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# WEBSTER'S GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

*A Merriam-Webster*  
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A DICTIONARY  
OF NAMES OF PLACES  
WITH GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL  
INFORMATION AND PRONUNCIATIONS

Illustrated with Many Maps in the Text  
and with Twenty-four Maps in Full Color



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REVISED EDITION

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## PREFACE

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The aim of this MERRIAM-WEBSTER dictionary is to provide in a single handy volume a selection of geographical proper names adequate for the needs of the general user, with full information on the spelling, syllabic division, and pronunciation of the names, and with concise geographical information about the entries and, in many cases, historical information as well.

The names entered (upwards of 40,000) have been selected to include those most likely to meet the needs of the majority of its users. There are, of course, certain items that could not be omitted from a reference work of this kind—the continents and oceans, the countries of the world and their colonies, the principal islands and island groups, the most important natural features of all countries, and the chief cities of the world. But beyond these, within the available space, the editors have included the chief political divisions of important countries both ancient and modern, as well as a generous selection of natural features and of cities, towns, and villages of lesser importance. Many of the last were included because of some fact of historical or other special interest. The rest were entered according to a series of minimum population figures established in advance of the editing. Since the book is intended primarily for English-speaking users and will have its widest distribution in the United States and Canada, names of natural features and places in these two countries, and to a lesser degree in other parts of the English-speaking world, are included on a more generous scale. Thus, at the time of first editing, the minimum population figure for incorporated cities, towns, and villages in the United States and Canada was set at 1500 and the minimum figure for incorporated places in the British Isles, Australia, and New Zealand was set at 5000. In this printing of the book the figures for the United States are taken from the 1960 census and those for Canada and the United Kingdom are from the 1951 censuses. Since these later censuses show a considerable increase in population and in the number of incorporated places above the minimum figures of 1500 and 5000, a number of small places that have now grown beyond the minimum do not appear here. While it is not necessary to list in detail the minimum figures established for all countries or areas, the following list may be of interest: Union of South Africa 3000; Argentina and Brazil 10,000, other republics of South America 5000; countries of western and central Europe 10,000, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 25,000; China 25,000, India 20,000, Japan 25,000, Philippine Islands 20,000.

Although this book emphasizes current names, which constitute the large majority of its entries, it has not neglected the names of earlier periods of history, from ancient times to the immediate past. The important names of Biblical times, of ancient Greece and Rome, of medieval Europe, and of World War I, for example, are entered and given treatment comparable with that of current names. Thus, both ancient *Mauretania* and modern *Mauritania* are included; *Ionía* appears as an ancient district of Asia Minor, as well as a county and a city in Michigan; the entry of *Lombardy* treats both the medieval kingdom and the modern compartimento.

A feature of the book which the editors hope will be particularly useful is the large number of alternative names and spellings included. Sometimes the alternative is an earlier name, as *Christiania* (former name of *Oslo*) and *Emesa* (ancient name of *Homs*); sometimes it is an alternative form in the same language, as *Derry* (for the county borough *Londonderry*) and *Yezo* (for *Hokkaido*), sometimes an alternative form in another language, as Greek *Imbros* (for Turkish *İmroz*), English *Cracow* (for Polish *Kraków*); sometimes it is a mere variant spelling, as *Lyonnais* for *Lyonnais*, *Kadiak* for *Kodiak*.

**Maps.** All maps in this book were specially prepared for it by the J. W. Clement Company of Buffalo, New York, from copy supplied by the editors. These maps, designed to complement the text matter, are not intended as a substitute for the more detailed maps to be found in a large-scale atlas. Indeed, because of the smaller scale, the number of names and amount of detail on these maps were deliberately restricted, to make them as readable as possible. Of the twenty-four maps in color that form a separate section at the back of the book, twelve are current maps and twelve historical. There are more than 150 black-and-white maps of varying size distributed through the vocabulary, each map being placed at the entry which it complements, or as near to it as possible. Immediately preceding the vocabulary two double-page maps show the world in different projections: one the long-familiar Mercator projection, the other an azimuthal projection based on the North Pole. Besides the maps themselves there is on pages xxvi-xxvii a very brief discussion of map projections written in such a way that it may be understood by readers relatively unfamiliar with the subject. This article is supplemented by the colored end papers at the front and back of the book, which provide illustrations of several of the common types of projection.

**Pronunciation.** Despite the growing interest in the pronunciation of place names, it is often difficult to obtain reliable printed information of this kind. Many of the pronunciations in this book, especially of places in the United States and Canada little known outside of their immediate vicinity, were obtained by direct correspondence with residents of those places, such as mayors, postmasters, and school principals. For the pronunciation of most foreign-language names information was supplied by a group of consultants, specialists in various languages, whose names are listed on page vii. The pronunciations are recorded in the familiar symbols of the MERRIAM-WEBSTER pronunciation alphabet, a large-type key to which will be found on the reverse of the colored end papers at both the front and the back of the book. The *Guide to Pronunciation* on pages x-xvii provides more detailed information of value to all users interested in pronunciation.

**Editorial Staff.** The planning of this book was carried out under the direction of the Editorial Board of G. & C. Merriam Company consisting, when the initial plans were laid, of the following members: Dr. William Allan Neilson (*chairman*), *Editor in Chief of Merriam-Webster Dictionaries, and formerly President of Smith College*; Mr. Robert C. Munroe, *President of G. & C. Merriam Company*; Dr. John P. Bethel, *General Editor of Merriam-Webster Dictionaries*; Dr. Lucius H. Holt, *Managing Editor of Merriam-Webster Dictionaries*. The Board was ably assisted by Dr. Everett E. Thompson, *Assistant Editor*, of the office staff, to whom special mention is due. For many years Dr. Thompson had been in charge of the Gazetteer work for MERRIAM-WEBSTER dictionaries, so that when this book was projected it was natural that he should have a major share not only in the general planning and in the determining of specific details of selection and presentation of material, but also in the actual writing and reviewing of its entries. Special mention should also be made of the painstaking work of Mr. Edward Artin in preparing the pronunciations, of Miss Ervina Foss and Miss Lucille Brouillet in the complex work of cross-referencing and styling the copy, of Miss Brouillet in adjusting proofs for make-up, of Miss Elsie Mag in assisting with pronunciation, cross-referencing, and styling, and of Miss Sadie Lagoditz in checking innumerable details and performing invaluable clerical assistance. Copy for the maps was prepared by Dr. Thompson, Dr. Holt, and Dr. Bethel, and proofs of the maps themselves were checked by Dr. Thompson, Miss Foss, and Miss Brouillet. Entries and tabular matter were prepared by Dr. Thompson, Dr. Holt, Miss Ruth McIntyre, who prepared much of the historical material for many of the important entries, Mr. Joseph A. Palermo, Mr. Erwin L. Eisold, Miss Mag, Miss Foss, Miss Brouillet, and Mr. Charles Westcott. All matters concerning pronunciation and syllabic

division were under the charge of Mr. Artin, who was assisted by Miss Mag; the *Guide to Pronunciation* (pages x-xvii) was prepared by Mr. Artin. The reading of proofs was done by Dr. Thompson, Miss Brouillet, Miss Foss, Miss Mag, Mr. Hubert Roe, and Miss Rita Goyette.

**Consultants.** The following persons supplied information on the pronunciation of names in the languages or countries listed in parentheses after their names (the editors, however, being alone responsible for the interpretation of the information supplied and for the pronunciations as they appear in this book):

Mr. William M. Alexander of Aberdeenshire, Scotland (Scotland)  
 Dr. Rudolph Altrocchi of the University of California (Italian)  
 Dr. Adriaan Jacob Barnouw of Columbia University (Dutch, Flemish)  
 Mr. H. A. M. Beckles of Queen's College, British Guiana (British Guiana)  
 Mr. C. L. Bennet of Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia (New Zealand)  
 Dr. W. Norwood Brigrance of Wabash College (Hawaii)  
 Dr. Pierre Delattre of the University of Pennsylvania (French)  
 Dr. Myles Dillon of the Royal Irish Academy (Irish)  
 Dr. Isidore Dyen of Yale University (Malay)  
 Dr. M. B. Emeneau of the University of California (Annamese)  
 Dr. William J. Gedney of Yale University (Siamese)  
 Dr. Einar Haugen of the University of Wisconsin (Danish, Norwegian)  
 Mr. Ernest Rudolph Holme of the University of Sydney (Australia)  
 Dr. Arthur William Hummel of the Library of Congress (Chinese, Japanese, Korean)  
 Mr. Anthony Joseph Klančar of Portland, Oregon (Bulgarian, Yugoslav)  
 Dr. Helge Kökeritz of Yale University (Swedish)  
 Mr. Wolf Leslau of the Asia Institute (Abyssinian, Arabic)  
 Miss Maria Lantseff Lilienthal of Gladwyne, Pennsylvania (Russian)  
 Dr. Raven I. McDavid, Jr., of Cornell University (Burmese)  
 Dr. Isaac Mendelsohn of Columbia University (Hebrew)  
 Dr. Karl H. Menges of Columbia University (Afghan, Mongolian, Persian, Turkic)  
 Mr. Ronald E. Mitchell of the University of Wisconsin (Welsh)  
 Mr. James A. Notopoulos of Trinity College (Modern Greek)  
 Dr. John B. Olli of the College of the City of New York (Finnish)  
 Miss Naomi Pekmezian of Washington, D.C. (Armenian)  
 Dr. Horace I. Poleman of the Library of Congress (India)  
 Dr. Maxwell Isaac Raphael of Brookline, Massachusetts (Romanian)  
 Dr. Francis M. Rogers of Harvard University (Portuguese)  
 Dr. Alfred Senn, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania (Lithuanian)  
 Mr. Pedro Vergara of Washington, D.C. (Philippines)  
 Dr. H. A. Wieschhoff of the University of Pennsylvania (Africa)  
 Dr. Anna R. Zollinger of Brooklyn College (Romansh)

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John P. Bethel  
 General Editor.



# EXPLANATORY NOTES

In compiling this dictionary, the editors have aimed at clarity of presentation rather than absolute uniformity in arrangement or rigid consistency in typographical and other mechanical details. Consequently, the basic pattern of arrangement that obtains in general throughout the book has been modified to suit the needs of particular instances. The basic pattern of the entries and the principal details of arrangement are described below.

## 1. General arrangement and kinds of information.

(a) The principal details of each entry (or numbered part of an entry) treating a political division are given usually in the following order: the entry word in heavy-faced type with syllabic division plainly indicated; pronunciation (where not given in a preceding entry); alternative forms and names in heavy-faced type (with syllabic division and pronunciation); descriptive detail and political status; location; area and population; geographical and physical features; economic data; items of general interest, including especially names of colleges and universities and their organization date; and historical information. If the historical information is of sufficient length or relative importance it is placed in a separate paragraph introduced by the label *History*.

Obviously, not all of the details of the basic pattern described above are included at each entry, since in some entries certain details are not applicable or are not of sufficient importance to warrant inclusion.

(b) In entries treating natural features, besides the identifying description and the location, the following kinds of information are included, the amount of such information depending largely on the importance of the entry and the probable value of the information to the user: physical features, such as lengths of rivers, heights of mountains, lengths and areas of islands and of lakes; economic data, such as navigability of rivers, mineral wealth of mountains, agricultural and industrial products of islands; and historical information, as date of discovery, colonization, or acquisition.

(c) Details of information of the states of the United States usually follow a definite basic pattern: the entry word with its syllabic division and pronunciation; descriptive detail; date of admission to the Union; geographical location; rank in area and the area; rank in population and the population; capital; political divisions listed in tabular form; and with an introductory word printed in light italic type: nickname; State flower; motto; chief cities; rivers; mountains; chief industries; and history.

(d) The treatment of long entries of major countries, political divisions, etc., follows more or less closely the general arrangement used for states of the United States (see c, above). Sometimes, however, an entry may contain special information that requires treatment in a separate paragraph with an introductory word (as at **London** a paragraph headed *Treaties, etc.*, or at **Africa** a separate paragraph headed *Political divisions*).

(e) Many political divisions, such as departments, provinces, counties, are entered with only a cross reference to a table at the main entry at which information about the political division can be found. See § 7, below. Others are described briefly at their own entries, following the general arrangement of information (see a, above). Similar treatment is accorded to dams, national parks and monuments, and other kinds of entries.

(f) Except when the population figures are those of an official census which was used for the entire country, most population figures are dated in the text matter. When the

date of the official census was old and later estimates were available, as for large divisions and cities, the later figure is included with a date, as well as the figure of the earlier official census.

For the United States and Canada, the censuses of 1940 and 1941, respectively, are used; for Great Britain the census of 1931, supplemented by later estimates.

## 2. Alphabetical arrangement of entries.

(a) For entries in this dictionary, the ordinary rules of alphabetical sequence govern: (1) the single name; (2) this name with a preceding modifier—necessarily represented for alphabetical purposes with the modifier, preceded by a comma, following the name; (3) this name followed by another word or words. Thus:

**George**  
**George, Cape**  
**George, Lake**  
**George Bay**  
**George Dawson, Mount**  
**George V Coast**  
**George Hill**

A name containing a numeral, as **George V Coast**, above, is alphabetized as if the numeral were spelled out.

A name spelled as a solid word or a hyphenated word precedes the same name when spelled as two words, thus **Georgetown** precedes **George Town**.

(b) Names beginning with the prefix **Mc** or **M'** are all alphabetized as if spelled with the full form of this prefix, **Mac**. In alphabetizing, no distinction is made between these names and other names (such as **Macclesfield**) in which the initial letters **Mac** are not a prefix.

(c) Names of natural features, such as capes, lakes, points, and straits, are generally entered at the significant part of the full name; thus, Cape May is entered at **May, Cape**; Point Barrow is entered at **Barrow, Point**; Lake Michigan is at **Michigan, Lake**; Strait of Malacca is at **Malacca, Strait of**; Paso del Inca is at **Inca, Paso del**; Pointe de Monts is at **Monts, Pointe de**.

(d) As a general rule, the words **Bay, Island, Lake, Mount**, etc., have been included as part of the heavy-faced vocabulary entry. With rare exceptions, the word **River** has been omitted, so that the consultant in looking for the Amazon River should look at **Amazon**.

(e) Names beginning with **Al, El, De, Du, Des, L', La, Le, Les**, etc., are alphabetized at **Al, El, De**, etc., respectively. Except for **The Dalles** and **The Pas**, which are alphabetized at **The**, all names containing "the" are at the main word; thus, **the Everglades** is at **Everglades**.

(f) Two or more names identical in spelling and pronunciation are combined in a single entry. Thus:

**Bex'ley** (bĕks'li). 1 City, Franklin co., cen. Ohio,  
....  
2 City, E New South Wales, SE Australia, ....  
3 Urban district, Kent, SE England, ....

(g) Names of identical spelling that differ in pronunciation or etymology are often entered separately, as the entries at **Acre, Bayonne**, and **Tigre**.

## 3. Arrangement of parts within entries.

(a) For numbered parts within an entry, the order described below has been followed:

(i) An alphabetical arrangement of countries, except that the United States precedes all other countries. Terri-

tories and dependencies of the United States (Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, etc.), dominions and colonies of the British Commonwealth and Empire (Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Jamaica, Kenya, etc.), French overseas territories (French West Africa, Madagascar, etc.), and other colonial possessions are treated as if independent countries.

When, however, the entry name applies to an independent country (or to a dominion, colony, territory, or the like, that may be regarded as a "country"), this application of the name has generally been made the first item under the entry, followed by the remaining items in the order described above. See the entry at **Denmark**.

(ii) An arrangement of geographical and political categories under the countries, placing natural features in alphabetical order ahead of political entities in descending order (for example, state or province, county, city, town, village).

(b) Names in South Australia and Western Australia are alphabetized at Australia, in Lower Burma and Upper Burma at Burma, Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt at Egypt, etc., in the U.S.S.R., R.S.F.S.R., and other parts of Soviet Russia at Russia. Names in Newfoundland are alphabetized at Newfoundland, not at Canada as are the other provinces, because the union took place too late to permit the necessary rearrangement throughout the book.

#### 4. Composite entries.

The editors have occasionally found it desirable to treat in a single entry names that are related to each other or that form parts of a whole, believing that the consultant will more easily obtain a complete geographical and historical picture. Such names are printed in heavy-faced type. Thus, at **Gaul** are included the early divisions of the ancient country, at **Nile** are described the several sections of the river, at **Taimyr Peninsula** are included the similarly named **Taimyr River**, **Taimyr Lake**, **Taimyr Bay**, and **Taimyr Island**.

#### 5. Tables.

To make more usable the information provided, entries of certain classes of names are given in the form of tables, and each name in the table has been made a cross entry at its own alphabetical place in the vocabulary. For example, the counties of the state of Alabama are listed in a *Table* at **Alabama**, and each county name has been cross-entered at its own alphabetical place in the vocabulary; the metropolitan boroughs of London are given in tabular form at **London** and each name has then been cross-entered to the *Table* at **London**. Other examples are the tables of ranges at **Alps** and of dams at **Tennessee Valley Authority**, and the several tables at **Canada** and **United States**.

#### 6. Syllabic division and pronunciation.

(a) *Syllabic division*. Elsewhere than in the respelling for pronunciation (see section b, below), the syllable division shown for a name indicates, for the guidance of printers, proofreaders, writers, and other interested consultants, those points at which the name may be divided at the end of a line of print or writing. A name may be divided wherever (elsewhere than in the respelling for pronunciation) a centered period, a primary or secondary accent, or a hyphen appears in this dictionary. The rules for such division, established for each language by long and widespread practice, are in some respects more or less arbitrary; accordingly the division of a name sometimes differs from that of its respelled pronunciation, which attempts to show how the word is syllabified when spoken.

(b) *Pronunciation*. Pronunciation is indicated by respelling the names in the familiar Merriam-Webster pronunciation alphabet, a full explanation of which is given on pages x-xvii, and a key to which is provided on the reverse of the decorative end papers. The pronunciation respelling is regularly enclosed within parentheses, but if there is an adjacent pair of parentheses serving some

other purpose, the pronunciation is enclosed within square brackets.

Earnest effort has been made to secure accurate information on the pronunciation of all names included. A vast amount of time and effort has been devoted to corresponding with persons living in or near places about the pronunciation of which there was doubt. The pronunciations of foreign-language names are in large measure based on information supplied by consulting specialists (see page vii, above). Where usage has established one, an Anglicized pronunciation has been given in addition to the native pronunciation. Although it is realized that in a large percentage of cases few will be able or will desire to make even a good approximation to the native pronunciation where this alone is given, this pronunciation will usually serve as a useful point of departure from which a satisfactory Anglicized pronunciation can be evolved.

In entries in which no division and pronunciation are shown, the division and pronunciation are those of the nearest preceding entry of identical spelling for which these are shown.

#### 7. Cross references.

Two general types of cross references are found in this dictionary: cross entries in the vocabulary, and cross references in the body of an article. The name to which the consultant is directed is indicated either by the use of special type (light roman capitals and small capitals) or by the placing after the name of the letters *q.v.* (for Latin *quod vide* = *which see*), or if reference is to more than the one name, *qq.v.* (for Latin *quae vide* = *which* [plural] *see*). Thus:

**East Peak.** = **BOUNDARY PEAK.**

**Tridentine Alps.** = *Delomites*: see *Table* at **ALPS.**

**Jaquemel.** Var. of **JACMEL.**

**Düna.** German form of **DVINA** river, N Europe.

**Boden See.** See **LAKE CONSTANCE.**

**Federation of Malaya.** See **Federation of MALAYA.**

**Bee.** County in Texas. See *Table* at **TEXAS.**

**Apache Lake.** See **UNITED STATES, Dams and Reservoirs** (Horse Mesa Dam).

**Durobrivae.** See **ROCHESTER** city, England.

**Española.** One of the Galápagos Is. (*q.v.*).

**Krasnoyarsk Territory.**...Geographically includes the two national districts of Taimyr and Evenki (*qq.v.*).

Cross references with "see" and "cf." are frequently used in the body of an article. "See" leads to additional information. "Cf." (abbreviation of the Latin word *confer*, meaning "compare") leads to useful, interesting, or related material. See the articles at **ASIA MINOR**, **ATHOS**, **TAKUTÚ**, and **TRIPOLI**.

Throughout this dictionary, the words **UNITED STATES** only are used in cross entries and cross references that refer to the entry **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**.

#### 8. Abbreviations and symbols.

Abbreviations are used throughout the book, in vocabulary entries, tables, and maps, wherever it is felt that their use permits little or no difficulty of typography or comprehension. Occasionally, as on some maps, where considerations of space necessitated so doing, a few unconventional abbreviations are used. Points of the compass when used as directional points only are set in sans-serif type with no following period (thus: SW Maine); when used as part of a name they appear in ordinary type with a following period. A complete list of the abbreviations used is given on pages xviii-xix.

There are only two arbitrary symbols which have been used in the text matter of this book: \* meaning *capital* and ⊙ meaning *county seat* or *parish seat*. For symbols used on maps, see the list on page xix.



# A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

## I. KEY TO THE SYMBOLS USED IN PRONUNCIATION

§ 1. ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (ˈ), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (ˊ), at the end of the syllable. A syllable having no accent is followed by a centered period, except when it is a final syllable, or occurs immediately before a hyphen in a compound word or name. In words of more than one syllable from certain foreign languages (e.g., Japanese, Korean, Siamese), however, in which no accent mark appears at the end of any syllable, there is approximately even accent on all syllables.

FOREIGN SOUNDS for which no special symbols are provided are represented by the nearest English equivalents.

In the following list, the name of each diacritical symbol is given in parentheses immediately after the symbol.

### SYMBOLS USED IN RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION

ā (long a\*), as in *āle*, *fāte*, *lā'bor* (§ 5).  
 â (half-long a\*), as in *châ-ot'ic*, *fâ-tal'i-ty* (§ 6).  
 â (circumflex a), as in *câre*, *beâr*, *âir* (§ 7).  
 ä (short a\*), as in *ädd*, *lämb*, *fât* (§ 8).  
 ǎ (italic short a\*), as in *ǎc-count'*, *loy'ǎl* (§ 9).  
 â (two-dot a), as in *ârm*, *â-r-tis'tic*, *fâ'ther* (§ 10).  
 â (one-dot a), as in *âsk*, *stâff*, *pâth* (§ 11).  
 ȁ (italic one-dot a), as in *so'fȁ*, *ȁ-bound'* (§ 12).  
 b, as in *ba'by*, *be*, *bit*, *bob*, *ab'bey* (§ 13).  
 ch, as in *chair*, *much*, *ques'tion* (-chün) (§ 14).  
 d, as in *day*, *add'ed* (§ 15).  
 dū (ligatured d-u), as in *ver'dūre* (§ 16).  
 ē (long e\*), as in *ēve*, *mēte*, *se-rēne'* (§ 17).  
 ē (hooked long e\*), as in *hēre*, *fēar* (§ 18).  
 ê (half-long e\*), as in *ê-vent'*, *crê-ate'* (§ 19).  
 ě (short e\*), as in *ěnd*, *rěn-di'tion* (§ 20).  
 ě (italic short e\*), as in *si'lěnt*, *nov'ěl* (§ 21).  
 ẽ (tilde e), as in *mak'ẽr*, *pẽr-vert'* (§§ 22, 48).  
 f, as in *fill*, *buff*, *phan'tom* (fǎn'-), *sap'phire* (sǎf'ir), *cough* (kǒf) (§ 23).  
 g, as in *go*, *be-gin'*, *guy* (gī) (§ 24).  
 h, as in *hat*, *hen*, *hide*, *hot*, *hurt*, *a-head'* (§ 25).  
 ĭ (long i\*), as in *ice*, *spire*, *ĩ-de'a* (§ 26).  
 ĭ (short i\*), as in *ĩll*, *hab'it*, *bod'y* (bǒd'ī) (§ 27).  
 ě (italic short i\*), as in *char'ĭ-ty*, *pos'si-ble*, *dĩ-rect'*, *A'prĩl* (§ 28).  
 ĵ, as in *joke*, *jo'l'y*, *gem* (jĕm), *edge* (ĕj) (§ 29).  
 k, as in *keep*, *kick* (kĭk), *cube* (kūb), *chord* (kǒrd), *pique* (pĕk) (§ 30).  
 K (small capital k), as in German *ich* (ĭk), *ach* (ǎk), Scottish *loch* (lǒk) (§ 31).  
 l, as in *late*, *leg*, *lip*, *lot*, *full*, *hol'y* (§ 32).  
 m, as in *man*, *men*, *mine*, *hum*, *ham'mer* (§ 33).  
 n, as in *no*, *in'ner*, *sign* (sĭn) (§ 34).  
 N (small capital n): without sound of its own, indicates the nasal tone (as in French or Portuguese) of the preceding vowel or diphthong, as in French *bon* (bǒn), Portuguese *pão* (poun) (§ 35).  
 ng, as in *sing*, *sing'er* (sĭng'ēr), *fin'ger* (fĭng'gēr), *bank* (bǎngk), *can'ker* (kǎng'kēr) (§ 36).

ō (long o\*), as in *ōld*, *nōte*, *he'rō* (§ 37).  
 ô (half-long o\*), as in *ô-bey'*, *tô-bac'co*, *a-nat'ô-my* (§ 38).  
 ô (circumflex o), as in *ôrb*, *lôrd*, *ôr-dain'*, *law* (lô), *bought* (bôt) *caught* (kôt), *all* (ôl) (§ 39).  
 ô (short o\*), as in *ôdd*, *nôt*, *tôr'rid*, *fôr'est*, *pôs-ter'-i-ty* (§ 40).  
 ô (short-circumflex o\*), as in *sôft*, *dôg*, *clôth*, *lôss*, *côst* (§ 41).  
 ȝ (italic short o\*), as in *cȝn-nect'*, *ȝc-cur'*, *Bab'y-lȝn* (§ 42).  
 oi, as in *oil*, *nois'y*, *a-void'*, *goi'ter* (§ 43).  
 oo (long double o\*), as in *flood*, *ooze*, *nōose*, *rude* (rōod), *true* (trōō), *blue* (blōō) (§ 44).  
 ȝ (short double o\*), as in *foot*, *wool*, *boor*, *put* (pȝot), *pull* (pȝōl), *sure* (shȝor) (§ 45).  
 ou, as in *out*, *now* (nou), *bough* (bou) (§ 46).  
 p, as in *pen*, *pin*, *pop*, *put* (§ 47).  
 r, as in *rap*, *red*, *hor'rid*, *far*, *fur*, *curd*, *rhom'boid* (rǒm'-), *in'ner* (§§ 48, 22).  
 s, as in *so*, *this*, *haste*, *cell* (sĕl), *vice* (vĭs), *scene* (sĕn), *hiss* (hĭs) (§ 49).  
 sh, as in *she*, *ship*, *shop*, *ma-chine'* (-shĕn'), *so'cial* (-shǎl) (§ 50).  
 t, as in *time*, *pat*, *lat'ter*, *win'ter*, *thyme* (tĭm) (§ 51).  
 th (barred t-h), as in *then*, *though*, *smooth*, *breathe* (§ 52).  
 th (plain t-h), as in *thin*, *through*, *wealth* (§ 53).  
 tū (ligatured t-u), as in *na'tūre*, *cul'tūre*, *pic'tūre* (§ 54).  
 ū (long u\*), as in *cūbe*, *tūne*, *lūte* (§ 55).  
 ŭ (half-long u\*), as in *ŭ-nite'*, *em'ŭ-late* (§ 56).  
 ũ (circumflex u), as in *ŭrn*, *fŭrl*, *con-cŭr'*, *fern* (fŭrn), *fŭr* (fŭr) (§§ 48, 57.1); for German *ö*, *oe*, as in *schön* (shŭn), *Goe'the* (gŭ'tĕ); for French *eu*, as in *jeu* (zhŭ), *seul* (sŭl); etc. (§ 57.2).  
 ŭ (short u\*), as in *ŭp*, *tŭb*, *ŭn'der*, *ŭn-dŭ'* (§ 58).  
 ŭ (italic short u\*), as in *cir'cŭs*, *cir'cŭm-stance*, *de'mon* (-mŭn), *na'tion* (-shŭn) (§ 59).  
 ü (umlaut u): for French *u*, as in *me-nu'* (mĕ-nŭ'); for German *ü*, as in *grün*, *hübsch*; etc. (§ 60).  
 v, as in *van*, *vent*, *vote*, *re-voke'*, *re-vive'* (§ 61).  
 w, as in *want*, *win*, *weed*, *wood*, *a-ward'*, *per-suade'* (-swād'), *choir* (kwĭr) (§ 62).  
 y, as in *yet*, *yel'low*, *be-yond'*, *on'ion* (-yŭn) (§ 63).  
 z, as in *zone*, *haze*, *wise* (wĭz), *mu'sic* (-zĭk), *xy'lo-phone* (zi'-) (§ 64).  
 zh, as in *az'ure* (ǎzh'ēr), *glaz'ier* (-zhĕr), *pleas'ure* (plĕzh'ēr), *rouge* (rōōzh) (§ 65).  
 ' as in *par'don* (pǎr'd'n), *wres'tle* (rĕs'l), indicates that a following consonant is syllabic (§ 66); when not followed by a consonant, it indicates that a preceding consonant is voiceless, as in French *nô'tre* (nō'tr'), *meu'ble* (mŭ'bl') (§ 66.1), except after y: for its significance in that situation, see § 63.3.

\* See § 3.21.

## II. PRELIMINARY EXPLANATIONS

§ 2. In the main, English pronunciation is the basis of the following description of sounds. This Dictionary, in common with other works on pronunciation, uses the same symbols for sounds in different languages that are similar but not identical (e.g., *ā* for the vowel sound in English *gay* and French *gai*, respectively). Although the differences between English sounds and corresponding sounds in foreign languages are often briefly touched on below, no attempt at detailed differentiation has been made, both because of lack of space and because the assigning of the English value to the symbols transcribing foreign names will usually be found adequate in an English context.

§ 3. Explanations (chiefly in the form of definitions) of a number of terms that will be used in the description of sounds may advantageously be made here:

§ 3.1. The **palate** consists of a front, or **hard**, part, and of a back, or **soft**, part. The soft palate is also called the **velum**. The hanging fleshy lobe that constitutes the back part of the soft palate is the **uvula**.

§ 3.2. Phoneticians distinguish the following parts of the **tongue**: the **point**, or **tip**; the **blade**, including the tip and the part just behind it, lying, when at rest, opposite the ridge just behind the upper front teeth (called the *teethridge*); the **front**,—the middle part of the upper surface, which in rest normally lies opposite the hard palate; the **back**,—the part that normally rests opposite the soft palate.

§ 3.3. **front**, *adj.* Uttered with closure or narrowing of the mouth passage at the front of the mouth, or between the front of the tongue (see § 3.2) and the hard palate.

§ 3.4. **back**, *adj.* Uttered with closure or narrowing of the mouth passage at the back of the mouth, or between the back of the tongue (see § 3.2) and the soft palate.

§ 3.5. **central**, *adj.* Uttered with the tongue intermediate in position between front and back. Also called *mixed*.

§ 3.6. **advance**, *v.* To utter with the tongue farther forward.

§ 3.7. **retract**, *v.* To utter with the tongue farther back.

§ 3.8. **high**, *adj.* Of a vowel, uttered with some part of the tongue high up toward the palate (see § 4). Also called *close*.

§ 3.9. **low**, *adj.* Of a vowel, uttered with a wide opening between the tongue and palate (see § 4). Also called *open*.

§ 3.10. **mid**, *adj.* Of a vowel, uttered with the tongue intermediate in position between high and low.

§ 3.11. The terms *high* (or *close*) and *low* (or *open*) are also used relatively. Thus *ōō* may be described as a lower or more open vowel than *ōō*, though absolutely both *ōō* and *ōō* are high (or close) vowels.

§ 3.12. **tense**, *adj.* Uttered with the tongue and associated muscles in a relatively tense state.

§ 3.13. **lax**, *adj.* Uttered with the tongue and associated muscles in a relatively relaxed state.

§ 3.14. **round**, *v.* To utter with the lips drawn together laterally so as to form a more or less round opening.

§ 3.15. **unround**, *v.* To utter with the lips spread laterally.

§ 3.16. **voiced**, *adj.* Uttered with vibration of the vocal cords. Certain consonants are voiced; all vowels are practically always voiced.

§ 3.17. **voiceless**, *adj.* Uttered without vibration of the vocal cords. Certain consonants are voiceless.

§ 3.18. Every language has pairs of consonants that differ chiefly or only in that one member of each pair is voiced while the other is voiceless. English has the following pairs (each sound symbol is accompanied by a key word):

	Voiced		Voiceless
b	ban	p	pan
d	die	t	tie
g	tag	k	tack
th	either	th	ether
v	van	f	fan
z	zinc	s	sink
zh	confusion	sh	Confucian
j	ridge	ch	rich

§ 3.19. **quality**, *n.* The identifying character of a vowel sound, determined chiefly by the resonance of the vocal chambers in uttering it.

§ 3.20. **quantity or length**, *n.* The relative duration, or time length, of a speech sound. See § 3.21.

§ 3.21. The term **long** for the sounds *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ōō*, *ū*, and the term **short** for the sounds *ă*, *ĕ*, *ĭ*, *ô*, *ôô*, *Û*, have been established in English by long use; and it has been found convenient to retain them in assigning names to these diacritical symbols (and to certain other derivative symbols) in Division I ("Key to the Symbols Used in Pronunciation") of this Guide. Actually, however, these terms are not strictly accurate phonetically, since the difference between each of these pairs of sounds (e.g., between *ā* and *ă*) is primarily one of quality rather than of quantity. Hereafter in this Guide the terms are used in their strict phonetic sense, **long** being applied to a sound of relatively great duration, **short** to a sound of relatively small duration.

§ 3.22. **fricative**, *adj.* Characterized by frictional rustling of the breath as it is emitted with the mouth passage greatly narrowed, but not closed. Examples: the sounds *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*.

§ 3.23. **trill**, *n.* The rapid vibration of one speech organ against another. See § 48.1.

§ 3.24. **retroflex**, *adj.* Of the tongue, having the tip raised and bent back; of sounds, formed thus. See § 48.

§ 3.25. **obscure**, *adj.* Uttered without stress;—applied to the unstressed vowel symbolized *ă*, *ĕ*, *ĭ*, *ô*, *ôô*, or *Û* in this Dictionary.

§ 3.26. **vanish**, *n.* The relatively faint latter part of a diphthong in which the first part has greater stress. Thus, in English, *ā* often has an *ī* vanish, *ō* an *ōō* vanish.

§ 3.27. **open syllable**. A syllable ending in a vowel or diphthong. Example: both syllables of *A'da*.

§ 3.28. **closed syllable**. A syllable ending in a consonant. Example: both syllables of *Ed'ward*.

§ 4. Vowels are often charted or diagrammed according to the position assumed by the highest part of the tongue when they are uttered, such position being the chief determinant, or one of the chief determinants, of the quality of each vowel. One common way of charting vowels is shown below. This chart will serve as a rough indication of the relative tongue position of the different vowels.

	FRONT	CENTRAL	BACK
HIGH	<i>ē</i> <i>ī</i>		<i>ōō</i> <i>ōō</i>
MID	<i>ā</i> <i>ĕ</i>	<i>û</i> , <i>ē</i> , <i>ă</i> , <i>Û</i>	<i>ō</i>
LOW	<i>â</i> <i>ă</i>	<i>â</i>	<i>ô</i> <i>ö</i> <i>ä</i>

Note: *ī* and *Û*, being diphthongs, are not shown.

## III. DESCRIPTION OF SOUNDS

ā

§ 5. As in English *āle*.

Mid-front tense unrounded. In standard English, usually not a pure, or simple, sound, but diphthongized, with an *i* vanish (see § 3.26). In another variety, the diphthong begins at or near the mid-front lax vowel *ē* as in *met*. The vanish of the *ā* sound appears in accented syllables in both England and America when the sound is final or before voiced consonants, as in *day*, *made*. But in America, before voiceless consonants it is usually not prominent and is sometimes lacking, as in *hate*, and in all positions it is less prominent in America and the North of England than in southern England.

§ 5.1. In foreign languages, *ā* is usually a pure sound without vanish, and is often higher and tenser than the corresponding pure English sound, or than the first element of the corresponding diphthongal English sound. In some languages it is so high as to suggest *i* to many English speaking persons.

ā

§ 6. As in English *chāotic*.

A short sound of *ā*-like quality, usually without vanish, occurring in unaccented syllables.

ā

§ 7. As in English *cāre*.

Low-front unrounded, relatively long, having a tongue position between that for *ē* and for *ā*. In English, it varies from this position to a higher one, near *ē*, and to a lower one, near *ā*.

ā

§ 8. As in English *ādd*.

Low-front unrounded, the mouth being nearly or quite as wide open as for *ā* in *art*, but the tongue somewhat farther forward and the front (but not the tip) elevated instead of the back.

There is considerable variation in the sound of *ā* in standard English. In Southern British speech the sound is higher than that generally heard in America. To an American of the North or East the word *back* as pronounced by a Southern English speaker often suggests the word *beck*. In the southern United States, however, the *ā* resembles in quality that of southern England. In the English of educated Scotsmen and of many Northern Englishmen, the *ā* is replaced by *ā* (low-central vowel).

ā

§ 9. As in English *āccount*.

In ordinary English speech, an obscure vowel, like *ā* (see § 12). Occasionally in very deliberate speech pronounced *ā*.

ā

§ 10. As in English *ārm*.

Low-back unrounded. Usually somewhat more advanced in southern England than in America. In New England, however, often more advanced than in southern England, in many cases being actually *ā* (low-central vowel).

ā

§ 11. As in English *āsk*.

Low-central unrounded, when used in representing the pronunciation of foreign words. In English words in the respelled pronunciation of which *ā* occurs, the low-central pronunciation is rare in standard English outside of New England, the usual pronunciation being *ā* (low-front vowel) in America and *ā* (low-back vowel) in southern England. In English words, accordingly, the symbol *ā* is to be regarded as indicating any of three pronunciations.

ā

§ 12. As in English *sofā*.

Mid-central unrounded. Always obscure.

b

§ 13. As in English *baby*.

A voiced sound produced by stopping the breath with the lips. Correlative voiceless stop, *p*; correlative nasal, *m*.

ch

§ 14. As in English *chair*.

*ch* is not a combination of any of the sounds usually borne by *c* and *h* in English, and contains no *c* or *h* sound. It is a voiceless sound consisting approximately of *t* followed by *sh* (see §§ 51, 50). Voiced correlative, *j*.

d

§ 15. As in English *day*.

A voiced sound produced, in English, by stopping the breath by placing the point of the tongue against the teethridge (see § 3.2). In some languages (e.g., French and Italian) the tongue point is placed against the back of the upper front teeth.

Correlative voiceless stop, *t*; correlative nasal, *n*.

dū

§ 16. As in English *verdūre*.

In words in the respelled pronunciation of which this symbol occurs, the pronunciation *dū* (= *dyōō*) occurs in most words only in very formal speech. The ligature (—) indicates that in ordinary speech the *dy* is usually pronounced *j* (i.e., *d+zh*; see § 29). The explanation of this is as follows: The original pronunciation was *dy*. The sound *zh*, however, being closer to *d* than *y* is, speakers in time began, in accord with a process technically known as assimilation, to take a "path of less resistance" by substituting *zh* for *y*.

Also, before consonants the vowel is commonly *ē* or *ā*, not *ōō*.

Correlative sound with voiceless consonant, *tū*.

ē

§ 17. As in English *ēve*.

High-front tense unrounded. In some languages, higher and tenser than in English.

ē

§ 18. As in English *hēre*.

Used before *r* in transcribing English words. The inferior modifier indicates that, although the full *ē* pronunciation does sometimes occur in very formal speech, in ordinary speech a more open sound occurs, this open sound being approximately or exactly a lengthened *i*.

ē

§ 19. As in English *ēvent*.

A short sound of *ē*-like quality occurring in unaccented syllables.

ē

§ 20. As in English *ēnd*.

Mid-front lax unrounded.

ē

§ 21. As in English *silēnt*.

In ordinary English speech, an obscure vowel, like *ā*. Occasionally in very deliberate speech pronounced *ē*.

ē

§ 22. As in English *makēr*.

Used before *r* in unaccented syllables. In other languages than English, two sounds—an obscure vowel and an *r*—may be pronounced. For the value of *ēr* in English words, see § 48.

§ 22.1. *ē* is used for the obscure vowel in French.

## f

## § 23. As in English fill.

A voiceless sound produced by the friction of the breath escaping between the closely juxtaposed upper teeth and lower lip. Voiced correlative, v.

## g

## § 24. As in English go.

A voiced sound produced by stopping the breath by pressing the back part of the tongue against the soft palate. The tongue is more advanced when the sound occurs with a front vowel (e.g., in *geese* gēs) than when it occurs with a back vowel (e.g., in *goose* gōōs). Correlative voiceless stop, k; correlative nasal, ng.

§ 24.1. In some languages (e.g., Danish, Modern Greek, Portuguese, Spanish, one form of German) the orthographic spelling *g* may stand for a voiced continuant sound articulated, not by making contact between the back of the tongue and the soft palate, but by merely bringing the back of the tongue close to the soft palate—a sound which is the voiced correlative of k. This sound is Anglicized as *g*, and is so represented in this Dictionary.

## h

## § 25. As in English hat.

An impulse of breath occurring, in English, only at the beginning of a syllable before a vowel or before *w* (e.g., *white* hwit) or *y* (e.g., *huge* hūj [= hyōōj]). Usually voiceless in English, but sometimes voiced when between vowels.

## i

## § 26. As in English ice.

A diphthong, not a single sound. Both elements vary somewhat throughout the English-speaking world. In two of the commonest varieties, the diphthong begins with *á* (low-central vowel) or with *ä* (low-back vowel) and moves upward toward or to *i*.

## j

## § 27. As in English ill.

High-front lax unrounded.

§ 27.1. The symbol *i* transcribing Polish *y*, Romanian *â* and *î*, the Russian letter transliterated *y* in this Dictionary, and Turkish *i*, stands for a high-central unrounded vowel whose nearest counterpart in English is the vowel in *dream* or *rear*.

## ɹ

## § 28. As in English charity.

Transcribes a sound that is an obscure mid-central vowel, like *ä*, with some speakers, *i* with others.

## j

## § 29. As in English joke.

A voiced sound consisting approximately of *d* followed by *zh* (see §§ 15, 65). Voiceless correlative, ch.

## k

## § 30. As in English keep.

A voiceless sound produced by stopping the breath by pressing the back part of the tongue against the soft palate. The tongue is more advanced when the sound occurs with a front vowel (e.g., in *keel* kēl) than when it occurs with a back vowel (e.g., in *cool* kōōl). Correlative voiced stop, g; correlative nasal, ng.

## k

§ 31. As in German *ich*, *ach*, Scottish *loch*.

The articulation of this consonant (which occurs in Scottish and in a number of foreign languages—e.g., German and Russian) differs from that of *k* in that the tongue is merely brought close to the palate, and not actually into contact with it; i.e., the sound is a continuant, and not a stop. As for *k* and *g*, in some languages the tongue is more advanced when the sound occurs with a

front vowel (e.g., in German *ich* ĭk) than when it occurs with a back vowel (e.g., in German *ach* äk).

## l

## § 32. As in English late, full.

In the production of this voiced sound in English, the point of the tongue is in contact with the teethridge, as it is for *d*. However, whereas for *d* the breath is completely stopped, for *l* a passage for the breath is left at both sides, or with some speakers at only one side, of the tongue. Thus *l* is a continuant, *d* is a stop.

§ 32.1. As in the case of *d*, in some languages the tongue point is placed against the back of the upper front teeth rather than against the teethridge.

§ 32.2. While the tongue point is in contact with the teethridge, that part of the tongue behind the point is free to assume a variety of positions. These various positions may roughly be reduced to two: when the front of the tongue is raised toward the hard palate, the *l* is said to be "clear"; when the back of the tongue is raised toward the soft palate, the *l* is said to be "dark." In general, in English a clear *l* is pronounced at the beginning of a syllable; a dark *l* is pronounced (a) at the end of a syllable, (b) before a consonant, and (c) when the *l* is syllabic (see § 32.4). The difference between a clear *l* and a dark *l* never distinguishes words in English, and the same symbol, *l*, is accordingly used for both varieties.

§ 32.3. Some languages (e.g., French) have a clear *l* in all positions. In some languages that have both a clear and a dark *l*, the incidence of the two is not the same as in English: thus in Polish (which has a separate character, *ł*, for dark *l*) a dark *l* may occur at the beginning of a syllable and a clear *l* at the end of a syllable; and the difference between a clear *l* and a dark *l* sometimes distinguishes two words otherwise spelled and pronounced the same (e.g., Polish *lawá*, "lava," *ławá*, "bench").

§ 32.4. Syllabic *l* (see § 66). The sound *l* often forms a syllable by itself, as in *battle* bāt'l, or with other consonants, as in *handled* hān'd'ld, no vowel whatever being present in the syllable. In pronunciation respellings in this Dictionary a syllabic consonant is preceded by an apostrophe.

## m

## § 33. As in English man.

In the production of this sound, the lips are closed as for *b*, and prevent the breath from escaping through the mouth; however, the soft palate is lowered and the breath escapes through the nose, producing a nasal resonance. Correlative voiced stop, *b*; correlative voiceless stop, *p*.

§ 33.1. Syllabic *m* (see § 66). The sound *m* sometimes forms a syllable by itself, as in the English suffix *-ism* -iz'm and in one pronunciation of *Clapham* klāp'm (klāp'ām being another pronunciation), no vowel whatever being present in the syllable. In pronunciation respellings in this Dictionary a syllabic consonant is preceded by an apostrophe.

## n

## § 34. As in English no.

In the production of this sound, the point of the tongue is placed against the teethridge (in some languages, as French and Italian, against the back of the upper front teeth), as for *d*, and the breath is unable to escape through the mouth; however, the soft palate is lowered and the breath escapes through the nose, producing a nasal resonance. Correlative voiced stop, *d*; correlative voiceless stop, *t*.

§ 34.1. Syllabic *n* (see § 66). The sound *n* often forms a syllable by itself, as in *redden* rēd'n, or with other consonants, as in *reddened* rēd'n'd, no vowel whatever being present in the syllable. In pronunciation respellings in this Dictionary a syllabic consonant is preceded by an apostrophe.

## N

§ 35. As in French *bon*.

No sound whatever is to be attached to this symbol, which merely indicates that in the utterance of a preceding vowel or diphthong the soft palate is lowered, so that the breath escapes through the nose as well as the mouth, giving the vowel or diphthong a nasal resonance. No trace of any nasal consonant should follow the nasalized vowel unless a nasal consonant is shown in the transcription (see § 35.1). Thus the French word *en* ɛ̃ consists of only one sound, the vowel ɛ̃ pronounced with the soft palate lowered.

§ 35.1. In French, a nasal consonant is pronounced after a nasal vowel only in liaison; e.g., *bon accord* bɔ̃n'-ná'kôr'. In Portuguese and Polish, however, when a nasal vowel is followed by a stop, the nasal consonant corresponding in articulation to the stop is usually inserted between the vowel and the stop (m before b, p; n before d, t; ng before g, k). Examples: Polish *babel* bônm'bêl, Portuguese *campo* kãnm'pôo (contrast French *bambou* bãn'bôo'); Polish *pedem* pënn'dëm, Portuguese *conto* kõnn'tôo (contrast French *contour* kôn'tôor'); Polish *tegi* tënnng'gê, Portuguese *banco* bãnnng'kôo (contrast French *banquette* bãn'kêt').

## ng

§ 36. As in English *sing*.

In the production of this sound, which is not a combination of the sounds n and g, contains no n or g sound, and is a single sound, the back part of the tongue is pressed against the soft palate, as for g, and the breath is unable to escape through the mouth; however, the soft palate is lowered and the breath escapes through the nose, producing a nasal resonance. Correlative voiced stop, g; correlative voiceless stop, k.

## ô

§ 37. As in English *old*.

When accented, ô is usually a diphthong in standard English. In America and in many parts of England, the diphthong begins with the mid-back tense vowel, a pure ô sound, and glides to a vowel resembling oo. In the speech of southern England, however, though several varieties of ô exist, the prevailing tendency is to begin the ô sound with the tongue farther forward toward the central position. In the extreme form of this—which is very common in London, Oxford, and Cambridge—the diphthong is approximately iôo, beginning with the ü of *hurt* (the unretroflexed mid-central vowel used by those who "drop" their r's; see § 48).

In America the diphthongal character is less marked. Before voiceless consonants, as in *note*, *oak*, and before r, as in *ore*, the ô is often nearly or quite pure, without vanish. In any case, the beginning of the American sound is a back vowel, not advanced, though sometimes slightly lowered toward ô. The one symbol ô is used in this book to indicate all standard varieties.

§ 37.1. In English words in which ô is shown immediately before r in this Dictionary, the vowel is usually ô in southern England, and sometimes in America.

§ 37.2. In foreign languages, ô is usually a pure vowel without vanish, often higher, tenser, and more lip-rounded than the corresponding pure English sound, or than the first element of the corresponding diphthongal English sound.

## ô

§ 38. As in English *ôbey*.

A short sound of ô-like quality, usually without vanish, occurring in unaccented syllables. Where ô is shown in English words, the sound is frequently the obscure mid-central vowel (like â), as in the third syllable of *anatomy* â-năt'ô-mî.

§ 38.1. In words belonging to certain foreign languages (as Hungarian, Italian, and Yugoslav), ô is also used in

accented syllables for a sound resembling a pure ô, but much shorter.

## ô

§ 39. As in English *ôrb*.

Low-back (but higher than ä, which is also low-back), tense, higher and more lip-rounded in southern England than in America; may be long, as in *law* lô, or relatively short, as in *auspicious* ôs-pish'ûs.

## ô

§ 40. As in English *ôdd*.

In southern England and to some extent in New England, New York City, and the southern United States, this vowel is low-back (lying between ä and ô, which are also low-back), lax, and slightly rounded. In general in the United States, the sound so transcribed is an entirely unrounded vowel identical in quality with ä and of varying length. Where ô is shown before r, however (as in *moral* môr'ûl), the pronunciation in the United States may be ä or ô (with Southern British value) or ô.

§ 40.1. In foreign words, ô has a value similar to that which it has in southern England.

## ô

§ 41. As in English *sôft*.

This will be recognized as a combination of the symbols ô and ô. It is used in transcribing a class of words which in both America and England are pronounced with either ô or ô (or an intermediate sound). When these words are pronounced with ô in America, the ô usually has, not its usual American value ä, but a value similar to that which it has in southern England.

## ô

§ 42. As in English *cônnect*.

In ordinary English speech, an obscure vowel, like â (see § 12). Occasionally in deliberate speech pronounced ô.

## oi

§ 43. As in English *oil*.

A diphthong consisting of ô + i.

## ôo

§ 44. As in English *fôod*.

High-back tense rounded. A single vowel, not two.

§ 44.1. ôo is also used, in transcribing Swedish and Norwegian *u*, for a high-central rounded long vowel.

## ôo

§ 45. As in English *fôot*.

High-back lax rounded. A single vowel, not two.

§ 45.1. ôo is also used, in transcribing Norwegian *u*, for a high-central rounded short vowel.

## ou

§ 46. As in English *out*.

A diphthong the first element of which varies throughout the English-speaking world. In what is perhaps the commonest variety, the diphthong begins with ä and moves upward to or toward ôo. In two other common varieties the first element is ä and ä, respectively.

## p

§ 47. As in English *pen*.

A voiceless sound produced by stopping the breath with the lips. Correlative voiced stop, b; correlative nasal, m.

## r

§ 48. As in English *ûrn*, *rap*, *far*.

With American speakers who do not "drop" their r's, the sound of *ur* in *urn* is a single vowel sound (not two sounds, as the spelling and transcription might suggest)

articulated by raising the point and blade of the tongue toward the hard palate—in technical language, by “retroflexing” the tongue. *ēr* (also a single vowel) is articulated like *ūr*, but is shorter and laxer, occurring only in completely unaccented syllables.

English consonant *r* (an *r* preceding a vowel in the same syllable) is similar in its articulation to the vowel *ūr* in *urn*, but differs in that (1) the tongue height is greater than is usually the case with the vowel *ūr* (in some cases so great as to produce audible friction), and in that (2) consonant *r* holds its position more briefly than does the vowel *ūr*, the tongue moving immediately toward the position of the vowel that follows. This movement or “glide” is an important characteristic of the consonant, and consonant *r* bears to the vowel *ūr* much the same relation that *w* does to *ōō* (§ 62) and *y* does to *ē* (§ 63).

With Americans who do not “drop” their *r*’s, an *r* following a vowel in the same syllable (except *ūr*, *ēr*: see above) is a vowel of *ūr*-like quality forming a diphthong with the preceding vowel. In all varieties of American speech, an *r* following an accented vowel and immediately preceding another vowel (e.g., in *carry*) is likewise usually an *ūr*-like vowel forming a diphthong with the preceding vowel. In Southern British speech, however, such an *r* is usually consonantal.

In eastern New England, New York City, the southern United States, and southern England, *r* is by most speakers treated differently than in the northern and western part of the United States. With these speakers: (1) The single vowel *ūr*, *ēr* is usually replaced by an unretroflexed single vowel of mid-central articulation (in unaccented syllables—i.e., when the transcription is *ēr*—this vowel is the same as *ā*). (2) An *r* shown after any other vowel symbol than *ū* or *ē* in the same syllable in transcriptions in this Dictionary is not pronounced by these speakers, unless a vowel immediately follows without pause in the next syllable (if this next syllable is in a separate word, some of these speakers do not pronounce an *r* even then). Either the *r* is dropped entirely (as in *farm*) or a non-syllable-forming mid-central vowel (= *ā*) is used for it (as in *fair*, *feared*). It will be seen from these statements that to speak of these persons as “dropping” their *r*’s is only partially accurate.

§ 48.1. In foreign languages, in which *r* is usually more vigorously articulated than in English, two common varieties are the tongue-point trill and the uvular *r* (see § 3.1). In the tongue-point trill the tongue is in light contact at the sides with the upper molars, and the point and blade are raised toward the front palate and rapidly vibrated up and down against the back part of the teethridge (see § 3.2) by the outgoing voiced breath. In uvular *r*, the voiced breath passes between the raised back of the tongue and the uvula, causing vibration of the latter (uvular trill) or merely producing a strong fricative sound (uvular scrape). Both the tongue-point trilled *r* and the uvular *r* occur in French and in German. Italian and Russian have only the tongue-point trill. Danish *r* is usually uvular. In Spanish, *rr* is pronounced as a tongue-point trill (transcribed *rr* in Spanish words in this Dictionary), whereas a single *r* has the same place of articulation but usually consists of only a single flip of the tongue point against the teethridge (transcribed *r* in Spanish words in this Dictionary). In certain positions (e.g., when initial in a word) Spanish *r* may be pronounced *rr*.

## s

§ 49. As in English *ss*.

A voiceless sound produced with the tip and blade of the tongue pressed close to the teethridge, and the point drawn into itself so as to form a very narrow, tubelike channel between the tip and the teethridge. A thread of voiceless breath forced through this channel strikes the points of the teeth (esp. the lower) and produces the characteristic hissing sound. Voiced correlative, *z*.

## sh

§ 50. As in English *she*.

*sh* is not a combination of the sounds *s* and *h*, contains no *s* or *h* sound, and is a single voiceless sound, pronounced with the tip and blade of the tongue approaching the hard palate a little farther back than for *s*. The aperture is wider laterally, so that the current of air passing over the tongue is more spread out like a waterfall than for *s*, in which it is like a jet. The main body of the tongue is also higher toward the roof of the mouth. The broader stream of air rushes against the teeth much as for *s*, the mouth requiring to be nearly closed. The position of the tongue is on the whole similar to that for *y* (cf. § 54). Voiced correlative, *zh*.

When *s* and *h* are in separate syllables in the transcription, each has its own sound, as in *sheephead* *shēps’hēd’*.

## t

§ 51. As in English *time*.

A voiceless sound produced, in English, by stopping the breath by placing the point of the tongue against the teethridge (see § 3.2). In some languages (e.g., French and Italian) the tongue point is placed against the back of the upper front teeth.

In American English, in certain positions (e.g., in *better*, *fatal*) the sound is voiced and is articulated very much like the Spanish single-tap *r* described in § 48.1. Between an *n* and an unaccented vowel (e.g., in *winter*) the sound may be completely dropped—a pronunciation considered by many to be substandard.

Correlative voiced stop, *d*; correlative nasal, *n*.

## th

§ 52. As in English *then*.

*th* is not a combination of the sounds *t* and *h*, contains no *t* or *h* sound, and is a single voiced sound. The point of the tongue lightly touches the backs or the points of the upper teeth, in some cases protruding a trifle between upper and lower teeth, while breath buzzes through with a fricative sound. Voiceless correlative, *th*.

## th

§ 53. As in English *thin*.

Voiceless correlative of *th* (see § 52).

## tū

§ 54. As in English *nature*.

In words in the respelled pronunciation of which this symbol occurs, the pronunciation *tū* (= *tyōō*) occurs in most words only in very formal speech. The ligature (—) indicates that in ordinary speech the *ty* is usually pronounced *ch* (i.e., *t+sh*: see § 14). The explanation of this is as follows: The original pronunciation was *ty*. The sound *sh*, however, being closer to *t* than *y* is, speakers in time began, in accord with a process technically known as assimilation, to take a “path of less resistance” by substituting *sh* for *y*.

Also, before consonants the vowel is commonly *ē* or *ū*, not *ōō*.

Correlative sound with voiced consonant, *dū*.

## ū

§ 55. As in English *cūbe*.

This symbol represents a combination of two sounds. The first element is *y* or *i*, the second element *ōō* (in words transcribed *ūr* in this Dictionary, the second element is usually *ōō*; i.e., *ūr* is *yōōr* or *iōōr*). In words in which *ū* is shown after certain consonants (notably *l*, *s*, *z*) in this Dictionary, the first element (*y* or *i*) is omitted by many or most speakers; e.g., *Lucy*, transcribed *lū’al*, is often pronounced *lōō’ēi*.



## û

§ 56. As in English *ûnite*.

The sound û (see § 55) with briefer second element (often lowered to ȯ, even when not preceding r), occurring in unaccented syllables.

## û

§ 57. As in English *ûrn*.

In transcriptions of English words, used only before r in syllables having some degree of accent. For its value in these words, see § 48.

§ 57.1. In some foreign languages (e.g., Czech and Yugoslav) in which r may serve as the vowel in an accented syllable, this r (transcribed ûr in this Dictionary) is not the ûr vowel described in § 48, but the tongue-point trill (see § 48.1). Examples: Czech *Brno būr'nô*, Yugoslav *Vrhas vûr'bäs*.

§ 57.2. In names belonging to some foreign languages, û transcribes, not a mid-central vowel, but either of two mid-front rounded vowels, one close (approximately English ä pronounced with rounded lips), the other open (approximately English ě pronounced with rounded lips). Examples: German *Böhmen bū'mĕn* (close), French *Villeneuve vĕl'nûv'* (open). With speakers of English who "drop" their r's, both of these non-English vowels, the close and the open, are commonly Anglicized as the mid-central unretroflexed vowel that these speakers use in a word like *fur* (see § 48); hence the use of the symbol û, and the use of one symbol for two different sounds. With speakers of English who do not "drop" their r's, either of these vowels plus a following r is frequently Anglicized as the mid-central retroflexed vowel that these speakers use in a word like *fur* (see § 48). Thus such speakers would give this sound to *ör* in German *Görlitz*. When no r follows the vowel, however, such speakers are usually unable to use as their Anglicized pronunciation the mid-central unretroflexed vowel, which is usually as foreign to their speech as the mid-front rounded vowels. In such a case, the Anglicizations used are frequently ä for the mid-front close rounded vowel, ě for the mid-front open rounded vowel; i.e., the tongue position is approximately the same as for the non-English vowels, but the lip rounding is omitted: see the first sentence in this paragraph. These pronunciations are also often used even when an r follows the vowel. Examples: German *Döbeln dā'bĕln*, *Göttingen gĕt'ing-ĕn*, *Görlitz gĕr'lits*. Cf. § 60.

## û

§ 58. As in English *ûp*.

In America, usually a mid-central unrounded vowel, the highest part of the tongue being a little lower and farther back than for the ä in *sofa* or ěr in *better*. In Southern British, it is pronounced with the tongue slightly farther back.

## û

§ 59. As in English *circûs*.

Mid-central unrounded. Always obscure.

## û

§ 60. As in French *menu* (mĕ-nû'), German *grün*.

This symbol transcribes either of two high-front rounded vowels that have no counterpart in English, one close (approximately English ē pronounced with rounded lips), the other open (approximately English ĭ pronounced with rounded lips). These vowels are sometimes Anglicized by omitting the lip rounding; i.e., the close vowel is pronounced as ē, the open as ĭ (cf. § 57.2). Examples: *Tübingen* German tû'bing-ĕn, sometimes Anglicized tĕ'bing-ĕn; *Müller* German mül'ĕr, sometimes Anglicized mĭl'ĕr. Other Anglicizations are yōō (= ū) for the close vowel, yōō for the open. (Observe that in the yōō, yōō pronunciations there occur in succession two elements that occur simultaneously in the non-English vowels:

high-front tongue position, supplied by the y; lip rounding, supplied by the ōō or ȯō. There is of course the additional element of high-back tongue position, supplied by the ȯō or ȯō). Examples: *Debussy* French dĕ-bū'sĕ', Anglicized dĕ-bū'sī; *Müller* German mül'ĕr, Anglicized myōōl'ĕr (as well as mĭl'ĕr; see above). Still other Anglicizations (as ōō, ȯō, ū, and—where r follows the vowel—ûr) occur.

## v

§ 61. As in English *van*.

A voiced sound produced by the friction of the breath escaping between the closely juxtaposed upper teeth and lower lip. Voiceless correlative, f.

## w

§ 62. As in English *want*.

For this sound, the lips are rounded and the back of the tongue raised as for ȯō or ȯō. However, the tongue has this position more briefly than for ȯō or ȯō, moving immediately toward the position of the following vowel.

Although this movement or "glide" is in most cases the distinguishing characteristic of the consonant, in some cases the tongue may be so high as to produce audible friction at the beginning of the sound. This friction is essential to the w sound when it precedes ȯō (as in *woo*), since there could not be any such thing as a movement from ȯō position to ȯō position. Cf. §§ 48, 63.

w and y are commonly called semivowels.

## y

§ 63. As in English *yet*.

For this sound, the lips are unrounded and the front of the tongue (the part behind the blade and tip; see § 3.2) is raised toward the hard palate (whence y is called a palatal sound), as for ě or ĭ. However, the tongue has this position more briefly than for ě or ĭ, moving immediately toward the position of the following vowel.

Although this movement or "glide" is in most cases the distinguishing characteristic of the consonant, in some cases the tongue may be so high as to produce audible friction at the beginning of the sound. This friction is essential to the y sound when it precedes ě (as in *ye*), since there could not be any such thing as a movement from ě position to ě position. Cf. §§ 48, 62.

y and w are commonly called semivowels.

§ 63.1. In transcriptions of words from a number of foreign languages, a y following a tongue consonant denotes that the consonant is "palatal" or "palatalized." These two terms are not synonymous. A palatal consonant is one formed with the front of the tongue (the part behind the blade and tip; see § 3.2) near or touching the hard palate, and the tip of the tongue behind the lower front teeth. (The sound y has this articulation [see § 63]; hence the use of y after a consonant to denote that the consonant is palatal.) Common palatal consonants occurring in pronunciations in this Dictionary are ly (the sound of the bold-faced letters in Italian *figlio* and Spanish [Castilian pronunciation] *olla*), ny (the sound of the bold-faced letters in French *agneau*, Italian *bagno*, Spanish *cañón*), dy (the sound of the bold-faced letters in Hungarian *Gyula*), and ty (the sound of the bold-faced letters in Hungarian *kutya*). Whereas in articulating English l, n, d, t the tip of the tongue is in contact with the *teethridge* (see § 3.2), in articulating the palatals ly, ny, dy, ty the front of the tongue (posterior to the tip; see § 3.2) is in contact with the *hard palate* (posterior to the teethridge), and the tip of the tongue is behind the lower front teeth. These palatal sounds can be acquired by placing the tip of the tongue behind the lower front teeth and trying to say l, n, d, t, respectively.

When a consonant (e.g., l, n, d, t) is palatalized, on the other hand, the tip of the tongue is in contact with the teethridge (or, in some languages, with the back of the

upper front teeth), as it is for ordinary l, n, d, t. However, the front of the tongue, posterior to the tip, instead of being somewhat low in the mouth as for ordinary l, n, d, t, is brought to or near the hard palate, thus approximating the position that it has in the articulation of a full palatal sound.

§ 63.2. Palatalization is especially important in Russian. In that language there are a group of five hard, or nonpalatalizing, vowels, and a corresponding group of five soft, or palatalizing, vowels. The palatalizing effect of this group of soft vowels takes, in general, either of two forms: (1) When a soft vowel is immediately preceded by a tongue consonant (except *ch*, *sh*, *shch*, *zh*, which are palatal already), the consonant is palatalized, and a *y* sound is usually present between the consonant and the vowel. *g*, *k*, and *κ* merely have the most forward position possible for these consonants: cf. §§ 24, 30, 31. (2) When a soft vowel is initial in a word, or is immediately preceded by another vowel or by a consonant other than a tongue consonant, the palatalization takes the form of a *y* sound before the vowel. (Certain exceptions to these two statements are noted below.) Whichever of these two forms the palatalization takes, it is indicated in this Dictionary by the symbol *y* immediately preceding the vowel; e.g., *Esenin* yī-syā'n'yin.

The usual transliteration of the Russian vowels in this Dictionary, and their usual pronunciation in accented syllables, are as follows:

HARD	SOFT
a (â)	ya (yâ)
e (ĕ, â)	e (yĕ, yâ)
y (see § 27.1)	i (yĕ, ĕ)
o (ô)	ë (yô)
u (ôô)	yu (yôô)

NOTES. It will be observed that the transliteration distinguishes between each pair of hard and soft vowels except hard *e* and soft *e*. However, inasmuch as hard *e* occurs in only two or three genuinely Russian words, one will nearly always be correct in assuming that an *e* in a Russian name is a soft *e*.

Observe that the hard vowel *y* has a value different from that borne by *y* in the soft vowels *ya*, *yu*, where *y* has its usual English consonantal value. The letters transliterated *ya*, *yu* are single letters in Russian, the two-letter transliterations being used to distinguish these soft vowels orthographically from the corresponding hard ones.

*i*, unlike the other soft vowels, does not have a preceding *y* sound when it is initial, being pronounced simply ĕ (i in unaccented syllables). *i* is also not palatalized when, as it often does, it forms a diphthong with a preceding vowel.

Observe that, whereas in each of the other four pairs the quality of the hard vowel is the same as that of the second (vocalic) element of the soft vowel, in the pair *y*, *i*

this quality is different. After *sh* and *zh* (but not after *ch* and *shch*: see § 14) *i* is pronounced like *y*.

A consonant may also be palatalized in Russian when not followed by a soft vowel (e.g., when final in a word or when medial and followed by another consonant). Such palatalization is indicated orthographically in Russian by a special letter, not usually transliterated in English and not transliterated in this Dictionary.

§ 63.3. When the symbol *y* is final in a word or syllable (e.g., in transcriptions of French and other foreign languages), it is followed by an apostrophe, as a precaution against its being mispronounced by English-speaking persons, who, on the analogy of English words having *y* in such position, might otherwise interpret the symbol as having the value *i*. Example: *Bastogne* bās'tôn'y'.

## z

§ 64. As in English zone.

A voiced sound produced with the tip and blade of the tongue pressed close to the upper teethridge, and the point drawn into itself so as to form a very narrow, tube-like channel between the tip and the teethridge. A thread of voiced breath forced through this channel strikes the points of the teeth (esp. the lower) and produces the characteristic buzzing sound. Voiceless correlative, *s*.

## zh

§ 65. As in English azure (āzh'ēr; ā'zhēr).

*zh* is not a combination of the sounds *z* and *h*, contains no *z* or *h* sound, and is a single voiced sound, pronounced with the tip and blade of the tongue approaching the hard palate a little farther back than for *z*. The aperture is wider laterally, so that the current of air passing over the tongue is more spread out like a waterfall than for *z*, in which it is like a jet. The main body of the tongue is also higher toward the roof of the mouth. The broader stream of air rushes against the teeth much as for *z*, the mouth requiring to be nearly closed. The position of the tongue is on the whole similar to that for *y* (cf. § 16). Voiceless correlative, *sh*.

When *z* and *h* are in separate syllables in the transcription, each has its own sound, as in *hogshead* hōgz'hĕd.

§ 66. Certain consonants are capable of serving as the vowel in a syllable, and when they so function are called syllabic consonants. In English the chief such consonants are *l*, *n*, and (to a much lesser degree) *m*, which may be syllabic in unaccented syllables after certain consonants. No vowel is present in the syllable. The sign of a syllabic consonant in this Dictionary is an apostrophe immediately preceding the consonant, thus: *battle* bāt'l, *harden* hār'd'n, *hardened* hār'd'nd, *Clapham* klāp'm.

§ 66.1. In foreign words (chiefly French), an apostrophe following *l* or *r* indicates the unvoicing of these normally voiced sounds, as in French *peuple* pū'pl', *poudre* pōō'dr'. In such cases, the *l* and *r* do not form an additional syllable: *peuple* and *poudre* are monosyllables.

# ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS USED IN THE TEXT, TABLES, AND MAPS IN THIS BOOK

ABBREVIATIONS	
A. .... Austria	Col. .... Colombia, Colonel, Col-
ab. .... about	orado, Colossians
abbr. .... abbreviated, abbrevia-	Coll. .... College
tion	Colo. .... Colorado
Acad. .... Academy	comm. .... commune
A.C.T. .... Australian Capital Ter-	Conn. .... Connecticut
ritory	cons. .... construction
A.D. .... Anno Domini (Lat., in	Cor. .... Corinthians
the year of our Lord)	cos. .... counties
Ala. .... Alabama	cu. .... cubic
Alb. .... Albania	CZ. .... Czechoslovakia
alt. .... altitude	C.Z. .... Canal Zone
Alta. .... Alberta	Czecho. .... Czechoslovakia
Amer. .... America, American	d. .... died
anc. .... ancient	Dan. .... Daniel, Danish
Angl. .... Anglicized	D.C. .... District of Columbia
approx. .... approximate, approxi-	Dec. .... December
mately	Del. .... Delaware
Apr. .... April	Den. .... Denmark
A.R. .... Autonomous Region or	dept(s). .... department(s)
Republic	Deut. .... Deuteronomy
Arab. .... Arabic	dist(s). .... district(s)
Arch. .... Archipelago	div. .... division
Argen. .... Argentine	Dom. Rep. .... Dominican Republic
Ariz. .... Arizona	Dr. .... Doctor
Ark. .... Arkansas	Du. .... Dutch
AS. .... Anglo-Saxon	E. .... East
Assoc. .... Association	Eccles. .... Ecclesiastes
A.S.S.R. .... Autonomous Soviet So-	educ. .... educational
cialist Republic	e.g. .... exempli gratia (Lat., for
Aug. .... August	example)
Aust. .... Austria	Eng. .... England, English
Austral. .... Australasia, Australian	Eph., Ephes. .... Ephesians
Auton. .... Autonomous	Equa. .... Equatorial
A.V. .... Authorized Version	esp. .... especially
B. .... Bulgaria	est. .... estimate, estimated
B.C. .... Before Chrst, British	Est. .... Estonia, Estonian
Columbia	estab. .... established
Bel. .... Belgium	Esth. .... Esther
Belg. .... Belgian	et al. .... et alii (Lat., and others)
bet. .... between	etc. .... et cetera (Lat., and so
Bib. .... Biblical	forth)
bor. .... borough	excl. .... excludes, excluding, ex-
bpl. .... birthplace	clusive
Br. .... British	Exod. .... Exodus
Braz. .... Brazilian	Ez., Ezr. .... Ezra
Brit. .... British	Ezek. .... Ezekiel
Bulg. .... Bulgarian	f. .... founded
B.W.I. .... British West Indies	Fahr. .... Fahrenheit
c. .... circa (with dates only)	Feb. .... February
C. .... Cabo, Cape, Centigrade	Fed. .... Federation
Cal., Calif. .... California	ff. .... following
Cam. .... Cameroun	Fin. .... Finland
Can. .... Canada, Canadian	Finn. .... Finnish
cen. .... center, central	Fla. .... Florida
cent(s). .... century, centuries	Flem. .... Flemish
cf. .... confer (Lat., compare)	form. .... former, formerly
Chin. .... Chinese	fr. .... from
Chron. .... Chronicles	Fr. .... French
co. .... county	F.S. .... Free State
coed. .... coeducational	ft. .... foot, feet
C. of G. H. .... Cape of Good Hope	Fl. .... Fort
col. .... colony	Ga. .... Georgia
	Gal. .... Galatians
	Gen. .... General, Genesis
	Geo. .... George
	Ger. .... German, Germany
	Glos. .... Gloucestershire
	govt(s). .... government(s)
	Gr. .... Greece, Greek
	Gr. Brit., Gr.
	Britain,
	Gr. Br. .... Great Britain
	H. .... Hungary
	Hab. .... Habakkuk
	Hag. .... Haggai
	Heb., Hebr. .... Hebrew(s)
	Hind. .... Hindustani
	Hon. .... Honduras
	Hos. .... Hosea
	Hun. .... Hungary
	Hung. .... Hungarian
	I. .... Indian, Isla, Island, Isle
	Î. .... Île (Fr., Island, Isle)
	Icel. .... Icelandic
	i.e. .... id est (Lat., that is)
	Ill. .... Illinois
	in. .... inch(es)
	incl. .... included, includes, in-
	cluding
	incorp. .... incorporated
	Ind. .... Indian, Indiana
	Inst. .... Institution
	Ir. .... Irish
	Ire. .... Ireland
	Is. .... Islands, Islas, Isles
	Isa. .... Isaiah
	Ital. .... Italian, Italy
	Jan. .... January
	Jap. .... Japan, Japanese
	Jas. .... James
	Jer. .... Jeremiah
	Josh. .... Joshua
	Jr. .... Junior
	Judg. .... Judges
	Kans. .... Kansas
	Ky. .... Kentucky
	L. .... Lago, Lagoa, Lake, Lat-
	in, Little
	La. .... Louisiana
	Lam. .... Lamentations
	lat. .... latitude
	Lat. .... Latin, Latvia
	Lev. .... Leviticus
	Lith. .... Lithuania, Lithuanian
	long. .... longitude
	m. .... mile(s)
	M. .... Monument
	Mal. .... Malachi
	Man. .... Manitoba
	Mar. .... March
	Mass. .... Massachusetts
	Matt. .... Matthew
	max. .... maximum
	Md. .... Maryland
	Me. .... Maine
	Medit. .... Mediterranean
	Mex. .... Mexican, Mexico
	Mic. .... Micah
	Mich. .... Michigan