

1858 and 1859. Nagawkar went through the Abyssinian campaign of 1867 and 1868, and retired Dec. 28, 1871.

J.

J. Hy.

NAGDELA (NAGRELA), ABU HUSAIN

JOSEPH IBN: Spanish statesman; born about 1031; died Sept. 30, 1066; son of Samuel ibn Nagdela. A highly educated and clever man, he succeeded his father as vizier and as rabbi of the community of Granada, directing at the same time an important school. Arabic chroniclers strangely relate that he believed neither in the faith of his fathers nor in any other faith. It may also be doubted that he openly declared the principles of Islam to be absurd (Dozy, "Geschichte der Mauren in Spanien," ii. 301). Devoted to learning, he aided many students, e.g., Isaac ben Baruch ibn Albalia, the Talmudist, and the poet Isaac ibn Ghayyat. Arabic poets also praise his liberality.

In contrast to his father, Joseph was proud and haughty. He completely ruled King Badis, who was nearly always drunk, and surrounded him with spies, who reported every word of the king. Holding the reins of government, he appointed his coreligionists to public offices with such frequency as to attract attention. He was also accused of several acts of violence. These things combined to draw upon him the hatred of the Berbers, who were the ruling majority at Granada. The most bitter among his many enemies, Abu Ishak of Elvira, a fanatical Arabic poet whose hopes of obtaining an office at court had been frustrated by Joseph, wrote a malicious poem against him and his coreligionists. This poem made little impression upon the king, who trusted Joseph implicitly; but it created a great sensation among the Berbers. They spread a report to the effect that Joseph intended to kill Badis, and to deliver the realm into the hands of Al-Mu'tasim of Almeria, with whom the king was at war; then, killing Al-Mu'tasim in turn, to seize the throne himself. This calumny was made the pretext for disgracing Joseph and plundering the Jews. The mob stormed the royal palace, where Joseph had sought refuge at the beginning of the riot, hiding in a coal-pit, and having blackened his face so as to make himself unrecognizable. He was, however, discovered and killed, and his body was hanged on a cross. Most of the Jews of Granada also perished. Joseph's wife, a daughter of R. Nissim ben Jacob, fled to Lucena with her son **Azariah**, where she was supported by the community. Azariah died in early youth.

Nothing is known of Joseph's literary work. On the letter to R. Nissim ascribed to Joseph, see Kaufmann in Berliner's "Magazin," 1882, p. 8.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Munk, *Notice sur Abou'l Walid*, pp. 94 et seq.; Dozy, *Gesch. der Mauren in Spanien*, German ed., ii. 300 et seq.; Grätz, *Gesch.* vi. 55 et seq., 415 et seq.; Ersch and Gruber, *Encyc.* section ii., part 31, p. 86.

G.

M. K.

NAGDELA, SAMUEL IBN. See **SAMUEL HA-NAGID**.

NAGID. See **EGYPT**.

NAGY-KANIZSA (called also **Gross Kani- zsa**): Hungarian town, in the county of Szalad. The antiquity of its disused cemetery, which dates back to the end of the seventeenth century, is the

only index to the period of the first settlement of the Jews in Nagy-Kanizsa. This cemetery was closed in 1784, when the one now in use was opened. The synagogue was dedicated in 1821, and the school established in 1831. The congregation was very small until about 1840, since which date it has grown considerably. The Nagy-Kanizsa community is one of the most progressive in Hungary; its services have been modernized through the influence of Leopold Löw, and a modern school has been established, which had 300 pupils in 1843 and 600 in 1863. Since 1890 it has been recognized by the government as a public high school. The charitable and social organizations maintained by the congregation are numerous and well endowed; a list of them is given in "Ben Chananja" (i. 235-237). Up to 1868 the Jews were excluded from the principal club of the city, the Casino, but they have become so influential that at present (1904) a Jew, Leopold Elek de Ujnép, is its president. During the height of the anti-Semitic movement in Hungary the town was the scene of a riot (June 18, 1887), during which a Jewish railroad conductor named Gottreich was mortally wounded.

Among the rabbis of Nagy-Kanizsa were I. Ch. Jorin (1764-1804), Meir Szantó (father of Simon Szantó), Isaac Samuel Löwy, Leopold Löw (1840-1846), and Hirsch Bär Fassel (1852-82); the present incumbent is Edward Neumann (since 1882), the first graduate of the Budapest rabbinical seminary. Ludwig Lichtschein (later rabbi of Austerlitz and Csurgo) was assistant rabbi from 1865 to 1868, and Leon Kartschmaroff has been cantor of the congregation since 1865. Among the scholars who have lived in Nagy-Kanizsa were Dr. Moritz Horschetzky and Josef Loewy (Hebraist and contributor to Jewish periodicals, notably to "Neuzeit"; b. Frauenkirchen 1809; d. Nagy-Kanizsa Feb. 1, 1882). The names of Heurich Guttmann de Gelse, merchant and manufacturer, and leader in Jewish communal affairs, and of the banker Leopold Elek de Ujnép (ennobled 1904) are identified with the town. Nagy-Kanizsa has a population of 23,778, about 3,653 of whom are Jews. D.

NAHARAIM. See **ARAM-NAHARAIM**.

NAHASH (נָחָשׁ = "serpent"): 1. King of the Ammonites. At the beginning of Saul's reign Nahash attacked Jabesh-gilead, and when the people of that place asked for terms of surrender he gave them the alternatives of having their right eyes thrust out or of being put to the sword. The inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead then obtained a respite of seven days and sent messengers to Saul, who assembled an army and routed the Ammonites (I Sam. xi. 1-4, 11). It appears, however, from I Sam. xii. 12, that Nahash had threatened the Israelites before Saul was made king, and that it was for this reason the Israelites insisted upon having a king. According to Josephus ("Ant." vi. 5, § 1), Nahash was in the habit of putting out the right eye of every Israelite that came into his power. Nothing more is told of Nahash until his death is mentioned; this occurred in the beginning of David's reign and was the occasion of David's message of condolence to Hanun, Nahash's son and successor (II Sam. x. 1-2). Na-