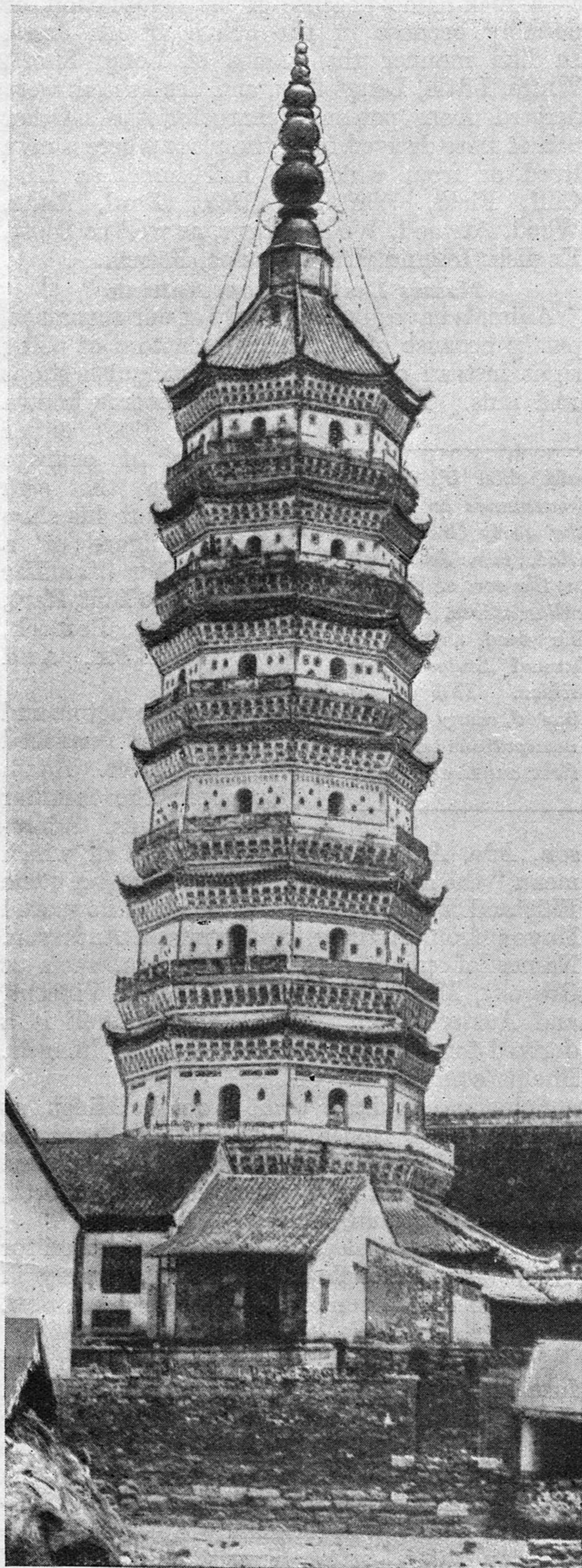


A LOFTY TOWER IN FAR-OFF CHINA



A pagoda in Nanking. "Pagoda" is the general Eastern term for a temple or other place of worship, but not all of them are built for this purpose, some being erected as memorials. In China pagodas are usually many-storied and many-sided.

and Norwegian *-sen* are seen in a very large percentage of Scandinavian names. It is only within the last century that the practice has died out in the Scandinavian countries of giving the son a surname formed from his father's Christian name.

One of the most interesting groups of names is that which includes Jewish names of German origin. Until the beginning of the 19th century Jews for the most part adhered to the ancient custom of using only a given name. When laws were passed in Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria to compel all Jewish families to adopt fixed surnames, some chose personal names such as Jacobs, Levy, Moses; others formed place-names, as Speyer (spires), Hamburg, Frankfurter. The famous Rothschild family got its name from the red shield over Nathan Rothschild's shop in Frankfurt. Many took highly coloured and poetical names such as Rosenberg (rose-mountain), Gluckstein (luck stone), Rubenstein (ruby), Goldenkranz (golden wreath). Animal names were also favourites, as Adler (eagle), Hirsch (hart), Lowe (lion), Fuchs (fox), and Wolf.

NANKING, CHINA. By its name, which means "southern capital," Nanking reminds us that it was once the proud capital of the Celestial Empire during the reign of the first two emperors of the Ming dynasty in the 14th century.

When the third Ming ruler left the city for Peking (which means "northern capital"), the importance and population of Nanking began to decline. But because of its strategic setting amid sheltering hills on the Yangtse River, 130 miles from its mouth, Nanking has often since been the coveted object of internal struggles. It has never recovered from the ruin caused by the Tai-ping rebellion (1850-64), and a large part of the area within its walls is still unoccupied. Among the buildings that the Tai-pings destroyed was the famous porcelain tower, designed and begun by the Emperor Tung-lo in 1413 and completed by his successor in 1432. In the revolution of 1912 the republicans captured the city and made it the capital of their provisional government.

The Tomb of the Mings

Reminders of Nanking's past glories are everywhere. Outside the great walls stand the tombs of the Mings, guarded by rows of colossal figures carved in stone. Besides these revered antiquities the citizens of Nanking take pride in the city's clean well-paved streets, their modern arsenal, and their university.

The yellow cotton cloth called "nankeen" takes its name from this city, where it was originally manufactured. To-day Nanking is one of the most important cities of China in the weaving of silk. It is also famous for its paper, ink, and artificial flowers. Population, 380,000. **NANSEN, FRIDTJOF** (born 1861). In the history of Polar exploration Nansen's achievements will always be remembered. He was born near Christiania on October 10, 1861, and became a keen student of zoology.

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