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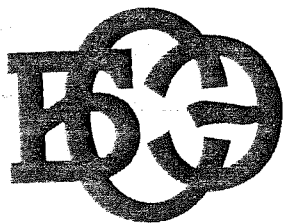
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426 OLBRICH, JOSEF MARIA

OLBRICH, JOSEF MARIA. Born Dec. 22, 1867, in Troppau, present-day Opava, Czechoslovakia; died Aug. 8, 1908, in Düsseldorf. Austrian architect.

Olbrich studied under K. Hasenauer and O. Wagner. A representative of Viennese *art nouveau*, he was also one of the founders of the Vienna Secession (1897) and the Darmstadt artists' colony (1899). His buildings are marked by a combination of functional and decorative elements in the overall spatial composition, and by a clear, unified silhouette. Large, well-defined surfaces are enlivened by the rhythmic placement of variously shaped windows, by a small number of horizontal and vertical lines, and by the use of polychromy and, occasionally, geometrical or stylized floral ornament. Examples of the architect's works are the Secession building (1897-98) in Vienna and artists' houses (1899-1901), an exhibition hall, and the Wedding Tower (1907-08) in Darmstadt. Simplicity and structural clarity mark Olbrich's drawings and furniture designs.

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T. I. VOLODINA [18-1140-4]

OL'CHI, the name for the Ul'cha people used in ethnologic literature of the late 19th century. [18-1151-1]

OLDENBARNEVELDT, JAN VAN (also Oldenbarnevelt, Barnevelt). Born Sept. 14, 1547, in Amersfoort; died May 13, 1619, in The Hague. Dutch statesman and de facto ruler of the province of Holland as its grand pensionary from 1586 to 1619.

A leader of the ruling merchant oligarchy in Holland, Oldenbarneveldt sought to secure Holland's hegemony within the United Provinces under the guise of defending the provinces' autonomy in internal affairs. In championing provincial autonomy, he opposed centralization and the growing authority of the stadholder. He opposed continuing the war with Spain, and in 1609 he obtained a truce. During the intense political struggle that took the form of a clash between the religious factions known as the Arminians and Gomarists, Oldenbarneveldt, who supported the Arminians, came into conflict with the stadholder, Maurice of Orange. In 1619 he tried to incite a revolt against Maurice, but he was arrested and executed. [18-1092-5]

OL'DENBURG, SERGEI FEDOROVICH. Born Sept. 14 (26), 1863, in the village of Biankino, present-day Nerchinsk Raion, Chita Oblast; died Feb. 28, 1934, in Leningrad. Soviet Orientalist. One of the founders of the Russian school of Indology. Member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences (1900) and, later, of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (AN SSSR).

Ol'denburg graduated from St. Petersburg University in 1885. He became an instructor there in 1889, and in 1894 he was appointed a professor. He served as permanent secretary of the Academy of Sciences from 1904 to 1929. In 1917, Ol'denburg became minister of education in the Provisional Government. From 1930 to 1934 he was director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the AN SSSR.

Ol'denburg wrote on the cultural and religious history of ancient and medieval India, the history of Buddhist art and literature, and the history of Oriental studies. He was the author of numerous works on the folklore and art of the East, as well as Russia and Western Europe (for example, his doctoral dissertation, *Buddhist Legends*, part 1, 1894). Some of his works deal with ethnology.

In 1909-10 and 1914-15, Ol'denburg headed archaeological expeditions to eastern Turkestan, where he deciphered and interpreted a collection of ancient Indian manuscripts. He organized a series of Russian scientific expeditions to Central Asia and Tibet. Ol'denburg supervised the publication of the international series *Bibliotheca buddhica* (from 1897).

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R. A. AGEVA [18-1143-6]

OLDENBURG, the name of a number of dynasties descended from the Oldenburgs, a family of German counts. From 1448 to 1863 representatives of the House of Oldenburg ruled in Denmark, where Christian I was the first king of the dynasty. They also ruled in the two other countries of the Kalmar Union, Norway and Sweden. In Norway they were in power from 1450 to 1814, and in Sweden from 1457 to 1523, except for one interval. They also ruled Schleswig-Holstein from 1460 to 1863. One of the collateral lines of the Oldenburgs was the family Gottorp. The Glücksburg dynasty traces its lineage, through collateral lines, back to the Oldenburgs. [18-1144-3]

OLDENBURG, beginning in the 12th century, a county in northern Germany with the city of Oldenburg as the main city. From 1667 to 1773 the county of Oldenburg was a possession of the Danish kings. It became a duchy in 1777 and was a grand duchy from 1815 to 1918. A state in Germany from 1918 to 1945, Oldenburg became a district in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony in 1946. Oldenburg was at first in the English zone of occupied Germany, but in 1949 it became part of the Federal Republic of Germany. [18-1144-1]

OLDENBURG, a city in the Federal Republic of Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, on the Hunte River, a tributary of the Weser River, at the Hunte-Ems Canal. Population, 132,100 (1971). A transportation junction, Oldenburg is an industrial center with electrical, agricultural, and other branches of machine building. Other industries include food processing, the manufacture of textiles, glassmaking, and woodworking. Oldenburg has a botanical garden. [18-1144-2; updated]

OLDENBURG HORSE, a breed of harness horse first bred in the 18th and 19th centuries in Oldenburg, Germany. It was developed by crossing local horses with Spanish, Neapolitan, Arabian, and English saddle horses and, later, with various harness breeds (Cleveland bay, Hanoverian, Normandy). The breed has been kept pure since 1850. Modern Oldenburgs are tall (height at the withers for stallions, 160-170 cm) heavy harness horses. They are used for transport and in agriculture. They are crossed with riding horses to obtain saddle horses for equestrian sports. Oldenburg horses are raised in the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Austria. In the USSR they have been used in the breeding of the Latvian harness horse.

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OL'DEROGGE, DMITRII ALEKSEEVICH. Born Apr. 23 (May 6), 1903, in Vilnius. A founder of Soviet African studies; specialist in the ethnology, history, languages, and culture of the peoples of Africa. Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (1960).

Ol'derogge graduated from Leningrad University in 1925. In 1927-28 he studied languages, ethnology, and museum presentation in Germany, the Netherlands, and Belgium. He is the head of the African Division of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He began teaching in 1939. He has been a professor and head of the sub-department of African studies at Leningrad University since 1945 and head of the African Section of the Institute of Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR since 1947. His main works are devoted to the problems of social structure, kinship systems, culture, and languages of the peoples of Africa. Among them are *The Circular Kinship Relation, or Three-clan Alliance* (1946), *The Malay Kinship System* (1951), *The Nkita System* (1960), and *Basic Features of the Development of Kinship Systems* (1960). The process of the historical and cultural devel-