

1965 ed.

Encyclopaedia Britannica Vol. 17, p. 495 5.4-9

PENTATHLON—PENZANCE

half of Israel. These... res; the traditions of... prominent, while the... to Abraham. But the... "history of salvation"... agree that the study... of its preliterary... origin, its clan or... compilers of the writ... well-formed oral tradit... ary unity.

...schools, whose interpretations were collected in the... Pentateuch is designated as law in the prologue of... (written about 130 B.C.) and frequently in the New Testa... From the Pentateuch arises the characteristic Jewish con... of Israel as a people chosen by God, delivered and pre... by his saving deeds, established in a commonwealth by him... living under his revealed law. This conception of Israel as... the people of God was incorporated into the teaching of primitive... Christianity and applied to the church.

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 Mexico. 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 ABORIGINAL 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 Kholer 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 manufactures, 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 stands 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 well-known 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 port dates from the 14th century. The charter of incorporation