

WEBSTER'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

FIRST EDITION

A Merriam Webster

A ~~DICTIONARY~~

NAMES OF NOTEWORTHY PERSONS
WITH PRONUNCIATIONS
AND CONCISE BIOGRAPHIES



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PREFACE

The aim of the editors and publishers of this Merriam-Webster Dictionary is to provide in a single handy volume a work of biographical reference not restricted in its selection of names by considerations of historical period, nationality, race, religion, or occupation, and to supply the reader with full information on the syllabic division and the pronunciation of the names included. Since the Dictionary is intended primarily for English-speaking users, American and British names have been included on a generous scale and often accorded fuller treatment than names of other persons of similar eminence.

There are, of course, many works of biographical reference in English. Most of them, however, are not comparable with this book in either design or scope. Those of unlimited scope are usually many-volumed works; those in one volume are for the most part deliberately limited to a single nationality or race, or to a single occupation or field of endeavor, or to a single historical period. Moreover, a great many biographical dictionaries make no attempt to record pronunciation; and, of those that do, few emphasize this very important matter or offer information approaching in fullness the information provided in this Merriam-Webster book. Fewer still provide syllabic division of names—information of value to printers, writers, and other consultants, and in many instances very difficult to obtain.

Not only does this Dictionary provide pronunciation and syllabic division for the surnames entered but also for titles of rank and in many instances for the place names from which such titles derive. Further, in the section on pages 1628 ff., similar information is given for a very extensive list of prenames in many languages, composed of prenames of persons entered in its Vocabulary—perhaps the most extensive such list obtainable in any single work of reference in English. Most users of this Dictionary are no doubt already familiar with the great difficulties encountered in trying to obtain such information readily from printed sources. The experience of our own editorial staff confirms such an opinion. The pronunciation of the names of many contemporaries was obtained by direct correspondence with those persons or with members of their families or with intimate friends. For many other pronunciations, especially of non-English names, information was contributed by consultants, specialists in various foreign languages, a list of whose names is printed on pages vii, viii, below.

The publishers feel that the convenience of a single volume, the freedom from restriction in the selection of names included, and the fullness of the information on pronunciation and syllabic division more than compensate for its limitations. These limitations are those inherent in any single volume of so broad a scope. They consist in the necessary restriction of the number of names included and in the restriction of the amount of space devoted to each entry. Neither of these restrictions, we believe, is a severe handicap in the present work.

The number of names included (upwards of 40,000) will be found adequate for the usual purposes of most consultants. Only in certain classes of contemporaries may some consultants feel an inadequacy. The names of persons prominent (sometimes only briefly) in sports, in motion pictures, in the contemporary theater, and in radio are so numerous that the editors were compelled, however reluctantly, to curtail their representation to the minimum, relying on the many specialized works of reference and the great volume of current periodical literature in these fields to supply the wants of consultants particularly interested in such names. As for the treatment given each entry, every effort has been made to provide information most likely to be sought by the consultants of this Dictionary. Names of persons included because of a single incident, a single writing, a single discovery, are accorded the briefest treatment, with emphasis duly laid on this single item. In this way, additional space has been obtained to provide longer entries for persons whose lives or works contain many details likely to be sought by the consultant. It will be readily seen, then, that the length of a biography is

no measure of the relative importance of the person treated, but rather an indication of editorial judgment of material most likely to prove useful to consultants.

The names and data have been selected as objectively as possible. The selection was made from a large file of names compiled by combining the results of years of reading (especially of newspapers and general and technical periodicals) with check lists of names of persons appearing not only in biographical reference works, such as the *Dictionary of American Biography*, *Dictionary of National Biography*, *Chambers's Biographical Dictionary*, *The Century Cyclopedia of Names*, *Who's Who in America* (and supplements), *Who's Who* (British), *Who's Who in Latin America*, *International Who's Who*, *Current Biography*, and in many specialized works, as various Bible dictionaries, *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, *The New Catholic Dictionary*, *The Jewish Encyclopedia*, *Harper's Encyclopedia of Art*, books of the "Oxford Companion" series, *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, *Hugo Riemanns Musik-Lexikon*, but also in works of general reference, such as the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, *Chambers's Encyclopaedia*, *The New International Encyclopaedia*, *Larousse du XX^e Siècle*, *Der Grosse Brockhaus*, *Meyers Lexikon*, Zerolo's *Diccionario Enciclopédico de la Lengua Castellana*, and of historical reference, as *The Cambridge Ancient History*, *The Cambridge Medieval History*, *The Cambridge Modern History*, and *Dictionary of American History*. This file contained, of course, many times the number of names that could be included. The editors are neither so naïve nor so opinionated as to think their selections flawless. Infelicities, even errors, of selection are inevitable; but these, the editors believe, are errors of judgment and not the result of bias of any sort. Their correction—indeed, the improvement of the editorial content as a whole, not only of the selection of names but of the data presented—calls for the co-operation of the consultants of this Dictionary. The book is planned to provide the greatest amount of information of value to the largest number of users. The editors will welcome every criticism or suggestion, no matter how minute, designed to further that end.

THE EDITORIAL STAFF

The planning of this Dictionary has been carried out under the direction of the permanent Editorial Board of G. & C. Merriam Company, consisting of the following members: William Allan Neilson (*chairman*), *Editor in Chief of Merriam-Webster Dictionaries*, formerly *President of Smith College*; Robert C. Munroe, *President of G. & C. Merriam Company*; John P. Bethel, *General Editor of Merriam-Webster Dictionaries*; Lucius H. Holt, *Managing Editor of Merriam-Webster Dictionaries*. The staff engaged in the editorial work consisted of the following:

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Biographies were written by Dr. Bethel, Dr. Holt, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Kelsey, Miss Mag, Mr. Palermo, Miss Foss, Mr. Mayhugh; and verification of this material was done by Mr. Westcott, Miss Foss, Miss Rich, Mr. Roe. All matters concerning pronunciation and syllabic division were under the charge of Mr. Artin, who was assisted by Miss Mag, Mr. Palermo, and others; the Guide to Pronunciation (pages xiv ff.) was prepared by Mr. Artin, the Pronouncing List of Prenames (pages 1628 ff.) by Mr. Artin and Miss Mag. Material for the Tables in the Appendix was compiled by Dr. Thompson and checked and arranged by Mr. Westcott. Cross-referencing was under the charge of Miss Foss, who was assisted by Miss Rich and Miss Brouillet. The proofreading was done by Messrs. Roe, Eisold, and Mayhugh, Miss Driscoll, and Miss Foss. Styling and alphabetizing were done chiefly by Mr. Mayhugh, Mr. Palermo, and Miss Foss.

CONSULTANTS

Much valuable information and assistance has been supplied by many other persons. To all of these persons the editors and publishers wish to express their grateful appreciation, especially to the following:

Dr. Millar Burrows of Yale University for preparing the biography of Jesus Christ; Dr. Ephraim A. Speiser, Dr. Arthur W. Hummel, and others of the consultants listed below, for correcting the spelling of names or the dates or other details of certain biographies queried to them; Miss Florence E. Birks, of the staff of the City Library, Springfield, Massachusetts, for painstaking and patient co-operation in obtaining or verifying data of all kinds; the very many persons in the United States and in many other countries who have courteously supplied information in response to our letters of inquiry; and the following persons who have supplied information on the pronunciation of names in the fields 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 Dictionary):

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

In compiling this Dictionary, the editors have striven for 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 in particular instances, especially in the composite entries (see § 7, below). The typography and punctuation, too, have been adapted to the multifarious nature of the material.

The basic pattern of arrangement and the principal mechanical devices are described and illustrated below.

BASIC PATTERN OF ARRANGEMENT

The principal details of each entry are given, usually, in the following order: the full name of the person; pronunciation (where not given in a preceding entry or covered in the appendix of prenames, pages 1628 ff.); birth and death dates (where known; with blank space instead of death date for persons still living) or period of existence; nationality, or an equivalent explanatory detail; occupation, or an equivalent descriptive detail.¹ For Americans, the place of birth (as a city or a county) is often included.

Where further information is necessary or desirable, one or more of the following kinds of details are included: family relationships (where significant, especially where there are relationships between two or more persons included in this Dictionary); education² (especially in entries of Americans); details of occupational, business, or professional career, or other significant activities; scientific discoveries or inventions; names of literary, musical, artistic, or architectural works.

MECHANICAL DETAILS OF TYPOGRAPHY AND PUNCTUATION

1. The typography of the entry names.

The general practice in this Dictionary is to supply rather full information about the names of each person entered. Such information is typically limited, of course, to family name (or surname) and prenames,³ and, in entries of married women, the maiden surname preceded by the word *nee* (= born). In many entries, however, additional names are also given. These may be of any of the following kinds: assumed names, nicknames (including epithets), titles of dignity or rank. Usually, the main entry is placed at the real surname; sometimes, however, it may be at the pseudonym, or the nickname, or the title. Cross entries are made liberally throughout the book.

(a) The names themselves are printed in heavy-faced type. For the convenience of the consultant, two sizes of heavy-faced type are used: a larger size for surnames and titular names (including prepositions, articles, and other connective elements regarded as parts of such names), a smaller size for prenames. Thus, in the entry

Cochrane, Thomas. 10th Earl of **Dundonald.**

the surname (Cochrane) and titular name (Dundonald) are in large heavy-faced type; the prename (Thomas) in smaller heavy-faced type.

(b) Words indicating nature of title are in light roman type, as: Saint, Blessed, Venerable, Abbé, Sir, Chevalier, Cavaliere, Count, Comte, Conde, Conte, Mulai, etc. However, in many Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and other names, words that are actually titles often appear in heavy-faced type as part of the name; for example: Bahadur, Bey, Effendi, Ghazi, Khan, Mirza, Pasha.

(c) Connective words between names, or parts of names, of the same person are in light italic type, as: *or*, *also*, *nee*, *orig. name*, *nickname*. Connective words between names of different persons are in light roman type. Language labels are in light italic type.

(d) The typical uses of the two sizes of heavy-faced type, and the uses of light roman and light italic type referred to above, are illustrated below.

Single surname:

Scott, Winfield.

Scott, Sir Walter.

Grimm, Jacob and his brother **Wilhelm.**

Single names with alternative forms:

Barbon or **Barebone** or **Barebones,**

Praisegod or **Praise-God.**

Scott or **Scot, Reginald** or **Reynold.**

Names containing connective elements:

à Beckett, Gilbert Abbott.

La Boétie, Étienne de.

Le Gallienne, Richard.

Leibnitz, Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von.

Meer, Jan van der.

Van Buren, Martin.

Compound surname, variously composed:

Fournier d'Albe, Edmund Edward.

Gatti-Casazza, Giulio.

Jiménez de Cisneros, Francisco.

Niembsch von Strehlenau, Nikolaus.

Ortega y Gasset, José.

Ortiz Rubio, Pascual.

Zúñiga y Azevedo, Gaspar de.

Compound surname with parts separated:

Bannerman, Sir Henry Campbell-.

Bivar, Rodrigo (or **Ruy**) Díaz de.

Carpini, Giovanni de Piano.

Surname plus title in same entry:

Ginkel, Godert de. 1st Earl of **Athlone.**

Craigavon, 1st Viscount. **James** Craig.

Lafayette, Marquis de. **Marie** Joseph

Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du **Motier.**

Real name plus pseudonym, nickname, or the like:

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. *Pseudonym* **Mark Twain.**

Irving, Sir Henry. *Orig. name* **John Henry Brodribb.**

¹ In this connection it should be noted that the word *politician* is used in this Dictionary in the general meaning of "a person engaged in politics," and has no derogatory implications.

² Names of colleges and universities are usually given in a shortened form in connection with college degrees, appointments, or the like. Thus, "B.A., Chicago" refers to the degree Bachelor of Arts granted by the University of Chicago; "professor, Illinois" means professor in the University of Illinois; "educ. Duke" means educated at Duke University; "grad. Texas A.&M." means graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. Names of State colleges and universities in the U.S. are often abbreviated to the word *State* preceded by the name or abbreviation of the State. Thus, "Mass. State" means Massachusetts State College; "Mich. State" means Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science; etc.

³ Various called also forenames, first names, given names, or Christian names.

Montez, Lola. *Stage name of Marie Dolores Eliza Rosanna Gilbert.*

Gatti, Bernardino. *Known as il Solaro.*

Tintoretto, Il. *Real name Jacopo Robusti.*

Greco, El, i.e. the Greek. *Also called Domenico. Real name: Greek Kyriakos Theotokopoulos; Spanish Domingo Teotocópuli or Theotocópuli; Italian Domenico Teotocopulo or Teoscopoli or Teoscopuli.*

(e) There are some exceptions to the general practice described and illustrated in § d, above. These exceptions are entries in which the name used for alphabetization is not, in the modern sense, a surname. For practical reasons, all such names have been treated typographically as surnames. Several classes of such names are illustrated by the following:

Homer	(Greek poet)
John	(English king)
Pius XI	(pope)
Gregory of Tours	(saint)
Henry the Minstrel	(Scottish bard)
Cino da Pistoia	(Italian poet)
Chrétien de Troyes	(French poet)
Genghis Khan	(Mongol conqueror)
Ali Bey	(Mameluke ruler)

2. The spelling and arrangement of foreign-language names.

It should be noted that many historical persons are entered under the name by which they are best known in English rather than under the form of the name in their native language. Rulers are usually under their equivalent English names; thus, the German kaisers will be found at *Frederick, William*, etc., instead of at *Friedrich, Wilhelm*, etc.

(a) Names from languages using the Roman alphabet.

(i) As a general rule, such names are printed in this Dictionary with the diacritical marks used in the native language, except that in Danish and Norwegian names *ø* has been printed as *ö*. In French names, accents have been used with capital as well as lower-case letters (instead of with lower-case letters only, as is the more common practice in books printed in French). Examples:

Balboa, Vasco Núñez de.
Björnson, Björnstjerne.
Čapek, Karel.
Jebavý, Václav.
La Boétie, Étienne de.

(ii) *German names.* German names containing any of the letters *ä, ö, ü* may admit of variant spellings using *ae, oe, ue* (and vice versa). Not all such variants could be cross-referenced, because of lack of space. Hence if the consultant fails to find such a German name under one spelling, he should look for it under the other.

(iii) *Hungarian names.* In the Hungarian language, the surname or family name comes first, the given or Christian name second. In the name *Kun Béla*, for example, *Kun* is the surname. In this Dictionary, however, in order to avoid confusion, Hungarian names are given in the same order as English names; thus, the name cited above is entered as **Kun, Béla**, and appears as *Béla Kun* wherever it is mentioned in some other biographical sketch.

In Hungarian names containing a titular element consisting of a name (as a place name) with appended adjectival ending, the adjectival ending is sometimes, in

accordance with common practice, rendered by German *von* or French *de*. Thus, in Miklós von Nagybánya Horthy, *von Nagybánya* translates Hungarian *Nagybányai*, the *von* replacing the Hungarian adjectival ending *-i*.

(b) *Names requiring transliteration from a non-Roman alphabet.*

(i) *Arabic names.* As Arabic names have come into English at different periods and through several languages, there is a lack of uniformity in their transliteration. In this Dictionary, most Arabic names are entered under the spelling that accords with the best modern usage in English, but without diacritical marks; usually a transliteration of the full Arabic name with diacritical marks is also given. Example:

Abd-er-Rahman III. *Arab. 'Abd-al-Rahmān al-Nāṣir.*

Arabic has many compound names. Those containing the elements **Abd** (often combined, as in *Abdul, Abd-er-*, etc.), **abu-**, and **ibn-** (see the entries **ABD**, **ABU-**, and **IBN-** in the *Vocabulary*) are alphabetized under those elements. Those beginning with the article **al-** ("the") are alphabetized under the part following the article. Examples:

abu-Bakr.
ibn-al-Farid.
ibn-Tufail.
Battani, al-

(ii) *Chinese names.* Chinese personal names may be quite confusing, since each individual may have several different names—some taken on at different periods of life, others acquired as courtesy names, literary names, or nicknames. For most entries of Chinese names in this Dictionary the customary arrangement of the names is followed: the last or family name is given first with hyphenated prename coming second.⁴ Examples: **Sun Yat-sen** and **Chiang Kai-shek** (*Sun* and *Chiang* being the family names). Many 20th-century Chinese have adopted the English custom of giving the family name last. In this Dictionary the names of such individuals are treated like English names. Thus, *H. H. Kung*, whose name in its original Chinese form was *K'ung Hsiang-hsi*, is entered as **Kung, H. H.**

Chinese dynasties commonly have one name (*T'ang, Han*); but the emperors generally had three—dynastic title, reign title, and personal name. For example, one of the emperors of the Manchu dynasty who ruled from 1862 to 1875 had the names *Mu Tsung*, *T'ung Chih*, and *Tsai Shun*. Emperors are entered in this Dictionary under the name generally used in English, the reign title, which was often applied by western writers to the emperor himself. His personal name, which also is sometimes entered in this Dictionary, was by custom forbidden after a ruler ascended the throne. The dynastic title, or temple name, was the posthumous name of the ruler.

For purposes of alphabetizing, a Chinese name is regarded as a single word. Thus, **Li Po** follows **Lipiński** and precedes **Lippe**.

(iii) *Japanese names.* Most Japanese names consist of two elements—family name and a single prename; the prename of one person is seldom used by another. Such names are entered under the surname and treated like English names; for example, **Kagawa, Toyohiko**.

The great shoguns of medieval Japan, who were members of the military clans (*Taira, Fujiwara*), as a rule used a single name, as *Yoritomo* and *Iyeyasu*. Although in some reference books such names are expressed in a fuller form (for example, *Minamoto no Yoritomo*, i.e. "Yoritomo of the Minamoto clan"), the single name is used in this Dictionary.

⁴ Frequently in earlier times only two names were used (for example **Lao-tzu** and **Li Po**) without much consistency in English usage as to the hyphen.

Modern emperors have been known during their lifetime by their personal name (*Mutsuhito, Yoshihito*), but after an emperor's death his reign is always referred to by the era, or reign, name; thus, Mutsuhito's reign (1867-1912) is referred to as the *Meiji Era*.

(iv) *Russian names.* Russians usually have three names, in the following order: a Christian name, a patronymic derived from the father's Christian name, and a surname or family name. All names inflect according to gender. Masculine surnames end commonly in *-in, -ov* or *-ev*, or *-ski*. Feminine surnames are almost always inflected forms of masculine surnames. Thus, wives and daughters of men named *Dashkov, Krupski, Tolstoi* would use as surnames *Dashkova, Krupskaya, Tolstaya*. English references, however, often use the masculine form of the surname for both men and women.

Masculine patronymics end in *-ich* or *-vich* ("son of"); feminine patronymics end in *-vna*. Thus, the middle name of each of the sons of a man named Ivan is *Ivanovich* and the middle name of each of his daughters is *Ivanovna*.

Russian names are spelled with little or no consistency in English references, although there has been somewhat more agreement since the revision of the Russian alphabet whereby several letters were dropped. In this Dictionary the editors have avoided spellings introduced into English from French, German, and other languages, except in a few instances (as *Tchaikovsky*) where their use in English has become so widespread as to demand recognition. For the most part, Russian names have been transliterated by essentially the same system used in the etymologies of *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*, and by several other authorities. Examples (with Russian forms in the revised orthography):

Christian names

Андрей	= Andrei
Фёдор	= Fëdor
Максим	= Maksim
Пётр	= Pëtr
Семён	= Semën
Юрий	= Yuri

Patronymics

Николаевич	= Nikolaevich
Петровна	= Petrovna
Сергеевич	= Sergeevich
Яковлевич	= Yakovlevich

Surnames

Андреев	= Andreev
Чехов	= Chekhov
Дзержинский	= Dzerzhinski
Дзугашвили	= Dzhugashvili
Голицын	= Golitsyn
Щедрин	= Shchedrin

It will be noted that Russian *ы* is transliterated as *y*, not as *i*. Russian *е* is transliterated either as *e* (not as *ye*) or (where it is pronounced *yë*) as *ë*. Compare the remarks on the pronunciation of these letters, pages xx, xxi.

Not all the Russian names in this book, however, have been transliterated by its editors. Many Russians, especially those who have lived abroad or have become citizens of other countries, have shown preference for certain spellings, and the editors have usually felt obliged to follow such personal preferences. Thus, Chaliapin, a naturalized French citizen, is entered at the spelling he himself preferred for English references (*Chaliapin*) rather than at the spelling that accords with the system of transliteration discussed above (*Shalyapin*). Conversely, in cases of Russian citizens having non-Russian names, the editors have sometimes thought it advisable to retain the spelling of the original language (provided, of

course, it has a Roman alphabet) rather than transliterate from the Russian form into English; examples: *Wille* and *Wrangel*.

3. 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.

The syllabic division of prenames is, for the most part, given only in the appendix of prenames (pages 1628 ff.).

(b) Pronunciation.

(i) Pronunciation is indicated by respelling the names in the familiar Merriam-Webster phonetic alphabet; a full explanation of which is given on page xiv, and a key to which is provided across the foot of every pair of opened pages throughout the Dictionary. 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 by square brackets.

Every 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 seeking out the names and addresses of, and corresponding with, relatives, friends, and acquaintances of persons about the pronunciation of whose name there was doubt. The pronunciations of foreign-language names are in large measure based on information supplied by consulting specialists (see pp. vii, viii, above). Occasionally, however, the required information has not been obtained; in such cases, where the editors have felt that a reasonable guess may be made, a pronunciation respelling preceded by a question mark has been given.

Names of identical spelling belonging to different languages are often not divided or pronounced in the same way. Where this is so, the difference has been indicated. 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. In a few cases no division and pronunciation are shown because no information on pronunciation could be obtained.

(ii) *Prenames.* Particular attention has been paid to the pronunciation of prenames. Some of these (especially a name susceptible of more than one common pronunciation, for which we have been able to ascertain the pronunciation used by a given bearer) are pronounced in full at the main entry, but—partly to save space, partly to facilitate reference—the pronunciation of such names is usually reserved for an appendix (pages 1628 ff.). Prenames (as those of rulers) that serve as entries in the body of the Dictionary—especially foreign-language variants that serve as alternative entries—have sometimes not been pronounced at the entry. The pronunciation of such prenames should be sought in the prename list.

(iii) *Other names.* Titular names and maiden names have usually been pronounced at the entry under which they occur. Sometimes, however, the maiden name has been left unpronounced if the name is entered, with

pronunciation, at its alphabetical place in the body of the Dictionary.

4. Dates.

Birth and death dates follow the part of the entry devoted to the names and their pronunciation. Typically such dates constitute a separate statement followed by a period. Where internal structure of the entry calls for it, however, as in many composite entries (see § 7; below), such dates may be enclosed in parentheses.

Dates occurring in pairs are printed in full if they are birth and death dates (for example: 1717–1793); but otherwise are usually abbreviated in the conventional way (1717–93).

Dates of both birth and death are given wherever possible. Where one of the dates is omitted because of lack of information, the nature of the single date given is indicated by a prefixed b. (= born) or d. (= died). In entries of living persons a blank space follows the hyphen; for example, the life dates of a person born in 1900 and still alive are recorded thus: 1900–

Uncertainty about a date (of any sort) is indicated in various ways. When the date assigned to an event is reasonably certain, but not completely so, it is accompanied by a question mark so placed that it can refer to only the date in question; for example: 1717?–1793 (if only the first date is uncertain) or 1717–?1793 (if only the second is uncertain) or 1717?–?1793 (if both dates are uncertain). When the date assigned is merely approximate (within a relatively few years) it is accompanied by the abbreviation c. (= Latin *circa* = English *about*) or, if another abbreviation precedes the date, by the word *about*. Where only the general period of a person's active life is known, the birth and death dates are replaced by a statement qualified by fl. (= Latin *floruit*, flourished), or are omitted altogether if exact dates can be assigned to particular events recorded in the biography.

All dates before the Christian era are accompanied by B.C.; dates after the beginning of the Christian era are accompanied by A.D. only where necessary for complete clarity.

5. Titles of books, periodicals, etc.

Such titles are printed in italic type.

6. Abbreviations.

Abbreviations have been used throughout the book wherever it is felt that their use presents little or no difficulty of typography or comprehension. A list of these abbreviations is given on pages xxxiii–xxxvi, below.

7. Composite entries.

The editors have often found it desirable to treat in a single entry the names of more than one person. The many entries of this sort throughout the Dictionary usually exhibit in composite treatment the members of a single family, dynasty, or the like, or a succession of individuals or families bearing the same title of rank. This plan of treatment is not a mere editorial convenience. Many persons are interested in matters of genealogy and family relationships or are interested in tracing the history of familiar titles of rank. It was felt that such an interest is best served by presenting information of this sort (so far as the physical limitations of this Dictionary permit its inclusion) in composite entries.

In such entries, the surname or title is repeated (for persons other than the first) wherever its repetition seems necessary or desirable for complete clarity.

Composite entries range in complexity from those treating two names (as under **Georges Jules Auguste**

Cain) or many names in short space (as the entry at **Károlyi**) to those presenting families of many branches (as the **Douglas** family) often holding several titles of rank (as the **Clifford** family).

Entries of families, dynasties, etc.; in general precede other entries of identical spelling (see § 9a, below)—unless the former are treated under the name of one member of the group.

8. 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.* (= Latin *quod vide* = *which see*) or, if the reference is to more than one name, *qq.v.* (= Latin *quae vide* = *which* [plural] *see*). Thus:

Castlemon, Harry. Pseudonym of Charles Austin FOSDICK.

Colluthus. Variant of COLUTHUS.

Alredus Beverlacensis. = ALFRED OF BEVERLEY.

Cartesius, Renatus. See René DESCARTES.

Smith, Benjamin Eli. See under Eli SMITH.

Badenoch, Lord of. See *Alexander Stewart* (1343?–?1405), under STEWART family.

Temple, Earls of. See GRENVILLE family.

Thomond, Earls and Marquises of. Titles borne by O'Brien family (*q.v.*).

Veturia. Mother of Coriolanus (*q.v.*).

Cross references with "see" and "cf." are frequently used in the body of a biography. "See" leads to additional information. "Cf." (abbreviation of the Latin word *confer*, meaning "compare") leads to useful, interesting, or related material.

9. Alphabetical arrangement.

The alphabetical position of any entry is determined first of all by that part of the entry in large heavy-faced type (see § 1, above). For most entries, this is a plain surname, and the ordinary rules of alphabetical sequence govern: surnames follow one another in strict order (**Abbe** preceding **Abbey**; **Snow** preceding **Snowden**), and entries of persons of the same surname are arranged in the alphabetical order of their prenames (**Jacob** preceding **James**; **James Albert** preceding **James Arthur**; etc.). Numerals, and words printed in light roman type (see § 1b), are disregarded in alphabetizing, except that numerical order governs the arrangement of the members of a series under an entry (as at several of the entries for the name **Henry**).

The following brief statements will clarify the practice of this Dictionary in special cases.

(a) A composite biography of several persons entered under the family (or clan) name precedes the entries of all other persons having this same surname; thus, the **Gordon** family entry precedes all other entries with surname **Gordon**.

(b) For entries such as those at **Henry** or **John** the order of entries is in general as follows: (1) saints; (2) popes; (3) rulers or members of ruling families, where necessary these names being alphabetized by name of country[§]; (4) other persons having the single name; (5) entries in which **Henry** or **John** is a surname; (6) entries in which **Henry** or **John** is followed by a qualifying

[§] For practical purposes, former independent states are treated under the country of which they now form a part. For example, the rulers of León and Castile are alphabetized among the rulers of Spain.

word or phrase (as, **Henry Raspe** and **Henry the Navigator** or **John of Antioch**). All these precede entries in which the letters **Henry** or the letters **John** form the first part of the entry (as **Henryson** or **Johnne**).

(c) Names beginning with the prefix **Mc**, **M'**, 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 **Macchiavelli**) in which the initial letters **Mac** are not a prefix. Similarly, names containing the abbreviation **St.** are alphabetized as if this element were spelled in full **Saint**.

(d) In names having a connective element (as a preposition or an article) between the prename and surname (as noted in § 1d above), this element is treated typographically as a part of the surname or titular name.

(i) American and British names containing **De**, **Van**, **Von**, or the like, are alphabetized under these connectives unless special circumstances call for special treatment. Thus, **Henry Van Brunt** is entered at **Van Brunt** (following the entry **Vanbrugh**), not at **Brunt**.

(ii) In Swedish, German, Dutch, and other names (except American and British names) such connective elements as **af**, **ten**, **ter**, **till**, **van**, **van de**, **van den**, **van der**, **vom**, **von**, **von dem**, **von den**, **von der**, **von und zu**, **zu**, **zum**, **zur**, etc., are usually disregarded in alphabetizing when they occur between the prename and surname. Thus, **Gustaf af Geijerstam** is alphabetized at **Geijerstam**; **Bernhard ten Brink** is alphabetized at **Brink**; **Jan van der Meer** is alphabetized at **Meer**; **Friedrich Wilhelm von Bülow** is alphabetized at **Bülow**; **Christian zu Stolberg** is alphabetized at **Stolberg**.

(iii) In the Romance languages, names of this type are generally alphabetized at that part of the name following such connectives as **d'**, **da**, **dal**, **de**, **de'**, **degli**, **dei**, **del**, **de l'**, **de la**, **de las**, **dell'**, **della**, **delle**, **de los**,

des, **di**, **di'**, **do**, **du**, etc. Thus, **Gustave de Molinari** is alphabetized at **Molinari**, and **Giuliano da Sangallo** is alphabetized at **Sangallo**, the connectives **de** and **da** being disregarded. Names containing **la**, **le**, **les**, etc., are alphabetized according to usage or according to the preference of the individual bearing the name, systematic treatment being impossible.

(iv) In some instances, however, where usage in English is so well established that the name is likely to be sought under the connective element, the main entry or a cross entry has been given there. For example, **Hernando de Soto** is entered at **De Soto** and cross-entered at **Soto**.

(e) In names compounded of more than one element: if the surname, or any matter in large heavy-faced type comprising the principal part of an entry (see § 1d, above), is compounded of more than one element, with or without connective elements, it is alphabetized as if these elements formed a single word. Thus the entries

Apelles.

Ap Ellis, Augustine.

Apianus, Petrus.

are alphabetized in the order shown, as if **Ap Ellis** were spelled *Apellis*. Similarly, **Donn-Byrne** follows **Donnay** and precedes **Donndorf**. An exception to this rule is noted under (b), above.

(i) Spanish and Portuguese compound surnames containing **y** or **e** ("and") are alphabetized at the element preceding **y** or **e**. Thus, **José Ortega y Gasset** is entered at **Ortega y Gasset**, not at **Gasset**.

(ii) Sometimes, especially in the Romance languages, usage may require that a compound surname be alphabetized at some element other than the first. For example, **Fernão Lopes de Castanheda** is entered:

Castanheda, Fernão Lopes de.

(f) The alphabetization of Arabic, Chinese, Hungarian, and Japanese names has already been discussed, under § 2, above.

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.

FOREIGN SOUNDS for which no special symbols are provided are represented by the nearest English equivalents. The division entitled "Elements of Pronunciation of Foreign Names," on pp. xxii ff., presents in compact form a great deal of information on the pronunciation of letters and groups of letters in many foreign languages.

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).
- ă (short a*), as in *ădd*, *lămb*, *făt* (§ 8).
- ă (italic short a*), as in *ăc-count'*, *loy'ăl* (§ 9).
- ä (two-dot a), as in *ärm*, *är-tis'tic*, *fä'ther* (§ 10).
- á (one-dot a), as in *âsk*, *stăff*, *păth* (§ 11).
- á (italic one-dot a), as in *so'fá*, *á-bound'* (§ 12).
- b, as in *ba'by*, *be*, *bit*, *bob*, *but* (§ 13).
- ch, as in *chair*, *much*, *ques'tion* (-chŭn) (§ 14).
- d, as in *day*, *add'ed* (§ 15).
- đ (ligatured d-u), as in *ver'dđure* (§ 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).
- ē (tilde e), as in *mak'ēr*, *pēr-vert'* (§ 22).
- f, as in *fill*, *buff*, *phan'tom* (făn'-), *cough* (kôŋf) (§ 23).
- g, as in *go*, *be-gin'*, *guy* (gī) (§ 24).
- h, as in *hat*, *hen*, *hide*, *hot*, *hurt*, *a-head'* (§ 25).
- ī (long i*), as in *ice*, *spire*, *i-de'a* (§ 26).
- ĭ (short i*), as in *ill*, *hab'it*, *bod'y* (bôd'ī) (§ 27).
- ĭ (italic short i*), as in *char'ī-ty*, *pos'sī-ble*, *dī-rect'*, *A'prīl* (§ 28).
- j, as in *joke*, *jol'ly*, *gem* (jēm), *edge* (ěj) (§ 29).
- k, as in *keep*, *kick* (kĭk), *cube* (kŭb), *cho'rus* (kô'rŭs), *pique* (pĕk) (§ 30).
- K (small capital k), as in German *ich* (ĭk), *ach* (ăk), Scottish *loch* (lôk) (§ 31).
- l, as in *late*, *leg*, *lip*, *lot*, *full*, *hol'ly* (§ 32).
- m, as in *man*, *men*, *mine*, *hum*, *ham'mer* (§ 33).
- n, as in *no*, *on*, *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* (bôn), Portuguese *pão* (poun) (§ 35).
- ng, as in *sing*, *sing'er* (sĭng'ēr), *fin'ger* (fĭng'gēr), *bank* (băngk), *can'ker* (kăng'kēr) (§ 36).

- ō (long o*), as in *ōld*, *nōte*, *he'rō* (§ 37).
- ō (half-long o*), as in *ō-bey'*, *tō-bac'co*, *a-nat'ō-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*, *tôrr'id*, *fôr'est*, *pôs-ter'-i-ty* (§ 40).
- ô (short-circumflex o*), as in *sôft*, *dôg*, *clôth*, *lôss*, *côst* (§ 41).
- ô (italic short o*), as in *côn-nect'*, *ôc-cur'*, *Bab'y-lôn* (§ 42).
- oi, as in *oil*, *nois'y*, *a-void'*, *goi'ter* (§ 43).
- ōō (long double o*), as in *fōod*, *ôoze*, *nōose*, *rude* (rôod), *true* (trôo), *blue* (blôo) (§ 44).
- ōō (short double o*), as in *fôot*, *wôol*, *bôor*, *put* (pôot), *pull* (pôöl), *sure* (shôor) (§ 45).
- ou, as in *out*, *thou*, *now* (nou) (§ 46).
- p, as in *pen*, *pin*, *pop*, *put* (§ 47).
- r, as in *rap*, *red*, *hor'rid*, *far*, *fur*, *curd*, *rhom'bold* (rôm'-) (§ 48).
- 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* (-shăl) (§ 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).
- tŭ (ligatured t-u), as in *na'tŭre*, *cul'tŭre*, *pic'tŭre* (§ 54).
- û (long u*), as in *cûbe*, *tŭne*, *lŭte* (§ 55).
- û (half-long u*), as in *û-nite'*, *em'û-late* (§ 56).
- û (circumflex u), as in *ûrn*, *fûrl*, *con-cûr'*, *fern* (fûrn), *fîr* (fûr) (§ 57); for German *ö*, *oe*, as in *schön* (shŭn), *Goe'the* (gŭ'tĕ); for French *eu*, as in *jeu* (zhŭ), *seul* (sŭl); etc. (§ 57.3).
- ŭ (short u*), as in *ŭp*, *tŭb*, *ŭn'der*, *ŭn-do'* (§ 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'* (-swăd'), *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* (zĭ'-) (§ 64).
- zh, as in *az'ure* (ăzh'ēr), *glaz'ier* (-zhĕr), *pleas'ure* (plĕzh'ēr), *rouge* (rôozh) (§ 65).
- ' as in *par'don* (pă'r'd'n), *wres'tle* (rĕs't'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* (nô'tr'), *meu'ble* (mŭ'bl'), except after y: for its significance in that situation, see § 63.3.

* See § 3.21.

II. PRELIMINARY EXPLANATIONS

§ 2. 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 which 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 which 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 lies normally opposite the hard palate; the **back**,—the part that rests normally 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 *ō* may be described as a lower or more open vowel than *ō̄*, though absolutely both *ō̄* and *ō* 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*, *ū*, and the term **short** for the sounds *ă*, *ĕ*, *ĭ*, *ŏ*, *ŭ*, 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 §§ 22, 57.

§ 3.25. **obscure**, *adj.* Uttered without stress;—applied to the unstressed vowel symbolized *ă*, *ĕ*, *ĭ*, *ŏ*, or *ŭ* 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 *i* vanish, *ō* an *o* 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 that the tongue assumes in uttering them, 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>ō̄</i> <i>ū̄</i>
MID	<i>ă</i> <i>ĕ</i>	<i>û</i> , <i>ĕ</i> , <i>ă</i> , <i>ŭ</i>	<i>ŏ</i>
LOW	<i>â</i> <i>ă</i>	<i>â</i>	<i>ô</i> <i>ŏ</i> <i>ă</i>

Note: *i* and *ü*, 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, beginning at or near the mid-front tense vowel (or, in another variety, at or near the mid-front lax vowel *ē*, as in *me*) and proceeding upward toward *ī*. The second element, or 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 *ī* 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 *ari*, 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 noticeably 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 pronunciation of standard English by educated Scotsmen, and by many Northern Englishmen, the *ā* is replaced by *ā*.

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 *babū*.

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 (*ū*) 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 (which is a sign of openness, frequently used by philologists and phoneticians) 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 *ī*.

§ 18.1. In transcriptions of Danish and South African Dutch, *ē* represents a long *ī* sound.

ē

§ 19. As in English *ēvent*.

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

ē

§ 20. As in English *ĕnd*.
Mid-front lax unrounded.

ĕ

§ 21. As in English *silĕnt*.
In ordinary English speech, an obscure vowel, like *ă*. Occasionally in very deliberate speech pronounced *ĕ*.

ĕ

§ 22. As in English *makĕr*.
Used before *r* in unaccented syllables. In other languages than English, two sounds—an obscure vowel and an *r*—are usually pronounced. In types of English in which *r* is not “dropped,” *ĕr* is pronounced as a single sound—an obscure mid-central vowel uttered with retroflexed tongue (see § 3.24). In types of English in which *r* final and before a consonant is “dropped,” *ĕr* is pronounced as an obscure mid-central vowel, but without retroflexion.

§ 22.1. *ĕ* 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 the orthographic spelling *g* sometimes or always stands 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 voiceless *k*. This sound is Anglicized as *g*, and is so represented in this Dictionary. However, in Division IV. B. (“Elements of Pronunciation of Foreign Names”) attention is called to some of the better-known languages in which this pronunciation occurs.

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* *hwīt*) or *y* (e.g., *huge* *hūj* [= *hyōōj*]). Usually voiceless in English, but sometimes voiced when between vowels.

ī

§ 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 *ā* (low-central vowel) or with *ă* (low-back vowel) and moves upward toward or to *i*.

ī

§ 27. As in English *ill*.
High-front lax unrounded.
§ 27.1. The symbol *ī* transcribing Polish *y*, Rumanian *ă* and *î*, and the Russian letter transliterated *y* in this Dictionary, stands for a high-central unrounded vowel that has no counterpart in English. *ī* (high-front) is the

nearest English equivalent and the usual Anglicization.

ī

§ 28. As in English *charīty*.
Transcribes a sound that is an obscure mid-central vowel, like *ă*, with some speakers, *ī* 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* *īk*) than when it occurs with a back vowel (e.g., in German *ach* *ăk*).

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 *ława*, “lava,” *ławka*, “bench”).

§ 32.4. Syllabic *l* (see § 66). The sound *l* often forms a syllable by itself, as in *battle* *băt’l*, or with other consonants, as in *handed* *hăn’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* klăp'm (klăp'âm 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 *redde* rēd'n, *reddened* rēd'nd, 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* əN consists of only one sound, the vowel *ə* 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* bôn'-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*; *ŋ* before *g*, *k*). Examples: Polish *bąbel* bôn'm'běl, Portuguese *campo* kân'm'pōō (contrast French *bambou* bân'bōō'); Polish *pełen* pēnn'dēm, Portuguese *conto* kōnn'tōō (contrast French *contour* kōn'tōōr'); Polish *tegi* tēng'gē, Portuguese *banco* bânng'kōō (contrast French *banquette* bân'kēt').

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*.

ō

§ 37. As in English *old*.

When accented, *ō* 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

ō sound, and glides to a vowel resembling *ōō*. In the speech of southern England, however, though several varieties of *ō* exist, the prevailing tendency is to begin the *ō* 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 *ūōō*, beginning with the *ū* of *hurt* (the unretrorflexed mid-central vowel used by those who "drop" their *r*'s; see § 57).

In America the diphthongal character is less marked. Before voiceless consonants, as in *note*, *oak*, the *ō* 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 *ō*. The one symbol *ō* is here used to indicate all standard varieties.

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

§ 37.2. In foreign languages, *ō* 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.

ö

§ 38. As in English *öbey*.

A short sound of *ö*-like quality, usually without vanish, occurring in unaccented syllables. Where *ö* is shown in English words, the sound is frequently the obscure mid-central vowel (like *ä*), as in the second syllable of *canopy* kân'ö-pi.

§ 38.1. In words belonging to certain foreign languages (as German and Hungarian), *ö* is also used in accented syllables for a sound resembling a pure *ō*, but much shorter. Example: German *Gott* göt.

ö

§ 39. As in English *örb*.

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-plish'üs.

ö

§ 40. As in English *ödd*.

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 *ö*, 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 *ö* is shown before *r*, however (as in *moral* mör'äl), the pronunciation in the United States is often *ö* (with Southern British value) or *ō*.

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

ö

§ 41. As in English *öft*.

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

ö

§ 42. As in English *cönnect*.

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

oi

§ 43. As in English oil.

A diphthong consisting of o+I.

ōō

§ 44. As in English fōod.

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

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

öö

§ 45. As in English fōot.

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

§ 45.1. öö 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 ā and moves upward to or toward ōō. 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 rap, far.

In English, this sound is produced by retroflexing the tongue (see § 3.24) and allowing the breath to pass between it and the hard palate. In general, the retroflexion is greater in America and Canada than in southern England. For further information on r in English, see § 57.

§ 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).

s

§ 49. As in English so.

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, each has its own sound, as in *sheep'shead* 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.

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 natūre.

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 ī, the second element ōō (in words transcribed ūr in this Dictionary, the second element is usually ōō; i.e., ūr is yōōr or īōōr). In words in which ū is shown after certain consonants (notably l, s, z) in this Dictionary, the first element (y or ī) is omitted by many or most speakers; e.g., *Lucy*, transcribed lū'sl, is often pronounced lōō'sl.

ū

§ 56. As in English ūnite.

The sound ū with briefer second element (often lowered to ōō, even when not preceding r), occurring in unaccented syllables.

ū

§ 57. As in English ūrn.

In transcriptions of English words, used only before r in syllables having some degree of accent. In types of