PENTATHLON-PENZANCE

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half of Israel. Thes res; the traditions of prominent, while the to Abraham. But the "history of salvation, rs agree that the stud ount of its preliterar ocal origin, its clan o compilers of the writ well-formed oral tradi ary unity.

the Jahwist tradition vid or of Solomon as a ty of Israel under th man in Eden and con an, the deluge and th of the Jahwist give th e south, the later terri erials from the norther e story of the marriage ancestors of the trib Judah the protagonist o Exodus and Numbers ve made Kadesh-barne

dering. l epic of Israel. His as ical narrative; they ar ction of the deity is the and his human character pite of the childlike of most profous man, the destruction which he traces to hum

to Abraham and to h

ulfilled in the peace

he Elohist appears to ed by the Judahite co The Elohist begins w er than blessing. It of Joseph, the heroes of t dus is centred about t vividness of the Jahwh sser anthropomorphism lized. The literary co fter the establishment it is an expression of t phasis upon the north

often called a precis ount of creation (Gen. ces, genealogies and h n religious institutions to earliest times. It me. Its style is dry historical sketch of rk for the priestly co.

the priestly collection aws of various date at the begins ation of the Pentals Israel, but not its see istory of the saving o ts Israel as his peol laws by which Issue st

, the law of Moses,

sidical schools, whose interpretations were collected in the The Pentateuch is designated as law in the prologue of and (written about 130 s.c.) and frequently in the New Testa-From the Pentateuch arises the characteristic Jewish conon of Israel as a people chosen by God, delivered and preand by his saving deeds, established in a commonwealth by him wing under his revealed law. This conception of Israel as resple of God was incorporated into the teaching of primitive relianity and applied to the church. W BIBLE and articles on the separate books; for the special

siems of DEUTERONOMY see that article; on the extension of sources of the Pentateuch in subsequent books of the Old trament see HEXATEUCH. See also references under "Pentain the Index volume.

in the Index Volume.

Indexaphry.—C. R. North, "Pentateuchal Criticism," in H. H.

And The Old Testament and Modern Study (1951); A. A. Bentzen,

Induction to the Old Testament, vol. ii (1952); H. Cazelles, "La

about Pentateuque," in A. Robert and A. Feuillet, Introduction a

Bible, vol. i (1957); B. W. Anderson, Understanding the Old Testa
(1857)

PENTATHLON is an athletic contest involving five distypes of competition (from the Greek penta, "five," and "contest"). In the ancient Greek Olympics, the pentathincluded a race the length of the stadium (200 m.), the broad discus throw, javelin throw and a wrestling match bein the two athletes scoring highest in the previous four events. This Greek pentathlon was adopted for modern track and field etition by setting the sprint distance at 200 m. and by subang a 1,500-m. run for the wrestling match. The event attoduced to the Olympic games in 1912 but discontinued

he modern or military pentathlon, which has been included w Olympic games since 1912, demands far greater diversity sills than its track and field counterpart. It requires each sestant to perform the tasks that might confront a mounted ther under historical battle conditions.

latrants are required to: (1) ride a strange horse, selected by wer a 5,000-m. obstacle course; (2) engage each of his an an épée fencing match; (3) shoot with pistol at a sillittle target; (4) swim 300 m.; (5) run 4,000 m. on an unor cross-country course. The competition takes five days. ich nation enters three contestants and they are scored acing to a point table established by the International Pentath-Team prizes are awarded by adding up the three inscores. World championships, under International our Athletic federation auspices, are held in non-Olympic The women's pentathlon-shot-put, high jump, 200-m. 10-m hurdles, broad jump—were added to the program of **MENTECOST (from Greek pentekostos, "50th"), the Jewish of Weeks, or Shabuoth, celebrated on the 50th day after er. The name also is given to the Christian feast popu-

alled Whitsunday, celebrated on the 50th day after Easter memorate the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles. Wish Holidays; Whitsunday. ENTELICUS (mod. Mendeli), a mountain northeast of the

an plain, height 3,638 it. Its white marble was not regworked until after the Persian wars; later all the chief and sculptures of Athens were constructed of it.

ENTLANDITE. A sulfide of nickel and iron is the chief of nickel. It is abundant in the nickel mines of Canada. be Sudbury district of Ontario where the mineral has an a nickel content of 35%. It also occurs in Nerway, Sweden buth Africa: in the United States it is found in Nevada and Island, Alaska. It was named after J. B. Pentland, who ared the mineral. The formula is (Fe. Ni)S. It crystallizes cubic system but is never found in distinct crystals. It has allie lustre and light bronze-yellow colour. It is nearly associated with pyrrhotite. For production and uses see THUMBRA (Lat. pages "almost": umbes a "shadow"

is partially but not wholly cut off through the interception of a dark body. See also ECLIPSE.

PENUTIAN, a stock of North American Indian languages defined by the linguist E. Sapir as extending originally from British Columbia to Mexico. The families and languages are, from north to south: Tsimshian; Chinook (including Wishram); Sahaptian (Sahaptin, including Nez Perce, Yakima; Molala-Cayuse; Klamath); Oregon Penutian (Coastal: Alsea, Siuslaw, Coos; Kalapuya; Takelma); Californian (Wintun, Maidu, Miwok-Costanoan, Yokuts); Mexican Penutian (Zoque, Huave). It has been suggested that Penutian is part of a larger grouping (phylum), Macro-Penutian, which includes Azteco-Tanoan (Uto-Aztecan; Kiowa-Tanoan), and possibly Mayan and Totonac in The relationships have not been worked out in detail, but may be considered reasonably valid. About 5,000 speakers of Penutian are left, and some of the languages are extinct.

Penutian languages (and Macro-Penutian as a whole) have structures that remind one of Indo-European-inflectional suffixes. internal stem-change, noun cases—with much variation. See also CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICAN LANGUAGES; AMERICAN ABORIGI-NAL LANGUAGES; INDIAN, NORTH AMERICAN. (G. L. T.)

PENZA, an oblast of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R., surrounded by those of Saratov, Tambov, Ryazan, Gorki and Ulyanovsk. Area 16,680 sq.mi. Pop. (1959) 1,507,765. The oblast forms part of the central Russian plateau, there reaching a height of 900 ft. It is deeply dissected by rivers, the chief being the Moksha, flowing north to the Oka, the Sura to the Volga, and the Khoper flowing south to the Don. The Moksha and Sura are navigable, and other streams are available for floating timber. Patches of forest occur in the west and also to the east of the Sura river but are insufficient for local timber needs, most of which are supplied by timber floated down the rivers from the north. Most of the land favourable for cultivation is used, and agriculture is the main occupation. Marshes exist in the Krasnoslobodsk district, and sandy stretches along the rivers, but there is much fertile black earth. Winter rye and oats are the chief crops, lentils are produced, and peas, sunflower seed, potatoes, beetroot, fruit and vegetables are grown.

Sheep, dairy and working cattle, pigs and horses are bred, the sheep providing wool for the felt and woolen industry and fat for tallow. Industries include sawmilling, paper and match manu-

ctures, and woolen cloth, felt, glass, leather and tobacco works. PENZA, capital of Penza oblast, Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R., at the confluence of the Penza with the navigable Sura, Pop. (1959) 255,481. The town has sawmills and paper and match factories, and is an important trading centre for corn, timber and the products of sheep and cattle raising. It dates from the 17th century and was captured by E. Pugachev in 1774. Several times fire destroyed it.

PENZANCE, a municipal borough, seaport and holiday resort, in the St. Ives parliamentary division of Cornwall, 280 mi. W.S.W. of London by road and the most westerly town in England. Pop. (1961) 19,433. After 1934 the borough included Newlyn, Mousehole, Gulval and Heamoor. It is the only quarter sessions borough in Cornwall.

The town alands on rising ground overlooking Mounts bay, and has a remarkably equable climate, enabling many subtropical plants to flourish in the open air. Great quantities of early vegetables, flowers and fruits are raised locally and in the Isles of Scilly (q.v.), and are sent to London and elsewhere. Penzance is connected with the Scilly Isles by steamer and air services Some fishing is done from Penzance harbour, but most of the fishing boats work from Newlyn harbour. From the mean sea level in Newlyn harbour-ordnance datum-is calculated the elevation of all places shown on ordnance survey maps. Newlyn is a wellknown centre for artists.

Edward III granted Penzance a charter market in 1332. In 1512 Henry VIII granted a charter as to profits from all ships visiting the harbour, although the town's importance as a fishing