moves — she seems to feel
The thrill of life along her keel (xxiv. 402. 37).

Thou too, sail on, O ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate! (xxiv. 403. 22).

Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears (xxiv. 403. 40).

Evangeline:

This is the forest primeval (xvii. 268. 14).

When she had passed, it seemed like the ceasing of exquisite music
(xvii. 270. 13).

Maidenhood:

Standing, with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet (xxiii. 318. 23).
O thou child of many prayers! (xxiii. 319. 4).

The Golden Milestone:

But we cannot
Buy with gold the old associations! (xxiii. 321).

The Rainy Day:

The day is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary (xxv. 144. 3).

RICHARD LOVELACE :

Stone walls do not a prison make,
 Nor iron bars a cage (xiv. 196. 23).
 I could not love thee, dear, so much,
 Loved I not honor more (xiv. 197. 5).

SAMUEL LOVER, *The Gridiron* :

Parly voo frongsay? — Would you lind me the loan of a gridiron?
 (xxii. 396. 14).

Rory O'More :

He was bold as a hawk, and she soft as the dawn (xxiii. 120. 36).
 "There's luck in odd numbers," says Rory O'More (xxiii. 121. 30).

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, *The Biglow Papers* :

In short, I firmly du believe
 In Humbug generally (xxiv. 383. 1).
 Half on it ign'ance, an' t'other half rum (xxiv. 384. 23).
 But John P.
 Robinson he
 Sez they didn't know everything down in Judee (xxiv. 384. 31).

The Courtin' :

With no one nigh to hender (xxiii. 355. 25).
 His heart kep' goin' pitypat,
 But hern went pity Zekle (xxiii. 356. 7).
 He stood a spell on one foot fust,
 Then stood a spell on t'other (xxiii. 356. 17).

The Vision of Sir Launfal :

Not only around our infancy
 Doth heaven with all its splendors lie :
 Daily, with souls that cringe and plot,
 We Sinais climb and know it not (viii. 126. 29).
 Earth gets its price for what Earth gives us (viii. 126. 41).
 'Tis Heaven alone that is given away,
 'Tis only God may be had for the asking (viii. 127. 8).
 And what is so rare as a day in June? (viii. 127. 11).
 He sings to the wide world, and she to her nest, —
 In the nice ear of Nature which song is the best? (viii. 127. 33).
 Now the heart is so full that a drop overfills it (viii. 127. 39).
 Bold Chanticleer,
 Warmed with the new wine of a year (viii. 128. 13).
 Not what we give, but what we share,
 For the gift without the giver is bare;
 Who gives himself with his alms feeds three, —
 Himself, his hungering neighbor, and me (viii. 134. 31).

LUCRETIVS, *De Rerum Natura* :

'Tis sweet when tempests roar upon the sea
 To watch from land another's deep distress (v. 279. 33).
 Constant dropping wears away stones (used by Franklin, xix. 60. 19).

LORD MACAULAY, *The Battle of Ivery*:

And good Coligny's hoary hair all dabbled with his blood (xii. 270. 8).

Press where ye see my white plume shine, amidst the ranks of war,
And be your oriflamme to-day the helmet of Navarre (xii. 270. 19).

And mocked the counsel of the wise and the valor of the brave
(xii. 271. 17).

Horatius at the Bridge:

Go, and return in glory
To Clusium's royal dome (iii. 32. 13).

But the Consul's brow was sad,
And the Consul's speech was low (iii. 36. 1).

To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late.
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers,
And the temples of his Gods? (iii. 36. 11).

In the brave days of old (iii. 37. 12).

Lay of Virginia:

When the wicked Ten bare sway (ii. 393. 31).

Essay on Sir William Temple:

It really deserves the praise, whatever that praise may be worth, of
being the best book ever written by any man on the wrong side of
a question of which he was profoundly ignorant (xv. 275. 40).

SIR JOHN MALCOLM, *Sketches of Persia*:

Inhabitants of Muscat: As to manners, they have none; and their
customs are very beastly [quoted] (xxii. 225. 35).

CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE, *Dr. Faustus*:

Was this the face that launched a thousand ships,
And burnt the topless towers of Ilium?
Sweet Helen, make me immortal with a kiss! (xii. 347. 12).

Oh, thou art fairer than the evening air,
Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars (xii. 347. 25).

Hero and Leander:

It lies not in our power to love or hate (vii. 403. 1).
Who ever loved that loved not at first sight? (vii. 403. 10).

The Jew of Malta:

Infinite riches in a little room (xii. 352. 12).

ANDREW MARVELL, *Upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland*:

The inglorious arts of peace (xiv. 207. 39).

His active star (xiv. 207. 41).

He nothing common did, or mean,
Upon that memorable scene (xiv. 209. 9).

ANDREW MARVELL, *Upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland (Continued)*:

Bowed his comely head

Down, as upon a bed (xiv. 209. 15).

How fit he is to sway,

That can so well obey (xiv. 209. 35).

While Victory his crest does plume (xiv. 210. 14).

"OWEN MEREDITH," *Lucile*:

But where is the man who can live without dining? (xxvi. 220. 32).

JOHN MILTON, *L'Allegro*:

Thou goddess fair and free (xiii. 359. 8).

So buxom, blithe, and debonair (xiii. 359. 21).

Jest, and youthful Jollity,

Quips and Cranks and wanton Wiles,

Nods and Becks and wreathed Smiles (xiii. 359. 23).

Sport, that wrinkled Care derides,

And Laughter, holding both his sides (xiii. 359. 28).

Come and trip it as you go,

On the light fantastic toe (xiii. 359. 30).

The mountain Nymph, sweet Liberty (xiii. 359. 33).

And every shepherd tells his tale

Under the hawthorn in the dale (xiii. 360. 22).

Where perhaps some beauty lies,

The cynosure of neighboring eyes (xiii. 360. 33).

Herbs, and other country messes,

Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses (xiii. 360. 39).

To many a youth and many a maid,

Dancing in the checkered shade (xiii. 361. 5).

The spicy nut-brown ale (xiii. 361. 10).

By whispering winds soon lulled asleep (xiii. 361. 20).

The busy hum of men (xiii. 361. 27).

Such sights as youthful poets dream,

On summer eve by haunted stream (xiii. 361. 38).

If Jonson's learned sock be on,

Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,

Warbles his native wood-notes wild (xiii. 361. 41).

And ever, against eating cares,

Lap me in soft Lydian airs,

Married to immortal verse (xiii. 362. 5).

Notes with many a winding bout

Of linkèd sweetness long drawn out (xiii. 362. 7).

The hidden soul of harmony (xiii. 362. 10).

Areopagitica:

Books are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a potency of life in them to be as active as that soul was whose progeny they are;

JOHN MILTON, *Areopagitica* (*Continued*):

may, they do preserve as in a vial the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them (xiv. 56. 4).

Unless wariness be used, as good almost kill a man as kill a good book; who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself, kills the image of God as it were in the eye. Many a man lives a burden to the earth; but a good book is the precious lifeblood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life (xiv. 56. 9).

That seasoned life of man preserved and stored up in books (xiv. 56. 20).

That ethereal and fifth essence, the breath of reason itself (xiv. 56. 25).

I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for not without dust and heat (xiv. 56. 32).

A fool will be a fool with the best book, yea, or without book (xiv. 57. 22).

Who shall silence all the airs and madrigals that whisper softness in chambers? (xiv. 59. 16).

When God gave reason he gave freedom to choose, for reason is but choosing (xiv. 60. 18).

Lycidas:

He knew

Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme (xiv. 29. 1).

Without the meed of some melodious tear (xiv. 29. 5).

Under the opening eyelids of the Morn (xiv. 29. 17).

But, oh! the heavy change, now thou art gone,
Now thou art gone and never must return! (xiv. 29. 23).

The gadding vine (xiv. 29. 31).

And strictly meditate the thankless Muse (xiv. 30. 12).

To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,

Or with the tangles of Neæra's hair (xiv. 30. 14).

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise

(That last infirmity of noble mind)

To scorn delights and live laborious days (xiv. 30. 16).

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil (xiv. 30. 24).

The Pilot of the Galilean Lake (xiv. 31. 10).

Their lean and flashy songs

Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw (xiv. 31. 24).

The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed (xiv. 31. 26).

Besides what the grim wolf with privy paw

Daily devours apace, and nothing said.

JOHN MILTON, *Lycidas* (*Continued*):

But that two-handed engine at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more (xiv. 31. 29).
Under the whelming tide (xiv. 32. 13).
So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed (xiv. 32. 24).
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky (xiv. 32. 27).
With eager thought warbling his Doric lay.
He touched the tender stops of various quills (xiv. 32. 4).
To-morrow to fresh woods, and pastures new (xiv. 33. 44).

Paradise Lost:

Farewell, happy fields,
Where joy forever dwells! Hail, horrors! hail,
Infernal World! (xiv. 378. 32).
A mind not to be changed by place or time (xiv. 378. 36).
The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a Heaven of Hell, a Hell of Heaven (xiv. 379. 1).
To reign is worth ambition, though in Hell:
Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven (xiv. 379. 9).
What may be yet
Regained in Heaven, or what more lost in Hell? (xiv. 379. 16).
His form had not yet lost
All her original brightness, nor appeared
Less than Archangel ruined, and th' excess
Of glory obscured (xiv. 379. 18).
High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus or of Ind,
Or where the gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,
Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad eminence (xiv. 379. 44).
Union, and firm faith, and firm accord (xiv. 380. 34).
Surer to prosper than prosperity
Could have assured us (xiv. 380. 37).
Whether of open war or covert guile (xiv. 380. 39).
The strongest and the fiercest spirit
That fought in heaven, now fiercer by despair (xiv. 380. 42).
My sentence is for open war (xiv. 381. 4).
This dark opprobrious den of shame (xiv. 381. 11).
When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear (xiv. 381. 31).
Which, if not victory, is yet revenge (xiv. 382. 13).
A fairer person lost not heaven (xiv. 382. 18).
But all was false and hollow; though his tongue
Dropped manna, and could make the worse appear

JOHN MILTON, *Paradise Lost (Continued)* :

The better reason, to perplex and dash
Maturest counsels (xiv. 382. 20).

Yet he pleased the ear (xiv. 382. 25).

And at our heels all Hell should rise
In blackest insurrection (xiv. 382. 43).

Th' ethereal mold,
Incapable of stain, would soon expel
Her mischief, and purge off the baser fire (xiv. 383. 2).

Our final hope
Is flat despair (xiv. 383. 5).

That must be our cure,
To be no more : sad cure ; for who would lose,
Though full of pain, this intellectual being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity,
To perish rather, swallowed up and lost
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of sense and motion ? (xiv. 383. 8).

His red right hand (xiv. 383. 37).

The never-ending flight
Of future days (xiv. 384. 38).

All things invite
To peaceful counsels (xiv. 386. 5).

A pillar of state. Deep on his front engraven
Deliberation sat, and public care (xiv. 386. 29).

Majestic though in ruin (xiv. 386. 32).

With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies (xiv. 386. 5).

The author of all ill (xiv. 388. 18).

Joy
Sparkled in all their eyes (xiv. 388. 24).

The palpable obscure (xiv. 388. 43).

Long is the way,
And hard, that out of Hell leads up to light (xiv. 389. 24).

A Heaven on Earth (i. 35. 18).

Rolling on Orient pearl and sands of gold (i. 36. 4).

Which not nice Art
In beds and curious knots, but Nature boon
Poured forth profuse (i. 36. 7).

Flowers of all hue, and without thorn the rose (i. 36. 23).

Umbrageous grots (i. 36. 24).

In naked majesty (i. 36. 41).

For contemplation he and valor formed,

JOHN MILTON, *Paradise Lost* (Continued) :

- For softness she and sweet attractive grace;
 He for God only, she for God in him (i. 37. 1).
 His fair large front and eye sublime (i. 37. 5).
 Hyacinthine locks (i. 37. 6).
 Wanton ringlets (i. 37. 11).
 Yielded, with coy submission, modest pride,
 And sweet, reluctant, amorous delay (i. 37. 15).
 Spotless innocence (i. 37. 23).
 They thought no ill (i. 37. 25).
 So hand in hand they passed, the loveliest pair
 That ever since in love's embraces met—
 Adam, the goodliest man of men since born
 His sons; the fairest of her daughters Eve (i. 37. 26).
 Nor endearing smiles
 Wanted, nor youthful dalliance (i. 37. 42).

Il Penseroso :

- As the gay notes that people the sunbeams (xiii. 362. 28).
 Sober, steadfast, and demure (xiii. 363. 14).
 Come; but keep thy wonted state (xiii. 363. 19).
 Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes (xiii. 363. 22).
 Retired Leisure,
 That in trim gardens takes his pleasure (xiii. 363. 31).
 Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
 Most musical, most melancholy! (xiii. 363. 43).
 Stooping through a fleecy cloud (xiii. 364. 10).
 The cricket on the hearth (xiii. 364. 20).
 Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy
 In sceptered pall come sweeping by,
 Presenting Thebes or Pelops' line,
 Or the tale of Troy divine (xiii. 364. 35).
 Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek (xiii. 365. 1).
 Or call up him that left half told
 The story of Cambuscan bold (xiii. 365. 3).
 Where more is meant than meets the ear (xiii. 365. 14).
 Hide me from day's garish eye (xiii. 365. 35).
 And storied windows richly dight,
 Casting a dim religious light (xiii. 366. 9).

Sonnets :

- That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp (xiv. 33. 17).
 License they mean when they cry Liberty (xiv. 33. 32).
 New Presbyter is but old Priest writ large (xiv. 34. 22).

JOHN MILTON, *Sonnets (Continued)* :

Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold (xiv. 256. 4).

Early may fly the Babylonian woe (xiv. 256. 17).

They also serve who only stand and wait (xiv. 256. 30).

I argue not

Against Heaven's hand or will, nor bate a jot
Of heart or hope, but still bear up and steer
Right onward (xiv. 257. 2).

Of which all Europe rings from side to side (xiv. 257. 8).

MARQUIS OF MONTROSE, *My Dear and Only Love* :

A rival on my throne (xiv. 73. 39).

He either fears his fate too much,

Or his deserts are small,

That puts it not unto the touch,

To win or lose it all (xiv. 74. 1).

And always give the law (xiv. 74. 6).

I'll make thee glorious by my pen,

And famous by my sword (xiv. 74. 23).

I'll crown and deck thee all with bays (xiv. 74. 27).

THOMAS MOORE, *Believe Me, if All those Endearing Young Charms* :

As the sunflower turns on her god when he sets

The same look which she turned when he rose (xxii. 43. 33).

Come, Rest in this Bosom :

Oh! what was love made for, if 'tis not the same

Through joy and through torment, through glory and shame?

I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart —

I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art (xxii. 46. 29).

Hymn :

This world is all a fleeting show,

For man's illusion given (xxii. 47. 28).

Oft in the Still Night :

Fond memory brings the light

Of other days around me (xxii. 41. 21).

I feel like one

Who treads alone

Some banquet hall deserted;

Whose lights are fled,

Whose garlands dead,

And all but him departed (xxii. 41. 37).

Farewell! but whenever you Welcome the Hour :

Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled —

You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,

But the scent of the roses will hang round it still (xxii. 45. 2).

THOMAS MOORE (*Continued*), *The Time I've lost in Wooing*:
 My only books
 Were woman's looks,
 And folly's all they've taught me (xxii. 46. 1).

WILLIAM MOTHERWELL, *The Cavalier's Song*:
 Then mounte! then mounte! brave gallants all,
 And don your helmes amaine (xxii. 398. 23).

NERO, EMPEROR:
 Seneca's style was like mortar without lime (xiii. 275. 39).

CAROLINE NORTON, *Bingen on the Rhine*:
 O friend! I fear the lightest heart makes sometimes heaviest mourn-
 ing! (xxiv. 257. 9).

The King of Denmark's Ride:
 His Rose of the Isles is dying! (xxiv. 258. 2).

THOMAS PARNELL, *The Hermit*:
 And passed a life of piety and peace (xvi. 211. 15).

BLAISE PASCAL:
 We never live, but hope to live; and while we always lay ourselves
 out to be happy, it is inevitable that we can never be so (xiv.
 333. 12).

"MAÎTRE PIERRE PATELIN" (*French Play*: translation of sentence be-
 came current English saying):
 Neither rhyme nor reason (viii. 274. 30).

EDWARD COATE PINKNEY, *A Health*:
 Affections are as thoughts to her (xxii. 136. 28).

PITTACUS:
 Watch your chance (iii. 124. 20).

PLATO:
 Man a featherless biped (iv. 63. 5).
 Custom is no small matter (xiii. 272. 2).
 [Socrates] Like the apothecaries' gallipots, that had on the outsides
 apes, owls, and satyrs, but within, precious drugs (xiii. 272. 9).

PLAUTUS, *Mostellaria*:
 Things which you don't hope happen more frequently than things
 which you do hope (v. 69. 37).

PLUTARCH, *Life of Alexander*:
 "I would accept if I were Alexander."— "So would I if I were Par-
 menio" (iv. 67. 3).
 Alexander would compete in the Olympian games if he could have
 kings for competitors (iv. 67. 6).

EDGAR ALLAN POE, *The Bells* :

Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme (xxiv. 143. 24).

The Raven :

Quoth the Raven, "Nevermore" (xxiv. 141. 14).
Caught from some unhappy master whom unmerciful disaster
Followed fast and followed faster (xxiv. 141. 30).

ALEXANDER POPE, *Essay on Man* :

The proper study of mankind is man (xvi. 373. 12).
The glory, jest, and riddle of the world (xvi. 373. 28).
Admired such wisdom in an earthly shape,
And showed a Newton as we show an Ape (xvi. 374. 2).
And hence one Master Passion in the breast,
Like Aaron's serpent, swallowed up the rest (xvi. 376. 10).
Grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength (xvi. 376
15).
The virtue nearest to our vice allied (xvi. 377. 30).
Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace (xvi. 378. 6).
Ask where's the North? at York, 'tis on the Tweed;
In Scotland, at the Orcades; and there,
At Greenland, Zembla, or the Lord knows where (xvi. 378. 11).
Virtuous and vicious every man must be,
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;
The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise;
And even the best, by fits, what they despise (xvi. 378. 20).
Heaven forming each on other to depend,
A master, or a servant, or a friend,
Bids each on other for assistance call,
Till one man's weakness grows the strength of all (xvi. 378. 35).
Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law,
Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw (xvi. 379. 19).
Though Man's a fool, yet God is wise (xvi. 379. 38).

Moral Essays :

'Tis education forms the common mind:
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined (xvi. 368. 28).
Search then the ruling passion (xvi. 369. 15).
The scorn and wonder of our days (xvi. 369. 21).
And most contemptible to shun contempt (xvi. 369. 36).
Ask you why Wharton broke through every rule?
'Twas all for fear the knaves should call him fool (xvi. 370. 3).

ALEXANDER POPE (*Continued*), *Prologue to the Satires* :

Means not, but blunders round about a meaning (xvi. 370. 16).

It is not poetry, but prose run mad (xvi. 370. 18).

Bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne,
View him with scornful, yet with jealous eyes,
And hate for arts that caused himself to rise;
Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering, teach the rest to sneer;
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike;
Alike reserved to blame or to commend,
A timorous foe and a suspicious friend;
Dreading ev'n fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so obliging, that he ne'er obliged;
Like Cato, give his little senate laws,
And sit attentive to his own applause;
While wits and templars ev'ry sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise —
Who but must laugh, if such a man there be?
Who would not weep if Atticus were he? (xvi. 370. 28).

He paid some bards with port, and some with praise (xvi. 371. 12).

Sporus, that mere white curd of ass's milk?

Satire or sense, alas! can Sporus feel?

Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel? (xvi. 371. 33).

So well-bred spaniels civilly delight

In mumbling of the game they dare not bite (xvi. 371. 42).

Eternal smiles his emptiness betray,

As shallow streams run dimpling all the way (xvi. 372. 1).

And he himself one vile antithesis (xvi. 372. 11).

Beauty that shocks you, parts that none will trust,

Wit that can creep, and pride that licks the dust (xvi. 372. 18).

That not in fancy's maze he wandered long,

But stooped to truth, and moralized his song (xvi. 372. 26).

The Universal Prayer :

Father of all! in every age,

In every clime adored,

By saint, by savage, and by sage,

Jehovah, Jove, or Lord! (xvi. 303. 18).

Thou Great First Cause, least understood (xvi. 303. 22).

And binding Nature fast in fate,

Left free the human will (xvi. 303. 28).

This, teach me more than hell to shun,

That, more than heaven pursue (xvi. 303. 32).

Let not this weak unknowing hand

Presume Thy bolts to throw,

ALEXANDER POPE, *The Universal Prayer (Continued)*:

And deal damnation round the land
 On each I judge Thy foe (xvi. 304. 9).
 That mercy I to others show,
 That mercy show to me (xvi. 304. 21).

Translation of the Iliad:

And for the King's offense the people died (ii. 116. 4).
 And from his eyeballs flashed the living fire (ii. 118. 30).
 Fond of the power, but fonder of the prize (ii. 119. 11).
 The distant Trojans never injured me (ii. 120. 10).
 To avenge a private, not a public wrong (ii. 120. 18).
 The blue-eyed maid (ii. 122. 11).
 Thou dog in forehead, but in heart a deer! (ii. 122. 18).
 The horrid front of war (ii. 122. 20).
 Words sweet as honey from his lips distilled (ii. 123. 7).
 A godlike race of heroes once I knew,
 Such as no more these aged eyes shall view! (ii. 123. 20-21).
 Command thy vassals, but command not me (ii. 124. 21).
 Cloud-compelling Jove (ii. 127. 12).

RICHARD PORSON, *Epigram*:

The Germans in Greek
 Are sadly to seek;
 All save only Hermann —
 And Hermann's a German (v. 111. 5).

BRYAN WALLER PROCTER, *The Sea*:

The blue, the fresh, the ever free! (xxiii. 91. 4).

PYRRHUS, KING OF EPIRUS:

Another such victory and we are undone (xiii. 272. 7).

PYTHAGORAS:

Do not walk in the main street (*or* beaten road) (iv. 61. 15).
 When traveling, do not look back at your own borders (iv. 61. 27).

SAMUEL RICHARDSON:

The virtues of Fielding's heroes are the vices of a truly good man (xx. 56. 11. Quoted in Boswell's "Johnson").

DUC DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD:

Hypocrisy is the homage that Vice pays to Virtue (xv. 105. 1).
 The pleasure of loving is to love (xv. 105. 31).
 In their first desires women love the lover, afterwards the passion
 (xv. 110. 5).

EARL OF ROCHESTER, *Epitaph on Charles II.*:

Who never said a foolish thing,
 Nor ever did a wise one (xv. 171. 36).

SAMUEL ROGERS, *Italy*:

There is a glorious city in the sea (xxii. 58. 10).

The Pleasures of Memory:

The rich relics of a well-spent hour (xx. 101. 38).

DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI, *Translation of Villon's "Ballade of Dead Ladies"*:

Where are the snows of yester-year? (x. 356. 36).

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU, *The Social Contract*:

Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains (xviii. 79. 21).

SIR WALTER SCOTT, *The Lady of the Lake*:

"A stranger." — "What dost thou require?" —

"Rest and a guide, and food and fire" (xii. 14. 21).

Stranger is a holy name (xii. 14. 22).

An hundred men might hold the post
With hardihood against a host (xii. 17. 2).

Brave Gael, my pass, in danger tried,
Hangs in my belt, and at my side (xii. 17. 22).

He rights such wrong where it is given,
If it were in the court of heaven (xii. 18. 37).

For lovelorn swain, in lady's bower,
Ne'er panted for the appointed hour,
As I, until before me stand
This rebel chieftain and his band (xii. 20. 23).

"And, Saxon, — I am Roderick Dhu!" (xii. 21. 14).

"Come one, come all! this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I" (xii. 21. 21).

The stern joy which warriors feel
In foemen worthy of their steel (xii. 21. 25).

Marmion:

Love swells like the Solway, but ebbs like its tide (xxi. 22. 8).

With a smile on her lips, and a tear in her eye (xxi. 22. 16).

One touch to her hand, and one word in her ear (xxi. 22. 25).

So daring in love, and so dauntless in war (xxi. 22. 35).

The hand of Douglas is his own (xi. 246. 7).

And darest thou then

To beard the lion in his den,
The Douglas in his hall? (xi. 246. 32).

Old age ne'er cools the Douglas blood (xi. 247. 22).

Oh for one hour of Wallace wight (xi. 247. 42).

Good-night to Marmion (xi. 252. 26).

To slake my dying thirst (xi. 253. 14).

SIR WALTER SCOTT, *Marmion* (*Continued*):

O woman! in our hours of ease
 Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
 And variable as the shade
 By the light, quivering aspen made;
 When pain and anguish wring the brow,
 A ministering angel thou! (xi. 253. 15).
 A sinful heart makes feeble hand (xi. 254. 29).
 "Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!"
 Were the last words of Marmion (xi. 255. 15).

JOHN SELDEN, *Table Talk*:

Ceremony keeps up all things (xiv. 67. 21).
 They talk . . . that the Holy Ghost is president of their general
 councils, when the truth is, the odd man is the Holy Ghost (xiv.
 67. 42).
 Humility is a virtue all preach, none practice, and yet everybody is
 content to hear (xiv. 68. 29).
 Commonly we say a judgment falls upon a man for something in him
 we cannot abide (xiv. 69. 1).
 Opinion is something wherein I go about to give reason why all the
 world should think as I think. Affection is a thing wherein I
 look after the pleasing of myself (xiv. 69. 23).
 Pleasure is nothing else but the intermission of pain (xiv. 69. 42).
 Wise men say nothing in dangerous times (xiv. 72. 40).
 Wit must grow like fingers. If it be taken from others, 'tis like
 plums stuck upon blackthorns: there they are for a while, but
 they come to nothing (xiv. 73. 5).
 Honesty sometimes keeps a man from growing rich, and civility from
 being witty (xiv. 73. 9).

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *As You Like It*:

This wide and universal theater (xii. 384-20).
 All the world's a stage,
 And all the men and women merely players:
 They have their exits and their entrances;
 And one man in his time plays many parts,
 His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,
 Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
 Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel
 And shining morning face, creeping like snail
 Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,
 Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
 Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a soldier,
 Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,
 Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
 Seeking the bubble reputation
 Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the justice,

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *As You Like It (Continued)*:

- In fair round belly with good capon lined,
 With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
 Full of wise saws and modern instances ;
 And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
 Into the lean and slippered pantaloon,
 With spectacles on nose and pouch on side ;
 His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
 For his shrunk shank ; and his big manly voice,
 Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
 And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
 That ends this strange eventful history,
 Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
 Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything (xii. 384. 23).
- It fits my humor well (xii. 385. 16).
- It goes much against my stomach (xii. 385. 17).
- Hast any philosophy in thee ? (xii. 385. 18).
- Like an ill-roasted egg, all on one side (xii. 385. 31).
- If thou beest not damned for this, the devil himself will have no
 shepherds (xii. 386. 27).
- All like one another as halfpence are (xii. 387. 3).

Hamlet :

- Is this law ?—
 Ay, marry, is't : Crowner's Quest law (xii. 388. 23).
- Cudgel thy brains no more about it (xii. 389. 14).
- Has this fellow no feeling of his business ? (xii. 389. 23).
- The hand of little employment hath the daintier sense (xii. 389. 26).
- A politician . . . one that would circumvent God (xii. 389. 35).
- There's another : why may not that be the skull of a lawyer ? Where
 be his quiddities now, his quilllets, his cases, his tenures, and his
 tricks ? (xii. 390. 15).
- One that was a woman, sir ; but, rest her soul, she's dead (xii. 391. 1).
- How absolute the knave is ! we must speak by the card (xii. 391. 3).
- The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier, he galls
 his kibe (xii. 391. 5).
- Alas, poor Yorick ! — I knew him, Horatio : a fellow of infinite jest,
 of most excellent fancy (xii. 391. 43).
- Where be your gibes now ? your gambols ? your songs ? your flashes of
 merriment, that were wont to set the table on a roar ? (xii. 392. 2).
- Now get you to my lady's chamber, and tell her, let her paint an inch
 thick, to this favor she must come (xii. 392. 5).
- To what base uses we may return ! (xii. 392. 15).
- 'Twere to consider too curiously, to consider so (xii. 392. 18).

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *Hamlet (Continued)* :

Imperious Cæsar, dead and turned to clay,
 Might stop a hole to keep the wind away :
 Oh that that earth, which kept the world in awe,
 Should patch a wall to expel the winter's flaw ! (xii. 392. 24).

Lay her i' the earth :

And from her fair and unpolluted flesh may violets spring ! (xii. 393. 17).

Sweets to the sweet ! (xii. 393. 24).

King Henry IV., Part I. :

Not so much [grace] as will serve to be prologue to an egg and butter
 (x. 234. 6).

Diana's foresters, gentlemen of the shade, minious of the moon ; . . .
 under whose countenances we — steal (x. 234. 11).

It jumps with my humor (x. 235. 6).

Thou hast the most unsavory similes, and art indeed the most comparative, rascalliest — sweet young prince (x. 235. 16).

Oh, thou hast damnable iteration (x. 235. 26).

'Tis my vocation, Hal ; 'tis no sin for a man to labor in his vocation
 (x. 235. 38).

A plague of all cowards, I say (x. 236. 1).

Call you that backing of your friends ? A plague upon such backing !
 (x. 236. 32).

O monstrous ! Eleven buckram men grown out of two ! (x. 238. 15).

Three misbegotten knaves in Kendal green (x. 238. 17).

These lies are like the father that begot them : gross as a mountain,
 open, palpable (x. 238. 21).

Give you a reason on compulsion ! If reasons [raisins] were as plenty
 as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon compulsion,
 I (x. 238. 33).

Oh, for breath to utter ! (x. 238. 40).

Mark, now, how a plain tale shall put you down (x. 239. 6).

Roared . . . as ever I heard bull calf (x. 239. 11).

What trick, what device, what starting hole, canst thou now find out,
 to hide thee from this open and apparent shame ? (x. 239. 13).

I was a coward on instinct (x. 239. 22).

No more of that, Hal, an thou lovest me (x. 239. 31).

A plague of sighing and grief ! it blows a man up like a bladder
 (x. 239. 39).

In King Cambyses' vein (x. 240. 14).

A goodly portly man, i' faith, and a corpulent ; of a cheerful look, a
 pleasing eye, and a most noble carriage (x. 241. 2).

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *King Henry IV. (Continued)* :

That old white-bearded Satan (x. 241. 40).

Henry V. :

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more ;
 Or close the wall up with our English dead.
 In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
 As modest stillness and humility ;
 But when the blast of war blows in our ears,
 Then imitate the action of the tiger ;
 Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
 Disguise fair nature with hard-favored rage (x. 242. 17).

And sheathed their swords for lack of argument (x. 242. 37).

I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips,
 Straining upon the start (x. 243. 9).

Cry " God for Harry, England, and St. George ! " (x. 243. 12).

If we are marked to die, we are enow
 To do our country loss ; and if to live,
 The fewer men the greater share of honor (x. 243. 32).

If it be a sin to covet honor,
 I am the most offending soul alive (x. 244. 1).

This day is called the feast of Crispian :
 He that outlives this day, and sees old age,
 Will yearly on the vigil feast his friends,
 And rouse him at the name of Crispian (x. 244. 13).

Familiar in their mouths as household words (x. 244. 25).

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers (x. 244. 33).

And hold their manhood cheap (x. 244. 39).

Julius Cæsar :

How many ages hence,
 Shall this our lofty scene be acted over,
 In states unborn, and accents yet unknown ! (v. 210. 30).

O mighty Cæsar ! Dost thou lie so low ?
 Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
 Shrank to this little measure ? (v. 211. 42).

The choice and master spirits of this age (v. 212. 13).

Here wast thou bayed, brave hart (v. 213. 13).

O, pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth,
 That I am meek and gentle with these butchers !
 Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
 That ever livèd in the tide of times (v. 214. 33).

Cry, *Havoc !* and let slip the dogs of war (v. 215. 7).

Romans, countrymen, and lovers ! hear me for my cause ; and be silent
 that ye may hear (v. 215. 16).

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *Julius Cæsar* (*Continued*):

Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved Rome more (v. 215. 22).

Who is here so base that would be a bondman? If any, speak; for him have I offended (v. 215. 28).

I pause for a reply (v. 15. 32).

His glory not extenuated, wherein he was worthy; nor his offenses enforced, for which he suffered death (v. 215. 36).

Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears;
I come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him.
The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interrèd with their bones (v. 217. 10).

For Brutus is an honorable man;
So are they all, all honorable men (v. 217. 19).

Ambition should be made of sterner stuff (v. 217. 29).

O judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason! (v. 217. 41).

But yesterday, the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world: now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reverence (v. 218. 18).

You are not wood, you are not stones, but men (v. 218. 45).

If you have tears, prepare to shed them now (v. 219. 41).

See, what a rent the envious Casca made (v. 220. 2).

This was the most unkindest cut of all (v. 220. 10).

Ingratitude, more strong than traitors' arms,
Quite vanquished him: then burst his mighty heart (v. 220. 12).

O, what a fall was there, my countrymen!
Then I, and you, and all of us fell down,
Whilst bloody treason flourished over us (v. 220. 17).

I came not, friends, to steal away your hearts:
I am no orator, as Brutus is,
But, as you know me all, a plain blunt man (v. 221. 9).

Nor the power of speech
To stir men's blood: I only speak right on (v. 221. 14).

Put a tongue
In every wound of Cæsar, that should move
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny (v. 221. 20).

Here was a Cæsar: when comes such another? (v. 222. 13).

Mischief, thou art afoot,
Take thou what course thou wilt (v. 222. 27).

King Lear:

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle, and low, — an excellent thing in woman (xii. 394. 14).
Break, heart: I prithee, break! (xii. 395. 29).

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *King Lear* (*Continued*):

Vex not his ghost: oh, let him pass! He hates him much
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer (xii. 395. 32).

The Merchant of Venice:

But say, It is my humor: is it answered? (xii. 376. 1).

What! wouldst thou have a serpent sting thee twice? (xii. 376. 33).

How shalt thou hope for mercy, rendering none? (xii. 377. 11).

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meetest for death: the weakest kind of fruit
Drops earliest to the ground (xii. 377. 40).

I never knew so young a body with so old a head (xii. 378. 13).

You stand within his danger, do you not? (xii. 378. 35).

The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes:
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The thronèd monarch better than his crown (xii. 379. 5).

Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings (xii. 379. 13).

But mercy is above his scepter'd sway,
It is enthronèd in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice (xii. 379. 14).

My deeds upon my head (xii. 379. 28).

Wrest once the law to your authority:
To do a great right, do a little wrong (xii. 379. 36).

A Daniel come to judgment! yea, a Daniel! (xii. 380. 4).

An oath, an oath, I have an oath in heaven:
Shall I lay perjury upon my soul? (xii. 380. 13).

This bond is forfeit (xii. 380. 16).

The law,

Whereof you are a well-deserving pillar (xii. 380. 26).

You must prepare your bosom for his knife (xii. 380. 34).

Is it so nominated in the bond? (xii. 381. 12).

'Twere good you do so much for charity (xii. 381. 15).

When it is paid according to the tenor (xii. 380. 22).

'Tis not in the bond (xii. 381. 17).

Speak me fair in death (xii. 381. 32).

An upright judge, a learned judge! (xii. 383. 7).

Now, infidel, I have thee on the hip (xii. 383. 20).

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *The Merchant of Venice* (Continued):

He shall have merely justice, and his bond (xii. 383. 29).

A Daniel, still say I; a second Daniel—

I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word (xii. 383. 31).

Romeo and Juliet:

He jests at scars, that never felt a wound (x. 45. 7).

The brightness of her cheek would shame those stars,
As daylight doth a lamp (x. 45. 26).

Oh that I were a glove upon that hand,
That I might touch that cheek! (x. 45. 31).

O Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo! (x. 45. 42).

What's in a name? That which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet (x. 46. 11).

At lovers' perjuries,
They say, Jove laughs (x. 47. 28).

But trust me, gentlemen, I'll prove more true
Than those that have more cunning to be strange (x. 47. 36).

Romeo—Lady, by yonder blessed moon I swear . . .

Juliet—Oh, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon (x. 47. 44)

The god of my idolatry (x. 48. 9).

This bud of love, by summer's ripening breath,
May prove a beauteous flower when next we meet (x. 48. 18).

Love goes toward love, as schoolboys from their books;
But love from love, toward school with heavy looks (x. 49. 25).

How silver-sweet sound lovers' tongues by night,
Like softest music to attending ears! (x. 49. 38).

I would kill thee with much cherishing (x. 50. 22).

Good-night, good-night! parting is such sweet sorrow
That I shall say good-night till it be morrow (x. 50. 23).

My ghostly father's cell (x. 50. 28).

These violent delights have violent ends (x. 50. 43).

They are but beggars that can count their worth (x. 51. 29).

Wilt thou be gone? It is not yet near day:
It was the nightingale, and not the lark (x. 51. 40).

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops (x. 52. 5).

All these woes shall serve
For sweet discourses in our time to come (x. 53. 16).

The Tempest:

A very ancient and fish-like smell (xii. 396. 35, 397. 1).

When they will not give a doit to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay
out ten to see a dead Indian (xii. 397. 5).

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *The Tempest (Continued)* :

Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows (xii. 397. 11).

Are melted into air, into thin air,
 And like the baseless fabric of this vision
 The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
 The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
 Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
 And like this insubstantial pageant faded,
 Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
 As dreams are made on ; and our little life
 Is rounded with a sleep (xii. 400. 29).

Troilus and Cressida :

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin (ii. 209. 1).

[His wit] lies as coldly in him as fire in a flint, which will not show
 without knocking (ii. 211. 1).

A plague of opinion ! a man may wear it on both sides, like a leather
 jerkin (ii. 211. 7).

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, *Adonais* :

The One remains, the many change and pass ;
 Heaven's light forever shines, earth's shadows fly ;
 Life, like a dome of many-colored glass,
 Stains the white radiance of eternity,
 Until Death tramples it to fragments (vii. 382. 8).
 A light is past from the revolving year (vii. 382. 20).
 I am borne darkly, fearfully, afar (vii. 382. 40).

Hellas :

Like wrecks of a dissolving dream (iv. 404. 4).
 The splendor of its prime (iv. 404. 26).

To a Skylark :

In profuse strains of unpremeditated art (xxi. 330. 17).
 The moon rains out her beams, and heaven is overflowed (xxi. 330. 37).
 Love's sad satiety (xxi. 332. 10).
 We look before and after,
 And pine for what is not (xxi. 332. 16).

WILLIAM SHENSTONE, *Phyllis* :

So sweetly she bade me adieu,
 I thought that she bade me return (xxii. 154. 7).

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, *The Rivals* :

I find a man may have a deal of valor in him, and not know it (xviii.
 251. 24).
 What the devil signifies right, when your honor is concerned ? (xviii.
 251. 27).
 I have had ancestors too (xviii. 251. 42).

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, *The Rivals (Continued)* :

We fight to prevent any misunderstanding (xviii. 252. 37).

Our ancestors are very good kind of folks; but they are the last people
I should choose to have a visiting acquaintance with (xviii. 254.
17).

There's nothing like being used to a thing (xviii. 257. 41).

My valor is certainly going!—it is sneaking off!—I feel it oozing out
as it were at the palms of my hands! (xviii. 259. 6).

Let's have no honor before ladies (xviii. 261. 26).

I own the soft impeachment (xviii. 262. 27).

HORACE SMITH, *Address to the Mummy* :

In Thebes' streets three thousand years ago (i. 147. 7).

Hob-anobbed with Pharaoh, glass to glass,

Or dropped a halfpenny in Homer's hat,

Or doffed thine own to let Queen Dido pass (i. 147. 31).

A heart has throbb'd within that leathern breast,

And tears adown that dusky cheek have rolled (i. 148. 27).

Rejected Addresses (Byron) :

Thinking is but an idle waste of thought,

And naught is everything, and everything is naught (xxi. 132. 24).

JAMES SMITH, *Rejected Addresses* (Fitzgerald) :

Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies? (xxi. 129. 30).

(Wordsworth) :

My brother Jack was nine in May,

And I was eight on New-Year's day (xxi. 130. 6)

(Cobbett) :

The gewgaw fetters of rhyme, invented by the monks to enslave the
people (xxi. 134. 7).

(Crabbe) :

Our long wax candles, with short cotton wicks (xxi. 139. 35).

John Richard William Alexander Dwyer

Was footman to Justinian Stubbs, Esquire (xxi. 141. 25).

SYDNEY SMITH, *Review of Seybert's "Annals of the United States"* :

We can inform Jouathau what are the inevitable consequences of
being too fond of glory: Taxes upon every article which enters
into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot . . .
on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride (xxi.
311. 13).

In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book, or
goes to an American play, or looks at an American picture or
statue? (xxi. 313. 26).

SOLON :

Laws are like cobwebs: if anything small or weak falls into them,
they hold it fast; if of any size, it breaks the meshes and escapes
(iii. 123. 2).

SOLON (*Continued*):

Consider your honor as a gentleman of more weight than an oath
(iii. 123. 11).

Wield authority only after you have learned to obey it (iii. 123. 14).

SOPHOCLES, *Antigone*:

Think not that thy word, and thine alone, must be right (iii. 370. 36).

ROBERT SOUTH, *Sermon*:

Such a bankrupt, beggarly fellow as Cromwell, first entering the parliament house with a threadbare torn cloak, and a greasy hat (and perhaps neither of them paid for) (xv. 199. 19).

ROBERT SOUTHEY, *The Battle of Blenheim*:

“But what good came of it at last?”

Quoth little Peterkin.

“Why — that I cannot tell,” said he,

“But ’twas a famous victory” (xx. 246. 37).

The Cataract of Lodore:

So I told them in rhyme, for of rhymes I had store (xxi. 308. 41).

And so never ending, but always descending,

Sounds and motions forever are blending,

All at once and all o’er, with a mighty uproar —

And this way the water comes down at Lodore (xxi. 311. 4).

SIR PATRICK SPENS, BALLAD OF:

Late, late yestreen I saw the new moone

Wit’ the auld moone in hir arme (xi. 125. 27).

EDMUND SPENSER, *Epithalamium*:

Behold, whiles she before the altar stands,

Hearing the holy priest that to her speakes,

And blesseth her with his two happy hands (xiii. 37. 26).

The Faery Queene:

And made a sunshine in the shady place (xii. 300. 32).

STEEL, FLORA ANNIE, *Hindoo Apologues*:

Don’t tie your tail to a coward’s (i. 235. 11).

LAURENCE STERNE, *A Sentimental Journey*:

Small, sweet courtesies of life (xviii. 156. 5).

“Shame on the world!” said I to myself. “Did we but love each other as this poor soul loved his ass — ’twould be something” (xviii. 161. 18).

“I can’t get out, I can’t get out,” said the starling (xviii. 162. 32).

Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, Slavery, still thou art a bitter draught! (xviii. 163. 16).

Tristram Shandy:

I have friends, — I have relations, — I have three desolate children (xviii. 43. 15).

LAURENCE STERNE, *Tristram Shandy (Continued)* :

He is dead, said Obadiah, — he is certainly dead! — So am not I, said
the foolish fat scullion (xviii. 43. 41).

SIR JOHN SUCKLING, *A Ballad upon a Wedding* :

Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice stole in and out,
As if they feared the light (xiv. 36. 1).

Her lips were red, and one was thin
Compared to that was next her chin
Some bee had stung it newly (xiv. 36. 13).

Song :

I prithee send me back my heart,
Since I cannot have thine (xiv. 38. 2).

JONATHAN SWIFT, *Epigram on Vanbrugh* :

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee (v. 110. 10).

TACITUS, *Histories* :

He [Galba] would have been held by every one worthy to reign had
he never reigned (vi. 195. 17).

“TAKE THY OLD CLOAK ABOUT THEE :”

It's pride that pulls the country down (xi. 147. 29).

BAYARD TAYLOR, *The Song of the Camp* :

They sang of love and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory :
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang “Annie Laurie” (xxvi. 217. 11).

The bravest are the tenderest;
The loving are the daring (xxvi. 217. 37).

ALFRED TENNYSON, *Break, Break, Break* :

I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me (xxiv. 193. 10).

O for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still (xxiv. 193. 20).

But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me (xxiv. 193. 22).

Godiva :

And showered the rippled ringlets to her knee (xxv. 43. 14).
With twelve great shocks of sound, the shameless noon
Was clashed and hammered from a hundred towers (xxv. 43. 41).

In Memoriam :

That not a worm is cloven in vain (xxiv. 378. 26).

Behold, we know not anything (xxiv. 378. 30).

An infant crying in the night;
An infant crying for the light (xxiv. 378. 35).

ALFRED TENNYSON, *In Memoriam (Continued)*:

So careful of the type she seems,
So careless of the single life (xxiv. 379. 7).

The world's great altar stairs
That slope thro' darkness up to God (xxiv. 379. 15).
And faintly trust the larger hope (xxiv. 379. 20).

Tho' Nature, red in tooth and claw
With ravin, shrieked against his creed (xxiv. 379. 35).
Were mellow music matched with him (xxiv. 380. 4).
Behind the veil, behind the veil (xxiv. 380. 8).

Maud:

Queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls (xxv. 343. 38).

Merlin and Vivien:

The wild woods of Broceliande (viii. 103. 18).

The wily Vivien (viii. 103. 21).

As Love, if Love be perfect, casts out fear,
So Hate, if Hate be perfect, casts out fear (viii. 104. 16).

The meanest having power upon the highest,
And the high purpose broken by the worm (viii. 107. 44).

Lost to life and use and name and fame (viii. 108. 18).

It is the little rift within the lute,
That by and by will make the music mute,
And ever widening slowly silence all (viii. 112. 16).

Trust me not at all or all in all (viii. 112. 24).

Nor any school

But that where blind and naked ignorance
Delivers brawling judgments, unashamed (viii. 118. 33).

Oh, the results are simple (viii. 119. 11).

Not even Lancelot brave, nor Galahad clean (viii. 122. 6).

For men at most differ as Heaven and earth,
But women, worst and best, as Heaven and Hell (viii. 122. 16).

Ænone:

Beautiful Paris, evil-hearted Paris, . . .
Came up from reedy Simois all alone (ii. 184. 35).

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power (ii. 187. 3).

The Princess — “*Blow, bugle, blow*”:

The horns of Elfland faintly blowing! (xxiv. 359. 6).

“*Tears, Idle Tears*”:

The days that are no more (xxvi. 336. 7)

Dear as remembered kisses after death (xxvi. 336. 18).

ALFRED TENNYSON (*Continued*), *To* —, *after reading a Life and Letters* ·

For now the Poet cannot die,
 Nor leave his music as of old,
 But round him ere he scarce be cold
 Begins the scandal and the cry :
 Proclaim the faults he would not show ;
 Break lock and seal ; betray the trust :
 Keep nothing sacred : 'tis but just
 The many-headed beast should know (xxv. 404. 9).
 He gave the people of his best ;
 His worst he kept, his best he gave.
 My Shakespeare's-curse on clown and knave
 Who will not let his ashes rest ! (xxv. 404. 21).

Ulysses :

It may be that the gulfs will wash us down ;
 It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles (ii. 353. 34).
 Strong in will
 To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield (ii. 353. 41).
 Death closes all ; but something ere the end,
 Some work of noble note, may yet be done,
 Not unbecoming men that strove with Gods (ii. 353. 22).
 I am a part of all that I have met (ii. 352. 34).
 To follow knowledge like a sinking star,
 Beyond the utmost bound of human thought (ii. 353. 2).

TERENCE, *The Eunuch* :

I didn't care one straw (v. 139. 15).

The Self-Tormentor :

I am a man : there is nothing human that I think no concern of mine
 (v. 151. 1).

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY, *Sorrows of Werther* :

Would you know how first he met her ?
 She was cutting bread and butter (xxvi. 317. 32).

THALES :

Know thyself (iii. 122. 38).

THEOGNIS :

Not even Zeus pleases everybody (iii. 182. 27).
 From the good you will learn good ; if you mix with the bad you will
 lose what sense you have (" Evil communications ") (iii. 182. 34).
 Either love me or hate me (iii. 182. 34).
 A man borne down by poverty can say or do anything he likes (" It
 is hard for an empty bag to stand upright ") (iii. 183. 3).
 Conform your temper to that of each friend (" Be all things to all
 men ") (iii. 183. 8).

THEOGNIS (*Continued*):

Fullness destroys more men than famine (iii. 183. 30).

TRAJAN, EMPEROR:

No king ever put his successor to death (xiii. 273. 17).

VALERIUS MAXIMUS:

I appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober (iv. 67. 15).

SIR JOHN VANBRUGH, *The Relapse*:

Your lordship may please to feel what you think fit; but that shoe does not hurt you — I think I understand my trade (xv. 344. 36).

VOLTAIRE, *Candide*:

"Excellently observed," answered Candide; "but let us take care of our garden" (xvii. 404. 35).

IZAAK WALTON, *The Compleat Angler*:

Angling . . . deserves commendations; . . . it is an art, and an art worthy the knowledge and practice of a wise man (xiv. 242. 33).

Angling is somewhat like poetry, men are to be born so (xiv. 243. 12).

Like virtue, a reward to itself (xiv. 243. 19).

Fond ostentation of riches (xiv. 244. 6).

Old-fashioned poetry, but choicely good (xiv. 249. 6).

Gives us flowers and showers, and stomachs and meat, and content and leisure to go a-fishing (xiv. 252. 36).

A blessing that money cannot buy (xiv. 253. 12).

All that are lovers of virtue, and dare trust in his providence, and be quiet, and go a-angling (xiv. 254. 12).

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Farewell Address*:

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world (xx. 165. 36).

JOHN WEBSTER, *The Duchess of Malfi*:

The thousand doors that lead to death (xiv. 43. 16: borrowed by Browne).

JOHN G. WHITTIER, *Barclay of Ury*:

Every age, on him who strays
From its broad and beaten ways,
Pours its sevenfold vial (xv. 299. 16).

Ichabod:

When faith is lost, when honor dies,
The man is dead!
Then pay the reverence of old days
To his dead fame:
Walk backward, with averted gaze,
And hide the shame! (xxiv. 399. 36).

NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS, *Two Women* :

But the sin forgiven by Christ in heaven
By man is cursed alway (xxiii. 67. 38).

GEORGE WITHER, *Fidelia* :

If she love me (this believe)
I will die ere she shall grieve (xiii. 167. 19).
For if she be not for me,
What care I for whom she be? (xiii. 167. 23).

A Christmas Carol :

Hang sorrow! care will kill a cat (quoted) (xiii. 169. 7).

CHARLES WOLFE, *The Burial of Sir John Moore* :

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note (xxi. 111. 4).
We buried him darkly at dead of night (xxi. 111. 8).
With his martial cloak around him (xxi. 111. 15).
Slowly and sadly we laid him down (xxi. 111. 32).
We left him alone with his glory (xxi. 111. 35).

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, *Intimations of Immortality* :

The glory and the freshness of a dream (xx. 374. 32).
There hath passed away a glory from the earth (xx. 375. 6).
Where is it now, the glory and the dream? (xx. 376. 6).
Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting (xx. 376. 8).
The soul that rises with us, our life's Star (xx. 376. 9).
Trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home :
Heaven lies about us in our infancy! (xx. 376. 14).
Shades of the prison house begin to close (xx. 376. 17).
And fade into the light of common day (xx. 376. 26).
And that imperial palace whence he came (xx. 376. 35).
The thought of our past years in me doth breed
Perpetual benediction (xx. 378. 3).
But for those obstinate questionings
Of sense and outward things,
Fallings from us, vanishings;
Blank misgivings of a Creature
Moving about in worlds not realized,
High instincts before which our mortal Nature
Did tremble like a guilty Thing surprised :
But for those first affections,
Those shadowy recollections,
Which, be they what they may,
Are yet the fountain light of all our day,
Are yet a master light of all our seeing (xx. 378. 11).

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, *Intimations of Immortality (Continued)*:

Truths that wake,
 To perish never;
 Which neither listlessness, nor mad endeavor,
 Nor Man nor Boy,
 Nor all that is at enmity with joy,
 Can utterly abolish or destroy!
 Hence in a season of calm weather
 Though inland far we be,
 Our souls have sight of that immortal sea
 Which brought us thither,
 Can in a moment travel hither,
 And see the Children sport upon the shore,
 And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore (xx. 378. 25).
 Though nothing can bring back the hour
 Of splendor in the grass, of glory in the flower (xx. 379. 5).
 In years that bring the philosophic mind (xx. 379. 14).
 The innocent brightness of a new-born Day
 Is lovely yet;
 The clouds that gather round the setting sun
 Do take a sober coloring from an eye
 That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality (xx. 379. 23).
 Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears (xx. 379. 32).

Lucy:

A maid whom there were none to praise,
 And very few to love (xx. 369. 5).
 Fair as a star, when only one
 Is shining in the sky (xx. 369. 8).
 But she is in her grave, and oh!
 The difference to me (xx. 369. 13).
 Three years she grew in sun and shower (xx. 369. 14).
 Lean her ear
 In many a secret place (xx. 370. 2).
 The memory of what has been
 And never more will be (xx. 370. 17).

Milton:

Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour:
 England hath need of thee (xx. 371. 32).

Ode to Duty:

Stern Daughter of the Voice of God! (xx. 373. 10).
 Stern lawgiver! Yet thou dost wear
 The Godhead's most benignant grace (xx. 374. 9).
 Thou dost preserve the stars from wrong;
 And the most ancient Heavens, through thee, are fresh and strong
 (xx. 374. 16).

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, *The World's Ravages (Continued)* :

Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn (xx. 372. 17).

SIR HENRY WOTTON, *The Character of a Happy Life* :

Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill (xiii. 165. 21).

Lord of himself, though not of lands,
And having nothing, yet hath all (xiii. 166. 7).

EDWARD YOUNG, *Night Thoughts* :

Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep! (xvii. 131. 12).

I wake : how happy they who wake no more! (xvii. 131. 18).

Night, sable goddess! from her ebon throne,
In rayless majesty now stretches forth
Her leaden scepter o'er a slumbering world (xvii. 131. 29).

The bell strikes one. We take no note of time
But from its loss (xvii. 132. 23).

Poor pensioner on the bounties of an hour (xvii. 132. 35).

Distinguished link in being's endless chain! (xvii. 132. 42).

A frail child of dust (xvii. 133. 2).

How populous, how vital is the grave! (xvii. 133. 39).

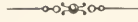
Insatiate archer! could not one suffice? (xxvii. 134. 44).

ZENO :

A friend is another I (iv. 66. 17).

VII.

CONCORDANCE TO FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.



Aaron's serpent, like	174	Amorous delay, sweet, reluctant	171
Abolish or destroy, utterly	193	Ancestors too, I have had	185
Absolute, how, the knave is	179	Ancestors very good folks	186
Accents yet unknown	181	Ancient and fish-like smell	184
Accord, firm faith and firm	169	Ancient Heavens, the most	193
Acts, little, nameless, unremem- bered	194	Ancient of days	140
Adam, goodliest man of men	171	Angel, a ministering	178
Adieu, so sweetly she bade me	185	Angel visits, few and	143
Advices, husband despises	139	Angels, sad for good man's sin	143
Affection . . . the pleasing of my- self	178	Anger makes dull men witty	150
Affections are as thoughts	173	Angling, be quiet and go a-	191
Affections, those first	192	Angling somewhat like poetry	191
Age, not of an, but for all time	162	Animal, man a noble	137
Age, soul of the	162	Annals of the poor	155
Age, weaker in, stronger in sin	137	"Annie Laurie," all sang	188
Ages, sexes, and conditions, all	161	Annihilate, things it may	142
Ages, ye unborn	155	Another, when comes such ?	182
Agony, all we know of, are thine	157	Anthem of the free	157
Air, melted into thin	185	Anthem swells note of praise	155
Aisle, long-drawn, and fretted vault	155	Antithesis, one vile	175
Ale, by geometric scale	140	Anything, we know not	188
All at once, nothing first	159	Apostolic blows and knocks	140
All the world's a stage	178	Applause of listening senates	155
Alliances, to steer clear of per- manent	191	Archangel ruined, less than	169
Allies, thou hast great	194	Archer, insatiate	195
Allures from far	153	Arches on arches	141
Alone on a wide, wide sea	145	Arena swims around him	141
Alone with his glory	192	Arguing, in, the parson owned	153
Altar stairs, the world's great	189	Argument, for lack of	181
Altars and your fires, your	156	Argument, thy life hath lent	150
Amaryllis, to sport with	168	Aristotle and his philosophic	144
Ambition loves to slide	149	Armor his honest thought	195
Ambition should be sterner stuff	182	Arms, muse of	154
American book, who reads an ?	186	Art, my tuneful	154
<i>Amor vincit omnia</i>	144	Art, strains of unpremeditated	185
		Art, which not nice	170
		Arts that caused himself to rise	175
		Ashes, e'en in our	156
		Ashes of his fathers	166

Ashes rest, will not let his . . .	190	Being's endless chain . . .	195
Asking, God had for the . . .	165	Bell strikes one, the . . .	195
Aspen, the light, quivering . . .	178	Benediction, perpetual, doth breed	192
Ass, this poor soul loved his . . .	187	Bery, broune as a . . .	144
Associations, buy the old . . .	164	Besier than he was, semëd . . .	144
Atheism, a little philosophy in-		Best, gave people of his . . .	190
clineth to . . .	135	Birth a sleep and a forgetting . . .	192
Atlantean shoulders fit to bear . . .	170	Blackberries, as plenty as . . .	180
Atticus were he, if . . .	175	Blaines, vulgar, others; novice,	
Attribute to God himself, mercy	183	himself; philosopher, neither . . .	150
Author of all ill . . .	170	Blast of war . . .	132
Authority, wield, after you have		Bleeding country, my, save . . .	143
learned to obey . . .	187	Bleeding piece of earth . . .	181
		Blessed, it is twice . . .	183
Babylonian woe, early may fly		Blessing money cannot buy . . .	191
the . . .	172	Blest, by country's wishes . . .	146
Babylonish dialect, which ped-		Bliss, source of all my . . .	153
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Scrannel pipes of wretched straw	168	Silence deep as death	143
Scullion, the foolish fat	188	Silence, foster-child of	163
Sea, dreary, flows between	146	Silent, be, that ye may hear	181
Sea, into that silent	145	Similes, most unsavory	180
Sea, 'sweet to watch tempests upon, from land	165	Simois, reedy, came up from	189
Seam, and gusset, and band	160	Sin, ere you remark another's	151
Seas, foam of perilous	163	Sin for me to sit and grin	159
Seasons, thou hast all for thine own	157	Sin forgiven by Christ	192
Second childishness and mere oblivion	179	Sin, she knew no	149
Second-hand, e'en Garrick at	145	Sin, weaker in age, stronger in	137
See ourself as others see us	138	Sinai's climb and know not	165
Seem, grow to what they	154	Sinews, stiffen the	181
Seen, needs but to be, to be hated	174	Sins, compound for	140
Self-applause, solid worth of	154	Sins, leaving her, to her Savior	160
Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control	189	Sirens, what song the	137
Senators of mighty woods	163	Skies, watcher of the	163
Sensations sweet, felt in the blood	194	Skins, like wrinkled, on scalded milk	159
Serpent sting thee twice	183	Sky, deep blue, of Rome	141
Seven ages, his acts being	178	Slain, thrice he slew the	150
Severe, a man, he was	152	Slavery, a bitter draught	187
Severe, from pleasant to	137	Sleep and a forgetting, birth a	192
Shakespeare, Fancy's child	167	Sleep, rounded with a	185
Shakespeare never blotted a line	162	Slowly and sadly we laid him	192
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Shame, London's lasting	155	Smelt of the lamp	135
Shame on the world	187	Smile and tear, pendulum betwixt	141
Shame, open and apparent	180	Smile on lips, tear in eye	177
Shame, opprobrious den of	169	Smiles his emptiness betray	175
Shank, his shrunk	179	Smiles, nods and becks and	167
Share, what we	165	Smite once, and smite no more	169
She, that not impossible	147	Sneer, teach the rest to	175
Sheep, the hungry, look up	168	Snow-fall in the river	139
Sheet, that standard	148	Snows of yester-year	177
Shepherds, devil will have no	179	"So am not I," said the foolish fat scullion	188
Ship of State, sail on	164	Softly sweet, in Lydian measures	150
Shocks of sound, twelve great	188	Soldier, full of strange oaths	178
		Solitude, where are the charms	147

Solway, love swells like the . . .	177	Steal away your hearts, to . . .	182
Songs, lean and flashy . . .	168	Steal, under whose countenance	
Sooner, make an end the . . .	136	we—	180
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Beauty's self	163	Sternest stuff, ambition should be	182
Sorrow, parting is such sweet . . .	184	Still sad music of humanity . . .	194
Sorrows, transient, simple wiles	194	Sting thee twice, wouldst have a	
Soul, fiery, working out its way . .	149	serpent	183
Soul, genial current of the . . .	155	Stir men's blood, to	182
Soul, numbs, with icy hand . . .	156	Stitch, stitch, stitch	160
Soul, rapt, sitting in thine eyes . .	171	Stomach, goes much against my . .	179
Soul, rest her	179	Stone, a very plain brown, will do	159
Soul, the, that rises with us . . .	192	Stones of Rome, should move the	182
Soul, thy grand in	140	Stops of various quills	169
Soul to rage, swell the	150	Storied brave, Bozzaris with the	157
Sounds and motions forever		Storm, midway leaves the	152
blending	187	Stormy winds do blow	143
Sovereign power, lead life to . . .	189	Story, none to tell	143
Spaniels, well-bred, civilly de-		Strains of unpremeditated art . . .	185
light	175	Stranger is a holy name	177
Sparkled in all their eyes	170	Stratford-atte-Bowe, scole of . . .	144
Sparks, her eyes omitting	148	Straw, didn't care one	190
Speech, sweet music of	147	Strays, who, from beaten ways . . .	191
Speech, the power of	182	Stream, by haunted	167
Spider to the Fly, said the	160	Streamers waving in the wind . . .	151
Spirit, bid his gentle	146	Streams, shallow, run dimpling . .	175
Spirit, life-blood of a master	168	Strength of all, weakness grows	
Spirit, strongest and fiercest	169	the	174
Spirits, choice and master	181	Strength, strengthens with his . . .	174
Spite, worshiped God for	140	Strife, rapture of the	142
Splendor in the grass	193	Strike till the last armed foe . . .	156
Spoils of time, rich with the	155	Strive, to seek, to find	190
Sport that wrinkled care derides	167	Studies, crafty men contemn	135
Sport upon the shore	193	Studies serve for delight	135
Spot whence he flew	152	Stung it newly, some bee had	188
Stage, the wonder of our	162	Submission, with coy	171
Stand and wait, they serve who		Successor, king put to death his . .	191
only	172	Such stuff as dreams are made on	185
Standard to the winds unfurled . . .	143	Suffice, could not one	195
Star, fair as a	193	Summer, will not always be	159
Star, for that one vanished	158	Summer's ripening breath	184
Star, his active	166	Sun and shower	193
Starling . . . "I can't get out,"		Sun his beams display	147
said the	187	Sun, setting, clouds gather round	193
Stars, beauty of a thousand	166	Sunflower turns on her god	172
Stars, her cheek would shame	184	Sunium's marble steep	142
Stars, observing the fell		Sunshine, eternal, settles	152
into ditch	148	Sunshine in the shady place	187
Start, straining upon the	181	Sunshine, stand out of my	148
Starts, everything by	149	Swallowed, some books to be	136
Starts, moves, seems to feel	164	Swan of Avon, sweet	162
State, keep thy wonted	171	Sway, his sceptered	183
State, what constitutes a	162	Sway, how fit he is to	167

Swear not by the moon	184	Thinking an idle waste of thought	186
Sweeps a room as for thy laws . . .	158	Thinking things, impels all	194
Sweet day, so cool, so calm	150	Thirst, slake my dying	177
Sweet, smell as, by any other name	184	Thither with thee	152
Sweet to watch another's distress	165	Thought, each found likeness in his	151
Sweetness, linkèd, long drawn out	167	Thoughts that arise in me	188
Sweetness, waste, on desert air . .	155	Thoughts too deep for tears	193
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Tale, adorn a	162	Tide, under the whelming	169
Tar, the hardy	143	Tiger, imitate action of	181
Tasso's echoes are no more	141	Time, Old, still a-flying	158
Taste, want of a little better . . .	164	Time, panting, toiled after him . .	161
Tasted, some books to be	136	Time, time, time, keeping	174
Tastes, simple, and minds con- tent	159	Time's noblest offspring	137
Taxation, ignorant impatience of the relaxation of	144	Tiptoe, stands, on the misty	184
Taxes upon every article	186	Tired nature's sweet restorer	195
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Tear forgot soon as shed	156	To-day, I have lived	147
Tears adown that dusky cheek . . .	186	Toe, light fantastic	167
Tears, drew iron, down Pluto's cheek	171	Toe of peasant near heel of cour- tier	179
Tears, need of melodious	168	Toledo trusty, trenchant blade . . .	140
Tears, melted into	164	Tomb, from the, voice of nature cries	156
Tears, prepare to shed them	182	Tomb, the briny	150
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Temper, conform your, to each friend	190	To-morrow, put nothing off till . .	159
Temple, Herostratus that burnt . .	137	To-morrows, one to-day worth two	151
Ten, the wicked	166	Tongue, a, in every wound	182
Tenderly, take her up	160	Tongue could utter, would that my	188
Tenement of clay, o'er-informed the	149	Tools, teach but to name his	139
Tenor of their way, noiseless	155	Torrent and whirlwind's roar	154
Tenor, paid according to the	183	Touch of her hand, one	177
Thank thee, I, Jew, for	184	Touch, puts it not unto the	172
Theater, this wide and universal . .	178	Towers, cloud-capt, gorgeous palaces	185
Thebes or Pelops' line, presenting	171	Towers, topless, of Ilium	166
Thebes' streets three thousand . . .	186	Trade, I understand my	191
Thermopylæ, to make a new	142	Trade that does not feed its mas- ter	144
Thersites like to live	137	Tragedy, let gorgeous	171
Thick and thin, dashed through . . .	149	Traitors' arms, more strong than	182
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Trojans never injured me	176	Victory, another such, undone	176
Trope, out there flew a	139	Victory, but 'twas a famous	187
Troy divine, the tale of	171	Vigil, feast his friends on the	181
Truant, and every, knew	152	Village statesmen with looks pro- found	153
True, more, than those that have more cunning	184	Vine, the gadding	168
Trumpets, sound the	149	Violent delights have violent ends	184
Trust me all in all	189	Violets spring, may	180
Trust, sustained by unflinching	138	Virgin's, bashful, sidelong looks	152
Truth, but stooped to	175	Virtue, fugitive and cloistered	168
Truth his utmost skill	195	Virtue nearest to our vice	174
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Truth . . . to be loved needs only	149	Virtue . . . the way long, steep	159
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Type, so careful of the	189	Voice of dolorous pitch	160
U- niversity of Göttingen	143	Voice soft, gentle, and low	182
Unborn, child that is	144	Voice that is still, sound of a	188
Unborn, in states	181	Vocation, to labor in his	180
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please	178	Wake no more, happy they who	195
Unintelligible world, all this	194	Walk that costs a meal	160
Union, strong and great, sail on	164	Wall, should patch a	180
Unjustly, some things done	160	Wallace wight, one hour of	177
Urn, storied	155	Want, the woes of	160
Use, never mind the	161	Wantonness, kindles in cloth- ing, a	158
Used to a thing, nothing like being	186	War and peace, arts of	142
Uses, to what base	179	War, horrid front of	176
Vacant mind, laugh that spake	152	War, let slip the dogs of	181
Vale, in that hollow	164	War, my sentence is for open	169
Vale of life, cool sequestered	155	War, open, or covert guile	169
Valor, a deal of, a man may have	185	Warn, comfort, and command	194
Valor formed, and contemplation	170	Warp and woof, weave the	154
Valor, my, is certainly going	186	Watch, man who could make, man who could tell the hour	161
Vanished hand, touch of a	188	Watchdog's voice that bayed	152
Variable as the shade	178	Water, water, everywhere	145
Various, so, that he seemed	149	Waters, mighty, rolling evermore	193
Vase, shatter the, if you will	172	Watery grave, the	150
Vassals, command thy, not me	176	Wave, a winning	158
Vavasour, no wher such a	144	Waves, breaking, dashed high	157
Veil, behind the	189	Waves, tired, vainly breaking	145
Verse, married to immortal	167	Way, long is the	170
Veteran, superfluous lags the	162	Wealth accumulates, men decay	152
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Weary, the wind is never	164	Woman, one that was a	179
Weep, women must	164	Woman piqued, who has will	142
Weigh and consider, read to	135	Woman, soft voice excellent thing	182
Weight, heavy and weary	194	Woman's heart, road to, through child	156
Westward the course of empire	137	Women differ as Heaven and Hell	189
Wether of the flock, a tainted	183	Women love the lover first, after- wards the passion	176
Wharton broke every rule, why	174	Wonder grew, and still the	153
What a fall was there	182	Wonder of an hour	141
What care I for whom she be	192	Wonder, vast realm of	141
What good came of it	187	Wood, born with himself	147
What has been, memory of	193	Wood, not, not stones, but men	182
Where are the offerings from the drowned?	137	Wood-notes, warbles his native	167
Where be your gibes	179	Woods, wild, of Broceliande	189
Wherefore, for every, a why	140	Wooer in braid daylight	136
Whispering tongues can poison truth	146	Wooing o't, the	138
Whistle, paid dear for his	151	Word, for teaching me that	184
Whitefoot, come uppe	160	Word to the wise	151
Wickedness . . . road is level	159	Work, men must, and women weep	164
Wiles, Quips and wanton	167	Work of noble note, some	190
Will, at his own sweet	194	World, all the mighty	194
Will is free, we know our	161	World, anywhere out of the	159
Will, left free the human	175	World of care, this	152
Wind away, keep the	180	World, stood against	182
Winding-sheet of Edward's race	154	World, the, is mine!	153
Windows, storied, richly dight	171	World too much with us	194
Winds, ask of the	157	Worlds, allured to brighter	152
Wine of a year, new	165	Worlds not realized	192
Winter chills lap of May	154	Worm, high purpose broken by	189
Wise, follies of the	162	Worse, nobody seemed one penny	136
Wise men say nothing in danger- ous times	178	Worth by poverty depressed	161
Wise, the counsel of the	166	Worth, sad relic of departed	141
Wit, his, in his own power	163	Wound, willing to, afraid to strike	175
Wit lies coldly in him	185	Wrath, nursing, to keep warm	139
Wit must grow . . . taken from others comes to nothing	178	Wrecks of a dissolving dream	185
Wit that can creep	175	Wrest the law to your authority	132
Wit, very shy of using	139	Write, 'twas certain he could	153
Wits, great, to madness near allied	149	Writing maketh an exact man	136
Withered at the root, every tongue	145	Wrong, a private, not a public	176
Witty, civility sometimes keeps from being	178	Wrong, preserve the stars from	193
Woe, age of, lovely in thine	141	Wrong side of question, best book on	166
Wolf with privy paw	168	Wrong, treasures up a	142
Wolf's long howl	143	Wroth with one we love	146
Woman, a perfect, nobly planned	194	Year, from the revolving	185
Woman, a sweeter, ne'er drew breath	160	Years that bring philosophic mind	193
		Yesterday, the word of Caesar might	182

Yester-year, the snows of . . .	177	Youth, fiery heart of . . .	157
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Young body with so old a head . . .	183		
Youth, age perform promises of . . .	161	Zeus, not even, pleases every-	
Youth at the prow . . .	154	body	190

VIII.

A UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSE OF LITERARY AND HISTORICAL STUDY IN THE UNIVERSAL ANTHOLOGY.

BASED ON A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, 34 WEEKS IN EACH YEAR,
FROM OCTOBER TO MAY INCLUSIVE.

The object of this grouping of the matter included in the Universal Anthology—and *none other is referred to* save as optional advice—is to enable the reader who is debarred by its immense volume from attempting more than a casual perusal now and then, or bewildered by its apparent complexity in tracing some definite path through it, to make serious yet pleasurable use of its stores, and obtain the profit of real study with the charm of entertaining reading. The amount assigned to each week is designedly made small enough so that the busiest person can find in odd half-hours the time to keep up its continuity, since, if the course fell heavily into arrears, there would rarely be courage to pick up the dropped stitches. If there is still time to spare, the suggestions made in some instances for further reading—in all cases easily accessible works of moderate compass, or moderate-sized portions of larger works—will occupy it profitably and agreeably.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST WEEK.—1. Dr. Garnett's introduction to the Anthology, in Vol. i.,—a charming essay on the necessity of selected passages imposed by the immense volume of the world's literature. 2-4. The first 46 pages, 270 to top of 316,—primitive man, and Babylonia to the fifteenth century,—of Dr. J. P. Peters' "Archæological History," Vol. xxxii., written for this work: the best existent summary, by a specialist of the foremost rank, of the beginnings of human organization and civilization, the early history of the first states, and the origin of alphabetic writing. Divide at top of 285

and middle of 300. 5. The Babylonian tablets, i. 25-34, with Professor Sayce's and Mr. Talbot's explanations, giving the Creation legend and that of the Love-Goddess's descent into hell—both borrowed and varied by all the races whose civilization is derived from Babylonia; the latter begot, among others, the myth of Demeter and Persephone, Latin Ceres and Proserpine. 6. xxxii. 316 to bottom of 330: prehistoric and early Egypt, to the Hyksos invasion. Miss Blind's poem, i. 116, is a graceful relevant composition; and Horace Smith's "Address to a Mummy" is an old favorite.

A short and very readable novel of human origins is Stanley Waterloo's "Ab."

SECOND WEEK.—1. "Precepts of Ptah-Hotep," i. 104, an Egyptian treatise of about 2500 B.C., on social and political ethics and prudence,—an ancient Polonius, the oldest book yet discovered. Add Matthew Arnold's fine poem on the legend of Mycerinus (Menkaura of the Pyramid-Builders), 158. 2. Peters, 330 to top of 350: Egypt from the Hyksos invasion to the fresh collapse under Merneptah. 3. Rawlinson's "Life in Ancient Egypt," i. 85, with the amusing scrap from Rollin, 102-103. 4. Sayce's "Who wrote the Pentateuch?" 51, also presents well the conditions of Asiatic and Egyptian life in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, the assumed time of Moses. 5. The epic of Pentaur, a court poet under Ramses II., who glorifies one of that rather braggart king's exploits quite in the style of all court poets, 120: the first heroic poem of antiquity yet discovered. 6. The selection from Ebers' "Uarda," of which Pentaur is a hero, 126.

Amelia B. Edwards' "Pharaohs and Fellahs" is a very readable work on the life of old Egypt.

The difficulties in the way of identifying Ramses II. and his son Merneptah with the Pharaohs of the Oppression and the Exodus are set forth in the article "Egypt" of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

THIRD WEEK.—1. "Story of the Two Brothers," i. 163, Egyptian, of about Ramses II.'s time; a parallel to the story of Joseph. 2. The "Book of the Dead," the great Egyptian funerary ritual, 110; its "Negative Confession," at the Judgment Day in the Hall of Osiris, the soul declaring itself not to have committed a vast number of specified derelictions (and evincing a wonderfully advanced ethical standard for any age), and therefore entitled to pass the Hall. Compare for Greek views, Pindar's Vision of Hades, ii. 113. 3. The Zend-Avesta of "Zoroaster," iii. 89,—the religious scriptures of ancient Persia. This well-known system of dualism, of Ormuzd and Ahriman, the good and the evil principles, has taken far deeper root in all modern religions than the name "Zoroastrianism" always conveys. 4-5. For the ancient religion of India, the Vedic Hymns collected and commented on by Monier-Williams, i. 193; divide at bottom of 199. 6. From the Mahābhārata, the colossal Hindu epic, the beautiful story of Sāvītri and Sātyavan, 209.

James Freeman Clarke's "Ten Great Religions" for the heart of the great systems. Miss Ragozin's "Media" in the "Stories of the Nations" gives a good summary of Zoroastrianism, and her "Vedic India" of the old Hindu system.

FOURTH WEEK. — 1. The catechism from the Mahābhārata, i. 222; the Nemesis tale, i. 207, from the Rāmāyana, its great companion, ancient in origin if of later collection. 2. Egypt down to the rule of the Ptolemies: Dr. Peters, 350-359. Add "Setna and the Magic Book," i. 149, an Egyptian "short story" of the fourth century, one of the many Egyptian prototypes of the "Arabian Nights" and similar wonder tales. 3-5. Remainder of Dr. Peters, 359-420, bringing the story down to the conquest of Babylonia by Cyrus. Divide at first paragraphs of 378 and 399. A later week will give more of Nebuchadnezzar and Cyrus. 6. "Pilpay's Fables," i. 254, a Hindu collection attributed to the fourth century B.C., but of course older in items. Note that if the factitious "Æsop" did borrow his tales from Indian sources, as alleged, he improved upon them enormously in pith and terseness.

Griffith's "Egyptian Tales" for fuller knowledge of that class of romance.

For our own racial ancestry, Canon Isaac Taylor's "Origin of the Aryans" is a compact but exhaustive arsenal of the arguments for their European, not Asiatic, derivation,—a position strengthened by every advance in archaeological discovery, and which is restoring the old name of Indo-Europeans to favor.

FIFTH WEEK. — 1. "Æsop's" fables, Phædrus' recension, i. 273. These are certainly not the real Æsop's, and not very much Phædrus', whose own compositions are relatively prolix and pointless; but they are good on their own merits, as counsels of prudence, justice, or humanity. 2. Ruskin's "Greek Myths," an exposition of the development of inner meanings not thought of by their first holders, 349. For deliberate addition of a moral, Cox's rewritten version of Prodicus' famous apologue, "The Choice of Hercules," 356. 3. Myth of the Golden Apples, as told by William Morris in "The Earthly Paradise," 362. 4. Hawthorne's "Wonder Book" story of Perseus and the Gorgons, 379: written for children, only their elders can fully appreciate the exquisite art and depth of spiritual thought he has embodied in them. 5. Keats' superb "Hyperion," ii. 21, unsurpassed in English for Olympian grandeur of language, a worthy setting for speech of the gods. 6. Miscellaneous myth poems: Banville's "Mysterious Hosts of the Forest," i. 355; Shelley's "Apollo," 361; Lewis Morris' "Athene," iii. 345; the "Homeric Hymn" to Minerva, i. 378; Swinburne's famous chorus from "Atalanta," ii. 29; and though not myth, the matchless "Ode on a Grecian Urn," i. 377, an apotheosis of the art so much inspired by myths.

For two incompatible theories of the origin of myths, see Andrew Lang's "Myths and Myth-Makers" (substantially to the same purport as the chapter on "Animism" in Tylor's "Primitive Culture"), and Frazer's "Golden Bough."

SIXTH WEEK. — 1. Apuleius' "Eros and Psyche," vi. 367,—a story which has charmed and been used by poets and romancers of every age since his. 2. Mr. Bunce's comparison of the story with its congeners in the myth tales of other lands, 382. 3. Apollonius Rhodius' "Argonauts," iv. 372; to appreciate the "Alexandrian School," it should be noted again when it comes in its place. 4. Hawthorne's "Golden Fleece," ii. 31, the same theme

inimitably expanded. 5. William Morris' presentation of the same, from the "Life and Death of Jason," 62. 6. Euripides' tragedy of "Medea," 77.

For the present condition of the Phasis, where Jason went for the Fleece (Poti at the eastern end of the Black Sea), see Bryce's excellent book of travel, "Transcaucasia and Ararat."

Two other important myths come later: Pindar's "Tantalus," iii. 95; Hesiod's "Pandora," 99.

SEVENTH WEEK.—1-2. Matthew Arnold's essay "On Translating Homer," ii. 146; and Lang's discussion of the same subject with the conclusion that every age must have its own translation, 229; divide the former at bottom of 161. 3. The opening of the Iliad, 115, with the contention between Agamemnon and Achilles: the spirit of this famous strife has never been so happily rendered as by Pope, whatever his demerits in form and literality. 4. Dr. Garnett's "Iphigenia in Delphi," iii. 293; note also in Æschylus' "Agamemnon," to come, the handle which Clytemnestra makes of the sacrifice of her daughter. 5. The Hector of the Iliad, 1st: Scene with Paris and Andromache, Chapman's version, ii. 170; Rossetti's ringing double sonnet, "Cassandra," 175. Add Keats' sonnet on Chapman's Homer, 175; and as on the theme of Paris, Tennyson's "Ænone," 183 (or with next day's reading). 6. Do., 2d: Hector's death, Aytoun's version, 131; Priam's reclamation of his body, Lockhart's version, 134.

On the case for and against a single Homer, Lang and Professor Leaf sufficiently sum up the respective sides. The former proves conclusively that the disintegration theory makes a new and far worse difficulty for every one it saves. De Quincey has an essay to show that the author was a Cretan, — which late discoveries of the wonderful early civilization there, and the probable connection between it and the Troad, make less improbable than of old.

EIGHTH WEEK.—1. "The Battle of the Frogs and Mice," ii. 217, a Greek sixth-century burlesque on the theogony of the Iliad, still unsurpassed in the literature of parody and of the mock-heroic. 2. A mélange of serious and burlesque Homeric reproduction and meditation: Byron's sentiment on the tomb of Achilles, ii. 181; Landor's imaginary dialogue between Helen and Achilles, 176; Mrs. Barbauld's between the same lady and Mme. de Maintenon, 213, — both royal mistresses who found slender comfort in their positions, — and Lucian's in Hades between various heroes and victims of the Trojan war, 190; and Lang's exquisite poem, "Pisidicé," 193, a piece of pure classicism. 3. Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida," ii. 194; full of living human nature, and therefore probably truer to the real characters than many renderings better costumed archæologically. 4. Lang's poem on the Odyssey, 232; and Worsley's translation in Spenserian verse of the episode of the Sirens, Scylla, and Charybdis, 138. 5-6. The story of Nausicaa, Butcher and Lang's translation, 245; the loveliest picture of frank and winning maidenhood in antique literature. Divide at 260.

NINTH WEEK.—1. The story of Calypso, the fair, sweet, unjealous nymph who loves Ulysses, yet speeds him home to his aging wife, ii. 232.

2. Symonds' "Women of Homer," 326, — Helen, Andromache, Penelope, Nausicaa, Calypso, Circe. 3. Circe's Palace," by Hawthorne, 287; a richly moralized embodiment of a myth with a wonderful fascination for every age, and susceptible of the widest spiritual applications. 4. Holberg's burlesque on the same theme, 316, which should not disturb our serene enjoyment of the finer threads drawn from the story; Keats' rendering of it purely as a story, without moral aspects, in "Endymion," 274; Matthew Arnold's "Strayed Reveler," 280; Cameron Mann's "Longing of Circe," 312, the finest short poem ever written upon it; and Austin Dobson's "Prayer of the Swine to Circe," 313. 5. Odysseus and the Cyclops, Butcher and Lang's translation, 340. 6. Odysseus in Hades, 320, — Odyssey, Worsley's translation; and Tennyson's "Ulysses," 352, worthily finishing up the theme of the great Homeric wanderer.

Archæology has greatly strengthened the theory that hero-legends have a real person at their basis, and the "solar myth" is believed to have been greatly overdone. Agamemnon and Achilles, Mimos and Rhadamanthus, Jason and Cadmus, even Romulus and Dido, are either accepted as gigantic shadows of a real substance, or in a fair way to be so.

TENTH WEEK. — 1. The discussions by Mr. Gladstone (ii. 93) and Professor Mahaffy (99) on the life and ethics of the Greeks in the "Heroic Age": the former glorifying and the latter belittling their quality. 2. Professor Mahaffy's introduction to Vol. ii., on "The Literature of History," which in place of myth we now enter upon. 3. Curtius and Mommsen, 354, 359, on the primary causes in physical geography for the respective careers of the Grecian states and of Rome; and the latter on the early character of Roman settlement. 4. "Horatius at the Bridge," in Livy's tale and Lord Macaulay's "Lay," iii. 26. 5. "Virginia," again in Livy and Macaulay, ii. 382, with Macaulay's brilliant picture of the political conditions which the legend connotes. 6. The remainder of the immortal legends (set down as history) of early Rome, collected from Livy, ii. 368 sq.; except Coriolanus. Add Byron's meditation on the lovely myth of Numa and Egeria, iii. 25.

The reality of Romulus, at least as genuine tradition and not pure myth, was lately thought to be rehabilitated by the uncovering of the supposed "black stone" at which he was worshiped; but the stone is now believed to be of the third century A.D.

ELEVENTH WEEK. — 1. Coriolanus, in Livy's story, ii. 378, and in North's fine old translation of Plutarch, iii. 48. 2. The causes of Carthage's rise and weakness, by Bosworth Smith, 63. 3. As a connected theme, the portions of the Æneid dealing with the affair of Æneas and Queen Dido of Carthage, 77, — really the story of Ulysses and Calypso retold. Æneas was the legendary founder of Latium; Dido seems a myth or tradition of the settlement of Carthage from Tyre. 4. The introduction of ascetic discipline and communism into Sparta attributed to Lycurgus: Plutarch, 106. 5. The Gnostic poets and maxim-writers; Hesiod, iii. 99, — the Greek Crabbe, the first poet to come down from the clouds to hard, grimy, everyday life, — and Theognis, 182, far apart in age, not so far in spirit, each having

had the accumulated wisdom of ages fathered on him; and the early philosophers, natural and moral, 122, Thales the founder of physical speculation, etc., with Pythagoras, iv. 61. The whole forms a general view of early Greek reflection on life and duty. 6. The fragments of the earliest satirists and lyricists, — Archilochus the founder of satiric poetry and greatest of inventors in poetic form, iii. 103, Simonides of Amorgos the analyst of women, 98, Tyrtaeus the type of martial lyricists, 120, Aleman, 105: poor and pitiful scraps of what the universal consent of Greeks pronounced a feast of supreme genius, but their names and position should be fastened in the mind. Add as the legend of one of these masters, the story of Arion by Herodotus, 125, and George Eliot's poem, 127. As a slightly later but allied group, the poems of Sappho's friend Alcaeus, 144, several still famous and familiar; of Mimnermus, 146, poet of languorous sentiment; and a trio of then celebrities, — Simonides of Ceos (one of the greatest poets and scholars of antiquity), Bacchylides, and Ibycus, — with an anonymous companion, all translated by Symonds, 165. Add for Ibycus' picturesque story, Schiller's poem, 167.

Symonds' "Greek Poets" for the best appreciation of the early masters.

TWELFTH WEEK. — 1. Sappho and her work, iii. 129, 133; fragments, but fragments of the most perfect compositions of the ancient world, with a useful introduction by Symonds. 2. Plutarch's "Solon," 147, of the great moral philosopher and social and political reformer; some of his sayings already given, 123. 3. Dean Stanley on the glories of Babylon in Nebuchadnezzar's time, 238 (Peters, xxxii. 406 sq.); and a law case of great interest, the first recorded fugitive-slave case, 246, in the shortly succeeding reign of Nabonidus, the last king of Babylon. 4. Beginning of the great cataclysm that swept all Western Asia under one domination in a few years (Peters, xxxii. 410 sq.): Herodotus' story of Croesus, iii. 205. 5. Xenophon's imaginary account of Cyrus' boyhood, probably with some verisimilitude in character, 226. 6. The Shi-King, Chinese classical poems from 1300 B.C. down, i. 185; a chapter from Confucius, the ethical sage who refused to meddle with the animistic religion of his time, and practically supplanted it and stopped the growth of a better by a superior manual of conduct, 188; (later in date, but given here for comparison) the work of Confucius' great follower Mencius, second only to him in permanent influence, vii. 275.

For Solon's reforms, see Grote, Chap. xi.

Legge's "Chinese Classics" has a full and appreciative biography of Confucius.

THIRTEENTH WEEK. — 1. The legend of the birth and actions of Gautama, "the Buddha" (Enlightened One), of this period in India, iii. 249; Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia," 262. 2. Grote's section on the rise of the Greek despotisms over the oligarchies, 184. 3. Ebers' "Egyptian Princess," 172, for imagined Greek feeling in Pisistratus' time; and the alleged poems (now regarded as only imitations) of Anacreon, the poet of jovial self-indulgence at Polycrates' court, 200. 4. Mr. Gosse's introduction to Vol. iii., showing that it needs pains and cultivation to appreciate the best of poetry as of other great art, and that it should not be dismissed con-

temptuously from mind or interest because it does not strike the untrained faculties at first glance. Add the two poems, pp. 46, 47, by O'Shaughnessy and Clough, on the function of the real poet. 5. Pindar's "Legend of Tantalus," 95; and the first two of his four Odes beginning 331. 6. Remaining two Odes: note his great service to the unity of disorganized Greece by glorifying its common legends and religious (assumed historic) memories. Add the battle of Thermopylæ, from Herodotus, 270.

For a keen discussion of the insoluble mystery of Thermopylæ, — why, if it was not feasible for the Greeks to send a force adequate to its defense, they sent any at all, or just enough for its slaughter to be a heavy loss, — see Holm's "History of Greece."

FOURTEENTH WEEK. — 1. Bulwer's "Pausanias the Spartan," iii. 317; a historical novel on the attempt of an ambitious Spartan general, after Salamis, to overturn his home constitution by Persian aid. 2. Æschylus' "Agamemnon," in Fitzgerald's incomparable condensation and recession, 277. 3. Æschylus' "Prometheus Bound," in Mrs. Browning's version, 301. 4. Prometheus' defiance, 311, from Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," and Byron's noble poem, "Prometheus," i. 399. 5. Sophocles' "Antigone," Professor Jebb's translation, iii. 364. 6. Sophocles' "Œdipus," Fitzgerald's recasting, 372.

For the Cassandra story, besides Rossetti's double sonnet already given, see Lycophron, to come, iv. 366.

FIFTEENTH WEEK. — 1. First of Athenian oratory, Antiphon's skeleton speech and counter-speech, iv. 136; and the funeral speech of Pericles on the dead of the first year of the Peloponnesian war, as reported or imagined by Thucydides, iii. 342. Add Byron's meditation on the bygone glories and the fall of Greece, 348. 2. Aristophanes' "Knights," in Frere's matchless version, iii. 385: gross but taking travesties on the Athenian democracy, Cleon, and Nicias. 3. His delightful choruses, translated by Frere, Collins, and Lang, iii. 403, iv. 44 sq. 4. Fragments of last "Old Comedy," 288-302; for some of them — as Cratinus, Crates, and Magnes — see Aristophanes' magnificent tribute in the "Parabasis," iii. 403. 5. Euripides' "Bacchæ," iv. 33. (His "Medea" placed with the Argonaut Myths, seventh week, fifth day.) Add Keats' "Bacchanals," ii. 89. 6. Fragments of lost Greek tragedies, iv. 277-287: an indication of the great plateau from which the mighty peaks arose.

Lord Macanlay thought that part of the immense superiority accorded to Sophocles over Euripides is due to the preservation of only a few great masterpieces of the former, and a great number of mediocrities of the latter; that the half-dozen best of Euripides would rank little below those of Sophocles, who may have written as much inferior work as his rival.

SIXTEENTH WEEK. — 1. Aristophanes' "Frogs" (Frere), perhaps all in all the greatest of his comedies, iv. 50. 2. Destruction of Athenian forces at Syracuse: Thucydides, iii. 351. 3. Plato's Socrates, 1st: Alcibiades' remarks ("Symposium"), iv. 81; Socrates' trial ("Euthyphron"), 85. 4. Do., 2d: Socrates' speeches in self-defense ("Apology"), 88. 5. Plato

on the education proper for making a citizen, 127. Mr. Dobson's arch and charming poem, 107. 6. Lord Macaulay's comparison between the Platonic and Baconian philosophies, 108.

Grote's chapter on Socrates in his *History* (Ch. 68) is still the best treatise on his teaching in any language.

SEVENTEENTH WEEK.—1. Stories of Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, 405–367 B.C., iv. 103, 107: the Sword of Damocles, Damon and Pythias,—good apologues, however apocryphal as facts. Add the collection of Greek wit and philosophy, 61. 2. Xenophon's account of Cyrus the Younger, his attempted dethronement of his brother Artaxerxes of Persia by aid of the famous "Ten Thousand" Greek mercenaries, and his death at the battle of Cunaxa, 68. 3. Andocides' speech of 390 B.C. in review of the vicissitudes of Greek wars, 139; and Isæus' on a disputed will, 159. 4. Speeches of Lysias and Isocrates on the charge of cowardice against Alcibiades Junior, 144, 151. 5. The Battle of Leuctra (Grote), 120: a permanent change in the balance of power in Greece, and the first introduction of the tactics of Frederick and Napoleon. Byron's "Isles of Greece," iii. 197; and the Grecian sunset from the "Curse of Minerva," iv. 100. 6. Fragments of Greek "Middle Comedy," 302.

The best justification of Dionysius and his kind is found in Plutarch's life of Timoleon, the frightful picture of the anarchy and factional war which desolated Syracuse when left free.

EIGHTEENTH WEEK.—1. Dinarchus' speech against Demosthenes for embezzling Harpalus' money, iv. 186. 2. Æschines' against the same, whether he deserves a golden crown for public services, or is a corrupt traitor, 167. 3. Demosthenes' reply, 173. 4. Lycurgus' speech against a bad citizen who set the example of fleeing the city after the battle of Chæronea, and wanted to return, 164; and sharply contrasted, the dexterous legal argument of Hyperides for a client who has been defrauded of his money under legal forms, 192. 5. Plutarch's Alexander the Great, 198–213. 6. Professor Mahaffy's review of Alexander's career, 217. Add Dryden's poem, "Alexander's Feast," 213.

Demosthenes and the Macedonian question are still a battleground, but with the contestants less extreme than of old. Neither Mitford's view that the Greeks were fools for resisting Philip's "confederation," and Demosthenes a corrupt self-seeker, nor Grote's that his statesmanship was wholly right and the pro-Macedonians purchased traitors, are tenable. Mahaffy ("Greek Life and Thought") and Holm ("History of Greece") hold Mitford's general view of Philip's policy, but without his virulence; and most writers agree that Demosthenes shared the tone of Greek political life, which was not delicate in many matters.

NINETEENTH WEEK.—1. Nearchus' exploring voyage along the coast of Baluchistan, under Alexander (Arrian), iv. 227. 2. Social life in Alexander's time (Becker), 240. 3. Aristotle on the Golden Mean, 255. 4. Theophrastus' "Characters" (of classes of men in society), first of its breed, 266. 5. Fragments of "New Comedy," 317. 6. Pausanias' account of the

invasion of Greece by the Gauls in 279 B.C., and their defeat at a second battle of Thermopylæ, 338; Byron's "Dying Gladiator," believed to be a "Dying Gaul," v. 184; Professor Johnson's "Roman and Celt in Our Days," 250.

The notes to Jebb's edition of Theophrastus are full of good analysis.

TWENTIETH WEEK. — 1. Herondas' "Mimes," spirited and witty little character dialogues, iv. 326. 2. Theocritus' "Idyls," brilliant dialogues or monologues of life in the third century B.C., 348. 3. Lament for Adonis by Bion, 363, and for Bion by Moschus, 379; Hymn to Zeus by Cleanthes, 336; and Lycophron's "Cassandra," 367. (Of the "Alexandrian School," Apollonius has been given, and Callimachus will be grouped later.) 4. Polybius on the career and leaders of the Achæan League, which gave southern Greece a century of order and prosperity before its absorption in the Roman domains, iv. 383. 5. The Mercenaries' War at Carthage, in Flaubert's "Salammbô," v. 39. 6. Hannibal's strategy and battles: Livy, 47.

Freeman's "Federal Government" is the best work on the Achæan League. His portrait of Aratus is not flattering; but at the last, it is certain that Aratus was between hammer and anvil, and Antigonos' suzerainty was likely to be far less intolerable than absorption into Cleomenes' socialistic state.

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK. — 1. Plautus' "Mostellaria," Latin play from Greek models, but of a great genuine humorist, v. 65. 2. Terence's "Eunuch," do., but of a great artist, 135. 3. The same playwright's "Self-Tormentor," 150; and the fragments of the great lost poets who founded Latin poetry, 112. 4. The battle of Pydna, 168 B.C., which ended the Macedonian kingdom (Thirlwall), v. 82. 5. Scenes in the time of Ptolemy Euergetes, Ebers' novel, 119. 6. Last Oracles of Greece, 90; chorus from Shelley's "Hellas," iv. 403; his "Greece and Rome," ii. 366; Lord de Tabley's "Hellas and Rome," iv. 398; and Finlay's note on Greece after the Conquest, v. 92.

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK. — 1. The Greek Anthology: Dr. Garnett's selections, v. 94; Lord Neaves', 98. Elegies, epitaphs, and epigrams of Callimachus, iv. 370; epigrams of Agathias, viii. 20. 2. Sallust's "Conspiracy of Catiline," v. 154. 3. Cicero's speech on the same, 172. 4. Cæsar's first invasion of Britain, from his "Commentaries," 185; and Cowper's "Boadicea," 191. Add Trollope's note on the ferocity of the struggles for power in those ages, 247. 5. Cicero's letters, 193; rich in public and private affairs of Rome. 6. Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," 210.

Mommsen ("History of Rome") is positive that Cæsar was an active member of Catiline's conspiracy; and oddly combines full acceptance of Sallust's portrait of Catiline, and the burning of Rome as part of the plot, with the wildest admiration for Cæsar as a savior of society, and endless contempt for Cicero who broke up the scheme. A widely opposite view of Cicero is given by Professor Tyrrell, preface of his edition of the "Letters."

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK. — 1. Discussion between Lord Macaulay, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Mahon, on the question of human sacrifices among

the Romans, xxx. 176. 2. Plutarch's biography of Antony, v. 223; and Story's "Cleopatra," 243. A long reading, but the unity of this fascinating story will not willingly be broken. 3. Lucretius, the greatest philosophical poet of all time: in Mallock's and Dryden's translations, 277, 281, — the one full of graceful beauty, the other of splendid vigor and intellectual force, both characteristic of their original. 4. Catullus, the foremost of Roman lyricists: Burton's rugged prose, 288; Frere's sympathetic verse, 290; miscellanies, 297. 5. Tibullus' poems, 304. He was the Roman Collins in grace and finish. 6. Propertius' elegies, 313. He ranks higher in strength than in art.

TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK. — 1. Mr. Myers' remarks on the classical Latin poetic rhythms, their artificiality and limited scope, v. 336; and the poems of Ovid, the most varied of Roman poetic artists in subject and form, 353. 2. Odes of Horace, 339; the translations are mainly Calverley's and Sir Theodore Martin's, in the front rank for scholarship and poetic grace. 3-4. Virgil's *Æneid*: the journey to Hades, in Sir Charles Bowen's peerless version, 364 sq.; divide at top of 375. 5. Do., the adventure with the Cyclops, in Professor Conington's ballad-form translation, 386; the "Messianic Eclogue" ("Pollio"), 390, a prophecy of a Roman Golden Age, in awful contrast with the reality soon to appear; and Pope's "Sacred Eclogue" in imitation of it, 392. 6. A scene from the dark suspicious politics of Augustus' time, — a forecast of the *delators* and the reign of terror soon to come, — 323.

TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK. — 1. Augustus' autobiography, the "Ancyran Inscription," vi. 23; and Dio Cassius' account of the destruction of Varus' army by Arminius the Teuton in the German forests, vii. 119. 2. The known world at his epoch: Strabo's physical geography (with some startling anticipations of modern discovery), v. 395. 3. Tiberius and Sejanus, vi. 42, by Velleius Paterculus, a contemporary who paints them very white. 4. Tiberius and the informers, and the Senate, 33, by Tacitus, who lived three generations later after a series of reigns of terror, and paints him very black. 5. Christ's last journey to Jerusalem, by Renan, 67; Pilate and the Crucifixion, by Canon Farrar, 76; and the twin poems on Mary Magdalen, 64. 6. Canon Farrar's introduction to Vol. iv., on the "Literature of Religious Criticism."

The character of Tiberius is as fiercely contested an arena as that of Mary Queen of Scots; but the ones who cling to the atrocious portrait drawn by Tacitus lose ground continually. For a view which swings the pendulum too far the other way, see Baring-Gould's "Tragedy of the Cæsars." Even he, however, repeats the conventional caricature of Sejanus, which has no verisimilitude at all.

TWENTY-SIXTH WEEK. — 1. Of the same theme or period, Buchanan's "Ballad of Judas Iscariot," vi. 79; and Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," 52. 2. Suetonius' biography of Caligula, 84. 3. The terrible fate of a provincial governor who had come under Caligula's suspicion: a typical case, told by Philo "Judeus," 102. 4. Seneca's scathing lampoon on the Emperor Claudius, the "Apocolocyntosis" or "Pumpkinification" (an unintelligible

title, as he demonstrates that Claudius was a pumpkin already), vii. 25. 5. Nero's time, as portrayed in "Quo Vadis," vi. 116. 6. Petronius "Arbiter": the pioneer description in literature of the extreme type of "self-made man," in "Trimalchio's Banquet," 151.

Petronius is a hero of Sienkiewicz's "Quo Vadis."

TWENTY-SEVENTH WEEK.—1. Seneca on Anger, vi. 176. 2. Persius' satires, 144: he ranks next below Juvenal in extant Roman satire. 3. Lucan's "Pharsalia," 168: the best Roman epic next to the *Æneid*, and full of fiery rhetoric. 4. Tacitus' accounts of Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, the three short-lived aspirants to the Roman throne after Nero's assassination, 189. 5. Whyte-Melville's novel, introducing Vitellius, 202. 6. Josephus on the Jewish war under Vespasian and Titus, 223.

Mommsen's "Provinces of the Roman Empire," under "Judea," has the fullest portrayal of the conditions that made conflict inevitable between the Jews and Rome; the clearest popular work is Morison's "Jews under the Empire," in the "Stories of the Nations."

TWENTY-EIGHTH WEEK.—1. Passages from Silius Italicus and Statius, representative though not first-rate poets of the later first century, vi. 240, 267. 2. Epigrams of Martial, an incomparable photographer of the seamy aspects of human life in the worst age of civilized history, 245. 3. Maxims of Epictetus, the greatest consoler and strengthener of all Stoic moralists and the following, 271. 4. Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, the noblest figure in human history, vii. 85. His "Meditations" are so utterly apart from circumstance of time and place, that we group them here ahead of chronological sequence. Add the Emperor Hadrian's poem to his soul, in various versions, vi. 352. 5. Pater's "Marius the Epicurean," in which Marcus is a leading figure, vii. 96. 6. Curious notions of this era on natural history, wild myths and distorted facts: Pliny the Elder, vi. 282; *Ælian*, 401.

Rendall's edition of Marcus Aurelius' "Thoughts" has a thorough analysis of his relation to the Stoic school.

TWENTY-NINTH WEEK.—1. Correspondence of Pliny the Younger, a rich variety of public and private interest, vi. 291–304. 2–3. Remaining letters, including that to Trajan on prosecuting Christians, and that describing the eruption of Vesuvius which overwhelmed Herculaneum and Pompeii, and asphyxiated his uncle; Schiller's poem on the excavation of the buried villages, and Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii." Divide top of 325. 4. Quintilian's instructions in oratory, 354; and though later in date, Longinus' treatise "On the Sublime," vii. 177. 5. Juvenal's "Fourth Satire," vi. 235; and "Tenth," 359. 6. Lucian's imaginary voyage, the prototype of *Cyrano de Bergerac* and "Gulliver," vii. 44.

The authenticity of Pliny's letter on the Christians has been long doubted; but apparently on no better ground than that the early ecclesiastics were voluminous forgers of documents to suit their own uses.

THIRTIETH WEEK.—1. Alciphron's immensely witty and amusing imaginary correspondence, vii. 63; and Aulus Gellius' scrap-book, the

“Attic Nights,” disproof of astrology, 39. 2. Athenæus’ scrap-book, the “Deipnosophistæ” (Banquet of Sages), a most curious collection of gastronomic citations, vii. 69. 3. The Roman empire in the time of the Antonines (Merivale), 106; and “Michael Field’s” play, “The World at Auction,” of the sale of the imperial throne to Didius Julianus after the murder of Commodus, 112. 4. Eclogue in imitation of the imitations of Virgil, by Calpurnius Siculus, 123; the “Vigil of Venus,” famous but of unknown authorship, 185; and a poetical epistle of Ausonius, 190. 5. “The Shepherd,” of a gratuitously invented “Hermas,” a religious romance very popular in the early church, 129; and an excerpt from Clement of Alexandria, the metaphysical founder of the Christian system, 134. 6. Articles of Origen, the author of the doctrinal framework of Christianity, 140; and Tertullian, the first great Father of the Latin Church, 147.

Finlay’s “Greece under the Romans” gives a most depressing picture of the state of the provinces even under the “good emperors,” as one of ruinous taxation, impoverishment, and depopulation.

THIRTY-FIRST WEEK. — 1. Ware’s “Zenobia,” on the Palmyran queen who fell in 272, vii. 153. 2. Ammianus Marcellinus — the curious historian who has won greatness by honesty and plain sagacity without style or intellectual depth — on Constantius II. and Julian, 194. 3. The Emperor Julian’s review of his imperial predecessors, “The Cæsars,” 211. 4–6. The three notable Greek romances of not far from 400, which deeply influenced Italian story-writers, and thence all modern novels: 4, Longus’ pastoral, “Daphnis and Chloe,” 231; 5, Heliodorus’ “Æthiopica,” 244; 6, Achilles Tatius’ “Clitopho and Leucippe,” 261.

The best biography of Zenobia, and account of the Palmyrene state, is in the article “Palmyra” of the “Encyclopædia Britannica,” by W. Robertson Smith.

THIRTY-SECOND WEEK. — 1. Confessions of St. Augustine, vii. 341; and Alfred the Great’s “Blossom Gatherings” from him, 346. 2. Stilicho and Alaric, the great defender and the great antagonist of the dying empire (Hodgkin), 353. 3. Miscellanies: Poems of the first Christian poet, Prudentius, 383, and of the last Latin poet of any merit, Claudian, 386; the threnodies of Byron and Shelley over the ruins of imperial Rome, 377 and 381; and Plumptre’s “Emperor and Pope” (Trajan and Gregory the Great), a poem-story with a sound theological lesson, vi. 345. 4. Letters of Sidonius Apollinaris, courtier, bishop, and son-in-law of a puppet emperor, invaluable for life of his time, vii. 391; and Musæus’ famous and lovely Greek poem, “Hero and Leander,” 401. 5. A very mild specimen of Procopius’ (or a forger of his name) *chronique scandaleuse* of Justinian, Belisarius, etc., viii. 16; Boëthius, scholar, statesman, and political victim, on the consolations of philosophy under misfortune, 13; and a Talmudic apologue, “King Solomon and the Hoopoes,” i. 179. 6. Selections from the Talmud, vii. 325.

Hodgkin (“Italy and her Invaders”) was the first to dissent from the view inspired by Boëthius himself, that his death was a mere wanton murder caused by secret libels. The Italian senators seem to have taken

Theodoric's nominal vassalship to the emperor at Constantinople as a reality, and so acted; and most emperors would have shed far more blood on such suspicion. Yet Boëthius was a brave and high-minded man, and his death a great wrong as well as blunder.

The best compact account of this period is in Oman's "Dark Ages."

THIRTY-THIRD WEEK.—Of Hindu literature at its brilliant revival in its sixth century: 1. "The Clay Cart," play attributed to King Sudraka, vii. 283; add "Málatí and Mádhava," the Hindu "Romeo and Juliet," of later date, ix. 176. 2. "The Lost Ring" of Kalidasa, the greatest of Indian poets, and one of the greatest of the world, vii. 301. 3. Hindu Apologues, collected (and retold with immense wit and spirit) by Flora Annie Steel, i. 227. 4. Vikram and the Vampire, a sort of Hindu "Arabian Nights," vii. 315; and a story of the Hindu ogres, the Rakshas, i. 249. 5. The Kalevala, the great Finnish pseudo-epic, i. 313. 6. "The Primitive Teutons," from Green's "Short History," xii. 310-14; and stories from the Northern Myths, — the Dragon's Hoard and the Slaughter of the Giukings, — i. 296.

THIRTY-FOURTH WEEK.—1-2. Asbjörnson's Icelandic folk tales, xxiii. 393; Russian fairy tales, i. 337; and an Esthonian tale, 327. Divide at will in the Russian tales. 3-4. Pre-Christian Irish, with Mangan's other Celtic translations, v. 251 to top of 264, and 264-76. 5. The Gilla Dacker, viii. 165; and Fin McCoul, retold by William Carleton, i. 285. 6. The battle of Cattræth, by Aneurin, viii. 193; the beautiful poem by Tennyson based on a wild Celtic legend, "The Voyage of Maeldune," 188; and Yeats' "King Goll," vii. 127.

For the leading motives on which folk-tales are strung, and the way they are perpetually re-combined, see Hartland's "Science of Fairy Tales."

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST WEEK.—1. Arabian romance of Antar, a great prose and verse epic, viii. 27. 2. Early Arabian poetry, in various excellent translations, 22; and the first four sections of the Koran, 41-5. 3. Remainder of the Koran, and of Mohammed's speeches and Table-Talk. 4. Ebers' "Bride of the Nile," of the early Mohammedan time in Egypt, 55. 5. Church history of Bede, the first notable English writer, 200; the great teacher Alcuin's letter to Charlemagne on founding schools, 203; and specimens of Anglo-Saxon poetry, 211. 6. Alfred the Great's translations from Boëthius, 219; his will, 226; events in his time, from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 231.

Muir's "The Caliphate" is the best recent work on the successors of Mohammed; Simon Ockley's "History of the Saracens," though older, still the most interesting repertory of personal detail about the powerful generals and civil rulers of early Mohammedanism.

SECOND WEEK.—1. "Ekkehard," a story of the Magyar invasion of Central Europe in the tenth century, by Scheffel, viii. 234. 2. The Norse discovery of "Wineland," 1000 A.D., Saga of Eric the Red, 262. 3. The Grettis Saga, Icelandic, 276. 4. The Saga of Harald Haarfager, by Snorro

Sturleson, a real history of the founding of orderly government in Norway, ix. 53. 5. The Norman Conquest, and the time of the First Crusade, by Hume, viii. 288. 6. Gibbon's account of the crusade, 320.

Carlyle's "Early Kings of Norway" retells Snorro's stories picturesquely.

THIRD WEEK.—Prince William's drowning in the White Ship, and anarchy under Stephen, by Hume, viii. 302; Rossetti's ballad of the White Ship, 311. 2. The same anarchy as told by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, ix. 65; and the conquest of Ireland by Strongbow, 70. 3. The Third Crusade of 1180-92, in Scott's "Talisman," viii. 346, where Richard and Saladin figure. 4. Barham's amusing poem of "The Ingoldsby Penance," supposably of this period, 370. 5. Scott's "Ivanhoe," of the same period, 382. 6. Abé-lard and Héloïse: Lewes' and Milman's biographies, and the first two letters of the famous correspondence, ix. 228.

Miss Kate Norgate's "England under the Angevin Kings" is the best account of Stephen's reign; its results are summed up in her article "Stephen," in the "Dictionary of National Biography."

FOURTH WEEK.—The Arthur cycle fully developed in the twelfth century. 1. Malory's tale of Lancelot and Guinevere, viii. 89. 2. "Mabinogion," story of Geraint and Enid, 135. 3. Do., "Dream of Rhonabwy," 176. 4. Tennyson's "Merlin and Vivien," 103. 5. Lowell's "Holy Grail" poem of "The Vision of Sir Launfal," 126. Add the "Bishop Golias" of Walter Map, one of the constructors of the Arthur romance as it stands, perhaps its Christianizer, ix. 80. 6. Frere's travesty, "The Mon's and the Giants," with some admirable character-drawing, 148.

FIFTH WEEK.—Arabic and Persian genius stimulated by mediæval Mohammedanism. 1. Avicenna of Bokhara and Averroës of Spain, among the mightiest philosophic intellects of the world, ix. 217, 220. 2. Firdusî, the Persian Homer, court poet of Mahmud the Ghaznevide, 179; and Attâr, author of the beautiful and noble "Bird Parliament," Fitzgerald's version. 3. Omar Khayyâm, the astronomer-poet, as remade by an equally great poet, 182. 4. Sa'dî's "Gulistan," a "rose-garden" of apologues and moralizings, 207. 5. Cowell's "Mediæval Persian Poets,"—Sa'dî, Hafiz, Rûmi, and Jâmî,—x. 115. 6. Poems of Hafiz, 128, 130; and of Jâmî, 131, 133,—the latter's "Salámán and Absál" in Fitzgerald's incomparable version.

For the rise of the Seljuk empire in Asia Minor, see Finlay's "Greece under Foreign Domination," Vol. iii. chap. 1.

SIXTH WEEK.—1. The Song of Roland, epic of Charlemagne's leader of rear-guard, warden of the Breton marches, viii. 206; and poems of the French "Trouvères," ix. 175. 2. Aucassin and Nicolette, a charming French song-story of the twelfth century, 155. 3. The Provençal "Troubadours," 166. 4. The German "Minnesingers," 121; preceded by Max Müller's article on them, 114. 5. The Nibelungenlied, German epic framed in the twelfth century, 133. 6. The Cid, Spanish epic of the same century, 103; and writings of Alfonso the Wise, lawgiver and creator of literary Spanish, 340.

For the Troubadours and the curious society that fostered them, see Rowbotham's "Troubadours and Courts of Love," and Harriet Waters Preston's "Troubadours and Trouvères."

SEVENTH WEEK.—1. Great mediæval hymns, ix. 264–80. The “De Contemptu Mundi” of Bernard of Cluny; the “Dies Iræ” of St. Thomas of Celano, — text and two translations; one of Adam of St. Victor; and the modern hymn based on a mediæval one, Neale’s matchless “Art Thou Weary?” 2. Two contrasted but enormous forces of the thirteenth century, both Italians, — St. Francis of Assisi, founder of the “begging friars,” and St. Thomas Aquinas, the greatest codifier of Christian evidence and argument, 252, 258, 259. 3. Two extreme contrasts in the rulers of the thirteenth century: King John of England, xii. 314 (Green); and St. Louis (IX.) of France, by his official Joinville, ix. 282. 4. As a great contrast to either, the Emperor Frederick II., the “Wonder of the World,” by E. A. Freeman, 292; a poem of his, 290; and a poem of Ciullo d’Alcamo, the first who employed Italian as a literary language, x. 96. 5. Dante, the “Divine Comedy” and the “New Life,” ix. 306, 315. 6. Sonnets and Minor Poems, 321, 324.

Thomas Aquinas is by no means empty of profit, even for modern rationalism: his contributions to pure metaphysics secure him a high permanent place in philosophy. Professor Huxley admired him greatly: see among other utterances, “Evolution and Ethics,” page 142, note.

EIGHTH WEEK.—1. Marco Polo’s account of Kublai Khan, ix. 329. 2. Roger Bacon, the greatest scientific intellect of the Middle Ages: treatise against magic, and anagram of the composition of gunpowder, 345; and the legendary stories (ironically) of him as a magician, 353. 3. Village life in England in the thirteenth century, by Dr. Jessopp, 363. 4. Miss Porter’s “Scottish Chiefs,” 386. 5. Miss Aguilar’s “Days of Bruce,” xxv. 175; with Burns’ Bannockburn, ix. 403. 6. “Reynard the Fox,” a bitter apologue of the success of craft and family influence over strength and truth combined, x. 178.

The summing-up of Kublai’s career and policy in Howorth’s “History of the Mongols,” a dozen or fifteen pages, is worth reading; if desired, the campaigns of Jenghiz and the growth of his power may be studied there to excellent purpose.

NINTH WEEK.—1. The battle of Crécy, by Froissart, x. 13; and Mr. Dobson’s ballad (for which, it is true, Froissart was not needed), 224. 2. The time of Du Guesclin, Conan Doyle’s novel, 23. 3. The death of Rienzi, Bulwer’s novel, 64. 4. “Gesta Romanorum,” the great mediæval collection of church apologues, 53; and “Sir John Mandeville’s” travels, of the same stripe, 201. 5. Professor Villari’s introduction to Vol. xxii., on the Italian Renaissance. 6. Stories from the Decameron, x. 73; Sonnets of Boccaccio, 93, and of Petrarch, 110; a poem of Petrarch, 109, one of Cavalcanti, 104, one of Sacchetti, 95, and one of Uberti, 106.

Gibbon’s account of Rienzi, Chap. lxx., is still the best.

TENTH WEEK.—1. Piers Plowman’s Dream, a strong poem of social reform in its day, x. 141. 2–4. Chaucer’s “Canterbury Tales,” 157; 2, Prologue to middle of 164; 3, remainder of prologue; 4, the Pardoner’s Tale. 5. A tractate of John Wyclif’s against the secular holdings of the church, 151; an extract from his translation of the Bible, 155; and a sermon of his

follower, John Huss of Bohemia, 248. 6. Thomas à Kempis, "Imitation of Christ," 271.

ELEVENTH WEEK.—1. Froissart's account of the Scotch-English battle of Otterbourne, x. 206. 2. The old ballad thereon, 222; the ballad of Chevy Chase, the same engagement in a dim legend, 226; and "The King's Quair," a famous love poem by James I. of Scotland, 304. 3. "The King's Tragedy," Rossetti's ballad on the murder of the same king, with citations from his poem, 282. 4. Joan of Arc's trial and death (Michelet), 252. 5. The Paston Letters, of Henry VI.'s reign, 308. 6. Oman's "Warwick the Kingmaker," with a general discussion of the conditions that brought on the Wars of the Roses, 316.

The story of Joan of Arc has been embodied by "Mark Twain" in a form of great beauty and artistic merit, as well as some of his richest humor and character-drawing.

TWELFTH WEEK.—1. Italy in the fifteenth century, from "The Cloister and the Hearth," x. 333. 2. Charles the Bold and Louis XI., by Philippe de Comines, xi. 67. 3. Charles the Bold, by E. A. Freeman, 31. 4. Scott's "Quentin Durward," of these monarchs, 44. 5. Victor Hugo's "Bell-Ringer of Notre Dame," of the same period, 99. 6. Symonds' "Age of the Despots in Italy," xi. 167.

Scott deals with the close of Charles' career in "Anne of Geierstein."

THIRTEENTH WEEK.—1. Villon's poems, x. 356. 2. Stevenson's "A Lodging for the Night," of which Villon is the "hero," 363. 3. Don Jorge Manrique's "Coplas," in Longfellow's translation, 382; and Gonsalvo de Cordova, in Tourgée's novel, x. 397. 4. Savonarola's ordeal by fire (Professor Villari), xi. 181. 5. George Eliot's "Romola" (hero Savonarola), 194. 6. Columbus' discovery of America (Irving), xi. 158; and Caxton's prefaces, etc., to the volumes of his printing, x. 393, 395.

For the best estimate of Villon as man and writer, Stevenson's "Familiar Studies of Men and Books."

FOURTEENTH WEEK.—1. "Robin Hood and the Monk," from the "Lytel Geste," ix. 81; and the first five of the old English ballads collected, xi. 135. 2. Remainder of the ballads. 3. Peacock's "Maid Marian," ix. 87. 4. "Guy of Warwick," old English romance, 27. 5. "Robert the Devil," do., 36. 6. Ali Baba and the Forty Robbers, from the "Arabian Nights," first collected about 1500, viii. 69.

FIFTEENTH WEEK.—1. "Howleglass," mediæval Teutonic *omnium gatherum* of coarse jokes and social lampoons, xi. 114. 2. Pulci's "Morgante Maggiore," 79. 3. Leonardo da Vinci on the art of painting, 207; Sonnets of Michael Angelo, 212; and Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," 93. 4. Episodes from Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," 213. 5. Machiavelli's "Prince," 232; Symonds on the Medici, xii. 186; and Byron's "'Tis the Morn," xi. 281. 6. Benvenuto Cellini's autobiography, 284.

Compare and contrast Macaulay's Essay on Machiavelli with John Morley's recent one. In one respect Macaulay is probably more accurate,—that of the motive which prompted "the Prince."

SIXTEENTH WEEK.—1. Barclay's expansion of Sebastian Brant's "Ship of Fools," xi. 152; Skelton's lines to "Mirry Margaret," 157; Dunbar's "Lament for the Makaris," 257; and Udall's "Ralph Roister Doister," 333. 2. More's "Utopia," 258; poems of Wyatt and Surrey, 357. 3. Memoirs of Baber, founder of the Mogul empire in India, 267. 4. Poems of Clément Marot, 277; of his rival Ronsard, xii. 116; and of three other Renaissance French poets, xii. 90. 5. Grotesques (with a bottoming of excellent sense) of Rabelais, xi. 302, 312, 316. 6. Stories from the Heptameron, xii. 77.

Holden's "Mogul Emperors" has exquisite portraits of the entire line from Baber to Aurangzeb.

SEVENTEENTH WEEK.—1. Pizarro in Peru (Prescott), xi. 318. 2. Ercilla's "Araucana," xii. 165. 3. England in Henry VIII.'s time, by Froude, xi. 339. 4. Erasmus' "Praise of Folly," 359; and a "Colloquy," 368. 5. Luther's "Table Talk," 376. 6. Calvin's defense of Protestantism, prefatory address to the "Institutes," 384.

Principal Tulloch's "Leaders of the Reformation" has an excellent sketch of Calvin.

EIGHTEENTH WEEK.—1. Loyola, Macaulay and Rev. T. Hughes on, xi. 391, 396. 2. Charles the Fifth, by Motley, xii. 26; galley slavery in the Middle Ages, from Stirling-Maxwell's "Don John of Austria," xxx. 164. 3. Sixteenth-century Germany and Charles V., review by Cherbuliez of contemporary memoirs, xxxii. 160. 4. Overthrow of Charles and his policy by Maurice of Saxony (Robertson), xii. 35. 5. "Amadis of Gaul," the chief of the romances which turned Don Quixote's head, 49. 6. Mendoza's "Lazarillo de Tormes," 94.

NINETEENTH WEEK.—1. Elizabeth and Amy Robsart, from Scott's "Kenilworth," xii. 104. 2. The Duke of Guise and Henry II., from Dumas, 119. 3. Brantôme on Mary Queen of Scots, 134; and Sir Walter Scott's "Abbot," Mary's attempt to escape, 141. 4. A story by Ortensio Lando, 73; self-painted portrait of Berni, the greatest humorous poet of Italy, 64; Luigi Tansillo's love story told in his sonnets, 69; and Tasso's "Aminta," 183. 5. Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," viii. 332. 6. The "Lusiad" of Camoens, the creator of literary Portuguese and almost of Portuguese nationality, xii. 173; sonnets, 179.

Mr. James Gairdner and others (see biographies of her, and Poole & Fletcher's index for his articles) have proved that the current story of Amy Robsart is a mass of falsehood. The mystery is not wholly solvable; but she pretty surely either died by accident in the manner reported, or committed suicide, rather probably the latter.

Andrew Lang's book on Mary is the best contribution yet made to the mystery of her relations with Darnley and Bothwell; that of the "Casket Letters" can probably never be fully solved.

TWENTIETH WEEK.—1. Macaulay's "Battle of Moncontour" and "Battle of Ivry," xii. 154 and 269. The "Relief of Leyden," from Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic," 152; and the account of Akbar's administration, by his vizier, xiii. 51. 2. Ranke on the Armada and the results of

its defeat, 223; and Peele's Farewell to Norris and Drake, 252. 3. The Armada's defeat, from Kingsley's "Westward Ho," 235. 4. Raleigh's account of the fight at the Azores, and Sir Richard Grenville, xii. 254; and Tennyson's poem on it, 263. 5. Dyer's poem, "My Mind to Me a Kingdom is," 221; Raleigh's "The Lie," 267; John Lyly's "Apelles' Song," 222; Lyly's "Euphues and his England," 202. 6. Roger Ascham's treatise on education, 189.

Edwards' life of Raleigh lays the whole blame of the final catastrophe on Gondomar, who certainly held the cowardly James by the collar, as S. R. Gardiner also shows; the latter likewise says truly that James should never have permitted the expedition at all.

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK.—1. Montaigne's essays, xii. 209. Cannot be grouped with other French work, as it was the last of importance for many years. Add Symonds' account of the Cenci, xiv. 24. 2. A "Martin Marprelate" epistle, ranging from sober theological argument to vulgar personal lampoons, xii. 271. 3. On the Anglican side, Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity," 284, 286, with Izaak Walton's biography, 280. 4. Sir Philip Sidney: from "Astrophel and Stella," 289; "Apologie for Poetrie," 292; with Constable's sonnet, 299. 5. Spenser's "Faerie Queene," 299; Raleigh's sonnet on that poem, 309. 6. Spenser's "Epithalamion," xiii. 32.

For Ireland in this age, see Emily Lawless' admirable "Maelcho," one of the best historical novels of the later nineteenth century.

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK.—1. "The Seven Champions of Christendom," a romance famous for generations, and from which most of the popular notions of the militant saints—St. George, St. Patrick, etc.—are derived, xiii. 21; and romance of Dr. Faustus, xii. 331. 2. Marlowe's "Faustus," xii. 341; and "Jew of Malta," 351. 3. Nashe's "Supplication of Pierce Penniless," 355; and Greene's "Groatworth of Wit," 365, with its assault on Shakespeare, and the publisher's later apology. 4. Shakespeare's England and English stage (Green), 326; and the selections from "Henry IV." and "Henry V.," x. 233, 242, 243. 5. "Romeo and Juliet," x. 45, and the "Merchant of Venice," xii. 375; with Byron's "Venice," xii. 185, and Rogers', xxii. 58. 6. "As You Like It," "Hamlet," "King Lear," and "The Tempest," xii. 384, 388, 393, 396, 400. ("Troilus and Cressida" and "Julius Cæsar" have already been given, as relevant to Homer and Roman history.)

Sidney Lee's biography of Shakespeare is the authoritative one.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK.—1. Ben Jonson: lines to the memory of Shakespeare, xii. 401; notes on Shakespeare and Bacon, 403; to Celia, 401; epitaphs, xiii. 50; and the best passages from "Every Man in his Humour," 42. 2. Donne, Drayton, Wotton, Wither, Campion, Browne, xii. 371, x. 245, xiii. 162, 165, 166, 170, 171; and Professor Dowden's "Characteristics of Elizabethan Literature," introduction to Vol. ix. 3. James I.'s "Counterblast to Tobacco," xiii. 58. 4. Beaumont and Fletcher: "Philaster," 143; "The Maid's Tragedy," 150; songs, etc., 154. 5. Webster, "The Duchess of Malfi," 156; Dekker, "The Virgin Martyr" and the "Haymakers' Song," 223, 235; Ford, "Love's Sacrifice," 371; and Heywood's "Pack Clouds Away," 338. 6. Massinger's "New Way to Pay Old Debts," 213.

TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK.—1. Aleman's "Guzman d'Alfarache," xiii. 69; ranks next after Mendoza in the picaresque vein. 2-3. "Don Quixote," 80-116; divide at 100. 4. Lope's sonnets, and Quevedo's Visions of Hell, 116, 117. The latter was the Spanish Voltaire in versatility, satiric power, and literary dominance. 5. Captain John Smith's unveracious but entertaining autobiography, xiii. 128. 6. Eggleston on the first Separatist bodies, 172; Mrs. Hemans' "Landing of the Pilgrims," 182; Jones Very's sonnet, 181.

For a thorough riddling of Smith's alleged Hungarian adventures, see *Notes and Queries*, 7th Series, ix. For on examination of his claims in the Virginian business, not favorable to them, see Alexander Brown, "The First Republic in America."

TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK.—1. Mrs. Austin's "Betty Alden," xiii. 183. 2. Irving's "Knickerbocker," *in re* Wouter Van Twiller, 195. 3. Bacon's Essays, 244. 4. Bacon's Apothegms, a collection of excellent jokes and keen sayings, from experience or reading, 263. 5. Spedding's estimate of the career and character of Bacon, 254. 6. A "character" by Sir Thomas Overbury, the hapless courtier who incurred the wrath of Somerset's paramour and was poisoned in the tower, 163; and Earle's "Microcosmography," the most acute of all the various sets of "characters" since Theophrastus' time, 284.

Spedding (essay in his collected volume, and chapter in his "Evenings with a Reviewer") has thoroughly cleared James of complicity in Overbury's murder; and while his conclusions on Bacon in the latter work are bitterly contested, no one has even attempted to meet his arguments.

TWENTY-SIXTH WEEK.—1. Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," xiii. 224. 2. Purchas' preface to his "Pilgrimes," the famous collection of travels, 239; Henry King's "Exequy" on his dead wife, 236; and Grotius' "Law of War and Peace," 278,—none the worse a trio for being of considerable variety. 3. Dumas' "Three Musketeers," 296. 4. Dumas' "Twenty Years After," xiv. 89. 5. The Milan Plague of 1630, from Manzoni's "The Betrothed," xiii. 319. 6. Topelius' historical novel on Gustavus Adolphus, 339.

Fletcher's "Life of Gustavus Adolphus" in the "Heroes of the Nations" series is the best popular work on him, and the best setting-forth of Sweden's political problems.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WEEK.—French seventeenth-century literature. 1. Corneille's "Cid," xiii. 380. 2. Novels of Mlle. de Scudéry, xiv. 13, and her follower, Calprenède, 109; ostensibly historical, but deriving their whole repute from painting the characters around them. 3. Cardinal de Retz's portraits of the leaders of the Fronde and their governmental opponents, 118; and Cyrano de Bergerac's journey to the moon, 170. 4. Descartes' analysis of the bodily functions, 186, and Pascal's of the mental, 332. 5. Molière's "Affected Ladies," 281. 6. Molière's "Tartufe," 391.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WEEK.—Time of Charles I. 1. Milton's "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," xiii. 358, 362; and an extremely opposite composition, Prynne's "Histrio-Mastix," 366, for which he lost his ears. 2. Clarendon's portraits of Weston and Archbishop Williams, and description of the attempt

on the five members, 389. 3. Poems of Herbert, Waller, Carew, Suckling, and Montrose, xiii. 377, 404, xiv. 23, 34, 73. 4. Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici," and "Urn-Burial," 39, 275. 5. Quiller-Couch's "Battle of Stamford Heath," xiv. 47; Milton's "Lycidas," 28, and sonnets, 33, 256. 6. Milton's "Areopagitica," 56.

Walter Bagehot's essay on Milton ("Literary Studies") is the most acute analysis of his springs of character, and the relation between his life and works.

TWENTY-NINTH WEEK.—1. Selden's "Table-Talk," xiv. 67; and Howell's "Monarchy of Spain," a valuable picture of the state of that country in the middle of the seventeenth century, 77. 2. Poems of Crashaw, Cowley, Lovelace, and Vaughan, and Cowley's portrait of himself, 85, 87, 195, 257, 262. 3. Sienkiewicz's "With Fire and Sword," 134. 4. Sienkiewicz's "The Deluge," 263. 5. Calderon's "Mighty Magician" (Shelley's translation), 158. 6. Calderon's "Life is a Dream" (Fitzgerald's version), 170.

Major Hume's "Spain," in the "Great Peoples Series," is the only account of the welding together of its provinces into a nation.

THIRTIETH WEEK.—1. Herrick's poems, xiv. 124. 2. The "Eikōn Basilikē," Charles I.'s apology for himself, written while in prison waiting death; in the matter of Strafford, the Five Members, and the Queen, xiv. 198. Add Marvell's "Horatian Ode," 207. 3. Carlyle's "Cromwell," 211. 4. Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living," 228; and Hobbes' "Leviathan," 234. 5. Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler," 242. 6. Fuller's "Worthies of England," 301.

Gauden's claim to the "Eikōn Basilikē" was denied by himself in his own lifetime, after a prior assertion of it had served his turn; and it is hard to see how one can read the book without perceiving its genuineness. It is just such as an advocate would *not* write.

THIRTY-FIRST WEEK.—1. Bossuet's funeral oration on Henrietta of Orleans, xv. 37; Massillon's sermon on Penitence, xvi. 237. 2. Mme. de Sévigné's letters, xv. 64. 3. Boileau's "Art of Poetry," 74. 4. Racine's "Athaliah," 235. 5. Rochefoucauld's "Maxims," 100. 6. La Bruyère's, 231; La Fontaine's "Fables," 285.

For Rochefoucauld's and La Bruyère's respective positions, see John Morley's "Epigrams," in his *Literary Essays*.

THIRTY-SECOND WEEK.—1. Pepys' Diary, xiv. 349. 2. Evelyn's Diary (fire of London and note on Pepys' death), 364; Defoe's "Plague of London," 368. 3. "Paradise Lost," scene in Pandemonium, 378. 4. Do., Adam and Eve in Paradise, i. 35; chorus from the Dutch Vondel's "Lucifer," which preceded "Paradise Lost," xiv. 254; other Dutch poetry,—Coornhert, xii. 234, anonymous early poetry, x. 199. 5. Butler's "Hudibras," xiv. 337. 6. The court of Charles II.'s time, Maud W. Goodwin's novel, xv. 91.

THIRTY-THIRD WEEK.—1. "The Rehearsal," burlesque on the dramas of Dryden, Howard, etc., xv. 51. 2. Dryden's "Conquest of Granada," 45; poems of Sedley and Dorset, 43, 44. 3. Wycherly's "Country Wife," 82.

4. Otway's "Venice Preserved," 162. 5. The "Pilgrim's Progress," 110. 6. Thomas Burnet's theory that the world is a gigantic egg, with a watery interior and a thin shell, and that the Deluge was caused by the shell breaking and the water "slopping over," 130.

THIRTY-FOURTH WEEK.—1. Time of the Popish Plot: Macaulay's portraits of Shaftesbury and Halifax, xv. 149; Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," with satirical portraits of the same, of Buckingham and Bethel, and of his poetical rivals, Tate and Shadwell, 156, 160; Dryden's "Hind and Panther," 222. 2. South's sermon on "Providence and Human Fortunes," with its famous sneer at Cromwell, 191. 3. Halifax's cool and thorough analysis of Charles II.'s character, 172; Rochester's mock epitaph on Charles, and Charles' retort, 171. 4. Monmouth's rebellion and Judge Jeffreys, in Conan Doyle's novel, 200. 5. Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding," 263. 6. Macaulay's account of the (scholarwise) famous Phalaris controversy, Bentley-Boyle-Temple, 271; and Temple's luckless "Essay on Ancient and Modern Learning," 278.

For side-lights on politics under James II., Halifax's "Character of a Trimmer," "Letter to a Dissenter," and "Anatomy of an Equivalent," in his collected works, and "Life," by Miss Foxcroft.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST WEEK.—1. Letters of Mme. de Maintenon, xv. 225. 2. The Man in the Iron Mask: the famous mystery solved by the documents in the Bastille, xxx. 188. 3. Dumas' novel, with its theory that the victim was twin brother of Louis XIV., xiv. 315. 4. St. Simon's memoirs of Louis XIV.'s time, xv. 306. 5. Fénelon's "Telemachus," and an apologue, 388, 392. 6. Count Hamilton's memoirs of Grammont, xvi. 120.

The count's amusing mock fairy tales—always left "to be finished in the next volume," which never was written—may be read in connection with this.

SECOND WEEK.—1. Story of the Salem witchcraft trials, by Pauline B. Mackie, xv. 244; and Miss Robinson's (Mme. Darmesteter) striking poem on the secret nature of the witch-woman, 259. 2. William Penn's Memorial of George Fox, 300; Whittier's "Barclay of Ury," 296. 3. Bagehot's "Lombard Street," 325,—the origin of banking and foundation of the Bank of England. 4. Early satires of Swift, "Meditation on a Broomstick," 337; on Partridge the Astrologer, xvi. 36; the Windsor Prophecy, 72. 5. Algernon Sidney's "Discourses concerning Government," xv. 375; Macaulay on the decadence of Spain in the seventeenth century, 382. 6. Bishop Burnet's "Address to Posterity," xvi. 174; Parnell's "Hermit," 205.

The most curious contribution to the Salem witchcraft literature is Mr. Barrett Wendell's argument that some of the victims were really guilty of attempted witchcraft—he evidently thinks successfully—and practice of evil hypnotic doings generally. See "Stelligeri and Other Essays."

THIRD WEEK.—Close of the Restoration period and rise of the Queen Anne school. 1. Vanbrugh's "Relapse," xv. 339; Farquhar's "Constant

Couple," 358. 2. Congreve's "Way of the World," 365; Prior's poems, xvi. 13. 3. Collier's "Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage," xv. 347. 4. Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem," xvi. 27; Rowe's "Fair Penitent," xv. 396. 5. Steele's "Good-humored Club," xvi. 47; and apologues and hymns of Addison, 50, 51. 6. Addison's "Sir Roger de Coverley" articles from the *Spectator*, 60.

For the Restoration drama, see Macaulay's essay.

For Steele, Aitken's "Life," which does not settle the question why Addison levied an execution on him, but proves Macaulay's explanation (essay on Addison) to be wrong.

FOURTH WEEK.—1. Bernard Mandeville's "Grumbling Hive," a cynical treatise in verse on sociology, the theme (not formulated in those words by him) being that "private vices are public benefits," 17. 2. Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," 157, ending with the scene where the Old Pretender throws away his crown for a love intrigue (which of course he never did). 3. Arbuthnot's "History of John Bull," 73, a satire on the war of the Spanish succession, and incidentally inculcating the most slavish principles of divine right. 4. Bishop Berkeley's exposition of the fact that we can know only our sensations, and that matter is only a dubious inference, 83; and his well-known poem, 95. 5. Voltaire's "Charles XII.," the curious scenes at Bender, 104. 6. Byron's "Mazeppa," of the Cossack hetman ruined with Charles, 96.

The latest popular life of Charles XII., from competent knowledge, is by R. Nisbet Bain; but he is over-anxious to prove Voltaire in the wrong, and leaves the latter still worth reading even for facts, as well as perspective.

FIFTH WEEK.—1. Law's "Mississippi Bubble" (Thiers), xvi. 241; and Montesquieu's "Persian Letters," 130. 2. Montesquieu's "Spirit of Laws," xvii. 174,—the real beginning of the science of comparative sociology; and D'Alembert's analysis of it, 182. 3. "Gil Blas," the lineal descendant of Petronius, Mendoza, and Aleman, but only in spirit and form, not borrowed in matter, xvi. 179. 4. Character of Voltaire's work, by John Morley, xix. 68. 5. Voltaire's "Candide," a broad satire on Leibnitz' theory that this world is the best of *compossible* worlds, xvii. 391. 6. Voltaire's "Dr. Akakia," xxx. 209.

SIXTH WEEK.—1. Prévost's "Manon Lescaut," the parent of the many high-minded criminals and virtuous drabs of French literature, xvi. 345. 2. Alexander Selkirk, by Defoe, 211; Cowper's poem, 214; and "Robinson Crusoe," 216. 3. Contrasts: Lord Shaftesbury's "Defense of Free Thought," 247; Holberg's "Erasmus Montanus," 265, of which the moral seems to be that thought owes prior allegiance to society as it is. 4. Carlyle on the Great Elector, xiv. 401; on Frederick William I., xvi. 321. 5. The latter as portrayed in his daughter's diary, 329. 6. Franklin's early life, 252.

For Shaftesbury, Leslie Stephen's "English Thought in the Eighteenth Century."

For the Great Elector, Tuttle's "History of Prussia," Vol. i. He does not share Carlyle's opinion of the Elector's ultimate value to his country.

SEVENTH WEEK.—1. Swift's "Struldbruggs," from "Gulliver," xvi. 287; his "Modest Proposal," for mitigating Irish famines by eating the babies and young children, 305; and his "Day of Judgment" poem, 140. 2. Thomson's "Seasons," 313. 3. Gay's fables and "Sweet William," 294, 302; Pope's lampoons and "Universal Prayer," 368, 303. 4. Butler's "Analogy," 364; Pope's "Essay on Man," 373; Dobson's "Dialogue to the Memory of Mr. Alexander Pope," 380. 5. Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd," the pioneer and creator of modern Scotch poetic literature, 274; and Law's "Serious Call," containing character portraits as good as La Bruyère's, 281. 6. Gray's poems: "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College," xvii. 81; "Ode on the Spring," 83; "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard," 239; "The Bard," 264; and Collins' poems, 160.

The best essays on Butler's "Analogy" are Walter Bagehot's and Matthew Arnold's, both sympathizing with his purpose, and both discrediting his argument, though making totally different points against it.

John Churton Collins' "Bolingbroke" shows the enormous debt of the "Essay on Man" to him, a large part of its best points being his own ideas versified.

EIGHTH WEEK.—1. Carey's song, xvii. 51; Byrom's poems, 151; Shenstone's "Phyllis," 153; Colley Cibber's "Apology for his Life," 53. 2. Read's "Peg Woffington," xvi. 383. 3. Richardson's "Pamela," xvii. 95; the parent of the novel of modern realism. 4. Fielding's "Joseph Andrews," 118; intended as a burlesque on "Pamela," but becoming much more. 5. Fielding's "Tom Jones," 222. 6. Chesterfield's Letters to his Son, 166; Letters of Mary Wortley Montagu, 189.

Birrell's essay on Richardson is classic; even he is hardly fair to "Pamela's" moral standpoint, however, and Mr. Saintsbury (preface to the abridged "Pamela") is vulgar in the willful unintelligence of his comments. Sir Walter Scott's observations are still unsurpassed, and on "Clarissa Harlowe" unequalled.

NINTH WEEK.—1. Hume's "Skeptic," xvii. 135. 2. John Wesley's "Character of a Methodist," 85; Charles Wesley's hymns, 92; Southey's "George Whitefield," xviii. 13. 3. Young's "Night Thoughts," xvii. 131; Blair's "Grave," 146. 4. Akenside's "Epistle to Curio," 154; Bolingbroke's "Idea of a Patriot King," 207. 5. Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wishes," 198. 6. Johnson's Essays, 250, and "Rasselas," xviii. 28.

Professor Huxley's "Life of Hume" is the best appreciation of his philosophy.

For "Curio" (Pulteney), see Macaulay's essay on William Pitt.

For Johnson, Birrell's "Obiter Dicta."

TENTH WEEK.—1. Buffon's "Natural History," xvii. 216; and Mme. d'Épinay's letters, xviii. 20. 2. Rousseau's "Confessions," xvii. 359; Mme. d'Houdetot's poem, xix. 145. 3. Diderot's "Rameau's Nephew," xvii. 378. 4. Marmontel's "Soliman II.," xviii. 46. 5. Taine's "Old Régime in France," xvii. 243; Rousseau's "Social Contract," xviii. 79. 6. Beaumarchais' "Marriage of Figaro," xix. 211.

For Rousseau and Diderot, John Morley's works.

For the organic side of the old French system, De Tocqueville's "Old Régime."

ELEVENTH WEEK.—1. Hunter's "Ruin of Aurangzeb," xvii. 327. 2. Macaulay's Clive—Black Hole and Plassey, 343. 3. Roosevelt's "Indians and Whites," from the "Winning of the West," 281. 4. Bancroft's "Colonial America," xviii. 314. 5. Thackeray's "Virginians," Washington and Braddock, xvii. 289. 6. Longfellow's "Evangeline," 268.

Hunter's "Annals of Rural Bengal," for the daily problems of administration in India during the last century. Like every well-informed modern writer, he pays a warm tribute to Warren Hastings.

TWELFTH WEEK.—1. Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," xviii. 36. 2. Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," 156. 3. Goldsmith's "Traveller," 89. 4. Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," 131. 5. Smollett's "Humphry Clinker," 203. 6. Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling," 224.

THIRTEENTH WEEK.—1. Lessing's "Laocoön," on the limitations of pictorial art, xviii. 99. 2. Lessing's "Nathan the Wise," xix. 154. 3. Klopstock's poems, xviii. 198; Bürger's "Lenore," 237; and Scott's "Wild Huntsman," in imitation of Bürger, 244. 4. Macpherson's "Ossian," xviii. 71; Chatterton's poems and will, 191. 5. Churchill's "Rosciad," 59; and Falconer's "Shipwreck," 68. 6. Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," 181.

In connection with the Ossianic matter, Rhys' "Celtic Britain" may be advantageously read.

FOURTEENTH WEEK.—1. The Junius letters, xviii. 166. 2. Horace Walpole's, 273. 3. Leslie Stephen on Horace Walpole, 292. 4. England and the American Revolution (Green), 378. 5. Burke on the true policy to be pursued toward the colonies, 327. 6. Character of the Loyalists, by M. C. Tyler, 355.

Trevelyan's "History of the American Revolution" is more fiercely Whig than most American works.

FIFTEENTH WEEK.—1. Patrick Henry's Address, xviii. 335; Declaration of Independence, 392; St. Leger's campaign of 1777, 396; Finch's poem, "Nathan Hale," 403. 2. Thompson's "Green Mountain Boys," 338. 3. Paine's "Common Sense," 365. 4. Cooper's "Spy," of the later years of the Revolution, xix. 177. 5. "The Federalist," Hamilton on the powers of the Constitution, 288. 6. Washington's Farewell Address, xx. 156; and Jefferson's character of Washington, 168.

SIXTEENTH WEEK.—1. Sheridan's "Rivals," xviii. 250. 2. Sheridan's "School for Scandal," xix. 108. 3. Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," xviii. 264. 4. Miss Burney's "Evelina," xix. 131. 5. "Sandford and Merton," 228; "Paul and Virginia," 298. 6. Beckford's "Caliph Vathek," 239.

SEVENTEENTH WEEK.—1. Leibnitz on the nature of the soul, xvi. 201; Jonathan Edwards on foreordination, xvii. 258. 2. Spinoza and Kant on principles of moral action, xix. 280, 284; Swedenborg on the pleasures of

the senses, xviii. 152. 3. Franklin's "Poor Richard," xix. 57; "The Whistle," 66. 4. Goldoni's autobiography, dramatic reforms, etc., 79. 5. Mrs. Barbauld's essay, "On Inconsistency in our Expectations," and poem, "Life," 89, 96; with Foote's Jests, 128, "The Debt of the Giuli Tre," 198, and "The Curate and his Bishop," 201. 6. "Adventures of Baron Munchausen," 260; Cowper's "John Gilpin," 267; "Loss of the Royal George," 197; "To Mary," 309; "School Games," 311.

EIGHTEENTH WEEK.—1. Gilbert White's "Letters from Selborne," xix. 146; Gibbon and his "History," xix. 328. 2. Casanova's "Autobiography," xx. 36. 3. Death of Captain Cook, xix. 164. 4. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations,"—division of labor and origin of money, 97. Bentham on the mischiefs of the laws against usury, 274. 5. Mutineers of the "Bounty," 312. 6. Crabbe's "The Brothers," 202; "Strolling Players," 306; "The Library," xx. 236.

Leslie Stephen's "English Utilitarians" for a consideration of Bentham's work.

NINETEENTH WEEK.—1. Cagliostro's predictions, from Dumas' "Queen's Necklace," xix. 335. 2. Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities," 377. 3. Burke on the French Revolution, 359; André Chénier's poem, 366; Lamartine's "Last Night and Execution of the Girondists," 367. 4. Carlyle on the flight and recapture of the royal party, and the murder of Marat by Charlotte Corday, 389. 5. Victor Hugo's "Ninety-three," xx. 119; Xavier de Maistre's "Round my Room," 141. 6. Wendell Phillips' "Toussaint l'Ouverture," 355.

TWENTIETH WEEK.—1. Burns' poems and songs, xx. 13. 2. Rogers' "Pleasures of Memory," 96; Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope," 264. 3. Boswell's "Johnson," 54. 4. Birrell on Dr. Johnson, 78. 5. Dibdin's sea songs, 48; Barlow's "Hasty Pudding," 129; burlesques from the *Antijacobin*, Canning and Frere, 238. 6. Campbell's minor poems, 275; Southey's, 245, 404; Bowles' sonnet, xxi. 37.

The best study of Burns is in Stevenson's "Familiar Studies of Men and Books."

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK.—1. Wieland's "Dialogue of the Gods," xx. 148. 2. Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," 170, 186. 3. Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea," 196. 4. Richter's (*Jean Paul*) "Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces," 203. 5. Tieck's "The Elves," 341. 6. Schiller's "Wallenstein," xx. 299; poems, "The Diver," ix. 301, "Fridolin," xx. 306, "Sharing of the Earth," 312.

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK.—1. Mary Wollstonecraft on women's mis-education, xx. 102; Landor's "Rose Aylmer," 282; sonnet, xxiv. 52. 2. Godwin's "Political Justice," on equalization of property, xx. 111; William Blake's poems, 135. 3. The most famous production of the sham-Gothic school of romance, Matthew Gregory Lewis' "The Monk," xxx. 232. 4. As a companion piece, though much later, William Mudford's extravagant melodrama, "The Five Nights of St. Albans," 250. 5. As a specimen of what pleased the general reader a century ago, and from its sentimental

melodrama is reprinted yet for a certain class, Miss Roche's "Children of the Abbey," with its curious mixture of up-to-date sentiment and even then antiquated possibilities of upper-class abduction, 247. 6. Of a far higher class of work, Miss Edgeworth's "Castle Rackrent," 283.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK.—1. Coleridge's "Kubla Khan," xx. 217; a passage from "Christabel," 219; the "Ancient Mariner," 219; sonnet, xxiv. 29. 2. Wordsworth's poems, xx. 366: a good selection of his choicest pieces. 3. Charles Brockden Brown's "Edgar Huntly," xx. 313; and Châteaubriand's "Atala," a sort of eponymous idealization of the southern and southwestern Indians, 318. 4. Murder of the Duc d'Enghien, from Lanfrey's "Life of Napoleon," 380. 5. From Mme. de Staël's "Corinne," a discussion of Italian literature. 6. Alfieri's "Abel," which he called a "tramelogedia,"—a mixture of tragedy and lyric poetry.

TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK.—1. Goethe's "Faust," xxi. 59. 2. Goethe's first taste of Shakespeare, xiii. 29; Lewes' "Goethe and Bettina," xxi. 72; Bettina's decorated correspondence, 77; Marzials' sonnet, 79; "The German's Fatherland," 153; Körner's "Battle Hymn," 155. 3-6. Grillparzer's "Sappho," the masterpiece of the one great Austrian dramatist, xxviii. 132: 3, Act I.; 4, Acts II., III.; 5, Act IV.; 6, Act V.

TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK.—1. Trafalgar and the death of Nelson (Mahan), xxi. 23. 2. Arago's Autobiography, 38; Wolfe's "Burial of Sir John Moore," 111; Brougham's "Lord Castlereagh," 208. 3. Marbot's reminiscences of Napoleon's wars and marshals, 95. 4. The ship duels and the privateers, from McMaster's "History of the United States," 142. 5. Beyle's "Chartreuse de Parme," scenes after Waterloo, 212. 6. Whately's "Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte," 226; Garnett, "Napoleon's Sangaree," 233; Byron, "Ode to Napoleon," 236; Casimir Delavigne's "Lord Byron," 299; Victor Hugo, "Napoleon," xxxi. 404.

TWENTY-SIXTH WEEK.—1. Lang's introduction to Vol. xxi., essay on "The Progress of Literature in the Nineteenth Century"; Sydney Smith on Wit, xxi. 80; his "Notes on America," 311. 2. Scott's "Marmion," xi. 245, xxi. 21. 3. His "Lady of the Lake," xii. 13. 4. The brothers Smith's "Rejected Addresses," xxi. 128; Hogg's poems, 156. 5. Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," 182, 190. 6. Hazlitt on the conversation of authors, 280.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WEEK.—1. Fouqué's "Undine," xxi. 112. 2. Wyss' "Swiss Family Robinson," 162. 3. Uhland's "Minstrel's Curse," 241; Wilhelm Müller's "Vineta," 328; Chamisso's "Peter Schlemihl," 198. 4. Hoffmann's "Gambler's Luck," 243. 5. Heine's "Pictures of Travel," xxii. 137; poems, 150. 6. Eichendorff's "Good-for-Nothing," 187.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WEEK.—1. Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein," xxi. 290; Kipling's "Gate of the Hundred Sorrows," 360. 2. De Quincey's "Confessions of an Opium-Eater," 342; Ludlow's "Hasheesh Eater," 351. 3. De Quincey's "Confessions,"—early sufferings, 366. 4. Moore's poems, xxii. 41; Mrs. Hemans', 39; Wilson's "The Owl," 102; Lady Nairne's

songs, xx. 31. 5. Birrell's "Charles Lamb," xxi. 391; Lamb's "Dissertation upon Roast Pig," 384; "The Old Familiar Faces," xxii. 295. 6. Lamb's "Grace before Meat," xxi. 394; "Mrs. Battle's Opinion on Whist," 399.

TWENTY-NINTH WEEK. — 1. Lockhart's "Count Alarcos," xxii. 86; his "Scott," *in re* the Ballantynes, 90. 2. Scott's "Waverley," "Guy Mannering," "Redgauntlet," and "Rob Roy," xviii. 107. 3. Joanna Baillie's poems, xxi. 277; Southey's "Cataract of Lodore," 308; Shelley's "Lines to an Indian Air," and "To a Skylark," 329, 330; Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale," 333. 4. Bryant's early poems, xxi. 270; Joseph Rodman Drake's "Culprit Fay" and "American Flag," 303, 304. 5. Halleck's "Marco Bozzaris," 335, and "Robert Burns," 338; Pinkney's "A Health," xxii. 136; Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," xxi. 314. 6. Cooper's "Pilot," xxii. 66.

THIRTIETH WEEK. — Scandinavian literature, first half of the nineteenth century. 1. Oehlenschläger's "Hakon Jarl," xxi. 48; "Lines on Leaving Italy," 58. 2. Tegner's "Frithiof's Saga," xxii. 153; Goldschmidt's story, xxxii. 13; Runeberg's poem, xxv. 41. 3. Hans Christian Andersen's Tales, xxiv. 337, xxv. 247, 254. 4-6. Hertz's beautiful poem-play of "King René's Daughter," xxviii. 343: divide at 357 and 375.

THIRTY-FIRST WEEK. — 1. Miss Ferrier's "Inheritance," xxii. 106; Pringle's "Afar in the Desert," 133; Peacock's "War-Song of Dinas Vawr," 285; Blanco White's sonnet, "To Night," 301. 2. Keble's "Christian Year," 199, 200; Newman's "Apologia pro Vita Sua," 202; "Lead, Kindly Light," 209. 3. Mrs. Hall's story of Irish character, 238; Lover's "Gridiron," 390; Lover's "Rory O'More," xxiii. 115, 120. 4. Mary Russell Mitford's "Our Village," xxii. 342; Jane Welsh Carlyle's poem and reminiscence, 350; Mary Howitt's poem, xxiii. 385; Procter's, 91; Sarah Flower Adams', 59. 5. Cobbett's "Advice to Young Men and Women," xii. 287. 6. "Tom Cringle's Log," 276; Dana's "Two Years before the Mast," xxiii. 220.

THIRTY-SECOND WEEK. — The Orient, in reality or fiction. 1. Kinglake's "Lady Hester Stanhope," xxiv. 164. 2. Sir John Malcolm's "Sketches of Persia," xxii. 225. 3. Morier's "Hajji Baba," 241. 4-5. Count Gobineau's "History of Gamber-Ali," xxx. 63: divide top of 84. 6. The Afghan War of 1811 (Justin McCarthy), xxiii. 373.

THIRTY-THIRD WEEK. — 1. The story of the girl tricked into becoming a nun, from Manzoni's "Betrothed," xxii. 160. 2. Leopardi's "To Sylvia," 185; Silvio Pellico's "My Prisons," 49. 3. Hauff's "Story of the False Prince," 210. 4. Béranger's poems, 59; Joubert's "Pensées," 115; Paul Louis Courier's "Pamphlet of Pamphlets," 119. 5. Brillat-Savarin's "Physiology of Taste," the importance of gastronomy, 124. 6. Guizot's "History of Civilization in Europe," 296; Lamennais' "Words of a Believer," 399.

THIRTY-FOURTH WEEK. — 1. Ainsworth's "Rookwood," — Dick Turpin's ride, — xvii. 60. 2. Bulwer's "Eugene Aram," xxii. 320; Hood's "Dream of Eugene Aram," 337. 3. Maginn's "Vision of Purgatory," xxiii. 47; Præd's "Red Fisherman," 40; and the sonnets of Shakespeare, Rossetti, and Hartley Coleridge connected with the theme, 39, 40, 46; another sonnet of Hartley Coleridge's, xxiv. 377. 4. Sir Henry Taylor's "Philip van Arte-

velde," xxiii. 59; Wells' "Joseph and his Brethren," i. 172; Wells' "Beatrice of Genoa," xxx. 342. 5. Helps' "Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd," xxiii. 68; Motherwell's "Cavalier's Song," xxii. 398; Emily Brontë's "The Old Stoic," 404. 6. Bailey's "Festus," 195; Hood's poems, xxii. 135, xxiv. 163, 226 ("Dream of Eugene Aram" already given); Mahony's "Bells of Shandon," xxiii. 138.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST WEEK.—1. M. Vallée's introduction to Vol. v., on French literature. 2. Balzac's "Doomed to Live" and "A Passion in the Desert," xxii. 353, 363. 3. Balzac's "Peau de Chagrin," xxiv. 15. 4. Mérimée's "Colomba," xxii. 376; Saintine's "Picciola," xxi. 88. 5. Brunetière's introduction to Vol. xix., on the French poetry of the nineteenth century. 6. De Musset's poems, xxiii. 80, and Sainte-Beuve's critique on Musset, 82.

SECOND WEEK.—1. De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America," xxiii. 229. 2. Balzac's "Cousin Pons," xxiv. 303. 3. George Sand's "Consuelo," 73. 4. Gautier's "A Night of Cleopatra's," 96. 5. Murger's "Life in Bohemia," 292. Baudelaire's "Flowers of Evil," xxvi. 118. 6. Nodier's "Golden Dream," xxiv. 109; Nadaud's "Carcassonne," xxvi. 311.

THIRD WEEK.—1. Webster's Reply to Hayne, xxii. 302. 2. Haliburton's "Sam Slick," xxiii. 140. 3. Bird's "Jibbenainosay," 101. 4. Poe's "Gold Bug," 262. 5. Longfellow's "Golden Milestone," "Maidenhood," 318; "The Skeleton in Armor," 321; "Launching the Ship," xxiv. 401; "Resignation," 404; "The Rainy Day," xxv. 144; Morris' "Woodman, Spare That Tree!" xxvi. 320; "Ben Bolt," xxiv. 93. 6. Hawthorne's "Procession of Life," xxiii. 198, and "Dr. Heidegger's Experiment," 211.

FOURTH WEEK.—1. Poe's poems, xxiii. 261, xxiv. 139, 143, and "Masque of the Red Death," xxiii. 388. 2. Poe's "Fall of the House of Usher," xxiv. 146. 3. Emerson's "Compensation," xxiii. 244. 4. Emerson's "Friendship," 342; Horne's sonnet, xxv. 209; Emerson's poems, xxvi. 182, 221, 222. 5. Hawthorne, "Roger Malvin's Burial," xxiv. 121. 6. Hawthorne, "Feathertop," xxv. 80.

FIFTH WEEK.—1. The "Pickwick Papers," xxiii. 121. 2. The "Ingoldsby Legends," 92, 97 (one at viii. 370 already given); "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," xxiv. 53, 55. 3. Marryat's "Masterman Ready," xxiii. 325. 4. Ruskin's "King of the Golden River," 296. 5. Warren's "Ten Thousand a Year," 357. 6. "Martin Chuzzlewit," xxiv. 193.

SIXTH WEEK.—1. Sir Walter Besant's "Novels which have made History," introduction to Vol. xiii., and Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," xxiv. 282. 2. "Nicholas Nickleby," Mr. Squeers' school, xxiii. 155. 3. "Jane Eyre," xxiv. 234. 4. "The Scarlet Letter," 344. 5. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," xxv. 186. 6. "Cranford," 262.

SEVENTH WEEK.—1. Dickens' detective stories, xxv. 99. 2. "Great Expectations" and "David Copperfield," xxvi. 247, 252, 258. 3. Dickens' "The Clock Case," xv. 142; his "Ivy Green," 142; and Lever's "Con Cre-

gan's Legacy," xxiv. 305. 4. Dickens' "Boy at Mugby," 328; and "Cuthbert Bede's" "Verdant Green," xxvi. 86. 5. Baroness Tautphœus' "Initials," xxv. 56; Borrow's "Lavengro," decorated autobiography, 199. 6. "Charles Auchester," mystical and musical romance, 210.

EIGHTH WEEK. — 1. Brandl's "Main Currents in German Literature," introduction to Vol. vi.; Bodenstedt's "Mirza-Schaffy," xxv. 33; and the poems of Freiligrath, 39, Geibel, 69, and Rückert, i. 183. 2. Schopenhauer's Essays, xxv. 70. 3. Meinhold's "Amber Witch," xxiv. 185; and "Louise Muhlbach's" "Frederick the Great and his Court," xxvi. 135. 4. Freytag's "Debit and Credit," xxv. 161; and Reuter's "In the Year '13," xxvi. 348. 5. Kürnberger's "Alimek and the Dervish," xxx. 123. 6. Keller's "The Smith of His Own Fortune," 267.

NINTH WEEK. — 1. Dumas père's "Monte Cristo," xxiv. 58. 2. Sue's "Wandering Jew," 259. 3. Jules Simon's "Duty," xxvi. 53; Xavier Douban's Letters, xxxii. 26. 4. Amiel's Journal, xxv. 318; "Gérard de Nerval's" "Sylvie," xxxii. 95. 5. Souvestre's "Attic Philosopher," xxv. 328. 6. Feuillet's "Romance of a Poor Young Man," xxvi. 98.

TENTH WEEK. — American and English religious and moral thought. 1. James Freeman Clarke on the Christian conception of God, xxvi. 267; William Ellery Channing on Self-Culture, 276. 2. Theodore Parker on Old Age, 280; Horace Bushnell on the character of Jesus, 284; Aubrey de Vere's Sonnet, 296. 3. Henry Ward Beecher on the Nurture of Noble Impulse, 289; add his charming essay on Book-buying, 296. 4. Frederick W. Robertson on St. Paul, 300; Frederick D. Maurice's "Criticism of History," 306. 5. Judd's "Margaret," xxiv. 213. 6. Holland's "Bitter-Sweet," xxv. 359; Lowell's poems — "A Parable," xxv. 229; The Biglow Papers, xxiv. 380; "On the Capture of Fugitive Slaves near Washington," 385. ("The Vision of Sir Launfal" already given.) Add for completeness, though not moralized, "The Courtin'," xxiii. 355.

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Save the King," Kipling's "Recessional," and "The Watch on the Rhine." 6. Coventry Patmore's "Angel in the House," xxv. 256; Owen Meredith's "Lucile," xxvi. 218, 220; his "There is no Death," xxv. 246; Dobell's "How's My Boy?" 340; Allingham's "The Fairies," xxvi. 245; Chorley's "The Brave Old Oak," 319; Barnes' "The Ruose that Decked her Breast," 183; Jean Ingelow's "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire," 263; Charles Mackay's "Tubal Cain," i. 83; Watts-Dunton's "Mirage in Egypt," i. 125; W. H. Pollock's "A Conquest," xxii. 389.

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4. About's "Man with the Broken Ear," xxvi. 322. 5. Ereckmann-Chartrian's "L'Ami Fritz," xxvi. 336; and the Goncourts' "Sister Philomène," 380. 6. Maeterlinck's "Modern Drama," introduction to Vol. xi.; and Dumas Jr.'s "Camille," xxv. 133.

EIGHTEENTH WEEK. — Modern European drama, complete plays. 1-3. "George Sand," "Victorine's Marriage," xxvii. 23-74: divide at Acts II. and III., 39 and 56. 4-5. Dumas Jr.'s "Wedding Call," xxvii. 75-110: divide top of 95. 6. As of related interest, Amicis' pen sketches of Dumas Jr. and Émile Augier, xxix. 13.

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TWENTY-SECOND WEEK. — Do. 1-4. Remainder of Passion Play, xxviii. 60-131: divide at Acts X., 81; XII., 94; and XV., 111. 5-6. Freytag's "Journalists," 263-309: divide at Act II., 284.

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- Your Turn may Come.
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 Brag only to Strangers.
 The Showiest Qualities not the
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 Flatterers have Axes to Grind.
 All Governments alike to the Poor.
 Avoid Straw Security.
 The Entering Wedge.
 Kicking the Dying Lion.
 Don't spare one Curse for Fear of
 another.
 Suspect Sudden Conversions.
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 Suspect a Scamp's Good Offices.
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ZEUS, JUPITER, or JOVE, ii. 130 (*Homer*), iii. 102-3 (*Hesiod*), 213 (*Herodotus*), 281-313 (*Æschylus*), ii. 93 (*Gladstone*), 104, 110-12 (*Mahaffy*), iv. 33 (*Euripides*), 326 (*Cleanthes' hymn to*), vi. 385 (*Apuleius*), vii. 104-5 (*Pater*), xi. 312-15 (*Rabelais*), xix. 93 (*Lucian*), xx. 148-55 (*Wieland*); the god of hospitality, iii. 213; burlesqued in the "Battle of the Frogs and Mice," ii. 212 sq.; derivation of the name Jupiter, i. 195; Greek kings' pretended descent from, iv. 219.

ZEUXIS, Greek painter, on criticism of his art, xii. 209.

Zeynab's Courtship, Arabian poem, viii. 24.

ZIGGURAT, its significance as to origin of temple worship, xxxii. 288.

Zirac, The Adventures of ("Pilpay"), i. 263.

ZIYĀ BEG, Turkish poet:

Gazel, xxx. 112.

Tesdis on a Beyt of Mahmūd Nedim Pasha, xxx. 112.

Zöckler, Otto: On the Book of Jonah, iv. 23.

ZODIAC, THE: Origin in Babylonia, xxxii. 292.

ZOLA, ÉMILE (biographical sketch, xxxii. 86):

Lourdes, xxxii. 86.

The Naturalist School of Fiction in France, xxv. 13.

Influence of, v. 24, 37; his novels based on the theories of Taine, xv. 22, 34; limited knowledge of English literature, xxv. 24.

Zoo, The (*Valdés*), xxxi. 66.

ZOROASTER or ZARATHUSTRA: The Zend-Avesta, iii. 89.

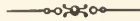
Zulaikha (*Jámf*), x. 131.

X.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF FOREIGN PROPER NAMES, TITLES OF BOOKS, ETC.

(WITH A FEW ENGLISH NAMES AND DERIVATIVES.)



INTRODUCTION.

THIS vocabulary differs from all other dictionaries of foreign names not only in inclusiveness, — giving all titles of foreign writings and difficult names of foreign objects cited in the text, as well as those of persons and places, — but in being compelled to accept the names as they stand, without power to reject all but one or two authoritative forms: the reader must be able to pronounce the name in his text, not another one. Nor could these names possibly have been edited into accuracy and consistency, in a work drawn from a thousand different sources and every age: to do so would most often have been fatal to all verisimilitude, and made the articles absurdly inconsistent with themselves. These shapes are often corrupted by the guesses, the blunders, or the caprice of travelers in strange lands, or the errors of old translators and transcribers or modern copyists or printers; sometimes they are attempted modernizations of old names which have left no real surviving forms: in such cases it is often impossible to decide on the true pronunciation till the original form is deciphered. Sometimes they are mongrels of old French or other languages with English, or unchanged foreign names embedded in a mass of heroically Anglicized titles, and probably pronounced in some English fashion; but no one can know just what vocal efforts were made by the readers, and perhaps no two persons made the same. Sometimes they are foreign corruptions of still other languages. Sometimes they represent different systems of transliteration, from languages impossible to transfer into English except roughly: there is no “right” or “wrong” in such cases, but only the weight of scholarly usage. Sometimes they are outright inventions, and must be pronounced if possible on the analogy of the languages they are made up from. On the other hand, these may be mingled with corruptions of genuine ones, and the two can hardly be identified or disentangled, yet must be handled on different principles. These problems amount to hundreds, besides the thousands from dead and obscure languages

only known—and not entirely known—to specialists; and perfect consistency is not merely difficult but impossible, nor can it be asserted that no errors in judgment have been made. It can only be said that no pronunciation has been set down at random, or without careful consideration of sound analogies. Where a name is a sheer blunder, the correct form has been given, and only that pronounced; where it is not so badly corrupted but that the letters may somehow be made to conform to accuracy, again the true pronunciation is alone given; where this is beyond possibility, still the original form has often been added in brackets, for comparison and suggestion—especially where, as is often the case, the correct and an incorrect form, or even two, appear in different articles.

Where the same form is used in articles from different languages with a different pronunciation in each, the one intended is placed before the pronunciation in parentheses; see explanation after “Abbreviations,” below. Where a conventionalized English pronunciation different from the national one has established itself, both are given except in cases where the English spelling has been likewise much changed.

In the case of *Classic* names, the old English system has been followed, since even the colleges do not use the new or Continental one save in original texts; but in the case of Latin titles of treatises, etc., as they have in general no English form or use, the new system has been followed or given additionally.

In the case of *Scripture* names, long usage in Protestant pulpits has established a conventional pronunciation often grotesquely at variance with scholarly accuracy, and sometimes in sharp contradiction with other words of nearly the same form but not used in the Bible. It is not possible either to correct the mass of Biblical names or to corrupt the new names to correspond; hence, (B.) for Biblical has been placed before the former, and their new companions pronounced as accurately as possible, without regard to the contradiction.

Pronunciations Varied by Poetic Usage.—Poets must make the names they use fit their metrical forms, and they frequently disregard accuracy and consistency alike in so doing; this is a fertile source of variation in this vocabulary, as we must not give for sole accentuation one which makes impossible discords in the very places the names are drawn from, and yet cannot exclude a correct one which may differ. Sometimes, also, the same poet uses two inconsistent accentuations in different verses. The reader will find that one of those given fits the verse he is reading; save now and then where the poet's use is an indefensible blunder according to unvarying usage, and in that case he must charge the error to the poet and make his own transfer of accent for the occasion.

Special Note on Egyptian.—It will be observed that the values given to vowels in Egyptian names are in some respects different from those in Babylonian-Assyrian. This is not from our following different authorities, but because, while there was an Assyrian vowel system which can be determined with some accuracy, there was none whatever in ancient Egyptian, only the consonants being represented in writing. We have therefore no certain guide to the pronunciation of Egyptian words, since the later Coptic, written in a modified Greek alphabet, gives only a partial and dubious clue. The vocalized and accented forms currently accepted represent either names handed down in ancient literature, and mostly embodying Greek versions of Egyptian pronunci-

ation at the time, or the vowelizing agreed upon by modern scholars for convenience, more or less based on Coptic analogies; and with many of the mass of new names found on the inscriptions there is not even such a convention, the consonants being syllabified with such vowels as individual decipherers choose. In this vocabulary, therefore, we have adopted current usage wherever there is one, further conventions of scholars where those exist, and values analogous to these where there is no other guide.

DIACRITICAL SYSTEM.

The following system of diacritical marks has been adopted in this work: in the main, for convenience of users, that familiar through Webster's Dictionary, with some from the Century, and some original features.

ā as in ate	ē as in be	ō as in go	ù “ “ pull
ā̄ “ “ air	ě “ “ ell	ō̄ “ “ on	*ū, German u
ã “ “ at	ê “ “ her	ô “ “ whole	y', see “Characters”
ā̇ “ “ ah	*ē “ “ elope	*ô “ “ dog	ch as in itch
ā̈ “ “ partake	*ē̇ “ “ silent	ö “ “ too	*l, t, Irish
á “ “ ask	ěr “ “ berry	*ȯ “ “ opaque	g, get
â “ “ all	ī “ “ ice	*ö “ “ capon	*h, h, breathings
*ȧ “ “ ado	ī̇ “ “ it	ōw “ “ cow	*ñ, nasal
*ä “ “ oval	ī̈ “ “ irate'	oi “ “ oil	rr, trilled
ar “ “ far	*ī̇, bet. i and e	*ū “ “ mule	th as in thin
ār “ “ carry	*ā̇, broad ī	*ū̇ as in unite	th as in the

*G, German g; *g, *t, Danish.

* See notes.

Letters or syllables unmarked are pronounced as if English. Wherever ambiguity is possible, or the ordinary English usage would cause confusion, full marks have been employed even where this rule would make them needless: thus, *öw* is used for the sound of German *au*, rather than *ou* or *ow*, for fear it should be carelessly sounded *ö* or *ō*; and where final *s* would in current use be sounded *z*, the *s* has been doubled in names like *Aahmes*, *ā-mess*; *Dyaus*, *d'yōwss*, etc.

CHARACTERS.

" means a secondary accent, in addition to the principal one, marked '.

| means *prolong* the sound of the preceding long vowel: so that if it is *ā* or *ī*, a slight *ē* sound will follow; if *ē*, a slight *ī* or consonant *y*; if *ō*, a slight *ö*.

An apostrophe after a letter means that it is pronounced separate almost as a syllable, and if a *y* follows it the *y* has the consonant value: thus, *d'harma*, *d-harma*; so *h'yadli*, *k'yown*, *d'yowss*, etc. *y'* is the *consonant y with no sound after it*, as if “can-yon” had the last two letters silent. The apostrophe after *l* and *r* in French words indicates a begun but not completed sound of those letters.

ABBREVIATIONS.

The languages to which names are referred are abbreviated as follows : Ar., Arabic ; D., Dutch ; Dan., Danish ; Eng., English ; Fr., French ; G., Greek ; Ger., German ; Ir., Irish ; L., Latin ; O. N., Old Norse ; Or., Oriental (in general, as distinguished from English usage) ; Por., Portuguese ; R., Russian ; Skt., Sanskrit ; Sp., Spanish ; Sw., Swedish ; T., Turkish ; W., Welsh.

This of course does not include all the languages from which names are drawn, nor are these abbreviations placed before all names from those languages ; but only before those which are used in articles from more than one, with a different pronunciation in each, or where the form of a name resembles another language rather than its own. "Eng." does not necessarily mean that the name is an English one, but that it has acquired a conventional English pronunciation. "B." means Biblical (see page 571).

NOTES.

Vowels. — The sounds *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, are the long sounds clipped in pronunciation : so that the sound of *a* approaches, but is noticeably different from, that of *æ*, *e* approaches that of *ĭ*, *i* that of *a*, *o* that of *ó*, *u* that of *ú*.

a, *e*, *o*, are the neutral sounds approaching, and often coinciding with, *ă*.

Unaccented *a* in French words has the short sound, as *ă*. Unaccented *i* has the neutral sound, heard in *devious*, much like *ĭ*.

î represents the sound, very common in the East and Continental Europe, of *i* in an accented syllable, between *ĭ* and *ē*, but sharper and quicker than the latter.

ai represents the broad *ī*, about *āi*, of the Continent of Europe and the Southern United States, much opener than the ordinary close *ī* of English and American use.

The combination *eî* is the sound heard in the French *fauteuil*, the Dutch *Zuyder*, the Norse *Aude*, etc. In the latter two classes it is usually represented by *oi* as in *oil* ; but this is a rougher approximation than is at all necessary, the pronunciation here given being used by all speakers of French and quite easy to master.

The sound *ô*, as in "dog" or "Boston," is usually said in books to be the same as that of *ò* in "all" ; but it is not, being less prolonged. If so prolonged, it would be identical ; but in practice, it is less *drawled* than in "drawl." The relation is about the same as the *á* in "ask" and in "art," or the *o* in "whole" and in "hole."

The sound of *ū* is usually represented as identical with *ö* save in the introduction of a *y* sound before it ; hence it is used as a separate character only to save writing *yö*. In actual usage, however, its sound in most words is somewhat flatter, tending toward though in good speakers *not* reaching *ïö* : few pronounce "few" exactly like "fool," or "mule" as "moot," or "pure" as "poor," even apart from the *y* sound. Fortunately, however, all question can be avoided and usage left to settle itself by allowing *ū* to represent the current sound of *ū*, whatever that may be ; and we have so done, writing *yū* in every case where the *y* sound is to be used or may be so desired.

ü is the sound (*ü* in German, *u* in French) formed by placing the lips in position to say *ö*, and saying *ē* instead. It cannot be more closely described in English.

Where two vowels not constituting a diphthong are placed in one syllable, it means that they are pronounced at one effort of the breath, almost as a diphthong, the first one being slurred over. Thus, the *i* in the frequent "shian," as in "Domitian," is almost silent, and in careless speech wholly so; and in Juan, "höän," the sound is not "hö-in" nor yet "whän."

Consonants. — *ç* and *ț* are the "dentals," approaching *d-tŭ* and *t-th* respectively, made by placing the tongue on the upper teeth instead (as in the English sounds) of on the gums above the teeth. They are exactly the sounds of "murder" and "water" in the Irish pronunciation.

g is the German final *g*, approaching *k*.

g is the Danish *g*, corresponding to ours something as the French *ñ* does to our *ng*, — that is, the sound is started but not completed.

h, n. The breathings in different languages extend in a steadily strengthening line from the soft expiration of breath in our "hat" to the unspeakable raspings of the Orientals. To attempt representing these would be fruitless, as the signs would convey nothing to the reader, and even if understood would never be employed or essayed. The only practicable distinctions to the English reader are the common English *h*, the stronger but still soft breathings of the Celtic as in "loch" or "lough," and the rougher German, etc., as in "machen," deepening into the *kh* and *gh* of more eastern peoples, the latter often better represented by *g*. These three classes have been represented by plain *h* for our own sound, *h* for the Celtic and some others, and *n* for the rough scraped breathing including all the harsher forms. In no case let these be sounded as *k*, to which they are unrelated. Where the sound has more of the *g* quality, that letter has been used.

ñ is now so familiar to cultivated people that it needs little analysis. It consists in stopping the nasal sound at the base of the nostrils instead of continuing it into the sound of *ng*.

r in Continental European languages, and the East, is always sounded clearly, not elided, and usually with some strength, tending to a burr or trill in excited conversation; when doubled or following a rough breathing it is always trilled.

r is the Danish sound represented in writing by our letter *r*, but very unlike it, being made by pressing the tongue against the *lower* teeth or gums, instead of the upper, and slightly trilling it. If unmanageable, use English *r*.

Accentuation. — French names are given no accents, there being no stress on any one syllable of a French word more than another. All other languages either have such stress, or are given it for convenience; but correct French is too familiar to need or permit such invention.

Syllabification. — Each language has its own rules for the division of words into syllables; and as these would often interfere with the primary object of this vocabulary, that of indicating pronunciation plainly to English readers, we have disregarded them whenever it seemed best, making the syllables indicate only values of vowels.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY.

SEE INTRODUCTION.



Aa, ä.	Aboulbeschar, ä'-bö'l-besh'-ar.
Aachen, ä'-hen.	About, Edmond, ab-ö, ed-möñ.
Aadite, ä'-dīt.	Abraxa, a-brak'-sā.
Aahmes, ä'-mess.	Abrocomas, a-brok'-q-mas.
Aargau, ar'-göw.	Abrocomes, a-brok'-q-mēz.
Aasta, äs'-tä.	Abruif [Obryv], äb-rif'.
Āati, ä'-tē.	Abruzzo, ä-bröt'-sō.
Abaddon, a-bad'-qñ.	Absäl, äb-säl' or äb'-säl.
Aban, äb-än'.	Abscha, Absha, äb'-shā.
Abancay, ä-bän-ka'.	Abu-deli, ä-bö-dä'-li.
Abascantus, ab-as-kan'-tus.	Abu Habba, ä'-bö häb'-ä.
Abbassides, ab'-a-sīdz or a-bas'-idz.	Abu 'l Fazl, ä'-bö'l fäzl.
Abbaye, ab-bä.	Abul-Namez, ä'-bö'l-nä'-mēz.
Abbé, ab-ä; l'Abbé, lab-ä; for remainder of titles so beginning, see first name following.	Abusaid, Abu Saïd, ä-bö-sä-id' ; — Mirza, mir-zä.
Abbeville, ab-vēl.	Abu-Shahreïn, ä'-bö-shän-rän'.
Abdelmelech, abd-el-mē'-lek.	Abushēr, ä-bö-shēr'.
Abdera, ab-dē'-rā.	Abu-simbel, ä-bö-sim'-bel.
Abderitis, ab-dē-rī'-tis.	Abydenus, ab-ī-dē'-nus.
Abdi-khiba, äb'-dē-hē'-bā.	Abydos, a-bī'-dos.
Abdul-Azim, ab-dül'-ä-zim'.	Académie (L'Académie) Française, ak-ad-ä-mē (lak-ad-ä-mē) frän-sāz.
Abeillard, ab-ä-yar.	Acarmania, ak-ar-nä'-ni-ä.
Abélard, (Eng.) ab'-e-lard, (Fr.) ab-ä-lar.	Accius, ak'-shius.
Abelarda, ä-bä-lar'-dä.	Accoramboni, äk''-q-räm-bö'-nē.
Abenamar, ä-ben-ä-mar' or (Eng.) a-ben'-a-mar.	Acephali, ä-sef'-a-li.
Abencerrage, (Eng.) a-ben'-sēr-āj; (Sp.) ä-ben-thar-rä'-hā.	Acestez, a-ses'-tēz.
Aben Jusaf, ä'-ben hö'-säf.	Achæan, a-kē'-an.
Aber Ceirawc, ä'-bēr kâ-râ'h'.	Achæmenes, a-kē'-men-ez or a-kem'-e-nēz.
Aberteivy, ä-bēr-tī'-vī.	Achæmenid, a-kē'-men-id.
Abhoc and Abhaç, ab-hok and ab-hak.	Achæmenidæ, ak-e-men'-i-dē.
Abies, ä'-bi-ēz.	Achæus, a-kē'-us.
Abi-milki, ä-bē-mēl'-kē.	Achaian, a-kä'-yan.
Abi-ramu, ä'-bē-rä'-mō.	Achaicus, a-kä'-i-kus.
Abishai, (B.) a-bish'-ī.	Acharnian, a-kar'-ni-an.
Abjer, äb'-jēr.	Achates, a-kä'-tēz.
Äbo, ö'-bö; (Eng.) ä'-bö.	Achelous, ak-e-lö'-us.
	Achemenides, ak-e-men'-i-dēz.
	Acheron, ak'-e-rqñ.

ä ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; a, oval; a, ado; e, be; e, ell; é, her; e, clope; i, ice; i, it; i, bet. i and e; A, broad i; ö, go; ö on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too; o, capon; o, opaque; ü, few; ü, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; h, rasped h; ñ, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. **Others, see introduction.**

- Acherusian, ak-ə-rō'-si-ən.
 Achiba, ä-kē'-bā.
 Achilles, ə-kil'-ēz.
 Achitophel, ə-kit'-o-fel.
 Achmet, äh-met'.
 Acichorius, as-i-kō'-ri-us.
 Aeolocentaurus, ə-kō'-lə-sen-tā'-rus.
 Acon [Aachen], ā'-kən.
 Acragas, ak'-rə-gas.
 Aerocorinthus, ak'-rə-kə-rin'-thus.
 Acroneus, ə-krō'-nē-us.
 Aeropropolis, ə-krop'-o-lis.
 Acta Eruditorum, ak'-tə ɛ-rō-dī-tō'-rum.
 Actæon, ak-tē'-on.
 Actides, ak-ti'-dēz.
 Actium, ak'-ti-um.
 Ağvins, ash'-winz.
 Ağwapati, ash-wə-pat'-ə.
 Adad-nirari, ä'-dād-nē-rā'-rē.
 Adaon, a-dān'.
 Adapa, ä'-dā-pā.
 Adeimantus, ad-i- (or ā-) man'-tus.
 la Adela, lä ä-dā'-lä.
 Adelais (Fr.), ad-lā.
 Adelehi, ä-del'-kē.
 Adèle, ad-äl.
 Adelphi, ə-del'-fi.
 Ademus, ə-dē'-mus.
 Adhemar, ad'-ə-mar.
 Adherbal, ad-hēr'-bəl.
 Adieux, ad-yè.
 Adige, ad'-i-jə or ä'-dē-jā.
 Adimantus, ad-i-man'-tus.
 Aditi, ad-i-ti.
 Adiya, ä-dē'-yā.
 'Adli, äd-lē'.
 Adolescence (Fr.), ad-ō-les-āns.
 Adolzaide, ä-dol-zai'-dē.
 Adonai, ad-ō-nā'-i (B.) or ad-ō'-nī.
 Adonais, ad-ə-nā'-is.
 Adonbee, ad'-on-bek.
 Adonis, ad-on'-is or ad-ō'-nis.
 Adrastus, ə-dras'-tus.
 Adria, ä'-dri-a.
 Adrienne, ad-rē-en.
 Adrumetum, ad'-rō-mē'-tum.
 'Aduma, ä-dō'-mä.
 l'Advenu, Martin, lad-vñ-nü, mar-taù.
 Æacus, Æakus, ē'-ə-kus.
 Ææa, ē-ē'-ə.
- Æbutius, ē-bū'-ti-us or -shius.
 Æeopolis, ē-kop'-o-lis.
 Æed Beg, əd-beg'.
 Æeepsos, ē-dep'-sos.
 Ædile, ē'-dil.
 Æduan, ed'-yū-ən.
 Æetes, ē-ē'-tēz.
 Ægæ, ē'-jē.
 Ægæan, ē-jē'-ən.
 Ægatian, ē-gā'-shian.
 Ægeon, ē-jē'-on.
 Ægeus, ē'-jūs.
 Ægina, ē-jī'-nə.
 Æginetan, ē-jī-nē'-tən.
 Ægisthus, ē-jis'-thus.
 Ægium, ē'-ji-um.
 Æelfred, əl-fred.
 Æelian, ē'-li-ən.
 Æella, əl'-lə.
 Æemilianus, ē-mil-i-ā'-nus.
 Æemilius, ē-mil'-i-us.
 Æemstel, Gysbrecht van, əm'-stel, nriz -brent von.
 Æeneas, ē-nē'-əs.
 Æneid, ē-nē'-id.
 Ænianian, ē-ni-ā'-ni-ən.
 Æolian, ē-ō'-li-ən.
 Æolis, ē-ə-lis.
 Æolus, ē'-ə-lus.
 Æërian, ä-ē'-ri-ən.
 Æeron, ä-rön'.
 Æesceng, əs'-k'yeng.
 Æschines, es'-ki-nēz.
 Æschylus, es'-ki-lus.
 Æeetone, əsk'-tön.
 Æesculapius, es-kö-(or esk-yü-)lä'-pi-us.
 Æeshma, ə-esh'-mə.
 Æeigenes, ē-sij'-ə-nēz.
 Æeson, ē'-sən.
 Æesop, ē'-səp.
 Æesula, ēs-ü-(or yü-)lə.
 van Æeswyn, von as'-wīn.
 Æesymnete, ē-sim'-nēt.
 Æethelbolde, əth'-el-böld.
 Æethelme, əth'-elm.
 Æethelwulf, əth'-el-wūlf.
 Æethered, Æetherede, əth'-ə-red.
 Æethiopia, ē-thi-ō'-pi-ə.
 Æethra, ē-thrə.
 Æëthrapaitis, ə-ä-thrə-pai'-tiz.
 Æëtion, ə-ē'-ti-on.

Æ, ate; Æ, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her; e, elope; i, ice; i, it; i, bet. i and e; ai, broad i; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too;

Ætolian, ē-tō'-li-ān.
 l'Affaire Clémenceau, laf-fār clā-mān-sō.
 Affaires de Rome, af-fār dū rōm.
 Afomouthis, af-ō-mō'-this.
 Afranius, a-frā'-ni-us.
 Aga, ä'-gä.
 Agaberta, ag-a-bēr'-tā.
 Agade, ä-gä'-de.
 Agamemnon, ag-a-mem'-non.
 Agar (Fr.), ag-ar.
 Agassiz, Jean Louis Rodolphe, ag-as-ē (com. ag'-a-si), zhän lö-ē rō-dōlf.
 Agatha, ag'-a-thā.
 Agatharchus, ag-a-thar'-kus.
 Agathias, a-gā'-thi-as.
 Agathocles, a-gath'-o-klēz.
 Agathon, ag'-a-thōn.
 Agavē, ag'-a-vē or a-gā'-vē.
 Agay Han, ä'-gā hān.
 Agder, ag'-der.
 Agdistis, ag-dis'-tis.
 Agenis, a-jē'-nis.
 Agenor, a-jē'-nor.
 Agesias, a-jē'-si-ās.
 Agesilaus, a-jes-i-lā'-us.
 Aghoraghanta, ag-hō'-rag-han'-tā.
 Aghtamar, äg-tā-mar'.
 Agi, ä'-gē.
 Agincourt, (Eng.) aj'-in-kōrt, (Fr.) azh-añ-kör.
 Aglavaine, ag-lav-än.
 Aglovaile, ag-lō-väl.
 Agni-votra, should be Agni-hotra, ag'-ni-hō'-trā.
 Agolanti, ä-gō-län'-tē.
 Agoracritus, ag-ō-rak'-ri-tus.
 Agrajes, ä-grä'-has.
 Agraves, ä-grä'-yas.
 Agreus, ag'-rūs.
 Agricane, ag-ri-kān'.
 Agricene, ag-ri-sēn'.
 Agricola, a-grik'-o-lā.
 Agrigentum, ag-ri-jen'-tum.
 Agrileonis, ag'-ri-lē-ō'-nis.
 Agrippa, a-grip'-pā.
 Agrippina, ag-rip-pī'-nā.
 Agrippine, ag-rip-ēn.
 Aguas Fuertes, ä'-gō-äs fö-är'-tas.
 de Agüero, Pedro Recio, ðä ä-gōä'-rō, pä'-drō rä'-thē-ð.

d'Agnessean, Ségur, dag-es-sō, sä-gür.
 Agukak-rime, ä'-gö-käk-rē'-mā.
 Ahala, a-hā'-lā.
 Ahasuerus, a-haz''-yū-ē'-rus.
 Ahasverus, ä-has-vā-rü.
 Ahenobarbus, a-hē'-no-bar'-bus.
 Ahi, ä'-hē.
 Ahmadnagar, ä-mad-nug'-ēr.
 Die Ahnen, dē ä'-nen.
 Ahnfrau, än'-frōw.
 Ahriman, ä'-ri-mān.
 Ahti, ä'-tē.
 Ahura, ä'-hü-rä''.
 Ahura Mazda, a-hö'-rā maz'-dā.
 Aiacles [Æacides], i-as'-i-dēz.
 Aias [Ajax], i'-as.
 Aifé, ä'-fä.
 Aigimios, i-gim'-i-os.
 Aigina [Ægina], i-gī'-nā.
 de l'Aigle, Godefroy, dü lägl', göd-frwa.
 Aignan, än'-yän.
 d'Aigremont, dägr'-mōñ.
 Ailill (Oilill), ail'-yēl.
 Aimeri, ä'-mēr-i.
 Ain-i-Akbery, ain'-ē-ak'-bēr-ē.
 Ainlé, än-lä'.
 Aisne, än or en.
 von Aister, fōn aī'-stēr.
 Aitareya Brahmana, ai-tā-rā-yā brā'-mā-nā.
 Aitna [Ætna], it'-nā.
 Ajaccio, ä-yä'-chō.
 Ajaces, a-jä'-sēz.
 Akakia, ak-ak-ē-ä.
 Akakievich, Akáky, ä-kä'-kə-vich, ä-kä'-kī.
 Akerith, ak'-ēr-ēth.
 Äkhekhu, ä-nē-nō'.
 Akhenaten, ä'-nen-ä'-ten.
 Akhsihat, äh-si-ät'.
 Akhteji, äh-tē-jē'.
 Akhi-nuri, ä'-hē-nō'-rē.
 Akiba, ä-kē'-bā.
 Akiva, ä-kē'-vā.
 Akkad, äk'-käd or ak'-ad.
 Akkat, äk'-kät'.
 Akki, äk'-kē.
 Akō, ä'-kō.
 Akontovich, Evarist, ä-kōn'-tō-vich, ev-ä-rist'.

o, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ū, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; n, rasped h; n, nasal n; f (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. Others, see introduction.

- Aktaion [Actæon], ak-ti'-on.
 Akulina, ä-kö-lë'-nä.
 Akwan Dev, äk'-wän däw.
 Alabazes, (Eng.) al-ä-bë'-zez, (Sp.) ä-lä-bä'-thas.
 Aladin [Aladdin], (Eng.) al'-ä-din ; (Or.) ä-lä-din'.
 Alaf [Alöf], ä'-lëf'.
 Alain, al-än.
 Alan-al-Louarn, al-än-al-lö-ar.
 Alani, ä-lä'-nī.
 de Alarcón, Don Juan, ðä ä-lar-kön', dōn höän'.
 Alarcos, ä-lär'-kōs.
 Ala-Reiks, al'-ä-rīks'.
 Alaric, al-ä-ric.
 Alashia, ä'l'-ä-shë'-ä.
 Alastor, ä-las'-tër.
 Alberich, ä'l'-bër-in.
 Alberighi, ä'l-bä-rë'-gë.
 Alberti, Piero degli, ä'l-bër'-të, pëä'-rō däl'-yë.
 Albinia, al-bin'-i-ä.
 Albinus, al-bi'-nus.
 Albize, al-bëz.
 Albraca, ä'l-bräk'-ä.
 d'Albret, dal-brä.
 Albula, alb'-yū-lä.
 Albumazar, ä'l-bö-mä'-zar.
 Alcæus, al-së'-us.
 Alcalá, ä'l-kä-lä' ; — de Henarés, ðä hä-nä-räs'.
 d'Alcarno, Ciullo, däl-kä'-mō, chë-öl'-lō.
 Alcaraz, ä'l-cä-räth'.
 Alcarria, ä'l-kar'-rë-ä.
 Aleaudete, ä'l-köw-dä'-tä.
 Alcazar, (Eng.) al-cä-zar', (Sp.) ä'l-kä'-thar.
 Alcestis, al-ses'-tis.
 Alchuine [Alcuin], al'-kwīn.
 Alcibiades, al-sj'-bi'-ä-dëz.
 Alcides, al-si'-dëz.
 Alcimus, al'-sj'-mus.
 Alcina, (It.) ä'l-chë'-nä.
 Alcinous, al-sin'-o-us.
 Alciphron, al'-sj'-frōn.
 Alcmæon, alk-më'-on.
 Alcmæonidæ, alk-më-on'-i-dë.
 Alcmena, alk-më'-nä.
 Alcoran [Koran], al'-kō-ran.
 Alcuin, al'-kwīn.
- Aleydrius, Petrus, al-sid'-ri-us, pë'-trus.
 Aldebaran, ä'l-de-bä-rän' or al-deb'-ä-ran.
 Aldini, ä'l-dë'-në.
 Aleksyei, ä-leks-yä'.
 Aleman, Mateo, ä-lä-män', mä-tä'-ō.
 Alemanni, al-ë-man'-i.
 d'Alembert, Jean le Rond, dal-än-bär, zhän lū rōn.
 Alemquer, ä-leü-kär'.
 Alençon, ä-län-sōn.
 Alerte, al-ärt.
 Alexandrinus, al-eks-an-dri'-nus.
 Alexandrovich, Iván, al-eks-an'-drovich, ë-vän'.
 Alexei, ä-leks-yä'.
 Alexeyevna, Natalya, ä-leks-ä'-yev-nä, nä-täl'-yä.
 Alexídamos, al-eks-id'-ä-mos.
 Aleximachus, al-eks-im'-ä-kus.
 Alexíppus, al-eks-ip'-pus.
 Alexis, (Eng.) ä-leks'-is, (Fr.) al-eg-zë.
 Alexyei, ä-leks-yä'.
 d'Alfarache, Guzman, däl-fä-rä'-chä, göth'-män.
 Alfieri, Vittorio, ä'l-fëä'-rë, vit-tō'-rë-ō.
 Alfonso, (Sp.) ä'l-fōn'-sō.
 Algalif, al-gä-lif'.
 Algesiras, ä'l-hä-së'-räs.
 Algidus, al'-ji-dus.
 Algiso, ä'l-jë'-sō.
 Alguacil [Alguazil], ä'l'-göä-thë'l'.
 Ali, ä'-lë, or (T.) ä-lë'.
 Ali Baba, ä'-lë bä'-bä.
 Ali Mazid-Beg Kochin, ä-lë' mä-zid'-bëi (or-beg) kö-chin'.
 Alicante, ä-lë-kän'-tä.
 Aliif, ä'-lëf'.
 Alighieri, ä'l'-lë-gëä'-rë.
 Alima, ä-lë'-mä.
 Alimek, ä-lë'-mek.
 Alishan, ä-lë-shän'.
 Alithea, al-ï-thë'-ä.
 Aliturus, al-ï-tö'- (or t'yū)-rus.
 Aliverdy Khan, ä-li-vër'-dī kän.
 Alkimus, al'-ki-mus.
 Alkmene, alk-më'-në.
 Alkoremmi, al-kō-rem'-mī.
 Allat, ä'l'-lä't.
 P'Allegro, läl-lä'-grō.
 P'Allemagne, läl-lü-man-y'.

ä, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her; ä, elope; ä, ice; ä, it; ä, bet. ä and ö; ä, broad ä; ä, go; ä, on; ä, whole; ä, dog; ä, too;

Allen, (Ir.) al-lĕn'.
 Allictwn. al-ik-tŏn'.
 Allifæ, al'-i-fĕ.
 Allobroges, al-ob'-rŏ-jĕz.
 Allobrogian, al-ŏ-brŏ'-jian.
 Almagest, al'-ma-jĕst.
 Almagro, ä'l-mä'-grŏ.
 Almain, al'-mān or al-mān'.
 Almanjor, al-mān'-zhor.
 Almanzor, al-man'-zĕr.
 Almaviva, ä'l-mä'-vĕ'-vä.
 Almayne, al-mān'.
 Almerico, ä'l-ma-rĕ'-kŏ.
 Almerik, al'-mĕr-ik.
 Almodóvar, ä'l-mŏ-dŏ'-var.
 Almunia, (Sp.) ä'l-mŏ'-nĕ-ä.
 Alnwick, an'-ik.
 Aloeus, al-ŏ-yŭs'.
 Alof, ä'l-lĕf'.
 Alphæus [Alpheus], al-fĕ'-us.
 Alpheos, al-fĕ'-os.
 Alphius, al'-fi-us.
 Alptafirth, älp'-tā-fĕrth'.
 van Alpyu, von al'-pĭn.
 Alseik, should be Asleik.
 Alta, (R.) ä'l-tā.
 Altaku, ä'l-tä-kŏ.
 Alte Veste, ä'l-tĕ fes'-tĕ.
 Althadhawan, al'-thā'-an.
 Alticlinio, ä'l-tĕ-klĕ'-nĕ-ŏ.
 Altmeister, ält'-mĭs-tĕr.
 Alusharshid, ä'l-lŏ-shār'-shĕd.
 Alvarez, ä'l'-vä-řeth.
 Alvernus, al-vĕr'-nus.
 Alyattes, al-ĭ-at'-tĕz.
 Alzire, al-zĕr.
 Alzuzua, ä'l'-zŏ-zŏ'-ä.
 Amadeus, am-a-dĕ'-us.
 Amadis de Gaul, am-ad-ĕ dü gŏl.
 Amadocus, a-mad'-ŏ-kus.
 Amaime, ä-mā'-mā.
 Amalie, (Ger.) ä-mā'-lĕ-ä.
 Amalthea, am-al-thĕ'-ā.
 Amanus, a-mā'-nus.
 Amarna, a-mar'-nā.
 Amaro, ä-mā'-rŏ.
 Amasis, a-mā'-sis.
 Amaurosis, am-ā-rŏ'-sis.
 Amaurot, am-ā'-rŏt.
 Ambiorix, am-bĭ'-ŏ-riks.
 Ambresbyry, am'-bres-bŭrĕh.

d'Ambreville, dän-br'-vĕl.
 Ambroi, an-brwa.
 Ame, ä'-mĕ.
 Amelius, a-mĕ'-li-us.
 Amenas, ä-men'-as.
 Amenemhat, ä-men-em'-hät.
 Amenhotep, ä'-men-hŏ'-tep.
 Ameni, am-ĕ-nĕ'.
 Amenophis, am''-ĕ-nŏ'-fis.
 Amen-Ra, ä'-men-rā'.
 Amentet, a'-men-tet.
 Amenti, a'-men-tĕ.
 les Ames Mortes, lā am mort.
 Amesha-Spentas, am'-esh-a spēn'-tāz.
 Amheibyn, Eirywrich, am-ĕb'-yin,
 ä'-ri-nĭh.
 Amias, Beatrice, ä-mĕ'-äs, bā-ä-trĕ'-chā,
 de Amicis, Edmondo, dā ä-mĕ'-chĕs,
 ed-mŏn'-dŏ.
 Amicla, a-mik'-lā.
 Amida, a-mĭ'-dā.
 Amiel, Henri Frédéric, am-ĕ-el, äñ-rĕ
 frā-dā-rik.
 Amiens, am-yañ.
 el Amigo Manso, el ä-mĕ'-gŏ män'-sŏ.
 Amilcare, ä-mĕl-kā'-rā.
 Amil-marduk, ä'-mĕl-mar'-dŏk.
 Aminte, am-añt.
 Amipsius, a-mip'-si-us.
 Ammanshi, äm-mĕ-än'-shĕ.
 Ammianus Marcellinus, am-mi-ä'-nus
 mar-sel-lĭ'-nus.
 Ammisatana, äm-mĕ-sä'-tä-nä.
 Ammonius, am-mŏ'-ni-us.
 Amœbœan, a-mĕ-bĕ'-ān.
 Amom, äm'-ŏm.
 Amompharetus, am-om-fā-rĕ'-tus.
 Amon [Amun], ä'-mŏn.
 Amorgos, a-mor'-gos.
 Amoureeses, am-ŏ-rüz.
 Amours de Voyage, am-ör dü vva-yazh.
 Ampelus, am-pĕ'-lus.
 Amphæus, am-fĕ'-us.
 Amphialus, am-fĭ'-ā-lus.
 Amphiarus, am''-fi-ā-rā'-us.
 Amphictyon, am-fik'-ti-ŏn.
 Amphion, am-fĭ'-ŏn.
 Amphipolis, am-fĭp'-ŏ-lis.
 Amphipolitan, am''-fi-pol'-i-tān.
 Amphissean, am-fis-sĕ'-ān.
 Amphitrite, am-fi-trĭ'-tĕ.

ŏ, capon; ɔ, opaque; ũ, few; ũ, pull; y, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch;
 h, rasped h; ũ, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. Others, see introduction.

Amphitruo, am-fit'-rö-ö.
 Amphitryon, am-fit'-ri-ön.
 Amphisian, am-fris'-i-än.
 Amphytæa, am-fi-tē'-a.
 Amraphel, am'-ra-fel.
 Amrû, am-rö'.
 Amsu, äm'-sö.
 Amtshauptmann, äm'ts'-höwpt-män.
 'Amu, ä -mö.
 Amulius Serenus, a-mö-li-us (*or* am-yü'-li-us) se-rē'-nus.
 Amyklai. [Amyclæ], a-mī'-klī.
 Amyntor, a-mīn'-tēr.
 Amyot, Jacques, am-ē-ö, zhak.
 Anabasis, an-ab'-a-sis.
 Anabesineus, an''-a-be-sin'-e-us.
 Anacharsis, an-a-kar'-sis.
 Anacreon, an-ak'-re-ön.
 Anactoria, an-ak-tō'-ri-a.
 Anadyomene, an'-a-di-om'-e-nē.
 Anagnostes, an-ag-nos'-tēz.
 Anagryus, an-aj'-i-rus.
 Analecta Veterum, ä-nä-lek'-tä wet'-e-rüm.
 Anamis, an'-a-mis.
 Anana, an-an'-a.
 Anapus, an'-a-pus.
 Anarkulli, an-ar-kul'-lī.
 Anastasi, an-as-tä'-sē.
 Anath, an'-ath.
 Anathoth, an'-a-thoth.
 Anaugas, ä-nöw'-gas.
 Anaverdy Khan, an-a-vēr'-dī kän
 Anaxagoras, an-aks-ag'-o-raš.
 Anaxandrides, an-aks-an'-dri-dēz.
 Anaxidotus, an-aks-id'-o-tus.
 Anaxilas, an-aks'-i-lāš.
 Anaxinus, an-aks-j'-nus.
 Anaxo, an-aks'-ö.
 Anceps, an'-seps.
 Anchialus, an-kī'-a-lus.
 Anchises, an-ki'-sēz.
 Ancien Régime de la Révolution, äñ-s'yañ rä-zhēm dü la rä-vö-lü-s'yön.
 Ancona, äñ-kō'-nä.
 Ancyra, an-sī'-ra.
 l'Andalouse, läñ-dal-öz.
 Andejân, äñ-dē-jän'.
 'Andelib Khanim, äñd-e-lib' nä-uém'
 Andilly, äñ-dē-yē.
 Andocides, an-dos'-i-dēz.

Andrée, äñ-drä.
 Andreievna, äñ-drä'-yev-nä.
 Andreotti, äñ-drä-öt'-tē.
 Andrés, äñ-drä.
 Andres, (Ger.) äñ'-dress.
 Andréyevna, äñ-drä'-yev-nä.
 Andria, an'-dri-a.
 Andrieu, äñ-dre'-ü.
 Androcles, an'-dro-klēz.
 Androclus, an'-dro-klus.
 Androgeon, an-drō'-je-ön.
 Andromache, an-drom'-a-ke.
 Andromaque, äñ-dro-mak.
 Andromeda, an-drom'-e-ä.
 Andronicus, an-dro-ni'-kus; (Shak.) an-dron'-i-kus.
 Androtimus, an-drot'-i-mus.
 Androtion, an-drō'-ti-ön.
 Andvari, äñd-vä'-re.
 Anemœtas, an-e-mē'-tas.
 Aneurin, an'-yü-rin; (W.) an-é'-rin.
 Angel Guerra, äñ'-hāl gärr'-ä.
 Angelica, (Sp.) äñ-hä'-lë-kä.
 Angers, (Eng.) an'-jēr; (Fr.) äñ-zhä.
 Angevin, an'-je-vin.
 Angibault, äñ-zhē-fö.
 Angiola, äñ-jō'-lä.
 Angmering, äng'-mer-ing.
 Angoulême, äñ-gö-läm.
 Angra Mainyu, an'y'-ra ma-in'-yü.
 Anguillara, äñ-gwil-ä'-rä.
 Anhalt-Dessau, äñ'hält-des'-söw.
 An-he-hor-eru, äñ-hē-hor-ē-rö'.
 Ani, ä'-nē.
 Anica, ä'-nit-sä.
 Anicetus, an-i-sē'-tus.
 Anicius, a-nish'-ius.
 Anider, an-i'-dēr.
 Gli Animalì Parlanti, l'yē ä-nē-mä'-lë pä-r-län'-tē.
 Anio, an'-i-ö.
 Anissya, ä'-nis-yä.
 Anjou, an'-jö, (Fr.) äñ-zhö.
 Ankhtau, äñn'-töw'-ē.
 Anna Comnena, an'-a kom-nē'-nä.
 Anna Karenina, äñ'-nä kä-rä'-ne-nä.
 Annæus, an-ē'-us; — Cornutus, kor-nö'-tus; — Seneca, sen'-e-ka.
 Annibale, äñ-nē-bä'-lä.
 Annonciade, (Ger.) äñ-nön-tse-ä'-de.
 Annu, äñ'-nö.

ä, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her; e, elope; I, ice; I, it; ä, bet. I and ä; ai, broad I; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too;

Annunziata, än-nùn'-tsē-ä'-tä.
 d'Annunzio, Gabriele, dän-nùn'-tsē-ō,
 gä-brē-ä'-lä.
 Annus Mirabilis, än'-nūs mē-rä'-bi-lis,
 (Eng.) än'-nus mī-rab'-j-lis
 Anpu, än'-pō.
 Ansan [Anshan], än'-shän.
 Ansar, än'-sar.
 Ansoerge, Wilhelm, än-zor'-ge, vil'-
 helm.
 Ansuigi, än-swē'-jē.
 Antæus, an-tē'-us.
 Antagoras, an-tag'-o-ras.
 Antaios [Antæus], an-tī'-os.
 Antalcidas, an-tal'-sj-das.
 Antander, an-tan'-dēr.
 Antares, an-tā'-rēz.
 Antef, än-tef'.
 Antemnæ, an-tem'-nē.
 Antemnates, an-tem'-nā-tēz.
 Antenor, an-tē'-nor.
 Anthemius, an-thē'-mi-us.
 Antheateria, an-thes-tē'-ri-ä.
 Anthroposopus, an-thro-pos'-o-fus.
 Anthylla, an-thil'-lä.
 Antiates, an-tī'-ä-tēz.
 Antiboul, äñ-tē-böl.
 Anticlea, an-tj-clē'-ä.
 Anticleia, an-tj-klē'-ya.
 Anticyra, an-tj-si'-rä.
 Anticyrian, an-tj-sir'-i-än.
 Antigenides, an-tj-jen'-i-dēz.
 Anti-Goerze, an'-tī'-gür'-tse.
 Antigona, an-tig'-o-nä.
 Antigone, an-tig'-o-nē.
 Antigonus Gonatas, an-tig'-o-nus gon'-
 ä-täs.
 Antilochus, an-til'-o-kus.
 Antinori, Tommaso, än-tē-nō'-rē, tō-
 mä'-sō.
 Antinous, an-tin'-o-us.
 Antiochus, an-tī'-o-kus.
 Antipater, an-tip'-ä-ter.
 Antiphanes, an-tif'-ä-nēz.
 Antiphilus, an-tif'-j-lus.
 Antiphon, an'-tj-fón.
 Antipodes, an-tip'-o-dēz.
 Antistates, an-tis'-tä-tēz.
 Antisthenes, an-tis'-thē-nēz.
 Antistius, an-tis'-ti-us.
 Antoinette, äñ-twan.

Antoinette, äñ-twa-net.
 Antolinez, än-tō-lē'-neth.
 Antouina, an-tō-ni'-nä.
 Antonio Banniera, än-tō'-nē-ō bän-nē-
 ä'-rä.
 Antonomasia, an''-tō-nō-mä'-si-ä.
 Antónovich, Antón, än-tōn'-ō-vich, än-
 tōn'.
 Antonovna, Márya, än-tōn'-ōv-nä,
 mar'-yä.
 Anu, ä'-nō.
 Anufýá, should be Anusýá.
 Anunnak[i], ä'-nün-näk'-ē.
 Anus, (Sp.) ä'-nös.
 Anusýá, ä-nú-sö'-yä.
 d'Anville, dän-vēl.
 Any, ä'-nē.
 Anyt, ä'-nēt.
 Anytus, au'-j-tus.
 Anzengruber, än'-tsen-grö''-bēr.
 Apæcides, ä-pē'-si-dēz.
 Apalachucla, ap''-ä-lä-chük'-lä.
 Apepa, ä-pē'-pä.
 Aperæa, ap-ē'-rē-ä.
 Aphdal, äf-däl'.
 Aphrodite, af-rō-dī'-tē.
 Apicius, ä-pish'-ius.
 Apion, ä'-pi-ön.
 Apis, ä'-pis.
 Apocalypse, ä-pok'-ä-lips.
 Apocolocytosis, ap''-ō-col''-ō-sin-tō'-
 sis.
 Apolidon, ä-pol'-i-dön.
 Apollinaris, ä-pol''-lī-nä'-ris.
 Apollodorus, ä-pol''-lō-dō'-rus.
 Apollonides, ap-öl-lō'-ni-dēz.
 Apollonius, Tyanæus, ap-öl-ō'-ni-us, ti-
 ä-nē'-us.
 Apologia pro Vita Sua, äp-ö-lō'-ge-ä
 prō wē'-tä söl'-ä.
 Apopy, ä-pō'-pē.
 Apostata, Julianus, ap-os'-tä-tä, jöl-
 yä'-nus.
 Apotherapie, ap-ö-ther'-ä-pe.
 Apothetæ, ap-ö-thē'-tē.
 Apôtres, ap-ōtr'.
 Appamatuck, ap-ä-mat'-uk.
 Apparitori, ä-pä-rē-to'-rē.
 Apparitorii, ä-pä-rē-tō'-rē-ē.
 Appiani, äp-ē-ä'-nē.
 Appolinare, ä-pöl-lē-nä'-rä.

g, capon; o, opaque; ü, few; ū, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; l, loch; h, rasped h; ñ, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. **Others, see introduction.**

- Après une lecture de Dante, ap-rā zün lek-tür dūn dānt.
 Apries, ā'-pri-ēz.
 Apsarastirtha, ap'-sā-ṛas-tērt'-hā.
 Apuleius, ap-yū-le'yus.
 Apulia, ā-pō'-li-ā or ap-yū'-li-ā.
 Apurimac, ā-pō-rē-māk'.
- Aquar, ā-kwar'.
- Aquaviva, ā-kwā-vē'-vā.
 Aquileia, ak-wi-lē'-yā.
 Aquilina, ak-wi-lī'-nā.
 Aquinas, ā-kwī'-nas.
 Aquinius, ā-kwin'-i-us.
 Aquino, ā-kwē'-nō.
- À quoi rêvent les jeunes Filles, ā kwā rāv lā zhēn fē].
- Araceli [Ara Cœli], ār'-ā-sē'-lī.
 Arago, François Jean Dominique, ār-ag-ō, frāñ-swā zhāñ dō-mē-nēk.
- Aragon [Arragon], (Eng.) ar'-ā-gōn, (Sp.) ā-rā-gōn'.
- Arakan, ā-rā-kān'.
- Aramaiti, ār-ā-māi'-tī.
 Arani, ār'-ā-nē.
 Aranyaka, ā-ran'-yā-kā.
 Arapiles, ā-rā-pē'-lēš.
 Ararus, ār'-ā-rus.
 Araspes, ā-ras'-pēz.
 Arathu, ar'-ā-thō.
 Aratus, ā-rā'-tus.
 Araucana, ā-rōw-kā'-nā.
 Arauco, ā-rōw'-kō.
 Arbaces, ar-bā'-sēz.
 Arbaha, ar'-bā-hā.
 Arbela, ar-bē'-lā.
 Arbhu, arb'-hō.
 Arbilan, ar'-bī-lān.
 Arbitr Elegantiarum, ar'-bi-tēr el'-ē-gan-ti-ā'-rum.
 Arbogast, ar'-bō-gast.
 Arcades, ar-kā'-dēz.
 Arcadia, ar-kā'-dī-ā.
 Arcalaus, ar-kā-lā'-us.
 Arcana Cœlestia, ar-kā'-nā koi-les'-ti-ā.
 Arcesilaus, ar-ses-i-lā'-us.
 Archæologia, ar-kē-ō-lō'-jī-ā.
 Archedemus, ar-kē-dē'-mus.
 Archelaus, ar-kē-lā'-us.
 Archenholtz, ar'-nen-hōlts.
- Archestratides, ar-kes-trat'-i-dēz.
 Archidamidas, ar-kī-dam'-i-das.
 Archidamus, ar-kī-dā'-mus.
 Archidascalus, ar'-kī-dī-das'-kā-lus.
 Archilochus, ar-kil'-ō-kus.
 Archimag, ar'-kī-mag.
 Archimedes, ar-kī-mē'-dēz.
 Archytas, ar-kī'-tas.
 Arctinus, ark-tī'-nus.
 Arcturus, ark-tō'-rus.
 Ardan, ar-ḍān'.
- Ardea, ar'-dē-ā.
 Ardeate, ar'-dē-āt.
 Ardjuna, ar-jūn'-a.
 Ardrissan, ar-drēs-āñ.
 Arena, (It.) ā-rā'-nā.
 Areopagite, ā-rē-op'-ā-jit.
 Areopagitica, ār'-ē-ō-pā-jit'-i-kā.
 Areopagus, ā-rē-op'-ā-gus.
 Ares, ā'-rēz.
 Areskoui, ār'-es-kwē.
 Arete, ā-rē'-tē.
 Arethusia, ār-ē-thō'-sā.
 Aretino, Leonardo, ā-rā-tē'-nō, lā-ō-nar'-dō.
 Aretius, ā-rē'-ti-us.
 Arétoula, ā-rā-tō'-lā.
 Areus, ā'-rūs.
 Arezzo, ā-ret'-sō.
 Argaphian, ar-gā'-fi-ān.
 Argau [Aargau], ar'-gōw.
 d'Argenson, dar-zhāñ-sōñ.
 Argentarius, ar-jen-tā'-ri-us.
 Argenteuil, ar-zhāñ-tēi or-tél'-y'.
- Argicide, ar'-jī-sid.
 Argistis, ar-gis'-tis.
 Argives, ar'-jīvz.
 Argolis, ar'-gō-lis.
 Argonaut, ar'-gō-nāt.
 Argonautica, ar-gō-nā'-tī-kā.
 Argyngroeg, ar-gēn'-grēg.
 Ariadne, ār-i-ad'-nē.
 Ariæus, ār-i-ē'-us.
 Ariamanes, ār-i-am'-ā-nēz.
 Aribi, ar'-ē-bē.
 Aridi, ar'-ē-de.
 Arimathea, ār-i-mā-thē'-ā.
 Arino, ā-rē'-nō.
 Ariobarzanes, ār-i-ō-bar-zā'-nēz.
 Arioeh, ār'-i-ok.
 Arion, ā-rī'-ōn.

ā, ate; ā, air; ā, at; ā, ah; ā, partake; ā, all; ā, ask; ā, oval; ā, ado; ā, be; ā, ell; é, her; ø, elope; I, lee; I, it; I, bet. I and ē; ΔI, broad I; ō, go; ō, on; ō, whole; ō, dog; ū, too;

- Ariosto, (Eng.) ăr-i-os'/-tō; (It.) ä-rē-ōs'/-tō.
 Ariovistus, ăr''-ri-ō-vis'/-tus.
 Aristæchmus, ăr-is-tēk'/-mus.
 Aristæus, ăr-is-tē'/-mus.
 Aristaios [Aristæus], ăr-is-tī'-os.
 Aristarchus, ăr-is-tar'/-kus.
 Aristias, ă-ris'/-ti-as.
 Aristides, ăr-is-tī'-dēz.
 Aristippus, ăr-is-tip'/-pus.
 Aristodamus, ăr''-is-tō-dā'/-mus.
 Aristodemus, ăr''-is-tō-dē'/-mus.
 Aristogeiton or -giton, ăr''-is-tō-jī'-tōn.
 Aristomachus, ăr-is-tom'/-ă-kus.
 Ariston, ă-ris'/-tōn.
 Aristophon, ă-ris'/-tō-fon.
 Aristoteles, ăr-is-tot'/-ē-lēz.
 Aristotelian, ăr''-is-tō-tēl'/-yān.
 Aristotelianism, ăr''-is-tō-tēl'/-yān-izm.
 Aristotle, ăr'-is-totl.
 Aristratus, ă-ris'/-tră-tus.
 Arisu, ä-rē'/-sō.
 Arles, arl.
 Arlon, ar-lôn.
 Armagnacs, ar-man-yak.
 d'Armans, dar-mān.
 Armari, Cesare, ar-mă'-rē, chă-să'/-rē.
 Armida, ar-mē'/-dă.
 Arnama, ar'-nă-mă.
 Arndt, Ernst Moritz, arnt, ərnst mō'-rits.
 von Arnim, Achim, fôn ar'-nim, ăn'-im.
 Arnljot Gelline, arnl'-yot gel-lē'-nē.
 Arnolphe, ar-nōlf.
 Aronce, ăr-ōns.
 Arontes, ă-ron'/-tēz.
 Arouet, François Marie, ăr-ō-ă, frăn-swă măr-ē.
 d'Arpajon, dar-pazh-ōn.
 Arquà, ar-kwă'/.
 Arrabiati, ăr''-ă-bē-ă'/-tē.
 Arragon, see Aragon.
 d'Arras, Franquet, dărr-as, frăn-kă.
 Arré, ăr-ă.
 Arreil, arr-ă.
 Arretium, ăr-ē'/-shium.
 Arriego, ăr-ē-ă-gō.
 Arrière, ăr-ē-ăr.
 Ars Amatoria, arz am-ă-tō'-rī-ă.
 Arsace, ar-să'/-sē.
- Arsago, Pagolo, ar-să'-gō, pă-gō'-lō.
 Arsames, ar'-să-mēz.
 Arsène Guillot, ar-săn gē-yō.
 'Arsh, arsh.
 Arsinoë, ar-sin'-ō-ē.
 Arsinoites, ar-si-nō'-i-tēz.
 Arslan, ar-slăn'.
 L'Art au XVIIIe Siècle, lar ō dē-zwēt-yām syăcl'.
 Art d'être Grand-père, ar dătr' grăn-păr.
 Art Poétique, ar pō-ă-tēk.
 Artabazus, ar-tă-bă'-zus.
 Artabhaga, ar-tă-b'hă-gă.
 d'Artagnan, dar-tan-yăn.
 Artamène, ar-tam-ăn.
 Artanes, ar-tă'-nēz.
 Artapates, ar-tă-pă'-tēz.
 Artavasdes, ar-tă-vas'-dēz.
 Artaxerxes, ar-tă-zēr'k'-sēz.
 Artaxias, ar-tak'/-si-as.
 Artémi Philippovich, ar-tă'-mī fi-lip'-ō-vich.
 Artemidorus, ar''-tē-mī-dō'-rus.
 Artemis, ar'-tē-mis.
 Artemisia, ar-tē-mis'-i-as.
 Artemius, ar-tē'-mī-us.
 Artepithymus, ar-tē-pith'-ī-mus.
 van Artevelde, von ar'-tă-vel-dē.
 Artimedorus, ar'-tī-mē-dō'-rus.
 Artimnes, ar-tim'-nēz.
 L'Artiste, ăr-tēst.
 d'Artois, dar-twă.
 Artophagus, ar-tof'-ă-gus.
 Arulenus, Rusticus, ar-yū-lē'-nus, rus'-tī-kus.
 Arumburch, ar-üm-börch'.
 Arunatha, ăr-rō-nă'-thă.
 Arwystli, ar-ēst'-lī.
 Aryaman, ar'-yă-mān.
 Aryenis, ăr-ī-ē'-nis.
 Asaf [Āsaf], ă'-saf.
 Asano Takumi no Kami, ă-să'-nō tă-kō'-mē nō kă'-mē.
 A-sa-ru, ă'-să-rō.
 Asbjörnsen, Peter Christen, ăs-byérn'-sēn, pă'-tēr krēs'-tēn.
 Ascalaphus, as-cal'-ă-fus.
 Ascanio, ăs-kă'-nē-ō.
 Ascanius, as-kă'-nī-us.
 Asclepiades, as-klē-pī'-ă-dēz.

o, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ū, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; u, rasped h; ū, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. **Others, see introduction.**

- Asclepius, as-klē -pi-us.
 Ascyrtos, as-il'-tos.
 d'Asfeld, dās'-felt.
 Asfera, äs-fe-rä'.
 Ashe-maogha, ash'-e-mā'-o-nā.
 Ashilda, äs'-hil'-dä.
 Ashtaroth, (B.) ash'-tār-oth''.
 Ashteroth-Karnaim, ash'-tēr-oth-kar'-
 nā-im.
 Ashur, äsh'-ör (B., ash-ér); -banipal,
 bān'-ē-pāl; -dan, dān'; -dayan, dā'-
 yān; -etililani, ä'-tēl-ē-lä'-nē; -nazir-
 pal, nā'-zēr-pāl; -nirari, nē-rä'-rē; -ri-
 shishi, rē-shē-shē; -Ubalit, ö-bä'-lēt.
 Asinaria, a-sin'-ri-ā.
 Asinius, a-sin'-i-us.
 Asir-ed-din, as-ēr-ed-din', *colloq.* as-
 red-in'.
 Äskerc, äsh'-kērts.
 Asleik, as'-lāk''.
 Asmodæus, -œus, az-mō-dē'-us or az-
 mō'-dē-us.
 Asnapper, as-nap'-pēr.
 Asopus, a-sō'-pus.
 Asprenas, as-prē'-nas.
 Aspromonte, äs-prō-mōn'-tā.
 Assad-Oullah-Beg, äs-sād-ö-lab'-ēi
 (prov. -lab'-eg).
 Assaracus, as-sār'-ā-kus.
 Assario, äs-sä'-rē-ō.
 d'Assas, das-sä.
 Assau, äs-sow'.
 Asshur, (B.) ash'-ēr.
 Assinarus, as-in'-ā-rus.
 Assisium, as-is'-i-um.
 Assisi, ä-sē'-sē.
 l'Assommoir, las-sôm-wär.
 Assur, (Sp.) as-ör'.
 Astarte, as-tar'-tē.
 Asteius, as-tē'-yus.
 'Astinatu, äs-tē-nä'-tō.
 Astô-Vidhōtu, äs-tō-vēd-hō'-tō.
 Astræa, as-trē'-ā.
 Astrophel, as'-trō-fel.
 Astruc, as-trük.
 Astur, as'-tēr.
 Astura, äs-tō'-rä.
 Asturias, äs-tō'-rē-äs.
 Astyages, as-ti'-ā-jēz.
 Astyanax, as-ti'-ā-naks.
 Astydamas, as-tid'-ā-mas.
 Astydameia, as''-ti-dā-mē'-ā.
 Astylus, as'-ti-lus.
 Aswatthaman, ash'-wat-t'hā'-mān.
 Atahuallpa, ä-tä-wäl'-pä.
 de Ataide, Caterina, dā ä-tä-ē'-dā, kă-
 tã-rē'-nã.
 Atair, at-ä'-y'r; (Eng.) ä-tär'.
 Atala, at-ä-lä.
 Atalanta, at-ā-lan'-tā.
 Atarneus, a-tar'-nōs.
 Ätar, ä'-tar.
 Ate, ä'-tē.
 Atef, ät-ef'.
 Atefu, ä'-tã-fō.
 Athalie, at-al-ē.
 Athamas, ath-ā-mas.
 Atharva-veda, at-har'-vã-vã'-dã.
 Athe, ath-ē.
 Athelbolde, ath'-el-böld.
 Athenæus, ath-ē-nē'-us.
 Athene, ath-ē'-nē; — Promachus,
 prō'-mā-kus.
 Athenodorus, ath-en''-ō-dō'-rus.
 Athenogenes, ath-ē-noj'-ē-nēz.
 Atho, ä'-thō.
 Äti, ä'-tē.
 Atilius, a-til'-i-us.
 Atli, ät'-lē.
 Atman, at'-mān.
 Atocha, ä-tō'-chã.
 Atrean, a-trē'-ān.
 Atrebatian, at-rē-bã'-shian.
 Atreus, ä'-trēs.
 Atrides, a-tri'-dēz.
 Attalus, at'-ā-lus.
 Attár, ät-tar'.
 Attendolo, Sforza, ät-en'-dō-lō, sfor'-
 tsã.
 Atthis, at'-this.
 Au delà des Forces, ö dü-lã dã forss.
 d'Aubécourt, dō-bã-kör.
 d'Auberive, dōb-rēv.
 Aubert, ö-bär.
 d'Aubignac, dō-bēn-yak.
 Aubigny, ö-bēn-yē.
 Aubin, ö-ban.
 Aubry, ö-brē.
 Aubryet, Maître, ö-brē-ä, mät'r'.
 Aucassin, ö-kas-sai.
 Auchinleck, af-lek'.
 El Audaz, el äö-däth'.

ä, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her;
 e, clope; i, ice; i, it; i, bet. ä and ö; ai, broad i; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too;

Aude, (Fr.) öd; (O.N.) éi'-dě.
 Audifax, â'-dî-faks.
 Audret, ô-drâ.
 Auduin, ô-dü-an.
 Aufidus, â'-fi-dus.
 Augeas, â'-jê-as or â-jê'-as.
 Augereau, Pierre, ôzh-rô, p'yâr.
 Augher, â'-hêr.
 Augier, Émile, ô-zhâ, â-mêl; — Père, pâr.
 Augsburg, owgs'-börg.
 Augurinus, âg-yü-ri'-nus.
 Auguste, ô-güst; — Lafontaine, laf-ôn-tân.
 Augustenburg, ôw'-gûs-ten-börg''.
 Augustine, â-gus'-tîn or â'-gus-tin.
 Aukert, ow'-kêrt.
 Aulularia, â-lù-lâ'-ri-â.
 d'Aumâle, dô-mal.
 Aumarle, ô-marl.
 Aumont, ô-môn.
 Aurangzeb, zebe, â'-rung-zeb''.
 Auray, ô-râ.
 Aurelia Orestilla, â-rêl'-yâ ô-res-til'-lâ.
 Aurelium, â-rê'-li-um.
 Aureolus, â-rê'-ô-lus.
 d'Aurevilly, Barbey, dô-râ-vê-yê, bar-bâ.
 Aurorian, â-rô'-ri-ân.
 Aurunculeia, â-run''-kô- (or k'yü-) lê'-yâ.
 Aurungzebe, â'-rung-zeb''.
 d'Auseure, Guy, dô-zür, gë.
 Ausi'i, ôwss-ê'-ê.
 Ausonian, â-sô'-ni-ân.
 Austerlitz, ôwst'-êr-lits.
 Auteuil, ô-têi' or -til-y'.
 Autolycus, â-tol'-i-kus.
 Automedon, â-tom'-ê-dôn.
 Autoñoë, â-ton'-ô-ê.
 Autronius, â-trô'-ni-us.
 Auvergnat, ô-vâr-n-yâ.
 Auvergne, ô-vâr-n-y'.
 Auxerre, ô-sâr.
 Avalldamon, â'-val''-dâ-mon'', (? Avall-danfa, â'-val''-da-nê''-â).
 Avan, Émile, âv-ân, â-mêl.
 L'Avare, lav-ar.
 Avdótya, âf-dôt'-yâ.
 Avellino, â-vel-lê'-nô.
 Avezera, avn-ez'-râ.

L'Avenir, lav-ñ-nêr.
 Aventine, av'-en-tîn.
 Aventures du Filibustier Beauchêne, av-ân-tür dü fé-lê-büst-yâ bô-shân.
 Avernus, â-vêr'-nus.
 Averroës, av-er-ôs', *usually but im-properly* â-ver'-ô-êz.
 Avesta, â-ves'-tâ.
 Avignon, av-ên-yôn.
 Avila, â-vê'-lâ.
 Avilés, â-vê-lâs'.
 Viola, â-vê-ô'-lâ.
 Avitus, â-vî'-tus.
 Avolio, â-vô'-lê-ô.
 Avril, av-rêl.
 Avro[h]mche, âv-rôm'-nê.
 Awaris, â-wâ'-ris.
 Aweltune, â-el-tôn (*mod.* âl'-tn).
 Axopolis, aks-op'-ô-lis.
 Ayacucho, â-yâ-kô'-chô.
 Azagouc, äts'-â-gôc.
 Azalais, az-al-â.
 Azariel, (B.) az-â-rî'-el.
 d'Azeglio, Massimo, dâd-zâl'-yô, mäs-sê'-mô.
 Azekah, äz'-â-kâ.
 Azincourt or Azincour [Agincourt], az-an-kôr.
 Azoph, â'-zof.
 Azrâ, äz-râ'.
 Azriyau, äz'-rê-yôw.
 Azur, az'-êr.

 Ba'al, (B.) bâ'-âl.
 Baal-Moloch, (B.) bâ-âl mô'-lok.
 Baba, (Eng., Eg.) bâ'-bâ; (L.) bâ'-bâ; (T.) bâ-bâ' or bâ-bâ'.
 Baba Kûli Beg, bâ-bâ' kô-li'-bêi' (or -beg).
 Bababalouk, bâ-bab'-â-lök.
 Bab-el-Molouk, bâb-el-mô'-lök.
 Bâbeli, bâ'-bê-lê.
 Bab-il, bâb-êl.
 Babin, bab-an.
 Bacal, bâ-kal'.
 Baçan, Alphonso de, bâ'-sân, âl-fôn'-sô da.
 Bacchæ, bak'-ê.
 Bacchantes, bak-an'-têz.
 Bacchylides, bak-il'-i-dêz.
 Bach, Sebastian, bâh, zâ-bâs'-tê-ân.

o, capon; o, opaque; ü, few; ü, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; h, rasped h; ñ, nasal n; † (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. **Others, see introduction.**

- Le Bachelier de Salamanque, lū bash-ul-yā dū sal-am-āñk.
 Baccis, bak'-sēz.
 Bactriana, bak-tri-an'-ā.
 Baden, bā'-den.
 Badoer, bā'-dör.
 Badon, baḍ-ōn'.
 Baena, bā-ā'-nā.
 Baggesen, bāg'-es-en.
 Baghdad, bāg-dād' (*com.* bag'-dad).
 Baghdadu, bāg-dā'-dū.
 Baghisian, bān-is-yān'.
 Baglioni, Grifonetto degli, bāl-yō'-nē, grē-fō-net'-tō dāl'-yē.
 Bagnacavalla, bān''-yā-cā-vāl'-lä.
 Bagoas, ba-gō'-as.
 Bagradas, ba-grad'-as.
 Bahrām, bā'-rām.
 Baiae, bā'-yē.
 Bailleul, bā-yū.
 Baillif, bā-yēf.
 Bailly du Patatrac, bā-yē dū pat-at-rak.
 Baisemeaux, bāz-mō.
 Baital, bā-tāl' *or* vā-tāl'.
 Bajazed, (Eng.) baj-ā-zet'; (Turk.) bā-yā-zēd'.
 Bajazyd, bā-yā-zēd'.
 Bakhchiseraï, bān''-chē-sē-raï'.
 Bakhtyary, bant'-yā-rī.
 Le Balafre, lū bal-af-rā.
 Balaur, bā-lōwr'.
 Balaustion, ba-lā'-sti-qn.
 Balawat, bā-lā-wāt'.
 Balbina, bāl-bē'-nā.
 Balbinus, bal-bī'-nus.
 Baldur, bāl'-dör.
 Baléares, (Fr.) bal-ā-ār.
 Balearic, bal-ē-ār'-ik.
 Bali, bā'-lē.
 Balia, bā'-lē-ā.
 Baliaries, bal-i-ā'-rēz.
 Balikh, bā-lin'.
 Balin, (Eng.) bā'-lin; (Fr.) bal-añ.
 Balinus, ba-li'-nus.
 Balius, bā'-li-us.
 Balkh, bālū.
 Ballades, bal-lād.
 Ballanche, bal-lāñsh.
 Balnibarbi, bal-ni-bar'-bī.
 Balomus, ba-lō'-mus.
 Balsamo, bäl-sä'-mō.
 Balte, bal'-tē.
 Baltha, bäl'-tä.
 Balthasar, (B.) bal-thā'-sar, (Fr.) bal-taz-ar.
 Baluchistan, Ba-lō-chis-tan'.
 de Balzac, Honoré, dū bal-zak, ōn-ō-rā.
 Bamberg, bām'-bārg.
 Banaias, ba-ni-as, (B.) ban-ā-i'-ās.
 Bandinello, Cavaliere, bān-dē-nel'-lō, kā-vā-lēā'-re.
 Bang, Herman, bāng, hēr'-mān.
 Baniya, bun'-i-ā.
 Banne, ban.
 Banniera, bān-nē-ā'-rā.
 Bantornyï, Lajosh, bon-torn'-yē, laï'-osh.
 de Banville, Théodore Faullain, dū bāñ-vēl, tā-ō-dör fōl-lañ.
 Bāqī, bā-kī'.
 Barabash, bar'-ā-bāsh.
 del Baraccan, del bā-rāk'-kān.
 Barach, (Fr.) bā'-rāh.
 Barachiel, bā'-rā-nē-el''.
 Barakoh, bār-ā-kōh'.
 de Barante, dū ba-rāñt.
 Bara'se, bā-rā'-sā'.
 Barataria, (Eng.) bār-ā-tā'-ri-ā; (Sp.) bā-rā-tā'-rē-ā.
 di Barbari, Candido, dē bar-bā'-rē, kān-dē'-dō.
 Barbaroux, bar-bā-rō.
 Barbatī, bar-bā'-tī.
 Barbe, barb.
 Barbedienne, Florian, bar-bā-dē-en, flōr-yāñ.
 Barberine, bar-bā-rēn.
 Barberini, bar-bā-rē'-nē.
 Barbezieux, bar-bāz-yū.
 Barbier, Auguste, barb-yā, ō-güst.
 Barbier de Séville, barb-yā dū sāvēl.
 Barbieri, Ulisse, bar-bē-ā'-rē, ō-lis'-sā.
 Barce, bar'-sē.
 Barech, bā'-ren.
 Barfleur, bar-flūr.
 Bargello, bar-jel'-lō.
 Barnave, bar-nāv.
 Barneveldt, bar'-nē-velt.
 Barnier, barn-yā.
 Barragouin, bār'-ā-gwin.
 Bar-Rekub, bar'-rā-kōb'.
 Barricini, barr-ē-chē'-nē.

ā, ate; ā, air; ā, at; ā, ah; ā, partake; ā, all; ā, ask; ā, oval; ā, ado; ā, be; ā, ell; é, her; ē, elope; ī, ice; ī, it; ī, bet. ī and ī; ā, broad ī; ō, go; ō, on; ō, whole; ō, dog; ō, too;

du Barry, dü bär-ē.
 Barsaz-Breiz, bar-zä-brä.
 Barsippa, bar-sip'-a.
 Barth, bart.
 Barthélémy, bar-tä-lä-mē.
 Bartholemy, bar-thol'-e-mī.
 Bartholo, bar-tō-lō.
 Bartolommeo, bar''-tō-lōm-mā'-ō.
 Bartolus, bar-tō'-lus.
 Barzenes, bar-zē'-nēz.
 Basché, bash-ā'.
 Baschet, Armand, bāsh-ā, ar-māñ.
 Baschi, bäs'-kē.
 Bashaw, bash'-ā.
 Basili, bä-sē'-lē.
 Basilo, bä-sē'-lō.
 Basita, bā'-si-tā *or* vä'-si-tā; — Ma-
 hānāma, ma-hā'-nā-mā.
 Basque, bask.
 Bassa, bas-sā (= bashaw or pasha).
 Basselin, Olivier, bas-lañ, ô-lēv-yā.
 Bassistof, bäs'-ist-ōf.
 Bast, bäst.
 Basti, bäs'-tē.
 Bastile, bas-tēl.
 de Bastleberg, Moyme, dü batl-bār,
 mwan.
 Bata, bā'-tā.
 Batak, bā-tāk'.
 Batavi, ba-tā'-vī (*Lucan*, bat'-a-vī).
 Bathinus, ba-thī'-nus.
 Battista, Giovan, bā-tēs'-tä, jō'-vān.
 Batyllis, ba-til'-is.
 Baudasson, bō-das-sōñ.
 Baudelaire, bōd-lār.
 Bauer, bow'-ér.
 Baumert, August, bow'-mērt, ow'-göst;
 — Bertha, bē'r'-tā.
 Baus, böwss.
 de Baÿ, Leonce, dü bā-ē, lä-ōñs.
 de Bayard, dü bā-yar.
 Bayreuth, ba'-roit.
 Bazaluk, baz-a-lök'.
 Bazile, baz-ēl.
 Bazin, baz-añ.
 Bazinière, baz-ēn-yār.
 Beading, bē'-a-ding.
 Beakem, bā'-a-kem; *probable error for*
 bā'-a-den = Veda.
 de Beamelle, dü bā-a-mel.
 de Béarn, Henri, dü bā-ar, āñ-rē.

Beato Angelico, (Sp.) bā-ā'-tō ān-hā-
 lē'-kō.
 de Beaubourg, Adolphe, dü bō-bör,
 ad-ōlf.
 Beauchamp, (Eng.) beech'-am; (Fr.)
 bō-shāñ.
 de Beaufort, dü bō-for.
 Beaujeu, bō-zhū.
 Beaumanoir, bō-man-wār.
 de Beaumarchais, Caron, dü bō-mar-
 shā, kār-ōñ.
 de Beaumont, Roger, dü bō-mōñ, rō-
 zhā.
 Beaufort, bō-rū-vwār.
 Beauté journalière, bō-tā zhör-nal-yār.
 Beauvais, bō-vā.
 Beauveau, bō-vō.
 de Beauvilliers, dü bō-vē-yā.
 Bebensi, beb'-en'-sē.
 Beccanlea, bek'-an-lē-ā.
 Beccles, bek'-lz.
 Bedant (= Vedanta), ba-dānt'.
 Bedāwin, bed-ā-wēn'.
 Bedenbruck, bē'-den-brök.
 Bedewind, bed'-e-wind.
 Bedouin [Bedawin], bed'-ō-in *or* bed-
 ö-ēn'.
 Bedriacum, be-dri'-a-kum.
 Bedwini, be-dē|'-nē.
 Beeke [Beocca], bā'-a-kā.
 Beelzebub, (B.) be-el'-ze-bub.
 van Beers, Jan, von bärz, yon.
 Beethoven, bā'-tō-fen.
 Beets, Nicolaas, bāts, nik'-ō-lās'.
 Begeri, be-gā|'-rī.
 Beg-utkeh, bēi- (*or* beg-) üt-kē'.
 Behâder, be-hā'-dēr *or* be-hâ'-dēr.
 Belhistun, ba-his-tōn'.
 Beijiren, bā-yē'-ren.
 Beirdra, bār'-drā.
 Beirut, bā-rōt'.
 Beisan, bā'-san *or* bā-san'.
 Béjart, Armande, bā-zhar, ar-māñd.
 Belcolore, bal-cō-lōr.
 Beleño, bā-lān'-yō.
 Belesme, bā-lām.
 Belgrade, bel-grād' *or* bel-gräd'.
 Belial, (B.) bē-li-āl.
 Belias le Orgulous, bē'-li-as lē org'-yū-
 lus.
 Bel-ibni, bāl-ēb'-nē.

o, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ū, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch;
 u, rasped h; ū, nasal n; † (Irish) water; th, thin; ru, the. **Others, see introduction.**

- Belinghieri, bā''-lin-gē-ā'-rē.
 Belisaire, bā-lē-zār.
 Belisarius, bel-ī-sā'-ri-us.
 de Bellac, dū bel-lak.
 Bellagio, bel-ā'-jō.
 Bellangère le Beuse, bel-ān-zhār lū
 bēz.
 Bellario, bel-ā'-ri-ō.
 du Bellay, Joachim, dū bel-ā, zhō-ā-
 shañ.
 Belle Antoinette, bel ān-twān-et.
 Belleau, Remy, bel-ō, rā-mē.
 Belleisle, bel-īl'.
 Bellerophon, bel-ēr'-ō-fōn.
 Belleville, bel-vēl.
 Bellevue, bel-vū.
 Bellmaus, bel'-mōwss.
 Bel-Merodach, bāl'-mēr'-ō-dān.
 Belphegor, bel-fē'-gor or bel'-fē-gor.
 Bel-rimanni [*properly* -rimani], bāl'-
 rē-mā'-nē.
 Bel-shar-usur, bāl'-shar-ō'-sōr.
 Beltis, bel'-tis.
 Belvidera, bel-vē-dā'-rā.
 Belzoni, bel-tsō'-nē.
 Ben Edar, ban'-ā-ḍār.
 Ben Edgar, ban'-ā-ḥār.
 Ben Jouassim, ben jō-as'-sēm.
 Ben Saboohil, ben sā-bō'-hil'.
 Benacus, be-nā'-kus.
 Benamarin, bā-nā-mā'-rēn.
 Benares, be-nā'-rez.
 Benedetto, bā-nā-det'-tō.
 Benedicite, ben-ē-dis'-i-tē.
 Beneit, be-nāt'.
 Bengel, beng'-el.
 Bengodi, ben-gō'-dē.
 Bengt Kristerson, bengt kris'-ter-sōn.
 Beni Hissar, bā'-nē his-sar'.
 Benita, bā-nē'-tā.
 Bennu, ben'-nō.
 Benserade, bān-srad.
 Bent-Anat, bent-ā'-nāt.
 Benthuyzen, ben-tēi'-zen.
 Bentivogli, ben-tē-vōl'-yē.
 Bentivoglio, Giovanni, ben-tē-vōl'-yō,
 jō-vān'-nē; Pellegrino, pel-lā-grē'-nō.
 Benzon, Otto, ben'-sōn, ót'-tō.
 Beowulf, bē'-ō-wūlf.
 Béranger, bā-rān-zhā.
 Berar, bā-rar'.
- Bercynthian, bē-ē-sin'-thi-ān.
 Berel, bā'-rāl.
 Berengaria, (Eng.) bē-er-en-gā'-ri-ā;
 (Sp.) bā-ren-gā'-rē-ā.
 Berengar, bē-er-en-gar.
 Berenger, (Sp.) bā'-ren-hār.
 Bérenger, (Fr.) bā-rān-zhā.
 Bérénice, bā-rā-nēs.
 Berg, Ida, bērc, ē'-dā.
 Bergen, bēr'-gen.
 de Bergerac, Savinien Hercule Cyrano,
 dū bā-erzh-rak, sav-ēn-yañ ā-r-kül sē-
 ran-ō.
 Bergk, bērk.
 Berghen, bēr'-hen.
 Bergues-St.-Winock, bārg-saī-vē-nōk.
 Berlin, (Ger.) bār-lin'.
 Berlinzone, bē-er-lēn-tsō'-nā.
 Berlioz, bā-r-lē-ō.
 Bermejillo, bē-er-mā-hēl'-yō.
 Bermudez, bē-er-mō'-deth.
 Bermuez, Pero, bē-er-mō'-eth, pā'-rō.
 Bernard, bē-er-nar.
 Bernaville, bē-er-nav-ēl.
 Berner, (Fr.) bē-er-nā; (Ger.) bē-er'-nēr.
 Bernhard, bē-er-nhart.
 Bernheim, bē-er-nhīm.
 Bernier, bē-er-nyā.
 Bernouilli, bē-er-nōl'-yē.
 Bernstorff, bē-er-nstōrf.
 Berosus, be-rō'-sus.
 de Berri, Duc, dū barr-ē, dūk.
 Berrucca, barr-ūk'-ā.
 Berryer, barr-yā.
 la Berta, lā bē-er'-tā.
 Bertaudière, bē-er-tōd-yār.
 Bertel, bē-er'-tel.
 Bertha, bē-er-tā.
 Berthaud, bē-er-tō.
 Berthémie, bē-er-tā-mē.
 Berthet, Elie, bē-er-tā, ā-lē.
 Bertin, bē-er-tān.
 Bertrand, Arthus, bē-er-trāñ, ar-tūs.
 Bertrand Fosse, ber-trāñ fōs.
 Besançon, bū-zāñ-sōñ.
 Besgun, bā'-gēn.
 Bešin, besh'-in.
 Beta, bā'-tā.
 Betekend, bet'-ē-kend.
 Beth-anoth, beth-an'-oth.
 Betiar, bet-i-yār'.

ā, ate; ǣ, air; ǣ, at; ä, ah; ǻ, partake; ā, all; ȁ, ask; ȡ, oval; ȣ, ado; Ȥ, be; ȥ, ell; Ȧ, her;
 ȧ, elope; Ȩ, lee; ȩ, it; Ȫ, bet. Ȫ and ȫ; Ȭ, broad Ȫ; ȭ, go; Ȯ, on; ȯ, whole; Ȱ, dog; ȱ, too;

Bette, Simon, (Eng.) bet, sī'-mon.
 Bettina, bet-ē'-nā.
 Bettinelli, bet-ē'-nel'-ē.
 Beuvron, bēv-rōn.
 Bevagno, bā-vān'-yō.
 Bévallan, bā-val-ān.
 Beyle, Marie-Henri, bāl, mār-ē-ān-rē.
 Beyrout, bā-rōt'.
 Beyt, bēit.
 Bezouchoff, bē-zōh'-of.
 Bhagavat Geeta [Bhagavadgita],
 b'-hag-ā-vat gē'-tā.
 Bhārata, b'hā'-rā-tā.
 Bhavabhūti, b'hā'-vā-b'hō'-tī.
 Bheki, b'hā'-kē.
 Bianca, (Eng.) bi-ang'-kā; (It.) bē-
 ān'-kā.
 Bianchetti, bē-ān-ke't'-ē.
 Biarmannus, b'yar'-man''-us.
 Biarney, b'yarn'-oi.
 Biarni, b'yarn'-i.
 Biarritz, bē-ar-rits'.
 Bias, bi'-as.
 de Biaucaire, Garin, dū b'yō-kār,
 gār-ai.
 Bibaculus, bi-bak'-yū-lus.
 Bibbiena, bib-bē-ā'-nā.
 Biberach, bē'-be-rān.
 Bibi-Janam, bē-bē'-jā-nēm'.
 Biline, bib'-līn.
 Bibliothèque Nationale, bē-blē-ō-tāk
 nas-yō-nal.
 Bibliothécaire, bē-blē-ō-tā-kār.
 Bicêtre, bē-sātr'.
 Bielau, bē'-lōw.
 Bielfeld, bēl'-felt.
 Biélin'sky, b'yēl'-in-skī.
 Bigod, big'-od.
 Bijapur, bē-jā-pōr'.
 Bikélas, Demetrios, be-kā'-lās, de-mē'-
 tri-ōs.
 Bikramājī, bik''-ram-ā'-jī.
 Bīkrū, bik'-rō.
 Bilbilis, bil'-bi-lis.
 Bilbao, bil'-bō-ā.
 Billets-doux, bē-yā-dō.
 Bimba, bim'-bā, or vim'-bā.
 Binchi-Banche, bin'-kē-bān'-kā.
 Bingen, bing'-en.
 Biondo, bē-ōn'-dō.
 Biondo, Flavio, bē-ōn'-dō, flā'-vē-ō.

Bioro, bē-or'-dō.
 Biorn, b'yérn.
 Birbar, bēr'-bar.
 Birotteau, César, bē-rōt-tō, sā-zar.
 Birs-Nimrud, bērss'-nēm-rōd'.
 Birutu, bē-rō'-tō.
 Bischem, bish'-em.
 von Bismarck, Otto Eduard Leopold,
 fōn bis'-mark, ōt'-tō ā'-dō-art lā'-ō-
 pōlt.
 da Bisticci, Vespasiano, dā bis-tich'-ē,
 ves-pā''-sē-ā'-nō.
 Bistoniau, bēs-tōn-yō.
 Bithynia, bi-thin'-i-ā.
 Biti-aniti, bēl'-tē-ā-nē'-tē.
 Bitinna, bi-tin'-nā.
 Bitisha'li, bēl'-tē-shā-lē'.
 Bit-Ninib, bēt'-nē'-nēb.
 Bit-Yakin, bēt'-ya'-kēn.
 Bivar, bē-var'.
 Biville, bē-vēl.
 Biyaina, bē-yai'-nā.
 Bizone, (G.) bi-zō'-nē; (It.) bē-tsō'-nā.
 Bjarni, b'yarn'-i.
 Bjarney, b'yarn'-oi''.
 Bjeloški, Sokol, b'yēl'-osh-kī, sō'-kōl.
 Bjorn, b'yérn.
 Björnson, Björnstjerne, byérn'-son,
 byérnst-yér'-nē.
 Blæsus, blē'-sus.
 Blaisois, blā-zwā.
 Blanc, blān.
 Blancanus, blang-kā'-nus; (Fr.) blān-
 kā-nūs.
 Blanche, August, blān'-che, ā'-güst.
 Blancheron, blānsh-rōn.
 Blanès, blan-ā.
 Blasons, blaz-ōn.
 Blass, blās.
 Bleek, blāk.
 Blenheim, blen'-im.
 Blocksberg, blōks-bērg.
 Blødel, blē'-del.
 Blois, blwā.
 Blücher, blün'-er.
 Bludwe, blūd-wē'.
 Blumenberg, blō'-men-bērg.
 Blüthoperioden, Blü''-tō-pā-rē-ō'-den.
 Boabdelin, bō-ab'-del-in.
 Boadicea, bō-ā-di-sē'-ā.
 Boarium, bō-ā'-ri-um.

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Bobchinski, bob-chin'-skī.
 Bocara, bō-kā'-rā.
 Bocca di Cattaro, bok'-ā dē kāt'-ā-rō.
 Boccace, bōk-as.
 Boccaccio, Giovanni, bōk-ā'-chō, jō-vān'-ē.
 Bocchoris, bok'-o-ris.
 Bocetos al Temple, bō-thā'-tōs āl tām'-plā.
 von Bodelschwingh, fōn bō'-del-shving.
 Bodensee, bō'-den-zā.
 Bodensele, bō'-den-zā''-lē.
 von Bodenstedt, Friedrich Martin, fōn bō'-den-stet, frēd'-rih mar'-tin.
 Bodenwerder, bō'-den-vēr''-dēr.
 Bodhidharma, bōd-hid-har'-mā.
 Bōdhisatwa, bōd'-hī-sat'-twā.
 Bodin, bō-dañ.
 Bodine, bō'-din.
 Bodoe, bō'-dē-ē.
 Bœbius, bē'-bi-us.
 Boëdromion, bō-ē-drō'-mi-on.
 Boehme, bé-mē.
 Bœotarch, bē'-o-tark.
 Bœotian, bē-ō'-shān.
 Boerhaave, bōr'-hā-ve.
 Boethius, bō-ē'-thi-us.
 Boëthusim, bō-ā''-tō'-sēm' .
 Bœtica, bē'-ti-kā.
 Boétie, bō-ā-tē.
 Bœtis, bē'-tis.
 von Boetticher, fōn bē'-ti-nér.
 Bœuf, bēf.
 Boghaz Keni [*property* Keui], bō'-gāz k'yō'-ē.
 Bogotá, bō-gō-tā'.
 Bogun, bō-gùn'.
 Boguslav, bō'-gū-slav.
 La Bohémie Galante, lā bō-ā-mē gā-lānt.
 Böhmen, bé'-men.
 Boiardo, bō-yar'-dō.
 Boïcho, bō'-ē-chō.
 Boileau-Despréaux, bwal-ō-dā-prā-ō.
 Boilvin, bwal-vañ.
 de Boines, Melchior, dü bwān, mel-shor.
 du Bois, dü bwā.
 Bois de Boulogne, bwa dü bō-lōn-y'.
 Boisberthelot, bwab-ērt-lō.

de Bois-Guilbert, Brian, dü bwa-gēl-bār, brē-āñ.
 du Boisgobey, Fortuné, dü bwag-ō-bā, for-tū-nā.
 Boïsoit, bwaz-ō.
 Boissardus, boi-sar'-dus.
 Boisse, bwās.
 Boisson, bwās-ōñ.
 Bokhara, bō-nā'-rā.
 de Bol, Jan, dē bōl, yān.
 Boldone, Pollidore, bōl-dō'-nā, pōl-ē-dō'-rā.
 Bolgius, bol'-ji-us.
 Bologna, bō-lōn'-yā.
 Boloine, bo-loin' .
 Bolotnoe, bō-lōt'-nō-ē.
 Bolz, bōlts.
 Bombyca, bom-bī'-kā.
 Bombylium, bom-bil'-i-um.
 Bomilcar, bō-mil'-kar.
 Bonald, bō-nā.
 Bonamar, bon'-ā-mar.
 Bonassot, bō-nas-sō.
 Bonaventure, (Eng.) bō-nā-ven'-chūr.
 Bonaventuri, bō''-nā-ven-tō'-rē.
 Bondarivna, bōn-dar'-iv-nā.
 Bondy, bōn'-dē.
 Bonfadini, bōn-fā-dē'-nē.
 Le Bonheur, lū bōn-ēr'.
 Bonhomme, Jacques, bōn-ōm, zhak.
 Boupland, Aimé, bōñ-plāñ, ā-mā.
 Bonsi, bōn'-sē.
 Bonvard et Péouchet, bōn-var ā pā-kū-shā.
 Boötes, bō-ō'-tēz.
 Booz [Bois] endormi, bō- [bwā-] zāñ-dor-mē.
 Borborocœtes, bor''-bō-rō-sē'-tēz.
 Borcherts, bor'-herts.
 Bordeaux or Bordeaux, bōr-dō' .
 Boreas, bō'-rē-as.
 Borghese, Nicolā, bor-gā'-sā, nē-kō-lā'.
 de Borneil, Giraud, dü bor-nāl, zhē-rō.
 Borovany, bor'-ō-vā-nī.
 Borsippa, bor-sip'-ā.
 Bosch, Van den, bōs, von den.
 Boshyaster [Būshyāçta], bōsh-yāsh'-tā.
 Bossuet, Jacques Bénigne, bōs-sü-ā (or bō-swā), zhak bā-nēn-y'.
 Bostān, bōs-tān' .
 Botgad, bō-gāth' .

ā, ate; ā, air; ǎ, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ā, all; ä, ask; ā, oval; ā, ado; ē, be; ē, ell; é, her; ç, elope; ĭ, ice; ĭ, it; ĭ, bet. ĭ and ē; Ai, broad ĭ; ō, go; ō, on; ō, whole; ō, dog; ō, too;

Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich, bō-tē of tōb'-ér-nā-vwul'-ih.	Bracciano, brā-chā'-nō.
Botta, (Eng.) bot-tā, (It.) bot'-tä, (Fr.) bōt-tā.	Braccio, brā'-chō ; — da Montone, dā mon-tō'-ne.
Botund, bō'-tunt.	Bracciolini, Poggio, brā'-chō-lē'-nē, pōj'-ō.
Bouches-du-Rhône, bōsh-dū-rōn.	de Bracieux, dū bras-yū.
Boucherat, bōsh-rā.	Bragada, brag-a-dā.
Boudes, bōd.	Brahe, Nils, brāē, nilss.
Boufflers, bō-flā.	Brahe, Tycho, (Eng.) brā, tī'-kō ; (Dan.) brāē, chū-kō.
Bouffons, bōf-ōn.	Brahmā, brā'-mā.
Bongars de Valence, bō-gār dū val-āns.	Brahmana de los cien senderos, brā'- mā-nā dā lōs thē-en' sen-dā'-rōs.
Bougie, bō-zhē.	Brāhman, brā'-man.
Bongret, bō-grā.	Brambeus, brām'-bā-ōs.
Bouillé, Bouillet, bō-yā.	Bran, (Ir.) brān (F.) brān.
de Bouillon, dū bōl-yōn or bō-yōn.	Branças, brān'-kā.
Boulak, bō-lāk'.	Brancescumbe, brank'-yes-kum.
Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle, bōl-var bōn-nō-vel.	Branchylides, bran-kil'-i-dēz.
Boulevard des Italiens, bōl-vār dā zē- tal-yān.	Brandenburg, (Eng.) brand-en-bērg ; (Ger.) brān'-den-bōrg.
Bourbaki, bōr-bā'-kē.	Brandes, Georg, bran'-des, gē'-org.
de Bourbon, Louis-Antoine Henri, dū bōr-bōn, lō-ē-zān-twan ān-rē.	Brandiles, bran'-dīlz.
Bourchier, (Eng.) bōr'-chi-ēr, (Fr.) bōrsh-yā.	Brandl, Alois, brāntl, ā-lois'.
Bourdaloue, bōr-dal-ō.	Brandolaccio, brān-dō-lā'-chō.
Bourdeilles, bōr-dā or bōr-dāl.	Branno, bran'-nō.
de Bourdonnais, dū bōr-dōn-nā.	de Brantôme, Seigneur, dū brān-tōm, sān-yūr'.
Bouret, bō-rā.	Brantvein, brānt'-vīn.
Bourg, (Fr.) bōr.	de Braose, dē brōz.
Bourgade, Mlle. Aimée, bor-gad, mad- mwaz-el ā-mā.	Bras-de-fer, Amaury, brad-ū-fēr, am- ō-rē.
Bourg-en-Bresse, bōrg-ān-bres.	Brasidas, bras'-ī-das.
Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, lū bōr- zhwā zhān-tē-lōm.	Brattahlid, brat'-tā-ahlid''.
de Bourges, Michel, dū bōrzh, mē-shel.	Braulio, brōw'-lē-ō.
Bourget, Paul, bōr-zhā, pól.	Braux, brō.
de Bourgogne, dū bōr-gōn-y'.	Brazeries, braz-rē.
Bourguignon, bōr-gēn-yōn.	Bregia, brā'-jā.
Bournon, Fernand, bōr-nōn, fēr-nān.	Breidafirth, brā'-rha-fērth''.
Bouteille à la Mer, bō-tā ā lā mēr.	Breisgau, brīs'-gōw.
Bouton de Rosas, bō-tōn dū rō-zā.	Breitenfeld, brī'-ten-felt.
Boutry, Maurice, bō-trē, mō-rēs.	Bremen, (Eng.) brem'-en ; (Ger.) brā'- men.
Bouvet, bō-vā.	Brentano, Clemens, bren-tā-no, klā- menz ; — Maximiliane, (Ger.) maks-i-mil-i-ā-ne, (Fr.) mag-zē-mēl- yan'.
Bouvines, bō-vēn.	Brentano, Lujo, bren-tā'-no, lō-yō, or (Fr.) brān-ta-nō, lū-zhō.
Boyergi, bwa-yēr-zhē.	Brescia, (Eng.) bresh'-ā ; (It.) brā'- shiā.
Boyouk Imraour, bō-yōk' ēm-rōwr'.	
Božko, bōzh'-kō. [rē.	
Bozzetti Militari, bot-set'-tē mē-lē-tā'-	
Brabant, (Eng.) brā-bant' or brab'-ant, (Fr.) brab-ān.	

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h, rasped h ; ū, nasal n ; t (Irish) water ; th, thin ; tu, the. Others, see introduction.

- Breslau, bres'-lōw.
 Bresquet, bres'-kā.
 Bretagne, brū-tan-y'.
 Breton, Jules, brū-tōñ, zhül.
 Brettone, bret-tō'-ne.
 Breughel, brē'-gel.
 Brentaër, brū-tā-ā.
 de Briais, dü brē-ā.
 Briareus, brī-ā'-re-us.
 Brice, (Fr.) brēs; (Sp.) brē'-thā.
 Brichard, brē-shar.
 Bricindera, brī-sin'-de-rā.
 Brid'oison, brēd-waz-ōñ.
 Brie, brē.
 Brigata, brē-gā'-tā.
 Brigantes, brī-gan'-tēz.
 Brighella, brē-gel'-lā.
 Briggitta, brē-gē'-tā.
 Briigliodoro, brēl-yā-dō'-rō.
 Brillat-Savarin, Anthelme, brē-yā-sa-
 vā-rañ, āñ-telm.
 Brillon, brē-yōñ.
 de Brinon, dü brē-nōñ.
 Brionne, brē-ōn.
 Briseis, brī-sē'-is.
 Brisetout, brēz-tō.
 Brissot, brē-sō.
 Brita, brē'-tā.
 Britandona, brē-tān-dō'-nā.
 Britannicus, brit-an'-nī-kus.
 Brivio, brē'-vē-ō.
 Briwere, brī'-wēr.
 Broceliande, brō-sē'-li-and''.
 Brockenhaus, brōk'-en-hōwss.
 de Broë, dü brō-ā.
 Broglie, brō-yē.
 Bromius, brō'-mī-us.
 Brougham, brōm or brō'-am.
 Brovarki, brō-var'-kē.
 Broyes, brwā.
 Bruapo, brō'-a-pō.
 Bruges, (Eng.) brō-jēz; (Fr.) brüzsh.
 Brugsch, brögsh.
 Bruin, (Eng.) brō'-in; (Flem.) brēin.
 Bruis, Johannes, brēis, yō-hon'-ness''.
 Brun, Mogens, brōn, mō'-genss.
 Brunanburh, brō'-nān-bōrn.
 Brundisium, brun-dī'-shium.
 Brundisium, brun-dō'-zhium.
 Bruneo, brō'-nē-ō.
 Brunetière, brün-t'yār.
- Brunhild, brōn'-hilt.
 Brunn, brün.
 Bruno, Giordano, brō'-nō, jor-dā'-nō.
 de Brus, Robert, dü brü, rō-bār.
 Brusedent, brō'-ze-dent.
 Bruttian, brüt'-te-ān.
 Bruxelloise, brü-sel-waz.
 de Bruyère, Jean, dü brü-yār, zhāñ.
 le Bruyn, Corneille, lü brü-añ, kor-
 nā].
 de Bruyn, Gilles, dü brü-añ, zhēl.
 Bryneich, brin-ih'.
 Brynhild, brin'-hilt.
 Brython, brī'-thōn.
 Bubastis, bö-bas'-tis.
 Bucchianico, bök-kē'-ä-nē-kō.
 Bucentaure, bü-sāñ-tōr.
 Buchardt, büh'-art.
 Buch der Lieder, büh dēr lē'-der.
 Buchholz, büh'-hōlts.
 Bucolic, bö- (or b'yū-) kol'-ik.
 Budæus, bö- (or b'yū-) dē'-us.
 Buddenslede, büd'-dens-lā-dē.
 Buddhism, böd'-izm.
 Budendorfe, bö'-dem-dorf.
 Budua, bö-dō'-ā.
 Budukshān [Badakhshān], bü-dük-
 shān'.
 Budziack, bö'-jak.
 La Buena Fama, lä bö-ā'-nā fā'-mä.
 Buenos Ayres, (Eng.) bwā'-nōs i'-rez;
 (Sp.) i'-raş.
 el Buey Suelto, el bö-ā'-ē sō-āl'-tō.
 Buffalmacco, büf-fäl-māk'-kō.
 de Buffon, dü büf-fōñ.
 Bugeaud, bü-zhō.
 Buhez, bö-ā.
 Buiné Borb, bwīn'-yē bér'-ub.
 Buitenzorg, bëi'-ten-zorh.
 Buké, bö'-kā.
 Bukhāra, bö-khā'-rā.
 Bukovina, bö-kō-vē'-nā.
 Bulletin de Caen, bül-tāñ dü kāñ.
 de Bulonde, Vivien Labbé, dü bü-lōñd,
 vē-vyañ lab-bā.
 von Bülow, fōn bü'-lō.
 Buloz, bü-lō.
 Bunček, bün'-chek.
 Bundesrath, bün'-des-rāt.
 Bundestag, bün'-des-täg.
 Buonaparte, (It.) bwō-nā-par'-tā.

ā, ate; ǣ, air; ǣ, at; ä, ah; ð, partake; ō, all; ȳ, ask; ǻ, oval; ȳ, ado; ē, be; ē, ell; é, her; ę, elope; ĩ, ice; ĩ, it; ĩ, bet. ĩ and ȳ; ai, broad ĩ; ō, go; ȳ, on; ȳ, whole; ō, dog; ȳ, too;

Buonarotti, Agnolo, bwō-nā-rōt'-tē,
 ān'-yō-lō.
 Buono, bwō'-nō.
 Bur, bōr.
 Burdigala, bōr-di-gā'-lā.
 de Buren, (Fr.) dū-bū-rān.
 Burgaud, Émile, bür-gō, ā-mēl.
 Bürger, Gottfried August, bür'-gēr,
 gōt'-frēt ōw'-gōst.
 Les Burgraves, lā bür-grav.
 Buridan, (Eng.) bō- (or b'yū-) ri-dān,
 (Fr.) bū-rē-dān.
 Burhanān-ēd-din Kilij, bür-hā-nān'-ed-
 din' ki'-lij'.
 Burmeister, bōr'-mī-stēr.
 Burna-buriash, bōr'-nā-bō'-rē-āsh.
 Burnhamme, burn'-ham (mod. burn'-
 am).
 Burnouf, bōr-nōf.
 Bur-Sin, bōr-sēn.
 Busigny, bū-zēn-yē.
 Busil-tarn, bō'-sil-tarn'.
 Busiris, bō-sī'-ris.
 Bussy d'Ambois, būs-sē dān-bwā.
 Buto, bū-tō.
 Buyukdère, bū-yük-dār.
 Buzot, bū-zō.
 Byrny, bēr'-nī.
 Byzantine, biz'-an-tēn or bī-zan'-tēn.
 Byzantium, bī-zan'-tī-um.

 Cabæum, ka-bē'-um.
 Cabale und Liebe, kā-bā'-lē ūnt lē'-bē.
 Caballero, kā-bāl-yā'-rō.
 les Cabotins, lā kab-ō-tān.
 Cabra, kā'-brā.
 Cabul, kā'-būl or kā-bōl'.
 Cacambo, kā-kām'-bō.
 Cacamole, kak-ā-mōl' or kak'-ā-mōl.
 Cachano, kā-chā'-nō.
 Caecodemon, kak-ō-dē'-mōn.
 Caecyparis, ka-sip'-ā-ris.
 Cadalso, Luis, kā-dāl'-sō, lō-ēss' ; —
 Victor, vĕk'-tōr.
 Cadaqués, kad-ak-ā.
 Cadiz, (Eng.) kā'-diz ; (Sp.) kā'-dēth.
 Cadmæan, kad-mē'-ān.
 Caduceus, ka-dō'-sē-us.
 Cadwgan, cad-ō-ān'.
 Cæcilian, sē-sil'-i-ān or -yān.
 Cæcilianus, sē-sil'-i-ā'-nus.

Cæcina Pætus, sē-sī'-nā pē'-tus.
 Cæcuban, sek'- (or sĕk'-) yū-bān.
 Cæn, kān.
 Cænina, sē-nī'-nā.
 Cæninenses, sē-nī-nen'-sĕz.
 Cænis, sē'-nis.
 Cænr Badon, kār bad-ōn'.
 Cære, sē'-rē.
 Cærleill, kār-lēl'.
 Cærleill, kār-lāl'.
 Cær Leon [Cærleon], kār-lā'-ōn.
 Cærphilly, kār-fēl'-lē or fēh'-lē.
 Cæsarea, sez-ā-rē'-ā.
 Cæsius, sē'-zī-us.
 Cæsonia, sē-zō'-nī-ā.
 Café, kaf-ā ; Noble, nôbl' ; — Suisse,
 swēs.
 Caffaggiolo, kāf-ā-jō'-lō.
 Caffre [Kaffir], kaf'-ēr.
 Cagliostro, käl-yōs'-trō.
 Cahors, kā-or.
 Cahtan, kāh-tān'.
 Caiaphas, kā-yā-fās.
 Caïd, kā-id'.
 Caieta, kā-yē'-tā.
 Cainā, kāi'-nā'.
 Ça Ira, sā ē-rā.
 Cailitin, kī-lē'-tēn.
 Cairbré Nia-Far, kār-brā' nē-ā-far'.
 Cairo, kī'-rō.
 Cairpri Nia Fear, kār-prē nē-ā-far.
 Cais, kāis.
 Çakia-Mouni, shāk'-yā-mū'-nī.
 Calagorris, käl-ā-gorr'-ēs.
 Calah, (B.) kā'-lā.
 Calahorra, kā-lā-orr'-ā.
 Calais, (Eng.) kal'-is ; (Fr.) kal-ā ;
 (G.) kal'-ā-is.
 Calaminthius, kal-ā-min'-thi-us.
 Calandrino, kā-lān-drē'-nō.
 Calaseraigne, ka-las-rān-y'.
 Calasiris, ka-las'-i-ris.
 Calavar, kā'-lā-var.
 Calchas, kal'-kas.
 Caldore, käl-dō'-rā.
 Calendan, kal-ān-dān.
 Calendau, kal-ān-dō.
 Calenus, ka-lē'-nus.
 Cali, kā-lē'.
 Caliban, (Eng.) kal'-i-bān ; (Fr.) ka-
 lē-bān.

q, eapon ; o, opaque ; ū, few ; ū, pull ; u, unite ; ch, itch ; d (Irish) murder ; g, get ; h, loch ;
 h, rasped h ; ñ, nasal n ; † (Irish) water ; th, thin ; th, the. Others, see introduction.

Califato, kă-lē-fă'-tō.
 Caligula, ka-lig'-yū-lā.
 Calista, ka-lis'-tā.
 Calixtus, kə-lik's'-tus.
 Callæschrus, kal-ēs'-krus.
 Callamata, kal-ə-mat'-ā.
 Callias, kal'-i-as.
 Callichorus, kal-ik'-o-rus.
 Callicula, kal-ik'-yū-lā.
 Calligenes, kal-ij'-ē-nēs.
 Callimachus, kal-im'-ā-kus.
 Calliope, kal-i'-ō-pē.
 Calliopeia, kal'-i-ō-pē'-yā.
 Callipides, kal-ip'-i-dēs.
 Callippos, kal-ip'-os.
 Callirhoë, kal-ir'-o-ē.
 Callisthenes, kal-is'-then-ēs.
 Calotins, kal-ō-tān.
 Calpernius, kal-pēr'-ni-us.
 de Calprenède, Gautier de Costes, dū
 kal-prū-nād, gō-tyā dū kōst.
 Calpurnius, kal-pēr'-ni-us.
 Calvisius, kal-vis'-i-us.
 Calydon, kal-ī-dŏn.
 Calypso, kə-lip'-sō.
 Cáma [Kama], kă'-mā.
 Camaldoli, kă-māl-dō'-lē.
 Camarina, kam-ə-rī'-nā.
 Camarlingo, (Eng.) kam-ar-ling'-gō;
 (It.) kă-mar-lēn'-gō.
 Cambacérès, kăn-bas-ā-rās.
 Cambaluc, kam-bā-lūk'.
 Cambaules, kam-bā'-lēz.
 Cambutta, kam-būt'-tā.
 Cambyses, kam-bi'-sēs.
 Camenæ, kə-mē'-nē.
 Camera Obscura, kam'-ē-rā ob-skō'-(or
 sk'yū'-) rā.
 Camerarius, (Ger.) kă-mā-rā'-ri-ös.
 Camerino, kă-mā-rē'-nō.
 Camerinum, kam-ē-rī'-num.
 Canilla, kə-nil'-ā.
 Camlan, kam-lān'.
 Camoens, Luiz de, (Eng.) kam'-o-enz;
 (Por.) kă-mōess, *nearly* -mois'.
 Campagna, kām-pān'-yā.
 Une Campagne, ün-kān-pan-y'.
 de Campan, dū kăn-pān.
 Campaspe, kam-pas'-pē.
 Campeador, kām-pā-ā-dōr'.
 Camphausen, kām'p-hōw-zen.

Campo de Montiel, kām'-pō da mon
 tē-əl'.
 Campo Santo, cām'-pō sän'-tō.
 Campo Vaccino, kām'-pō vā-chē'-nō.
 de Campoamor, Ramon, da kām'-pō
 mōr', rā-mōn'.
 Camurius, kə-mōr'-ri-us.
 Camusot, kam-ū-zō.
 Canacci, Giovanni, kă-nā'-chē, jō-vān'
 nē.
 Canace, kan'-ə-sē.
 Canaris, kă'-nā-ris; (Fr.) kan-ā-rē.
 Canassis, kə-nas'-is.
 Canate, kan'-ə-tē.
 Cañavete, kăn-yā-vā'-tā.
 Candala, chān-dā'-lā.
 Candaules, kan-dā'-lēz.
 Candelaria, kăn-dā-lā'-rē-ā.
 Candidianus, kan-did'-i-ā'-nus.
 Canetoli, kă-nā-tō'-lē.
 Canidius, kə-nid'-i-us.
 Canigiani, kă-nē-jā'-nē.
 Canina, kă-nē'-nā.
 Caninius, kə-nin'-i-us.
 Canna, (Skt.) kan'-nā.
 Cannabis Indica, kan'-ə-bis in'-dī-kā.
 Cannæ, kan'-ē.
 Cannajo, kăn-ā'-yō.
 Cannstatt, kăn'-stāt.
 Canopic, kə-nō'-pik.
 Canopus, kə-nō'-pus.
 Cantica, kan'-tī-kā.
 Cantictune, kan'-tik-tōn.
 Cantillana, kăn-tēl-yā'-nā.
 Cantù, Cesare, kăn-tō', chā-sā'-rā.
 Canusium, kə-nō'-si-um.
 Canzone, kăn-tsō'-nā.
 Canzonière, kăn-zōn-yār.
 Capac, Huayna, kă'-pāk, wai'-na.
 Capahowosick, kap'-ə-hōw'-ō-sik.
 Capaneus, kap-ə-nōs' or -n'yūs'.
 de Capueil, Pons, dū kă-dēi, pōn.
 Capenian, kə-pē'-ni-ān.
 Capiji, kap-ē-jī'.
 Capitani, kă-pe-tā'-nē.
 Capitolian, kap-ī-tō'-li-ān.
 Capitoline, kə-pit'-o-lin.
 Capone, kă-pō'-nā.
 Cappadocia, kap-ə-dō'-shīā.
 Capraia, kap-rā'-yā.
 Capræa, kə-prē'-ē.

ā, ate; ă, air; ȃ, at; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ā, all; ä, ask; ą, oval; ą, ado; ę, be; ę, ell; é, her;
 ø, elope; ĩ, ice; ĩ, it; ĩ, bet. ĩ and ü; ą, broad ĩ; ȳ, go; ȳ, ou; ȳ, whole; ȳ, dog; ȳ, too;

- Capuan, kap'-û-ân.
 Capuchin, kap'-yü-chin or kap'-ö-shên'.
 Capudan, kap'-û-dân'.
 Carabot, kâr-ab-ö.
 Caraccioli, kâ-râ'-chó-lê.
 Caracolillo, Señor don Frutos Mascabado y, kâ-râ-kô-lêl'-yô, sân-yör' dön frô'-tôs mäs-kâ-bä'-dô ē.
 Caractères de Théophraste, kar-ak-târ dü tä-ö-frast.
 Caracuel, kâ-râ'-kô-el.
 Carad, kâ-räd'.
 Caradawc Vreichvras, kâr-ä-dwäh' vrish'-vräs.
 Carambis, ka-ram'-bis.
 Caranus, ka-râ'-nus.
 Carathis, kâr'-a-this.
 Caravan, (Fr.) kâ-râ-vân.
 Carbonari, kar-bô-nä'-rê.
 Carbon de Castel-Jaloux, kar-bôû dü kas-tel-zhal-ö.
 Carcabuey, kar-kâ-bô-ä'-e.
 Carcassonne, kar-kas-ôn.
 Carchedonian, kar-ke-dô'-ni-ân.
 Carchemish, kar'-ke-mish.
 Carinocheires, kar''-sî-nô-kâ'-rêz.
 Carcinus, kar-sî'-nus.
 de Cardoville, dü kar-dô-vêl.
 Cariatides, kâr-ê-at-êd.
 Carillon du Dunkerque, kâr-ê-yôû dü dün-kêrk.
 Carinthia, ka-rin'-thî-ä.
 Carinus, ka-ri'-nus.
 Cariola, kâr-i-ô'-lä.
 Carion, (Eng.) kâr'-ri-ön; (Fr.) kâr-ê-ôn.
 Carlitos, kar-lê'-tôs.
 Carlomein, kar'-lô-mîn.
 von Carlowitz, fôn kar'-lô-vits.
 Carlsruhe, karlss'-rô-e.
 Carmagnola, kar-män-yô'-lä.
 Carmania, kar-mä'-ni-ä.
 Carmen Deo Nostro, kar'-men dä'-ö nôs'-trô.
 Carmen Seculare, kar'-men sek-yü-lä'-rê.
 Carnes, kar'-mas.
 Carnac, kar'-näk.
 Carnatic, kar-nat'-ik.
 Carneian, kar-nê'-yan.
 Carninê, kar'-nî-nê.
 Carniola, kar-ni-ô'-lä.
 Carnuntum, kar-nun'-tum.
 Caron, Pierre Augustin, kâr-ôn, pyâr ô-güs-taî.
 Carraccioli [Cara-], kâr-ä'-chô-lê.
 Carrara, karr-ä'-râ.
 Carraresi, karr-ä-râ'-sê.
 Carretas, karr-ä'-täs.
 Carrig, cor'-ig.
 Carrig-an-Compan, cor'-ig-ân-cóm'-pân.
 Carrousel, karr-ö-zel.
 Cartas Americanas, kar'-täs ä-mä-rê-kä'-näs.
 Carthagenä, (Eng.) kar-thä-jê'-nä; (Sp.) kar-tä-hä'-nä.
 Carthalo, kar'-thä-lô.
 Cartouche, kar-tôsh.
 Caru-datta, châr'-ü-dat'-tä.
 Carumtume, kâr'-üm-töm.
 Carutti, kâ-rüt'-tê.
 Carwe, kar'-vê.
 Caryneia, kâr-î-nê'-yâ.
 Carystius, ka-ris'-ti-us.
 Carystus, ka-ris'-tus.
 Casa, kâ'-sä; — Guidi, gwê'-dê.
 Casabianca, (Eng.) kas-ä-b'yang'-kä; (It.) kâ'-sä-bêän-kä.
 Casa Guidi, kâ'-sä gwê'-dê.
 de Casagonzalo, ðä kâ-sä-gôn-thä'-lô.
 Casander, ka-san'-dêr.
 Casanova, Giovanni Jacopo, kâ-sä-nô'-vä, jô-vän'-nê yä-kô'-pô.
 Cascaret, kas-kä-rä.
 Casentin, cas'-en-tin.
 Casilinum, kas-î-lî'-num.
 Casium, kâ'-si-um.
 Cassandra, kas-an'-drä.
 Cassiopeia, kas''-i-ö-pê'-yâ.
 Castagnette, kas-tan-yet.
 Castelfidardo, käs-tel'-fê-dar'-dô.
 Castellana, käs-tel-yä'-nä.
 Castello, käs-tel'-lô.
 Castelnovo, käs'-tel-nô-ô'-vô.
 Castile, kas-têl'.
 Castolus, kas-tô'-lus.
 Castracane, käs-trä-kä'-nä.
 Castragan, kas'-trä-gän.
 Castruccio, käs-trü'-chô.
 Catalani, Marzio, kâ-tä-lä'-nê, mar'-tsê-ô.

ö, capon; ö, opaque; ü, few; û, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; ç (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; k, rasped; h; ñ, nasal n; f (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. Others, see introduction.

- Catalina, kă-tă-lē'-nă.
 Cataluña, kă-tă-lôn'-yă.
 Catana, kă-tă'-nă.
 Câteau-Cambrésis, kat-ō-kăū-bră-zē.
 Catechumen, kat-e-kō'-men or -k'yū'-men.
 Catena. Rosalba, kă-tă'-nă, rō-săl'-bă.
 Catene, kă-tă-nă.
 Cathbad, kăt-băd'.
 Cathelineau, kat-lē-nō.
 Cathmin, kăt-mēn'.
 Cathos, kat-os.
 Catiline, kat'-i-līn.
 Catinat, kat-ē-nă.
 Cativolcus, kat-i-vol'-kus.
 Catriona, kat-ri-ō'-nă.
 Cattaran, kat'-a-ṛan.
 Cattaro, kăt'-ă-rō.
 Cattraeth, kăt-răt'.
 Catulinus, kat-yu-lī'-nus.
 Catullus, ka-tul'-us.
 Canova, kă-nō'-vă.
 Cantalice, kăn-tă-lē'-chă.
 Cauca, kōw'-kă.
 Cauchon, kō-shôn.
 Caulaincourt, kō-laŋ-kōr.
 Caupolican, kōw-pō-lē-kăn'.
 Causeries du Lundi, kōz-re dū lēn-dē.
 Causeries Historiques et Littéraires, kōz-rē zēs-tō-rēk ză lēt-tă-răr.
 Caussin, kō-saŋ.
 Cavaignac, cav-ān-yak.
 Cavalcabò, kă-văl-kă-bō'.
 Cavaletti, see Cavalletti.
 Cavaliere Bandinello, kă-văl-yā'-ṛă bân-dē-nel'-ō.
 Cavalleria Rusticana, (Eng.) kav-a-le'-ri-a rus-ti-kan'-a; (It.) kă-văl-ă-rē-ă rūs-tē-kă'-nă.
 Cavalletti, Scipione, kă-văl-et'-ē, shēp-yō'-nă.
 Cavargnoni, kă-varn-yō'-nē.
 Caverlet, kav-ăr-lă.
 Saxmalca, kă-nă-măl'-kă.
 Cayeux, kă-yū.
 Ceann, (Anglo-Saxon) k'yan; (Ir.) k'yōwn.
 Cecchino, chek-ē'-nō.
 Čech, chen; — Svatopluk, svă'-tō-plūk.
 Cécile, să-sēl.
 Celer, sē'-lēr.
 Celimène, să-lē-măn.
 Cellini, Benvenuto, chel-ē'-nē, ben-va'-nō'-tō.
 Cenchrea, sen-krē'-a.
 Cenchreæ, sen'-krē-ē.
 Cenci, Monsignore Cristoforo, chen'-chē, mon-sēn-yō'-ṛă kris-to-fō'-rō.
 Cendefer, k'yen'-dē-fēr.
 Ceneus [Cæneus], sē'-nūs.
 Cens [Sens], sän.
 Censorinus, sen-sō-ri'-nus.
 Centeola, sen-tē-ō'-lă.
 Centumviri, sen-tum'-vī-ri.
 Ceodre, kē'-o-drē (*mod.* ched'-der).
 Ceos, sē'-os.
 Cephalus, sef'-a-lus.
 Cephisander, sef-is-an'-der.
 Cephisodotus, sef-is-od'-ō-tus.
 Cephisus, sē-fis'-us.
 Cephrenes, sē-frē'-nēz.
 Cepio, sē'-pi-ō.
 Ceracchi, chă-răk'-ē.
 de Céran, dū să-răn.
 Cerberus, sēr'-bēr-us.
 Cercidas, sēr'-sī-das.
 Cercopes, sēr-cō'-pēz.
 Cerealis, sē-rē-ă'-lis.
 Ceres, sē'-rēz.
 Cerethrius, sē-rē'-thri-us.
 Ceretto, chă-ret'-tō.
 de Cerezangos, dă ṭă-ṛă-thăn'-gōs.
 Čerin, Blaz, chēr'-in, blăts.
 Cerinthus, sē-rin'-thus.
 Cerise, (Eng. novel) sē-rēz'; (Fr.) sriz.
 Cerizier, sriz-yă.
 Cervantes, (Eng.) sēr-van'-tēz; (Sp.) ṭă-ṛă-văn'-ṭas.
 Cervia, chēr'-ve-ă.
 Cesare, chă-să'-ṛă.
 Cesarotti, ches-ă-rōt'-ē.
 Češek, chesh'-ek.
 Cesena, chă-să'-nă.
 Cespedes, ṭăṣ'-pă-das.
 Cethegus, sēth'-ē-gus.
 Cetinje, chet-ēn'-yē.
 Cetrius, Severus, sē'-tri-us, sē-vē'-rus.
 Cevndigoll, sven-ē'-gōl.
 Chabrias, kă'-bri-as.
 Chactas [Choctaw], shak-tă.
 Chærea, kē'-ṛē-ă.

æ, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; é, her; ø, elope; i, ice; i, li; i, bet. i and ü; ai, broad i; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too;

Chæreas, kĕ'-rĕ-az.
 Chæremon, kĕ'-rĕ-mŏn.
 Chærondas, chĕ-ron'-das.
 Chæronea, kĕ-rŏ-nĕ'-a.
 Chakravartin, chak-řa-var'-tin.
 Chalastra, ka-las'-trā.
 Chalcidian, kal-sid'-i-ān.
 Chalcidice, kal-sid'-i-sĕ.
 Chalciope, kal-si'-o-pĕ.
 Chaldæa, kal-dĕ'-a.
 Challuchima, chāl-cŏ-chĕ'-mä.
 Chalotais, shal-ŏ-tā.
 Chalupka, ná'-lŭp-kā.
 Chambéry, chān-bā-rĕ.
 Chambord, shān-bor.
 de Chambre, dŭ shānbr'.
 de Chambrier, dŭ shān-brĕ-yā.
 Chamillard, sham-ĕ-yar.
 von Chamisso, Adelbert, fŏn shā-mĕs'-sŏ, ädl'-bĕrt.
 Chamouni, sham-ŏ-nĕ.
 du Chamoy, dŭ sham-wā.
 Champagne, shān-pan-y'.
 de Champcey, dŭ shān-sā.
 Champeaux, shān-pŏ.
 Champfleury, shān-flŭ-rĕ.
 Champollion, François, shān-pŏl-yŏn, frān-swā.
 Champs Elysées, shān zā-lĕ-zā.
 Chamundá, chā-mŭn'-dā.
 Chan, nān; (Eng.) kān.
 Chananiah ben Chiskiyah, nān-ā-nĕ'-ā ben nis'-ki-yā.
 Chandernagore, shan-dér-ŋa-gŏr.
 Chandu, nān-dŏ'.
 Chang-fu, chang-fŏ.
 Chang-ngo, chāng-n'yŏ.
 Changshe, chang-shĕ.
 Chanson de Roland, shān-sŏn dŭ rŏ-lān.
 Chansons, shān-sŏn.
 Chant d'Amour, shān dam-ŏr.
 Chant de Guerre de l'Armée du Rhin, shān dŭ gār dŭ larmā dŭ rañ.
 de Chanteloup, dŭ chānt-lŏ.
 Chantilly, shān-tĕ-yĕ.
 Chants du Crépuscule, shān dŭ krā-pŭs-kŭl.
 Chants du Soldat, shān dŭ sŏl-dā.
 Chaoukuen, chŏw-kwong.
 Chaperons Blancs, shap-rŏn blān.

Chaplinski, chap-lin'-skĭ.
 Chapoulot, shap-ŏ-lŏ.
 Charaxus, ka-raks'-us.
 Chârbâgh, shār'-bān [dubious].
 Charcot, shar-kŏ.
 Charenton, shār-ān-tŏn.
 Charentonbridge, shār'-en-tŏn- (or sha-rān-tŏn-) brij'.
 Charge d'Affaires, sharzh daf-fār.
 Chariclea, kā-ři-klĕ'-a.
 Charicles, kā-ři-klĕz.
 Chariclia, ka-řik'-li-a.
 Charidas, kā-ři'-das.
 Charinus, ka-ři'-nus.
 Charilaus, kā-ři-lā'-us.
 Charis, kā'-ris.
 Charlemagne, (Eng.) shar'-lĕ-mān; (Fr.) sharl-man-y'.
 Charleroi [Charleroy], sharl-rwa.
 Charlier, shār-l-yā.
 Charmande, (G.) kar-man'-dĕ; (Fr.) shar-mand.
 Charmian [Charmion], kar'-mi-ān.
 de Charney, dŭ shar-nā.
 Charopa, ka-rŏ'-pa.
 Charops, kā'-rops.
 Chartier, Guillaume, shart-yā, gĕ-yŏm.
 Chartran [Chartrant], shar-trān.
 Chartres, shartr'.
 Chartreuse de Parme, shart-rĕz dŭ parm.
 Charybdis, ka-řib'-dis.
 Charydes, kā-ři-dĕz.
 Chasseurs, shas-ŭr.
 Chastelard, shat-lar.
 Chatautché [Chattahoochee], shat-aŏ'-chā.
 Chateaubriand, François Pierre Auguste, Vicomte de, shat-ŏ-brĕ-ān, frān-swā p'yār ŏ-gŭst, vĕ-cŏnt dŭ.
 Chateaubrun, shat-ŏ-brĕn.
 Château de Boncourt, shat-ŏ dŭ bŏn-kŏr.
 Château de Gallion, shat-ŏ dŭ gal-lĕ-ŏn.
 Chateau d'If, shat-ŏ dĕf.
 de Château neuf, dŭ shat-ŏ-nĕf.
 Châtean-Thierry, shat-ŏ-t'yār-ĕ.
 Châtelet, shat-lā.
 Châtellerauld, shat-el-rŏ.
 Châtenay, shat-ŭ-nā.

o, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ũ, pull; u, unite: **ch**, itch; **d** (Irish) murder; **g**, get; **k**, loch; **n**, rasped **h**; **ñ**, nasal **n**; **t** (Irish) water; **th**, thin; **tu**, the. **Others, see introduction.**

Chatillon-sur-Seine, shat-ē-yōn-sür-sān.	Chigirin, chē-grln'.
Chatou, shat-ō.	Chilian, kil'-i-ān.
Chatrian, Alexandre, shat-rē-āñ, al-eg-zāndr'.	Chilina, kē-lē'-nā.
Chattí, chat'-tī.	Chilo, ki'-lō.
Chaulieu, shōl-yū.	Chilon, ki'-lōn.
Chaumière Indienne, shōm-yār aūd-yen.	Chimay, shē-mā.
Chauny, shō-nē.	Chimène, shē-mān.
Chaussée d'Antin, shō-sā dāñ-tāñ.	Chin-chow, chin-chōw.
Chauvel, shō-vel.	Chingtoo, ching-tō.
Chaville, shav-ēl.	Chinneroth, (B.) chin'-nē-roth.
Chechikoué, chech'-ē-kwā.	Chinon, shē-nōñ.
Chedor-laomer, (B.) ked-or-lā'-ō-mer.	Chinsurah, chin-sō'-rā.
Cheiron [Chiron], kī-rōn.	Chiodo, kē-ō'-dō.
Che-Kiang, chē-k'yang.	Chione, kē-ō'-nā.
Chekmarev, chek-mar'-ef.	Chionides, ki-on'-i-dēz.
Chemosh melech, (B.) kē'-mosh me'-lek.	Chios, ki'-os.
Chenalopex, kē-nal'-ō-peks.	della Chiostra, Maestro Ulivieri, del'-lā kē-ōs'-trā, mā-es'-trō ō-lēv-yā'-rē.
Cheneros, ken'-e-ros.	Chiozza, kē-ōt'-sā.
Chenet, shū-nā.	Chirac, shē-rak.
Chénier, André, shān-yā, āñ-drā.	Chiron, ki'-rōn.
Chenstohova, chen-stō-hō'-vā.	Chirr, chirr.
Cheops, kē'-ops.	de Chivigni, Jeannot, dū shē-vēn-yē, zhān-ō.
Chephren, kē'-fren.	Chloe, klō'-ē.
Cher, shār.	Chnum, nnūm.
Cherāgh Ali Khan, chā-rāñ ā-lē'-hāñ.	Chœrilus, kē'-rī-lus.
Cherbuliez, Charles Victor, shā-bül-yā, sharl vēk-tor.	de Choiseul, dū shwaz-ēl.
Cherkasi, cher-kā'-sī.	Chopin, shō-pāñ.
Chermota, chā-mō'-tā.	Choquart, shō-kār.
Chernobái, chā'-nō-bái.	Choragus, kō-rā'-gus.
Cherogastores, kē''-rō-gas-to'-rēz.	Chorasmian, kō-raz'-mi-ān.
Chersonese, kēr-sō-nēs' or -nēz'.	Chorbaji, chor-bā'-ji'.
Chertomelik, chēr-tom'-el-ik.	Chorshtyn, chorsh'-tin.
Chéruel, shā-rū-el.	Chosroes, kos'-rō-ēz.
Cherubino, kā-rō-bē'-nō.	Chouannerie, shō-an-rē.
Cheruscí, kē-rus'-sī.	Chow-wong, chōw-wōng.
Cheverny, shū-vēr-nē.	Chremes, krē'-mēz.
Chevet, shū-vā.	Chreocopidæ, krē-ō-kop'-i-dē.
le Cheveu Blanc, lū shev-ū blāñ.	Chresimus, kres'-i-mus.
de Chevreuse, dū shav-rēz.	Chrestien de Troyes, krāt-yāñ dū trwa.
Cheyenne, shī-en'.	Chriemhilt, krēm'-hilt.
Cheyne, chān.	Chrimhilde, krēm-hil'-de.
Chiabrera, kē-ā-brā'-rā.	Christiane, kris-tē-ā'-ne.
Chiagnone, kē-ān-yō'-nā.	Christine de Pisan, krēs-tēn dū pē-zāñ.
Chian, ki'-ān.	la Chronique, lā krō-nēk.
Chiaux-Pachi, chōwss-pā'-shē.	Chronique du Temps de Charles Neuf, krō-nēk dū tāñ dū sharl nēf.
Chiavelli, kē-ā-vel'-lē.	Chrononhotonthologos, krō'-non-hō'-ton-thol'-ō-gos.
	Chryseides, krī-sē'-i-dēz.

ā, ate; ā, air; ā, at; ā, ah; ā, partake; ā, all; ā, ask; ā, oval; ā, ado; ā, be; ā, ell; ā, her; ā, elope; ā, ice; ā, it, ā, bee; ā and ā; ā, broad ā; ā, go; ā, ou; ā, whole; ā, dog; ā, too;

Chryseis, krĭ-sĕ'-is.
 Chryses, krĭ'-sĕz.
 Chrysippus, krĭ-sip'-pus.
 Chrysothemis, krĭ-soth'-ĕ-mis.
 Chthordolapsus, kthor''-dô-lap'-sus.
 Chun-chin, Tsui Yng, chung-ching,
 tswā ing.
 Chunda Sahib, chûn'-dâ sab.
 Chung-ne, chûng-nâ.
 Chunque [Chung Kwei], chung-kwâ.
 Chute d'un Ange, shût dén nânzh.
 Chwang-yuen, chwông-yôen.
 Chytræus, kj-trĕ'-us.
 Chytrolictes, ki''-trô-lik'-tĕz.
 Cialdini, châl-dĕ'-nĕ.
 Cian, k'yân.
 Cibo, Franceschetto, chĕ'-bo, frân-
 ches-ke't'-tô.
 Cicaro, sik'-a-rô.
 Cicero, sis'-ĕ-rô.
 Ciceronis Epistolæ, sis-ĕ-rô'-nis ĕ-pis'-
 tō-lĕ or kik-a-rô'-nis a-pis'-tō-lĭ.
 Cicilian, sj-sil'-yân.
 Cicogna, chĕ-kôn'-yâ.
 Cicones, sik-ô'-nĕz.
 Cigna, sĕn'-yâ.
 La Cigüe, lâ sĕ-gü-â.
 Cilician, sj-lish'-i-ân.
 Cilnius, sil'-ni-us.
 Címabue, chĕ-mâ-bô'-a.
 Ciminian, sj-min'-i-ân.
 Cimmerian, sim-ĕ'-ri-ân.
 Címolus, sj-mô'-lus.
 Cimon, sí'-môn.
 Cincius, sin'-si-us.
 Cíneas, sin'-ĕ-as.
 Cinesias, sj-nĕ'-si-as.
 Cinquante Ans, sañk-âñt âñ.
 Cintra, sin'-trâ or sĕn'-trâ.
 Cinyris, sin'-i-ris.
 Cipango, sj-pang'-gô.
 Cipod, sĕ-pô.
 Cippanhamme, k'yip'-an-ham (*mod.*
 chip'-ĕn-âm).
 Circe, sér'-sĕ.
 Cirrhæans, sir'-ĕ-ânz.
 Cithæron, sj-thĕ'-rôn.
 Cithærea, sith-ĕ'-rĕ-a.
 Citoyen Marat, sĕ-twă-yân mã-ră.
 Città di Castello, chit-tâ' dĕ kâs-tel'-lô.
 Citzewitz, Jacques, tsit'-sĕ-vits, zhak.

Ciullo, chĕ-öl'-lô.
 Ciutune, k'yû'-tôn (*mod.* chû'-ton).
 Civi, shiv'-ĕ.
 Civita Vecchia, chĕ-vĕ'-tă vek'-ĕ-â.
 Cladel, Léon, klad-ĕl, lâ-ôn.
 Clairon, klâr-ôn.
 Clairvaux, klâr-vô.
 Clamart, klam-âr.
 Clanis, klâ'-nis.
 Claretie, Jules, klâr-tĕ, zhûl.
 Clarin, (*Eng.*) clâ'-rin; (*Fr.*) klă-rañ.
 Clarô Aquilone, klâ'-rô ak-wi-lô'-nĕ,
 or klâ'-rô ä-kwi-lô'-nâ.
 Claudie, klô-dĕ.
 Lauren, klôw'-ren.
 Clavières, klav-yâr.
 Cleante, klâ-âñt.
 Cleanthes, klĕ-an'-thĕz.
 Clearchus, klĕ-ar'-kus.
 Cleare, klĕ'-a-rĕ.
 Clearista, klĕ-a-ris'-tâ.
 Claus Neels, klôwss nâlss.
 Clegis, klĕ'-jis.
 Cleidemides, klĭ-dem'-i-dĕz.
 Clélie, klâ-lĕ.
 Clémenceau, klâ-mân-sô.
 Cleobis, kle'-o-bis.
 Cleobule, klĕ-o-bô'-lĕ (*or* -b'yû'-lĕ).
 Cleomenes, klĕ-on'-ĕ-nĕz.
 Cleomenic, klĕ-o-men'-ik.
 Cleonæ, klĕ'-o-nĕ.
 Cleonice, klĕ-on'-i-sĕ.
 Cleonymus, klĕ-on'-i-mus.
 Cleopatra, klĕ-ô-pâ'-trâ.
 Cleosthenes, klĕ-os'-thĕ-nĕz.
 Cleotimus, klĕ-o-ti'-mus.
 Clerc, Arnoul Le, klâr, ar-nôl lû.
 Clercs de la Basoche, clâr dû lâ bâ-sôsh.
 Clericke, klĕr'-ik-ĕ.
 Clermont, klĕr-môn.
 Cleunichus, klô-ni'-kus.
 Clèves, Anne de Gonzague, klāv, an dŭ
 gôn-zag-ü.
 Cliach, klâh.
 de Clichy, dû klĕ-shĕ.
 Clinia, klin'-i-a.
 Clinias, klin'-i-âs.
 Clisson, klĕs-ôn.
 Clisthenes, klis'-thĕ-nĕz.
 Clitarchus, klĭ-tar'-kus.
 Clithero, klith'-ĕr-ô.

o, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ũ, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; l, loch; u, rasped h; ñ, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. Others, see introduction.

Clitopho, klī'-tə-fō.
 Clitumnus, klī-tum'-nus.
 Cloacina, klō-ə-sī'-nə.
 Cloghan, klon'-ən.
 Closerie de Genets, klōz-rē dā zhŭ-nā.
 Clothra, klō'-thrā.
 Clovio, Giulio, klō'-vę-ō, jō'-lę-ō.
 Clugny, klün'-yē.
 Cluiliea, klō-īl'-i-ə.
 Clusium, klō'-sī-um *or* klō'-shium.
 Clytæmnestra, klī-tem-nes'-trā.
 Clytoneus, klī-tō'-nę-us.
 Cnacias, knā'-si-as.
 Cnæus, knē'-us *or* nē'-us.
 Cneius, knē'-yus *or* nē'-yus.
 Cnisodictes, knī'-sə-dī-ōc'-tēz.
 Cnisozomus, knī-sod'-zə-mus.
 Cnobheresberg, knob'-hēr-es-bēr'n'.
 Cnossotrapezo, knos''-ə-trap'-ed-zō.
 Cnossus, knos'-us *or* nos'-us.
 Coava, kō'-ə-və.
 Coburg, kō'-börg.
 Cocceianus, kok-sē-yā'-nus.
 Coccenianus, kok-sē''-ni-ā'-nus.
 Cócila, kō'-kī-lä.
 Cocles, kō'-klēz.
 Coctier, kōk-tyā.
 Coctytus, kə-sī'-tus.
 Coelestine, sel'-es-tīn.
 Cœlimontana, sē''-li-mon-tan'-a.
 Cœlius, sē'-li-us.
 Cœlus, sē'lus.
 Cœna Domini, sē'-nə dom'-i-nī *or* coi'-nā dō'-min-ē.
 Cœparius, sē-pā'-ri-us.
 Cœur-de-Lion, kŭr-dŭ-lē-ōñ.
 Cœur d'Hjalmar, kŭr-dē-al-mar.
 Coho, kō'-hō.
 Coil Croda, k'yōl krō|-dā.
 Coimbra, kō-ēn'-brā.
 Colada, kō-lä'-dä.
 Colbert, kōl-bār.
 Colbron, kol'-brən.
 Colchis, kol'-kis.
 Colgrevaunce, kol'-grę-vunss.
 Colico, kōl'-ę-kō.
 Coligny, kō-lēn'-yē.
 Coliseum, kol-į-sē'-um.
 Collatia, kol-ā'-shiə.
 Collatinus Tarquinius, kol-ə-tī'-nus tar-kwin'-i-us.

Collège, kōl-āzh ; — Charlemagne, shārl-man-y' ; — de Guienne, dŭ gē-en ; — d'Harcourt, dar-kör ; — de Vendôme, dŭ vān-dōm ; — du Plessis, dŭ ples-ē.
 Collier de la Reine, kōl-yā dŭ la rān.
 Colline, kol'-in.
 Collinian, kol-in'-i-ən.
 Collilla, kol-kil'-ə.
 Colloquia, kol-ō'-kwi-ə.
 Colloredo, kol-ō-rā'-do.
 Colocolo, kō-lō-kō'-lō.
 Coloine, kō-loin'.
 Colombe, Michael, kō-lōmb, mē-kā-el.
 Colophonian, kol-ə-fō'-ni-ən.
 Colossæ, kə-los'-ē.
 Colossus, kə-los'-us.
 Colquhoun, kōl-hōn' *or* kō-hōn'.
 Combutis, kom-bŭ-tis.
 Comédie Humaine, kō-mā-dē ũ-mān.
 el Comendador Mendoza, əl kō-mən-dā-dōr' mən-dō'-thä.
 Comias, kō'-mi-as.
 Comigene, kom-į-jē'-nē.
 Comines, kōm-ēn.
 Comitium, kō-mish'-ium.
 Comius, kō'-mi-us.
 Commentaires sur l'Evangile, kōm-āñ-tār sür lā-vāñ-zhēl.
 Commagene, kom-ə-jē'-nē.
 Commagenum, kom-ə-jē'-num.
 Commines, kōm-ēn.
 Comminges, kōm-āñzh.
 Commissarii, kōm-ē-sā'-rę-ē.
 Commodus, kom'-ə-dus.
 Commune, kōm-ün.
 Communipaw, kō-mŭ'- (*or* kom-yŭ'-) ni-pā.
 Comneni, kom-nē'-nī.
 Comorin, kom'-ō-rin.
 Comourgi, Ali, (Eng.) kŭ-mör'-jē, ä'-lē ; (P.) kē-mör'-jē', ä-lē'.
 Compagnacci, kōm-pān-yä'-chē.
 Compari di Palazzo, kōm-pā'-rē də pä-lät'-sō.
 Compelant, kom'-pę-lant *or* kom-pē'-lant.
 Compiègne, kōñ-p'yān-y'.
 Comte de Monte Cristo, kōñt dŭ mōn-tŭ krēs-tō.
 Concetti, kōn-chet'-ē.

ä, ate ; ä, air ; ä, at ; ä, ah ; ä, partake ; ä, all ; ä, ask ; ä, oval ; ä, ado ; ä, be ; ä, ell ; ä, her ; ø, clope ; I, ice ; I, it ; i, bet. I and ö ; ä, broad I ; ö, go ; ö, ou ; ö, whole ; ö, dog ; ö, too ;

Conciergerie, kôn-s'yarzh-rē.
 Conde, (Sp.) kôn'-dā; de Paredes, da
 pä-rä'-das.
 Condé, kôn-dā.
 Condillac, kôn-dē-yac.
 de Condorcet, dü kôn-dor-sā.
 Condorier, Guy François, kôn-dō-rēā,
 gē frāñ-swā.
 Condottieri, kôn-dôt-yā'-rē.
 Condottières, kôn-dôt-yār.
 Confessions, kôn-fās-yôn.
 Confucius, kon-fö'-shius.
 Conjeveram, kon-jev-ér-am' or kon-jé'-
 ver-ām.
 Connétable, kôn-nā-tabl'.
 Conopium, kō-nō'-pi-um.
 Les Conquerants, lā kôn-kā-rāñ.
 La Conquête, lā kôn-kāt.
 Conquistador, kôn-kēs-tā-dōr'.
 Conrach, kôn'-rāñ.
 Conroi, con-roy'.
 Conscience, Henri, kôn-sē-āñs, āñ-rē.
 Conservateur, kôn-sēr-vat-ūr.
 Considérations sur les Causes de la
 Grandeur et de la Décadence des
 Romains, kôn-sē-dā-ras-yôn sür lā
 kōz dü lā grāñ-dūr ā dü lā dā-cad-āñs
 dā rō-māñ.
 Consolations, (Fr.) kôn-sō-las'-yôn.
 Constantius, kon-stan'-shius.
 Constitutionnel, kôn-stē-tūs-yôn-el.
 Consualia, kon-sō-ā'-li-ā.
 Consuelo, kon-sū-ā'-lō; (Fr.) kôn-sū-
 ā-lō.
 Le Consulat et l'Empire, lū kôn-sū-lā
 ā lāñ-pēr.
 Contarini, kôn-tā-rē'-nē.
 Les Contemporains, lā kôn-tāñ-pō-rañ.
 El Contemporaneo, əl kôn-tām-pō-
 rä'-nā-ō.
 Contes de Féerie, kōñt dü fā-rē.
 Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie, kōñt dā-
 span-y' ā dē-tal-ē.
 Contes Drolatiques, kōñt drō-lat-ēk.
 Contes et nouvelles, kōñt zā nō-vel.
 Contes Moraux, kōñt mō-rō.
 Contrat social, kôn-trā sō-séal.
 Convito, kôn-vē'-tō.
 Convolvulus, kon-volv'-yū-lus.
 Coo, aha, kō-ā-hā'.
 Coornhert, kōrn'-hért.

Copernicus, kō-pēr'-nī-kus.
 Coplas, kō'-plās; — de Manrique,
 da māñ-rē'-kə.
 Coppée, kōp-ā.
 Coppet, kōp-ā.
 Coquerel, kōk-rel.
 Coracinus, kō-rə-si'-nus.
 Coraliscus, kō-rə-lis'-kus.
 Coran, kō'-ran or kō-rāñ'.
 Corbeil, kor-bā.
 Corbier, korb-yā.
 Corbin, (Fr.) kor-bañ.
 Corceca, kor-sē'-kə.
 Coreyra, kor-si'-rə.
 Corcyraean, kor-si-rē'-āñ.
 Cordelier, (Eng.) kor-dē-lēr'; (Fr)
 kor-dül-yā.
 des Cordes, dā kord.
 Cordilleras, kor-dil-yā'-rāz.
 Cordova, kor'-dō-vā.
 Corduba, kor'-dū-bə.
 Coreëstis, kō-rē-es'-tis.
 Coreggi, korr-ēj'-ē.
 Coreggio [Correggio], korr-ēj'-ō.
 Corfinium, kor-fin'-i-um.
 Coricancha, kō-rē-kāñ'-chā.
 Corilas, kō'-rī-las.
 Corinæus, kō-rī-nē'-us.
 Corinne, kō-rēñ.
 Corioli, kō-rī'-ō-lī.
 Corneille, Pierre, kor-nā'l, p'yār.
 Cornelii, kor-nē'l'-yī.
 Cornias, kor'-ni-as.
 Cornificius, kor-nī-fish'-ius.
 Cornouaille, kor-nō-wāl-y'.
 Cornutus, Annæus, kor-nū'-tus, an-
 ē'-us.
 Coronea, kor-ō-nē'-ā.
 Coronos, kō-rō'-nos.
 Corpes, kor'-pas.
 Correggi, korr-ēj'-ē.
 Correggio, korr-ēj'-ō.
 Corrèze, korr-āz.
 Cortana, kor-tā'-nə.
 Cortès, Donoso, kor-tās', dō-nō'-sō.
 Cortez (Cortès), (Eng.) kor'-tez;
 (Sp.) kor-tās'.
 Cortona, kor-tō'-nə.
 Coruncanus, kō-run-kā'-ni-us.
 Corvinus, Messala, kor-vī'-nus, mes-
 sā'-lə.

o, capon; õ, opaque; ū, few; ũ, pull; y, unite; ch, tch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; h, rasped h; ñ, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. **Others, see introduction.**

- Corvisart, kor-vē-zār.
 Corybantes, kor-ī-ban'-tēz.
 Corycæan, kor-ī-sē'-an.
 Corydon, kor'-ī-dŏn.
 Corynæus, kor-ī-nē'-us.
 Coryphæus, kor-ī-fē'-us.
 Les Cosaques, lā kō-zak.
 Cosconius, kos-kō'-ni-us.
 Cosenza, kō-sent'-sā.
 Coserow, kō'-zēr-ō.
 Cosimo, kō-sē'-mō.
 Cossæans, kos-ē'-anz.
 Cossimbuzar, kos''im-bā-zar'.
 Côte d'Or, kōt dor.
 Côtes du Nord, kōt dū nor.
 Cotignola, kō-tēn-yō'-lā.
 Cottyphiou, kot-if'-i-on.
 Couchée, kō-shā.
 de Coulanges, Fustel, dū kō-lānz, fūs-tel.
 Coup d'État, kō dā-tā.
 Coupe et les Lèvres, kōp ā lā lāv'r'.
 Courbevoie, kōrb-vwā.
 Courier, kōr-yā.
 Cour du Gouvernement, kōr dū gō-vērn-mān.
 Cours de Littérature, kōr dū lē-tā-rat-ūr.
 Coureurs-des-Bois, kō-rūr-dā-bwā.
 Courson, kōr-sōn.
 Courte-Heuse, kōrt-ēz.
 de Courtenay, dū kōrt-nā.
 Courtrai, Courtray, kōr-trā.
 Cousin, Victor, kō-zañ, vēk-tor.
 Cousine Bette, kō-zēn bet.
 Coutinho, Luis, kō-tēn'-yō, lō-ēss'.
 Couturier, Pierre François, kō-tūr-yā, p'yār frāñ-swā.
 de Coux, dū kō.
 Cowper, kō'-pēr or kow'-pēr.
 Cracovia, krā-kō'-vi-ā.
 Cradocus, krad'-o-kus.
 Crambophagus, kram-bof'-a-gus.
 Crann-tavall, crōwn-tā'-vəl.
 Crateas, krā'-tē-as.
 Craterus, krat'-ēr-us.
 Cratinus, kra-tī'-nus.
 Crau, La, krō, lā.
 Craugasides, krā-gas'-ī-dēz.
 Crécy, krā-sē.
 Cremona, krā-mō'-nā.
 Crenutius, krē-mū'-shius.
 Creon, krē'-on.
 Créqui, krā-kē.
 de Créquy, dū krā-kē.
 Crescentio, krā-shen-tē'-ō.
 Cresphontes, kres-fon'-tēz.
 Creticus, krē'-tj-kus.
 Creteineau, Joly, krā-tē-nō, zhō-lē.
 Creuzot, krū-zō.
 Criffin, crif-fēn'.
 Un Crime d'Amour, ūn crēm dam-ōr.
 Crime de Châtiment, krēm dū shat-ē-mān.
 Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard, lā krēm dū sēl-vestr' bōn-nar.
 Criquette, krē-ktet.
 Crispi, krēs'-pē.
 Crispin Rival de Son Maître, krēs-pañ rē-val dū sōn mātr'.
 Crispinus, kris-pī'-nus.
 Cristoforo, krēs-tō-fō'-rō.
 Cristofre, krēs-tōfr'.
 Cristophe, krēs-tōf.
 Critias, krit'-i-as.
 Critique de l'École des Femmes, krē-tēk dū lā-kōl dā fam.
 Critolaidas, kri''-tō-lā'-i-das.
 Criumetopon, kri'-ō-met'-o-pon.
 Croatian, krō-ā'-shian.
 Crocala, krō'-kā-lā.
 Croesus, krē'-sus.
 Croignard, abbé Jérôme, krwan-yār, ab-bā zhā-rōm.
 Croiselle, krwaz-el.
 Croisic, kroy'-zik.
 Croissy, krwas-ē.
 du Croisy, dū krwaz-ē.
 Crommyon, Cromyon, krom'-i-on.
 Cronenberg, krō'-nen-bērg.
 Crotho, krō-tō'.
 Crotonian, krō-tō'-ni-an.
 Cruachan, krō-shān'.
 Cruelle Enigme, crū-el ā-nigm'.
 Cruges, Sra., krō'-zhas, sān-yō'-rā.
 Cruk, kruk.
 Crusærn, krō-sār'n'.
 Crussol, krūs-sōl.
 Crustumerium, krus'-tū- (or t'yū-) mē'ri-um.
 Crustumini, krus-tō- (or t'yū-) mī'-nī.
 Cruti (*properly* Çruti), shrō'-tī.

ā, ate; ǣ, air; ǣ, at; ā, ah; ǣ, partake; ā, all; ā, ask; ȳ, oval; ȳ, ado; ē, be; ē, ell; é, her; ɔ, elope; ɪ, ice; ɪ, it; ɪ, bet. 1 and ē; ai, broad i; ō, go; ō, on; ō, whole; ō, dog; ō, too;

Cryptia, krip'-tī-ā.
 Csaloköz, chä'-lò-kéz.
 Ctesias, ktē'-si-as or tē'-shias.
 Ctesiphon, ktes'-i-fōn or tes'-i-fōn.
 El Cuarto Poder, əl kōar'-tō pō-dērr'.
 Cucagna, kō-kän'-yā.
 Cuchillo, kō-chēl'-yō.
 Cuchullin, Cucullin, kō-hōl'-lēn.
 Cucúrbitas, kō-kōr'-bē-tās.
 Cuelgnian, kōl-yän'.
 Cuiatius, kō-yā'-shius.
 La Cuisse rompue, la kwēs rōñ-pū.
 Cullan, kùl'-lān.
 Culmbach, kùlm'-bān.
 Cumæ, kù'-mē.
 Cumæan, kù- (or k'yū-) mē'-ān.
 Cumbhflaca, kumb-hē'-lā-kā.
 Cunaxa, kù- (or k'yū-) nak'-sā.
 Cunegund, (Eng.) kù'- (or k'y-ū') nē-
 gund ; (Fr.) kù-nū-gén.
 Cunobeline, kù-nōl'-be-lin.
 Cuore, kō-ō'-ra.
 Curchod, Susanne, kūr-shō, sū-zan.
 Curdistan, kōr-dis-tān'.
 Curé Blanès, kù-rā blan-ās.
 Curé de Village, kù-rā dū vē-yazh.
 Curée, kù-rā.
 de Curel, dū kù-rel.
 Cures, (L.) kù-rēz or k'yū'-rēz ; (Fr.)
 kūr.
 Curiatii, kù- (or k'yū-) ri-ā'-shi-i.
 Curio, kù-ri-ō, or k'yū'-ri-ō.
 Curische Haf, kō'-rish-ə hāf.
 Curragh, kēr'-an.
 Currita Alborno, kōrr-ē'-tā əl-bōr-
 nōth'.
 Curtii, kēr'-shi-i.
 Curtise, kēr'-tīs.
 Curtius, kēr'-shius ; (Ger.) kōrts'-ē-ös.
 Ciruske, kō-rus'-kē.
 Custine, kūs-tēn' ; (Fr.) kūs-tēn.
 Custodio, kōs-tō'-dē-ō.
 Custozza, kōs-tōd'-zā or kōs-tōt'-sä.
 Custos Benzensis, kūs'-tōs ben-zen'-sis.
 Custrin, kūs-trin'.
 Cuvier, kōv-yā.
 Cuyp, kéip.
 Cuzco, (Eng.) kōs'-kō ; (Sp.) kōth'-kō.
 Cyaxares, si-aks'-ā-rēz.
 Cyanochaitanthropoioin, si'-ā-nō-kā-
 tan'-thro-pō-poi'-on.

Cybele, sib'-ē-lē or (in Byron) si'-bēl'-lē.
 Cybisthus, si-bis'-thus.
 Cyclades, sik'-lā-dēz.
 Cyclops, sī'-klops.
 Cyclopean, si-klō'-pēan.
 Cyclopes, si-klō'-pēz.
 Cydias, sid'-i-ās.
 Cydilla, si-dil'-lā.
 Cydywal, sēd-āl'.
 de Cygneroi, dū sēn-y'r-wā.
 Cyza, si-id'-zā.
 Cylfantüne, kēl'-fān-tōn.
 Cyllene, sil-lē'-nē.
 Cyllenius, sil-lē'-ni-us.
 Cylonian, si-lō'-ni-ān.
 Cynicus, sin'-i-kus.
 Cynisca, si-nis'-ka.
 Cynon, sē-ān'.
 Cynoscephalae, sin'-ō-sef'-ā-lē.
 Cynnossema, si-nos-sēl'-mā.
 Cynrain, sēn'-rān.
 Cynrig, sēn'-rig.
 Cynulcus, si-nul'-kus.
 Cypselus, sip'-sē-lus.
 Cyrene, si-rē'-nē.
 Cyrenean, si-rē-nē'-ān.
 Cyropædia, sī-rō-pe'-dī-ā.
 Cythera, si-thē'-rā.
 Cytherea, sith-ē-rē'-ā.
 Cytheris, si-thē'-ris.
 Cythnos, sith'-nos.
 Cyvvlech, sē-velch'.
 Cyzicus, siz'-i-kus.
 Czeremetoff, chā-rā-met'-of.
 Czernowitz, chēr'-nō-vitz.

Dabu-bel, dā'-bō-bāl'.
 Dada-idri, dā'-dā-ēd'-rē.
 Daduchis [Δαδουχοι], dā-dō'-kēz.
 Dædalus, dē'-dā-lus.
 Dæmonium, dē-mō'-ni-um.
 Daêvas, dā-ā'-vāz.
 Dag, dag.
 Dagaseira, dag-ā-sā'-rā.
 Daghli, Gancho, dāg'-lē, gān'-chō.
 Dagon, (B.) dā'-gōn.
 Dahut, (Eng.) dā-hōt' ; (Fr.) dā-ū.
 le Daím, Olivier, lū dañ, ò-lēv-yā.
 Daimio, dāim'-yō.
 Daji, dā'-jē'.
 Dalkeith, dal-kēth'.

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 h, rasped h ; ñ, nasal n ; t (Irish) water ; th, thin ; th, the. Others, see introduction.

Dalquhurn, dal-hörn'.
 Damæus, da-mē'-us.
 Damajanti, dam-a-yan'-tē.
 Damascus, da-mas'-kus.
 Dameas, da-mē'-as.
 Dame aux Camélias, dam o kã-mãl-yã.
 Dame de Tourzel, dam dü tör-zel.
 Damfreville, (Eng.) dam'-fēr-vil.
 Damhoderius, dam-ō-dē'-ri-us.
 Damis, dā'-mis; (Fr.) dam-ē.
 Dammartin, dam-ar-taň.
 Damocles, dam'-o-klēz.
 Damcetas, da-mē'-tas.
 Damon, dā'-mon.
 Damophila, da-mof'-i-lã.
 Dampierre, dãnp-yãr.
 Damville, dãň-vēl.
 Damyan, dãm-yãň'.
 Danaan, dan'-a-aň.
 Danaë, dã'-na-ē.
 Danæus, dãn-ē'-us.
 Danaïdes, da-nã'-i-dēz.
 Danaoi, dan'-a-oi.
 Danaos, dan'-a-os.
 Dandapani, dan'-da-pã'-ni.
 Dandelot, dãňd-lō.
 Dandi, dãň'-di.
 Dandin, George, dãň-dãň, zhorzh.
 Dandinus, dan-dĩ'-nus.
 Danegelt, dãň'-gelt.
 Dangeville, dãňzh-vēl.
 Danglars, dãň-glar.
 Dankwart, dãňk'-vart.
 Dante Alighieri, dãň'-ta ä-lē-gēã'-rē
 (com. dan'-tē).
 Dantsic, Dantzig, (Eng.) dant'-sik;
 (Ger.) dãňt'-sik.
 Danuna, dã-nō'-nã.
 Daochus, dã'-o-kus.
 Daoud, (Fr.) dã-ō; (Or.) dã-ōd'.
 Daquin, dak-aň.
 Dara, dã'-ra.
 Dardani, dar'-da-nĩ.
 Dardanus, dar'-da-nus.
 Daré, dãr-ã.
 Darien, (Eng.) dã-ri-en'; (Sp.) dã-rē-
 aň'.
 Dario, dã'-rē-ō.
 Darioleta, dãr-i-ō-lē'-tã.
 Darius, da-rĩ'-us.

Darmesteter, (Eng.) dar'-mes-tet''-er;
 (Fr.) dar-mes-tũ-tãr'.
 Darques, dark.
 Darry, dãr'-ri.
 Daruma, dã-rō'-ma.
 Dasaratha, dash-a-rat'-ha.
 Dasras, das'-ras.
 Dathy, dã'-thĩ.
 Datis, dã'-tis.
 Dattiri, Altobello, dãt-tē'-rō, äł-tō-
 bel'-lō.
 Daubenton, dō-bãň-tōň.
 Daudet, dō-dã.
 Dauf, dōwf.
 Dauger, Eustache, dō-zhã, ěs-tash.
 Daulatabad, dōw-lãt-a-bad'.
 Daume, dōm.
 Daumont, dō-mōň.
 Daun, down.
 Le Dauphin, lũ dō-faň.
 La Dauphine, lã dō-fēň.
 Dautancourt, dō-tãň-kōr.
 Davanzati, Francesco, dã-vãň-tã'-tē,
 frãn-ches'-kō.
 Davideis, da-vid'-e-is.
 Davoust, Davout, dav-ō.
 De Abstinentiã Carnis, dã äb-sti-nen'-
 ti-ã kar'-nēs.
 De Augmentis, dē äg-men'-tis or dã
 owg-men'-tēs.
 De Bello Civili, dē bel'-lō siv'-i-li or dã
 bel'-lō kē-wē'-lē.
 De Diis Syriis, dã dē'-ēs sir'-i-ēs.
 De Divinatione, dã div''-in-ã-ti-ō'-na.
 De Institutione Oratoria, dã in''-sti-tō-
 tē-ō'-na o-rã-tō'-rē-ã.
 De Institutione Principis, dã in''-sti-tō-
 ti-ō'-na prin'-ki-pis.
 De Jure Naturali, dã yō'-rã nã-tō-
 rã'-lē.
 De Monarchia, dã mō-nar'-ki-ã.
 De Mortuis Nil Nisi Bonum, dē mort'-
 yu-is nil nĩ'-sĩ bō'-num or dã mor'-
 tō-ēs nēl nē'-sē bō'-num.
 De Natura Animalium, dã nã-tō'-rã
 ä-nē-mã'-lē-um.
 De Pauw, dē pōw.
 De Pontoise à Stamboul, dü pōň-twaz
 ä stãň-bōl.
 De Profundis, dē prō-fun'-dis or dã
 prō-fũn'-dēs.

ã, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her;
 ø, slope; I, Ico; I, it; i, bet. I and ö; A, broad I; O, go; O, on; O, whole; O, dog; O, too;

- De Quoi vivent les Hommes, dü kwä vëv lä zóm.
 De Re Coquinaria, dā rā ko-kwē-nā'-ri-ä.
 De Ros, dē röz.
 De Soto, dā sō'-tō.
 De Tal Palo Tal Astilla, dā täl pä'-lō täl äs-tēl'-yā.
 De Tribus Impostoribus, dā trē'-būs im-pos-tō'-rē-būs.
 De Vacuo, dā wä'-kō-ō.
 De Vaux, dē vō.
 De Voluptate et Vero Bono, dā wō-lüp-tä'-tā et wēr'-ō bō'-nō.
 De Voluptatibus, dā wō-lüp-tä'-ti-būs.
 De Wette, dē vet'-tē or wet'-tē.
 Debreczyn, dā-bret'-sin.
 Decebalus, dē-seb'-a-lus.
 Decelia, des-ē-lē'-ä.
 Decemvir, dē-sem'-vér.
 Decentius, dē-sen'-shius.
 Decianus, dē-si-ā'-nus.
 Declan, dek-län'.
 Decurioni, dā-kō-rē-ō'-nē.
 Defarge, (Eng.) dē-farj'; (Fr.) dü-farzh.
 du Deffand, dü def-fän'.
 Deiko, dē'-ē-kō.
 Deinomenes, di-nom'-ē-nēz or dā-nom'-en-ēz.
 Deinon, di'-non or dā'-non.
 Deioces, di'-ō-sēz or dā'-ō-sēz.
 Deiphobus, dē-if'-ō-bus.
 Deipnosophistæ, dīp'- (or dāp'-) nō-so-fis'-tē.
 Deirdré, dār-dra.
 Deir el-Bahri, dār el-bā'-rē.
 Deivyr, dē-vēr'.
 Dejanira, dej- (or dā-) a-nī'-ra.
 Dekker, Eduard Douwes, dek'-ēr, ed'-ō-art dōwss.
 Del Porro, däl pōrr'-ō.
 Delavigne, Jean François Casimir, dü-lav-ēn'-y', zhäh frän-swä kaz-ē-mēr.
 Delille, dü-lēl.
 Delorme, Marion, dü-lorm, mār-ē-ōn.
 Delort, dü-lor.
 Delos, dē'-los.
 Delphi, del'-fi.
 Delphine, del-fēn.
- Delphini, in usum, del'-fē-nē, in ö'-süm.
 Delrio, del-rē'-ō.
 Delvet [Dawlat], Gheray, del'-wet [dōw'-lät] gē-rat'.
 Deluw, dē-lō'.
 Demades, dē-mā'-dēz.
 Demaratus, dē-mā-rā'-tus.
 Demegetos, dē-mē-jē'-tos.
 Demerville, dā-mār-vēl.
 Demeter, dē-mē'-tēr.
 Demetrius, dē-mē'-tri-us.
 Demiánovka, dā-mi-an'-ov-kä.
 Demi-monde, dü-mē-mōnd.
 Demirbash, dā-mēr'-bāsh.
 Democedes, dē-mos'-ē-dēz.
 Démocratie en Amérique, dā-mō-krat-ē äñ nam-ä-rék.
 Demodocus, dē-mod'-ō-kūs.
 Demogeot, dem-ō-zhō.
 Demoiselle, dü-mwaz-el.
 Demokritus, dē-mok'-rj-tus.
 Demophanes, dē-mof'-a-nēz.
 Demophilus, dē-mof'-i-lus.
 Demosthenes, dē-mos'-thē-nēz.
 Dendrites, den-dri'-tēz.
 Dene, den'-e.
 Denis, dü-nē.
 Denise, dü-nēz.
 Déodat, dā-ō-dā.
 Deone, dē'-ō-nē.
 Deorthach, dē-or-tah'.
 Derbrin, dār-bren'.
 Dercetæus, dēr-se-tē'-us.
 Derchow, dēr'-nō.
 Dercyllidas, dēr-sil'-i-das.
 Derjavin, Derjavine, Derzhavin, dēr-shä'-vin.
 Dermot O'Dyna, der'-mot ō-din'-ä.
 Les Derniers Bretons, lä dēr-n-yā brütōn.
 Dernier Chant du Pèlerinage de Childe Harold, dēr-n-yā shäh dü päl-rē-nazh dü schild är-öl.
 Le Dernier des Abencerrages, lü dēr-n-yā dā zab-än-sēr-azh.
 Déroulède, Paul, dā-rō-läd, pöl.
 Dervieux, dērv-yū.
 Dervise, dēr'-vis.
 Dervorgilla, dēr-vör-gil'-ä.
 Derzhimórda, dēr-zhi-mor'-dä.

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Des Grieux, dā grē-ū.
 Des Minnesangs Frühling, des min'-e-zāngss frū'-ling.
 Desaix, dū-sā.
 Descartes, dā-kart.
 Deschamps, Eustache, dā-shāñ, é-stash.
 Desdichado, dā-ḡ-ḡ-chā'-dō.
 Désert de Glace, dā-zār dū glas.
 Désespoir, dā-zes-pwā.
 La Desheredada, lā dā-ā-ṛā-dā'-dā.
 Desitiates, ḡ-sit-i-ā'-tēz.
 Desmarest, dā-mār-ā.
 Desmoulins, Camille, dā-mō-lañ, kam-ēl.
 Dessalines, des-al-ēn.
 Dessau, des'-ōw.
 Destâr-pêch, des-tar'-pāch'.
 Destoor-ool-Amal, des-tōr'-ōl-am'-al.
 Destouches, dā-tūsh.
 Detmold, det'-mōlt.
 Detva, d'yet'-vā.
 Detvan, d'yet'-vān.
 Deucalion [Deukalion], dū- (or d'yū-) kā'-li-ōn.
 Dentaria heptaphyllos, dū- (or d'yū-) tā'-ri-ā hep'-tā-fil'-os.
 von Deutsch, Rudolph, fōn doitsh, rō'-dōlf.
 Deutscher Palaestin Verein, doit'-shēr pā-les-tēn' fēr-in'.
 Deutschfreisinnigepartei, doitsh-frī-zin'-ig-e-par-ti'.
 Deva, dā-vā.
 Devadaho, dā'-vā-dā'-hō.
 Devadatta, dā-vā-dat'-tā.
 Devālaya, dā-vā'-lā-yā.
 du Devant [Dudevant], dū dū-vāñ.
 Dexicrates, deks-ik'-ṛā-tēz.
 Dhami, ṛnā'-mē'.
 Dharm Dwaĵ, d'har'-mā dwaj.
 Dharmdatt, d'harm'-dāt.
 Diable boiteux, d'yabl' bwā-tū.
 Diacrian, dī-ak'-ri-ān.
 Diadoches, dī-ā-dok'-ēz.
 Diadromes, dī-ā-drō'-mēz.
 Diagoras, dī-ag'-o-ras.
 Dialogues des Morts, dē-al-ōg dā mōr.
 Diana, dī-an'-ā.
 Diane, dē-an.
 Diapontius, dī-ā-pon'-shius.
 Diarbekir, Diarbekir, dē-ar-bekr'.

Diasyrm, dī'-ā-sérn.
 Diaz, Bernal, dē'-āth, bār'-nāl; — Rodrigo, rō-drē'-gō.
 Dibon, (B.) dī'-bōn.
 Dibonite, dī'-bōn-it.
 Dica, dī'-kā or dē'-kā.
 Dicceling, dik'-el-ing.
 Dicté en présence du glacier du Rhône, dēk-tā āñ prā-zāñs dū glas-yā dū rōn.
 Dictes, dik'-tēz.
 Diderot, dē-drō.
 Dido, dī'-dō.
 Didyma, did'-ĵ-mā.
 Diego, dē-ā'-gō.
 Dielitz, dē'-lits.
 Dies Iræ, dī'-ēz ī'-rē or dē'-ās ē'-rī.
 Diespiter, ḡ-es'-pī-tēr.
 Dietrich, dē'-trin.
 Dieulafoy, d'yū-lā-fwā.
 La difficulté vaincue, la dē-fē-kūl-tā vañ-kū.
 Dijon, dē-zhōn.
 Dikoï, Saul Prokofievich, dē-koi', sāl prō-kōf'-yē-vich.
 Dilmun, dēl-mōn'.
 d'Inaginé, Jean, dē-nazh-ē-nā, zhāñ.
 Dinan, dē-nāñ.
 Dinant, (Eng.) ḡ-nānt'; (Fr.) dē-nāñ.
 Dinar, dē-nar'.
 Dinarchus, dī-ā-ṛn'-kus.
 Dinas Wawr, den'-as vvar.
 Dinias, din'-i-as.
 Diocleides, dī-ō-klī'-dēz or dī-ō-klā'-dēz.
 Diocles, dī'-ō-klēz.
 Diocletian, dī-ō-klē'-shīān.
 Diocliides, dī-ō-klī'-dēz.
 Diodati, dē-ō-dā'-tē.
 Diodorus, dī-ō-dō'-rus.
 Diogenes Laërtius, dī-ōĵ'-ē-nēz lā-ēr-shius.
 Diomed, dī'-ō-med.
 Diomede, dī'-ō-mēd.
 Diomède, dē-ō-māđ.
 Diomedes, dī-ō-mē'-dēz.
 Diomidich, Konstantin, dē-ō-mē'-dich, kōn-stān-tin'.
 Dione, dī-ō'-nē.
 Dioneo, dē-ō-nā'-ō.

š, ate; ſ, air; š, at; ſ, ah; š, partake; ā, all; ſ, ask; ā, oval; ſ, ado; š, be; š, ell; ē, her; ē, elope; I, ice; I, lt; ſ, bet. I and ē; A, broad I; ſ, go; ſ, on; ſ, whole; ſ, dog; ſ, too;

Dionis, dī-ō-nēs'.
 Dionysiac, dī-ō-nis'-i-ak.
 Dionysiades, dī'-ō-nis-i'-ā-dēz.
 Dionysius, dī-ō-nī'-shius.
 Dionysus, dī-ō-nī'-sus.
 Diophon, dī'-ō-fōn.
 Dios, (Sp.) dē-ōs'.
 Dioscorides, dī-os-kor'-ī-dēz.
 Diphilus, dif'-i-lus.
 Dirce, dir'-sē.
 Diré, dē'-rā.
 Diridotis, dir-ī-dot'-is.
 Dirke, dēr'-kē.
 Dirphossian, dēr-fosh'-i-ān.
 Discours préliminaire, dis-kör prä-lē-mē-nār.
 Discours sur la Méthode, dis-kör sür lä mā-töd.
 Discours sur la Servitude volontaire, dis-kör sür lä sar-vē-tüd vō-lōn-tār.
 Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle, dis-kör sür lēs-twār ü-nē-vēr-sel.
 Discours sur l'Homme, dis-kör sür lōm.
 Disraeli, diz-rā'-lī or diz-rē'-lī.
 Dissabacca, dis-ā-bak'-ā.
 Dithyrambus, dith-ī-ram'-bus.
 Dittrich, dit'-rin.
 Dive, dēv.
 Divina Commedia, dē-vē'-nä kōm-mā'-dē-ā.
 Diwán, dē-wán'.
 Dixmude, diks-müd.
 Djalma, jal-mā.
 Djinn, jin.
 Djinns, Les, jēnz, lä.
 Djoun, jōn.
 Dnieper, (Eng.) nē-pēr; (Russ.) dn'yep -ér.
 D'O, dō.
 Dobchínski, dōb-chin'-skī.
 Doblado, Leucadio, dō-blā-dō, läö- (or lēw) kā'-dē-ō.
 Dobrudscha, dō-brō'-jä.
 Doctor Centeno, dōk'-tōr than-tā'-nō.
 Documents Littéraires, dō-kü-mān lit-ā-rār.
 Dodona, dō-dō'-nā.
 Dodonean, dō-dō-nē'-ān.
 Doine, dō'-i-nē.
 Dól, dól.

Dolabella, dol-ā-bel'-ā.
 Dolce Far Niente, dol'-che far nē-en'-tā.
 Domašice, dō-mā-shit'-sē.
 Dombasle, dōn-bal.
 de Dombes, dü dōnb.
 Dominga, dō-mēn'-gā.
 Domingos, dō-mēn'-gōs.
 Domitian, dō-mish'-i-ān.
 Domitius Sabinus, dō-mish'-ius sa-bi'-nus.
 Don, dōn; for remainder of names, see the latter.
 Doña, dōn'-yā.
 Doña Luz, dōn'-yā löth.
 Doña Perfecta, dōn'-yā par-fak'-tä.
 Donadieu, Donnadieu, dō-nad-yü.
 Donatist, don'-ā-tist.
 Dongola, dong'-gō-lā.
 Donn, don.
 Donnadieu, dō-nad-yü.
 Donné, dōn-nā.
 Donoso, dō-nō'-sō.
 Doppelgängerei, dop-el-gāng'-ēr-ī.
 Dorceus, dor'-sē-us or dor'-sūs.
 Dorieus, dō-ri-ūs'.
 Dorine, dō-rēn.
 Dormitor, dor'-mi-tor'.
 Dornbach, dorn'-bān.
 Dorothee, dō-rō-tā.
 Dostow, dōs'-tō.
 Dostoëvsky, Dostoyevski, dōs-tō-yef'-skī.
 Douai, dō-ā.
 Doudan, Xavier, dō-dān, gzav-yā.
 Douw or Dow, Gerard, dōw, hēr'-art.
 Dowlet Khaneh, dow'-let hā'-nē.
 Le Doyen de Killerine, lü dōw-yān dü kil-ā-rēn.
 Dozy, dō'-zī.
 Dracon, drā'-kōn.
 Dragar, drā'-gar.
 Drave, drāv or drāv.
 Drei Reiherfedern, drī rī'-ēr-fā'-dērn.
 Dreissiger, drī'-sig-ēr.
 Droit du Seigneur, drwā dü sār-yūr.
 Dromeas, drō'-mē-as.
 Drenthaim, dront'-hīm.
 Droysen, droi'-sen.
 Droz, Gustave, drō, gūs-tav.
 Drtina, dēr'-ti-nā.
 Druentia, drō-en'-shīā.

o, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ũ, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; h, rasped h; ũ, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. Others, see introduction.

- Dryas, dri'-as.
 Dthemetri, drne-mē'-trę.
 Du Croisy, dü krwä-zę.
 Du Guesclin, Bertrand, dü gā-klań, bę-r-trāń.
 Du Halde, dü ald.
 Dubarry, dü-bār-ę.
 Dubslan, tüřb-shlāń'.
 Dubreuil, dü-bręi or dü-bręl-y'.
 Ducarius, dü- (or d'yū-) kā-ri-us.
 Duchâtel, dü-shat-el.
 Ducommon, dü-kóm-ôn.
 Ducos, dü-kō.
 Dudevant, düd-vāń.
 Duga, dö'-gā.
 Dühau, dü'-öw.
 Duillius, dü- (or d'yū-) -il'-i-us.
 Duitz, děits.
 Dulac, dü-lac.
 Dulcina, dul-si'-nā.
 Dulcinea del Toboso, (Eng.) dul-si-nē'-ā del tō-bō'-sō; (Sp.) dōl-thē-nā'-ā đal tō-bō'-zō.
 Dumas, Alexandre, dü-mā, al-eg-zāńdr'.
 Dumesnil, dü-mā-nēl.
 Dumnobellaunus, dum'-nō-bel-ā'-nus.
 Dumnorix, dum'-nō-riks.
 Dumouriez, dü-mōr-yā.
 Dundalgań, đōń-đāl'-gań.
 Dundunolf, dun-đun'-ol'f.
 Dungeness, đun-nes'.
 Dungi, đōń'-gē.
 Duni, dü-nē.
 Dunlathmon, đōń-lāth-mōń'.
 Dunois, dü-nwā.
 Dunseverick, đun-sev'-ēr-ik.
 Dunthormo, đun-thor-mō'.
 Düntzer, düńt'-sér.
 Dupanloup, dü-pāń-lō.
 Duperret, dü-perr-ā.
 Dupin, Armantine Lucille Aurore, dü-pāń, ār-māń-tēń lü-sēl ō-rōr.
 Duplanty, dü-plāń-tē.
 Dupleix, dü-plā.
 Duplessis, dü-ples-ē.
 Dupont, dü-pōń.
 Dupré, dü-prā.
 Durance, dü-rāńs.
 Duras, dü-rā.
 Durazzi, dö-rāt'-sē.
 Durazzo, dö-rāt'-sō.
 Dürer, dü'-rēr.
 Durgerdam, dü'-r-ner-dām'.
 Durindana, dö-rin-dā'-nā.
 Dur-Mada, dö'r-mā'-dā.
 Dur-S[h]arrukin, dö'r-shar-rō-kēń
 Durosel, dü-rō-sel.
 Dursun [Dursana], dēr'-sun.
 Durvāsas, dūr-vā'-sās.
 Durwaisi, dēr-wāsh'.
 Dushmanta, dūsh-man'-tā.
 Dushratta, dōsh-rāt'-tā.
 Düsseldorf, düs'-el-dorf.
 Dutens, dü-tāń.
 Dutha, tüř-thā'.
 Duval, dü-val.
 Duvenald, dü'-vę-nald.
 Duvernet, dü-vēr-nā.
 Duverney, dü-vēr-nā.
 Duyckink, dī'-kingk.
 Dwina, dwē'-nā.
 Dwrn, đēr'-um.
 Dyaus, d'yōwss.
 Dyaush-pitar, d'yōwsh'-pi-tar'.
 Dyefn, đē-flāń'.
 Dyfed, dī'-ed.
 Dymas, dī'-mas.
 Dyrachium, đir-ā'-ki-um.
 Dyumatsena, d'yū''-mat-sā'-nā.
 Ea, ā'-ā.
 Eaderingtune, ed'-ēr-ing-tōń''.
 Eadweard, ed'-wērd''.
 Ealdingburn, el'-ding-bērń''.
 Ealhswith, el'-swith.
 E-ana, ā-ā'-nā.
 Eannatum, ā'-āń-nā'-tōm.
 Earinos, ē-ar'-i-nos.
 Easroe, es-rō'.
 Eaubonne, ō-bōń.
 L'Eau de Jouvence, lō dü zhō-vāńs.
 E-barra, ā'-bar'-rā.
 Ebed-Tob, ē'-bed-tōb'.
 Ebers, Georg Moritz, ā-bērss, gā-orō' mō'-ręts.
 Eblana, eb-lā'-nā.
 É'boli, ā'-bō-lē.
 Ecbatana, ek-bat'-ā-nā.
 Ecclefechan, ek'-l-feh'-āń.
 Ecclesiasticus, ek-lē-zī-as'-ti-kus.
 Ecclesiuzasē, ek-lē-zī-ā-zō'-sē.

ā, ate; ū, air; ā, at; ĩ, ah; ĩ partake; ā, all; ā, ask; ā, oval; ā, ado; ē, be; ē, ell; é, her, e, olope; ĩ, ice; ĩ, it; ĩ, bet. I and ē; ā, broad I; ō, go; ō, on; ō, whole; ō, dog; ā, too;

Ecdemus, ek-dē'-mus.
 Ecdorus, ek-dō'-rus.
 Echegaray, a-çhā-gā-rā'-e.
 Echeneus, ek-e-nē'-us.
 Eching, ā'-hēn.
 Echion, ē-ki'-on.
 Eclectus, ek-lek'-tus.
 École (L'École) des Beaux Arts, ā-kól
 (lā-kól) dā bō zar ; — des Chartres,
 dā shartr' ; — des Femmes, dā fam ;
 — Normale, nor-mal ; — Poly-
 technique, pō-lē-tā-k-nēk.
 Edeyrn, ed-ā'-rin.
 Edfu, ed'-fō.
 Edgarmond, ed'-gar-mōnd.
 Edingirana[gin], ā - dēn - gē - rā' - nā
 [-gēn].
 Edle, ed'-lē.
 Ednyfed, ed-nif'-ed.
 Eduardo, ā-do-ar'-dō.
 E-Du-Bar, ā'-dō-bar.
 L'Education Sentimentale, lā-dū-kas-
 yōn sūn-tē-mān-tal.
 Les Effrontés, lā zef-rōn-tā.
 Efrain, ā-frām' .
 Eifer Femtio Ár, ef'-ter fem'-te-ó or.
 Egerius, e-jē'-ri-us.
 Egibi, ā'-gē-bē.
 L'Eglise et la Philosophie du dix-
 huitième siècle, lā-glēz ā lā fē-lō-zō-
 fē dū dē-zwēt-yān. s'yāk'l'.
 Ehre, ā'-re.
 Ehrenberg, ā'-ren-bērg.
 Ehrenthal, ā'-ren-tāl.
 von Eichendorff, Joseph, fōn i'-nen-
 dorf, yō'-zef.
 Eiddin, i-dēn' .
 Eidothea, i- (or ā-) dō-thē'-ā.
 Eikastikē, i- (or ā-) kas'-ti-kē.
 Eikōn Basilikē, i-kōn (or ā'-kōn) bā-
 sil'-i-kē.
 Eimer, ā'-mer.
 Einar, ā'-nar' .
 der Einlasse, dēr in'-lās-e.
 Eirè, ā'-rā.
 Eirus, i'-rus or ā'-rus.
 Eirynwih Amheibyn, ā'-ri-nih am-ēb'-
 yin.
 Eisleben, is'-lā-ben.
 von Eist [or Ast], Dietmar, fōn Ist (or
 āst), dēt'-mar.

Eithne, ēth'-nā.
 Eker, ē'-ker.
 Ekjalsbakki, ek'-yals-bak''-i.
 Ekkehard, ek'-ā-hart.
 Ekua, ā'-kō-ā.
 E-kur, ā'-kōr.
 El Dorado, al dō-rā'-dō.
 Elagabalus, ē-lā-gab'-ā-tus.
 Elatrus, el-ā-trūs'
 Elbe, (Eng.) elb ; (Ger.) el'-bē.
 d'Elbœuf, del-bēf.
 Elchee, el'-chē.
 Ele, ā'-lā.
 Electra, e-lek'-trā.
 Elegies, (Fr.) ā-lā-zhē.
 Elements de littérature, el-ā-mān dū
 lē-tā-rat-ūr.
 Elenđ, ā'-lent.
 Eleonora, el-e-ō-nō'-rā.
 Eleusis, e-lū'-sis.
 Elfedā, el'-fē-dā.
 Elfrida, el-frē'-dā.
 Elian, ē'-li-ān.
 Eliassoēn, e-lī'-as-sōn.
 Elis, ē'-lis.
 Elisena, el-i-sē'-nā.
 Elissa, ē-lis'-ā.
 Elizabethan, e-liz-ā-beth'-ān.
 Eljens, el'-yens.
 Ellasar, (B.) el'-lā-sar.
 Ellwangen, el'-vāng-en.
 Elmore, el-mēr.
 Eloa, ā-lō-ā.
 Éloge, ā-lōzh.
 Elohim, el-ō-hēm' .
 Elohistie, el-ō-his'-tik.
 Elphin, el'-fin.
 Elsass, el'-zās.
 Eltekeh, el'-tā-kē.
 Elulæus, ē-lū-lē'-us.
 Elvira, Elvire, el-vē'-rā, el-vēr.
 Élysée, ā-lē-zā.
 Elysium, ē-lizh'-ium.
 Emain, ā-mān' .
 Emania, ē-mā'-ni-ā.
 Emathia, ē-math'-i-ā.
 Emaux et Camées, ā-mō zā kam-ā.
 Embasiçhytros, em-bā-sik'-i-tros.
 Emelin, em'-e-lin.
 Emery, (Fr.) em-ā-rē.
 Emesa, em'-e-sā.

g, capon ; ð, opaque ; ū, few ; ū, pull ; u, unite ; ch, itch ; d (Irish) murder ; g, get ; h, loch ;
 h, rasped h ; ñ, nasal n ; t (Irish) water ; th, thin ; th, the. Others, see introduction.

Enigdio, ā-mēg-dē'-ō.
 Émigré, ā-mē-grā.
 Émile, ā-mēl.
 Emilie, ā-mē-lē.
 Emmaus, em-ā'-us.
 Empedocles, em-ped'-o-klēz.
 Empreus, em'j'-a-ōs.
 En el Purgatorio, an al pör-gä-tō'-rē-ō.
 En la Cruz, an lä kröth.
 En la Hoguera, an lä ö-gä'-rā.
 En Menage, äü mü-nazh.
 Enakalli, en-ä-käl'-ē.
 Enasak, en'-a-sak.
 Enault, ā-nō.
 Enceladus, en-sel'-a-dus.
 Enchiridion, en-kj-rid'-i-ön.
 de l'Enclos, dü läñ-klō.
 Encomium Moriae, en-kō'-mi-um (*or* -üm) mō'-ri-ē *or* mō'-ri-ī.
 Encyclopédie, äñ-sē-klō-pä-dē.
 Encymon, en-sī'-mön.
 Endreagaardene, en'-d.rē-gä'-dē-nē.
 Endymion, en-dim'-i-ön.
 Eneclann, en-a-klän'.
 Enfance d'Héracles, äñ-fäns dā-rak-las.
 Enfants-sans-souci, äñ-fän-sän-sö-sē.
 Engel, eng'-el.
 Engelhardt, eng'-el-hart.
 d'Englien, dän-gē-än.
 Enipeus, e-nip'-e-us.
 En-lil, en'-lil.
 Ennasuite, en-as-wēt.
 Enriquez, Doña Beatriz, en-rē'-kath, dön'-yā bā-ä-trēth'.
 von Ense, Varnhagen, fön en'-se, farn'-hä-gen.
 En-shag-kush-an-na, en'-shäg-kösh-än'-nä.
 Ente-mena, en'-tā-mā'-mā.
 Enyalios, en-j-al'-i-us.
 Enzi, ent'-sē.
 Enzo, ent'-sō.
 Eochy Fiedlech, Ö'-hī fēd-leh'.
 Eothen, ē-ō'-then.
 Eötvös, József, ät'-wäsh, yō'-zef.
 Epaminondas, e-pam-j-non'-das.
 Epaphroditus, ep-af-rō-dī'-tus.
 Epean, e-pē'-an.
 Epee d'Angantyr, ā-pā dän-gän-tēr.

Ephemerides, ef-e-mer'-j-dēz.
 Ephesus, ef'-e-sus.
 Ephetae, ef-ē'-tē.
 Ephialtes, ef-i-al'-tēz.
 Ephippus, ef-ip'-us.
 Ephori, ef'-o-rī.
 Ephorus, ef'-o-rus.
 Epicalchus, ep-j-kal'-kus.
 Epichares, ep-ik'-a-rēz.
 Epicharides, ep-j-kā'-rj-dēz.
 Epicharmus, ep-j-kar'-mus.
 Epicæne, ep-j-sē'-ne.
 Epicrates, ep-ik'-ra-tēz.
 Epictetus, ep-ik-tē'-tus.
 Epicurean, ep-j-ku-rē'-an.
 Epicureanism, ep-j-kū'-rē-an-izm.
 Epicydes, ep-j-sī'-dēz.
 Epidammus, ep-j-dam'-nus.
 Epidaurus, ep-j-dā'-rus.
 Epigoni, ep-ig'-o-nī.
 Epigrammatium Sacrorum Liber, ep-i-gram-mā'-ti-üm säk-rō'-rüm lē'-bā.
 Epilycus, ep-il'-j-kus.
 Epimenides, ep-j-men'-j-dēz.
 Epimetheus, ep-j-mē'-thūs.
 de l'Épinoy, dü lä-pēn-wā.
 Epipsychidion, ep''-j-psj-kid'-i-ön.
 Epirot, e-pī'-rōt.
 Epirus, e-pī'-rus.
 Epis-el, ā'-pēsh-el'.
 Episodios Nacionales, ā-pē-sō'-dē-ōs nā-thē-ō-nā'-las.
 Epistolæ Ho-Eliañæ, ep-is'-tō-lē hō'-ē-li-an'-ē.
 Epistolæ Rusticæ, ep-is'-tō-lē (*or* -li) rūs'-tī-sē (*or* -kī).
 Epistrategist, ep-j-strat'-e-jist.
 Epithalamion, ep''-i-thā-lā'-mi-ön.
 Epithalamium, ep''-i-thā-lā'-mi-um.
 El Equipaje del Rey José, al ā-kē-pä'-lā dal rā'-e hō-sā'.
 Éragny, ā-ran-yē.
 Erasinus, ē-ra-sī'-nus.
 Eratidai, e-rat'-j-dī.
 Eratosthenes, er-a-tos'-thē-nēz.
 Eric, ērk.
 Ercilla y Zuñiga, Alonzo, ar-thēl'-yā ö thön-yē'-gä, ä-lön'-thō.
 Erckmann, Émile, ērk-män, ā-mēl.
 Erdöd, ēr-dēd'.
 Erebus, er'-e-bus.

ā, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her; ö, olope; i, ice; i, it; i, bet. i and ö; ai, broad i; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too;

- Erech, *ē'-rek*.
 Erechtheus, *ē-rek'-thūs*.
 Eresian, *ē-rē'-shian*.
 Ereskkigal, *ā'-resk-kē'-gäl*.
 Eretmeus, *ē-ret'-mūs*.
 Eretrian, *ē-rē'-tri-ān*.
 d'Erfeuil, *dēr-fēi or -fēl-y'*.
 Erfurt, *ēr'-fört*.
 Eriaku, *ā'-rē-ā'-kō*.
 Eric, *ā'-ric*.
 Erica, *ā-rē'-kā*.
 Eriolea, *ēr-ī-klē'-ā*.
 Ericsürth, *ā'-riks-fērth''*.
 Eridanus, *ē-rid'-ā-nus*.
 Eridu, *ā'-rē-dō*.
 Erigone, *ē-rig'-o-nē*.
 Erineus, *ē-rin'-ē-us*.
 Erinnyes, *ē-rin'-i-ēz*.
 Erinnys, *ē-rin'-is*.
 Eriphyle, *ēr-ī-ff'-lē*.
 Erjavec, Fran, *ēr'-y-ä-vets, frän*.
 Erilkönig, *ēr'l-kē'-nig (or -nin)*.
 Ermelin, *ēr'-mē-lin*.
 Ermellina, *ēr-mel-i'-nā*.
 Ermenonville, *ēr-mū-nōñ-vēl*.
 Ermony, *ar'-mōn-yē*.
 Ernst und Falk, *ērnst ünt fälk*.
 Erricus, *er'-ik-us*.
 Ersewind, *ers'-wind*.
 Erthai, *ār-thā|'*.
 Erubhin, *ā-rō-vēn'*.
 Erycinian, *er-ī-sin'-i-ān*.
 Erymanth, *er'-i-manth''*.
 Erymanthean, *er-ī-man'-thē-an*.
 Erymanthus, *er-ī-man'-thus*.
 Erysichthon, *er-i-sik'-thōn*.
 Erzeroum, (Eng.) *ēr'-ze-rōm*; (Ger.) *ert'-sē-rōm*.
 Die Erziehung des Menschengeschlechts, *dē ert-sē'-lūng des men'-shen-gā-shlents*.
 Esagila, E-sagila, *ā'-sā'-gē-lā*.
 E-sagilian, *ā'-sā'-gē-lē-ān'*.
 Ē-Sarra, *ā'-sar'-rā*.
 Esarhaddon, (B.) *ē-sar-had'-ōn*.
 Esay, *ē'-sā*.
 Esbozos y Rasgunos, *ās-bō'-thōs ē rās-gō'-nōs*.
 von Eschenbach, *fōn esh'-en-bān*.
 Eschenburg, *esh'-en-börg*.
 Eschmoun, *esh'-mōn*.
 d'Esclavelles, Louise Tardieu, *des-klav-el, lö-ēz tard-yū*.
 Escobedo, *ās-kō-bā'-dō*.
 Esdraelon, (B.) *es-drā'-ē-lon*.
 Esdur-sarabe, *es-dör'-sā'-rā-bē*.
 Eshmunazar, *esh'-mōn-ā'-zar*.
 Esinane, *ē'-sī-nān*.
 Esope, *ē'-sop*.
 Español Gerardo, *ās-pān-yōl' hā-rar'-dō*.
 Espérance Blanchon, *es-pā-rāns blānshōn*.
 Espinel, Vicente, *es-pē-nel', vē-then'-ta*.
 L'Esprit des Lois, *les-prē dāl wā*.
 Espuma, *ās-pō'-mā*.
 Esquiline, *es'-kwī-lin*.
 Essai sur l'Inégalité des Races Humaines, *es-ā sūr lē-nā-gal-ē-tā dā ras ü-mān*.
 Essais, *es-ā*.
 Este, Luigi, *es'-tā, lö-ē'-jē*.
 Este, Ippolito, *es'-tā, ip-pō-lē'-tō*.
 Estensi, *es-ten'-sē*.
 Estévanille Gonzalès, *ās-tā-van-ēl gōñ-zal-ās*.
 de l'Estoile, Pierre, *dū les-twal, p'yār*.
 d'Estouteville, Robert, *des-tōt-vēl, rō-bār*.
 d'Estrades, *des-trad*.
 d'Estrée, *des-trā*.
 Estremadura, *esh''-trā-mā-dō'-rā*.
 d'Estrigaud, *des-trē-gō*.
 d'Étanges, Julie, *dā-tānz, zhü-lē*.
 État de la France sous François II, *ā-tā dū lā frāns sō frāñ-swā dū*.
 Etémiazin [Etchmiadzin], *et-yem-yād-zēn'*.
 Eteocles, *ē-tē'-ō-klēz*.
 Ethandun, *eth'-ān-dōn''*.
 Ethbaal, (B.) *eth-bā'-āl*.
 Ethelbyrhte, *eth'-el-bērnt''*.
 Ethelnoth, *eth'-el-nōth''*.
 Ethobal, *eth'-ō-bāl''*.
 Etiye, Loch, *et'-iv, loh*.
 L'Étoile, *lā-twal*.
 L'Étourdi, *lā-tör-dē*.
 Ettenheim, *et'-en-hīm''*.
 Ettore Fieramosca, *et-ō'-rā fēā-rā-mōs'-kā*.
 Études de la Nature, *ā-tüd dū lā nat-ür*.

g, capon; **ō**, opaque; **ū**, few; **ū**, pull; **u**, unite; **ch**, itch; **d** (Irish) murder; **g**, get; **h**, loch; **h**, rasped **h**; **h**, nasal **n**; **†** (Irish) water; **th**, thin; **tu**, the. Others, see introduction.

Études sur les Glaciers, ā-tiūd sūr lā
glas-yā.
Etsel, et'-sel.
d'Eu, dū.
Euanthes, yū-an'-thēz.
Eubœa, yū-bē'-ā.
Eubule, yū-bū'-le.
Eubulus, yū-bū'-lus.
Eucampidus, yū-kam'-pī-dus.
Eucharis, yū'-kə-ris.
Euchenor, yū-kē'-nor.
Eucherius, yū-kē'-ri-us.
Euclidas, yū-klī'-das or yū-klā'-das.
Euclates, yū'-krə-tēz.
Eudæmon, yū-dē'-mōn.
Eudamippus, yū-ḍə-mip'-pus.
Eudemon, yū-dē'-mōn.
Eudo de Stellis, yū'-dō dē stel'-lis.
Energetes, yū-ēr'-jē-tēz.
Euge, yū'-jē.
Eugénie Grandet, ū-zhā-nē grān-dā.
Eugenius, yū-jē'-ni-us.
Eugeny Onyegin, yev-gen'-yī ōn-
yeg'-in.
Eulæus, yū-lē'-us.
Eulalia, yū-lā'-li-ā.
Eulengebirge, oi'-len-gə-bēr'-ge.
Eulenspiegel, oi'-len-spē''-gel.
Euler, (Eng.) yū'-ler; (Ger.) oi'-lēr.
Eumelus, yū-mē'-lus.
Eumenes, yū'-mē-nēz.
Eumenides, yū-men'-ī-dēz.
Eumolpus, yū-mol'-pus.
Eunoë, yū'-nō-ē.
Eunomus, yū-nō'-mus.
Eunuchus, yū-nū'-kus.
Eupatridæ, yū-pat'-rī-dē.
Euphemus, yū-fē'-mus.
Euphorion, yū-fō'-ri-on.
Euphrasia, yū-frā'-shīā or -zhīā.
Euphrates, yū-frā'-tēz.
Euphron, yū'-fron.
Euphrosyne, yū-fros'-ī-nē.
Euphuus, yū'-fū-ēz.
Euphuistic, yū-fū-is'-tik.
Eure, ūr.
Euripides, yū-rip'-ī-dēz.
Europa, yū-rō'-pə.
Eurotas, yū-rō'-tas.
Euryale, yū-rī'-ā-lē.
Euryalus, yū-rī'-ā-lus.

Eurybates, yū-rib'-ā-tēz.
Eurycleia, yū-rī-klē'-yā.
Eurycles, yū'-rī-klēz.
Eurydæmus, yū-rī-dē'-mus.
Eurydice, yū-rid'-ī-sē.
Eurylochus, yū-ril'-ō-kus.
Eurymedon, yū-rim'-ē-ḍōn.
Eurymedusa, yū''-rī-mē-ḍō'-sə.
Eurymus, yū'-rī-mus.
Eurystheus, yū-ris'-thūs.
Eurytus, yū'-rī-tus.
Eustace, (Fr.) és-tas.
Eustachius, yūs-tā'-ki-us.
Enterpe, yū-tēr'-pē.
Euthybolus, yū-thīb'-ō-lus.
Euthycles, yū'-thī-klēz.
Euthydemus, yū-thī-dē'-mus.
Euthyphron, yū'-thī-frōn.
Eutychides, yū-tik'-ī-dēz.
Entychis, yū'-tī-kis.
Euwaldus, yū-wal'-ḍus.
Euxine, yūk'-sīn.
Euxinus, yūk-sī'-nus.
Euxitheus, yūk-sith'-ē-us.
Evadne, ē-vad'-nē.
Evangelia, ē-van-jel'-i-ad.
Evarist, ev-ā-rist'.
Evenus, ē-vē'-nus.
Evreux, ev-rū.
Ewald, ā'-vālt.
Ewichius, ē-wik'-i-us.
Exathres, eks'-ā-thrēz.
d'Exiles, Abbé Antoine Prévost, deg-
zēl, ab-ā an-twan prā-vō.
Exploratoriæ, eks-plō-ṛə-tō'-ri-ē.
Eylau, ī'-lōw.
Eystein, oi'-stān''.
E-zida, ā'-zē-dā.
Ezzelino, et-sə-lē'-nō.

Fabianus, fā-bi-ā'-nus.
Fabius, fā'-bi-us.
Fables, (Fr.) fabl'.
Fabre, Ferdinand, fabr', fēr-dē-nān.
Fabriano, fāb-rē-ā'-nō.
Fabrice, fab-rēs.
Fabricio, (Sp.) fā-brē'-thē-ō.
Fabricius, (L.) fə-brish'-ius; (Ger.)
fā-brēt'-sē-ös.
Un Faccioso Mas, ōn fāk-thē-ō'-sō mās.
Fachna, fāh'-nə.

ā, ate; ǣ, air; ǣ, at; ä, ah; ȳ, partake; ā, all; ä, ask; ə, oval; ə, ado; ɔ, be; ɛ, ell; ē, her;
e, clope; i, ice; i, it; i, bet. ī and ē; ai, broad i; ɔ, go; ɔ, on; ɔ, whole; ɔ, dog; ō, too;

Fachnan, fah-nän'.
 Factna, fähth'-nä.
 Faenza, fä-ent'-sä.
 Fäsulä, fēs'- (or fes'-) yü-lë.
 Fäsulän, fēs'- (or fes'-) yü-län.
 Fafnir, (Eng.) faf'-nér; (O.N.) fôb'-nir.
 della Faggiuola, Uguccione, del'-ä fä-jë-wô'-lä, ö-gô'-chô'-nä.
 Fagon, fag-ôn.
 Faguet, fag-wä.
 Les Faiseurs, lä fä-zür.
 Faldron, fal-drôn.
 Falerii, fa-lë'-ri-i.
 Falkenberg, fäl'-ken-bërg.
 Falloux, fal-ö.
 Faltskärens Berättelser, fält'-whärns ba-rät'-tel-sér.
 Famars, fam-ar.
 La Familia de Leon Roch, lä fä-më'-lë-ä dä lä-ôn' röch.
 Fanchon, fan'-chôn; (Fr.) fän-shôn.
 Fanez, Alvar, fä'-näth, äl'-vär.
 Fanshe, fan-shë.
 Faquir, fä-kër'.
 Farbenlehre, far'-ben-lä''-rë.
 Fardorougha, far-ðórr'-ô-hä.
 Fargues, farg.
 Farhád, far-häd'.
 Farinacci, Prospero, fä-rë-nä'-chë, prôs-pä'-rö.
 Faringhea, far-ängf'-gë or far-än-gä.
 Fariz, fä'-rëth.
 Farnese, Farnesi, far-nä'-sä, far-nä'-së.
 Farnese, Pier Luigi, far-nä'-sä, pë'-ër lö-ë'-jë.
 Faroe, fä'-rö.
 Fät Logofät, fät lö-gô-fät'.
 Fata Morgana, fä'-tä mor-gä'-nä.
 Fathach, Fachna, fa-thäh', fäh'-nä.
 Fatihabad [Futtehabad], fut''-të-hä-bäd'.
 Fatima, fä-të-mä'.
 Faubourg St.-Antoine, fô-bör sañ-tän-twan.
 Faubourg St. Jacques, fô-bör sañ zhak.
 Fauchet, fô-shä.
 Fauchon, fô-shôn.
 Faust, fôwst.
 La Faustin, lä fô-stän'.
 Faustina, fäs-ti'-nä.

Faustulus, fäs'-tü-lus.
 Favorinus, fav-ô-rí'-nus.
 de Favras, dü fav-rä.
 de la Fayette, dü lä fä-yet.
 Fayrye (= fairy).
 Fayyâm, fa-i-ôm'.
 La Fé, lä fä.
 Federigo, fä-dä-rë'-gö.
 Federspiel, Liselein, fä'-dër-spël, lë'-së-lin.
 Fedia, f'yäd'-yä.
 Fedor, Fëdor, f'yô'-dör.
 Feerash, fë'-räsh.
 Fehrbellin, fär-bel-lën'.
 Feilimid, fäl'-mid.
 Feklusha, fek'-lö-shä.
 Les Félibriges, lä fä-lë-brëzh.
 Felicità, fä''-lë-chë-tä'.
 Fellahin, fel''-g-hën.
 Feltre, fel'-trä.
 Une femme de trente ans, ün fam dü trânt än.
 Les Femmes savantes, lä fam säv-änt.
 Fena, fä'-nä.
 Fénélon, fä-nä-lôn.
 Fenkhu, fen'-nö.
 Fenocchio, fä-nök'-ë-ö.
 Fenti, fen'-të.
 Feradaach, fër-ä-däh'.
 Feraulas, fï-rö-lä.
 Ferdiah, fër''-dë'-gä.
 Fereat [Feriati], fër'-i-at''.
 Ferentar, fer'-en-tär.
 de Ferentino, Iacomo, dä fä-ren-të'-nö, yä'-kö-mö.
 Ferghâna, fër-nän'-ä.
 Ferhäd, fër-häd'.
 Ferid-ud-Din, fë-rid'-ud-din'.
 Fermín, fär-min'.
 da Fermo, Oliverotto, dä fër'-mö, ö-lë-vä-rôt'-tö.
 Fermore, fër-mork'.
 Fernand, (Fr.) fër-nän'.
 Fernande, fër-nänd.
 Fernandez, Juan, fër-nän'-deth, höän'.
 Ferran, fërr-än'.
 Ferrante, fërr-än'-tä.
 Ferrara, fërr-ä'-rä.
 Ferrash, fer-äsh'.
 Ferraû, ferr'-öw.
 de Ferrers, dü fërr-ä.

ø, eapon; ö, opaque; ü, few; ü, pull; y, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; J, loch; h, rasped h; ñ, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. Others, see introduction.

Ferrier, ferr-yā.
 Ferruco, fērr-ō'-kō.
 Fescennine, fes'-en-in.
 Feu du Ciel, fū dū s'yel.
 Feuerbach, foi'-ēr-bān.
 de Feuillade, dū fū-yād.
 de la Feuillée, Enguerrand, dū lā fū-yā
 (or fēl-yā), än-gērr-än.
 Feuilles d'Automne, fēi (or fēl-y') dō-
 tōm.
 Feuillet, Octave, fū-yā, ôk-tav.
 Feuilleton, fēi-tōū or fēl-y'-tōū.
 Féval, Paul, fā-val, pôl.
 Le Fèvre, Raoul, lū fāv'r, rā-öl.
 Feydeau, fā-dō.
 Fiachra, fe-äh'/rā.
 Fiammetta, fē-ä-met'-ä.
 Fiancée, fē-äh-sā.
 Ficino, Marsilio, fē-chē'-nō, mar-sē'-
 lē-ō.
 Ficinus, Marcilius, fī-sī'-nus, mar-sil'-
 i-us.
 Fick, Jules Guillaume, fik, zhül gē-
 yōm.
 Fidenæ, fī-dē'-nē.
 Fiedler, fēd'-ler.
 Fiedlech, Eochy, fēd-leh', ô'-hī.
 de Fienne, dū f'yen.
 Fierabras, (Fr.) fē-ä-rä-brä ; (Sp.) fē'-
 ä-rä-bräs'.
 de Fiesque, dū f'yesk.
 Fiessen, fēs'-sen.
 Figaro, fē-gā-rō.
 Figueras, fē-gā'-rās.
 Figulus, fīg'-yū-lus.
 Filangieri, fē-län-jā'-rē.
 Filicaja, fē-lē-kä'-yā.
 La Fille de Madame Angot, lā fē| dū
 mā-dam än-gō.
 La Fille Élisabeth, lā fē| ä-lē-zä.
 Filleul d'un Marquis, fē-yū dēn mar-kē.
 di Filippo, Francesco, dē fē-lip'-ō,
 frän-ches'-kō.
 Filocopo, fē-lō-kō'-pō.
 Filomena, fē-lō-mā'-nä.
 Filostrato, fē-lō-strä'-tō.
 Fils de Giboyer, fēs dū zhē-bwā'-yā.
 Fils naturel, fēs nat-ü-rel.
 Finbar, fin-bar'.
 Fingal, fin-gäl'.
 Finger, (Ger.) fing'-ēr.

Finguerlin, fañ-gar-lañ.
 Finistère, fē-nē-stār.
 Finkenstein, fink'-en-stīn'.
 Finnbennach, fin-ben'-äh.
 Finneon, fin-ā'-on.
 Finnoman, fin-om'-an.
 Finnvel, fin-vel'.
 Fionbar, fē'-on-barr'.
 Fiordelisa, fēor''-dā-lē'-sä.
 Fiqueto, fē-kwā'-tō.
 Firapel, fī'rā-pel.
 Firdausi or Firdusi, Abul Kasim Man-
 sur, fēr-dōw'-sē or fēr-dō'-sē, ä'-böl
 kä-sēm' män-sör'.
 Firenzuola, fē''-ren-tsō-ō'-lä.
 Firminus, fēr-mī'-nus.
 Fisiraga, Antonio, fē-sē-rä'-gä, än-tō'-
 nē-ō.
 Fitz-Warin, Fulk, fits-wār'-in, fülk.
 Fiume, fē-ō'-mä or f'yö'-mä.
 Fjornir, f'yorrī'-nīr.
 Flamair, flā-mār'.
 Flaminius, flā-min'-i-us.
 Flamm, fläm.
 La Flaque, lā flak.
 Flaubert, flō-bär.
 Flavianus, flā-vi-ä'-nus.
 La Flèche, la flāsh.
 Fléchier, flāsh-yā.
 Fleeming, flem'-ing.
 Fleurs du Mal, flūr dū mal.
 Fleury, flü-rē.
 Florencio, (Por.) flō-ren'-sē-ō.
 Florens, flō'-renz.
 Florentius, flō-ren'-shius.
 Florestan, flōr'-es-tän.
 Florian Geyer, flō'-ri-an gār.
 Flûte, flüt.
 de Fogerolles, dū fōzh-röl.
 Foigard, fwag-ar.
 Foire Ste. Ovide, fwär sänt ov-ēd.
 Foix, fwä.
 Foligno, fō-lēn'-yō.
 Foltlebar, fōl'-tl-barr'.
 Fondulo, Gabrino, fōn-dō'-lō, gä-brē'-
 nō.
 Fonfrède, fōn-fräd.
 Fönss, fönss.
 de la Fontaine, Jean, dū lā fōn-tän,
 zhän.
 Fontainebleau, fōn-tän-blō.

ä, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ndo; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her;
 ø, elope; I, ice; I, it; i, bet. i and ö; Ai, broad I; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ü, too;

La Fontana de Oro, lä fön-tä'-nä dä ö'-rö.
 Fontanes, föü-tan.
 Fonteius, fon-tē'-yus.
 Fontenoy, föüt-nwä.
 Forcade, for-kad.
 Forcalquier, for-kalk-yä.
 Forestier, Paul, fö-rest-yä, pöl.
 Forgal Manah, for'-gäl mä'-nah.
 Forgau, for'-göw.
 Forges, förzh.
 Forli, for'-lë.
 Formiae, for'-mi-ë.
 Formistes, for-mëst.
 La Fornarina, lä for-nä-rē'-nä.
 Forsado, for-sä'-dö.
 Fort Rouge, for rözh.
 Fortschrittspartei, fort'-shrits-par-ti'.
 Fortunata y Jacinta, för-tö-nä'-tä ē hä-thēn'-tä.
 Fossa Cluilia, fos'-a klö-ill'-i-a.
 Fossombrone, fös-öm-brö'-na.
 Fostat, fös-tät'.
 Fouché, fö-shä.
 Fougas, Victor, fö-gä, vëk-tor.
 Fougoux, fö-zhü.
 Fouille, fö'-y'.
 Foulon, fö-lön.
 Fouquet, fö-kä.
 Fouquier-Tinville, fök-yä tañ-vël.
 Fourçade, för-sad.
 Fourchambaults, för-shän-bö.
 Fourcroy, für-krwä.
 Foyer Breton, fwä-yä brü-tön.
 Fra Alessio Strozzi, frä ä-les'-sē-ö ströt'-sē.
 Fra Diavolo, frä dē-ä'-vö-lö.
 Fra Domenico, frä dö-mä-nē'-kö.
 Frä Francesco Salviati, frä frän-ches'-kö säl-vē-ä'-tē.
 Frä Giuliano Rondinelli, frä jöl-yä'-nö rön-dē-nel'-lë.
 Frä Malatesta Sacramoro, frä mä-lä-tes'-tä säk-rä-mö'-rö.
 Frä Roberto Salviati, frä rö-bēr'-tö säl-vē-ä'-tē.
 Fraigne, frän-y'.
 Fraisier, fräz-yä.
 Francavilla, frän-kä-vël'-ä.
 France, Anatole, fränš, an-ä-töl.
 Francè, Gian', frän-chä', jän.

Francesca da Rimini, frän-ches'-kä dä rē'-mē-nē.
 Franceschetto, frän-ches-ke't'-ö.
 Francesco di Filippo, frän-ches'-kö dē fē-lip'-ö.
 Franche-Comté, fränsh-kön-tä.
 Franchet, frän-shä.
 Franciade, frän-sē-ad.
 Frañillon, frän-sē-yön.
 François Champi, frän-swä shän-pē.
 de Franceuil, dü fräu-kèi or -kèl-y'.
 Frangistan, fran-jis-tan'.
 Frankenstein, fräng'-ken-stin.
 Frantina, frän'-ti-na.
 Frantzowski, fränts-ös'-ki.
 Frascuelo, fräs-köä'-lö.
 Frate Alessio, frä'-tä ä-les'-ē-ö.
 Frau, fröw.
 Fréchette, Louis Honoré, frä-shet, lö-ē ön-ö-rä.
 Frederike, frä-dä-rē'-kē.
 Freiburg, frī'-börc.
 Freiligrath, frī'-lig-rät.
 Freisack, frī'-zäk.
 Der Freischütz, dēr frī'-shüts.
 Les Frères Karamazoff, lä frär kä-rä-mä-zöf.
 Fréron, frä-rön.
 Freya, frī'-ä.
 Freydis, froi'-dēs''.
 Freytag, Gustav, frī'-täg, gös'-täf.
 Fribourg, frē-bör.
 Fridgerd, frīn'-gērth''.
 Fridgern, frit'-j-gern.
 Fridinger, frid'-ing-ēr.
 Friedland, frēd'-länt.
 Friedrich, frēd'-rin.
 Friedrichsfelde, frēd'-rihs-fel'-dē.
 Friesland, frēz'-lānd.
 Frigidus, frij'-i-dus.
 Frische Haf, frish'-e häf.
 Frithiof, frēt'-yöf.
 Frode, frö'-de.
 Froissard, frwas-ar.
 Froissart, (Eng.) froi'-sart; (Fr.) frwas-ar; Jehan, zhän.
 Frollo, Claude, fröl-ö, klöd.
 Front-de-Bœuf, frön-dü-béf; Reginald (English).
 Frontin, frön-tän.
 Froude, fröwd or fröd.

o, capon; ö, opaque; ü, few; ũ, pull; y, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; u, rasped h; ä, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. Others, see introduction.

de la Fuente, Damián, da lä fö-än'-tä,
dä-mē-än'.
Fuente Ovejuna, fö-än'-tä ö-vä-hö'-nä.
Fuh-chow (Eng. Foochow), fö-chōw
(Eng. fö-chōw').
Fulbert, fül-bär.
Fulcinius, ful-sin'-i-us.
Fulgence, fül-zhänš.
Fulvia, ful'-vi-ä.
Fumée, fū-mä.
Funck-Brentano, Franz, fänk-brän-
tan-ö, fränž.
Funck-Brentano, Théophile, fänk-
brän-tan-ö, tä-ö-fel.
Fung, füng.
Fung-Tching, füng-ching.
Funtek, Anton, fün'-tek, än-tön'.
Furdustrandir, fūr'-rñü-strand''-ir.
Fürstenschule, fūrst-en-shö'-le.
Fuseli, fū'-ze-li.
Fusina, fö-sē'-nä.
de Fusselles, dü füs-el.
Fyódorovich, fyö'-dör-ö-vich.

Gabii, gā'-bi-ī.
Gabinus, ga-bin'-i-us.
Gaboriau, Emile, gab-ör-yö, ä-mel.
Gabral Misquitta, gā'-brał mis-kit'-a.
Gabrielle, gab-rē-el.
Gabrino, gā-brē'-nō.
Gachard, gash-ar.
Gades, gā'-dēz.
Gadrosian, gā-drō-siän'.
Gadyatch, gad'-yatch.
Gael, gāel, *nearly* gāl; — Glas, gläs.
Gætulia, Gætulian, jē-tö'-li-a, -an.
Gagā, gā'-gā.
Gägelow, gā'-ge-lö.
Gaheris, gā'-ér-is.
Gañac, gā-yak.
Gaillard, gā-yar.
Gaillot, gā-yö.
Gainas, gā'-nas.
Galaor, gal'-a-or.
Galata, gā'-lä-tä.
Galatea, gal-a-tē'-a.
Galatia, gal-ä'-shia.
Galáts, gā'-läts.
Galba, gal'-ba.
Galdós, Benito Perez, gäl-dös, bā-nē'-
tö pä'-raht.

Galeazzo, Gian, gā-lä-ät'-sö, jän.
Galene, ga-lē'-nē.
Galepsus, ga-lep'-sus.
Galeria, ga-lē'-ri-a.
Galician, ga-lish'-i-an.
Galihodine, gal-i-hö'-dīn.
Galihud, gal'-i-hud.
Galilæo, Galilæus, gal-i-lē'-ö, -us.
Galileo, (Eng.) gal-i-lē'-ö; (It.) gā-lē-
lä'-ö.
Galín, gā'-lén.
Galla, gäl'-ä.
Gallafrá, gäl'-ä-frä.
Galland, Antoine, gal-än, än-twan.
Gallien, gal-yän.
Gallienus, gal-i-ē'-nus.
Galluzzi, gäl-üt'-sē.
Galve, gäl'-va.
da Gama, Vasco, dá gā'-mä, väs'-kö.
Gamaches, gam-ash.
Gambacorti, gäm-bä-kor'-tē.
Gamber-Ali, gam'-bar-ä'-lē.
Gambetta, Leon, gam-bet'-a, lē'-on;
(Fr.) gän-bet-ä, lä-ön.
Gamli, gam'-li.
Gamori, gam'-o-rī.
Les Ganaches, lä gam-ash.
Gancho Daghli, gän'-chö dan-li'.
Gandalf, gan'-däl'f'.
Gandalin, gan'-da-lin.
Gandari, gan'-da-rē.
Gandelin, see Gandalin.
Gandhari, gand'-ha-rī.
Gandharvas, gand-har'-važ.
Ganelon, gän-lön.
Gange-Rolf, gäng'-e-rölf.
Ganges, gan'-jēz.
Ganictor, ga-nik'-tor.
de Ganis, Bleodoris, dē gā'nis, blē-ö-
dö'-ris.
Gansevoort, gans'-vört.
Ganymede, gan'-i-mēd.
Garamantes, gar-a-man'-tēz.
Garcia, gar-thē'-ä.
Garcias, gar'-si-as; (Sp.) gar-thē-äs'.
Garçons, gar-sön.
Gard, (O. N.) garth.
Garde Française, gard frän-sāž.
Gardia, gar'-de-ä.
Garding, gard'-ing.
Garfagnana, gar-fän-yä'-nä.

ā, ate; ã, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her;
ø, clope; i, ice; i, it; i, bet. i and e; ai, broad i; ö, go; ö, ou; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too;

Gargantua, gar-gan'-tù-ą ; (Fr.) gar-gän-tü-ä.
 Gargarus, gar'-ga-rus.
 Gargilianus, gar''-gil-i-ä'-nus.
 Garibaldi, gä-rē-bäl'-dē.
 Garinter, ga-rin'-tēr.
 Garmalie, gar-mal-ē.
 Garókhavaya [Gorokhovaya], gó-rô-nó-vä-yä.
 Garo-nmäna, ga-rôn-mä'-nā.
 Garzia, (It.) gar-tsē'-ä ; (Sp.) gar-thē'-ä.
 Gascoigne, gas-koin' .
 Gaston, (Eng.) gas'-tɔn ; (Fr.) gas-tôn.
 Gastron, gas-trôn.
 Gatha, (Zend) gä'-thā ; (Skt.) gät'-hā.
 Gattolini, gät-ō-lē'-nē.
 Gaucherel, Leon, gösh-rel, läôn.
 Gaucho, göw'-chō.
 Gaudemus, gä-dē'-mus.
 Gaudissart, gō-dēs-ar.
 Gaustalla, göw-stäl'-ä.
 Gautama, göw'-tä-mā.
 Gautamí, göw'-tä-mē.
 Gauter, gä'-tēr.
 Gautier, Thēophile, göt-yā, tā-ō-fēl.
 Gauvain, gō-vañ.
 Gavriilo, gäv'-rē-lō.
 Gaw, göw.
 Gawaine, gä'-wan or göw'-en ; (Scotch) gä'-in or gân.
 Gayatri, gä'-ya-trē.
 Gazæus, ga-zē'-us.
 Gazali, gä-zä'-lē.
 Gazel, gaz-el' .
 Gazira, gä-zē'-rä.
 Gazuls, gaz'-ulz.
 Géatic, gē'-ā-tik.
 Gebal, gē'-bal.
 Gebel Barkal, jeb'-el bar-käl' .
 von Gebhardt, fôn geb'-hart.
 Geburon, zhā-bü-rôn.
 Gedichte, ga-din'-tē.
 Geharnische Sonnette, ga-har'-nish-ē zôn-net'-ē.
 Geierstein, gē'-er-stin.
 Geirstadaalf, gār'-stad''-ā-alf' .
 Geister, Conrad, gē'-stēr, kôn'-räd.
 Gekki, gek'-ē.
 Gelders, gel'-dērz.
 Gellius, Aulus, jel'-i-us, ä'-lus.

Gelon, jē'-lon.
 Gelorwydd, ge-lör'-wiđ.
 Gem, (Fr.) zhän.
 Gemara, ga-mä'-rä.
 Gembloux, zhän-blō.
 Gemini, jem'-i-nī.
 Gemmadi, zhem-ä-di (*property* jü-mä'-dä).
 Gemoniæ, je-mō'-ni-ē.
 Genschid, jem-shēd' .
 Gengis Khan, jeng'-giz kån.
 Génie du Christianisme, zhā-nē dü krēst-yan-ēzm.
 Genii, jē'-ni-i.
 de Genlis, dü zhän-lēs.
 Genoa, jen'-o-ā.
 Gens-d'Armes, zhän-darm.
 Gensonné, zhän-sôn-ä.
 Gentiles, (Fr.) zhän-tēl.
 Gentilly, zhän-tē-yē.
 Gentius, jen'-shius.
 Gentu, jen'-tō.
 Geoffrey, jef'-rī.
 Geomori, je-om'-o-rī.
 George Dandin, zhorzh dän-dañ.
 Georgette, zhorzh-et.
 Geraint, je-rānt' .
 Gérard, Adèle, zhā-rar, ad-äl.
 Gerard, Maximilien, zhā-rar, maks-ē-mēl-yän.
 Gerber, gēr'-bēr.
 Germanicus, jer-man'-i-kus.
 Germinie Lacerteux, zhār-mē-nē las-ār-tü.
 de Germoise, dü zhār-mwaz.
 Gernade, ger-nä'-dē.
 Geron, (Ger.) gä'-rôn.
 Geronium, je-rō'-ni-um.
 Gerontius, je-ron'-shius.
 Gerrha, jēr'-ā.
 Gerson, zhēr-sôn.
 Gerusalemme Liberata, jä-rō'-sä-lem'-ā lē-bä-rä'-tä.
 Gerasia, je-rō'-si-ā.
 Géruzez, zhā-rü-zä.
 Gervaisais, Madame, zhēr-vä-zä, mad-am.
 Gervinus, jēr-vī'-nus ; (Ger.) gēr-fē'-nös.
 Gesammelte Werke, gä-zäm'-mel-tē vēr'-kē.

g, capon ; ö, opaque ; ū, few ; ũ, pull ; u, unite ; ch, itch ; d (Irish) murder ; g, get ; h, loch ; n, rasped h ; ñ, nasal n ; t (Irish) water ; th, thin ; tu, the. **Others, see introduction.**

- Gesenius, gē-sē'/ni-us; (Ger.) gā-zā'/nē-ōs.
 Gessner, ges'/nēr.
 Gesta Romanorum, jes'-tə rō-mā-nō'-rum.
 Gestiefelte Kater, der, gā-stē'/fel-tē kät-
 tēr, dēr.
 de Gesvres, dū zhāv'r'.
 Getes, jē'-tēz.
 Gevaudan, zhā-vō-dāñ.
 Gezer, gē'-zēr.
 Ghazal or Ghazāl, gā-zāl'.
 Ghazni, gāz'/ne or guz'-nē.
 Ghent, gent.
 Gherardo, gā-rar'-dō.
 Ghezaly, gez'-ā-lē.
 Ghiās Taghia [Taghai], nrī-āth' tā-
 nrā'.
 Ghias-ud-Din, nrī-āth'-ud-dīn'.
 Ghibellines, gib'-el-inz.
 Ghilzyes, gēl-ziz.
 Ghirlandažo, gēr-lān-dā'-yō.
 Ghislain, gēs-lāñ.
 Giacomo, jā'-kō-mō.
 Gian, jān.
 Gianotti, Gianotto, jān-nōt'-tē, jān-
 nōt'-tō.
 Giaour, jōwr.
 Gibaugier, zhē-bōzh-yā.
 Giboyer, zhē-bwā-yā.
 Giboyeur, zhē-bwā-yū.
 Gielow, gē'-lō.
 Gieseler, gē'-zel-ēr.
 Gifle, gif'-lē.
 Gil Blas, zhēl blās.
 Gil Blas de Santillana, hēl blās də sän-
 tēl-yā'-nā.
 Gilgamesh, gēl'-gā-mesh (doubtful).
 Gilge, gil'-gē.
 Gilje, gil'-ye.
 Gilla Dacker, gil'-ā dāk'-ēr.
 Gina, zhē'-nā.
 Gindibu, gēn'-dē-bō.
 Giovacchino, jō-vā-kē'-nō.
 Giovauna, jō-vān'-ā.
 Giovannino, jō-vān-ē'-nō.
 Girardi, jē-rar'-dē.
 Girardin, Émile, zhē-rar-dañ, ā-mēl.
 Giraut, zhē-rō.
 Girgenti, jēr-jen'-tē.
 Girofleè, zhē-rō-flā.
- Girolamo, jē-rō-lā'-mō.
 Giron, hē'-rōn.
 Gironde (Eng.), jī-rond'; (Fr.) zhē-
 rōñd.
 Girone, hē-rō'-nā.
 Girsu, gēr'-sō.
 Giselher, gē'-zel-ēr.
 Gishba, gēsh'-bā.
 Gishban, gēsh'-bān.
 Gishukh, gēsh'-ōh.
 Gitaut, zhē-tō.
 Giton, gī'-tōn.
 Giugni, Filippo, jōn'-yē, fē-lip'-ō.
 Giukings, gü'-kingz.
 Giuli Tre, jō'-lē trā.
 Giuliano, jō'-lē-ā'-nō.
 Giulio, jō'-lē-ō.
 Gizeh, gē'-zē.
 Gjändsha, g'yand'-shā.
 Gjuka, d'yū'-kā.
 Glafira, glā-fī'-rā.
 Glaubenslehre, glōwb'-enss-lā'-rē.
 Glauce, glā'-sē.
 Glaucippe, glā-sip'-ē.
 Glaucothea, glā-kō-thē'-ā.
 Glaucus, glā'-kus.
 Glauvvor, glēim'-vor'.
 Gleichen, glī'-neu.
 Glendalough, glen-dal'-ōh.
 Glogau, glō'-gōw.
 Glommen, glōm'-men.
 Glyndelachan, glin-del'-ā-hān.
 Gnathine, nā'-thīn.
 Gnatho, nā'-thō.
 Gnathonics, nā-thon'-iks.
 Gnita-heath, gnē'-tā-hēth'.
 Gnitze, gnit'-sē.
 Gnoevar, gnā'-var.
 Gobelín, L'abbé, gōb-lāñ, lab-ā.
 Gobineau, Comte de, gō-bē-nō, kōñt
 dū.
 Goch, Heilyn, gōh, hī'|-lin.
 Godebog, gō-dā|'-bog.
 Godelman, gō'-del-mān.
 Gododin, gō-dō|'-dēn.
 Godunov, Boris, gō-dō-nof', bor'-
 is.
 Goethe, Johann Wolfgang, gē'-te, yō'-
 hān vōlf'-gāng.
 Gogmagog, gog'-mā-gog.
 Gognaw, gō-nā'.

ā, ate; ā, air; ā, at; ā, ah; ā, partake; ā, all; ā, ask; ā, oval; ā, ado; ā, bo; ā, ell; é, her;
 ø, elope; I, ice; I, it; I, bet. I and ē; AI, broad I; ō, go; ō, on; ō, whole; ō, dog; ū, too;

Gogol, Nikolai Vassiliévitch, gò'-gól, nē-kò-lai vās-sil'-a-vich.	Göttingen, gét-ing-en; (Eng.) got'-ing-en.
Goguelat, gō-glā.	Gottlieb, gót'-lēp.
Goiim, goi'-ēm.	Gottschalk, gót'-shālk.
Goldau, gól'-dōw.	Gottsched, gót'-shed.
Goldoni, gól-dō'-nē.	Götz von Berlichingen, gêts fōn bér- lih'-ing-en.
Goltzius, gólt'-se-ös.	Goubert, gō-bār.
Gombroon, gom-brōn'.	de Goudi, dü gö-dē.
Gomel, gō'-mel.	Goupil, gō-pēl.
Gomez, Pedro, gō'-maþh, pā'-drō.	Gourville, gōr-vēl.
Gonatas, Antigonus, gon'-a-tas, an- tig'-o-nus.	Gouvion St. Cyr, göv-yōn sai-sēr.
Goncharóf, Ivan Alexandrovich, gōn- chā-rōf', e-vān' ä-leks-än'-drō-vich.	Gozlan, gōz-lān.
de Goncourt, Edmond, dü gōn-kōr, ed- mōn; — Jules Huot, zhül ü-ō.	Gozzi, gōt'-sē.
Gondé, gōn-dā'.	Grabbe, grāb'-bē.
de Gondí, dü gōn-dē.	Grabow, grā'-bō.
Gongylus, gon-ji'-lus, or gon'-jī-lus.	Gradelin, grā'-dē-lin.
Gonsalvo, gōn-sāl'-vō.	Gradivus, grā-di'-vus.
Gontaud-Biron, gōn-tō-bē-rōn.	Gradlonvavre, grad-loñ-vār.
Gonzaga, Gian Francesco, gōn-tsā'-gä, jān frān-ches'-kō.	Graecomania, grē-kō-mā'-ni-ä.
Gonzaga, Ferrante, gōn-thā'-gä, fārr- än'-tä.	Graeme, grām.
Gonzaga, Ugolino, gōn-tsā'-gä, ò-gō-lē'- nō.	Gräfi, grāf.
Gonzaghi, gōn-tsā'-gē.	Grahovo, grā'-hō-vō.
Gonzalez, gōn-thā'-lath.	Gramigna, grā-mēn'-yā.
Gonzel, Abbé, gōn-zei, ab-ä.	de Grammont, dü gram-mō.
Gorboduc, gor'-bō-duk.	Gran Conquista d'Ultramar, grān kōn- kēs'-tä döl-trā'-mar.
Gordei, Ivanof, gord-yā', iv-än'-ōf.	Grauada, grā-nā'-dā.
Gordeief, gord-yā'-yef.	Grand-Maquet, grān-mak-ā.
Gordianus, gor-di-ā'-nus.	Grand Testament, grān tes-tām-än.
Gordius, gor'-di-us.	de Grandmaison, Geoffroy, dü grān- mā-zōn, zhōfr-wā.
Gordyæan, gor-dī-ē'-añ.	Grand Prior, grān prē-or.
Gore-Gorinskoë, gō-rē-gō-rin'-skō-yē.	Grande Armée, grānd ar-mā.
Gorgias, gor'-ji-as.	de la Grange-Neuville, dü lä grānzh- nū-vēl.
Gorgibus, gor-zhē-būs.	Grani, grā'-nē.
Gorgonian, gor-gō'-ni-añ.	Granson, grān-sōn.
Gorgylus, gor'-ji-lus or gor'-jī-lus.	de Grantmesnil, dü grān-mā-nēl.
Gorki, Maksim, gor'-ki, māk-sim'.	Granua, grā-nō'-ä.
Gormar, gor-mar'.	Gravelles, grān-vel.
Görres, gēr'-ess.	Grassuccio, grās-üch'-ē-ō.
Gösta Berling's Saga, yüs'-tä bér'-lingz sä'-gä.	Gravelines, grav-lēn.
Gostinčar, gos'-tin-char.	Gravina, grā-vē'-nā.
Gótami, göw'-tä-mē.	Gravosan, grā'-vō-sän.
Gotha, gō'-tä.	Gravot, grav-ō.
Gothon, gō-tōn.	Graziadio, grāt-sē-ä'-dē-ō.
Gottfried, gót'-frēt.	Graziella, grāt-sē-el'-ä.
	Grebault, grē-bō.
	Gred, gred.
	Gregoire, gräg-wär.

g, capon; o, opaque; f, few; ũ, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; **ü**, rasped h; **ä**, nasal a; **ï** (Irish) water; **th**, thin; **th**, the. **Others, see introduction.**

- Gregorios, grę-gō'-ri-os.
 Gregorius Tholosanus, grę-gō'-ri-us
 tol-ō-sā'-nus.
 Gregorovius, greg-ō-rō'-vi-us.
 Greifswald, grifs'-vält.
 Grenada, grę-nā'-dā.
 Grenan, grę-nän'.
- Grenoble, Grénoble, grę-nō'-bl.
 Die Grenzboten, dē grents'-bō-ten.
 Gresset, gres-ā.
 Grete, grā'-tę.
 Grettir, gret'-tír.
 Greuze, gréz.
 Grève, grāv.
 Grêve des Forgerons, grāv dā forzh-
 rōn.
 Griesbach, grēs'-bän.
 Grietje, nrēt'-ye.
 Griffet, grēf-fā.
 Griffet, grif'-let.
 Grignan, grēn-yän.
 Grigorich, Boris, grē'-gō-rich, bor'-is.
 Grigoriévich, Boris, grē'-gor-ā-vich,
 bor'-is.
 Grillparzer, Franz, gril'-part-sér,
 fränts.
 Grimanesa, grim-ā-nē'-sā.
 Grimaud, grē-mō.
 Grimbard, grimi'-bard'.
- Grimolfsson, grēm'-ōlfs-sōn'.
- Gringoire, grañ-gwār.
 Grisi, Giulia, grē'-sē, jöl'-yā.
 Griviot, grēv-yō.
 Grodzitski, grod-zits'-kī.
 Groningen, gron'-ing-en; (D.) nrō'-
 ning-nen.
 Grönländische Processe, grēn-lān'-
 dish-ę prō-tses'-e.
 de Groot, Hugo, dę grōt, hō'-nō.
 Gros-Ilet, grō-zē-lā.
 Grosventres, grō-vāñtr'.
- Grotfend, grō'-te-fent.
 Grothusen, grō-tō'-zen.
 Grotius, Hugo, grō'-shius, hū'-gō.
 Grouchy, grō-shē.
 Grouville, grō-vēl.
 Grubbe, Marie, (Dan.) grōb-ę, mā-
 1ē'-ā.
 Grumbates, grum-bā'-tēz.
 Grumio, grō'-mi-ō.
 Grumkow, grüm'-kō.
- Grünstein, grün'-stīn.
 de la Grutuse, dū lā grū-tüz.
 Gryllus, gril'-us.
 Grynean, grī-nē'-ān.
 Guadeloupe, gwā-dā-lō'-pā.
 Guadalquivir, gwā-dāl-kē-vēr'.
- Guadet, gad-ā.
 Gualandi, göä-län'-dē.
 Gualior, gwā'-li-or.
 Gualterotti, gwāl-tā-rōt'-tē.
 Guanahani, gwā-nā-ā-nē'.
- Guarini, gwā-rē'-nē.
 Guasconti, Michele, gwās-kōn'-tē, mē-
 kā'-lā.
 Guatami, see Gautamí.
 La Guayra, lā gwai-rā' or gwai'-rā.
 Gubbi, göb'-bē.
 Gudbrand, gūd'-brand'.
- Gudbrandsdal, (O. N.) gūd'-brands-
 dal''; (mod.) göth'-brans'-dal.
 Gudea, gö-dā'-ā.
 Gudrid, gürri'-rēru'.
- Gudrod, güd'-rēd'.
- Gudrod Liome, güd'-rēd'' l'yō'-mē.
 Gudrun, (O. N.) güd'-rūn; (Eng.) güd-
 rūn.
 Guelders, gel'-derz.
 Guenever, gwen'-ę-vēr.
 Guéranger, Dom, gā-rāñ-zhā, dōñ.
 Guerazzi, gwā-rāt'-sē.
 Guercino, gwār-chē'-nō.
 Guérin, gā-rañ.
 Guerin, Maître, gā-rañ, mātr'.
 Guérout, gā-rō.
 Guerre et Paix, gar ā pā.
 Guerrière, gar-yār.
 du Guesclin, Bertrand, dū gā-klañ,
 bār-trāñ.
 Guéton, gā-tōñ.
 de Guevara, Antonio, dā gā-vā'-rā, ān-
 tō'-ņę-ō.
 de Guevara, Vilez, dā gā-vā'-rā, vē'-
 lāth.
 Guicciardini, gwē-char-dē'-nē.
 Guiche, gēsh.
 Guidi, gwē'-dē.
 Guido, gwē'-dō; — di Castello, dē
 kās-tel'-ō.
 Guijarro, Señor, gē-harr'-ō, sãn-yōr'.
 Guillaouik, gwē-yā'-wik.
 Guillimere, gwil'-i-mēr.

ā, a; ē: ā, air; ä, at; ü, ah; ȳ, partake; ō, all; ū, ask; ȳ, oval; ȳ, ado; ȳ, be; ȳ, ell; é, her; ę, elope; ȳ, lee; ȳ, it; ȳ, bet. ȳ and ȳ; ȳ, broad ȳ; ȳ, go; ȳ, on; ȳ, whole; ȳ, dog; ȳ, too;

Guinda, (Eng.) gwin'-dā; (Por.) gēn'-dā.	Gycera, jī-sē'-rā.
Guines, gēn.	Gyda, gid'-ā.
Guinevere, gwin'-ē-vēr.	Gyges, jī'-jēz.
Guingamp, gēn-gāñ.	Gyllelvawr, gwil-el-vwar'.
Guiomar, gē-ò-mar'.	Gyllis, jil'-is.
Guipuscoa (Guipuzcoa), gē-pōth'-kō-ā.	Gylippus, jī-lip'-us.
de Guise, dū gēz.	Gymnase, gēm-naz.
Guisebert Grutt, gēz'-bért gröt.	Gymnochæron, jim-nō-kē'-rōn.
Guisnes, gēn.	Gynæocracy, jī-ne-kok'-rā-sē.
Guitaud, gē-tō.	Gysbrecht van Aemstel, hriz'-brent von än'-stel.
Guizot, François Pierre Guillaume, gē- zō, frän-swā p'yār gē-yōm.	Gythium, jī-thī'-um or jith'-i-um.
Gulistán, gö-lis-tán' or -tán'.	Haabrok, Hauk, hā'-brok'', hēik.
Gundelfingen, gùn-del'-fing-en.	Haaleg, Halfdan, hā'-leg'', hālv'-dan''.
Gunhild, gūn'-hilt'.	Haan, hān.
Gunther, gūn'-tēr.	Haarfager, Harald, hār'-fag''-er, hār'- ald''.
Gurob, gō-rōb'.	Habinnas, hā-bin'-as.
Gustios, gös'-tē-ōs.	Habsburg, häps'-bōrg.
Gustioz, Muño, gös'-tē-ōth, mön'-yō.	d'Hacqueville, dak-vēl.
Guthrum, gō'-trūm.	Hadabia, had-ā-bē'-ā.
Gutierrez, gō-tē-arr'-āth.	Hadeland, had'-ā-land''.
Guttinguer, güt-tēn-gā.	Ha-dervish, hā-dēr'-vish'.
Guttorm, güt'-torm''.	Hadumoth, hā'-dō-mōt.
Gutzkow, göts'-kō.	Hædus, hē'-dus.
Guyenne, gē-en.	Haekia, hek'-yā.
Guyon, gē-ōn.	Hafiz, (Eng.) hā'-fiz; (Persian) hā-fiz'.
Guzél Sultanum, gū-zel' söl-tā-nóm'.	Hafre, haf'-rē.
Guzerat, guz- (or guzh-) ér-ät'.	Haga, (Fr.) ag-ā.
de Guzman, Alonso Perez, dā göth'- mān, ä-lön'-thō pā-rāth.	Hagan, see Hagen.
Gwaeleod, gwā-lōwd'.	Hagedorn, hā'-gē-dorn.
Gwalchmai, gwalh'-mai'.	Hagen, Hagan, hā'-gēn.
Gwanar, gwā-nār.	Hagenbach, hā'-gēn-bān.
Gwarthegyð, gwar-tā' '-gid.	Haggada, Haggadah, hag-ā'-dā.
Gwarthler, gwarth'-lā.	Hagiographa, hā-jī-og'-rā-fā.
Gwauan, gōw'-ān.	Hagnias, hag-nī'-as or hag'-ni-as.
Gwenhyvar, gwen-hē' '-vār.	Hagnon, hag'-non.
Gwénolé, gwā-nō-lā.	Hague, hāg.
Gwezno, gwen-ō' '.	Hahnenkamm, hān'-en-kām''.
Gwgawn, gwēg-ān'.	Hainault, Hainaut, hā-nō'.
Gwiaawn, gwē'-ān.	Hajji Baba, hāj-ē' bā-bā'.
Gwiffert Petit, gwif'-ért p'te.	Hak reezi, hāk rē'-zē.
Gwlyged, gwil'-ed.	Haki, hak'-ī.
Gwres, gō-ār'.	Hakim-Massy, hā-kēm'-mās-ē'.
Gwrveling, gwēr-vlēn'.	Hako, hā'-kō.
Gwyddno, gwith-nō'.	Hakodale, hā'-kō-dale''.
Gwynnedd, Maelgwn, gwin'-eth, māl- gwin'.	Hakon Jarl, hā'-kon yarl.
Gwyngwn, gwin'-ēn'.	Hakonson, hā'-kōn-sōn''.
Gyara, gī'-ā-rā.	Halacha, hā-lā'-uā.
	Halberstadt, hāl'-ber-stät.

o, capon; o, opaque; ō, few; ū, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; l, loch; r, rasped h; ű, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. Others, see introduction.

- du Halde, dü ald.
 Halfagar, hal'-fä-gar.
 Halfdan, hälv'-dan''.
 Halicarnassus, hal'-i-kar-nas'-us.
 Halicarnasseus, hal''-i-kar-nas'-e-us.
 Haliectypus, ha-lik'-tj-pus.
 Halius, hä'-li-us.
 Halland, had'-land''.
 Halle, hä'l'-e.
 Halma, (Fr.) al-mă.
 Halogaland, hal'-ô-ga-land''.
 Halys, hä'-lis.
 Ham, (Fr.) äh.
 Hamadan, hä-mä-dän'.
 Hamath, (B.) hä'-math.
 Hamerken, Hamerken, ham'-ér-ken.
 Hamet, (Eng.) hä'-met; (T.) hä'-met'.
 Hamilcar, ha-mil'-kar.
 Hamle, häm'-le.
 Hammerken, ham'-ér-ken.
 Hammerschmidt, häm'-ér-shmit''.
 Hammurabi [Kham-], häm'-mô-rä'-bē.
 Hammurabi-ilu [Kham-], häm'-mô-rä'-bē-ē'-lô.
 Hamo, hä'-mô.
 Hân Koong Tsew, hân kōng tsëö.
 Hana, hä'-nä.
 Hanan, (B.) hä'-nan.
 Hanchenyu, hân-chen-yö.
 Hang-chow, hang-chöw.
 Hania, hä'-ni-ä.
 Hannele, hân-ä'-le.
 Hannibal, han'-i-bäl.
 Hannibalic, han'-i-bal'-ik.
 Hanover [Hannover], han'-ô-vér;
 (Ger.) hân-ô'-vér.
 Hansa, hân'-zä.
 Haoma, ha-ô'-mä.
 Hapt-re, hapt-rē.
 Harald, här'-ald''; — Haarfager, här'-fag''-er.
 Haram, hä'-räm.
 Haramsey, här'-am-soi''.
 de Harcourt, dü ar-kör.
 Hardenberg, har'-den-bërg.
 Harel, är-el.
 Harim, här'-ëm'.
 Harima, hä-rē'-mä.
 Hariri, hä-rē'-rē.
 Harlay, ar-lä.
 Harlequin, har'-le-kwin or -kin.
 Harmodius, har-mô'-di-us.
 Harmonia, har-mô'-ni-ä.
 Harmonies poétiques et religieuses, ar-mô-nē pō-ä-tëk zä rä-lē-zhëz.
 Harmozeia, har-mô-zē'-ya.
 Haroon ur Rusheed, ha-roon' ér rush-eed'.
 Haroun al Raschid, hä-rön' ä'l rash'-id or rä-shëd'.
 Harpalus, har'-pa-lus.
 La Harpe, lä arp.
 Harpocras, har'-pô-kras.
 Harpokrates, har-pok'-ra-tëz.
 Harrani, harr-ä'-nē.
 Harrele, *should be* Hannele, hân-ä'-le.
 Harún, hä-rön'.
 Harut, här'-üt.
 Hasdrubal, has'-drü-bäl.
 Hassan Yâkûb Beg, häs-sän' yä-köb'-bēi (or -beg).
 Hassenpflug, häs'-en-pflög.
 Hasten [Hasting], (A.S.) häs'-ten.
 Hastinápura, has''-tin-ä-pü'-ra.
 Hatasu, hä'-tä-sô.
 Haterius, ha-tē'-ri-us.
 Hatesu, hä'-të-sô.
 Hathor, hä'-thor.
 Natim, hä'-tëm.
 Hatwaret, hât-wä'-ret.
 Hauff, Wilhelm, höwf, vil'-helm.
 Hauffen, höwf'-en.
 Hauk, höwk.
 Häuptle, hoipt'-le.
 Hauptmann, Gerhard, höwpt'-män, gër'-hært.
 Hauran, höw-rän'.
 Haushälterischness, höws'-hä'l''-tër-ish-ness.
 d'Haussonville, dô-sôn'-vël.
 Haute-Guyenne, ôt-gë-en.
 de Hauterive, dü ôt-rëv.
 Hautpoul, ô-pöl.
 Hautes-Pyrénées, ôt-pë-rä-nä.
 Haut-Sarthe, ô-sart.
 Havre, avr'.
 Hayti, hä'-të.
 Hazrat-i-Mariam, häz-rät'-e-mä-re-äm'.
 Hazebroucke, az-brök.
 Hea, hä'-ä.
 Heautontimoroumenos, he-â-ton'-tin-ô-rö'-men-os.

ä, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her;
 ø, olope; I, ice; I, it; i, bet. I and e; Ai, broad I; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too;

Hebe, hē'-bē.
 Hebes le Renomes, hēbs lē rē-nōmz'.
 Hebrides, heb'-ri-dēz.
 Hebudes, heb'-yū-dēz.
 Hecatæus, hek-ə-tē'-us.
 Hecate, hek'-ə-tē.
 El Hechicero, əl ə-čhē-thā'-rō.
 Hectemorii, hek-tē-mō'-ri-i.
 Hectorean, hek-tō-rē'-an.
 Hecuba, hek'-yū-bə.
 Hecyra, hē-sī'-rə.
 Hedāya, hed-ā-yā'.
 Hedemark, hād'-mark''.
 Heemstede, hām'-stā-dē.
 Hegau, hā'-gōw.
 Hegel, hā'-gel.
 Hegelian, hē-gē'-li-an.
 Hegemon, hē-jē'-mōn *or* hej'-ē-mōn.
 Hegesander, hej'-es-an'-dēr.
 Hegesias, hē-jē'-si-as.
 Hegestratus, hē-jes'-trə-tus.
 Hégio, hē'-ji-ō.
 Hegira, hej'-i-rə.
 Heiber, hī'-ber.
 Heide, (Ger.) hī'-dē ; (O. N.) hā'-dē.
 Heidelberg, hī'-del-bērg.
 Heidenheim, hī'-den-hīm.
 Heidenhöhlen, hī'-den-hē''-len.
 Heilbronn, hīl'-brōn.
 Heilman, hīl'-mān.
 Heilyn Goch, hī|'-lin gōh.
 Heimat, (Ger.) hī'-māt ; (O. N.) hā'-mat.
 Heimdal, hām'-dāl''.
 Heimskringla, hāmss'-kring''-lā.
 Heine, Heinrich, hī'-nē, hīn'-rīn.
 Heiss, hīs.
 Hejaz, hē-jāz'.
 Helde, hel'-dē.
 Helenus, hel'-ē-nus.
 Heliadai (Heliadæ), hē-lē'-ə-dī.
 Helice, hel'-i-sē.
 Helicon, hel'-i-kon.
 Helio, hē'-li-ō.
 Heliogabalus, hē'-li-ə-gab'-ə-lus *or* hē-lī'-ə-gə-bā'-lus.
 Heliopolis, hē-li-op'-ō-lis.
 Helios, hē'-li-os.
 Heliotaus, hē-li-ō-tā'-us.
 Heliotés, hē'-li-ō-ts.
 Helixus, hē-lik's'-us.

Hellenedom, hel'-ēn-dōm.
 Hellenes, hel'-ēnz.
 Hellenica, hel-en'-i-kə.
 Hellespontine, hel-es-pon'-tīn.
 Hellespontos, hel-es-pon'-tos.
 Helluland, hed'-lū-land''.
 Héloïse, ā-lō-ēz.
 Helorine, hel'-ō-rīn.
 Helote, hē'-lot *or* hel'-ōt.
 Helouin, ā-lō-ān.
 Helsingland, hel'-sing-land''.
 Helvétius, el-vā-sē-ūs.
 Hemingius, hē-min'-ji-us.
 de Henares, Alcalá, də ā-nā'-ras, āl-kā-lā'.
 Henault, ā-nō.
 Hendrik, hen'-drik.
 Hengest, heng'-gest.
 Henoichus, hē-nī'-ə-kus.
 Henneberg, hen'-ē-bērg.
 Hennegau, hen'-ē-gōw.
 Henriët, ān-rē-ā.
 Henri Quart, ānrē kār.
 Heortigtune, hē'-or-tig-tōn''.
 Hephæstus, hē-fes'-tus.
 Heptameron, hep-tam'-ēr-ōn.
 Heq-āt, hek-āt'.
 Heraclea, hēr-ə-klē'-ə.
 Heracleid, hēr'-ə-klīd.
 Heracleidan, hēr-ə-klī'-dān.
 Heracleopolis, hē-rak'-lē-op'-ō-lis.
 Heracleopolitan, hē-rak'-lē-ə-pol'-i-tān.
 Heracleot, hē-rak'-lē-ot.
 Heraclidæ, hē-raq-klī'-dē.
 Heraclides Ponticus, hē-raq-klī'-dēz-pon'-tī-kus.
 Heraclitus, hē-raq-klī'-tus.
 Herakleidai (Heraclidae), hē-ra-klī'-dī.
 Herakles, hē'-raq-klēz.
 d'Herblay, Chevalier, də-r-blā, shū-val-yā.
 Herčegovina, hēr'-tšē-gō-vē'-nā.
 Herčegovinians, hēr-tšē-gō-vin'-i-anz.
 Herculaneum, hér-kū- (*or* k'yū-) lā-nē-um.
 Hercules, hēr'-kū-lēz (*or* -k'yū-lēz).
 Herder, hēr'-dēr.
 Here, hē'-rē.
 de Heredia, José Maria, də ā-rā-dē'-ā, hō-sā' mā-rē'-ā.

g, capon ; o, opaque ; ū, few ; ū, pull ; y, unite ; ch, itch ; d (Irish) murder ; g, get ; h, loch ; u, rasped h ; ū, nasal u ; t (Irish) water ; th, thin ; tu, the. **Others, see introduction.**

de Hérédia, (Fr.) dü ā-rā-dē-ā.
 Hereford, hēr'-fɔrd or hēr'-e-fɔrd.
 Heremianus, hē-ren'/i-ā'-nus.
 Herennius, hē-ren'/i-us.
 Heri, hē'-ri.
 Heribald, hā'-rē-bālt.
 Héricher, ā-rē-shā.
 Hériches, ā-rēsh.
 Herihor, hē'-ri-hor'.
 Herkhuf, hēr-nöf'.
 Hermæan, hēr-mē'-an.
 Hermann und Dorothea, hēr'-män unt
 dō-rō-tā'-a.
 Hermeias, her-mē'-yas.
 Hermeros, hēr-mē'-ros.
 Hermes, hēr'-mēz.
 Herminde, her'-mind.
 Herminius, hēr-min'/i-us.
 Hermione, hēr-mī'-o-nē.
 Hermippus, hēr-mip'-us.
 Hermocleides, hēr-mo-klī'-dēz.
 Hermocrates, hēr-mok'-ra-tēz.
 Hermona, ar-mō'-nā.
 Hermonthis, hēr-mon'-this.
 Hermopolis, hēr-mop'-o-lis.
 La Hernana San Sulpicio, lä ar-nā'-nä
 sän söl-pē'-thē-ō.
 Hernani, ar-nan-ē.
 Hernican, her'-ni-kan.
 Herodas, hē-rō'-das.
 Herodotus, hē-rod'-o-tus.
 Heroides, hē-rō'-i-dēz.
 Herondas, hē-ron'-das.
 Herr, hērr.
 Herrera, ar-ā'-rā.
 Herse, hēr'-se.
 Herschel, hēr'-shel.
 Hertz, Henrik, hērts, hen'-rik.
 Heruli, hēr'-yu-li.
 Herusha, hē-rō'-shā.
 d'Hervart, dar-vār.
 d'Hervey-Saint-Denis, dar-vā-sän-dü-
 nē.
 Herzlieb, hērts'-lēp.
 Hesdin, ā-dän.
 Hesiod, hē'-si-od.
 Hesperia, hes-pē'-ri-a.
 Hesperides, hes-per'-i-dēz.
 Hesse, hēs'-ē.
 Hesse-Homburg, hes'-ē-höm'-börc.
 Heta, hē'-tä.

Het-ka-Ptah, het-kā-ptā.
 Hexateuch, heks'-a-tük.
 Hexateucha, heks-a-tū'-ka.
 Hezarfun, hez-ar-fön'.
 Hierapolis, hi-ēr-ap'-o-lis.
 Hières, ē-är.
 Hieron, hi'-e-ron.
 Hieronymus, hi'-e-ron'-i-mus.
 Hierosolymite, hi-e-ro-sol'-i-mit.
 Higelac, hē'-ge-läk.
 Higoumen, ē-gō'-men.
 Hijaz [IHejaz], hē-jāz'.
 Hildesheim, hil'-des-him.
 Hilprecht, hil'-prekt.
 Hülse, Gottlieb, hil'-ze, göt'-lēp.
 Himalaya, him-ā'-lā-yā or him-a-lā'-
 yā.
 Himera, hi'-mē-rā.
 Himileo, hi-mil'-kō.
 Hindfell, hint'-fel.
 Hippada Teluntes, hip-ā'-dā tā-lün'-täz.
 Hipparchus, hip-ar'-kus.
 Hippocephalus, hip-o-sef'-a-lus.
 Hippocles, hip'-o-klēz.
 Hippocoon, hip-ok'-ō-on.
 Hippocrates, hip-ok'-ra-tēz.
 Hippodameia, Hippodamia, hip-o-da-
 mī'-a.
 Hippodamus, hip-od'-a-mus.
 Hippodrome, hip'-o-dröm.
 Hippolochus, hip-ol'-o-kus.
 Hippolytus, hip-ol'-i-tus.
 Hipponicus, hip-o-ni'-kus.
 Hippotades, hip-ot'-a-dēz.
 Hir, Hyveidd, hēr, hē'-vith.
 Hir, Tudvwlch, hēr, tud-velch'.
 Hira, hē'-rā.
 Hiranyadatt, hir'-an-yā-dat' [tä, prop-
 erty].
 Hircan, ēr-kän.
 Hirpinus, hēr-pi'-nus.
 Hirtius, hēr'-shius.
 Hissarlik, his-ar'-lik.
 Histoire ancienne, ēs-twār än-s'yen.
 Histoire critique, ēs-twār krē-tēk.
 L'Histoire de Guzman d'Alfarache,
 lēs-twār dü güz-män dal-fā-rash.
 Histoire de la Littérature anglaise, ēs-
 twār dü lä lē-tā-rat-ür än-glāz.
 Histoire de la Peinture en Italie, ēs-
 twār dü lä pañ-tür än nē-tal-ē.

ā, ate; ā, air; ȃ, at; ȃ, ah; ȃ, partake; ā, all; ä, ask; a, oval; a, ado; e, be; e, ell; é, her;
 e, elope; I, ice; I, it; i, bet. I and e; ai, broad I; ō, go; ō, on; ō, whole; ō, dog; ō, too;

- L'Histoire de M. Cléveland, lēs-twǎr dū mōn-s'yūr (*or* m's'yŭ) klāv-lān.
 Histoire des États Unis d'Amérique, ēs-twǎr dā zā-tǎ zū-nē dam-ā-rēk.
 Histoire des Girondins, ēs-twǎr dā zhēr-rōn-dañ.
 Histoire des Perses d'après les Auteurs orientaux, grecs et latins, ēs-twǎr dā pārs dap-rā lā zō-tŭr zō-rē-āñ-tō, grek zā lat-āñ.
 Histoire du Chevalier des Grieux et de Manon Lescaut, ēs-twǎr dū chŭ-val-yā dā grēū ā dŭ man-ōñ les-kō.
 Histoire du droit de Propriété foncière en Occident, ēs-twǎr dū drwā dŭ prō-prē-ā-tā fōñ-s'yār āñ nōk-sē-dāñ.
 L'Histoire d'une Parisienne, lēs-twǎr dŭn pā-rē-s'yen.
 Histoire Naturelle, ēs-twǎr nat-ŭ-rel.
 Histoire politique des Papes, ēs-twǎr pō-lē-tēk dā pap.
 L'Histoire racontée à mes petits Enfants, lēs-twǎr rak-ōñ-tā ā mā pŭ-tē (*colloq.* p'tē) zāñ-fāñ.
 Histoire Universelle, ēs-twǎr ŭ-nē-vār-sel.
 Hitzig, hit'-sig.
 Hjalli, h'yad'-lē.
 Hlade, hlarn'-ē.
 Hmelnitski [Chmielnicki], hmel-nits'-kē.
 Hoche, ōsh.
 Hochheim, hōñ'-hīm.
 Hoditz-Raswald, hōf'-dits rās'-vält.
 Hœnir, hā'-nir.
 Hoeyte, hō-ā-tē.
 Hofdi, hēf'-dē.
 Hoffmann, Ernst Theodor Wilhelm, hōf'-mān, ērnst tā'-ō-dor vil'-helm.
 Der Hofmeister, dēr hōf'-mī-stēr.
 Hogne, Hogni, hēg-nē; — Karason, kā'-rā-sōñ''.
 Hohenfridingen, hō-en-frid'-ing-en.
 von Hohenhausen, Elise, fōn hō'-en-hōw-zen, ā-lē'-zē.
 Hohenlinden, hō-en-lin'-den.
 Zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, tsō hō'-en-lō'-ē-shil'-ingss-fürst.
 Hohenstaufen, hō'-en-stōw-fen.
 Hohenstiel-Schwangau, hō'-en-stēl-shväng'-ōw.
- Hohentwiel, hō'-ent-vēl.
 Hohenzollern, hō'-en-tsōl-ērñ.
 d'Holbach, (Fr.) dōl-bak.
 Holberg, Ludvig, hōl-berg, lōd'-vig; (Dan.) hōl-beg, lōd'-vig.
 d'Hollach, *should be* d'Holbach.
 Höllen-Breughel, hōl'-len-brē'-gel.
 Holofernes, hol-ō-fēr'-nēz.
 Holstein, hōl'-stīn.
 Holyah, hōl'-yā.
 Holz, hōlts.
 Holzbauer, hōlts'-bōw-ēr.
 Los Hombres de Pro, lōs òm'-bras ða prō.
 L'Homme Qui Rit, lóm kē rē.
 Les Hommes de Lettres, lā zóm dŭ letr'.
 Homoioi, hō-moi'-oi.
 Homs, hōms.
 Honda, òn'-dā.
 Honfleur, óñ-flŭr.
 Honoratus, hon-ō-rā'-tus.
 Honorine, ón-ō-rēñ.
 Hoo Heih, hō hā.
 Hoosain Ali Meerzā, hō-sāñ' ā-lē' mēr-zā'.
 Hop, (O. N.) hōp.
 Horace (Fr.), ō-ras.
 Horæ Subsecivæ, hō'-rī sŭb-sek'-ē-vī.
 Horatii, hō-rā'-shi-i.
 Horda-Kaare, hér'-dā-kā'-rē.
 Hordaland, hér'-dā-land''.
 Horde, hér'-dē.
 Horden, hor'-den.
 Hordias, hor'-di-gz.
 Hořinský, hōr'-zhin-ske.
 Horlivý, Stanislav, hōr'-li-vē, stā'-nis-lāv.
 Hormakhu, hor'-mā'-hō.
 Hormuz, hor'-mōz.
 Hormuzd Rassam, hor-mŭzd' rās-sām'.
 Hornebog, hor'-nē-bōg.
 Hornig, hor'-nig.
 Hornklof, horn'-klof.
 Horotkyevich, hō-rōt-k'yā'-vich.
 Hortalus, hor'-tā-lus.
 Hortensius, hor-ten'-shius.
 Hortitsa, hor-tit'-sā.
 Horve, Jean Jocelyn, orv, zhāñ zhō-slañ.

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Hostilius, hos-til'-i-us.
 Hôtel Corneille, ô-tel kor-nā].
 Hôtel de Ville, ô-tel dū vël.
 Hôtel des Princes, ô-tel dā prāns.
 Hôtel Rambouillet, ô-tel rān-bō-yā.
 d'Ioudetot, död-tō.
 Houdinière, ô-dēn-yār.
 Hougar [Hangum, Hauge], hēi'-gā.
 Hougasund, hēi'-gā-sünd''.
 Houri, hō'-rē or hōw'-rē.
 Houssain, Cogia, hō-sāēn', hō-jā'.
 Hrærek, hri'-rek''.
 Hra-f-ha-f, hrāf-hāf.
 Hreidmar, hrād'-mar''.
 Hroaldson, Thorer, hrō'-āld-sōn'',
 thor'-ir.
 Hrollaug, hrod'-lēig.
 Hroth-gar, hrōth'-gar''.
 Huamachuco, öā-mā-chō'-kō.
 Huanuco, öā-nō'-kō.
 Huascar, öäs'-kar.
 Huayna Capac, öā'-nä kä-pāk'.
 Hubertsburg, hō'-bërts-börg.
 Hufu, hū'-fō.
 Hugideo, hō-gē-dā'-ō.
 Hugo, Victor, (Eng.) hū'-gō, vik'-tōr ;
 (Fr.) ü-gō, vëk-tor.
 Huldbbrand, hūlt'-brānt.
 Hulhul, hōl'-höl.
 Hullin, ül-añ.
 Hūma, hō'-mä.
 Humayun, hū-mā-yōn'.
 Humbercourt, ūm-bār-kör.
 Les Humbles, lä zūmbl'.
 von Humboldt, Friedrich Heinrich,
 fōn hōm'-bōlt, frēd'-rih hīn'-rih.
 d'Humières, dü-mē-ār.
 Humiliés et Offensées, ü-mēl-yā zā
 ôf-āñ-sā.
 Hünigen, hū'-ning-en.
 Hurban-Vajanský, Světozar, hūr'-bān-
 vā'-yān-skī, sv'yēt-ō-zar'.
 Huseyn Pasha, hō-sān' pash'-ā or
 pash-ā'.
 Hūshíár, hō-shē-ar'.
 Huss, hus ; (Ger.) hös.
 Hussein, hō-sān'.
 Hussinecz, hös'-ē-nets (or -nech).
 Hütte, hüt'-ē.
 Huy, hēi.
 Huysman, hēis'-mān.

Hvitramannaland, hwē'-trā-man''-ā-
 land'' (or hē-trā-).
 Hwan, hwān.
 Hwuy, hwī.
 Hy Conall Gavre, hē cō-nāl' gā'-ver.
 Hyacinthid, hī-ā-sin'-thid.
 Hyacinthus, hī-ā-sin'-thus.
 Hyades, hī'-ā-dēz.
 Hyblæan, hib-lē'-ān.
 Hybreas, hib'-rē-ās.
 Hydarnes, hī-dar'-nēz.
 Hyderabad, hī'-der-ā-bād'.
 Hydriotaphia, hī'-dri-ō-tai'-i-ā.
 Hydrocharis, hī-drōk'-ā-ris.
 Hydromeduse, hī'-drō-mē-dūs' or hi-
 drom'-ē-dūs.
 Hyduke, hī'-dōk.
 Hyères, ē-ār'.
 Hyes Attes, hī'-ēz at'-ēz.
 Hyksos, hik'-sōz.
 Hyllean, hil-ē'-ān.
 Hymeneus, hi-mē-nē'-us.
 Hyoëssa, hī-ō-es'-ā.
 Hypatie, ē-pa-sē.
 Hyperanthes, hī-pēr-an'-thēz.
 Hyperbole, hī-pēr'-bō-lē.
 Hyperbolus, hī-pēr'-bō-lus.
 Hyperborean, hī-pēr-bō'-rē-ān.
 Hyperchen, hī'-pēr-ken.
 Hyperchidas, hī-pēr'-kī-das.
 Hypereia, hip-er-ē'-ā.
 Hyperides, hip-er-i'-dez or hi-per-i'-
 dēz.
 Hyperion, hī-pē'-ri-ōn.
 Hyperochus, hī-per'-ō-kus.
 Hypoplace, hip'-ō-place ; (Fr.) ē-pō-
 plas.
 Hyppolite, ē-pō-lēt.
 Hypsechidas, hip-sek'-i-das.
 Hypseus, hip'-sē-us or hip'-sūs.
 Hypsiboas, hip-sī-bō'-ās or hip-sib'-ō-
 as.
 Hyrcanian, hēr-kā'-ni-ān.
 Hyrcades, hī-rē'-ā-dēz.
 Hystaspes, his-tas'-pēz.
 Hyveidd Hir, hē'-vith hēr.
 I Malavoglia, ē mā-lā-vōl'-yā.
 Iadmon, iā'-mon.
 Ialysos, ē-al'-i-sos (in Pope, ya-lis'-us).
 Iambes, yamb.

ā, ate; ǣ, alr; ǣ, at; ð, ah; ǣ partake; ā, all; ā, ask; ǣ, oval; ǣ, ado; ē, be; ē, ell; ē, her;
 ē, elope; ī, ice; ī, it; ī, bet. I and ū; ā, broad I; ō, go; ō, on; ō, whole; ō, dog; ō, too;

Tamblicus, yam'- (or ē-am'-) bli-kus.
 Iarbas, ē-ar'-bas.
 Iasion, yā'-shi-ḡan.
 Iberian, ī-bē'-ri-ḡan.
 Ibleam, ib'-le-am.
 Ibn-Roshd, ibn-rōsht'.
 Ibn Sinā, ibn se'-nā.
 Ibn Zeidun, ibn zā-dōn'.
 Ibrahim, ib-ra-hēm'; (Fr.) ē-brā-ēm.
 Ibrahim Pasha, ib-ra-hēm' pash'-ā.
 Ibycus, ib'-i-kus.
 Icarus, i-kā'-ri-us.
 Ichthyophagi, ik-thī-of'-a-ḡi.
 Icilius, i-sil'-i-us.
 Icoglan [T. ich-oghlan], ē-kōg-lān.
 Iconoclast, i-kon'-o-klast.
 Ictinus, ik-ti'-nus.
 Idæus, i-dē'-us.
 Idalian, i-dā'-li-ḡan (or -l'yān).
 Iddawc Cordd Prydain, ēd-wāh' corrd
 prē-rhān'.
 Ideale, ē-dā-ā'-le.
 Idées et Sensations, ē-dā zā sān-sas-
 yōn.
 Id-gāh, ēd-gā'.
 Idina, ē'-dē-nā.
 L'Idiot, lē-dē-ō.
 Ilole, ē-dōl.
 Idomen, i'-dō-men.
 Idomeneus, i-dom'-e-nūs.
 Idris, i'-dris.
 Idume, i-dū'-mē.
 El Idyl de un Enfermo, əl ē-dēl' də ōn
 ḡan-far'-mō.
 Idylles, ē-dēl.
 Ieremie, yēr'-e-mf.
 Ierne, ī-ēr'-nē.
 Iftikhar, if-ti-nar'.
 Ikshwaku, ik-shwā'-kū.
 Ilderim, il-dā-rīm'.
 Île Sainte-Marguerite, ēl sānt-mar-gā-
 rēt.
 Ilerda, i-lēr'-dā.
 Ilik Mâzi, ē-lik' mā-zi'.
 Ilissus, i-lis'-us.
 Illan Finn, ēl-yān' fin.
 Illil, ēl-lil'.
 Illuminés, ēl-ū-mē-nā.
 Illustre Théâtre, ēl-ūstr' tā-atr'.
 Illyricum, il-ir'-i-kum.
 Ilubidi, ē'-lō-bē'-dē.

Ilulai, ē'-lō-lā'-ē.
 Las Ilusiones del Doctor Faustino,
 lās ē-lō-sē-ō'-nās dəl dōk-tor' fāūs-
 tē'-nō.
 Im Neuen Reich, im noi'-en rīn.
 Imam Jasin, ē-mām' jā-sin'.
 Imam Mîrshēed Mohammed Ghezaly,
 ē-mām' mōr-shēd' mō-hām-med' gez-
 ā-li'.
 Imam-Zadeh-Kassim, ē-mām'-zā-dē'-
 kās-sim'.
 Imgur-Bel, ēm'-gōr-bāl'.
 Immortalité, e-mor-tal-ē-tā.
 Imola, e-mō'-lā.
 Imoski, ē-mōs'-kē.
 Impératrice, aḡ-pā-rat-rēs.
 Improvisatore, (Eng.) im-prov'-i-sā''-
 tōr; (It.) (correctly Improvv-), eḡ-
 prov''-ē-sā-tō'-rā.
 In Usam Delphini, in ō'-sūm del'-fō-nē.
 Inachian, i-nā'-ki-ḡan.
 Inachus, in'-a-kus.
 Inám, ē-nām'.
 In[n]amorato Poeta, ē-nā''-mō-rā'-tō
 pō-ā'-tā.
 Inca, ing'-kā; (Peruv.) ēn'-kā.
 La Incognita, lā ēn-kōn-yē'-ta.
 Indigetes, in-dij'-e-tēz.
 Indra, in'-drā.
 Indric, ēn'-dric.
 Infanta Solisa, ēn-fān'-tā sō-lē'-sā.
 Infante, ēn-fān'-tā.
 Ingeborg, (Sw.) ing'-ē-bērg; (Dan.)
 ing-ē-bōrg; (O. N., *property* ingi-
 björg), ing'-i-b'yērg'.
 Ingénue, aḡ-zhā-nū.
 Ingenuus, in-jen'-yu-us.
 Ingigerd, ing'-rid.
 Ingolstadt, ing'-ōl-stāt'.
 Ingres, aḡgr'.
 Innia, ēn'-e-ḡa.
 Innsbruck, Innspruck, inss'-brök,-prök.
 Ino, i'-nō.
 Inspruck, see Innsbruck.
 Instauratio Magna, in-stā-rā'-shio mag'-
 nā.
 Insteius, in-stē'-yus.
 Instербurg, in'-stā-rbōrg.
 Institution de la Religion Chrétienne,
 aḡ-ste-tūs-yōn dū lā rā-lē-zhōn krēt-
 yen.

o, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ū, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; u, rasped; h; ū, nasal n; f (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. **Others, see introduction.**

Insubrian, in-sū'-bri-ān.
 Intelligence, (Fr.) ań-tā-lē-zhāńs.
 Inti, in'-tē.
 Intimités, ań-tē-mē-tā.
 Iolanthe, i'-o-lan'-thē.
 Iolaos, i'-o-lā'-os.
 Iolchos, i'-ol'-kos.
 Iole, i'-o-lē.
 Ione, i'-ō'-nē or i'-o-nē.
 Ionian, i'-ō'-ni-ān.
 Iorwerth, ior'-werth.
 Iphianassa, if'-i-ā-nas'-ā.
 Iphicrates, i'-fik'-ra-tēz.
 Iphigenia, if'-i-jē'-ni-ā.
 Iphigenie, (Ger.) ē-fē-gā-nē'-e.
 Iphigénie, (Fr.) ē-fē-zhā-nē.
 Iphikles, if'-i-klēz.
 Irak, ē-rāk'.
 Iram, ē-rām'.
 Irasa, ir'-ā-sā.
 Iren, i'-rēn.
 Irena, (Russ.) ir-en'-ā.
 Irene, i-rē'-nē.
 Iridion, ē-rē'-dē-ōn.
 Iritisen, ē-rē-tē'-sen.
 Irkalla, ēr'-kāl'-lā.
 Irkhalina, ēr'-hō-lē'-nā.
 Irkund, ēr-kūnt'.
 Iroquois, ir'-ō-kwoi.
 L'Irreparable, lēr-rā-pā-rabl'.
 Is, ēs.
 Isaacs, Jorge, ē'-sāks, hōr'-hā.
 Isæus, i-sē'-us.
 Isambart, ē-zāń-bar.
 Isan-doulet-Begum, ē-sāń-dō-let'-bā-yóm'.
 Isaurian, i-sā'-ri-ān.
 Isauricus, i-sā'-ri-kus.
 Isegrim, i'-zē-grim.
 Isengrim, i'-zen-grim.
 Isenstein, i'-zen-stēn.
 Isfendiyar, is-fen-di-yār'.
 Ishtar, ish'-tar.
 Isidore, (Fr.) ē-zē-dōr.
 Isidorus, iz-i-dō'-rus.
 Isin, ē'-sin'.
 Isis, i'-sis.
 Islám, (Eng.) is'-lām; (Or.) ēs-lām'.
 Islas de Bayona, ēs'-lās dā bā-yō'-nā.
 de l'Isle, Rouget, dū lēl, rō-zhā.
 Ismail, is-mā-ēl'.

Ismarus, is'-mā-rus.
 Ismene, is-mē'-nē.
 Ismenian, is-mē'-ni-ān.
 Isokrates, i-sok'-ra-tēz.
 Isolani, ē-sō-lā'-nē.
 Isoline, ē-zō-lēn.
 Isonzo, ē-sōn'-tsō.
 Isotta, ē-sōt'-ā.
 Isottee, ē-sōt'-ā'-ō.
 Ispahan, is-pā-hāń'.
 Ispuinis, ēs'-pō-ē'-nēs.
 Issachar, is'-ā-kar.
 Isthenia, is-thē'-ni-ā.
 Isthinian, is'-mi-ān.
 L'Italie Militaire, lē-tal-ē mē-lē-tār.
 It'amer, ēt'-ā-mer'.
 Italiens, ē-tal-yań.
 Italionato, ē-tā'-lē-ō-nā'-tō.
 Ithaca, ith'-ā-kā.
 Itinerarium Cambriæ, i-tin-ā-rā'-ri-ūm kām'-bri-ē.
 Itti-Marduk-baladh, ēt'-tē-mar'-dōk-bā'-lāt.
 Ituræan, it-yu-rē'-ān.
 Itylus, it'-i-lus.
 Itzig, Veitel, it'-sig, fi'-tel.
 Iulus, i-ń'-lus.
 Iván, ē-vāń'.
 Ivanec, Stgulčev, iv-āń'-ets, stēr-gūl'-chef.
 Ivanóvitch, Pyotr, ē-vāń'-ō-vich, p'yōtr.
 Ivanovo, ē-vāń'-ō-vō.
 Ivar, (O. N.) iv'-ar'.
 Iviza, ē-vē'-thā.
 Ivo, ē'-vō.
 Ixion, iks-i'-ōn.
 'Izzet Molla, iz-zet' mūl-lā'.
 Jaber, jā'-bēr.
 Jacobin, jak'-ō-bin.
 Jacobsen, Jens Peter, yā'-kōb-sen, yens pā'-tēr.
 Jacopo, yā'-kō-pō.
 Jacqueline, zhak-lēn.
 Jacquier, zhak-yā.
 Jaeger, Moritz, yā'-gēr, mō'-rēts.
 Jaen, hā-āń'.
 Jaffier, jaf-ēr'.
 Jägerbursch, yā'-gēr-bōrsh'.
 Jahangir, jā-hāń-gēr'.

ā, ate; ă, alr; ǎ, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ũ, all; á, ask; ă, oval; ą, ado; ę, be; ẽ, ell; ẽ, her; ę, olopo; ĩ, lee; ĩ, it; ĩ, bet. I and ẽ; ą, broad I; ȳ, go; ȳ, on; ȳ, whole; ȳ, dog; ȳ, too;

Jahia, Ebn, yä'-he-ä, ebn.
 Jahve, yä'-vê.
 Jalabert, zhal-ab-är.
 Jáluca [Jálica], já'-lú-ká.
 Jamaica, já-mā'-ká; (Sp.) hä-ma₁'-ká.
 Jambulus [Iam-], jam- (*or* yam-) bñ'-lus.
 Janet, Lyon, zham-ä, lē-ōn.
 Jámi, já-mē'.
 Jamshyd, jam-shēd'.
 Jan, yān.
 Janez, Vincent, zhan-ä, vañ-sän.
 Janiculum, ja-nik'-yu-lum.
 Jannedik, zhan'-na-dik.
 Janos, yä'-nosh.
 Janoshy, yä'-nosh-y'.
 Jansje, yons'-yê.
 Jardin des Plantes, zhar-dañ dā plānt.
 Jardin du Roi, zhar-dañ dü rwā.
 Jargeau, zhar-zhō.
 Jarnac, zhar-nak.
 Jarokha, já'-rō-na.
 Jaros, zhār-ō.
 Jassault, zhas-ō.
 Jaut, jōwt.
 Jean Sans Peur, zhāñ sän pūr.
 Jean Servien, zhāñ sarv-yāñ.
 Jean Teterol, zhāñ tát-ról.
 Jeanette, zhā-net.
 Jeanine, zhā-nēn.
 Jean-qui-pleure, zhāñ-kē-plūr.
 Jean-qui-rit, zhāñ-kē-rē.
 Jehovistic, jē-ḥo-vis'-tik.
 Jela, yā'-lä; — Marunova, mā-rú'-nō-va.
 Jelaleddin, jal'-al-eḍ-din'.
 Jēlitza, yā'-lit-sä.
 Jellalabad, jēl'-ā-lä-bäd'.
 Jemsheed [Jamshyd], jem-shēd'.
 Jemappes, zhā-map.
 Jemteland, yem'-tē-land''.
 Jena, yā'-nä.
 Jenappes, zhū-ñap.
 Jenebelli, jen''-ē-bel'-ē.
 Jensen, yen'-sen.
 Jeppe, yep'-pe.
 Jerabis, jēr'-ä-bēs.
 Jereer, jē-rēr'.
 Jerez, hä-rath'.
 Jérôme, zhā-rōm.

Jeronimo, hā-rō'-ne-mō.
 Jeronimus, jē-rō'-ni-mus.
 Jesper, yes'-pér.
 Jeunesse, zhū-ness.
 Jezar, jez-ar'.
 Jezreela, jēz-rē'-el-ä.
 Jibbenainosay, jib-ē-nā'-nō-sä.
 Jijona, hē-hō'-nä.
 Jirwet, jēr'-wet.
 Joannina, yä-nē'-nä.
 Jocelyn, (Fr.) zhōs-lañ.
 Jocelynde, Jeanne, zhōs-lañd, zhān.
 Jodelet, zhōd-lä.
 Jodhpur, jōd-pōr'.
 Johannes, (D.) yō-hon'-ness''.
 de Joinville, Sire, dü zhwañ-vél, sēr.
 Jokai Mór, yō'-ka₁ mor.
 Jokul, yō'-kül.
 Joostens, yōst-enss.
 Joris, yorss.
 Jorjān, jor-jān'.
 Jornandes, jōr-nan'-dēz.
 Jorvaulx, zhor-vō.
 Josas, zhō-zä.
 José, hō-sä'.
 Jotapata, jō-tä-pä'-tä.
 Jotunheim [Jötunheim], yé'-tön-hīm.
 Jouarre, zhō-är.
 Jouassimee, (Ar.) jō-as'-i-mē.
 Jouffroy, zhōf-rwā.
 Joubert, zhō-bär.
 Joukovsky, jō-kōf'-skī.
 Journal de Tristan, zhōr-nal dü trēs-tāñ; — des Débats, dā dā-bä; — des Goncourts, dā gōñ-kör; — des Modes, dā mōd; — des Savants, dā sav-än; — d'une Femme, dün fam; — Encyclopédique, äñ-sē-klō-pä-dēk; — Intime, añ-tēm.
 Die Journalisten, dē yör-näl-is'-ten.
 Jouveney, zhōv-nā.
 Jouza, jō-zä'.
 Jožica, yō'-zhits-ä.
 Jschekj, i-shek'-i.
 Don Juan, (Eng.) don jū'-añ; (Sp.) dön hōän'.
 Juan de la Cruz, hōän' dā lä krōth.
 Juana, hōä'-nä.
 Juanita la Larga, hōä-nē'-tä lä lar'-gä.
 Juanito, hōä-nē'-tō.
 Judaine, zhū-dān.

o, eapon; o, opaque; ū, few; ũ, pull; y, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; u, rasped h; ũ, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. **Others, see introduction.**

Juffrouw, yúf'-rōw.
 Jugdulluk, jug-dul'-uk.
 Jugemanland, yŏ'-gē-mān-lānt''.
 Jugement de Paris, zhūzh-mān dŭ pǎr-
 ēs.
 Jugget Seit [Jagat Set'h], jug'-et sāt.
 Jugurtha, jū-gér'-thā.
 Juif errant, zhū-ēf ǎrr-ān.
 Juin, zhwań.
 Jules Valles, zhŭl val.
 Julianus, jŭl-yā'-nus; — Apostata,
 ap-os'-tā-tā.
 Julie de Treccœur, zhŭ-lē dŭ trā-kŭr.
 Juliers, zhŭl-yā.
 du Junca, Étienne, dŭ zhén-kǎ, āt-yen.
 Juncus Prætorius, jung'-kus prē-tō'-ri-
 us.
 Jung, yúng.
 Jungdeutschen, yúng'-doit-shen.
 Juniperus, yō-nē-pā'-rŭs.
 Juretov, Pavl, yŭ-ret'-ōf, pǎvl.
 Jurfalez, zhŭr-fal-ā.
 Justice, zhŭs-tēs.
 Justina, jus-tī'-nā.
 Justinian, jus-tin'-i-ān.
 Justiniano, hŭs-tē-nē-ā'-nō.
 Jutland, jut'-land.
 Juvenalis, Decimus Junius, jŭ-vē-nā-
 lis, des'-i-mus jŭn'-yus.

Kaan, kǎn.
 Kaba, kǎ-bā'.
 Kabanikha, kǎ-bān'-i-nǎ.
 Kabanof, Tikhon Ivanovich, kǎ-bān'-
 ōf, tē-nŏn' ē-vān'-ō-vich.
 Kabanova, Martha Ignatievna, kǎ-bān'-
 ō-vā, mar'-tā ēg-nāt-yev'-nā.
 Kābul, kǎ-bŏl'; (current Eng.) kab'-ŭl.
 Kabyles, kǎ-bīlz'.
 Kachetos, kǎn'-et-os.
 Kadash, kǎ'-dāsh.
 Kadash-man-bel, kǎ'-dāsh-mān'-bāl''.
 Kadesh. (B.) kǎ'-desh.
 Ka-dingirra, kǎ'-dēn-gēr'-rā.
 Kadja-sing, kǎ'-jä-sing'.
 Kadwr, kǎn'-ēr.
 Kadyriaith, kǎn-ēr-ē'-āth.
 Kadyrieith, kǎn-er-ē'-īth.
 Kaer-Is, kǎr-ēs.
 Káf, kǎf.
 Kafúr, kǎ-fŏr'.

Kagamlik, kǎ-gām'-lik.
 Kai, (W.) kǎ.
 Kai Khusray, Kai Khosray, Kaikhosrŭ,
 kǎi-khŭs-rŏw'; *anc.* kǎi-khos-rŏw';
 (Fitzgerald) kǎi-khos-rŏ'.
 Káida-e-nishest-oo-berkhást, kǎi'-dā-ē-
 nish'-est-ō-bēr'-nǎst.
 Kaikobád (Kaikubad, Keyqubad),
 kǎi-kŏ-bād' *or* -bād'; *anc.* kǎi-kŏ-
 bād'.
 Kaireekea, kǎ-rē'-kē-ā.
 Kajár, kǎj'-ar.
 Kajetan, kǎ-yā-tān'.
 Kajikawa Yosobei, kǎ-jē-kǎ'-wǎ yŏ-sŏ-
 bā'.
 Kajir, kǎj'-ér.
 Kalah Sherghat, kǎ'-lā-shēr'-hát.
 Kalevala, kǎ-lē-vā'-lǎ.
 Kalew, kǎ'-lev.
 Kali Yog [Kali-yuga], kal'-i yŭg.
 Kalidasa, kǎ-lī-dā'-sā.
 Kalinčák, Jan, kǎ'-lin-chāk, yān.
 Kaliv, kǎ'-lif.
 Kallianax, kal'-i-ā-naks.
 Kalonymus, kǎ-lŏn'-i-mus.
 Kalvermoor, kǎl'-vēr-mŏr.
 Kalzi, kǎl'-zē.
 Kama Deva, kǎ'-mā dā'-vā.
 Kámandaki, kǎ-man'-dā-kē.
 Ka, mea, mea [Kamehameha], kǎ-mē'-
 ā-me'-ā.
 Kamei Sama, kǎ-mā' sǎ'-mǎ.
 Kameiros, ka-mī'-ros *or* ka-mā'-ros.
 Kammerherrn, kǎm'-ēr-hēr'n''.
 Kammerjunker, kǎm'-ēr-jŭng''-kér.
 Kammusu-nadab, kǎm'-mŏ-sŏ-nā'-dāb.
 Kámpe, kǎm'-pē.
 Kampe, kǎm'-pē.
 Kamtel, kǎm'-tel.
 Kamus-Malak, kǎ'-mŏs-mǎ'-lāk.
 Kanaouen, kan-ā-wān.
 Kandalanu, kǎn'-dā-lā'-nŏ.
 Kandbádám, kand-bā-dām'.
 Kandilli, kǎn'-dē-lē.
 Kan-ku, kang-kŏ.
 Kant, Immanuel, kǎnt, ēm-ā'-nŏ^o-el.
 Kantaka, kan'-tā-kā.
 Kanynah, kǎ-nī'-nā.
 Kaoute, kǎ-ŏw-tē.
 Kapála-Kundalá, kǎ-pǎ'-lā-kŭn'-dā-lǎ.
 Kapilavastu, kap'-i-lā-vās'-tŭ.

ā, ate; ǎ, air; ǎ, at; ǎ, ah; ǎ, partake; ŏ, all; ǎ, ask; a, oval; ā, ado; ē, be; ē, ell; é, her;
 ǎ, elope; ǎ, lee; ǎ, it; ǎ, bet. ǎ and ǎ; ǎ, broad ǎ; ŏ, go; ŏ, on; ŏ, whole; ŏ, dog; ŏ, too

Karakakooa, kār-ā-kā-kō'-ā.
Karálá, kār-rá'-lá.
Karamsine, kār-rām-zēn'.
Karason, kār-rā-sōn'.
Karataieff, Platon, kār-rā-t'yā'-yef,
 plā'-tōn.
Karchedon, kar-kē'-dōn.
Kardouon, kar'-dō-on.
Kareemo, kār-rē'-mō.
Karimano, kār-i-mā'-nō.
Kariopoo, kar'-i-ō-pō'.
Karkhar, kar'-nar.
Karkisha, kar-kē'-shā.
Karlsefni, karl'-seb'-nī.
Karneadas, kar-nē'-ā-dās.
Karóbkín, kār-rōb'-kín.
Kar-Shulmanasharid, kar'-shúl'-mān-
 ā-shā'-rēd.
Karshvares, karsh'-vā-rāz.
Karttikeya, kart-ti-kā'-yā.
Karwn, kār-rōn'.
Kaschbach, kash'-bān.
Kaseroon, kas-ē'-rōn'.
Kashar, kash'-ar.
Kasi, kār'-shī.
Kāsim Kochín, kār-zim' kō-chín'.
Kastager, kās'-tāg'-er.
Kastalia, kas-tā'-li-ā.
Kātchen, kāt'-nen.
Kati, kār'-tē.
Katia, kār'-tē-ā.
Katuti, kār-tō'-tē.
Kauí, kōw'-ē.
Kaukomieli, kōw-kō-mē'-lē.
Kaulbach, kōwl'-bān.
Kaus-malak, kōwss'-mā'-lāk.
Kaux, kō.
Kavaroah, kār-vār-rō'-ā.
Kaw, kār.
Kazan, kār-zān'.
Kecoughtan, kē-kā-tān.
Kedeschim, ked-esh-ēm'.
Keller, Gottfried, kel'-ēr, gōt'-frēt.
Kelliāns, kel-i-ānz' (*or* -ānz').
Keltica, kel'-tī-kā.
Kenemet, ken-em'-et.
Kenemti, ken-em'-tē.
Kengi, ken'-gē.
Keowa, kē-ō-ā.
Keragegooah, kēr'-ā-gē-gō'-ā.
Keragooh, kēr'-ā-gō'-ā.

Kerbelai, kēr-bā-lar'.
Kerboga, kēr'-bō-gā.
Kergerez, karzh-rā.
Kérím, kār-rēm'.
Kerimold, kār-rē-mōlt.
Kernéwote, kār-nā-wōt.
de Kéroualze, dū kār-rō-alz.
Kersnik, Yanko, kēr'-snik, yān'-kō.
Keshican, kesh-i-kān'.
Kethubim, keth-ō-vēm'.
Key-Qubad [= Kaikobád], kār-kō-bād
Keyward, kī'-vārd.
Khabiri, hā'-bē-rē.
Khabor, hā-bōr' *or* hā-bōr'.
Kha-em-uast, hā'-em'-ō-ast'.
Khäkem, hā-kim'.
Khalif, kār-lif (*Eng.*) *or* hā-lēf'.
Khammu-rabi, hām'-mō-rā'-bē.
Khamon, hā'-mōn.
Khamoūn, hā'-mōn.
Khānim, 'Andelib, hā-nēm', ānd-ē-lib'
Khānim, Leylā, hā-nēm', lā-lā'.
Khanunu, hā-nō'-nō.
Kharlamp, hār'-lamp.
Khartum, hār-tōm'.
Kharu, hār-rō.
Khate, hā'-tē.
Khatesera, hā'-tē-sē'-rā.
Khatti, hāt'-tē.
Khayim Yoneh, hāim yō'-nē.
Khemennu, hem-en-nō'.
Khemisa, hā-mē'-sā.
Khemiu, hem'-ē-ō.
Kheraba, hār-rā'-bā.
Kheta, hā'-tā.
Khilibu, hē'-lē-bō.
Khirōn, (*Fr.*) kē-rōn'.
Khita, (*Egypt.*) hē'-tā; (*Turk.*) hē-tā'.
Khlestakóf, hles-tā-kōf'.
Khlóprof, hlō'-pōf.
Khojend, hō-jend'.
Khoneh, hō'-nē.
Khorasān, Khorassan, hō-rā-sān'.
Khorol, hō-rōl'.
Khorsabad, hōr-sā-bād'.
Khudádád, hō-dā-dād'.
Khursabad, hōr-sā-bād'.
Khushrōz, hūsh-rōz'.
Khumhotep, hūm'-hō'-tep.
Khwājah Kemāl, hwā'-jē (*mod.* hō'-jē)
 kār-māl'.

o, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ũ, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; n, rasped h; ũ, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. **Others**, see introduction.

Khyan, nē'-än.
 Kiakhta, kē-än'-tä.
 Kialarness, k'yäl'-ar-ness''.
 Kiang-nan, k'yäng-nän.
 Kiarval, k'yar'-val''.
 Kiel, kēl.
 Kieper, kē'-pēr.
 Kilikian [Cilician], kī-lik'-i-än.
 Kilydd, kil'-id.
 Kingu, kēn'-gō.
 Kin-ku-ki-kwan, kin-kō-kē-kwän.
 Kinnleith, kind-lēth'.
 Kinneratu, kin'-nē-rä'-tō.
 Kinsale, kin-säl'.
 Kiōto, k'yō'-tō.
 Kira Kōtsuké no Suké, kē'-rä kōts'-kā
 nō sō'-kā.
 Kira Sahioyé, kē'-rä sä-hē-ō'-yā.
 Kirchen-Geshichte, kīr'-nen-gā-shin'-
 tē.
 Kirjath-Hadeschath, kēr'-jath-hā'-
 desh-ath (Kirjath, B.) or kēr'-jäth-
 hä'-desh-äth.
 Kirmith, kēr'-mith.
 Kiryushen, kīr-yū'-shēn.
 Kī-sar, kē'-sar.
 Kīsh, kēsh.
 Kishlaki, kish-lä'-kē.
 Kiskiyak, kis'-kē-yāk.
 Kis-Körös, kish'-kē-rēsh'.
 Kīsta, chis'-tä.
 Kita-Shirakaha, kē'-tä-shē-rä-kä'-hä.
 Kithairon [Cithæron], kī-thī'-rōn.
 Kittelhans, kit'-el-hōwss.
 Kiyauto, kē-yā'-tō.
 Kiyàya, kē-yā-yā'.
 Kjalarnes, k'yäl'-ar-ness''.
 Kjarval, k'yar'-val''.
 Kjelland, Alexander Lange, chel'-änd,
 al-ek-san'-der lang'-ē.
 Klea, klē'-ā.
 Kleber, klā'-bēr.
 Kleinert, klīn'-ērt.
 Kleinmichel, klīn'-miu-ēl.
 Klimov, klē'-mōf.
 Klissoura, klis-sō'-rä.
 Klöarek, klō-ä-rek.
 Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb, klop'-
 stok, (Ger.) klōp'-stōk, frēd'-rin
 gōt'-lēp.
 Klotho, klō'-tō.

Kmita, kmē'-tä.
 Knezlač, knez'-läch.
 Kniephausen, knēp'-hōw-zen.
 Knille, Otto, knil'-ē, ōt'-tō.
 Knobel, knō'-bel.
 Knockainy, knūk'- (or kē-nūk'-) ā'-nī.
 Knockmany, knūk'- (or kē-nūk'-) mä'-
 nī.
 Knut, knöt or (less properly) nōt.
 Ko King-chun, kō king-chōn.
 Ko Ngo-shu, kō n'yō-shō.
 Kob Meulincz, kob mē'-linz.
 Kobayashi Héhachi, kō-bā-yā'-shē hā-
 hä'-chē.
 Kochin, kō-chin'.
 Kodre, kōd'-rē.
 Koenig, Samuel, kē-nig, zä'-mō-el.
 Köhler, kē'-lēr.
 Kokkalos, kok'-q-los.
 Kölnische Zeitung, kēl'-nish-ē tsī'-túng.
 Kolovir, kō-lō-ver'.
 Komita, kō-mē'-tä.
 Komorn, kō'-morn.
 Königsberg, kē'-nics-bērg.
 Königsmarck, kē-nigss-mark.
 Könnertitz, kēn'-ē-rēts.
 von Konnken, fōn kōn'-ken.
 Konstitutionellen Zeitung, kōn'-stē-tō-
 tsē-ō-nel'-en tsī'-túng.
 Konyetspolski, kōn-yet-spōl'-skī.
 Koohowrooah, kō'-hōw-rō'-ā.
 Koran, kō'-ran or kō-rän'.
 Korb, korp.
 de Korff, dū korf.
 Korkhah, kor'-hä.
 Kormsund, korm'-sünd''.
 Körner, Karl Theodor, kūr'-nēr, karl
 tä'-ō-dor.
 Korsholm, korss'-hōlm.
 Korsún, kor-sōn'.
 Koscius[z]ko, (Eng.) kos-i-us'-kō ;
 (Polish) kōsh-chōs'-kō.
 Koshevoi, kosh'-ē-voi.
 Kosovo, kō'-sō-vō.
 Kostbera, kōst'-bā-rā.
 Kostka Napyerski, kōst'-kā nāp-yēr'-
 skī.
 Kostomarov, kōs-tō-mar'-ōf.
 Kosyak, Kuzka, kās-yāk', kūs'-kā.
 Kōtsuké, kōt'-sō-kā.
 Kottalos, kot'-q-los.

ā, ate; ȃ, air; ȃ, at; ȃ, ah; ȃ, partake; ȃ, all; ȃ, ask; ȃ, oval; ȃ, ado; ȃ, be; ȃ, ell; ȃ, her;
 e, clope; ȃ, ice; ȃ, it; ȃ, bet. ȃ and ȃ; ȃ, broad ȃ; ȃ, go; ȃ, on; ȃ, whole; ȃ, dog; ȃ, too;

Kotzebue, kôt'-së-bö.
 Kouyunjik, kö-yön-jëk'.
 Kovraiets, käv-rä'-yets.
 Kow Na-ling, kôw nä-ling.
 Kralich, krä'-lich.
 Krapivna, krä'-piv'-nä.
 Krasinski, Sigismund, krä'-sin'-skë,
 sig'-is-münd.
 Krataiis, krä'-tä'-yis.
 Krause, kröw'-zë.
 Kremlin, krem'-lin.
 Kreüsa, krë-ö'-sä.
 Kreuzberg, kroits'-bërg.
 Kreuzer Sonata, kroit'-sër zö-nä'-tä.
 Kreutz Zeitung, kroits tsi'-túng.
 Kriemhild, krëm'-hilt.
 Kristerson, Bengt, kris'-tër-sön, bengt.
 Kriver, krë'-ver.
 Krkonoše, kër-kó-nô'-shë.
 Krog, krög; (Dan.) krog.
 Kronion, krö'-ni-ön.
 Kronos [Cronus], krö'-nos.
 Kronstadt, krôn'-stät.
 Krotkaia, kröt'-ká-yä.
 Kshantedeva, kshan-të-dä'-vä.
 Kshatriya, kshat'-ri-yä.
 Ku Ngo-shu, kö n'yö'-shö'.
 Kuban, kö-bän'.
 Kublai, köb'-li.
 Kuddnäs, küd'-näs.
 Kudrash, Vania, kö'-dräsh, vän'-yä.
 Kudur, kö'-dör; -Bel, bäl; -lagamar,
 lä-gä'-mar; -nankhundi, nän-non'-
 dë.
 Kue, kwä.
 Kuenen, kü'-nen.
 Kühleborn, kül'-born.
 Kûli, kö-li'.
 Kuliguin, kö-lë-guïn'.
 Kullani, köl-lä'-në.
 Kulturkampf, kül-tör'-kämpf.
 Kummukh, kúm'-müh.
 Kúmushka, kö'-mùsh-kä.
 Kunda, kún'-dä.
 Kungla, kung'-lä.
 Kupni, köp'-në.
 Kupris, kö'-pris.
 Kurd Mäfy, körd mä'-fë.
 Kurdistan, körd-is-tän'.
 Kurfürst, kör'-fürst.
 Kurigalzu, kö'-rë-gäl'-zö

Kurilkin, Petrovitch, kö-ril'-kín, pet-
 rov'-ich.
 Kürnberger, Ferdinand, kürn'-bër-gër,
 fër'-dë-nänd.
 Kuschites, küsh'-its.
 Kushtashpi, kösh'-täsh'-pë.
 Küstrin, küs-trën'.
 Ku-su, kö-sö.
 Kutha, kö'-tä.
 Kutka, küt'-kä.
 Kutsche, küt'-shë.
 Kuzka Kosyak, kús'-ká kás-yak'.
 Kvikne, kvik'-në.
 Kwanyin, Kwan-yn, kwän-yin.
 Kyfihäuser, këf'-hoi-zër.
 Kyedani, k'yä-dä'-në.
 Kylta, kil'-tä.
 Kymwrig Vrychgoch, kim-wir'-ig
 vrësh'-gösh.
 Kynaston, ki'-nas-tön.
 Kyrene [Cyrene], ki-rë'-në.
 Kyrkernd, kü'r'-kërnd.
 Kyward, ki'-ward.
 La Crau, lä krö.
 La de Bringas, lä dä brën'-gäs.
 La Mancha, lä män'-chä.
 La Pérouse, lä pä-röz.
 La Rochefoucauld, lä rösh-fö-kö.
 La Rose, lä röz.
 La Sainte, lä saüt.
 La Scala, lä skä'-lä.
 La Vallière, lä val-yär.
 Labakan, läb-ä-kän'.
 Labardán, lä-bar-dän'.
 Labash[i]-Marduk, lä'-bäsh'-ë-mär'-
 dök.
 L'Abbé, lab-ä.
 Labdaeus, lab'-dä-kus.
 Labicum, lä-bi'-kum.
 Labienus, lä-bi-ë'-nus.
 de Laborde, dü läb-ord.
 Laboulaye, lab-ö-lä.
 Labrunie, Gérard, lab-rü-në, zhä-rär.
 Labynetus, lab-ï-në'-tus.
 Le Lac, lö lak.
 Lacedæmon, las-ë-dë'-mön.
 Lacépède, las-ä-päd.
 Laches, lä'-këz.
 Lachesis, lak'-ë-sis.
 Lachish, lä'-kish.

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Lachmann, läh'-män.
 Laconia, lä-kō'-ni-ä.
 Lacordaire, lak-or-där.
 Lacrates, lak'-ra-těz.
 Lacydes, las'-j-děz or lä-si'-děz.
 Lade, (G.) lä'-dē; (O. N.) lad'-ē.
 Ladislaus, lad'-is-läs.
 Lælius, lē'-li-us.
 Laertes, lä-ēr'-těz.
 Laertiades, lä-ēr-ti'-ä-děz.
 Læstrigon, les-tri'-gōn.
 Læstrygones, les-trig'-o-něz.
 Læstrigonia, les-tri-gō'-ni-ä.
 Laferrière, laf-err-ē-är.
 Laferté, laf-ar-tä.
 Lafontaine, Auguste, laf-ōñ-tän, ö-güst.
 Lagartijo, lä-gar-tē'-hō.
 Lagash, lä'-gäsh.
 Lagerlöf, lä'-gér-lüf.
 Lagoda, lä-gō'-dä.
 Lagrange-Chancel, lag-ränzh-shän-sel.
 Lahore, lä-hör'.
 Laibach, läi'-bäh.
 Laighin, lä-hēn'.
 Laila, läi'-lä.
 Laili, lä-lē'.
 Lais, (G.) lä'-is; (Fr.) lä.
 de Lajes, Tallerte, dä lä'-has, tä-l-lä'-tä.
 Lajeunesse, lä-zhū-ness.
 Lajolais, lä-zhō-lä.
 de Lake, Harry le fise, dē läk, hä'r-i lē fēs.
 Lakhama, läh'-ä-mä.
 Lakhamu, Lakhmu, läh'-ä-mō, läh'-mō.
 Lalauze, lä-öz.
 Lalla Rookh, lä'-ä rök'.
 Lamarck, lam-ark.
 de Lamartine, Alphonse Marie Louis, dü lan-ar-tēn, al-fōñs mä-rē lö-ē.
 Lambegus, lam'-bē-gus.
 Lambert, (Fr.) läh-bär.
 Lamech, lä'-mek.
 Lamennais, lam-en-ä.
 Lamia, lä'-mi-ē.
 Lamoignon, lam-wan-yōñ.
 Lamon, lä'-mōn.
 Lamoricière, lam-ō-rēs-yär.
 Lamothe, lam-öt.
 Lampethusa, lam-pē-thū'-sä.

Lampetia, lam-pē'-shiä.
 Lamporecchio, läm-pō-rek'-i-ō.
 Lamprias, lam'-pri-äs.
 Lampriscus, lam-pris'-kus.
 Landi, Piero di Giovanni, län'-dē, pē-ä-rō dē jō-vän'-ē.
 Lando, Ortensio, län'-dō, or-ten-si-ō.
 Landry, (Fr.) läh-drē.
 Land-scheidung, land'-ski'-ding.
 Landtag, länt'-täg.
 Landwehr, länt'-vār.
 Lanfranchi, län-frän'-kē.
 Lanfrey, Pierre, läh-frä, p'yär.
 Langanaw, lang'-gä-nä.
 Langenbielau, läng'-en-bē'-löw.
 de Langle, dü längl.
 Langres, längr'.
 Languedoc, lang'-gwe-dok.
 Languines, lan'-ge-ness.
 Lanice, lä-ni'-sē.
 Lannion, län-n'yōñ.
 Lanvaux, läh-vō.
 Laocoon, lä-ok'-o-on.
 Laodamas, lä-od'-ä-mas.
 Laodamia, lä-ō-dä-mi'-ä.
 Laodicea, lä-ō-dj-sē'-ä.
 Laomedon, lä-om'-ē-dōn.
 Laon, läh.
 Lapaccini, Raffaello, lä-pä-chē'-nē, räf-ä-el'-ō.
 Laphrian, lä'-fri-än.
 Lapithæ, läp'-i-thē.
 Lapithai, läp'-i-thi.
 Laplace, läp-las.
 de Laprade, Victor, dü läp-rad, vök-tor.
 Laqipu, lä'-kē-pō.
 Lara, lä'-rä.
 Lararium, lä-rä'-ri-um.
 Lares, lä'-rēz.
 Larinum, lä-ri'-num.
 Lario, lä'-ri-ō.
 Larissa, lä-ris'-ä.
 Larit, lä'-rēt.
 Larivière, lä-rēv-yär.
 de Larnage, dü lär-nazh.
 Laroque, lä-rök.
 Lartius, lar'-shius.
 Laserpitium, las-ēr-pish'-ium.
 Läsuung för Barn, läs'-ning für born.
 Lasource, las-örss.
 Lathmon, lath-mon'.

ä, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her; ø, elope; I, ice; I, it; ä, bet. I and ö; ä, broad I; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too;

Latinus, ła-ti'-nus.
 Latium, ła'-shi-um.
 Latona, ła-tō'-nā.
 Latour-Maubourg, ła-ōr-mō-bōr.
 Laubepin, ła-bā-pān.
 Lauenburg, ław'-en-bōrg.
 de Launay, de Launey, dū ła-nā.
 Launoy, łan-wā.
 Laurens, Jean Paul, ła-rān, zhān pōl.
 Laurent, ła-rān.
 Laurentia, ła-ren'-shiā.
 de Lauriston, dū ła-rēs-tōn.
 Lausanne, ła-zān.
 Läuschen und Rimels, lois'-nen ūnt
 rē'-mels.
 Lausulus, łaś'-yū-lus.
 Lauw, ław.
 Lauzun, ła-zēn.
 Lavajos, ła-vā'-hōs.
 Lavangikā, ła-vān'-gi-kā.
 Lavater, ła-fā'-tēr.
 Laveaux, lav-ō.
 Lavengro, ła-ven'-grō.
 de Lavergne, dū lav-arn-y'ʔ.
 Lavigerie, lav-ēzh-rē.
 Lavinium, ła-vin'-i-um.
 Layard, ła'-ard.
 Layás, ła-yās'.
 Layays, ła-ās'.
 Laybach, ła'-bān.
 Laynez, ła'-neth.
 Lazarillo de Tormes, ła-thā-rēl'-yō dā
 tor'-mas.
 Lazeretto, łaś-ā-ret'-ō.
 Lazzat-ed-Daulat, laz'-at-əd-dōw'-lat.
 Le, (Chinese) ła; (Fr.) lū.
 Le Bœuf, lū bēf.
 Le Clerc, Arnoul, lū klār, ar-nōl.
 Le Nōtre, lū nōtr'.
 Leagh, ła.
 Leang, ła-ang.
 Lebadea, ła-bā-dē'-ā.
 Lebak, ła-bāk'.
 Lebaudin, lū-bō-dān.
 Leben Jesu, ła'-ben yā'-zō.
 Leblanc, lū-blān.
 Lebonnard, lū-bōn-ār.
 Lebret, lū-brā.
 Lebrun, lū-brēn.
 Lecanius, ła-kā'-ni-us.
 Lech, ła.

Lechæum, ła-kē'-um.
 Leclerc, Georges Louis, lū-klār, zhorzh
 ła-ē.
 Lecocq, lū-kōk.
 Leconte de Lisle, Charles Marie, lū-
 kōnt dū ła-l, sharl mār-ē.
 Lefèvre, lū-fāv'r'.
 Lefranc, Abel, lū-frān, ā-bel.
 Lega-ceastre, leg'-ā k'yas'-tēr.
 de Leganés, Marqués, dā ła-gā-ņas',
 mar-kas'.
 Légende des Siècles, ła-zhānd dā
 s'yākl'.
 Legouvé, lū-gō-vā.
 Leguizano, ła-gē-thā'-nō.
 Lehardy, lū-ar-dē.
 Leibgeber, lip'-gā-bēr.
 Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm, lip'-nits,
 gōt'-frēt vil'-helm.
 Leiderdorp, li'-dēr-dorp'.
 Leif Ericsson, ła-f ā'-riks-son'.
 Leila, ła-lā'.
 Leinisso, ła-nis'-ō.
 Leinweber, lin'-vā-bēr.
 Leipsic, lip'-sik.
 Lejfi, ła-f.
 Leka, ła'-kā.
 Lel, ła-l.
 Lélie, ła-lē.
 Lemaire, lū-mār.
 Lemaître, François Élie Jules, lū-mātr',
 frān-swā ā-lē zhūl.
 Lemaître, Frédéric, lū-mātr', frā-dā-
 rēk.
 Lemberg, lem'-bērg.
 Lemière, lū-m'yār.
 Lemminkainen, lem-in-kā'-nen.
 Lemovicas, ła-mō'-vī-kāz.
 Lemures, lem'-yū-rēz.
 Lenæus, ła-nē'-us.
 Lenalie, len'-ā-lē.
 Lenette, ła-net'-ē.
 Lenore, (Ger.) ła-nō'-rē.
 Lenormand, lū-nor-mān.
 Leo, ła'-ō; (It.) ła'-ō.
 Leoben, ła-ō'-ben.
 Leochares, ła-ok'-ā-rēz.
 Leocrates, ła-ok'-rā-tēz.
 Leodride, ła'-od-rid.
 Leofheah, ła'-of-hē'-ā.
 Leofwin, ła'-of-win.

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- Leokadia, lā-ō-kā'-di-ä.
 Leon, (Sp.) lā-ōn'.
 Leonais, lā-ō-nā.
 Léonards, lā-ō-nār.
 Leonce, (Fr.) lā-ōñss.
 Leone Leoní, lā-ō'-nā lā-ō'-nē.
 Leonicus, lē-ō'-ni'-kus.
 Leonidas, lē-on'-i'-das.
 Leonnatus, lē-ōn-ā'-tus.
 Leontiades, lē-ōn-tí'-a-dēz.
 Leopardi, lā-ō-par'-dē.
 Leotychidas (*prop.* Leotychides), lē-ō-
 tik'-i'-das.
 Lepidus, lep'-i'-dus.
 Lerchemer, lér'-chē-mér.
 Lerida, lér'-ē-dā.
 Lermontoff, lēr'-môn-tóf.
 Leroux, Pierre, lū-rō, p'yār.
 Lesbia, lez'-bi-ā.
 Lesbos, les'-bos.
 Les-Breiz, lā-brā.
 Lesche, les'-kē.
 Lesches, les'-kēz.
 Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim, les'-ing,
 gōt'-hōlt ēf'-rā-ēm.
 Leth, lát.
 Lethe, lē'-thē.
 Leto, lē'-tō.
 Letopolis, lē-top'-o-lis.
 Lettomanoppello, let''-ō-mā''-nō-pel'-ō.
 Lettres d'Everard, letr' dā-vā-rār.
 Lettres Persanes, letr' pā-san.
 Leubelfingen, loi'-bel-fing''-en.
 Leucadian, lū-kā'-di-ān.
 Leucaspis, lū-kas'-pis.
 Leuce, lū'-sē.
 Leucippe, lū-sip'-ē.
 Leucooë, lū-kon'-o-ē.
 Leucothea, lū-kō-thē'-ā.
 Leuctra, lūk'-trā.
 Leuhow, lū'-hō.
 Levant, lē-vant'; (Fr.) lū-vāñ.
 Leveau, lū-vō.
 Lévine, lā-vēn.
 Lewy MacConroi, lew'-ī mac-on-roy'.
 Leyden, li'-den.
 Leyderdorp, li'-dēr-dorp.
 Leylā, lā-lā'; — Khānim, nā-ném'.
 de Leyva, dā lā'-ē-vā.
 Li Shang-Yin, lē shang-yin.
 Liath Macha, lē'-ath mā'-hā.
 Libanius, li-bā'-ni-us.
 Liberalis, lib-ē-rā'-lis.
 Libethrian, li-beth'-ri-ān.
 Librodro Librodori, lē-brō-dō'-rō lē-
 brō-dō'-rē.
 Liburnian, li-bér'-ni-ān.
 Lichenor, li-kē'-nor.
 Lichomye, li-kom'-i-lē.
 Lichopinax, li-kop'-i-naks.
 Lichtenberg, liht'-en-bērg.
 Lichtenstein, liht'-en-stīn.
 Licinius, li-sin'-i-us.
 Lieinus, li-sī'-nus.
 Lie, Jonas Lauritz Idemil, lē, yō'-nās
 lōw'-rits ē'-dē-mēl.
 Liebe, lē'-bē.
 Liebenfeld, lē'-ben-felt.
 Liebesfrühling, lē'-bes-frū''-ling.
 Lief, see Leif.
 Liège, l'yāzh.
 Liégeois, l'yāzh-wā.
 Liegnitz, lēg'-nits.
 Ligan Lumaina, lig-ān' lō-mē'-nā.
 Liguria, li-gū'-ri-ā.
 Ligurinus, lig-yū-rī'-nus.
 Likymnios, li-kim'-ni-os.
 de Lile, Melias, dē lil, mē'-li-as.
 Lille, lēl.
 Liman, lim-ān'.
 Limburg, lim'-bōrg.
 Limne-mouth, lim'-nē-mōth.
 Linnisius, lim-nis'-i-us.
 Limnocharis, lim-nok'-ā-ris.
 Limnu, lim'-nō.
 Limoges, lē-mōzh.
 Limón, lē-mōn'.
 Limours, lē-mōr.
 Limousin, lē-mō-zañ.
 Limoux, lē-mō.
 Lincoya, lēn-kō'-yā.
 Lin-ngan, lin-n'yān.
 Lione, Gudrod, l'yōj'-mē, gūd'-réd''.
 Lionardo, lē-ō-nar'-dō.
 Lionne, l'yōn.
 Liparæan, lip-ā-rē'-ān.
 Lipari, lip'-a-rē or lē'-pā-rē.
 Lipsius, lip'-si-us.
 de Lisle, Leconte, see Leconte de Lisle.
 de Lisle, Rouget, see Rouget de Lisle.
 Lisuarte, lis-ō-ar'-tā.
 Liternum, li-tēr'-num.

ā, ate; ǣ, air; ǣ, at; ii, ah; ij, partake; ā, all; ā, ask; ā, oval; ā, ado; ē, be; ē, ell; é, her;
 e, elope; I, ice; Y, it; i, bet. I and ē; A, broad I; ō, go; ō, on; ō, whole; ō, dog; ō, too;

- Littératrice, lě-tā-rat-rēs.
 Littératures du Nord, lě-tā-rat-ür dü nor.
 Littré, lět-rā.
 Litumlei, lē-tùm-li.
 Lityerses, lit-i-ēr'-sēz.
 Liudmiela, Liudmila, l'yūd-mē'-lä.
 Livia, liv'-i-ā.
 Liwtune, lī'-ō- (or lew'-) -tōn.
 Lješni, l'yesh'-ni.
 Ljubiša, Šćepan Mitrov, l'yù'-bish-ā, shechep'-ān mit'-rōv.
 Ljubljani, l'yüb-'lyā'-ni.
 de la Llama, Diego, dā lä l'yā'-mä, dēā'-gō.
 Llech Las, lĕĕĕ läs.
 Llewellyn, (Eng.) lē-wel'-in; (W.) ĩĕ-weh'-lin.
 Llyr Marini, hlērr mā-rē'-nā.
 de Lobeira, Vasco, dā lö-bā'|'-rā, vās'-kō.
 Loch-an-Tanaigté, loh-ān-tān-ā'|'-thā.
 Loch Etive, loh et'-iv.
 Lochlann, loh-lān'.
 Lodi, lö'-dē.
 Loerich, lü'-rin.
 Loewe, lü'-vę.
 Loewenstein, lü'-ven-stĕn.
 Loggia, löj'-ā.
 Logofät, Fät, lög-ō-fat', fat.
 de Logris, Meliot, dē lö'-gris, mē'-li-ōt.
 Loi, (Celtic) lē.
 Loiseur, lwaz-lür.
 Loisy, lwaz-ē.
 Loki, lö'-kę.
 Lomonosof, lö-mō-nōs -ōf.
 Longinus, lon-jī'-nus.
 de Longueville, dü löng-vēl.
 Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, lö'-pā fā'-lēks dā vā'-gā kar'-pē-ō.
 Loquin, Anatole, lö-kañ, an-at-ōl.
 Loquitur, lö'-kwi-tōr.
 Lorelei, lö'-rę-lī.
 Lorenzaccio, lö-ren-tsq'-chō.
 Lorenzino, lö-ren-tsē'-nō.
 de Lorges, dü lorzh.
 Lorient, lö-rē-āñ.
 Lorientte, lö'-rē-ōt.
 de Lornan, dü lor-nāñ.
 Lorphelin, Alisaunder, lor'-fę-lin, al-i-sān'-dér.
 Lorrain, lorr-āñ.
 Lotan, lö'-tan.
 Lotchen, lö't'-chęn, (Ger.) lö't'-nen.
 Lothario, lö-thā'-ri-ō.
 Lothringen, lö't'-ring-en.
 Lotte, lö't'-tę.
 de Loudan, dü lö-dāñ.
 Lough Neagh, loh nā.
 Louis XIV. (Quatorze), lö-ē kat-orz.
 Louis Lambert Seraphita, lö-ē läñ-bęr sa-raf-ē-tā.
 Louis-le-Grand, lö-ē lü grāñ.
 Loukis Laras, lö'-kis lä'-rās.
 Lourdes, lörd.
 de Louvois, dü lö-vvā.
 Louvre, lövr'.
 Lovčen, löf'-chęn.
 von Löwner, fōn lēf'-nēr.
 Löwenberg, lö-ven-bęrg.
 Loyal serviteur, lwā-yal sar-vē-tür.
 Loyola, Ignatius, lö-yō'-lä, ig-nā'-shius.
 Loyseleur, lwaz-lür.
 Lozana, lö-thā'-nā.
 Lozano, lö-thā'-nō.
 de Lozier, dü löz-yā.
 Lu Lamfada, lö läv-fā'-dā.
 Luath, lö'-äth.
 Lübeck, lü'-bek.
 de Lubiére, dü lüb-yār.
 Lubni, löb'-nē.
 Lucanus, Annæus, lü-kā'-nus, an-nē'-us.
 Lucca, lök'-kā.
 Luceres, lü'-sę-rěz.
 Luceria, lü-sē'-ri-ā.
 Luchta, lüh'-tā.
 Lucia, (It.) lö'-chē-ā; (Sp.) lö'-thē-ā.
 Lucilius, lü-sil'-i-us.
 Lucina, lü-sil'-nā.
 Lucretia, lü-krē'-shĭā.
 Lucrezia, lö-krät'-sē-a.
 Lucumo, lü'-kü-mo.
 Ludiades, lü-dil'-ā-dēz.
 Ludovico, lö-dō-vē'-kō.
 Lugal-kigub-niduchi, lö'-gäl-kē'-gob-nē-dō'-chē.
 Lugal-zaggisi, lö'-gäl-zāg'-gē-sē.
 Luggnagg, lug'-nag.
 Don Luis, dōn lö-ēs'.
 Luisa, (Egyp.) lö'-ēs-ā; (Por.) lö-ē'-zā.
 Luise, lö-ē'-zę.

g, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ũ, pull; y, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; n, rasped h; ű, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. **Others, see introduction.**

Luiz, lö'-ēs.
 Luká Lukách, lù-kä' lù-kich'.
 Lukowschen[kä], lö-kò-shen'[-kä].
 Lulubi, lö'-lö-bē.
 Lumina, lígan, lö-mē'-na, lig-än'.
 Lumbini, lüm'-bē-nē.
 Luna, lü'-nā.
 Lundis, lèn-dē.
 Luneburg, (Eng.) lö-nē-bérg; (Ger.)
 lü'-nē-bürg.
 Lupercal, lü'-pér-kal.
 Luperci, lü'-pér'-sī.
 Lupicinus, lü'-pī-sī'-nus.
 Luscius, lush'-ius.
 Le Lutrin, lü lü-trañ.
 Lüttich, lüt'-ih.
 Lützen, lüt'-sen.
 Luxembourg, lük-sän-bör.
 Luxor, luk'-sor or lök'-sor.
 de Luynes, dü lü-ēn.
 Lüzelburg, lüt'-sel-börg''.
 Lyæus, li-ē'-us.
 Lyápkín-Tyápkín, l'yap'-kēn - t'yap'-
 kēn.
 Lycaonia, lik-ā-ō'-ní-ā.
 Lyceum, lí-sē'-um.
 Lychas, lí'-kas.
 Lychnopolis, lík-nop'-o-lis.
 Lycidas, lí-s'-i-das.
 Lyciscus, lí-sis'-kus.
 Lycophron, lí'-kō-frōn.
 Lycoris, lí-kō'-ris.
 Lycortas, lí-kor'-tas.
 Lycurgeoan, lí-kér-gē'-an.
 Lycurgus, lí-kér'-gus.
 Lyde, lí'-dē.
 Lyéan, lí-ē'-an.
 Lygdamas, lí-gad'-a-mas.
 Lygdamis, líg'-dā-mis.
 Lyhne, Niels, lü'-nē, nilss.
 Lykia, lík'-i-ā.
 Lylacq, lé-lak.
 Lyly, líl'-i.
 Lynceus, lín'-sūs.
 Lyons, lí'-onz; (Fr.) lé-ōñ.
 Lyra Apostolica, lí'-rā ap-os-tol'-i-kā or
 lé'-rā ä-pō-stō'-lē-kā.
 Lyra Innocentium, lí-rā in-ō-sen'-ti-um
 or lé'-rā in-ō-ken'-ti-um.
 Lysufürth, lé'-sü-férth''.
 Lysander, lí-san'-dér.

Lysias, lí-s'-i-as.
 Lysicles, lí-s'-i-klēz.
 Lysimachos, lí-sim'-ā-kōs.
 Lysimaque, lé-zē-mak.
 Lysippus, lí-sip'-us.
 Lysistratos, lí-sis'-trā-tos.

M., (Fr.) mōñ-s'yü, *colloq.* mü-shü or
 m'shü; for remainder of titles so be-
 ginning, see first word following.
 Ma, (Chinese) mā.
 Ma Confession, mā kōn-fes-yōñ.
 Ma Religion, mā rü-lē-zhōñ.
 Maajun, mā-jün'.
 Maäti, mä-ä'-tē.
 Mabilia, mā-bil'-i-ā.
 Mabinogion, mab-ij-nō'-gi-ōn.
 Macao, mä-kōw' or mä-kä'-ō.
 Macas, mā'-kax.
 Macastormo, mä-käs-tor'-mō.
 Macedon, mas'-ē-dōn.
 Maceta, mas'-ē-tā.
 Macette, mas-et.
 Machanidas, mā-kan'-i-das.
 Machaon, mā-kā'-ōn.
 Machiavel, mak'-i-ā-vel''.
 Machiavelli, mä''-kē-ä-vel'-ē.
 Die Macht der Verhältnisse, dē mäüt
 dēr fēr-hält'-nis-ē.
 Machuca, mä-chō'-kā.
 Mâcon, mak-ōñ.
 Macrinus, Plotius, mā-krī'-nus, plō'-
 shius.
 Macrocosmos, mak-rō-kos'-mos.
 Mac-Roth, mä-k-rōth'.
 Madame André, mad-am äñ-drä.
 Madame Bourgade, mad-am bör-gad.
 Madame Chrysanthème, mad-am krē-
 zän-täm.
 Madanpur, mud-un-pör' or -pör'.
 Madan[a]sena Sundari, mad''-an-[ā]
 sä'-nā sùn-dā-rē.
 Madaura, mā-dā'-rā.
 Madawc, mā-dāh'.
 Maddalena, mä-dä-lä'-nä.
 Maddalo, mad'-ā-lō.
 Madeleine Férat, mad-län fā-rä.
 Madelon, mad-ā-lōñ.
 Mlle. de St. Maur's Fiancé, mad-
 mwaz-el dü sañ mōr fē-än-sä.
 Mademoiselle Fifi, mad-mwaz-el fē-fē.

ä, ate; ä, atr; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her;
 e, clope; i, ice; i, it; i, bet. 1 and 2; ai, broad i; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too;

Maderna, mā-dēr'-nā.
 Mādhaṃ, mād'-hā'-vā.
 Mādhaṃya, mād'-hav-yā.
 Madog, ma-dog'.
 Mador de la Port, mā'-dɔr dē lā pɔrt.
 Madras, (Skt.) mad'-raʒ (the).
 Mæander, mē-an'-dēr.
 Mæcenas, mē-sē'-nas.
 Maeldune, mā-el-dōn'.
 Maelgwn Gwynedd, māl-gwin' gwin'-eth.
 Mælius, mē'-li-us.
 Mælo, mē'-lō.
 Mæmacterion, mē-mak-tē'-ri-ɔn.
 Mænalus, mē'-nā-lus.
 Mæonides, mē-on'-i-dēz.
 Mæotian, mē-ō'-shian.
 Maese, mäs.
 el Maestrate, əl mā-ās-trän'-tā.
 Mestre de Santiago, mā-ās'-trə də sän-tē-ä'-gō.
 Maestro Annibale, mā-es'-trō än-nē-bä'-le.
 Maeterlinck, ma't'-ēr-lingk.
 Maev, mā'-evr'.
 Maffei, mäf-ä'-ē.
 Maffeo, mäf-ä'-ō.
 Magach, ma-ga'h'.
 Magdalaine, mag-dal-än.
 Magdeburg, mäc'-de-börg'.
 Magdelone, mag-de-lō'-nē.
 El Magico Prodigioso, əl mä'-hē-kō prō-dē-hē-ō'-sō.
 Maginus, ma-ji'-nus.
 Magister Utriusque Militiae, mā-gis'-ter ö-trē-üs'-kwā mē-lit'-i-i.
 Máglebo, mäg'-lə-bō.
 Magliabecchi, mäli-yä-bek'-ē.
 Magloire, mag-lwär.
 Magnentius, mag-nen'-shius.
 Magnes, mag'-nēz.
 Magnesia, mag-nē-shia.
 Magnusson, Eirikr, mag'-nös-ɔn, ē'-nik.
 Magus, (L.) mā'-gus.
 Magus, Élie, mag-ü, ä-lē.
 Magyar, moj'-or.
 Máh, mā.
 Mahabáhpur [Mahabalipur], ma-hä'-bä- [bə-li] pör'.
 Mahābhārata, Mahabarata, ma-häb-hä'-ra-tā.

Mahānāma, ma-hä'-nā-mā.
 Mahārāja, ma-hä-rä'-jä.
 Maharbal, ma-har'-bal.
 Maharram, ma-har'-ram.
 Mahé, mā-hä'.
 Maherbäl, ma-hér'-bal.
 Máhi, mä'-hē.
 Mahmud, Mahmúd, Mahmûd, mā-möd', (Eng. poetry) mä'-möd.
 Mahmûd Khan, mā-möd'-hän (no stress on latter syllable).
 Mahmüt Pasha, mā-möt' pash-ä or pash'-ä.
 Mahomet, (Eng.) ma-hom'-et; (Fr.) mä-ō-mā.
 Mahomet Shereef, ma-hom'-et shē-réf'.
 Maia, mā'-yā.
 Mail, mäl.
 Maillane, mā-yan.
 Maillard, mā-yär.
 Maillot, ma-yō.
 Maimon, ma'-mon; (Sp.) ma-i-mōn'.
 Maimones, ma-i-mō-nēz.
 Maimonides, ma-i-mōn'-i-dēz.
 Maimuna, ma-i-mō'-nā.
 de Maintenon, dü maht-nōn.
 Mainvielle, maü'-v'yā].
 Mainyu, ma-in'-yō.
 Mainz, ma-ints.
 La Maison des Morts, lä mā-zōn də mor.
 Maison du Berger, mā-zōn dü bär-zhā.
 Maison Nucingen, mā-zōn nü-saü-zhän.
 Maison-Rouge, mā-zōn-röz.
 La Maison Tellier, lä mā-zōn tel-yä.
 Maisonfleur, mā-zōn-flür.
 de Maistre, Xavier, dü mätr', gzav-yä.
 Maître des Requêtes, mätr' də rü-kät.
 Maître et Serviteur, mätr' ä sar-vē-tür.
 Maître Pierre, mätr' p'yär.
 Maitreya, ma'-trē-yä.
 Majnun, maj-nön'.
 Majnun and Laili, maj-nön' and la'-lē.
 Los Majos de Cadiz, lös mä'-hös də kä'-dēth.
 Maketa, mä-kē'-tä.
 Maksim, mäk-sēm'.
 Malacoda, mä-lä-kō'-dä.
 Le Malade Imaginaire, lö mal-ad ē-mäzh-ē-när.

g, capon; ö, opaque; ü, few; û, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; h, rasped h; ñ, nasal n; f (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. Others, see introduction.

de Mal-aguero, Pedro Recio, də mäl-ä-göä'-rö, pä'-drö rä'-thē-ö.
 Malaspini, mä-läs-pē'-nē.
 Malatesta, Pandolfo, mä-lä-tes'-tä, pändöl'-fö; — Raimondo, rai-mön'-dö; — Sigismondo Pandolfo, sē-jēs-mön'-dö pändöl'-fö.
 Málátí, mä'-lā-tē.
 Malavi, mä'-lā-vē.
 Malavoglia, l, mä-lä-völ'-yā, ē.
 Malchin, mäl-hēn'.
 Malebranche, mal-bränsh.
 Malepardus, mal-ē-par'-dus.
 Malherbe, mal-ärb.
 Malik-ranumu, mä'-lök-räm'-mö.
 Malik Shah, mä'-lik shäir'.
 Malibran, mal-ē-brän.
 Malivoire, mal-ē-vvär.
 Mallarmé, mal-ar-mä.
 Malluch, mal'-uk.
 Malmaison, mal-mä-zön.
 Maloite, mä'-lö-it.
 Malouins, mal-ö-an.
 Malplaquet, mal-plak-ä.
 Malqua, mä'-kwä.
 de Malseigne, dü mal-sän-y'.
 Malunna, mä-lün'-ä.
 Malvoisie, mal-vvaz-ē.
 de Malvoisin, dü mal-vvaz-an.
 Mamacény, mä-mä-sä'-ny.
 Manbrino, mäm-brē'-nö.
 Mamercus, ma-mēr'-kus.
 Mamilius, ma-mil'-i-us.
 Mamzer, mam'-zēr.
 Manaklbiria, mä'-nän-bē'-rē-a.
 Manawyd, ma-nä'-wiđ.
 Mancha, män'-chä.
 Manchegan, man-chē'-gän.
 Mancinus, man-si'-nus.
 Manco, män'-kö.
 Mandala, man'-dā-lā.
 Mandane, man-dä'-nē; (Fr.) män-dan.
 Mandil, man'-dēl.
 Mandoushopsh, man-dö'-shopsh.
 Mandragola, män-drä-gö'-lä.
 Mandragora, man-drag'-o-řā.
 Manes, mä'-nēz.
 Manet, man-ä.
 Manetti, Giovanni, mä-net'-ē, jö-vän'-ē.
 Manfredi, Astorre, män'-frä-dē äs-torr'-ä.

Manfredi, Galeotto, män'-frä-dē, gälä-öt'-ö.
 Mangrabin, man'-grā-bin.
 Mang-tsze, meng-tsä.
 Manichean, man-ī-kē'-an.
 Manila, ma-nil'-ā; (Sp.) mä-nē'-lä.
 Manlá, man-lä'.
 Mannheim, män'-hüm.
 Manolo, mä-nö'-lö.
 Manon Lescaut, man-on les-kö.
 Manrique, Jorge, män-rē'-kā, hor'-hä.
 Manrique, Rodrigo, män-rē'-kā, rö-drē'-gö.
 le Mans, lü män.
 Mänsarobar, män'-sä-rö'-bār.
 Mansion de l'Intendance, mäns-yön dü lan-tän-däns.
 Mantes, mänt.
 von Manteuffel, fön män'-toi-fel.
 Le Manteau, lü män-tö.
 Mantinea, man-ti-nē'-ā.
 Mantra, män'-trā.
 Mantua, man'-tu-ā.
 Manu, man'-ö.
 Manuél, mä-nö-el'.
 Manzoni, män-tsö'-nē.
 Mao, mä'-ö, *nearly* möw.
 Maocassater, mä-ö-kas'-ā-tēr, *nearly* möw-
 Maouyenshow, mä-öw-yen'-shö.
 Mappalian, map-ä'-li-an.
 Maqueda, mä-kä'-dä.
 Mar Ukba, mar uk'-bä.
 Mar Ukva, mar uk'-vā.
 des Marais, dä mä-rä.
 Marama, mä-rä'-mä.
 Maranville, mä-rän-vēl.
 Marash, mä-räsh'.
 Marat, mä-rä.
 Marathas [Malherras], mä-rä'-tāz.
 Marathon, mär'-ā-thon.
 Marbach, mar'-bän.
 de Marbot, Baron Marcellin, dü mär-bö, bä-rön mär-sel-an.
 Marcel, mär-sel.
 Marceline, märs-lēn.
 March, (W.) marsh.
 Marchand, Victor, mär-shän, vök-tor.
 Marchese, mar-kä'-sä.
 Marchesine, mar-kä-sē'-nä.

ä, ate; ä, atr; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her; ø, elopo; ä, lee; ä, lit; ä, bet. I and ä; ä, broad ä; ä, go; ä, on; ä, whole; ä, dog; ä, too;

- Marcheshwan, Marchesvan, mar'-hesh-vän'.
- Marchiali, mar-kē-ä'-lē.
- de Marchiel, dü mär-sh'yel.
- Marchiergues, mar-kē-är'-gä.
- de Marcillac, dü mär-sē-yak.
- Marcipor, mar'-si-por.
- Marcomanni, mar-kō-man'-I.
- Marcone, mar-kō'-uä.
- Marcuccio, mar-kō'-chō.
- Mardi Gras, mar'-dē grä.
- Mardoche, mar-dōsh.
- Marduk, mar'-dök.
- Mare au Diable, mär ö d'yabl'.
- Mare Clausum, mä'-rē klä'-zum *or* mä'-rā klōw'-süm.
- Mare Liberum, mä'-rē lī'-bēr-um *or* mä'-rā lē'-bä-rüm.
- Maréchal, Aglaë, mä-rä-shal, ag-lä-ä.
- Maredudd, mä'-rē-dith.
- Marengo, mä-ren'-gō.
- Marescotti, mä-res-kōt'-ē.
- Margharitone, mar-gä-rē-tō'-nä.
- Margherita Pusterla, mar-gä-rē'-tä pös-tēr'-lä.
- Marghinän, mar-gē-nän'.
- Mari Magno, mä'-rē mäg'-nō.
- Maria Theresa, mä-rē'-ä tä-rä'-zä.
- Mariage de Paris, mär-yazh dü pä-rēs.
- Mariamne, mä-ri-am'-nē.
- Mariana, mä-rē-ä'-nä.
- Mariane, (Ger.) mä-rē-ä'-nē.
- Marianela, mä-rē-ä-nä'-lä.
- Marianne, mär-yan.
- Mariba, ma-rī'-bä.
- Marie Antoinette, mär'-ē an-tō-net'; (Fr.) mä-rē äñ-twan-et.
- Marie Grubbe, mä-īē'-ē grüb'-ē.
- Mariette, mär-yet.
- Marigny, mä-rēn-yē.
- Marika, mar'-ē-kä.
- Marini, Llyr, mä-rē|'-nä, hlerr.
- Marino Faliero, mä-rē'-nō fä-lēä'-rō.
- Mariquita, mä-rē-kē'-tä.
- Marko, mar'-kō.
- Markovats, mar'-kō-väts.
- Markovič, Sava, mar'-kō-vich, sä'-vä.
- Markovich, mar'-kō-vich.
- Marmarosh, mar'-mä-rōsh.
- Marmora, mar'-mō-rä.
- Marnix de Sainte Aldegonde, mär-ne dü sänt ald-gōnd.
- Maro, Publius Vergilius, mä'-rō, pub'-li-us vēr-gil'-i-us.
- Maroboduus, mär-ō-bod'-yu-us.
- Maron, mä'-ron.
- Maronecchi, mä-rōn-chel'-ē.
- Maronis, ma-rō'-nis.
- Maroshvölggi, mor-osh'-vèlg'-yē.
- Marot, Clément, mä-rō, klä-män.
- Marout, mä'-röt.
- Marquesa, mar-kä'-sä.
- Marquis, mar'-kwis; (Fr.) mär-kē.
- Marquise, mär-kēz.
- Marro, (W.) marr-ō'.
- Marrons du Feu, mähr-ōü dü fü.
- Marsé, mär-sä.
- Marseillais, mär-sä-yä.
- Marseillaise, mär-sä-yäz'.
- Marseilles, mar-sälz'.
- Marsyas, mar'-si-äs.
- Marta y Maria, mar'-tä ē mä-rē'-ä.
- Märtha, mär'-tä.
- Marthe, märt.
- Martialis, mar-ti-ä'-lis.
- Martial, mar'-shiäl.
- Martianus, mar-shiä'-nus.
- Martin, Henri, mär-tän, äñ-rē.
- Martinenghi, mar-tē-nen'-gē.
- Martinko, mar'-tin-kō.
- Martinkovec, mär-tiu'-kō-vets.
- Martiros, mar-tē-rōs'.
- Martistobel, mar'-ti-stō''-bel.
- Marton, mär-tōñ.
- Martout, mär-tō.
- Martyrs, (F.) mär-tēr.
- Marunova, Jela, mä-rü'-nō-vä, yä'-lä.
- Marusia Boguslava, mä-rü'-shia bō-gü-slä'-vä.
- Marut, (Skt.) mär'-üt; (Ar.) mär'-ut.
- de Marville, dü mär-vël.
- Márya, mar'-yä.
- Marzocco, mar-tsök'-ō.
- Masa, mä'-sä.
- Masaccio, mä-sä'-chō.
- Mascabado y Caracolillo, Señor don Frutos, mä-s-kä-bä'-dō ē kä-rä-kō-lēl'-yō, sän-yōr' dön frōt'-tōs.
- Mascarille, mas-kä-rël.
- Maser, mä'-sér.
- Mashauza, ma-shant'-sä.

g, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ũ, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; u, rasped h; ñ, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. **Others, see introduction.**

Maspero, mäs-pä-rō'.
 Masseron, mas-rōñ.
 de Massias, dü mas-yä.
 Massieu, mas-yü.
 Massilia, mas-il'-i-ä.
 Massilon, mas-ē-lōñ.
 Massillon, mas-ē-yōñ.
 Massinissa, mas-ī-nis'-ä.
 Massoreth, mas'-o-ret.
 Massylian, mas-il'-i-än.
 Mastanabal, mas-tan'-ä-bäl.
 Masu, mä'-sō.
 Mata, mä'-tä.
 Matakine, mat-ä-kē'-ne.
 Mataquin, mat-ak-äh.
 Matarazzo, mä-tä-rät'-sō.
 Mataro, mä-tä-rō'.
 Mathéus, mat-ä-üs.
 Mathieu, mat-yü.
 Mâtho, mä'-thō.
 Mathura, mät'-hü-ṛä.
 Matiana, mat-i-ä'-nä.
 Matija, mä-tē'-yä.
 Matus, mä'-ti-us.
 Matsudaira Aki no Kami, mät-sō-däi'-
 rä ä'-kē nō kä'-mē.
 Matsudaira Mutsu no Kami, mät-sō-
 däi'-rä müt'-sō nō kä'-mē.
 Mattapanients, mat-ä-pan'-i-ents.
 Mattei, Stefano, mät-ä'-ē, stä-fä'-nō.
 Mattioli, mät-ō-ō'-lē.
 Maucinus, mä-si'-nus.
 Mauclerc, Pierre, mō-klär, p'yär.
 de Maupassant, Henri René Albert
 Guy, dü mō-pas-än, än-rē rü-nä al-
 bär gē.
 Mauperin, René, mōp-rañ, rü-nä.
 Maupertuis, mō-pürt-wē.
 de Maupin, dü mō-pän.
 Mauprat, mō-prä.
 de Maurepas, dü mō-rü-pä.
 von Maurer, fön möw'-rēr.
 Maurice, mä'-ris; (F.) mō-rēs.
 Maurici, mä'-ri-si.
 Mauricus, mä'-ri-kus or mä-rī'-kus.
 Mauritania, mä-ri-tä'-ni-ä.
 Maurusian, mä-rō'-sbiän.
 Mausolean, mä-sō-lē'-än.
 Les Mauvais Bergers, lä mō-vä bër-zhä.
 Mawddwy, mäḍ-wig'.
 Max Havelaar, max hä'-ve-lar'.

Maxentius, maks-en'-ti-us.
 Maximes, mak-sēm.
 Maximian, maks-im'-i-än.
 Maximilien, maks-ē-mēl'-yäh.
 Maximina, mäk-sē-mē'-nä.
 Maya, mä'-yā.
 Mayenne, mai-en or mä-yen.
 Mayor, (Sp.) mai'-or.
 Mazzeus, ma-zē'-us.
 Mazarin, maz'-ä-rin; (F.) maz-ä-rañ.
 Mazi-Maruttash, mä'-zē-mä-röt'-äh.
 Mazid, mä-zid'.
 Mazzinghi, mä-t-siu'-gē.
 Meath, mäḥ.
 Meaux, mö.
 Meav, mäḅ.
 Mécanique Céleste, mä-kan-ēk sä-lest.
 Méchant, mä-shäh.
 Mechitaristic, mek-i-tä-ris'-tik.
 Meclin, mek'-lin; (D.) meir'-lin.
 Mecklenburg-Schwerin, mek'-len-börc-
 shvä'-rēn.
 Médard, mä-där.
 Medea, me-dē'-ä.
 Médecin de Campagne, mä-dä-sän dü
 käñ-pan-y'.
 Le Médecin Malgré Lui, lü mä-dä-sän
 mal-grä lwē.
 Médée, mä-dä.
 Medeghino, Gian Giacomo, mä-dä-gē'-
 nō, jän jä'-kō-mō.
 de' Medici, ḍa med'-ē-chē or mä'-dē-
 chē.
 Medina-Azahara, (Sp.) mä-dē'-nä-ä-
 thä-ä'-rä.
 Medina Sidonia, mä-dē'-nä sē-dō'-nē-ä.
 Medinet Habu, mē-dē'-net hä'-bö.
 Meditationes de Prima Philosophia,
 mä''-dē-tä''-tē-ō'-näs dä prä'-mä fē''-
 lö-sō-fē'-ä.
 Medoc, me-dok'.
 Medrawd, mä-ḍräd'.
 Medusa, me-dü'-sä.
 Meer Jaffier, mēr jaf-ēr'.
 Meester-Moris, mä-ster-mor'-is.
 Megabyzus, meg-ä-bi'-zus.
 Megacles, meg'-ä-klēz.
 Megæra, me-jē'-rä.
 Megalopolis, meg-ä-lop'-o-lis.
 Megara, meg'-ä-rä.
 Megareus, me-gä'-rē-us or meg'-ä-rūs.

ä, ste; ä, alr; ä, at; ä, ah; ä partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval: ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her;
 ø, elope; I, ice; I, it; i, bet. I and ä; ä, broad I; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too;

Megarian, me-gā'-ri-ān.
 Meghaduta, māg-hā-dō'-tā.
 Megiddo, (B.) me-gid'-ō.
 Megistias, me-gis'-ti-ās.
 Mēhée, mā-ā.
 Mehemet, mā-hā-met'.
 Meiamoun, mā'-yā-mōn.
 Mein Glaubenskenntniss, mīn glōwb'-
 enss-kent''-nis.
 Meinhold, Johann Wilhelm, mīn'-hōlt,
 yō'-hān vil'-helm.
 Meir, mā'-ér.
 Meirchion, mā-r-hēān'.
 Meiser, mi'-zér.
 Meissen, mīs'-en.
 Meissonier, mā-sōū'-yā.
 Meistersinger, mīs'-tēr-zing''-ér.
 Mejnūn, mej-nōn'.
 Melanchthon, me-langk'-thōn; (Ger.)
 mē-lānn'-tōn.
 Mélandrine, mā-lān-drēn.
 Mélanges, mā-lānzh.
 Melanie, (Por.) mā-lā'-nē-ā.
 Melanippides, mel-ā-nip'-i-dēz.
 Melbrigda-Tonn, mel-brē'|'-dā-tōn'.
 Melcarth, mel'-karth.
 Melchior, (Fr.) mel-shōr; (Sp.) mel'-
 chē-ōr.
 Meleager, mel-e-ā'-jér.
 Melech-Kirjath, (B.) mē'-lek-kér'-jath.
 Meletus, me-lē'-tus.
 Melibœus, mel-i-bē'-us.
 Melicertes, mel-i-sēr'-tēz.
 Melicia, (Eng.) me-lī'-shia; (in Ama-
 dis) mā-lē'-sē-a.
 Melid, mel'-id.
 Melinean, mel-i-nē'-ān.
 Meliot de Logris, mē'-li-ōt dē lō'-gris.
 Melisande, mel-i-sand'.
 Mélite, mā-lēt.
 Melitean, mel-i-tē'-ān.
 Melitene, mel-i-tē'-nē.
 Melitina, mel-i-tē'-nā.
 Melixo, me-lik'-ō.
 Melkarth, mel-karth'.
 Melliren, mel-ī'-rēn.
 Melloni, mel-ō'-nē.
 de Melot, dū mū-lō.
 Melukkhka, mā-lūn'-hā.
 Melun, mū-lēn.
 Melvas, mel-vās'.

Memel, mem'-el or mā'-mel.
 Memnonium, mem-nō'-ni-um.
 Mémoires du Diable, mām-wār dū
 d'yabl'.
 Mémoires d'un Homme de Qualité,
 mām-wār dēn nōm dū kal-ē-tā.
 Mémoires d'un Touriste, mām-wār
 dēn tō-rēst.
 Mémoires judiciaires, mām-wār zhū-
 dēs-yār.
 Memorabilia, mem'-ō-ra-bil'-i-ā.
 Memphian, mem'-fi-ān.
 Memsahib, mem-sā'-ib (or SAIB').
 Mena, mē'-nā.
 Menaca, men'-ā-kā.
 Ménacà, mā-nā-kā.
 Menadewke, men'-ā-dūk.
 Menæchmi, me-nēk'-mī.
 Ménage, mā-nāzh.
 Menahem, men'-ā-hem.
 Menalippus, men-ā-lip'-us.
 Menander, mē-nan'-dēr.
 Menars, mū-nār.
 Menas, mā'-nās.
 Mendæan, men-dē'-ān.
 Mendeli, men-dā'-lē.
 Mendès, Catulle, mān-dās, kat-ül,
 de Mendoza, Diego Hurtado, dā mən-
 dō'-thā, dēā'-gō ör-tā'-dō.
 Meneclès, men'-ē-klēz.
 Menecrates, me-nek'-rā-tēz.
 Menedemus, men-e-dē'-mus.
 Menelaus, men-e-lā'-us.
 Menes, mē'-nēz.
 Menesilochus, men-e-sil'-ō-kus.
 Menhirien, mā-nē-rē-ān.
 Menippean, men-ip-ē'-ān.
 Menkaura, men-kā-rā'.
 Menna, men'-nā.
 de La Mennais, Hugues Félicité, dū lā
 men-ā, üg fā-lē-sē-tā.
 Menœceus, me-nē'-sē-us or me-nē'-sūs.
 Menon, Jacques-Abdallah, mū-nōn,
 zhak-zab-dal-ā.
 Menschenhass und Reue, men'-shen-
 hās ünt roi'-ē.
 Le menteur, lū mān-tūr.
 Mentu-hotep, men'-tō-hō'-tep.
 Menuas, mā'-nō-as.
 Meone, mē'-on.
 Mephistopheles, mef-is-tof'-ē-lēz.

g, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ū, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; H, rasped h; n, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. Others, see introduction.

- Mephistophilis, mef-is-tof'-i-lis.
 Mer-āb, mēr-āb.
 Mercedes, mér-sē'-dēz; (Sp.) maṛ-thā'-daš.
 Mercier, maṛs-yā.
 Mercogliano, maṛ-kōl-yā'-nō.
 Merenptah, mēr-en-ptā'.
 Meresin, mēr'-e-sin.
 Meri, mēr'-e.
 Merida, mā'-rē-dā.
 Meridarpax, mēr''-id-ar'-paks.
 Mérinée, Prosper, mā-rē-mā, prōs-pā.
 Merkel, mēr'-kel.
 Merlin, (Fr.) maṛ-lañ.
 Mermnadæ, merm'-na-dē.
 Merneptah, mēr-neb-ptā'.
 Merneptah, mēr-nep-tā'.
 Merodach, mēr'-ō-dān.
 Merodach-baladan, (B.) mēr-ō-dak-bal'-a-daṇ.
 Meroë, mēr'-o-ē.
 Meronomoco, mēr''-ō-nō''-kō-mō'-kō.
 Merom, mē'-rom.
 Merope, mēr'-o-pē.
 Mérope, mā-rōp.
 Mertitefs, Mertetefs, mēr-te-tefs'.
 Les Merveilles du Monde, lā maṛ-vā|
 dü mōñd.
 Mes Haines, mā zān.
 Meschacébé [Mississippi], mesh-ā-sā'-
 bā.
 Mesha, mā'-shā.
 Meshech, (B.) mē'-shek.
 Meshed-Murghab, mesh'-ed-mör-gāb'.
 Mesilim, mes'-i-lim or mes-ē-lim'.
 Mesnavi, Mesnevi, mes'-na-vē.
 Mesopotamia, mes'-o-po-tā'-mi-ā.
 Messala Corvinus, mes-ā'-lā kor-vi'-nus.
 Messalina, mes-ā-lī'-na.
 Messalinus, mes-ā-lī'-nus.
 Messeides, mes-ē'-i-dēz.
 Messeis, mes-ē'-is.
 Messenia, mes-ē'-ni-ā.
 Messéniennes, mes-ān-yen.
 Messianic, mes-i-an'-ik.
 Messiah, mes-i'-as.
 Messini, mes-ē'-nē.
 Meta Holdenis, mā-tā hōl-dū-nē.
 Metamorphoses, met-a-mor'-fo-sēz.
 Metastasio, mā-tā-stā'-sē-ō.
 Metellina, met-el-i'-na.
 Metellus, me-tel'-us.
 Methfessel, met-fes'-el.
 Methone, me-thō'-nē.
 Methymna, me-thim'-na.
 Metilus, met'-i-lus.
 Metricha, met'-ri-ka.
 Metrodorus, met-ro-dō'-rus.
 Métromanie, mā-trō-man-ē.
 Metrotima, me-trot'-i-mā.
 Metternich, mēt'-ēr-nih.
 Meudon, mē-dōñ.
 Meulincz, Kob, mē-linz, kob.
 Meung, mā-ēñ.
 Meullon, mē-lōñ.
 Meurthe, mürt.
 Meuse, mūz; (F.) méz.
 Mevania, me-vā'-ni-ā.
 Mevrouw, mē'-frōw.
 Mexia, mā'-hē-ā.
 Meyburg, mī'-börc.
 Mezentius, me-zen'-shi-us.
 Mezetin, mā-tsā-tēn'.
 Mezières, méz-yār.
 Mezith, mez-ith'.
 Miami, mī-ā'-mē (or mī).
 Miamun, mē-ā-mōn'.
 Miau, mē-äö' (*nearly* öw).
 Miccale, mik'-a-lē.
 Michaelis, mē-kā-ā'-lis.
 Michan, mē-hän'.
 Michel Agnolo, mē'-kel än-yō'-lō.
 Michel Verneuil, mē-shel vaṛ-nēi (or
 -nēl-y').
 Michelangelo, (Eng.) mī'-kel-an'-je-lō;
 (It.) mē-kel-än'-ja-lō.
 Michelet, Jules, mēsh-lā, zhül.
 Michelotti, Biordo, mē-kā-lōt'-ē, bēor'-
 dō.
 Micika, mits'-i-kā.
 Mickiewicz, mits-k'yev'-ich.
 Mico, mē-kō.
 Micou, mē'-kō.
 Midea, mid'-ē-ā or mī-dē'-ā.
 Midi, mē-dē.
 Midjeh, mē'-jēh.
 Midy, Nicolas, mē-dē, nē-kō-lā.
 Mielchen, (Eng.) mēl'-chen; (Ger.)
 mēl'-hen.
 Le Mie Prigioni, lā mē'-ā prē-jō'-nē.
 Mientje, mēnt'-y-ē.
 Mieza, mī-ē'-za.

ā, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her;
 e, elope; i, loe; i, it; i, bet. i and e; ai, broad i; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ü, too;

Mignet, mēn-yā.
 Mignonne, mēn-yōn.
 Mihailovna, Darya, mī-hāil'-ōv-nā,
 dār'-yā.
 Mihnet-Keshān, mēh-net'/-kesh-ān'.
 Miho, mē'-hō.
 Mikhail, mī-hā-il'.
 Mila, Biagio, mē'-lā, bēā'-jō; —
 Emidio, ā-mē'-dē-o.
 Milagros, mē-lā'-grōs.
 Milan, (It.) mē-lān'; (Serb) mē'-lān.
 Miles Gloriosus, mī'-lēz glō-ri-ō'-sus
 or mē'-lās glō-ri-ō'-sūs.
 Miletus, mī-lē'-tus.
 Milica, mē'-lit-sā.
 Mille Ames, mēl am.
 des Millets, dā mē-yā.
 Millevoye, mēl-vwā.
 Millystwn Trevan, mel-ēs'-twin trē-
 vān'.
 Milnes, milz.
 Milo, (L.) mī'-lō; (It.) mē'-lō.
 Miloslavski, Yūri, mē-lō-slāf'-skī, yō'-
 rī.
 Miltiades, mil-tī'-ā-dēz.
 Milvian, mil'-vi-ān.
 Mim, mēm.
 Mimer, Mimir, mē'-mēr.
 Mimnermus, mim-nēr'-mus.
 Minæan, mī-nē'-ān.
 Mincaya, mēn-kā'-yā.
 Mincius, mīn'-si-us.
 Mindora, min-dor'-ā.
 Minerva, mī-nēr'-vā.
 Ming, Wu, mēng, wō.
 Mingo Silvato, mīn'-gō sil-vā'-tō.
 Minguilla, mēn-gēl'-yā.
 Minichimmi, mē'-nē-nēm'-mē.
 Minna von Barnhelm, mīn'-ā fōn barn'-
 helm.
 Minnesānger, mīn'-ē-zāng-ēr.
 Mino, mē'-nō.
 Minophila, mī-nof'-ī-lā.
 Minotaur, mīn'-ō-tār.
 Minucius, mī-nū'-shius.
 Minyæ, mīn'-ī-ē.
 Mir Ali Shir, mēr ā-lī'-shēr.
 Mir Ali Dost Taghai, mēr ā-lī'-dōst tā-
 hāi'.
 Mir Taimūri, mēr tāi-mōr'-ī'.
 Mirabeau, mē-rab-ō.

Miranda, mē-rān'-dā.
 della Mirandola, Pico, del'-ā mē-rān-
 dō'-lā, pē'-kō.
 Mirbeau, mēr-bō.
 Mireille, mē-rā].
 Mirèio, mē-rā-yō.
 de Mirepoix, dū mēr-pwā.
 Mirl, mērl.
 Miromesnil, mē-rō-mā-nēl.
 Mirza, (Eng.) mēr'-zā; *formerly more*
common, mēr'-zā; (Ger.) mērt'-sā.
 Mirza-Gaffar, mēr'-zā-gāf-far'.
 Mirza Hassan, mēr'-zā hās-sān'.
 Mirza-Hassan-Khan, mēr'-zā-hās-sān'-
 nān.
 Mirza-Jussuf, (Ger.) mēr'-tsū-jūs-ūf'.
 Mirza-Schaffy, (Ger.) mēr'-tsū-shāf'-ī.
 Mirzapha, mēr-zā-fā'.
 Misa, mī'-sā.
 Le Misanthrope, lū mē-zān-trōp.
 Miscou, mis'-kō.
 Misenum, mī-sē'-num.
 Misenus, mī-sē'-nus.
 Les Misérables, lā mē-zā-rābl'.
 Miserere, mē-sā-rā'-rā.
 Mishna Yadaim, mēsh'-nā yā-ṭhā'-yīm.
 Miskou, mis'-kō.
 Misra, mish'-rā.
 Missolonghi, mis-ō-long'-gē.
 Mistral, Frédéric, mēs-tral, frā-dā-rēk.
 Mitanni, mē-tān'-nē.
 Mithra, mith'-rā.
 Mithradates, mith-rā-dā'-tez.
 Mithranes, mith-rā'-nēz.
 Mithridata, mith-rī-dā'-tā.
 Mithridates, mith-rī-dā'-tēz.
 Mithridate, mēt-rē-dat.
 Mitka, mit'-kā.
 Mitra, mit'-rā.
 Mitylene, mit-ī-lē'-nē.
 Mitylenian, mit-ī-lē'-ni-ān.
 Mnasalcas, nā-sal'-kas.
 Mnaseas, nā-sē'-as.
 Mnasippus, nā-sip'-us.
 Mnemon, nē'-mōn.
 Mnesicles, nē'-sī-klēz.
 Mnesimachus, nē-sim'-ā-kus.
 Mnester, nes'-tēr.
 Mnestheus, nes'-thūs.
 Mochus, mō'-kus.
 Modena, mō-dā'-nā.

q, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ū, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, hoch; h, rasped h; ū, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. Others, see introduction.

Moelvre, moil'-vrě.
 Moengal, (Ger.) mèn'-gal''; (Celtic) mwèn-gäl'.
 Mæris, mē'-ris.
 Mærocles, mē'-rō-klēz.
 Mæsiān, mē'-shīān.
 Mogens, mō'-genss.
 Mohammed, mō-ham'-ed.
 Mohar, mō'-har.
 Moise, mwaz.
 Moïse, mō-ēz.
 Moldau, mōl'-dōw.
 Molé, mō-lā.
 Molière, mōl-yār.
 Molièrian, mō-li-ā'-ri-ān.
 Molmerswende, mōl'-mèrss-ven'-de.
 Molossis, mō-loš'-is.
 Moltakova, Sophia, mōl-tā-kō'-vā, sō-fē'-ā.
 Mome-au-Sable, móm-ō-sabl'.
 Mommsen, mom'-zen.
 Mon frère Yves, mōn frār ēv.
 Monacan, mon-ā-hān'.
 Monatti, mō-nāt'-ē.
 Monavius, mō-nā'-vi-us.
 Monbijou, mōn-bē-zhō.
 de Moncado, Hugo, da mōn-kā'-dō, ö'-gō.
 Moncontour, mōn-kōn-tōr.
 Le Monde, lū mōnd.
 Moniteur, mō-nē-tūr.
 Monmertre, mōn-mārtr'.
 Monnier, Marc, mōn-yā, mark.
 Monæcus, mō-nē'-kus.
 Monpensier, mōn-pāns-yā.
 Monsalud, Salvador [-dor], mōn-sā-lōd', sāl-vā-dōr'.
 Monseigneur, mōn-sān-yūr.
 Monsieur Alphonse, mōn-s'yū al-fōnz.
 Monsieur de Camors, mōn-syū dū kam-or.
 Mont Blanc, mōn blān.
 Mont des Oliviers, mōn dā zō-lēv-yā.
 Mont Olympe, mōn tō-laŋp.
 Montagnard, mōn-tan-yār.
 Montagnes Russes, mōn-tan-y' rūs.
 Montagny, mōn-tan-yē.
 de Montaigne, Michel Eyquem, dū mōn-tan-y', mē-shel ā-kān.
 Montalembert, mōn-tal-ān-bār.
 Montalto, mōn-tāl'tō.

Montalvan, mōn-tāl-vān'.
 La Montalvez, lä mōn-tāl'-vath.
 La Montaña, lä mōn-tān'-yā.
 Montbard, mōn-bar.
 de Montbazon, dū mōn-baz-ōn.
 Montchevreuil, mōn-shev-rēi or -rél-y'.
 Montcontour, mōn-kōn-tōr.
 Monte Catini, mōn'-tā kā-tē'-nē.
 Monte Cristo, Comte de, mōn-tū krēs-tō, kōnt dū.
 Monte Varchi, mōn'-tā var'-kē.
 Montecuculli, mōn-tā-kō'-kō-lē.
 di Montefeltro, Oddo Antonio, dē mōn-tā-fel'-trō, öd'-ō ān-tō'-nē-ō.
 Montefiascone, mōn'-tā-fēās-kō'-nā.
 Monteiro, Mariana, mōn-tā]'-rō, mārē-ā'-nā.
 Montélimart, mōn-tā-lē-mar.
 Montemayor (*erroneously* -er), mōn-tā-mā-yōr'.
 Montemorello, mōn-tā-mō-rel'-o.
 Montenegrans, mon-tē-nē'-grānz.
 Montenegrin, mon-tē-nē'-grin.
 Montenegro, mōn-tā-nā'-grō.
 de Montépin, Xavier, dū mōnt-pān, gsav-yā.
 Montereau, mōnt-rō.
 Montesilvano, mōn'-tā-sil-vā'-nō.
 Montespan, mōn-tes-pān.
 Montesquieu, mōn-tesk-yū.
 Montezuma, mon-tē-zō'-mā.
 Montferrat, mōn'-fer-ā.
 Montgeorges, mōn-zhorzh.
 Monthu, mōn'-thō.
 Montigny, mōn-tēn-yē.
 Montilla, mōn-tēl'-yā.
 Montisci, mōn-tis'-chē.
 Montivaga, mon-ti-vā'-gā.
 Montlhéry, mōn-lā-rē.
 de Montluc, Blaise, dū mōn-lük, blāz.
 Montmédi, mōn-mā-dē.
 Montméliant, mōn-mā-lē-ān.
 Montmorency, mont-mō-ren'-si; (Fr.) mōn-mō-rān-sē.
 da Montone, Braccio, dā mōn-tō-nā, brā'-chō.
 Montpellier, mōn-pel-l'yā.
 Montpippeau, mōn-pē-pō.
 Montrouge, mōn-rōzh.
 Montui, mōn'-tō-ē.
 Mont-Vierge, mōn-vyarzh.

ā, ate; ā, air; ǣ, at; ä, ah; ȳ, partake; ȳ, all; ū, ask; ȳ, oval; ȳ, ado; ȳ, be; ȳ, ell; ȳ, her; ȳ, elope; ȳ, ico; ȳ, it; ȳ, bet. ȳ and ȳ; ȳ, broad ȳ; ȳ, go; ȳ, on; ȳ, whole; ȳ, dog; ȳ, too;

- Mont-Virgilien, mōñ-vēr-zhēl'-yāñ.
 Montyon, mōñt'-yōñ.
 Mooghni, mōñ-nē'.
 Moor, (Ger.) mōr.
 Moorshedabad [Murshidabad], mōr-
 shed-ä-bäd'.
 Mopsucrenæ, mop-sū-krē'-nē.
 Morakanabad, mō-rä-kän'-ä-bäd.
 de Morancé, dü mō-rän'-sä.
 Morand, mō-rän.
 Morari Row, mō-rä'-rē rōw'.
 Morat, mō-rä ; (Eng. poetry) mor'-at
 or mō'-rat.
 Morbihan, mor-bē-äh.
 Mordei, mor'-dä.
 Möre, mé'-re.
 Morea, mō-rē'-ä.
 Moreau, mō-rō.
 Morellet, mō-rel-ä.
 Morena, mō-rä'-nä.
 Moreuil, mō-réi' (or -rél'-y').
 Morgante Maggiore, mor-gän'-tä maj-
 ö'-rä.
 Morgenblatt, mor'-gen-blät'/.
 Morgiana, mor-ji-an'-ä.
 Morien, mō'-ri-en.
 Morigon, mō-rē-gōñ.
 Moriles, mō'-rē-las.
 Morini, mor'-i-ni.
 Moris, mor'-is or morss.
 Morlaix, mor-lä.
 Morone, Girolamo, mō-rō'-nä, jē-rō-
 lä'-mō ; — Gualberto, gwäl-bēr'-
 tö.
 Morontobara, mō-ron'-tō-bä'-rä.
 Morosini, mō-rō-sē'-nē.
 Morpheus, mor'-fūs.
 Morsinus, mor-si'-nus.
 La Mort de Pompée, lä mor dü pōñ-pä.
 Mort de Socrate, mor dü sō-krat.
 Le Mort du Loup, lö mor dü lö.
 Mortaigne, mor-tän-y'.
 La Morte, lä mort.
 Morunge, mō-rüng'-e.
 Morven, mor-vän'.
 Mosarna, mō-sar'-nä.
 Moschion, mos'-ki-ön.
 Moschus, mos'-kus.
 Moscon, mos'-kon.
 Mosel, mō'-zel.
 Mosella, mō-sel-lä'.
- Moskwa, mosk-vä'.
 Mostali, mwäs-tä-li'.
 Mostar, mōs-tar'.
 Mostellaria, mos-tel-ä'-ri-ä.
 Mosterstang [-staung], Thora, mos'-
 ter-stang' [-stéing], thor'-ä.
 Motassem, (Eng.) mō-tas'-em ; *more*
correctly, mwä-tas-sim'.
 Motecallemin, mō''-tē-kal-lē-min'.
 de la Mothe, dü lä mōt.
 Mothistán, moth-is-tän'.
 Motrya, mō'-tr'yä.
 Mouça al Kébyr, (Fr.) mō-sä al kē-
 bēr.
 La Mouche, lä mösh.
 Moulána Kazi, mō-lä-nä' nä-zí'.
 du Moulin, Jehan, dü mö-lañ, zhän.
 Moulins, mö-lañ.
 Moulla-Saleh, möl'-ä-sä-lé'.
 Moulla-Yousef, möl'-ä-yō-saf'.
 Mouncho, möñ'-chō.
 Moussa-Riza, mō'-sä-rē'-zä.
 Mouzon, mö-zōñ.
 Moyana, Señor, mō-yä'-nä, sän-yōr'.
 Mozambique, mō-zäm-bēk' ; (Fr.) mō-
 zän-bēk.
 Mozart, mō'-zart ; (Ger.) mō'-tsart.
 Mucia, mü'-shiä.
 Mucianus, mü-shi-ä'-nus.
 Mucii, mü'-si-i.
 Mudarra, mö-darr'-ä.
 Muezzin, möez'-ēn.
 Mugain, mö-gän'.
 Mughair or Mugheir, mö-gär'.
 Mughal [*commonly* Mogul], mö'-gal.
 Mugnone, möñ-yō'-nä.
 Muhammad Rasuluhu, mö-ham-med
 rä-sö-lö-hö'.
 Mühlbach, Louise, mü'l'-bän, lö-ē'-zē.
 Mühlberg [*improperly* Muhlberg],
 mü'l-bērg.
 Muir, mü'r.
 Mujik, mö'-jik.
 Mujnoon, muj-nōñ'.
 Mukachevo, mü-kä-chev'-ō.
 Mukaukas, mö-kōw'-kas.
 Mukhtar, Muktar, müñ'-tar.
 Muley Moluch, mü'-li mö'-lük.
 Müller, mü'l'-ēr.
 Mullinger, mul-in'-jēr.
 Multatuli, mul'-tä-tü-li or mül-tä-tö'-lē.

o, capon ; o, opaque ; ū, few ; ū, pull ; u, unite ; ch, itch ; d (Irish) murder ; g, get ; h, loch ;
 n, rasped h ; ñ, nasal n ; † (Irish) water ; th, thin ; tn, the. **Others, see introduction.**

- Mulvian [Milvain], mul'-vi-ān.
 Mummū-Tiamat. mōm'-mō tē-ā'-māt.
 Munatius, mū-nā'-shius.
 Munchausen [Münchhausen], Hieronymus Karl Friedrich, (Eng.) munchedā'-s'n, (Ger.) mūnh-hōw'-zen, hē-ā-rōn'-ē-mūs karl frēd'-rih.
 Mundt, Klara Müller, munt, klā'-rā mül-ēr.
 Munich, mū'-nik.
 Munier, mūn-yā.
 Munychia, mū-nik'-i-ā.
 Muqayyar [Mughair], mō-kar'-yar.
 Muræna, mū-rē'-nā.
 Murat, mū-rā.
 Murate, mō-rā'-tā.
 Murchard, mūr-hard'/.
 Murcia, mör-thē'-ā.
 Murger, Henri, mūr-zhā, āh-rē.
 Murillo, mō-rēl'-yō.
 Murisy, mū-rē'-sī.
 Murket, mör-ket'/.
 Mürsheed, Murshid, mör-shēd'/.
 Murthemney, mér-them'-nā.
 Musa, mō'-sā.
 Musæus, mū-sē'-us.
 Musallā [Eng. poetry Mosellay], mō-sāl-lā'/.
 Musarion, mū-sā'-ri-ōn.
 Musart, mū-zār.
 Muschen-guild, mūsh'-en-gild'/.
 Muscogulges, mus'-kō-gul'-jiz.
 Musée, mū-zā.
 Muselbit, mō'-sel-bit.
 Musezib [-shez-], mō-shā'-zēb.
 Mushanath, mō'-shā-nāth.
 Mushtarī, mōsh-tā-rē'/.
 Musidora, mū-si-dō'-rā.
 Musqueton, müs-k-tōh.
 de Musset, dū müs-ā.
 Mustapha, mōs'-tā-fā.
 Mutchato, much-ā'-tō.
 Mycenæ, mī-sē'-nē.
 Mycerinus, mis-ē-rī'-nus.
 Mylitta, mī-lit'-ā.
 Mylius, mē'-li-ūs.
 Mynheer, mī-nār'/.
 Mynyddawg, mīn-id-āg'/.
 Mynyo, mēn'-yō.
 Myoghil, m'yō-gil'/.
 Myrinna [Myrina], mī-rin'-ā.
 Myrmidons, mēr'-mī-dōnz; (Fr.) mēr-mē-dōh.
 Myron, mī'-rōn.
 Myrtale, mēr'-tā-lē.
 Myrtis, mēr'-tis.
 Mysseri, mis'-ē-rī.
 Mystère des Vierges folles et des Vierges sages, mēs-tār dā vyarzh fōl ā dā vyarzh sazhl.
 Mystères de Paris, mēs-tār dū pā-rē.
 Myvyrian, mī-vēr'-i-ān.
 Nabad, (Assyr.) nā'-bād; (Fr.) nā-bā.
 Nabata, nā'-bā-tā.
 Nabonaid, nab-ō-nīd'/.
 Nabonassar, nab-ō-nas'-ar.
 Nabonidus, nab-ō-nī'-dus.
 Nabopolassar, nab'-ō-pō-las'-ar.
 Nabu, nā'-bō; -akhe-iddin, ān'-ā-ēd'-dēn; -apla-iddina, āp'-lā-ēd'-dē-nā; -balatsu-ikbi, bā'-lāt-sō-ēk'-bē; -dā-mik, dā'-mēk; -epis[h]-akli [apli], ā'-pēsh-āp'-lē; -kin-uzur, kēn-ō'-zōr; -nadin-akh, nā'-dēn-ān'; -nasir, nā'-sēr.
 Nadaud, Gustave, nad-ō, gūs-tav.
 Naefia, nēf'-yā.
 Nævius, nē'-vi-us.
 Nævulus, nē'-vō-lus.
 Nagi, nag'-ē.
 Nagy Pipa, nod-y' pē'-pā.
 Naharaim, (B.) nā-hā-rā'-im.
 Naharain, nā-hā-rām'/.
 Naharina, nā'-hā-rē'-nā.
 Nahuys, nā'-héis.
 Naïad, nā'-yad.
 Naigeon, nā-zhōh.
 Naïri, nāi'-rē.
 Naishápúr, nāi-shā-pōr'/.
 Naisi, nā'-shī.
 Naksh-i-rustam, nāksh-ē-rōs-tem'/.
 Nal and Damajanti, nal and dam-ā-yan'-tē.
 Nalivaiko, nā-li-vāi'-kō.
 Namouna, (Fr.) nam-ō-nā.
 Namtar, nām'-tar.
 Nana Sabib, nā'-nā sās'-ib (*usually saib*).
 Nancy, (Fr.) nān-sē.
 Nanda, nan'-dā.
 Nandadevi, nan-dā-dā'-vē.

ā, ate; ā, air; ā, at; ā, ah; ā, partake; ā, all; ā, ask; ā, oval; ā, ado; ā, be; ā, ell; ā, her; ā, clope; ā, ice; ā, it; ā, bet. I and ā; ā, broad ā; ā, go; ā, on; ā, whole; ā, dog; ā, too;

Na-nefer-ka-ptah, nā-nē'-fer-kä-ptä'.
 Nanine, nan-ēn.
 Nannakos, nan'-a-kos.
 Nannar, nän'-nar.
 Nantaquoud, nan'-ta-kwōwd.
 Nantaughtacund, nan-tā'-ta-kund.
 Nantes, (Eng.) nants; (Fr.) nänt.
 Nant-phrancon, nänt-frän-kôn.
 Nape, nā'-pē.
 Napoleon le Petit, nap-ō-lā-ōn lū p'tē.
 Napoleonic, nap-pō''-lē-on'-ik.
 Napyerski, nāp-yēr'-skī.
 Nārada, nā'-ra-dā.
 Naram-Sin, nā-rām-sēn.
 Narbada, nēr-bud'-a.
 Narbonne, nar-bôn.
 Narnia, nar'-ni-a.
 Narr' Havas, narr hä'-väs.
 Narrenschiff, narr'-en-shif''.
 Narses, nar'-sēz.
 Nāsatyas, nā-sat'-yaz.
 Nasciano, nas-i-ā'-nō.
 Nāshpāli, nāsh-pā'-lē.
 Nasica, na-sī'-kā.
 Nasr-ed-Din, nās-red-in'.
 Nastâlik, nash-tā'-lik.
 Natalya, nā-täl'-yā.
 National, (Fr.) nas-yō-nal.
 Natzmer, näts'-mēr.
 Naubolus, nā'-bō-lus.
 Naucratis, nā'-krā-tis.
 Naulahka, nōw-lä'-kā.
 Naumburg, nōwm'-bōrg.
 Naupactus, nā-pak'-tus.
 Nauplia, nā'-pli-a.
 Nausicaa, nā-sik'-a-a.
 Nausithous, nā-sith'-ō-us.
 Nauteus, nā'-tē-us.
 Navarin, (Fr.) nav-ā-rañ.
 Navigero, nā-vē-jā'-rō.
 Navin, nav'-ēn.
 Nawâi, nā-wāi'.
 Naxiotes, naks'-i-ōts.
 Nazarin, (Sp.) nā-thā-rēn'.
 Nazianzen, nā-zī-an'-zen.
 Nazionale, nāt'-sē-ō-nā'-lā.
 Nazir Jung, nā'-zēr jūng.
 Neæra, nē-ē'-ra.
 Nearchus, nē-ar'-kus.
 Neb-er-tcher, neb'-ēr-chēr'.
 Nebo, nē'-bō.

Nebriidius, ne-brid'-i-us.
 Nebsecht, neb'-sent.
 Nécessaire, nā-sā-sār.
 Necho, nē'-kō.
 Necropolis, nē-krop'-ō-lis.
 Nectabanus, nek-ta-bā'-nus.
 Nectanebos, nek-tan'-ē-bos.
 Nederspolt, (Eng.) nē'-dēr-spōlt;
 (Ger.) nā'-dēr-spōlt.
 Nedim, Mahmūd, ned-im', mā-mōd'.
 Nedon, nē'-dōn.
 de Neeles, dü nāl.
 Neerwinden, nār'-vin-den.
 Neferou-Ra, nē'-fēr-ō-rā'.
 Nefert, nē'-fērt.
 Nefer-Tem, nē'-fēr-tem'.
 Nef'i, nef-i'.
 Neguš, neg'-ūsh; — Nicholas (Eng.).
 Neha-häu, nē'-hä-hōw'.
 Nehatu, nē'-hä-tō'.
 Neheb-kau, nē'-heb-kōw'.
 Neheb-nefert, nē'-heb-nē'-fērt.
 Neiphile, nē-if'-i-lē; (It.) nā-ē-fē'-lā.
 Neisse, nīs'-ē.
 Nejef, nej'-ef.
 Nejim, nej-im'.
 Nekheb, neh'-eb.
 Nékrasoff, nek'-räs-ōf.
 Nelé, na-lā'.
 Neleid, nē-lē'-id.
 Nelis, nelss.
 Nemea, nē'-mē-a.
 Nemesis, nem'-ē-sis.
 Némésis, (Fr.) nā-mā-sē.
 Némi, nā'-mē.
 Nemorensis, nē-mō-ren'-sis.
 de Nemours, dü nū-mōr.
 Nemu, nē'-mō.
 Nentwich, nent'-ich.
 Neophron, nē'-ō-fron.
 Neoptana, nē-op-tā'-nā.
 Neoptolemus, nē-op-tol'-ē-mus.
 Nepenthe, nē-pen'-thē.
 Nephelococcygia, nē'-ē-lō-kok-sij'-i-a.
 Neptunus Equestris, nep-tū'-nus ē-
 kwes'-tris.
 Nequinum, nē-kwī'-num.
 Nereïdes, nē-rē'-i-dēs.
 Nereus, nē'-rūs.
 Nergal-akhe-iddin, nēr'-gal-an'-ā-ēd'-
 dēn.

g, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ū, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; h, rasped h; ñ, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. **Others, see introduction.**

- Nergal-shar-usur, nĕr'-gäl-shar-ö'-sör.
 Nerimän, nä'-rĕ-män'.
 Neriton, nĕr'-i-tŏn.
 Nerius, nĕ'-ri-us.
 Neronia, nĕ-rŏ'-ni-ä.
 Neroveus, nĕ-rŏ'-vĕ-us.
 de Nerval, Gérald, dü nar-val, zhā-ral.
 Nesbindedi, nes-bin'-dĕ-dĭ.
 Nesi-ptah, nĕ'-si-ptā'.
 Neter-kha, nĕ'-tĕr-uā.
 Neubrandenburg, noi-brän'-den-börg.
 Neufchâtel, nĕ-shat-el.
 Neufchâtelois, nŭ-shat-el-wă.
 Neuilly, nŭ-yĕ.
 Neumann, noi'-män.
 Neuss, noiss.
 Neusses, noi'-sess.
 Nevers, nev-är.
 Nezhdanoff, nezh'-dän-öf.
 Ngomei, n'yŏ-mā.
 Nibelungenlied, nĕ'-bĕ-lŭng-en-lĕt'.
 Nicalà, nĕ-kā-lā'.
 Nicander, ni-kan'-dĕr; (Ger.) nĕ-kän'-dĕr.
 Nicarchus, ni-kar'-kus.
 Niccolaiò, nik-ŏ-lā'-yŏ.
 Niceratus, ni-sĕr'-ä-tus.
 La Nichée de Gentilshommes, lä nĕ-shā dü zhän-tĕl-zóm.
 Nichette, nĕ-shet.
 Nicias, nish'-iäs.
 Nicocles, nik-ŏ-klĕz.
 Nicodemus, nik-ŏ-dĕ'-mus.
 Nicole, nĕ-kól.
 Nicolette, nĕ-kŏ-lät.
 Nicolo di Lapi, nĕ-kŏ-lŏ' dĕ lä'-pĕ.
 Nicomachus, ni-kom'-ä-kus.
 Nicomedia, nik-ŏ-mĕ'-di-ä.
 Niconoè, ni-kon'-ŏ-ĕ.
 Nicopolis, ni-kop'-ŏ-lis.
 Nicostratus, ni-kos'-trä-tus.
 Nidaba, nĕ'-dä'-bā.
 Niderius, ni-dĕ'-ri-us.
 Niebuhr, nĕ'-bŏr.
 Nieder-Ingelheim, nĕ'-dĕr-ing'-el-hĭm.
 Niels Lýchne, nilss lŭ'-nĕ.
 Nienkerken, nĕn'-kĕrk-en.
 Nietzsche, nĕt'-shĕ.
 Nienburg, noi'-börg.
 Niger, ni'-jĕr.
 Nigidius, ni-jid'-i-us.
- Nijni, nizh'-nĕ.
 Nikitski, nĕ-kit'-skĭ.
 Nikolai, nĕ-kŏ-lä'.
 Nikolaievitch, Leo, nĕ-kŏ-lä'-ĕ-vich, lä'-ŏ.
 Nimĕgue, nĕ-mäg.
 Nimeguen, nim'-ä-gen.
 Nimes, nĕm.
 Nimitti-Bel, nĕ-mĕt'-tĕ-bäl'.
 Nimroud, nim'-röd.
 Nimwegen, nim'-vā-gen or nĕm'-vā-gen.
 Nineveh, nin'-ĕ-vĕ.
 Niniche, nĕ-nĕ'-shä.
 Nin-ki-gal, nĕn'-kĕ-gäl'.
 Nin-lil, nĕn'-lil.
 Ninus, ni'-nus.
 Niobe, ni'-ŏ-bĕ.
 Niphates, ni-fä'-tĕz.
 Nippur, nip-ŏr'.
 Nirem, nĕ'-rem.
 Nireus, ni'-rŭs.
 Nirvána, nĭr-vā'-nä.
 Nisæa, ni-sĕ'-ä.
 Nisard, nĕ-zär.
 Nisca, nis'-kā.
 Nisin, nĕ'-sin.
 Nit, nĕt.
 Niva, nĕ'-vä.
 Nivose, nĕ-vŏz.
 Nizam, nĕ-zäm'.
 de Noailles, dü nŏ-ä|.
- Nocera, nŏ-chā'-rä.
 Noctes Ambrosianæ, nok'-tĕz am-brŏ-si-ä'-nĕ.
 Nodier, Charles, nŏd-yā, sharl.
 Nohant, nŏ-än.
 Noirel, nwā-rel.
 Noiret, Michel, nwā-rā, mĕ-shel.
 Nöldeke, nĕl'-dĕ-ĕ.
 Noménoë, nŏ-mā-nŏ-ä.
 Nomentana, nŏ-men-tā'-nä.
 Nomentum, nŏ-men'-tum.
 Nomerfide, nŏ-mar-fĕd.
 Nomios, nŏ'-mi-os.
 Nonette, nŏ-net.
 Nonnenbruch, nŏn'-en-brŭn.
 Norbert, (Ger.) nor'-bĕrt; (Fr.) nor-bär.
 Norlinguen [Nördlingen], nor-lañ-gŭ-än.

ã ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her; e, elope; I, ice; I, it; ä, bet. I and ä; Ä, broad I; ö, go; ö, ou; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too?

- Norske Folke-eventyr, nor-ske fól'-kə-
ā'-ven-t'yēr.
Norske Huldre-eventyr og Folkesagn,
nor'-skə hūl'-dre ā'-ven-t'yēr og
fól'-kə-sāgn.
Nosala, nō'-sā-lā.
Nothippus, nō-thip'-us.
Notker, nōt'-kēr.
Notre Dame de Lorette, nōtr' dam dū
lō-ret.
Notre Dame de Paris, nōtr' dam dū
pā-rē.
Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, nōtr'-dam-
dā-vēk-twār.
La Noue, lā nō.
Noushirvan, nō-shēr-vān'.
Nouveaux Lundis, nō-vō lēn-dē.
Nouvelle Héloïse, nō-vel ā-lō-ēz.
Nouvelles Méditations, nō-vel mā-dē-
tas-yōñ.
Nouvelles Odes funambulesques, nō-
vel zōd fū-nāñ-bū-lesk.
Novalis, nō-vā'-lis.
Novara, nō-vā'-rā.
Novatus, nō-vā'-tus.
Novelle Galanti, nō-vel'-lā gā-lān'-tē.
de Noves, Laure, dū nōv, lōr.
Novius, nō'-vi-us.
Novum Organum, nō'-vum or'-gā-num.
Nowawis, nō-wā'-wis.
Noyon, nōwā-yōñ.
Nu, nō.
Nuāth, nū'-wath.
Nubes de Estio, nō'-bās dā ās-tē'-ō.
Nubtā, nūb'-tā.
Nucrinus, nū-sē-rī'-nus.
Les Nuits, lā nwē.
Nukahiva, nō-kā-ē'-vā.
Numa Roumestan, nū-mā rō-mes-tāñ.
Numantia, nū-man'-shīā.
Númerian, nū-mē'-ri-ān.
Numidia, nū-mīd'-ī-ā.
Numitor, nū'-mī-tor.
Numitorius, nū-mī-tō'-ri-us.
Nummi, nūm'-mē.
Nún, nōn.
Nunc Domine, nungk dōm'-ī-nē or
núngk dō'-mī-nā.
Nuncio Siderio, nun'-si-ō sī-dē'-ri-ō.
Nuñez, nōn'-yāth.
Nuremberg, nū'-rem-bérg.
- Nürnberg, nūrn'-bérg.
Nurscia, nér'-si-ā.
Nushirvan, nō-shēr-vān'.
Nut, nūt.
Nuz [Neuss], nüz [nois].
Nyesvyej, n'yes'-v'yej.
Nykarleby, nü'-kar''-lē-bü.
Nymphes de la Seine, nēmf dū lā sēn.
- Obada, ō-bā'-dā.
O'Baskin, ō-bas-kēn'.
Obeidullāh, ō-bā-dōl-lā'.
Ober-Ammergau, ō'-bēr-ām'-ēr-gōw.
Ober-Hofmarschall, ō-bēr-hōf'-mar''-
shāl.
Ober-Salzbrunn, ō'-bér-sālts-brōn.
Obizzo, ō-bit'-sō.
Oblómof, Ilyá Ilyích, ōb-ló'-mōf, ēl-yā'
ēl-yich'.
Oblómofism, ōb-ló'-mōf-izm.
Oblómofshchina, ōb-ló'-mōf-shchē''-nā.
Oblómovka, ōb-ló'-mōf-kā.
Obuiknavénnaya Istoriya, ōb-wik-nó-
ven'-ā-yā is-tōr'-i-yā.
Ocaña, ō-kān'-yā.
Occona, ok-ō'-nā.
Oceanus, ō-sē'-ā-nus.
Oculus, ō-krik'-yū-lum.
Octavianus, ok-tā''-vi-ā'-nus.
Octavius, ok-tā'-vi-us.
Ocyalus, ō-sī'-ā-lus.
Oddi, ōd'-ē.
Odenatus, od-ē-nā'-tus.
Odense, ō'-ruen-sē.
Odes Funambulesques, ōd fū-nāñ-bū-
lesk.
Odeum, ō-dē'-um.
Odiot, Maximilien Jacques Marie, ōd-
yō, mak-sē-mēl-yañ zhak mā-rē.
Odysseus, ō-dis'-ūs.
Odyssey, ōd'-ī-si.
Œgrian, ē-ag'-ri-ān.
Œchalia, ē-kā'-lī-ā.
Œconomike, ē-kō-nom'-ī-kē.
Œdipe, ū-dēp.
Œdipus Tyrannus, ed'-ī-pus tī-ran'-us.
Œgipans, ē'-jī-panz''.
Œhlenschläger, Adam Gottlob, ū'-len-
shlā-ger (*current Danish pron.* ün'-
slā-ger), ä'-dām gōt'-lōp.
Oems, Nelis, ōemss, nelss.

g, eapon; q, opaque; ū, few; ū, pull; y, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; n, rasped h; ū, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. **Others, see introduction.**

Ceneus, Oëneus, ē'-nūs.
 Ceniadæ, ē-nī'-a-dē.
 Cēnid, ē'-nid.
 CEnomaus, ē-nō-mā'-us.
 CEnone, ē-nō'-nē.
 Ofverström, éf'-vēr-strém''.
 Ogier, (Eng.) ō'-jēr; (Fr.) ō-zhā.
 Oglehof, ōg'-lē-hōf''.
 Oglío, ōl'-yō.
 Ogmund, ōg'-mūnd.
 Ognianoff, ōg-n'yā'-nōf.
 Ogygia, ō-jij'-iā.
 Ohnet, ō-nā.
 Oiarra, ō-ē-arr'-ā.
 Oinn, ōw'-in.
 Oinomaos [CEnomaus], oi-nō-mā'-os.
 Oishi Chikara, ō'-ē-shē chē-kā'-rā.
 Oishi Kuranosuké, ō'-ē-shē kō-rā-nōs'-
 kā.
 Oisille, waz-ēl.
 Oisin, oi-sēn'.
 de Ojeda, Alonso, đā ō-hā'-dā, ā-lōn'-
 sō.
 Okrzejska, ōk-zhā'-skā.
 Olaf Tryggvason, ōl'-laf'' trig'-vā-sōn''.
 Olave, ō'-lav; [O. N. Ólaf, ōl'-laf].
 Oleksa, ō-lek'-sā.
 Olénine, ō-lā-nēn.
 Olenos, ō'-lē-nos.
 Olesen, ō'-les-en.
 Olivares, ō-lē-vā'-ras.
 d'Olive, dō-lēv.
 Olivier, ō-lēv-yā.
 Olmedo, ōl-mā'-dō.
 Olmütz, ōl'-müts.
 Olympieion, ō-lim-pi-ēl'-ōn.
 Olynthian, ō-lin'-thi-ān.
 Omachlacherlin, ō-māh-lāh'-er-lin.
 Omar-Effendi, ō'-mar- (T. ō-mar'-) ē-
 fen'-dē.
 Omar Khayyam, ō'-mar kār-yām'.
 Omar-Sheikh, ō-mār'-shāk (no accent
 on latter syllable).
 Omea, ō-mē'-ā.
 O'Melaghlin, Murtough, ō-mē-lāh'-lin,
 mēr-tōh'.
 Omphale, om'-fa-lē.
 On ne badine pas avec l'Amour, ōn nū
 bad-ēn pā zav-ek lam-ōr.
 Onawmanient, on-ā'-man-yent.
 Onegliá, ō-nel'-yā.

Oneida, ō-nī'-dā.
 Onesicritus, on-ē-sik'-rj-tus.
 Onís, ō-nēs'.
 Onomakritus, on-ō-mak'-rj-tus.
 Onomastus, on-ō-mas'-tus.
 Onufri, on'-ō-frē.
 Oonagh, ō'-nāh.
 Opechankanough, ō-pe-chan'-kā-nā.
 Opéra Comique, ō-pā-rā kō-mēk.
 Opera Philosophica et Mineralia, ō'-pe-
 rā fil-ō-sō'-fi-kā et min-ē-rā'-li-ā.
 Ophelan, ō-fā'l-lān.
 Opimius, ō-pim'-i-us.
 Opitchapam, ō-pich'-ā-pam''.
 Oppius, op'-i-us.
 de Oquenda, Miguel, đā ō-kān'-dā, mē-
 gel'.
 Oraison funèbre de Turenne, ō-rā-zōn
 fū-nābr' dū tü-ren.
 Oraloosa, ō-rā-lō'-sā.
 Orapaks, ō'-rā-paks.
 Orbium Cœlestium, or'-bi-ūm koi-les'-
 ti-ūm.
 Orchomenian, or-kō-mē'-ni-ān.
 Orchomenus, or-kom'-ē-nus.
 Ordelaifi, or-đā-lāf'-ē.
 Ordener, ord-nā.
 Ordhelm, ort'-helm.
 Oread, ō'-rē-ad.
 Oreades, ō-rē'-ā-dēz.
 Oreion, ō-rī'-ōn or ō-rā'-ōn.
 Oreitan, ō-rī'-tān or ō-rā'-tān.
 Oreitian, ō-rī'-ti-ān or ō-rā'-ti-ān.
 Orelli, ō-rel'-ē.
 Oreos, ō'-rē-os or ō-rē'-os.
 Orestes, ō-res'-tēz.
 Orestorius, ō-res-tō'-ri-us.
 Orgon, or-gōn.
 Orguelin, or-gā-lān.
 Oriana, ō-ri-an'-ā.
 Orientales, ō-rē-ān'-tal.
 Origen, ōr'-i-jen.
 El Origen de Pensamiento, āl ō-rē'-hān
 đā pān-sā-mē-ān'-tā.
 Origenes, ō-rij'-ē-nēz.
 Origines du Christianisme, ō-rē-zhēn
 dū krēst-yan-ēsm.
 Origines de la France Contemporaine,
 ō-rē-zhēn dū lā frāns kōn-tān-pō-
 rān.
 Orion, ō-ri'-ōn.

ā, ate; ā, air; ā, at; ā, ah; ā partake; ā, all; ā, ask; ā, oval; ā, ado; ē, be; ē, ell; é, her;
 ē, elope; ī, ice; ī, it; ī, bet. I and ē; ai, broad I; ō, go; ō, on; ō, whole; ō, dog; ō, too;

Orizen, ɔ'-rɪ-zen.
 Orlanduccio, or-län-dö'-chō.
 d'Orléans, Charles, dor-lä-än, sharl.
 Orlov, ɔr-lôf'.
 Ornitus, or-ni'-tus or or'-ni-tus.
 Oroboni, ɔ-rō-bô'-nē.
 Orodos, ɔ-rō'-dēz.
 Orono, ɔ-rō'-nō.
 Orontas, ɔ-ron'-tas.
 Orontes, ɔ-ron'-tēz.
 Oroöndates, ɔ-rō-on'-dä-tēz.
 Oropus, ɔ-rō'-pus.
 Orpheus, or'-fūs.
 Orsames, or'-sā-mēz.
 Orsilochus, or-sil'-ɔ-kus.
 Orsini, Troilo, or-sē'-nē, trō-ē'-lō.
 Orthès, or-tā.
 Orthia, or'-thi-ā.
 Ortiz, or'-tēth.
 Ortlieb, ort'-lēp.
 Ortok, or-tôk'.
 Ortygia, or-tij'-i-ā.
 Os Maias, ɔs maɪ'-ās.
 Osdan, ɔs-dän'.
 Osferthe, os'-fērt.
 Osieshould, ɔ'-sē-shöld.
 Osiris, ɔ-si'-ris.
 Oskyerko, osk-yér'-ko.
 Osla, os'-lā.
 Osman Aga, ɔs-män'-ä''-gä.
 Osmanli, ɔs-män'-li.
 Ossementa Fossiles, ɔs-ä-men'-tä fôs'-i-läs.
 Ossorio, Anna de Castro, ɔs-ɔ'-rē-ɔ, än'-ä dā kās'-trō.
 Ostimii, os-tim'-i-i.
 Ostorius, os-tō'-ri-us.
 Ostrovsky, Alexander Nikolaïevitch, ɔs-trôf'-skī, ä-leks-än'-der nē-kō-laɪ'-ē-vich.
 Osuna, ɔ-sō'-nā.
 Oswald, oz'-wäld.
 Osyris [Osiris], ɔ-si'-ris.
 Otacilius, ot-ä-sil'-i-us.
 Otaheite, ɔ-tā-hē'-tē.
 Othman, ɔt-män'.
 Otho, (Lat.) ɔ'-thō; (Ger.) ɔt'-ō.
 Othomans, ɔt'-ó-mānz.
 Othonian, ɔ-thō'-ni-än.
 Othys, (G.) ɔ'-this; (Fr.) ɔ-tē.
 Ottergild, ɔt'-ér-gilt.

Otto Edouard Leopold, ɔt'-ō ä'-dō-art lä'-ō-pô't.
 Oubert, ɔ-bär.
 Oudenarde, ɔw'-den-ar-dē.
 Oudinot, ɔ-dē-nō.
 L'Ouest, lö-est.
 Ouranos, ɔ'-ra-nos.
 Outalissi, ɔ-tā-lis'-ē.
 Outre-Mer, ɔtr'-mər.
 d'Outreville, Hugues, dötr'-vël, tīg.
 Ovcharof, Petr, ɔf-chä'-rôf, pet' er.
 Overyssel, ɔ'-vēr-īs-ēl.
 Oviedo, ɔ-vē-ä'-dō.
 Owain, ɔ-än'.
 Owyhee, ɔ-wi'-hē.
 Oxenstiern, oks'-en-stērn''.
 Oxenstjerna, oks'-en-shär''-nä.
 Oxyrhynchus, oks''-i-ring'-kus.
 Ozmyu, oz'-min.
 Paaker, pä'-kér.
 Paasch, päsh.
 Pache, pash.
 Pacquette, pak-et.
 Pactolus, pak-tō'-lus.
 Pacuvius, pä-kü'-vi-us.
 Paddirä, päd-dē'-rä.
 Padi, pä'-dē.
 Padre, päd'-ra.
 Pædanomos, pē-dan'-ɔ-mos.
 Pædaretus, pē-dar'-ē-tus or ped-ä-rē'-tus.
 Pænulus, pē'-nū-lus or pen'-yū-lus.
 Pæonian, pē-ɔ'-ni-än.
 Pætus, Cæcina, pē'-tus, sē-sī'-nä.
 Pætus, Thræsea, pē'-tus, thrä-sē'-ä.
 Pæz, pä'-äth.
 Paganini, pä-gä-nē'-nē.
 Une Page d'Amour, ün pazh dam-ör.
 Pagurades, pä-gü'-rä-dēz.
 Paheri, pä'-hē-rī.
 Pahlavi, pä'-lä-vē.
 Pähling, pä-ling.
 Paian, pä'-yän.
 Paillasse, pä-yas.
 Pailleron, Édouard, pä-yü-rôn, ä-dö-ar.
 Pairika, paɪ'-rē-kä''.
 Pa-kan-ana, pä'-kän-ä'-nä.
 Pakhom, pä-hôm'.
 Palacio-Valdés, Armando, pä-lä'-thē-ɔ-väl-däth', ar-män'-dō.

ɔ, capon; ɔ, opaque; ū, few; ū, pull; ʏ, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; u, rasped h; ũ, nasal n; † (Irish) water; th, thin; ʔ, the. **Others, see Introduction.**

Palæmon, pə-lē'-mōn.
 Palæstra, pə-les'-trə.
 Palafox, (Sp.) pa-lā-fōks'.
 Palæiologos, pā-lā-ol'-o-gos.
 Palais de Justice, pal-ā dū zhūs-tēs.
 Palais Royal, pal-ā rwā-yal.
 Palamedes, pal-ə-mē'-dēs.
 Palamos, pā-lā-mōs'.
 Palatine, pal'-ə-tīn.
 Palatinus, pal'-ə-tī'-nus.
 Palatie, pal'-ə-tē''.
 Palatium, pə-lā'-shium.
 Pales, pā'-lēz.
 Palestrina, pā-les-trē'-nā.
 Palinurus, pal-ī-nū'-rus.
 Palisse, pal-ēs.
 Palissot, pal-ēs-ō.
 Palladas, pal'-ə-dās.
 Palladio, pāl-ā'-dē-ō.
 Pallavicin, pal'-ə-vi-chēn'.
 Pallides, pal'-ī-dēs.
 Pallizado, pal-ī-zā'-dō.
 Pallone, pāl-ō'-nə.
 Palma del Rio, pāl'-mä däl rē'-ō.
 Las Palmas, läs pāl'-mas.
 Palmieri, pāl'-mē-ā'-rē.
 Palmyra, pal-mī'-rə.
 Palnatoke, pāl-nā-tō'-kē.
 Palomides, pal'-o-mīdz.
 Palphurius, pal-fū'-ri-us.
 de Palteau, Formanoir, dū pal-tō, for-
 man-wār.
 Palus Meotis, pā'-lus mē-ō'-tis.
 Pamarangang, pam-ə-ran'-gang''.
 Pamavnkee, pə-māng'-kē.
 Pampelune, pānp-lün.
 Pampeluna, pām-pā-lō'-nā.
 Pamphila, pam'-fī-lə.
 Pamphilo, pām-fē'-lō.
 Pamphlet des Pamphlets, pān-flā dā
 pān-flā.
 Pamphylos, pam-fi'-los.
 Panammu, pān-ām'-mō.
 Pan-ashur-lamur, pan'-āsh'-ōr-lā-mōr'.
 Panassa, pə-nas'-ə.
 Panchatantra, pan-chə-tan'-trə.
 Panchita, pān-chē'-tā.
 Pandalevsky, pān-dā-lef'-skī.
 Pandion, pan-dī'-ōn.
 Pandora, pan-dō'-rə.
 Panemus, pan'-ē-mus.

Pani, pā'-nē.
 Pani, pā'-ni.
 Panjakamen, pān-y'-kā'-men.
 Panope, pan'-o-pē.
 Pantænus, pan-tē'-nus.
 Pantagia, pan-tā'-ji-ə.
 Pantagruel, pan-tag'-rō-el; (Fr.) pān-
 tag-rū-el.
 Panthea, pan-thē'-ə.
 Pantheon, pan'-thē-ōn *or (more cor-
 rectly) pan-thē'-ōn.*
 Pantil, pān-tīl'.
 Pantisocracy, pan-tī-sok'-rə-sī.
 Pantites, pan'-ti-tēz.
 Panurge, (Fr.) pan-ūrzh.
 Panyasis, pə-nī'-ə-sis.
 Panza, Sancho, pān'-thā, sän'-chō;
 — Teresa, tā-rā'-sā.
 Paoli, pā'-ō-lē, *nearly pōw'-lē.*
 Paolo, pā'-ō-lō, *nearly pōw'-lō.*
 Paphian, pā'-fi-ən.
 Paphlagonian, paf-lə-gō'-ni-ən.
 Papiol, pap-ē-ōl.
 Papon, pap-ōn.
 Pappas Narkissos, pāp'-əs nar-kis'-ōs.
 Pappenheim, pāp'-en-hīm.
 Parabasis, pār-ab'-ə-sis.
 Paracelsus, pār-ə-sel'-sus.
 Paradisiac, pār-ə-dis'-i-ak.
 Paradisiacal, pār-ə-dis'-i-ə-kəl.
 Paradiso, pā-rā-dē'-sō.
 Paranas, pə-rā'-nəz.
 Parang-Koodjang, pā-rang'-kō-jang'.
 Paraskev, pār-rās'-kef.
 Paratman, par-at'-man.
 Parcæ, par'-sē.
 Pardokus, par'-dō-kus.
 Pareah, pə-rē'-ə.
 de Parédes, Conde, də pā-rā'-dəs, kōn'-
 dā.
 Parerga and Paralipomena, par-er'-gə
 and pār'-ə-lī-pom'-ē-nə.
 Pariab, pā'-ri-ə.
 Parian, pā'-ri-ən.
 Les Paricéaires, lā pā-rē-ā-tār.
 Parini, pā-rē'-nē.
 Paris en Amérique, pa-rē zān nam-ā-
 rēk.
 La Parisienne, lā pā-rēs-yen.
 Parlamente, pār-lä-män-tə.
 Parmenio, par-mē'-ni-ō.

ā, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her;
 o, elope; i, ice; i, it; ä, bet. i and ö; ai, broad i; ü, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too;

Parmesan, par-mę-zan'.

Parmeno, par'-mę-nō.

Parnassus, par-nas'-us.

Paroles d'un Croyant, pǎ-ról déh krwǎ-yǎn.

Parpaillot, pǎr-pǎ-yō.

Parrhasian, pǎr-ǎ'-shǎn.

Parrhasius, pǎr-ǎ'-shǎ-us.

Parthenon, par'-thę-non.

Parthenopæus, par''-thę-nq-pę'-us.

Parvati, par'-vǎ-ti.

Parwanah-Khanum, par-wǎ'-nǎ-nǎ-nēm'.

Parwín, par-wēn'.

Parysatis, pǎ-ris'-ǎ-tis.

Pasargadæ, pǎ-sar'-gǎ-dę.

Pascal, Blaise, pas'-kǎl, (Fr.) pas-kal, blǎz.

Pascha, pas'-kǎ.

Pases, pǎ'-sęz.

Pasha, (Eng.) pash'-ǎ; (T.) pash-ǎ'.

Pasienus, pǎ-si-ę'-nus.

Pasiphaë, pǎ-sif'-ǎ-ę.

Pasquale, pǎs-kwǎ'-lǎ.

Passacantando, Titino, pǎs-ǎ-kǎn-tǎn'-dō, tę-tę'-nō.

Passaro, pǎs'-ǎ-rō.

Passau, pǎs'-ōw.

Pastinaca, pǎs-tę-nǎ'-kǎ.

Pataec, pǎ-tęk'.

Patæcius, pǎ-tę'-si-us.

Patæcus, pǎ-tę'-kus.

Patala, pǎ-tǎ'-lǎ.

Patanjol [Patanjala], pǎ-tan'-jol.

Patawomek [Potomac], pat-ǎ-wō'-mek.

Pategyas, pǎ-tęj'-i-ǎs.

Patelin, pat-lañ.

Patellocharon, pǎ-tel-ok'-ǎ-ron.

Paterculus, pǎ-tęr'-kų-lus.

Patesi, pǎ'-tǎ-sę.

Patrean, pǎ-trę'-ǎn.

La Patrie, lǎ pat-rę.

Patroclus, pǎ-trō'-klus.

Pau, (Fr.) pō; (Ger.) pō

Paul, (Fr.) pól; in Russian names, not a Russian form — pronounced as English.

Paul et Virginie, pól ǎ vě chę-nę.

Paul Forestier, pól fō-rest-yǎ.

Paul Méré, pól mǎ-rǎ.

Paula, pōw ǎ.

Paulinus, pǎ-li'-nus.

Paul-Louis Courier, pól-lō-ę kōr-yǎ.

Paulus, (Ger.) pōw-lōs.

Paunasul Codrilor, pōw'-nǎ-sul kō'-drę-lōr.

Pausanias, pǎ-sǎ'-ni-ǎs.

Pautera, pōw-tǎ'-rǎ.

Pauvel, pōw'-vel.

de Pauw, dę pōw.

Pavia, pǎ'-vi-ǎ.

Pavía, pǎ-vę'-ǎ.

Pavl, Juretov, pǎvl, yú-ret'-ōf.

Pavlovich, Tikhon, pǎv'-lq-vich, tę-nōn'.

Pavlovna, Alexandra, pǎv'-lōv-nǎ, ǎ-eks-ǎn'-drǎ.

Pavlyuga, pǎvl'-yú-hǎ.

Pavoni-Gessler, Leontine [comic mixture of French, Italian, and German], pǎ-vō'-nę-ges'-lēr, lǎ-on'-tęn.

Payankatank, pǎ-yang'-kǎ-tank.

Pazzi, pǎt'-sę.

Peau de Chagrin, pō dǔ shag-rañ.

Pebyr Khuvañn, pǎ'-bēr rō-vǎn'.

Pêcheur d'Islande, pǎ-shūr dę-lǎnd.

Pécuchet, pǎ-kü-shǎ.

Pedanius, pę-dǎ'-ni-us.

Le Pedant Joué, lǎ pǎ-dǎñ zhō-ǎ.

Pedatesu, pǎ-dǎ-tǎ'-sō.

Pedo Pompeius, pę'-dō pom-pę'-yus.

Pédro Sanchéz, pǎ'-drō sǎn-chǎth'.

Peer, pǎr.

Peerken, pǎr'-ken.

Peeternelle, pǎ-tēr-nel'-ę.

Pefesigge, pęf'-ę-sig.

Pegasean, pę-ǎ-sę'-ǎn.

Pegasus, pę-gǎ'-si-us.

Pehemato, pę-hę-mǎ'-to.

Pehleví, pǎ'-lǎ-vę.

Pehlivan, Yemeksiz, pǎ-lę-vǎn', yem'-ek-siz.

Peine, (Ger.) pi'-nę; (Fr.) pǎn.

Peiræus, pi- (or pǎ-) rę'-us.

Pelagonia, pę-lǎ-gō'-ni-ǎ.

Pelamus, pę'-ǎ-mus.

Pelagian, pę-las'-jt-ǎn.

Pelayo, pǎ-lǎ'-yō.

Peleian, pę-lę'-yǎn.

Peleides, pę-lǎ-dęz or pę-lǎ'-dęz.

Peleus, pę'-lūs.

Pelias, pę'-li-ǎs.

g, capon; q, queue; ū, few; ũ, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch, h, rasped h nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. Others, see introduction.

Pelides, pē-lī'-dēz.
 Peligni, (Lat.) pē-lig'-nī; (It.) pə-lēn'-yā.
 Pelion, pē'-li-ōn.
 Pelissier, pā-lēs-yā.
 Pellæan, pel-ē'-an.
 Pelleas, pel'-ē-as.
 Pellene, pel-ē'-nē.
 Pellico, Silvio, pel'-ē-kō, sil'-vē-ō.
 Pelobates, pē-lob'-a-tēz.
 Pelopid, pel'-o-pid.
 Peloponnesos, pel''-o-pon-ē'-sos.
 Pelot, pū-lō or p'lō.
 Peltztiefel, pelt'-stē-fel.
 Pelusium, pē-lū'-shi-um.
 Pelusius, pē-lū'-shi-us.
 de la Peña, Andrés, da lā pān'-yā, ān-draş'.
 Peñalta, pān-yāl'-tä.
 Peñas Arriba, pān'-yās arr-ē'-bā.
 Penates, pē-nā'-tēz.
 Pendant que la fenêtre était ouverte, pān-dān kū lā fū-nātr'' ā-tā tō-vařt.
 Penelope, pē-nel'-o-pē.
 Peneus, pē-nē'-us.
 Peniche, pā-nē'-sha.
 Penmarch, pen-marsh'.
 Pennekheb, pen-nēh'-eb.
 Penseroso, pen-se-rō'-sō.
 Pensées Philosophiques, pān-sā fē-lō-zō-fēk.
 Pensete, Thevenin, pān-sāt, tāv-nañ.
 Pentacosimedimni, pen-ta-kō'-si-ō-me-dim'-nī.
 Pentateuch, pen'-ta-tūk.
 Pentaur, pen-tōwr'.
 Pentelicus, pen-tel'-i-kus.
 Pentheus, pen'-thūs.
 Pen-venn, pān-ven.
 Penzeshy, pen-sesh'-y'.
 Pépa, pā'-pā.
 Pepita Jimenez, pā-pē'-tä hē-mā'-nařh.
 Pepoii, Roméo, pā'-pē-lē, rō-mā'-ō.
 de Perales, da pā-rā'-las.
 Perche, pērsh.
 Perdiccas, pēr-dik'-as.
 Perdigeon, pař-drē-zhōñ.
 Père de la Chaise, pāř dū lā shāz.
 Père Goriot, pāř gō-ri-ō.
 de Pereda, José Maria, da pā-rā'-dā, hō-sā' mā-rē'-ā.

Peregrina Sacra, pā-rā-grē'-nā sā'-krā.
 Perepetúya, (Russ.) pēr-ē-pet-ō'-yā.
 Pères et Fils, pāř zā fēs.
 Perez, Leon, pā'-rařh, lā-ōn'.
 Pergamenian, pēr-ğa-mē'-ni-ān.
 Pergamus, pēr'-ğa-mus.
 Pergilos, pēr'-ji-los.
 Pergolese, per-gō-lā'-sa.
 Pergotales, pař-gō-tā'-las.
 Periander, pēr-i-an'-dēr.
 Peribœa, pēr-i-bē'-a.
 Periclean, pēr-i-klē'-an.
 Pericles, pēr'-i-klēz.
 Pericranium, pēr-i-krā'-ni-um.
 Periegesis, pēr-i-ē-jē'-sis.
 Périgord, pā-rē-gor.
 Perigueux, pā-rē-gū.
 Perilaus, pēr-i-lā'-us.
 Perimede, pēr-i-mē'-dē.
 Perimedes, pēr-i-mē'-dēz.
 Perimones, pēr'-i-mōnz.
 Perion, pē'-ri-ōn.
 Peripateticism, pēr-i-pa-tet'-i-sizm.
 Peripatos, pē-rip'-a-tos.
 Pernelle, pēr-nel.
 Perolog, pēr'-o-log.
 Péronne, pā-rōn.
 de la Pérouse, dū lā pā-rōz.
 Perpignan, pař-pēn-yāñ.
 Perrin, pēr-rañ.
 Perse, pēr'-sē.
 Persea, pāř-sā'-ā.
 Perseida, pēr-sē'-i-dē.
 Persephone, pēr-sef'-o-nē.
 Persepolis, pēr-sep'-o-lis.
 Perseus, pēr'-sēz.
 Perseus, pēr'-sūs.
 Persiles and Sigismunda, pēr'-sē-las and sē'-gis-mōn'-dā.
 Pert, pēřt.
 Pertelopoe, pēr-tel'-o-pō.
 Pertinax, pēr'-tj-naks.
 Perugia, pā-rō'-jā.
 Perusian, pē-rū'-shiān.
 Pesaro, pā'-sā-rō.
 Pescara, pes-kā'-rā.
 Peshawur, pesh-ōw'-ēr.
 Peshotanu, pē-shō'-tä-nū.
 Pessinus, pes'-i-nus.
 Pesth, pest.
 Peteguelen, pā-tā-gā-lan'.

ī, ate; ŷ, air; ǣ, at; ï, ah; ï, partake; ā, all; á, ask; ą, oval; ą, ado; ǔ, be; ǝ, ell; é, her; e, elope; ĩ, loe; ĩ, it; ĩ, bet. ĩ and ǔ; ǎ, broad ĩ; ǝ, go; ǝ, ou; ǝ, whole; ǝ, dog; ǝ, too;

Peterswaldau, pā'-tērs-väl'-dōw.
 Petilius, pē-tīl-i-us.
 Pétion, pāt'-yōñ.
 Petit Carême, pū-tē (or p'tē) kǎ-rām.
 Petit Journal, pū-tē (or p'tē) zhōr-nal.
 Petit Traité de la poésie française, pū-tē trā-tā dū lā pō-ā-zē frāñ-sāz.
 Petit-André, p'tē-āñ-drā.
 Petite Fadette, pū-tēt (or p'tēt) fad-et.
 Petite Presse, pū-tēt (or p'tēt) pres.
 Petka, St. pet'-kǎ, svet'-ā.
 Petöfi, pā-té'-fē.
 Petosiris, pē-tos'-i-ris.
 Petr, pet'-ēr.
 Pétrachevsky, pet-rā-shef'-skī.
 Petrarca, Francesco, pā-trar'-kǎ, frān-ches'-kō.
 Petrarch, pē'-trark.
 Petreius, pē-trē'-yus.
 Petrie, pē'-tre.
 Petronas, pē-trō'-nas.
 Petronius, pē-trō'-ni-us.
 Petrucci, pā-trō'-chē.
 Petruccio, André, pā-trō'-kē-ō, āñ-drā.
 Petrus Aleydrius, pē'-trus al-sid'-ri-us.
 Petrushka, pā-trūsh'-kǎ.
 Petulantes, pet-yu-lan'-tēz.
 Peucestes, pū-ses'-tēz.
 Pfeffers, Sophie, pfe'-ēr, zō-fē'-ā.
 Pfeifer, pfi'-fēr.
 Pforzheim, pforts'-hīm.
 Phæacian, fē-ā'-shiān.
 Phædon Platonis, fē-dōn plā-tō'-nis.
 Phædria, fē'-dri-ā.
 Phædrus, fē'-drus.
 Phænippus, fē-nip'-us.
 Phæstian, fes'-ti-ān.
 Phæthusa, fā-ē-thū'-sā.
 Phaëton, fā'-ē-tōn.
 Phalarica, fa-lār'-ī-kǎ.
 Phalaris, fal'-ā-ris.
 Phalereus, fa-lē'-rē-us.
 Phalsbourg, fāls'-bōrg.
 Phanes, fā'-nēz.
 Phaniās, fā'-ni-ās.
 Phanota, fan'-ō-tā.
 Phansegar, fan-se-gar.
 Phantastike, fan-tas'-tī-kē.
 Phaon, fā'-ōn.
 Pharamond, (Fr.) fā-rā-mōñ.
 Pharnabazus, far-nā-bā'-zus.

Pharnaces, far'-nā-sēz.
 Pharsalia, far-sā'-li-ā.
 Pharsipee, far'-si-pē.
 Phaselis, fā-sē'-lis.
 Phasis, fā'-sis.
 Phattodardapto, fat'-ō-dar-dap'-to.
 Phayllus, fā-il'-lus.
 Phèdre, fādr'.'
 Phémie Teinturière, fā-mē tañ-tūr-yār.
 Phemius, fē'-mi-us.
 Pherecrates, fē-rek'-rā-tēz.
 Pherenikos, fēr-ē-ni'-kos.
 Pheres, fē'-rēz.
 Pheronactes, fēr-ō-nak'-tēz.
 Phidias, fid'-i-ās.
 Philadelph, fē-lǎ-delf.
 Philædæ, fi-lē'-dē.
 Philammon, fil-am'-ōn.
 Philarchus, fil-ar'-kus.
 Philargyrus, fil-ar'-jī-rus.
 Philaster, fi-las'-tēr.
 Philekoös, fil-ē'-kō-os.
 Philematium, fil-ē-mā'-shium.
 Philemon, fi-lē'-mon.
 Phileni, fi-lē'-ni.
 Philepainos, fil-ē-pī'-nos.
 Philetærus, fil-ē-tē'-rus.
 Philiiades, fil-ī'-ā-dēz.
 Philibert, Emmanuel, fil'-i-bērt, em-an'-yu-el.
 Philida, fil'-i-dā.
 Philinus, fi-ī'-nus.
 Philippe Auguste, fē-lēp ō-güst.
 Philippi, fil-ip'-i.
 Philippides, fil-ip'-ī-dēz.
 Philíppovich, Artémi, fē-lip'-ō-vich, ar-tā'-mē.
 Philiseus, fi-lis'-kus.
 Philistæ, fi-lis'-tē.
 Philobasilistes, fil'-ō-bas-ī-lis'-tēz.
 Philocomus, fil-ō-kō'-mus.
 Philoctetes, fil-ok-tē'-tēz.
 Philodamus, fil-ō-dā'-mus.
 Philodemus, fil-ō-dē'-mus.
 Philoinus, fil-oi'-nus.
 Philoktetes, fil-ok-tē'-tēz.
 Philolaches, fil-ō-lā'-kēz.
 Philolacon, fil-ō-lā'-kōn.
 Philomathes, fil-ō-mā'-thēz.
 Philombrotus, fil-om'-brō-zus.
 Philomelus, fil-ō-mē'-lus.

g, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ū, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; u, rasped h; ñ, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. **Others, see introduction.**

- Philometor, fil-ə-mē'-tor.
 Philomusus, fil-ə-mū'-sus.
 Philonides, fi-lon'-i-dēz.
 Philonous, fil-ə-nō'-us.
 Philopœmen, fil-ə-pē'-men.
 Philopolites, fil-pō-lī'-tēz.
 Philoponus, fil-op'-ə-nus.
 Un Philosophe sous les Toits, èn fē-lō-
 zôf sô lâ twă.
 Philotas, fi-lō'-tas.
 Philoxenus, fi-loks'-ə-nus.
 Philumena, fi-lū'-mē-nā.
 Philyra, fil'-i-rā.
 Phineus, fi'-nūs.
 Phirouz, fi-rōz'.
 Phlegethon, flej'-ə-thon.
 Phlegeton, flej'-ə-ton.
 Phlegyas, flej'-i-ās.
 Phliasian, fi-ā'-shi-ān.
 Phlya, fil'-ā.
 Phocion, fō'-shion.
 Phocis, fō'-sis.
 Phocus, fō'-kus.
 Phœbiana, fē-bi-an'-ā.
 Phœbus, fē'-bus.
 Phœnician, fē-nish'-i-ān.
 Phœnicides, fē-nis'-i-dēz.
 Phorcys, for'-sis.
 Phorkys, for'-kis.
 Phormio, for'-mi-ō.
 Photius, fō'-shius.
 Phra, p'hrā.
 Phraortes, frā-or'-tēz.
 Phratagune, frat-ə-gū'-nē.
 Phraxanor, fraks-ā'-nor.
 Phrixus, friks'-us.
 Phrygian, frij'-i-ān.
 Phryne, fri'-nē.
 Phrynichus, frin'-i-kus.
 Phryxus, friks'-us.
 Phthia, thi'-ā.
 Phthiotis, thi-ō'-tis.
 Phylacus, fil'-ə-kus.
 Phyle, fi'-lē.
 Physignathus, fis-ig-nā'-thus.
 Physiologie du Gôût, fē-zē-ō-lō-zhē dü
 gö; — du Mariage, dü mă-rē-
 azh.
 Piacenza, pē-ā-chend'-zā.
 Piagnoni, pē-ān-yō'-nē.
 Piankhy, pē-ān'-nē.
- Piazza di San Gallo, pē-āt'-sā dē sän
 gäl'-ō.
 Picard, pē-kār.
 Picaro, pē-kā'-rō.
 Piccinino, Giacomo, pē-chē-nē'-nō, jă'-
 kō-mō.
 Picciola, pē-chō'-lā.
 Piccolomini, pik-ō-lom'-ē-nē.
 Picenian, pi-sē'-ni-ān.
 Picenum, pi-sē'-num.
 Pichegru, pēsh-grü.
 Pichler, pih'-lēr.
 Pico, Giovanni Francesco, pē'-kō, jō-
 vān'-ē frän-ches'-kō.
 Pico della Mirandola, pē'-kō del'-ā mē-
 rān-dō'-lā.
 Picot, pē-kō.
 Picus, pi'-kus.
 Pidasa, pē'-dā-sā.
 Piédigrotte, pi-yā-dē-grôt.
 Piedmont, pēd'-mont.
 de Piennes, dü pi'en.
 Piepenbrink, pē'-pen-bringk".
 Pieria, pi-ē'-ri-ā.
 Pierides, pi-ēr'-i-dēz.
 Pierino, pē-ā-rē'-nō.
 Pierre, pi-yār.
 de Pierrefonds, dü pi-yār-fōn.
 Pierrot, pi-yār-ō.
 Pieterse, Wontertje, pē'-ter-sē, von'-
 tert-yē.
 Pietriboni, pē-ā-trē-bō'-nē.
 Pietro, pē-ā-trō.
 del Piffero, Maestro Ercole, del pē-fā'-
 rō, mă-es'-trō ar-kō'-lā.
 Pigasof, pē'-gās-ōf.
 Pigault-Lebrun, pē-gō-lū-brén.
 M. Pigeonneau, mōn-s'yū or m's'yu
 pē-zhōn-ō.
 de Pignatelli, dā pēn-yā-tel'-ē.
 Pignerol, pēn-yā-rōl.
 Pigres, pi'-grēz.
 Pilgeram, pil'-ger-ām.
 Pillerault, pē-yā-rō.
 Pilmayquen, (Sp.) pēl-mar-kan'.
 Pimentelli, pē''-men-tel'-ē.
 Pines, pi'-nēz.
 Ping-kiang, ping-k'yāng.
 Pin-liang, pin-l'yang.
 Pinkus, ping'-kūs.
 Pintorovich, pēn-tō-rō'-vich.

ā, ate; ă, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ā, all; ä, ask; a, oval; a, ado; e, be; e, ell; e, her;
 e, elope; i, ice; i, it; i, bet. I and e; ai, broad i; o, go; o, on; o, whole; o, dog; o, too;

Pinzi di Monte, pind'-zē dē mōn'-tā.
 Pinzon, pēn-thōn'.
 Pio Nono, pē'-ō nō'-nō.
 Piombo, Sebastian del, pē-ōm'-bō, sā-
 bās'-tē-ān del.
 Pipal, pē'-pāl.
 Piræus, pī-rē'-us.
 Pirithous, pī-rith'-o-us.
 Piron, pē-rōn.
 Pisa, pē'-zā or pē'-sā.
 Pisæ, pī'-sē.
 de Pisan, Christine, dū pē-zān, krēs-
 tēn.
 Pisang, pē-sāng'.
 Pisani, pē-sā'-nē.
 Piscator, pis-kā'-tor.
 Pisces, pis'-ēz.
 Pisemskij (or Pissemskij), Aleksei
 Teofilaktovich, pē-sem'-skē, ā-lek-sā'
 ta-ōf'-i-lakt-ōv'-ich.
 Pisidian, pī-sid'-i-ān.
 Pisidicé, pī-sid'-i-sē.
 Pisiris, pē-sē'-rēs.
 Pistratidas, pis-īs-trat'-i-das.
 Pistratus, pī-sis'-trā-tus.
 Pissemsky, see Pisemskij.
 Pistoia, pis-tō'-yā.
 Pistoria, pis-tō'-ri-ā.
 Pitasa, pē-tā'-sā.
 Pithecussan, pith-ē-kus'-ān.
 Pithom, pī'-thōm.
 Pitigliano, pē-tēl-yā'-nō.
 Pitris, pit'-rēz.
 Pittacus, pit'-ā-kus.
 Pituanus, pit-yū-ā'-ni-us.
 Pityusian, pit-i-ū'-shian.
 Pizarro, (Eng.) pi-zar'-ō; (Sp.) pē-
 tharr'-ō.
 Pizzighettone, pit-sē-get-ō'-nā.
 Place, (Fr.) plas; — de la Bastille,
 dū lā bas-tēl; — de la Révolution,
 dū lā rā-vō-lūs-yōn; — des Vic-
 toires, dā vēk-twār; — du Car-
 rousel, dū kārr-ō-zel.
 Placentia, pla-sen'-shā.
 Placidus, plas'-i-dus.
 Les Plaideurs, lā plā-dūr.
 de la Planche, Regnier, dū lā plānsh,
 rān-yā.
 Planchet, plān-shā.
 Plancius, plan'-shius.

Planier, plan-yā.
 Planjava, plān'-yā-vā.
 Planjavec, plān'-yā-vets''.
 Platæa, pla-tē'-ā.
 Platana, plat'-ā-nā.
 Platina, plā-tē'-nā.
 Plato, plā'-tō.
 Plazov, plā'-zōf.
 Pleiad, plī'-ad.
 La Pléiade, lā plā-yad.
 Pleiades, plī'-ā-dēz.
 Pleisthenes, plīs'- (or plās'-) the-nēz.
 Plener, plā'-nēr.
 Plessis-les-Tours, ples-ē-lā-tōr.
 Plessis Piquet, ples-ē pē-kā.
 Plinius, plin'-i-us.
 Pliny, plin'-i.
 Plistonax, plīs'-tō-nāks.
 Ploermel, plō-ēr-mel.
 Plotinus, plō-tī'-nus.
 Plotius Macrinus, plō'-shius mā-krī'-
 nus.
 Pluteus, plō-tūs'.
 Pobor, pō'-bor.
 Pocheton, pōsh-tōn.
 Pocone [pecan], pō-kōn'.
 Pod Igoto, pōd ē-gō'-tō.
 Podarga, pō-dar'-gā.
 Podere, pō'-dā-rā.
 Podestàs, pō-des-tās'.
 Podlyasye, pōd'l-yās'-ye.
 Poema Tartaro, pō-ā'-niā tar-tā'-rō.
 Poèmes Antiques, pō-ām zān-tēk; —
 Barbares, bār-bār; — dorés, dō-rā;
 — évangéliques, zā-vān-zhā-lēk.
 Poésies, pō-ā-zē.
 Poeta Cesario, pō-ā'-tā chā-sā'-rē-ō.
 Poétique Française, pō-ā-tēk frān-sāz.
 Poggio a Cajano, pōd'-jō ā kā-yā'-
 nō.
 Polyola, pō-yō'-lā.
 Poitiers, pwat-yā.
 Point-du-Jour, pwan-dū-zhōr.
 Poirier, pwār-yā.
 Poirson, pwār-sōn.
 Poitevin, poy'-tē-vin.
 Poitiers, pwat-yā.
 Poitou, pwat-ō.
 Polana, pō-lā'-nā.
 Polanco, pō-lān'-kō.
 Polemarch, pol'-ē-mark.

o, capon; o opaque; ū, few; ū, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, lock; n, rasped h; ñ, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; the, the. Others, see introduction.

- Les Possédés, lā pōs-ā-dā.
 Posthumius, post-hū'-mi-us.
 Pot-Bouille, pō-bwē|.
 Potidæa, pot-ī-dē'-ā.
 Potin, pō-taŋ.
 Pötzberger, pēt'-sel-bēr-gēr.
 Pouchkine [Pushkin], pōsh'-kēn.
 Poulain, pō-laŋ.
 Pourceaugnac, pōr-sōn-yak.
 Poussatin, pō-sat-aŋ.
 Poussepain, Robin, pōs-paŋ, rō-baŋ.
 Povarskaya, pō-var'-skā-yā.
 Poveda, pō-vā'-dā.
 Povoia de Varzim [*wrongly* Vorzina],
 pō-vō'-ā dā var-zēŋ.
 Powhatan, pōw-hat'-aŋ.
 Powys, pō'-wis.
 Præneste, prē-nes'-tē.
 Præstitez, pres'-tj-tēz.
 de Praet, Gerhard, de prät, hēr'-hart.
 Prætorius, Juncus, prē-tō'-ri-us, jung'-
 kus.
 Pra-Hormakhu, prä'-hor'-mä'-hō.
 Prakrit, prä'-krit.
 Pranichus, pran'-ī-kus.
 Prassæus, pras-ē'-us.
 Prassophagus, pras-of'-ā-gus.
 Pratica, prä'-tē-kā.
 Pratinas, prat'-ī-nas.
 Prato, prä'-tō.
 Praxidamas, praks-id'-ā-mas.
 Praxinoë, praks-in'-ō-ē.
 Praxiteles, praks-it'-ē-lēz.
 Preangan, prē-ang'-gaŋ.
 Les Précieux ridicules, lā prās-yéz
 rē-dē-kül.
 Le Précipice, lū prä-sē-pēs.
 dei Prefetti, Francesco Vico, dāi prä-
 fet'-ē, frän-ches'-kō vē'-kō.
 Premières Méditations, prü-m'yār mā-
 dē-tas-yōŋ.
 Preradovič, Petar, prē-rä'-dō-vich,
 pet'-ar.
 Preraphaelite, prē'-raf'-ā-el-ite.
 Prešern, presh'-ērŋ.
 Présidente, prä-zē-dänt.
 Prêtre de Nemi, prätr' dū nū-mē.
 Preussen, prois'-en.
 Prévost d'Exiles, Abbé Antoine, prä-
 vō deg-zēl, ab-ā äŋ-twan.
 Priam, pri'-am.
 Priamus, pri'-a-mus.
 Priapi, pri-ā'-pī.
 Priego, prē-ā'-gō.
 Priene, pri-ē'-nē.
 Prieur, prē-ür.
 Al Primer Vuelo, äI prē-mar vō-ā'-lō.
 Primera, prē-mā'-rä.
 Prince Caniche, praŋs kan-ēsh.
 Prince des Sots, praŋs dā sō.
 Prince Vitale, (Fr.) praŋs vē-tal.
 Princesse de Clèves, praŋ-ses dū kläv.
 Principia, prin-sip'-i-ā.
 Prinzivalle, prind-zē-väl'-e.
 Prisse, prēs.
 Prithivi, prit'-i-vē.
 Priuli, prē-ō'-lē.
 Priyamvada, pri-yam'-vā-dā.
 Prochin, prō'-chin.
 Procillus, pro-sil'-us.
 Proconnesus, prok-on-ē'-sus.
 Procopius, pro-kō'-pi-us.
 Procrustes, pro-krus'-tēz.
 Procula, Serrana, prok'-yū-lā, sēr-ā'-
 nā.
 Proculeius, prok-yū-lē'-yus.
 Procyon, prō'-si-ōŋ.
 Prodicè, prod'-ī-sē.
 Prodicus, prod'-ī-kus.
 Prodromus de Infinito, prod'-rō-mus
 dā in-fin'-i-tō.
 Progne, prog'-nē.
 Prokhorof, prōh'-ō-rof.
 Prokofich, prō-kōf'-ich.
 Promachus, prom'-ā-kus.
 Les Promenades dans Rome, lā prōm-
 nad dāŋ rōm.
 Prometheus, pro-mē'-thūs.
 Promethidenlos, prō-mā-tēd'-en-lōs.
 Propertius, pro-pēr'-shius.
 Propontis, pro-pon'-tis.
 Propylæum, prop-ī-lē'-um.
 Proreus, prō'-rūs.
 Proserpine, pros'-ēr-pīn.
 Prosper Randoce, prōs-pā rān-dōs.
 Protogoras, pro-tag'-ō-ras.
 Protat, Adeline, prō-tā, ad-lēn.
 Proteas, prō'-tē-as.
 Protesilaus, pro-tes-ī-lā'-us.
 Proteus, prō'-tūs or prō'-tē-us.
 Protis, prō'-tis.
 Proudhon, prō-dōŋ.

o, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ū, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; /, lock;
 n, rasped h; ñ, nasal n; f (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. Others, see introduction.

Provençal, prō-vān-sal.
 Provinciales, prō-vaīs-yal.
 Provins, prō-vañ.
 Proxenus, proks'/e-nus.
 Pruce, prū'se.
 La Prudenza Trionfante di Casale, lä
 prō-den-tsä trē-ōn-fän'ta dē kä-sä'-
 lä.
 Prud'hon, prü-dōñ.
 de Prunaria de Malaga, da prō-nä-rē'-ä
 da mä'lä-gä.
 Prunes, (Fr.) prüñ.
 Prusænsis, prü-sē-en'-sis.
 Pryluki, prä-lük'/i.
 Prymneus, prim'-nūs.
 Prytanes, prit'-a-nēz.
 Prytaneum, prit-a-nē'-um.
 Psametik, sam'-e-tik.
 Psettapodes, set-ap'-o-dēz.
 Pseudheracles, sūd-hēr'-a-klēz.
 Pseudomonarchiä Dæmonis, sū''-dō-
 mō-nar'-ki-ä dē-mō'-nis.
 Psicharpax, si-kar'-paks.
 Pskov, pskof.
 Psychastæ, si-kas'-tē.
 Psyche, si'kē.
 Psyché, sē-kā.
 Ptah-Hotep, ptā'-hō'tep.
 Pteria, tē'-ri-ä.
 Pternoglyphus, tēr-nog'-lī-fus.
 Pternotroctes, tēr-nō-trok'-tēz.
 Ptøodorus, tē-ō-dō'-rus.
 Ptolemy Auletes, tol'-e-mī ä-lē'-tēz.
 Publicola, pub-lik'-o-lä.
 Pucelle, pū-sel.
 La Puchera, lä pō-chä'-rä.
 Pudgla, pöt'-glä.
 Pudi-ilu, pō'-dē-ē'-lö.
 Puduilu, pō'-dō-ē'-lö.
 Puerta del Sol, pōar'-tä däl söl.
 Puerto Lápice, pōar'-tō lä'-pē-thä.
 Pufendorf, pō'-fen-dorf.
 Pugachev, pō-gäch'-ef.
 di Puglia, Francesco, dē pöl'-yä, frän-
 ches'-kō.
 Pui, pwē.
 Puisaye, pwē-zä.
 Le Puissance des Ténèbres, lū pwē-
 säns dā tä-nābr'.
 Pulasti, pō-las'-tē.
 Pulci, Luigi, pöl'-chē, lwē'-jē.

Pulcinello, pöl-chē-nel'-ō.
 Pultowa, pül-tō'-vä.
 Pulu, pō'-lö.
 Pulytion, pū-lit'-i-ōñ.
 Punjab, pun-jäb' or pun-jäb'.
 Punjaub, pun-jäb'.
 Purchas, pēr'-chas.
 Pure, (Fr.) pür.
 Purgatorio, pör-gä-tō'-rē-ō.
 Puriello, Matteo, pō-rē-el'-ō, mät-ä'-ō.
 Puru, pū'-rū.
 Purúravas, pō-rō'-ra-vas.
 Purusha, pū'-rū-shä.
 Purusha-sükta, pū'-rū-shä-sök'-tä.
 Pushan, pō'-shāñ.
 Pushkin, Alexander Sergejevitch,
 pūsh'-kēñ, ä-leks-än'-der s'yēr-g'yä'-
 yē-vich.
 Pushpa-Karandaka, pūsh'-pa-ka-ran'-
 dä-ka.
 Puszta, pös'-tä.
 Puteoli, pū-tē'-o-li.
 Putyátin, püt-yät'-yin.
 de Puygiron, dü pwē-zhē-rōñ.
 Puysegur, pwē-zä-gür.
 Pygmalion, pig-mä'-li-ōñ.
 Pylades, pil'-a-dēz.
 Pylian, pil'-i-āñ.
 Pyrenæan, pīr-e-nē'-āñ.
 Pyroses, pī-rō'-sēz.
 Pyrrhias, pīr'-i-as.
 Pyrrhus, pīr'-us.
 Pytheas, pith'-e-as.
 Pythian, pith'-i-āñ.
 Pythionika, pith-i-on'-i-ka.
 Pytho, pī'-thō.
 Pythocles, pith'-o-klēz.
 Pythonoscome, pī-thō-nos'-kō-mē.

Qadeshu, kad'-esh-ō.
 Qain, kä-āñ.
 Qapudan, kap- (or nap-) ü-dän' (*colloq.*
 kap'-dän').
 Qarkemish, kar'-ke-mish.
 Qarqamash, kar'-kä-māsh.
 Qasuatan, kä'-sō-ä-tan'.
 Qazauadana, kä'-zōw-ä-dän'-ä.
 Qeden, kä'-den.
 Qerti, kēr'-tē.
 Quadragante, kwod-ra-gan'-tē.
 Quadri, kwäd'-rē.

ä, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; a, oval; a, ado; e, be; e, ell; é, her;
 e, elope; i, ice; i, it; i, bet. I and e; ai, broad i; o, go; o, on; ö, whole; o, dog; ö, too;

Quadriloge, kad-rē-lōzh.
 Quaestor, kwes'-tqr.
 Quaestus, kwes'-tus.
 Quantz, kwānts.
 Quasimodo, kaz-ē-mō-dō.
 Quatrefages, katr'-fazh.
 Quatre-metiers, katr'-māt-yā.
 Qudasu, kö-dä'-sō.
 Que, kā.
 Quedlinburg, kwed'-lin-börg.
 Queequeg, kwē'-kweg.
 de Queiroz, José Maria Eça, dā kā'|-
 rōs, hō-sā' mā-rē'-ä ä'-sä.
 Querro, qar'-ō.
 Quemdero, kām-dā'-rō.
 Querelle, kü-rel.
 Quesnoy, kān-wā.
 Qu'est-ce que l'Art? kes kü lār.
 Quedo y Villegas, Francisco de, kā-
 vä'-dō ē vėl-yā'-gās, frän-thēs'-kō
 dā.
 Quiberon, kē-brōn.
 Quilichao, kē-lē-chā'-ō (*or* -chōw).
 Quilóa, kē-lō'-ä (*properly* kē'-lō-ä).
 Quimper, Quimper, kañ-pār'.
 Quinctii, kwīn'-ti-i.
 de Quinci, Saher, dē kwīn'-sī, sā'-ēr.
 Quinctilian, kwīn'-til'-i-ān.
 Quinctius Cincinnatus, kwīn'-shius
 sin-sin-ā'-tus.
 Quinet, kē-nā.
 de Quintanar, dā kēn-tā-nar'.
 Quintilianus, kwīn'-til'-i-ā'-nus.
 Quirinius, kwī-rin'-i-us.
 Quirinus, kwī-rī'-nus.
 Quirites, kwī-rī'-tēz.
 Quito, kē'-tō.
 von Quitzow, Dietrich, fōn kwit'-sō,
 dēt'-rih.
 Don Quixote, (Sp.) dōn kē-hō'-tā.
 Quizquiz, kēth'-kēth.
 Quoadt, kō-at.
 Qu'ran, kö-rān'; (Eng.) Koran, kō'-
 rān *or* kō-rān'.

 Rā, rä.
 Raab, räb.
 Rab Ráby, räb rä'-bē.
 Rabaut, rab-ō.
 Rabbetna, räb-bet'-nä.
 Rabelaisian, rab-ē-lā'-zi-ān.

Rabelais, rab-ā-lā.
 de Rabutin-Chantal, Marie, dū rab-ū-
 tañ-shāñ-tal, mā-rē.
 Racan, rak-āñ.
 Radagaisus, rad-ā-gā'-sus.
 Radeen Saleh, rä-dēn' sä'-lē.
 Radegast, rä'-de-gäst.
 Radolfszell, rä'-dólfs-tsell.
 Radomysl, rä'-dō-mēs'l'.
 von Radowitz, fōn rä'-dō-vęts.
 Radzeyovski, räd-zē-yōf'-skī.
 Radzivill, rad'-zī-vil.
 Raghavas, räg'-li-ā-vaz.
 Ragnar, rag'-nar''; — Ryskill [Ryck-
 ill], rik'-il''.
 Ragnhild, ragn'-hild''.
 Ragotsky [Rákóczy], rä-gót'-skī [rä-
 kōt'-sē].
 Raguideau, rag-ē-dō.
 Ragusa, rä-gō'-sä.
 Rahu, rä'-hū.
 Raī Braham [Ibrahim?] Ouled Musta-
 pha Goja, rä'-ē brā-hām' ö-led' mōs-
 tā-fā' hō-jā'.
 Raimondo, rai-mōn'-dō.
 Raincy, rañ-sē.
 Raja, rä'-jā.
 Rájayucta, rä-jā-yúk'-tä.
 Rajput, rä-j-pöt'.
 Rajputana, rä-j-pō-tā'-nä.
 Rakhmani, rah-mā'-nī.
 Rákóczy, rä-kōt'-sē.
 Raksh, räksb.
 Rakshas, räk'-shass.
 Rakush, rä-kúsh'.
 Ramadan, rām-ā-dān'; (Eng.) ram-ā-
 dan'.
 Ramalhete, rä-mäl-yā'-tā.
 Ramasán, rām-ā-sān'.
 Rāmayana, rä-mā'-yā-nā.
 Rameau, ram-ō.
 Ramen, rä'-men.
 Rameri, rä -mē'-rī.
 Rameses, ram'-ē-sēz.
 Ramesseum, ram-es-ē'-um.
 Rāmiz Pasha, rä-miz' pash-ā' *or* (Eng.)
 pash'-ā.
 Ramma, rām'-mä.
 Ramman-nirari, rām'-mān-nē-rā'-rē.
 Ramon (Fr.). ram-ōñ; (Sp.) rä-
 mōn'.

g, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ū, pull; y, unite; ch, lch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; ū, rasped h; ū, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. **Others, see introduction.**

Ramses Miamun, ram'-sēz mī'-amūn.
 Ramussen, rā-mūs'-en.
 Ramzān, rām-zān'.
 Randon, Anne, rān-dōn, ān.
 Rankas-Betong, rāng'-kās-bā-tong'.
 von Ranke, Leopold, fōn rāng'-kē, lā'-
 ò-pōlt.
 van Ranst, von rānst.
 Rantideva, ran-tē-dā'-vā.
 Raoul, rā-ōl.
 Rapahanick, rap-ā-han'-ik.
 Rarowcun [raccoon], rār-ō-kōn'.
 Rashnu Razista, rāsh'-nō rā-zish'-tā.
 Rasiglia, Pietro, rā-sēl'-yā, pēā'-trō.
 Raško, rāsh'-kō.
 Raspanti, rās-pān'-tē.
 Raspe, Rudolf Erich, rās'-pē, rō'-dōlf
 ā'-rih.
 Rassunnu, rās'-sōn-nō.
 Rasululu, rā-sō-lō-hō'.
 Rath Comrach, rāth kōn-rāh'.
 Rathenau, rā'-tē-nōw.
 Ratibor, rā'-tē-bōr.
 Ratipati, rat'-ē-pat-ē.
 Ratisbon, rat'-is-bōn.
 Ratonneau, rat-ōn-ō.
 Räuber, roi'-bēr.
 Rauching, rōwn'-ing.
 Raulin, rō-lān.
 Raumarige, rēi'-mar-ē'-kē.
 Ravaisson, François, rav-ā-sōn, frān-
 swā.
 Ravana, rā'-vā-nā.
 Rayah, rā'-yā.
 Raymbaud, rāēm-bō.
 Raymond, (Fr.) rāē-mōn.
 Réal, rā-al.
 Realidad, rā-ā-lē-dād'.
 Realmah, rē-al'-mā.
 Rebelledo, rā-bā-l-yā'-dō.
 Rebrinke, rē'-brink.
 Rebyul Eurech, rā-bē-ül é-rek. [Vol-
 taire's corruption either of Rabi' al-
 yek, rā-bē' āl-yek', or more probably
 misread MS. for Rabi' al-awwal (or
 -evvel), rā-bē' āl-ev-el'].
 Recalde, rā-kāl'-dā.
 Récamier, rā-kam-yā.
 Rechabite, rē'-kab-it.
 Recherche de l'absolu, rü-sharsh dü
 lab-sō-lü.

Recherche de la Vérité, rü-sharsh dü
 lä vä-rē-tā.
 Recherches sur la Condition civile et
 politique des Femmes depuis les
 Romains jusqu'à nos jours, rü-
 sharsh sür lä kōn-dēs-yōn sē-vēl ā
 pō-lē-tēk dā fam dü-pwē lä rō-mān
 zhüs-kā nō zhör.
 Récits d'un Chasseur, rā-sē dēn shas-
 ūr.
 Récits Mérovingiens, rā-sē mā-rō-vañ-
 zhān.
 Recueil des Histoires de Troye, rü-kēi
 dā zēs-tvär dü trwā.
 Ref'et Beg, ref-et'-bēi (or -beg).
 Réflexions Morales, rā-fleks-yōn mō-
 ral.
 Regensburg, rā-genss-börē.
 Regeringsgatan, rā-gā'-ringss-gā''-tan.
 Régime, rā-zhēm.
 Regin, rā'-gin.
 Regina von Emmeritz, rā-gē'-nā fōn
 em'-ēr-ētz.
 Reginelle, rā-jē-nel'-ā.
 Reginhard, rā'-gin-art.
 Reglhe, rāl'-ya.
 Regnard, rān-yār.
 de Régnier, Henri, dü rān-yā, ān-re.
 Regnier, Mathurin, rān-yā, mat-ü-rañ.
 Regulus, reg'-yü-lus.
 Rehbinder, rā'-bin-dēr.
 Reichenbach, rih'-en-bāh.
 Reichenau, rih'-en-ōw.
 Reichstag, rih's'-tāg.
 Reilhe, rāl'-ye.
 Reimann, rī'-mān.
 Reims = Rheims.
 Reinbeck, rīn'-bek.
 Reine, rān.
 Reinette, rā-net'-ā.
 Reinmar, rīn'-mar.
 Reynolds, ren'-ōldz.
 Reisebilder, rī'-zē-bil-dēr.
 Reisebriefe, rī'-zē-brē''-fē.
 Rejib, rej'-ib; *properly* raj'-ab.
 Rekhti-merti-neb-Maāti, ren-tē'-mēr'-
 tē-neb-mā-ā'-tē.
 Religio Medici, rē-lij'-i-ō med'-i-sī or
 rē-lij'-i-ō med'-i-kē.
 Religio Poetæ, rē-lij'-i-ō pō'-ē-tē or re-
 lig'-i-ō pō-ā'-ti.

ā, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ö, be; ö, ell; ö, her;
 ø, elope; i, ice; i, it; i, bet. I and ü; ai, broad i; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too;

Les Religions et les Philosophies dans l'Asie centrale, lā rū-lē-zhōn zā lā fē-lō-zō-fē dān laz-ē sūn-tral.
 Remarques sur la Langue Française, rū-mārk sūr lā lāng frān-sāz.
 Rembrandt, rem'-brant; (D.) rem'-brānt.
 Remedia Amoris, re-mē'-di-ā a-mō'-ris or re-med'-i-ā ā-mō'-ris.
 Rémonencq, rā-mō-nānk.
 de Rémusat, dū rā-mū-zā.
 Renaissance, (Fr.) rū-nā-sāns; (Eng.) ren-, -sans' or re-nā'-sanss.
 Renan, rū-nān.
 Renaud de Montauban, rū-nō dū mōn-tō-bān.
 Renault, rū-nō.
 Rendezvous, (Fr.) rān-dā-vō; (Eng.) ren'-dā-vō.
 René, rū-nā.
 Rennes, ren.
 Renneville, ren-vēl.
 Le Repas du Lion, lū rū-pas dū lē-ōn.
 République, rā-püb-lēk.
 Re-stau, rē-stōw.
 Résurrection, rā-zürr-eks-yōn.
 Reth, ret.
 Retiro, rā-tē'-rō.
 Rettilbeen, Rognvald, ret'-il-bān'', rōgn'-vāld.
 Rety, ret'-y'.
 Reuss, rois.
 Reuter, roi'-tēr.
 Rêve du Jaguar, rāv dū zhag-ū-ār.
 Rêverie d'un passant à propos d'un Roi, rāv-rē dēn pas-ān ā prō-pō-dēn rwā.
 de Réville, dū rā-vēl.
 Revillido, rā-vil-ē'-dō.
 Le Revisor, lū rū-vē-zor.
 La Revista Europea, lā rā-vēs'-tā ā-ō-rō-pā'-ā.
 Revizór, rā-vē-zor'.
 La Revoltée, lā rū-vōl-tā.
 Révolution, rā-vō-lüs-yōn.
 Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium, rē-wō-lō-ti-ō'-ni-būs or'-bi-ūm koi-les'-ti-ūm.
 Revue Archéologique, rū-vū ār-kā-ō-lō-zhēk; — Bleue, blū; — Coloniale, kō-lō-nē-al; — des Cours, dā

kör; — des Deux Mondes, dā dū mōnd; — des Études Historiques, dā zā-tüd zēs-tō-rēk; — Diplomatique, dē-plō-mat-ēk; — Fantaisiste, fāh-tā-zēst; — Matérialiste, mat-ā-rē-al-ēst; — Parisienne, pā-rēz-yen.
 Reynard, rā'-nard or ren'-ard.
 Rezia, redz'-ē-ā.
 Rhadamanthus, rad-ā-man'-thus.
 Rhetian, rē'-shian.
 Rhamnes, ram'-nēz.
 Rhamnusian, ram-nū'-shian.
 Rhea Sylvia, rē'-ā sil'-vi-ā.
 Rhedern, rā'-dērn.
 Rhedi, nrā'-dē.
 Rheged, rā-heg'.
 Rhegium, rē'-ji-um.
 Rheims, rēmz; (Fr.) raīs.
 Rheinländer Scheffel, rin'-lan-dēr shef'-el.
 Rhesus, rē'-sus.
 Rhetrae, rē'-trē.
 Rhexenor, rek-sē'-nōr.
 Rhizotomos, ri-zot'- (or rid-zot'-) o-mos.
 Rhodanthe, rō-dan'-thē.
 Rhododaphne, rō-dō-daf'-nē.
 Rhododendron, rō-dō-den'-drōn.
 Rhodope, rod'-ō-pē.
 Rhodopis, rō-dō'-pis.
 Rhodora, rō-dō'-rā.
 Rhœtæum, rē-tē'-um.
 Rhonabwy, ron-ā-bwē'.
 Rhûn, rōn.
 Rhyd Wilure, riđ vil-ōr'.
 Rhyd y Groes, riđ ē grōz.
 Rhyndacus, rin'-da-kus.
 Rhys-ap-Griffyth, rēs-āp-grif'-ith.
 Rialto, rē-āl'-tō.
 Riangowra, rē-ān-gōw'-rā.
 Riario, Girolamo, rē-ā'-rē-ō, jē-rō-lā'-mō.
 Ribera, rē-bā'-rā.
 Ribhu, rēb'-hō.
 de Ricarville, Jean Alexandre, dū rē-kār-vēl, zhān al-eg-zāndr'.
 Richebourg, Emile, rēsh-bōr, ā-mēl.
 Richelieu, rēsh-l'yū.
 Richepin, Jean, rēsh-pān, zhān.
 Richius, rēh'-ē-ōs.

g, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ū, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; n, rasped h; ō, nasal n; † (Irish) water; th, thin; π, the. Others, see introduction.

- Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich, rĕh'-tĕr,
zhān pōwl frĕd'-rĭh.
- Ricimer, ris'-i-mĕr.
- Ricordi, rĕ-kor'-dĕ.
- Ricquier, rĕk-yā.
- Ridil, rid'-il.
- Ridolfi, Giovan Battista, rĕ-dōl'-fĕ, jō-
vān' bāt-is'-tā.
- Riedel, rĕ'-del.
- Riemer, rĕ'-mĕr.
- Rienzi, rĕ-en'-zĕ; (It.) rĕ-end'-zĕ.
- Riesengebirge, rĕ'-zen-gā-bĕr''-gĕ.
- Riga, rĕ'-gā.
- Rigaud, rĕ-gō.
- Rigel, rĕ'-jel or rĭ'-jel.
- Rig-veda, rg-vā'-dā.
- Rigy [Riga], rĭ'-gĭ.
- Rijeka, rĕ-yā'-kā.
- Rime, rĕ'-mā.
- Rimmon, rim'-on.
- Rinaldo Rinaldini, rĕ-nāl'-dō rĕ-nāl-
dĕ'-nĕ.
- Ring, (O. N.) rĕng.
- Ringerige, rĕng'-e-rĕ''-k..
- Ringhiera, rin-gĕ-ā'-rā.
- Ringsager, rĕng'-sāk''-ĕr.
- Ringstetten, ring'-stet-en.
- Rio Janeiro, rĭ'-ō ja-nĕ'-rō; (Por.) rĕ'-ō
zhā-nā'-rō.
- Riodourina, rĕ-ō-ōr'-nā.
- Rion, rĕ-ōñ.
- Rioni, rĕ-ō'-nĕ.
- Ripamonti, rĕ-pā-mōn'-tĕ.
- Rippach, rip'-ān.
- Riquelme, rĕ-kā'l'-mā.
- Risano, rĕ-sā'-nō.
- Rise, (O. N.) rĕ'-sĕ.
- Rishi Asita, rĭsh'-ĕ (Skt. r'shĭ) ā-se'-tā.
- Riverita, rĕ-vā-rĕ'-tā.
- La Rivière, lā rĕv-yār.
- Riza Kooli Khan, rĕ'-zā kō'-lĭ kĕn' or
(T.) kō'-lĭ'-kĕn.
- Roba di Roma, rō'-bā dĕ Rō'-mā.
- Robaila, rō-bā-lā.
- Robespierre, Maximilien, rōbs-p'yār,
mak-sĕ-mĕl'-yāñ.
- Robillard, rō-bĕ-yār.
- Robin, (Fr.) rō-bāñ.
- Rocamboles, rō-kāñ-bōl.
- de Rochefort, Tristram, dū rōsh-for,
trĕs-trāñ.
- La Rochefoucauld, lā rōsh-fō-kō.
- Rochellais, rō-shel-ā.
- Rochelle, rō-shel'.
- Rochemont Barbauld, rōsh'-mont bar'-
bāld.
- Roche-noir, rōsh-nwār.
- des Roches, dā rōsh.
- Rochow, rō'-nō.
- Rocinante, rō-thĕ-nān'-tā.
- Rocroy, rō-krwā.
- Rodbertus, rōt-bĕr'-tūs.
- Rodino, Leopoldo, rō-dĕ'-nō, lā-ō-
pōl'-dō.
- Rodogune, rō-dō-gūn.
- Rodolphe, rō-dōlf.
- Rodomontado, rō-dō-mon-tā'-dō.
- Rodrigo, rōd-rĕ'-gō.
- Rogaland, rōg'-ā-land''.
- Roger, (Fr.) rō-zhā.
- Rogero, rō-jĕ'-rō.
- Roggenbom, rōg-en-bōm.
- Rognvald (Rögnvald, O. N.), rĕgn'-
vald''; — Rettilbeen, rĕt'-il-bān''.
- de Rohan, Jehanne, dū rō-āñ, zhān.
- Rohan-Chabot, rō-āñ-shab-ō.
- Rohilcund, rō-hil-kund''.
- Rōhita, rō'-hi-tā.
- Röhnisch, rū'-nish.
- Roi de Basoche, rwā dū jaz-ōsh.
- Rokovoko, rō-kō-vō'-kō.
- Roland, rō-lāñ.
- Rolf, (O. N.) rōlf.
- Rollaug, rod'-lĕig''.
- Romagna, rō-mān'-yā.
- Roman d'un brave Homme, rō-māñ
dĕñ brav ōm.
- Le Roman Expérimental, lū rō-māñ
neks-pā-rĕ-māñ-tal.
- Roman Naturaliste, rō-māñ nat-ū-ral-
ĕst.
- Les Romanciers Naturalistes, lā rō-
māñs-yā nat-ū-ral-ĕst.
- Romania, rō-mā'-ni-ā.
- Romano Lavo-Lil, rom'-ā-nō lā'-vō-lĕl.
- Romans nationaux, rō-māñ nas-yō-nō.
- Romans sans paroles, rō-māñ sāñ par-
ōl.
- Romanzero, rō-mān-tsā'-rō.
- Romanzow, rō-mān'-tsō.
- Roméo, rō-mā'-ō.
- Romili, rō-mil'-i-ī.

ā, ate; ā, air; ā, at; ā, ah; ā, partake; ā, all; ā, ask; ā, oval; ā, ado; ā, be; ā, ell; ā, her;
ē, elope; ī, ice; ī, it; ī, bet. ī and ē; ai, broad ī; ō, go; ō, ou; ō, whole; ō, dog; ō, too;

Romme, róm.
 Romulus, ron/'yú-lus.
 Ronaldsha, ron/'ald-shā.
 Roncesvalles, (iu Scott) ron''-sē-val'-
 ess; (Sp.) rôn-thas-väl'-yas.
 Rondinelli, Giuliano, rôn-dē-nel'-ē, jöl-
 yä'-nō.
 Rondoli, rôn-dō'-lē.
 Rônin, rō'-nin.
 Ronsard, rôn-sār.
 Ronsin, rôn-saň.
 von Roon. fôn rôn.
 Roquebertin, rök-bar-taň.
 de Ros, dē röz.
 Rosage, rō-zazh.
 de Rosarges, dü rō-zärzh.
 Rosario, rō-sä'-rē-ō.
 Rosenberg, rō'-zen-běrg.
 Rosine, rō-zēn.
 Rossetti, rōs-et'-ē.
 Rossi, rōs'-ē.
 Rostand, rōs-taň.
 Rotenton, rot'-en-tōn.
 Rotonda, rō-tōn'-dā.
 Rotrou, rō-trō.
 Rottenton, rōt'-en-tōn.
 Rotti, rōt'-ē.
 Roubaix, rō-bā.
 Roubigne, rō-bēn-y'.
 Roucher, rō-shā.
 Rouen, rō-āň.
 de Rougé, dü rō-zhā.
 Rouge et Noir, rōzh ā nrwār.
 Rouget de Lisle, rō-zhā dü lēl.
 Rougon Macquart, rō-gōň mak-ār.
 Roumelia, rō-mē'-li-ā.
 Rouncevall, rōwn'-sę-väl.
 Rous, rōwss.
 Rousseau, rō-sō.
 Rousset, Camille, rō-sā, kam-ēl.
 Roussillon, rō-sē-yōň.
 de Routrou, dü rō-trō.
 de Rouvroy, dü rōv-rwā.
 Roux-Fazillac, rō-faz-ē-yak.
 Rovere, rō-vā'-ra.
 Rovira, Seňor, rō-vē'-rā, sān-yōr'.

Roxolani, roks-ō-lā'-nī.
 Royale, rwā-yal.
 Roydullub, roi-dul'-ub.
 La Roynie de la Beauté et des Amours,
 lā rwāň dü lā bō-tā ā dā zam'-ōr.

Rozlogi, röz-lōg'-ē.
 Rua S. Francisco, (Por.) rō'-ā sōw
 frāň-sēs'-kō.
 Ruadh, rū'-ad.
 Rubáiyát, rō-bar'-yát.
 Rubio, Carlos, rō-bē'-ō, kar'-lōs.
 Rubygill, rū'-bī-gil''.
 Rucellai, Girolamo, rō-chel'-AI, jē-rō-
 lā'-mō.
 Rucham, rúh'-am.
 Rudiaë, rū'-di-ē.
 Rudesindo, rō-dā-sen'-dō.
 Rudin, Dmitri Nikolaitch, rō-dēn',
 dimē'-trę nē-kō-laich'.
 Rudine, rō-dēn'.
 Rudolstadt, rōl'-dōl-stāt''.
 Rue Blanche, rü blāňsh; — d'Anjou,
 dāň-zhō; — de Clichy, dü klē-
 shē; — d'Enfer, dāň-far; — de
 Grammont, dü gram-ōň; — de la
 Chaussée d'Antin, dü lā shō-sā dāň-
 taň; — de la Faisanderie, dü lā
 fā-zāňd-rē; — de Lafitte, dü laf-
 ēt; — de la Harpe, dü lā ārþ; —
 de l'Échelle, dü lā-shel; — de
 l'École de Médecine, dü lā-kōl dü
 mād-sēn; — de l'Hôtel-de-Ville,
 dü lō-tel-dü-vēl; — de l'Univer-
 sité, dü lü-nē-vař-sē-tā; — de Pro-
 vence, dü prō-vāňs; — des Apôtres,
 dā zap-ōtr'; — des Magasins, dā
 mag-az-aň; — des Vieux Augus-
 tins, dā v'yū zō-gūs-taň; — d'Or-
 léans, dor-lā-āň; — d'Ulm, dülm;
 — Puteaux, pü-tō; — Rochefou-
 cauld, rōsh-fō-kō; — Traversine,
 trav-ār-sēn.
 Ruel, rü-el.
 Ruffec, ruf-ek.
 Rufinus, rü-fi'-nus.
 Rügen, rü'-gen.
 Ruggiero, rō-jā'-rō.
 Rugila, rü'-gi-lā.
 Ruknābād, rük-nā-bād'.
 Rúmi, rō'-mē.
 Ruminallis, rü-mi-nā'-lis.
 Ruminavi, rō-mē-nā'-vē.
 Runeberg, Johann Ludwig, rō'-ņę-běrg,
 yō'-hāň lōt'-vig.
 Runeck, Adelheid, rō'-nek, ä'-del-hit.
 Runjeet Sing, run'-jēt sing.

ø, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ũ, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch;
 ɹ, rasped h; ũ, nasal n; t̪ (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. Others, see introduction.

Ruslan, rös-län'.
 Rusones, rü-sö'-nēz.
 Rustam, (Eng.) rös'-təm; (Pers.) rös-tēm'.
 Rusticus Arulenus, rus'-tj-kus ar-yü-lē'-nus.
 Ruten, rö'-ten.
 Ruthenes, rü-thēnz'.
 Rutulian, rü-tū'-li-ān.
 Rutupian, rü-tū'-pi-ān.
 Ruy Blas, rwē blas.
 Ryskill [Ryckill], rik'-il''.
 Rytherfield, ri'-tner-field''.

Saansas, sän'-sās.
 Saand, söwd.
 Sabæan, sɑ-bō'-ān.
 Sabaite, sɑ'-bɑ-it.
 Sabako, sɑ'-bɑ-kō.
 Sabathier, sab-at-yā.
 Sabines, sɑ'-bīnz.
 Sabinus, Domitius, sɑ-bī'-nus, dō-mish'-ius.
 de Sablière, dü sab-l'yār.
 El Sabor de la Tierrauca, ɑl sɑ-bōr' dɑ lɑ tē-arr-ō'-kɑ.
 Sacala, sɑ-kɑ'-lɑ.
 Sacchetti, sɑk-et'-ē.
 Sachim, sɑ'-chein.
 Sachitrt'ha, shach'-i-tērt'-hɑ.
 Sachs, Hans, zāns, hāns.
 Sacontala, sɑ-kũn'-tɑ-lɑ.
 Sacramento, sɑk-rɑ-mō'-rō.
 Sacrávatára, shak''-rɑ-vɑ-tɑ'-rɑ.
 Sacre de la Femme, sakr' dü lǎ fam.
 Sacripante, sak-ri-pan'-tē.
 Sacrovir, sɑ'-cro-vēr.
 Sád, säd.
 de Sade, dü sad.
 Sadyattes, sad-i-at'-ēz.
 Saeim, sɑi'-im''.
 Sænius, sē'-ni-us.
 Saffredent, safr'-dǎn.
 Safire, saf-ēr.
 Saft-el-Henneh, säft'-el-hen'-ē.
 Saga, sɑ'-gɑ.
 Sagara-datta, sɑ'-gɑ-rɑ-dat'-tɑ.
 Le Sage, Alain René, lü sazħ, al-an rü-nā.
 Sagesse, sazħ-es.

Saggara, sag'-ɑ-rɑ.
 Saggio, sɑ'-jō.
 Saghrichi, sän-rē-chē'.
 Sagittarius, sɑj-i-tā'-ri-us.
 Sahara, sɑ-hǎ'-rǎ or sɑ'-hɑ-rǎ.
 Sahlmann, sǎl'-mǎn.
 Sahu, sɑ'-hō.
 de Sahune, dü sǎ-ün.
 Saïd, sǎ-ēd.
 Saïde (Saïda), sɑid (sɑi'-dɑ).
 Saïdi, sǎi'-dɑ.
 Saïdjah, sǎ-ij'-ǎ.
 de St.-Agathe, dü sañ-tag-at.
 St.-Aignan, sañ-tān-yāñ.
 St. André, sañ tǎñ-drǎ.
 St. Aubin, sañ tō-bañ.
 St. Benoît, sañ bēn-wǎ.
 St. Brieuc, sañ brē-ēc.
 St. Claude, sañ klōd.
 St. Clotilde, sañ klō-tēld.
 St. Clou, sañ klō.
 St. Côme, sañ kōm.
 St. Croce [Santa Croce], sǎn'-tǎ krō'-chɑ.
 St. Cyr, Gouvion, sañ sēr, göv-yōñ.
 St. Denis, Denys, sañ dü-nē.
 St. Fargeau, sañ fǎr-zhō.
 St. Francis de Paul, mixed English and French form; as French, properly St. François de Paul, sañ frǎñ-swǎ dü pōl.
 St.-François, sañ-frǎñ-swǎ.
 St. Gall, sǎnt gǎl.
 St.-Georges, sañ-zhorzh.
 St.-Geran, sañ-zhū-rǎñ.
 St. Germain-en-Laye, sañ zhɑr-mǎñ-nǎñ-lǎ.
 St. Gervais, sañ zhɑr-vǎ.
 St. Gildas de Rhuys, sañ zhēl-dǎ dü rü-ē.
 St. Gothard, sañ gōt-ǎr.
 St. Honoré, sañ tō-nō-rǎ.
 St. Jacut, sañ zhak-ü.
 St. Joux, sañ zhō.
 de St.-Lambert, dü sañ-lǎñ-bɑr.
 St.-Laurent, sañ-lō-rǎñ.
 St. Leger, sǎnt lej'-ēr; (in England) sal'-in-jēr; (Fr.) sañ lū-zhǎ.
 St. Lô, sañ lô.
 St. Lucie, sañ lü-sē.
 St. Malo, sañ mal-ō.

ā, ate; ǎ, air; ǎ, at; ǎ, ah; ǎ partake; ǎ, all; ǎ, ask; ǎ, oval; ǎ, ado; ǎ, be; ǎ, ell; ǎ, her; ǎ, elope; ǎ, ice; ǎ, it; ǎ, bet. ǎ and ǎ; ǎ, broad ǎ; ǎ, go; ǎ, on; ǎ, whole; ǎ, dog; ǎ, too;

St. Marc Girardin, sañ mǎrk zhē-rǎr-dañ.
 de St.-Mars, dũ sañ-mǎr.
 St. Martin, sañ mǎr-tañ.
 St. Mathurin, sañ mat-ü-rañ.
 St. Maur, sañ mōr.
 St. Maurice, sañ mō-rēs.
 St. Médard, sañ mā-dǎr.
 St. Michel, (Eng.) sānt mish-el'.
 St. Minwaloius, (Ger.) sankt mēn-vā-lō'-yōs.
 St. Modestin, sañ mō-des-tañ.
 Saint Pancras, sānt pan'-krās.
 St. Paternieu, sañ pat-arn-yũ.
 St. Pelagie, sañ pũ-lazh-ē.
 St. Petka, (Serb) svet'-ā pet'-kā.
 St. Pierre, Jacques Henri Bernardin, sañ p'yār, zhak zāñ-rē ɓar-nār-dañ.
 St. Pol de Leon, sañ pól dũ lā-ōñ.
 St. Preux, sañ prũ.
 St.-Quentin, sañ kǎñ-tañ.
 de St.-Réault, Guillaume Eriel, dũ sañ-rā-ō, gē-yōm ā-rē-el.
 St. Riquier, sañ rēk-yā.
 St. Sauveur, sañ sō-vũr.
 St. Servin, sañ ɓar-vañ.
 St. Simon, sañ sē-mōñ.
 St. Sulpice, sañ sũl-pēs.
 St. Teresa, sǎn'-tā tā-rā'-sǎ.
 St. Tron, sañ trōñ.
 St. Valori [Valéry], sānt val'-ɔ-rĩ.
 de St.-Victor, Paul, dũ sañ-vēk-tor, pól.
 St. Vincent, sañ vañ-sǎñ.
 Sainte-Barbe, sañt-bǎrb.
 Sainte-Beuve, sañt-bév.
 Sainte-Geneviève, sañt-zhũ-név-yāv.
 Ste. -Marguerite - Honorat, sañt-mǎr-grēt-ō-nō-rǎ.
 Ste. Ovide, sañ ōv-ēd.
 Ste. Pélagie, sañt pā-lāzh-ē.
 Saintine, Xavier Boniface, sañ-tēn, gzav-yā bō-nē-fas.
 Saintrailles, sañt-rǎ-ē or sañt-rāl-y'.
 Sais, saɪs.
 Saïs, sǎ'-is.
 Saitch, sǎch.
 Saïtic, sǎ-it'-ik.
 Sákí, sǎ'-kē.
 Sakuntala, ɓǎ-kũn'-tǎ-lǎ.
 Sákya, sǎk'-yǎ.

Saladin, sal'-ǎ-din.
 Salaman, sǎ-lǎ-mǎn'.
 Salámán, ɓǎ-lǎ'-mǎn.
 Salaminus, sal-ǎ-mĩ'-nus.
 Salamis, sal'-ǎ-mis.
 Salammbô, ɓǎ-lam'-bô ; (Fr.) sal-am-bô.
 Salas y Gomez, sǎ'-lās ē gō'-mǎth.
 Salgeerah, sal-jē-rǎ'.
 Salignac, sal-ēn-yak.
 Salií, sǎ'-li-í.
 Salimbene, Francesco, sǎ-lim-bǎ'-nǎ, frǎn-ches'-kō.
 Salins, sal-añ.
 Sallier, sal-yā.
 Sallust, sal'-ust.
 Sallustius, sal-us'-ti-us.
 Salluzzo, see Saluzzo.
 Salmeron, sǎl-mǎ-rōñ'.
 Salmoneus, sal-mō'-nūs.
 Salmydessus, sal-mĩ-des'-us.
 Salo, sǎ-lō'.
 Salome, (B.) ɓǎ-lō'-mē.
 Salomé, sǎ-lō-mǎ'.
 Salomon, Manette, sal-ō-mōñ, man-et.
 Salonichi [Saloniki], sǎ-lō-nē'-kē.
 Salpetrière, sal-pet-rē-ār.
 Saluces, sal-üs.
 Salutati, Coluccio, sǎ-lō-tǎ'-tē, kō-lō'-chō.
 Saluzzo, sǎ-lōt'-sō.
 Salvatore, sǎl-vǎ-dō'-rǎ.
 Salvator, sǎl-vǎ-tor'.
 Salviati, Marcuccio, sǎl-vē-ǎ'-tē, mar-kō'-chō.
 Sälwas, sǎl'-wǎz or shǎl'-wǎz (the).
 Sām, sǎm.
 Samain, Albert, sam-añ, al-ɓar.
 Sam'al, sǎm-ǎl'.
 Samana, sǎ-mǎ-nǎ'.
 Samara, (R.) sǎ-mǎ-rǎ'.
 Samarah, sǎ-mǎ'-rǎ.
 Samarina, sǎ-mǎ-rē'-nǎ.
 Samas - mudammiq, shǎ' - mǎsh-mō-dǎm'-mēk.
 Samos, sǎ'-mos.
 Samosata, ɓǎ-mos'-ǎ-tǎ.
 Samothrace, sam'-ɔ-thrās.
 Samsthanaka, sañst-hǎ'-nǎ-kǎ.
 Samurai, sǎ'-mō-RAI.
 San, sǎn.

ɔ, capon; ɔ, opaque; ũ, few; ũ, pull; ɔ, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; ñ, loch; u, rasped h; ñ, nasal n; † (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. Others, see introduction.

San Diego, sän dē-ā'-gō.
 San Josef, sän hō-saf'.
 San Juan Campestrano, sän hōän
 käm-pes-trä'-nō.
 San Nicolas, sän nē-kō-läs'.
 San Piero Gattolini, sän pēā'-rō gät-ō-
 lē'-nē.
 San Salvatore, sän säl-vä-tō'-rä.
 San Sebastian, sän sā-bäs-tē-än'.
 San Vicenzo, sän vē-chent'-sō.
 Sanballat, san-bal'-at.
 Sanbenito, sän-bā-nē'-tō.
 Sanbran, (Fr.) sän-brän.
 Sanchez, Rodrigo, sän'-chəth, rō-drē'-
 gō.
 Sanchica, sän-chē'-kä.
 Sancho Panza, sän'-chō pän'-thä ; (cur-
 rent English) sang'-kō pan'-zä.
 Sanchoniatho, san''-kō-ni-ä'-thō *or*
 san''-kō-ni-ä'-thō.
 Sand, George [Georges], sand, jorj ;
 (Fr.) säü, zhorzh.
 Sandakshatra, sän'-dä-kshä'-trä.
 Sandalis, sän'-dal-ē.
 Sandanis, san'-dā-nis.
 Sandarion, san-dā'-ri-ōn.
 Sandeau, sän-dō.
 Sanden, san'-den.
 Sandor, shän'-dōr.
 Sandor-Gjalski, Ksaver, shän'-dor-
 d'yäl'-skī, ksä'-vēr.
 Sandro, sän'-drō.
 Sa'ne, sä'-nē.
 Sanehat, sän'-ē-hät'.
 Sangarius, sang-gā'-ri-us.
 Sangerang, sang-er-ang'.
 Sangrado, sän-grä'-dō.
 Sanhedrin, san'-hē-drīm.
 Sanibu, sä'-nē-bū.
 Sankriti, san'-kri-tē.
 Sannazer, san'-ā-zēr.
 San-pe-chuen, sän-pə-chōēn.
 Sansculotte, säü-kü-lōt.
 Sansfoy, sanz-foi' *or* sang-foi'.
 Sansloy, sanz-loi' *or* sang-loi'.
 Sanson, säü-sōn.
 Sant' Antonello, sänt än-tō-nē-el'-ō.
 Sant' Antonio alla Vicaria, sänt än-tō'-
 nē-ō ä'l'-ä vē-kä'-rē-ä.
 Sant-Iago, sänt-ē-ä'-gō.
 Santa Ana, sän'-tä ä'-nä.

Santa Croce, sän'-tä crō'-chä.
 Santa Cruz, sän'-tä krös.
 Santa Maria Novella, sän'-tä mä-rē'-ä
 nō-vel'-ä.
 Santa-Maria-Succurrere-Miseris, sän'-
 tä-mä-rē'-ä-sük-ēr'-ē-re-mis'-e-rēss.
 Santander, san'-tan-dēr ; (Sp.) sän-
 tän-där'.
 Santarem, sän-tä-reñ'.
 Santerre, säü-tərr.
 Santísima Trinidad, sän-tē'-sē-mä trē-
 nē-däd'.
 Santo Domingo, sän'-tō dō-mēn'-gō.
 Saonaiades, sä-ō-nā'-yā-dēz.
 Saōne, sōn.
 Saphra, sä-frä'.
 Sappho, saf'-ō.
 Sapyeha, säp-yā'-hä.
 Sáradwata [Çä-], shar-ad'-vā-tā.
 Saranga, sa-raug'-gā.
 Sarasvati, sa-ras'-vā-tē.
 Sarcey, sär-sä.
 Sarchedon, sar-kē'-dōn.
 Sardanapalus, sar-dan'-ā-pā'-lus.
 Sardinia, sar-diu'-i-ä.
 Sarduri, sar-dō'-rē.
 Sarejevo [Seraievo], sa-rai-ä'-vō.
 Sargini, shar-gē'-nē.
 Sargon, sar'-gōn.
 Sariola, sä-rē-ō'-lä.
 Sárngarava, sharn-gär'-ā-vā.
 Sarpedon, sar-pē'-dōn.
 Sarrazin, särr-az-än.
 de Sartine, Sartines, dü sär-tēn.
 Sarvilaka, shar-vil'-ā-kä.
 Sarzeau, sä-r-zō.
 Sasov, sä'-sōf.
 Sassanid, sas'-ā-nid.
 Sästra, säs'-trä.
 Sastrow, säs'-trō.
 Satalie, sat'-ā-lē.
 Satheb, sä'-theb.
 Satire ménipée, sat-ēr mā-nip-ä.
 Satiromastix, sat-ēr-nā'-li-ä.
 Satiu, sä'-tē-ō.
 Satsuma, sät'-sō-mä.
 Saturæ, sat'-ū-rē.
 Saturnalia, sat-ēr-nā'-li-ä.
 Saturninus, sat-ēr-ni'-nus.
 Sättyavan, sät'-yā-vān.
 Satyr, sat'-ēr *or* sä'-tēr.

ä, ato ; ä, air ; ä, at ; ä, äh ; ä, partake ; ä, all ; ä, ask ; ä, oval ; ä, ado ; ä, be ; ä, ell ; ä, her ;
 ä, slope ; ä, ice ; ä, it ; ä, bet. ä and ä ; ä, broad ä ; ä, go ; ä, on ; ä, whole ; ä, dog ; ä, too ;

Satyricon, sa-tîr'-î-kon.
 Sau, sôw.
 Saul, used in Russian names, not a Russian form; pronounce as English.
 Saumery, sôm-rê.
 Saumur, sô-mûr.
 Saurometes, sâ-rom'-a-têz.
 Le Sauvage, lû sô-vazh.
 Sauvageonne, sô-vazh-ôn.
 Sava Markovič, sâ-vâ' mâr'-kô-vich.
 Savari, sav-â-rê.
 Save, sâv or sâv.
 Savignano, sâ-vên'-yâ'-nô.
 Savitri, sâ'-vi-trę.
 Savoie, sav-wâ.
 Savolaxia, sâ-vo-lak'-si-â.
 Savonarola, sâ-vô-nâ-rô'-lâ.
 Savoy, sa-voi'.
 Savoyards, sa-voi'-ardz; (Fr.) sav-wâ-yâr.
 Savurniano, sâ-vör''-nê-â'-nô.
 Scæan, sê'-an.
 Scævola, sev'-o-lâ.
 Scafati, skâ-fâ'-tê.
 della Scala, Can Grande, del'-â skâ'-lâ, kân grân'-dâ.
 Scaliger, skal'-î-jêr.
 Scamander, ska-man'-dêr.
 Scamandrius, ska-man'-dri-us.
 Scandiano, skân-dê-â'-nô.
 Scapha, skaf'-â.
 Scapin, (Fr.) skap-an.
 Searlatti, skar-lât'-ê.
 Scarron, skârr-ôn.
 Scatha, scâ'-thâ.
 Scellias, sel'-i-as.
 Scènes de la Vie de Bohême, sân dũ lâ vê dũ bô-âm.
 Scève, Maurice, sâv, mô-rês.
 Scevinus, sev'-i-nus.
 Schaafell, shâ'-fel.
 Schaffirof, shâf'-ê-rôf.
 Schaffrath, shâf'-rât.
 Schahabarim, shâ-hâ-bâ-rê'm'.
 Schanne, shan.
 Scharfzow, sharf'-tsô.
 Schaunard, shô-nâr.
 von Scheffel, Joseph Victor, fôn shef'-el, yô'-zef vik'-tor.
 Scheffer, Ary, shef'-êr, â'-rê.

Scheld, shelt.
 Scheldt, skelt.
 Schélestadt, (Fr.) shâ-les-tad.
 Schérer, shâ-raq.
 Scheretzius, ske-ret'-si-us.
 Scheria, skê'-ri-â.
 Scherpenheuvel, skêr'-pen-hê''-vęl.
 Schiavona, skê-â-vô'-nâ.
 Schiedam, skê-dâm'.
 Schierke, shêr'-kę.
 Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich, shil'-êr, yô'-hân kris'-tôf frêd'-rih.
 Shiraz, shê-râz'.
 Schireburn, shêr'-börn'' (mod. shêr'-bêrn).
 Schlegel, shlâ'-gel.
 Schleiernmacher, shlî'-êr-mâh-êr.
 von Schleinitz, fôn shlî'-nits.
 Schleswig, shles'-vig.
 Schloss, shlôs.
 Schmettau, shmet'-ôw.
 Schmidt, Julian, shmit, yô'-lê-ân.
 Schmock, shmôk.
 Schmucke, shmûk'-ę.
 Schneckenburger, shnek'-en-bôr''-gêr.
 Schöneburg, shê'-nę-bôre.
 Schönhausen, shên'-hôw-zen.
 Schoonhoven, skôn'-hô-vęn.
 Schopenhauer, Arthur, shô'-pen-hôw''-êr, ar'-tôr.
 Schoultz, shôlts.
 Schrader, Adam, shrâ'-dêr, â'-dâm.
 Schubert, shô'-bêrt.
 Die Schuld, dê shûlt.
 Schulrath, shôl'-rât.
 Schultz, Gottlieb, shûlts, gôt'-lêp; — Ferdinand, fêr'-dę-nânt.
 Schumann, shô'-mân.
 Schurke, shôr'-kę.
 Schütz, shûts.
 Schutzgeister, shûts'-gî-stêr.
 Schuyler, skî'-lêr (*formerly* skô'-lęr).
 Schwartz, shvarts.
 Schwartzenberg, shvarts'-en-bêrg.
 Schwartzland, shvarts'-en-lânt.
 Schweinfuhrt, shvîn'-fört.
 Schweinitz, shvîn'-its.
 Schwekat, shvâ'-kât.
 Schwerin, shvâ-rên'.
 Schworffingen, shvor'-fing-en.
 Scian, si'-an.

q, capon; **o**, opaque; **û**, few; **û**, pull; **u**, unite; **ch**, itch; **d** (Irish) murder; **g**, get; **h**, loch; **h**, rasped **h**; **h**, nasal **n**; **t** (Irish) water; **th**, thin; **tu**, the. **Others**, see introduction.

Scilly, sil'-i.
 Scintilla, sin-til'-a.
 Scipio Nasica, sip'-i-ō na-sī'-ka.
 Sciron, sī'-ron.
 Slavonia [Slavonia], sla-vō'-ni-a.
 Scolari, skō-lā'-rē.
 Scotti, skōt'-ē.
 Scribanus, skrj.-bā'-ni-us.
 Scribe, (Fr.) skrēb.
 Scribonia, skrj.-bō'-ni-a.
 Scribonianus, skrj.-bō'-ni-ā'-nus.
 degli Scrovigni, Pietra, del'-yē skrō-vēn'-yē, pēā'-trā.
 de Scudéry, Madeleine, dū skü-dā-rē, mad-lān.
 Scutari, skō'-tā-rē.
 Scutarii, skū-tā'-ri-ī.
 Scylla, sil'-a.
 Scyros, sī'-ros.
 Scythia, sith'-i-a.
 Scythopolis, sith-op'-o-lis.
 Sdruccioli, sdrō-chō'-lē.
 Seanachie, shan-a-hē'.
 Séance Royale, sā-āns rwā-yal.
 Seang, sē-ang.
 Seca, sā'-ka.
 Sechet, sē-net'.
 El Secreto à Voces, al sā-krā'-tō ā vō'-thas.
 Sédillo, sā-dēl'-yō.
 Seeva [Siva], sē'-va.
 Segimerus, sej-i-mē'-rus.
 Segovia, sē-gō'-vi-a; (Sp.) sā-gō'-vē-ā.
 Seguis, sā-gwē.
 Segwarides, seg'-wā-rīdz.
 Seigneur, sān-yūr.
 Seigneur d'Ibaraa y Fagueora y Mascarenes y Lampourdos y Souza (burlesque mixture), sān-yōr' dē-bā-rā'-ā ē fā-gā-ō'-rā ē mās-kā-rā'-nas ē lām-pō-ōr'-dōs ē sō-ō'-thā.
 Seihun, sā-hoon'.
 Seik [Sikh], sēk.
 Seikhani, sā-nā-nē'.
 de Seingalt, dū sañ-gal.
 Seisacthea, sā-sak-thē'-a.
 Seius, sē'-yus.
 Seizenin, sī-en-ēn'.
 Sejanus, se-jā'-nus.
 Sekhem, sē-nem'.
 Selarus, sel'-a-rus.

Seldwyla, seld'-vē-lā.
 Selene, se-lē'-nē.
 Selenites, sel'-e-nīts.
 Seleucia, se-lū'-si-a.
 Seleucus, se-lū'-kus.
 Selin, sē'-lin.
 Selina (Ger.) zā-lē'-nā.
 Selinus, se-lī'-nus.
 Selises, se-lī'-zes.
 Selius, sē'-li-us.
 Seljuk, sel'-jōk.
 Sellasia, sel-ā'-shia.
 Selysette, sel-i-set'.
 Semaine Sainte à la Roche Guyon, sū-mān sañt ā lā rōsh gü-yōn.
 Semeeah, se-mē'-ā.
 Semelē, sem'-e-lē.
 Semen, (Russ.) sā-men'.
 Semenich, s'yem-yōn'-yich.
 Semidei, sem-ī-dē'-ī or sem-ē-dā'-ē.
 Semiramis, se-mīr'-a-mis.
 Sémiramis, sā-mē-ram-ē.
 Semitecolo, sa-mē'-tā-kō'-lō.
 Semnān, sem-nān'.
 Semnonēs, sem-nō'-nēz or sem'-no-nēz.
 Sempach, sem'-pān.
 Sempronia, sem-prō'-ni-a.
 Sempronius Atratinus, sem-prō'-ni-us at-ra-tī'-nus.
 Semus, sē'-mus.
 Senac, sā-nac.
 Senachie, shan-a-hē'.
 Senart, sū-nār.
 Šenca, see Šenoa.
 Sendai, sen-dai'.
 Senden, zen'-den.
 Seneca, Annæus, sen'-e-ka, an-ē'-us.
 Senecio, se-nē'-si-ō.
 Senegal, sen-e-gāl'.
 Senegalja, sen-e-gāl'-yā.
 Sengakuji, sen-gā'-kō-jē.
 Senhor, sān'-yōr.
 Senhora Augusta, sān-yō'-rā ōw-gō'-stā.
 Senkareh, sen'-ka-rē.
 Senlis, sān-lēs or sūn-lē.
 Sennaar, sen-ar'.
 Sennacherib, (B.) sen-ak'-e-rib.
 Šenoa, August, shen'-ō-ā, ōw'-gūst.
 Senones, sen'-o-nēz or se-nō'-nēz; (Fr.) sū-nōn.

ā, ate; ā, air; ā, at; ä, ah; ä partako; ā, all; ä, ask; a, oval; a, ado; ē, bo; ē, ell; é, her; e, elopo; I, ice; I, it; í, bet. I and ō; ai, broad I; ō, go; ō, on; ō, whole; ō, dog; ō, too;

Señor Guíjarro, sán-yōr' gē-harr'-ō.
 Señor Moyana, sán-yōr' mō-yā'-nā.
 Señor Rovira, sán-yōr' rō-vē'-rā.
 Señora de Villaamil, sán-yō'-rā dā vėl'-yā-ā'-mēl.
 Señorito Octavio, sán-yō-rē'-tō ōk-tā'-vē-ō.
 Sens, sän.
 Sequenra, sē-ken'-en-rā'.
 Serai, sē-rai' or sē-rā'.
 Serang, sē-rang'.
 Seranus, sē-rā'-nus.
 Serapeun, sēr-ā-pē'-um.
 Seraphael, se-raf'-ā-el.
 Serapion, sēr-ā-pī'-ōn.
 Serapis, sē-rā'-pis.
 Serbianca, sēr-b-i-yän'-kā.
 Serbonia, sēr-bō'-ni-ā.
 Serbonis, sēr-bō'-nis.
 Serenus, Amulius, sē-rē'-nus, a-mū'-li-us.
 Serestus, sē-res'-tus.
 Sergestus, sēr-jes'-tus.
 Serghul, sēr-göl'.
 Seriphos, sē-rī'-fos.
 Seriphus, sē-rī'-fus.
 Sermons, (Fr.) sar-mōh.
 Serrana Procula, sēr-ā'-nā prok'-yū-lā.
 Serranus, sēr-ā'-nus.
 Sertorius, sēr-tō'-ri-us.
 Servilius, sēr-vil'-i-us.
 Sesame, ses'-ā-mē.
 Sesostrius, ses-os'-tris.
 Setanta, sā-tän'-tā.
 Setchem, sech-em'.
 Sethos, sē'-thos.
 Seti, sē-te.
 Setne-Khamuas, set'-nē-urā'-mō-as.
 Settignano, set-ēn-yā'-nō.
 Seuen, sēō-en.
 Seuente, sēō-en-tē.
 Seutlaeus, sūt-lē'-us.
 Seve, sē-vē.
 Sevenbergen, sev'-en-bērc-en.
 Severinus, sev-ē-rī'-nus.
 Severus, Cetrius, sē-vē'-rus, sē'-tri-us.
 Severus, Septimius, sē-vē'-rus, sep-tim'-i-us.
 de Sévigné, Marquise, dū sā-vēn-yā, mār-kéz.

Seville, sev'-il or se-vil'.
 Sextimius Lateranus, seks-tim'-i-us lat-ē-rā'-nus.
 Seyurghal, sē-yēr-häl'.
 Sforza, sfor'-tsā.
 Shabaka, shā'-bā-kā.
 Shâban, shā'-bän.
 Shabatuna, shā-bā-tō'-nā.
 Shabbath, shab-bäth'.
 Shabolta, shā-bōl'-tā.
 Shagarakti-Buriash, shā-gä-räk'-tē-bō'-rē-āsh.
 Shah-Abdulazim, shā'-āb-döl'-ā-zim'.
 Shah-nameh, shā-nā-mē'.
 Shahriar, shā'-ri-ar.
 Shahrokha, shā'-rō-nē'-ā.
 Shahrzad, shar'-zäd.
 Shah Sujah, shā sō'-jä.
 Shaikh Muslih al Din, shāk mōs-lī'-al-din'.
 Shaitanpara, shai'-tän-pä'-rā.
 Shakäl, shak'-äl.
 Shakkanak, shäk'-kā-näk.
 Shalmaneser, shal-mā-nē'-zér.
 Shamash, shā'-māsh.
 Shamash-shum-ukiu, shā'-māsh-shōm-ō-kēn'.
 Shamshi-Adad, shām'-shē-ä-däd'.
 Shanama, shā'-nā-mā'.
 Shang, shang.
 Shanglan, shäng-län'.
 Shangshoo, shang-shō.
 Shanse, shän-sē.
 Shanta-Shil, shän'-tā-shēl' [*properly* -shē'-lā].
 Shardana, shar-dä'-nā.
 Shar-gani-shar-ali, shar'-gä'-nē-shar-ä'-lē.
 Sharqī, shar-ki'.
 Sharuben, shā'-rō-hen'.
 Shas, shäs.
 Shastras, shas'-trāz.
 Shawneewannawcen, shā'-nē-won'-nā-wēn.
 Shcherbakof, Ivan, shchēr'-bā-kōf, ē-vän'.
 Shedad, shed-däd.
 Shée, shā.
 Shefā, shā'-fā.
 Sheffer, Ary, see Scheffer.
 Sheikh Mashalet, shāk mā-shē-let'.

g, capon: o opaque; ū, few; ū, pull; ū, unte; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; ū, rasped h; ū, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. Others, see introduction.

Sheikh Mazid Beg, shāk mā-zīd'-bēi
(or -beg).
Shemesh [-ash], shem'-esh.
Shems-ed-Din, Muhammad, shemss-
ed-dīn', mō-hām-med'.
Shephelah, shef'-ē-lā.
Sherbecke, shēr-bek'.
Shereef, she-ṛēf'.
Shérin, shā-rēn'.
Shevchenko, shev-chen'-kō.
Shibooh [-boob], shē'|-bōb.
Shiebani, shā|-bā-nē'.
Shieng, shēng.
Shimei, (B.) shim'-ē-i.
Shimidzu Ikkaku, shi-mid'-zō ik-kā'-
kō.
Shimon, shī'-mōn.
Shinar, shī'-nar.
Shiram Taghai, she-rām' tā-HRAI'.
Shiraz, she-rāz'.
Shirin, she-rin'.
Shirpurla, shēr-pōr'-lā.
Shirúyeh, shē-rō'-yē.
Shkaryeh, shkar'-yē.
Shmaryeh, shmar'-yē.
Shofete, shō'-fēt.
Shofetes, shō'-fēts.
Shofetim, shō'-fē-tim.
Shogun, shō'-gūn.
Shoskuti, shos-kō'-tī.
Shprintseh, shprint'-sē.
Shpyókin, shp'yó'-kēn.
Shudra, shō'-drā.
Shuja, shō'-ja.
Shulmanasharid, shōl'-mān-ā-shā'-rēd.
Shun, shōn.
Shurebah, shōrr'-ā-bā'.
Sicambri, sī-kam'-brī.
Sicanus, sī-kā'-nus.
Siccus, sīk'-si-us.
Sichel, zē'-h'yel.
Sichem, (B.) sī'-kem.
Sicheus, sī-kē'-us.
Sicinius, sī-sin'-i-us.
Sicyon, sīs'-i-ōn or sish'-i-ōn.
Sicyonian, sish''-i-ō'-ni-ān.
Siddārtha, sid-d'har'-hā; (Eng. poetry)
sid-ar'-thā.
Sidonian, sī-dō'-ni-ān.
Sidra, Sidrah, sid'-rā.
Siebenkæs, zē'-ben-kās.

Siècle, s'yāk'l'.
Siegfried, sēg'-frēd; (Ger.) zēg'-frēt.
Siegling, zēg'-lint.
Sieh Powha, sē pō-hwā.
Siemiradzki, sē-mī-rād'-skī.
Siena, sē-ā'-nā.
Sienkiewicz, shen-k'yev'-ich.
Sierpahova, s'yēr-pā-hō'-vā.
Sierra, sē-ēr'-ā; (Sp.) sē-arr'-ā.
Siete Partidas, sē-ā'-tā par-tē'-dās.
Siyès, sē-yes.
Sigalion, sī-gā'-li-ōn.
Sigebert, sē'-gē-bért.
Sigismondo, sē-jis-mōn'-dō.
Sigismunda, (Sp.) sē-hēs-mōn'-dā.
Signior, sēn'-yor.
Signora, sēn-yō'-rā.
Sigrid, sig'-rērī''.
Sigrod, sig'-rod''.
Sigtryg, sig'-trēg''.
Sigurd, (O. N.) sig'-ürd''; — Slembe,
slem'-bē.
Sılanus, sī-lā'-nus.
Silenus, sī-lē'-nus.
Silex Scintillans, sil'-eks skin-til'-āns.
Sillery, sēl-ā-rē.
Simætha, sī-mē'-thā.
Simaghan, sē-ma-gān'.
Simalio, sī-mā'-li-ō.
Simenez, Yenegro, sē-mā'-nath, yā-nā'-
gō.
Simeto, sē-mā'-tō.
Simias, sim'-i-as.
von Simmern, Langwerth, fōn zim'-
ērñ, lāng'-vērñ.
Simois, sim'-ō-is.
Simoisius, sim-ō-I'-shius.
Simon, (Fr.) sē-mōñ; (Ger.) zē'-mon.
Simon, Jules François Suisse, sē-mōñ,
zhül frän-swā swēs.
Simon Magus, sī'-mon mā'-gus.
Simonides, sī-mon'-i-dēz.
Simonne, sē-mōn.
Simontault, sē-mōñ-tō.
Simple Histoire, sañpl' ēs-twār.
Simplicius, sim-plish'-ius.
Simylus, sim'-i-lus.
Sín, sēn.
Sindolt, zin'-dōlt.
Si-ngan, sē-n'yān.
Sinhaliánu, sin-hā-hā'-nū.

š, ste; š, str; š, at; š, ah; š, partake; ā, all; ā, ask; ō, oval; q, ado; ē, be; ē, ell; é, her;
e, elope; I, lee; I, lit; I, bet. I and ē; Δ, broad I; ō, go; ō, on; ō, whole; ō, dog; ō, too;

Sinope, sĭ-nō'-pē.
 Sin-shae-[shar-]ishkun, sēn'-shär-ēsh'-kōn.
 Sin-shum-lisir, sēn'-shōm'-lē-sēr.
 Sintula, sin'-tŭ-lā.
 Sinuhit, sin'-ō-hit'/.
 Siomka, s'yōm'-kā.
 Si-Oenah, sē-ō'-nā.
 Sioux, sō.
 Si-Panteh, sē-pän'-tē.
 Sippara, sēp'-ā-rā.
 Sipylos, sip'-ĭ-los.
 Sirat, sē-rāt'/.
 Sire de Joinville, sēr dē zhwañ-vēl.
 Sirgulla, sēr-gōl'-ā.
 Sirmio, sēr'-mi-ō.
 Sirpurla, sēr-pōr'-lā.
 Siska van Roosmael, sis'-kā von rōs'-māl.
 Sismondi, sis-mon'-dē; (It.) sis-mōn'-dē; (Fr.) sēs-mōñ-dē.
 Sista, sē'-tā.
 Sistovo, sis-tō'-vō.
 Sisymbbras, sis'-im-bras.
 Sisymbrius, sis-im-bris'-kus.
 Sisyphus, sis'-ĭ-fus.
 Sita, sē'-tā.
 Sitophagus, sĭ-tof'-ā-gus.
 Siva, sē'-vā.
 Sivoshina, sē-vō-shē'-nā.
 Skanda, skan'-dā.
 Skeabrac, shkā-brāc'/.
 Skeblias, skeb'-li-as.
 Skethiog, shkē-tōg'/.
 Skidelsky, ski-del'-skē.
 Skintharus, skin'-thā-rus.
 Skiria, skĭr'-i-ā.
 Skrellings, shrāl'-ingz.
 Skshetuski, sk-shē-tōs'-kē.
 Sládkovič, Andrej Braxatoris, släd'-kō-vich, än'-drā bräks-ä-tor'-is.
 Slaets, släts.
 Slatzanek, släts'-ā-nek.
 Slavetin, släv'-ē-tin.
 Slavonic, slā-von'-ik.
 Slavophile, slav'-ō-fil.
 Sleipnir, stlāp'-nĭr'/.
 Slemen, slem'-en.
 Slieve Croob, shlēv crōb.
 Slieve Donard, shlēv ðun-ard'/.
 Slieve Fuad, shlēv fō'-ad.

Slieve Lougher, shlēv löh'-er.
 Slimak, slim'-äk.
 Slovak, slō-vak'/.
 Slowacki, slō-vat'-skē.
 Slumskudask, slum'-skū-dask.
 Sluys, slēis.
 Slysifirth, stlēs'-fērth'/.
 Smålanders, smō'-land''-ērz.
 Smalkalde, smäl'-käl-dē.
 Smendes, smen'-dēz.
 Smintheus, smin'-thūs.
 Smyrnæus, smēr-nē'-us.
 Snaefrid, stnĭ'-frēd.
 Snefru, snef'-rō.
 Snewelin, shnev-ē-lēn'/.
 Snorri, stnorr'-I.
 Snorro, (Eng.) snor'-ō; (O. N.) stnorr'-ō.
 Sobradisa, sō-brā-dē-zā.
 Société des Études Historiques, sō-sē-ā-tā dā zā-tiid zēs-tō-rēk.
 Socrates, sok'-rā-tēz.
 Soderini, Piero, sō-dā-rē'-nē, pēā'-rō.
 Soepo, sō-ā'-pō.
 Sœur Philomène, sūr fē-lō-mān.
 Les Sœurs Vatard, lā sūr vat-ār.
 Sófala, sō'-fā-lā (*properly* sō-fā'-lā).
 Soferim, sō-fēr-ēm'/.
 Sofia, sō-fē'-ā.
 Sogdiana, sog-di-an'-ā.
 Sogliani, sōl-yā'-nē.
 Soirs moroses, swār mō-rōz.
 Soissonais, swas-ō-nā.
 Soissons, swas-ōñ.
 Sokari, sō-kā'-rē.
 Sokol, sō'-kōl.
 Sol, (Sp.) sōl.
 Solar, sō'-lar.
 Soldatenthal, zōl-dät'-en-täl.
 Soleil de Minuit, sō-lā| dū mēn-wē.
 Solidor, sō'-li-dor.
 Soliloquiorum, sō-lil'-ō-kwē-ō'-rūm.
 Soliman Ben Daoud, sol-i-mān' ben dā-ōd'/.
 Soll und Haben, zōl ünt hä'-bn.
 Sologne, sō-lōn-y'/.
 Solyma, sol'-ĭ-mā.
 Solymi, sol'-ĭ-mī.
 Somaglia, sō-māl'-yā.
 Somali, sō-mā'-lē.
 Sómaratá, sō'-mā-rat'-ā.

q, ceapon; o, opaque; ū, few; ū, puil; ū, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; H, rasped h; ĩ, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. **Others, see introduction.**

Somasca, sō-mäs'-ka.
 Sombdatt, sōm'-dat' [properly sō'-mā-dat'-tā.
 Somera, sō-mā'-rä.
 Somme, sōm.
 Sommeil du Condor, sōm-ā | dü kōñ-dor.
 Son Oblómova, sōn òb-lò'-mò-vä.
 Sonate à Kreutzer, sō-nät ä kroit'-sér.
 Sonderbund, zōn'-dér-bünt.
 Sône, Sônes, sōn.
 von Sonnsfeld, fōn zōns'-felt.
 Sophænetus, sō-fē'-nē-tus.
 Sophilos, sof'-i-los.
 Sophilus, sof'-i-lus.
 Sophoclean, sof-ò-klē'-ān.
 Sophocles, sof'-ò-klēz.
 Sopolis, sop'-ò-lis.
 Sopot, sō'-pòt.
 Soradaci, sō-rä-dä'-chē.
 Sorbon, sor-bōñ.
 Sorbonne, sor-bōn.
 Sorèze, sō-rāz.
 Sorochintsky, sōr-ò-chint'-skē.
 Sororium Tigillum, sō-rō'-ri-ùm ti-gil'-ùm.
 Sosenk, sō'-sengk.
 Sosia, sō'-shiā.
 Sosibius, sò-sib'-i-us.
 Sosidemus, sō-sj-dē'-mus.
 Sosiphanes, sò-sif'-ā-nēs.
 Sosippus, sò-sip'-us.
 Sosistratus, sò-sis'-trā-tus.
 Sositheus, sò-sith'-ē-us.
 Sosthenes, sos'-thē-nēs.
 Sotades, sot'-ā-dēs.
 Sötélzöld sátoras, shē-täl'-zöld sä'-tō-rosh.
 Sotileza, sō-tē-lä'-thä.
 de Soto, Hernando, dā sō'-tō, ar-nän'-dō.
 Sotomayor, sō-tō-mai-ör'.
 Soubise, sō-bēs.
 Soufis, sō'-fēs.
 Soulavie, sō-lav-ē.
 Soule, söl.
 Soulié, söl-yä.
 Soulouque, sō-lök.
 Soulouquerie, sō-lök-rē.
 Soult, sölt.
 Souvaroff, sō-vä'-rôf.

Les Souvenirs du Peuple, lä sōv-nēr dü pēpl'.
 Souvestre, Émile, sō-vestr', ā-mēl.
 Spallanzani, späl-änd-zä'-nē.
 Span, (Ger.) spän.
 Spangenherd, späng'-en-hért.
 Sparre, sparr-ē.
 Spartacus, spar'-tā-kus.
 Spazzo, spät'-sō.
 Spenta Armaiti, speñ'-tā ar-mai'-tē.
 Speranza, spa-ränd'-zä.
 Spercheus, spēr-kē'-us.
 Spesser Voud, spes'-ēr vöd.
 Speusippus, spū-sip'-us.
 Sphacteria, sfak-tē'-ri-ā.
 Sphanghen, span'-gen.
 Sphodrius, sfō'-dri-us.
 Spielberg, spēl'-bērg.
 Spine, spē'-nē.
 Spini, Doffo, spē'-nē, döf'-ō.
 Spinoza, Baruch, spi-nō'-zā, bä'-rōñ.
 Spiridion, spi-rid'-i-ōn.
 Spirite, spē-rēt.
 Spiro Calligero, spē'-ro käl-ē-gēr'-ō.
 Spirovo, spē-rō'-vō.
 Spitama, spi-tā'-mā.
 Spithridates, spith-ri-dä'-tēz.
 Spitzenberg, spit'-sen-bērg.
 Splügen, splü'-gen.
 Spree, (Ger.) sprā.
 Sramana, shram'-ā-nā.
 Sri, srē.
 Srutis, shrö'-tēz.
 von Stadion, fōn stä'-dē-ōn.
 Stadium, stä'-di-um.
 Stäel-Holstein, stäl'-höl'-stīn; (Fr.) stal-òl-stañ.
 Stageira, stā-jī'-rā.
 Stahovich, stā-höv'-ich.
 Staika, stai'-kā.
 Stalactites, (Fr.) stal-ak-tēt.
 Stållhandske, stål'-händ-ske.
 Stallmeister, stäl'-mī-stēr.
 Stancho, stän'-chō.
 Stanislav, stä'-nis-läf.
 Stankyeich, stän-k'yev'-ich.
 Stanze, ständ'-zā.
 Statilius, stā-til'-i-us.
 Statius, stā'-shius.
 Staudy, stöw'-dē.
 Stavanger, stä-vang'-ger.

ä, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; a, oval; a, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; é, her; ç, elope; i, ice; i, it; i, bet. i and ä; ai, broad i; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too;

Stavenhagen, stä'-ven-hä''-gen.
 Stazzona, stät-sö'-nä.
 Steen, Jan, stän, yon.
 Steenkunzendorf, stän-kùn'-tsen-dorf.
 Stein, Frau von, stün, fröw fön.
 Steinseiffersdorf, stün-zif'-êrs-dorf.
 de Stellis, Eudo, dē stel'-is, yū'-dō.
 Stenhagen, stem'-hä-gen.
 Stenbock, sten'-bōk.
 Stendhal, stän-dal.
 Stepan, Štěpan, sht'yep'-än.
 Stephania, ste-fä'-ni-ä.
 Stephanion, ste-fä'-ni-ön.
 Stesichorus, ste-sik'-o-rus.
 Stettin, stet-ën'.
 Sthavaraka, st'hä-vä'-rā-kā.
 Stiefel, stē'-fel.
 Stiegel, stē'-gel.
 Stiliocho, stil'-i-kō.
 Stiria, stür'-i-ä.
 Stockfleth, stōk'-flet.
 von Stockhausen, fön stōk'-hōw'-zen.
 Stoïko, stoi'-kō.
 Stojan, stō-yän'.
 Stolberg, stōl'-bērg.
 Storkyro, stor'-kü-rē.
 Stoyan, stō-yän'.
 Strabo, strā'-bō.
 Straetneat, strāt'-net.
 Stralsund, sträl'-zunt.
 Strasburg, sträs'-bōrg.
 Strategus, stra-tē'-gus.
 Stratocles, strat'-o-klēs.
 Strauchan, strā-hän'.
 Straumey, strēim'-oi''.
 Straumfiord, strēim'-f'yérth''.
 Strauss, strōws.
 Streckelberg, strek'-el-bērg.
 Strema, strā'-mä.
 Strgulčev, stēr-gül'-chef.
 Strigul, strig'-ül.
 Strombichus, strom'-bī-kus.
 Strozzi, strōt'-sē.
 Strumon, (Ir.) strū-mōn'.
 Struys, stréis.
 Strymonian, strī-mō'-ni-än.
 Stufa, stō'-fä.
 Surlason *or* Sturleson, Snorro *or*
 Snorri, (Eng.) stōr-lā-sōn, snor'-ō
or snor'-ē; (O. N.) stūr-lä-sōn'',
 stnorr'-ō *or* stnorr'-ī.

Stuttgart, Stuttgart, stūt'-gart.
 Stuyvesant, stī'-ve-sant (*formerly*
 (stō-)).
 Stygian, stij'-i-än.
 Symphalian, stim-fä'-li-än.
 Stymphalus, stim'-fā-lus.
 Suaitam, si-wel-tōwm'.
 Subha, shüb'-hä.
 Subiaco, sō-bē-ä'-kō.
 Sublician, sub-lish'-i-än.
 Subura, sū-bū'-rā.
 Súchaca, sō'-chā-kā.
 Sudáryna, sū-dar'-in-yā.
 Suddhavasa [Sudha-], sūd-hä'-vä-sā.
 Suddhōdana Rāja, shūd-d'hō'-dā-nā
 rā'-jā.
 Sudermann, sō'-dēr-män.
 Sudra, shōd'-rā.
 Sudraka, shōd'-rā-kā.
 Sue, Eugéne, sü, ũ-zhän.
 Sues, sū-ēz'.
 Suessa, sū-es'-ā.
 Suetonius, swē-tō'-ni-us.
 Sueves, swē'-vēz.
 Suffetes, suf-ē'-tēz *or* suf'-ē-tēz.
 Súfi, sō'-fē.
 Sugambrian [Sig-], sū-gam'-bri-än.
 Suire, swēr.
 Sukhi, sō'-hē.
 Sulamith, sō'-lā-mith.
 Šuljo, shúl'-yō.
 Sullot, sül-ō.
 Sully-Prudhomme, sū-lē-prü-dōm.
 Sulmath, si-wel-mät'.
 Sulpicia, sul-pish'-i-ä.
 Sulpicianus, sul-pish-iä'-nus.
 Sultán, sül'-tän.
 Sultana Boran, sül-tän'-ä bö-rän'.
 Sulumal, sō'-lō-mäl'.
 Sumana, süm'-ā-nā.
 Sumer, sō'-mēr.
 Suminoyè, sō-mē-nō'-yā.
 Sumir, sō'-mēr.
 Sundari, Madan[a]sena, sùn'-dā-rē,
 mad'-än-[ā]-sā'-nā.
 Sunium, sū'-ni-um.
 Suprabuddha, sū''-prā-būd'-d'hā.
 Surajah Dowlah, sū-rā'-jā dōw'-lā.
 Suramma, sū-ram'-mä.
 Surennes, sū-ren.
 Suresnes, sū-rän.

o, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ũ, pull; y, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, lock
 u, rasped h; ũ, nasal n; † (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. **Others, see introduction.**

Surippak, sō-rip'-pak.
 Surmont, sūr-mōñ.
 Surra, sūr'-ā.
 Sūrya, sūr'-yā.
 Susa, sū'-sā.
 Susarian, sū-sā'-ri-ān.
 Susax, sū'-saks.
 Suspirius, sus-pīr'-i-us.
 Sutekh, sō-ten'.
 Sutenhenen [-benen], sō-ten-ben'-en.
 Sutheswyrth, surn'-es-wērth.
 Suthtune, surn'-tōn.
 Sutrrium, sū'-tri-um.
 Sutta Pitaka, sūt'-tā pit'-ā-kā.
 Suttune, sut'-tōn.
 Suzanne, sū-zan.
 Suzel, sū-zel.
 Suzon, sū-zōñ.
 Svea, svē'-ā.
 Svedberg, svē|'d-bērg.
 Svein, svān.
 Svend Dyring, svend dū'-ring.
 Svétózar, sv'yet-ō-zar'.
 Svistunóv, svís-tō-nóf'.
 Swanhilde, svan'-hil''-de.
 Swase, svā'-sē.
 Swedenborg, Emanuel, (Eng.) swē'-
 dn-borg, (Sw.) svā'-den-börg, ā-
 män'-ö-el.
 Swetchine, svech-ēn'.
 Sybaris, sib'-ā-ris.
 Sybaritism, sib'-ā-rit-izm.
 Sycæan, sī-sē'-ān.
 Sychæus, sī-kē'-us.
 Sydreyar, sūd'-roi''-ar.
 Syenē, sī-ē'-nē.
 Syennesis, sī-en'-e-sis.
 Sylla, sil'-ā.
 Syllæ, sil'-ē.
 Sylsupur, sēl-sū-pör'.
 Sylvanus, sil-vā'-nus.
 Sylvie, sēl-vē.
 Symethis, sī-mē'-this.
 Symplegades, sim-pleg'-ā-dēz.
 Symurgh [Simurgh], sē-mörg'.
 Synnöve Solbakken [*wrongly* -blak-],
 sin'-ē-ve sōl'-bak-en.
 Syphogrant, sī'-fō-grānt.
 Syra, sē'-rā.
 Syracuse, sīr-a-kūs'.
 Syriacus, sī-ris'-kus.

Système du Mond, sēs-tām dū mōñ.
 Système Glaciaire, sēs-tām glas-yār.
 Système pénitentiare aux États-Unis,
 sēs-tām pā-nē-tāns-yār ō zā-taz-ū-nē.
 Sytarac, si-tār'-ac.
 Syvno, siv'-nō.
 Szegesvar [Szigethvár], sē-gesh-vor'.

Tabal, tā'-bāl.
 Tabareau, tab-ā-rō.
 Tableau du Siège de Sébastopol, tab-lō
 dū s'yāzh dū sā-bas-tō-pōl.
 Tabubua, tā-bō-bō'-ā.
 Tadino, tā-dē'-nō.
 T'ae, tē.
 Tænarum, ten'-ā-rum.
 Tagaste, tā-gas'-tē.
 Tage, tāg-ē.
 Taharko, tā-har'-kō.
 Tahiti, tā-hē'-tē.
 Tahureau, tā-ū-rō.
 Tai-hu, tī-hō.
 Taillecosse, tā|'-kōs.
 Taillefer, (Eng.) tol'-j-vér.
 Taimūs, tāi'-mōs.
 Tain Bo Cuailgné [Chuaiglné], tân bō
 hō'-il-n'yā.
 Taine, Hippolyte Adolphe, tân, ēp-ō-
 lēt ad-ōlf.
 Taipi, tī-pē'.
 Tajidar, taj'-ē-dar.
 Takee, tā-kē'.
 Takhmis, tān'-mis.
 Talar, tāi'-lar.
 Taliessin, Taliessin, *common pron.* tal'-
 i-sin; *more accurately*, tāl-es-ēn'.
 Talleyrand, tal'-i-rand *or* tal-i-rand';
 (Fr.) tal-ā-rän.
 Talmena, tal'-mē-nā.
 Talmud, tal'-mud.
 Talmudic, tal-mud'-ik.
 Talpra Magyar, tol'-prä mod'-yor.
 Talthybius, tal-thib'-i-us.
 Tamē, tā-mā'.
 Tamera *or* Tamera, tā'-mē-rā'.
 Tamura Ukiyō no Daibu, tā'-mō-rā
 ō'-kē-yō nō dī'-bō.
 Tamuz, tam'-uz.
 Tanaach, tā-nān'.
 Tanagra, tan'-ā-grā.
 Tanaïs, tan'-ā-is.

ñ, ate; ñ, air; ñ, at; ñ, ah; ñ, puztake; ñ, all; á, ask; ñ, oval; ñ, ado; ñ, be; ñ, ell; é, her;
 ø, elope; I, loe; I, lit; í, bet. I and ö; AI, broad I; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; Ö, dog; ö, too;

Tanaka, tä-nä'-kä.
 Tanaro, tä-nä'-rö.
 Tancredi, täh-kräd.
 T'ang, täng.
 Tanis, tä'-nis.
 Tanith, tä'-nith.
 Tanjore, tan-jör'.
 Tannhäuser, täh'-hoi-zër.
 Taprobane, tap'-rö-bän.
 Tarare, tä-rär.
 Taras, tä-räs' ; — Boulba, bö'l'-bä.
 Taraska, tä-räs'-kä.
 Tarbes, tärb.
 Tarentine, tä-ren'-tîn.
 Tarentum, tä-ren'-tum.
 Tarichanes, tar-i-kä'-nëz.
 Tarifa, (Eng.) tä'r-i-fä ; *more accurately*, tä-rë'-fä.
 Tärikkh, tä-rëu.
 Tarkondemos, tar-kon-dä'-mos.
 Tarpeian, tar-pë'-yan.
 Tarracina, tä'r-ä-si'-nä.
 Tarrascon [Tarascon], tä-ras-kôn.
 Tartaria, tar-tä'-ri-ä.
 Tartesian, tar-të'-zhiän.
 Tartessus, tar-tes'-us.
 Tartufe, tä-rüf.
 Tashe, tä'-she.
 Täshkend, täsh-kend'.
 Tassis, (Sp.) täs'-ës.
 del Tasso, Battista, del täs'-ö, bät-ës'-tä.
 Tasso, Torquato, täs'-ö, tor-kwä'-tö.
 Tata Toa, tä'-tä tö'-ä.
 Tatarchuk, tä'-tar-chük.
 Tatra, tä'-trä.
 Tattu, tä't'-tö.
 Tau, töw.
 de Taulès, dü tö-läs.
 Taupadel, töwp'-ä''-del.
 von Tautpöeus, fön töwt'-fë-ös.
 Taverney, Philippe de, tav-ër-nä, fë-lëp dü.
 Taygetus, Täygetus, tä-ij'-ë-tus.
 Tchechov, chesh-öf'.
 Tchefet, chef'-et.
 Tchernishevski, chër-ni-shef'-skë.
 Tchitchikoff, chich'-i-köf.
 Te, tä.
 Teatro Español, tä-ät'-rö äs-pän-yöl'.
 Tebar, tä-bar'.

Tebti, teb'-të.
 Teez Negah, tëz në'-gä.
 Tegea, tē'-jë-ä.
 Tegner, Esaias, teg-när' ä-sä'-yäs.
 Teheran, tē-ë-rän'.
 Tehöm, tä-höm'.
 Teian, tē'-än.
 Teiresias, tē-rē'-si-as.
 Teispes, tē-is'-pëz.
 Tekemet, tē'-kë-met'.
 Tekhony, tē-hö'-në.
 Tekton, tek'-ton.
 Tel Hesy, tel hä'-zë.
 Telchines, tel-kī'-nëz.
 Teleclides, tel-ë-klī'-dëz.
 Teledamus, tel-ë-dä'-mus.
 Telegon, tel'-ë-gon.
 Tel-el-Amarna, tel-el-ä-mar'-nä.
 Telemaachus, tē-lem'-ä-kus.
 Télémaque, tä-lä-mak.
 Telemus, tel'-ë-mus.
 Telephus, tel'-ë-fus.
 Telesarchus, tel-ë-sar'-kus.
 Telesikrates, tel-ë-sik'-rä-tëz.
 Telesinus, tel-ë-si'-nus.
 Telesippa, tel-ë-sip'-ä.
 Teletusa, (Sp.) tä-lä-tö'-sä.
 Telluris Theoria Sacra, tel-ö'-ris tä-ö'-ri-ä säk'-rä.
 Telmessus, tel-mes'-us.
 Tema, tä-mä'.
 Temar, tē-maw'.
 Téméraire, tä-mä-rär.
 Tempe, tem'-pë.
 Temps, täh.
 de Tencin, dü täh-saäh.
 Tenedian, tē-në'-di-än.
 Tenedos, ten'-ë-dos.
 Tengelyi, teng'-el-yë.
 Tennase, *same as Tennessee*.
 Tenos, tē'-nös.
 Tenu, tä'-nö.
 Terah, tē'-rä.
 Terek, tä-rek'.
 Terentius, tē-ren'-shius.
 Terji'-Bend, tēr'-jë-bend'.
 Terkhân, tēr-uän'.
 Termes, tärm.
 Ternate, tēr-nät'.
 Terpsichore, tērp-sik'-ö-rë.
 Terracina, tērr-ä-chë'-nä.

ö, capon ; ö, opaque ; ü, few ; ü, pull ; ʋ, unite ; ch, itch ; d (Irish) murder ; g, get ; h, loch ; h, rasped h ; ñ, nasal n ; t (Irish) water ; th, thin ; th, the. Others, see introduction.

du Terrail, see Ponson du Terrail.
 La Terre, lā tar.
 Terres Vierges, tar v'yarzh.
 Tertullianus, tēr-tul'-i-ā'-nus.
 Tervezka, tēr-vez'-kā.
 Terzi, Ottobon, tērd-zē, ô't'-ô-bôn.
 Tesdis, tes'-dis.
 Testaccio, tes-tā'-chō.
 Fête du Comte, tāt dü kōnt.
 Les Têtes du Séraïl, lā tāt dü sâ-râî.
 Tethertoun, tēr't-er-tōn.
 Tetrachordon, tet-ra'-kor'-don.
 Tetrao, tē-trā'-ô.
 Tetrapolis, tē-trap'-ô-lis.
 Tetricus, tet'-rî'-kus.
 Tetto de Pisani, tet'-ô-dā pē-sā'-nē.
 Teucrian, tū'-kri-ān.
 Teutates, tū-tā'-tēz.
 Teuthrania, tū-thrā'-ni-ā.
 Teutona, tū-tō'-nā.
 Teye, tē'-yē.
 Thainville, tañ-vēl.
 Thaïs, (G.) thā'-is; (Fr.) ta-ēs.
 Thalaba, thal'-ā-bā.
 Thalassione, thā-las''-i-ô'-nē.
 Thalassopotes, thā-las-op'-ô-tēz.
 Thales, thā'-lēz.
 Thalia Rediviva, thā-lī'-ā red-î-vī'-vā
or tā-lē'-ā rā-di-wē'-wā.
 Thaliarchus, thā-li-ar'-kus.
 Thammuz, tham'-muz.
 Thamūd, thā-mōd.
 Thamyris, tham'-î-ris.
 Thanasi, thā-nā'-sē.
 Thanet, (Fr.) tan'-ā.
 Thano, thā'-nō.
 Thasos, thā'-sos.
 Thayendanegea, thā''-en-dā-nē'-jī-ā.
 Thea, thē'-ā.
 Theagenes, thē-aj'-ē-nēz.
 Thearidas, thē-ār'-î-das.
 Théâtre de la Cité, tā-atr' dü la sē-tā.
 Théâtre de l'Œuvre, tā-atr' dü lêvr'.
 Thebaïd, thē'-bā-id.
 La Thébaïde, lā tā-bā-ēd.
 Thebes, thēbz.
 Themistocles, thē-mis'-tō-klēz.
 Theobald, tib'-ald.
 Theocrines, thē-ok'-rî-nēz.
 Theocritus, thē-ok'-rî-tus.
 Theodatus, thē-ô-dā'-tus.

Theodectes, thē-ô-dek'-tēz.
 Theodora, thē-ô-dō'-rā.
 Théodore, tā-ô-dōr.
 Theodoric, thē-ôd'-ô-rik.
 Theodorus, thē-ô-dō'-rus.
 Theodosius, thē-ô-dō'-shius.
 Theogiton, thē-ô-jī'-ton.
 Theognis, thē-og'-nis.
 Theogony, thē-og'-ô-nî.
 Theologia Christiana, tā-ô-lō'-gi-ā kris-
 ti-ā'-nā.
 Theologia Platonica, tā-ô-lō'-gi-ā plā-
 tō'-nî-kā.
 Théone, (G.) thē'-ô-nē; (Fr.) tā-ôn.
 Theophano, thē-of'-ā-nō.
 Theophilus, thē-of'-î-lus.
 Theophrastus, thē-ô-fras'-tus.
 Theopompus, thē-ô-pom'-pus.
 Theotimos, thē-ot'-î-mos.
 Theramenes, thē-ram'-ē-nēz.
 Terapia, thēr-ā-pē'-ā.
 Thérèse Raquin, tā-rāz rak-añ.
 Thermopylæ, thēr-mop'-î-lē.
 Théroigne, tār-wan-y'.
 Thersander, thēr-san'-dēr.
 Thersilochus, thēr-sil'-ô-kus.
 Thersites, thēr-sī'-tēz.
 Theseus, thē'-sūs.
 Thesmothiazusæ, thes'-mō-fō'-ri-ā-
 zō'-sē.
 Thesmothetæ, thes-moth'-ē-tē.
 Thessalia, thes-ā'-li-ā.
 Thessalonica, thes''-q-lô-nî'-kā.
 Thestylis, thes'-tî-lis.
 Thestylus, thes'-tî-lus.
 Thetes, thē'-tēz.
 Thetis, thē'-tis.
 Theucharides, thū-kār'-î-dēz.
 Theuriet, tūr-yā.
 Theuropides, thū-rop'-î-dēz.
 Theuth, thūth.
 Thève, tāv.
 Thevenin Pensete, tāv-nañ pañ-sāt.
 Thibaud, Thibault, tē-bō.
 Thiébauld, Jacques Anatole, tē-ā-bō,
 zhak an-at-ōl.
 Thibet, tib'-et *or* ti-bet'.
 Thiele, tē'-lē.
 Thiers, t'yār.
 Thiodhild, th'yō'|'ru-hild''.
 Thiodolf, th'yō'|'dōlf''.

ā, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her;
 ø, elope; I, ice; I, It; î, bet. I and ö; ai, broad I; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too;

- Thionville, t'yōñ-vēl.
 Thisted, tis'-terŋ.
 Thiudans, t'yō'-dāns.
 Tholosanus, Gregorius, thō-lō-sā'-nus,
 grę-gō'-ri-us.
 Tholouse [Toulouse], tō-lōz'.
 Thopte, thop'-tē.
 de Thommeray, Jean, dū tōm-rā,
 zhāñ.
 Thoon, thō'-on.
 Thor, thor.
 Thora Mosterstang [-staung], thor'-ä
 mos'-ter-stang'' [-stéing].
 Thorbiorn, thor'-byörn''.
 Thorbrand, thor'-bränd''.
 Thorbrögger, tōr'-brég-êr.
 Thord, (O. N.) thō|rŋ.
 Thoreau, thor'-ō.
 Thorer, thō'|rer.
 Thorfinn, thor'-fin''; — Karlsefni,
 karl'-seb''-nī; — Karrson, kār'-
 sōn''.
 Thorgils, thō|r-gilss''.
 Thorhall, thō|r-hädl''.
 Thorhild, thō|r-hild''.
 Thori, thō'|ri.
 Thorir, thor'-ir.
 Thorkel, thor'-kel''.
 Thorlief [-leif], thor'-läf''.
 Thorstein, thor'-stān''; — Ericsson,
 ä'-rēks-sōn''.
 Thorsten, thor'-stān''.
 Thorunn, thō|r-rün''.
 Thorvald, thor'-vald''.
 Thorvard, thor'-varŋ''.
 Thoten, thōtn.
 Thoht, thoht or tōt.
 Thohtmes, thoht'-mēz or tōt'-mess.
 de Thou, Jacques Auguste, dū tō, zhak
 zō-güst.
 de Thouars, Aimeri, dū tō-är, ām-rē.
 Thrale, thrāl.
 Thræsa, thrā'-sę-ą or thra-sē'-ą.
 Thrasimene, thras-į-mē'-nē.
 Thraso, thrā'-sō.
 Thrason, thrā'-sōn.
 Thrasonides, thra-son'-į-dēz.
 Thrasybulus, thras-į-bū'-lus.
 Thrasylaus, thras-į-lā'-us.
 Thrasylochus, thra-sil'-o-kus.
 Thrasymene, thras-į-mē'-nē.
- Thrinacia [Thrinacria], thri-nak'-ri-ą.
 Thrudwang, thrud'-vang''.
 Thucydides, thū-sid'-į-dēz.
 Thuku, thō'-kō.
 Thule, thū'-lē.
 de Thumery, dū tūm-rē.
 Thun, tōn.
 Thundertentronckh, thun'-dēr-ten-
 trongk''.
 Thunresfield, tūn'-rs-fēld''.
 Thurid, thū'-rid''.
 Thurii, thū'-ri-į.
 Thuringia, thū-rin'-ji-ą.
 Thutmosis, thut-mō'-sis.
 Thyamis, thī'-ą-mis.
 Thyestes, thī-es'-tēz.
 Thyiad, thī'-yad.
 Thymele, thim'-ę-lē.
 Thynnocephali, thin-o-sef'-ą-lī.
 Thyonichus, thī-on'-į-kus.
 Thyrsus, thēr'-sus.
 Tiamat, tē-ä'-māt.
 Tiberge, tē-barzh.
 Tiberinus, ti-bę-rī'-nus.
 Tiberius, tį-bēr'-ri-us.
 Tibert, tī'-bērt.
 Tiboulen, tib'-ō-len; (Fr.) tē-bō-lāñ.
 Tiburcio, tē-bör-thē'-ō.
 Ticinus, tį-sī'-nus.
 Ticquet, tēk-ā.
 Tid'al, tid'-al (B. Tidal, tī'-dāl).
 Tidningar, tid'-ning''-är.
 Tidore, ti-dōr'.
 Tieck, Ludwig, tēk, löt'-vig.
 Tiendro Cuidado, tē-ąn'-drō köē-dä'-
 dō.
 Tifernum, tį-fēr'-num.
 Tigellinus, tįj-el-ī'-nus.
 Tiggaba, tęg'-gä-bä.
 Tiglathpileser, tig'-lath-pi-lē'-zēr.
 Tigrane, L'Abbé, tē-gran, lab-ā.
 Tigranes, tį-grā'-nēz.
 Tihon, Tikhon, tī-nōn'.
 Tilgner, tilg'-nēr.
 Tillier, Claude, tēl-yā, klöd.
 Timæus, tį-mē'-us.
 Timagetus, tim-ą-jē'-tus.
 Timinanki, tē'-mē-nān'-kē.
 Timocles, tim'-o-klēz.
 Timocrates, tį-mok'-ra-tēz.
 Timolaus, tim-o-lā'-us.

o, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ũ, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; s, rasped h; n, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; tu, the. Others, see introduction.

Timomachus, tĭ-mom'-a-kus.
 Timotheus, ti-mō'-thę-us.
 Tintagil, tin'-tą-gil.
 Tinténiaç, tañ-tán-yak.
 Tintir, tin'-tēr.
 Tinville, tañ-vél.
 Tiphaine, tē-fān.
 Tiphys, tif'-is.
 Tipos y Paisajes, tē'-pōs ē pāē-sā'-haç.
 Tiraboschi, tē-rā-bōs'-kē.
 Tiresias, tĭ-rē'-si-aç.
 Tirhaka, -kah, (B.) tēr'-ha-kā.
 Tiridates, tĭr-ĭ-dā'-tēz.
 Tirmon, Tirmont, tēr-mōñ.
 Tirmont, Dominique François, tēr-
 mōñ, dō-mē-nēk frāñ-swā.
 Tirteafuera, tēr-tā'-ā-fō-ā'-rā.
 Tiryms, tĭr'-inz.
 Tirynthian, tĭ-rin'-thi-añ.
 Tischendorf, tish'-en-dorf.
 Tisias, tish'-ias.
 Tisiphone, tĭ-sif'-o-nē.
 Tissippus, tĭ-sip'-us.
 Tissaphernes, tis-a-fēr'-nēz.
 Tissaret, tēs-ā-rā.
 Tithonus, tĭ-thō'-nus.
 Tithrasian, tĭ-thrā'-shiañ.
 Titian, tish'-añ.
 Tities, tish'-i-ęz.
 Titiretero, tē-tē-rā-tā'-rō.
 Tito Melema, tē'-tō mā-lā'-mā.
 Titurius, tĭ-tū'-ri-us.
 Tityos, tit'-i-os.
 Tivoli, tē'-vō-lē.
 Tizon, (Sp.) tē-thōn'.
 Tjilangkakan, chē-lāng'-kā-kān'.
 Tji-Udjung, chē-ūj-ūng'.
 Tlepolemos, tlę-pol'-ę-mos.
 Tmeĭ, tmā'-ē.
 Tmolus, tmō'-lus.
 Toboso, tō-bō'-sō.
 de Tocqueville, Alexis Charles Henri
 Clérel, dū tōk-vél, al-eg-zē shārl
 āñ-rē klā-rel.
 Todi, tō'-dē.
 Tofoa, tō-fō'-a.
 Tokarzevich, tō-kar'-zē-vich.
 Tokchi, tōk-chĭ'.
 Toldoth Jeshu, tōl'-rnōth yā'-shō.
 Toledo, tō-lē'-dō; (Sp.) tō-lā'-dō.
 Tolka, tol'-ka.

Tolly, Barclay de, tōl-ē, bār-klā dū.
 Tolstoi, Lyoff Nicolaievitch, tōl'-stoi,
 l'yōf nē-kō-lai'-ē-vich.
 Tolumnius, tō-lum'-ni-us.
 Tomasa, tō-mā'-sā.
 Tomba, tōm'-bā.
 Tomerus, tō-mē'-rus.
 Tona, (Slav.) tō'-nā.
 Tongres, tōng'r'.
 Topal Hassan, tō-pāl' hās-sān'.
 Toparca, tō-par'-kā.
 Topelius, Zachris, to-pē'-li-ūs, sāk'-
 ręs.
 Topin, Marius, tō-pañ, mǎ-rē-üs.
 Topino-Lebrun, tō-pē-nō-lū-brēñ.
 Tora, tō'-rā.
 Toranius, tō-rā'-ni-us.
 Torelore, tōr-lōr.
 Torfmoor, tōrf'-mōr.
 Torgau, tor'-gōw.
 Tormente, tōr-mañ'-tą.
 Torquatus, tor-kwā'-tus.
 Torquay, tor-kē'.
 Torquemada y San Pedro, tōr-kā-mā'-
 dā ē sän pä'-drō.
 de Torrealta, dą torr-ā-äl'-tā.
 Torrelavega, tōrr'-ā-lā-vā'-gā.
 Torres Nuevas, tōrr'-as nō-ā'-vās.
 Torrigiani, torr-ē-jā'-nē.
 Torrismondo, torr-is-mōn'-dō.
 Torstenson, tor'-sten-søn.
 Torterrue Pierrat, tor-tarr-ū p'yarr-ā.
 Toru Dutt, tō'-rō dūt.
 Toule, tōl.
 Toulon, tō-lōñ.
 Toulonnier, tō-lōñ-yā.
 Toulouse, tō-lōz.
 Tourain, tō-rañ.
 Touraine, tō-rāñ.
 Tourbillon, tōr-bē-yōñ.
 Tourgée, tōr-zhā.
 Tourguénéff, see Turgenev.
 Tournay, tōr-nā.
 Tournefort, tōrn-for.
 La Tournelle, lā tōr-nel.
 Tournon, tōr-nōñ.
 Tours, tōr.
 Tourville, tōr-vél.
 Tourzel, tōr-zel.
 Tous les Bourgeois de Chartres, tū lā
 bōr-zhwā dū shārtr'.

ā, ate; ā, air; ǎ, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ā, all; ā, ask; ā, oval; a, ado; ē, be; ē, ell; é, her; e, elope; ĩ, loe; ĩ, it; ĩ, bet. I and ē; Δ, broad ĩ; ō, go; ō, on; ō, whole; ō, dog; ū, too;

- Toussaint L'Ouverture, tós-añ lö-vař-tür.
 Towy, tö'-i.
 Toxophilus, toks-of'-i-lus.
 Tracagnin, trā-kān'-yin.
 Trachinia, tra-kin'-i-a.
 Trachiniæ, tra-kin'-i-ē.
 Trachis, trā'-kis.
 Tragabigzanda, trag''-a-big-zan'-dā.
 Traité de l'éducation de filles, trā-tā dū lā-dū-kas-yōñ dū fē].
 Tramassene, tram'-as-ēn''.
 Tramezzina, trā-met-sē'-nā.
 Tranibor, tran'-i-bor''.
 Tranio, trā'-ni-ō.
 Tránsito, trān'-sē-tō.
 Trappiste, trap-ēst.
 Trasimenus, tras-i-mē'-nus.
 Trasteverine, tras''-tev-ē-rēn'.
 Trastivri, tras'-tī-vrī.
 de Traversari, Leandro, da trā-vař-sā'-rē, lā-ān'-drō.
 Trebia, treb'-i-a or trē'-bi-a.
 Trebizond, treb'-i-zond or treb-i-zond'.
 Trebonius, trē-bō'-ni-us.
 Trébutien, trā-büt-yañ.
 Tregelles, tre-gelz'.
 Trégorrois, trā-gorr-wā.
 Tréguier, trā-gē-ā.
 Trégunk, trā-gēñk.
 Trehontec, trā-ōñ-tā-rec.
 Treidler, trit'-lér.
 Tremezzina, trā-met-sē'-nā.
 Tremithous, trem-i-thōs'.
 Trente-six Ballades joyeuses, trāñt-sēs bal-ad zhwā-yéz.
 Tresia, trā'-sē-ā.
 Tréville, trā-vēl.
 de Triana, da trē-ā'-nā.
 Trianon, trē-an-ōñ.
 Triballian, tri-bal'-i-añ.
 Tribu, trē'-bö.
 Trichinopoly, trich-in-op'-o-ly.
 Triclinosax, tri-klí'-no-saks.
 Tricorii, tri-kō'-ri-i.
 de Trie, dū trē.
 Trieny, trē'-ni.
 Triers, trēār.
 Trieste, trē-est'; (It.) trē-es'-tā.
 Triestian, trē-es'-ti-añ.
 Triglav, trig-lāf'.
- Trimachio, tri-mal'-ki-ō.
 Trimurti, trē-mūr'-tē.
 Trinaeria, tri-nak'-ri-a.
 Trinci, Corrado, trin-chē, korr-ā'-dō.
 Trinidad, trē-nē-dād'.
 Trinummus, tri-num'-us.
 Triomphe de Bacchus, trē-ōñf dū bak-üs.
 Tripolis, trip'-o-lis.
 Triratna, trē-rā'-tra.
 Trismegistus, tris-mē-jis'-tus.
 Tristan l'Hernite, trēs-tāñ lah-mēt.
 Tristionia, tris-ti-ō'-ni-a.
 Tritannius, tri-tan'-i-us.
 Trithemius, tri-thē'-mi-us.
 Tritogenia, tri''-to-jē-nē'-ā.
 Triton, tri'-ton.
 Tritonia, tri-tō'-ni-a.
 Tritonomedetes, tri-to-no-men'-dē-tēz.
 Tritonomesetes, tri-to-no-men'-sē-tēz.
 Triumviri, tri-um'-vi-ri.
 Trivia, tri-v'-i-a.
 Træzen, trē'-zen.
 Træzene, trē-zē'-nē.
 Troglodytes, trog-lo-dī'-tēz.
 Trognon, trōn-yōñ.
 Troilus, trō'-i-us.
 Trois-Eschelles, trwā-zā-shel.
 Trois Mousquetaires, trwā mōs-kā-tār.
 Trollhub, trōl'-ō-hüb.
 Tromsø, trom'-sü.
 Tronchon, trōn'-chōn.
 Trondhiem, trōnd'-yem''.
 Les Trophées, lā trō-fā.
 Trophonius, tro-fō'-ni-us.
 Troque, trō'-kā.
 Troupe de Monsieur, tröp dū mōñ-s'yūr'.
 Troupe du Roi, tröp dū rwā.
 Trouvères, trō-vār.
 Troxartes, troks-ar'-tēz.
 Troynovant, troi'-no-vant''.
 Trubezh, trü-bezh'.
 Trublet, trüb-lā.
 Truchina, trō-chē'-nā.
 Truffaldin, trüf'-al-din.
 de Trujillo, da trō-hēl'-yō.
 Chevalier Trumeau, shū-val-yā trü-mō.
 Tryasylo, Taras, tr'yā'-sil-ō, tā-rās'.
 Trychas, tri'-kas.

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- Tryggvason, trig'-vā-sōn'.
- Tryggve, trig'-vē.
- Tsal, tsi.
- Tsanko, tsäng'-kō.
- Ts'e, tsā.
- Tserepesh, tsēr'-ē-pesh'.
- Tshengjir, cheng'-jēr.
- Ts'in, tsin.
- Tsi-yun, tsē-yōn.
- Tsin, tsin.
- Ts'oo, tsō.
- Ts'ow, tsōw.
- Tsui Yng Chun-chin, tswē ying chōn-chin.
- Tsze-loo, tsā-lō.
- Tuat, tö'-ät.
- Tuaufsakhrat, tö-ōwf-sāh'-rät.
- Tubal, (Fr.) tü-bal.
- Tübingen, tü'-bing-en.
- Tucapel, tö-kä-pel'.
- Tudghula, töd'-gō'-lä.
- Tudhkula, töd'-kō'-lä.
- Tudvelch, tüd'-velch.
- Tugai Bey, tö'-gAI bā.
- Tugdammī, tög-dām'-mē.
- Tuhfat-ul-Ahrār, tüh-fät'-ul-an-rar.
- Tuileries, twē'-lē-rēz; (Fr.) twēl-rē.
- Tuiscone, tö-is'-kō-ne.
- Tüüük, tö-yök'.
- Tukulti Ninib, tö-köl'-tē nē'-nēb.
- Tukulti-pal-esharra, tö-köl'-tē-päl-ā-shar'-rā.
- Tullianum, tul-i-ā'-num.
- Tunip, tö-nip'.
- Tuoni, tö-ō'-nē.
- Turcaret, tür-kā-rā.
- de Turenne, dü tü-ren.
- Turgenev (the best of many forms), Turgéniëff, Tourgéniëff, etc., Ivan Sergéevich [Sergéievich], tür-gen'-yef, iv-än' s'yēr-g'yā'-yē-vich.
- Turin, tü'-rin; (Fr.) tü-rañ.
- Türkistān, tör-kis-tān'.
- Turlendana, tör-len-dā'-nä.
- Turlupin, tür-lü-pañ.
- Turnhout, térn'-höwt.
- Turuspa, tö-rös'-pā.
- Tusculum, tus'-kū-lum *or* tusk'-yū-lum.
- Tuttilo, tö'-tē-lō.
- Twer, tvēr *or* tvār.
- Twesten, tves'-ten.
- Twijfler, twā|l'-fler.
- Tyana, tí'-ā-nā.
- Tyanæus, Apollonius, tí'-ā-nē'-us, ap-ol-ō'-ni-us.
- Tycho Brahe, (Eng.) tí'-kō brā; (Dan.) chü'-kō brāē.
- Tydeus, tí'-dūs.
- Tydides, tí'-dī'-dēz.
- Tykotsin, tí'-kot'-sin.
- Tyl, Josef Kajetan, til, yō'-sef ká'-yē-tān.
- Tymor, tí'-mōr.
- Tyndaridai, tím-dār'-i-dī.
- Tynnondas, tin-on'-das.
- Typee, tí'-pē'.
- Typhœus, tí'-fō'-ē-us.
- Tyrfing, tür'-fing.
- Tyrolese, tür-ol-ēs'.
- Tyrophagus, tí-rof'-ā-gus.
- Tyrrhenian Scylla, tür'-ē-ni-ān sil'-ā.
- Tyrtæus, tēr-tē'-us.
- Tzarskoe selo, tsar'-skē sá'-lō.
- Tzigane, tsē-gā'-ne.
- U-ah-el-re, ö-ä-el'-rē.
- Uaite, ö-AI'-tä.
- Uamemti, ö-ä-mem'-tē.
- Uarda, ö-ar'-dā.
- Uāsatyas, *should be* Nāsatyas, nä-sat'-yāz.
- Uatha, yō'-thā.
- Ubalde, ü-bal'-dü.
- degli Uberti, Fazio, del'-yē ö-bär'-tē, fäd'-zē-ō.
- Ucalegon, yu-kal'-ē-gōn.
- Uccelli, ö-chel'-ē.
- Uçinara, ö-shin'-ā-rā.
- Uclés, ö-klās'.
- Udâyi, üd'-ä-yī.
- Udine, ö-dē'-nā.
- Udini, ö-dē'-nē.
- Uekeritze, ü-kē-rit'-sē.
- Ugarit, ö-gā'-rēt.
- Ugbaru, ög-bā'-rō.
- Ugolino, ö-gō-lē'-nō.
- Ugonet, ü-gō-nā.
- Uguccione, ö-gö-chō'-nā.
- Uhland, Johann Ludwig, ö'-länt, yō-hän löt'-vie.
- Ujjayani, ö-jā'-ā-nē.
- Ujjayin, ö-jān'.

ü, ate; Ä, ahr; Å, at; H, ah; K, partake; Å, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; a, ado; Ö, be; Ö, ell; ö, her; ø, elope; I, ice; I, it; I, bet. I and ö; AI, broad I; Ö, go; Ö, on; Ö, whole; Ö, dog; Ö, too;

Ukinzer, ö-kēn-zār'.
 Ukraine, yū'-krān or yū-krān'.
 Ukush, ö'-kösh.
 Uladh, ö'-läd; *Uster*, ö'-shläd.
 Ulbach, ö'l'-bäh.
 Ulbeke, ö'l'-bē-kē.
 Ulbrich, ö'l'-brīh.
 Ulchi Chan, ü'-chāi'-hän.
 Uliades, yu'-li'-ä-dēz.
 Ulivieri, ö-lē-vē-ä'-rē.
 Ullin, (Eng.) ul'-in; (Ir.) ö-l-ēn'.
 Ulpian, ul'-pi-än.
 Ulūs, ü-löz'.
 Ulysses, yu'-lis'-ēz.
 Umaimah, ö-māi'-mä.
 Umbrenus, um-brē'-nus.
 Umbricius, um-brish'-ius.
 Umeer, ü-mēr'.
 Ummu 'Amr, üm-äm'r'.
 Unes, (Sp.) ö'-näs; (Fr.) ün.
 L'Univers, lü-nē'-vār.
 Un-nefer, ön-nē'-fēr.
 Unqi, ön'-kē.
 Unth, ünth.
 Unu-Amen, ö'-nō-ä'-men.
 Uphin, ö-fēn'.
 Upsal, up'-sä.
 Upsala, up-sä'-lä.
 Ur, ör.
 Ur-Gur, ör-gör.
 Ur-mush, ör-mösh.
 Ur-Nina, ör'-nē'-nä.
 Uræus, yū-rē'-us.
 Uratippa, ö-rä-tip-pä'.
 Uranus, yū'-rā-nus.
 Urartu, ör-ar'-tö.
 Urashima, ö-rä-shē'-mä.
 Urbillum, ér-bil'-um.
 Urbino, ör-bē'-nō.
 Urgelia, ör-zhā'-lē-ä.
 Urgulania, ér-gu- (or érg-yu-) lä'-ni-ä.
 Urien, (Eng.) yū'-ri-en; (W.) ö-rē'-en.
 Urit, ö'-rēt.
 Urre, ér.
 Uruk, ö'-rök.
 Urukagina, ö'-rök-ä'-gē-nä.
 Urumush, ö'-rö-mösh.
 Uru-salim, ö'-rö-sä-lēm'.
 Urvasi, ür'-vā-shē.

User-maat-ra, ö-sār'-mät-rä'.
 Usertesēn, ö-ser-tes'-en.
 Ushant, ush'-ant.
 Ushas, ö-shas or ö-shas'.
 Usnach, wish-näh'.
 Utchat, ö-chät'.
 Utica, yū'-ti-kā.
 Utrecht, yū'-trekt; (D.) ü'-treht.
 Uvægi, ü'-vi''-gī.
 Uxisama, öks-is'-ā-mā.
 Uyésugi Sama, ö'-yā-süng'-ē sä'-mä.
 Uza-hor, ö'-zā-hor''.
 Uzanne, Louis Octave, ü-zan, lö-ē ök-tav.
 Uzedom, ö'-zē-döm.
 Uzün, ü-zön'.

Vabalathus, vā-bal'-ā-thus.
 de Vacaro, Manuel, dä vä-kä'-rō, mä-nö-el'.
 Vacerra, vā-sēr'-ā.
 Vaetildi, vet'-il''-dī (or veth'-).
 Vagu, see Vayu.
 Vaines Tendresses, vān täin-dres.
 Vaivaswat, väiv-as'-wat.
 Val Richer, val rē-shā.
 Valabrègo, vä-lä-brä'-gō.
 Valais, val-ä.
 Valazé, val-az-ä.
 Valbert, val-bär.
 Valborg, väl'-borg.
 Valders, val'-ders.
 Valdivia, väl-dē-vē'-ä.
 de Valence, Bougars, dü val-än's, bö-gär.
 Valenciennes, val-än's-yen.
 Valensa, val-än-zä.
 Valentelvi, väl-en-tel'-vē.
 Valentin, (Eng.) val'-en-tēn; (Fr.) val-än-tän.
 Valentine, (Fr.) val-än-tēn.
 Die Valentine, dē vä-len-tē'-nē.
 Valentinois, val-än-tēn-wä.
 Valenzuela, vä-län-thö-ä'-lä.
 Valera, Juan, vä-lä'-rä, höän'.
 Valère, val-är.
 Valerius Poplicola, vā-lē'-ri-us pop-lik'-o-lä.
 Valfather, väl'-fä''-tēr.
 Validé, vä-lē-dä.
 Vallière, see Vallière.

ö, capon; o, opaque; ü, few; ū, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; h, rasped h; ä, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. Others, see introduction.

- Valladolid, (Eng.) val-ə-dō'lid; (Sp.)
vāl-yā-dō-lēd'.
- Valladon, vāl-ä-dōn'.
- Valland, vad'land''.
- Vallidida, val'-did''-i-dä.
- Vallée, Léon, val-ä, lä-ōn.
- Valles, val.
- de la Vallière, dü lä val-yār.
- Vallombrosa, val-om-brō'-sə.
- de Valois, dü val-wä.
- Valtravers, val-trä'-verz.
- Valverde, vāl-var'-də.
- Van Aeswyn, von as'-wīn.
- Van Alpy, von al'-pīn.
- Van Artevelde, von ar'-tə-vel-dē.
- Van den Bosch, von den bōs.
- Van der Werf, von dēr vērf.
- Van Ranst, von rānst.
- Van Zandt, von zānt.
- Vanderduess, van-dēr-dū'-ess.
- Vanderke, Alexis, vān-dar-kə, al-eg-zē.
- Vandyck, van-dik'.
- Vania, vān'-yā.
- Vannes, van.
- Vanves, vānv.
- Varaca, var-ä-cä'.
- Varani, vä-rä'-nē.
- Varano, Giovanni, vä-rä'-nō, jō-vān'-ē.
- Varenya, vä-ren'-yā.
- de Vargas, Diego Perez, də var-gäs',
dēä'-gō pä-rath'.
- Vargunteius, var-gun-tē'-yus.
- Varia Historia, vä'-ri-ä his-tō'-ri-ä.
- Varilia, va-ril'-i-ä.
- La Varsovienn, lä vār-sōv-yen.
- Varuna, vä'-rō-nə.
- Varvara Afanasievna, var'-vä-rä äf-ä-
nä'-s'yev-nä.
- de Varville, dü vār-vēl.
- Vasanta-sena, va-san'-tə-sä'-nä.
- Vassiliévich, vä-sil'-č-vich.
- Vathek, vath'-ek.
- Vauban, vō-bān.
- Vaubernier, Jeanne de, vō-bērnyā,
zhan dü.
- Vaucluse, vō-klüz.
- Vaudemont, vōd-mōn.
- Vaudois, vōd-wä.
- Vaugelas, vōzh-lä.
- Vauguyon, vō-gü-yōn.
- Vautrin, vō-trañ.
- Vauvineux, vō-vē-nū.
- de Vaux, (Eng.) dē vō.
- Vaux de Vire, vō dü vēr.
- Vayu, vä'-yō.
- Vazoff, Ivan, vä'-zōf, ē-vān'.
- della Vecchia, Giovacchino, del'-ä vek'-
ē-ä, jō-väk-ē'-nō.
- del Vecchio, Cecco, del vek'-ē-ō,
chek'-ō.
- Veda, Vēda, vä'-də.
- de Vega Carpio, Lope Felix, də vä'-gä
kar'-pē-ō, lö'-pä fä-lēks'.
- de Vega, Garcilaso, də vä'-gä, gar-thē-
lä'-sō.
- Veientes, vē-yen'-tēz.
- Veiento, vē-yen'-tō.
- Veii, vē'-yī.
- de Veilhan, dü vāl-yān.
- Vekeel Obada, va-kēl' ō-bä'-dä.
- Velabrum, vē-lä'-brum.
- Velebit, vel-e-bit'.
- Veletus, vē-lē'-tus.
- de Velez Malaga, də vä-ləth mä'-lä-gä.
- Velleianus, vel-ē-yä'-nus.
- Velleius Paterculus, vel-ē'-yus pä-tēr'-
kū-lus (or k'yu-lus).
- Venafrum, vē-nä'-frum.
- Venaissin, vū-nä'-šan.
- Venator, vē-nä'-tor.
- Venclíček, Vendelin, vents'-lí-chek,
ven-dē-lin.
- Vendéan, ven-dē'-ān.
- Vendée, vān-dä.
- Vendidad, ven-dē-dād'.
- de Vendôme, dü vān-dōm.
- Venetian, vē-nē'-shīān.
- Vennecy, ven-sē.
- de Ventadour, Bernard, dü vān-tad-
ör, bār-när.
- Vénus de Milo, vä-nūs dü mē-lō.
- Venusia, ve-nō'-shīā.
- Veraguas, vä-rä'-gwäs.
- Verbenna, vér-ben'-ə.
- Vercingetorix, vér-sin-jet'-o-riks.
- Verdugo, var-dō'-gō.
- Verdun, var-dēn.
- Verdura, var-dō'-rä.
- La Verdure, lä var-dür.
- Verga, Giovanni, var'-gä, jō-vān'-ē.
- Vergennes, var-zhen.
- Vergilio, vār-jē'-lē-ō.

ä, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her;
ö, clope; I, ice; I, i · f, bet. I and ē; ai, broad I; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too;

Vergilius, vēr-jil'-i-us.
 Vergniaud, vārn-yō.
 de Vergy, dū vā-r-zhē.
 Verissimus, ve-ris'-i-mus.
 Verlaine, vār-lān.
 Die verlorene Handschrift, dē fēr-lō'-
 rē-ņē hānt'-shrift.
 de Vermandois, dū vār-mānd-wā.
 Verne, Jules, vārn, zhūl.
 Vernouillet, vār-nō-yā.
 Vernet, vār-nā.
 Veronese, Paolo, vā-rō-nā'-sā, pā'-ō-lō
 (nearly pōw'-lō).
 Veronica, vēr-ron'-i-kā.
 Verrat, vār-ā.
 Verres, vēr'-ēz.
 Verrocchio, vēr-ōk'-ē-ō.
 dū Verrue, vēr-ū.
 Vers de Société, vā dū sō-sē-ā-tā.
 Versailles, (Eng.) vēr-sālz'; (Fr.) vār-
 sāl' or vār-sāl-y'.
 Versunkene Glocke, fēr-zūng'-kē-ņē
 glōk'-ē.
 Verte-Allure, vart-al-ūr.
 Verteuil, vār-tēi' or -tēl-y'.
 de la Vertpillière, dū lā vār-pē-yār.
 Vervet et Chartreuse, vār-vār ā shār-
 tréz.
 Vesci, ves'-ē.
 Vesularius, vesku- (or k'yū-) lā'-ri-us.
 Vespasian, ves-pā'-zhān.
 Vétasas, vā'-tā-sāz.
 Veturia, vēr-tū'-ri-ā.
 Veuillot, Louis, vū-yō, lō-ē.
 La Veuve, lā vēv.
 Veytaux, vā-tō.
 Via della Studio, vē-ā del'-ā stō'-dē-ō.
 Via Dolorosa, vī'-ā dol-ō-rō'-sā.
 Viar, vēr-ār.
 Viaud, vēr-ō.
 Vicenza, (Eng.) vī-sen'-zā; (It.) vēr-
 chend'-zā.
 Vicomte de Bragelonne, vēr-kōnt dū
 brazh-lōn.
 Victimes d'Amour, vēr-tēm dam-ōr.
 Victorine, vēr-tō-rēn.
 Vida es Sueño, vēr-dā ās sō-ān'-yō.
 Vidal, Pierre, vēr-dal, pyār.
 Vidovero, vēr-dō-vā'-rō.
 Vie de Gargantua et de Pantagruel, vēr
 dū gār-gān-tū-ā ā dū pān-tag-rū-el.

Vie de Jésus, vēr dū zhā-zū.
 Vie de Rossini, vēr dū rōs-ē'-nē.
 Vieillesse de Richelieu, v'yā'-yes dū
 rēsh-l'yū.
 Vieilleville, v'yā|-vēr.
 de Vielfond, dū v'yel-fōn.
 Vienne, v'yēn.
 Les Vierges de Verdun, lā v'yārzh dū
 vār-dēn.
 La Vieuville, lā v'yū-vēr.
 Le Vieux Vagabond, lū v'yū vag-ab-
 ōn.
 de Vieux-Maisons, dū v'yū-mā-zōn.
 de la Vieux-tour, dū lā v'yū-tōr.
 Viggianais, vij-ā-nā.
 Vigile Mortuorum secundum Chorum
 Ecclesie Maguntinae, vīg'-i-lī mor-
 tō-ō'-rūm sā-kūn'-dūm kō'-rūm ek-
 lā'-sī-ī mā-gūn-tē'-nī.
 Vignate, Giovanni, vēr-yā'-tā, jō-
 vān'-ē.
 Vignette, (Fr.) vēr-yet.
 de Vigny, dū vēr-yē.
 Vihara, vēr-hā'-rā.
 Viken, vik'-en''.
 Vikenti, vēr-ken'-tē.
 Vikramurvasi, -orvashi, vik'-rām-ōr'-
 vā-shē.
 Vila, vēr'-lā.
 Vilaine, vēr-lān.
 Vilcaonga, vēr-kā-kōn'-gā.
 Villaamil, Don Ramón, vēr-yā-ā'-mēl,
 dōn rā-mōn'; — Luisa, lō-ē'-sā;
 — Señor de, sār-yōr' dā.
 Villach, vil'-ān.
 Villamediana, vēr'-yā-mā-dē-ā'-nā.
 de Villanegas, dā vēr-yā-nā-gās'.
 Villani, vēr-ā'-nē.
 Villari, Pasquale, vēr-ā'-rē, pās-kwā'-lā.
 de Villavicencio, dā vēr'-yā-vēr-thān'-
 thē-ō.
 Villefort, vēr-for.
 Villefranche, vēr-frānsh.
 Villegas, see Quevedo.
 de Villehardouin, Geoffroy, dū vēr-ār-
 dō-ān, zhōf-rwā.
 Villemain, vēr-mān.
 de la Villemarqué, Vicomte Hersart,
 dū lā vēr-mār-kā, vēr-kōnt ār-sār.
 Villemer, vēr-mā.
 Villeneuve-le-Roi, vēr-ņev-lū-rwā.

g, capon; o, opaque; ū, few; ū, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; h, rasped h; ū, nasal n; t (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. Others, see introduction.

- Villequier, vĕl-k'yā.
 de Villeroi, dū vĕl-rwā.
 Villiers, (Eng.) vil'-yérz; (Fr.) vĕ-yā;
 — de l'Isle Adam, dū lĕl ad-ān.
 Villon, François, vĕ-yōn, frān-swā.
 Viminal, vim'-i-nāl.
 Vincen, vañ-sān.
 Vincennes, vin-senz'; (Fr.) vañ-sen.
 Vincentello, vin-chen-tel'-ō.
 Vincenzo, vin-chen-d'-zō.
 Vinci, Leonardo da, vin'-chĕ, lā-ō-nar'-
 dō dā.
 von Vincke, fōn fing'-kĕ.
 Vindelici, vin-del'-j-sī.
 Vindobona, vin-dō-bō'-nā.
 Vingī, ving'-ī.
 Vingt Mille Lieues sous les Mers, vañ
 mĕl l'yū sō lā mār.
 Vingulmark, ving'-ul-mark''.
 Vinicius, vī-nish'-ius.
 La Violette, lā vĕ-ō-let.
 Vir, (Slavic) vĕr.
 Viraj, vi-raj'.
 Virbius, vĕr'-bi-us.
 Virchow, fĕr'-hō.
 Virginie, vĕr-zhĕ-nĕ.
 Viroflay, vĕ-rō-flā.
 Virot, vĕ-rō.
 Visconti, Filippo Maria, vĕs-kōn-tĕ,
 fĕ-lip'-ō mā-rĕ-ā; — Gabriello,
 gā-brĕ-el'-ō; — Gian Galeazzo,
 jān gā-lā-at'-sō.
 de Visen, dū vĕ-zān.
 Vishnu, vish'-nō.
 Vishnyevetski [Wiszniowicki], vish''-
 n'yĕ-vet'-skī.
 Visoki Kolk, vi-sō'-kī kōlk.
 Vistarini, vis-tā-rĕ'-nĕ.
 Vistula, vis'-tu-lā.
 Visurgis, vī-sĕr'-jis.
 Visvamitra, vish'-vā'-mit-rā.
 Vita Nuova, vĕ-tā nō-ō'-vā.
 dei Vitelleschi, dā'-ĕ vĕ-tel-es'-kĕ.
 Viterbo, vĕ-tĕr'-bō.
 Vitet, vĕ-tā.
 Vitoñ, vit'-ōn-y'.
 Vityebsk, vit'-yĕbsk.
 Vivarambla, vĕ-vā-rām'-blā.
 Vivaswat, viv-as'-wat.
 Viviane, vĕ-vĕ-an.
 Vladimír, vlā-dĕ'-mír.
 Vladislav, vlād-yis-lāv'.
 Vlgries, ul'-grez.
 Vliessingen [Vlissingen], flis'-ing-en.
 Vœux d'un Solitaire, vū dĕn sō-lĕ-tār.
 Vogar, vō'-gar''.
 von der Vogelweide, Walter, fōn dĕr
 fō'-gel-vi-dĕ, vāl'-tĕr.
 de Vogüé, Vicomte Melchior, dū vō-
 gū-ā, vĕ-kōnt mel-shōr.
 Voiture, vvat-ūr.
 Voix Intérieures, vvä zañ-tā-rĕ-ūr.
 Vojt, voit.
 Vola Okrzejska, vō'-lā ōk-zhā'-skā.
 Volaterra, vol-a-tĕr'-ĕ.
 Volero, vō'-lĕ-rō.
 Volesus, vol'-ĕ-sus.
 Volga, vol'-gā.
 Volintsef, vō-lint'-sef.
 Volksgeist, fōlks'-gĕst.
 Volks-lied, fōlks-lĕt.
 Volodyovski, vōl-ō-jōv'-skī.
 Vologeses, vō-loj'-ĕ-sĕz.
 Volpone, vol-pō'-nĕ.
 Volsces, vol'-sĕz.
 Volscian, vol'-shian.
 Volsinian, vol-sin'-i-an.
 Voltaire, vol-tār.
 Voltairean, vol-tā'-rĕ-an.
 da Volterra, Niccolao, dā vōl-terr'-ā,
 nĕ-kō-lā'-yō.
 Volturcius, vol-tĕr'-shius.
 Volumnia, vō-lum'-ni-a.
 Volupté, vō-lüp-tā.
 Volusenus, vol-ū-sĕ'-nus.
 Von Bodelschwingh, fōn bō'-del-shving.
 Von Boetticher, fōn bĕ'-tĭh-ĕr.
 Von Carlowitz, fōn kar'-lō-vĕts.
 Von Gebhardt, fōn geb'-hart.
 Von Holbach, fōn hōl'-bān.
 Von Manteuffel, fōn mǎn'-toi-fel.
 Von Maurer, fōn mōw'-rĕr.
 Von Radowitz, fōn rā'-dō-vĕts.
 Von Roon, fōn rōn.
 Von Stockhausen, fōn stōk'-hōw-zen.
 Von Vizine, fōn vĕ'-zin.
 Von Weber, fōn vā'-bĕr.
 Von Wierusz-Kowalski, fōn v'yĕr-ūsh-
 kō-vāl'-skī.
 van den Vondel, Joost, von den vōn'-
 del, yōst.
 Vonones, vō-nō'-nĕz.

ā ate, ā, air; ā, at; ā, ah; ā, partake; ā, all; ā, ask; a, oval; a, ado; b, be; b, ell; ĕ, her;
 e, elope; ĩ, ice; ĩ, it; f, bet. f and f; g, go; ō, on; ō, whole; ō, dog; ō, too;

- Vordingborg, (Eng.) vor'-ding-borg ;
(Dan.) voi-ding-boig'.
- Vosalquemir, vō-sāl-kā-mēr'.
- Voss, fōs.
- Vouziers, vōz-yā.
- Voyage à l'Île de France, vwā-yazh ä
lël dü frāñs.
- Voyage autour du Monde en quatre-
vingt jours, vwā-yazh ō-tör dü mōnd
än katr'-vañ zhör.
- Voyage en Orient, vwā-yazh äñ nō-rē-
än.
- Les Voyages du Seigneur de Villamont,
lä vwā-yazh dü sän-yürdü vē-yam-ōñ.
- Vras, Cadwgan, vrāsh, kaḍ-wān'.
- Vrchlický, Jaroslav, vēr'-hlits-kī, yā'-
rō-slāv.
- Vreichvras, Caradawc, vrīsh'-vrās, kār-
ā-ḍwaḥ'.
- Vrichgoch, Kymwrig, vrēsh'-gōsh, kim-
wīr'-ig.
- Vrihaspati, vre-has'-pa-tē.
de Vrillière, dü vrē-yār.
- Vritra, vriṭ'-ra.
- Vučidol, vū'-chi-dōl.
- Vulturnus, vul-tēr'-nus.
- Vyasa, v'yā'-sa.
- Vyrnwy, vērn'-wī.
- Wady-Maghara, wā'-dē ma-ḥrā'-rā.
- Waerferth, wār'-fērth.
- Wagenar, väg'-e-naṛ.
- Wagenseil, vä'-gen-zil.
- Wagner, (Ger.) väg'-nēr.
- Wagrez, (Fr.) vag-rā ; (Ger.) väg'-
rets.
- Wahab, wah-hāb'.
- Wahābees, (Eng.) wā-hā'-bēz ; *more*
accurately, wāh-hāb'-ēz.
- Waku Handaiyu, wā'-kō hān-dai'-yō.
- Walada, wā'-lā-ḍā.
- Walberg, vāl'-bērg.
- Waldeck, vāl'-dek.
- Waldemar, wāl'-de-mar'' or vāl'-de-
mar''.
- Waldow, vāl'-dō.
- Walkandnyam, wāk-and-n'yām'.
- Wallachian, wāl'-ā'-ki-añ.
- Waldow, vāl'-dō.
- Wallenstein, (Eng.) wol'-en-stīn ;
(Ger.) vāl'-en-stīn.
- Wallin, vāl'-ēn'.
- Wámik, wā'-mik.
- Wän, wön.
- Wang, wäng.
- Warong-Goonoong, wā-rong'-gō-nōng'.
- Warsaw, wār'-sā.
- Wartburg, vart'-bōrg.
- Warūkh, wā-rōñ'.
- Warwick, wor'-ik.
- Wasa, vä'-sä.
- Wásif, wā-sif'.
- Watteau, vä-tō.
- Watzmann, väts'-mān.
- Wazir, wā-zēr'.
- Weal, wē'-al.
- Die Weber, dē vā'-bēr.
- Wechabite, wek'-ab-it.
- Wedmor, wed'-mōr.
- Wegner, veg'-nēr.
- Weguelin, (Eng.) weg'-we-lin ; (Fr.)
veg-ä-lañ.
- Wei, wī.
- Weimar, vī'-mar.
- Weinhold, vīn'-hōlt.
- Weis Laghari, wāz lä-hā-rē'.
- Weissenburg, vīs'-en-bōrg.
- Weissenfels, vīs'-en-felss.
- Weldow, vel'-dō.
- Welewe, wel'-ēw.
- Welf, velf.
- Welig, wel'-ig.
- Welzel, vel'-tsel.
- Wengler, veng'-lēr.
- Werbenwag, vēr'-ben-vāg.
- van der Werf, von dēr vērf.
- Werner, vēr'-nēr.
- Werowocomoco, wēr''-ō-wō''-kō-mō'-
kō.
- Werther, vēr'-tēr.
- Wesel, vā'-zel.
- Weser, vā'-zēr.
- Westphalen, vest-fā'-len.
- Wetstein, vet'-stīn.
- de Wette, de vet'-ē or wet'-ē.
- Wetzlar, vets'-lar.
- Wexiö, vek'-shi-é.
- Whang-chow, whang-chōw.
- Whei-chu, hwā-chō.
- Whei-yuen, hwā-yōēn.
- Wiegand, vē'-gānt.
- Wieke, vē'-ke.

g, capon ; o, opaque ; ŋ, few ; ū, pull ; u, unite ; ch, itch ; d (Irish) murder ; g, get ; h, loch ;
h, rasped h ; ñ, nasal n ; t (Irish) water ; th, thin ; th, the. Others, see introduction.

- Wieland, Christoph Martin, vē'-länt,
 krēs'-tōf mar'-ten.
 Wiener, Leo, vē'-nēr, lä'-ō.
 Wierus, wē'-ēr-us.
 Wiesbaden, vēs'-bä-den.
 Wilhelmine, vil'-hel-mē'-nē.
 Wilhelm Meister's Wanderjahre, vil'-
 helm mis'-tērs vān'-dēr-yā-re.
 Willem, vil'-em.
 Willempje, vil'-emp-yě.
 Willystwn, Trevan(c), wel'-ēs'-twin
 trē-vān'.
 Wilna, vil'-nā.
 Wilrecht, vil'-preht.
 Wimpfen, vimp'-fen.
 Winckel, ving'-kel.
 Windischgrätz, vin'-dish-grāts.
 Windthorst, vint'-horst.
 Wiprecht, vē'-preht.
 Wirall, wīr'-al.
 Wisotzki, vē-zōt'-skī.
 Witanceastre, wit'-an-k'yas'-tēr (*mod.*
 win'-ches-ter).
 Witiges, vit'-i-jēz.
 Wittigowo, vit'-i-gō-vō.
 Wittelsbach, vit'-elss-bāh.
 Wittenberg, (Eng.) witn'-bērg; (Ger.)
 vit'-en-bērg.
 Wittgenstein, vit'-gen-stīn.
 Wittig, vit'-ih or vit'-ig.
 Wkra, v'-krā.
 Wohlfart, vōl'-fart.
 Woirland, vwär-lāh.
 Wolfenbüttel, vōlf'-en-büt''-el.
 Wolfenbüttelsche Fragmente, vōlf'-en-
 büt''-el-she fräg-ment'-ē.
 Wolfram, vōlf'-rām.
 Wolgast, vōl'-gäst.
 Wongchang, wōng-chang.
 Wontertje, von'-tert-yē.
 Woowong, wō-wōng.
 Worms, vōrmss.
 Worse, (Dan.) vōr'-sě.
 Wrangel, vräng'-el.
 Wrede, vrā'-dē.
 Wulflam, Wulf, (Fr.) vūlf-lāh, vūlf.
 Wullenweber, vūlf'-en-vā-bēr.
 Wu Ming, wō mēng.
 Wunsiedel, vūn'-zē-del.
 Wunwong, wūn-wōng.
 Wurm, vōrm.
 Württemberg, vür'-tem-bērg.
 Wurtzburg, vōrts'-bōrg.
 Würtzburg, vūrts'-bōrg.
 Wyss, Johann Rudolf, vēs, yō'-hān
 rō'-dōlf.
 Xailoun, gzar-lōn.
 Xanthias, zan'-thi-as.
 Xanthippus, zan-thip'-us.
 Xanthus, zan'-thus.
 Xaquixaguana, hä'-kē-hä-gā'-nā.
 Xauxa, nōw'-nā.
 Xenarchus, zē-nar'-kus.
 Xenias, zē'-ni-as.
 Xenodochus, ze-nod'-o-kus.
 Xenophon, zen'-o-fōn.
 Xeres, hä'-rēs.
 Xeriff, zēr'-if.
 Xerxes, zerk'-sēz.
 Xiatine, hē-ā-tē'-nā.
 Ximenes, hē-mā'-neth.
 Le XIXme Siècle, lū dē-néf-yām
 s'yākl'.
 Xuthus, zā'-thus.
 Y Gododin, ē gō-(lō'|-)dēn.
 Ya Salaam, yā sā-lām'.
 Yabruj-us-sannum, yā-brūj'-us-sān-
 nēm'.
 Yahawah, yā-hā-wā'.
 Yahua, yā-hō-ā'.
 Yahveh, yā-vā'.
 Yailāk, yā-lāk'.
 Yajnavalkya, yāj-na-vaik'-yā.
 Yakimovich, yā-kim-ō'-vich.
 Yakinlu, yā-kēn'-lō'.
 Yaksha, yak'-shā.
 Yākūb, yā-kōb'.
 Yakub-ilu, yā'-kōb-ē'-lō'.
 Yama, yā'-mā.
 Yamani, yā-mā'-nē'.
 Yamashina, yā-mā-shē'-nā.
 Yamb, yamb.
 Yamki, yām-kī.
 Yamun, yā'-mūn.
 Yang, yäng.
 Yang-tse-kiang, yang'-tse-kē-ang'.
 Yanni, yān'-nē.
 Yanousch, yān'-ōsh.
 Yapu, yā'pō.
 Yaqub-her, yā'-kōb-hār'.

ä, ate; ä, air; ä, at; ä, ah; ä, partake; ä, all; ä, ask; ä, oval; ä, ado; ä, be; ä, ell; ä, her;
 ø, elope; I, ice; I, it; i, bet. I and e; ai, broad I; ö, go; ö, on; ö, whole; ö, dog; ö, too;

- Yaroshevitch, yä-rô-shev'-ich.
 Yasnaia-Poliana, yäs'-nä-yä pôl-yä'-nä.
 Yasôdharâ, yä-ô-shôd'-hâ-râ.
 Yast, yâst.
 Yâtu, yä'-tô.
 Ya'ubidi, yä'-ô-bë'-dë.
 Ya'uchazi, yä-ô-nâ'-zë.
 Ya'udi, yä-ô'-dë.
 Yauta, yä-ô'-tä.
 Yayâti, yä-yä'-të.
 Yazama Jiutarô, yä-zä'-mä jô-tä'-rô.
 Yazatas, yäz'-a-taz.
 Yeblama, yeb'-lâ-mâ.
 Yedo, yed'-ô.
 Yehau-melech, yë-höw'-më'-lek.
 Yekel, yek'-el.
 Yelizavéta, yel-yiz-ä-v'yet'-ä.
 Yemeksiz Pehlivan, yem'-ek-siz pâ-lë-vân'.
 Yemen, yem'-en.
 Yonoam, yë-nô'-am.
 Yeo, yâ.
 Yetholm, yet'-ôm.
 Yogacarya, yô'-gä-char'-yâ.
 Yolaine, yô-lân.
 Yoneh Khayim, yô'-në, hä'-yim.
 Yong-kia, yong-k'yâ.
 Yoshida Chiuzayémon, yô'-shë-dä chö-zä'-yâ-môn.
 Youssouf, yös-söf'.
 Youthtaund, yâth'-tan-und.
 Ypres, ëpr'.
 Ysanjo, ë-sân'-zhô.
 Ysengrimus, i'-zen-grim''-us.
 Ysgyran, iss'-rân''.
 Yudhisthira, yüd-hist'-hi-râ.
 Yuen, yöen.
 Yuenta, yö-en-të.
 Yusuf, yö-sëf'.
 Yûsef, Khwâjeh, yö-sëf', hwä-jë' (*mod.* hō-jâ').
 Yvetot, ëv-tô.
 Yvon, ë-vôn.

 Zabibi, zä-bë'-bë.
 Zabottini, tsäb-ôt-ë'-në.
 Zaddi, zäd-dë.
 Zagloba, zä-glô'-bâ.
 Zagoskin, tsä'-gos-kin.
 Zahira, thä-ë'-rä.
 Zaire, zä-ër.

 Zakhar, zäu'-ar.
 Zäl, zäl.
 Zäloha, Pravoslav, zä'-lô-hâ, prä'-vôsläf.
 Zamama-nadin, zä-mä'-mä-nä'-dën.
 Zamolxis, zä-molk'-sis.
 Zanchius, zan'-ki-us.
 van Zandt, vän zänt.
 Zanna, zän'-ä.
 Zante, zan'-të.
 Zanzacke Hammesbeg [Sanjak Khamus Beg], zan'-zack ham-es'-beg.
 Zapata, Marcos, thä-pä'-tä, mar'-kôs.
 Zaporojian, zap-ô-rô'-ji-an.
 Zarathushtra, zä-râ-thösh'-trâ.
 Zarax, zä'-raks.
 Zarvana, zar'-vâ-nâ.
 Zarytus, zär'-i-tus.
 Zatool Irsad, zä-töl' ér-säd'.
 Zatsvilikhovski, zäts'-vil-i-hof'-skî.
 Zavali, dzä-vä'-lë.
 Zebeebah, zë-bë'-bâ.
 Zedon, zë'-dön.
 Zedwitz, tsed'-vëts.
 Zegri, zeg'-ri.
 Zehireddin, zäir-ed-din'.
 Zeman, Kayetán, zem'-an, kä'-ye-tän.
 Zenarchus, zë-nar'-kus.
 Zengis [Jenghiz], zeng'-gis.
 Zeno, zë'-nô.
 Zenobia, zë-nô'-biâ.
 Zenothemis, zë-notlh'-ë-mis.
 Zephyrs, zëf'-ërz; (Fr.) zä-fër.
 Zerina, tsä-rë'-nä.
 Zerlau, tsër'-löw.
 Zetes, zë'-tës.
 Zetetikos, zë-tet'-i-kos.
 Zeugitæ, zü'-gî-të.
 Zeus, zūs.
 Zeuxis, zük'-sis.
 Zeynab, zäi'-nâb.
 Ziata, zî-ä'-tâ.
 De Zike Jongeling, dë zik yung'-ling.
 Zilhage, zël-hazh (*properly* Ar. ruäl-haj).
 Zimmermann, tsim'-ër-män.
 Zimrida, zën'-rë-dä.
 Zincali, tsën-kä'-lë.
 Zinjirli, zin'-jër-lë.
 Zipod, zë-pô.

g, capon; o, opaque; ù, few; ù, pull; u, unite; ch, itch; d (Irish) murder; g, get; h, loch; n, rasped h; ñ, nasal n; † (Irish) water; th, thin; th, the. Others, see introduction.

- Zirac, zē'-rac.
 Zisa, tsē'-sä.
 Zitze, tset'-sa.
 Ziyā Beg, zi-yā'-bēī (*provincial* -beg).
 Zizimmus, ziz'-im-us.
 Zoan, zō'-an.
 Zobolsu, tsō-bōl'-zō.
 Zöckler, tsök'-lér.
 Zoè, zō'-è.
 Zoetermeer, zō'-tèr-mār.
 Zoeterwoude, zō'-tèr-vōw-dē.
 Zohâk, zō-häk'.
 Zoheir, zō-hai'|r.
 Zoilus, zō'-i-lus.
 Zola, Émile, zō'-lā, (Fr.) zō-lä, ā-mēl.
 Zólotonosha, zō-lō-tō-nō'-shä.
 Zoltán Kárpáthy, zól'-tän kar'-pä-tī.
 Zonaras, zō'-nā-rās or zō-nā'-rās.
 Zophim, zō'-fim.
- Zopyrinus, zō-pi-ri'-nus.
 Zopyrion, zō-pir'-i-on.
 Zopyrus, zop'-i-rus.
 Zoroaster, zō-rō-as'-tér.
 Zosimus, zos'-i-mus.
 Zoterwoude [Zoe-], zō'-tèr-vōw-dē.
 Zouave, zō-av.
 Zulaikha, zō-lai'|-nä.
 Zulema, zō-lē'-mä.
 Zuñiga, see Ercilla.
 Zurbaran, thör-bä-rän'.
 Zürich, tsi'-rih.
 Zurita, thö-rē'-tä.
 Zütphen, (Eng.) zut'-fen ; (D.) zhut'-fen.
 Zuyder Zee, (Eng.) zi'-dèr zē' ; (D.) zèi'-der-zä.
 Zwieten, (D.) zwē'-ten ; (Ger.) tsvē'-ten.
 Zwolle, zwol'-ē.
- ā, ate ; **ā**, air ; **ä**, at ; **ä**, ah ; **ä**, partake ; **ā**, all ; **ä**, ask ; **a**, oval ; **a**, ado ; **ē**, be ; **ě**, ell ; **é**, her ; **e**, elope ; **ī**, ice ; **Y**, it ; **i**, bet. **ī** and **ē** ; **ai**, broad **ī** ; **ō**, go ; **ō**, on ; **ò**, whole ; **ó**, dog ; **ò**, too ; **o**, capon ; **o**, opaque ; **ū**, few ; **ù**, pull ; **u**, unite ; **ch**, iteh ; **d** (Irish) murder ; **g**, get ; **h**, loch ; **n**, rasped **h** ; **n̄**, nasal **n** ; **t** (Irish) water ; **tl**, thin ; **th**, the. **Others, see introduction.**

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