

Webster's
New
Biographical
Dictionary

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Preface

It is forty years since Webster's Biographical Dictionary first appeared. It was the product of more than five years' work by a large staff of editors, and it quickly justified their efforts by becoming a standard reference. In those forty years the book has seen some 21 updated printings recording the accelerating changes of an increasingly complex and cosmopolitan world: The task of maintaining the book's currency, along with that of constantly improving its accuracy, has been made easier over the years by the thousands of readers and users who have written to offer criticisms, corrections, and suggestions and who are hereby publicly and sincerely thanked. But the task eventually demanded more than updating; hence, Webster's New Biographical Dictionary.

The present work, while based firmly on its predecessor, is wholly revised and reedited to meet new demands. A new typographic design has greatly simplified the appearance of the pages and will make the book easier to use. Numerous other changes in the arrangement and treatment of information are discussed in detail in the Explanatory Notes section. One major change in the coverage of the book should be noted here: Living persons, whose biographies are virtually impossible to keep up-to-date in a book of this nature, are not included. References such as *Who's Who*, *Current Biography*, *encyclopedia yearbooks*, and the like do an excellent job of reporting on current personalities. Webster's New Biographical Dictionary takes as its job to present in a single volume biographical information on important, celebrated, or notorious figures from the last five thousand years, beginning with Menes, king of Egypt c.3100 B.C., and continuing through some 30,000 more.

As befits a work aimed at today's and, we hope, tomorrow's readers, the coverage of the non-English-speaking part of the world, especially of Asia, Africa, and what are called variously the developing or Third World nations has been greatly increased. Yet as befits a work that will be used primarily by English-speaking consultants, the treatment afforded American, Canadian, and British subjects tends to be fuller and more detailed.

Webster's New Biographical Dictionary retains such useful features of its predecessor as the indication of end-of-line division and pronunciation of names (fully discussed in the Explanatory Notes) and the separate list of prenames appended to the main body of the book. To that list have been added lists of common titles and honorifics and of common connective name elements.

It cannot be pretended that this book is free of error or that the selection of names to be included is in any sense definitive. It is confidently expected that the correspondence of the last forty years with readers around the world will continue, with new grist for the mills of the sharp-eyed detectors of typographical errors and editorial infelicities. Nonetheless Webster's New Biographical Dictionary is offered as a worthy successor to its distinguished parent and an important addition to the line of Merriam-Webster reference books.

Webster's New Biographical Dictionary was planned and edited by Robert McHenry, assisted by Frank Calvillo, assistant editor. Valuable help was provided by Dr. Frederick C. Mish, Editorial Director of Merriam-Webster. Pronunciation was the work of Dr. John K. Bollard, associate editor, assisted by Susan M. McDonald, assistant editor, and Dru A. Whitten, editorial assistant. Proof was read and corrected by Eileen M. Haraty, editorial assistant, Peter D. Haraty, assistant editor, Daniel J. Hopkins, assistant editor, and Cynthia S. Ashby. The often demanding clerical work required by such a project was carried out under the direction of Gloria Afflitto. Acknowledgment is also due the staff of the first Webster's Biographical Dictionary, headed by William Allan Neilson, John P. Bethel, and Lucius H. Holt.

Explanatory Notes

In compiling and arranging this dictionary, the editors have striven to present information in as consistent a manner as was compatible with clarity and ease of use. The structure of individual entries and the significance of the various sorts of information included in them are in nearly every case self-evident, but the consultant will find useful a brief description and explanation of various devices and conventions adopted by the editors to achieve greater consistency, accuracy, or compression.

In general, entries in this book include the following elements: 1. Entry name, printed in bold type. 2. Pronunciation (unless carried over from a preceding entry). 3. Prenames. 4. Titles, epithets, pen names, nicknames, original names, etc. 5. Birth and death dates or other indication of historical period. 6. Nationality or, where more applicable, ethnic identification, followed by an occupational description and, for Americans, Canadians, and selected others, birth-place. 7. Pertinent details of the subject's career.

Variations of this basic arrangement occur in composite entries, for details of which see section 8 below.

1. Entry Names.

a. Boldface entry selection. The general practice in this book is to enter each subject under his or her family name, when there is one. Entries are not made at titles of nobility, at pseudonyms, nicknames, or other variants. Exceptions to the family-name rule are cases in which the subject adopted a living name (as opposed, for example, to a pen name) different from his family name. Thus, the writer George Orwell (a pseudonym) is entered at **Blair**, Eric Arthur, and a cross-reference at Orwell makes the entry readily accessible; on the other hand, John Wayne is entered at **Wayne**, John, as the name he lived under in spite of having been born Marion Michael Morrison. In cases of the common medieval and Renaissance practice of translating family names into Latin equivalents, the editors have preferred the original vernacular name unless it is clear that the Latin name was more than merely a pen name or unless the Latin name is firmly established in English usage. Thus, Georgius Agricola is entered at **Bauer**, Georg, while Michael Praetorius is entered at **Praetorius**; again cross-references assure that every entry is fully accessible.

Subjects lacking family names, including those whose surnames are not family names, are entered at their given names, as **Berengaria** or **George Pachymeres**. Rulers, even those with family names, are generally entered at the given names by which they are known in English, so that kings Friedrich and Wilhelm of Germany are entered at **Frederick** and **William**, King Istvan of Hungary is at **Stephen**, and so on. Where no English equivalent exists, the vernacular name is used, as **Wladyslaw**. In the case of Chinese rulers, who have personal names, temple names, reign titles, and sometimes others, the use of personal names has placed most of them in composite dynastic entries (see 8 below).

Except for the case of rulers' names given in English, vernacular usage has governed spelling. For languages not written in the Roman alphabet, the following conventions have been adopted:

Chinese: Wade-Giles transliterations are used, with Pin-yin

variants shown for some recent figures.

Russian and others using Cyrillic: the transcription system used in the Encyclopaedia Britannica has been adopted, making easier the use of this book in conjunction with a major English-language reference work.

Arabic: the transliteration system used in the Encyclopaedia Britannica has been adopted.

For simplicity, Chinese and Vietnamese names have been treated as units and printed entirely in boldface. In Japanese and Korean names, with few exceptions, the distinction between family and personal names is observed. (Note that in those languages normal name order places the family name first; hence, in this dictionary no comma appears between family and personal name as it would in, for example, an inverted English name. Hungarian names, which also use family-personal name order are, on the other hand, treated as English names and the comma is used.)

Major variant spellings or forms of names are given following the main entry name and printed in boldface to indicate their parallel status. Minor variants are usually given separately following the pre-names (see 4 below).

In many languages, surnames are sometimes composed of two or more elements. The choice of element(s) for the boldface main entry has again been determined by vernacular usage. In the relatively simple cases of names containing such connective elements as *d'*, *de*, *de la*, *di*, *do*, *du*, *ten*, *van*, *van der*, *von*, *von der*, *zu*, etc., this means in general that in European names the element following the connective is chosen for entry, while in English names the connective itself is considered the first part of the surname. Individual usage, where it differs, is given precedence over these rules.

In French, Spanish, and Portuguese, compound surnames are common, as Alphonse-Marie-Louis de Prat de **Lamartine** or Lope Félix de **Vega Carpio**. Again vernacular usage has determined the selection of element for alphabetical entry, occasionally in contrast to English usage, as in Vasco Núñez de **Balboa**. In the case of French names the convention of hyphenating personal names has been adopted, but in all cases of compound surnames the surname status of any element is indicated by its being given a pronunciation in the entry.

b. Alphabetization. The order of entries is determined by ordinary rules of alphabetization applied to the boldface entry names and by the following additional rules:

- i. Diacritical marks, marks of punctuation, and spaces within the boldface names are ignored, as are Roman numerals.
- ii. Entries with the same boldface entry name are arranged alphabetically by prename; where prenames are the same or absent, they are ordered chronologically by birth date. In a few entries, chiefly of Scottish subjects, a qualifying phrase is attached to the surname, as "**Mackenzie** of Rosehaugh, Sir George"; such phrases are ignored in alphabetizing.
- iii. In series of entries in which the boldface entry name is a personal name, as **Boniface** or **John**, the order is: (1) saints; (2) popes; (3) rulers or members of ruling families, ordered alpha-

betically by name of geographical entity; (4) others bearing only that name.

- iv. Entries whose boldface entry name is followed by a period or by a pronunciation and a period precede those followed by a qualifying word or phrase, as "of Ceos" or "the Blind." The latter precede entries whose boldface entry name is the same but is a family name, followed by prenames.
- v. Entries consisting of a personal name followed by a qualifying word or phrase not in English, as "de Lusignan" or "le Diable," are boldfaced throughout and follow entries in which only the first element is boldfaced.
- vi. Names beginning with M', Mac, or Mc are alphabetized as though spelled Mac.

The following ordered list of fictitious names illustrates these rules:

Albert. Saint.
 Albert. Pope.
 Albert II. Duke of Austria.
 Albert I. King of Lusatia.
 Albert. Baron of Pomerania.
 Albert. British chronicler.
 Albert of Mainz.
 Albert of Regensburg.
 Albert the Lion-heart.
 Albert, Franklin.
 Albert, George. 1832–1863.
 Albert of Edinburgh, George. 1833–1848.
 Albert, George. 1835–1899.
 Albert de Paris.
 Alberti, Lorenzo.
 Albert von Krankheit.

c. End-of-line division. The centered dots within boldface entry names indicate points at which a hyphen may be put at the end of a line of print or writing. The centered dots are not meant to separate the syllables of a name. (Syllables are indicated in the pronunciation transcriptions.) As far as possible, division of names has been shown according to principles consistent with those used in the language of origin. No division is shown after a single initial letter or before a single terminal letter because printers seldom isolate a single letter at the end or beginning of a line.

In cases where variation in pronunciation would call for variant end-of-line divisions on either side of a letter or digraph, the leftmost division is regularly shown, purely for the sake of consistency. There are acceptable alternative end-of-line divisions just as there are acceptable variant spellings and pronunciations; the divisions in this book are simply meant to provide printers, typists, and writers with a consistent set of divisions.

2. Pronunciation.

Pronunciation of names is shown immediately following boldface entries and between reversed virgules \ \ using the characters and conventions given in the list of Pronunciation Symbols and discussed in the Guide to Pronunciation. Boldface variants of main entry names are given pronunciations when they differ from that of the main entry; any main entry or boldface variant takes the first pronunciation appearing to its right, whether immediately following or not.

A hyphen is used in pronunciation transcriptions to show syllabic division. The hyphens sometimes coincide with the centered dots in the name that indicate end-of-line division; sometimes they do not.

A high-set mark /' indicates primary (strongest) stress or accent; a low-set mark /, indicates secondary (medium) stress. The stress mark stands at the beginning of the syllable that receives stress, on the principle that before a syllable can be uttered the

speaker must know whether to stress it or not. A third level of weak stress is left unmarked.

For some names variant pronunciations have been shown. A second place variant is not to be regarded as less acceptable than the pronunciation that is given first. All of the pronunciations shown in this book are considered to be in acceptable educated usage. When known, the pronunciation preferred by a person or family entered in this book has, of course, been given priority of place. Variant pronunciations are generally separated by commas. Semicolons are occasionally used to set off groups of variants. Where applicable in Spanish and Portuguese names, Latin American pronunciation variants are given following a semicolon.

Within the limits of an English-based pronunciation system, most foreign names have been given a pronunciation approximating that of the native language. Some foreign names frequently heard in English contexts are given a foreign pronunciation followed by an anglicized variant preceded by the abbreviation \Ang/. Other language labels may be used when variant pronunciations are common in two or more languages.

Symbols enclosed in parentheses represent elements that are present in the pronunciation of some speakers but are absent from the pronunciation of others, elements that are present in some but absent from other utterances by the same speaker, or elements whose presence or absence is uncertain. When a name has less than a full pronunciation shown, the missing part is to be supplied from a preceding variant within the same pair of reversed virgules or from a pronunciation at a preceding entry. Only the first in a sequence of identical boldface entries is given a pronunciation if their pronunciations are the same.

3. Prenames.

Prenames, also called given names, personal names, Christian names, etc., appear following the boldface entry name and its pronunciation, set off (except in Japanese and Korean names, as noted above) by a comma. Where a variant of or change in prename requires notice, it is generally signaled by an italicized word or phrase, as *or*, *known as*, *orig.*, *called*. Pronunciations for prenames are given in a separate list at the end of the book, with end-of-line divisions and pronunciations appropriate for various languages clearly shown; where any ambiguity exists as to which language is the proper one for a particular entry, a superscript number following the prename indicates the correct numbered variant in the prenames list.

4. Titles and other Names.

Following the entry name, pronunciation, and prenames, and set off by periods, are indicated a subject's titles of dignity or rank, original name, nickname, pseudonym, or other identifications. The nature of these other names is clearly denoted by key phrases or in some cases lengthy explanations printed in italic type. Note that an entry reading "Smith, John, *orig.* George Jones." means that the subject's original name was George Jones Smith, while one reading "Smith, John. *Orig.* George Jones." means that his original name was George Jones. Pronunciations of principal elements are given in the entry; a list of common titles and their pronunciations appears in the back of the book. Titles of dignity in which the proper name element is the same as the subject's surname are frequently given in short form; thus, "Lagrange, Joseph-Louis. Comte." means that the subject's title is Comte Lagrange. A connective name element such as *de* or *von* is carried over into the title in such cases: "Pocci, Franz von. Graf." is the Graf von Pocci.

5. Dates.

Birth and death dates, if known, are given in full for each subject. Where information is uncertain or lacking, various devices are used to indicate that fact. A question mark immediately preceding or

following a date indicates lack of certainty about the probable date cited; a lesser degree of certainty is indicated by the abbreviation *c.* (for *circa*) attached to a date. Entire uncertainty is indicated by use of the abbreviation *fl.* (Latin *floruit*, flourished) attached to a date or period associated with the subject's career or by the substitution of a century for specific dates. Where only a birth or death date is known, it is indicated by the abbreviation *b.* or *d.* Dates before the Common Era are always denoted B.C.; the term A.D. is used whenever needed for clarity.

6. Ascriptive identifier.

Most subjects are identified by a phrase combining a geographical or ethnic reference and a word or phrase suggesting a role, an occupation, or a field of endeavor. In some few cases where it is more to the point, the ascription may omit the geographical reference as implicit in the role description; e.g. "Paul, Saint. 1st century A.D. One of the twelve Christian apostles." In some other cases, no intelligible geographical or ethnic description is available; for those subjects what is known is made clear in the body of the entry. For Americans and Canadians, the subject's birthplace is appended to the ascription. For British subjects not born in England, for subjects who have both a native country and one of adoption, and for selected others of interest, country of origin is also given.

7. Career details.

Entries include, generally in the following order, such details of the subject's career as: major offices or positions, in chronological order; major actions or achievements; titles of works not previously men-

tioned in the entry. Entries may also contain indications of the subject's relation to other subjects entered in the book or suggestions to see (*q.v.*) or compare (*cf.*) other entries. Marital details are given when they contribute to an understanding of sequences of events, when marital partners are also subjects of entries in the dictionary or are otherwise prominent, or when for female subjects they explain and date changes of surname.

8. Composite entries.

Many entries treat more than one subject. Some treat members of a family linked by a common occupation; some treat major families or dynasties whose members are of individual importance but whose relationships are more easily comprehended in a single article. In both instances, each run-on, or additional, subject is marked for rapid location by the symbol ¶. A second form of composite entry typically lists popes or temporal rulers of a given country who share a common entry name regardless of familial relationships, as the kings Henry I through VIII of England. In these entries each new subject's name is given in boldface at the beginning of a new paragraph.

9. Cross-References.

Cross-references are used copiously throughout the book to direct the reader to entries placed at real names rather than at perhaps better known pseudonyms or titles and to refer the reader to related entries. In addition there are many fairly elaborate entries at dynastic names that are in essence extended cross-references to the various members of a dynasty entered at their personal names.

Guide to Pronunciation

A pronunciation transcription is given for each name in this book, with a few exceptions. All boldface entries are followed immediately by the pronunciation or else the pronunciation can be found at a preceding entry with the same spelling. Pronunciations for other names and name elements appear either after the first occurrence in the text of an entry or in one of the supplementary lists of particles, titles, and given names at the back of the book. The following are the main exceptions.

The full form of Arabic names is not usually given a pronunciation transcription since the full forms are rarely used in English speech and a transcription would take up an inordinate amount of space:

Ab-del-ka-der \ˈab-dəl-ˈkɑd-ər\ *Arab. in full* 'Abd al-Qādir ibn Muhyī ad-Dīn ibn Muṣṭafa al-Ḥasanī al-Jazā'irī.

American Indian names appearing in boldface are accompanied by a transcription but subsequent romanized forms of names in the native language are not:

Cra-zy Horse \ˈkrā-z-,h(ə)rs\. *Indian name* Ta-sunko-witko or Tashunka-Uitco.

Ge-ron-i-mo \jə-ˈrən-ə-,mō\. *Indian name* Goyathlay, i.e. One Who Yawns.

Variant forms of names in some archaic languages have not been given pronunciations since these are primarily written forms:

Pa-cor-us \pə-ˈkōr-əs-,ˈkōr-\. *Parthian* Pkwr.

The pronunciation transcriptions for non-English names in this book represent approximations of the pronunciation in the native language. The individual sounds of each language vary in some ways from the similar sounds of other languages. With the inclusion of a few symbols to represent some sounds not found in English, however, the Merriam-Webster pronunciation symbols allow us to represent the pronunciation of foreign names sufficiently accurately for English speakers in an English context. Classical names, such as in Greek and Latin, are given a pronunciation according to modern English usage. Modern Greek names, of course, are given a pronunciation approximating Modern Greek as closely as possible.

The following discussion sets out the signification and use of the pronunciation symbols in this book with special attention to variations or departures from English in the transcriptions of non-English names. The order of symbols explained below is the same as the order in the list of Pronunciation Symbols, with the exception that the symbols that are not letter characters are here listed first.

\\ All pronunciation information is printed between reversed virgules. Pronunciation symbols are printed in roman type and all other information, such as notes and language labels, is printed in italics.

ˈ A high set stress mark precedes a syllable with primary (strongest) stress; a low set mark precedes a syllable with secondary (medium) stress; a third level of weak stress requires no mark at all: *penmanship* \ˈpen-mən-ʃɪp\.

In some languages, such as French, Japanese, Korean, and Malay, all syllables receive equal stress or stress that varies somewhat according to sentence context. In accordance with the practice of most phoneticians, no stress is indicated in the pronunciation of names in such languages, except, of course, in the case of anglicized pronunciations. In some languages, such as Spanish, only primary stress is indicated; the stress of other syllables of names in these languages is relatively even. In some languages, such as Chinese, Norwegian, and Swedish, some words may be distinguished only by a difference in intonation rather than stress. Names, however, are not likely to be confused because of tone changes, especially in English contexts, and tone is not indicated in this book.

\-\\ Hyphens are used in transcriptions to separate syllables. The placement of these hyphens is based on phonetic principles and may not match the end-of-line divisions indicated by centered dots in the entry itself.

\(\\ Parentheses are used in transcriptions to indicate that whatever is symbolized between them is present in some utterances but not in others; thus *factory* \ˈfak-t(ə)rē\ is pronounced both \ˈfak-t-rē\ and \ˈfak-trē\.

\;\\ Variant pronunciations are separated by commas; groups of variants are separated by semicolons. In Spanish names, where applicable, Latin American pronunciation variants are given after a semicolon. Similarly, Brazilian Portuguese variants follow a semicolon in Portuguese names.

\ə\\ in unstressed syllables as in banana, collide, about. This neutral vowel may be represented orthographically by any of the letters a, e, i, o, u, y, and by many combinations of letters. The final vowel sound of Russian names ending in -y is a diphthong that varies somewhat in pronunciation and that is represented in this book as \əi\.

\ˈə, ɪə\\ in stressed syllables as in humdrum, about.

\ə immediately preceding \l, \n, \m, \ŋ, as in battle, cotton, and one pronunciation of open \ˈɒp-m\ and of and \ŋ, as in one pronunciation of the phrase lock and key \lɒk-ŋ-ˈke\.

In the transcription of some French names \ʔ is placed immediately after \l, \m, \r, to indicate one nonsyllabic pronunciation of these consonants, as in the French words table "table," prisme "prism," and titre "title," each of which in isolation and in some contexts is a one syllable word.

\əɪ\ as in further, urger, bird.

\'ər-, 'ə-r\ as in two different pronunciations of *hurry*. Most U.S. speakers pronounce \'hər-ē\ with the \ər\ representing the same sounds as in *bird* \'bɜrd\ . Usually in metropolitan New York and southern England and frequently in New England and the southeastern U.S. the vowel of *hurry* is the same as the vowel of *hum* followed by a syllable-initial variety of \r\ as in *red* \'red\ . This pronunciation of *hurry* is represented as \'hə-rē\ . Both types of pronunciation are shown for English names where appropriate. The vowel represented as \œ\ in this book is often Anglicized as \ə(r)\ with the vowel of *bird* with or without a following \r\ sound.

\a\ as in mat, map, mad, gag, snap, patch.

\ā\ as in day, fade, date, aorta, drape, cape. In most English speech this is actually a diphthong. In lowland South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, in some British dialects, and occasionally elsewhere in English \ā\ is pronounced as a monophthong with the tongue more tense and somewhat higher in the mouth than for \e\ . As a diphthong \ā\ has a first element \e\ or monophthongal \ā\ and a second element \i\ .

In most other languages \ā\ is a monophthong. In some languages a diphthong \e\ + \i\ or \ā\ + \i\ occurs in some contexts, especially when spelled *ei* or *ej*. In this book \ā\ is used to represent all of these possibilities.

\ä\ as in bother, cot, and, with most American speakers, father, cart.

\ā\ as in father as pronounced by those who do not rhyme it with *bother*; also as in French *chat* "cat," *pâtte* "paw." In English the pronunciation of this vowel varies regionally. In eastern New England and southern England it is generally pronounced farther forward in the mouth than \ä\ but not as far forward as \a\ . In New York City and the southeastern U.S. it may have much the same quality as \ä\ but somewhat greater duration. In areas in which \r\ is not pronounced before another consonant or a pause \ā\ occurs for the sequence transcribed in this book as \är\ . In the transcription of foreign names \ā\ represents the vowel heard in French *pâtte* \pat\ and *chat* \sha, shät\ . This vowel is intermediate between \a\ and \ä\ and is similar in quality to the \a\ heard in eastern New England.

\au\ as in now, loud, out. The initial element of this diphthong may vary from \a\ to \ä\ or \ā\ , the first being more common in Southern and south Midland speech in the U.S.

\b\ as in baby, rib.

\b\ as in Spanish *hablar* "to speak." Whereas for \b\ the lips are in contact and form a closure along their entire extent, for \b\ the lips are close together without complete closure. This voiced fricative sound can be approximated by pronouncing \v\ with both lips rather than with the upper teeth and the lower lip.

\ch\ as in chin, nature \'nä-cher\ . Actually, this sound is \t\ + \sh\ .

\d\ as in did, adder.

\e\ as in bet, bed, peck.

\'ē, ē\ in stressed syllables as in beat, nosebleed, evenly, easy.

\ē\ in unstressed syllables as in easy. In some English dialects, such as in southern England and the southeastern U.S., \i\ is often, if not usually, pronounced instead of \ē\ . In English names in this book only \ē\ is shown in final position, though for some foreign names a final \i\ is transcribed in order to represent the foreign pronunciation more accurately.

\f\ as in fifty, cuff.

\g\ as in go, big, gift.

\g\ as in Spanish *luego* "immediately." This is a voiced fricative sound pronounced with the tongue in approximately the position for \g\ but without complete closure at the roof of the mouth. \g\ is the voiced equivalent of unvoiced \k\ .

\h\ as in hat, ahead.

\hl\ as in Welsh *llan* "church," Icelandic *hlusta* "to listen." This sound is actually a voiceless \l\ which can be approximated by attempting to pronounce \h\ and \l\ simultaneously without vibration of the vocal cords.

\hw\ as in whale as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both *whale* and *wail*. Most U.S. speakers distinguish these two words as \'hwā(a)\ and \'wā(a)\ respectively, though frequently in the U.S. and usually in southern England \'wā(a)\ is the pronunciation of both. Some linguists consider \hw\ to be a single sound, a voiceless \w\ .

\i\ as in tip, banish, active.

\ī\ as in site, side, buy, tripe. Actually, this sound is a diphthong, usually composed of \ā\ + \i\ or \ā\ + \i\ . In the southeastern U.S., especially before a pause or a voiced consonant, as in *shy* and *five*, the second element \i\ may not be pronounced.

\j\ as in job, gem, edge, join, judge. Actually, this sound is \d\ + \zh\ .

\k\ as in kin, cook, ache.

\k\ as in German *ich* "I," *Buch* "book," and one pronunciation of English *loch*. Actually, there are two distinct sounds in German; the \k\ in *ich* is pronounced toward the front of the mouth and the \k\ in *Buch* is pronounced toward the back. In English, however, no two words otherwise identical are distinguished by these two varieties of \k\ , and therefore only a single symbol is necessary. In English speech the front variety of \k\ is produced automatically to accompany a front vowel, such as \e\ or \i\ , and the back variety of \k\ to accompany a back vowel, such as \ā\ or \ū\ .

\l as in *lily*, *pool*. In some contexts, as in *battle* and *fiddle*, the **\l** is a syllabic consonant, transcribed as **\l** in this book. In Polish there are two distinct varieties of **\l** sounds. One is represented by the letter *l* and is pronounced toward the front of the mouth much as in the English word *lily*, and the other is represented by the letter *ł* and is pronounced toward the back of the mouth, much as in English *pool*. Both of these Polish sounds are transcribed as **\l** in this book.

\m as in *murmur*, *dim*, *nymph*. In some contexts **\m** may be pronounced as a syllabic consonant transcribed as **\m**, as in one pronunciation of *open* **\'ɒp-əm** and of *happen* **\'hæp-əm**.

\n as in *no*, *own*. In some contexts, as in *cotton* and *sudden*, the **\n** is a syllabic consonant, transcribed as **\n** in this book.

\ŋ indicates that a preceding vowel or diphthong is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French *un bon vin blanc* **\œ- bõ-va"-blā** "a good white wine."

\ŋ as in *sing* **\'sɪŋ**, *singer* **\'sɪŋ-ər**, *finger* **\'fɪŋ-ɡər**, *ink* **\'ɪŋk**. In English **\ŋ** does not occur at the beginning of a word although it does in some other languages. In some contexts **\ŋ** may be a syllabic consonant, transcribed as **\ŋ** in this book.

\ō as in *bone*, *know*, *beau*. Especially in positions of emphasis, as when it is word final, with primary stress, and before a pause, **\ō** tends to become diphthongal, moving from **\ō** toward a second element **\ū**. In southern England and in some U.S. speech the first element is often approximately **\ə**. Thus many British phoneticians represent this sound as **\əū**. In most other languages **\ō** is generally monophthongal. In this book **\ō** is used for all of the above variants.

\ó as in *saw*, *all*, *caught*.

\œ as in French *boeuf* "beef," German *Hölle* "hell." This non-English vowel can be approximated by attempting to pronounce the vowel **\e** with the lips moderately rounded as for the vowel **\ū**. This vowel is often anglicized as **\ə(r)** with the vowel of *bird* with or without an accompanying **\r** sound.

\œ as in French *feu* "fire," German *Höhle* "hole." This non-English vowel can be approximated by attempting to pronounce a monophthongal **\ā** with the lips fully rounded as for the vowel **\ū**.

\oi as in *coin*, *destroy*. In the southeastern U.S., especially before a consonant in the same word, the second element of this diphthong may disappear or be replaced by **\ə**.

\p as in *pepper*, *lip*.

\r as in *red*, *rarity*, *car*, *beard*. In some dialects, especially in the southeastern U.S., eastern New England, New York City, and southern England, **\r** is not pronounced when another consonant or a pause follows immediately. In these dialects *r* is pronounced as a non-syllabic **\ə** when it occurs in these positions or there may be no sound corresponding to the *r*; thus *beard* may be pronounced as **\'biəd** or, usually with some lengthening of the vowel sound, as **\'bid**. In *car* and *card* those who do not pronounce **\r** generally have a vowel we would transcribe as **\ā**, usually pronounced with some lengthening. Because it is deter-

mined by the phonetic context this "r-dropping" is not explicitly shown in this dictionary; speakers of these dialects will automatically substitute the sounds appropriate to their own speech.

In other languages **\r** is usually more vigorously articulated than in English. Two of the most common varieties of **\r** are the tongue-point trill and the uvular **\r**. In the former the tip of the tongue is vibrated rapidly up and down against the back part of the teethridge by the outgoing breath; in the latter the voiced breath passes over the raised back of the tongue, either causing the uvula to vibrate (uvular trill) or producing a strong fricative sound (uvular scrape). Both the tongue-point trill and the uvular **\r** occur in French and German. Italian and Russian have only the tongue-point trill. Danish **\r** is usually uvular. In Spanish *r* is a tongue-point trill, transcribed in this book as **\r-r** when it occurs between vowels. A single *r* in Spanish usually has only a single flip of the tongue against the teethridge, although *sr* and initial *r* are trilled. Portuguese **\r** is much like Spanish except that the trill is frequently a uvular trill. Final *r* in Portuguese may not be pronounced. In German *r* and *rr* before another consonant or a pause is pronounced as a non-syllabic **\ə** in much the same manner as by "r-dropping" speakers of English. In Czech and in Serbo-Croatian the tongue-point trill may serve as the vowel of an accented syllable, as in Czech *Bmo* and Serbo-Croatian *Srbín*; in this book this is transcribed as **\ər**. The Czech character *ř* represents a trilled fricative sound formed by the simultaneous production of a tongue-point trilled **\r** and **\zh**; in this book this is transcribed as **\r-zh** between vowels as in *Dvorak*, and **\rzh** after consonants as in *Bedřich*.

\s as in *source*, *less*

\sh as in *shy*, *mission*, *machine*, *special*. Actually, this is a single sound, not two. When the two sounds **\s** and **\h** occur in sequence they are separated by a hyphen, as in *grasshopper* **\'gras-hāp-ər**.

\t as in *tie*, *attack*, *late*, *latter*. In some contexts, as when a stressed or unstressed vowel precedes and an unstressed vowel or **\j** follows, the sound represented by *t* or *tt* is pronounced in much American speech the same as the sound represented by *d* or *dd* in similar contexts. Thus, the pairs *ladder* and *latter*, *leader* and *liter*, *parody* and *parity* are often homophones. In such instances this dictionary shows **\d** at the end of a syllable spelled with *d* or *dd* and **\t** at the end of a syllable spelled with *t* or *tt*. In southern England, in some American speech, and in most other languages **\t** in these contexts is pronounced much like the syllable-initial **\t** of *attack*.

\th as in *thin*, *ether*. Actually, this is a single sound, not two. When the two sounds **\t** and **\h** occur in sequence they are separated by a hyphen, as in *knighthood* **\'nit-hūd**.

\th as in *then*, *either*, *this*. Actually, this is a single sound, not two. The basic difference between **\th** and **\th** is that the former is pronounced without and the latter with vibration of the vocal cords.

\ü in *rule*, *youth*, *union* **\'yün-yən**, *few* **\'fyü**.

\ü as in *pull*, *wood*, *book*, *curable* **\'kyür-ə-bəl**, *fury* **\'fyü(ə)r-ē**.

\ue as in German *füllen* "to fill," *hübsch* "handsome." This vowel, which occurs only in foreign-derived terms and names, can be approximated by attempting to pronounce the vowel **\i** with the lips moderately rounded as for the vowel **\ū**.

\œ as in French *rue* "street," German *fühlen* "to feel." This vowel, which occurs only in foreign-derived terms and names, can be approximated by attempting to pronounce the vowel **\è** with the lips fully rounded as for the vowel **\ü**.

\v as in *vivid*, *invite*.

\w as in *we*, *away*, *evaluate* \i-'væl-yə-'wät\.

\y as in *yard*, *young*, *cue* \k'yu\, *curable* \k'yr-ə-bəl\, *few* \f'yu\, *fury* \f'yu(ə)r-ē\, *union* \yün-yən\. The sequences \hyü\, \syü\, and \zyü\ in the same syllable, as in *lewd*, *suit*, and *presume*, are common in southern British speech but are rare in American speech and, therefore, only \lü\, \sü\, and \zü\ are shown in this book.

In English \y\ does not occur at the end of a syllable after a vowel, though it does in some languages, such as French where it is often represented in the spelling *il* or *ille*, or Serbo-Croatian where it is represented by *j*. The sound \y\ transcribed after a vowel, as

in French *Corbeil* \kór-bey\, is much the same as the \y\ of English *yard*.

\y indicates that during the articulation of the preceding consonant the tongue has substantially the position it has for the articulation of the \y\ of *yard*, as in French *digne* \dēn\ "worthy." Thus \y\ does not itself represent a sound but rather a modification of the preceding symbol. It is used only in the transcription of non-English names. The pronunciation of \t\ and \d\ may be approximated in English by the substitution of \ch\ and \j\, but since some languages maintain a significant distinction between \t\ and \ch\ and between \d\ and \j\ the transcriptions \t\ and \d\ are used in names from these languages.

\z as in *zone*, *raise*.

\zh as in *vision*, *azure* \a'zh-ər\. Actually, this is a single sound, not two. When the two sounds \z\ and \h\ occur in sequence they are separated by a hyphen in this book, as in *hogshead* \hógz-hed, 'hägz-hed\.

Abbreviations in This Book

AAF	Army Air Forces	cm.	Committee for Industrial	lcel.	Icelandic
ABC	American Broadcasting Corporation	Co.	Organization	id est (<i>Lat.</i> , that is)	
Acad.	Academy	Col.	centimeter(s)	ill.	Illinois
A.D.	Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord)	Col.	Company; County	illustr.	illustrated; illustration
ad int	ad interim	Col.	Colonel	in.	inch(es)
adj.	adjutant	Colo.	College	Inc.	Incorporated
adm.	Admitted	Com.	Colorado	Ind.	Indiana
Adm.	Admiral	Comm.	Commander; Commodore	Inst.	Institute; Institution
A.E.F.	American Expeditionary Force, or Forces	Conn.	Commission; Committee	Ir.	Ireland
AFL-CIO	American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations	cont.	Connecticut	Ir. Gael.	Irish Gaelic
Afrk.	Afrikaans	Corp.	continued	Ital.	Italian
Agric.	Agricultural; Agriculture	cr.	Corporation	I.W.W.	Industrial Workers of the World
A.I.F.	Australian Imperial Forces	Croat.	created	Jan.	January
Ala.	Alabama	cu.	Croatian	Jp.	Japanese
Alb.	Albanian	d.	died	Jr., jr.	Junior
Alta.	Alberta	Dan.	Danish	Kans.	Kansas
Am.	America(n)	D.A.R.	Daughters of the American Revolution	Kor.	Korean
A. & M.	Agricultural and Mechanical (College)	D.C.	District of Columbia	Ky.	Kentucky
Amer.	America(n)	Dec.	December	l.	line
Angl.	Anglicized	Del.	Delaware	La.	Louisiana
anon.	anonymous, anonymously	Den.	Denmark	lat.	latitude
ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand, United States Treaty Organization	dept(s).	department(s)	Lat.	Latin; Latinized
Apr.	April	div.	divorced	lb(s).	libra (<i>lat.</i> , pound)
Arab.	Arabic	Dr.	Doctor	Lieut.	Lieutenant
Ariz.	Arizona	D.-R.	Democratic-Republican	lit.	literature; literary; literal
Ark.	Arkansas	Du.	Dutch	Lith.	Lithuanian
Arm.	Armenian	E.	East	ll.	lines
A.-S.	Anglo-Saxon	ed(s).	edition(s); editor, edited	Lt.	Lieutenant
Assn.	Association	educ.	educated	Ltd.	Limited
Aug.	August	e.g.	exempli gratia (<i>Lat.</i> , for example)	m.	married; mile(s)
A.V.	Authorized Version (of the Bible)	Eng.	English	M.	Monsieur
b.	born	esp.	especially	Maj.	Major
Bab.	Babylonian	Esq.	Esquire	Man.	Manitoba
B.C.	before Christ; British Columbia	est., estab.	established	Mar.	March
B.E.F.	British Expeditionary Force, or Forces	Est.	Estonian	Mass.	Massachusetts
Belg.	Belgian	et al.	et alii or et aliae (<i>Lat.</i> , and others)	MCC	Marylebone Cricket Club
biog(s).	biography; biographies	etc.	et cetera (<i>Lat.</i> , and others; and the rest; and so forth)	Md.	Maryland
Brig. Gen.	Brigadier General	exc.	except; exception	M.D.	Medicine Doctor (Doctor of Medicine)
Brit.	Britain; British	f.	following	Me.	Maine
Bulg.	Bulgarian	ff.	February	Med.	Medical
B.W.I.	British West Indies	Finn.	following	Messrs.	Messieurs
c.	circa (<i>Lat.</i> , about)	fl.	Finnish	MGM	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Co.
Cal. or Calif.	California	fl.	flourish (<i>Lat.</i> , flourished)	Mich.	Michigan
Calif. Inst. Tech.	California Institute of Technology	Fla.	Florida	Mil.	Military
Can.	Canadian	Flem.	Flemish	min(s).	minute(s)
Capt.	Captain	Fr.	French	Minn.	Minnesota
CBS	Columbia Broadcasting System	freq.	frequently	Miss.	Mississippi
cc	cubic centimeter(s)	ft.	foot; feet	M.I.T.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
C.C.N.Y.	College of the City of New York	Ft.	Fort	Mlle	Mademoiselle
Celt.	Celtic	Ga.	Georgia	Mme	Madame
cf.	confer (<i>Lat.</i> , compare)	Gael.	Gaelic	Mo.	Missouri
Chin.	Chinese	gen.	generally	Mongol.	Mongolian
Cie	Compagnie (<i>French</i> , Company)	Gen.	General	Mont.	Montana
CIO	Congress of Industrial Organizations; before 1938,	Ger.	German	M.P.	Member of Parliament
		Gov.	Governor	mph	miles per hour
		Gr.	Greek	Mr.	Mister
		Gk.	Greek	Mrs.	Mistress
		Heb.	Hebrew	MS., ms.	manuscript
		Hind.	Hindustani	MSS., mas	manuscripts
		H.M.S.	His (or Her) Majesty's Ship	Mt(s).	Mount, Mountain(s)
		Hon.	Honorable	N.	North
		hr(s).	hour(s)	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
		Hung.	Hungarian; Hungary	N.B.	New Brunswick
		I(s).	Island(s)	NBC	National Broadcasting Corporation
		la.	Iowa	N.C.	North Carolina

N. Dak.	North Dakota	prob.	probably	Tex.	Texas
N.E.	Northeast	Prof.	Professor	Theol.	Theological; Theology
Neb., Nebr.	Nebraska	pron.	pronounced, pronunciation	Turk.	Turkish
Neth.	Netherlands	pub.	published	U.	University
Nev.	Nevada	qq.v.	quae vide (<i>Lat.</i> , which see)	U.C.L.A.	University of California at Los Angeles
Newf.	Newfoundland	Que.	Quebec	U.K.	United Kingdom
Nfld.	Newfoundland	q.v.	quod vide (<i>Lat.</i> , which see)	Ukrain.	Ukrainian
N.H.	New Hampshire	R.A.F.	Royal Air Force	UN	United Nations (Organization)
N.J.	New Jersey	rev.	revised	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
N. Mex.	New Mexico	Rev.	Reverend	Univ(s).	University; Universities
no(s).	numero (<i>Lat.</i> , number)	R.I.	Rhode Island	UNRRA	United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
Norw.	Norwegian	Rom.	Romanian	U.S.	United States (of America)
Nov.	November	R.R.	Railroad	U.S.A.	United States of America
N.S.	Nova Scotia	Russ.	Russian	U.S.S.	United States Ship
N.S.W.	New South Wales	Ry.	Railway	U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
N.T.	New Testament	S.	South; Saint (<i>Ital.</i> , Santo)	usu.	usual(ly)
N.W.	Northwest	Sask.	Saskatchewan	v.	versus
N.Y.	New York	S.C.	South Carolina	Va.	Virginia
N.Y.C.	New York City	Sc. Gael.	Scottish Gaelic	V.C.	Victoria Cross
N.Y.U.	New York University	Scot.	Scottish	V.I.	Virgin Islands
N.Z.	New Zealand	S. Dak.	South Dakota	viz.	videlicet (<i>Lat.</i> , namely)
O.	Ohio	S.E.	Southeast	V.M.I.	Virginia Military Institute
Oct.	October	SEATO	South East Asia Treaty Organization	vol(s).	volume(s)
Okla.	Oklahoma	sec(s).	second(s)	V.P.I.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Ont.	Ontario	Sem.	Seminary	vs.	versus
Ore.	Oregon	sep.	separated	Vt.	Vermont
orig.	original; originally	Sept.	September	W.	West
O.T.	Old Testament	Serb.	Serbian	Wash.	Washington
oz(s).	ounce(s)	Serb.-Cr.	Serbo-Croatian	W.I.	West Indies
p.	page	Skt.	Sanskrit	Wis.	Wisconsin
Pa.	Pennsylvania	Span.	Spanish	W. Va.	West Virginia
pat.	patented	specif.	specific; specifically	Wyo.	Wyoming
P.E.I.	Prince Edward Island	sq.	square	Yid.	Yiddish
Penn. State	Pennsylvania State (College or University)	Sr., sr.	Senior	Y.M.C.A.	Young Men's Christian Association
Pers.	Persian	SS	Saints (<i>Ital.</i> , Santi; <i>Lat.</i> , Sancti)	Yugo.	Yugoslavian
P.I.	Philippine Islands	St.	Saint; Street	Y.W.C.A.	Young Women's Christian Association
pl.	plural	Ste.	Sainte (<i>French</i> , feminine of Saint)		
P.O.	Post Office	Sts.	Saints		
Pol.	Polish	S.W.	Southwest		
Poly.	Polytechnic (Institute or School)	Swed.	Swedish		
Port.	Portuguese	Tech.	Technical; (Institute or School of) Technology		
pp.	pages	Tenn.	Tennessee		
P.R.	Puerto Rico				
Pres.	President				

Pronunciation Symbols

For more information see Guide to Pronunciation

- ə banana, collide, about
- ˈə, ə humdrum, about
- ə immediately preceding \l\, \n\, \m\, \ŋ\, as in battle, mitten, eaten, and sometimes open \ˈɒp-əm\, lock and key \ˈp-ɪ-\; immediately following \l\, \m\, \r\, as often in French table, prisme, titre
- ər, ˈər-, ər- further, urger, bird, opportunity
- ˈər- as in two different pronunciations of hurry \ˈhər-ē, ˈhə-rē\
- ə mat, map, mad, gag, snap, patch
- ā day, fade, date, aorta, drape, cape
- ä bother, cot, and, with most American speakers, father, cart
- â father as pronounced by speakers who do not rhyme it with *bother*; French *patte*
- au now, loud, out
- b baby, rib
- b Spanish *hablar*
- ch chin, nature \ˈnā-chər\ (actually, this sound is \t\ + \ʃh\)
- d did, adder
- e bet, bed, peck
- ˈē, ē beat, nosebleed, evenly, easy
- ē easy, mealy
- f fifty, cuff
- g go, big, gift
- g Spanish *luego*
- h hat, ahead
- hl Welsh *llan*, Icelandic *hlusta*
- hw whale as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both *whale* and *wail*
- i tip, banish, active
- ī site, side, buy, tripe (actually, this sound is \ä\ + \i\, or \ä\ + \i\)
- j job, gem, edge, join, judge (actually, this sound is \d\ + \zh\)
- k kin, cook, ache
- k German *ich*, *Buch*; one pronunciation of *loch*
- l lily, pool
- m murmur, dim, nymph
- n no, own
- ˆ indicates that a preceding vowel or diphthong is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French *un bon vin blanc* \œˆ-bɔˆ-vɑˆ-blɑˆ\
- ŋ sing \ˈsɪŋ\, singer \ˈsɪŋ-ər\, finger \ˈfɪŋ-gər\, ink \ˈɪŋk\
- ō bone, know, beau
- ó saw, all, gnaw, caught \
- œ French *boeuf*, German *Hölle*
- œ̄ French *feu*, German *Höhle*
- oi coin, destroy
- p pepper, lip
- r red, car, rarity
- s source, less
- sh as in *shy*, *mission*, *machine*, *special* (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in *grasshopper* \ˈgras-hāp-ər\
- t tie, attack, late, latter
- th as in *thin*, *ether* (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in *knighthood* \ˈnɪt-hūd\
- th then, either, this (actually, this is a single sound, not two)
- ü rule, youth, union \ˈyün-yən\, few \ˈfyü\
- ù pull, wood, book, curable \ˈkyür-ə-bəl\
- ue German *füllen*, *hübsch*
- ǖ French *rue*, German *fühlen*
- v vivid, give
- w we, away, evaluate \i-ˈval-yə-wät\
- y yard, young, cue \ˈkyü\, union \ˈyün-yən\
- y indicates that during the articulation of the sound represented by the preceding character the front of the tongue has substantially the position it has for the articulation of the first sound of *yard*, as in French *digne* \dɛˆn\
- Z zone, raise
- zh with nothing between, as in *vision*, *azure* \ˈazh-ər\ (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in *hogshead* \ˈhogz-hed, ˈhāgz-hed\
- \ slant line used in pairs to mark the beginning and end of a transcription: \ˈpen\
- ˈ mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: \ˈpen-mən-ship\
- ˌ mark preceding a syllable with secondary (medium) stress: \ˈpen-mən-ship\
- mark of syllable division
- () indicate that what is symbolized between is present in some utterances but not in others: *factory* \ˈfak-t(ə)-rē\

Aa-ge-sen \’ō-gā-sən\, Svend. 12th century. Earliest Danish historian. Author of *Compendiosa historia regum daniae*, recording Danish history from 300 to 1185.

Aahmes. See AHMOSE.

Aak-jaer \’ōg-ye-r\, Jeppe. *Orig. surname* Jen-sen \’yen-sən\, 1866–1930. Danish poet and novelist. Verse published in *Fri felt* (1905), *Rugens sange* (1906); several of his poems have become popular folk songs, as “Jens Vejmand”; novels, including *Vredens børn* (1904) and *Gående Kræfte* (1916), reflected social consciousness and regionalist movement.

Aal-to \’äl-tō\, Alvar, *in full* Hugo Alvar Henrik. 1898–1976. Finnish architect and designer. Major works included Sunila Pulp Mill at Kotka, hospitals, as sanatorium at Paimio, libraries, as library at Viipuri, town hall at Säynätsalo, theaters, stores, and private dwellings; noted for use of natural materials, esp. wood, irregular forms, light; designed laminated wood furniture. His wife ♀Aino (d. 1949) collaborated with him in architectural work and furniture designing.

Aan-rud \’on-rüd\, Hans. 1863–1953. Norwegian writer. Author of stories of peasant life and such comedies as *Storken* (1895), *Høit tilhest* (1901), *Hanen* (1906).

Aa-re-strup \’ō-rə-strüp\, Carl Ludvig Emil. 1800–1856. Danish lyric poet. Published *Digte* (1838).

Aar-on \’ar-on\, er-ʌ. fl. c. 14th century B.C. Traditional founder of Hebrew priesthood. Elder brother of Moses, with whom, according to biblical book of Exodus, he led the Israelites out of Egypt. Succeeded by his son Eleazar; another son, Ithamar, was ancestor of Eli.

Aaron ben Eli-jah \’ben-i-’li-jā\, 1328 or 1330–1369. Jewish theologian. Lived in Constantinople; compiled three books of Karaite lore, *’Etz Hayyim* (1346), *Gan Eden* (1354), *Keter Torah* (1362), constituting main philosophical basis for Karaite movement.

Aaron ben Me-ir \’ben-mā-’ir\, 10th century. Palestinian Talmudist. Proposed (921) a radical calendar reform on which he was opposed by Sa’adia ben Joseph.

Aa-sen \’ō-sən\, Ivar Andreas. 1813–1896. Norwegian philologist. From Old Norwegian and various dialects constructed Landsmål (later called Nynorsk) language to replace official Dano-Norwegian; published *Det norske folkesprog grammatik* (1848), *Ordbog over det norske folkesprog* (1850).

Aba-hai \’ä-bä-’hi\, *Reign titles* T’ien-ts’ung \’é-’ent-s’ung\ and Ch’ung-te \’ch’ung-’de\, 1592–1643. Manchu leader and emperor of China. Son of Nurhachi. After death of father (1626) eliminated brothers and other rivals and consolidated rule over Manchu tribes; conquered Inner Mongolia and Korea; perfected military organization called Eight Banners; in raids on northern China captured Chinese bureaucrats who reorganized Manchu government; established Ch’ing dynasty and began conquest of Ming dynasty completed in reign of his son Shun-chih.

Abailard, Pierre. See PETER ABELARD.

Aba-ka-no-wicz \’äb-ä-’kän-ō-wits\, Bruno Abdank. 1852–1900. Lithuanian mathematician. Known for invention (c.1880) of integraph.

Abaranel. See ABRABANEL.

Abar-ca de Bo-lea \’ä-bär-kä-thä-bō-’lä-ä\, Pedro Pablo. Conde de Aran-da \’thä-ä-’rän-thä\, 1718–1798. Spanish general and politician. Artillery officer; ambassador to Portugal (1755), Poland (1760); captain general of Valencia (1764); appointed president of Council of Castile by Charles III (1766–73); restored order and instilled public confidence in Charles’s autocratic reforms; carried out expulsion of Jesuits (1767); ambassador to France (1773–87); prime interior minister to Charles IV (1792); dismissed from Council of State and banished (1794) for opposition to war with France.

Abas-cal y Sou-sa \’äb-äs-’käl-é-’sō-sä\, José Fernando. Marqués de la Con-cordia \’thä-läk-ōp-’körtb-yä\, 1743–1821. Spanish statesman and general. Governor of Cuba (1796); commander and intendant of Nueva Galicia (Mexico, 1799); viceroy of Peru (1804–16); successfully held Peru against revolutionaries (from 1810).

Abasi-ya-nık \’äb-ä-si-’yän-äk\, Sait Faik. 1907–1954. Turkish writer. With short stories collected in *Semaver* (1936), *Lüzumsuz odam* (1948), *Kumpanya* (1951), *Alemdağda var bir yılan* (1953), etc., gained reputation as one of most important of modern Turkish writers; also wrote experimental novel *Bir takım insanlar* (1952).

Abate or Abati, Niccolò dell’. See ABBATE.

Abau-zit \’ä-bō-zēt\, Firmin. 1679–1767. French Protestant theologian and philosopher. Traveled widely; librarian of Geneva (from 1727); helped produce new French *New Testament*, contributed to *Encyclopédie*.

Ab-ba Ari-ka \’äb-bä-ä-’rik-ä\, *Usually called* Rab \’Heb-’rāv, *Angl-’rab*\, 2d–3d century A.D. Babylonian rabbi. Founded (c.220) Jewish Academy of Sura; a founder of systematic study of the Mishna.

’Ab-bād \’ab-’bād\, Name of several Muslim rulers in Andalusia: ‘Abbād I, *orig.* Abū al-Qāsim Muhammad ibn ‘Abbād. d. 1042. Founder of ‘Abbāid dynasty of Seville. As *qādi* of Seville, seized occasion of anarchy in Córdoba to secure control of Seville and establish new throne (1023). His son ♀’Abbād II, *orig.* al-Mu’taqid (reigned 1042–69), poet and patron of letters; noted for cruelty; seized several Berber kingdoms; forced to pay tribute to Ferdinand I of Castile. His son ♀’Abbād III, *orig.* al-Mu’tamid (1040–1095), seized Córdoba (1071); held a gay court, giving rise to many legends; aroused enmity of Christians, esp. of Alfonso VI of Castile; called to his aid Ibn Tāshufin of the Almoravid dynasty, who defeated Alfonso at Zallāqah (1086); later (1091) deposed by them and sent into exile.

’Ab-bād-ids \’ab-ä-didz\, Short-lived Muslim dynasty founded by ‘Abbād I and ruling (1023–91) at Seville in southern Spain; overthrown by the Almoravids.

Ab-ba-die \’ä-bä-dē\, Antoine-Thomson d’ (1810–1897) and his brother Arnaud-Michel d’ (1815–1893). French explorers, b. Dublin. Conducted explorations in Ethiopia (1838–48); studied geology, geography, archaeology, natural history of country; Antoine published reports on topography (1860–73), geography (1890), and catalog of Ethiopian manuscripts (1859); Arnaud published *Douze ans de séjour dans la Haute Éthiopie* (1868).

Ab-ba Ma-ri ben Moses ben Joseph \’äb-bä-’mä-rē-\ of Lu-nel \’lü-nel\, *Pseudonym* As-truc \’äs-trük\, *Also called* ha-Ya-re-ha \’hä-’yär-ä-kä\, 1250?–after 1306. French Jewish theologian. Disturbed by spread of rationalist philosophy of Aristotelians, leading to heterodoxy and allegorical interpretation of scripture, wrote series of letters to Rabbi Solomon ben Abraham Adret that led to latter’s public ban on study or teaching of science and philosophy by those under 25 (1305); settled in Perpignan after expulsion of Jews from France (1306); published correspondence with Adret as *Minhat genaot*.

’Ab-bās \’ab-’bäs\, *In full* al-’Abbās ibn ‘Abd al-Muttalib. 566–c.653. Paternal uncle of Muhammad. Rich merchant of Mecca; one of chief apostles of Islām; ancestor of dynasty of Abbasids.

’Ab-bās \’ab-’bäs\, Name of two khedives (viceroys) of Egypt:

’Abbās I. 1813–1854. Khedive (1848–54). Grandson of Muhammad ‘Ali Pasha, whose reforms he opposed and in part reversed; blocked construction of Suez Canal; reduced army, but sent force to support Ottomans in Crimea (1853).

’Abbās II. *Called* ‘Ab-bās Hil-mi Pa-sha \’ab-’bäs-’hil-mi-’pā-shä\, 1874–1944. Last khedive of Egypt (1892–1914). Son of Tawfiq Pasha. Attempted to rule independent of British influence; encouraged nationalist movement; allowed formation (1907) of National party under Muṣṭafā Kāmil; deposed when British protectorate over Egypt established (1914).

’Abbās. Name of three shāhs of Persia of the Safavid dynasty:

’Abbās I. *Called* the Great. 1571–1629. Shāh (1588–1629). Son of Shāh Soltān Moḥammad. Created Persia’s first standing army; defeated the Uzbeks near Herat (1598) and drove them from Persia; transferred capital to Isfahan; fought long war (from 1603) with Ottoman Turks; defeated Turks at Basra

\’ä\ about \’ä\ kitten, *Fr.* table \’ör\ further \’ä\ ash \’ä\ ace \’ä\ cot, cart \’äü\ out \’ch\ chin \’é\ bet \’é\ easy \’g\ go \’i\ hit \’i\ ice \’j\ job \’j\ sing \’ö\ go \’ö\ law \’ói\ boy \’th\ both \’th\ the \’ü\ loot \’ü\ foot \’y\ yet \’zh\ vision \’ä, b, g, k, n, c, æ, u, ü, see Guide to Pronunciation

- (1605) and at Sultanieh (1618) and regained lost Persian territory; besieged and took Baghdad (1623); made many reforms in the country, fostered trade with Europe, and patronized flowering of Persian arts.
- 'Abbās II.** 1633–1666. Shāh (1642–66). Son of Safi I; regained Kandahar (1648).
- 'Abbās III.** Shāh (1732–36). Son of Tahmāsp II; child ruler, last of the Safavid dynasty; deposed by Nāder Shāh.
- 'Ab-bā-sids** \ˈab-bə-sīdz/. Second great Muslim dynasty of the Caliphate, ruling 750–1258; founded by Abū al-'Abbās as-Saffāh, who overthrew Umayyad dynasty.
- 'Ab-bās Mir-zā** \ˈab-bās-ˈmēr-zā/. 1789–1833. Persian prince. Son of Fath 'Ali. Commanded Iranian army in war with Russia (1804–13); unsuccessful in preventing loss of Persian provinces in Caucasus; began reform of army on British model, sending students to England and translating European manuals; won against Turks at Erzurum (1821); after initial success, lost Armenia in second Russian war (1826–28).
- Ab-ba-te** \ˈab-bā-tē/ or **Ab-a-te** \ˈā-bā-, Niccolò dell/. c.1512–1571. Italian painter. Painter, esp. of landscapes, of the Bolognese school; at court of Henry II and Charles IX of France (1552–71); helped introduce Mannerist painting to France.
- Ab-be** \ˈab-ē/. Cleveland. 1838–1916. American meteorologist, b. New York City. Director, Cincinnati Observatory (1868); recruited corps of weather observers reporting by telegraph and began issuing weather reports (1869); influenced founding of U.S. Weather Service (1870) and served in it (1871–1916).
- Ab-be** \ˈab-ē/. Ernst. 1840–1905. German physicist and industrialist. On faculty, U. of Jena (from 1863); directed research for optical firm of Carl Zeiss (from 1866); partner (1876); took over management of firm after death of Zeiss (1888) and reorganized it (1896) into a co-operative industry. Established (1891) with his own fortune the Carl-Zeiss-Stiftung for scientific research and social betterment. Noted for work in optics and improvements in optical glass and instruments, esp. the microscope; discovered Abbe sine condition, invented (1868) apochromatic lens.
- Ab-bey** \ˈab-ē/, Edwin Austin. 1852–1911. American painter and illustrator, b. Philadelphia. *Harper's Weekly* staff illustrator (from 1871); to London (1878). Illustrated *Selections from the Poetry of Robert Herrick* (1882), *Old Songs* (1889), comedies of Shakespeare (from 1896). Executed panels, illustrating the *Quest of the Holy Grail*, for Boston Public Library (1890–1902). Painted coronation portrait for Edward VII (1902); executed group of murals at Pennsylvania State Capitol (1911).
- Ab-bon** \ˈā-bōn/ of Fleury \flō-rē/. Saint. Lat. Ab-bo Flo-ria-cen-sis \ˈab-ō-flō-rē-ā-sen-sis/. c.945–1004. French religious and theologian. Established monastery school at Ramsey, England (985); elected abbot of Fleury (988); strong supporter of papal authority and monastic reform.
- Abbot**, Anthony. See Charles F. OURSLER.
- Ab-bot** \ˈab-ət/, Charles Greeley. 1872–1973. American astrophysicist, b. Wilton, N.H. Assistant (1895), director (1907–44), Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory; secretary, Smithsonian Institution (1928–44). Carried out research on solar radiation. Author of *The Sun* (1911), *The Earth and the Stars* (1925), *The Sun and the Welfare of Man* (1929).
- Abbot**, Ezra. 1819–1884. American biblical scholar, b. Jackson, Me. Professor, Harvard Divinity School (from 1872); member of New Testament Committee for Revision of English Bible (from 1871).
- Abbot**, Francis Ellingwood. 1836–1903. American clergyman and philosopher, b. Boston. Formed Free Religious Association (1869), National Liberal League (1876). Author of *Scientific Theism* (1881), *The Way Out of Agnosticism* (1890), *The Syllogistic Philosophy* (1906).
- Abbot**, George. 1562–1633. English prelate. Dean of Winchester (1600); bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (1609), of London (1610); recognized leader of English Calvinists; author of *A Brief Description of the Whole Worlde* (1599); archbishop of Canterbury (from 1611). One of translators of New Testament in King James Bible (1611).
- Abbot**, Henry Larcom. 1831–1927. American soldier and engineer, b. Beverly, Mass. Assisted Capt. Andrew A. Humphreys in investigating flood-protection questions of the lower Mississippi (1857–61); appointed to command Engineer Battalion at Willett's Point, N.Y. (1865); developed Engineer School of Application. Member (1904) of board of consulting engineers to determine plan of a Panama canal.
- Ab-bott** \ˈab-ət/, Charles. 1st Baron Ten-ter-den \ˈten-tər-dən/. 1762–1832. English jurist. Chief justice (from 1818).
- Abbott**, Grace. 1878–1939. American social worker, b. Grand Island, Nebr. Helped organize (1908) and head (1908–17) of Immigrants' Protective League, Chicago; chief of U.S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D.C. (1921–34). Author of *The Child and the State* (1938). Her sister Edith (1876–1957), dean (1924–42) of School of Social Service Administration, U. of Chicago.
- Author of *Women in Industry* (1910), books on the immigration problem, *The Tenements of Chicago* (1936), *Public Assistance* (1939).
- Abbott**, Jacob. 1803–1879. American clergyman and author, b. Hallowell, Me. Father of Lyman Abbott. Founded in Boston (1829) Mount Vernon School for girls. Won success with *The Young Christian* (1832); became known as writer of juveniles, including the *Rollo* books (28 vols.: *Rollo at Play*, *Rollo's Travels*, etc., from 1834), *Franconia Stories* (10 vols.), etc.
- Abbott**, Sir John Joseph Caldwell. 1821–1893. Canadian politician. Dean of law faculty, McGill U. (1855–80); member of Legislative Assembly (1857–74, 1880–87); member of federal Senate (1887–92); minister without portfolio (1887–91); prime minister (1891–92). Mayor of Montreal (1887–89).
- Abbott**, Lyman. 1835–1922. American clergyman, author, and editor, b. Roxbury, Mass. Son of Jacob Abbott. Editor, *Illustrated Christian Weekly* (1870). Joined Henry Ward Beecher (1876) in editorship of *Christian Union*, succeeding him (1881) as editor in chief and continuing when paper changed to *The Outlook* (1893). Succeeded Beecher in pulpit of Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn (1890–99). Author of *Christianity and Social Problems* (1897), *Henry Ward Beecher* (1903), *The Great Companion* (1904), *The Spirit of Democracy* (1910).
- Abbott**, Robert Sengstacke. 1868–1940. American publisher and editor, b. St. Simons Island, Ga. Founded (1905) and edited (1905–40) *Chicago Defender*, leading newspaper devoted to interests of Negro community; led in anti-lynching campaign.
- Abbott**, Samuel Warren. 1837–1904. American physician, b. Woburn, Mass. Secretary of Massachusetts Board of Health (1886–1904); leader in public health movement, esp. in establishing vital statistics as field of study and as government responsibility; wrote *Past and Present Condition of Public Hygiene and State Medicine in the United States* (1900).
- 'Abd al-**. See also names beginning ABDUL.
- 'Abd al-'Aziz** \ˈab-dūl-az-ˈzē/. In full 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Mūsā ibn Nuṣayr. d. 716. Son of Mūsā. First amir (713–716) of conquered region of southern Spain; made Seville his capital.
- 'Abd al-'Aziz** or **'Abd al-'Aziz IV.** In full 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Hasani al-'Alawi. 1878 or 1881–1943. Sultan of Morocco (1894–1908). His modern ideas, friendliness to foreigners, and attempts to introduce modern administrative methods led to unrest; last years of reign (1904–08) marked by exploits of bandit Raisuli; deposed by revolt led by his brother Moulay Abd al-Hafid, who succeeded him.
- 'Abd al-Aziz.** See also Ibn Sa'ūd.
- 'Abd al-Cha-ni ibn Is-mā'il an-Nā-bu-lu-si** \ˈab-dūl-ḡān-ē-jib-an-īs-mā-ˈel-ā(n)-nā-būl-ū-ˈsē/. 1641–1731. Syrian mystic and poet. Author of accounts of his travels throughout Islāmic world, of works on Sūfi mysticism, etc.
- 'Abd al-Ilāh** \ˈab-dūl-ē-ˈlā/. 1913–1958. Ruler of Iraq. Son of Hashemite king, 'Ali ibn Husayn of the Hejaz; named regent for cousin Fayṣal II of Iraq (1939); fled pro-German revolt but restored with British help (1941); worked with Nuri as-Said to establish pro-Western policy; relinquished rule to King Fayṣal (1953); continued as crown prince and leading adviser to king.
- Abd al-Karīm Qasim.** See Abdul KASSEM.
- 'Abd al-Karīm Qutb ad-Din ibn Ibrāhīm al-Jili.** See. JILI.
- 'Abd Allāh.** See also ABDULLAH.
- 'Abd al-Iḡāh** \ˈab-dūl-ˈā/. 9th–10th century. Umayyad ruler in Spain. Amir (888–912).
- 'Abd Allāh.** In full 'Abd Allāh ibn Muḥammad at-Ta'īshi. Called 'Ab-dul-la-hi \ˈab-dūl-ā-ˈhē/. 1846–1899. Sudanese Islāmic leader. Became (c.1880) a follower of Muhammad Ahmad, the Mahdi, who appointed him a caliph; succeeded (1885) to leadership of Mahdist movement; defeated in invasion of Egypt (1889); driven out of capital Omdurman by Anglo-Egyptian force (1896–98); killed in battle.
- 'Abd Allāh ibn al-'Ab-bās** \ˈib-an-al-ˈab-ˈbās/. Called Ibn Ab-bās \ˈib-an-ab-ˈbās/, al-Hibr \al-ˈhib-ār/, and al-Bahr \al-ˈbā-hār/. c.619–687 or 688. Islāmic scholar. Supported 'Ali in struggle for caliphate and was appointed governor of Baṣra; later fled to Mecca, thence to the Hejaz and at-Ta'īf. Known as first exegete of the Qur'an.
- 'Abd Allāh ibn az-Zu-bayr** \ˈib-an-az-zū-ˈbīr/. 624–692. Islāmic soldier and rebel. Took part in many military campaigns; appointed by caliph 'Uthmān to assist in compiling official recension of Qur'an; opposed Umayyad rise to power and refused to pledge allegiance to caliph Yazid (680); fled to Mecca and gathered army; withstood siege by Yazid's army until latter's death (683); killed in new siege by caliph 'Abd al-Malik.
- 'Abd Allāh ibn Is-kan-dar** \ˈis-kān-ˈdār/. 1532 or 1533–1598. Shaybānīd ruler. Conquered Bukhara (1557); placed father on throne of united Uzbek realm (1561) while retaining real power himself; campaigning almost continuously, captured Balkh (1573–74), Samarkand (1578), Tashkent (1582–83); succeeded father on throne; conducted raids against Shī'ite Iran (1593–94, 1595–96).

