Merit Students Encyclopedia



MERIT STUDENTS ENCYCLOPEDIA

WILLIAM D. HALSEY EDITORIAL DIRECTOR
LOUIS SHORES
. SENIOR LIBRARY ADVISOR

MACMILLAN EDUCATIONAL CORPORATION NEW YORK

P. F. COLLIER, Inc. LONDON and NEW YORK

Library of Congress catalog number 78-56516

Copyright © Macmillan Educational Corporation, 1979 also 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from Macmillan Educational Corporation.

The pronunciation key in this encyclopedia is reprinted from the Thorndike Barnhart dictionary series and is used with the permission of Scott, Foresman and Company.

Manufactured in the United States of America.

ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT OF ENTRIES

The entries in the *Merit Students Encyclopedia* are arranged in a simple alphabetical order. The method of arrangement combines elements of the system used in most dictionaries with that used in telephone directories. Each entry begins with a heading in dark type. Some of these headings contain a comma; others do not. The basic principles of arrangement are listed below, including rules for placement of identical headings.

The alphabetical sequence is letter by letter.

air
air conditioning
aircraft
aircraft carrier
aircraft landing system
airedale terrier
airfoil

When headings contain words out of their usual order, a comma is used to indicate the change of order, as in

Alaska, University of Alba, Duke of Alger, Horatio

Such entry headings are arranged in alphabetical sequence only up to the comma.

Bryansk
Bryant, William Cullen
Bryant College

When words preceding a comma are the same in two or more consecutive entries, the order is determined by the arrangement of the letters following the comma.

> Brooks, Phillips Brooks, Van Wyck

When two or more entries have the same heading, the entries are placed in the following order: persons, places, things.

Hannibal	Hercules	Phoenix
(person)	(person)	(place)
Hannibal	Hercules	phoenix
(place)	(constellation)	(bird)

Rulers with identical names are listed alphabetically by the name of the territory ruled. Rulers with the same name and same realm are listed according to dates of reign.

Frederick IX (of Denmark)
Frederick I (of Holy Roman Empire)
Frederick II (of Holy Roman Empire)
Frederick II (of Prussia)

Popes are listed by dates of reign, and they precede rulers of the same name.

Paul VI (Pope)
Paul I (Emperor of Russia)

Other persons with identical names are listed according to date of birth.

Butler, Samuel (born 1612) Butler, Samuel (born 1835)

Places with identical names are listed according to the importance of the political unit, in descending order.

New Brunswick (Canadian province)
New Brunswick (U.S. city)

When places of the same political unit have identical names, they are arranged alphabetically by location. Cities in the United States and Canada are always located in reference to states or provinces. Cities elsewhere are usually located in reference to countries.

Abilene (Kansas) Abydos (Egypt)
Abilene (Texas) Abydos (Turkey)

Things with identical names are arranged alphabetically according to the subject in which they are classified.

aberration, in astronomy **aberration,** in optics

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

Pronunciations in Merit Students Encyclopedia appear in parentheses following entry headings. Heavy and light stress marks are used after syllables to indicate primary and secondary accents. A heavy stress mark is used in words that contain one primary accent, such as **comet** (kom'it). Both heavy and light stress marks are used in words that have secondary as well as primary accents, as in **communication** (kə mū' nə ka'shən). When two or more entries have exactly the same pronunciation, as with Paris the mythological hero and Paris the French city, the pronunciation is given only with the entry that appears first. Where possible, letters of the standard alphabet are used as symbols in the pronunciation system in preference to less familiar symbols. The symbols used are shown below with some words in which their sounds appear.

a ā ä b ch d e ē	hat, cap age, face care, air father, far bad, rob child, much did, red let, best equal, see term, learn	j k 1 m ng o ō o o o o o o	jam, enjoy kind, seek land, coal me, am no, in long, bring hot, rock open, go order, all oil, voice house, out	u ü ü v w y z zh	cup, butter full, put rule, move use, music very, save will, woman young, yet zero, breeze measure, seizure
f g h i	fat, if go, bag he, how it, pin ice, five	р r s sh t th ғн	paper, cup run, try say, yes she, rush tell, it thin, both then, smooth	a	represents: in about in taken in April in lemon in circus

In pronunciations for entries describing foreign persons and places it is sometimes necessary to represent sounds that are not used in English. Such foreign sounds are represented by four special symbols, which are listed below. Each symbol is accompanied by a brief indication of how the sound it represents is produced.

- y as in French du. Pronounce e with the lips rounded as for English ü in rule.
- æ as in French peu. Pronounce \bar{a} with the lips rounded as for \bar{o} .
- N as in French bon. The N is not pronounced but shows that the vowel before it is nasal.
- H as in German ach. Pronounce k without closing the breath passage.

HOLBEIN to IRONWOOD



Holbein, Hans, the Elder (hōl'bin, häns), German painter. Born Augsburg, Germany, about 1460. Died Augsburg, 1524.

Holbein's altarpieces and portraits represent a transition from the medieval style to the new realism of the Renaissance. His Altarpiece of St. Sebastian (Old Pinakothek, Munich, Germany) is sometimes considered his outstanding work. His other major paintings include Ecce Homo (Old Pinakothek) and Mater Dolorosa (Dahlem Museum, Berlin). Holbein is also important as the teacher of his famous son, Hans Holbein the Younger.

*Edward Bryant

Holbein, Hans, the Younger, German painter and engraver. Born Augsburg, Germany, about 1497. Died London, England, 1543.

Holbein was one of the great portrait painters of northern Europe. He excelled at painting dignified, realistic studies of individuals and groups, capturing exactly the textures of flesh, hair, dress, and ornament. In addition to his portraits, Holbein painted outstanding religious works, designed woodcuts and stained glass, and made many fine drawings. As court painter to Henry VIII, he helped introduce Renaissance painting to England.

As a young man, Holbein studied painting with his father, Hans Holbein the Elder. During a trip to Italy in 1518 he was greatly influenced by the works of Mantegna, Leonardo da Vinci, and other artists of the Italian Renaissance. He lived for many years in Basel, Switzerland, where he painted some of his finest religious works, including five panels of the Passion of Christ and the Dead Christ (both Basel Museum). In 1523 he painted his first major portrait, Erasmus of Rotterdam (the Louvre, Paris). Erasmus became his good friend and sent him to England, where he did a number of portraits and drawings of Sir Thomas More and his family (one in the Frick Collection, New York City). Another famous portrait is The Ambassadors (National Gallery, London).

Holbein settled in England in 1532 and was appointed court painter about 1536. His portraits of the royal family and of many other leading Englishmen of the time are a colorful panorama of Henry VIII's reign. His preliminary drawings for these portraits, combining chalk and other media, are some of his best works. A large collection of Holbein's drawings is at Windsor Castle. Several of his works, including part of his great series of woodcuts Dance of Death, are at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. For further information consult Hans Holbein by Douglas Hall (Medici Soc., 1959).

*Edward Bryant

Holberg, Ludvig (hōl'barg, lü ŦH'vē), Norwegian-Danish author. Born Bergen, Norway, Dec. 3, 1684. Died Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 28, 1754.

Holberg is known as the founder of Danish literature. He was among the first to use the Danish language for literary purposes. His satirical poem *Peder Paars* (1719–1720) is regarded as the earliest of the great Danish classics. In his stage comedies, which were the first original plays written to be performed in Danish, Holberg ridiculed the artificial manners of his society. A highly versatile author, he also wrote extensively on law, history, politics, and philosophy.

A portrait of Jane Seymour by Hans Holbein the Younger. Holbein is noted for his faithful rendering of dress and ornament.

KUNSTHISTORISCHES MUSEUM OF VIENNA



In 1704, Holberg graduated from the University of Copenhagen. For the next few years he traveled widely throughout Europe. In 1717 he was appointed professor at the University of Copenhagen, and in 1722 he began writing for the newly founded Danish National Theater. Most of his comedies were written and performed between 1722 and 1727. Among his bestknown plays are The Political Tinker (1722), Jeppe of the Hill (1722), Erasmus Montanus (1723), and Masquerade (1724), which was made into an opera by Carl Nielsen in 1906. Another of Holberg's successful works is the satirical novel Journey of Niels Klim to the World Underground (1741), originally written in Latin.

*Harald S. Naess

Hölderlin, Johann Christian Friedrich (hœl'dər lin, yō'hän kris'tyän frē'drih), German poet and author. Born Lauffen, Germany, Mar. 20, 1770. Died Tübingen, Germany, June 7, 1843.

Hölderlin was one of the great lyric poets during the period between German Classicism and Romanticism. His poems were inspired by the lofty spirit and style of ancient Greek poetry. His finest works include the philosophical hymns Der Rhein, Germanien, and Patmos and translations of the plays of the Greek dramatist Sophocles. He also wrote an incomplete tragedy in the Sophoclean style, The Death of Empedocles (Der Tod des Empedokles, 1799), and an epistolary novel, Hyperion (1797–1799).

The early poems of Hölderlin were influenced by Friedrich Schiller, who published several of them in his periodicals. Despite the help of friends, Hölderlin was forced to seek tutoring positions to earn even the barest livelihood. During a two-year period in Frankfurt he had a tragic love affair, which is alluded to in several of his works. He suffered a nervous breakdown in 1802 and four years later, at the age of 36, became insane for the rest of his life. An interesting biography of Hölderlin is *Friedrich Hölderlin* by Agnes Stansfield (Manchester Univ. Press, 1944).

*Claude Hill

Holger the Dane. See OGIER THE DANE.

holidays and holy days, days that are set apart for special observance. All holy days have a religious significance, but holidays may be either religious or secular celebrations. On many of these special occasions, schools, banks, and businesses are closed. Examples of such holidays in the United States include Christmas, New Year's Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Washington's Birthday. On other holidays, however, such as Valentine's Day or Arbor Day, regular employment continues and schools are in session.

Religious holidays commemorate significant events and people in the history of a religion. Christians celebrate Christ's birth on Christmas Day, a holiday that is observed in most places on December 25. Other Christian holidays include the special days that honor individual saints, such as St. Patrick's Day on March 17 and St. Swithin's Day on July 15. Jews commemorate their escape from bondage in Egypt during their spring holiday of Passover. Moslems in turn honor the first revelation of the Koran, the holy book of Islam, to Mohammed during Ramadan, the ninth month of the Moslem year.

In the United States although there are certain holidays that are honored throughout the nation, they are not actually national holidays since each state must appoint the day on which the holiday is celebrated. Congress and the President may establish legal holidays only for the District of Columbia and for federal employees throughout the states and territories. Nationally observed secular holidays include Independence Day on July 4; Washington's Birthday, observed the third Monday in February; Labor Day, which falls on the first Monday in September; and Thanksgiving Day, which falls on the fourth Thursday in November.

There are a number of other holidays in the United States that are widely observed but are not necessarily official in every state. Among these are Lincoln's Birthday on February 12 and Memorial, or Decoration, Day on the last Monday in May.

Cecil Golann



New York City's Chinatown is packed with festive participants and spectators celebrating the Chinese New Year, which falls sometime between January 10 and February 19.

IMPORTANT HOLIDAYS AND HOLY DAYS

An asterisk preceding the name of a holiday or holy day indicates a separate article.

Advent Sunday. The Sunday nearest St. Andrew's Day, which falls on November 30.

*All Saints' Day. November 1 in Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.

*All Souls Day. November 2.

*April Fools' Day. April 1.

*Arbor Day. Observed on various dates between November and May in different states of the United States and in Canada.

*Armed Forces Day. The third Saturday in May.

*Ascension Day. The 40th day after the movable holy day of Easter.

*Ash Wednesday. The first day of Lent. The date of Ash Wednesday depends on the date of the movable holy day of Easter.

*Bastille Day (in France). July 14.

*Boxing Day (in Great Britain). December 26.

*Candlemás. February 2.

*Columbus Day. The second Monday in October.

*Christmas. December 25.

Commonwealth Day. Observed on various dates in different parts of the Commonwealth of Nations.

Confederate Memorial Day. Celebrated on various dates between April and June by the nine states observing it.

*Dominion Day (in Canada). July 1.

*Easter. A movable Christian holy day occurring on a Sunday between March 22 and April 25.

Election Day. The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

*Epiphany. January 6.

*Father's Day. The third Sunday in June.

Feast of Banners (in Japan). May 5. A Japanese holiday in honor of boys.

Feast of Dolls (in Japan). March 3. A Japanese holiday in honor of girls.

*Good Friday. The Friday before the movable holy day of Easter Sunday.

*Groundhog Day. February 2.

*Guy Fawkes Day (in Great Britain). November 5.

*Halloween. October 31.

*Manukkah. A Jewish holiday observed in December.

Inauguration Day. January 20.

*Independence Day. July 4.

Kamehameha Day (in Hawaii). June 11.

*Labor Day. The first Monday in September.

Lincoln's Birthday. February 12.

*May Day. May 1.

*Memorial Day. The last Monday in May.

Michaelmas. September 29.

*Mother's Day. The second Sunday in May.

*New Year's Day. January 1.

*Palm Sunday. The Sunday before Easter Sunday.

*Pan American Day. April 14.

*Passover. A Jewish holiday that begins between March 26 and April 25.

*Patriot's Day. April 19.

*Pentecost. The 50th day after the movable holy day of Easter Sunday.

*Purim. A Jewish holiday that falls on a day in February or March.

*Rosh ha-Shanah. A Jewish holy day that falls on a day between September 6 and October 5.

*St. Patrick's Day. March 17.

*St. Swithin's Day. July 15.

*Shrove Tuesday. The Tuesday before Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent. The date of Shrove Tuesday depends on the date of the movable holy day of Easter.

*Sukkot. A Jewish holiday that falls on a day in September or October.

*Thanksgiving Day. The last Thursday in November.

*Trinity Sunday. The 57th day after Easter.

*Valentine's Day. February 14.

*Veterans Day. November 11.

Washington's Birthday. The third Monday in February.

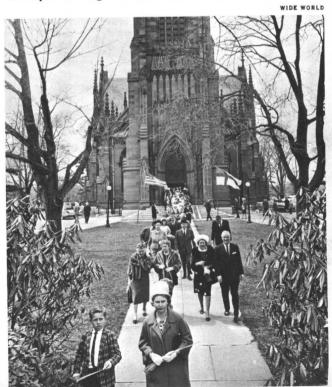
*Yom Kippur. The Day of Atonement. A Jewish holy day that falls on a day between September 15 and October 14.

Services are conducted for the Jewish holy day of Rosh ha-Shanah.

IN MENGTY OF ROSE FLESHAND

ALCOMOTOR FLESHAND

Worshipers leaving a church after a Palm Sunday service



Holiness churches, a term applied to a number of conservative Protestant bodies, especially in the United States. They developed out of the Holiness movement, which began among English Methodists in the 19th century and was spread in the United States by such men as Dwight L. Moody. A moderate branch of the movement was developed by Methodists who believed that a person could achieve a state of sanctification, or holiness, any time after conversion by an act of faith in which he instantaneously received grace from God. Because the grace of sanctification comes after the grace received at conversion, sanctification is called the second blessing. The two largest moderate Holiness churches are the Church of the Nazarene and the Church of God (Anderson, Indiana).

In about 1900 more radical members of Holiness churches helped develop the Pentecostal movement. Pentecostalists, who are primarily concerned with perfection and holiness, believe in the infallibility of the scriptures and in communion with the Holy Spirit, which is often accompanied by intense emotional states. Most Pentecostal churches also believe that sanctification precedes baptism in the Holy Spirit. Major Pentecostal groups include the Assemblies of God, the United Pentecostal Church, Inc., and the Church of God (Cleveland, Tenn.).

*B. Edgar Johnson

Holland (hol'ənd), a historic region in northwestern Europe, now part of the Netherlands. Formerly a county of the Holy Roman Empire, Holland became one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands in 1579. The name Holland is in popular use today as the name for the entire country. The name is preserved in two provinces of the Netherlands, North Holland and South Holland. See also Netherlands.

*Norman J. G. Pounds

Holland, a city in western Michigan; in Ottawa and Allegan counties; on an inlet of Lake Michigan; about 80 miles west of Lansing. Pop. (1970) 26,337.

Holland is principally an industrial city, where furnaces, furniture, wooden shoes, machine tools, and canned foods are manufactured. The city is also a lakeside resort. In the city are Hope College and Western Theological Seminary. In the surrounding area, fruit, grain, tulips, and tulip bulbs are produced.

Most of the residents of Holland are of Dutch ancestry, and during the annual Tulip Festival in May the people dress in traditional Dutch costumes. In the Windmill Island Recreation Area, opened in 1965, there is a 250-year-old Dutch windmill.

Dutch settlers founded Holland in 1847. The city was incorporated in 1867. It has the council and city manager form of municipal government.

*Lewis G. Vander Velde

Holland, John Philip, Irish-American inventor. Born Liscannor, Ireland, Feb. 29, 1840. Died Newark, N.J., Aug. 12, 1914.

Holland brought the submarine to a practical stage of development. In 1881 he built the Fenian Ram, which was able to stay submerged at a depth of 60 feet for an hour. The Fenian Ram was basically similar to modern submarines, but it lacked an adequate power plant. The power problem was solved in the Holland, which was launched in 1898 and was the first submarine that had enough power to run for any considerable distance underwater. It had a gasoline



BROWN BROS.

3

The submarine Holland, as it was photographed in 1898

engine for surface travel and an electric motor, run on storage batteries, for underwater travel.

The U.S. government purchased the *Holland* in 1900. Subsequently a company, formed by Holland, built submarines for the United States, Great Britain, Japan, and Russia. For further information consult Submarine Pioneer by Frank Morriss (Bruce, 1961).

*T. K. Derry

Holland Tunnel, a vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River, in southeastern New York. The tunnel connects Manhattan Island in New York City with Jersey City in New Jersey. It is one of the major traffic routes leading to New York City. The Holland Tunnel has two tubes, one eastbound and the other westbound, each of which has two traffic lanes. The slightly longer westbound tube is 8,558 feet long. The air in the tunnel can be completely changed every 90 seconds by giant ventilators. The tunnel is administered by the Port of New York Authority. It was completed in 1927 at a cost of about 50 million dollars. *Charles F. Gosnell

Holliday, Doc, American gunfighter. Born John Henry Holliday, at Griffin, Ga., 1852. Died Glenwood Springs, Colo., Nov. 8, 1887.

Holliday was a dentist in the East before tuberculosis forced him to move to the Western frontier in 1872. He traveled throughout the West and soon earned a wide reputation as a gambler and a gunfighter. In 1881, Virgil Earp, the marshal of Tombstone, Ariz., appointed Holliday deputy marshal. Holliday joined the three Earp brothers in the famous gunfight at the OK Corral.

*Sidney Fine

Hollins College, a private accredited college for women in Hollins College, Va. This liberal arts college offers special opportunities in creative writing, languages, Asian history, science and mathematics, the fine arts, Hollins Abroad (Paris), the Washington Semester, and Russian area studies. Founded in 1842, the college offers graduate work on the master's level in psychology and English writing. See also Schools, Colleges, and Universities. *John P. Wheeler, Jr.

holly (hol'i), any of a large group of trees or woody shrubs that bear colorful berries and often have spiny leaves. Holly is native to many parts of the world, and the branches and leaves of many species are widely used for decorations, particularly at Christmas.

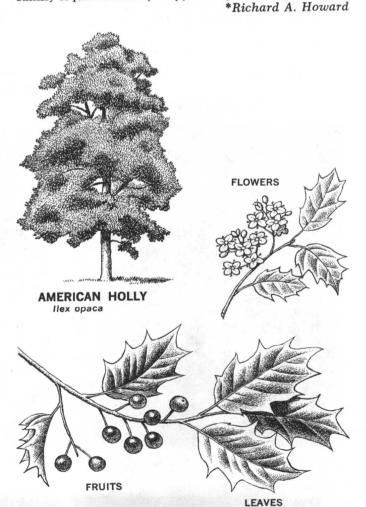
Depending on the species, holly may be a relatively small bush or a tree as tall as 100 feet (30 meters). The leaves may be various shapes and sizes, and they are often shiny. There are male and female holly trees. Both bear small greenish-white flowers. However, only the female trees bear fruit, small berries that are red, black, or white.

One of the best-known species is the American holly (*Ilex opaca*), which is found from Massachusetts to Florida and westward to southeastern Texas. It usually grows to a height of about 40 to 50 feet (12–15 meters), and it is the state tree of Delaware. Another well-known species is the English holly (*I. aquifolium*), which is native to Europe and Asia. Both species are evergreens, but the English holly has shinier leaves, longer spines, and brighter red berries than the American holly.

The mountain holly (Nemopanthus mucronatus) grows in damp woods of the eastern and southern United States. Unlike the American holly, the mountain holly is not evergreen but loses its thin light-green leaves each fall.

Some large holly trees are commercially valuable for their wood. It is used for cabinet inlays, piano keys, rulers, and the backs of fine-quality brushes.

Most hollies are classified as the genus *Ilex* of the family Aquifoliaceae (holly). Evergreen or deciduous.





Hollyhocks usually bloom in late summer.

hollyhock (hol'i hok), a tall plant that bears colorful blossoms along the upper part of its stem. Hollyhocks are native to China, but many varieties are grown as ornamental plants in the United States and other

The typical hollyhock has a strong hairy stem, which may grow to a height of 9 feet (2.7 meters). Its large heart-shaped leaves are wrinkled and rough. The flowers, about 3 or more inches (7 cm) in diameter, usually bloom in late summer. The blossoms are white or various colors, including salmon, rose, red, or purple.

Hollyhocks grow best in well-drained soil and plenty of sunlight. Because of their height, they are often planted along fences or trellises, as a background for other flowers, or beside doorways. Such locations also help protect the stems from being blown down by the wind. Sometimes the plants are protected from the wind by being tied to stakes.

The hollyhock, Althaea rosea, is classified in the family Malvaceae (mallow). Biennial.

*Reed C. Rollins

Hollywood (hol'i wùd), a section of the city of Los Angeles, in southern California. Hollywood is famous throughout the world as the traditional home of the motion picture industry and is also a center of the radio and television industries.

Originally a farming community, Hollywood was incorporated as a village in 1903. It was annexed by the city of Los Angeles in 1910. *R. Coke Wood

Hollywood, a city in southeastern Florida; in Broward County; about 18 miles (29 km) north of downtown Miami. Pop. (1970) 106,873.

Hollywood is principally a residential community and winter beach resort. Some food processing plants, a foundry, and a garment factory are located in the city. The community is situated on U.S. Highway 1.

Hollywood was founded as a tourist resort in 1921 and was incorporated as a city in 1925. During the 1960's the population tripled. Hollywood has the city manager and commission form of municipal government.

*N. Orwin Rush



Hanya Holm (right) instructs one of her students.

Holm, Hanya (hōlm, hän'yä), German-American choreographer, teacher, and dancer. Born Worms, Germany, in 1898.

Hanya Holm, a prominent choreographer of modern concert dance and musical comedy, is best known for her works *Trend* and *Tragic Exodus*. Both of these works were awarded prizes as outstanding examples of modern dance. Miss Holm choreographed the dances for such famous musicals as *Kiss Me Kate*, *My Fair Lady*, and *Camelot*, in which she was successful in combining modern dance and ballet style. A leading teacher, she became director of the Hanya Holm School of Dance in New York City.

After studying with the famous German dancer and teacher Mary Wigman, Miss Holm danced with the Wigman Company in Dresden, Germany. In 1931 she moved to the United States, where she established her reputation as a choreographer and teacher. Miss Holm became an American citizen in 1939.

*Genevieve M. Oswald

Holmes, Oliver Wendell (hōmz, ol'ə vər wen'dəl), American author and physician. Born Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809. Died Boston, Mass., Oct. 7, 1894.

Holmes was one of the most charming and learned American literary figures of the 19th century. His most famous work is *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*. A collection of witty conversational sketches, it first appeared as a series of magazine articles. Holmes was known as a brilliant talker, and his writings reflect the fluency and liveliness of his conversation. He was one of the "Boston Brahmins," a term he applied to cultivated upper-class Bostonians, and he belonged to the group of distinguished New England writers and intellectuals that included Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and James Russell Lowell. Holmes also achieved recognition as a physician.

Education and Medical Career. Born into a prominent Boston family, Holmes grew up in New England. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1829. The following year he published his first successful poem, Old Ironsides, which helped save the famous warship Constitution from demolition. Holmes continued his medical studies first in Paris and then at Harvard, receiving his medical degree in 1836. His first book, Poems (1836), was a collection of light verse.

During the next 20 years, Holmes concentrated on a medical career. He taught anatomy at Dartmouth College from 1838 to 1840, when he married and returned to Boston. His first child was Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., who eventually became a famous Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. From 1847 until he retired in 1882, Holmes was professor of anatomy at Harvard. He was known as a lively and fascinating lecturer and was often asked to speak at public functions. An energetic crusader against outmoded medical procedures, he published two important medical pamphlets in 1842 and 1843.

Literary Works. Holmes began to write intensively after 1857, when his friend James Russell Lowell started the Atlantic Monthly. Holmes gave the magazine its name and became an important contributor. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table appeared in installments in the magazine and was published in book form in 1858. It is a series of essays recording the conversations of imaginary lodgers in a Boston rooming house. In this work, Holmes combined elements of fiction, drama, and verse and invented a flexible literary form that enabled him to voice his wit, learning, and many opinions. The Autocrat was so successful that he wrote three other works in the Breakfast Table series.

Some of Holmes' most popular poems appeared in the Autocrat papers. They include one of his finest serious poems, The Chambered Nautilus, a glorification of man's aspiring spirit. Among his best humorous poems is The Deacon's Masterpiece; or, The Wonderful One-Hoss Shay, which under its comic story contains a sharp satire on Calvinism. Holmes also wrote poems to mark specific occasions. These are included in such volumes as The Iron Gate (1880) and Before the Curfew (1887).

Raised in a Calvinistic household, Holmes later rebelled against Calvinism's gloomy emphasis on predestination and became a militant Unitarian. In his

Oliver Wendell Holmes



three novels, Elsie Venner (1861), The Guardian Angel (1867), and A Mortal Antipathy (1885), he illustrated his belief that men's lives are shaped by heredity and environment, rather than by fate. These novels have been called "medicated" because they emphasize a biological approach to human psychology.

Holmes' prose and poetry have been praised for their clarity, grace, and lively good humor. He could entertain readers with a wide variety of subjects and provide them with shrewd insights into human weakness. The main criticism of his poetry has been that it lacks intellectual depth and is often trivial and conventional. Although his novels are poorly constructed, they are of considerable interest as pioneering attempts at psychological fiction. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table remains a masterpiece of polished humor and a valuable contribution to American literature.

*Walter B. Rideout

Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Jr., American jurist and Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1902 to 1932. Born Boston, Mass., Mar. 8, 1841. Died Washington, D.C., Mar. 6, 1935.

Holmes had a great influence on the course of American law for more than 50 years. He was a chief exponent of the theory that the law changes as society changes. He believed that the U.S. Supreme Court should defend both the law-making powers of elected legislatures and the constitutional rights of citizens. Many of his ideas have become widely accepted principles in the legal system of the United States.

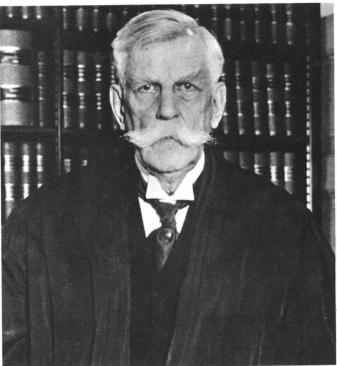
Early Career. The son of Oliver Wendell Holmes, a famous American author, Holmes graduated from Harvard University in 1861, at the start of the Civil War. He immediately entered the Union Army as an officer. Holmes' health was seriously affected by injuries that he sustained in battle, and he was given a medical discharge in 1864. Two years later he received his law degree from the Harvard Law School.

For the next 16 years, Holmes practiced law in Boston and devoted himself to legal scholarship. In 1870 he became the editor of the *American Law Journal*, and the next year he began teaching law at Harvard.

In 1881, Holmes published *The Common Law*, a collection of university lectures that became his best-known work. In it he propounded the idea that the law develops out of concrete social conditions, rather than out of abstract rules. He wrote that "the life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience." Holmes' view attracted opponents and supporters, and he was soon internationally known. He became a professor of law at Harvard shortly afterward.

In 1882, Holmes was appointed an associate justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts. He served on the court for 20 years, the last 3 as chief justice. During this period he published the first edition of his Speeches (1891).

U.S. Supreme Court. In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt appointed Holmes an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. At the time the majority of the Court took the view that the Constitution guaranteed the rights of property and business to be substantially free from government regulation. The Court declared unconstitutional many state laws that tried to improve the lot of workers by regulating such matters as factory conditions, wages, and hours of labor. Holmes did not always agree with the aims of the state legislatures,



BROWN BROS.

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

but he maintained in his many dissenting opinions that state and federal legislatures should be free to experiment with laws to meet the changing needs of the people who elect the legislatures. Holmes held that the Supreme Court has no right to strike down a law unless it clearly violates the U.S. Constitution. His view that the Court should not make its own social philosophy the test of constitutionality is called judicial restraint.

Holmes also believed that the Supreme Court should carefully guard the constitutional freedoms of citizens, particularly in regard to the freedom of expression. At the same time he recognized that much damage can occur when a citizen uses his freedom of expression with no restraint. In a series of cases, including the Abrams, Gitlow, and Schenck cases, Holmes' majority or dissenting opinions developed the idea that the individual's freedom of expression should be limited only when it is a clear and present danger to the community. In the Schenck case he stated that the "question in every case is whether the words . . . create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent." In line with his previously expressed ideas that the law changes and develops, he felt that the issue of clear and present danger should be decided individually for each case, rather than by a rigid rule.

Although Holmes agreed with a majority of his associates during most of his 30 years on the Supreme Court, his dissenting opinions earned him the title of the Great Dissenter. Written in a brilliant and often witty style, the opinions attracted much attention at the time and have become part of the literature of American law. In many of his dissents, Holmes was joined by Associate Justice Louis Brandeis, who was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1916.

In 1920, Holmes published his Collected Legal Papers. In 1932, at the age of 91, he retired from the Supreme Court. After his death his views of the law

continued to influence the thinking of many jurists, notably Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter of the Supreme Court, who, like Holmes, was a champion of judicial restraint. In 1965, Holmes was elected to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans.

Books for Further Study

That Remarkable Man: Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes by Edith P. Meyer (Little, 1967).

Oliver Wendell Holmes by Miriam R. Small (Twayne, 1962). Mr. Justice Holmes and the Supreme Court by Felix Frankfurter (Harvard, 1961).

Yankee From Olympus by Catherine Drinker Bowen (Little, 1944). Also paperback.

*Charles Ares

Holmes, Sherlock. See Sherlock Holmes.

Holmes, William Henry, American anthropologist and archaeologist. Born near Cadiz, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1846. Died Royal Oak, Mich., Apr. 20, 1933.

Holmes was a pioneer in archaeological research among Indian remains in the southwestern United States. While working as a geologist for the U.S. Geological Survey in Utah, he developed an interest in Indian culture. In 1889 he became an archaeologist with the Bureau of American Ethnology and in 1902 became its head. Holmes was made chief curator of anthropology at the U.S. National Museum in 1910, and from 1920 to 1932 he was director of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.

Holmes was particularly interested in Indian pottery, textiles, and other art objects. His treatises, for which he drew many illustrations, were among the first contributions to this field. He applied his knowledge to the problems of how American archaeological periods were related to those of Europe and whether America had an Old Stone Age culture. Holmes' important works include Pottery of the Ancient Pueblos (1886) and Handbook of Aboriginal American Antiquities (1919).



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

William Henry Holmes, as portrayed by Edmund Hodgson Smart

holmium (hōl'mi əm), a chemical element. Symbol Ho. Discovered in 1879 by Per T. Cleve (Swedish). Melting point 1461° C. (2662° F.). Boiling point 2600° C. (4700° F.). Oxidation number +3. Atomic weight 164.93. Atomic number 67.

Holmium is a member of the lanthanide series of rare-earth metals. It occurs in nature only in the form of compounds, mixed with the compounds of other rare-earth elements.

*Alfred B. Garrett

hologram (hol'ə gram), a photographic record of the light-wave pattern produced by a specially illuminated object. The hologram can be used to reproduce a realistic three-dimensional image of the object. The light used to illuminate the object and to produce the hologram is coherent light, such as that produced by a laser. The beam from the laser is split into two parts, one that reflects from the object to be photographed and one that strikes the photographic plate directly. When the two parts meet at the plate, a complex interference pattern is produced and recorded. To reproduce the image, a laser beam is directed through the hologram. By looking at the hologram from various directions, it is possible to see different views of the original object, as if it were present.

*Lyman Mower

Holst, Gustav (holst, güs'tav), English composer. Born Cheltenham, England, Sept. 21, 1874. Died London, England, May 25, 1934.

Holst was an important composer of both instrumental and vocal music. He is best known for his orchestral suite *The Planets*. His other major works include the short chamber opera *Savitri*, in which he used exotic oriental themes, and numerous songs based on traditional English folk music. Among his other compositions are the ballet music from his opera *The Perfect Fool*, the *Choral Symphony*, and *Egdon Heath*, a symphonic poem. Holst studied at the Royal College of Music and later taught at several London schools.

*Sigmund Spaeth

Holstein (hōl'stin), a historic region in northern Germany, now part of the West German state of Schleswig-Holstein. Holstein lies at the base of the peninsula of Jutland, most of which is occupied by Denmark. It is a low-lying area, where cattle are raised. Its principal community is the Baltic port of Lübeck.

Holstein was established as a county of the Holy Roman Empire in 1111 and became a duchy in 1474. The region was under Danish rule for most of the period from the 15th century to the middle of the 19th century. Together with Schleswig, Holstein came under Prussian rule in 1866. Schleswig-Holstein became a Prussian province, and it was included in united Germany in 1871. See also Schleswig-Holstein.

*Norman J. G. Pounds

Holstein-Friesian. See under CATTLE.

Holy Alliance, an agreement among European sovereigns proposed by Alexander I of Russia in 1815. Issued a few months after the final defeat of Napoleon I at Waterloo, the document stated that the sovereigns signing it would thereafter govern their conduct toward one another on the basis of holy religion. It stated also that their attitude toward their subjects would be similar to that of a father toward his children.

The alliance was first signed by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria and eventually by every European ruler except the Pope, the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, and the Prince Regent of England.

The agreement itself was practically meaningless, except as a beginning of Russia's efforts to supplant British influence on the Continent. The name, however, was later applied to the reactionary policies of Prince von Metternich. It came to signify to liberals an alliance of European continental monarchs against liberty and progress.

*Lynn M. Case

Holy Cross, College of the, Worcester, Mass., a private, accredited, coeducational college operated by the Society of Jesus (Jesuits). The school offers undergraduate courses of study in the liberal arts, theology, education, and preprofessional medicine and dentistry. Graduate work on the master's level is offered only in chemistry. The college was founded in 1843. Its library contains several special collections, including more than 2,500 documents related to Jesuit history. See also Schools, Colleges, and Universities.

*Rev. John J. Long, S.J.

Holy Cross, Mount of the, a peak of the Sawatch Mountains, in west-central Colorado, about 18 miles (29 km) northwest of Leadville. The peak rises to almost 14,000 feet (4,270 meters) above sea level. Near the summit are two intersecting, snow-filled chasms that from a distance resemble a huge white cross. The cross is more than 1,000 feet (305 meters) in length, and its arms total about 750 feet (230 meters) in width. From 1929 to 1950 the peak was preserved as a national monument, known as Holy Cross National Monument. *Gordon L. Bennett

Holy Family, a term referring to the child Jesus, Mary, and Joseph. For several centuries the Holy Family has been a favorite subject of devotion among Christians. In 1921 the Roman Catholic Church named a feast day in honor of the Holy Family, which is celebrated on the first Sunday after Epiphany. Among the great artists who have depicted the Holy Family are Michelangelo, Rubens, and Murillo.

*Rev. Holt H. Graham, *Rev. Joseph M. Petulla

Holy Family College, Philadelphia, Pa., an accredited Roman Catholic college for women, conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth. It has undergraduate courses of study in the arts and sciences, education, nursing, and medical technology. The college was founded in 1954. See also Schools, Colleges, AND UNIVERSITIES.

*Sister Mary Aloysius

Holy Family College, now Silver Lake College of the Holy Family, Manitowoc, Wis., a private, accredited, coeducational Roman Catholic college, conducted by the Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity. It has undergraduate programs of study in the arts and sciences, education, and music. The college was founded in 1935. See also Schools, Colleges, and Universities.

*Sister M. Brideen

Holy Ghost. See HOLY SPIRIT.

Holy Grail (grāl), in medieval legend, a sacred and miraculous vessel. It is variously identified as a vessel used by Jesus at the Last Supper or as the chalice in which Joseph of Arimathea caught the blood of Christ after the Crucifixion. According to one Christian version of the legend the Holy Grail was given by Jesus to Joseph of Arimathea, who took it to England in 64 A.D. The vessel was then lost, and the search for it became the subject of many different tales. The quest for the Holy Grail figured prominently in the cycle of legends about King Arthur and his knights.

In Le Morte Darthur, a 15th-century prose romance by Thomas Malory, the search for the Holy Grail is undertaken by several knights. Among them is Galahad,



E PERET APARIS

An alleged Holy Grail, one of several that have been advanced as the original, exists today in a cathedral in Valencia, Spain.

who joins the knights at King Arthur's Round Table. He is seated in Siege Perilous, a chair reserved for the knight who will find the Holy Grail. All the other knights vow to undertake the search, although they are warned that only the pure in heart can succeed. Lancelot is disqualified from the quest because of his sins, although he glimpses the grail. Only Galahad, Perceval, and Bors are virtuous enough to succeed in the search. During a vision, Galahad is shown the grail by Joseph of Arimathea. After Galahad's death the grail rises to Heaven and never appears again.

There have been many other versions of the legend. In a 12th-century French romance, Perceval is the hero, and the story has strong elements of ancient pagan fertility ritual. In another medieval tale the Holy Grail is not a vessel, but a stone that has life-giving powers. Adaptations of the legend have been used in many works of art, including Alfred Lord Tennyson's poem Idylls of the King, Sir Edward Burne-Jones' murals of Morte d'Arthur at Oxford University, England, and Richard Wagner's opera Parsifal. The American poet Edward Arlington Robinson used the Holy Grail as an important symbol in his Arthurian poem Merlin (1917).

Holy Innocents' Day, or Childermas Day, a Christian feast day. It commemorates the martyrdom of the young male children of Bethlehem, who were killed when King Herod ordered the massacre of all boys up to the age of two years in an attempt to destroy the young Jesus. It is estimated that 15 to 20 children were killed. Since the children are considered to have given their lives for Jesus, their feast day is placed near Christmas. Western churches, such as Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, celebrate the feast on December 28. Eastern churches honor the martyrs liturgically as the Holy Children, on various dates.

*Rev. Joseph M. Petulla

Holy Names, College of the, Oakland, Calif., a private, accredited, Roman Catholic college for women, operated by the Sisters of the Holy Names. The college offers undergraduate courses of study in the liberal arts, education, music, and nursing education. Graduate work on the master's level is offered in English, music, and the social sciences. The school was established in 1868 as Convent of the Sacred Heart. In 1880 it was chartered under its present name as a training school for members of the sisterhood. In 1917 secular students were admitted, in 1924 the school was reorganized as a four-year college, and in 1956 the master's degree program was begun. See also Schools, Colleges, and Universities.

*Sister M. Agnes Cecile, S.N.J.M.

holy of holies, the innermost and most important chamber of ancient Jewish temples. No one was allowed into this shrine except the high priest on the Day of Atonement. In the ancient Temple of Solomon the holy of holies was a windowless room measuring 32½ feet by 32½ feet (10 by 10 meters), and it contained the Ark of the Covenant. After the return from the Exile the holy of holies, which was screened by a curtain, was empty. The holy of holies was spoken of as the dwelling place of God. Its sanctity and isolation were symbolic of the vast distance between man and God.

Holyoke (hōl'yōk), a city in southwestern Massachusetts, in Hampden County; about 80 miles (130 km) west of Boston. Pop. (1970) 50,112.

Holyoke is an industrial city. Products made there include textiles, machinery, transformers, air compressors, and television tubes. Printing is also carried on. The manufacture of fine writing paper and other paper products was important but had virtually ceased by the late 1970's. The city lies on National Interstate Highway 91 and U.S. highways 5 and 202 and is part of the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke metropolitan area.

In the city are Holyoke Community College and the Holyoke Museum, which includes an art museum, an ethnology museum, and a children's museum.

The site was settled during the first half of the 18th century. It was originally part of the neighboring community of Springfield. Holyoke was incorporated as a separate town in 1850 and as a city in 1873. The city's industrial development began in 1828, when the Connecticut River was dammed at Holyoke to provide waterpower for textile mills.

Holyoke has the mayor and city council form of municipal government.

*I. Albert Matkov

holy orders, the grades of spiritual authority in the Roman Catholic, Orthodox Eastern, and Anglican churches. They are a part of the official hierarchy of the churches, which also includes grades of authority in Church government. The Anglican churches recognize only the major orders of bishop, priest, and deacon. The Orthodox Eastern Church recognizes these plus the minor orders of subdeacon and reader. In the Roman Catholic Church the major orders are priest, deacon, and subdeacon. The minor orders are acolyte (assistant at Mass), exorcist, lector (reader), and ostiarius (doorkeeper). However, it considers the minor orders preliminary steps to the priesthood, and most of their traditional functions are no longer per-

formed. In the Roman Catholic and Orthodox Eastern churches all major orders but subdeacon are conferred by the sacrament of holy orders, or ordination.

*Rev. Holt H. Graham, *Rev. Joseph M. Petulla

Holy Roman Empire, a European political institution, founded by Charlemagne in 800 A.D. and lasting until 1806. It lapsed into anarchy in the late 9th century A.D. but was revived by Otto I in 962 A.D.

When Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of the West, he ruled over all of western Europe except the British Isles. Otto's empire encompassed only Italy and Germany. Otto established the right of the emperor to confirm the election of the Pope. He also demanded the

RULERS OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE'

Charlemagne 768-814 Louis I (Louis the Pious) 814-846 Lothair I 840-853	0
Louis II 855–875	
Charles II (Charles the Bald) 875-877	7
Charles III (Charles the Fat) 881-88	7
Arnulf of Carinthia 887–899	9
Louis III (Louis the Child) ² 899–91	
Conrad I ² 911–918	3
Henry I (Henry the Fowler) ² 919-936	3
Otto I (Otto the Great) 936-973	3
Otto II 973–983	3
Otto III 983–1009	2
Henry II (Henry the Saint) 1002-1024	1
Conrad II 1024–1039	
Henry III (Henry the Black) 1039-1056	3
Henry IV 1056-1105	
Henry V 1105–1125	5
Lothair II 1125-1137	7
Conrad III ^a 1138–1159	2
Frederick I (Frederick Barbarossa) 1152-1190)
Henry VI 1190–1197	7
Otto IV 1198–1215	5
Frederick II 1215–1250)
Conrad IV ² 1250-1254	Ļ
Great interregnum 1254–1273	3
Rudolf I ^s 1273–1291	l
Adolf ² 1291–1298	3
Albert I ² 1298–1308	3
Henry VII 1308–1313	3
Louis IV 1314–1347	7
Charles IV 1347–1378	3
Wenceslaus ² 1378–1400)
Rupert ² 1400–1410)
Sigismund 1410–1437	7
Albert II ² 1438–1439	•
Frederick III 1440–1493	3
Maximilian II ^a 1493–1519	•
Charles V 1519–1556	3
Ferdinand I 1556–1564	
Maximilian II 1564–1576	
Rudolf II 1576–1612 Matthias 1610 1610	
To-1619	
Fordinary J. T.Y.	
Templd T	
Tocomb 7	
Joseph I 1705–1711	
Charles VI	
Charles VII 1742–1745 Francis I 1745–1765	
Toonh 11	
Tomald II	
Leopold II 1790–1792	2
Francis II 1792–1806	}

Dates until 1519 are of period as ruler in own country.
 Listed as a Holy Roman emperor but never crowned.





Pope's fealty in temporal affairs. In theory the later emperors retained these and other powers. However, after 1250 the empire was reduced to a loose confederation of German principalities. The emperor was elected by the German princes and possessed little real authority. After 1452 the emperors even abandoned the custom of going to Rome to be crowned by the Pope.

Under the empire the Pope and the emperor were considered God's chief representatives on earth. In theory they would work together in harmony. Actually the history of the Holy Roman Empire is a record of bitter enmity and frequent conflict between Church and empire. In 1356, Emperor Charles IV issued the Golden Bull as the fundamental law of the empire, which marked the empire's final separation from papal authority.

With the abdication of Charles V in 1556 the empire became the loose confederation that it was to remain until it dissolved. The disruptive force of the Reformation had already weakened the Roman Catholic emperors' control over the Protestant German states. When the Treaty of Westphalia ended the Thirty Years War in 1648, the emperors were deprived of their remaining powers over the German principalities.

By the time of Napoleon I the area theoretically controlled by the Holy Roman emperors had been reduced

to Austria and Prussia. In 1806, Francis II was forced to lay down the imperial crown, and the Holy Roman Empire, having lasted for 1,000 years, ceased to exist.

Books for Further Study

Holy Roman Empire by James Bryce (St. Martins, 1956).

Feudal Germany by James W. Thompson (Ungar, 1928).

*Samuel J. Miller

Holyrood (hol'i rüd), a royal palace in Edinburgh, Scotland, once the residence of the Scottish kings. The original palace was built by James IV in the early 1500's. Mary Queen of Scots lived at Holyrood, where her secretary, David Rizzio, was murdered. Fire destroyed much of the palace in 1650. Except for the tower that has Mary's living quarters, the present palace dates from 1679. Near the royal palace are located the ruins of the 12th-century Holyrood Abbey.

*Samuel J. Miller

Holy Sepulcher (sep'al kar), a church in Jerusalem, traditionally believed to be located on the site of the tomb of Jesus. Its official name is the Church of the Resurrection. The first church was built in 335 A.D. by Emperor Constantine the Great and was destroyed by the Persians in 614. When the Crusaders captured Jerusalem in the 12th century, they erected a church on the site large enough to cover both the cave, which was the tomb, and the nearby hill of Calvary. Part of this structure still stands despite a fire in the church in 1808. The Orthodox Eastern Church, which rebuilt the church in 1810, now controls it, but permits other denominations to use certain parts of the building. The Orthodox Eastern Church and other groups hold simultaneous services Sunday mornings, each with its own rites.

*Rev. Holt H. Graham, *Rev. Joseph M. Petulla

The tomb of Jesus, marked by a marble slab, is located in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in the Old City of Jerusalem.



Holy Spirit, or Holy Ghost, in Christian theology, the third Person in the Trinity. The doctrine of the Trinity states that there are three Divine Persons in One God: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit is of the same basic nature as the Father and the Son and is equal to and eternal with Them. Scholars of Christian scripture believe that the existence of the Holy Spirit as a distinct Divine Person was progressively revealed by God.

In the Old Testament the ruah Yahweh ("breath of God" in Hebrew) was a power, intimately united to God, that communicated physical and spiritual life. This notion, Christian scholars maintain, prepared men for a fuller revelation of the Holy Spirit in the New Testament.

In the Gospels, references to the Spirit at Christ's conception by the Virgin Mary, at His Baptism, and at His temptation, do not clearly indicate a distinct Divine Person. In John's account of the Last Supper, however, Jesus promised the Disciples to send the Comforter or "Spirit of Truth, Who proceeds from the Father" (John 15:26). After His Resurrection from the dead, according to John, Jesus gave the Disciples the Holy Spirit to enable them to forgive sin. The same Spirit would be sent by the Father and the Son to remain with man after Jesus' departure. The book of Acts states that at Pentecost the Holy Spirit descended upon the Apostles, enabling them to be understood in many languages in spreading Christianity. Acts also relates that the Apostles conferred the Holy Spirit upon their successors, as well as upon all those who had been baptized, by laying their hands on them.

Such Christians as Friends (Quakers) and members of Pentecostal sects believe that the Holy Spirit still inspires individuals to speak in the congregation. Roman Catholics, Eastern Orthodox Christians, and Anglicans believe that since Pentecost the Holy Spirit has been passed on to new bishops by the laying on of hands and continues to guide the Church. Most Christians accept St. Paul's teachings, which state that man will have eternal life if the Spirit of God dwells in him.

*Rev. Holt H. Graham, *Rev. Thomas H. McBrien, O.P.

Holy Thursday. See under HOLY WEEK.

holy water, in Christian churches, water that has been blessed by a priest. Holy water is used in such ceremonies as dedications, blessings, and burials to consecrate the material world to Christ. It is also used at the Asperges, a ceremony at the beginning of the Sunday Mass, that recalls to the members of the congregation their baptism. Most Roman Catholic churches have stoups, or fonts, that contain holy water with which people entering may bless themselves.

*Rev. Holt H. Graham, *Rev. Joseph M. Petulla

Holy Week, the week before Easter Sunday, when Christ's Passion, or last period of suffering, is commemorated. As the last week of the Lenten season and the second week of Passiontide, Holy Week is the most sacred period of the Christian year. In the Orthodox Eastern Church the week before Easter is called Passion Week.

The most important days of Holy Week are Palm Sunday, which celebrates Christ's last entry into Jerusalem; Maundy Thursday, also called Holy Thursday, which commemorates the Last Supper; Good Friday, which commemorates the Crucifixion; and Holy Saturday, which recalls the day that Christ's body was in the tomb. The Resurrection is celebrated on Easter Sunday.

In most churches. Holy Week is marked by special services, which include reading from the Gospels, prayers, and sermons. In the Roman Catholic Church on Maundy Thursday a Mass of the Last Supper is said, with ritual washing of laymen's feet by the pastor and the stripping of the altar cloth from the altar. On Good Friday the account of Christ's Passion is read, prayers are made for the needs of the Church and the world, and Holy Communion is distributed. The Easter vigil service begins in the late evening on Holy Saturday, with the lighting of the paschal candle, Scripture readings, prayers, baptisms, and renewal of baptismal vows. It is climaxed by the Easter Mass about midnight. Some Protestant churches make Holy Week a special time for celebrating the Lord's Supper and receiving new members. Individuals in all denominations may fast or pray privately or perform other acts of penitence. *Rev. Holt H. Graham, *Rev. Joseph M. Petulla

holy year, in the Roman Catholic Church, a year during which the Pope grants a special indulgence, or remission of temporal punishment for forgiven sins, to all those who go to Rome and fulfill certain other conditions. These require the faithful to visit St. Peter's and three other basilicas and to receive the sacraments of penance and the Eucharist. During the year following a holy year, the indulgence is usually extended to those unable to go to Rome on condition that they visit certain local churches, perform acts of charity, and meet other requirements. The holy year is also called a year of jubilee after the Hebrew year of jubilee, mentioned in Leviticus 25:10–25, when slaves were freed and debts forgiven. The indulgence is called the Jubilee Indulgence.

The holy year officially begins when the Pope opens the Holy Door of St. Peter's on Christmas Eve. The door is usually bricked up, symbolizing Adam's expulsion from Eden, and its opening symbolizes penance as the gateway through which sinners can enter heaven. The year closes when the door is bricked up again on the following Christmas eve.

The first holy year was in 1300. The interval between holy years was first set at 100 but was progressively shortened. In 1475 the Pope decided on a 25-year interval so that a holy year would fall in almost everyone's lifetime. The most recent holy year occurred in 1975.

*Rev. Joseph M. Petulla

homage (hom'ij), a formal ceremony that established the feudal relationship between a lord and his vassal during the Middle Ages. By the act of homage a vassal acknowledged his obligation to perform military and other services for his lord in return for land, called a fief, or for certain privileges. The vassal usually knelt, placed his hands in the hands of the lord, and pledged his service. The lord accepted the pledge, closed his hands about the vassal's hands, raised the vassal to his feet, and kissed him. The ritual was usually followed by the vassal's taking an oath of fealty, or faithfulness, and by the act of investiture, in which the lord symbolically gave the vassal possession of his fief by handing him a stick or lump of earth.

*Morley Ayearst