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PREFACE

# CAMBRIDGE BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

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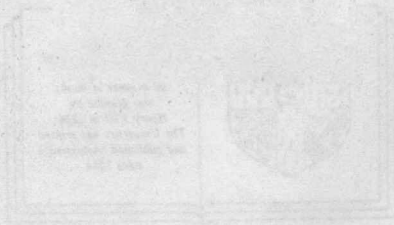
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## PREFACE

Previous editions of the *Cambridge Biographical Dictionary* held a unique and highly respected place among the jostling ranks of biographical literature. When the dictionary was first published in 1897, its aim was to cover a wide and colourful spectrum of figures, those either in the public eye, or of historical importance: in the words of its editors 'to give all the little Somebodies and many of the great Nobodies'.

Our aspirations with this, the latest edition have been similar to those of the original compilers. We have, however, been faced with the increasingly complicated challenge of reflecting the growing number of areas in which people are making their mark, and the proliferation in the past few years of household names, from Rubik and Streep to Jacuzzi and Cleese.

Such a wealth of candidates for inclusion posed obvious problems of selection, but we have tried to keep to the basic criteria of achievement and recognition. On these grounds the top names almost selected themselves; inevitably, though, some of our decisions have been subjective, and for that we take full responsibility.

One of our priorities for this edition was to broaden the work's international coverage. We have also focused far more attention on women, at the same time giving greater prominence to 20th-century figures and to personalities from more popular spheres such as sports, media and jazz.

With the enthusiastic help of more than eighty subject specialists, and the technological aid of intricate and omnivorous computers, we have extensively revised and updated the existing material, in many cases re-evaluating entries in the light of recent research, and at times discarding names which we considered to be of less relevance today than in the past.

This new edition contains a third more entries than previously, thereby illuminating a vaster gallery of portraits. Entries aim to give the essential outline of a person's life and achievement; and to facilitate cross-referencing we have added the feature of bold highlighting for the names of people mentioned in the text who have their own entries in the book.

We accept that, despite all our efforts to ensure complete accuracy, a few errors must have slipped past us, and we would be grateful for having these brought to our attention.

The hard work which has gone into making this edition does not end on publication day. Instead the *Cambridge Biographical Dictionary* is an ever-evolving project which, between each subsequent edition, will be constantly updated and revised to meet the demands and changes of modern society.

Magnus Magnusson

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many people have assisted us in the preparation of this work. The full list of specialist contributors is printed on pages ix-xi and to all of them we would like to express our thanks for their painstaking work. But there are others who have also given us valuable assistance. Our friends and colleagues on the staff of W & R Chambers, Edinburgh, have been unfailingly generous with their help and advice. Other friends with particular enthusiasms have plied us with useful suggestions for entries.

At the risk of being invidious, we would like to single out the inspiration provided by Owen Dudley Edwards and Irene Scobbie of Edinburgh University. We were also given tireless assistance by the reference staff at Edinburgh Central Library and the National Library of Scotland, particularly by Alan Taylor and Margaret Deas.

For a variety of individual entries and advice we would like to thank: Kirstin Asp-Johnsson; Francesca Calvocoressi; Dr Islay Donaldson; Professor Ronald Edwards; Dr Jeanette Greenfield; Dr Nicholas Hammond; Alastair Hawkyard; Kathlyn Henderson; Dr A Heymowski; Enid James; David L Jones; Marjo Kalo; Dr Hugh Kennedy; Professor Simon Lavington; Gerry Maher; David Masters; Professor Sidney Michaelson; Michael Nath; William Schell; Rev William Storrar; Boswell Taylor; Kevin Thomas; Baroness White; Suzie Wong.

We would also like to thank Bruce Campbell, Dr Phil Robertson and Dr Maurice Shepherd of St Andrews University for carrying out the daunting task of setting up and monitoring the computerization of this project.

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## A

**AALTO, (Hugo Henrik) Alvar** (1898-1976) Finnish architect and designer, the father of Modernism in Scandinavia. Born in Kuortane, he studied at Helsinki Polytechnic and evolved a unique architectural style based on irregular and asymmetric forms and the imaginative use of natural materials. He designed numerous public and industrial buildings in Finland, including the sanatorium at Paimio, the library at Viipuri, the Sunila pulp mill at Kotka and the Finlandia concert hall in Helsinki. In the USA he built the Baker House hall of residence at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; in Iceland, he designed the Nordic Centre in Reykjavik (1968). In the 1930s he also pioneered the use of factory-made laminated birchwood for a distinctive style of Finnish furniture.

**AALTONEN, Wäinö (Valdemar)** (1894-1966) Finnish sculptor, born in St Märrens, studied at Helsinki. One of the leading Finnish sculptors, he was the most versatile, and worked in many styles. His best-known works are the bust of Sibelius (in the Gothenburg Museum) and the statue of the Olympic runner Paavo Nurmi (commissioned by the Finnish government in 1924).

**AARON** (15th-13th century BC) biblical patriarch and elder brother of Moses, first high-priest of the Israelites and said to be the founder of the priesthood. He was spokesman for Moses to the Egyptian pharaoh in his attempts to lead their people out of Egypt, and performed various miracles with his rod. Later he gave in to the demands of the rebellious Israelites in the desert and organized the making of a Golden Calf for idolatrous worship. He and his sons were ordained as priests after the construction of the Ark of the Covenant and the Tabernacle, and Aaron was confirmed as hereditary high-priest by the miracle of his rod blossoming into an almond tree (hence various plants nicknamed 'Aaron's Rod'). He is said to have died at the age of 123.

**AARON, Hank (Henry Lewis)** (1934-) American baseball player, born in Mobile, Alabama, and one of the greatest batters ever. A right-handed batting outfielder, he set almost every batting record in his 23-season career with the Milwaukee Braves and the Milwaukee Brewers: 2297 runs batted in, 1477 extra-base hits, and 755 home runs (he broke 'Babe' Ruth's long-standing record of 714 on 8 April 1974). In 1956 he was named the Most Valuable Player (MVP), leading the Braves to the World Series Championship.

**AASEN, Ivar Andreas** (1813-96) Norwegian philologist, lexicographer and writer, born in Sunmøre, the son of a peasant. A fervent nationalist, he was the creator of the 'national language' called *Landsmål* (later known as *Nynorsk*, 'New Norwegian'), based on western Norwegian dialects. He announced in 1836 that he planned 'an independent and national language' based on a synthesis of rural dialects descended from Old Norse, to replace the official Dan-Norwegian *Riksmål* ('language of the realm'). It eventually achieved recognition alongside *Riksmål* in 1885. He published a *Grammar of the Norwegian Dialects* in 1848, followed by a *Dictionary of the Norwegian Dialects* in 1850. He died in Christiania (Oslo), and was buried with public honours.

**ABAKANOWICZ, Magdalena** (1930-) Polish artist, born in Falenty, near Warsaw. Her privileged upbringing was cut short by the Nazi invasion of Poland and the subsequent Russian 'liberation'. Educated at the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts (1950-55) during the repressive period of Socialist Realism, she sought to escape from conventional art forms through weaving. In 1956 she married Jan Kosmowski. In the 1960s she achieved international recognition with her monumental abstract woven fibre installations called 'Abakans'. She later abandoned weaving in favour of primitive and disturbing figurative groups made from burlap-sacking. In 1978 she took part in the pioneering exhibition 'Soft Art' in Zürich, and in 1980 represented Poland at the Venice Biennale. Since 1965 she has taught at the State College of Arts, Poznan, becoming professor in 1979.

**ABALKIN, Leonid Ivanovitch** (1930-) Soviet economist. Director of the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences and member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with special responsibility for economic affairs, his published works centre on the theoretical problems of political economy under socialism.

**ABATI** See **ABBATE**

**ABAUZIT, Firmin** (1679-1767) French Protestant theologian and philosopher, born in Uzès in Languedoc. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) he was sent to Geneva, where he became widely erudite. He travelled in Holland and England in 1698, and died at Geneva, having published many theological and archaeological treatises.

**ABB, St** See **EBBA**

**ABBAS, Ferhat** (1899-1955) Algerian nationalist leader who headed the Algerian government-in-exile before independence from France in 1962. Born in Taher in the Kabylie country, he founded a Muslim Students' Association in 1924, before becoming a chemist. He served as a volunteer in the French army in 1939, but after France's defeat he produced in 1942 a 'Manifesto of the Algerian People'. In 1955 he joined the 'Front de Libération Nationale' (FLN), the main Algerian resistance organization, and worked with **Ben Bella** in Cairo, before founding in 1958 a 'Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic' in Tunis. After independence, he was appointed president of the National Constituent Assembly but fell out of favour and was exiled. He was rehabilitated shortly before his death.

**ABBAS HILMI, Pasha** (1874-1943) the last khedive of Egypt, 1892-1914. He succeeded his father, Tewfik Pasha, and attempted to rule independently of British influence; at the outbreak of war in 1914 he sided with Turkey and was deposed when the British made Egypt a protectorate.

**ABBÁS I THE GREAT** (1571-1629) fifth Safavid shah of Persia. After his accession (1587) he set about establishing a counterweight to the Turkmen tribal chiefs who under his father Muhammad Khudābanda had constituted the principal political and military powers in the state, and whose propensity for feuding was a major cause of instability. This was achieved by the creation of a standing army drawn especially from

Caucasian prisoners and immigrants and financed by an increase in the extent of the crown lands. From 1598 he was able to recover Azerbaijan and parts of Armenia from the Ottomans, and Khurasan from the Uzbeks. He transferred his capital from Qazvin to Isfahan, which he developed with a major programme of public works, and established diplomatic and economic relations with western Europe.

**ABBAS MIRZA** (c.1783-1833) prince of Persia, favourite son of Shah Feth-Ali. He commanded the Persian armies with great bravery but little success in wars with Russia (1811-13 and 1826-28), losing Persian provinces in the Caucasus and Armenia.

**ABBAS PASHA** (1813-54) khedive of Egypt from 1848. A grandson of the great **Mehemet 'Ali**, he took an active part in his grandfather's Syrian war, but later did much to undo the progress made under him, for example by blocking the construction of the Suez Canal.

**'ABBASIDS** an Arab dynasty which traced its descent from al-'Abbās, an uncle of the prophet **Muhammad**, and which held the caliphate from 749 to 1258. The 'Abbasids were swept to power by the Hashimiya (from Hāshim, grandfather of al-'Abbās and great-grandfather of **Muhammad**), a revolutionary movement which opposed the rule of the **Umayyads** and demanded that government should reside in the hands of the prophet's own family. In 747 an uprising in the province of Khurasan led by the Hashimite representative Abū Muslim found strong support throughout Persia and Iraq, and after the proclamation of Abū'l-'Abbās al-Saffāh (d.754), great-great-grandson of al-'Abbās, as caliph (749), his forces defeated the Umayyad Marwān II and his Syrian troops at the Great Zab (750). Al-Saffāh's brother al-Mansūr firmly established 'Abbasid rule, and was succeeded in turn by his own son al-Mahdī (c.744-785), and grandson al-Hādī (764-86). The age of **Hārūn al-Rashid** and his son al-Ma'mūn (786-833) was the apogee of the 'Abbasid caliphate, which ruled an empire stretching from North Africa to Central Asia, with its capital at Baghdad. Yet from this time the 'Abbasids became increasingly unable to prevent the fragmentation of the Muslim polity. In the 10th century a rival caliphate, the **Fatimids**, took over North Africa and Egypt, while the caliphs themselves fell under the domination of the Persian Buyids (945-1055) and then of the Turkish **Seljuks**. Eventually al-Nāsir (c.1155-1225), who reigned from 1180, recovered some independence and re-established the 'Abbasids as a regional power in Iraq, but his successors were unable to withstand the onslaught of the Mongols. The capture of Baghdad by the khan Hūlegū (1258) and the subsequent execution of al-Musta'sim, effectively ended the 'Abbasid caliphate, although his uncle, al-Mustansir, was carried off to Cairo by Baybars, sultan of Egypt (1261), where the family continued to hold a titular caliphate under Mamluk tutelage until the Ottoman conquest (1517).

**ABBATE, Niccolò dell'** (c.1512-1571) Italian fresco painter of Modena, who died in Paris, having executed frescoes for the palace of Fontainebleau. Few of his frescoes are extant, but the Louvre has a collection of his drawings.

**ABBE, Cleveland** (1838-1916) American meteorologist, born in New York. He wrote on the atmosphere and on climate, and was responsible for the introduction of the US system of Standard Time.

**ABBE, Ernst** (1840-1905) German physicist, born in Eisenach. He became professor at the University of Jena in 1870, and in 1878 director of the astronomical and meteorological observatories. He was a partner in the optical works of **Carl Zeiss**, on whose death he

became owner in 1888. Famous for his researches in optics, he was inventor of the arrangement known as Abbe's homogeneous immersion.

**ABBEY, Edwin Austin** (1852-1911) American painter and illustrator, born in Philadelphia, but settled in England in 1878. He is known for his illustrations of the works of **Shakespeare** and **Robert Herrick**, for his panels of the *Quest of the Holy Grail* in Boston public library, and for his picture of **Edward VII's** coronation.

**ABBOT, Charles** See **COLCHESTER, LORD**

**ABBOT, Charles Greely** (1872-1973) American astrophysicist, born in Wilton, New Hampshire. As director of the Astrophysical Observatory at the Smithsonian Institution (1907-44), he did important research on solar radiation. He became the 'grand old man' of American solar physics, published many books, and devised an apparatus for converting solar energy to power just before his 100th birthday.

**ABBOT, Ezra** (1819-94) American biblical scholar, born in Jackson, Maine. Professor at Harvard, he was on the committee for the revision of the English text of the Bible.

**ABBOT, George** (1562-1633) English prelate, son of a Guildford cloth worker. Educated at Balliol College, Oxford, he obtained a fellowship in 1583; through **Thomas Sackville's** influence he rose to be master of University College (1597), dean of Winchester (1600), and thrice vice-chancellor of Oxford University (1600-05). He owed his promotion to the sees of Lichfield (1609), London (1610), and finally Canterbury (1611) to the Earl of Dunbar. A sincere but narrow-minded Calvinist, he was equally opposed to Catholics and to heretics. He died at Croydon and was buried at Guildford, where in 1619 he had founded a hospital. His brother Robert (1560-1617), from 1615 bishop of Salisbury, was a learned theologian.

**ABBOTT, Charles** See **TENTERDEN**

**ABBOTT, Diane Julie** (1953-) British politician. Educated at Harrow City Girls' School and Newham College, Cambridge, she was an administration trainee in the civil service before working for the National Council for Civil Liberties, the Greater London Council (GLC) and Lambeth Borough Council. She joined the Labour party in 1981 and served on the Westminster City Council 1982-86. Elected to parliament as MP for Hackney North and Stoke Newington in 1987, she became the first black woman member of the House of Commons.

**ABBOTT, George** (1887-) American director, producer and playwright, born in New York. He began his career in 1913 as an actor, but made his name as a writer and a Broadway director and producer. He wrote his first play, *The Head of the Family*, for the Harvard Dramatic Club in 1912, and continued his career in New York, establishing himself with *The Fall Guy* (co-written with James Gleason), in 1925. He subsequently wrote and co-wrote almost 50 plays and musicals, among them *Love 'em and Leave 'em* (1925), *Three Men on a Horse* (1935); *On Your Toes* (with Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart, 1936); *The Boys from Syracuse* (based on *The Comedy of Errors*, 1938), *The Pajama Game* (with Richard Bissell, 1954), and *Damn Yankees* (1955). In addition to an illustrious career as a producer, he directed over 100 theatrical pieces, among them Rodgers and Hart's *Pal Joey* and *On Your Toes*, and **Irving Berlin's** *Call Me Madam*. He won six Tony awards for his work.

**ABBOTT, Jacob** (1803-79) American clergyman, born in Hallowell, Maine. He founded Mount Vernon School for Girls in Boston (1829) and was the author of *The Young Christian* (1832) and innumerable other works. His son Lyman Abbott (1835-1922), born in

Roxbury, Massachusetts succeeded **Henry Ward Beecher** at Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, in 1890, edited *The Outlook*, and wrote *Christianity and Social Problems* (1897), *The Spirit of Democracy* (1910), *Reminiscences* (1915), *Silhouettes of my Contemporaries* (1922), and other books.

**ABD-AL-LATIF** See **ABD-UL-LATIF**

**ABD-AR-RAHMĀN I** (731-88) an **Umayyad**, survived the massacre of his family by the 'Abbasids (750), and conquered most of Muslim Spain, founding the emirate of al-Andalus (756) with its capital at Cordoba.

**ABD-AR-RAHMĀN II** (792-852) emir of Cordoba, ruled from 822, was a patron of the arts and of architecture.

**ABD-AR-RAHMĀN III** (891-961) emir of Cordoba, ruled from 912 and proclaimed himself caliph in 929. Under him the Umayyad emirate reached the peak of its power, extending its boundaries in successful campaigns against the **Fatimids** and the kings of Leon and Navarre.

**ABD-AR-RAHMĀN** (d.732) Saracen leader, defeated and killed by **Charles Martel** at the battle of Tours.

**ABD-AR-RAHMĀN** (1778-1859) sultan of Fez and Morocco, succeeded his uncle in 1822, and was involved in **Abd-el-Kader's** war against the French in Algeria. His subjects' piracy brought risk of war with more than one European state.

**ABD-AR-RAHMĀN** (c.1840-1901) emir of Afghanistan, and grandson of **Dost Mohammed Khan**. Driven into exile in Russia in 1869, he was brought back and proclaimed emir with British support in 1880. He consolidated his power and arranged for the withdrawal of British troops, leaving Britain in control of foreign affairs, and in 1893 subscribed to the Durand Line as the India-Afghanistan border.

**ABD-EL-KADER** (1807-83) Algerian nationalist hero, born in Mascara. After the French conquest of Algiers the Arab tribes of Oran elected him as their emir; and with great perseverance and skill he waged his long struggle with the French (1832-47). In 1834 he forced General Desmichels to a treaty; and in June 1835 he severely defeated a large French army at Makta. Eventually crushed by overpowering force, he took refuge in Morocco and began a crusade against the enemies of Islam, but was defeated at Isly in 1844. He surrendered in 1847 and was sent to France, and afterwards lived in Brusa and Damascus, where he died.

**ABD-EL-KRIM** (1880-1963) Moroccan Berber chief known as the 'Wolf of the Rif Mountains'. After a career in the Spanish colonial government in Morocco he led unsuccessful revolts against Spain and France in 1921 and 1924-25. He formed the Republic of the Rif and served as its president (1921-26), but was brought to surrender by a large Franco-Spanish army under Marshal **Pétain**. He was exiled to the island of Réunion; granted amnesty in 1947, he went to Egypt where he formed the North African Liberation Committee.

**ABDUL-AZIZ** (1830-76) sultan of Turkey from 1861, successor to his brother **Abd-ul-Medjid**. He continued his brother's liberal and westernizing reforms, promulgated the first Ottoman civil code, and visited western Europe (1871). Thereafter he became more autocratic, and after revolts in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria he was forced to abdicate, and was found dead five days later.

**ABD-UL-HAMID II** (1842-1918) the last sultan of Turkey (1876-1909). Known as the 'Great Assassin', he was the second son of Sultan **Abd-ul-Medjid** and successor to his brother **Murad V**. He promulgated the first Ottoman constitution in 1876, but his reign was

notable for his cruel suppression of revolts in the Balkans, which led to wars with Russia (1877-78), and especially for the appalling Armenian massacres of 1894-96. He suspended the constitution in 1878 and ruled autocratically. Revolts in Crete in 1896-97 led to war with Greece. Later a reform movement by the revolutionary Young Turks forced him to restore the constitution and summon a parliament in 1908, but he was deposed and exiled in 1909.

**ABDULLAH**, **Sheikh Mohammed** (1905-82) Kashmiri politician. A Muslim, he spearheaded the struggle for constitutional government against the (Hindu) Maharajah of Kashmir during the inter-war years. He was imprisoned in 1931 and on his release formed the All Jammu and Kashmir Moslem Conference (renamed the National Conference in 1938). Popularly known as the 'Lion of Kashmir', Sheikh Abdullah was again imprisoned in 1946 after launching the 'Quit Kashmir' movement, but released and appointed chief minister in 1947 in an emergency administration. He agreed to the accession of the state to India to halt tribal infiltration, but was charged with treason and imprisoned again, from 1953 to 1968, when he reaffirmed the right of the people of Kashmir 'to decide the future of the State'. He was chief minister again from 1975 until his death. His son, Dr Farooq Abdullah (1937- ), succeeded him.

**ABDULLAH IBN HUSSEIN** (1882-1951) first king of Jordan (1946-51), the second son of **Hussein ibn Ali** and grandfather of King **Hussein**. He took a prominent part in the Arab revolt against Turkey (1916-18), becoming emir of the British mandated territory of Transjordan in 1921; he became king when the mandate ended in 1946, but was assassinated.

**ABD-UL-LATIF** (1162-1231) Arabian writer, born in Baghdad. He taught medicine and philosophy at Cairo and Damascus. His best-known book is a work on Egypt.

**ABD-UL-MEDJID** (1823-61) sultan of Turkey from 1839, successor to his father **Mahmud II**. He continued the reforms of the previous reign, reorganizing the court system and education, and granting various rights to citizens, including Christians. In 1850 he chivalrously refused to give up the Hungarian political refugee **Lajos Kossuth** to the Habsburgs. In 1854 he secured an alliance with Britain and France to resist Russian demands, thus precipitating the Crimean War (1854-56), but thereafter the Ottoman Empire was increasingly weakened by financial difficulties and internal nationalist problems.

**ABDUL RAHMAN**, **Tunka Petra** (1903- ) Malaysian statesman. The son of the sultan of Kedah, he trained as a lawyer at Cambridge and joined the civil service in his home state of Kedah in 1931, becoming a public prosecutor in 1949, after passing his bar exams in London. In 1945 he founded the United Malays' National Organisation (UMNO) and in 1952 was nominated to the executive and legislative councils of the Federation of Malaya, becoming chief minister in 1955 and prime minister in 1957. He negotiated the formation of the Federation of Malaysia between 1961 and 1962 and remained prime minister of the enlarged entity. After the outbreak of violent anti-Chinese riots in Kuala Lumpur, he withdrew from active politics in 1970.

**ABE**, **Kobo** (1924 ) Japanese novelist and playwright, born in Tokyo. He trained as a doctor, but turned to literature after graduating. Recognition in Japan came with the award of the Akutagawa prize for *The Wall* in 1951. His international reputation is often linked with that of pre-war writers like **Tanizaki** and **Kawabata**, and post-war writers such as **Mishima**, but

unlike them he stands outside the great tradition of Japanese literature. His predominant theme of alienation is explored in a series of novels and plays, his early work set in the wasteland of Manchuria and post-war Japan; in later books he focuses on an urban, industrialized society on the brink of explosive economic growth. His novels include *Inter Ice Age Four* (1971), *The Woman in the Dunes* (1965) and *Secret Rendezvous* (1980).

**A BECKET, Thomas** See **BECKET**

**A BECKETT, Gilbert Abbott** (1811–56) English humorist, born in London. He was educated at Westminster and in 1841 was called to the bar. In 1849 he became a metropolitan police magistrate. As well as writing for *Punch*, and *The Times*, he was the author of *Quizzology of the British Drama*, *The Comic Blackstone*, and comic histories of England and Rome.

**ABEGG, Richard** (1869–1910) German chemist, born in Danzig. At Breslau, he was one of the first chemists to perceive the chemical significance of the newly-discovered (1897) electron, and his 'rule of eight' (1904) concerning the electric basis of linkages between atoms was an important stage in the development of modern valency theory. He died in a ballooning accident.

**ABEL, Sir Frederick Augustus** (1827–1902) English scientist, born in London, the inventor (with Sir James Dewar) of cordite. As chemist to the war department and ordnance committees (1854–88), he applied himself to the science of explosives. As well as cordite, he introduced a new method of making gun-cotton, and invented the Abel tester for determining the flash-point of petroleum. He wrote *Gun-cotton* (1866), *Electricity Applied to Explosive Purposes* (1884), etc. and became secretary of the Imperial Institute in 1887.

**ABEL, John Jacob** (1857–1938) American biochemist, born in Cleveland, Ohio, the son of a farmer. He studied at Johns Hopkins and widely in Europe before returning to Johns Hopkins as its first professor of pharmacology (1893–1932). He studied the hormone adrenaline as early as 1897, and in 1926 first crystallized insulin and showed it to be a protein. In 1914 he showed that blood contains amino acids, by dialysis through cellophane; this work also led the way towards dialysis in the treatment of kidney disease.

**ABEL, Karl Friedrich** (1725–87) German musician, born in Köthen, a noted composer of symphonies and a virtuoso on the viola-da-gamba. In 1758 he went to Queen, where he was appointed chamber musician to Queen Charlotte. With *Johann Christian Bach* he promoted a celebrated series of concerts in London.

**ABEL, Niels Henrik** (1802–29) Norwegian mathematician, born in Finnøy. He showed mathematical genius by the age of 15, entered Oslo University in 1821, and in 1823 proved that there was no algebraic formula for the solution of a general polynomial equation of the 5th degree. Such a formula had been sought ever since the cubic and quartic equations had been solved in the 16th century by *Girolamo Cardano* and others. He developed the concept of elliptic functions independently of *Carl Gustav Jacobi*, and the theory of Abelian integrals and functions became a central theme of later 19th-century analysis, although his work was not fully understood in his lifetime.

**ABELARD, Peter** (1079–1142) French philosopher and scholar, born near Nantes, in Brittany, the eldest son of a noble Breton house. He studied under *Johannes Roscellinus* at Tours and *William of Champagne* in Paris. He enjoyed great success as a teacher and educator, and in 1115 was appointed lecturer in the cathedral school of Notre Dame in Paris, where he became tutor to Héloïse, the beautiful and talented 17-

year-old niece of the canon Fulbert with whom he was lodging. They fell passionately in love, but when their affair was discovered, Fulbert threw Abelard out of the house. They fled to Brittany, where Héloïse gave birth to a son, Astrolabe, and returned to Paris, where they were secretly married. Héloïse's furious relatives took their revenge on Abelard by breaking into his bedroom one night and castrating him. Abelard fled in shame to the abbey of St Denis to become a monk, and Héloïse took the veil at Argenteuil as a nun. In 1121, a synod at Soissons condemned his Nominalistic doctrines on the Trinity as heretical, and Abelard took to a hermit's hut at Nogent-sur-Seine, where his pupils helped him build a monastic school he named the Paraclete. In 1125 he was elected abbot of St Gildas-de-Rhuys in Brittany, and the Paraclete was given to Héloïse and a sisterhood. Abelard and Héloïse compiled a famous collection of their correspondence. His other works include *Sic et non* (a compilation of apparently contradictory biblical and patristic citations resolved according to the rules of logic), *Nosce te ipsum* (an account of his ethical system) and *Historia Calamitatum Mearum* ('The Story of my Troubles'). In his final years he was again accused of numerous heresies and he retired to the monastery of Cluny; he died at the priory of St Marcel, near Chalon. His remains were taken to the Paraclete at Héloïse's request, and when she died in 1164 she was laid in the same tomb. In 1800 their ashes were taken to Paris, and in 1817 they were buried in one sepulchre at Père Lachaise.

**ABELES, Sir (Emil Herbert) Peter** (1924–) Hungarian-born Australian industrialist, born and educated in Budapest. He arrived in Sydney in 1949. The following year he founded Alltrans, which in 1967 merged with Thomas Nationwide Transport (TNT). Under Abeles' leadership TNT expanded into all forms of road transport, air courier services and containerized and bulk shipping. TNT is now active on all continents, and is developing links with local operators in Eastern Europe, South America and in China. In 1979 TNT and *Rupert Murdoch's* News Limited gained control of Ansett Airlines, one of Australia's two internal airlines, and Abeles became joint managing director of the new company. He was knighted in 1972.

**ABELL, Kjeld** (1901–61) Danish radical playwright, known for his innovative stage designs and effects. His plays include *Melodien der blev vaek* (The Melody That Got Lost, 1935), *Anna Sophie Hedvig* (1939), and *Silkeborg* (1946).

**ABELSON, Phillip Hauge** (1913–) American physical chemist, born in Tacoma, Washington. He did major work on the project which led to the first atomic bomb. Educated at Washington State College and the University of California at Berkeley, he was appointed director of the geophysics laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, Washington in 1953 (president 1971). In 1940 he assisted *Edwin Mattison McMillan* to bombard uranium with neutrons, which led to the discovery of a new element, neptunium, the first element discovered to be heavier than uranium. From 1941 he worked on the Manhattan atomic bomb project, devising a cheap method for making uranium hexafluoride, and then developed diffusion methods for obtaining enriched uranium-235; this was the fuel for the first A-bomb.

**ABENCERRAGES** (from the Arabic for 'saddler's son'), a noble Moorish family which came to Spain in the 8th century, famous in legend for their feud with another Moorish family (the Zegrís) which led to their massacre in the Alhambra by the king of Granada, Abu al-Hasan or his son, *Boabdil*, in the 1480s. The massacre was the theme of a romance by *Chateau-*

briand, Dryden's *Conquest of Granada*, and an opera by Cherubini.

**ABERCROMBIE, Lascelles** (1881-1938) English poet and critic, born in Ashton-on-Mersey, the son of a stockbroker. Educated at Malvern College and Victoria University, Manchester, he became professor of English at Leeds (1922) and London (1929), and reader at Oxford (1935). His works include *The Idea of Great Poetry* (1925), *Romanticism* (1926) and *Principles of Literary Criticism* (1932). He published several volumes of Georgian-style poetry, collected as *The Poems of Lascelles Abercrombie* (1930).

**ABERCROMBIE, Sir (Leslie) Patrick** (1879-1957) English architect, and pioneer of town planning in Britain, brother of the poet Lascelles Abercrombie. He was professor of town planning at Liverpool (1915-35) and University College, London (1935-46). His major work was the replanning of London (*County of London Plan*, 1943, and *Greater London Plan*, 1944), and he was consultant for the replanning of many other cities, including Bath, Doncaster, Dublin, Edinburgh, Hull, Plymouth, and Sheffield. He was also much involved in the policy of creating post-war new towns.

**ABERCROMBY, Sir Ralph** (1734-1801) Scottish soldier, and hero of the Napoleonic wars. Born in Menstrie in Clackmannanshire, he went to Rugby School and studied law at Edinburgh and Leipzig. He joined the 3rd Dragoons in 1756 and served in Europe in the Seven Years' War (1756-63). He was MP for Clackmannanshire from 1774 to 1780. Rejoining the army in 1793 he distinguished himself as a major-general in Flanders under Frederick, Duke of York, and led successful operations against the French in St Lucia and Trinidad (1795-96). He held commands in Ireland and Scotland (1797-99), and in 1800 he was in command in the Mediterranean to deal with the French army left by Napoleon in Egypt; he led the successful amphibious operation of the Anglo-Turkish forces against the French at Aboukir Bay in 1801, but was mortally wounded in the action.

**ABERDARE, Henry Austin Bruce, 1st Baron** (1815-95) Welsh politician and statesman, born in Duffryn, Aberdare, Glamorganshire. He was called to the bar in 1837, and was Liberal member of parliament for Merthyr Tydfil from 1852 to 1873. Home secretary under Gladstone (1868-73), he was lord president of the council in 1873-74. He was closely interested in education and chaired the committee whose report led to the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889. He was influential in the movement for the establishment of the University of Wales and became the first chancellor in 1895.

**ABERDEEN, George Gordon, 1st Earl of** (1637-1720) Scottish lawyer and statesman, created earl in 1682. An outstanding lawyer he was lord chancellor of Scotland (1662-84) and was appointed a lord of session in 1680. He was a strong supporter of the Act of Union with England in 1707.

**ABERDEEN, George Hamilton Gordon, 4th Earl of** (1784-1860) Scottish statesman, and prime minister of Britain 1852-55, born in Edinburgh. Educated at Harrow, he became Lord Haddo at the age of seven when his father died; his joint guardians were William Pitt the Younger and Henry Dundas, 1st Viscount Melville. He succeeded his grandfather as earl in 1801, was elected a Scottish representative peer in 1806, and in 1813 was sent as special ambassador to Vienna to negotiate the Treaty of Töplitz that created the alliance of Great Powers against Napoleon. He was foreign secretary twice, under the Duke of Wellington (1828-30) and then Sir Robert Peel (1841-46), during which time he saw to the conclusion of the Chinese War,

established an *entente cordiale* with France, and cemented relations with the USA. A confirmed free-trader, he resigned with Peel over the repeal of the corn-laws in 1846. In 1852, on the resignation of Lord Derby, he was made prime minister of a coalition government that was immensely popular at first, until he reluctantly committed Britain to an alliance with France and Turkey in the Crimean War in 1854. The gross mismanagement of the war aroused popular discontent, and he was forced to resign in February 1855.

**ABERDEEN, James Campbell Hamilton Gordon, 7th Earl of, and 1st Marquis** (1847-1934) Scottish statesman and laird of Haddo House in Aberdeenshire for 64 years. He was appointed viceroy of Ireland twice (1886, and 1905-15), governor of Canada (1893-98), and made a marquis in 1915. In 1877 he married the dynamic Isabel-Maria Marjoribanks (1857-1939), youngest daughter of the 1st Lord Tweedmouth. She had a profound interest in the position of women and the Irish peasantry, and also wrote books on Canada (1894) and tuberculosis (1908). She and her husband turned Haddo House into a model estate for the local community, and published a delightful book of reminiscences in 1925 (*We two*).

**ABERHART, William** (1878-1943) Canadian politician, born in Huron County, Ontario. He was educated at Queen's University, and in 1915 became principal of Crescent Heights School, Calgary, where he remained till 1935, when he became a member of the Alberta legislature, forming his own Social Credit party and becoming premier in the same year. In 1937 he admitted that he could not carry out his pledge of giving each Albertan a 'dividend' of \$5 monthly on the province's natural resources, but he was returned to power in 1940.

**ABERNETHY, John** (1764-1831) British surgeon, celebrated for eccentric lectures and manners, born in London. He was apprenticed to the assistant surgeon at St Bartholomew's Hospital in 1779 and in 1787 was himself elected assistant surgeon, and soon after began to lecture. After initial diffidence as a lecturer, his power soon developed, and his lectures attracted large crowds. In 1813 he was appointed surgeon to Christ's Hospital, in 1814 professor of anatomy and surgery to the College of Surgeons, and in 1815 full surgeon to St Bartholomew's, a post which he resigned in 1829. His practice increased with his celebrity, which the eccentricity and rudeness of his manners helped to heighten. Of his works the most important is his *Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases* (1809).

**ABINGTON, William See HABINGTON**

**ABINGTON, Frances, née Barton** (1737-1815) English actress. She was flower girl, street singer, milliner, and kitchenmaid before making her first appearance on the stage at the Haymarket in 1755. She rose to fame in Dublin after 1759 and subsequently returned to Drury Lane under Garrick. Extremely versatile, she excelled not only in the parts of Shakespeare's heroines but also in a great variety of comedy roles (Lady Teazle, Polly Peachum, Lucy Lockit). Reynolds painted her portrait as Miss Prue in *Love for Love*.

**ABNEY, Sir William de Wiveleslie** (1844-1920) English chemist and educationist, born in Derby. Assistant secretary (1899) and adviser (1903) to the board of education, he was known for his researches in photographic chemistry and colour photography, and did important pioneer work in photographing the solar spectrum.

**ABOUT, Edmond François Valentin** (1828-85) French author, born in Dieuze, in Lorraine. After

schooling in Paris, he studied archaeology in Athens. On returning to Paris, he devoted himself to a literary career. His works include *Le Roi des montagnes* (1856), *Madelon* (1863), *Alsace* (1872), which cost him a week's imprisonment at the hands of the Germans, and *Le Roman d'un brave homme* (1880).

**ABRAHAM** (c.2000-1650 BC) revered in the Old Testament as the father of the Hebrew people. According to *Genesis* he came from the Sumerian town of Ur ('Ur of the Chaldees') in modern Iraq, and migrated with his family and flocks via Haran (the ancient city of Mari on the Euphrates) to the 'Promised Land' of Canaan, where he settled at Shechem (modern Nablus). After a sojourn in Egypt, he lived to be 175 years old, and was buried with his first wife Sarah in the cave of Machpelah in Hebron. By Sarah he was the father of Isaac (whom he was prepared to sacrifice at the behest of the Lord) and grandfather of Jacob ('Israel'); by his second wife Hagar (Sarah's Egyptian handmaiden) he was the father of Ishmael, the ancestor of twelve clans; by his third wife Keturah he had six sons who became the ancestors of the Arab tribes. He was also the uncle of Lot. Abraham is traditionally regarded as the father of the three great monotheistic religions: Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

**ABRAHAM, Sir Edward Penley** (1913- ) English biochemist, born in Southampton. He was educated at King Edward VI School, Southampton, and Queen's College, at Oxford, and was professor of chemical pathology at Oxford from 1964 to 1980. He had a major role in early studies on the penicillins and especially on the cephalosporin antibiotics.

**ABRAHAM, William**, known as 'Mabon' (1842-1922) Welsh trade unionist and politician, born in Cwmavon, Glamorganshire. A leading figure in the miners' union in South Wales, he was a strong advocate of sliding-scale agreements whereby wages were regulated by the selling price of coal, and also a believer in compromise with the coal-owners. His influence declined with the miners' strike in 1898 and the replacement of the sliding-scale agreements by collective bargaining. He was elected as MP for the Rhondda from 1885 to 1918 and for the West Rhondda division, 1918-20, and devoted himself to mining legislation.

**ABRAHAM-A-SANTA-CLARA**, real name Ulrich Megerle (1644-1709) German monk and preacher, born in Kreenheinstetten. He became an Augustinian prior in 1662, and court preacher at Vienna in 1677. A popular but eccentric figure, he wrote several satirical devotional works.

**ABRAMS, Creighton Williams** (1914-74) American soldier, born in Springfield, Massachusetts. He graduated from West Point, and commanded a tank battalion in World War II. After service in the Korean War (1950-53), he commanded the federal troops during the race riots in Mississippi and Alabama (1962-63). Vice-chief of the US army from 1964 to 1967, he succeeded Westmoreland as commander of the US forces in Vietnam (1968-72), and supervised the gradual withdrawal of American troops. He was army chief of staff from 1972 to 1974.

**ABRUZZI, Luigi Amedeo Giuseppe Mario Fernando Francesco de Savoia-Aosta, Duke** (1873-1933) Italian explorer and naval officer. A cousin of Victor Emmanuel III, he was noted for his Alaskan, Himalayan, and African climbs, and his expedition to 86° 33' N in 1899. He commanded the Italian navy, 1914-17.

**ABSALON** (11th century BC) third and favourite son of King David of Israel in the Old Testament. A handsome, vain young man, he rebelled against his father and drove him from Jerusalem; but in an ensuing battle he was defeated, and as he was fleeing on

a mule his hair was caught in the branch of an oak tree, leaving him dangling in the air, and he was despatched by Joab (II Samuel, 18).

**ABSALON, or Axel** (1128-1201) Danish prelate and statesman, and founder of the city of Copenhagen. The foster-brother of Valdemar I, the Great whom he helped to the throne in 1157, he was appointed bishop of Roskilde (1158) and elected archbishop of Lund (1177). As chief minister to Valdemar he led an army against the Wends in 1169 and extended Danish territories in the Baltic by capturing Rügen. In 1169 he built a fortress at Havn which became the nucleus of Copenhagen. As chief minister to Knut VI he led an expedition in 1184 that captured Mecklenburg and Pomerania. As archbishop he was largely responsible for the systematization of Danish ecclesiastical law.

**ABSE, Dannie** (1923- ) Welsh writer and physician, born in Cardiff. Educated at the Welsh National School of Medicine, King's College, London and Westminster Hospital, he has been senior specialist in the chest clinic at the Central Medical Establishment, London, since 1954. His literary output includes nine volumes of poetry, two novels and half a dozen plays. His autobiographical volumes are *A Poet in the Family* (1974) and *A Strong Dose of Myself* (1982), and the autobiographical novel *Ash on a Young Man's Sleeve* (1954).

**ABU AL-FARAJ AL-ISFAHANI** (897-967) Arabic scholar and literary historian, in Baghdad. His greatest work, *Al-Aghani*, is a treasury of Arabic song and poetry.

**ABU AL-FARAJ, or BAR-HEBRAEUS** (1226-86) Syrian historian, born in Armenia of a Jewish convert to Christianity. A master of Syriac, Arabic, and Greek, he was equally learned in philosophy, theology, and medicine. At the age of 20, he was made a bishop, and as bishop of Aleppo rose to the second highest dignity among the Eastern Jacobite (Monophysite) Christians. Of his numerous writings, the best known is a Syriac universal history. He died in Persia.

**ABU-BAKR** (c.570-634) the first Muslim caliph, was one of the earliest converts to Islam. He became chief adviser to Muhammad who married his daughter Aishah, and on the death of the prophet was elected leader of the Muslim community, with the title *khalifat Rasūl Allāh*, 'successor of the messenger of God' (632). In his short reign of two years he put down the 'Apostasy', a religious and political revolt directed against the government at Medina, and set in motion the great wave of Arab conquests over Persia, Iraq and the Middle East.

**ABU'L-FIDA, Ismā'īl Aīf** (1273-1331) Muslim prince and historian, born in Damascus, ruled from 1310 over Hama in Syria. A generous patron of literature and science, his *Annals* were one of the earliest Arabic historical sources to be made available to western scholars. His *Geography* was also widely known.

**ABU NUWAS** (c.760-c.813-815) Arab poet, considered one of the greatest poets of the 'Abbasid period. He abandoned older, traditional forms for erotic and witty lyrics. He was a favourite at the court of the caliph Hārūn al-Raschīd in Baghdad, and figures in the *Arabian Nights*.

**ABU TAMMAM, Habib ibn Aus** (807-c.850) Arabian poet, born near Lake Tiberias, the son of a Christian. He rose to favour under the caliphs al-Ma'mūn and al-Mu'tasim as a composer of panegyrics. He travelled extensively and late in life, held up by a snowstorm on one of his journeys, discovered a private library of desert poetry at Hamadjan. From

this he compiled a celebrated anthology of early Arab poetry, the *Hamasu*.

**ABZUG, Bella**, originally *Bella Savitzky* (1920– ) American feminist, lawyer and politician, born in the Bronx, New York City. Educated at Hunter College, New York and Columbia University, she practised as a lawyer in New York from 1944 to 1970 and became noted for defending those accused of un-American activities. A prominent peace campaigner, she founded Women Strike for Peace (1961) and the National Women's Political Caucus. Winning a seat in congress (1971), she vigorously championed welfare issues, earning the sobriquet 'Batting Bella'. She ran unsuccessfully for a senate seat (1976) and for appointment as mayor of New York (1977), but remains involved in political issues.

**ACCUM, Friedrich** (1769–1838) German chemist, born in Buckeburg. In 1793 he came to London, where he lived for nearly 30 years. He pioneered the introduction of gas-lighting, and his *Treatise on Adulteration of Food and Culinary Poisons* (1820) did much to arouse public opinion against unclean food and dishonest trading.

**ACCURSUS, Francisco Accorso** (c.1182–c.1260) Italian scholar. Professor at Bologna and a leader in the 13th century renaissance of Roman law studies, he was the author of the *Great Gloss*, a collection of 96260 explanatory notes on all parts of *Justinian I's Corpus Juris Civilis*, mostly compiled from earlier glossators, especially Azo. It was accepted as authoritative in his lifetime and printed with the texts until the 17th century.

**ACHAEMENIDS, (Achaemenidae)** the name of the ruling house of ancient Persia, derived from its founder, the 7th-century BC ruler Achaemenes. It included *Cyrus the Great*, *Darius I*, and *Darius III*, who was overthrown by *Alexander the Great* in 330 BC.

**ACHARD, Franz Karl** (1753–1821) Swiss chemist, born in Berlin. He took up *Andreas Marggraf's* discovery of sugar in beet and perfected a process for its extraction on a commercial scale, after which he opened (1801) the first beet sugar factory, in Silesia.

**ACHEBE, Chinua**, originally *Albert Chinalumogbo* (1930– ) Nigerian novelist, poet and essayist, born in Ogidi, the son of a mission teacher. Educated at the University College of Ibadan, his early career was in broadcasting, but the publication of his first novel *Things Fall Apart* (1958) at once heralded the emergence of a unique voice in African literature. Set in the second half of the 19th century and presenting an unsentimentalized picture of the Ibo tribe, it has since been translated into 40 languages. Writing exclusively in English, he confirmed his early promise with four more novels, *No Longer At Ease* (1960), *Arrow of God* (1964), *A Man of the People* (1966) and *Anthills of the Savanna* (1987) which was short-listed for the Booker prize. An overtly political writer, he has taught at the universities of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and at the University of Nigeria at Nsukka.

**ACHENBACH, Andreas** (1815–1910) German landscape and marine painter, born in Cassel. He studied at St Petersburg and travelled extensively in Holland, Scandinavia and Italy, where he produced many watercolours. His paintings of the North Sea coasts of Europe had considerable influence in Germany, and he was regarded as the father of 19th-century German landscape painting. His brother and pupil Oswald (1827–1905) was also a landscape painter.

**ACHESON, Dean Gooderham** (1893–1971) American statesman and lawyer, closely involved with the Marshall Aid plan for Europe and the formation of NATO, born in Middletown, Connecticut. He was

educated at Yale and Harvard, and joined the department of state in 1941, where he was under-secretary (1945–47) and secretary of state in the Truman administration (1949–53). He helped to shape UNRRA (1945), formulated the Truman Doctrine (1947), helped determine the Marshall Plan (1947), and promoted the formation of NATO (1949). He wrote *Power and Diplomacy* (1958), *Morning and Noon* (1965), and *Present at the Creation* (1969), for which he was awarded the Pulitzer prize.

**ACHESON, Edward Goodrich** (1856–1931) American chemist, and inventor of carborundum and artificially prepared graphite, born in Washington, Pennsylvania. From 1880 to 1881 he did research on electric lamps as an assistant to *Thomas Edison*. After 1884 he worked independently to develop the electric furnace for the conversion of carbon into diamonds, without success. Later, in 1891, he developed the manufacture of silicon carbide (carborundum), an extremely useful abrasive, and in 1896 devised a new way of making lubricants based on colloidal graphite.

**ACHMET** See **AHMET**

**ACKERLEY, Joseph Randolph** (1896–1967) English author, born in Herne Hill, Kent. His post-university acquaintance with *E M Forster* resulted in his appointment as private secretary to the Maharajah of Chhokrapur, from which experience he wrote *Hindoo Holiday* (1932), an intelligent and amusing log of his five-month sojourn in India. From 1935 to 1959 he was literary editor of *The Listener*. In 1956 he published *My Dog Tulip*, eulogized by *Christopher Isherwood* as 'one of the greatest masterpieces of animal literature', and, in 1960, his only novel, *We Think the World of You*, in which an Alsatian dog plays a lead role. His other books include the autobiographical *My Father and Myself* (1968) and *My Sister and Myself: The Diaries of J R Ackerley* (1982), both published posthumously.

**ACKERMANN, Rudolph** (1764–1834) German art publisher, born in Saxony. In 1795 he opened a print shop in London and published a well-known set of coloured engravings of London. He is said to have introduced lithography as a fine art into England, and originated the 'Annuals' with his *Forget-me-not* (1825).

**ACLAND, Sir Arthur Herbert Dyke** (1847–1926) English politician and educational reformer, born in Holnicote, near Porlock, third son of *Sir Thomas Dyke Acland*. Educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford, he was Liberal MP for Rotherham, 1885–99. As vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education, 1892–95, he secured the raising of the school leaving age to eleven and the end of 'payment by results' in English education. He wrote several history textbooks, notably *A Handbook of the Political History of England* with *C Ransome* (1882).

**ACLAND, Sir Richard Thomas Dyke** (1906– ) English politician, educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford. He entered Parliament (1931), resigned from the Liberals to found, with *J B Priestley*, the Common Wealth Party (1942) and, consistent with its advocacy of public ownership on moral grounds, gave away his Devon family estate to the National Trust. His party eclipsed, he became a Labour MP in 1945, but resigned in 1955 in protest against Labour support for Britain's nuclear defence policy. His books include *Unser Kampf* (1940), *What it will be Like* (1943), *Nothing Left to Believe* (1949) and *Waging Peace* (1958).

**ACONZIO, Jacopo**, or *Jacobus Acontius* (c.1500–1566) Italian engineer, courtier and writer. A native of Trent, he went to Basel in 1557, and in 1559 to England, after repudiating Roman Catholicism. His antidogmatic



*Stragemata Satanae* (1565) offers a very early advocacy of toleration. As an engineer he advised on the re-fortification of Berwick-on-Tweed and on land reclamation in Kent.

**ACOSTA, Gabriel, or Uriel d'** (c.1591–1640) Portuguese Jew, born in Oporto. Although brought up a Catholic, he adopted the faith of his fathers when fairly young, and fled to Amsterdam where he adopted the name Uriel, only to find how little modern Judaism accorded with the Mosaic Law. For his *Examination of Pharisaic Traditions* (in Spanish, 1624), a charge of atheism was brought against him by the Jews before a Christian magistracy; and having lost all his property, twice suffered excommunication, and submitted to humiliating penance, he at last shot himself. His autobiographical *Exemplar Humanae Vitae* was published in 1640.

**ACTON, John Emerich Edward Dalberg, 1st Baron Acton of Aldenham** (1834–1902) English historian and founder-editor of the *Cambridge Modern History*. Born in Naples, he succeeded to the baronetcy at the age of three. He was educated at St Mary's College at Oscott, in Ireland, under Cardinal Wiseman, and at Munich University by Professor Johann Döllinger. He sat as a Liberal member of parliament for five years (1859–64), and was created baron by Gladstone in 1869. As a leader of the Liberal Roman Catholics in England, he opposed the doctrine of papal infallibility and edited John Henry Newman's *Rambler* (1859–64). In 1895 he was appointed professor of modern history at Cambridge; he planned the *Cambridge Modern History* but died after editing the first two volumes.

**ACTON, Sir John Francis Edward** (1736–1811) English naval officer in the service of Tuscany and Naples, and prime minister of Naples under Ferdinand V. Born in Besançon, the son of an English doctor, he commanded the Tuscan squadron against Algeria in 1774, then moved to Naples, where he became successively admiral and generalissimo of the Neapolitan forces. Soon he was prime minister in charge of the entire Neapolitan administration; but he fell from power on the entry of the French into Naples in 1806 and fled to Palermo in Sicily, where he died.

**ACUNA, Hernando de** (c.1520–c.1580) Spanish poet, soldier and diplomat of Portuguese extraction, who wrote in Spanish. He put into verse, under the title *El caballero determinado*, a translation by Charles V of a French romance, *Le Chevalier délibéré* by Olivier de la Marche. Other poems, Italian in style, were published in 1591 by his widow.

**ACUTO** See **HAWKWOOD, Sir John de**

**ADAIR, John** (c.1655–?1722) Scottish surveyor and cartographer, who did notable work in mapping Scotland and its coast and islands. Little is known of him until 1683 when he was commissioned 'to survey the shires'. He prepared maps of counties in the central belt of Scotland (1680–86), and in 1703 published *Description of the Sea-Coast and Islands of Scotland* (Part 1). He was elected FRS in 1688, and his work was paid for (inadequately) by a tonnage act of 1686. His maps and charts set new standards of quality and accuracy.

**ADAIR, John Eric** (1934– ) British leadership development consultant and writer. Educated at Cambridge, London and Oxford, he developed his 'Action-Centred Leadership' model while involved with leadership training as a senior lecturer at Sandhurst (1963–69) and as an associate director of the Industrial Society (1969–73). The model, which has been used widely in industry and in the armed services, states that the leader of a group of people has to ensure that needs are met in three inter-related areas—getting the task

done, maintaining the team and the personal requirements of individual members.

**ADALBERT, St** (d.981) German Benedictine missionary. In 961 he was sent by the emperor Otto I 'the Great' at the request of St Olga, princess of Kiev, to convert the Russians. He became the first bishop of Magdeburg in 968, and died near Merseburg. His feast day is 20 June.

**ADALBERT, St** (c.956–97) Bohemian prelate, born in Prague, known as the apostle of the Prussians. In 982, while still in his twenties, he was appointed the first native bishop of Prague, but the hostility of the corrupt clergy whom he tried to reform obliged him to withdraw to Rome in 990. He then took the gospel to the Hungarians, the Poles, and then the Prussians, by whom he was murdered. His feast day is 23 April.

**ADALBERT** (c.1000–1072) German prelate, born of a noble Saxon family. In 1043 he was appointed archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg. As papal legate to the north (1053), he extended his spiritual sway over Scandinavia, and carried Christianity to the Wends. In 1063 he became tutor to the young Henry IV, and soon, in spite of opposition from the nobles, he ruled over the whole kingdom.

**ADAM, Adolphe Charles** (1803–56) French composer, born in Paris. The son of the pianist Louis Adam (1758–1848), he wrote some successful operas, as *Le Postillon de Longjumeau* (1835), long popular, and *Si j'étais Roi* (1852), but is chiefly remembered for the ballet *Giselle* (1841), from a story by Théophile Gautier.

**ADAM, Alexander** (1741–1809) Scottish teacher and writer, born near Forres. The son of a small farmer, he came to Edinburgh University in 1757. In 1761 he obtained the headmastership of Watson's Hospital, and in 1768 the rectorship of the High School. He was the author of a textbook *Latin Grammar* (1762) and a popular compendium of *Roman Antiquities* (1791).

**ADAM, James** (1730–94) Scottish architect, brother and partner of Robert Adam and son of William Adam of Maryburgh (1689–1748), also an architect of renown. He studied in Rome and joined the family partnership in 1763. In 1769 he succeeded his brother as architect of the king's works. He designed a few buildings independently, notably the Glasgow Infirmary (1792).

**ADAM, Juliette, née Lamber** (1836–1936) French writer, born in Verberie, Oise. She was the wife of the senator Edmond Adam (1816–77). During the Empire in her salon she gathered the best collection of wits, artists, and advanced politicians. She produced stories and books on social and political questions, and in 1879 founded the *Nouvelle Revue*. In 1895–1905 she published her *Mémoires*.

**ADAM, Lambert Sigisbert, Nicolas Sébastien, François Gaspard** French sculptors and brothers, from Lorraine. All three produced sculpture which, although described as French Rococo, was influenced by the 17th-century Roman Baroque style, especially that of Bernini. Each was successful and received important commissions: Lambert Sigisbert, called Adam the Elder, produced the Neptune fountain at Versailles; Nicolas Sébastien, called Adam the Younger, the monument of Queen Catherine Opalinska, Nancy (1749); and François Gaspard did work for Frederick II, the Great.

**ADAM, Louis** See **ADAM, Adolphe**

**ADAM, Paul Auguste Marie** (1862–1920) French novelist and essayist, born in Paris. Among his numerous novels are *Chair Molle* (1885), *Le Mystère des foules* (1895), *Lettres de malaisie* (1879), and *La Force* (1899). He was co-founder of *Symboliste* and other French literary periodicals.