

# COMPTON'S

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Publication

VOLUME

16

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pages 1-278

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Compton's  
Encyclopedia  
and Fact-Index

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**1987 EDITION COMPTON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA**

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*"Let knowledge grow from more to more and thus be human life enriched"*



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## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

*Pronunciations have been indicated in the body of this work only for words which present special difficulties.*

*Marked letters are sounded as in the following words:*

cāpe, āt, fär, fäst, whät, fäll; mē, yēt, fērn, thére;

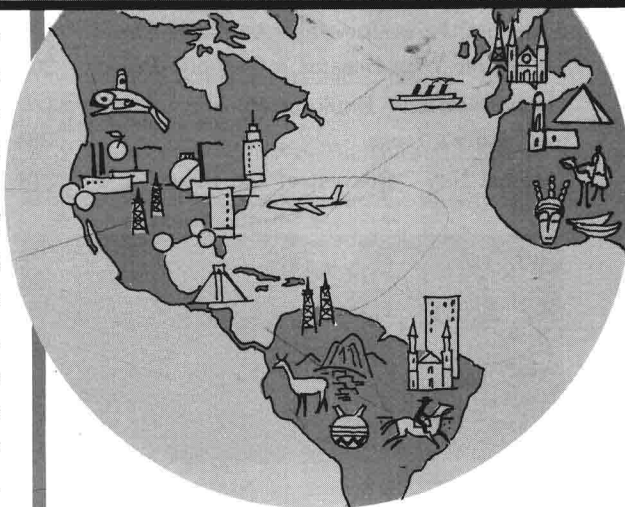
īce, bīt; rōw, wòn, fōr, nōt, dọ; cūre, bŭt, rŭde, fŭll, búrn; out;

ü = French *u*, German *ü*; ġem, ġo; thĭn, thĕn;

ñ = French nasal (*Jeañ*); zh = French *j* (*z* in *azure*); K = German guttural *ch*.

# HERE AND THERE IN VOLUME 16

AT ODD TIMES when you are just looking for “something interesting to read,” without any special plan in mind, this list will help you. With this as a guide, you may visit faraway countries, watch people at their work and play, meet famous persons of ancient and modern times, review history’s most brilliant incidents, explore the marvels of nature and science, play games—in short, find whatever suits your fancy of the moment. This list is not intended to serve as a table of contents, an index, or a study guide. For these purposes consult the Fact-Index and the Reference-Outlines.



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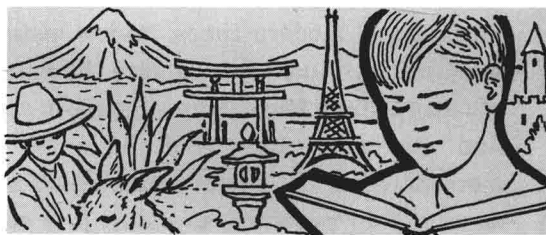
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# N

**NABOKOV, Vladimir Vladimirovich** (1899–1977). Books and butterflies brought renown to Vladimir Nabokov. The Russian-American writer was also a noted translator.

Vladimir Nabokov was born in czarist Russia on April 23, 1899. His father was a newspaper editor. One of five children, Vladimir grew up in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad). As a boy he played chess and collected butterflies. In his late teens he inherited great wealth but lost it when the Bolsheviks took power. His father opposed the Bolshevik government, and the family moved to Berlin, Germany, in 1919. Nabokov went on to England and entered Cambridge University, from which he received a B.A. degree in 1922. That same year his father was slain in Berlin by a political assassin.

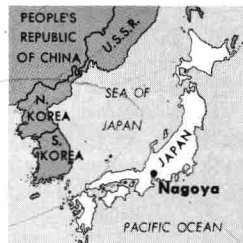
Nabokov rejoined his family and lived in Germany and in France for the next 18 years, working at various jobs and writing in Russian. One of his Russian novels, 'The Defense', is about a champion chess player whose chess combinations come to dominate his life. In 1925 he married Véra Slonim. Their son, Dmitri, was an opera singer and sports car racer.

In 1940 Nabokov moved to the United States, where he taught literature. His continuing interest in butterflies led to his discovery of several species. He also wrote, in English, novels ('The Real Life of Sebastian Knight', 'Invitation to a Beheading') and short stories. In 1945 Nabokov became a United States citizen. 'Invitation to a Beheading' (also 'Speak, Memory'), was an account of his early life. During the 1950's he wrote a book of poetry and the novels 'Invitation to a Beheading' and 'Invitation to a Beheading'. Other novels include 'Invitation to a Beheading' (1962), 'Invitation to a Beheading' (1969), 'Invitation to a Beheading' (1971), and 'Invitation to a Beheading' (1972). He died July 2, 1977, in Montreux, Switzerland, where he had lived since 1961.



© Philippe Halsman

**NAGOYA, Japan.** A leading industrial center, Nagoya ranks as Japan's fourth largest city. It lies on Honshu Island at the head of Ise Bay, about halfway between Tokyo and Osaka. The city is the capital of Aichi Prefecture, in the Chubu District.



Nagoya has long been noted for its light industries, such as cotton weaving, clock- and watchmaking, cloisonné, and ceramics. In recent years heavy industries, including the production of ships, automobiles, textile machinery, and chemicals, have come to dominate its economy. Nagoya is also becoming increasingly important as a wholesale trade center.

The city's history dates from the 16th century, when it was a village surrounding the Imagawa and Oda family castles. Nagoya became important in 1610 when the Tokugawa shogun, Ieyasu, built an imposing castle within its limits. Nagoya's industries began to develop during the Meiji period.

Present-day Nagoya is a result of a merger of the original city with the shrine city of Atsuta. The annexation of Atsuta in 1907 provided it with a seaport. Nagoya was extensively damaged during World War II. Its postwar reconstruction is regarded as a model of urban planning.

Nagoya's climate is moderate, with mean temperatures ranging from 80° F. in August (the warmest month) to 37° in January (the coldest month). Average yearly precipitation is about 64 inches.

Major points of interest in Nagoya include the Atsuta Shrine, the Nagoya Castle, and the zoological and botanical gardens of Higashiyama Park. Nagoya is the home of Nagoya University and Nagoya City University. Population (1970 census), 2,036,053.

Modern department stores and office buildings line a main street near the railroad station in downtown Nagoya.

Bob Glaze—Artstreet



## THESE ARTICLES ARE IN THE FACT-INDEX

Nabonassar	Nader, Ralph
Nabonidus	Nadir
Nabopolassar	Nadir Shah
Nabrit, James	Näfels, Switzerland
Madison, Jr.	Nagaland
Nacogdoches, Tex.	Nagasaki, Japan



THESE ARTICLES ARE IN THE FACT-INDEX

Nagpur, India  
Naguib, Mohammed

Nahum  
Naidu, Sarojini

**NAILS.** The construction of America's homes and factories depends upon the work of automatic nail machines. Nails clatter from these machines at the rate of several hundred a minute, the amount depending upon the size and form of the nail. In a year these machines turn steel wire into more than a million tons of nails. They use about 20 percent of all the steel wire produced.

In colonial days, every nail was hammered out by hand on an anvil. The first man to invent a nail-making machine was Ezekiel Reed, a Massachusetts man who took out a patent in 1786. An improved form of his machine is still used for making cut nails. Strips of metal the thickness of the nail are fed into the machine, and a "slicer" cuts them into square-sided nail lengths. These are firmly clutched at the neck until the upper end is hammered into a head. Cut nails taper but are not pointed. Nail factories sprang up in the industrial towns of early America, as the settling of the country called for more and more nails.

Machines for making nails from wire came into use about the middle of the 19th century and gradually evolved into the present highly automatic machines. Wire nails were not popular at first, but by the 1890's their production exceeded that of cut nails.

Common screws for cabinet and carpenter work are also made by automatic machines much like those that make nails. Nails for shoeing horses were once hand-forged from fine grades of wrought iron. Today most are made by machine from low-carbon steel.

More than 1,100 types and sizes of nails are manufactured. Though most are fashioned from steel wire, both wire and cut nails are also made of such metals as iron, brass, copper, and aluminum. They are designed in a wide variety of forms, according to the purpose for which they are intended. There are, for example, shingle nails, finishing nails, basket nails, parquet floor nails, boat nails, and trunk nails. Some nails will drive into concrete or steel ingots. Zinc-coated nails resist rusting. Other nails have a resinous coat that melts from friction, forming a strong bond with the wood. Some nails have spiral shanks, like screws, for a better grip.

Nails are distinguished in size as *twopenny* (abbreviated 2d, 1 inch in length), *threepenny* (3d, 1 1/4 inches), and so on up to the 60-penny (60d, 6 inches) size. They are classified by the "penny" because they were once sold by the penny in England. A 10d nail sold for ten pence per 100 nails.

THESE ARTICLES ARE IN THE FACT-INDEX

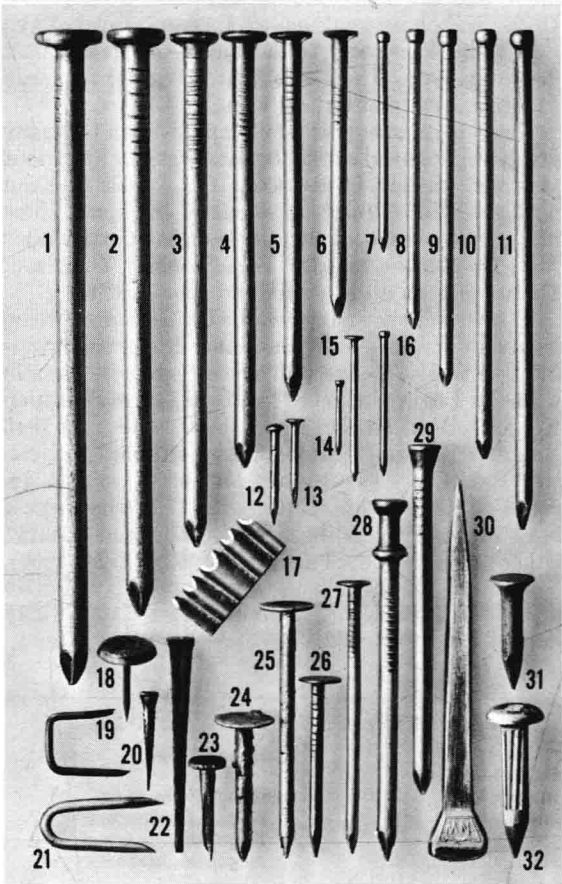
Nainsook  
Nairne, Carolina  
(Oliphant), Baroness  
Nairobi, Kenya

Naismith, James  
Najaf, An, Iraq  
Naktong River  
Nambe, N. M.

NAILS OF VARIOUS TYPES

All nails shown in the picture below are about three fourths their actual size.

- 1-6. Common wire nails, for general construction. Sizes: 30d (30-penny), 20d, 16d, 10d, 8d, and 6d.
- 7-11. Finishing nails, small-headed for cabinetwork, doorframes, and moldings. Sizes: 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 16d.
- 12. Brass-plated escutcheon pin, for upholstery and other decorative work.
- 13. Cigar-box nail, with large head.
- 14. One-half-inch brad, for wood trim.
- 15. One-inch wire nail, for small boxes.
- 16. One-inch brad, for wood trim.
- 17. Corrugated steel fastener, for holding frames together at their seams.
- 18. Upholstery nail, with decorative head.
- 19. Blued double-pointed tack.
- 20. Shoe nail.
- 21. Galvanized flat-point staple.
- 22. Cut nail, has good holding power.
- 23. Blued carpet tack, usually sterilized.
- 24, 25. Short and long roofing nails, with rustproof zinc coating.
- 26. Wallboard nail.
- 27. Crating, or box, nail.
- 28. Dual-head anchor nail, used to build forms. It is driven in only to the collar. In dismantling the form, it can be pulled without damaging the wood.
- 29. Flooring nail, with tapered head.
- 30. Horseshoe nail.
- 31. Concrete nail, of hardened steel, driven into concrete walls.
- 32. Masonry nail, of cadmium-coated hard steel, driven into brick walls.



# NAMES and Where They Came From

**NAMES.** A story is back of every name—whether it be a personal name, a place name, or the name of just a thing or an idea. Names of things, for example, may come from their use, such as “raincoat.” Or the name of an object may come from a distinguishing characteristic, such as the name “rifle,” which means a gun with grooves cut into the barrel. The name comes from an Old French word *rifler*, meaning “to file or scrape.” Still another kind of object name is the name of origin, such as “petroleum,” from the Latin words *petra* (rock) and *oleum* (oil)—rock oil.

Many things are named for people, as “macadam,” the paving material named for its inventor, John L. MacAdam, a Scottish engineer. One of many ideas named after a person is “boycott,” meaning refusal to deal in certain goods or with certain groups of people. The name originated about 1880 from Charles C. Boycott, a land manager in Ireland.

## The Origin of Given Names

In very early times, each person had only one name. This was his *given* name, which he might receive at the time of his birth or later. The Bible tells us that when the prophetess Hannah, in answer to her prayer, gave birth to a son, she named him Samuel, meaning “God hath heard.” Among other Biblical names, Isaac means “laughter”; Isaiah, “salvation of Jehovah”; Solomon, “prince of peace.”

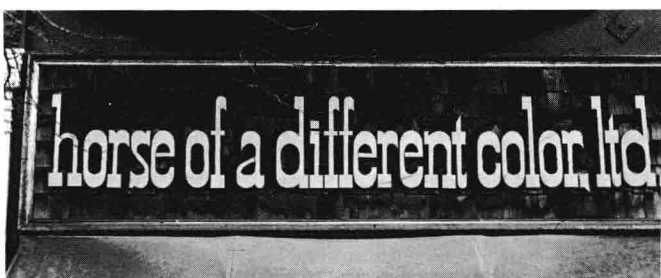
In savage societies, given names changed frequently, just as nicknames arise today (see Nicknames). An Indian brave who was called at birth “Morning Cloud” might later in life be known as “Deer Slayer” in honor of his hunting skill.

When men lived in small tribal groups, this single given name was enough. As civilized communities grew, however, there would be many by the same name, and so people began to add some qualification. At first, this was usually the name of the father. In the New Testament, for example, we find “James the son of Zebedee.” Another qualification was the name of a person’s birthplace, as “Paul of Tarsus.” These qualifications enabled people to distinguish one James or Paul from another. Among the Romans this practice developed into the use of real family names, or *surnames*. Each man bore, in addition to his given name, the distinguishing name of his ancestors.

## How Family Names Arose in Western Europe

With the fall of the Roman Empire the use of surnames virtually ceased. They did not appear to any large extent until the late Middle Ages and did not develop in England until after the Norman Conquest in 1066. They started to become general only during the Renaissance. In 1563 the Council of Trent speeded the adoption of surnames by establishing baptismal registers, which required the surname as well as the given name—also called *baptismal* or *Christian* name.

Our family names have come down to us in several



Matti Maldre

Business owners hope that imaginative names such as these will attract customers and be hard to forget.

ways. In England, a common way grew out of a man’s occupation. There were so many Johns, for example, with nothing to tell them apart, that people began to refer to one as John the *smith*; another, John the *mill*er; or John the *baker*. Gradually these distinguishing names became fixed as family names, or surnames.

Other surnames that come from occupations include Carpenter, Taylor, Wright, Turner, Clark (clerk), Cook, Carter, and Gardiner. The reason there are so many surnames of Smith today is that during the Middle Ages the name was used for all metalworkers, or *smiths*, which means “to beat.” These include blacksmiths, who worked in iron; whitesmiths, who worked in tin; locksmiths, and so on.

Another common way of forming surnames came from the given, or Christian, name of the father. Such names are called *patronymics*, meaning “father-names.” Johnson is “John’s son.” Jones and Jennings are modified forms of the same name. Williams, Williamson, and Wilson all mean “the son of William.”

NAMES

In Spain the men of many cultured families also use the *matronymic*, "mother name." The man's surname begins with the patronymic, which is then joined by the Spanish word "y" (meaning "and") to the matronymic. An example is the name of a famed Spanish philosopher, José Ortega y Gasset.

Names from Animals, Places, Appearances

Many surnames come from animals, largely because people in the Middle Ages used signs instead of numbers to distinguish shops and inns. A man might become known as Lyon (lion) either because of his courage or because his shop sign carried the figure of a lion. Other familiar examples are Bull, Hart, Peacock, Fox, Badger, Lamb, and Stag.

Other names are derived from where a man lived or from where he came. Regions furnished such names as Scott, English, Irish, Ireland, and French. Topographic terms contributed Hill, Ford, Forest, Field, Lake, and Rivers. Some came from buildings, such as Hall, House, Church, and Temple. From the directions came North, Southey, West, and Eastman; and from the seasons, Winter and Summers.

Still other names came from a man's appearance, for example, Long, Short, and Little. The name Brown was probably given to a man because of his complexion or the color of his clothes. Others that perhaps were nicknames first are Drinkwater, Doolittle, Lovejoy, and Shakespeare—which really means "shake a spear." Some names came from familiar objects, such as Foot, Starr, and Pepper.

Biblical characters and saints have furnished many surnames. From Elijah come Ellis and Elliot; from Matthew, Matthews and Mayo; from Andrew, Andrews and Anderson. Names of saints are common, such as Martin, Gregory, Lawrence, and Vincent.

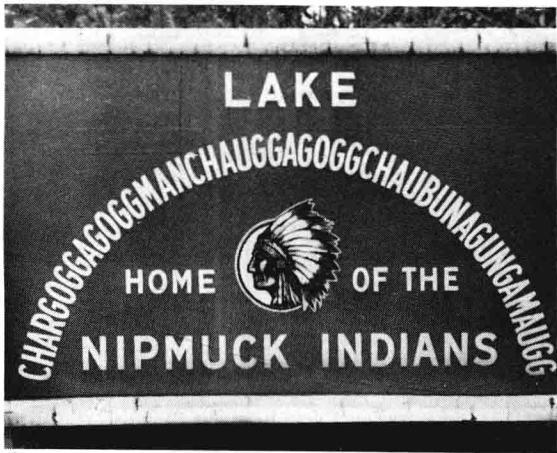
Surnames in Other Languages

In most languages surnames are formed in much the same way as in English. Corresponding to the English suffix *-son* to denote "son of," the Scottish language uses the prefix *Mac*, as in Macdonald. In Irish names the prefix is *O'*, as in O'Brien; the Norman-French is *Fitz*, as in Fitzgerald; and the Welsh *Ap*, Apowen, which is now simply Bowen.

The Russian suffix *-ovich* also means *son*. The Russian name Ivanovich, son of Ivan (John), corresponds to the English Johnson. The Swedish suffix is *son*; Danish and Norwegian, *sen*. In Polish the suffix for son is *owski*; in modern Greek, *opolos*.

Jewish Surnames Latest to Arise

As the Jewish people in Europe usually lived in compact, secluded communities they did not need the identification of surnames. As they grew in number, however, various nations made laws compelling the Jews to adopt surnames. Austria led the way in 1784; France in 1803; and Prussia in 1812. Some Jewish families took theirs from personal names, such as Jacobs, Levy, and Moses. Others formed their surnames from place names, such as Hamburg, Frank-



AMERICA RIVALS WALES  
A lake near Webster, Mass., bears this 45-letter Indian name. Historians say several tribes fished here, and the name means "Fishing Place at the Boundaries—Neutral Meeting Grounds."

furter, and Speyer. The noted Rothschild family took its name from the red shield (*rothen Schilde*) used as a sign over their shop in Frankfurt (see Rothschild Family).

Many Jewish families took poetical or colorful names, such as Rosenberg (rose mountain), Gluckstein (luck stone), Rubenstein (ruby), and Goldenkranz (golden wreath). Animal names were also popular, for example, Adler (eagle), Hirsch (hart), and Lowe (lion).

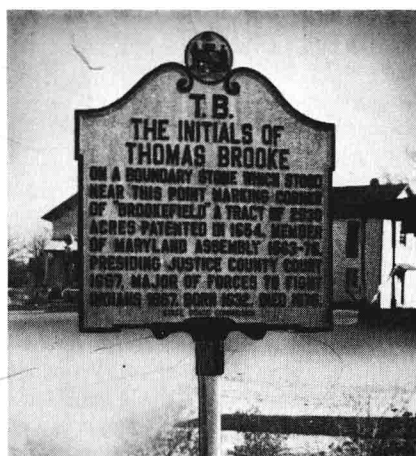
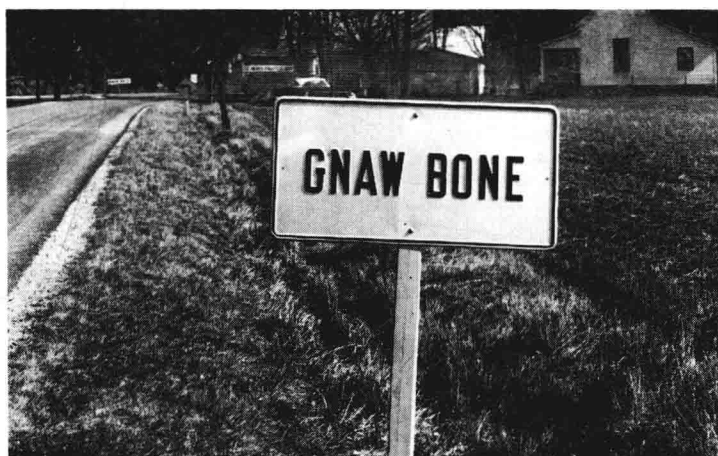
Middle and Hyphenated Names

A "middle" name, or the initial used for it, helps further to identify a person. The custom is relatively recent. The first president of the United States to use a middle name was John Quincy Adams. It was the name of his birthplace, Quincy, Mass.

Hyphenated names, such as James Foster-Lynch, usually perpetuate the surname (Foster) of some earlier branch of the family. They are more common in Europe than in the United States.

NAME	EST. NO.	NAME	EST. NO.
Smith.....	1,345,600	Thompson....	349,800
Johnson.....	976,400	White.....	346,300
Brown.....	896,800	Jackson.....	339,600
Williams....	764,200	Harris.....	317,400
Jones.....	727,800	Clark.....	306,900
Miller.....	645,100	Lewis.....	298,300
Davis.....	582,200	Hall.....	273,800
Wilson.....	437,400	Allen.....	249,400
Anderson....	432,200	Young.....	249,100
Thomas.....	377,900	Robinson....	247,000
Moore.....	377,700	Walker.....	245,100
Taylor.....	369,300	Nelson.....	225,900
Martin.....	355,000		

THE 25 LEADING NAMES  
These are the 25 most common surnames in the United States as estimated by the Social Security Administration from its national file of cardholders. Smith leads all the rest.



## HUMOR AND HISTORY IN AMERICAN PLACE NAMES

Legend says that Gnow Bone, Ind., got its name when a settler asked the whereabouts of a neighbor and was told: "I seed him a-settin' on a log above the sawmill a-gnawin' on a bone."

In Britain members of the peerage use only surnames as signatures. Members of royalty sign only their given names. The reigning monarch adds the accession number, such as Elizabeth II; on state papers the signature is Elizabeth II Regina (queen).

In both Britain and the United States a person may change to any surname he wants. Usually he or she applies to a court of law for the change and then publishes it officially. He can, however, change it simply through the use of common law.

After marriage almost every woman uses the surname of her husband, though a few feminists go by their maiden names, as do some artists and professional women. People in the theater and in the arts often assume a "stage name" which they think more attractive or attention-getting than their own. To hide their identity, some writers adopt a pseudonym, Greek for "false name."

### Styles in Given Names

Styles change somewhat in given names just as they do in clothes. In the 17th century, for example, some of the more learned people gave their children names that were pure Latin or closely related, such as Primus for the first born. Among the children born on the *Mayflower* was Oceanus Hopkins, born on the ocean. Another was Peregrine White, born in Plymouth harbor—from the Latin *peregrinator*, "alien."

Most given names in Europe and in the United States have come down through the Christian church; for example, John and Mary. Even such ancient Greek names as George and Dorothy and Roman names, such as Martin and Anthony, were preserved as names of saints and church leaders.

Many families continue given names from one generation to another. When a son is given the exact name of his father, the son becomes a junior; for example, Edward Scott Ross, Jr. When he, in turn, so names his son, the son's name is Edward Scott Ross III.

The popularity of certain names varies. The name

One of the shortest place names is T. B., Md., the initials of a colonial landowner. In Europe, Norway boasts of an even shorter place name, the village of A.

Deborah ("a bee") was a favorite in the 18th and 19th centuries, then it fell into disuse because it was considered "old-fashioned." In the 1950's, however, it again became popular.

The renewed popularity of a name often arises from its use by a prominent current figure. Unfortunately, naming a child for such a person tends to "date" the child in later years.

### Place Names and Trade Names

In contrast to the relatively simple development of personal names, the origin of *place* names is often a mystery. For every obvious place name, such as France, named after the Teutonic tribe of Franks, there are hundreds which scholars are still trying to trace to their roots. Even the meaning of the name Chicago, for instance, is disputed—"place of the skunk," "place of the wild onion," or just the Indian word for "great" or "powerful."

The United States has some of the most poetic, simple, extravagant, and amusing place names in the world. Many of them, such as New York, are merely adaptations of names in the Old World. Others, for example Pennsylvania (Penn's Woods), were coined. Many, such as Denver, honored the surname of a pioneer. Some expressed longing and determination, such as New Hope. Others commemorate Biblical towns; for instance, Berea and Nazareth.

Just as diverse are the *trade* names invented by manufacturers to distinguish their products. Copyrights protect these names, but some trade names lose their individuality by common usage.

#### THESE ARTICLES ARE IN THE FACT-INDEX

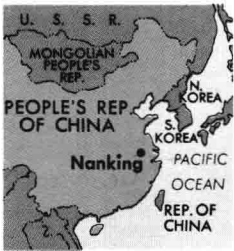
Namur, Belgium  
'Nana'  
Nana Sahib  
Nanchang, People's  
Republic of China

Nancy, France  
Nanda Devi  
Nanga Parbat  
Nankeen



NANKING

**NANKING, People's Republic of China.** Founded more than 2,000 years ago, Nanking has again and again risen to power only to be conquered. Several times it has been China's capital. Its name means "southern capital." It is in the province of Kiangsu, on the south bank of the Yangtze about 200 miles west of Shanghai.



Nanking's greatness began in 1368 under the first Ming emperor. He saw the long line of hills rising from the Yangtze like the sacred dragon's body. He decided that on the dragon's back he would establish his capital. A wall 28 miles long and 60 feet high was built around it. Nearly 500 years later, during the Taiping Rebellion, much of the city was destroyed.

In the 20th century Nanking took on new life, for it was here in 1912 that China was proclaimed a republic. In 1928 Nanking became the capital of the Nationalist government. High on nearby Purple Mountain was built the tomb of Sun Yat-sen, first president of the republic. The rebuilt city became a trade center of the populous Yangtze Valley, and its factories produced silk goods, paper, porcelain, brassware, tapestries, and a cotton cloth called nankeen. The population grew to about 1,000,000.

In 1937, when Japan invaded China, Nanking again was all but destroyed. Japanese troops massacred thousands of its people. The city became the capital of Wang Ching-wei's puppet regime. In 1945, after World War II, Nanking was made the capital of Nationalist China. The Communists seized it in 1949. Today it is the capital of Kiangsu Province and a textile manufacturing city. Its suburbs have chemical plants. Population (1958 estimate), 1,455,000.

THESE ARTICLES ARE IN THE FACT-INDEX

Nanning, People's Republic of China  
Nansen, Fridtjof  
Nan Shan

**NANTES** (*nänt*), **France.** Dating from the Celtic Namnetes who ruled here before the Romans, this city is best known for the Edict of Nantes. By it Henry IV in 1598 granted toleration and civil rights to the Huguenots, or French Protestants (see Henry, Kings of France).—Nantes is an important French port, situated 35 miles from the Atlantic on the Loire River's improved waterway.

The leading industries are shipbuilding, oil refining, and the manufacture of textiles, paper, machinery, iron products, sugar and other food products. Nantes has large open squares and a number of historic buildings. Among them are a beautiful cathedral and a medieval castle. It has always been one of the chief cities of Brittany. A center of underground resistance in World War II, it was badly damaged, then rebuilt after 1946. Population (1968 census), 253,105.

THESE ARTICLES ARE IN THE FACT-INDEX

Nanteuil, Robert  
Nanticoke, Pa.  
Nantucket Island  
Napa, Calif.  
Naperville, Ill.  
Napier, Sir Charles James

Napier, John  
Napier, Robert Cornelis,  
first Baron Napier of  
Magdala  
Napier, New Zealand

**NAPLES, Italy.** The most beautiful site in Europe is that of Naples. The city climbs up a curving rim of volcanic hills on the north coast of the blue Bay of Naples. To the southeast towers the cone of Mount Vesuvius, and on the southern shore the lights of Sorrento sparkle from the cliffs. The isle of Capri rises from the sea at the southern end of the bay and Ischia island marks its northern margin.



From the crest north of the city, a spiny ridge runs down to the sea, splitting the city in two. The massive bulk of the 16th-century Castel Sant' Elmo rises at its head. At its foot on a rocky islet stands the 12th-century Castel dell' Ovo—so called because it is egg-shaped. Castel Nuovo, overlooking the harbor to the east, was begun in the 13th century. The older and larger part of the city spreads to the east. Here many old churches are intermingled with large public buildings and a few factories.

Naples is the third largest city of Italy and its second port. It is an industrial as well as a commercial center. Its factories turn out gloves, textiles, chemicals, railway equipment, machinery, and food products. There are shipbuilding yards, iron and steel plants, and oil refineries.

**A Popular Tourist Region**

The tourist trade is the chief source of income. Among the leading attractions are the city itself; Pompeii and Herculaneum, ancient cities buried by ashes from Mount Vesuvius (see Pompeii and Herculaneum); Capri, with its Blue Grotto and ruined Roman castles; and the lovely shoreline reached by the Amalfi Drive.

The region around Naples is the Campania. Here rich volcanic soils and a sunny climate enable the farmers to raise good crops of olives, figs, wine grapes, various citrus fruits, and tomatoes and other vegetables (see Italy). This fertile region, however, cannot support its huge population. For many decades the overflow has pressed into Naples. Neither employment nor housing has been adequate for the city's swelling numbers. In 1884 an epidemic of cholera carried away thousands of victims. Afterward the center of the old district was torn up and modern buildings and broad streets constructed. Overcrowding, however, continued, and miserable slums contrast sharply with the city's scenic beauty.



The Neapolitans' love of beauty is reflected in their appreciation for serious art. The city of Naples has numerous museums; art galleries; theaters; and opera houses, among which is San Carlo, one of the largest in Europe.

### Rich Cultural Heritage

Many remains of classical days add to the city's historical interest. The cathedral dates back to 1272 and stands on the site of two temples dedicated to Neptune and Apollo.

Naples was one of the earliest centers of learning in Europe. The University of Naples was opened in 1224 by Frederick II, Holy Roman emperor, to draw students away from the University of Bologna. The National Museum of Naples is one of the most important in the world. In it are housed objects dug up at Pompeii and Herculaneum and Greek and Roman relics. There are also collections belonging to the Italian crown, the Farnese group of paintings and sculpture, and 600,000 books, pamphlets, and manuscripts containing many rare historical writings. The big Marine Aquarium has the largest collection of living sea animals in the world, and its laboratories attract zoologists from all parts of the globe.

### Founded by the Greeks

Naples was an old Greek settlement called *Neapolis* (the New City). It was founded about 450 B.C. when southern Italy and Sicily were styled *Magna Graecia* (Greater Greece). The Romans conquered it in 326 B.C., but the Greek language and customs survived down to the days of the Roman Empire. It suffered in the 6th century when the generals of the eastern Emperor Justinian wrested it from the East-Gothic conquerors of Italy.

The Normans conquered Naples about 1130. It then became the capital of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which these mighty descendants of the Northmen set up in southern Italy. The city flourished greatly under the enlightened Frederick II, of the Hohenstaufen house, whose mother was the last of the Norman line. With the pope's aid the descendants of Frederick II were finally overthrown and Charles of Anjou was seated on the throne (1266).

For centuries this territory was then the scene of intrigue and war. From 1266 until 1494 it was fought over by Angevin and Aragon princes. Then the kings



### UNDER THE SHADOW OF MOUNT VESUVIUS

The quaint houses and historic buildings of Naples form a crescent around its spacious and lovely bay. A plume of white smoke rises

from the peak of Mount Vesuvius in the background. In ancient times Naples was an important Greek seaport.

of France and Spain alternately took possession. The Spanish monarch gained control in 1504 and ruled the Two Sicilies until 1713. After the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-13) it passed to the Austrian Hapsburgs, who surrendered it to a branch of the French house of Bourbon in 1743. When Napoleon I remade Europe, his brother Joseph, and then Joachim Murat, Napoleon's brother-in-law, occupied the throne. After Napoleon's fall Naples returned to the Bourbon government until it was liberated by Giuseppe Garibaldi and became a part of united Italy in 1861 (see Garibaldi; Italy, History of).

### Recovery from Scars of War

Naples is one of Italy's chief industrial centers and ports. It was bombed and shelled repeatedly by the Allies during World War II in an effort to destroy its factories and to cripple its port facilities. When the Allies captured Naples, in 1943, they found that the retreating Germans had demolished the harbor. They also had destroyed many of the factories and public buildings, including the Royal Society's library and much of the University of Naples. Since then its harbor facilities and its famous landmarks have been restored. Once more the gay city enjoys its traditional reputation for picturesque beauty. Population of commune (1961 census, preliminary), 1,179,608.

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**Napo**

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# NAPOLEON I— Emperor of the French

**NAPOLEON** (*na-pō'lē-ōn*) I, Emperor of the French (1769–1821). To the troops he commanded in battle Napoleon was known fondly as the “Little Corporal.” To the monarchs and kings whose thrones he overthrew he was “that Corsican ogre.” Some believed him a great reformer. Others thought him a monster. Friend and foe alike, however, could agree on one fact: Napoleon I, emperor of the French and for 16 years master of most of Europe, was one of the greatest military geniuses of all time.

## A French Citizen by Chance

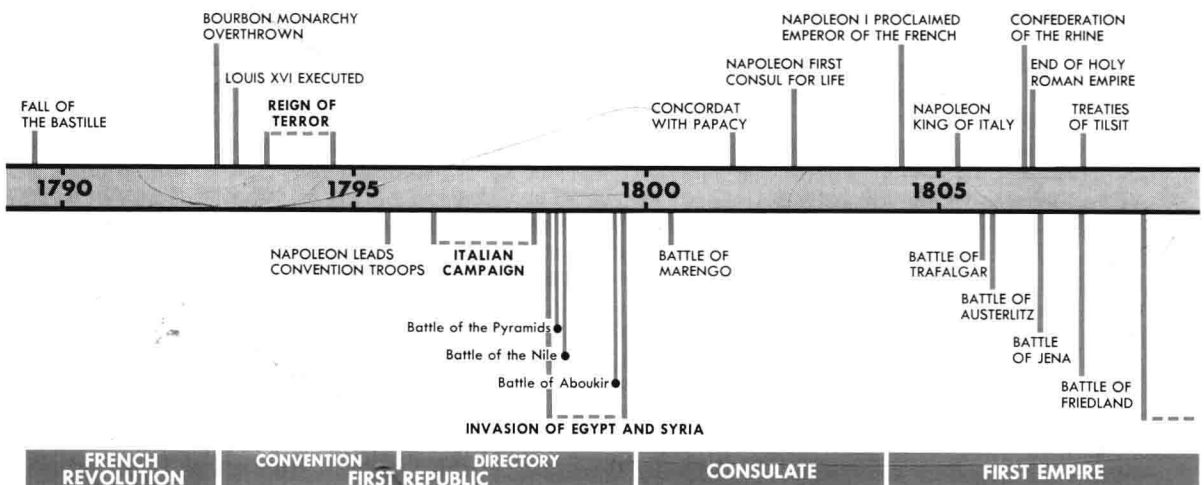
Napoleon Bonaparte was born in Ajaccio, on the island of Corsica, Aug. 15, 1769. It was by chance that the future ruler of France was born a French citizen. His family had migrated to Corsica from the Italian mainland in the 16th century. The island had been transferred from the Republic of Genoa to France one year before Napoleon's birth. His christening name was Italian. It was spelled Napoleone Buonaparte. As a boy he hated the French, whom he considered oppressors of his native land.

## Revolutionary Atmosphere at Home

Napoleon was the second son in a large family (see Bonaparte). His mother was intelligent and beautiful. His father, Charles, was a lawyer who actively plotted against the French occupation of Corsica. Thus from childhood Napoleon was familiar with the ways in which revolutionists operated. This knowledge was to serve him in his rise to power.

Napoleon I, the maker of kings, wears the uniform of a general in the Chasseurs of his own Imperial Guard. The Legion of Honor medal dangles from his lapel.

## THE NAPOLEONIC ERA



When he was nine years old, he was sent by his father to Brienne, a French government military school. A sensitive, lonely boy, Napoleon was constantly bullied by his French fellow students, who resented his gloomy, melancholy ways. Their cruelties, however, only made him withdraw into dreams of personal glory and military triumphs.

### Appointment in the French Army

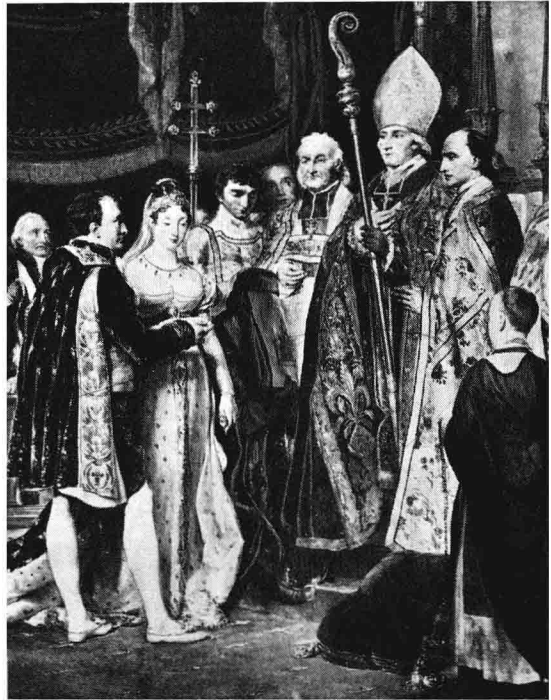
In 1784-85 he attended the École Militaire in Paris. There he received training as an artilleryman and as an officer. When his course was completed he joined the French army as a second lieutenant of artillery. He was 16 years old.

The next few years of his life were exceedingly difficult. His father had died, leaving young Napoleon with the responsibility of providing for the large Bonaparte family. He endured poverty and humiliation. Under the Bourbon monarchy there was little chance for advancement.

### An Opportunity to Get Ahead

Napoleon was stationed in Paris in 1792. The French Revolution had been raging for three bloody years. It reached a climax on Aug. 10, 1792, with the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a French Republic. This was a decisive event in Napoleon's life, for it gave him his opportunity to get ahead. (See also French Revolution.)

Most of the French officers had remained faithful to the king. Napoleon, however, viewed the Revolution with an open mind. The new republic was faced with foreign and civil war. It desperately needed able and loyal officers. In the "little Corsican" it found a willing recruit. In 1792 Napoleon was made a captain. In 1793 he was chosen to direct the artillery in the siege of Toulon. This was an important French port whose citizens had rebelled against the republic. Here he first showed his qualities as a soldier and as a leader of men.

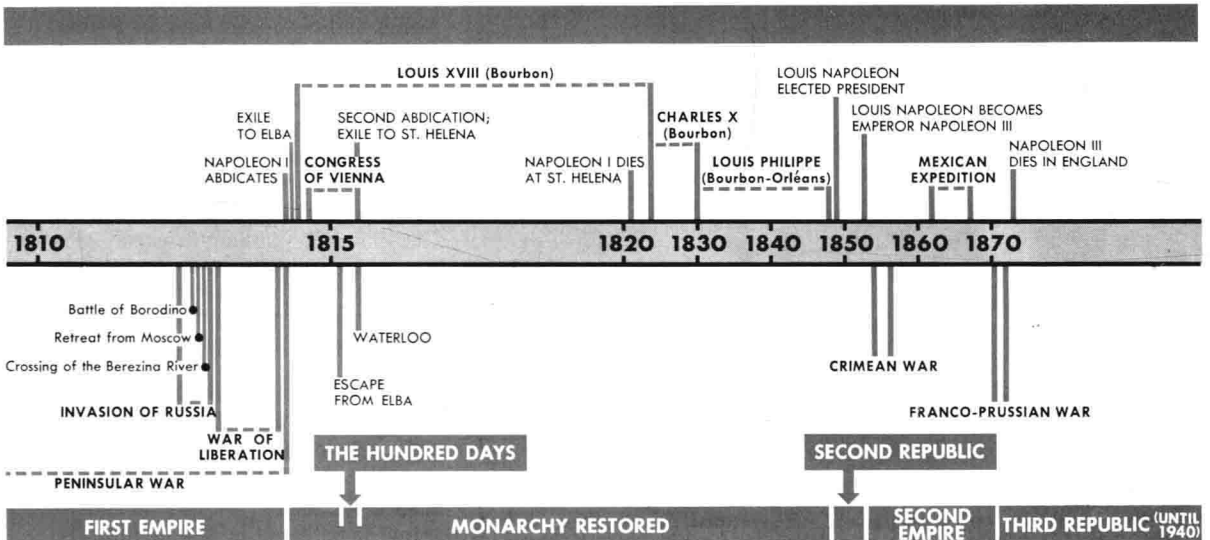


### MARRIAGE OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR

To further his ambitions Napoleon contracted a political marriage with Marie Louise, the 18-year-old daughter of the Hapsburg emperor of Austria. When Napoleon abdicated she refused to join him in Elba, but he forgave her desertion.

### An Empty Promotion

When Toulon fell Bonaparte was given command of the artillery of the army of Italy. He had little opportunity to distinguish himself in this command. Much of his advancement he owed to the Jacobins, a powerful French political organization. When they fell from power Napoleon was deprived of his command. He returned to Paris. He had neither money



## NAPOLEON I

nor friends. He was even suspected of disloyalty to the republic because of his Jacobin connections. Napoleon's situation looked hopeless.

### A Stroke of Luck

In October 1795 a great opportunity came his way. The people of Paris were tired of war and privations. They rose against the Convention, the French legislative body, on which they blamed their troubles. Napoleon was appointed to put down the revolt. Coolly, he took complete control. Without hesitation he ordered the rebels shot down in the streets. The Convention was saved, and a new government, the Directory, was formed. Napoleon was made commander of the army in Italy, which was then fighting the Austrians and their allies.

The Italian campaign showed Napoleon's military

genius. His quick mind seized every geographical detail which might help or hinder his operations. He was prompt to guess the plans of his enemies, whom he bewildered by his rapid movements. His favorite tactic was to cut the enemy's army in two and then to throw his whole force against one of the halves before the other could rejoin it. It was the old principle of divide and conquer. By this method in 1796 he defeated the Sardinian troops five times in 11 days, threatened Turin, their capital, and forced the king of Sardinia to sue for peace.

### Pressing Onward in Victory

What had begun as a war of defense now became a war of aggression. Napoleon turned eastward against the Austrians. It was his first large-scale operation. His bravery was shown when in the face of a withering fire he forced his way across the bridge at Lodi. That day, by an old camp custom, his admiring troops named him *Petite Caporal*, or "Little Corporal," and the nickname stuck to him.

He then besieged a part of the Austrian forces in Mantua. Four times the Austrians sent armies across the Alps to relieve their fortress. Each time Napoleon defeated them. The fortress finally fell in February 1797. He then carried the war into Austria itself and had advanced to within 80 miles of Vienna when the enemy surrendered.

### The Profits of War

Napoleon had been victorious in 14 pitched battles and 70 combats. His army had conquered rich lands. These were forced to feed and to pay the French troops during the campaign. In addition millions of francs had been sent back to France to relieve the financial distress of the home government.

The young general negotiated the treaty of Campo Formio with Austria. The Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) and Lombardy were ceded to France. These became the French Cisalpine Republic. Austria also recognized the Rhine as the eastern boundary of France. In return France gave Austria most of the old Venetian Republic.

### In Alexander's Footsteps

Napoleon's return from Italy to Paris was a triumph. No other general of the Revolution had received such a welcome. He now began to think of political as well as military



### BURNING OF MOSCOW

The flaming city was a blood-chilling sight to Napoleon's tired troops. It was destroyed by the Russians to keep Napoleon's armies from finding shelter and provisions.



### RETREAT FROM MOSCOW

Napoleon leads the retreat. It was one of the great disasters of military history. Napoleon fled to France, leaving Marshal Michel Ney (left) in charge of the armies.