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Aaron, (Henry Louis) Hank (1934–) baseball player/ executive; born in Mobile, Ala. Baseball's all-time homerun king, he played 23 years as an outfielder for the Milwaukee (later Atlanta) Braves and Milwaukee Brewers (1954–76). He holds many of baseball's most distinguished records, including most lifetime runs batted in (2,297), most years with 30 or more homeruns (15), and most career homeruns (755). Breaking the latter record, baseball's most venerable since Babe Ruth retired with 714 homeruns in 1935, was both a triumph and a trial for Aaron. He was besieged by the media and badgered by racist letter-writers who resented Aaron breaking Ruth's record. A complete player whose skills were never fully appreciated until he broke the record in 1974, Aaron was voted the National League Most Valuable Player only once (1957). After retiring as a player, he moved into the Atlanta Braves front office as executive vice-president, where he has been a leading spokesperson for minority hiring in baseball. Nicknamed, "Hammerin' Henry," he was elected to baseball's Hall of Fame in 1982. His autobiography, *I Had a Hammer*, was published in 1990.

Abbe, Cleveland (1838–1916) meteorologist; born in New York City. He worked on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey before apprenticing himself in 1864 at the Russian Pulkovo Observatory, home of the then largest refracting telescope in the world. On his return in 1866 he tried but failed to establish an observatory in New York City. In 1868 he became the director of the Cincinnati Observatory. While there, he implemented a daily weather bulletin for the Chamber of Commerce using telegraphed reports of storms. In 1871 he became scientific assistant to the Weather Bureau of the Signal Corps and continued forecasting until his death. In 1879 Abbe proposed establishing time zones based on the system used by the railroads; this was adopted in 1883 when the U.S.A. was divided into four zones. An author and editor of many publications on the weather, he is credited with setting high standards for the new science of meteorology.

Abbey, Edward (1927–89) author, conservationist; born in Home, Pa. Raised on a Pennsylvania farm, he moved permanently to the Southwest in 1947. He published his first book, the novel *Jonathan Troy*, in 1954. In *Desert Solitaire* (1968), an account of his years as a part-time ranger in the Arches National Monument, Utah, he called for, among other things, a ban on motor vehicles in wilderness preserves. *The Monkey Wrench Gang* (1976), a novel about a gang of ecological saboteurs, was a bestseller and made him a cult hero; although he disavowed such extremists who

actually engaged in sabotage on behalf of ecological goals, he became increasingly quirky in his writings and public statements.

Abbey, Edwin Austin (1852–1911) painter, illustrator; born in Philadelphia. In 1872 he worked as an illustrator for *Harper's Magazine*, New York. He later painted murals in Boston (1895–1901) and at the Pennsylvania capitol (1908). Much of his life was spent in England, painting historical subjects.

Abbot, Francis (Ellingwood) (1836–1903) philosopher; born in Boston, Mass. Forced to resign as a Unitarian pastor because of his free-thinking views (1868), he devoted himself to aggressively promoting them: he was president of the National Liberal League (1876–78), editor of *The Index: A Journal of Free Religion* (1870–80), and author of such works as *Scientific Theism* (1885).

Abbott, Berenice (1898–1991) photographer; born in Springfield, Ohio. After a short time at Ohio State University (1917–18) and a few weeks at Columbia University in New York City (1918), she took up the study of drawing and sculpture in New York City (1918–21), Paris (1921–23 – partially under Antoine Bourdelle), and Berlin (1923). Back in Paris she became an assistant to the photographer, Man Ray (1923–25), and then opened her own portrait studio (1926–29); one of her best-known portraits was of James Joyce. Meanwhile, she had discovered the work of Eugene Atget (1857–1927), the French photographer known for his semidocumentary studies of cityscapes and activities in Paris and its suburbs; on his death she acquired his archives and thereafter promoted his work. She went back to New York City and worked as an independent documentary and portrait photographer (1929–68); she occasionally did commissions for *Fortune* and other magazines, but became best known for the series she did for the Federal Art Project (under the Works Progress Administration), a thorough and sensitive documentation of Manhattan during the 1930s, published as *Changing New York* (1939). In 1940 she turned to a new subject, capturing in photographs such scientific phenomena as magnetism, gravity, and motion; some of her work was used to illustrate high school physics texts. She also taught photography at the New School for Social Research (1935–68). Her final major projects included photographing a series on rural California and U.S. Route 1 from Maine to Florida. In 1968 she moved up to Maine where she worked until near her death.

Abbott, George (Francis) (1887–1995) playwright, director;

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- born in Forestville, N.Y. During his long and successful career, he often collaborated with other writers, beginning in 1925, with James Gleason on *The Fall Guy*, and later with Richard Rogers and Lorenz Hart. Among his successes were *Three Men on a Horse* (1935), *Where's Charley?* (1948), *Pajama Game* (1954), and *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum* (1962). He worked into his 90s.
- Abbott, Grace** (1878–1939) social worker, activist; born on Grand Island, Nebr. She studied at the Universities of Nebraska and Chicago and in 1908 went to live at Chicago's Hull House to head the Immigrants' Protective League. Author of forceful articles exposing the exploitation of immigrants, she also campaigned for child labor laws, and as director of the federal Children's Bureau (from 1919), she administered grants to provide health care for mothers and children. She was president of the National Conference of Social Workers (1923–24), an adviser to the League of Nations (1922–34), and professor of public welfare at the University of Chicago (1934–39).
- Abbott, Lyman** (1835–1922) Congregational clergyman, editor; born in Roxbury, Mass. He graduated from New York University (1853) and joined a law firm before turning to the ministry and becoming ordained in 1860. Between 1860–65, he had a parish in Terre Haute, Ind. At the end of the Civil War, he went to New York City, where, in addition to serving a parish, he worked with the American Union Commission for more sympathetic reconstruction policies in the South. He became editor of a new periodical, *The Illustrated Christian Weekly* (1870–76), then joined Henry Ward Beecher at the *Christian Union*; Abbott replaced Beecher as editor in 1881 and the magazine's name was changed to *Outlook* in 1893. When Beecher died in 1890, Abbott took over his Brooklyn parish; he retired in 1899 to devote his final years to editing, writing, and guest preaching and speaking. He was noted for the intelligence, balance, and tolerance that he combined with traditional Christian teachings.
- Abdul-Jabbar, Kareem (b. Ferdinand Lewis Alcindor)** (1947–) basketball player; born in New York City. After leading the University of California: Los Angeles (UCLA) to three National Collegiate Athletic Association championships (1967–69), the 7'2" center played for the Milwaukee Bucks (1969–75) and Los Angeles Lakers (1975–89), where he was named the Most Valuable Player six times (1971–72, 1974, 1976–77, 1980) and established over 20 all-time records during his 20-year career. He scored the most career points of any player in history (38,387), scored the most playoff points (5,762), played the most games (1,560), and played the most years (20). He led the Bucks to one National Basketball Association title (1971) and the Lakers to five championships (1980, 1982, 1985, 1987–88). He was elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1995.
- Abel, John J. (Jacob)** (1857–1938) biochemist, physiologist; born near Cleveland, Ohio. He studied at Johns Hopkins (1883–84) and in Europe (1884–91), taught at the University of Michigan (1891–93), then returned to Johns Hopkins as a professor of pharmacology (1893–1932), remaining active until his death. He founded several professional journals and made major advances in the fields of endocrinology, toxicology, and tetanus research. His experiments on dialysis of amino acids in blood through cellophane (1914) led to constructing an artificial kidney. He is best known for first isolating and naming the adrenal hormone epinephrine (1897), and for his crystallization and analysis of insulin (1927).
- Abernathy, Ralph D.** (1926–90) Baptist clergyman, civil rights activist; born in Linden, Ala. An early civil rights organizer and leading confidante of Martin Luther King Jr., he was pastor of the West Hunter Street Baptist Church in Atlanta, Ga. throughout his civil rights career (1961–90). He was King's chosen successor as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) (1968–77). Although he was a competent leader, the SCLC never regained the influence it had under King. He resigned the SCLC leadership to run unsuccessfully for Andrew Young's congressional seat (1977). Turning away from the civil rights movement, he devoted his attention to the West Hunter Street Baptist Church and the issues of worldwide peace.
- Abler, Ronald (Francis)** (1939–) geographer; born in Milwaukee, Wis. He was a co-author of a major text on the spatial organization tradition in geography (1971) and editor of a comparative atlas of U.S. metropolitan regions (1976). He was director of the Geography and Regional Science Program at the National Science Foundation (1984–88) and in 1990 became executive director of the Association of American Geographers.
- Abourezk, James (George)** (1931–) U.S. representative/senator; born in Wood, S.D. Lebanese-American, he grew up on an Indian reservation. He served in the U.S. Navy (1948–52) and was an engineer before becoming a lawyer in 1966. He was a member of the House of Representatives (Dem., S.D.; 1971–73) and the Senate (Dem., S.D.; 1973–79). He was a spokesman for the Arab cause and the chairman of the Senate's Select Committee on Indian Affairs. He founded the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee in 1980 and worked to ensure fairer treatment of Arabs, particularly as they are portrayed in the media.
- Abrams, Creighton W. (Williams), Jr.** (1914–74) soldier; born in Springfield, Mass. The son of a railroad repairman, he graduated (1936) in the bottom third of his West Point class but became one of the boldest junior armored commanders of World War II. His tank unit played an important role in the relief of Bastogne, Belgium, during the Battle of the Bulge. In 1962, during racial unrest when James Meredith became the first black to enter the University of Mississippi, Abrams served as chief of staff of federal troops posted in Memphis, Tenn. Appointed to succeed William Westmoreland as U.S. commander in Vietnam in June 1968, he was effectively assigned to do little more than preside over the policy of "Vietnamization" that led to the gradual disengagement and eventual withdrawal of U.S. forces there.
- Abrams, Floyd** (1936–) lawyer; born in New York City. A graduate of Yale Law School, he was visiting lecturer there (1974–80) and at Columbia Law School (1981–86). At New York's Cahill Gordon & Reindel, he argued more First Amendment and media cases before the U.S. Supreme Court than any other lawyer in history.
- Abrams, Meyer (Howard)** (1912–) literary critic, educator; born in Long Branch, N.J. A major historical and humanistic critic, his work on the English Romantic poets include *The Mirror and the Lamp* (1953). He taught English literature at Cornell University (1945–83).
- Abravanel, Maurice** (1903–93) conductor; born in Saloniki, Greece. After conducting in Europe and at the Metropolitan Opera (1936–38), he began a brilliant tenure with the Utah

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- Symphony (1947–79), where he became known for performing works of American and other contemporary composers.
- Abū Mādī, Ilyā** (?1890–1957) poet; born in Lebanon. He moved to Egypt where he worked as a tobacconist, then emigrated to the U.S.A. (1911). He published several books, notably *Al-Jadowil*, (“*The Brooks*”), (1925). Largely self-taught, he set up a biweekly literary review, *al-Samir*, in New York City (1929). It became a daily in 1936 and he edited it until his death. He was known as a romantic poet, a poet of moods.
- Abzug, Bella (b. Savitsky)** (1920–) U.S. representative; born in New York City. She was a civil rights lawyer (1944–70) and director of Women Strike for Peace (1961–70) before going to Congress (1971–77). Well known for both her outspoken views and outside hats, she was an unsuccessful senatorial and mayoral candidate.
- Acheson, Dean (Gooderham)** (1893–1971) diplomat, lawyer; born in Middletown, Conn. He was educated at Groton School and Yale, and received his law degree from Harvard in 1918. He served in the navy during World War I, then as private secretary to Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis (1919–21). After serving briefly as undersecretary of the treasury under Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933), he returned to private practice before becoming assistant secretary of state (1941–43) and a council member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) (1943). As undersecretary of state (1945–47), he helped formulate America’s Cold War “containment” policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and was closely involved in the creation of the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine. As secretary of state (1947–53) he was instrumental in the creation of NATO, the rebuilding and rearming of Germany, formulation of atomic policy, and the non-recognition of Communist China. He advised Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and recommended withdrawal from Vietnam. His memoirs, *Present at the Creation* (1969), received a Pulitzer Prize (1970).
- Acheson, Edward (Goodrich)** (1856–1931) inventor, metallurgist, electrical engineer; born in Washington, Pa. With little formal schooling, he invented a rock-boring machine for coal mines and by 1880 was working in Thomas Edison’s lab. In the late 1880s he helped install electrical plants in Europe. Back in America, he made several inventions (including electrical wire insulation), discovered Carborundum, and founded several companies that produced products he pioneered in developing for the electrothermal process – an electric furnace, artificial graphite, lubricants.
- Ackerman, Bruce A. (Arnold)** (1943–) legal scholar; born in New York City. He taught at the University of Pennsylvania (1969–74), Yale Law School (1974–82), and Columbia University (1982). Known for his liberal views, his work concentrated on social and legal philosophy, as well as constitutional and environmental law.
- Ackerman, James S. (Sloss)** (1919–) architectural historian; born in San Francisco. A Harvard professor (1960–90), he studied the intellectual and cultural context of Renaissance and Gothic architecture. He published *The Cortile del Belvedere* (1954) and books on Michelangelo (1961) and Palladio (1966, 1967).
- Ackerman, Nathan W. (Ward)** (1909–71) psychiatrist, family therapist, educator; born in Russia. Brought as a four-year-old to the U.S.A. (he became a citizen in 1920), he took his B.A. (1929) and M.D. (1933) at Columbia University. After serving a residency and on the staff of the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kans. (1935–37), he returned to New York City to become chief psychiatrist of the Jewish Board of Guardians (1937–51). In addition to various other teaching and staff posts in the field of psychiatry, he was a professor of psychiatry at Columbia’s medical school (1957–71). He was the recipient of many honors and authored numerous articles and books, but he was most widely known and honored for pioneering “family therapy” – namely, the approach that treated individuals with mental illness in the context of their families. To this end he founded the Family Institute in 1960, now known as the Ackerman Family Therapy Institute, in New York City, a major clinical center as well as training ground for therapy that focuses on the psychodynamics of troubled families.
- Ackoff, Russell L. (Lincoln)** (1919–) systems theorist; born in Philadelphia. He taught at the University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton School (1964–86), consulted to major corporations, and founded the Institute for Interactive Management (1986). His many publications on operations research and corporate and economic planning include *The Management of Change* (1970).
- Acosta, (Bertram Blanchard) Bert** (1895–1954) aviator, aeronautical engineer; born in San Diego, Calif. One of the best-known civil aviators in the 1920s, he helped establish the first transcontinental (North America) mail service (1920) and set a number of early speed and endurance records. He was a member of the crew of the *America* that made the sixth nonstop transatlantic flight (June 1927). Although he made one more brief bid for glory by flying for the Loyalists in the Spanish Civil War in 1936, he was frequently in trouble with the law and his own alcoholism, and he died penniless.
- Acuff, (Claxton) Roy** (1903–92) country music singer, fiddler, songwriter; born in Maynardville, Tenn. Forced by poor health to abandon a promising baseball career, he polished his skills as a singer and fiddler and began to play publicly in 1932. He performed on radio in the 1930s with the Tennessee Cracklers, then joined the “Grand Ole Opry” in 1938 with the Smoky Mountain Boys, becoming that radio program’s first network broadcasting host. During World War II he was immensely popular and became known as “the King of Country Music.” In the 1940s he appeared in several films and toured the United States. His unique moaning singing style influenced such musicians as Hank Williams. Among his most famous songs are “The Great Speckled Bird” and “Wabash Cannon Ball.” Although his style of country music was somewhat pushed aside by the late 1950s, he continued to appear on “Grand Ole Opry”; he was a co-owner of Acuff-Rose, a music publishing company, and he remained active in Tennessee Republican politics.
- Adair, James** (c. 1709–c. 1783) pioneer, trader; born in County Antrim, Ireland. He came to South Carolina by 1735 and traded with the Catawba, Cherokee, and Choctaw Indians. In *In The History of the American Indians* (1775) he argued that the Indians were descended from the ancient Hebrew tribes.
- Adair, (Paul Neal) “Red”** (1915–) oil well problem specialist; born in Houston, Texas. He grew up in poverty, working in a drugstore and for the railroad. He worked for Myron Kinley (1939–59), putting out and capping oil well

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fires. In 1945, he dug up and disarmed unexploded shells in Japan. He established his worldwide reputation by extinguishing the Devil's Cigarette Lighter, a pillar of flame, fueled by 550 million cubic feet of gas a day, that had burned for six months in Algeria (1962). Fearless, he handled the Occidental Petroleum Company's platform disaster in the North Sea (1988) and extinguished oil well fires in Kuwait (1991).

Adamic, (Alojzij) Louis (?1899–1951) writer; born in Blato, Slovenia, Yugoslavia. He emigrated to America (1913), became a citizen (1918), and served in the United States Army in World War I. He lived in Milford, N.J., and wrote many articles, stories, and books based on his experiences in America and his former life in Yugoslavia, the best known being *The Native's Return: An American Immigrant Visits Yugoslavia and Discovers His Old Country* (1934). Although he supported Tito, he was opposed to Soviet Communism, and when he was found dead of a gunshot wound, there was inconclusive speculation as to whether he had committed suicide or been murdered by Soviet agents.

Adams, Abigail (b. Smith) (1744–1818) First Lady; born in Weymouth, Mass. A minister's daughter, she married John Adams in 1764, beginning a classic partnership that lasted for 54 years. She had no formal schooling but taught herself Latin and then educated her five children, one of whom, John Quincy Adams, became the sixth president. Adams was often away on government business and she ran the family farm in Quincy. She and Adams maintained a long correspondence during those years of separation; her letters displayed a political bent which exceeded that of most Revolutionary period women. She was not overly happy as first lady; she resented both the expense of entertaining and the lack of privacy. She and Adams resided in Philadelphia until 1800, when she supervised the move to Washington, D.C. Following the presidency, she continued her letter writing (Thomas Jefferson was one of her correspondents). She is the only woman to have been both the wife and the mother of U.S. presidents.

Adams, Alvin (1804–87) businessman; born in Andover, Vt. Orphaned as a child, he began working odd jobs at age 16. In 1840 in New York City he formed Adams & Company, an express package business between Boston and New York City. The company prospered, buying routes in New England (1841) and in the west and south as far as St. Louis (1842), eventually opening 35 offices in California (1849). In 1854 the Adams Express Company incorporated and expanded to Europe.

Adams, Ansel (Easton) (1902–84) photographer, conservationist; born in San Francisco. A commercial photographer for 30 years, he made visionary photos of western landscapes that were inspired by a boyhood trip to Yosemite. He won three Guggenheim grants to photograph the national parks (1944–58). Founding the *f/64* group with Edward Weston in 1932, he developed zone exposure to get maximum tonal range from black-and-white film. He served on the Sierra Club Board (1934–71).

Adams, Brooks (1848–1927) historian, lawyer; born in Quincy, Mass. (grandson of President John Quincy Adams, son of Charles Francis Adams, brother of Henry Adams). After graduating from Harvard (1870), he served his father as secretary in Geneva and practiced law in Boston. His major historical work, *The Law of Civilization and Decay*

(1895), a cyclical view of history, influenced his brother Henry. He lectured on law at Boston University (1904–11).

Adams, Charles Francis (1807–86) diplomat; born in Boston, Mass. (son of John Quincy Adams, grandson of John Adams). He practiced law in Boston, wrote and edited family histories, and served in the Massachusetts legislature as a Whig. He was a member of the House of Representatives (Rep., Mass.; 1859–61). As ambassador to Great Britain (1861–68), he skillfully lobbied to keep Britain neutral during the Civil War. He declined the presidency of Harvard University, but served as one of the University's overseers.

Adams, Charles Kendall (1835–1902) university president, historian; born in Derby, Vt. As president of Cornell University (1885–92), he established new schools of law and history and political science and recruited a scholarly faculty. Known as a "building president," he greatly expanded enrollments and the campus of the University of Wisconsin as president there (1892–1901).

Adams, Diana (1926–93) ballet dancer; born in Stanton, Va. She studied with Edward Canton and Anthony Tudor and appeared in two Broadway musicals before she joined the Ballet Theatre in 1943. There she performed featured roles in several ballets. She joined the New York City Ballet in 1950 where she created numerous roles until her retirement in the mid-1960s.

Adams, Franklin P. (Pierce) (1881–1960) journalist; born in Chicago. A New York based columnist for four decades through 1941, Adams was better known under the byline "F.P.A." He had top writers vying to contribute to his "Conning Tower" where he also supplied his own crisp, humorous verse and wide-ranging commentary; on a regular basis he substituted a diary of his doings on the New York literary scene, in a style parodying 17th-century English diarist Samuel Pepys. He was a panelist on the popular radio show *Information Please* (1938–48) and he is also remembered for his 1910 verse, "Tinker to Evers to Chance."

Adams, Hannah (1755–1831) compiler of historical data; born in Medford, Mass. Privately educated and in frail health from childhood, she was encouraged by a boarder in her family home to research comparative religions. Her *Alphabetical Compendium of the Various Sects* (1784) was well received and went into several editions in the United States and England. Her other compilations include *A Summary History of New England* (1799), *History of the Jews* (1812), and *Letters of the Gospels* (1824). She is remembered as the first American woman to support herself by writing.

Adams, Henry (Brooks) (1838–1918) historian; born in Boston, Mass. (grandson of President John Quincy Adams, son of Charles Francis Adams, brother of Brooks Adams). After graduating from Harvard and studying law in Germany, he served as secretary to his father during the latter's term as ambassador to England (1861–68). On returning to the U.S.A. he went to Washington, D.C., but, disillusioned by the new government, he turned to teaching both medieval and American history at Harvard (1870–77) (where he is credited with introducing the seminar system into U.S. education). He left teaching and returned to Washington, D.C., where although he had a small circle of elite friends, he remained out of step with the new nation; he expressed this in his novel *Democracy* (1880). He continued to publish biographies and a nine-volume *History of the United States of*

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- America from 1801 to 1817* (1889–91). After the death of his wife, Marian Hooper (1885), he traveled to many parts of the world but he always returned to Washington. He privately published *Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres* (1904) and *The Education of Henry Adams* (1907), but their success led to trade editions (1913 and 1918, respectively); the latter, now regarded as an idiosyncratic American classic, was his detached view of his problematic relationship with his times, and he did not have to deal with the irony of its receiving a posthumous Pulitzer Prize (1919).
- Adams, Henry Cullen** (1850–1906) U.S. representative; born in Oneida County, N.Y. A dairy farmer in Wisconsin, he was Dairy and Food Commissioner of Wisconsin (1895–1902) and a Democratic congressman (1903–06). He championed the National Food and Drugs Act and Meat Inspection Laws.
- Adams, Herbert Baxter** (1850–1901) historian, educator; born in Shutesbury, Mass. Educated at Amherst College and Heidelberg, Germany, he joined the faculty of Johns Hopkins University at its inception (1876) and played a major role in the professionalization of American history. His *Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science* series (1877) set standards throughout the country. He was one of the founders of the American Historical Society (1884) and was its secretary until 1900.
- Adams, Herbert Samuel** (1858–1945) sculptor; born in West Concord, Vt. He studied in Paris (1885–90), taught at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, (1890–98), and settled in New York City and Plainfield, N.H. He is noted for his marble and polychrome sculptures and for the bronze doors of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City (1902).
- Adams, John** (1735–1826) second U.S. president; born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass. He studied at Harvard and settled into law practice in Boston. Although he defended British soldiers after the Boston Massacre (1770), he had also shown "patriot" sympathies by pamphleteering against the Stamp Act in 1765. Having gained prominence as a political thinker and writer, he was sent as a Massachusetts delegate to the First (1774) and Second (1775–77) Continental Congresses; he helped edit Jefferson's Declaration of Independence and led the debate that ratified it (1776). During the American Revolution he chaired several committees and served on many more, was commissioner to France and Holland, and in 1779 drafted the influential Massachusetts constitution. After the war he was ambassador to England (1785–88), where he wrote the *Defense of the Constitution of the United States*. After eight frustrating years as vice-president under Washington (1789–97), he assumed the presidency (1797–1801). The prickly Adams proved less able as a practical politician than as a theorist; his regime was torn by partisan wrangles between Hamiltonian Federalists and Jeffersonian Democrat-Republicans, all of whom he antagonized; his persistence in negotiating peace with France when his fellow Federalists were urging war cost him their support. Meanwhile his Alien and Sedition Acts (1798), which virtually forbade criticism of the government, outraged many citizens. Defeated for reelection by Jefferson in 1800, Adams retired from public life. In later years he pursued an extensive correspondence with many men, including his one-time opponent Thomas Jefferson, and both men died on July 4, 1826, the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.
- Adams, John (Coolidge)** (1947–) composer; born in Worcester, Mass. Harvard-trained, he taught at San Francisco Conservatory during the 1970s. His music, notably the opera *Nixon in China* (1987), is of the "minimalist" school, stressing relentless repetition.
- Adams, John Quincy** (1767–1848) sixth U.S. president; born in Braintree (later Quincy), Mass. (son of John Adams). Reared for public service, he traveled in childhood on his father's diplomatic missions and at age 14 was private secretary to the American envoy at St. Petersburg. In 1787 he graduated from Harvard and was admitted to the bar in 1790. Successively ambassador to the Netherlands, Great Britain, Portugal, and Berlin, he was elected as a Massachusetts Federalist to the U.S. Senate (1803); in 1806, however, his support of Jefferson outraged New England Federalists and he lost his seat in 1808. In 1809 he was ambassador to Russia; in 1814, a member of the commission to negotiate peace with Great Britain; and from 1815 to 1817, ambassador to Great Britain. As a brilliant secretary of state under President Monroe (1817–25), Adams negotiated with Spain the treaty for the acquisition of Florida and wrote a good deal of the "Monroe Doctrine" (1823). In 1824 he won the presidential election over Andrew Jackson, but only after a close vote in the House of Representatives. Cold in manner and too independent to command a following, he was an ineffective president and lost to Jackson in 1828. In 1831 he entered the U.S. House of Representatives where for the rest of his life he was a champion of the antislavery faction. In 1841 he successfully defended the African mutineers of the slave ship *Amistad*. He suffered a stroke while sitting in the House and died two days later.
- Adams, Leason Heberling** (1887–1969) geophysicist; born in Cherryvale, Kans. In 1920, he and E. D. Williamson published their invention of a new method of annealing optical glass; Adams gained further renown for his research in the elastic properties of minerals and rocks at high pressure, especially as related to the composition of the earth. He served as professor of geophysics at the University of California: Los Angeles from 1958 until his retirement in 1965.
- Adams, Louisa (Catherine b. Johnson)** (1775–1852) First Lady; born in London, England (mother of Charles Francis Adams, grandmother of Henry Adams). Daughter of a Maryland merchant and English mother, she met the young John Quincy Adams in London in 1795 when her father was the first U.S. consul; they were married in 1797. Renowned for her beauty, and accustomed to a more elegant life than were the Adams clan, she stayed by her husband as he pursued his career of public service in Europe and Washington but she often suffered from both physical illness and mental depression. In 1840 she began a memoir, *The Adventures of a Nobody*, but her many letters provide the most revealing glimpse of her world.
- Adams, Marian Hooper ("Clover")** (1843–85) hostess, photographer; born in Boston, Mass. Her mother died when she was five and she would remain extremely close to her wealthy physician father. Privately educated in Cambridge, Mass., she volunteered for the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, then traveled abroad (1866), where she met young Henry Adams in London. Back in Cambridge, she and Henry married in 1872, and their home in Boston soon became an intellectuals salon. In 1877 she and Henry moved

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to Washington, D.C., and now their home on Lafayette Square, across from the White House, again became the gathering place for a lively circle of intellectuals, politicians, and all who aspired to be among the elite. (Her gossipy letters to her father provide a superb view of the Washington of the day.) She had by this time taken up photography and did her own developing. She and Henry were planning a new home on Lafayette Square when her father died in 1885; profoundly depressed, she took her own life with a developing chemical. Henry Adams commissioned Augustus Saint-Gaudens to sculpt the brooding figure that marks her (and his) burial place in Rock Creek Cemetery in Washington.

Adams, Maude (b. Maude Kiskadden) (1872–1953) stage actress; born in Salt Lake City, Utah. She was the daughter of the leading lady of Salt Lake City's stock company. One of the most popular actresses of her day, Adams was best known for her 1905 role as Peter Pan in the J. M. Barrie play. Barrie then cast her in several more of his plays. Graceful and elfin on stage, she was also known among her colleagues as a generous and principled professional.

Adams, Robert McC. (McCormick) (1926–) anthropologist; born in Chicago. He taught at the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute (1955–84) before becoming secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (1984). He studied the history of land use and urban settlement in ancient Babylonia, Iraq, and Mexico; his books include *The Evolution of Urban Society* (1966) and *Heartland of Cities* (1981).

Adams, Roger (1889–1971) chemist; born in Boston, Mass. After completing his graduate studies in Germany, he joined the faculty of the University of Illinois (1916–50s). He was influential in changing the emphasis of chemistry education in the U.S.A. from pure research toward a meshing of academic and industrial needs; the University of Illinois became particularly noted for providing chemists for industry. He is also regarded as one of the founders of the modern field of organic chemistry.

Adams, Samuel (1722–1803), politician, Revolutionary leader; born in Boston, Mass. (second cousin of John Adams). After studying law, he failed at several business enterprises, then devoted himself to politics. One of the first and most outspoken colonists to oppose British laws and policies, in the Massachusetts legislature (1765–74) he promoted corresponding with other colonies' leaders, wrote newspaper articles criticizing British rule, and composed and circulated a declaration of colonists' rights. He helped organize the Boston Tea Party (1773) and by 1774 was advocating open resistance to Britain. He served in the First and Second Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. At first he backed George Washington as commander-in-chief, but he criticized what he thought was an overly cautious pursuit of the war. Regarded as too radical by many, he resigned from Congress in 1781 but supported the Federal Constitution of 1787. He was governor of Massachusetts (1794–97).

Adams, Sherman (1899–1986) governor, government official; born in East Dover, Vt. A lumber company executive and New Hampshire Republican legislator (1941–44), he served New Hampshire in the U.S. House of Representatives (1945–47). As governor (1949–53), he streamlined government and encouraged business development. As President Eisenhower's domineering chief of staff (1953–58), he

resigned under pressure after accepting expensive gifts from businessmen. He later developed a ski resort.

Adams, Walter (Sydney) (1876–1956) astronomer; born in Antioch, Syria. Born to American missionary parents, he studied at Dartmouth College and then worked under George Hale at Yerkes Observatory at the University of Chicago (1900–04). He accompanied Hale to California and helped set up the Mt. Wilson Observatory, becoming its director on Hale's retirement (1923–46); after that he helped design the 200-inch telescope for Mt. Palomar Observatory in California. His own contributions came about from his mastery of mathematics and spectroscopy; his method of spectroscopic parallaxes allowed the determination of stellar luminosities and the distance between stars.

Addams, Jane (1860–1935) social reformer, pacifist; born in Cedarville, Ill. Raised in comfort by her widowed father, a state senator and abolitionist (he was a friend of Abraham Lincoln), she studied at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania for a few months before spinal illness and a realization that she was not cut out to be a doctor led her to withdraw (1882). Disturbed by urban poverty and searching for meaningful work, she visited Toynbee Hall, a pioneering settlement house in London, which inspired her, with Ellen Starr, to found Hull House, a settlement house in Chicago (1889). She lived and worked out of Hull House for the rest of her life, developing educational, cultural, and medical programs for the community, while lobbying for improved housing, fair labor practices, and just treatment for immigrants and the poor. Hull House also had great influence beyond Chicago by both inspiring similar institutions in American cities and by training many individuals who became notable reformers. Addams herself was so far in advance of many Americans on social issues in her day that she was attacked by some as a subversive. A staunch supporter of women's suffrage, she served as vice-president of the National American Suffrage Alliance (1911–14). An unwavering pacifist, she was president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (1919–35) and shared the Nobel Prize for Peace (1931). She lectured and published widely; her many books include *Twenty Years at Hull-House* (1910) and *Peace and Bread in Time of War* (1922).

Adderley, (Julian) "Cannonball" (1928–75) jazz musician; born in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. He was an alto saxophonist, a sideman with Miles Davis in 1958–59, and the leader of his own soulful, hard-bop bands thereafter.

Addington, Maybelle See under CARTER FAMILY.

Ade, George (1866–1944) journalist, writer, playwright; born in Kentland, Ind. He was a Chicago newspaperman (1890–1900) whose collected columns, *Fables in Slang* (1899), became a classic of midwestern vernacular satire. He continued to publish more collections of his "fables," and between 1900–10 he wrote a dozen popular Broadway plays and musicals. Collections of his trademark fables, such as *People You Know* (1903) and *Hand-Made Fables* (1920), are the most durable of his voluminous writings. He lived in Indiana after 1904 but traveled widely.

Adelman, Irma (b. Glicman) (1930–) economist; born in Rumania. All her degrees (B.S., M.A., Ph.D.) were from the University of California where she also accepted a professorship (1979). She is best known for developing a system of "factor analysis," integrating social, political, and

Agnew

- economic factors to explain economic growth in developing countries.
- Adler, Cyrus** (1863–1940) educator; born in Van Buren, Ark. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, he was named librarian of the Smithsonian Institution in 1892. In 1908 he became president of the new Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, Philadelphia, and in 1924 president of the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York. He edited the *Jewish Quarterly Review* (1910–40). He was a founder (1929) and later president of the American Jewish Committee.
- Adler, Dankmar** (1844–1900) architect; born in Langsfeld, Germany. A childhood immigrant to America, he trained in Chicago and Detroit, Mich. Adler was the engineering and structural expert in his partnership with Louis Sullivan (1882–95); famous for their midwestern skyscrapers, the pair completed 120 buildings, including the Guaranty Building, Buffalo, N.Y. (1894–95). Adler was largely responsible for the nation's first registration act for architects being passed in Illinois in 1897.
- Adler, Elmer** (1884–1962) printer; born in Rochester, N.Y. A collector of books and fine prints, he founded Pynson Printers in 1922 to produce works of high graphic quality, and in 1930 founded *Colophon: A Book Collector's Quarterly*. After closing Pynson in 1940, he moved his collection to Princeton University, where he established a department of graphic arts and was a professor and curator.
- Adler, (Lawrence) Larry** (1914–) harmonica player; born in Baltimore, Md. The world's leading classical harmonica virtuoso, he began concertizing in his teens and commissioned many works for the instrument. He emigrated to Britain after being blacklisted during the 1950s Red Scare and continued his career there as a respected musician.
- Adler, Mortimer J. (Jerome)** (1902–) philosopher, writer; born in New York City. He taught at the University of Chicago (1930–52), where he helped design the Great Books program (1946), and directed the Institute for Philosophical Research (1952). Adler popularized the great ideas of Western civilization in such works as *Great Books of the Western World*, 54 vols. (1954, revised 1990), *How to Read a Book* (1940, revised 1972) and *Six Great Ideas* (1981).
- Adler, (Pearl) Polly** (1900–62) madam; born in Avano, Russia. Emigrating at age 12, she worked in factories, and in 1920 opened a house of prostitution in New York City. Her clients included politicians, gangsters, and vice squad police, and this was said to be the reason she survived so long. Subpoenaed by the Seabury Commission in 1930, she refused to testify. She closed down in 1943 and moved to Los Angeles. She later graduated from college and wrote *A House is Not a Home* (1953).
- Adler, Richard** (1921–) composer, lyricist; born in New York City. The son of teacher-pianist Clarence Adler, he attended the University of North Carolina and served in the U.S. Navy before concentrating on composing. He collaborated with lyricist Jerry Ross on the award-winning musicals *The Pajama Game* (1954) and *Damn Yankees* (1955). After Ross's death in 1955, Adler's stage works of the 1960s and 1970s never caught on but he began to write concert music. His symphonic suite *The Lady Remembers* was performed in 1985 in Washington, D.C., honoring the centenary of the Statue of Liberty. Throughout his career he was also successful at composing musical commercials.
- Adler, Samuel** (1809–91) rabbi; born in Worms, Germany. He was educated, ordained, and served as a rabbi in Germany (1842–57). In 1857 he came to New York to become rabbi of Temple Emanu-El. He wrote numerous monographs and played a leading role in Reform Judaism; his revision of the prayer book became a model for later Reform prayer books.
- Adler, Stephen L. (Louis)** (1939–) physicist; born in New York City. He was a fellow at Harvard (1964–66), taught theoretical physics at Princeton (1966–79), then became Albert Einstein Professor at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., (1979). He has made major contributions to quantum field theory and effective action models for quark confinement.
- Adrian (Gilbert) (b. Adrian Adolph Greenburg)** (1903–59) fashion designer; born in Naugatuck, Conn. Discovered as a student in Paris by Irving Berlin, he designed costumes for countless Broadway shows and Hollywood films (1920s–1930s). Under his own Beverly Hills label (1941–53), he designed women's couture and quality ready-to-wear; his trademarks included padded shoulders and dolman sleeves.
- Agassiz, Alexander (Emmanuel Rodolphe)** (1835–1910) oceanographer; born in Neuchâtel, Switzerland. He came to the U.S.A. (1849) to join his father, the naturalist Jean Louis Agassiz. He graduated from Harvard with degrees in engineering (1857) and zoology (1862), then amassed a fortune in the copper mines of Lake Superior (1866–69). He was curator of Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology (1873–85), founded by his father. He made numerous oceanographic zoological expeditions, wrote many books, and examined thousands of coral reefs to refute Darwin's ideas on atoll formation.
- Agassiz, (Jean) Louis (Rodolphe)** (1807–73) geologist; born in Motier-en-Vully, Switzerland. He received an M.D. in Erlangen, Germany (1830), but preferred his early interest in natural science. He became professor of natural history at Neuchâtel, Switzerland (1832), and combined ichthyology, geology, and paleontology in his five-volume classic, *Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles* (1833–44). His studies of Alpine glaciers and glacial boulders led to his monumental works, *Études sur les Glaciers* (1840) and *Système Glaciaire* (1847), which demonstrated the existence of a geologically recent ice age. In 1846 Agassiz came to the U.S.A. on a lecture tour, and was appointed professor of natural history at Harvard (1847–73). He founded Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology in 1859. With his second wife, Elizabeth Cabot Cary (1822–1907), he conducted a young ladies school in Cambridge; a naturalist and educator herself, she later became president of the Society for Collegiate Instruction of Women and its successor, Radcliffe College (1894). A popular lecturer who opposed Darwin's theories on religious grounds, Agassiz continued to teach, publish, and make zoological expeditions until his death.
- Agee, James (Rufus)** (1909–55) writer, poet; born in Knoxville, Tenn. He attended St. Andrews School, Tenn., (1914–24), Phillips Exeter (1925–28), and Harvard (1928–32). Based in New York City, he worked for several periodicals, and is known for his study of tenant farmers in Alabama, *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men* (1941), co-authored with the photographer Walker Evans. He is also known for poetry, film scripts, such as *The African Queen* (1952), and his novels, notably *A Death in the Family* (1957).
- Agnew, Spiro T. (Theodore)** (1918–) vice-president, gover-

Aguinaldo

- nor. In his one year as governor of Maryland (1967–68) he enacted liberal policies, but after he assumed the vice-presidency in 1969 he became the Nixon administration's "hard-line" spokesman. In 1973, charged with accepting secret payments while governor of Maryland, he was allowed to plead "no contest" to tax evasion and resigned the vice-presidency.
- Aguinaldo, Emilio** (1870–1964) Filipino revolutionary. He led the uprising against Spain (1896–98) and later the U.S.A. (1899–1901); captured in 1901, he took an oath of allegiance to the U.S.A. and retired from politics.
- Aiken, Conrad (Potter) (Samuel Jeake, Jr., pen name)** (1889–1973) poet, writer; born in Savannah, Ga. He was raised in Cambridge, Mass., attended Harvard (B.A. 1907–12), lived in England for various periods, and settled in Brewster, Mass. (1940). He wrote for leading periodicals, and was noted for his rather difficult poetry, such as *The Preludes for Memmon* (1931), and for his demanding novels and short stories.
- Aiken, Howard (Hathaway)** (1900–73) computer engineer, mathematician; born in Hoboken, N.J. He was educated at the Universities of Wisconsin and Chicago before joining the faculty of Harvard, where he spent most of his professional career (1939–61). With his colleagues at Harvard – and with some assistance from International Business Machines – by 1944 he had built the Mark I, the world's first program-controlled calculator; an early form of a digital computer, it was controlled by both mechanical and electrical devices. Although he went on to build the Mark II (1947) and other computers, they would soon be made obsolete by more advanced electronics. On retiring from Harvard he taught at the University of Miami (1961–73).
- Ailey, Alvin** (1931–90) choreographer, modern dancer, director; born in Rogers, Texas. He studied with Lester Horton, made his debut with the company in 1950, and became director in 1953. A noted Broadway dancer and choreographer, he formed the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre in 1958 and founded a school (1971) and junior troupe (1972). His works, influenced by classical ballet, jazz, Afro-Caribbean, and modern dance, explore a wide range of black experience, from gospel music to social inequality.
- Akeley, Carl (Ethan)** (1864–1926) and **Mary Lee (b. Jobe)** (1878–1966) naturalists, explorers; Carl born in Clarendon, N.Y.; Mary Lee born in Tappan, Ohio. He worked as a taxidermist in Rochester, N.Y., and then at the Milwaukee Museum. By the time he joined the staff at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago (1895), he was perfecting new techniques for making large habitat groups of wild animals – sculpting realistic forms on which real skins, horns, and other bodily parts were placed. He made five trips to Africa (1896, 1905, 1909, 1926) and invented a special motion-picture camera for naturalists to study wildlife (1916). He died in Africa, two years after he married Mary Lee Jobe, his second wife. She had explored in the Canadian Rockies (1913–18) and she continued his African expedition (1926–27). She returned to Africa in 1935 and 1946 and collected further materials for the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. She won international recognition for her work in informing the world of the importance of maintaining primitive and natural life in Africa.
- Akeley, Mary Lee** See under AKELEY, CARL (ETHAN).
- al-Amin, Jamil Abdullah (originally H. Rap Brown)** (1943–) political activist, author; born in Baton Rouge, La. As chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), he emerged with Stokely Carmichael (1966) as an advocate of black power. He was charged with inciting a riot in Cambridge, Md. (1968), and was convicted in New Orleans on a federal charge of carrying a gun between states. During this period he wrote *Die Nigger Die* (1969). He disappeared (1970) before going to trial in Maryland and was shot (1972) while holding up a saloon in New York City. He was arrested, convicted for the incident, and imprisoned (1974). During his sentence he converted to the Islamic faith and took the name Jamil Abdullah al-Amin. On his release he opened a grocery store in Atlanta. He was a writer/lecturer for *Dial Press* and leader of the Community Mosque, Atlanta.
- Albee, Edward (Franklin III)** (1928–) playwright; born in Washington, D.C. Adopted as an infant by the son of the founder of the Keith-Albee vaudeville circuit, Albee spent two years at college before quitting to work at odd jobs while he wrote plays. *Zoo Story* (1958) and *The Death of Bessie Smith* (1959) gained him considerable reputation. Albee's unhappy families and vision of tangled sexuality are best known to theater and movie audiences through his *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, which opened in New York in 1962 and later became a film. Although he won Pulitzer Prizes for *A Delicate Balance* in 1966 and for *Seascape* in 1975, his critical and popular reputation never rose to fulfill its early promise.
- Albee, Fred (Houdlette)** (1876–1945) orthopedic surgeon; born in Alna, Maine. Starting in 1906 in New York, he pioneered the techniques of bone grafting. By 1911, he had perfected techniques for fusing tubercular vertebrae without using metal. He invented machine tools for his operations (1912). His techniques found widespread use during World War I. After the war, he turned his attention to victims of industrial accidents in New York and New Jersey.
- Albers, Anni** (1899–) weaver; born in Berlin, Germany. She studied her craft at the Bauhaus (1922–29), where she married painter Josef Albers, and where she later taught (1930–33). Their 1933 move to the U.S.A. brought her as a professor to Black Mountain College (1933–49) and later to a career as independent artisan in New Haven, Conn. One of the most influential weavers of her time, she advanced a theoretical approach to textile design through her teachings and writings.
- Albers, Josef** (1888–1976) painter; born in Bottrop, Germany. In 1933, fleeing from Nazism, he emigrated to America to continue his teaching career at Black Mountain College, North Carolina (1933–49), and at Yale University (1950–60). A series of paintings, *Homage to the Square*, reveals his fascination with color relationships. He was influential in introducing the Bauhaus art school concepts from Germany, which stressed craftsmanship and a functional approach to design.
- Albert, Abraham Adrian** (1905–72) mathematician; born in Chicago. Known primarily for his work with associative and nonassociative algebras and Riemann matrices, this National Academy of Science member chaired the University of Chicago Mathematics Department (1958–62), fought for government funding of math (1950s–60s), and was vice-president of the International Mathematical Union (1971).
- Albert, Carl (Bert)** (1908–) U.S. representative; born in

North McAlester, Okla. Born in a miner's shack, he picked cotton before going to the University of Oklahoma, where he became a champion debater and wrestler who won a Rhodes scholarship to study law at Oxford University. A lawyer in Oklahoma, he worked for the Federal Housing Authority and the Ohio Oil Company before joining the army in 1941. Returning from the Pacific with a Bronze star, he went to the U.S. House of Representatives (Dem., Okla.; 1947–77) where he became majority whip in 1955 and majority leader in 1962. He created an alliance between northern liberals and southern "boll weevils" to insure passage of President Johnson's Great Society legislation. In 1968, he presided over the disastrous Democratic convention, ruling against the delegates opposed to the war in Vietnam. Succeeding John McCormack as Speaker in 1971, he finally voted against the war in 1973. Faced with Democratic opposition and widespread rumors about his drinking, he retired to McAlester in 1977.

Albizu Campos, Pedro (1891–1964) revolutionary; born in Ponce, Puerto Rico. Educated at Harvard (B.S. 1916, LL.B. 1923), he joined the Nationalist Party in 1924 and was the most prominent *independentista* of his time. He was jailed from 1936–47 for advocating the violent overthrow of the U.S. administration of Puerto Rico. He masterminded a 1950 nationalist uprising in Puerto Rico and was accused of being behind the October 31, 1950, assassination attempt on President Truman at Blair House. After he was sentenced to prison for 53 years, Governor Luis Muñoz Marín offered him a conditional pardon in 1953, but withdrew it after the nationalist attack on the U.S. House of Representatives the next year. Campos spent his final years in prison.

Albright, Horace Marden (1890–1987) conservationist, business executive; born in Bishop, Calif. The son of a millwright, he obtained a law degree from the University of California and was admitted to the bar in 1914. In 1916, as an official of the U.S. Department of the Interior, he helped found the National Park Service. He served as superintendent of Yellowstone National Park from 1919–29 and in 1929 became the second director of the park service. He resigned in 1933 to start a second career in business, as vice-president and general manager of the United States Potash Co. He rose to president of the company in 1946.

Albright, Ivan (Le Lorraine) (1897–1983) painter; born in North Harvey, Ill. He studied at the Art Institute of Chicago (1920–23) and lived in various places until settling in Woodstock, Vt. A former medical draftsman, he drew on this background, both in his preoccupation with decay and in his paintings' macabre surrealistic details – as in *That Which I Should Have Done I Did Not Do* (1931–32). He attained his widest exposure from the painting that was the centerpiece of the movie, *The Picture of Dorian Gray* (1945).

Albright, William Foxwell (1891–1971) archaeologist, biblical scholar; born in Coquimbo, Chile. Son of missionaries, he came to the U.S.A. at age 12. He directed the American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem (1920–29, 1933–36), and taught at Johns Hopkins (1929–58). An authority on biblical languages and commentator on the Dead Sea scrolls, he brought archaeology and linguistics to bear on biblical studies, identified numerous biblical villages during many Middle Eastern expeditions, and authored 800 publications.

Alcott, (Amos) Bronson (1799–1888) educator, mystic, author; born near Wolcott, Conn. (father of Louisa May

Alcott). Largely self-educated, he became an itinerant teacher (1823–33) before settling in Boston to found his own school (1834). By this time he was a mystic and transcendentalist and his radical ideas of educating children – plus his acceptance of a black girl as a pupil – led to the failure of his school (1839). He settled in Concord, Mass., but after an 1842 trip to England, where a school (Alcott House) based on his theories had been set up, he returned to establish a utopian community, Fruitlands, outside Boston (1844). Devoted to vegetarianism as well as to high thinking, the community failed within 8 months. He took his family back to Concord, and although he had to move about to teach and lecture, he spent most of the rest of his life there, the center of the transcendentalists. He was appointed superintendent of schools in Concord (1857) and he is credited with several innovations including the first parent-teacher association. The success of Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women* (1868) gave the family financial security and allowed him to set up his Concord Summer School of Philosophy and Literature (1879). He wrote poetry, several books on his theories of education, a biography of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and an autobiography, but his greatest impact seems to have come through his personal presence and conversation.

Alcott, Louisa May (1832–88) writer; born in Germantown, Pa. She was tutored by her father, Amos Bronson Alcott, until 1848, and studied informally with family friends such as Henry David Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Theodore Parker. Residing in Boston and Concord, Mass., she worked as a domestic servant, a teacher, and at other jobs to help support her family (1850–62); during the Civil War she went to Washington, D.C., to serve as a nurse. Unbeknown to most people, she had been publishing poems, short stories, thrillers, and juvenile tales since 1851, under the pen name of "Flora Fairfield"; in 1862 she also adopted the pen name "A. M. Barnard"; some of her melodramas were actually produced in Boston stages. But it was her account of her Civil War experiences, *Hospital Sketches* (1863), that confirmed her desire to be a serious writer. She began to publish stories under her real name in *Atlantic Monthly* and *Lady's Companion* and took a brief trip to Europe in 1865 before becoming editor of a girls' magazine, *Merry's Museum*, in 1868. The great success of *Little Women* (1869–70) gave her financial independence and also created a demand for more writings. For the rest of her life she turned out a steady stream of novels and short stories, most for young people, and, like *Little Women*, drawing fairly directly on her family life: *Little Men* (1871), *Eight Cousins* (1875), *Jo's Boys* (1886). She also tried her hand at adult novels – *Work* (1873), *A Modern Mephistopheles* (1877) – but did not have the literary talent to attract serious readers. Like so many women of her day and class, she supported women's suffrage and temperance; but she never found much happiness in her personal life. She grew impatient with the demands made on her as a successful writer, she became the caretaker of her always impractical father, and she became increasingly beset by physical ailments that led to a succession of remedies and healers. Sickly and lonely, she died at age 55 on the day of her father's funeral.

Alda, Alan (1936–) television/movie actor; born in New York City. Developing his satirical style with *Second City* in New York City, he starred as Hawkeye Pierce in the comedy series *M*A*S*H* (1972–83), winning four Emmies. He has acted occasionally in films, including *Crimes and Misdemeanors*

Alden

- ors (1989), and in 1992 he appeared on Broadway in *Jake's Women*. He has been an outspoken liberal on many social issues, serving, for example, as the cochair of the campaign to pass the Equal Rights Amendment (1982).
- Alden, John** (c. 1599–1687) Pilgrim; born in England. He was a cooper aboard the *Mayflower* and signed the Mayflower Compact. Although he did marry Priscilla Mullens, there is no basis for the story told in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's *The Courtship of Miles Standish*. He held several important posts within the Duxbury colony, where he had moved to from nearby Plymouth c. 1627.
- Aldredge, Theoni V. (b. Theoni Athanasiou Vachlioti)** (1932–) costume designer; born in Salonika, Greece. After attending the American School in Athens, she came to work at the Goodman Memorial Theatre in Chicago in 1949 (where she met her husband, the actor Tom Aldredge) and since her first costume designs there in 1950 she has done the costumes for countless productions, mostly for the New York and London stage but also for some movies and operas.
- Aldrich, Larry (b. Orlevitch)** (1905–) businessman, art collector; born in New York City. After graduation from high school he made a fortune in the garment industry in New York City. Encouraged by Alfred Barr, director of the Museum of Modern Art, he donated funds to several museums for the work of artists who were then unknown. He acquired and then bestowed his collection of contemporary art in order to fund a series of exhibitions in the museum he founded (1964), the Larry Aldrich Museum of Contemporary Art, Ridgefield, Conn.
- Aldrich, Nelson (Wilmarth)** (1841–1915) U.S. representative/senator; born in Foster, R.I. After prospering in the wholesale grocery business, he was elected from Rhode Island as a Republican to the U.S. House of Representatives (1879–81) and to the U.S. Senate (1881–1911). A friend of business interests and the high protective tariff, he became a major power in the Republican controlled Senate after 1897; he was known for the Aldrich-Vreeland Act for monetary reform (1908), the Payne-Aldrich Tariff (1909), and the Aldrich Plan for reforming the American banking system. His own investments allowed him to leave a large fortune to his heirs and favored philanthropies.
- Aldrich, Thomas Bailey** (1836–1907) writer, poet; born in Portsmouth, N.H. He worked in New York City mainly in publishing (1852–65), published poetry, settled in Boston (1865), and was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* (1881–90). He remains best known for his novel, *The Story of a Bad Boy* (1870).
- Aldridge, Ira (Frederick)** (1807–67) stage actor; probably born in New York City. He got his start in his teens with the African Theatre, established by William Henry Brown in New York City in 1821 to present all-black casts in a variety of plays. In 1824 Aldridge went to England, where for the next 25 years he became widely known throughout Britain and Ireland. In 1833 he replaced the mortally ill Edmund Kean as Othello at London's Covent Garden Theatre (to mixed reviews). He played both comedy and tragedy and is credited with introducing psychological realism in acting in the 1850s, before his European counterparts. In 1852 he began a series of highly successful appearances in Europe and Russia, receiving several decorations from heads of state. His return to the London stage in 1865 was well received. He died in Poland while on an engagement there.
- Aldrin, (Edwin Eugene, Jr.) "Buzz"** (1930–) astronaut, science consultant; born in Montclair, N.J. A Korean War fighter pilot (1953), he set a world space-walking record during the Gemini 12 space mission (1966). He was lunar module pilot on Apollo 11 – the first manned lunar landing (1969) – and was the second man to walk on the moon. He became a consultant to the aerospace industry.
- Alegria, Ricardo E.** (1921–) scholar; born in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He was the driving force behind the creation of the influential Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, which he headed from its foundation in 1955 to 1972. He was director of the governor's Office of Cultural Affairs from 1973 to 1976. In 1976 he launched the Graduate Center for Advanced Studies on Puerto Rico and the Caribbean. In 1993 he was the first Latin-American to win the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's Picasso Medal, the same year that President Clinton awarded him the Charles Frankel Award of the Humanities.
- Alexander, (Andrew) Lamar** (1940–) governor; born in Blount Co., Tenn. A Tennessee lawyer, he served as Howard Baker's legislative assistant (1967–68) and worked for Nixon's congressional relations office in 1969. As a Republican governor (1979–87), he spent his first term dealing with scandals left by outgoing governor Ray Blanton, recovering some prestige with the Knoxville World's Fair in 1982. He became University of Tennessee president in 1988 and served as secretary of education (1991–93) under President Bush.
- Alexander, Archibald** (1772–1851) Protestant clergyman, educator; born near Lexington, Va. The son of a merchant/farmer, he underwent a religious conversion in 1789, began to evangelize, and proved to be a fluent and persuasive preacher. Ordained in the Presbyterian ministry in 1794, he served two terms as president of Hampden-Sidney College (1796–1801, 1802–07). He became a professor at the newly established Princeton Theological Seminary in 1812 and remained there for the rest of his life. His teaching, along with a series of published essays, reviews, tracts, and sermons, gave him wide influence among the Presbyterians of his time.
- Alexander, Clifford** (1933–) cabinet member, lawyer; born in New York City. A lawyer, he was executive director of Harlem Youth Opportunities (1962–63), later serving on the National Security Council (1963–64). He served as special counsel to President Johnson (1965–67), chaired the Equal Opportunities Commission (1967–69), then practiced law in Washington (1969–76). As President Carter's secretary of the army (1977–81), he encouraged African-Americans to enlist. He formed Alexander Associates in Washington afterward.
- Alexander, De Alva Standwood** (1845–1925) U.S. representative, historian; born in Richmond, Maine. A member of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, he was a teacher and newspaperman in Indiana before becoming a lawyer in 1877. In 1885 he moved his practice to Buffalo, N.Y.; he served this district as a Republican congressman (1897–1911). He wrote a three-volume *Political History of the State of New York* (1906–09) and *The History and Procedure of the House of Representatives* (1916).
- Alexander, Grover (Cleveland)** (1887–1950) baseball player; born in Elba, Neb. One of baseball's great (righthanded) pitchers, he won 373 games and pitched 90 shutouts during his Hall of Fame career, mostly with the Philadelphia Phillies