

DORSTEINN J

See: Þorsteinn J. Vilhjálmsson

DORSTEINN J.
VILHJÁLMSOON

Þorsteinn Þorsteinn Jens Vilhjálmsson, popularly known simply as Þorsteinn J., is an Icelandic television host and filmmaker.^{[1][2][3]} He has co-hosted Stöð 2's primetime news/talk show *Ísland í dag*, and hosted the Icelandic version of *Who Wants To Be A Millionaire?*. Þorsteinn was nominated as TV personality of the year at the 2007 Edda Awards.^[4]

EXTERNAL LINKS

• 2619510

REFERENCES

October 2012
Thorsteinn J

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DORSTEINN M.

JÓNSSON

Þorsteinn
Thorsteinn M. Jonsson
Þorsteinn M. Jónsson (born February 18, 1963 in Reykjavík, Iceland) was the Chairman of Glitnir Bank and is the current Chairman of Vífílfell hf.^[1] (The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Iceland), on the Board of Directors of Refresco Holding BV. and Teymi hf.^[2] Þorsteinn earned a BA degree in Economics (Cand. Oecon) from the University of Iceland and in 1991 an MA in Economics from Northwestern University, Evanston Illinois. Þorsteinn worked as an economist for the Central Bank of Iceland for four years, followed by two years as Chief Economist for the Federation of Icelandic Industries. In 1996, he was appointed CEO of Vífílfell hf. and in 2001 he led a buy-out of the business and currently holds a majority stake. He was elected Executive Chairman of Vífílfell Coca-Cola in 2005.

REFERENCES

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Glitnir Bank
 - Teymi hf
- Thorsteinn M. Jonsson

DORSTEINN
PÁLSSON

Þorsteinn Þorsteinn Pálsson
Þorsteinn Pálsson or
Thorsteinn Pálsson

(pronounced ˈpʰɔrˌstɛɪn ˈpʰɔrˌstɛɪn; born 29 October 1947) is a former Prime Minister of Iceland for the Independence Party. He served from 8 July 1987 to 28 September 1988.^[1] Þorsteinn led the independence party from 1983 to 1991, when he lost an inner partial election to then vice-chairman of the party and mayor of Reykjavík, Davíð Oddsson. Prior to his period as Prime Minister, Þorsteinn was Minister of Finance from 1985 to 1987. He represented South Iceland in the Althing (Iceland's parliament) from 1983 to 1999. When Davíð Oddsson formed his first government in 1991 he appointed Þorsteinn as Minister of Fisheries and Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs. He remained in this position until 1999. Later he became ambassador, first in London and later in Copenhagen. He was editor of the newspaper *Fréttablaðið* between 2006 and 2009.

REFERENCES

Albert GuðmundssonMinister of FinanceJón Baldvin HannibalssonSteingrímur HermannssonPrime Minister of IcelandSteingrímur HermannssonHalldór ÁsgrímssonMinister of FisheriesÁrmi MathiesenÓli Þ. GuðbjartssonMinister of Justice

and Ecclesiastical AffairsSólveig
Pétursdóttir

Geir HallgrímssonChairman of
the Independence PartyDavíð

Oddsson
August 2011
Thorsteinn Pálsson

ÞORSTEINN
VÍKINGSSON

ÞORSTEINN
ÞORGEIRSSON

See: Thorsteinn Thorgeirsson

ÞORSTEINSSON

Thorsteinsson Þorsteinsson is a
surname of Icelandic origin,
meaning *son of Þorsteinn*. July
2009 In Icelandic names, the
name is not strictly a surname,
but a patronymic. The name
may refer to:

- Indriði G. Þorsteinsson
(1926–2000), Icelandic
novelist and short-story writer
- Klængur Þorsteinsson
(1102–1176), Icelandic Roman
Catholic clergyman; bishop of
Iceland 1152–76
- Magnús Þorsteinsson
(contemporary), Icelandic
businessman; chairman and
boardmember of several large
businesses
- Pétur Þorsteinsson (born
1955), Icelandic priest and

neologist; leader of an
Icelandic language movement
•Skúli Þorsteinsson (fl. 11th
century), Icelandic poet and
warrior

ÞORSTEINS SAGA
HVÍTA

Þorsteins saga hvíta (Þorsteins
saga hvíta.ogg) is one of the
sagas of Icelanders.

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Full text and translations at
the Icelandic Saga Database
- Proverbs and proverbial
materials in *Þorsteins saga
Hvíta*

ÞORSTEINS SAGA
SÍÐU-HALLSSONAR

Þorsteins saga Síðu-Hallssonar
(Þorsteins saga Síðu-
Hallssonar.ogg) is one of the
sagas of Icelanders.

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Proverbs in *Þorsteins saga
Síðu-Hallssonar*
- Full text at the Icelandic Saga
Database

ÞORSTEINS SAGA
VÍKINGSSONAR

Þorsteins saga Víkingssonar or
The Saga of Thorstein,
Viking's Son is a legendary
saga taking place in the 7th
century and it is about the
father of Frithjof the Bold. It

begins in Norway and Sweden
(with locations such as
Ulleråker) but continues into
exotic places such as India. It is
not one of the more famous
sagas, but it is still considered to
be an entertaining story. See
Viking (Norse Mythology).
It is a prequel to *Fríðþjófs saga
ins frækna*, *The Saga of
Frithjof the Bold*.

In Sweden, Viking sires nine
sons by a second wife.
Thorsten (Thorstein, or Thor's
Stone) is the oldest son of
Viking. Viking befriends his
worthy foe Njorfe, King of
Uplands, in Norway, who
also has nine sons. The two
groups of sons are highly
competitive against each other.
In a brutal ball game, they beat
and maim each other, breaking
each other's arms. A son of
Viking, near death, slays a son
of Njorfe. Viking scolds this
son and sends him to an island
in Lake Vänern. Two more
sons go with him, including
Thorsten. Viking tells Thorsten
to wait quietly on the island
until the danger is over.
Njorfe's sons want revenge.
They use magic to conjure a
frost that freezes the lake and
travel across it to attack the
three sons of Viking. Two of
Viking's sons survive: Thorsten
and Thorer. Two of Njorfe's
sons survive, including his
eldest son, Jokul, a sorcerer.
Njorfe's sons use magic to
discover that Thorsten and
Thorer are alive. Viking sends
his two sons to the court of

Halfdan for safety. Jokul invades Sogn, kills the king, banishes the heir Beli, and places a curse on the king's daughter Ingeborg, causing her to take the shape of a hideous troll. Jokul stirs a tempest which shipwrecks Thorsten twice. Ingeborg (as a troll, under the name Skellinefja) rescues Thorsten and asks him to promise to marry her. With her help, Thorsten returns Beli to the throne of Sogn, and the curse leaves Ingeborg. Thorsten unites with Ingeborg. Fridthiof is their son. Thorsten, Beli, and Angantyr retrieve Viking's stolen magic ship Ellida. Thorsten fights Sote, a ghost pirate in barow mound, to get the magic ring (forged by Voland). Thorsten, Beli, and Angantyr conquer the Orkney Islands.^[1] Thorsten and his son Frithiof inherit the magic sword Angurvadel and the magic ship Ellida from Viking. Descendants of Thorstein appear in *Fríðbjófs saga ins frækna*, and in the Starkad section of *Gautreks saga*. SEE ALSO

• Frithiof's Saga
REFERENCES

• The Sagas of Fridthjof the Bold

DORSTEINS ÞÁTTIR
BÆJARMAGNS

December 2012

Þorsteins þáttir bæjarmagns or *The Story of Thorsteinn House-Power* is a short legendary saga. It is a reworking of many of Thor's adventures, where Thorsteinn takes the place of Thor. SOURCES AND EXTERNAL LINKS

- Herman Palson and Paul Edwards translation from *Seven Viking Romances at Jörmungrund*.
- The story in Old Norse at «Norrøne Tekster og Kvad».
- The story in Old Norse at Snerpa.
- The saga in English Translation with Facing Old Norse text.

ÞÓRUNN
SVEINBJARNARDÓTTIR

August 2011 Þórunn Þórunn Sveinbjarnardóttir Þórunn Sveinbjarnardóttir^[1] (born 22 November 1965) is an Icelandic politician. A graduate of the University of Iceland and the Bologna Center of the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, she was Iceland's Minister for the Environment from 24 May 2007 to 2009. She has been a member of the Althing (Iceland's parliament) since 1999, when she was elected as a member of Women's List. She later joined the Social Democratic Alliance.

REFERENCES

- Þórunn Sveinbjarnardóttir Jónína BjartmarzMinister for the EnvironmentKolbrún Halldórsdóttir Thorunn Sveinbjarnardóttir

ÞÓRVALDR

See: Thorvald

ÞORVALDR
ÁSVALDSSON

See: Thorvald Asvaldsson

ÞORVALDR
EIRÍKSSON

See: Thorvald Eiriksson

ÞÓRVALDR
HJALTASON

Þórvaldr Hjaltason was an Icelandic skald in the service of the Swedish king Eric the Victorious. He took part in the Battle of the Fýrisvellir against Styrbjörn the Strong and composed the following two lausavísur: Farið til Fýrisvallar, folka tungls, hvern's hungurar, vörðr, at virkis garði vestr kveldriðu hesta ; þar hefr hreggdrauga höggvit (hóllaust es þat) sólar elfar skiðs fyr ulfa Eiríkr í dyn geira.<http://skaldic.arts.usyd.edu>

u.au/db.php?table=verses&id=4229

Ilt varð ölna fjalla
örkveðjöldum beðjar til
Svíþjóðar síðan sveim víkinga
heiman ; þat eitt lifir þeira, þeir
höfðu lið fleira, (gótt vas) hers
(at henda) hundmargs, es rann
undan.http://skaldic.arts.usyd.edu.au/db.php?table=verses&id=4230

Other poems found in
Styrbjarnar þáttir Svíakappa
may also be his productions.

ÞORVALDR INN VEILI

See: Þorvaldr veili

ÞORVALDR VEILI

Þorvaldr (inn) veili ("the Ailing") was an Icelandic skald who lived in the last part of the 10th century.

The *Brennu-Njáls saga* relates the circumstances of his death.

Þorvaldr was pagan and opposed the conversion to Christianity. According especially to Snorri Sturluson's *Ólaf's saga Tryggvasonar*, he had composed defamatory verses (*níð*) about Þangbrandr, a missionary sent to Iceland by Óláfr Tryggvason.^[1] When Þangbrandr arrived in his area, in Grímsnes, Þorvaldr gathered a troop to slay him and his companion Guðleifr Arason. But the priest was forewarned and Þorvaldr eventually got

killed:

Þangbrand shot a spear through Thorwald, but Gudleif smote him on the shoulder and hewed his arm off, and that was his death.—*The Story of Burnt Njal* (98), Dasent's translation^[2]

As he was setting his trap, Þorvaldr had asked the skald Úlfr Uggason to lend him assistance against the "effeminate/sodomitic wolf to the [pagan] gods"^[3] (*argr goðvargr*), but Úlfr refused to be involved. This request, which takes the form of a *lausavísa*, is all that survives of his work. But according to Snorri's *Háttatal*, he was also the author of a *drápa* about the story of Sigurðr. This *drápa* was remarkable for being refrainless (*steflaus*) and composed in a variant of *skjálþhent*.

NOTES

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Þorvaldr's *lausavísa*
- Thorvaldr veili

ÞORVALDSSON

Þorvaldsson is a surname of Icelandic origin, meaning *son of Þorvaldur*. In Icelandic names, the name is not strictly a surname, but a patronymic. The name refers to:

- Gissur Þorvaldsson (1208–1268), Icelandic chieftain, *goði* of the Haukdælir family clan

- Gunnar Heiðar Þorvaldsson (b. 1982), Icelandic professional football player
- Sigurður Þorvaldsson (b. 1980), Icelandic professional basketball player

ÞORVALDUR

Þorvaldur Þorvaldur (English transliteration: *Thorvaldur*) is an Icelandic masculine given name and may refer to:

- Þorvaldur Örlygsson (born 1966), Icelandic football midfielder
- Þorvaldur Sigbjörnsson (born 1974), Icelandic footballer
- Þorvaldur Skúlason (1906–1984), Icelandic painter
- Þorvaldur Thoroddsen (1855–1921), Icelandic geologist and geographer

ÞORVALDUR ÖRLYGSSON

Þorvaldur

Toddy Örlygsson Þorvaldur "Toddy" Örlygsson, (born 2 August 1966), is a former Icelandic footballer who played as a midfielder. After retiring, he has worked as a manager and is currently managing Fram. He is the younger brother of former international player Ormarr Örlygsson. Þorvaldur started at KA Akureyri and played most of his career in England, first in the Premier League for Nottingham Forest and later

for First Division clubs Stoke City and Oldham Athletic before returning to Iceland. CONTENTS

- Career
- International career
- Career statistics
- References
- External links

CAREER

"Toddy" arrived at Nottingham Forest in December 1989 for a fee of £175,000 from KA Akureyri after impressing Brian Clough.^[1] Þorvaldur took a while to make an impact and it wasn't until 1992 that he established himself in Forest's line-up.^[1] He played in 23 matches during the 1992–93, the first season of the Premier League which saw Forest suffer relegation. New manager Frank Clark decided to release Þorvaldur and in August 1993 he joined Stoke City on a free transfer.^[1] He was signed by manager Lou Macari as a replacement for Kevin Russell.^[1] He soon made an impression on the supporters with a fine performance away at his former club Nottingham Forest.^[1] A number of fine goals earned him a great retort with the supporters and he became a popular player at the Victoria Ground.^[1] He scored 11 goals in 58 appearances in 1993–94 and hit eight goals in 44 matches in 1994–95. However

his relationship with the fans turned sour when he rejected a new contract offer in the summer of 1995 and consequently found himself out of the side and eventually signed for Oldham Athletic for a fee of £180,000 in December 1995.^[1] His career in England was cut short by injury in 1999 though he played again for three more years at his first club KA Akureyri as well as a year as player manager. He later became full time manager of KA Akureyri and Fjarðabyggð was appointed manager of Fram in 2008.

INTERNATIONAL CAREER

He made his debut for Iceland in 1987 and went on to win 41 caps, scoring 7 goals.^[2] He played his last international match in a November 1995 European Championship qualifying match against Hungary.

CAREER STATISTICS

• Sourced from The English National Football Archive ClubSeasonLeagueFA CupLeague CupOtherOtherTotalDivision AppsGoalsAppsGoalsAppsGoal sAppsGoalsAppsGoalsNottingh am Forest1989–90First Division1211030101711990–91 First Division00000000001991–92Fir st Division500000000501992–93Pr emier League201003200233Total372 106210454Stoke

City1993–94First Division45941405158111994–9 5First Division3872031104481995–96 First Division7000002090Total9016 61718111119Oldham Athletic1995–96First Division1603000001901996–97 First Division2711050003311997–98 Second Division1100010001201998–99 Second Division220002000240Total76 1408000881Career Total203191112139124424 A. Other The "Other" column constitutes appearances and goals in the Anglo-Italian Cup, Full Members Cup. REFERENCES

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Toddy Orlygsson tribute at Draw For Me The Booth
- National football teams profile
- 6009 April 2011 Thorvaldur Orlygsson

PORVALDUR SIGBJÖRNSSON

Þorvaldur Þorvaldur Sigbjörnsson (born 26 November 1974) is an Icelandic footballer. He played for KA Akureyri, Leiftur, Östers IF, KA Akureyri again, Fram Reykjavik and Valur. Þorvaldur has won caps for Iceland.

EXTERNAL LINKS

- National Football Teams
- REFERENCES

Thorvaldur SigbjornssonApril 2011

PORVALDUR SKÚLASON

January 2009 December 2008
Porvaldur
Porvaldur Skúlason (April 30, 1906 – August 30, 1984) was an Icelandic painter. He was born in Bordeyri.

REFERENCES

- is
- 36168367 Skulason, Thorvaldur

PORVALDUR THORODDSEN

Porvaldur Thoroddsen.
Porvaldur Thoroddsen (June 6, 1855 – September 28, 1921) was an Icelandic geologist and geographer.

CONTENTS

- Life
- Work
- Notes
- References
- External links

LIFE

Porvaldur was the son of the writer Jón Thoroddsen. He graduated from the Learned School of Reykjavík in 1875

and then immediately proceeded to Copenhagen to further his studies. He studied natural history and zoology but also nourished a strong interest in geology; this was amplified in 1876 when he served as a guide for the geologist Johannes Frederik Johnstrup in an expedition to Iceland to study Askja and the volcanoes at Mývatn.^[1] Unable to complete his studies for financial reasons Porvaldur accepted a teaching placement at Möðruvellir in the north of Iceland in 1880 and worked there until 1885 when he became an adjunct at the Learned School. In 1887 he married Þóra, daughter of bishop Pétur Pétursson.^[2] They had one child, Sigríður (1888–1903). Þóra died in 1917.^[3] In 1899, Porvaldur resigned his position at the Learned School. The Althing granted him a generous pension which enabled him to live in Copenhagen and work on research and writing.^[3] In 1894, he was granted an honorary doctoral degree from the University of Copenhagen and in 1902 he was named Professor.^[4]

WORK

During his expedition with Johnstrup, Porvaldur was stricken by the nature of Iceland's large uninhabited areas. He resolved to investigate the nature of the island, especially its geology

which up till then had been sparsely mapped and studied.^[5] From 1881 to 1898 he undertook expeditions to gather data. During his work, Porvaldur ran into the limitations of the 1848 map of Iceland by Björn Gunnlaugsson. Björn had concentrated his precise measurements on the inhabited areas and a significant amount of work remained to be done in the central highlands. In 1901 Porvaldur published a geological map of Iceland, where he incorporated his corrections to Björn Gunnlaugsson's map.^[6] During the time he lived in Copenhagen, Porvaldur wrote a number of books and articles on geology and geography, especially as regards Iceland.^[7] Initially he was a liberal evolutionist but his ideas on biology and politics changed greatly during his career and later in life he can be described as a very conservative anti-evolutionist.^[3] He was awarded the Charles P. Daly Medal by the American Geographical Society in 1906.^[8] Thoroddsen

NOTES

1. Hintze, p. 283.
2. Hintze, p. 284.
3. ^a ^b ^c Steindór J. Erlingsson, page 1 (online edition).
4. Hintze, p. 285.
5. DBL 285.
6. Jökull Sævarsson.
7. Skólavefurinn

8. American Geographical
Society Honorary
Fellowships

REFERENCES

- Hintze, V. *Thoroddsen, Thorvaldur entry in C. F. Bricka (ed.): Dansk biografisk lexikon: tillige omfattende Norge for Tidsrummet 1537–1814; Gyldendal, Copenhagen 1887–1905; vol. XVII (1903), pp 283–5. URL last accessed 2007–10–19.*
- Jökull Sævarsson (2004). *Iceland on maps*. Based on "Haraldur Sigurðsson: Ísland á landabréfum. Nokkrir drættir. Kortasafn Háskóla Íslands. Reykjavík 1982, p. 7–15. Slightly abbreviated, altered and translated into English." URL last accessed 2007–10–19.
- Steindór J. Erlingsson (2001). "Hugmyndaheimur Þorvalds Thoroddsens 1872–1911, in *Skírnir* 175, pp. 354–388. URL last accessed 2007–10–19.
- Dr. Þorvaldur Thoroddsen. *Skólavefurinn* 2006. URL last accessed 2007–10–19.
- Portrait and short biography in Icelandic

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Thorvaldur Thoroddsen 59387676 Thoroddsen, Thorvaldur

PORVALD
ASVALDSSON

See: Thorvald Asvaldsson

ÞÓR AKUREYRI

Þór Akureyri
Íþróttafélagið Þór, commonly known as Þór Akureyri, simply Þór or Thór, is a sport club in Akureyri, Iceland.

CONTENTS

- Sports club
- Current squad
- Notable former players
- Trophies and achievements
- Basketball
- Women's football team
- References
- External links

SPORTS CLUB

There are other divisions aside from football including Basketball, Handball and Taekwondo. Its main rivals is another sport club from Akureyri named KA. Þór and KA merged their handball clubs to form Akureyri handboltafélag before the 2006–2007 handball season in Iceland. Resulting in some fans to disowning the merged team. On September 18, 2010, Þór won against Fjarðabyggðar to move into second place in the second division of Icelandic football, 1. deild. Going into the game, Þór had to win and they also needed Leiknir to lose in order to go into second place since Leiknir was 3 points clear of them. This was their last gasp to reach promotion to the top flight football of Iceland, Úrvalsdeild. Even

though Þór already had a superior goal difference, they defeated Fjarðabyggðar 9–1 in a thrashing. Leiknir played their match at the same time and so knew they needed to at least draw to earn promotion as the scoreline was always in Þór's favor. However, only 5 minutes into the game Leiknir's opponent Fjölnir scored on a strike from forward Pétur Markan. Leiknir found a response in the 44th minute, but it would not be enough. Just before the half, Markan added a second goal for Fjölnir. Then, came the dagger, a 47th minute strike by none other than Markan to begin the second half left Leiknir stunned. He had completed his treble and although Leiknir was not out of it by any means, they would not be able to pull another goal back. In the first meeting of the season between the two Reykjavík teams, with five minutes remaining and Leiknir winning 3–2, Fjölnir leveled in the 87th minute. Then in stoppage time, Aron Jóhannsson completed his treble for Fjölnir and Leiknir had lost. So, Þór returned to top flight for the first time since 2002, finishing runner-up to Víkingur Reykjavík.

CURRENT SQUAD

1 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 21 22 22 28
30 31

NOTABLE FORMER
PLAYERS

- Iceland Aron Einar Gunnarsson
 - Iceland Ásta Árnadóttir
 - Iceland Guðmundur Benediktsson
 - Iceland Halldór Áskelsson
 - Iceland Hlynur Birgisson
 - Iceland Ívar Gunnarsson
 - Iceland Lárus Orri Sigurðsson
 - Northern Ireland Sean Webb
- TROPHIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

BASKETBALL

- Icelandic First Division (5):
- 1966–67, 1976–77, 1993–94, 2004–05, 2006–07
- Icelandic Second Division (2):
- 1981–82, 2002–03

WOMEN'S FOOTBALL TEAM

The women's football team playing under the name Þór/KA in the top level league Úrvalsdeild achieved good results in recent seasons. In 2006 the team finished 7th of 8 teams, 8th/9 in 2007, the reaching a good 4th/10 in 2008 and then bettering those results with 3rd/10 in 2009 and a second place finish in 2010. As Iceland is in the top 8 leagues of UEFA,^[1] those second place is enough to qualify for the 2011–12 UEFA Women's Champions League.^[2] The team will deput in Europe that season.

In 2010 the team also went to the semi-finals in the Icelandic cup, losing to the eventuell winner Valur.^[3]

REFERENCES

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Official site

ÞÓR BECK

Þór Þór Beck Þórólfur "Þór" Beck, also known as Thor Beck and Tottie Beck (21 January 1940 – 18 December 1999), was an Icelandic professional footballer who played as a striker.

BIOGRAPHY

Þórólfur was born in Reykjavík, the capital city of Iceland, on 21 January 1940, the son of Eiríkur Þórólfsson Beck (1918–1951) and Rósbjörg Hulda Magnúsdóttir (1919–1981). He had one sister, Guðrún Eiríksdóttir Beck, born in 1941. After his football career ended, Þór returned to live in Reykjavík and died in his home in the city on 18 December 1999, at the age of 59.^[1]

CAREER

Þór began his career in his native Iceland with KR, making his senior debut in 1958.^[2] He then played in Scotland with St. Mirren and Rangers,^[3]^[4] before moving to France to play with FC Rouen.^[5] Þór later played in the National Professional Soccer League in the United States for the St. Louis Stars during the 1967 season.^[6] After retiring as a player, Þór later coached IBV in his native

Iceland.^[7]

REFERENCES

April 2011
Beck, Þór

ÞÓR BOKKI

See: Garðar, Greenland

ÞÓR BREIÐFJÖRÐ

See: Thor Kristinsson

ÞÓR HELGI

See: Garðar, Greenland

ÞÓR SAARI

Thor Saari
Þór Saari (born 9 June 1960 in Miami Beach, Florida) is a member of parliament of Althing, the Icelandic parliament, representing the The Movement. He was the The Movement's chairman, a rotating post, from October 2010 to October 2011.^[1] He previously represented the Citizens' Movement.

LIFE AND CAREER

Þór (Thor) was born in Miami Beach, Florida in 1960 to parents Rannveig Steingrímsdóttir (Iceland) and Lee Elis Roy Saari (Finland) Þór moved to Reykjavik, Iceland at the age of six.

Þór worked as sailor (Merchant Mariner) from age sixteen to twenty-six. He went to college at age twenty-seven and graduated with að Bachelors degree (Cum Laude) in Marking from the University of South Carolina in 1991. From 1991 to 1992 Þór lived in Barcelona, Spain and worked as an English lecturer at the Euroaula School of Hotel and Tourism Management and at the Centre D'Estudis Catalunya. Þór moved to New York City in 1992 and studied economics at New York University from 1992 to 1994, graduating with an M.A. in Economics and an Advanced Certificate in International Economics in 1994. Worked as a Research Assistant at SOM Economics (part of The Brenner Group, 2 World Trade Center) from 1993 to 1995. Worked as a Database Administrator at The Conference Board from 1995 to 1997 and as an Editor at the United Nations Headquarters in New York in 1997, editing the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 42nd edition. He moved to Iceland in 1997 and worked as an Economist (Division Director) at the Central Bank of Iceland from 1997 to 2002. Obtained a Teacher Certificate from the University of Akureyri, Iceland in 2000. Worked as an Economist at Iceland's National Debt Management Agency from 2002 to 2007 and

as a part-time Lecturer at the Icelandic Polytechnical College, Faculty of Business from 2007 to 2009. From 2007 to 2009 Þór worked as a Consultant to the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) in Paris, France on it's Africa Project on Government Debt Management and Bond Markets and to this day has ties to the project. Þór was elected to the Icelandic Parliament in April 2009 for The Citizens Movement, later The Movement and has served on several Parliamentary committees such as the Budget Committee, the Economic and Trade Committee, the General Affairs Committee, the Industries Committee, and is a member of the Icelandic delegation to the West Nordic Council. Þór has been active as a union Trustee for the Reykjavik Seafares Union, Anti-Death Penalty Co-ordinator for Amnesty International (South-East Region U.S.A.), organizer for South-Carolinians Against the Persian Gulf War, activist for Icelanders Against the Iraq War and is one of the founders of the Citizens Movement (later the Movement). Þór is also a member of Amnesty International, The Movement, Future Iceland, The Iceland Nature Conservancy, The Reykjavik Academy, Unity-Grassroots

Association, The Reykjavik Angling Club, Wave-Democracy Club, and the Union for Democracy and Public Interest. Þór is divorced after a ten-year marriage and has one daughter, Hildigunnur, now age 11.

REFERENCES

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Althing biography Saari, Thor

ÞÓR VILHJÁLMSOON

See: Thor Vilhjálmssoon

ÞÓR WHITEHEAD

Þór Whitehead (Thor Whitehead) (born 19 August 1943) is an Icelandic historian. He is currently a professor at the University of Iceland. Whitehead has written extensively on the history of Iceland during World War II and the Cold War. His best known work is the multi-volume series "Ísland í síðari heimsstyrjöld" ("Iceland in the Second World War"). He has also written about other episodes in Icelandic history, such as the Icelandic government's rejection of Jewish refugees during the war, and the racist policies of banning black soldiers from the American-garrisoned Naval Air Station Keflavik.

CONTENTS

- Education
- Academic career
- Publications
- Sources
- External links

EDUCATION

Whitehead received a BA degree from the University of Iceland, an MA from the University of Georgia and his DPhil from Oxford University.

ACADEMIC CAREER

- Research lecturer, University of Iceland, 1978–1981
- Professor of history, University of Iceland, Reykjavík, Iceland, 1981–
- Director, Institute of History, University of Iceland, 1983–1985
- Fulbright Research Fellow and Visiting Scholar, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington, DC, United States, 1986
- Humboldt Fellow, Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt der Bundeswehr, Freiburg, Germany, 1986–1988
- Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Iceland, 1989–1991
- Visiting Research Professor, Université Paul-Valéry, Montpellier III, Montpellier, France, 1992–1993
- Chairman, Department of History, 1994–1995
- Humboldt Fellow,

Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt der Bundeswehr, Freiburg, Germany, 1996–1997

- Visiting Research Professor, Université Paul-Valéry, Montpellier III, Montpellier, France, 2002–2003, 2005–2006,
- Chairman, Department of History and Archaeology, University of Iceland 2006–2007

PUBLICATIONS

- Kommúnistahreyfingin á Íslandi 1921–1934
- Ísland í síðari heimsstyrjöld The Icelandic Literary Prize, 1995.
- Íslandsævintýri Himmlers 1935–1937
- The Ally Who Came in from the Cold. A Survey of Icelandic Foreign Policy 1946–1956
- Ísland í hers höndum The Icelandic Booksellers Prize, 2002.

SOURCES

- Who is Who in the World 2009.

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Interview in the Reykjavik Grapevine
- Þór Whitehead's website at the University of Iceland 54244963 Whitehead, Thor

three divisions: Football, Basketball and Taekwondo.

ÞÓRÐARSON

Þórðarson is a surname of Icelandic origin, meaning *son of Þórður*. In Icelandic names, the name is not strictly a surname, but a patronymic. The name is sometimes written *Thordarson* and may refer to:

- Björn Þórðarson (1879–1963), Icelandic politician; Prime Minister of Iceland 1942–44
- Chester Thordarson (born Hjörtur Þórðarson) (1867–1945), an inventor who held nearly a hundred patents
- Guðjón Þórðarson (born 1955), Icelandic professional football manager
- Guðlaugur Þór Þórðarson (born 1967), Icelandic politician; member of the *Althing* since 2003
- Óláfr Þórðarson (1210–1259), Icelandic scholar and skald
- Ólafur Þórðarson (born 1965), Icelandic professional football player
- Ólafur Þórðarson (born 1963), Icelandic architect, designer and artist
- Sigurjón Þórðarson (born 1964), an Icelandic politician
- Sigvatr Þórðarson (fl. 11th century), court poet to kings of Norway
- Stefán Þórðarson (born 1975), Icelandic professional football player
- Sturla Þórðarson (1214–1284), Icelandic chieftain and writer

ÞÓR ÞORLÁKSHÖFN

July 2012 Þór is a sport club in Þorlákshöfn, Iceland. There are

of sagas

- Teitur Thordarson (born 1952), Icelandic football coach
- Þórbergur Þórðarson (1889–1974), Icelandic author and Esperantist

PÓRÐAR SAGA
HREÐU

Þórðar saga hreðu (þórðar saga hreðu.ogg) is one of the sagas of Icelanders. It tells of Þórður Þórðarson who fled Norway after murdering no less of a person than the king of Norway Sigurd Gunnhildarson.

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Full text at the Icelandic Saga Database

PÓRÐR

Þórðr may refer to:

- Þórðr Kolbeinsson
- Þórðr Sjáreksson
- Þórðr Sturluson, brother of Snorri Sturluson

PÓRÐR
KOLBEINSSON

Þórðr Kolbeinsson (*Thordr Kolbeinsson*) was an 11th century Icelandic skald, or poet. He was the court poet of Eiríkr Hákonarson and some 17 stanzas of his poetry on the earl are preserved in the kings' sagas. The following example is

from Eiríkr's campaign in England with Canute the Great.
Gollkennir lét gunni(grœðis hests) fyr vestan(þundr vá leyfðr til landa)Lundún saman bundit ;fekk regnþorinn Rökkvarann, of þingamönnum,ýglig högg, þars eggjarUlfkell, bláar skulfu. *Eiríksdrápa* 11, Finnur Jónsson's edition West of London the warriorwent out to war,the famed sea, farerfought for land;sharp cuts had Ufkelfwhen clashing over the carles steel-blue swords shone: so smoothly my stanzas, flow. Hermann Pálsson's translationWest of London town we passed, And our ocean-steeds made fast, And a bloody fight begin, England's lands to lose or win. Blue sword and shining spear Laid Ulfkel's dead corpse there, Our Thingmen hear the war-shower sounding Our grey arrows from their shields rebounding. Samuel Laing's translation Þórðr is one of the two main characters of *Bjarnar saga*, where many *lausavísur* are attributed to him. Þórðr's son, Arnórr Þórðarson jarlaskáld, also became a prestigious poet.

REFERENCES

- Þórðr Kolbeinsson All extant poetry
- Heimskringla Laing's translation
- Knýtlinga saga Extract
- Bjarnar saga Hítðælakappa

PÓRÐR SJÁREKSSON

Þórðr Sjáreksson^[1] was an 11th century Icelandic skald. He composed a *drápa* on Þórólfr Skólmiðsson, four strophes of which have been preserved in the kings' sagas. He also composed a memorial *drápa* on Saint Óláfr Haraldsson, called *Róðadrápa* (*Drápa of the Rood*), one strophe of which is preserved. A few disjoint strophes by Þórðr on different subjects are also preserved in *Skáldskaparmál*.^[2] *Skáldatal* reckons Þórðr among the court poets of both Óláfr Haraldsson and Eiríkr Hákonarson. In *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar en mesta* a short story is told of Þórðr. In the reign of Óláfr Haraldsson he had travelled to the Holy Land intending to visit Jerusalem. On the way he meets a mysterious tall man who converses with him in the Norse tongue and tells him to go back since the road ahead isn't safe. The stranger asks Þórðr if he knows Hjalti Skeggjason and Þórðr tells him that they are related by marriage. The stranger asks Þórðr to bring Hjalti his greeting and tells him a story to bring Hjalti so that he will recognize who he his. Þórðr does as he is bid and when he brings the stranger's greeting to Hjalti he is told that the man must have been Óláfr

Tryggvason, still walking the earth long after his defeat at Svold.^[3]

NOTES

- 1. The name can be Anglicized in a number of ways, including Thórh Sjáreksson, Thódr Sjáreksson and Thord Siarekson.
- 2. Finlay 2004:70; Eysteinn Björnsson 2002.
- 3. *The Saga of King Olaf Tryggwason* 1895:452–3

REFERENCES

• Eysteinn Björnsson (2002). *Index of Old Norse/Icelandic Skaldic Poetry*. Published online at: <http://www.hi.is/~cybjorn/ugm/skindex/skindex.html> See in particular "Þórðr Sjáreksson" at <http://www.hi.is/~cybjorn/ugm/skindex/thsjar.html> using several different editions.

• Finlay, Alison (translator) (2004). *Fagrskinna, a Catalogue of the Kings of Norway*. Brill Academic Publishers. ISBN 90–04–13172–8

• Sephton, J. (translator) (1895). *The Saga of King Olaf Tryggwason*. London, David Nutt.

ÞÓRÐUR

Þórður may refer to:

- Þórður Friðjónsson (Thordur Fridjonsson), Vice President of Iceland Stock Exchange

- and President of NASDAQ OMX Iceland
- Þórður Guðjónsson, (Thordur Gudjonsson), (born 1973), retired Icelandic footballer
- Þórður kakali Sighvatsson (died 1256), 13th century Icelandic chieftain who fought in the Icelandic civil war

ÞORÐUR

See: Þórður

ÞÓRÐUR
FRÍÐJÓNSSON

Þórður Thordur Fridjonsson (2 January 1952 – 8 February 2011) was an Icelandic economist and institutional leader.

CONTENTS

- Career
- Education
- Publications
- References

CAREER

Thordur Fridjonsson was chief executive of the NASDAQ OMX Iceland from 2002.^{[1][2][3]} Previous positions included being the General Director of the National Economic Institute from 1987 and Secretary General of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (1998–1999).^[4] On Iceland's behalf, Fridjonsson was a

member of the Economic Policy Committee at OECD, an Alternate Governor at IMF and EBRD and Chairman of the Nordic Project Fund. Prior to this he was an economic advisor to Prime Minister's Gunnar Thoroddsen (1980–1983) and Steingrímur Hermannsson (1983–1986), lecturer at the Economic Department of the University of Iceland (1982–1987) and economist to the Association of Icelandic Manufacturers (Félag íslenskra iðnrekenda) (1978–1980).

EDUCATION

Fridjonsson received the MA degree in economics from Queen's University in Canada in 1978 and the Cand.oecon. degree from the University of Iceland in 1977.^[5]

PUBLICATIONS

Fridjonsson contributed articles on a range of contemporary economic issues in Iceland and edited *The Icelandic economy explained* (Íslensk haglýsing, 1986, AB, Reykjavík).

REFERENCES

Fridjonsson, Thordur

ÞÓRÐUR
GUÐJÓNSSON

Þórður Thordur Gudjonsson Þórður Guðjónsson, (Anglicised: Thordur Gudjonsson) (born 14 October 1973) is a retired Icelandic footballer.^[1]

CONTENTS

- Club career
- Personal life
- International career
- Career statistics
- References
- External links

CLUB CAREER

Þórður was born in Akranes started his career with local teams KA Akureyri and ÍA Akranes, and moved to German team VfL Bochum in 1993. He spent four years at Bochum before moving to Belgium side Genk in 1997. He stayed at Genk for three seasons until in 2000 he moved to Spanish side UD Las Palmas, but saw limited playing action and was loaned out to English Premier League club Derby County. At Derby he played ten league matches for the club in 2000–01 and scored once in the league against West Ham United.^[2] In 2001–02 he played eight matches for Preston North End before making a return to Bochum in 2002. He remained at Bochum until January 2005 when he joined Stoke City.^[3] His brother Bjarni and father Guðjón had both played and managed Stoke City respectively. He managed just two substitute appearances towards the end of the 2004–05 season and after playing just once in the League Cup in 2005–06 he returned to Iceland with ÍA Akranes.

PERSONAL LIFE

Þórður father Guðjón and brothers, Bjarni and Joey have all been involved with professional football. He retired in 2008 to take up politics.^[4]

INTERNATIONAL CAREER

He made his debut for Iceland in a September 1993 World Cup qualifier against Luxemburg. He went on to earn 58 caps, scoring 13 goals for the national team.^[5]

CAREER STATISTICS

• Sourced from The English National Football Archive ClubSeasonLeagueFA CupLeague CupOtherOtherTotalDivision AppsGoalsAppsGoalsAppsGoal sAppsGoalsAppsGoalsDerby County2000–01Premier League101000000101Preston North End2001–02First Division70100000080Stoke City2004–05Championship200 00000202005–06Championshi p0000100010Career Total191101000211 A. Other The "Other" column constitutes appearances and goals in the Football League Trophy.

REFERENCES

EXTERNAL LINKS

- gudjonssonthordur
- Þórður Guðjónsson at L'Equipe.fr
- 3151 April 2011 Thordur Gudjonsson

ÞÓRÐUR KAKALI

See: Þórður kakali Sighvatsson

ÞÓRÐUR KAKALI SIGHVATSSON

Þórður September 2008 Þórður kakali Sighvatsson (died 1256) (the nickname *kakali* probably means "The Stammerer") was a 13th century Icelandic chieftain who fought in the Icelandic civil war during the Age of the Sturlungs. He was the son of Sighvatur Sturluson, Snorri Sturluson's brother. Following his brother Sturla's death in the Battle of Örlygsstaðir in 1238, Þórður returned home from Norway (about 1242). Over the next few years he travelled round Iceland, gathering forces to both secure his own life and in order to avenge his family. In 1244 Þórður was stationed in Vestfirðir and decided to try to go back to claim his family's land around Eyjafjörður. He went by sea with his men on small barques. He had not gone far when he came across the force of Kolbeinn the Young, which was larger than his own, and they fought Iceland's only noteworthy seabattle, Flóabardagi. The outcome of the battle was an "uneven tie". Both survived the conflict, and went on their way, but Kolbeinn's army had suffered

greater casualties.

A year later, 1245, Kolbeinn the Young died, and Brandur Kolbeinsson took command of the Ásbirningar family.

Meanwhile, the forces of Þórður continued to grow, and he confronted Brandur in 1246 in the Battle of Haugsnes, the bloodiest conflict ever to be fought in Iceland, where about 100 men perished. The battle's outcome was in the favor of Þórður, which made him the most powerful man in Iceland.

In 1250, however, Þórður was called back to Norway by King Haakon IV, as he wanted to have the most powerful Iclander of the time within reach. Six years later Þórður died in Norway, after having received the news that he would, after all, be sent back to Iceland.

Thordur Kakali Sighvatsson

ÞÓRÐUR SIGHVATSSON

See: Þórður kakali Sighvatsson

ÞÓRÐUR SJÁREKSSON

See: Þórðr Sjáreksson

ÞÓRÐUR ÞÓRÐARSON

Þórður Þórðarson may refer to:

- Þórður Þórðarson (footballer

born 1930) (1930–2002), Icelandic international footballer who spent his career with ÍA

- Þórður Þórðarson (footballer born 1972), Icelandic international footballer who is currently the manager of ÍA

Thordarson, Thordur

ÞÓRÐUR ÞÓRÐARSON (DISAMBIGUATION)

See: Þórður Þórðarson

ÞÓRÐUR ÞÓRÐARSON (FOOTBALLER BORN 1930)

Þórður Þórður Þórðarson Þórður Þórðarson (26 November 1930 – 30 November 2002) was an Icelandic footballer who played as a forward. He made his debut for the Iceland national football team on 29 June 1951 in the 4–3 win against Sweden and went on to earn 18 caps over a period of seven years, during which time he scored 11 goals for his country.^[1] Þórður spent his entire playing career with ÍA, spending nine seasons with the club from 1951 to 1960.^[2]

INTERNATIONAL GOALS

Goal	Date	Opponent	Result
3–42.	4 July 1954	Norway	
1–03.	24 August 1954	Sweden	

2–34.	25 August 1955	United States	
3–25.	7 August 1956	England	
2–36.	5 June 1957	Belgium	
3–87.	8. 10 July 1957	Denmark	
2–69.	1 September 1957	France	
1–510	4 September 1957	Belgium	
2–511.	11 August 1958	Republic of Ireland	

REFERENCES

Thordarson, Thordur

ÞÓRÐUR ÞÓRÐARSON (FOOTBALLER BORN 1972)

Þórður Þórður Þórðarson Þórður Þórðarson (born 10 April 1972) is an Icelandic former footballer who played as a goalkeeper. He is currently the manager of Úrvalsdeild side ÍA, a position he has held since 2008. Þórður won one cap for the Iceland national football team in 1996, coming on as a substitute for Kristján Finnbogason in the 2–1 friendly win against Cyprus. Þórður spent the majority of his playing career in Iceland with ÍA, KA Akureyri and Valur, playing more than 150 league matches in total. During the 1999 and 2000 seasons he played in Sweden with IFK Norrköping, where he made 13 appearances.

REFERENCES

- Þórður Þórðarson international appearances at ksi.is

•Þórður Þórðarson profile at national-football-teams.com
Thordur Thordarson

POP

See: Thoth

PRÁINN BERTELSSON

March 2011 March 2011
Práinn Práinn Bertelsson (born 30 November 1944) is an Icelandic film director, writer, politician, journalist and newspaper editor. He moved into politics in the wake of the financial crisis in 2008, and was elected a member of the Althing in 2009, initially for the Citizens' Movement. He later left the party to become an independent MP, before joining the Left-Green Movement, which he currently represents.^[1]
CONTENTS

- Film production
- Writing
- Politics
- Personal
- Filmography
- External links
- References

FILM PRODUCTION

Práinn has written, directed and produced seven feature films. His 1981 film *Jón Oddur & Jón Bjarni* (English title: *The*

Twins) won a Silver Award at the 1982 Giffoni Film Festival.^{[2][3]} His 1989 film *Magnús* was nominated for two European Film Awards, for best picture and best script, and received the 1990 DV Cultural Prize in Iceland.^{[4][5]} He was the first filmmaker to be granted a lifetime award by the Althing.^{May 2007} He was a co-founder of Norðan 8 and in 1982 founded his own film company, Nýtt líf (New Life Ltd.). He served a year as chairman of The Association of Icelandic Film Directors.^[4]
WRITING

Práinn has written columns for Iceland's largest newspaper, *Fréttablaðið*, and his autobiographical *Einhvers konar ég* (Some Kind of Me) sold more than 20,000 copies in Iceland.^{May 2007} In 1987–1988, Práinn was the editor of the newspaper *Þjóðviljinn*, and in 1990 of the magazine *Hesturinn okkar*.^[4] His 1984 book *Hundrað ára afmælið* won the Children's Literature Prize of the Reykjavík Board of Education.^[2] He has also written two darkly comic crime novels, *Dauðans óvissi tími* (*Death's Uncertain Hour*, 2004) and *Valkyrjur* (*Valkyries*, 2005), about Iceland's "new Vikings", the unscrupulous Icelandic businessmen at home and in the international community. From 1992 to 1994, he was

chairman of The Writer's Union of Iceland.^[4]
POLITICS
Práinn has been a member of the Althing since 2009, initially representing the Citizens' Movement party. On 14 August 2009 he left the party, choosing to sit as an independent. He is now sitting with the Left Green Party.
PERSONAL

He is married to Sólveig Eggertsdóttir, an artist who heads a department at the Iceland Art Academy. They have two children and live in Reykjavík.^[4]
FILMOGRAPHY

- *Jón Oddur & Jón Bjarni*; English title: *The Twins* (1981)
- *Ég mundi segja hó* (TV movie) (1982)
- *Nýtt líf* (1983)
- *Dalalíf* (1984)
- *Skammdagi* (1985)
- *Löggulíf* (1985)
- *Magnús* (1989)
- *Einkalíf* (1995)
- *Sigla himinfley* (TV miniseries) (1996)

EXTERNAL LINKS

- 0077881
- REFERENCES

March 2011
Thrainn Bertelsson

ÞRÁNDARJÖKULL

Þrándarjökull is a small glacier

in eastern Iceland. It has an elevation of 1236 and is located 20 from Vatnajökull glacier.

ÞRETTÁNDINN

Þrettándinn, also known as Twelfth Night, is an Icelandic holiday celebrated on January 6. It is the last day of Christmas, and is celebrated with elf bonfires and elf dances.^[1] On this day, families get together, have dinner and light fireworks.^[2]

SEE ALSO

- Jól (Iceland)

EXTERNAL LINKS

- "Thirteenth night", Iceland Weather Report, JANUARY 6, 2009

REFERENCES

1. Of Time and Tide
 2. Christmas in Iceland
-

ÞRIMA

See: List of valkyrie names

ÞRÍR BLÓÐDROPAR

Þrír Blóðdropar

Þrír Blóðdropar was an album released in 1992 by Icelandic rock singer, Megas, through Skífan.

Formed by 16 songs *Þrír Blóðdropar*, which in Icelandic means “Three Drops of Blood”,

counted with the participation of Bubbi Morthens for the song “Ég Det Líka (Boðlegir Vinir – Vænlegir Synir)”, Móeiður Júníusdóttir collaborated in “Rósin” and finally, the additional collaboration of guitar player Guðlaugur Kristinn Óttarsson and drummer Sigtryggur Baldursson.

TRACK LISTING

Track	Title	Length	Lyrics
Audio clips	01 Halla og Eyvindur	03:56	– 02 Viltu Byrja með Mér
07:03	– 03 Gamansemi	03:23	– 04 Mata
03:46	– 05 Mæja, Mæja	04:49	– 06 Sehnsucht nach der Sehnsucht
03:22	– 07 Kvöld í Atlavík	04:10	– 08 Raunakvæði
04:50	– 09 Vanskilablús (Fógetablús)	03:40	– 10 Söngur Mánans
02:48	– 11 Gefinn fyrir Drama (Reykingar Bannaðar í Gasklefanum)	04:04	– 12 Reyndu Mig
03:09	13 Ég Get Líka (Boðlegir Vinir – Vænlegir Synir)	04:14	– 14 Rósin
04:18	– 15 Súðavíkurlúða	03:31	– 16 Meyjarmissir
03:51			

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Tónlist.com – Page about Megas. It features discography with mp3 samples.
- Official site of Bubbi Morthens
- Official site of Guðlaugur Kristinn Óttarsson
- Page about G. K. Óttarsson at Isound.com
- Page of G. K. Óttarsson at MySpace.com
- Official site of Sigtryggur

Baldursson

ÞRÍR BLÓÐDROPAR

See: Þrír blóðdropar

ÞRÍVALDI

In Norse mythology, Þrivaldi (anglicized as Thrivaldi or Thrivaldi), whose name means "thrice mighty", is a giant killed by Thor.

This fact is mentioned by Snorri Sturluson in the *Skáldskaparmál* (4), according to which "killer of Þrivaldi" ("*vegandi Þrivalda*") is a *kenning* for Thor. Snorri quotes one stanza by Bragi Boddason, who calls Thor "cleaver apart of Þrivaldi's nine heads"^[1] ("*sundrkljúfr níu höfða Þrivalda*"), and another stanza by Vetrliði Sumarliðason who praises Thor for having battered ("*lemja*") Þrivaldi. Þrivaldi is also listed in the *Þulur*.

REFERENCES

ÞRIÐI

August 2007In Norse mythology, Þriði ("Third"), anglicized as Thridi, is either one of the many names of Odin given in *Grimnismál* (46) or the name of one of the three characters (along with Hárr and Jafnhárr) questioned by king

Gylfi in Snorri Sturluson's
Gylfaginning.

ÞRÖNG SÝN

See: Hidebound

ÞRÖSTUR LEÓ
GUNNARSSON

Þröstur Leó Gunnarsson (English transliteration: Thröstur Leó Gunnarsson), born 23 April 1961 in Reykjavík, Iceland, is an Icelandic stage, film and television actor. Þröstur Leó Gunnarsson graduated from the Icelandic School of Drama in 1985. He then began his career onstage at the Leikfélag Reykjavíkur, Reykjavík's premier theatre company, where he appeared in productions as: John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*, William Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, Molière's *Tartuffe*, Anton Chekhov's *Platonov* and Birgir Sigurðsson's *Degi vonar*.^[1] Gunnarsson's first film role came in the 1986 Hilmar Oddsson-directed drama *Eins og skepnan deyr* (English release title: *The Beast*). He then followed in a number of films and television movies. He is possibly best recalled internationally for his roles in Baltasar Kormákur's 2000 romantic comedy *101 Reykjavík*, opposite Spanish

actress Victoria Abril, Kormákur's 2002 drama *Hafið* (English release title: *The Sea*), 2002's United States/Icelandic coproduction of *No Such Thing*, a bilingual fantasy starring Sarah Polley, Helen Mirren and Julie Christie, and Dagur Kári's 2003 drama *Nói albínói* (*Nói the Albino*). In 2008, Gunnarsson won Iceland's Edda Award for Best Supporting Actor for his role in the Baltasar Kormákur – directed drama *Brúðguminn*.^[2] In May 2009, Gunnarsson began directing the play *Við Borgum, Við Ekki! Borgum Ekki!* (English title: *We Can't Pay! Won't Pay!*), a comedy centering on the 2008–2012 Icelandic financial crisis at the Borgarleikhúsið Reykjavík City Theatre.^[3] In November 2009, he was the beneficiary of the Mrs. Stefania Guðmundsdóttir Memorial Fund (Icelandic: *Minningsarsjóður frú Stefáníu Guðmundsdóttur*), a fund established in 1938 to promote Icelandic drama and theatre.^{[4][5]}

FILMOGRAPHY

- 1986 *Eins og skepnan deyr* (English release title: *The Beast*)
- 1987 *Áramótaskaup 1987* (Icelandic television movie)
- 1989 *Flugþrá* (Icelandic television short) – Boy
- 1989 *Magnús* – Gísli
- 1992 *Sódóma Reykjavík* (English release title: *Remote*

- Control*) – Áslákur
- 1993 *Í ljósaskiptunum* (Icelandic video)
- 1995 *Tár úr steini* (English: *Tears of Stone*) – Jón
- 1996 *Áramótaskaup 1996* (Icelandic television movie)
- 1997 *Perlur og svín* – Erlingur
- 1997 *Stikkfrí* (English release title: *Count Me Out*) – Siggi
- 1998 *Áramótaskaup 1998* (Icelandic television movie)
- 1999 *Skaupið: 1999* (Icelandic television movie)
- 2000 *101 Reykjavík* – Brúsi
- 2000 *Óskabörn þjóðarinnar* (English release title: *Plan B*)
- 2001 *No Such Thing* – First mate
- 2002 *Hafið* (English release title: *The Sea*) – Kalli Bumba
- 2003 *Nói albínói* (English release title: *Noi the Albino*) – Kiddi Beikon
- 2003 *Þriðja nafni* (English release title: *The Third Name*) – Arnar
- 2003 *Njálssaga* (Icelandic television movie) – Melkólfur
- 2004 *Áramótaskaup 2004* (Icelandic television movie) – various roles
- 2005 *Carjackin* (short film) – Manager
- 2005 *Beowulf & Grendel* – Guard
- 2006 *Köld slóð* (English: *Cold Trail*) – Baldur Mariússon
- 2007 *Parents* – Addi
- 2008 *Support* (short film) – Suicidal patient
- 2008 *Brúðguminn* (English release title: *White Night Wedding*) – Börkur
- 2008 *Sveitabréðkaup* (English

release title: *Country Wedding*) – Svanur

- 2008 *Reykjavík-Rotterdam* – Jensen
- 2009 *Reyndu aftur* (short film) – Axel
- 2009 *The Cliff* (Icelandic television series) – Freyr
- 2010 *Kóngavegur* (English: *King's Road*) – Kári
- 2010 *Algjör Sveppi og dularfulla hótelherbergið* – Jón Gamli
- 2011 *Eldfjall* (English release title: *Volcano*) – Janitor
- 2012 *Svartur á leik* (English release title: *Black's Game* – Jói Faró
- 2012 *Djúpið* (English release title: *The Deep*) – Lárus

REFERENCES

EXTERNAL LINKS

•0348276
Gunnarsson, Thorstur Leo

ÞRÖSTUR
ÞORHALLSSON

See: Throstur Thorhallsson

ÞRÓTTUR

ÞRÓTTUR
REYKJAVÍK

See: Knattspyrnufélagið Þróttur

ÞRÚÐ

ÞRÚÐ

ÞRÚÐGELMIR

In Norse mythology, Þrúðgelmir (ʔʔruʔð.ʔʔlmʔr; Old Norse "Strength Yeller") is a frost giant, the son of the primordial giant Aurgelmir (who Snorri Sturluson in *Gylfaginning* identifies with Ymir), and the father of Bergelmir. Þrúðgelmir had one brother and one sister, who were elder then he was. Þrúðgelmir's name is sometimes anglicized as Thrudgelmir.

ATTESTATIONS

Þrúðgelmir appears in the poem *Vafþrúðnismál* from the *Poetic Edda*. When Odin (speaking under the assumed name Gagnrad) asks who was the eldest of the *Æsir* or of the giants in bygone days, Vafþrúðnir answers: "Uncountable winters before the earth was made, then Bergelmir was born, Thrudgelmir was his father, and Aurgelmir his grandfather."—*Vafþrúðnismál* (29)^[1]

According to Rudolf Simek, Þrúðgelmir is identical to the six-headed son that was begotten by Aurgelmir's feet (*Vafþrúðnismál*, 33),^[2] but the fact that (apart from the *þulur*)

he is mentioned in only one source led John Lindow to suggest that he might have been invented by the poet.^[3] Additionally, the identification of one with the other cannot be established with certainty since, according to stanza 33, Aurgelmir had more than one direct male offspring: "They said that under the frost-giant's arms a girl and boy grew together; one foot with the other, of the wise giant, begot a six-headed son."^[1] Þrúðgelmir was drowned in his father's blood.

NOTES

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- Lindow, John (2002). *Norse Mythology: A Guide to the Gods, Heroes, Rituals, and Beliefs*. New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-515382-0.
- Simek, Rudolf (1996). *Dictionary of Northern Mythology*. Translated by Angela Hall. Cambridge: D. S. Brewer. ISBN 0-85991-513-1.

ÞRÚÐHEIM

See: Þrúðheimr

ÞRÚÐHEIMR

In Norse mythology, Þrúðheimr (anglicized Thrúdheim or Thrudheim), which means "World of strength" in Old Norse, is the home of Thor according to the Eddic poem *Grímnismál* (4). But in Snorri Sturluson's *Edda* (*Gylfaginning*, 21, 47; *Skáldskaparmál*, 17) and *Ynglinga saga* (5), the name of Thor's residence is Þrúðvangr or Þrúðvangar. Þrúðheimr is nevertheless mentioned in Snorri's *Edda*, but in its prologue.^[1] In this euhemerized story, it is written that Tror, "whom we call Thor", conquered the kingdom of Thrace, "which we call Þrúðheimr".

NOTES

ÞRÚÐHEIMUR

See: Þrúðheimr

ÞRÚÐR

Thrud
Alvíss and Þrúðr, illustration by Lorenz Frølich
Þrúðr (Old Norse "strength"^[1]), sometimes anglicized as Thrúd or Thrud, is a daughter of the major god Thor in Norse mythology. Þrúðr is also the name of one of the valkyries who serve ale to the einherjar in Valhalla (*Grímnismál*, stanza 36). The two may or may not be the

same figure.^[2]
CONTENTS

- Attestations
- Poetic Edda
- Prose Edda
- Karlevi Runestone
- Kennings
- Modern references
- See also
- Notes
- References

ATTESTATIONS

Þrúðr is attested in the following sources:
The valkyries Hildir, Þrúðr and Hlökk bearing ale in Valhalla (1895) by Lorenz Frølich.
POETIC EDDA

Even if her name is not given, the *Poetic Edda* poem *Alvíssmál*, in which Thor's daughter is engaged to a dwarf, Alvið, may also be about Þrúðr.
PROSE EDDA

The *Prose Edda* book *Skáldskaparmál* (4) tells that Thor can be referred to by the *kenning* "father of Þrúðr" ("*faðir Þrúðar*"). Eysteinn Valdason uses it in his poem about Thor (2). The *Skáldskaparmál* (21) adds that her mother is Sif.
In Bragi Boddason's *Ragnarsdrápa*, the Jötunn Hrungrnir is called "thief of Þrúðr" (*Þrúðar þjófr*). But there is no direct reference to this myth in any other source. The *Skáldskaparmál* (17), in which Snorri relates the fight between Thor and Hrungrnir, mentions

a very different cause, and Þjóðólfr of Hvinir's *Haustlöng* only describes the fight without giving the reason for it. This poem depicts two mythological scenes painted on a shield, the first being Iðunn's abduction by the giant Þjazi. Margaret Clunies Ross suggested that the two episodes might be complementary, both dealing with the abduction of a goddess by a giant, its failure and the death of the abductor.^[3] Another *kenning* may allude to this myth: in Eilífr Goðrúnarson's *Pórsdrápa* (18), Thor is called "he who longs fiercely for Þrúðr" (*þrámoðnir Þrúðar*).^[3]
KARLEVI RUNESTONE

Karlevi Runestone Þrúðr is mentioned on 10th century Karlevi runestone on the island of Öland, Sweden where a chieftain is referred to as the "tree of Þrúðr".^[4]
KENNINGS

The name Þrúðr could be used in *kennings* for chieftains as exemplified on the Karlevi Runestone. The name is also used in *kennings* for women. Ormr Steinþórsson, for instance, uses in his poem about a woman (4) the *kenning* "*hrosta lúðrs gæi-Þrúðr*", which, according to Anthony Faulkes, can be rendered into "keeper of the malt-box (mash-tub) or ale-vessel".^[5]
MODERN REFERENCES

Thrud appears as a major character in the Danish young

adult fantasy novel *Erik Menneskesøn* by Lars-Henrik Olsen.

SEE ALSO

- Þrúðvangr, the field of Thor

NOTES

Þrúðr 2

REFERENCES

2

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ÞRÚÐUR
VILHJÁLMSDÓTTIR

See: 101 Reykjavík

ÞRÚÐVANGAR

See: Þrúðvangr

ÞRUÐVANGAR

See: Þrúðvangr

ÞRÚÐVANGR

In Norse mythology, Þrúðvangr (Old Norse "power-field",^[1] sometimes anglicized as Thrudvang or Thruthvang) or Þrúðvangr (plural form) is/are a field/fields where the god Thor resides. The field is attested in the *Prose Edda* and in *Heimskringla*, both written by Snorri Sturluson in the 13th century.

In the *Prose Edda* book *Gylfaginning*, the enthroned figure of High tells Gangleri (King Gylfi in disguise) about the god Thor. Among other details, High mentions that Thor's realm is Þrúðvangr and that Thor owns the hall Bilskírnir, the largest of all buildings ever erected.^[2]

Further in *Gylfaginning*, High mentions that Thor returned to Þrúðvangr after Útgarda-Loki's fortress disappeared.^[3] In the *Prose Edda* book

Skáldskaparmál, Thor's battle with Hrungnir is recounted. The narration details that, after defeating Hrungnir and left with a whetstone lodged in his

head, Thor returned to Þrúðvangr, where the völva Gróa unsuccessfully attempted to remove the stone.^[4]

In the *Heimskringla* book *Ynglinga saga*, the field is again mentioned, yet in euhemerized context; here Thor is a temple priest, and given Þrúðvangr, a location in Sweden, by Odin, here described as a powerful king.^[5]

SEE ALSO

- Fólkvangr, the afterlife field of the goddess Freyja
- Þrúðr, daughter of Thor and/or valkyrie

NOTES

2

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- Faulkes, Anthony (Trans.) (1995). *Edda*. Everyman. ISBN 0-460-87616-3
- Hollander, Lee Milton. (Trans.) (2007). *Heimskringla: History of the Kings of Norway*. University of Texas Press. ISBN 978-0-292-73061-8
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ÞRYMHEIMR

In Norse mythology, Þrymheimr (Old Norse "crash-home",^[1] "Thunder Home",^[2] or "noisy-home"^[3]) was the abode of

Þjazi, a jötunn, located in Jötunheimr. Þjazi once abducted the goddess Iðunn, and in Þrymheimr he held her, causing the gods to age until her rescue, in turn resulting in the death of Þjazi. After the death of Þjazi, his daughter—the goddess Skaði—inhabits the location. During Skaði's marriage to the god Njörðr, the two split over Skaði's preference for her home in Þrymheimr.

Manuscripts of the *Prose Edda* contain the spellings Þrumheimr and Þrúþheimr. Rudolf Simek translates *Þrúþheimr* as "power house" and notes that the variant is also a fitting name for a jötunn.^[3]

NOTES

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DRYMLUR

Þrymlur is an Icelandic mythological *rímur* cycle dated to the 15th century.

CONTENTS

- Description
- Notes
- References
- Editions
- Secondary sources

DESCRIPTION

Þrymlur narrates Thor's reclaiming of his hammer Mjöllnir from the giant Þrymr, a myth also preserved in the Eddic poem *Þrymskviða*. The version in *Þrymlur* is believed to be based on that of *Þrymskviða*, but is in some respects more detailed and has some independent elements. The cycle consists of three *rímur*, each in a different verse form. The first is in *ferskeytt*, the second in *braghent* and the third in *stafhent*. The *rímur* are only preserved in one medieval manuscript, *Staðarhólsbók*. The beginning of the first *ríma* is lost.

Sophus Bugge argued that the Scandinavian folk song *Torsvisen* was originally based on *Þrymlur*, pointing out some parallels.^[1] Finnur Jónsson and Björn Karel Þórólfsson regarded this as highly improbable.^{[2][3]}

NOTES

1. Bugge (1897:78).
2. Finnur Jónsson (1924:37).
3. Björn Karel Þórólfsson (1934:313-14).

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EDITIONS

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PRYMR

the moon of Saturn named after Prymr December 2009
 In Norse mythology, Prymr (*Thrymr*, *Thrym*; "uproar") was king of the jotnar. In one legend, he stole Mjölnir, Thor's hammer, to extort the gods into giving him Freyja as his wife. His kingdom was called Jötunheimr, but according to Hversu Noregr byggdist, it was the Swedish province Värmland, then a part of Norway.

Prymr was foiled in his scheme by the gracefulness of Heimdall, the cunning of Loki, and the sheer violence of Thor. Thor, son of Odin, later killed Thrym, his sister, and all of his jotnar kin, which had been present at the wedding reception. The poem *Prymskviða* gives the details of how Thor got his hammer back. Bergfinnr is a son of Thrymr, the Giant of Vermland.

PRYMSKVIÐA

"Ah, what a lovely maid it is!" (1902) by Elmer Boyd Smith. Thor dresses up as a bride and Loki as a bridesmaid. Illustration by Carl Larsson. *Prymskviða* (the name can be anglicized as *Thrymskviða*, *Thrymskvitha*, *Thrymskvidha* or *Thrymskvida*) is one of the best known poems from the *Poetic Edda*. The Norse myth had enduring popularity in Scandinavia and continued to be told and sung in several forms until the 19th century.
 CONTENTS

- Synopsis
- Analysis
- Songs
- Icelandic statue
- References
- Other sources
- External links

SYNOPSIS

The giant Prymr steals Thor's hammer Mjölnir and demands Freyja as payment for it, desiring the goddess as his own wife. Instead of Freyja, the Æsir dress Thor as the bride and Loki as the bridesmaid, and the two travel to Jötunheimr for the "wedding." Thor's identity is comically hinted at throughout the reception (the god eats an entire ox on his own), with Loki providing weak explanations that the giants somehow accept for the odd behavior (he claims that the bride's immense hunger stems from her not having eaten for the last seven days for

her excitement). Mjölnir is eventually placed into Thor's hands as part of the wedding ceremony, allowing the god to strike down the giants and return home.
 ANALYSIS

There is no agreement among scholars on the age of *Prymskviða*. Some have seen it as thoroughly heathen and among the oldest of the Eddaic poems. Others have seen it as a young Christian parody of the heathen gods.

In other tales, Loki's explanations for Thor's behavior has its clearest analogies in the tale *Little Red Riding Hood*, where the wolf provides equally odd explanations for its differences from the grandmother than Little Red Riding Hood was expecting.^[1]

SONGS

Parts of the story related in *Prymskviða* remained in the *Thor song*, a song which is known from Scandinavia and of which there are Swedish accounts from the 17th century to the 19th century. In this song, Thor is called *Torkar*, Loki is called *Locke Lewe*, Freyja is called *Miss Frojenborg* and Prymr is called *Trolletrams*.

A 15th century Icelandic rímur cycle, *Prymlur*, relates the same story and is evidently based on *Prymskviða*.

ICELANDIC STATUE

10th century Eyraaland statue

of Thor found in Iceland.
A seated bronze statue of Thor (about 6.4 cm) known as the Eyrrarland statue from about AD 1000 was recovered at a farm near Akureyri, Iceland and is a featured display at the National Museum of Iceland. Thor is holding Mjölnir, sculpted in the typically Icelandic cross-like shape. It has been suggested that the statue is related to a scene from *Þrymskviða* where Thor recovers his hammer while seated by grasping it with both hands during the wedding ceremony.^[2]

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- Þrymskviða in Old Norse from heimskringla.no
- The Scandinavian Thor songs and Þrymlur from heimskringla.no
- An English translation of *Þrymskviða*
- Text of *Þrymskviða* with an English marginal glossary

ÞRÆLL

See: Rígsþula

ÞÚ

See: Thou#Etymology

ÞULA

See: Nafnaþulur

ÞULUR

See: Nafnaþulur

ÞUNARAZ

See: Thor

ÞUNGUR HNIFUR

ÞUNOR

See: Thor

ÞUNRAZ

ÞURBRAND

See: Thurbrand the Hold

ÞURISAZ

See: Thurisaz

ÞURÍÐUR
SUNDAFYLLIR

Völva According to Landnamabok, Þuríðr Sundafyllir was one of the Norse settlers of Iceland. A Völva, she gained her epithet "filler of inlets" during a famine in Iceland, when she used her magic powers to fill the fjords with fish. A comparable incident is reported in the Saga of Erik the Red, where Thorhall, one of the first settlers in Vinland, prays to Thor and scratches himself, presumably as a blood-sacrifice, with the result that another famine is ended when a whale is beached on the shore, providing the settlers with fresh meat.

ÞURÍÐUR
BACKMAN

April 2011
Þuríður Backman (born 8 January 1948) is a member of parliament of the Althing, the Icelandic parliament. She is a member of the Left-Green Movement. She has been Deputy Speaker of the Althing since 2003, and a member of the Icelandic Delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union since 2007.

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Althing biography April 2011 Backman, Thuridur

ÞURÍÐUR
STURLUDÓTTIR

Þuríður Sturludóttir (1199–1238) was daughter of Icelandic chieftain Sturla Sighvatsson and Sólveig Sæmundsdóttir. Mother of Jón korpur Hrafnsson in whom the warring clans of Haraldur hárfagri (Harald Fairhair) and Egill Skallagrímsson were genetically united in Iceland in 1255.

The bloodline of Þuríður Sturludóttir from Haraldur hárfagri Hálfðánarson: Haraldur “Hárfagri” Hálfðánarson (850) – King in Norway

Sigurður “Hrísi” Haraldsson (880)

Hálfðán Sigurðsson (930)

Sigurður “Sýr” Hálfðánarson (970)

Haraldur “Harðráði” Sigurðsson (1047) – King in Norway

Ólafur “Kyrri” Haraldsson (1066) – King in Norway

Magnús “Berfættur” Ólafsson (1090) – King in Norway

Þóra Magnúsdóttir (1100)

Jón Loftsson (1124–1197)

Sæmundur Jónsson (1154–1222)

Sólveig Sæmundsdóttir (1200–1244)

Þuríður Sturludóttir (1228–1288)

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<http://www.islandingabok.is>

- Konungasögur (Kings' sagas)
- Egils saga Skallagrímssonar (Egils saga)

Sturludóttir, uriour

ÞURÍÐ
ÞORKILSDÓTTIR

July 2011 Þuríð Þorkilsdóttir (Faroese *Turið Torkilsdóttir*, Icelandic *Þuríður*, Danish *Turid*, sometimes anglicized as *Thurid*, born ca. 960 in Ulfdal in Dovrefjell, Norway, died ca. 1047 in Skúvoy, Faroe Islands) was the first woman about whom we have knowledge in Faroese history. In the Viking Age in the Faroe Islands, she was the islands' most influential woman. After her husband's death in 1005, she was generally called *Þuríð Megincinkja*, "chieftain's widow".^[1]

Þuríð was the daughter of Ragnhild Þoralfsdóttir and Þorkil Barfrost. Around 986, she married Sigmundur Brestisson, on his third visit to Norway. According to the *Færeyinga Saga*, the wedding took place at Hákon Jarl's farm near Trondheim and lasted for seven days. She had already borne him a daughter, Þóra. That autumn, the couple and their daughter moved to the Faroes, where Þuríð lived out the rest of her life.

Þuríð and Sigmundur later had four sons, Þórálfr, Steingrím, Brandr and Heri Sigmundsson,

who all lived on the farm in Skúvoy.

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Þuríð Þorkilsdóttir

ÞURS

See: Thurs

ÞURSAFLOKKURIN
N

Pursaflokkurinn

Pursaflokkurinn (en: the hobgoblins), often written in a simplified way ("Thursaflokkurinn"), is an Icelandic progressive rock group that was mainly active in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Similar to the Dutch band Focus Pursaflokkurinn combined rock music with influences of classical music and jazz, enhancing their sound by adding elements of Scandinavian folk music and sometimes eccentric vocals resembling the Rock in Opposition work of, for instance, the Swedish band Samla Mammás Manna. Since their foundation in Reykjavík in the year of 1978 the group consisted of Egill Ólafsson (vocals, keyboards) and acoustic guitar, guitarist Þórður Arnason, bassoonist Rúnar Vilbergsson, bassist Tómas Magnus Tómasson and drummer Ásgeir Óskarsson. Between 1978 und 1980 the

band mainly played progressive rock with influences of folk, psychedelic and jazz rock. Most of the songs are based on Icelandic folk songs; especially the debut album includes many traditional folk tunes which all have been turned into a progressive rock arrangement. The second album Þursabít has more psychedelic influences than the 'folkier' debut album and also features more prominent keyboards, for example the Hammond organ (played by the newly recruited keyboarder Karl Sighvatsson) and the electric piano. The band's 1980 tour is documented by a live album, *Á hljómléikum* and imports jazz influences into the band's music. Quite striking is a punk rock track at the end of the album which became a popular and well-known song in Iceland. The fourth album of the band *Gæti eins verið...* from the year of 1982 showed a completely new style, the new wave music. The acoustic instruments were nearly completely substituted by synthesizers; keyboarder Karl Sighvatsson and bassoonist Rúnar Vilbergsson had left the band. After some records for a new album in 1983 and 1984 the band split. One reason was the fact that the band's success did not progress to other countries than Iceland. Egill Ólafsson started working as a writer and was a member in the band

Stuðmenn in which other Þursaflokkurinn musicians were also playing. Sometimes the band met again for one-off-performances, for example for the memorial for Karl Sighvatsson who died in 1991. For their 30th anniversary in February 2008 all the albums were reissued in a mini-vinyl-box with a CD full of previously unissued tracks and live versions. In addition there is a tour going through Iceland since early 2008 with the small orchestra *Capút*; a live CD/DVD has been issued in late November 2008 with the title *Hinn íslenski Þursaflokkur og Caput*.
ÚTGÁFUR

- Hinn íslenski Þursaflokkur (1978)
- Þursabít (1979)
- Á hljómléikum (1980)
- Gæti eins verið... (1982)
- Nútíminn – Bestu lög Þursaflokksins 1978–1982 (best of collection) (2000)
- Þursar (all the four albums from 1978 to 1982) (2008)
- includes: Ókomin forneskjan (outtake collection)
- Hinn íslenski Þursaflokkur og Caput (2008)

ÞÚ OG ÞEIR
(SÓKRATES)

See: Þú og þeir (Sókrates)

ÞÚ OG ÞEIR
(SÓKRATES)

Iceland "Þú og þeir (Sókrates)" "Þú og þeir (Sókrates)" (English translation: "You And They (Socrates)") was the Icelandic entry in the Eurovision Song Contest 1988, performed in Icelandic by Beathoven. The song deals with the singer's idols, many of whom are European composers such as Debussy and Tchaikovsky. A number of Icelandic people are also named, such as Gunnar Thoroddsen and Einar Benediktsson – even strongman contest winner Jón Páll Sigmarsson. Special praise, however, is reserved for Socrates, "The Hercules of the soul". The song was performed first on the night (preceding Sweden's Tommy Körberg with *Stad i ljus*). At the close of voting, it had received 20 points, placing 16th in a field of 21. It was succeeded as Icelandic representative at the 1989 Contest by *Daníel Ágúst* with "Það sem enginn sér".

ÞVERFELLSHORN

Esja Þverfellshorn panoramic view of Reykjavík.jpg
Þverfellshorn Þverfellshorn is a peak in the Esjan mountains of Höfuðborgarsvæði (Greater Reykjavík) in southwestern Iceland. It is located roughly 15

by air northeast of Reykjavík. It is one of the most visited peaks in Iceland, attracting hikers for its scenic views.^[1]Its elevation range is 820 – 840. The car park at the foot of the mountain is known as "Mógilsá".

REFERENCES

Þÿ

See: Byte order mark#UTF-16

ÞYKKI

See: Egill Einarsson

ÞYLE

See: Thyle

ÞYRVÉ

See: Thyra

ÞÝSKALAND

See: Germany

ÞÆTTIR

See: Þáttr

Ðð

See: Thorn (letter)

÷

See: Obelus

÷()

See: Division by zero

÷ 0

See: Division by zero

Œ

Oe (disambiguation)

Œ œ

Œ œ

Œ (minuscule: œ) is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In medieval and early modern Latin, it was used to represent the Greek diphthong *??*, a usage which continues in English and French. In French, it is also used in some non-Latin words. It is used in the modern orthography for Old West Norse and is used in the International Phonetic Alphabet to represent the open-mid front rounded vowel. In English runology, œ is used to transliterate the Runic letter odal *?*, and so œ is sometimes called œthel or ethel (from *?**ðel* 'estate, ancestral home').^[1]

CONTENTS

- Overview
- English
- Other Germanic languages
- French
- International Phonetic Alphabet
- Encodings
- Inputting Œ and œ
- See also
- References
- External links

OVERVIEW

The word onomatopoeia with the œ ligature.

In Latin, the combination denotes a diphthong, pronounced oi?, that had a value similar to English *oi* as in *coil*. It was used in borrowings from Greek words having the diphthong *OI* (*??*, *??*). Both classical and modern practice is to write the letters separately, but the ligature was used in medieval and early modern writings, in part because œ was reduced to a simple vowel ([e]) in late Latin.

ENGLISH

Borrowings into English from Latin words written with œ (which in turn are often from Greek words written *??*) now largely use the letter e, especially in American English. For example, *ƒederal* has become *federal* in English, while *diarrhœa* in American English can be spelled *diarrhea* only. In those words that have not changed to e, the digraph

oe is often used; indeed, most recent dictionaries list only the form without a ligature. In British English the spellings generally follow the traditional spellings (e.g. "diarrhoea"). However, as most modern 'English language' keyboards lack the ligatures as separate keys, the spelling is usually changed to, for example, "diarrhoea" for ease of typing. The most common word retaining the "OE" in American English is subpoenaFebruary 2012. The æ, oe, or e is generally pronounced /i:/ in syllables with word stress, or /ɪ/ when unstressed.

OTHER GERMANIC LANGUAGES

Œ is used in the modern scholarly orthography of Old West Norse, representing the long vowel /ø/, contrasting with ø, which represents the short vowel /ø/. Recently, however, it has been replaced with ȝ, as in mȝðr "mothers".March 2013

Œ is not used in German; loanwords using œ are rendered ö, e.g. Ōsophagus. A common exception is the French word Œu-v-re^[2] and its compounds (e.g. Œu-v-re-ver-zeich-nis^[3]).

FRENCH

In French, œ (called "e dans l'o", which means e in the o (a mnemotechnic pun used first at school, sounding like (des) œufs dans l'eau, meaning eggs

in the water, sometimes "o et e collé", literally o - e glued) is a true linguistic ligature, not just a typographic one (like the fi or fl ligatures), reflecting etymology. It is most prominent in the words mœurs ("mores", almost exclusively employed in its plural form; mœur is masculine in the singular and feminine in the plural), cœur ("heart"), sœur ("sister"), œuf ("egg"), œuvre ("work") and œil ("eye"), in which the digraph œu, like eu, represents the sound œ or ø. French also uses œ in direct borrowings from Latin and Greek. So, "œliac" in French is cœliaque. In such cases, the œ is pronounced [e]. In some words, e.g. phœnix, the œ is changed to a more French é. When oe occurs in French without the ligature, it is pronounced /wa/, just like words spelt with oi. The most common words of this type are poêle ("stove", "frying pan") and moelleux ("soft"). If the oe is not to be pronounced thus, then a diaeresis, acute or grave accent needs to be added in order to indicate that the vowels should be pronounced separately. For example, Noël, poésie, poète. The exception to this rule is the prefix co-, which is always pronounced /ko/ in hiatus with the following vowel, e.g. coentreprise ("joint venture") or coefficient ("ratio", "coefficient") and does not require any accent on the e to

make this so.
 INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET
 The symbol [œ] is used in the International Phonetic Alphabet for the open-mid front rounded vowel. This sound resembles the "eu" in the French neuf or the "ö" in the German öffnen. These contrast with French feu and German schön, which have the close-mid front rounded vowel, [ø]. The small capital variant [ʔ] represents the open front rounded vowel.
 ENCODINGS

In Unicode, the characters are encoded at 0152 and 0153. In ISO-8859-15, Œ is 0xBC and œ 0xBD. In Windows-1252, at positions 0x8C and 0x9C. In Mac-Roman, they are at positions 0xCE and 0xCF. The LaTeX commands are \oe and \OE .
 Œ and œ were omitted from ISO-8859-1 (as well as derived standards, such as IBM code page 850 and Windows-1252), which are still widespread in internet protocols and applications. Œ is the only character in modern French that is not included in ISO-8859-1, and this has led to it becoming replaced by 'oe' in many computer-assisted publications (including printed magazines and newspapers). This was due, in part, to the lack of available characters in the French ISO/IEC 646 version that was used earlier for

computing. Another reason is that œ is absent from most French keyboards, and as a result, few people know how to input it.

The above-mentioned small capital of the International Phonetic Alphabet is encoded at 0276.

INPUTTING Œ AND œ

On Microsoft Windows, Œ and œ can be entered using the Alt codes 0140 and 0156, i.e. by holding down the Alt key while typing the number 0140 and 0156 respectively on the numeric keypad. In Microsoft Word, œ can additionally be entered using the keyboard shortcut Ctrl then O in quick succession. Moreover, Microsoft Word and some other word processors can also automatically correct French words like *socur* to *sœur*, but in most other applications (e.g. an instant messenger, or a browser) the word will not be corrected.

Using Apple's OS X, starting from Lion, Œ and œ can be accessed by holding down O (Shift) or o (O) and clicking on Œ and œ respectively in the small menu that appears.^[4] Alternatively the Character Viewer can be used to enter special characters.^[5] Furthermore, using either the U.S., British, or Swiss keyboard layout, Œ and œ are accessed by pressing Opt and Opt respectively. The corresponding key combinations on the French

keyboard are Opt and Opt, or Opt and Opt on the German keyboard.

On mobile devices running iOS, Android or Windows Mobile, œ and Œ are accessed by holding down O until a small menu is displayed.

With a Compose key the key combination for œ is Compose O E and Compose Shift Shift for Œ.

In Vim (text editor), use Ctrl Shift Shift in succession (or Ctrl O E for lower-case).

SEE ALSO

- Oe (digraph)
- Å
- Ä
- Ø
- Ö
- Æ

• List of words that may be spelled with a ligature

REFERENCES

1. John R. Clark Hall, 1962, *A concise Anglo-Saxon dictionary*, Cambridge University Press, p. 108, s.v. ?ðel 'name of the rune for œ'.
2. [[Duden] online]
3. [[Duden] online]
4. Apple Inc.: OS X Lion: Enter characters with accent marks. Jul 12, 2012 (retrieved on Dec 31, 2012)
5. Apple Inc.: OS X Lion: Enter special characters and symbols. Jul 12, 2012 (retrieved on Dec 31, 2012)

EXTERNAL LINKS

Category:English terms spelled with Œ

- Paleography: Special Characters in English Manuscripts, course notes

ŒCOLAMPADIUS, JOHN

ŒCONOMUS, EPISCOPAL

ŒCUMENE

See: Ecumene

ŒCUMENICAL

See: Ecumenism

ŒCUMENICALLY

See: Ecumenism

ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL

See: Ecumenical council

ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL

See: Ecumenical council

ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH

See: Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople

ECUMENISM

See: Ecumenism

ECUMENISMS

See: Ecumenism

ECUMENIST

See: Ecumenism

ECUMENISTIC

See: Ecumenism

ECUMENISTICAL

See: Ecumenism

ECUMENISTICALLY

See: Ecumenism

ECUMENISTS

See: Ecumenism

ECUMENIUS

See: Oecumenius

CEDEMA

See: Edema

CEDEMAS

See: Edema

CEDIPE (CORNEILLE)

CEDIPE (OPERA)

Cēdipe is an opera in four acts by the Romanian composer George Enescu, based on the mythological tale of Oedipus, and set to a French libretto by Edmond Fleg. Enescu had the idea to compose an Oedipus-inspired opera even before finding a libretto and began to sketch music for it in 1910. The first-draft libretto from Fleg arrived in 1913. Enesco completed the music in 1922 and the orchestration in 1931. The opera received its world premiere in Paris on 13 March 1936.^[1] The first German production was in Berlin in 1996, in a production that subsequently traveled to the Vienna State Opera.^[2] The

United States premiere was in 2005 at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.^[3]

This dramatic musical treatment of the Oedipus myth is unusual in that it attempts to cover the entire story of Oedipus' life, from birth to death. Act III covers the story of *Oedipus the King*. Act IV overlaps in plot with *Oedipus at Colonus*, though with divergent psychological treatment of Oedipus' final days compared to the original.^[4] It is generally considered to be Enescu's masterpiece.

CONTENTS

- Roles
- Synopsis
- Recordings
- References
- External links

ROLES

- Antigone, soprano
- Crēon, baritone
- Jocaste (Jocasta), mezzo-soprano
- The Sphinx, mezzo-soprano
- Laōs (Laius), tenor
- Shepherd, tenor
- High priest, bass
- Old man, bass
- Mérope, contralto
- Cēdipe (Oedipus), baritone
- Phorbas, bass
- Thésée (Theseus), baritone
- Tīrésias, basso-baritone

SYNOPSIS

*Act I*In the royal palace of

Thebes, the people celebrate the birth of the son of King Laius and Queen Jocasta. Just as Laius and Jocasta, at the High Priest's request, are to name the child, the old and blind prophet Tiresias interrupts the festivities. He reproaches Laius for having disobeyed Apollo's injunction to bear no descendants, and tells of the gods' punishment for this transgression: one day, the child will murder his father and marry his mother. The appalled Laius summons a shepherd and commands him to abandon the infant in the mountains so that it will die.

Act II Scene One: It is twenty years later, and the child has survived and been named Oedipus, and lives in Corinth as the child of King Polybus and Queen Merope. At the palace, Oedipus has dark visions, and declines to participate in the city games and revelry. He has visited the Oracle at Delphi, which told him his fate, that he will kill his father and marry his mother. He thinks that Polybus and Merope are his biological parents, and thus wants to flee the palace to confound the prophecy. Merope sends her counselor, Phorbes, to Oedipus, who will not reveal the cause of his concern. He does say that he was once called a foundling. It turns out that Merope's own child had died at birth, and someone replaced that child with Oedipus, whom

the Shepherd had not the heart to abandon to the elements.

Oedipus becomes more intent on leaving Corinth, and then reveals the Delphic prophecy to Merope, who is aghast. Alone, Oedipus determines to leave Corinth.

Scene Two: At a crossroads, the shepherd who spared Oedipus from death tends his herd under a storm. Oedipus appears, and cannot decide which road to travel. He even thinks of returning to Corinth, since for three nights now his frightening dreams have not haunted him. A lightning flash stops him in his path, and he thinks that the gods have set up a trap, and curses the gods. Just then, Laius and two traveling companions arrive on a chariot and demands the right of way from Oedipus, whom he insults and strikes. In self-defence, Oedipus kills Laius and the companions. When the storm breaks, Oedipus flees. The shepherd has witnessed these events.

Scene Three: Outside Thebes, the Sphinx, a monster in the form of a winged lioness with a woman's head, harasses the Theban citizens, killing everyone who cannot answer her riddle. Oedipus offers to challenge her to save the city. The watchman tells him he who defeats the Sphinx will become the King of Thebes and can marry the recently widowed queen, Jocasta. Oedipus wakes the Sphinx and

answers its riddle successfully, which causes the Sphinx to collapse into death, but not before saying: "The future will tell thee whether the dying Sphinx weeps in her defeat or laughs in her victory!" Thebes and its citizens hail Oedipus as their liberator and new king, and offer him Jocasta in marriage.

Act III Twenty years have passed and during that time, Thebes has enjoyed peace and prosperity with Oedipus as king. However, Thebes now suffers from a plague epidemic. Creon, brother of Jocasta, has gone to Delphi to consult the Oracle. He returns with the message that the plague will end only after the murderer of Laius has been exposed and punished. The murderer now resides in the city, and will be exiled if he reveals himself willingly, but if not, will be cursed and left to the wrath of the gods. Creon has summoned both Tiresias and the old shepherd to the city. Tiresias says nothing initially, but when Oedipus begins to sound accusatory toward Tiresias, Tiresias points to Oedipus himself. Oedipus is suspicious that Creon wants to usurp him, and dismisses Tiresias and Creon from his sight. Meanwhile, Jocasta tries to comfort Oedipus, and tells of the circumstances of the killing of Laius, which disturbs Oedipus. The shepherd confirms Jocasta's story. From

Corinth, Phorbes then arrives to ask Oedipus to succeed Polybus, and then reveals that Polybus and Merope were his adoptive parents, not his biological parents. Oedipus now understands the whole truth, and flees into the palace, realizing that the gods' punishment and prophecy came true after all. Jocasta is horrified at the truth, and commits suicide. Oedipus then emerges, covered in blood, as he has gouged out his eyes in shame and in expiation. Creon then sentences Oedipus to exile, and Oedipus accepts the punishment as the only way to save the city. However, Antigone, Oedipus' favorite daughter, chooses to accompany her father and be his guide.

Act IV After years of wandering, Oedipus and Antigone have arrived at a flowery grove at Colonus, near Athens, where Theseus rules with the protection of the Eumenides. Antigone describes the grove to Oedipus, who foresees that he will peacefully die there. Creon then suddenly arrives to tell the news that Thebes is again under threat, and offers Oedipus the throne back. Oedipus refuses, to which Creon takes Antigone hostage. Theseus and the Athenians arrive and free Antigone from Creon. The Athenians drive Creon away and welcome Oedipus into their city. Finally, however, Oedipus takes his

leave of everyone, even Antigone, and settles in the spot where he will die.

RECORDINGS

Key to roles (♯):
antigone/jocaste/sphinx/créon/
oedipe/tirésias

- INA (Institut national de l'audiovisuel) archive (live in Paris in 1955):
Monmart/Moizan/Gorr/Lova no/Depraz/Vessières(♯); Charles Bruck, conductor
- Electrecord EDC 269/270/271 (recorded in 1964 in a Bucharest studio, in Romanian):
Sindrilaru/Cernei/Pally/Iordescu/Ohanesian/Hvorov(♯); Brediceanu, conductor
- EMI Classics 7 54011-2 (recorded in 1989 using Monte Carlo's Salle Garnier as a studio): José van Dam, Gabriel Bacquier, Marjana Lipovšek, Brigitte Fassbaender, John Aler, Nicolai Gedda, Marcel Vanaud, Barbara Hendricks, Gino Quilico, Jocelyne Taillon, Cornelius Hauptmann, Laurence Albert, Jean-Philippe Courtis, Isabelle Vernet; Orféon Donostiarra; Monte Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra; Lawrence Foster, conductor^[5]
- Naxos 8.660163-64 (recording of an incomplete version given in Vienna in 1997):
Monte Pedersen, Marjana Lipovšek, Egil Siliž, Yu Chen, Davide Damiani, Ruxandra Donose, Walter Fink, Josef Hopferwieser, Peter Koves,

Michael Roider, Goran Simic, Mihaela Ungureanu; Vienna Boys Choir; Orchestra and Chorus of the Vienna State Opera; Michael Gielen, conductor^[6]

- Albany Records TROY861-62 (recorded live in Urbana at the 2005 U.S. premiere): Stefan Ignat, Ricardo Herrera, Bradley Robinson, Harold Gray Meers, Michael York, Ben Jones, Darren T. Anderson, Ashmani Jha, Stephanie Chigas, Jan Patrice Helms, Jennifer Proulx; University of Illinois Chamber Singers; Sinfonia da Camera; Ian Hobson, conductor
- Internet-streamed video (from La Monnaie/De Munt in Brussels in 2011):
Eerens/Petrinsky/Lemieux/Bork/Henschel/Rootering(♯); Leo Hussain, conductor; expected to be issued as a DVD in 2012

REFERENCES

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Vienna State Opera German-language page on *Oedipe* production
- Michael Magnusson, Opera Today blog review of Naxos recording, 20 April 2006.

ŒDIPE (PLAY)

See: Oedipus (Voltaire)

ŒDIPE À COLONE

Œdipe à Colone is an operatic 'tragédie lyrique' by Antonio Sacchini first performed at Versailles on January 4, 1786 in the presence of King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.

The libretto, by Nicolas-François Guillard, is based on the play *Oedipus at Colonus* by Sophocles. The premiere, intended to inaugurate the new theatre at Versailles, was not a success, possibly due to the quality of the performances, the staging or the acoustics. Marie Antoinette promised Sacchini a better production at Fontainebleau in the autumn, but the Affair of the Diamond Necklace meant she was unable to have her wish. The news that the production was cancelled is said to have hastened the death of the already seriously ill composer on October 9, 1786. *Œdipe* was given a posthumous performance at the Paris Opéra on February 1, 1787. This time the audience was warmly appreciative and the opera became one of the most popular pieces in the repertoire for several decades, reaching a total of almost 600 performances by 1844.

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- Roles
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- Background
- Act 1
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- Act 3
- Instrumentation
- Recordings

- Notes
- Sources
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ROLES

CastVoice typePremiere, 1786
(Conductor:Jean-Baptiste Rey)AntigonesopranoAnne Chéron-Cameroiy ("m.lle Dozon")Polynice tenorÉtienne Lainez Thésée baritoneLouis-Claude-Armand Chardin ("Chardiny") Œdipe baritoneAugustin-Athanase Chéron EriphilesopranoAnne-Marie Jeanne Gavaudan, aînée^[1]Le grand prêtre, the High PriestbassJean-Pierre Moreau^[1]Un coryphée, a coryphaceusbassUne athénienne, an Athenian womansopranoUn Herault, a herald (^[2])baritone

SYNOPSIS

Oedipe et Antigone by Johann Peter Krafft (1809)

BACKGROUND

The plot is based on the myth of Oedipus, King of Thebes. Oedipus has been expelled from the city after it was revealed he had killed his father and married his mother. Now blind and aged he wanders through Greece accompanied only by his daughter Antigone. Meanwhile, the throne of Thebes has been divided between Oedipus' two sons, Eteocles and Polynices. But the two have quarrelled and Eteocles has driven out Polynices, who seeks refuge with Theseus, King of Athens.

ACT 1

The opera begins with Polynices and Theseus striking a pact: Polynices will marry Theseus' daughter, Eriphyle, and Theseus will help him retake the throne of Thebes, thus forging an alliance between that city and Athens. The Athenians celebrate and Theseus and Polynices go to the temple to offer a sacrifice. Polynices feels guilty he banished his father Oedipus from Thebes. As he sacrifices, the temple fire goes out, a symbol of the anger of the Furies.

ACT 2

Polynices wanders outside the temple where he sees an old man being led by a girl. It is Oedipus and Antigone. Oedipus senses the presence of the Furies and is sent temporarily insane. Antigone pleads with the gods to have mercy on her father. A crowd appears and when they learn the identity of Oedipus they want to drive him away, but Theseus stops them and offers the old man his hospitality.

ACT 3

Polynices tells Antigone he is so remorseful he would give up everything, including Eriphyle, to be forgiven by his father. Antigone tries to reconcile Oedipus and his son, but Oedipus reacts by accusing her of disloyalty and cursing both Polynices and Eteocles. Only when Polynices begs his father

to kill him with his own hands does Oedipus take pity on his son. This act of forgiveness earns the mercy of the gods. The wrath of the Furies is appeased.

INSTRUMENTATION

Cēdipe à Colone is scored for 2 flutes, 2 oboes, 2 horns, timpani, and strings. Like most classical period works, the presence of continuo instruments like bassoons and harpsichord is assumed as well. Some modern performances have used a thunder sheet to represent the stormy anger of the gods portrayed at the end of Act I.

RECORDINGS

- Order of characters: Cēdipe, Antigone, Polynice, Thésée, Eriphile, the High Priest, an Athenian woman, a coryphaeus, a herald
- MRF (Morgan Recording Federation) 153 (1977) – Renato Bruson, Radmila Bako?evi?, Herbert Handt, Juan Oncina, Maria Candida, Robert Amis El-Age, Nicoletta Panni, Walter Brighi (tenore), Giuseppe Scaleo – *Coro e Orchestra da camera “Alessandro Scarlatti” Napoli Radiotelevisione italiana*, conducted by Franco Caracciolo (radio live recording 1971, sung in Italian)
 - Dynamic 494/1–2 CD – Sviatoslav Smirnov (baritone), Manon Feubel (soprano), Fabrice Mantegna (tenor),

- Daniel Galvez-Vallejo (tenor), Raphaëlle Farman (soprano), Jacques Gay (bass–baritone), Géraldine Casey (soprano), *not indicated*, *Chœur de Chambre et Orchestre de la Camerata de Bourgogne*, conducted by Jean-Paul Penin (first world recording June 2004, published 2005)
- Naxos, 2006 CD – François Loup (bass–baritone), Nathalie Paulin (soprano), Robert Getchell (tenor), Tony Boutré (tenor), Kirsten Blaise (soprano), Jonathan Kimple (bass–baritone), Kara Morgan, Philip Cave (tenor), Jason Kaminski (baritone), Opera Lafayette Orchestra and Chorus, dir. Ryan Brown

NOTES

SOURCES

- Amadeus Online
- ELPE-Musique

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Charles T. Downey blog review of Opera Lafayette production (15 May 2005), accessed 5 August 2008
- Libretto with English translation
- Review of Opera Lafayette production (16 May 2005), accessed 5 August 2008
- Score

CEDIPE SUR LA ROUTE

September 2010 Henry Bauchau*Cēdipe sur la route* is a Belgian novel by Henry

Bauchau. It was first published in 1990.

CÆDIPUS

See: oedipus

CÆDIPUS COLONEUS

See: Oedipus at Colonus

CÆDIPUS JUDAICUS

See: Oedipus Judaicus

CÆDIPUS REX

See: Oedipus the King

CÆDIPUS REX

See: Oedipus the King

CÆDIPUS THE KING

See: Oedipus the King

CÆDIPUS TYRANNUS

See: Oedipus the King

CÆERLIKON

See: Oerlikon

CEIL-DE-BŒUF

See: Oeil-de-boeuf

CEIL-DE-PERDRIX

See: Oeil de perdrix

CEIL-DE-PERDRIX

See: Oeil de perdrix

CEILLADE

See: Oeillade noire

CEILLADE BLANCHE

See: Picardan

CEILLADE NOIR

See: Oeillade noire

CEILLADE NOIRE

See: Oeillade noire

CEIL DE BŒUF

See: Oeil-de-boeuf

CEIL DE CHOPE

See: Canari noir

CEIL DE PERDRIX

See: Oeil de perdrix

CEIL DE PERDRIX

See: Oeil de perdrix

CEIL DE PERDRIX

See: Oeil de perdrix

CEIL DU PRINCE

A theater at the Palace of Versailles, France, in the 17th century, showing the use of perspective in stage design. The "oeil du prince" seat is shown approximately at the middle of the audience Theater room of the Palais-Royal, showing Louis XIII, Anne of Austria and Cardinal Richelieu positioned at "l'œil du prince" *L'œil du prince* ("the prince's eye") is a French expression popularized by Nicola Sabbatini (1574–1654), an Italian stage designer and architect of the Renaissance in his famous treatise published in 1638. It is an imaginary point in the audience of a theatre,

located in its central axis, approximately 0.6 m (18 inches) above the stage, and at a distance equal to the stage's width. In most theaters it corresponds more or less to the seventh row of seats. Sabbatini, in a chapter in his book, describes 'How to Place the Prince's Seat', where "*all the objects in the scene appear better... than from any other place*". It is considered the best place and the most coveted one in the audience, which was reserved for the nobility (thus the reference to the prince). Due to the importance of these spectators, of course, many theater shows had their main movements and happenings designed in order to attract the attention of the prince's eye. The usefulness of this point is that it permits the stage designer to calculate the perspective angles of the scenes (decoration) on the stage, as viewed from a central place (the). Beginning in the 17th century, Italian theatrical decoration became very influential in the use of constructions in perspective, which added greater realism to depth perception by the audience. Thus, it satisfied the baroque ideal of opening towards the infinity. Sabbatini and others also invented the scene wings which run on grooves in the floor, allowing a quicker change of decorations during the intermissions. These innovations produced what

became known as the *scènes à l'italienne* in theatres in Italy, France and elsewhere in Europe.

In a metaphorical sense, the French language also uses the expression to typify any privileged view of an observer (such as in "*he had the eye of the prince when he was covering Iraq's war*"), or also in a way of acting so as to please the privileged observer (such as in "*he tried to conquer the eye of the prince in his report*").

REFERENCES

- Sabbatini, Nicola. *Manual for Constructing Theatrical Scenes and Machine (Pratica di fabbricar scene e macchine' teatri)*, Ravenna, 1638.
- Hewitt, Barnard, ed.: *The Renaissance Stage: Documents of Serlio, Sabbattini and Furtenbach*. Coral Gables, Fla.: University of Miami Press, 1958.

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Glossaire Technique du Théâtre. In French.
- Atelier des Recherches: Le Baroque. In French.

CEMEGA

See: Omega

CEMEGA (CYRILLIC)

See: Omega (Cyrillic)

CENOLOGY

See: Oenology

CENOMANCY

See: Oinomancy

CENONE

See: Oenone

CENOTHÈQUE

See: Enoteca

CESEL

See: Saaremaa

CESOPHAGUS

See: Esophagus

CESTROGEN

See: Estrogen

CESTRUS

See: Estrous cycle

CESWY

See: Æscwig of Dorchester

ÆTHEL

See: Æ

ÆTHELWALD

See: Æthelwald of Deira

ÆTHELWALD OF DEIRA

Æthelwald was a King of Deira (651–c. 655). He was the son of King Oswald of Northumbria, who was killed at the Battle of Maserfield in 642.

After Oswine of Deira was killed by Oswiu of Bernicia in 651, Æthelwald became king; it is uncertain whether Oswiu (who was Æthelwald's uncle) installed him as king or whether Æthelwald took the kingship in opposition to Oswiu.^[1] He subsequently allied himself with Oswiu's enemy, Penda of Mercia, and assisted Penda during his invasion of Northumbria in 655. However, when the armies of Oswiu and Penda met on 15 November at the Battle of the Winwaed, Æthelwald withdrew his forces. Penda was defeated and killed,^[2] perhaps in part because of this desertion, and afterward Æthelwald seems to have lost Deira to Alchfrith,

who was installed there by the victorious Oswiu.
Œthelwald's fate is unknown, as nothing is formally recorded of him after the battle.^[3] Local tradition, however, held that he became a hermit in Kirkdale, North Yorkshire.
Although he allied himself with the pagan Penda, Œthelwald was a pious Christian and was remembered for his generosity towards St. Cedd, to whom he granted land for a monastery.

REFERENCES

- 1. D. P. Kirby, *The Earliest English Kings* (1991, 2000), page 78.
- 2. Bede, *H. E.*, book III, chapter 24.
- 3. Kirby, page 81.

ŒTING

Œting
Œting is a commune in the Moselle department in Lorraine in north-eastern France.

SEE ALSO

- Communes of the Moselle department

ŒUF-EN-TERNOIS

Œuf-en-Ternois
Œuf-en-Ternois is a commune in the Pas-de-Calais department in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region of France.

CONTENTS

- Geography

- Population
- Places of interest
- See also
- References
- External links

GEOGRAPHY

Œuf-en-Ternois is situated 29 west of Arras, at the junction of the D99 and D105 roads.

POPULATION

Population history1962 1968 1975 1982 1990 1999 2006283 250 247 227 254 226 256Census count starting from 1962: Population without duplicates

PLACES OF INTEREST

- The church of St.Martin, dating from the twentieth century.

SEE ALSO

- Communes of the Pas-de-Calais department
- REFERENCES

- INSEE commune file

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Official website of Œuf en Ternois
- Œuf-en-Ternois on the Quid website

ŒUILLY

Œuilly may refer to the following places in France:

- Œuilly, Aisne, a commune in the department of Aisne
- Œuilly, Marne, a commune in the department of Marne

ŒUILLY, AISNE

December 2008

Œuilly

Œuilly is a commune in the Aisne department in Picardy in northern France.

POPULATION

left

SEE ALSO

- Communes of the Aisne department
- REFERENCES

- INSEE

Œuilly (Aisne)

ŒUILLY, MARNE

Œuilly

Œuilly is a commune in the Marne department in the Champagne-Ardenne region in north-eastern France.

SEE ALSO

Œuilly (Marne)

- Communes of the Marne department

ŒUILLY (DISAMBIGUATION)

See: Œuilly

ŒUVRE

See: Oeuvre

ŒUVRES

See: Work of art

ŒUVRE DE SECOURS AUX ENFANTS

Jewish youth liberated at Buchenwald lean out the windows of a train, as it pulls away from the station. The train, which has been marked with the phrase "Hitler kaput" [Hitler is finished], will transport the children to an OSE (Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants) home in Ecouis, France.

Œuvre de Secours aux Enfants (OSE) or translated as "Organization to Save the Children," and commonly abbreviated as OSE, (less usually O.S.E.) is a French Jewish humanitarian organization that, during World War II, saved and aided many hundreds of mainly Jewish refugee children, both from France and from other Western European countries. This was before World War II, then primarily during World War II when OSE saved the children away from the Nazis and threat of extermination, and also after World War III. During the most important period after the German occupation of France and the creation of Vichy France, OSE

worked mainly in Vichy France. However, many of the OSE children continued to have escaped to Vichy France from northern occupied France or other Western European countries, both occupied or not.

The original OZE (Obshchetsvo Zdravookhraneniya Yevreyiev, Organisation for the health protection of Jews), was created in 1912 in Saint Petersburg by doctors, to help needy members of the Jewish population. Branches were established in other countries. In 1923 the organization relocated in Berlin, under the symbolic presidency of Albert Einstein. In 1933, fleeing Nazism, it relocated again, this time to France where it became the Œuvre de Secours aux Enfants (Society for Rescuing Children), retaining a similar acronym.

In France, the OSE ran Children's Homes (often called "Chateaux," but actually large "mansions," and see listing below). These Homes were for Jewish children of various ages, including infants, whose parents were either in Nazi concentration camps or had been killed.

In March 1939, several transports brought German Jewish children to France. Other children arrived either on their own or were brought by relatives. By May 1939, the OSE Children's Homes held

more than 200 refugee children.

The children were schooled and trained according to their age. To prepare children for possible future dangers, the OSE teachers paid special attention to physical education and survival skills.

A 1999 documentary "*The Children of Chabannes*" by filmmakers Lisa Gossels and Dean Wetherell is about one such home, Château de Chabannes, in a small village of Chabannes, where 400 Jewish children were saved from the Holocaust.

In June–September 1941, Andree Salomon (importantly, see below) supervised three transports which brought about 350 children from the OSE homes through Marseille and to the United States^{[1] [2]}. They were then sponsored by the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, The Jewish Children's Aid, and assisted by the American Friends (Quakers) Service Committee in Marseilles.^[3]

These children were a part of the One Thousand Children story of rescue to the United States of unaccompanied children, but without their parents. Nearly all of those parents were later murdered by the Nazis.

In 1942, the police began round ups and deportations from the orphanages to Nazi concentration and extermination camps, and the

OSE organized underground network in order to smuggle the children to neutral countries. Some children were saved by French rescuers, and some joined French resistance.

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- 1939-1944
- OSE's Work Immediately After the Start of the War
- OSE Develops the number of OSE chateaux-mansions
- Andree Salomon
- March 1942: OSE Moves Towards a Humanitarian Mission of Resistance
- November 1942: Hunted
- Spring-Summer 1943: Establishment of the Garel Secret Network of Escape Routes
- 1943-1944: The Smuggling of Children into Switzerland
- February 1944: Diving into hiding
- OSE's Work after 1944
- List of OSE Children's Homes in France during World War II; based on information supplied by individuals who were sheltered in the homes.
- See also
- References
- External links

1939-1944

The Rescue of Jewish children in France by the OSE, also its Aid to Adults^{[4][5][6]}==
We now present a more detailed history of the work of the French OSE in the rescue of Jewish (and other) children, during 1939-1945 during the

Second World War. This occurred in various time-periods, under different war-time situations.

OSE'S WORK IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE START OF THE WAR

With the declaration of war in September 1939, the OSE program took on another dimension. It became necessary for OSE to shelter children from Germany and Austria who had become "enemy aliens."

After the German blitzkrieg into France in May 1940, OSE now also had to organize the evacuation of children from the Paris area to protect them from bombing. OSE had to accommodate the flood of refugees. Also OSE had to rethink its social action depending on the political situation in the country.

Children were installed in the Chateaux-Mansions in the Departments of Creuse and Haute-Vienne in the villages of Chabannes, Chaumont, and Masgellier and Montintin.

OSE DEVELOPS THE NUMBER OF OSE CHATEAUX-MANSIONS

Of the temporary shelters that existed at the beginning of the war, 14 chateaux-mansions, whether lay or religious, became places where instruction was given in school-subjects, vocational education together with ORT ("Society for Trades and

Agricultural Labor,") and in leisure and in sports. Georges Loinger formed a team of instructors, and organized sports competitions within the houses and between houses, so as to prevent the children from living in the stress of confinement, and to prepare for the future.

ANDREE SALOMON

Andree Salomon, as the OSE delegate to the Gurs and Rivesaltes Concentration Camps, in 1941 started to supervise all the preparations for the emigration of Jewish children from the camps to the U.S.A.

She also organized support for all the interned families. To do this, she recruited "voluntary interneers" who agreed to live in the camps in order to organize the practical and social life of the destitute interneers.

During 1943, after the German invasion of the Southern Vichy Region of France in Nov 1942, Salomon participated in the Garel network, which smuggled mainly Jewish hidden children from throughout the region into Switzerland. Similarly, in 1944, she organized the evacuation of hidden children to neutral Spain.

MARCH 1942: OSE MOVES TOWARDS A HUMANITARIAN MISSION OF RESISTANCE

At the beginning of 1942, and

integrated with the UGIF (General Union of Jews in France), OSE gradually shifted from philanthropic work to that in support of a mission of humanitarian resistance. At this time, some Alsatian Jews joined the OSE as new employees. This was very important because the end of 1942. OSE was forced to cease the employment of its foreign staff. The situation differed radically from one area to another depending on the conditions of the occupation. However, the full sense of danger and the need to disperse and hide the children only appeared after the roundup of foreign Jews during the 16 and 17 July 1942 in the northern Occupied Zone; and the similar round-up on 26 August in the Vichy southern Zone.

NOVEMBER 1942:
HUNTED

On November 11, 1942 the Germans entered the Southern Vichy Zone, and replaced the "token independent" Vichy Government. Jews started leaving the coastal Departments. OSE moved in response to this migration. OSE opened centers in Limoges, Nice, Megève, Saint-Gervais and Chambéry. At Toulouse and Pau, teams covered the surrounding Departments, often in conjunction with the EI (?). In Lyon, the capital of the Resistance, the team of Dr. Lanzenberg came to the rescue

and extended its activity into Grenoble. Raids by the Gestapo in 1943 and 1944 were responsible for a large number of arrests, including that of Madeleine Dreyfus. In total, the OSE mobilized more than 25 doctors and fifty assistants. The OSE management location, now provided by Joseph Millner and Valentine Cremer, both of French nationality, now moved to Vic-sur-Cère, which was then in the Italian Zone at Chambéry. Cremer worked with the Office of the Union-
OSE, also with the independent UGIF (General Union of Jews in France), and especially with the OSE-Geneva. OSE-Geneva redistributed the money needed to finance all operations, and which came from "The Joint." (The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee)

SPRING-SUMMER 1943:
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
GAREL SECRET
NETWORK OF ESCAPE
ROUTES

After the famous "Night of Vénissieux" (near Lyon) in August 1942, during which 108 OSE children were saved from capture and deportation, Joseph Weill used Georges Garel, a French Jewish Combat Engineer, to organize a secret network of escape routes (Underground Railways) for the transport of children. Despite many difficulties, Marcel completed the network,

which covered four major regions of the Southern Vichy Zone (except around Nice), and it was operational by the summer of 1943. None-the-less the final closing of all the houses, however, took more than a year. Each region operated in a cell and was autonomous, under the direction of an area manager. From Lyon, Georges Garel coordinated everything, organized the technical infrastructure (false papers, hiding-places, convoys), and managed connections with all the relevant co-workers. Constantly moving, it took political decisions, visits in the regions, and bringing money to overcome arrests. Families, convents and boarding schools were prepared and made ready for the OSE children, whose identity-papers had been falsified, and who had had their ties with their parents cut. This was done through personal contacts with Monsignor Saliège, the Archbishop of Toulouse, and also assistants in both the Jewish and non-Jewish networks.

1943-1944: THE
SMUGGLING OF
CHILDREN INTO
SWITZERLAND

The smuggling of OSE children into Switzerland started in April 1943, following negotiations with the Swiss authorities for the arrival of unaccompanied children. Several smugglers working

directly under the OSE were assigned for this purpose. Jenny Masour together with Robert Job and the heads of OSE houses chose particularly vulnerable children. These children were sent to new homes in the Italian zone, Moutiers-Salins and Saint Paul in the Chablais; or in groups of 6 to 10 to Switzerland. In August 1943, the number of smuggling parties was increased from the evacuation residence centers in Saint-Gervais and Megeve.

In September 1943, with the push of the Germans into the Italian zone, the task became more difficult. The organization of the smuggling-parties to Switzerland was now entrusted to Georges Loinger. After successive arrests from November 1943 to March 1944, the smuggling of children almost came to a stop. In March 1944 they resume at an accelerated rate, carried out jointly by the OSE, the Sixth (the clandestine circuit EIF) and the Zionist youth Movement (MJS).

FEBRUARY 1944: DIVING INTO HIDING

The arrest of Alain Mosse and all the officers of the OSE-UGIF in Chambéry required the organization to go into total hiding. OSE decided to close the last chateaux/houses for the children, and also all its centers and offices. OSE management continued to work through periodic

meetings in Lyon, at Rene Borel, or in immobilized train carriages.

These chateaux-mansions represented a step in the rescue strategy first implemented by OSE in 1938. OSE gathered the children together for shelter, and then spread them around to hide them; and then re-gathered them and raised them, with housing, food, clothing, education and sports. The story of the rescue of children did not end with the war.

OSE'S WORK AFTER 1944

After France was liberated in 1944, OSE's work continued. It had to disperse the OSE children under its care. Children were sent to homes in France or to other countries, including Palestine and the United States. Those sent to the United States before the end of the war were, of course, also One Thousand Children (OTC).

Also, in the above material for 1940-1944, the cited OSE-France web-linked pages have important photographs and captions. They should be copied here.

LIST OF OSE CHILDREN'S HOMES IN FRANCE DURING WORLD WAR II:^[7]^[8]^[9]

- Château de Quincy
- Château du Masgelier
- Château de Chabannes
- Château de Chaumont
- Le Couret, La Jonchère

- Villa La Chesnaie, Eaubonne
 - Villa Helvetia, Montmorency
 - Château de la Hille, Montégut-Plantaurel^[10]
 - Château de la Mille
 - Mas-Jambot
 - Château Maubuisson
 - Château de Montintin
 - Château Montpellier
 - Château des Morelles at Broût-Vernet
 - Les Tourelles
- SEE ALSO

- Germaine Ribière
- REFERENCES

EXTERNAL LINKS

- OSE France website
- L'Œuvre de Secours aux Enfants (O.S.E.)
- Shoah Foundation Institute Visual History Archive. France. (University of Southern California)
- Shattered Crystals - The O.S.E.

ŒUVRE DE SECOURS AUX ENFANTS

See: Œuvre de secours aux enfants

ŒU (DIGRAPH)

See: List of Latin-script digraphs#Other letters

Œ (IPA)

See: Open-mid front rounded vowel

CEDEL

See: Odal (rune)

^

See: Circumflex

~

See: Tilde

—

See: Dash#En dash

–30–

the "end of story" mark –30– has been traditionally used by journalists to indicate the end of a story. There are many theories about how the usage came into being,^[1] e.g. from that number's use in the 92 Code of telegraphic shorthand to signify the end of a transmission in the American Civil War era.^[2] In another theory, the "–30–" originated when stories were written in longhand; X marked the end of a sentence, XX the end of a paragraph, and XXX meant the end of a story. The Roman

numerals XXX translate to 30. REFERENCES

–30– (THE WIRE)

June 2011 –30– "–30–" is the tenth and final episode of the fifth season of the HBO original series, *The Wire*, concluding both the season and the series. With a running time of 93 minutes, it is also the longest episode of the series. The episode was written by series creator/executive producer David Simon (teleplay/story) and co-executive producer Ed Burns (story). It was directed by Clark Johnson, who also directed the pilot episode and stars on the show.^[1] It aired on March 9, 2008.^[2] The episode's writers were nominated for an Emmy Award for Outstanding Writing for a Drama Series.^[3]

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PRODUCTION

TITLE REFERENCE

–30– is a journalistic term that has been used to signify the end of a story.

EPIGRAPH

...the life of kings.
This is seen in the lobby of the Baltimore Sun, as an excerpt from a longer Mencken quote displayed on the wall when Alma talks with Gus after she has been demoted to the Carroll County bureau. The full quote reads "...as I look back over a misspent life, I find myself more and more convinced that I had more fun doing news reporting than in any other enterprise. It is really the life of kings."

MUSIC

The Blind Boys of Alabama's version of Tom Waits's "Way Down in the Hole" plays over the episode's closing montage. This version of the song had previously been used as the theme music for the show's first season.

During the scene where McNulty plays a board game with Beadie Russell's children, the song that can be heard playing in the background is "Rich Woman" by Alison Krauss and Robert Plant from their 2007 album *Raising Sand*. "Body of an American" by The Pogues is heard during McNulty's staged "detective's wake", making it the third time the song was used in the course of the show's run.

CREDITS

STARRING CAST

Although credited, Michael K. Williams and Isaiah Whitlock, Jr. do not appear in this episode.

GUEST STARS

30em

- Jim True-Frost as Roland "Prez" Pryzbylewski
- Peter Gerety as Judge Daniel Phelan
- Amy Ryan as Beatrice "Beadie" Russell
- Paul Ben-Victor as Spiros "Vondas" Vondopoulos
- Bill Raymond as The Greek
- Delaney Williams as Jay Landsman
- Marlyne Afflack as Nerese Campbell
- Steve Earle as Walon
- Ptolemy Slocum as Business Card Homeless Man
- Maria Broom as Marla Daniels
- David Costabile as Thomas Klebanow
- Sam Freed as James Whiting
- Anwan Glover as Slim Charles
- Hassan Johnson as Roland "Wee-Bey" Brice
- Method Man as Melvin "Cheese" Wagstaff
- Dion Graham as Rupert Bond
- Thomas J. McCarthy as Tim Phelps
- Robert Poletick as Steven Luxenberg
- Michael Willis as Andy Krawczyk
- Donald Neal as Jay Spry
- Kara Quick as Rebecca Corbett
- Brandon Young as Mike Fletcher
- William F. Zorzi as Bill Zorzi
- Al Brown as Stanislaus

- Valchek
- Ed Norris as Ed Norris
- Michael Salconi as Michael Santangelo
- Brian Anthony Wilson as Vernon Holley
- Megan Anderson as Jen Carcetti
- Benay Berger as Amanda Reese
- Eisa Davis as Rae
- Tootsie Duvall as Assistant Principal Marcia Donnelly
- Wendy Grantham as Shardene Innes
- Bobby Brown as Bobby Brown
- Dennis Hill as Detective Christeson
- Doug Olear as Terrance "Fitz" Fitzhugh
- Rick Otto as Kenneth Dozerman
- Gregory L. Williams as Michael Crutchfield
- Thuliso Dingwall as Kenard
- Dave Ettlin as Dave Ettlin
- Edward Green as Spider
- Kwame Patterson as Monk Metcalf
- Stephen Schnetzer as Robert Ruby
- Carl Schoettler as Carl Schoettler
- William Joseph Brookes as Lawrence Butler
- Sho "Swordsman" Brown as Phil Boy
- Norris Davis as Vinson
- Reggie A. Green as Arabber
- Joey Odoms as Corner boy
- Troj. Marquis Strickland as Ricardo "Fat Face Rick" Hendrix
- Connor Aikin as Jack Russell

- Sophia Ayoud as Cary Russell
 - Gary D'Addario as Gary DiPasquale
 - Clinton "Shorty" Buise as Clinton "Shorty" Buise
 - Henry Carter as unknown
 - Alan V. Poulson as Developer
 - Dionne Audain as Social Worker
 - Chris Kies as Petey the drunk
 - Stephen Kinigopoulos as Officer
 - Edward C. Lewis as unknown
 - George Smith as unknown
 - Jeff Wincott as Johnny Weaver
- UNCREDITED
APPEARANCES

- David Simon as Sun staff member
 - Rebecca Corbett as Sun staff member
- PLOT

The episode begins with mayor Tommy Carcetti learning from the BPD brass that the "Red Ribbon Killer" was a fabrication, a revelation which renders him and his staff speechless. After some discussion, Carcetti and his advisers agree that revealing this information to the public would have disastrous effects on his upcoming bid for governor (due to the fact that Carcetti himself only recently restructured the department). In spite of protests from Pearlman and Daniels, it is agreed that the case should be wrapped up quietly and those responsible will be reassigned and kept out of the way in

return for silence. Chief of Staff Steintorf sees Acting Commissioner Rawls's leverage opportunities and offers him a permanent position as Superintendent of the Maryland State Police. November 2011 following Carcetti's election as governor, in return for his cooperation. Steintorf implies that Rawls cannot be appointed permanent Commissioner because Rawls is Caucasian, but his race will not be an issue for the Maryland State Police. Though Daniels and Pearlman have been informed of the falsified serial killings, McNulty and Freamon continue to operate under the assumption that their plot has remained a secret. With the Stanfield crew behind bars, Freamon takes it upon himself to identify the drug kingpin's mole within the courthouse. It is revealed that Grand Jury Prosecutor Gary DiPasquale has a major gambling problem with annual losses three times larger than his salary and that he took out a third mortgage on his home. DiPasquale admits to leaking courthouse documents to drug defense attorneys as Freamon points out that through the course of asset investigations, DiPasquale was the only "bogey" in the courthouse. Freamon then tells DiPasquale to resign quietly to avoid criminal prosecution, but not before recording a telephone conversation with attorney

Maurice Levy whom DiPasquale admits has been paying him for the court documents. Meanwhile, drug kingpin Marlo Stanfield and his lieutenants remain imprisoned. Having been informed of Snoop's death, the group agree that Michael was indeed an informant and decide that eliminating him is a top priority, although Chris appears to remain skeptical. Cheese is the only member of the group able to post bail – Monk has violated parole, Chris has been charged with murder, and Marlo himself is refused bail on the basis of his status as alleged kingpin and ability to intimidate witnesses and jurors. Marlo instructs Cheese to assemble the Stanfield crew's remaining muscle to hunt down Michael. Freamon meets with Pearlman at the courthouse, where he provides her the identity of the mole and his recorded conversation with Maurice Levy. Pearlman, despite being happy to have such strong evidence against Levy, is still angry enough to reveal her and Daniels' knowledge of Freamon and McNulty's duplicity. Dukie, having been left on the streets by Michael, returns to Edward J. Tilghman Middle School to visit his old teacher, Roland "Prez" Pryzbylowski.

Dukie asks Prez for money, claiming that if he had enough for an apartment, he could enroll in a GED program at the community college. Prez is skeptical and agrees to help Dukie, but with a warning: he'll visit the community college next week. If Dukie has indeed enrolled, their relationship will be intact, but if he hasn't, Prez muses, "I'll probably never see you again anyway, right?" Dukie agrees to the conditions, but takes the money back to the arabber to spend on drugs anyway. Prez sees this and drives away, obviously disappointed. Baltimore Sun journalist Scott Templeton, desperate for more material to contribute to his aims for a Pulitzer Prize, goes out on the streets to interview homeless people. After a few moments of standing around, he instead finds an inebriated homeless man and then phones in a 911 call, claiming that the man is being kidnapped. When the police arrive, Templeton tells them that the man was being pulled into a van when he arrived; the man is so intoxicated that he can't confirm or deny Templeton's claims. McNulty is one of the police called to the scene, and after a few minutes, grows

exasperated with Templeton's transparent lies and sends him away. Afterwards, an undercover police officer (dressed as a homeless person, stationed in the area by the city to keep an eye out for the killer) confirms McNulty's suspicions that Templeton was making the story up. Rather than charge Templeton for making a false statement, McNulty allows him to leave. Freamon arrives back at headquarters and tells McNulty that Daniels and Pearlman know the truth about the "Red Ribbon Killer" and the illegal wiretap. McNulty wonders aloud why, if the Commissioner and City Hall already know, the two of them haven't already been fired and arrested. Freamon replies that Mayor Carcetti is desperate to save face after using the serial killer as an excuse to run on a platform of poverty and homelessness. Thinking about it, Lester says, "we've got almost as much on them as they do on us."

While Fletcher hawks newspapers on Bubbles's morning shift, Bubbles reads the article Fletcher has finished about him. Bubbles is touched that Fletcher finds his life story so inspiring, but at the same time, has reservations about revealing the details of his friend Sherrod's death to the world. Fletcher maintains that readers would find Bubbles's life story thought-provoking,

but Bubbles remains unconvinced.

In the Sun's newsroom, Haynes is adamant about refusing to print Templeton's falsified story about the attempted abduction. His superior Klebanow accuses him of having a personal vendetta. He moves Templeton's article to another editing desk, and warns Haynes that his attitude could cause problems for him down the line. Haynes outright accuses Scott Templeton of lying about the "abduction" which he claims took place, causing an outraged Scott to throw his notes.

Lawyer Maurice Levy goes through the Stanfield arrest warrants, convinced that something is amiss. Herc assures him that a wiretap is the most likely means by which Marlo was brought down, and Levy learns that the only four people who knew the group's meeting code were the four arrested. Considering the speed with which the code was broken (mere hours after their arrest), Levy is confident that the police used an illegal wiretap to decipher the code beforehand. He later tells Pearlman that he's aware of this discrepancy, making it clear that whatever fraud was present in the case will be aired in court.

Unfortunately for McNulty, another homeless man is found murdered, with a white ribbon tied around his wrists.

McNulty, Bunk, and Kima arrive on scene, distraught that McNulty's entirely fictitious serial killer has inspired a copycat. Camera crews immediately begin to arrive on the scene as they argue, though it's fairly obvious that McNulty is now feeling great remorse for taking this course of action. As the incident appears on televisions across Baltimore, Mayor Carcetti is watching as well. "Did somebody not get the message?" he deadpans, exasperated.

Bubbles allows Walon to read the article Fletcher wrote, which leaves Walon with a smile. "This guy gets you," he explains to Bubbles, going on to say that the article didn't pull its punches and weighs him objectively, and in the end convinces Bubbles that it's not the negative aspects of the articles that he fears – indeed, Bubbles admits that since Sherrod's death he's been unwilling to call himself a fundamentally "good" person. Bubbles finally agrees to have the article printed.

Fletcher allows Haynes to read his article on Bubbles in the newsroom, and Haynes wholeheartedly approves. Afterwards, however, Alma approaches him and reveals that the notebook Templeton had thrown during their earlier argument was empty, despite claims from Scott that it contained notes on all the details of the attempted

kidnapping. Pushed over the edge, Haynes takes the file he's compiled on Templeton's indiscretions and confronts his superiors in their office. State's Attorney Rupert Bond and Rhonda Pearlman are told by Carcetti's chief of staff to settle the Stanfield case out of court as quietly as possible, using whatever leverage they can to keep the illegal wiretaps from being brought to light. Pearlman meets with Maurice Levy in his office and plays the taped conversation given to her by Freamon. In it, Levy is incriminated by offering to purchase sealed court documents – an offense for which he could serve 10 to 12 years. Pearlman blackmails him into settling the Stanfield cases out of court; Chris Partlow will plead guilty to all of the murder charges in the vacant row houses and accept life imprisonment without parole, Monk and Cheese will plead guilty to possession with intent to sell and serve up to 20 years each, and the charges against Marlo will be abated under the agreement that he step out of the drug business permanently. McNulty is berated by Daniels and Commissioner Rawls, equally upset about his fabrication of the murders and the new copycat killer. They encourage him to catch the copycat quickly, allowing the press to assume he's the original killer and clean up the whole mess; regardless, they explain,

this will be the last case McNulty ever works. Luckily McNulty proves himself again: Upon seeing that business cards were left on the body, McNulty instantly identifies the killer as a particular mentally ill homeless man with an obsession for calling cards.^[4] The department charges the man with two of the six murders (both of which the man actually committed), and allows him to be sent to a psychiatric facility rather than put him on trial. The media and the public are led to believe that the "Red Ribbon Killer" has thus been caught. In a press conference afterwards, Mayor Carcetti takes a great deal of credit for both the toppling of the Stanfield enterprise and the catching of the Red Ribbon Killer. Immediately afterwards he promotes Daniels to Commissioner, with Rawls serving as an adviser at City Hall. Marlo, now prepared to "give up the crown," meets with the remaining members of the New Day Co-Op to negotiate a price to sell his drug supply connection to The Greek after his release from prison. He names his price at \$10 million, which the Co-Op members can attempt to raise between them. The group agrees that this price beats their only alternative, which is to resume selling low-quality drugs from New York. Later the group

meets in a parking lot, where Ricardo reminisces about the "old days" under Proposition Joe's leadership, which causes Cheese (Proposition Joe's nephew) to pull a gun on him. Cheese acknowledges his role in his uncle's death, and is promptly shot in the head by Slim Charles. Though Clinton "Shorty" Buise complains that Cheese was going to contribute funds, Charles justifies his action by saying "that was for Joe." They all depart, leaving Cheese's body behind. The BPD hold a mock wake for McNulty, as has been the tradition for detectives who died before their retirement (previously shown in episodes *Dead Soldiers* and *Corner Boys*). Freamon, who has enough time in to take full retirement, attends with Shardene in tow. Several officers, including McNulty's sergeant Jay Landsman, express genuine dismay at his permanent departure from the homicide department, acknowledging that McNulty was "real murder police," and the best detective in the department in spite of (or possibly because of) his character flaws. McNulty and Freamon make amends with Kima, who admits that she informed Daniels of their lies, with McNulty acknowledging that if she felt she had no other recourse, he trusted her judgment to do the right thing.

McNulty heads home to his girlfriend Beadie Russell, with whom he seems to have reconciled.

Shortly afterwards, Commissioner Daniels is told by mayor Carcetti's Chief of Staff Steintorf to manipulate the crime statistics to make it appear crime is dropping during the next two calendar quarters, an order which he flatly refuses. Daniels, fed up with the "numbers game" which he says caused the problems in the department in the first place, states that from now on all of his statistics will be clean, and real police work will resume. Steintorf is then told by City Council President Nerese Campbell that Daniels will juke the stats or resign as commissioner. Campbell sends Daniel's ex-wife, 11th District Councilwoman Marla Daniels, to him with the file threatening Daniels over his days as an Eastern District DEU sergeant. Daniels then agrees to step down for personal reasons and decides to make use of his law degree. His last act before departing is to award promotions within the department, amongst them being Ellis Carver's promotion to lieutenant.

As the show winds to a conclusion, several cutaways show the fates of many of the series' major characters, many of which establish that the "next generation" has simply begun following the same path

the main characters followed over the past five seasons: Detective Leander Sydnor approaches Judge Daniel Phelan to complain about the commissioner's incompetence, mirroring the diatribe from McNulty which began the first Barksdale investigation in the first episode of Season One. Marlo, attending a party held by friends of Maurice Levy, attempts to blend in and become a "legitimate businessman" much like Stringer Bell. Unlike Stringer, but like Avon Barksdale, he feels uncomfortable in such surroundings. Marlo departs quickly from the party and walks to a nearby corner, accosting two gang members. Despite the two being armed with a gun and a switchblade, Marlo beats them and they run away. The two, however, have no idea who Marlo is, and are telling stories about Omar when Marlo meets them. Marlo has lost the one thing he cares about: his street cred.

At Bodie Broadus's old spot on the corner of Lanvale and Barclay, Spider appears to be in charge of his own crew. Dukie and the arabber shoot heroin in a decrepit building, a scene reminiscent of Bubbles' relationships with Johnny Weeks and later Sherrod. A menacing Michael Lee and a partner kick in the door to Vinson's rim shop, threatening him and his muscle with a shotgun. Michael demands the

drug money the group is sorting, and when challenged, shoots Vinson in the kneecap. He and his partner depart, with Michael's mannerisms and attitude mirroring those of the fallen Omar Little.

Chris Partlow and Wee-Bey Brice, both incarcerated for life with no possibility of parole, converse on friendly terms in prison.

Ricardo Hendrix, Slim Charles, and the remaining members of the Co-Op meet with Spiros "Vondas" Vondopoulos, who appears to give them an identical speech to the one he gave Marlo when agreeing to supply him. The Greek himself takes his usual position at the bar, listening to the conversation incognito.

Scott Templeton wins a Pulitzer Prize for his work on the "Red Ribbon Killer" case, while Gus Haynes is demoted and Alma Gutierrez is transferred to a less prominent bureau. Gus is able to smile, however, as he watches promising young protégé Mike Fletcher step into the role of editor.

Daniels becomes a defense attorney, while Rhonda Pearlman becomes a judge. Mayor Thomas Carcetti becomes governor. Nerese Campbell becomes mayor and names Stan Valchek Police Commissioner. Bill Rawls becomes Superintendent of the Maryland State Police, as promised by Carcetti.

Bubbles, finally accepted by his sister, is able to have dinner with his family.

Kenard is led away in cuffs by Detective Crutchfield and an unknown officer, presumably in connection with the murder of Omar Little.

Jimmy McNulty, meanwhile, takes the time to locate the vagrant he displaced in episode six while inventing the "Red Ribbon Killer", and drives him "back home" - to Baltimore. The final shot is of the Baltimore skyline, with cars driving past on the highway in the foreground.
DECEASED

- Calvin "Cheese" Wagstaff: Shot by Slim Charles
RECEPTION

Writers Ed Burns and David Simon were nominated for an Emmy Award in the category Outstanding Writing for a Drama Series for their work on the finale.^[3]

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-30- (THE WIRE EPISODE)

See: -30- (The Wire)

—
See: Dash#Em dash

—ALL YOU ZOMBIES—

See: "-All You Zombies—"

—AND HE BUILT A CROOKED HOUSE

See: "-And He Built a Crooked House—"

—AND HE BUILT A CROOKED HOUSE—

See: "-And He Built a Crooked House—"

—THAT THOU ART MINDFUL OF HIM

See: . . . That Thou Art Mindful of Him

—THAT THOU ART MINDFUL OF HIM

See: . . . That Thou Art Mindful of Him

—WE ALSO WALK DOGS

Robert A. Heinlein "—We Also Walk Dogs" is a science fiction

short story by Robert A. Heinlein. One of his Future History stories, it was first published in *Astounding Science Fiction* (July 1941 as by Anson MacDonald) and collected in *The Green Hills of Earth* (and subsequently *The Past Through Tomorrow*).
PLOT SUMMARY

'General Services' is a very successful company that provides various personal services such as shopping for you or walking your dogs or supplying a host for a party, but also proudly advertises that no job is too large (One ad campaign idea the staff discusses: "Want somebody murdered? Then DON'T call General Services. But for *anything else*, call.... It Pays!"), is asked to do the impossible: enable an interplanetary conference to be held on Earth, whose strong gravity is inhospitable to the native races of other planets in the solar system. Much of the action of the story is not, as one might expect, about the science or engineering of creating an antigravity device to allow the conference to take place, but about how to persuade the world's leading physicist to undertake the job.^[1] It turns out he is fond of a museum piece, a porcelain bowl called "The Flower of Forgetfulness,"

which humanizes all the participants.^[1]
REFERENCES

— THAT THOU ART
MINDFUL OF HIM

See: . . . That Thou Art
Mindful of Him

‘

See: Quotation mark

‘45 REBELLION

See: Jacobite rising of 1745

‘70S

See: 1970s

‘???????

‘AO VALLEY

See: Iao Valley

‘?D

See: Oud

‘?DU L-FI?R

See: Eid al-Fitr

‘?D AL-’A???

See: Eid al-Adha

‘?D AL-’A??Á

‘?HI’A

See: *Metrosideros polymorpha*

‘?MAUI

See: ??maui

‘?MA’O

??ma?o
article
The ??ma?o (*Myadestes obscurus*, also called the Hawaiian Thrush) is an endemic species of robin-like bird found only on the island of Hawaii. Omao are closely related to the other endemic thrushes of the Hawaiian Islands, the Kamao, the Olomao, and the Puaiohi. Omao are found primarily in rainforest in the eastern and southeastern regions of the Big Island. Population estimates approximate 170,000 birds, making it the most common of

the Hawaiian Thrushes. It appears to have a stable population, but because the entire population exists on a small range and is endemic to a single island, it is considered vulnerable.^[1] Adult thrushes (males and females are similar in appearance) are mostly nondescriptive, with a grayish-brown head transitioning to a pale gray below. The back and primaries are a dull olive brown. They also have whitish vents and undertail coverts. The juveniles are also similarly dull in coloration, but have pale whitish-buff spotting on the wing coverts. ??ma?os are mostly frugivores, but will take insects or other small invertebrates. The bird has a song that is a set of jerky liquid notes,” whip-per-weeo-whip-per-weet”. Their many calls include a cat-like rasp, a frog like croak and even a high pitched police whistle type sound . During breeding, the birds make a bulky nest in a tree or tree fern, laying one to three bluish eggs inside. The ??ma?o once lived on most of the land of Hawaii. Today it is restricted to the southern and eastern slopes of the island, mostly above 1,000 meters above sea level, 25 to 30 percent of its ancestral habitat. Its preferred habitat is rainforest, but can be found in high shrublands on Mauna Loa. Preferred trees include the Ohia and Koa. The Hawaiian Thrush avoids areas with

Banana poka (an invasive vine). In lower elevations, it appears to be gaining a natural resistance to avian malaria. Threats to this species include habitat destruction from housing, tourism development and farming; introduced feral animal predation (mainly rats, cats and mongoose); invasive plant encroachment; and feral livestock such as goats and pigs. The species has been aided by several conservation actions. These include the removal of pigs from several areas in the 1990s, such as Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge, and the control of rats, cats, and ungulates. The Oma'o was first described to Western science in 1789 by Gmelin

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EXTERNAL LINKS

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- O'mao videos, photos, and sounds on the Internet Bird Collection

‘?’

See: ????

‘?’

See: Moho (genus)

‘?’

See: ????

‘A. E.’

‘ABASS AL-BAYATI

See: Abbas al-Bayati

‘ABB’S IBN ‘AL’

See: Al-Abbas ibn Ali

‘ABBAS IBN ‘ABD AL-MUTTALIB

‘Abbas ibn ‘Abd al-Muttalib (????? ?? ?? ?) (c. 566 –c. 653 CE) was a paternal uncle and Sahabi (companion) of Muhammad, just a few years older than his nephew. A wealthy merchant, during the early years of Islam he protected Muhammad while he was in Mecca, but only became a convert after the Battle of Badr in 624 CE (2 AH). His descendants founded the Abbasid caliphate in 750^[1]

CONTENTS

- Early years
- Acceptance of Islam
- Descendants
- See also

•References

EARLY YEARS

Abbas was one of the youngest brothers of Muhammad's father Abd Allah ibn Abd al Muttalib, born only a few years before his nephew Muhammad (570 – 632). He became a wealthy merchant in Mecca. During the early years while the Muslim religion was gaining adherents, Abbas provided protection to his kinsman but did not adopt the faith. However, shortly before the fall of Makka he turned away from the Quraysh rulers and gave his support to Mohammad.^[2]

He married Lubaba bint al-Harith (Arabic: ????? ?? ?????) also known as Umm al-Fadl. Umm al-Fadl claimed to be the second woman to convert to Islam, the same day as her close friend Khadijah bint Khuwaylid, the first wife of Muhammad. Umm al-Fadl 's traditions of the Prophet appear in all canonical collections of hadiths. She showed her piety by supernumerary fasting, and by attacking Abu Lahab, the enemy of the Muslims, with a tent pole.^[3]

He was the father of Abdullah ibn Abbas and Fadl ibn Abbas.^[4]

ACCEPTANCE OF ISLAM

Abbas was captured during the Battle of Badr and accepted Islam just before the fall of Mecca 20 years after his wife. Abbas was a big man and his

captor Abu'l-Yasar was a slightly built man. The Prophet asked Abu'l Yasar how he managed the capture, and he said he was assisted by a person whom he described and whom Muhammad identified as a noble angel. Muhammad allowed al-Abbas to ransom himself and his nephew.^[5] The Prophet then named him "last of the refugees" (Muhajirun), which entitled him to the proceeds of the spoils of the war. He was given the right to provide Zamzam water to pilgrims, which right was passed down to his descendants.^[1] Abbas ibn Abd al-Muttalib is buried at the Jannatul Baqee' cemetery in Madinah, Saudi Arabia.^[6]

DESCENDANTS

The Abbasid dynasty founded in 750 by Abu al-‘Abb?s ‘Abdu'll?h as-Saff?h claimed the title of caliph (literally "successor to the prophet") through their descent from Abbas's son Abdullah.^[7] Many other families claim direct descent from Abbas, including the Kalhora's of Sindh,^[8] the Berber Banu Abbas,^[9] and the modern-day Bawazir of Yemen^[10] and Shaigiya and Ja'Alin of Sudan.^[11] and Dhund Abbasi of Murree.

SEE ALSO

• Sahabah
REFERENCES

36465258 Abbas Ibn Abd Al-Muttalib

‘ABBAS IBN ‘ABD AL MUTTALIB

See: ‘Abbas ibn ‘Abd al-Muttalib

‘ABD-AL-WAHHAB

See: Abdul Wahhab

‘ABD-AL-WAHHAB (NAME)

See: Abdul Wahhab

‘ABD-ALLAH

See: Abdullah (name)

‘ABDARRAHM?N III

See: Abd-ar-Rahman III

‘ABDEL-WAHAB HUSSAIN

See: Abdulwahab Hussain

‘ABDEL MASIHI

See: Abdul Masih

‘ABDU'L-BAHÁ

See: ‘Abdu'l-Bahá

‘ABDU'L-RAHMAN BIN AWF

See: Abdur Rahman bin Awf

‘ABDUL-RAHMAN (NAME)

See: Abdur Rahman

‘ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN NASIR AL-BARRAK

See: Abdul-Rahman al-Barrak

‘ABDULLAAH BIN MUHAMMAD AL-QAR’AAWEE

Saudi Arabian scholar Shaykh ‘Abdullaah ibn Muhammad ibn Hamad ibn Muhammad al-Qar’aawee an-Najdee (1315–1389 AH / 1897–1971 CE) from the district of Qaseem in Najd. He played a great role in Calling to Allaah and spreading the authentic creed, particularly in the southern regions of Saudi Arabia, where this (Salafi) Da’wah thrived and prospered.^[1]

CONTENTS

- Biography
- Early life
- Death

- Education
- Scholastic career
- Students
- References

BIOGRAPHY

EARLY LIFE

He was born in Dhul-Hijjah of 1315 AH (1897 CE) in the city of ‘Unayzah. His father died two months prior to his birth, so he was raised an orphan under the care and auspices of his mother and paternal uncle.

DEATH

During the last part of his life, he was afflicted with a severe ailment, as a result of which he was forced to move to Riyadh where he was admitted into its central hospital. On Tuesday, the 8th of Jumaadaal-Oolaa, 1389 AH (1971 CE), the Shaykh died, having reached around 73 years of age. He is regarded today as one of the Imaams of the Islamic Da’wah of the 14th Hijri Century, particularly in the districts of Tuhaamah and ‘Aseer, which serve as the birthplace of his Da’wah.

EDUCATION

He was brought up learning the basic elementary studies, uprightness, purification and memorization of the Qur’an. During the first part of his life, he occupied himself with conducting business, but he changed to seeking knowledge. He traveled to India twice and then moved throughout the

cities of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia seeking knowledge. So he traveled from Buraydah to Makkah and then to Madeenah, Riyadh, Ihsaa and Qatar. In fact, he even transcended beyond the Arabian Peninsula, visiting Iraq, Egypt and Syria.

SCHOLASTIC CAREER

Afterward, he commenced his Call to reformation, turning his attention to the southern region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He settled in Saamitah and made it the center for his Da’wah. So he began calling the people to have pious of Allaah and to adhere to the beliefs of the pious predecessors (Salaf as-Saalih). Many students would gather around him, and so he would have a large following of people who came to him seeking knowledge. So he held gatherings, teaching them the Qur’an, Tafseer, Tajweed, Tawheed, Hadeeth, Fiqh, Laws of Inheritance, and some of the sciences of the Arabic language.

Then he focused on some of the neighboring towns of Saamitah and opened various educational institutes, appointing some of his main students as teachers in them – students the likes of Shaykh Haafidh Al-Hakamee, about whom he said: “He is one of my students, however he has surpassed me in knowledge by far.”

He would supply these schools

with everything that students stood in need of, such as books, notepads and so on, purchasing that with his personal donations. He would also go out in person to visit the neighboring villages on certain days to the point that the people turned towards seeking knowledge under him. The Shaykh’s schools spread out from the district of Tuhaamah to the district of ‘Aseer. He opened many schools and institutes within these regions and appointed his major students to teach in them.

STUDENTS

- Haafidh ibn Ahmed ‘Alee al-Hakamee
- Shaykh Ahmad ibn Yahyaa An-Najmee
- Shaykh ‘Umar Jardee Al-Madkhalee
- Shaykh Muhammad ibn Ahmad Al-Hakamee

REFERENCES

Abdullaah ibn Muhammad Al-Qar’aawee

‘ABDULLAH

See: Abdullah (name)

‘ABDULLAH (CHAGATAI KHANATE)

‘Abdullah (died c. 1359) was the leader of the Qara’unas (1358–1359) and the effective ruler of the Chagatai *ulus*

(1358). He was the son of Amir Qazaghan.
After Qazaghan had taken control of the Chagatai *ulus* in around 1346, he appointed Abdullah as governor of Samarkand. During his father's lifetime, Abdullah led an expedition against Khwarazm, although Qazaghan had been against it. When the latter died in 1358 Abdullah succeeded him. Unlike his father, he had an active interest in the tribes of the northern part of the *ulus*. Qazaghan, whose power base had been in the southern portion of the *ulus*, had tended to leave the northern tribes alone; Abdullah was not content to do the same. The northern tribes bitterly resented his attempts to curtail their power.
Abdullah's decision to keep his capital in Samarkand proved to be his undoing. The Barlas and Suldus tribes, both located near the city, hated the prospect of a strong Qara'unas presence in their immediate vicinity. Together the leaders of the Barlas and Suldus, Hajji Beg and Buyan Suldus, revolted and drove Abdullah out of power; he returned to the territories of the Qara'unas and died soon afterwards. The victorious parties often cited Abdullah's treatment of Bayan Quli as a pretext for their revolt. Bayan Quli had been Qazaghan's puppet khan; soon after Qazaghan's death Abdullah desired Bayan Quli's wife and

had him executed. In any case, Buyan Suldus was installed as amir of the *ulus*, while both Abdullah's brothers and Shah Temur, who had been raised by Abdullah to the khanship following Bayan Quli's execution, were killed.
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‘ABDULLAH (NAME)

See: Abdullah (name)

‘ABDULLAH (TIMURID)

See: Abdallah Mirza

‘ABDULLAH BIN RAWAHAH BIN THA‘LABAH

See: 'Abd Allah ibn Rawahah

‘ABDULLAH IBN MUHAMMAD

See: Abdullah ibn Muhammad al-Umawi

‘ABDULLAH IBN MUHAMMAD AL-UMAWI

See: Abdullah ibn Muhammad al-Umawi

‘ABDULLAH IBN SA‘AD

See: Abdullah ibn Saad

‘ABDULLAH IBN ‘ABDU’L-MUTTALIB

See: Abd Allah ibn Abd al Muttalib

‘ABDUL ‘AZIZ (NAME)

See: Abdul Aziz

‘ABDUL HALIEM (NAME)

See: Abdul Halim

‘ABDUL RAHIEM

See: Abdur Rahim

‘ABDUL RAHIEM (DISAMBIGUATION)

See: Abdur Rahim

‘ABDUL RAHIEM (NAME)

See: Abdur Rahim

‘ABDU L-L?H IBN
AZ-ZUBAYR

See: Abd Allah ibn al-Zubayr

‘ABDU L-MALIK IBN
MARWAN

See: Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan

‘ABDU’L-?AMID
(NAME)

See: Abdul Hamid

‘ABDU’L-BAHÁ

See: `Abdu'l-Bahá

‘ABDU’L-HAMID
(NAME)

See: Abdul Hamid

‘ABDU’L-HAMID
HALIM

See: Abdul Hamid Halim of
Kedah

‘ABDU’L-HAMID I

See: Abdul Hamid I

‘ABDU’L-HAMID II

See: Abdul Hamid II

‘ABDU’L-HAMÍD
ISHRAQ-KHÁVARI

'Abdu'l-Hamíd Ishráq-Khávári (1902 – 1972) was a prominent Iranian Bahá'í scholar. He was a Muslim clergy from Mashad and became a Bahá'í in 1927. He was a teacher in one of the Bahá'í schools in Iran, until the schools were closed in 1934. He prepared many compilations of Bahá'í writings, commentaries, apologetic works and historic studies.

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‘ABDU’L-HAMID
ISHRAQ-KHAVARI

See: ‘Abdu’l-Hamíd Ishráq-
Khávári

‘ABDÜ’L-MEC?D-I
EVVEL

See: Abdülmecid I

‘ABDÜ’L-MEC?D I

See: Abdülmecid I

‘ABDU’L-MIJID

See: Abdul Majid

‘ABDU’L-MIJID I

See: Abdülmecid I

‘ABDU’L-MIJID II

See: Abdülmecid II

‘ABDU’L-MUTTALIB
(NAME)

See: Abdul Muttalib
(disambiguation)

‘ABDU’L-‘AZIZ

See: Abdul Aziz

‘ABDU’L-‘AZIZ

See: Abdul Aziz

‘ABDU’LLAH

See: Abdullah (name)	‘ABDU’LLAH IBN SA‘AD	(NAME)
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‘ABDU’LLAH (ALMOHAD CALIPH)		
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‘ABDU’LLAH (CHAGATAI KHANATE)		
See: ‘Abdullah (Chagatai Khanate)	‘ABD AL-HAMID	‘ABD AL-RAHMAN IBN KHALID
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See: Abdullah ibn Muhammad al-Umawi	See: Abdul Muttalib (disambiguation)	‘ABD ALL?H IBN ‘ABD AR-RA?M?N AD-D?RIMI AS-SAMARQAND?
	‘ABD AL-MUTTALIB (DISAMBIGUATION)	See: Al-Darimi
‘ABDU’LLAH IBN RAWAAH	See: Abdul Muttalib (disambiguation)	‘ABD ALLAH
See: ‘Abd Allah ibn Rawahah		See: Abdullah (name)
	‘ABD AL-MUTTALIB	

‘ABD ALLAH IBN
‘ABD AL-MUTTALIB

See: Abd Allah ibn Abd al
Muttalib

‘ABD AR-RAHMAN
(NAME)

See: Abdur Rahman

‘ABD AR-RAHMAN
IBN ABI BAKR

See: Abdu'l-Rahman ibn Abu
Bakr

‘ABD AR-RAHMAN
IBN KHALID

See: Abdulreman ibn Khalid

‘ABD AR-RAZZAQ

See: Abdur Razzaq

‘ABD AR-RAZZAQ
AS-SAN‘ANI

Abdur Razzak (disambiguation)
Yamani scholar
‘Abd ar-Razzaq as-San‘ani (126
AH – 211 AH) was a Sunni
Islamic scholar of the Science
of hadith.

CONTENTS

- Name

- Biography
- Scholasticism
- Works
- References

NAME

‘Abd al-Razzaq ibn Hammam
ibn Nafi’ al-San‘ani.

BIOGRAPHY

He lived in San‘a, the capital of
Yemen. His pursuit of studies
also included travels to Mecca,
Medina, Syria and Iraq, where
he studied under many scholars
in all these cities.

SCHOLASTICISM

Imam Bukhari says: “When
Abd Al-Razzaq reports hadiths
reading from what he had
written, then what he reports is
more authentic.” This means
that Al-Bukhari would accept
hadiths reported by Abd Al-
Razzaq as authentic when he is
aware that he was reading from
his book. If he was reporting
from memory, then Al-Bukhari
would want some
corroboration to classify the
reported hadith as authentic.
Imam Ahmad says: “We visited
Abd Al-Razzaq before the year
200, when he still enjoyed a
good eyesight. Anyone who
attended Abd Al-Razzaq’s
circle after he had lost his

eyesight may be classified as
poor in authenticity.”

WORKS

- Musannaf of Abd al-Razzaq
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in Mustadrak al-Hakem

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ar

‘ABD AR-RAZZAQ
AS-SAN‘ANI

See: ‘Abd ar-Razzaq as-San‘ani

‘ABIS

The Abis interface consists of
the A3 and Ab components.
The Major components of the
BSC – BTS interface definition
for a CDMA system are:1.
Support of user traffic
connections to a frame selector
function (A3) 2. Support of
Paging Channel messaging,
Access Channel messaging,
radio functions and broadcast
system information functions
(Ab)
[http://www.3gpp2.org/public_](http://www.3gpp2.org/public_html/specs/a.r0003-0_v1.0.pdf)
[html/specs/a.r0003-0_v1.0.pdf](http://www.3gpp2.org/public_html/specs/a.r0003-0_v1.0.pdf)
14 ‘Abis is a village in Ma’rib
Governorate, Yemen.

REFERENCES

- 32FA8800B0D23774E044000
3BA962ED3
-

‘ABU SA’ID AL-
JANNABI

See: Abu-Sa'id Jannabi

'AD

Ad (also called *Aad*) is the great-grandson of Shem, son of Noah (Arabic: sam ibn Nuh ??? ?? ???) who came from the northeast and was the progenitor of the Adites. Noah is said to be Ad's 3rd grandfather, he being the son of Awadh (???), who was the son of Iram (???), who was the son of Shem (???) the son of Noah (???).

The Adites are among the first inhabitants of the country of the Arabians. They belong to what is known as the perished Arabs (???? ????).

According to the Atlantean mythology of Ignatius L. Donnelly, Ad is said to have married 1,000 wives, had 4,000 sons, and lived 1,200 years.^[1] His descendants multiplied considerably, populating the southernmost part of the Arabian peninsula, spreading in modern day Hadramout in Eastern Yemen. After Ad's death, his sons Shadid and Shedad reigned in succession over the Adites. Ad then became a collective term for all those descended from Ad.

Iram (???) is the place to which the prophet Hud (???) was sent in order to guide its people back to the righteous path of Islam. The citizens continued

in their idolatrous ways, and Allah destroyed their city in a great storm. The Qur'an mentions Ad as a collective, Iram as a capital city for the collective, and the rolling sand dunes of what is now called the Empty Quarter as the setting of this event as related in Surah 89:6-9.

"Have you not considered how your Lord dealt with Ad(The people of) Iram, possessors of lofty buildingsThe like of which were not created in the (other) cities"

Iram has only two ancient historic references; the first being a Sumerian cuneiform tablet, and the other being the above referenced Qur'anic verse. An ancient city in the area known as UbarFebruary 2012 is in fact said to be Iram.October 2009

It is said that Hud along with his closest family escaped the region and resettled in and around the modern area of Hadramaut in Yemen. His grave is traditionally said to be located there till this day. The descendants of Hud were the forerunners to the Pure Arabs (???? ????).

SEE ALSO

- Aad (Omani tribe)
- Iram of the Pillars

REFERENCES

1. The Antediluvian World by Ignatius L. Donnelly,

part 5, chapter 1
EXTERNAL LINKS

- http://observe.arc.nasa.gov/nasa/exhibits/ubar/ubar_1.html
- <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/no-va/ubar/>

'ADNAN

See: Adnan

'ADNANI ARABS

See: Adnan

'AHU'ULA

See: ?ahu?ula

'AIGA

the design organization
'Aiga is a word in the Samoan language which means 'family.' The *aiga* is the family unit of Samoan society and differs from the Western sense in that it consists more than just a mother, father and children. The Samoan family, also referred to as an 'extended family' is based on the culture's communal socio-political organisation. Aiga consists of a wider family group of blood and marriage or even adopted connections who all acknowledge the *matai* (head of the family). Such a *matai* is a

titled person, either a chief (*ali'i*) or an orator (*tulafāle* or *failauga*) whose particular duty is the leadership and care of the family under their control, and who is entitled to the services and co-operation of all members of their family in return for leadership.^[1] In Samoan custom relationship may be claimed through female as well as male ancestors. Samoans may belong to many families or different *aiga* since a woman marrying into another family confers on all her blood descendants membership of her own.^[1] A *matai* may be either male or female and they are selected by consensus of the 'aiga and bestowed the particular *matai title* belonging to that family. All members of such a family group need not necessarily live under the same roof or even in the same village but will when occasion requires it assemble, generally at the residence of the *matai*, to discuss family affairs or any happenings affecting the interests of the family, or to discharge the duties associated with deaths or weddings. It is the duty of the *matai* to take care of the family land and to apportion it for the use of members of the family in return for services rendered to them as head of the family.^[1] All outward expressions of the respect and esteem in which an *aiga* may be held both by the village and the district or the whole of Samoa, may properly

be directed to the *matai*. They are the trustee of the good name of the family and the fountain-head to which all ceremonial recognition of the status of the family is due. *Matai* are also responsible for the proper maintenance of the dignity of the family and the adequate performance of their social obligations. If the *matai* is not shown proper respect on any occasion, that omission is resented as a slight to the family themselves. On the other hand, if the conduct of the *matai* in any way falls short of the standard expected, the displeasure of the community and the shame associated therewith will be shared by the family. Another aspect of family organisation which is very important indeed in Samoan custom, is that which deals with the male and female lines of descent of a family. A proper consideration of the interplay of rights and duties in two such lines of descent would open up the very wide field of the relationship known as the *feagaiga*. The respectful and traditional relationships raised by the *feagaiga* permeate the whole of Samoan society, and must always be taken into account at the time of the choice of a new *matai* and on other important occasions including marriages and deaths.^[1]

SEE ALSO

- Culture of Samoa

REFERENCES

1. *a b c d* An Introduction to Samoan Custom

EXTERNAL LINKS

- "Fa'asamoa - The Samoan Way", American Samoa government website

‘AISAKE VALU EKE

See: ?Aisake Eke

‘AISHA

See: Aisha

‘AJM?N

See: Ajman

‘AKAKA FALLS ROAD

See: Akaka Falls State Park

‘AKAKA FALLS STATE PARK

‘AKAU‘OLA

August 2008
'Akau'ola, (June 27, 1967 -) also known as Mapa Faletau, is the current Noble (mat?pule, or "working chief⁽ⁿ⁾") of Taunga in

Tonga. Taunga is located in the south Vava'u Group in the far north of the country. Mapa Faletau is the eldest son of the late Hononorable 'Akau'ola (Inoke Fotu Faletau, 1937-2005) who was appointed the Governor of Vava'u in 2002 by His late Majesty King T'ufa'ʻhau Tupou IV after a distinguished career in the civil service, which amongst his many governmental posts, he was the Secretary to the Ministry of Fisheries, the High Commissioner to the United Kingdom and the Director of the Commonwealth.^[1] Faletau was educated in the United Kingdom but graduated from Massey, New Zealand. After the death of his father in late 2005, Faletau's official name was changed to 'Akau'ola and he inherited estates in Vava'u which included Taunga and Ngau.^[2] On 2 March 2007, 28 on Taunga and Ngau were leased by 'Akau'ola to the Warwick International Group of Hotels & Resorts for the construction of a 4 to 5 star hotel resort and spa, which was celebrated as a major achievement for the tourist industry in Tonga. A celebratory lunch was hosted by the people of Taunga, providing succulent roast pigs and an enormous array of seafood. It is envisioned that this development will provide for the peoples livelihood as well as allow them to utilize their

natural agricultural/fishing and sea skills. This is seen as an enormous boost to tourism and will provide for the people of Taunga as well as the people of Vava'u and the Kingdom of Tonga as a whole, economic prosperity. This is the first foreign investment by a major international hotel chain within the Kingdom. The building of the actual hotel has yet to be confirmed by the Warwick group.

REFERENCES

- genealogy biography Akauola

‘AKBARA

See: 'Akbara

‘AKEKE'E

Akekee
The *Akekee* is a bird species in the family Fringillidae, where it is placed in the Hawaiian honeycreeper genus *Loxops*. It is endemic to the island of Kauai where it is found in small numbers in higher elevations. Because of their similar size, shape, and unusual bill, the Akekee and the ʻikepa (*Loxops coccineus*) were for some time classified as a single species. This was eventually changed, because of differences in their color, nesting behavior, and calls.

CONTENTS

- Description and Behaviour
- Habitat
- Threats
- References

DESCRIPTION AND BEHAVIOUR

The Akekee is a greenish-yellow bird with a black mask around the eye (especially prominent in the male) and a bluish bill, unlike the ʻikepa, which is usually red, canary-yellow or orange, without black, and has a horn-colored bill. Their bill-tips are crossed over, though not bent as in the distantly-related crossbills (*Loxia*).^[1] The Akekee uses its bill like scissors to cut open buds in search of insects to eat. It also feeds on the nectar of some trees. This bird builds nests primarily of twigs high up in trees, while the ʻikepa uses tree cavities as nest sites.

HABITAT

The Akekee is currently found only in the Waimea Canyon State Park, Alakai Wilderness Preserve and Kʻee State Park. It has been heading toward extinction because of its lack of tolerance to alteration of its habitat, which is based on mesic and wet forests, especially ʻhia lehua (*Metrosideros polymorpha*) trees.

THREATS

The Akekee is threatened by the introduction of plants like the banana pʻka (*Passiflora*

tarminiana), a passionflower vine, that displace the native plants. Feral pigs and feral goats also destroy native growth. Eventually, the insects on which the Akekee feeds will disappear from such areas, as they do not find their usual host plants anymore. Avian malaria (*Plasmodium relictum*) and fowlpox transmitted by accidentally introduced mosquitos continues to wreak havoc on the Akekee; this is the reason why these birds are hardly ever found anymore below 1,100 meters ASL, but only in higher regions where the mosquitoes do not occur yet. Forest clearing in different parts of the island of Kauai has caused a major loss of habitat of many birds.^[2]

Conservation status for this species was updated to Critically Endangered in 2008 due to a rapid decrease in population over the last decade. Current population estimates are under 5,000 birds.^[3]

REFERENCES

1. Forest Birds: Akekee or Kauai ?kepa
2. BirdLife International (2009) Species factsheet: Loxops caeruleirostris.
- 3.

‘AKKÁ

See: Acre, Israel

‘AL? AL-RIDH?

See: Ali Al-Ridha

‘AL? AN-NAQ?

See: Ali al-Hadi

‘AL? AR-RIDH?

See: Ali Al-Ridha

‘AL? IBN AB? ??LIB

See: Ali

‘AL? IBN AB? T?LIB

See: Ali

‘AL? IBN HUSAYN

See: Ali ibn al-Husayn Zayn al-'Abidin

‘AL? UFK?

See: Wojciech Bobowski

‘ALAL?

See: Hawaiian Crow

‘ALAW?

See: Alawites

‘ALAW?S IN TURKEY

See: Alawites

‘ALAW? IN TURKEY

See: Alawites

‘ALAW? STATE

See: Alawite State

‘ALAWI

See: Alawites

‘ALÁ’

See: Nineteen Day Fast

‘ALA’

See: Nineteen Day Fast

‘ALA’ AL-DIN ‘ATA MALIK JUVAYNI

See: Ata-Malik Juvayni

‘ALFRED’ ANTONY FRANCIS GELL

See: Alfred Gell

‘ALI

See: Ali

‘ALI-ILAHIS

See: Yârsânism

‘ALI AL-‘ABDULLAH

See: Ali al-‘Abdallah

‘ALI‘ADDE

See: Ali Adde

‘ALLO ‘ALLO!

See: ‘Allo ‘Allo!

‘ALL YOU ZOMBIES—’

See: “—All You Zombies—”

‘AMMUQA

See: Ammuqa

‘AMRI

January 2012

‘Amri ‘Amri is a village in west-central Yemen. It is located in the San‘a’ Governorate.

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Towns and villages in the San‘a’ Governorate
- 15

‘AMR BIN AL-‘AS

See: ‘Amr ibn al-‘As

‘AMR IBN AL-‘AS

See: ‘Amr ibn al-‘As

‘AMR IBN AL-‘AS

See: ‘Amr ibn al-‘As

‘AQIR

See: Aqir

‘ARTA

See: Arta, Djibouti

‘ASHTART

See: Astarte

‘ASI

‘AYDHAB

Aidab ‘Aydhab ‘Aydhab (also Aydhab, Aidab) was an important medieval port on the west coast of the Red Sea. The abandoned site of the town is located in the disputed Hala’ib triangle.

HISTORY

Possibly established during the Ptolemaic period, ‘Aydhab was occupied by the Beja before its conquest by Fatimid Egypt in the 10th century.^[1] It was located about 20 kilometers north of the modern port Halayeb.^[2] Abulfeda gave its coordinates as 21°N, 58°E.^[3] It is actually located at 22°19’N, 36°28’E. ‘Aydhab became an important port for eastern trade (particularly with Yemen) and for Muslim pilgrims from Africa on their way to Mecca during the 10th and 11th centuries for a number of reasons. First, the rediscovery of the Egyptian mines of the Wadi Allaqi led to a gold rush between the 10th and 14th centuries. Second, the establishment of the Fatimid caliphate increased the relative importance of Egypt in Middle Eastern trade, while piracy and instability in the Persian Gulf moved more international trade into the Red Sea. This had to be located far down the coast because steady southerly winds

made it difficult for large ships to travel to Suez before the age of steam.^[4]

'Aydhab was close to Jiddah and linked by a regular ferry; caravans connected it to Aswan and other cities on the Nile. The travellers ibn Jubayr and ibn Battuta both passed through the town.

Maimonides's brother David drowned on his way from 'Aydhab to India.^[5] Nasir Khusraw believed the region to have the best camels in the world.^[1]

The town's customs were divided between the Egyptians and the Beja nomads, who in turn protected the town and merchants.^[3]

The town was sacked by the crusader Raynald of Châtillon in 1182 and by King Dawud of Nubia around 1270. The retaliatory raid of Dongola by the Sultan Baybars brought that country under Egyptian vassalage.

The town declined as the end of the Crusades and development of Suakin increased competition with other ports. In 1326, the well-known traveller Ibn Battuta intended to travel from Egypt to Mecca via 'Aydhab - which was at the time considered the least-travelled of three possible routes. However, upon approaching 'Aydhab he was forced to turn back due to a local rebellion, return to Cairo and go Mecca by a different route.^[6]

After the rise of the Mamluks, Jiddah received preferential treatment for Indian trade.

Finally, in 1426, the Mamluk sultan Barsbay destroyed the town in reprisal for plundering of goods en route to Mecca.

The inhabitants of the town fled to Dongola and Suakin, but were massacred in the latter.^[1] This was part of Barsbay's campaign to secure for Egypt the exclusive rights over the Red Sea trade between Yemen and Europe.^[7]

The former port of the town no longer exists, and the site is abandoned.

REFERENCES

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- ^{a b} Kerr, Robert: A General History and Collection of Voyages and Travels, Arranged in a Systematic Order: Forming a Complete History of the Origin and Progress of Navigation, Discovery, and Commerce, by Sea and Land, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time.
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- Seeskin, Kenneth: *The Cambridge Companion to*

Maimonides.

- The enigma of 'Aydhab: a medieval Islamic port on the Red Sea coast
- Garcin, 293–94.

'AYIN

See: Ayin

'AYN AL GHAZ?Y?

See: 'Ayn al Ghazaya

'AYN AL GHAZAYA

?Ayn al Ghaz?y? ?Ayn al Ghazaya^[1] (???????) is a village in Nalut District in northwestern Libya. It lies on a crossroads on the Wazzin–Nalut road on the northern edge of the Tripolitanian Plateau in the Nafusa Mountains.

HISTORY

?Ayn al Ghazaya was a Gaddafi stronghold during the 2011 Libyan civil war, and provided a base for loyalist troops in the 2011 Nafusa Mountains Campaign.^[2] After the some 5,000 inhabitants were removed to Tripoli, it was captured by the rebel forces on 29 July 2011.^[2]

NOTES

EXTERNAL LINKS

- "?Ayn al Ghazaya Map — Satellite Images of `Ayn al

Ghazaya" Maplandia World Gazetteer

'AYN GHAZ?YAH

See: 'Ayn al Ghazaya

'AZIZIYA

January 2013 Aziziye (disambiguation) 'Aziziya 'Aziziya (Anglicized: icon; ???????? *ar / ar / ar*), sometimes spelled *El Azizia*, is a city and the capital of the Jafara district in northwestern Libya, 41 southwest of Tripoli. Before 2001 it was in the 'Aziziya District and its capital. 'Aziziya is a major trade centre of the Sahel Jeffare plateau, being on a trade route from the coast to the Nafusa Mountains and the Fezzan region to the south. As of 2004, the city's population has been estimated at over 280,000.^[1]

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

On 13 September 1922, a high temperature of 57.8 °C (136 °F) was recorded in 'Aziziya. This was long considered the highest temperature ever measured on Earth.^[2]

However, that reading was controversial:^[3]^[4]^[5]

- The weather station was first in 'Aziziya town, but in 1919 it was moved to a hilltop fort, where the

weather station was set up on black tarmac, which would have absorbed more sunlight and made the air there artificially hotter, explaining a period of very hot readings there from 1919 to 1928.

- Shortly before the record reading on 13 September 1922, the weather station's usual maximum thermometer had been damaged, and replaced by an uncalibrated ordinary maximum–minimum thermometer such as often used in greenhouses.
- On 11 September 1922, the usual record keeper was replaced by an inexperienced observer, who was untrained in the use of the thermometer and the record log. This is known by the change in handwriting on the log sheets, and by the high and low temperatures being recorded in the wrong columns. The thermometer used sliding colored cylinders to record maximum and minimum temperatures, and these cylinders were about 7 to 8 degrees celsius long on the thermometer scale. The WMO now believes that the inexperienced observer was reading from the wrong end of the high–temperature cylinder inside the thermometer, getting a reading which was 7 to 8

degrees too high.

On 13 September 2012, the World Meteorological Organization announced that the WMO Commission of Climatology World Archive of Weather and Climate Extremes had found the record invalid. Its world record for hottest temperature is now 56.7 °C (134 °F) recorded on 10 July 1913 at Greenland Ranch in Death Valley, California in the United States.^[6]

'Aziziya, Libya (1920–1942)

NOTES

2

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'AZIZIYA DISTRICT

Map of Libya showing 'Aziziya pre-2001 extent in bright green 'Aziziya or El Azizia (???????? *Al ?Az?z?yah*) was one of the districts of Libya (*baladiyah*), located in the northwest of the country, south of Tripoli District. The town of 'Aziziya was the former district's capital, and it covered an area of 1,940 square kilometers. In 2001 'Aziziya became part of the Jafara District.^[1]

CONTENTS

- Climate
- Towns
- Notes
- External links

CLIMATE

On 13 September 1922, a

temperature of 57.8^[2] was recorded in the city of ‘Aziziya. This is believed to be the highest temperature ever to be recorded naturally on Earth.^[3] Meteorological parameters began to be recorded in Libya during in the Ottoman Empire (1551-1911). Temperature archives for some old meteorological stations are available in the climate directorate at the Libyan National Meteorological Centre (LNMC).

TOWNS

- Towns in the former ‘Aziziya District:
- ‘Aziziya, capital of ‘Aziziya District until 2001
 - Funduq ash Shaybani, 17 km on the trade route south of the city of ‘Aziziya
 - Abu Ghaylan, 13 km on the trade route south of Funduq ash Shaybani
 - An Nasiriyah, 18 km northwest of the city of ‘Aziziya
 - As Sawani, 21 km north of the city of ‘Aziziya, on the road to Tripoli, and former storage site of Libya's modular "Uranium Conversion Facility" and uranium separation centrifuge.^[4]
 - Asbi`ah, 14 km east of the city of ‘Aziziya and 15 km south of Tripoli International Airport
 - Sawani Bin Adam, 1 km east of As Sawani

NOTES

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EXTERNAL LINKS

• "Azizia Climate Records" by Younis Al-Fenadi

‘AZIZ AL-SHAW?N

See: Aziz El-Shawan

‘A LIFETIME’

See: A Lifetime

‘A‘A

See: Lava#?A??

‘BEAR’ ELLICE

See: Edward Ellice (merchant)

‘BLACK SEPTEMBER’

See: Black September

‘BLIND’ WILLIE MCTELL

See: Blind Willie McTell

‘BLUE’ GENE TYRANNY

See: Gene Tyranny

‘BRAS-SPUNGS

See: Drepung Monastery

‘COUNTRY’ JOE MCDONALD

See: Country Joe McDonald

‘C’, MANSFIELD CUMMING

‘ELEPAIO

the journal published by the Hawaii Audubon Society

Elepaio

The Elepaios are three species of monarch flycatcher in the genus *Chasiempis*. They are endemic to Hawaii and were formerly considered conspecific. They measure 14cm long and weigh 12–18. One species inhabits the Big Island, another Oahu and the third Kauai. Being one of the most adaptable native birds of the archipelago, no subspecies have yet become extinct, though two have become quite rare nowadays.

The elepaio is the first native bird to sing in the morning and the last to stop singing at night; apart from whistled and chattering contact and alarm calls, it is probably best known for its song, from which derives the common name: a pleasant and rather loud warble which

sounds like *c-le-PAI-o* or *ele-PAI-o*. It nests between January and June.

The species are:

- Hawaiʻi ‘Elepaio, *Chasiempis sandwichensis*
- Oʻahu ‘Elepaio, *Chasiempis ibidis*
- Kauaʻi ‘Elepaio, *Chasiempis sclateri*

CONTENTS

- Distribution
- Cultural significance
- References
- Further reading
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DISTRIBUTION

Uniquely among Hawaiian passerines, the distribution of the *elepaio* is peculiarly discontinuous. It does not – and judging from the lack of fossil remains, apparently never did – occur on Maui Nui or its successor islands. If this assumption is correct, the reasons are unknown at present. However, the strange "flycatcher finches", extinct honeycreepers of the genus *Vangulifer*, are only known to have inhabited Maui and probably evolved on Maui Nui.^[1] There, they probably filled the same ecological niche as the *elepaio* did on the other islands. Competition from *Vangulifer* may thus have prevented a successful colonization of Maui Nui by *Chasiempis*.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

In Hawaiian tradition, the *elepaio* was among the most celebrated of the birds.^{[2][3]} It is associated with a number of significant roles in culture and mythology. Chiefly, it helped *kʻlai waa* (canoe-builders) to select the right *koa* tree to use for their *waa* (canoe). The *elepaio* is a bold and curious little bird, and thus it was attracted to humans whom it found working in its habitat, and it quickly learned to exploit feeding opportunities created by human activity, altering its behavior accordingly^[4] – which incidentally made it even more conspicuous.

For example, it followed canoe builders through dense vegetation, watching them as they searched for suitable trees. They considered it their guardian spirit, an incarnation of their patron goddess Lea, because if the bird pecked at a fallen tree, it was a sign that the tree was riddled with burrowing insects and thus not good anymore, but when the bird showed no interest in a tree, it indicated that the wood was suitable. This is the origin of the ancient Hawaiian proverb, *Uʻ elepaio ia ka waa* ("The canoe is marked out by the *elepaio*").

In addition, the bird was well liked for another reason – it was good to eat, and not subject to *kapu* restrictions. Due to its insectivorous habit, farmers believed the *elepaio* to

be the incarnation of Lea's sister goddess, Hina-puku-ai, who protected food plants and was a patron of agriculture. As the bird was just as useful – perhaps even more useful – to humans alive as it was as food, overhunting of populations, while theoretically permissible under the *kapu* laws, did not usually occur. Additionally, although deforestation for agriculture destroyed some habitat, the *elepaio* managed to adapt well to the initial settlement. Thus, its population was large enough to withstand the additional pressures that came about with Western colonization of the islands. Illustration by Joseph Smit

REFERENCES

[2][1][3][4]

FURTHER READING

- Two-Year Delay in Plumage Maturation of Male and Female Elepaio
- Elepaio subadult plumages reduce aggression through graded status-signaling, not mimicry

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Elepaio on the Audubon watch list. Contains a photo of *sclateri*, which shows the distinctness of that taxon well.
- BirdLife Species Factsheet.

‘ELEPAIO

See: ‘Elepaio

‘ELEPAIO
(JOURNAL)

?Elepaio is the journal of the Hawaii Audubon Society (the Hawaii chapter of the National Audubon Society). It is issued nine times a year.

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Hawaii Audubon Society

‘ETUATE
LAVULAVU

‘Etuate Lavulavu is a Tongan politician and former member of the Legislative Assembly of Tonga. He was an MP for Vava?u. Lavulavu graduated with a Bachelor of Arts from Brigham Young University–Hawaii followed by a Master of Arts from Brigham Young University in Utah. He was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in the 2002 election. He lost his seat in 2005, but was re-elected in the 2008 election.

In 2003 Lavulavu apologised to the House after an altarcation with fellow MP ?Akilisi Pohiva.^[1] In 2004 he was suspended from Parliament for three days for disrupting the proceedings of the House.^[2] In the November 2010 general election, standing in newly districted single-seat constituency of Vava?u 14, he lost his seat to Lisiate ‘Akolo, obtaining 540 votes (22.7%) to

‘Akolo's 665 (28%).^[3]

REFERENCES

EXTERNAL LINKS

Lavulavu, Etuate

‘EUA RAIL

‘Eua Rail
The ?Eua Rail (*Gallirallus vckamatolu*) is an extinct species of flightless bird in the Rallidae, or rail family. It was described in 2005 from subfossil bones found on the island of ?Eua, in the Kingdom of Tonga of West Polynesia.^[1]

REFERENCES

‘EZR?

See: Ezra

‘FIVE FACTOR’
PERSONALITY TEST

See: Big Five personality traits

‘GAPÔ

‘GAPÔ
‘GAPÔ is a 1988 Tagalog novel written by award-winning Filipino author Lualhati Bautista. Its complete title is ‘GAPÔ *at isang puting Pilipino, sa mundo ng mga Amerikanong kulay brown*^[1] which means "Gapô and one

white Filipino, in a world of brown Americans" in translation.^[2] Gapô is an abbreviated form of the Philippine place name *Olongapo*.^[2]

SEE ALSO

- Pinaglahuan
- Satan sa Lupa

REFERENCES

‘GAPO

See: ‘GAPÔ

‘HOW THEY GOT
GAME’

See: How They Got Game

‘IE TOGA

Common type of ?ie toga with a coarse weave sold at a market in S?moa. A ?ie t?ga is a special finely woven mat that is the most important item of cultural value in S?moa. They are commonly referred to in English as "fine mats" although they are never used as 'mats'^[1] as they only have a purely cultural value. ?Ie t?ga are valued by the quality of the weave and the softness and shine of the material. They are made by women and form an important part of their role, identity and skill in their community.^[2]

?Ie tʔga have an unwoven fringe and a strip of red feathers. They are important in gift exchanges during cultural ceremonies and events including *matai* chief title bestowals, weddings and funerals. In this way, ?ie tʔga are passed from family to family, sometimes for many years and are greatly valued. Historically, some ?ie tʔga were so valuable they were given their own names. The process of making a fine ?ie tʔga can take months of work and have been known to take years. The completion of ?ie tʔga can involve a public celebration and presentation with the women parading and displaying their fine mats for all to see.^[2]

CONTENTS

- Cultural value
- Process
- Etymology
- See also
- References
- External links

CULTURAL VALUE

Three *matai* chiefs, the two older men bearing the symbols of orator status – the *fue* (flywhisk made of organic sennit rope with a wooden handle) over their left shoulder. The central elder holds the orator's wooden staff (*toʔotoʔo*) of office. His garment is an ?ie tʔga. The other two men wear tapa cloth with patterned designs.

?Ie tʔga are never used as an actual floor mat in the western sense, functioning only as an item of cultural value. They are considered the most precious item in ceremony and gift exchanges, important in *faʔa-Sʔmoa*. They represent most of the traditional wealth of Sʔmoan families. They are exchanged and presented at weddings and funerals, and at special occasions such as the blessing of a newly-built *fāle* (house) or the opening of a new church. ?Ie tʔga are sometimes worn at special occasions, around the waist, similar to a lavalava. At funerals ?ie tʔga are given to the family of the deceased and gifts of mats and food are given in return. These exchanges display a mutual respect that enforces family (?aiga) ties.

PROCESS

The best quality of ?ie tʔga are made from a variety of long leaved pandanus known as *lauʔie*. More common types of 'ie toga with a coarser weave are made from *laufāla*, a variety of pandanus which has a darker green colour than the *lauʔie* plant. The pandanus are grown in village plantations. The long leaves are selected and cut from the plant and taken back to the village. The leaves are prepared by soaking in boiling water followed by drying and bleaching in the sun. Once dry, the leaves are rolled and tied into bundles in preparation for weaving. The long dried leaves

are then slit into thin strips for weaving. In the 19th century, young women would start their own mats or complete ones started by older sisters. Today, it is more common for mats to be woven by a group of women working in a *fāle lalaga* (weaving house). The decorative red feathers were originally from Sʔmoan or Fijian Collared Lory birds, called "sega," but more modern examples use dyed chicken feathers.

ETYMOLOGY

The Sʔmoan language orthography is not standardized like Tongan language or Hawaiian language in regards to macron ("fa'amamafa") accents and glottal stop ("komaliliu") consonants. Therefore "ie toga" is usually spelled as (*Samoa*) *ie toga* rather than "'ie tʔga" with the accentuated penultimate syllable. Native speakers habitually recognize the proper pronunciation, but given the commonly unaccented spelling "toga" it is common to see the term associated with "Toga," the Samoan spelling of Tonga. Hence the inaccurate explanation that "ie tʔga" means "Tongan mat." The actual translation of "tʔga" is "treasured" or "valuable" and the term also refers collectively to prestige goods produced by women for ceremonial exchanges. Conversely, men's goods produced for such exchanges were traditionally

called "ʻoloa." This usage is corroborated in Tonga where these types of fine mats are referred to as kie Haʻamoʻa (Sʻmoan mat) and "kie hingoa" ("named mats"), from the Samoan tradition of giving especially precious mats titular names. The Tongan cognate of *ʻie tʻga* is *kie tʻʻonga*, "while "ʻoloa" and "koloa" are also cognates.

SEE ALSO

- Taʻovala, Tongan dress and fine mat.
- Faʻa Samoa, Sʻmoan culture and way of life.
- Faʻamatai, chiefly system of Sʻmoa.
- Culture of Samoa
- Architecture of Samoa

REFERENCES

1. The Making of Modern Samoa
 2. ^{a b} Tamaitai Samoa
- Churchward: Tongan dictionary, 1959

EXTERNAL LINKS

- Images of *ʻie tʻga* in the collection of the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa

‘IF THIS GOES ON—’

See: If This Goes On—

‘ILIMA

See: Sida fallax

‘IOLANI PALACE, HAWAII

See: ʻIolani Palace

‘IOLANI PALACE, HI

See: ʻIolani Palace

‘IRD

See: Honor codes of the Bedouin

‘ISILELI PULU

See: ʻIsileli Pulu

‘IZBAT AL-BURJ

See: Ezbet el-Borg

‘IʻIWI

See: ʻIʻiwi

‘KING’ SUNNY ADÉ

See: King Sunny Adé

‘KOTA’

See: Kotas

‘LONDON SOCIETY FOR PRINTING AND PUBLISHING THE WORKS OF EMANUEL SWEDENBORG

‘MISSION OF CIVILISATION’

See: Civilizing mission

‘MOZART’ FIFTHS

See: Consecutive fifths

‘M’ SOURCE

See: Two-source hypothesis

‘NAMGIS FIRST NATION

The ‘Namgis First Nation is a First Nations band government on northern Vancouver Island in British Columbia, Canada, and on adjoining islands in the southern Queen Charlotte Strait region. It is a member of the Musgamagw Tsawataineuk Tribal Council, along with the Kwicksutaineuk-ah-kwa-mish First Nation and the Tsawataineuk First Nation. The people speak Kwakʼwala, part of the Wakashan languages of the Northwest Coast.

The territory of the ‘Namgis First Nation spans the islands of the southern Queen Charlotte Strait (Malcolm Island and Cormorant Island), which include the town of Alert Bay and the former utopian community of Sointula, established by Finnish immigrants. Both communities are offshore across Broughton Strait from the town of Port McNeill, which is on Vancouver Island. The majority of ‘Namgis First Nation territory, however, spans the basin of the Nimpkish River and Nimpkish Lake and adjoining parts of the interior of northern Vancouver Island.

The main village of the ‘Namgis is Yalis, on Cormorant Island adjacent to Alert Bay. The original village site was at a place called Xwalkw on the north side of the mouth the Nimpkish River, which in the Kwak’wala language is called *Gwani*.

SEE ALSO

- Alert Bay, British Columbia
- Kwakwaka’wakw
- Kwak’wala (language)

EXTERNAL LINKS

- ‘Namgis First Nation website
- ‘Namgis Profile at BC Treaty Website
- Aboriginal Canada Profile
- ‘Namgis on Facebook

‘NEO-
CONSERVATIVE’

POSTMODERNISM

See: neoconservative
postmodernism

‘OHAI

See: *Sesbania tomentosa*

‘OKINA

See: ?Okina

‘OKINA

See: ?Okina

‘OLIM

See: Aliyah#Religious,
ideological and cultural
concept

‘OMA’O

See: ‘?ma’o

‘ONE’

See: National Express East
Anglia

‘OUD

See: Oud

‘O’IO

See: Bonefish

‘O’U

See: ????

‘PEPPER'S GHOST’

‘PILLS, THRILLS N
BELLYACHES’

See: Pills ‘n’ Thrills and
Bellyaches

‘RAS-LIKE’
PROTEINS

See: Small GTPase#The Ras
superfamily

‘S-GRAVENBRAKEL

See: Braine-le-Comte

‘SHROOMS

See: Psilocybin mushroom

‘SOME REULIS AND
CAUTELIS TO BE

OBSERVIT AND
ESCHEWIT IN
SCOTTIS POESIE'

See: Some Reulis and Cautelis
to be observit and eschewit in
Scottis poesie

'S'-CURVE CORSET

See: History of corsets

'S'-CURVE SHAPE

See: History of corsets

'THE THREE
CERTIFIED
AGREEMENTS CASE'

See: Three certified agreements
case

'TRISTAN' CHORD

See: Tristan chord

'T'WAS THE NIGHT
BEFORE
CHRISTMAS...AGAI
N

See: List of Tru Calling
episodes#Season 2: (2005)

'UJ IBN ANAQ

'Uj ibn Anaq ('Ûj ibn 'Anâq) is

a giant, portrayed in Islamic
tales and miniatures. The
origins of this character lay in
Jewish lore and the Old
Testament, e.g. king Og. He
takes his 'surname' from his
mother Anaq – 'Anâq; cf. Book
of Numbers 13:33– who begat
him after an incest affair.
Famous and much painted
episodes include his fight with
the prophet Moses (*Musa*), and
his fishing and frying of
whales, while he stands just
about knee-deep in the ocean.
Several of his striking features
merged with the description of
another giant in Islam, the
Antichrist-figure of Dajjal.^[1]

REFERENCES

1. Laban Kaptein, *Eindtijd en
Antichrist*, p. 117–119.
Leiden 1997. ISBN 90–
73782-90-2
-

'UJ IBN ANAQ ('ÛJ
IBN 'ANÂQ)

See: 'Uj ibn Anaq

'ÛJ IBN 'ANÂQ

See: 'Uj ibn Anaq

'UJ IBN 'ANAQ

See: 'Uj ibn Anaq

'ULA-'AI-HAWANE

See: ?Ula-?ai-Hawane

'ULA-'AI-HAWANE

See: ?Ula-?ai-Hawane

'ULITI UATA

?Uliti Uata (born 24 August
1936^[1]) is a Tongan politician.
He is a member of the Human
Rights and Democracy
Movement and the Democratic
Party of the Friendly Islands.^[2]
He was initially a businessman,
running several businesses
including "inter-islands ferries,
general store, tourism, and
others", until he entered
politics and "divested himself"
of his businesses so as to focus
on his political career and on
his family (he has ten
children).^[1]

Uata was first elected to the
Legislative Assembly of Tonga
in 1975, and served as a
People's Representative until
1980. After a break from
politics, he contested the 1993
election and won the seat of
Ha'apai. He has been re-elected
in every subsequent
election.^[3]

In 2007 Uata was one of several
pro-democracy MPs charged
with sedition over speeches
given before the 2006
Nuku'alofa riots.^[4] The
charges were dismissed in
September 2009.^[5]
Uata was re-elected for an

eighth term in the 2010 election, for the new single-seat constituency of Haʔapai 13, and nominated to the post of Minister of Health on 25 January 2011, following ʔAkilisi Pohiva's resignation from that position.^[6] In late June 2012, Uata –along with two other ministers– resigned from the Cabinet, so as to support a motion of no confidence tabled by his party (DPFI) against the government.^[7] He was succeeded as Minister for Health by Lord Tuʔiʔafitu.^[8]

REFERENCES

Uata, Uliti

ʻUMAR IBN AL-KHATTAB

See: Umar

ʻUWAYJA

March 2011
'Uwayja Uwayja, also known as *Marsa al ʻUwayja* is a village in the Sirte District in Libya.

ʻZʻ ORGANIZATION

‘ ’

See: Quotation mark

“

See: Quotation mark

“HELIOS” AIRLINES

See: Helios Airways

“HELIOS” AIRWAYS

See: Helios Airways

,

See: Apostrophe

ʻ80S

See: 1980s

ʻ?D

See: oud

ʻABʔ MUʔʻAB AZ-ZARQʔWʔ

See: Abu Musab al-Zarqawi

ʻABHRʔHʔM

See: Abraham

ʻAKBARA

See: 'Akbara

ʻALLO ʻALLO

See: 'Allo 'Allo!

ʻALLO ʻALLO!

See: 'Allo 'Allo!

ʻAUHELAWA LANGUAGE

See: 'Auhelawa language

ʻBAMA STATE COLLEGIANS

See: Bama State Collegians

ʻB (DIGRAPH)

See: List of Latin-script digraphs#Apostrophe

ʻB (DIGRAPH)

See: List of Latin-script digraphs#Apostrophe

ʻDERRY

See: Derry

'D (DIGRAPH)

See: List of Latin-script digraphs#Apostrophe

'D (DIGRAPH)

See: List of Latin-script digraphs#Apostrophe

'EGGADÍ

See: Ein Gedi

'ILY?S

See: Elijah

'I'RAB

See: ?I?rab

'NDRANGHETA

See: 'Ndrangheta

'N SYNC

See: 'N Sync

'O SOLE MIO

'O Sole Mio April 2008
"O sole mio" is a globally

known Neapolitan song written in 1898. Its lyrics were written by Giovanni Capurro and the melody was composed by Eduardo di Capua. There are other versions of "'O sole mio" but it is usually sung in the original Neapolitan language. 'O sole mio is the Neapolitan equivalent of standard Italian *Il sole mio* and translates literally as "my sunshine".

CONTENTS

- Lyrics
- Recordings
- English versions
- Copyright
- In popular culture
- Notes
- External links

LYRICS

Neapolitan lyrics^{[1][2][3]}*Che bella cosa è na jurnata 'e sole, n'aria serena doppo na tempesta! Pe' ll'aria fresca para già na festa...Che bella cosa na jurnata 'e sole.Ma n'atu sole cchiù bello, oi ne', 'o sole mio sta nfronte a te!'o sole, 'o sole mio, sta nfronte a te, sta nfronte a te!Quanno fa notte e 'o sole se ne scenne, me vane quasi 'na malincunia; sotta 'a fenesta toia restarriaquanno fa notte e 'o sole se ne scenne.Ma n'atu sole cchiù bello, oi ne', 'o sole mio sta nfronte a te!'o sole, 'o sole mio, sta nfronte a te, sta nfronte a te!*English translationWhat a beautiful thing is a sunny day!The air is serene after a storm,The air is so fresh that it

already feels like a celebration.What a beautiful thing is a sunny day!But another sun that's brighter still,It's my own sun that's upon your face!The sun, my own sun, it's upon your face!It's upon your face!When night comes and the sun has gone down,I almost start feeling melancholy;I'd stay below your windowWhen night comes and the sun has gone down.But another sun that's brighter still,It's my own sun that's upon your face!The sun, my own sun, it's upon your face!It's upon your face!RECORDINGS

"O Sole Mio" has been performed and covered by many artists, including such stalwarts of opera as Enrico Caruso, Rosa Ponselle, Beniamino Gigli, Mario Lanza, Andrea Bocelli, The Canadian Tenors and The Three Tenors. It has also been performed by the Il Volo, a trio of Italian operatic pop teenage singers, consisting of Piero Barone, Ignazio Boschetto, and Gianluca Ginoble. It has also been performed by rock/pop artists such as Dalida, Anna Oxa, Bryan Adams, Me First and the Gimme Gimmes, Vitas (who sings it in a high countertenor range), Al Bano, Elvis Presley ("It's Now or Never") and most recentlyJuly 2011 Erasure's Andy Bell in TV show *Popstar to Operastar*. Sergio Franchi recorded this song on his 1962 RCA Victor

Red Seal debut album, *Romantic Italian Songs*.^[4] Luciano Pavarotti won the 1980 Grammy Award for Best Classical Vocal Performance for his rendition of "'O Sole Mio." ENGLISH VERSIONS

In 1915, Charles W. Harrison recorded the first English translation of "'O sole mio." In 1921, William E. Booth-Clibborn wrote lyrics for a hymn using the music, entitled "Down from His Glory." In 1949 U.S. singer Tony Martin recorded "There's No Tomorrow," which used the melody of "'O sole mio". About ten years later, while stationed in Germany with the U.S. Army, Elvis Presley heard the recording and put to tape a private version of the song. Upon his discharge, he requested that new lyrics be written especially for him, a job that was undertaken by the songwriting duo of Aaron Schroeder and Wally Gold, with a demo by David Hill. The rewritten version was entitled "It's Now or Never" and was a worldwide hit for Presley. In 1998, Christopher Lee and Rhapsody of Fire recorded an English-Italian version. The Montreal-based Canadian band Men without Hats also recorded a different version of 'O Sole Mio', lyrics written by Ivan Doroschuk and produced by Stefan Doroschuk. The song is featured on their 1987 album "Pop Goes the World".

COPYRIGHT

In October 2002 a judge in Turin declared that Alfredo Mazzucchi (1878–1972), previously considered to be only a music transcriber, was actually a legitimate third author.^{[5][6][7]} The song has been removed from the public domain and is now protected by copyright until 2042.

IN POPULAR CULTURE

- At the 1920 Olympic Games in Antwerp "'O sole mio" was played when the music to the Italian national anthem could not be found.^[8]
- Because the song is so well known, invoking in many the beauty and romanticism of Italian culture, many hotels and restaurants have been named after it. May 2008
- The song is sung with harp accompaniment in the 1931 Marx Brothers movie *Monkey Business*.
- A version of the song ("Just One Cornetto ...") supposedly performed by Renato Pagliari (although this is disputed by Pagliari's son, Remo^[9]) was used for a decade on British television to advertise *Cornetto* ice cream. In the ads, it is usually sung by a Venetian gondolier, despite the fact that Venice is hundreds of miles from Naples.
- The song is sung in the 1962 Danish movie *Han, Hun, Dirch og Dario* by Italian-Danish actor Dario Campeotto.
- The song is referenced in the 1980 film "The Big Red One" by director Samuel Fuller, starring Lee Marvin and Mark Hamill.
- The song is commonly heard playing from ice cream vans all over Europe.
- It has been used several times in the round called "One Song to the Tune of Another" in *I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue* on BBC Radio 4.
- Ernie from *Sesame Street* sang this song in one skit in order to wake someone up to tell him what time it was. (It was 3:00 AM.)
- On a *SpongeBob SquarePants* episode, SpongeBob sang this song to slow Squidward down and to stop him from performing his grand solo.
- This song is the overture to a VeggieTales *Silly Song* - "Larry's High Silk Hat" from "Lyle The Kindly Viking."
- A recording by Beniamino Gigli features in the film *The Addams Family* (1991).
- An Easter egg in the video game *Riven* shows the character of Gehn singing this tune. John Keston, who portrayed Gehn, was singing between takes.
- A remix of "'O sole mio", created by Namco, is featured in many of the Taiko no Tatsujin games. The song also appears in Pastagames' *Maestro! Jump in Music*.
- The band Me First and the Gimme Gimmes cover this

song on their album *Ruin Jonny's Bar Mitzvah*.

- The song's melody is used in an Australian commercial for Bankwest, with the lyrics changed to promote their "Happy Banking" campaign.
- Vincenzo Thoma recorded this song on the CD *Sognero* released in 1998 in Canada.
- South African tenor Fanie de Jager also recorded "'O Sole Mio" - on his CD *My Classical Soul* in 2007.
- The song is sung in episode three of *The Alvin Show*, where the chipmunks also sing their own version "Oh, Gondaliero".
- A bathhouse customer in the Chinese film *Shower* often sings the song while bathing, though he suffers from stage fright whenever he attempts to perform.
- The Italian trio Il Volo performed the song live on the *American Idol* stage on 19 May 2011. The performance helped send their debut album to the top of the Amazon and iTunes sales charts.
- Mikhail Anisin performed a portion of the piece during the 4th Kontinental Hockey League All-Star Game in Riga, Latvia.
- Alfie Boe Performed part of this song, as well as a portion of Elvis Presley's "It's Now or Never", at the Diamond Jubilee Concert on 4 June 2012, as part of the celebrations of the Diamond Jubilee of Elizabeth II.

NOTES

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EXTERNAL LINKS

- Sheet music for "O Sole Mio"

'PATAPHYSICS

See: 'Pataphysics

'PATAPHYSICS

See: 'Pataphysics

'PHAGSPA

See: 'Phags-pa

'PHAGSPA SCRIPT

See: 'Phags-pa script

'ROUND MIDNIGHT

See: Round Midnight

'S-GRAVENHAGE

See: The Hague

'S-HERTOGENBOSCH

See: 's-Hertogenbosch

'SALEM'S LOT

See: 'Salem's Lot

'SALEM'S LOT

See: 'Salem's Lot

'SALEM'S LOT (2004 FILM)

See: Salem's Lot (2004 TV miniseries)

'SHERTOGENBOSCH

See: 's-Hertogenbosch

'S OUT

See: 'S Out

'S UP

See: 'S Up

'TIL DEATH DO US PART

See: Till Death Do Us Part

'TIL DEATH DO US PART (STAR TREK: DEEP SPACE NINE)

See: 'Til Death Do Us Part
(Star Trek: Deep Space Nine)

'TIS

See: 'Tis

'U'

Scene from the premiere of 'u', 10 September 2010
'u' (ʔuʔ, beginning and ending with a glottal stop) is the first opera in the Klingon language, billed as "The first authentic Klingon opera on Earth". It was composed by Eef van Breen to a libretto by Kees Ligtelijn and Marc Okrand under the artistic direction of Floris Schönfeld. The story of 'u' is based on the epic legend of "Kahless the Unforgettable", a messianic figure in the fictional Klingon history.

The premiere of the opera in The Hague on 10 September 2010 was a success, and the opera has been revived since then.

CONTENTS

- Background
- Productions and reaction
- Synopsis
- Roles and original cast
- References
- External links

BACKGROUND

The Klingon language was first conceived by actor James

Doohan, who played Montgomery Scott ("Scotty") in the original *Star Trek* television series, for *Star Trek: The Motion Picture* (1979). He created some harsh-sounding words to be spoken by Klingon characters. The producers hired linguist Marc Okrand for the sequels to expand this into a full-fledged language with its own unique vocabulary, grammar and idioms.^[1] Okrand designed the language to sound "alien", using a number of typologically uncommon features. As Klingon characters became more important in later *Star Trek* films and television series, Okrand continued to expand the language, and it has become a spoken language with a number of fluent speakers.^[2]

Henri van Zanten, the *Master of the Scream*

As depicted in *Star Trek*, the Klingons are passionate opera lovers.^{[3][4]} According to the official webpage for the opera, "Klingon opera uses the principle of musical combat. Beauty in Klingon music comes from the impact of two opposing forces."^[5] 'u' is translated to English as "universe" or "universal".^{[6][7]} The opera was workshopped beginning 2008 in Europe and at the Watermill Center for the Performing Arts in Water Mill, New York.^{[8][9]} Artistic and stage director and "head researcher" of the 'u' project

and the Klingon Terran Research Ensemble (KTRE), Floris Schönfeld, carefully researched all mentions and examples of Klingon opera in the various incarnations of *Star Trek*^[10] in order to make the opera as "authentic" as possible in following the conventions of Klingon battle opera. He created an "ancient treatise" called the *paq'jachchu*, or "book of the perfect scream", as a "theory manuscript of Klingon music".^[9] *KTRE crafted "indigenous" Klingon musical instruments, including percussion, wind and strings, designed by Xavier van Wersch, to accompany the opera.*^{[11][12]}

Publicity for 'u' included lectures and performances by Schönfeld and KTRE at SF conventions and elsewhere. On 18 April 2010, Okrand, on behalf of the KTRE, broadcast a message from the CAMRAS radio telescope to the hypothetical co-ordinates of Qo'noS, the Klingon home planet, in the Arcturus solar system. The message, in the Klingon language, invited the Klingons to attend the opera, although the message presumably did not reach the planet in time for the performance, since Qo'noS is 36 light years from Earth.^{[4][13]}

PRODUCTIONS AND REACTION

The opera had its official debut at Theater Zeebelt in The

Hague, Netherlands, on 10 September 2010 (following a preview the day before) for a four-performance limited run.^[5]^[14] The Dutch artist Henri van Zanten narrated the opera as the *Master of the Scream*.^[15]^[16] The opera was produced by Zeebelt and KTRE,^[17] which is associated with the ArtScience department of the Royal Conservatory in The Hague.^[5] Audience reaction after the preview was enthusiastic,^[13] and the opening night, which was attended by Marc Okrand,^[18] sold out.^[19] The director of the Byrd Hoffman Watermill Foundation commented, "I found the result quite fascinating and interesting and strange and weird."^[9] The opera was repeated later in September 2010 at the Star Trek fanclub meeting "Qetlop" in Farnsberg, near Bad Brückenau, Germany, "for an all-Klingon audience".^[20] It was performed again on 23 and 24 November at the Frascati Theater in Amsterdam.^[21] In 2011 the opera was performed at the Voi-Z opera festival in Zwolle on 5 April^[22] and at the Huygens Music Festival in Leidschendam on 28 May.^[23] Performances of 'u' were held in the Zeebelt Theatre in The Hague on 17 February 2012 and in Rijeka, Croatia, on 25 February 2012.^[24]

SYNOPSIS

Kahless, founder of the Klingon Empire
 Act 1 – yav
 While hunting with his brother Morath, Kahless expresses anger when Morath causes him to miss his prey. Kahless vows to avenge this humiliation. The tyrant Molor offers to elevate Morath to the head of his house if he betrays his and Kahless's father. Morath accepts. With Molor's men, Morath enters his father's house, seizes his sword and demands that his father surrender the house. When his father refuses, Morath brutally slays his father. Kahless vows to restore their father's honor. He pursues Morath to the Kri'stak volcano. After the brothers fight, Morath throws himself into the volcano. Kahless forges the first bat'leth (or "Sword of Honor") in the volcano, from his own hair.
 Act 2 – raD
 The sorrowful Kahless makes an epic journey to the underworld. There he is united with his father and forgives his brother. He shows them the mok'bara, enabling them to regain their bodies. Kortar, the guardian of the underworld, is enraged to find two of his souls missing. Kahless raises troops for a rebellion against Molor. He meets his true love, the Lady Lukara, who assists him when he is attacked by Molor's men. Together, they defeat Molor's men and make violent love in the blood of their enemies.

Act 3 – QIH
 At the river, the armies have assembled. Kahless inspires his troops with a rousing speech. Kortar arrives and is also stirred by Kahless's honorable motives. He agrees to join the fight and to create a heaven for the Klingon warriors. Kahless, his father and brother fight together against their enemies. The latter two are honorably killed, and Kahless's death scream sends them to heaven. Kahless faces Molor and kills him, cuts out his heart and cleans it in the river to restore Molor's honor. With the Lady Lukara's help, Kahless commits ritual suicide; Lukara's death scream sends him to join his father and brother. The Klingon people are united.

ROLES AND ORIGINAL CAST

- Master of the Scream (narrator) – Henri van Zanten
 - Kahless (contralto) – Taru Huotari
 - Kortar, Father and Molor (baritone) – Ben Kropp
 - Morath and Lukara (mezzo-soprano) – Jeannette Huizinga
- REFERENCES

2
 EXTERNAL LINKS

- General links
- 'u' Official website
 - KTRE's website
 - Photo of Klingon instruments used to accompany the opera
 - Interview with 'u' creator linking opera's debut with lessons of 9/11

•Feature on the opera from the <i>Rachel Maddow Show</i>		See: Armavia
Videos related to the opera	“	
•Scene from the opening night performance, September 2010, YouTube clip	See: Quotation mark	“AZAM AFWAN” GUEST HOUSE
•Snippets of the opera and interviews, September 2010, BBC News	“-OMICS”	See: Azem guesthouse
•“Recreating the primal sound of Klingon opera”, July 2008, YouTube clip	See: Omics	“A” IS FOR ALIBI
•Klingon broadcast to Qo’nos: Invitation to attend the opera, April 2010, YouTube clip collapsed March 2012	“ALL YOU ZOMBIES—”	See: “A” Is for Alibi
	See: “—All You Zombies—”	“A” IS FOR ALIBI
		See: “A” Is for Alibi
’U’ (OPERA)	“ARMAVIA”	
See: ‘u’	See: Armavia	“B-STUPID”
		See: Ivory Harris
’Y’ (DIGRAPH)	“ARMAVIA”	
See: List of Latin-script digraphs#Apostrophe	See: Armavia	“BEAR” ELLICE
		See: Edward Ellice (merchant)
’Y’ (DIGRAPH)	“ARMAVIA”-AVIACOMPANY LLC	“BENITO JUÁREZ” AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF OAXACA
See: List of Latin-script digraphs#Apostrophe	See: Armavia	
”	“ARMAVIA” AIRLINES	See: Benito Juárez Autonomous University of Oaxaca
See: Quotation mark	See: Armavia	“BENITO JUAREZ” AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF OAXACA
,	“ARMAVIA” AIR COMPANY	See: Benito Juárez Autonomous
See: Quotation mark glyphs		

University of Oaxaca		See: Herpes labialis
“BENITO JUAREZ” UNIVERSITY	“BUTTERFLY” RASH	“DEFENDER OF THE MOTHERLAND” MEDAL
See: Benito Juárez Autonomous University of Oaxaca	See: Malar rash	See: Defender of the Motherland Medal
“BENITO JUÁREZ” UNIVERSITY	“C.Y.” LEUNG CHUN-YING	“DOLPHIN SAFE” PRACTICES
See: Benito Juárez Autonomous University of Oaxaca	See: CY Leung	See: Dolphin safe label
“BHATTI”	“CAFE AU LAIT” PATCHES	“EL PUMA” CARRANZA
See: Bhati	See: Café_au_lait_spot	See: José Luis Carranza
“BLUE” LOU MARINI	“CASPIAN AIRLINES”	“EVERYTHING” BAGEL
See: Lou Marini	See: Caspian Airlines	See: Bagel
“BORAX” SMITH	“CENTURY OF PROGRESS” WORLD’S FAIR	“EXCELLENT...”
See: Francis Marion Smith	See: Century of Progress	See: Mr. Burns
“BORYSPIL” AIRPORT	“CHABUKIANI-BALANCHINE...” INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF BALLET ART	“FISHTANK” GRANULOMA
See: Boryspil International Airport	See: Chabukiani-Balanchine_Festival	
“BUTCH” O’HARE	“COLD SORES” (HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE 1)	“FOLLICULAR” IMPETIGO
See: Edward O’Hare		

“FOR FAULTLESS SERVICE” MEDAL

April 2013

“For Faultless Service” medal
"Qüsursuz xidmətə görə?"
medal? “For Faultless Service”
medal – is a medal of
Azerbaijani Republic. The
medal was approved by Law of
Azerbaijan Republic by Decree
No. 330 – IIQ, on May 17,
2002.^[1]

DESCRIPTION

For Faultless Service medal
consists of a narrow plate
decorated with national
ornaments and a round bronze
plate of 25 mm diameter.
Crossed rifles and an anchor are
described against a background
with an eagle with opened
wings in the front side of the
medal. There is a crescent and
an eight-pointed star at the top
and garlands of oak leaves at
the bottom of the medal.

The 3rd class medal is silver
color, the second class is gold
color, the 1st class is gold color,
the crescent and the eight-
pointed star are white color,
the rifles are silver color and the
anchor is black color. Rare side
of the medal is flat with “For 20
years faultless service” words on
the 1st class medal, “For 15
years of faultless service” on the
2nd class medal, with “For 10
years of faultless service” on the
3rd class medal in the center
and with a crescent and an
eight-pointed star on a national
ornament. “Azerbaijani

Republic” words at the top and
“Armed Forces” words at the
bottom are carved along the
circle.

The medal is pinned to the
chest with a satin ribbon of
27x43 mm size and a ring and
loop. There are vertical olive
and white color stripes of 1 mm
width and blue and white color
vertical stripes of 3 mm located
in a sequence from the corners
to the center of the satin
ribbon. There is one vertical
1 mm gold color stripe on the
1st class medal, 2–3 such stripes
on the 2nd and 3rd class
medals. A 27x9 mm mould
covered with the same satin is
attached to the medal for
pinning to the chest.^[2]

REFERENCES

“FOR HEROISM” MEDAL

See: For Heroism Medal

“FOR SERVICE TO THE FATHERLAND” ORDER

See: For service to the
Fatherland Order

“GOOSE” TATUM

See: Goose Tatum

“GREEN” CAPITALISM

See: Eco-capitalism

“GRYNET” MOLVIG

See: Grynet Molvig

“G” CALLEN

See: List of NCIS: Los Angeles
characters#G. Callen

“HACKSAW” JIM DUGGAN

“HARVEY” MANNEQUIN

See: Harvey mannequin

“HOTSHOT” JOHNNY DEVINE

See: Johnny Devine

“ION DACIAN”

See: Ion Dacian

“IRAERO” AIRLINE

See: IrAero

“IT’S” MAN

See: Monty Python's Flying Circus

“I AM THAT”

See: I Am That

“JOSÉ SIMEÓN CANAS” CENTRAL AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

See: Central American University

“JOSE SIMEON CANAS” CENTRAL AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

See: Central American University

“LEOPARD SKIN”

See: Onchocerciasis

“LET MY PEOPLE LIVE!” WORLD FORUM

See: World Holocaust Forum

“LOT” POLISH AIRLINES

See: LOT Polish Airlines

“NITS”

See: Pediculosis capitis

“OKLAHOMA JACK” CLARK

See: James Clark (criminal)

“OTHER CASUALTY” UNDER INTERNAL REVENUE CODE § 165 (C)(3)

See: Casualty loss

“OTHER CASUALTY” UNDER INTERNAL REVENUE CODE § 165 (C) (3)

See: Casualty loss

“PAPPY” BOYINGTON

See: Pappy Boyington

“PSEUDO REPUBLIC”

See: History of Cuba

“PSEUDO” REPUBLIC

See: History of Cuba

“QIZIL ULDUZ” MEDAL

See: Qizil Ulduz Medal

“SALAAM ALEIKUM”

See: As-salamu alaykum

“SEROCONVERSION ILLNESS”

See: Seroconversion

“SLAPPED CHEEK” DISEASE (FIFTH DISEASE)

See: Fifth disease

“STAR FERRY” PIER

See: Star Ferry

“SULLY” SULLENBERGER

See: Chesley Sullenberger

“SWIMMING POOL” GRANULOMA

See: Aquarium granuloma

“THE GOLDEN BRETT” HULL

See: Brett Hull

“THE NATURAL” KENNY KING

See: Kenny King (wrestler)

“THE WORLD OF MUGAM” INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL

See: International World of Mugam Festival

“TINY” REED (FOOTBALL COACH)

See: Tiny Reed

“TO THE MAN ON TRAIL”

See: Jack London#Short stories

“UNCERTAINTY, EVOLUTION, AND ECONOMIC THEORY”

ArticleWizard

“Uncertainty, Evolution, and Economic Theory” is an article

written in 1950 by economist Armen Alchian (1914–2013). In this article Alchian delineates an evolutionary approach to describe firms’ behavior. His theory embodies principles of biological evolution and natural selection. This article is among the first in the economics literature to analogize between success and survival in the market with the mechanism of variation and natural selection postulated in evolutionary biology. He reasoned that the survival of a few firms from a large number of firms that entered the market may be due to random entrepreneurial decisions rather than brilliance or cunning. Success and survival rests upon the market’s response to the firm’s products; entrepreneurial decision-making cannot be tied to an explicit maximizing objective because the future is not known, and, at best, it is a mish-mash of probabilistic outcomes. The evolutionary approach to firm survival and behavior means that firms do not have to consciously strive to maximize profits; scarcity and competition ensure that firms that do survive will behave as if they were maximizing profits. Much like the survival of heliophilic plants only those plants that do get sunshine will survive; no one says that plants intentionally seek sunlight. Still surviving plants will have (on average) acquired more

sunlight than plants that did not survive. This explanation contrasts starkly with the mainstream picture of accurate foresight and perfect rationality often ascribed to economic actors.

Alchian dismisses profit maximization and utility maximization as meaningful attributes of firms’ survival. He argues that uncertainty and probabilistic outcomes make the maximization of any objective function meaningless. Alchian states that uncertainty arises from two sources: imperfect foresight and human inability to solve complex problems with a host of variables. Uncertainty and a combination of random behavior and foresight lead to probability distributions of outcomes (profits/losses) rather than a unique outcome. Consequently any objective function has to incorporate both returns AND attitudes towards risk, but an objective function cannot incorporate a non-objective function (which is what preferences for risk are) and still be an objective function. Success and viability depend on implementing strategies that yield positive profits; similar to natural selection firms realizing negative profits are more likely to be culled from the population regardless of managerial aspirations. In the long run this leads to a population of firms appearing

to share discernible criteria ascribable to successful firms. Competing firms that mimic the behavior of successful/surviving firms will appear to be consciously maximizing profits even though their strategies were developed in the absence of the aforementioned criteria. Alchian notes that the successful firms may not consciously maximize profits but act as if they do because market forces cull firms that fail to yield positive returns. What the goals of the entrepreneurs of successful firms are is not relevant. Market forces affect firm profitability, and in retrospect the historical record will show surviving firms behaving as if the firms had information and foresight. Firms which quickly emulate successful firms (by definition survivors of the market forces) will increase their chances of survival. Whereas firms that fail to adapt, or do so slowly, risk a greater likelihood of failure. Surviving firms evolve in the direction of the more economically profitable firms. Evolution and competition for scarce resources ensure that, in practice, firms do not have to consciously maximize an objective function. Alchian concludes that, despite uncertainty and the lack of knowledge by market participants, economists can still analyze the behavior of firms using the assumptions of

profit maximization. The prerequisites for survival in the long run are returns greater than costs, profits in other words. In retrospect economists can compare alternatives and predict which behaviors were more conducive for survival even though such knowledge was unavailable to contemporaneous firms.

CONTENTS

- Inspiration
- Impact
- Criticisms
- See also
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INSPIRATION

Uncertainty, Evolution, and Economic Theory was heavily influenced by Armen Alchian's education and background in statistical analysis. Alchian studied statistics at Stanford University under W. Allen Wallis who introduced Alchian to the statistical work of Ronald Fisher. Fisher was one of the founders of the Neo-Darwinian Synthesis and influenced Alchain's approach on statistics. Alchain's early studies at the Rand Corporation dealt with system analysis convinced Alchain that uncertainty was a central challenge threatening assumptions of Marginal analysis.

IMPACT

“Uncertainty, Evolution and

Economic Theory” was Alchian's first major article. It is hailed by most evolutionary economists as an important and seminal contribution to economic theory. Economists who consider the article a powerful defense in defense of the assumption of profit maximization include Arthur S. De Vany, Harold Demsetz, and Benjamin Klein.

CRITICISMS

Uncertainty Evolution and Economic theory drew criticism from Sidney G. Winter; he argued that Alchian failed to consider the transmission mechanisms that determine successful behaviors, and how they can be maintained and copied over time. According to Winter if maximizing profits is not a result of conscious action, then those particular actions cannot be learned by other firms. Winter further argued that in the case of weak competition selective pressure will be limited.

SEE ALSO

Evolutionary economics

REFERENCES

EXTERNAL LINKS

- [example.com](#)
- April 2013
-

“VLADIVOSTOK AIR”

See: Vladivostok Air

	“—AND HE BUILT A CROOKED HOUSE—”	See: Alexandru Ioan Cuza National College (Focșani)
“WEIRD AL” YANKOVIC'S GREATEST HITS	See: “—And He Built a Crooked House—”	
See: “Weird Al” Yankovic's Greatest Hits	“”	„VLADIVOSTOK AIR“
	See: Vladivostok Air	
“WEIRD AL” YANKOVIC (ALBUM)	See: Quotation mark	“
See: “Weird Al” Yankovic (album)	”	See: Non-English usage of quotation marks
	See: Quotation mark	
“WEIRD AL” YANKOVIC IN 3-D	”ABD EL-GILÎL	See: Non-English usage of quotation marks
See: “Weird Al” Yankovic in 3-D	See: Abd el-Gilîl	
	”	†
“ZVARTNOTS” AIRPORT	See: Non-English usage of quotation marks	See: Dagger (typography)
See: Zvartnots International Airport	”	†-ALGEBRA
“ ”	See: Non-English usage of quotation marks	January 2012
See: Quotation mark	„???? ??????”	A †-algebra (or, more explicitly, a †-closed algebra) is the name occasionally used in physics ^[1] for a finite-dimensional C*-algebra. The dagger, †, is used in the name because physicists typically use the symbol to denote a hermitian adjoint, and are often not worried about the subtleties associated with an infinite number of dimensions. (Mathematicians usually use the
“—ALL YOU ZOMBIES—”	See: Bože pravde	
See: “—All You Zombies—”	„ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA” NATIONAL COLLEGE, FOCȘANI	

asterisk, *, to denote the hermitian adjoint.) †-algebras feature prominently in quantum mechanics, and especially quantum information science.

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†-CLOSED ALGEBRA

See: †-algebra

† (ALBUM)

See: Cross (Justice album)

† ALBUM

See: Cross (Justice album)

†††

See: Crosses (band)

‡

See: Dagger (typography)

‡BIBLIOS.NET

April 2012 ‡biblios.net ‡biblios.net is a free browser-based cataloging service with a data store containing over thirty-million records. Records are licensed under the Open Data Commons Public Domain Dedication and License, making the service the world's largest repository of freely-licensed library records. The service was created and is maintained by LibLime.

FEATURES

‡biblios.net (pronounced 'biblios dot net') features a metadata editor with templates, macros, authority auto-completion and embedded context-sensitive help. The central record repository contains 25-million bibliographic records and just under eight-million authority records. The data is maintained by ‡biblios.net users similar to the Wikipedia model. Catalogers can use and contribute to the database without restrictions because records in ‡biblios.net are freely-licensed under the Open Data Commons Public Domain Dedication and License.^[1] ‡biblios.net also includes a built-in federated search system allowing catalogers to find records from any Z39.50

target. Additionally, there is a central Search Target Registry, seeded with over 2,000 Z39.50 servers, for catalogers to find, create and share Z39.50 targets.^[2]

In addition to offering a traditional cataloging interface, ‡biblios.net offers social cataloging features. Built-in forums and private messaging make finding help and communicating with others possible within the software.

REFERENCES

• As ‡biblios.net Emerges, a New Opportunity for Catalogers (and Competition with OCLC)?

• Open Solutions for Libraries Gain Momentum

EXTERNAL LINKS

- ‡biblios.net Website
- LibLime's Homepage

‡BIBLIOS.NET

See: ‡biblios.net

‡HABA LANGUAGE

See: ?Haba language

‡HOAN

See: ?Hoan language

‡HOAN LANGUAGE

See: ?Hoan language	See: Bullet (typography)	FORGET TO BREATHE
‡HÕÃ LANGUAGE	••	See: ...And Don't Forget to Breathe
See: ?Hoan language	See: Smiley	...AND FANCY FREE
‡HOA LANGUAGE	...	See: ...and Fancy Free
See: ?Hoan language	See: Ellipsis	...AND FOUND
‡HUA	...& NOBODY ELSE	See: ...And Found
See: ?Hoan language	See: ...& Nobody Else	...AND HERE I DIE... SATISFIED
‡HUA LANGUAGE	See: ...And Here I Die... Satisfied
See: ?Hoan language	See: Ellipsis	...AND HIS MOTHER CALLED HIM BILL
‡KX'AU//'EIN LANGUAGE	...ACTA EST FABULA	See: ...And His Mother Called Him Bill
See: ?Kx?au??ein	See: ...Acta Est Fabula	...AND IT'S DEEP TOO!
‡KX'AU?'EIN LANGUAGE	...ALL THE MARBLES	See: ...And It's Deep Too!
See: ?Kx?au??ein	See: ...All the Marbles	...AND IT'S DEEP TOO! THE COMPLETE WARNER BROS. RECORDINGS (1968-1992)
‡UNGKUE LANGUAGE	...AND CALL ME CONRAD	
See: ?Ungkue language	See: This Immortal	...AND DON'T
•		

See: ...And It's Deep Too!		Wolves
...AND IT'S DEEP TOO! THE COMPLETE WARNER BROS. RECORDINGS (1968-1992)	...AND LIFE IS VERY LONG See: ...And Life Is Very Long	...AND THEN TAKE YOU TO A PLACE WHERE JARS ARE KEPT See: ...And Then Take You to a Place Where Jars Are Kept
See: ...And It's Deep Too!	...AND MOTHER MAKES FIVE See: ...And Mother Makes Five	
...AND JUSTICE FOR ALL See: ...And Justice for All	...AND MOTHER MAKES THREE See: ...And Mother Makes Three	...AND THEN THERE WAS X See: ...And Then There Was X
...AND JUSTICE FOR ALL (ALBUM) See: ...And Justice for All (album)	...AND NOW BACK TO OUR PROGRAMMING See: ...And Now Back to Our Programming	...AND THEN THERE WERE THREE... See: ...And Then There Were Three...
...AND JUSTICE FOR ALL (DISAMBIGUATION) See: ...And Justice for All	...AND NOW MIGUEL See: ...And Now Miguel	...AND THEN YOU'LL BEG See: ...And Then You'll Beg
...AND JUSTICE FOR ALL (FILM) See: ...And Justice for All (film)		...AND THEY OBEY See: ...And They Obey
...AND JUSTICE FOR ALL (SONG) See: ...And Justice for All (album)	...AND OCEANS See: Havoc Unit	...AND THEY SHALL TAKE UP SERPENTS See: ...And They Shall Take Up Serpents
	...AND OUT COME THE WOLVES See: ...And Out Come the	

...AND THE
AMBULANCE DIED
IN HIS ARMS

See: ...And the Ambulance
Died in His Arms

...AND THE BAG'S
IN THE RIVER

See: List of Breaking Bad
episodes

...AND THE
BATTLE BEGUN

See: ...And the Battle Begun

...AND THE BEAT
GOES ON!

See: ...And the Beat Goes On!

...AND THE CIRCUS
LEAVES TOWN

See: ...And the Circus Leaves
Town

...AND THE EVER
EXPANDING
UNIVERSE

See: ...And the Ever Expanding
Universe

...AND THE FAMILY

TELEPHONE

See: ...And the Family
Telephone

...AND THE WINGS
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See: Lacrimas Profundere

...AND THE
WOMEN WHO
LOVE THEM

See: ...And the Women Who
Love Them

...AND WE DRIVE

See: ...And We Drive

...AND YOU WILL
KNOW US BY THE
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See: ...And You Will Know Us
by the Trail of Dead

...AND YOU WILL
KNOW US BY THE
TRAIL OF DEAD

See: ...And You Will Know Us
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...AND YOU WILL
KNOW US BY THE
TRAIL OF DEAD

See: ...And You Will Know Us
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...AND YOU WILL
KNOW US BY THE
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(ALBUM)

See: ...And You Will Know Us
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...ART

See: ...art

...AS THE POETS
AFFIRM

See: As the Poets Affirm

...AT A LOSS

See: ...At a Loss

...A NASTAL CHAOS

See: ...a nastal chaos

...BABY ONE MORE
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See: ...Baby One More Time

...BABY ONE MORE
TIME (BRITNEY
SPEARS ALBUM)

See: ...Baby One More Time
(album)

...BABY ONE MORE
TIME (SONG)

See: ...Baby One More Time

...BABY ONE MORE
TIME TOUR

See: ...Baby One More Time
Tour

...BEYOND MY
GREY WAKE

See: ...Beyond My Grey Wake

...BURN, PIANO
ISLAND, BURN

See: ...Burn, Piano Island, Burn

...BUT, I'M YOUR
TEACHER

See: ...But, I'm Your Teacher

...BUT ALIVE

See: ...But Alive

...BUT SERIOUSLY

See: ...But Seriously

...COOKS

See: ...Cooks!

...COOKS!

See: ...Cooks!

...DISTINTO A LOS
DEMÁS

See: ...Distinto A Los Demás

...DI TERRA

See: ...Di terra

...EN THEIR MEDH
RIKI FARA...

See: ...En Their Medh Riki
Fara...

...EXPLOSANTE-
FIXE...

...explosante-fixe...
(...exploding-fixed...) is a
piece of music composed by
Pierre Boulez. Initially
conceived in 1971 as a
memorial for Igor Stravinsky,
who died in April of that year,
Boulez composed several
different versions of the work
between 1972 and 1993,

culminating in a piece for solo
MIDI-flute and chamber
orchestra.
CONTENTS

- Title
- History
- References
- Further reading
- External links

TITLE

The title of the work is taken
from the concluding line of the
first chapter of André Breton's
L'amour fou (1937): "La beauté
convulsive sera érotique-voilée,
explosante-fixe, magique-
circonstancielle, ou ne sera pas"
(Convulsive beauty will be
erotic-veiled, exploding-fixed,
magical-circumstantial, or it
will not be at all).^[1]

HISTORY

The first version of
...*explosante-fixe*...
(1971–1972) was a one-page
aleatoric work in seven parts
entitled, according to one
report, *Originel* and
Transitoires II–VII.^[2] though
the manuscript score (published
as two pages of music and
twelve pages of instructions)
bears the title in the composer's
hand [... *Explosante-fixe* ...],
and the indications "Originel"
and "Transitoires II–VII" are
the names of the groups into
which the work is divided.^[3]
The seven parts each represent
one member of a seven-note
row found in the "Originel"
section: Eflat, G, D, Aflat, Bflat,

A, E, an emblem for the Stravinsky memorial for which it was composed (the note Eflat sustained at the beginning is pronounced *Es* in German, cognate with the letter S for "Stravinsky").^{[4][5]} The pitches of this row where used in that of *Rituel*.^[6] In this original form, the instruments were not indicated,^[2] though a possible scoring for two violins, two flutes, two clarinets, and harp is suggested.^[7] Like most of the other pieces in the Stravinsky memorial, this reflects the instrumentation of two brief commemorative works Stravinsky wrote in 1959: the *Epitaphium* for flute, clarinet, and harp, and the *Double Canon* (in memory of Dufy) for string quartet.^[8] In the two subsequent years, Boulez developed ...*explosante-fixe*... into a work for solo flute, accompanied by clarinet, trumpet, harp, vibraphone, violin, viola, cello and electronics.^[2] Performances of this version made use of a recently created device known as the Halaphone.^[2] According to inventor Hans-Peter Haller, the Halaphone is capable of "projecting sounds in various directions and at various speeds at will, projecting sound from point to point, making it move in circles around a hall, or making it move diagonally across a hall."^[9]

Boulez, however, was ultimately unsatisfied with the electronics.^[2] There were actually two main variants, a "preliminary" version based on the bare bones of the outline score and scored for a trio of violin, clarinet, and trumpet, first performed by the London Sinfonietta in St John's, Smith Square in June 1972, and a longer, more sophisticated, and seemingly definitive form for septet, premiered in New York on 5 January 1973 and subsequently revised several times, for performances in Rome on 13 May 1973, at the Promenade Concerts in London in August 1973, at the Donaueschinger Musiktage on 21 October 1973, and at the Théâtre d'Orsay in Paris as part of the Festival d'Automne 1974 (where it created a sensation), by which time it had become an octet.^[10] These revisions involved changes in the order of sections and rewriting six of the eight instrumental parts. In all, there are four different versions for the flute, three versions each for the viola and cello, two versions each for the trumpet, violin, and clarinet, but only one version each for the vibraphone and harp, which differ from one version to the next only in the ordering of their constituent parts.^[11] Boulez withdrew the materials for both versions, primarily because of his dissatisfaction with the all-too-audible failure of the electronics, and in

particular the computer tape that was intended to direct the conductorless 1973 Proms version, but also as an acknowledgement that the scoring really required a symphony orchestra.^{[12][13]} The next version of ...*explosante-fixe*..., for vibraphone and electronics, was not composed until 1986.^[2] In the intervening years, parts of the original material appeared in other works by Boulez, specifically *Rituel* (1975) and *Mémoriale* (1985).^[14] Between 1991 and 1993, while at IRCAM,^[2] Boulez composed a new version of ...*explosante-fixe*..., for solo MIDI-flute with live electronics, two 'shadow' flutes and a chamber orchestra.^{[14][15]} This version premiered in Turin, Italy on 13 September 1993, in a performance by the Ensemble InterContemporain.^[15]

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...FAMOUS LAST WORDS...

See: ...Famous Last Words...

...FIRST DO NO HARM

See: ...First Do No Harm

...FOR DUMMIES

See: For Dummies

...FOR DUMMIES

See: For Dummies

...FOR THE KIDS

See: ...For the Kids

...FOR VICTORY

See: ...For Victory

...FROM HELL

See: ...from Hell

...FROM THE PAGAN VASTLANDS

See: ...From the Pagan Vastlands

...HITS

See: Hits (Phil Collins album)

...ICH TÖTE MICH...

See: Ich töte mich...

...IF I EVER FALL IN LOVE

See: ...If I Ever Fall in Love

...ING

See: ...ing

...INSTORE

See: ...instore

...IN DUB

See: ...In Dub

...IN EINER ZUKUNFT AUS TRÄNEN UND STAHL (ALBUM)

See: ...In Einer Zukunft Aus Tränen Und Stahl

...IN PAINS

See: ...In Pains

...IN THAT QUIET EARTH'

See: Wind & Wuthering

...IN TRANSLATION

See: ...In Translation

...IT JUST IS

See: ...It Just Is

...LIVE...

See: ...Live....

...IN YOUR EYES

See: ...In Your Eyes

...I BELIEVE IN HUMILITY

See: ...I Believe in Humility

...MAGNI BLANDINN OK MEGINTIRI...

See: ...Magni Blandinn Ok Megintiri...

...ISH

See: Ish

...I CARE BECAUSE YOU DO

See: ...I Care Because You Do

...MAKE YOU BREATHE

See: ...Make You Breathe

...ISH (ALBUM)

See: ...Ish (album)

...JUST DREAMING

See: ...Just Dreaming

...MEANWHILE

See: ...Meanwhile

...ISH (AUDIO DRAMA)

See: ...ish (audio drama)

...LIKE A BOLT OF LIGHTNING

See: ...Like a Bolt of Lightning

...MEN OLSENBANDEN VAR IKKE DØD

See: ...But the Olsen Gang Wasn't Dead

...IS A REAL BOY

See: ...Is a Real Boy

...LIKE A BOLT OF LIGHTNING (ALBUM)

See: ...Like a Bolt of Lightning

...MOJI

See: ...Moji

...IS IT SOMETHING I SAID?

See: ...Is It Something I Said?

...LIKE A CANNONBALL TO THE OCEAN FLOOR

See: Sounds Like Chicken

...MORE THAN 1000 WORDS

See: ...More than 1000 Words

...IT'S ONLY JUST BEGUN...

See: ...It's Only Just Begun...

...MORE
UNCHARTERED
HEIGHTS OF
DISGRACE

See: ...More Uncharted
Heights of Disgrace

...NIGHTMARE

See: ...Nightmare

...NIGHT CRAWLS
IN

See: ...Night Crawls In

...NOR THE
BATTLE TO THE
STRONG

See: ...Nor the Battle to the
Strong

...NOTHING LIKE
THE SUN

See: ...Nothing Like the Sun

...OF DUST

See: ...Of Dust

...OF TANZ
VICTIMS

See: ...Of Tanz Victims

...ONLY FOR
FREAKS!

See: ...Only for Freaks!

...ON TELEVISION

See: ...on Television

...OR DIE TRYING

See: ...Or Die Trying

...OR STAY TUNED

See: ...Or Stay Tuned

...PHOBIA

See: ...Phobia

...PLAY 9 SONGS
WITH MR
QUINTRON

See: ...Play Nine Songs with
Mr. Quintron

...PLAY NINE
SONGS WITH MR.
QUINTRON

See: ...Play Nine Songs with
Mr. Quintron

...PLAY NINE
SONGS WITH MR
QUINTRON

See: ...Play Nine Songs with
Mr. Quintron

...SATURDAY
NIGHT, 'ROUND
TEN

See: ...Saturday Night, 'Round
Ten

...SMILE'S OK

See: ...Smile's OK

...SOMETHING
MORE THAN
NOTHING

See: ...Something More Than
Nothing

...SOMETHING TO
BE

See: ...Something to Be

...SOMEWHERE
MORE FAMILIAR

See: ...Somewhere More
Familiar

...SOUNDS LIKE

THIS

See: ...Sounds Like This

...THE BEAT GOES ON

See: ...The Beat Goes On

...TWICE SHY

See: ...Twice Shy

...SO GOES THE NATION

See: ...So Goes the Nation

...THE DANDY WARHOLS COME DOWN

See: ...The Dandy Warhols Come Down

...UNDONE

See: ...Undone (album)

...SO GOOD AFTERNOON

See: ...So Good Afternoon

...TICK...TICK...TICK...

See: ...tick...tick...tick...

...UNTIL WE FELT RED

See: ...Until We Felt Red

...TELL OUR MOMS WE DONE OUR BEST

See: List of Space: Above and Beyond episodes

...TO BE LOVED

See: ...To Be Loved

...UPON MY WICKED SON

See: ...Upon My Wicked Son

...THAT'S THE WAY IT IS

See: ...That's the Way It Is

...TO SAVE US ALL FROM SATAN'S POWER

See: ...To Save Us All from Satan's Power

...WAITING ON YOU

See: ...Waiting on You

...THAT GREAT OCTOBER SOUND

See: ...That Great October Sound

...TO SAVE US ALL FROM SATAN'S POWER

See: ...To Save Us All from Satan's Power

...WALTZING ALONE

See: ...Waltzing Alone

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See: ...There and Then

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See: ...To Skin a Cat

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See: Spoken (band)

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See: ...Where the Shadows Lie

...WITH THE SPIRIT OF A TRAFFIC JAM...

See: ...With the Spirit of a
Traffic Jam...

... BUT THE CLOUDS ...

See: ... but the clouds ...

... NUR EIN KOMÖDIANT

... nur ein Komödiant ... *nur ein Komödiant* (also *König der Maske*; in English, ... *just a Comedian*, or *King of the Mask*) is the title of an Austrian film of 1935. The director was Erich Engel, temporarily in Vienna as a political emigrant from Germany, who with this film made a statement against fascism and authoritarian government. That it passed the strict censors not only of the Third Reich but of Austria can only have been because all political references were veiled by their setting in a royal court of the 18th century. The premiere took place on 20 September 1935 in the *Ufa-Palast* in Hamburg. The film went on general release in Germany on 9 October 1935, opening in the *Capitol* in Berlin, and in Austria on 10

January 1936, opening in Vienna.

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- Cast
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CAST

- Rudolf Forster: Duke Karl Theodor von Schönburg / Florian Reuther, actor
- Paul Wegener: Minister von Creven
- Hans Moser: Melchior Pfennig
- Christl Mardayn: Beate von Dörnberg
- Babette Devrient-Reinhold: Imperial Countess Scharnitz, her aunt
- Hilde von Stolz: Countess Karola von Röderau
- Grit Haid: Minna, chambermaid
- Karl Paryla: Anton, her bridegroom
- Franz Schafheitlin: Blanchet, court painter
- Rudolf Carl: court astrologer
- Alfred Neugebauer: Master of Ceremonies
- Hans Waschatko: the Duke's secretary
- Lisl Kinast: Martha, actress
- Wilhelm König: Peter Tamm, actor
- Paul von Harnried: Velthen, actor
- Robert Valberg: the captain

PLOT

The young countess Beate von Dörnberg is travelling to Schönburg to the court of Duke Karl Theodor to take up residence as a lady in waiting. During an interruption in the journey while the coach is being repaired she gets to know two actors. The younger one is rather importunate, but the older one, Florian Reuther, tells her about the art of acting. The conversation is interrupted by the resumption of the journey, and the countess hopes to meet Reuther again. Duke Theodor, to whose court she is travelling, is known to take no interest in the government of his state, and to leave all state business to Minister von Creven, who oppresses and exploits the people. After Countess Beatrice arrives at court, she is assigned as lady in waiting to the Countess von Röderau. At an evening party she attracts the attention of the Duke, who makes her an offer of marriage. Beate thus becomes his wife. Florian Reuther's troupe of travelling players arrives in Schönburg. During a discussion about the performance with Duke Karl Theodor, an attempt is made to press the young actor Peter Tamm into service in the army for the colonial wars of the *Generalstaaten* for which Minister von Creven has hired out Karl Theodor's army. Tamm attempts to escape but in the process falls from the flies

onto the stage and is killed. Next day the Minister orders Florian to perform a certain piece. Florian is obliged to decline, as his principal actor is dead, for which he blames the Minister. This angers Von Creven, who strikes him in the face. Florian gets his own back at a masked ball, where he hits von Creven across the face with a riding crop. After this he is in danger, and is hidden by Beate, who has recognised him. The climax of the film is the release by the people of the comedian Melchior, who had been put under arrest. Creven thereupon has the people rounded up and demands that they surrender whoever is responsible. When this does not happen, Creven orders his captain to shoot into the crowd. The Duke wants to prevent this, but cannot get through. But the captain refuses the order in any case. Florian hears the ensuing argument and decides to intervene, dressed as the Duke, of whom he is an exact double, to order the crowd to disperse. In the role of the Duke he also orders the arrest of the Minister, who pulls out a pistol and shoots him. Florian makes it back to the chambers of Beate, in whose arms he dies. The real Duke is shocked into awareness by these events and resolves that Florian's sacrifice shall not be in vain. He promises to take the affairs of his state seriously from now on,

in which Beate will support him.

BACKGROUND

Despite its anti-authoritarian plot this film, critical of fascism, was passed by both the German and Austrian censors, presumably because the period setting masked the contemporary relevance of the content. For example, the film contains a piece of dialogue in which the Minister insists that the captain obey his order to shoot the 70 malcontented and rebellious subjects, which makes clear the contrast between dictatorship and humanitarianism:

Captain: I can't do that!

Minister: What is that supposed to mean? Captain, you heard my order!

Captain: I am not a murderer, I am an officer!

Minister: You were an officer! [1]

The film is generally counted as an example of the genre of the *Wiener Film*, by virtue of its period setting and overall style, but its serious plot and contemporary political relevance make it much more heavyweight than the usual *Wiener Filme*, which are almost invariably light musical comedies.

PRODUCTION

The film was produced by the Horus-Film company of Vienna and filmed in the Sievering and Rosenhügel Film Studios of Sascha-Film. The

outdoor scenes were shot in Heiligenkreuz using the local inhabitants as extras.

The Tobis-Klangfilm sound system was used. The set designer was Julius von Borsody. When checked by the censors the film was 2,593 metres long. The German censors assessed the film on 2 September 1935 and declared the film unsuitable for minors. In Austria the film was declared "artistically noteworthy". Distribution was carried out by Syndikat-Film, promotion by Tobis-Sascha-Filmindustrie.

NOTES

SOURCES

- *Deutsche Tonfilme – Band 06 – 1935*. Ulrich J. Klaus Verlag, Berlin 1995 ISBN 3-927352-05-5

EXTERNAL LINKS

- ... nur ein Komödiant
- www.heiligenkreuz.at: Old pictures of Heiligenkreuz, including the making of the film

... NUR EIN KOMODIANT

See: ... nur ein Komödiant

... ONYT AGORAF Y DRWS ...

See: ... onyt agoraf y drws ...

	‰	See: 100 euro note
‰	€0.02	
See: Per mil	See: 2 cent euro coins	€2
◁	€0.05	See: 2 euro coins
See: Guillemet	See: 5 cent euro coins	€2.00
◁ ▷	€0.10	See: 2 euro coins
See: Guillemet	See: 10 cent euro coins	€20
◊	€0.20	See: 20 euro note
See: Guillemet	See: 20 cent euro coins	€200
▷	€0.50	See: 200 euro note
See: Guillemet	See: 50 cent euro coins	€2
€	€1	COMMEMORATIVE COIN
See: Euro sign	See: 1 euro coins	See: €2 commemorative coins
€-DAY	€1.00	€2 COMMEMORATIVE COINS
See: History of the euro#Creation	See: 1 euro coins	September 2011 €2 commemorative coins are special euro coins minted and issued by member states of the eurozone since 2004 as legal tender in all eurozone member states. A country can issue one such coin per six months. ^[1] The coins typically
€0.01	€10	
See: 1 cent euro coins	See: 10 euro note	
	€100	

commemorate the anniversaries of historical events or draw attention to current events of special importance. As of 2012, a hundred and twenty-six variations of €2

commemorative coins have been minted – six in 2004, eight in 2005, seven in 2006, twenty in 2007 (including the thirteen versions of the common issue), ten in 2008, twenty-five in 2009 (including the sixteen versions of the common issue), twelve in 2010, sixteen in 2011 and twenty-two in 2012 (including the seventeen versions of the common issue). At least five more issues are planned for 2012. The €2 commemorative coins have become collectibles, but are different from commemorative coins with a face value different than €2, which are officially designated as "collector coins" and usually made of precious metals.^[2]

Only the country sides of the coins may be changed; the common side may not. In 2007, 2009 and 2012, all countries released common commemorative coins, though Cyprus, Estonia and Ireland have not released any independently. Finland, Italy, Luxembourg, San Marino and the Vatican City are the only countries to have released at least 1 commemorative coin every year. The number of commemorative coins is limited to two (before 2012 to one) per country per year and

to 5 percent of the total output. Limits on the designs are also in place to ensure uniformity.

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- 2012 commonly issued coin
- 2012 coinage
- 1st part of 2013 coinage
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- 2014 coinage
- 2015 coinage
- 2016 coinage
- German Bundesländer series
- Luxembourgish Grand-Ducal Dynasty
- Maltese constitutional history series
- Spanish UNESCO World Heritage Sites series
- Notes
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REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

The basis for the commemorative coins is derived from a decision of the European Council, which allowed changing the national obverse sides of euro coins from 1 January 2004 onwards.^[3] However, a number of recommendations

and restrictions still apply.

Two restrictions concern the design. Euro coins must still have a common reverse side, so only the national obverse sides may be changed. Also, the standard national obverse sides *per se* should not be changed before 2008 at the earliest, unless the head of state depicted on some of the coins changes before then. (This clause already came into effect for Monaco and the Vatican City, whose heads of state—Rainier III and Pope John Paul II respectively—died in 2005 and whose national obverse sides were changed for 2006.)

Further regulations restrict the frequency and number of commemorative coin issues. Each member state shall only issue one commemorative coin per year, and it shall only be denominated as a €2 coin. The total number of such coins put into circulation per year should not surpass the higher of the following two numbers:^[4]

- 0.1% of the total number of €2 coins put into circulation by all members of the eurozone. This limit can exceptionally be increased to up to 2.0 per cent if the coin commemorates a very important and noteworthy event; in this case, the member state issuing this higher number of coins should refrain from putting any commemorative coins into circulation for the following four years.

• 5.0% of the total number of €2 coins put into circulation by the member state issuing the €2 commemorative coin.

Another decision added two more guidelines regarding the design of the coins. The state issuing a coin should in some way clearly be identified on the obverse side, either by stating the full name or a clearly identifiable abbreviation of it; and neither name nor the denomination of the coin should be repeated on the obverse, as it is already featured on the common reverse side.^[5]

These restrictions do not apply retroactively; only new designs—the national obverse sides for regular issues of states newly joining the euro or of eurozone states which change their design, and €2

commemorative coins issued from 2006 onwards—are subject to them. However, the five countries whose designs violated the first update to the rules (Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany and Greece) initially were assumed to have to change their design in the near future, which Finland did for 2007^[6] and Belgium for 2008.

Another decision changed the rules again:^[7]

• The twelve stars of the European Union surrounding the coin designs need to surround all of the coin design elements, including year marks, mint marks and the name of the country. The

stars have to appear in the same way as they are aligned on the flag of the European Union. (These recommendations are not currently fulfilled by the Dutch, Italian and Luxembourgish coins.)

• The design of euro coins may not be changed except for two specific circumstances:

• If a coin design is in violation of the recommendations, it may be updated to bring it into line with them. (This applies to Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.)

• If a coin design depicts a head of state, it may be updated:

1. every fifteen years to bring it into line with the head of state's current appearance;
2. if the head of state abdicates or dies. However, temporary heads of state may not be used as a reason for changing the design; instead a €2 commemorative coin (potentially a second €2 commemorative coin) will be allowed to be issued.

• The edge lettering of commemorative coins has to be the same as the one on the regular coins.

(These provisions forced Belgium to change its design back to show the original portrait of its monarch, because the 2008 update to follow the recommendations also updated the portrait, which was against the rules. The Belgian coins

from 2009 onwards show the original royal portrait of 1999, but otherwise keep the new 2008 coin design as far as the country identification and year mark are concerned. These provisions additionally prohibit further *sede vacante* sets of coins by the Vatican City, allowing only commemorative coins for such occasions.) Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain were the states which were in breach of these new guidelines. Spain updated their design from 2010 onwards to meet the new rules, leaving Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Slovakia in breach of them.^[8] The recommendation will be reviewed in 2015.

ISSUES

As of January 2011, seventeen countries have independently issued €2 commemorative coins (Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and the Vatican City), with Greece being the first country to issue this type of coin. Four eurozone countries have not yet independently issued such coins (Andorra, Cyprus, Estonia and Ireland); there have also been three common €2 commemorative coin issued by all eurozone member states:

• Treaty of Rome in 2007.

•Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union in 2009.

•Euro Coins and Banknotes in 2012.

1. 00FF00

2. FF0000

3. CDC3CC

Country Issues 2004 2005 2006

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

2012 2013reg. ToR reg. euro

reg. TYE04Y Y Y Y 10Y Y Y

Y Y Y Y Y Y Y S2Y Y 1Y

12Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

S/S8Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y/S12Y Y

Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y/Y6Y Y Y

Y Y Y S/S3Y Y Y 11Y Y Y Y

Y Y Y Y Y Y Y S/S13Y Y Y Y

Y Y Y Y Y Y Y/Y Y S4Y Y Y

Y S3Y Y Y S5Y Y Y Y Y/S9Y

Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y S9Y Y Y Y

Y Y Y Y S4Y Y Y Y S7Y Y

Y Y Y Y Y8Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

Y9Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y

S/STotal 1406 8 7 7 13 10 9 16

12 16 13 17 6(17)

1. 90FF90

1. 000000

1. FF9090

1. FF9900

Issued designs are made public in the Official Journal of the European Union (references to these publications are given in the tables below).

2004 COINAGE

Image Country Feature

Volume DateSummer

Olympics in Athens 200435

million coins14 March

2004^[9]Description: The

Discobolus (a classical Greek sculpture by Myron) is depicted in the centre of the coin. To the left of it is the logo of the

Olympic games (*ATHENS 2004*) and the five Olympic Rings, while to the right the denomination of the coin is given in Greek (*€*). The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design. The year mark is split around the star in the bottom centre (*20*04*), and the mint mark is to the upper left of the statue's head.^[10] Fifth Enlargement of the European Union in 2004 1 million coins FDI:^[11] 1 June 2004 FDC:^[12] 1 July 2004^[13]Description: The coin's design resembles a stylised pillar from which ten sprouts grow upwards. This is a metaphorical theme: The ten sprouts represent the growth of the European Union (i.e., the 2004 enlargement which added ten new member states), while the pillar represents the foundation for the growth. Near the bottom of the coin, below the pillar, the word *EU* is written, and together with the right side of the pillar, representing the Greek small letter "ρ" (rho), it reads "euro". The twelve stars of the European Union adorn the outer ring together with the year mark, which is at the top of the ring.^[14] Effigy and Monogram of Grand Duke Henri 2.49 million coins 23 June 2004^[15]Description: On the left side of the centre part of the coin, the effigy of Grand Duke Henri is depicted, looking to the right. The right

side displays his monogram (the letter H topped with a crown). The twelve stars of the European Union are also on the right side of the inner part, surrounding the monogram in a semicircular form. The year mark, the mint mark and the engraver's initials are written in circular shape at the top of the outer ring, together with the word *lb* ("Luxembourg" in Luxembourgish), while the words *fr* appear at the bottom of the ring.^[16] Fifth Decade of the World Food Programme 16 million coins 15 December 2004^[17]Description: In the centre of the coin is a globe, tilted to the right. Three ears emerge from behind the globe, reaching out to cross the outer ring; these are maize, rice and wheat, representing the world's basic sources of nourishment. The letters *R* and *I*, superimposed over one another, are to the right of the globe (representing *Repubblica Italiana*), and below them are the engraver's (Uliana Pernazza) initials (a combination of the letters *U* and *P*). The mint mark (*R*) is to the upper left of the globe, the year mark is below it, and the twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring, grouped into three batches of four stars each, separated by the three ears.^[18] Bartolomeo Borghesi 110,000 coins 15 December 2004^[19]Description: The central piece of this coin is a

bust of the famous historian and numismatist Bartolomeo Borghesi. It is surrounded by numerous inscriptions in the centre of the coin: *SAN MARINO* to the right of the bust, *BARTOLOMEO BORGHESI*, the mint mark (*R*) and the engraver's initials (*E.L.F.*) to the left of it. On the outer ring, the coin displays the twelve stars of the European Union and the year mark (bottom centre).^[20] 75th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Vatican City State 100,000 coins 15 December 2004^[21] Description: The central part of the coin depicts a schematic representation of the perimeter walls of the Vatican City with St. Peter's Basilica in the foreground, together with the inscriptions *it* (to the left), *1929–2004* and the mint mark (*R*) (both to the right). In addition to these, the name of the designer (*VEROI*) and the initials of the engraver (*L.D.S. INC.*) are written in the lower right in smaller print. The outer ring is adorned by the twelve stars of the European Union and the inscription *it*.^[22] 2005 COINAGE

Image Country Feature
Volume Date 50th Birthday of
Grand Duke Henri, 5th
Anniversary of his Accession to
the Throne and 100th
Anniversary of the Death of
Grand Duke
Adolphe 2.8 million coins 15
January 2005^[23] Description:

In the centre of the coin, the effigies of the Grand Dukes Henri and Adolphe are displayed, both looking to the right, with Henri's superimposed on Adolphe's. The inscription *fr* appears above the effigies, while the inscriptions *HENRI *1955* and *ADOLPHE †1905* are written below the respective effigies. The outer ring of the coin contains the twelve stars of the European Union, placed between the letters of the word *lb* and the year mark, which is centred below the effigies positioned between *S* (for Suomi) on the left and the mint mark on the right.^[24] Belgium–Luxembourg Economic Union 6 million coins FDI:^[11] 1 March 2005 FDC:^[12] 1 April 2005^[25] Description: In the centre of the coin, the effigies of Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg and King Albert II of the Belgians are depicted, looking left. The engraver's initials (*LL*) are in the lower right, while the year mark is below the effigies. On the outer circle, the twelve stars of the European Union are displayed, along with the mint mark on the bottom, the monogram of Grand-Duke Henri to the left and the monogram of King Albert II to the right.^[26] 4th Centenary of the first edition of Miguel de Cervantes' *El ingenioso hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha* 8

million coins 1 April 2005^[27] Description: The centre of the coin displays Don Quixote holding a lance, with the windmills from one of his most well-known escapades in the background. The inscription *es* is impressed into the surface of the coin to the left of the image, with the mint mark (an *M* topped by a crown) below. The twelve stars of the European Union are placed on the outer ring, with the four on the right side impressed into the surface of the coin, as well, and the year mark placed between three of the stars (**20*05**) at the bottom.^[28] 50th Anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty 7 million coins 11 May 2005^[29] Description: In the centre of the coin is a depiction of the seals and signatures of the Austrian State Treaty, signed by the foreign ministers of the Allied occupying forces (Vyacheslav Molotov for the Soviet Union, John Foster Dulles for the United States, Harold Macmillan for the United Kingdom and Antoine Pinay for France), the High Commissioners of the four sectors, as well as the Foreign Minister of Austria (Leopold Figl) on 15 May 1955. The inscription *de* is above the seals, while the year mark is below it; in the background, vertical stripes serve as a heraldic depiction of Austria's national flag (red-white-red). The outer ring contains the twelve stars of

the European Union.^[30] World Year of Physics 2005 130,000 coins 14 October 2005^[31] Description: The centre of the coin contains a free interpretation of the allegorical painting of Galileo Galilei known as *La fisica antica* or *The Study of the Planets*. The year mark is inscribed below a globe standing on a desk. The mint mark (R) is to the left of the image, while the engraver's initials (LDS) appear on the right. The inscription *SAN MARINO* is aligned in a semicircle above the image, while the inscription *it* forms another semicircle below it. The outer ring bears the twelve stars of the European Union which are separated by the outer edges of a stylised atom depicted in the background of the entire coin.^[32] 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of the United Nations and 50th Anniversary of Finland's UN Membership 2 million coins 25 October 2005^[33] Description: The centre of the coin contains part of a jigsaw puzzle showing a dove of peace. On the bottom of the centre part, the inscription *FINLAND – UN* and the year mark is displayed; the artist's initial (K) appears above the last digit of the year mark, while the mint mark (M) is between the inscription and the dove. The twelve stars of the European Union adorn the outer ring.^[34] 1st Anniversary

of the Signing of the European Constitution 18 million coins 29 October 2005^[35] Description: The centre of the coin features Europa and the bull (Zeus), together with the European Constitution; Europa is holding a pen over it, symbolising its signing. The mint mark (R) is to the upper left of the image, the engraver's (Maria Carmela Colaneri) initials (MCC) to the lower left, and the year mark is to the upper right. The monogram of the Italian Republic (RI) is at the bottom of the centre part, slightly to the left. The outer ring features the inscription *it*, forming almost a full semicircle, while the remainder of the outer ring is taken up by the twelve stars of the European Union.^[36] 20th World Youth Day, held in Cologne in August 2005 100,000 coins 6 December 2005^[37] Description: The centre of the coin contains the Cologne Cathedral and a comet passing by above it. The inscription *it* is written in the upper part of the centre, separated by the tail of the comet and two of the cathedral's spires, one of which extends into the outer ring. The outer ring contains the inscription *it* in the lower half and the twelve stars of the European Union in the upper half, with the year mark and the mint mark (R) separating them in the top centre.^[38]

2006 COINAGE

Image Country Feature
Volume DateImage @ German WikipediaWinter Olympics in Turin 200640 million coinsFDI:^[11] 10 January 2006 FDC:^[12] 10 February 2006^[39] Description: The coin depicts a racing skier and the visitor attraction of Turin, the *Mole Antonelliana* (which incidentally is also depicted on the Italian 2 cent coin), together with a large number of inscriptions: above the skier's head, *it* ("Winter Games"); below the tower, the name of the host city *it*; beside the skier's right thigh, the engraver's initials (MCC); also to the right of the skier, the year mark (written vertically); and finally, to the right of the tower, the monogram of the Italian Republic (RI) and the mint mark (R). The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[40] 25th Birthday of Hereditary Grand Duke Guillaume 1.1 million coins 11 January 2006^[41] Description: The coin depicts the effigy of Grand Duke Henri on the right side of the inner part, superimposed on the effigy of Hereditary Grand Duke Guillaume on the left side; both are looking to the right. The year mark appears below the effigies, flanked by the letter S and the mint mark. The inscription *lb* appears above the effigies along the upper edge of the inner

part of the coin. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[42]

^[42] Holstentor in Lübeck (Schleswig-Holstein)

First of the *Bundesländer* series 30 million coins 3 February 2006^[43]

^[43] Description: The coin shows the Holstentor in Lübeck in the centre part, with the inscription *de* below the gate at the bottom of the centre part. The mint mark is to the left, while the designer's initials (*HH*) are to the right. The inscription *de* is written in a semicircle in the lower part of the outer ring, and the year mark at the top; the twelve stars of the European Union are positioned between the year mark and the inscription at the bottom, in two groups of six stars each.^[44]

^[44] Image @ German Wikipedia Renovation of the Atomium in Brussels 5 million coins 10 April 2006^[45]

^[45] Description: The coin shows the Atomium in the centre part, with the mint marks to the lower right and left of it. The designer's initials (*LL*) are to the left. The letter *B* for Belgium is written at the top of the outer ring, and the year mark at the bottom; the twelve stars of the European Union are positioned between the year mark and the inscription at the top, in two groups of six stars each.^[46]

^[46] 1st Centenary of the Introduction of Universal and Equal Suffrage 2.5 million coins 4 October

^[47] Description: The coin shows two stylised faces in the centre part, one male and the other female; they are separated by a thin curved line. Two capital "M"s appear to the left of each face, one of them the mint mark and the other one the artist's initial. On the left side, the date of the introduction of universal and equal suffrage in Finland (*1. 10. 1906*) is inscribed, while the right side of the coin contains the year mark and the country abbreviation (*20 FI 06*). The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[48]

^[48] 500th Anniversary of the Death of Christopher Columbus 120,000 coins 17 October 2006^[49]

^[49] Description: A portrait of Christopher Columbus (looking to the right) before a background of the three caravels (the *Niña*, the *Pinta* and the *Santa María*), which he used in his first voyage across the Atlantic Ocean in 1492, forms the central part of the coin's design. At the top of the inner part is the inscription *SAN MARINO* together with a compass rose, in the centre is the mint mark *R*, and at the bottom is a cartouche containing the inscription *1506–2006* and the initials of the designer (*LDS*). The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[50]

^[50] Image @ German Wikipedia 500th Anniversary

of the Swiss Guard 100,000 coins 9 November 2006^[51]

^[51] Description: The centre part of the coin features a member of the Swiss Guard taking his oath on the flag of the Swiss Guard, facing the right side. In the top part of the inner circle, the inscription *GUARDIA SVIZZERA* surrounds the guard, while the bottom part carries the inscription *CITTÀ DEL VATICANO*. The guard is surrounded by four other inscriptions, with the year *1506* and the signature of the designer *O. ROSSI* to his left and the year mark *2006* and the mint mark *R* to his right. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[52]

2007 COINAGE

Image Country Feature Volume Date Schwerin Castle (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) Second of the *Bundesländer* series 30 million coins 2 February 2007^[53]

^[53] Description: The centre part of the coin shows a representation of Schwerin Castle. The inscription *de* and the engraver's initials *HH* appear underneath while the mint mark appears above. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin, with the year mark inscribed at the top of the outer ring.^[54]

^[54] Grand Ducal Palace 1.1 million coins 2 February 2007^[55]

^[55] Description: The

inner part of the coin design is divided into two halves: The right side shows Grand Duke Henri (looking to the left), while the Grand Ducal Palace is shown on the left side. Between the Grand Ducal Palace and the outer ring of the coin, the year mark is inscribed vertically, with the engraver's initials above and the mint mark below. The inscription *lb* appears superimposed on the two elements of the main design of the coin. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[56] 80th Birthday of Pope Benedict XVI 100,000 coins FDI:^[11] 16 April 2007 FDC:^[12] 1 October 2007^[57] Description: The inner part of the coin features a bust of Pope Benedict XVI in profile facing to the left. The legend *la* is engraved surrounding the portrait. On the right hand side, the mintmark *R*, the year mark and the initials of the engraver *M.C.C. INC.* are written, while the left hand side shows the name of the author *LONGO*. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[58] Portuguese Presidency of the Council of the European Union 2 million coins FDI:^[11] 1 June 2007 FDC:^[12] 1 July 2007^[59] Description: The inner part of the coin shows a cork oak (*Quercus suber*)

taking up most of the coin's design; under the branches, on the left hand side, is the coat of arms of Portugal and on the right hand side the word *pr* written over three lines. The inscription *pr* is written in a semicircle along the bottom of the inner part, with the artist's signature on the right and the mint mark near the coat of arms. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[60] 25th Anniversary of the Death of Grace Kelly 20,001 coins 1 July 2007^[61] Description: On the inner part of the coin there is an effigy of Grace Kelly in profile, facing to the right. *MONACO*, the mint mark, the year mark and the engraver's mark are engraved in an arc at the bottom right of the inner part. The name of the artist *R. B. BARON* is engraved under the Princess' hair. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[62] 200th Birthday of Giuseppe Garibaldi 130,000 coins 9 October 2007^[63] Description: The inner circle of the coin features a portrait of Giuseppe Garibaldi. The inscription *SAN MARINO* and the year mark are engraved along the circle on the left and right sides respectively. The mint mark *R* and the initials of the author Ettore Lorenzo Frapiccini, *E.L.F.*, appear on the right side

of the inner circle. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[64] 90th Anniversary of Finland's Independence 2 million coins 1 December 2007^[65] Description: The centre part of the coin shows nine people rowing a boat with long oars. The year mark 2007 and the year 1917 (when Finland became independent) appear on the top and the bottom of the design respectively. The mint mark appears on the left side, and the inscription *FI* on the right side. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[66]

2007 COMMONLY ISSUED COIN

Image Country Feature
Volume Date
50th Anniversary of the
Signature of the Treaty of
Rome 87.453 million coins 25
March 2007^[67] Description:
The centre part of the coin
shows the treaty signed by the
original six member states of
the European Coal and Steel
Community, on a background
symbolising Michelangelo's
paving on the Piazza del
Campidoglio in Rome where
the treaty was signed. The
translation of *EUROPE* is
inscribed above the book, but
within the central design,
whereas the translation of
*TREATY OF ROME 50
YEARS* appears above the

design. The year mark and the name of the issuing country are inscribed below the design, and the twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin. (The location of the mint mark (and the engraver's initials, if they are shown) differs between the thirteen different versions.)^[68] Image Country Volume 9 million coins Inscription: *de, de, de* 5 million coins Inscription: *la, la, la* 1.4 million coins Inscription: *fi, fi, fi* 9.4 million coins Inscription: *fr, fr, fr* 30 million coins Inscription: *de, de, de* 4 million coins Inscription: *cl, cl, cl* 8.2 million coins Inscription: *ga, ga, ga*^[69] 5 million coins Inscription: *it, it, it* 2.1 million coins Inscription: *fr, fr, fr* 6.333 million coins Inscription: *nl, nl, nl* 2 million coins Inscription: *pt, pt, pt* 400,000 coins Inscription: *sl, sl, sl* 8 million coins Inscription: *es, es, es* Due to special laws requiring that every coin bear the incumbent Grand Duke's portrait, the Luxembourgish edition of the common €2 commemorative coin differs slightly from the others in addition to the translated inscriptions, since a latent image of the Grand Duke's portrait was added (as required by national law) using a technique called multi-view minting.^[70] A similar Dutch law, which requires the portrait of the current head of state of

the Netherlands and the words *nl* to appear on all coins issued by the Netherlands (for example, currently *nl*) was amended so that the Netherlands could take part in this program; the amendment completely removed the requirement for €2 commemorative coins. Furthermore, due to Belgium's special multilingual society, the Belgian coin features the inscription *la* in Latin. The three micro-states which also use the euro due to an official agreement with the European Union (Monaco, San Marino and the Vatican City) did not issue this coin, as they are not member states of the European Union. However, some member states of the European Union which had not yet introduced the euro also took part in this program. For example, Cyprus issued a £1 coin and Hungary a 50 Ft coin with the same design. 2008 COINAGE

Image Country Feature Volume Date St. Michaelis Church (Hamburg) Third of the *Bundesländer* series 30 million coins 1 February 2008^[71] Description: The inner part of the coin shows St. Michaelis Church in Hamburg. The name of the federal State *HAMBURG* is inscribed beneath the image of the church. To the right of the church are the engraver's stylised initials *OE* and above it towards the centre the mint

mark. The outer ring has the year mark inscribed at the top, six stars on each side and below them the words

BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND.^[72] Berg Castle 1.3 million coins 2 February 2008^[73] Description: The inner part of the coin shows, in the foreground on the left side the effigy of Grand Duke Henri looking to the right and in the background on the right side the picture of Berg Castle. The year mark is flanked by the mint mark and the mint master mark of the engraving workshop at the top of the coin. The name of the issuing country *LËTZEBUERG* appears at the bottom of the design. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[74] 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 5 million coins April 2008^[75] Description: The inner part of the coin shows a man and a woman with an olive branch, an ear of corn, a cogwheel and some barbed wire, symbols respectively representing the right to peace, food, work and freedom, along with the links of a broken chain which form the figure 60°. In the centre of the coin are the initials of the issuing country *RI*; to the left the year mark; to the right the initials *MCC* of the artist, Maria Carmela Colaneri, and the mint mark; at the bottom, a

cartouche with the inscription *DIRITTI UMANI*. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[76] European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 130,000 coins April 2008^[77] Description: The inner part of the coin represents the different cultures of the five regions within the European continent, symbolized by five human silhouettes and the sacred texts of the different communities. Arched inscriptions complete the design: at the top, *SAN MARINO*, and below that the year mark; at the bottom, *ANNO EUROPEO DEL DIALOGO INTERCULTURALE* and the initials *E.L.F.* of the artist, Ettore Lorenzo Frapiccini; and to the left, the mint mark. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[78] 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 5 million coins April/May 2008^[79] Description: The inner part of the coin shows curved lines around a rectangle marked with the figure 60. The year mark is inscribed above the rectangle and the words *UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS* appear below it. The name of the country in its three official languages (*BELGIE –*

BELGIQUE – BELGIEN) is inscribed in a semicircle below the design. The mint marks appear to the left and right of the design respectively. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[80] 500th Birthday of Primož Trubar 1 million coins May 2008^[81] Description: The inner part of the coin depicts an effigy of Primož Trubar in right profile. On the left the inscriptions *PRIMOŽ TRUBAR* and *1508–1586* appear in two semicircles, and towards the bottom right *SLOVENIJA 2008* is inscribed (also in a semicircle). The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[82] French Presidency of the Council of the European Union 20 million coins July 2008^[83] Description: The inner part of the coin shows the inscription *2008PRÉSIDENCE FRANÇAISE UNION EUROPÉENNE RF; the mint mark and the mintmaster's mark are located below, to the left and the right respectively. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.*^[84] 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1,025,000 coins 15 September 2008^[85] Description: The inner part of the coin features the Portuguese coat of arms at the top, above the name of the

issuing country *PORTUGAL*, the year mark and a geometric design in the bottom half of the centre. The legend *60 ANOS DA DECLARAÇÃO UNIVERSAL DOS DIREITOS HUMANOS* adorns edge of the bottom two thirds of the inner ring and is followed by the inscription *Esc. J. Duarte INCM* in very small characters. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[86] 2008 – Year of Saint Paul the Apostle 100,000 coins 5 September 2008^[87] Description: The inner part of the coin depicts the conversion of Saint Paul on the road to Damascus (with the city visible in the background); the saint, dazzled by a light from the sky, falls from his rearing horse. Two inscriptions are engraved around the portrait: on the left side, an inscription denoting the issuing country *CITTÀ DEL VATICANO*; on the right side, the legend *ANNO SANCTO PAULO DICATO*. The year mark is inscribed to the right of the portrait, as well as the mintmark *R* and the artist's name *VEROI*. Beneath the portrait are the initials of the engraver Luciana De Simoni, *L.D.S. INC.*. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[88] 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1.5 million

coins October 2008^[89] Description: The inner part of the coin depicts a human figure seen through a heart-shaped hole in a stone wall. The text *HUMAN RIGHTS* is inscribed under the heart, and the year mark is engraved above it. The indication of the issuing country *FI*, the letter *K* (initial of the artist Tapio Kettunen) and the mint mark appear at the bottom of the design. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[90] 2009 COINAGE

Image Country Feature Volume Date 90th Anniversary of Grand Duchess Charlotte's Accession to the Throne 800,000 coins^[91] 1 January 2009^[92] Description: The coin shows the effigy of Grand Duke Henri on the left hand side of its inner part, superimposed on the effigy of the Grand Duchess Charlotte, both looking to the left. The vertically aligned text *LËTZEBUERG* and the year mark, flanked by the mint master's mark and the mint mark, appear on the right hand side of the inner part of the coin. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[93] Ludwigskirche in Saarbrücken (Saarland) Fourth of the *Bundesländer* series 30 million coins 2 February 2009^[94] Description: The inner part of the coin

depicts the Ludwigskirche in Saarbrücken. The name of the state *SAARLAND* and the mint mark appear under the monument; the engraver's initials *FB* (Friedrich Brenner) are displayed on the right of the monument. The lower part of the outer ring of the coin features the inscription *BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND*, and the upper part bears the year mark. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[95] European Year of Creativity and Innovation 130,000 coins May 2009^[96] Description: The inner part of the coin depicts objects representing scientific research: a book, a compass, a test tube and a flask. On the left are the three emblematic feathers of the Republic of San Marino. On the right the mint mark and year mark are shown. On the top is the legend *CREATIVITÀ INNOVAZIONE*. At the bottom are the inscription *SAN MARINO* and the initials of the artist *A.M.*. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[97] 2009 Lusophony Games 1.25 million coins 9 June 2009^[98] Description: The inner part of the coin shows a gymnast swirling a long ribbon. At the top, the Portuguese coat of arms appears within a semicircle

formed by the inscription *PORTUGAL*. In a semicircle at the bottom the legend 2.^{os} *JOGOS DA LUSOFONIA LISBOA* is inscribed between the initials *INCM* on the left and the artist's name *J. AURÉLIO* on the right. The year mark appears above the gymnast's head, to the left. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin (on a background of concentric circular lines).^[99] 200th Birthday of Louis Braille 5 million coins 25 September 2009^[100] Description: The inner part of the coin features a portrait of Louis Braille between his initials (*L* and *B*) in the Braille alphabet that he designed. Above the portrait is the inscription *LOUIS BRAILLE*, and underneath is the inscription *BE* between the dates 1809 and 2009. To the left and right respectively are the mint mark and the mint master mark. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[101] 200th Birthday of Louis Braille 2 million coins 15 October 2009^[102] Description: The inner part of the coin depicts a hand reading an open book by touch. Above the index finger, which is pointing at the vertical inscription *LOUIS BRAILLE 1809–2009*, are two birds symbolising freedom of knowledge. The issuing country reference *RI* is

at the top right, while the mint mark *R* is at the bottom right. Braille's name is written under the book in the Braille alphabet that he invented. At the very bottom are the initials *MCC* of the artist Maria Carmela Colanéri. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[103] 20th Anniversary of the Start of the Velvet Revolution 1 million coins November 2009^[104] Description: The inner part of the coin depicts a stylised bell made up of a series of keys. This recalls the demonstration on 17 November 1989, when marching citizens shook their keyrings to make a jangling sound. This marked the beginning of the Velvet Revolution. To the bottom right of the design are the artist's mark and the mint mark of the Slovak Mint (*Mincovňa Kremnica*). The design is surrounded above by the legend *17. NOVEMBER SLOBODA – DEMOKRACIA* and the dates *1989–2009* and below by the name of the issuing country *SLOVENSKO*. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[105] International Year of Astronomy 106,084 October 2009^[106] Description: The inner part of the coin depicts an allegory of the birth of the stars and planets together with several astronomical

instruments. The mint mark *R* is situated in the bottom left quadrant and the year mark *2009* is at the bottom. The design is surrounded on the bottom left-hand side by the legend *ANNO INTERNAZIONALE DELL'ASTRONOMIA* and on the top right-hand side by the name of the issuing country *CITTÀ DEL VATICANO*. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[107] 200th Anniversary of Finnish Autonomy 1.6 million coins October 2009 Description: The inner part of the coin depicts the profile of the Porvoo Cathedral, which was the site of opening of the first Diet of Finland. The date *1809* appears on the top, and the year mark is on the right side. The indication of the issuing country *FI* and the mint mark are on the left side. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[108] 2009 COMMONLY ISSUED COIN

Image Country Feature Volume Date Ten years of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and the birth of the euro. 84.085 million coins 1 January 2009^[109] Description: The centre of the coin shows a stylised human figure whose left arm is prolonged by the euro symbol. The initials ?? of the sculptor appear below the

euro symbol. The name(s) of the issuing country in the national language(s) appear(s) at the top, while the indication *1999–2009* and the acronym *EMU* translated into the national language(s) appear at the bottom. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[110] Image Country Volume 5 million coins Inscription: *de, de5* million coins Inscription: *nl–fr–de, en1* million coins Inscription: *el tr, el1.4* million coins Inscription: *fi, 2009, EMU* Coin edge inscription: *fi*^[111] 10 million coins Inscription: *fr, fr30* million coins Inscription: *de, de4* million coins Inscription: *el, el5* million coins Inscription: *ga, ga2.5* million coins Inscription: *it, it872,000* coins Inscription: *lb, fr*. Due to special laws requiring that every coin bear the incumbent Grand Duke's portrait, the Luxembourgish edition of the common €2 commemorative coin differs slightly from the others in addition to the translated inscriptions, since two latent image of the Grand Duke's portrait were added (as required by national law). The method used (multi-view-minting) was even more sophisticated than the one used in 2007, as portraits of the Grand Duke from the left and the right could be seen, depending on which way one tilted the coin.^[112] 700,000

coinsInscription: *mt*,
*mt*5.3 million coinsInscription:
nl, *nl*1.285 million
 coinsInscription: *pt*,
*pt*2.5 million coinsInscription:
sk, *sk*1 million coinsInscription:
sl, *sl*8 million coinsInscription:
es, *es*The final design of the
 coin was chosen by electronic
 voting from 31 January 2008 to
 22 February 2008, with the
 result announced on 25
 February 2008. The designs
 were pre-selected by the
 national mint directors of the
 eurozone.^[113] The winner was
 George Stamatopoulos, a
 sculptor from the Bank of
 Greece Mint.
 2010 COINAGE

Image Country Feature
 Volume DateArms of the
 Grand Duke500,000 coins14
 January 2010Description: The
 inner part of the coin depicts,
 on the left, a portrait of Grand
 Duke Henri facing towards the
 right, and on the right, the
 Coat of Arms of the Grand
 Duke, above which the year
 mark is shown between mint
 marks, overlapping slightly into
 the outer ring. Below, the
 name of the issuing country
LËTZEBUERG overlaps
 slightly into the outer ring.
 The twelve stars of the
 European Union surround the
 design on the outer ring of the
 coin.^[114] City Hall and
 Roland (Bremen)
 Fifth of the *Bundesländer*
 series30 million coins29
 January 2010Description: The
 inner part of the coin features

the Bremen City Hall, with the
 Roland (a statue) in the
 foreground. The word
BREMEN is inscribed below
 the town hall on the right. The
 mint mark appears at the top
 left. The initials of the artist
 Bodo Broschat are at the very
 bottom, just below the statue.
 The initial of the issuing
 country *D* and the year mark
 are inserted at the top and
 bottom of the outer ring of the
 coin respectively, where the
 twelve stars of the European
 Union surround the
 design.^[115] Historic Centre of
 Córdoba
 First of the UNESCO World
 Heritage Sites series4 million
 coinsFebruary
 2010Description: The inner
 part of the coin depicts the
 interior of the Mosque-
 Cathedral of Córdoba. On the
 left is the mint mark, and
 below is the name of the
 issuing country followed by the
 year mark *ESPAÑA 2010*. The
 twelve stars of the European
 Union surround the design on
 the outer ring of the
 coin.^[116] 200th Anniversary
 of the Botanical Garden of
 Ljubljana1 million coins10
 May 2010Description: The
 inner part of the coin depicts
 the Rebrin?evolistna Hladnikija
 plant. On the left under the
 plant, its scientific name
HLADNIKIA
PASTINACIFOLIA is written
 in an arc. Around the image in
 a circle is the legend
SLOVENIJA 2010. 200 LET.

BOTANI?NI VRT.
LJUBLJANA. The twelve stars
 of the European Union
 surround the design on the
 outer ring of the
 coin.^[117] 200th Birthday of
 Camillo Benso, conte di
 Cavour4 million coinsMarch
 2010Description: The inner
 part of the coin shows a detail
 of the portrait of the Italian
 statesman in the centre, the
 inscriptions *CAVOUR* and *RI*
 on the left, and the mint mark,
 the dates *1810* and *2010* and
 the initials of the artist Claudia
 Momoni (*C.M.*) on the right.
 The twelve stars of the
 European Union surround the
 design on the outer ring of the
 coin.^[118] Belgian Presidency
 of the Council of the European
 Union5 million coinsJune
 2010Description: The inner
 part of the coin shows the
 stylised letters *EU* and *trio.be*.
 Above the letters is the
 inscription *BELGIAN*
PRESIDENCY OF THE
COUNCIL OF THE EU 2010
 and below it the trilingual
 inscription *BELGIE*
BELGIQUE BELGIEN.
 Underneath the logo, the mint
 mark is displayed to the left of
 the year mark, and the mint
 master's mark to the right. The
 twelve stars of the European
 Union surround the design on
 the outer ring of the
 coin.^[119] Appeal of 18 June20
 million coinsJune
 2010Description: The inner
 part of the coin shows General
 Charles de Gaulle, in uniform

and bareheaded, at a microphone typical of the time, reading the Appeal, in which the name of the country *RF* is cleverly inserted. At the top is the year mark and below it the inscriptions *70 ANS* and *APPEL 18 JUIN*. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[120] Centenary of the Portuguese Republic 2.035 million coins September 2010 Description: The inner part of the coin shows in the centre the Portuguese coat of arms and the *República* effigy, two of the most representative symbols of the Portuguese Republic, surrounded by the legend *República Portuguesa – 1910–2010*, the mint mark and the name of the designer *JOSE CÂNDIDO*. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[121] 500th Anniversary of the Death of Sandro Botticelli 130,000 coins 7 September 2010 Description: The inner part of the coin depicts "Pleasure", a detail of one of the three dancing Graces, freely inspired by the painting *Primavera* by Sandro Botticelli. On the top is the year mark, on the left the name of the issuing country *SAN MARINO* and the mint mark and on the right the initial *m* of the designer Roberto Mauri. The twelve stars of the

European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[122] Year for Priests 115,000 coins 12 October 2010 Description: The inner part of the coin features a shepherd drawing a lamb from a lion's maw. Two inscriptions are engraved around the design: the name of the issuing country *CITTA' DEL VATICANO* on the top and the topic of commemoration *ANNO SACERDOTALE* below it. The year mark is displayed to the left of the design, the mint mark at the bottom and the artist's name *VEROI* to the right. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[123] Currency Decree of 1860 granting Finland the right to issue banknotes and coins 1.6 million coins October 2010 Description: The design consists on the left side of a stylised lion figure from the coat of arms of Finland and the year mark, and on the right side of the mint mark and a set of numbers symbolising coin values. At the bottom the issuing country is indicated by the inscription *FI*. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[124] 25th Centenary of the Battle of Marathon 2.5 million coins October 2010 Description: The inner part of the coin shows a synthesis of a shield

and a runner/warrior symbolizing the battle for freedom and the noble ideals derived from the battle of Marathon. The bird on the shield symbolises the birth of western civilization in its present form. Surrounding the centre is the Greek inscription ?????????/2500 ?????/490 ?./2010 ??. (Marathon/2,500 years/490 BC/2010 AD) and the name of the issuing country (???????? ??????????). The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[125] 2011 COINAGE

Image Country Feature
Volume Date 20th Anniversary of Foundation of the Visegrád Group 1 million coins^[126] 10 January 2011 Description: The inner part of the coin depicts a map of the four countries that comprise the Visegrád Group (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia). The map is supplemented by a stylized abbreviation *V IV*; the name of the issuing country *SLOVENSKO* is situated in the lower right part, and the year mark in the lower left part. The design is surrounded by the legend *VYŠEHRADSKÁ SKUPINA • VISEGRAD GROUP* and the date of the foundation of the Visegrád Group *15. 2. 1991*. The initials of the coin's designer Miroslav Rónai and the mint mark appear under the name of the country. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the

design on the outer ring of the coin.^[127]

500th Anniversary of the Publication of *The Praise of Folly* by Desiderius Erasmus4 million coins24 January 2011Description: The inner part of the coin depicts Erasmus writing his book and the effigy of Beatrix of the Netherlands. Between these two images, the inscription *Beatrix Koningin der Nederlanden* (vertically written), the year mark, the mint master mark and the mintmark appear. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[128] Cologne Cathedral (North-Rhine Westphalia) Sixth of the *Bundesländer* series30 million coins28 January 2011Description: The design shows the Cologne cathedral in its entirety, as a masterpiece of the Gothic architecture, emphasizing the beauty of the south portal. The name *NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN*, just below the building, links the pictured building with the state. The mint mark is located in the right upper part of the centre, with the artist Heinz Hoyer's initials in the right part of the centre. The year mark and the letter *D* (for *Deutschland*) are placed between the stars in the outer part of the coin, at the bottom and top, respectively. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the

coin.^[129] 50th Anniversary of the Appointment of Jean, Grand Duke of Luxembourg by his mother Charlotte, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg as *lieutenant-représentant*700,000 coins^[91]3 February 2011Description: The inner part of the coin depicts Henri, Grand Duke of Luxembourg on the right-hand side looking to the left, and superimposed on the effigies of Jean, Grand Duke of Luxembourg and Charlotte, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg. The text *LÉTZEBUERG* is written above the three effigies. The year mark *2011*, surrounded by the mint mark and the mintmaster mark, appears at the top. The name of the person depicted is written below the respective effigy. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[130] Patio de los Leones of the Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada Second of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites series4 million coinsMarch 2011Description: The design shows an image of the Patio de los Leones in the Alhambra in Granada. At the bottom of the coin is the inscription *ESPAÑA* and the year mark, with the mint mark at the top. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[131] 100th Birthday of Franc Rozman – Stane1 million

coinsMarch 2011Description: The design shows on the left side the image of Franc Rozman – Stane with a five-pointed star below him. The inscription *SLOVENIJA* separates the upper and lower parts of the right-hand side of the coin; the year mark is written vertically below the inscription, and the inscriptions *FRANC, ROZMAN, STANE* (vertically) and *1911, 1944* (horizontally) appear above the inscription. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[132] 1st Centenary of the International Women's Day5 million coinsMarch 2011Description: The coin displays the effigies of Isala Van Diest, the first female Belgian doctor, and Marie Popelin, the first female Belgian lawyer. Their names (*I. VAN DIEST* and *M. POPELIN*) are written under the effigies, separated by the year mark, and above the inscriptions are the symbols of their respective professions (the Rod of Asclepius and the Scales of Justice). Above the effigies are the inscription *BE*, the mint master mark and the mint mark. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[133] 150th Anniversary of Italian unification10 million coinsMarch 2011Description: The inner part of the coin shows three Italian flags in the wind, representing the three anniversaries (1911, 1961 and

2011) and illustrating a link between generations; this is the logo of the 150th anniversary of Italian unification. There are a number of inscriptions: at the top, the inscription *150^o DELL'UNITÀ D'ITALIA*; at the right, the initials *RI*; at the bottom, the dates *1861 › 2011 ›*; under the dates, at the centre, the mint mark, and at the right, the initials of the artist Ettore Lorenzo Frapiccini and his profession (*incisore*), *ELF INC.*. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[134] 30th Anniversary of Fête de la Musique 10 million coins 21 June 2011 Description: The inner part of the coin depicts a cheerful crowd (with the stylized image of a musical instrument and notes floating in the air) symbolizing the atmosphere of celebration on the Day of Music, which has been celebrated in France every summer solstice since 1981. The words *Fête de la MUSIQUE* and the date *21 JUIN 2011* appear in the centre of the drawing. At the top, slanting rightwards, are the words *30^e ANNIVERSAIRE* and the letters *RF* appear at the bottom. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[135] 2011 Special Olympics World Summer Games in Athens from 25 June to 4 July 2011 1 million coins June 2011 Description: The centre of the coin shows

the symbol of the Games, a radiant sun, the "source of life that underlines the excellence and power of the athlete that takes part in the Games". "Excellence" is depicted in the olive branch, and "power" in the spiral form in the centre of the sun. Two inscriptions surround the centre on the right half, *XIII Special Olympics W.S.G. Athens 2011* and ??????? ????????, with the mint mark in between. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[136] 500th Birthday of Giorgio Vasari 130,000 coins June 2011 Description: The inner part of the coin shows a detail from the painting *Judith and Holofernes* by Giorgio Vasari. At the bottom are the dates *1511–2011*, with the inscription *G. Vasari* and the mint mark on the left and the inscriptions *San Marino* and *C.M.* (the mint maker Claudia Momoni's initials) on the right. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[137] Wedding of Prince Albert and Charlene Wittstock 147,877 coins 2 July 2011 Description: The inner part of the coin shows the effigies of Prince Albert and Charlene Wittstock in the centre; the inscription *MONACO* and the yearmark are at the bottom, with the mint mark and the mint

engraver's mark flanking the inscription. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[138] 500th Birthday of Fernão Mendes Pinto 520,000 coins 15 September 2011 Description: The inner part of the coin shows a sailing ship on several wave-shaped inscriptions referring to Portugal, Lisbon, his book *Peregrinação* and some of his travel destinations. The inscription *Portugal* appears underneath, and his name above. The years 1511 and 2011 appear are to the left and right of the central image, respectively. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[139] 200th Anniversary of the Bank of Finland (*Suomen Pankki*) 1.5 million coins October 2011 Description: The centre of the coin shows a Whooper Swan (the Finnish national bird). The swan's wing separates the years *1811* (at the bottom right) and *2011* (at the centre left). The letter *V* in the left armpit of the swan stands for the surname of the designer Hannu Veijalainen. At the bottom of the inner ring, the inscription *FI* and the mint mark are shown. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[140] First election of representatives in 1849 First of the constitutional

history series 430,000

coins October 2011 Description:

The centre of the coin depicts a hand putting a vote into a ballot box. There are two inscriptions: the year mark at the bottom of the inner part of the coin, and at the top and right the inscription

MALTA — First elected representatives 1849.

The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[141]

26th World Youth Day in August 2011 115,000

coins October 2011 Description:

The inner part of the coin shows three young people and two flags, as well as the mint mark and the year mark. At the top of the inner ring,

interrupted by a crown and the flags, is the inscription *XXVI*

G. M. G. (for the Italian *26^a Giornata Mondiale della Gioventù*).

At the bottom of the inner ring is the inscription *CITTÀ DEL VATICANO*.

The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[142]

2012 COMMONLY ISSUED COIN

Image Country Feature

Volume Date 10th Anniversary of Euro coins and

banknotes 99.558 million coins 2 January – March

2012 Description: The euro sign in the centre of the coin's design symbolizes that the euro has become an element of particular importance in

Europe as well as all over the world as it evolved into a global player in the international monetary system in the last ten years. The design elements around the euro sign express the importance of the euro to the people, to the financial world (ECB tower), to trading (ships), to industry (factories), to the energy sector and research and development (wind power stations). The design was created by Helmut Andexlinger (designer at the Austrian Mint). The artist's initials *AH* appear below the image of the ECB tower. The name of the issuing country in the national language(s) appears at the top (with the exception for Belgium, where it states "BE"), while the years

2002–2012 appear at the bottom. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[143]

Image Country Volume Date 11.3 million coins 2 January^[144]

Inscription: *REPUBLIK*

ÖSTERREICH 5.013 million 30 January^[144]

Inscription: *BE* 1

million coins 13 February 2012^[144]

Inscription: ??????

KIBRIS

2 million coins 2 January

2012^[144]

Inscription: *EESTI*

1.5 million coins 2 January

2012^[144]

Inscription: *SUOMI*

FINLAND 10 million coins 7

January 2012^[144]

Inscription: *RÉPUBLIQUE*

FRANÇAISE 30 million coins 2

January 2012^[144]

Inscription: *BUNDESREPUBLIK*

DEUTSCHLAND 1 million

coins 2 January

2012^[144]

Inscription: ????????

?????????? 3 million coins 3

January 2012^[144]

Inscription: *ÉIRE* 15 million coins 21 March

2012^[144]

Inscription: *REPUBBLICA*

ITALIANA 525,000 coins 9

February 2012^[144]

Inscription: *LĒTZEBUERGA*s with the

previous common

commemorative coins, an

obligatory latent image of

Grand Duke Henri was added

to the Luxembourgish edition.

The portrait is located in the

same space as the euro sign and

the surrounding globe. 500,000

31 March

2012^[144]

Inscription: *MALTA* 3.5 million coins 10

February 2012

Inscription: *NEDERLAND* 520,000 coins

24 February

2012^[145]

Inscription: *PORTUGAL* 1 million coins 2

January 2012^[144]

Inscription: *SLOVENSKO* 1 million coins 3

January 2012^[144]

Inscription: *SLOVENIJA* 8 million coins 2

January 2012^[144]

Inscription: *ESPAÑA* The final design of

the coin was chosen by

electronic voting.^[146]

The winner was Helmut

Andexlinger, a professional

designer from the Austrian

Mint.^[147]

2012 COINAGE

Image Country Feature

Volume

Date <http://www.ecb.int/euro/c>

oins/comm/shared/img/comm_2012_lu.jpg 100 years since the Death of William IV, Grand Duke of Luxembourg^[148] 700,000 coins^[149] 9 February 2012 Description: The inner part of the coin depicts Grand Duke Henri (looking to the right) on the left side, superimposed on Grand Duke William IV, looking to the right. The inscription *GRANDS-DUCS DE LUXEMBOURG* and the year mark appear above the effigies, flanked by the mintmark and the initials of the mint master. In front of the effigies, the outline of the city of Luxembourg appears as a background. The names *HENRI* and *GUILLAUME IV* and the text *† 1912* are written below the respective effigies. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[150] http://www.ecb.int/euro/coins/comm/shared/img/comm_2012_de.jpg Neuschwanstein Castle near Füssen (Bavaria) Seventh of the *Bundesländer* series 30 million coins 3 February 2012^[149] Description: The design by Erich Ott and shows the most famous view of Neuschwanstein Castle. The design shows the view from the east as visitors see it during their ascent to the castle, with the gatehouse in the foreground and the medieval-

style towers and turrets. The panoramic mountain situated behind the castle are also depicted, as the castle sits on a cliff overlooking the Pöllatschlucht. The inscription *BAYERN* appears below the design. The mint mark is to the right, the initials of the artist on the left side. The year mark appears between the 3 lowest stars on the outer ring. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[151] http://www.ecb.int/euro/coins/comm/shared/img/comm_2012_es.jpg Burgos Cathedral Third of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites series 8 million coins 1 March 2012 Description: The inner part of the coin portrays a view of the Burgos Cathedral. The name of the issuing country *ESPAÑA* appears at the upper left hand side, while the year mark and the mint mark appear on the right hand side. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[152] 100 Years since the Death of Giovanni Pascoli^[149] 15 million coins May/June 2012 Description: In the centre of the coin the effigy of Giovanni Pascoli is depicted. Under his effigy there is the inscription *G. PASCOLI*. On the right part of the coin there is the yearmark (2012) and under of it the Italian

monogram (RI). On the left part of the coin the year when Pascoli died is minted (1912) and under of it there is the mint mark and the designer's mark. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin. 10th Anniversary of Euro coins and banknotes^[149] 130,000 coins June 2012 Description: The euro sign is in the centre of the coin. The design elements around the euro symbol on the coin express the importance of the euro to the people, to the financial world (ECB tower), to trading (ships), to industry (factories), to the energy sector and to research and development (wind power stations). The artist's initials *AH* appear under the image of the ECB tower. The name of the issuing country *SAN MARINO* appears at the top, the mint mark at the right, while the inscription 2002–2012 appears at the bottom. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[153] Note: Although the design is the same as the 2012 common issue, the coin is issued as national coinage since common side issues are restricted to EU member states. October 2012 http://www.ecb.int/euro/coins/comm/shared/img/comm_2012_be.jpg 75th Anniversary of the Queen Elisabeth Music Competition^[149] 5 million

coins6 June 2012Description: The inner part of the coin depicts the emblem of the Queen Elisabeth Competition superimposed on the effigy of Queen Elisabeth, looking to the left, flanked on the left and right respectively by the mark of the mint master and the mark of the Brussels mint, a helmeted profile of the Archangel Michael. The years 1937-2012 are inscribed above the effigy, and the words 'QUEEN ELISABETH COMPETITION' below it. The nationality 'BE' is indicated to the right of the portrait of the Queen. The coin's outer ring depicts the 12 stars of the European flag.^[154] http://www.ecb.int/euro/coins/comm/shared/img/comm_2012_pt.jpgGuimarães, European Capital of Culture 2012^[149]520,000 coins21 June 2012Description: The inner part of the coin depicts a stylised image of Afonso Henriques, the first King of Portugal, together with his sword and the Castle of Guimarães, which is regarded as the birthplace of Portugal as an independent nation in the 12th century. To the left of the image is the Portuguese shield above the word "PORTUGAL". To the lower right is the inscription "GUIMARÃES 2012" with the logo of Guimarães 2012 European Capital of Culture. Along the lower edge of the inner part are the mintmark

"INCM" and the name of the designer, "JOSÉ DE GUIMARÃES". The outer ring bears the 12 stars of the European flag.^[155] 500th anniversary of the foundation of Monaco's Sovereignty110,000 coins1 July 2012Description: The inner part of the coin shows a portrait of LUCIEN 1er Grimaldi in profile facing to the left. The words "SOVERAINETE DE MONACO" appear above the portrait in an arc along the upper edge of the inner part of the coin, flanked by the years "1512" and "2012". Two ornamental details are engraved at the beginning and at the end of the text. At the bottom, the horn of plenty, mintmark of the "Monnaie de Paris" and the "fleurde", hallmark of the engraving workshop, flank the portrait on the left hand side and the right hand side, respectively. Above the mintmark is engraved the inscription "LUCIEN 1er". The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[156] 100th Birthday of Abbé Pierre^[149]1 million coinsJuly 2012Description: The coin depicts a portrait of Abbé Pierre, with his béret and the logo of his foundation, including a microtext stating *Et les autres?* (his favorite motto to recall that one should never forget to help the others). The letters *RF* and the mint mark

appear on the left side, while the hallmark of the engraving workshop is on the right side. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[157] 1887 Majority Representation Second of the constitutional history series^[149]455,000 coinsSeptember 2012Description: The inner part of the coin depicts eight men in front of the Maltese Parliament, in Valletta. On the upper part of the coin the legend *MALTA – Majority Representation 1987* is inscribed. On the lower part of the coins the year of the coinage (2012) is minted. The twelve stars of the European Union surround the design on the outer ring of the coin.^[158] http://www.ecb.int/euro/coins/comm/shared/img/comm_2012_va.jpg7th World Meeting of Families^[149]115,000 coinsOctober 2012Description: The inner ring features a family with the Cathedral of Milan. The inscription 'VII INCONTRO MONDIALE DELLE FAMIGLIE' surrounds the design, forming a semi-circle which is complemented at the upper right side by the name of the issuing state 'CITTÀ DEL VATICANO'. The year 2012 appears on the right side and the name of the artist 'G. TITOTTO' followed by the indication of the engraver 'LDS

Inc' is displayed on the left side. The mintmark 'R' appears at the bottom of the design, between the mother and the child. ^[159] [160]150 Years Helene Schjerfbeck1.5 million coinsOctober 2012Description: The design shows a stylised self-portrait of the artist with the text Helene SCHJERFBECK on the left and the yearmarks 1862-1946 on the right. Left on the lower side of the coin are the yearmark 2012 and the country's reference FI. The coin's outer ring depicts the 12 stars of the European flag. ^[161] <a href="http://www.zlate-
techly.sk/sk/images/stories/originals/coins/euro/euro_lu_2012.jpg">http://www.zlate- techly.sk/sk/images/stories/originals/coins/euro/euro_lu_2012.jpg Royal Wedding of Guillaume, Hereditary Grand Duke of Luxembourg to Countess Stéphanie de Lannoy512,000 coinsLate January 2013 (it will be dated 2012 ^[162])Description: TBA 1ST PART OF 2013 COINAGE Image Country Feature Volume Date50 Years of Franco-German Friendship (Élysée Treaty) ^[163] 11 million coins22 January 2013Description: 50 Years of	Franco-German Friendship (Élysée Treaty) ^[163] 10,020,000 coins22 January 2013Description: Maulbronn Abbey in Baden-Württemberg. Eighth of the <i>Bundesländer</i> series30 million coins1 February 2013Description: 800 Years since the discovery of the Postojna Cave ^[164] 1 million coins4 February 2013Description: Change of Throne Announcement20 million coins7 February 2013Description: Heads of both the departing and the new monarch are depicted. Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid. Fourth of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites series8 million coinsMarch 2013Description: 200th years since the birth of Giuseppe Verdi10 million coinsMay 2013Description: Solemn Changing of Guard/National Anthem512,000June 2013Description: TBA Sede vacante125,000 coinsMay 2013Description: 1150 years from the Byzantine Advent of St. Cyrillus and Methodius in Great Moravia.1 million coins5 July 2013Description: 50th Anniversary of the Death of John Fitzgerald Kennedy130 000 coins7 June 2013Description: 250th Anniversary of the Clérigos Tower, Porto520,000July 2013Description: 100 Years of Royal Meteorological Institute4 million coinsSeptember 2013Description: TBA 28th World Youth Day - Rio de	Janeiro115,000October 2013Description: Establishment of Self-Government in 1921450,000 coinsOctober/November 2013Description: Disembarkment of Willem I in Scheveningen on 30 November 1813 - 200th Anniversary of the Kingdom of the NetherlandsTBA30 November 2013Description: TBA 20th anniversary of its accession to the UN on 28 May 19931 million coins1 December 2013Description: 2ND PART OF 2013 COINAGE Image Country Feature Volume DateTBA TBA TBA Description: TBA TBA TBA TBA Description: TBA 150th Anniversary since the birth of Pierre de Coubertin1 million coinsJune 2013Description: 700th Birthday of Giovanni Boccaccio10 million coinsTBA Description: 2400th Anniversary of the Founding of Plato's Academy750 000 coinsTBA Description: TBA 100th Anniversary of the Union of Crete with Greece750 000 coinsTBA Description: TBA 2014 COINAGE Image Country Feature Volume DateSt. Andrew's Church in Hildesheim, Lower Saxony. Ninth of the <i>Bundesländer</i> series30 million
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coinsJanuary/February
2014Description: Works of Antoni Gaudí. Fifth of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites series8 million coinsFebruary
2014Description: 10 years of Slovakian membership in European Union.1 million coinsApril
2014Description: Independence from Britain in 1964400,000 coinsOctober/November
2014Description: 600th Anniversary since the Coronation of Barbara of CeljeTBATBADescription: TBA
2015 COINAGE

Image Country Feature
Volume DatePaulskirche in Frankfurt am Main. Tenth of the *Bundesländer* series30 million coinsJanuary/February
2015Description: Cave of Altamira and Paleolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain. Sixth of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites series8 million coinsFebruary
2015Description: Proclamation of the Republic of Malta in 1974400,000 coinsOctober/November
2015Description:
2016 COINAGE

Image Country Feature
Volume DateZwinger Palace in Dresden. Eleventh of the *Bundesländer* series30 million coinsJanuary/February
2016Description: Old city of Segovia and its aqueduct. Seventh of the UNESCO

World Heritage Sites series8 million coinsFebruary
2016Description: Slovakian Presidency of the Council of the European Union.September 20121 million coinsJune
2016Description: GERMAN BUNDESLÄNDER SERIES
Germany started the commemorative coin series *de* (The 16 States of the Federal Republic of Germany) in 2006, which will continue until 2021. The year in which the coin for a specific state is issued coincides with that state's Presidency of the *Bundesrat*.^[165] The coins issued are:
Year Number State
Design2006 1 Schleswig-Holstein Holstentor in Lübeck2007 2 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Schwerin Castle2008 3 Hamburg St. Michaelis Church2009 4 Saarland Ludwigskirche in Saarbrücken2010 5 Bremen City Hall and Roland2011 6 North Rhine-Westphalia Cologne Cathedral2012 7 Bavaria Neuschwanstein Castle near Füssen2013 8 Baden-Württemberg Maulbronn Abbey
The other nine coins will be issued in the following years; note that some designs are not yet finalised and still subject to

change. Originally, the designs for the following states were different:^[165]
•Hamburg: Landungsbrücken
•Bremen: Bremen City Hall only
•Bavaria: Munich Frauenkirche
•Lower Saxony: Hanover New City Hall, then St. Michael's Church in Hildesheim
•Hesse: Römer in Frankfurt am Main
•Berlin: Reichstag
Year Number State
Design2014 9 Lower Saxony St. Andrew's Church in Hildesheim2015 10 Hesse Paulskirche in Frankfurt am Main2016 11 Saxony Zwinger Palace in Dresden2017 12 Rhineland-Palatinate Porta Nigra in Trier2018 13 Berlin Charlottenburg Palace2019 14 Saxony-Anhalt Cathedral of Magdeburg2020 15 Thuringia Wartburg Castle in Eisenach2021 16 Brandenburg Sanssouci Palace in Potsdam
The series is similar to the United States' 50 State Quarters series, which saw fifty coins issued for its fifty constituent states, five per year between 1999 and 2008. A separate program saw six coins issued in 2009 for the District of Columbia and five territories of the United States.
LUXEMBOURGISH GRAND-DUCAL DYNASTY
Year Number Dukes Depicted
Design2004 1 Grand Duke Henri The effigy Grand Duke Henri and his

monogramm.2005 2 Grand Duke Henri and Grand Duke Adolphe The effigies of Grand Duke Henri and Grand Duke Adolphe2006 3 Grand Duke Henri and Guillaume, Hereditary Grand Duke of Luxembourg The effigies of Grand Duke Henri and Guillaume, Hereditary Grand Duke of Luxembourg2009 4 Grand Duke Henri and Grand Duchess Charlotte The effigies of Grand Duke Henri and Grand Duchess Charlotte2011 5 Grand Duke Henri, Jean, Grand Duke of Luxembourg and Charlotte, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg The effigies of Grand Duke Henri, Jean, Grand Duke of Luxembourg and Charlotte, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg2012 6 Grand Duke Henri and William IV, Grand Duke of Luxembourg The effigies of Grand Duke Henri, William IV, Grand Duke of Luxembourg and the outline of Luxembourg.2012 7 Wedding of Guillaume, Hereditary Grand Duke of Luxembourg, and Countess Stéphanie de Lannoy The effigies of Grand Duke Henri, Guillaume, Hereditary Grand Duke of Luxembourg and Stéphanie, Hereditary Grand Duchess of Luxembourg MALTESE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY SERIES

[166]Malta started a series of five €2 commemorative coins, all related to the Maltese

constitutional history. The first coin was released in 2011 and the last coin will be minted in 2015.[167] It is likely that the 4th coin, which will be released in 2014, will commemorate 50th anniversary of Malta's constitution.

The two issued coins are:
Year Number Design2011 1 First Election of Representatives in 18492012 2 1887 Majority Representation The three coins to be issued in the following years are:
Year Number Design2013 3 Establishment of Self-Government in 1921[168]2014 4 Independence from Britain in 1964[168]2015 5 Proclamation of the Republic of Malta in 1974
SPANISH UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES SERIES

Spain started the commemorative coin series es (UNESCO World Heritage) in 2010, commemorating all of Spain's UNESCO World Heritage Sites, which could continue until 2050. The order in which the coin for a specific site is issued coincides with the order in which they were declared a UNESCO World Heritage site.[169] The coins issued are:
Year Number Design2010 1

Historic Centre of Córdoba2011 2 Patio de los Leones of the Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada2012 3 Burgos Cathedral2013 4 Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid The coins planned to be issued in the coming years are:
Year Number Design2014 5 Works of Antoni Gaudí2015 6 Cave of Altamira and Paleolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain2016 7 Old city of Segovia and its aqueduct. NOTES

2
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el es fr vi de ru zh

€5
See: 5 euro note

€50
See: 50 euro note

€500
See: 500 euro note

| €?

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See: Euro

€C

- 1. RedirectEuropean
Commission
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€UR

€URO

€UROMAYDAY

See: EuroMayDay

™

See: Trademark symbol

™ SYMBOL

See: Trademark symbol
