

Pedersen Johannes

PEDERSEN (Johannes)

Den Arabiske Bog.
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al-SULAMĪ (Abu 'Abd al-Rahman

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Pedersen Johannes

al-Sulamī Muhammad b. Husayn
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كتاب

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طبقات الصوفية

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avec une introduction et un index par
Johannes Pedersen.)

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بدرسين ، ج . (المولود عام ١٨٨٣) Pedersen J.

التحق بالجامعة لدراسة علم اللاهوت (١٩٠٢) وكان من قبل قد اهتم بالتوراة اهتماماً
تجاوز العبرية إلى سائر اللغات السامية ، وكتب عنها فأحرز جائزة عن مقالة استرعت إليه
الأنظار ، فلما نال شهادته (١٩٠٨) ، وكان قد نشر تواريخ بالحرف الكوفي (ليدن ١٩٠٦)
قصده العلماء المتخصصين بالدين الإسلامى من المحدثين الغربيين مثل فيشير ، وسنوك -
هرجر ونجه ، وجولد صيهر (١٩٠٩ - ١٢) ، وأخذ عليهم فى تلك السنوات مادة واسعة
للكتاب الذى أعده رسالة لنيل الدكتوراه ، وهو القسم السامى والدواعى المتصلة به والقسم فى
الإسلام (١٩١٢) فى هذا الكتاب مهد الطريق لمصنفاته التى ألفها فيما بعد .

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D. C., s. 526-528-1980 (KAHIRE)

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(LE MONDE ORIENTAL)

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PER KVÆRNE, OSLO, ERKKI SALONEN, HELSINGIÆ,
NILS SIMONSSON, UPSALIÆ

REDIGENDA CURAVIT
SØREN EGEROD

ADIUVIT
LISE SODE-MOGENSEN

XLII

APUD EJNAR MUNKSGAARD
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JOHANNES PEDERSEN

7. November 1883 – 22. December 1977

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7. November 1883 – 22. December 1977

Speaking both proleptically and generally, we may remark that Johs. Pedersen is well characterized by the very words with which he himself in *Acta Orientalia*, vol. XII, 1934, introduced his obituary of his predecessor as Professor of Semitic and Oriental Philology at the University of Copenhagen, Fr. Buhl: "er war zunächst Alttestamentler, aber daneben immer semitischer Philologe."

As has so often been the case in Danish research, Pedersen's entrée into the world of Semitic philology went by way of theological studies, on which he embarked in 1902 after graduation from Sorø Academy. Hebrew was among the propaedeutical courses then required, and Pedersen was accordingly tutored by Fr. Buhl, with whom he subsequently studied both Arabic and Aramaic. At the same time he concentrated within the framework of his theological course work on Old Testament studies, being a pupil of Professor J. C. Jacobsen, whose views were characteristic of the then dominant school of Wellhausen. During his studies Johs. Pedersen submitted a theological prize essay in 1906 on the settlement of the Israelite tribes in Canaan and was awarded the University gold medal. After completing his theological degree in 1908, he joined forces with the historian of religion, Edv. Lehmann, with whom he published the following year a translation of selected texts from both the Old and New Testaments.

From 1909 to 1912 Johs. Pedersen studied abroad on a research grant which made it possible for him to further his work on Semitic philology, not least in Arabic and Islamic studies, under the direction of the finest scholars of his day. Thus he studied Assyrian under P. Jensen in Marburg and H. Zimmern in Leipzig, where he also studied Arabic under Aug. Fischer. Studies of the

and Stockton plateaus. As the stream emerges from this it empties into the Rio Grande. Flow of the Pecos is regulated by two reservoirs. The Alamogordo at Fort Sumner, with a storage capacity of 122,100 ac.ft., was completed in 1938. The Elephant dam near Lakewood, N.M., stores 38,660 ac.ft. and was completed in 1906. About 150,000 ac. are irrigated from the Pecos. Pecos tributaries include the Hondo, Gallinas, Felix, and Santa Rosa, all in New Mexico. Santa Rosa, Fort Sumner, and Carlsbad, N.M., and Pecos, Tex., are important towns near the river.

PECS (Ger. FÜNFKIRCHEN), one of the oldest and most important towns of Hungary and capital of Baranya megye (county), lies on the southern edge of the Mecsek Mountains, 220 km. SSW of Budapest by rail. Pop. (1967 est.) 100,000.

The earliest occupation of this site was by the Illyrians and by the Celtic tribes known as Pannonians. The Romans had a settlement there called Sopianae. In the early Middle Ages the town became known as Quinque Ecclesiae ("five churches"), and in 1009 Stephen I made it a bishopric. The town has a well-defined rectangular core of medieval origin surrounded by a wall. The Romanesque cathedral dates from the 11th century although it was much restored in 1881-91. The Turks held Pécs from 1543 to 1686; traces of their rule remain; e.g., in the parish and "hospital" churches, once mosques. The 14th-century university, the earliest in Hungary, perished with the Turkish conquest, but was newly founded in 1922. In the 18th century German colonists entered the city and German miners came to work the copper seams. The rapid rise of population in the 20th century (10-fold in 1920) was mainly due, however, to a big intake of Hungarian peasants. The economic importance of Pécs comes from the proximity of the biggest and richest coal mines in Hungary. Local industries include the making of leather goods and majolica, and the surrounding vineyards are some of the best in Hungary. The town has good rail and road connections. (H. G. S.)

PECTIN, the commercially concentrated extract of a group of pectic substances found in the cell walls and intercellular spaces of certain plant tissues. Chief use of commercial pectin is in the preparation of jellies, jams, and marmalades but its property of forming thick solutions gives it numerous uses in the food, confectionery, pharmaceutical, and textile industries.

Pectic substances consist of an associated group of three polycarbohydrates: an arabinan, which on acid hydrolysis yields L-arabinose, a galactan, giving D-galactose on hydrolysis; and, most importantly for the physical properties of these substances, a pectic acid whose carboxyl groups are in part esterified with methanol and in part neutralized as salts of calcium and magnesium. Pectic acid is a polysaccharide in which units of D-galacturonic acid are linked in α -D-(1 \rightarrow 4) linkages (see CARBOHYDRATES). The calcium salt of pectic acid is water insoluble and in the maturation of citrus fruits, as in the ripening of fruits, complex enzymic changes occur in which the calcium salts are converted, in part, to methyl ester groups. The pectic substances are extractable with warm aqueous solutions of dilute acids. The extract may then be concentrated and sold as a liquid or converted to a powder. The product is known as pectin. The chief sources of commercial pectin are citrus waste and apple pomace. Sugar beet cosséte (chip) is employable and makes a usable product after suitable modification to remove an acetate ester group present.

Pectin forms a viscous aqueous solution and in the presence of calcium, such as those of fruits, and added sugar, this solution will precipitate a jelly. Very small amounts (less than 1%) of pectin on the surface. It has been found that if the methyl ester (methoxyl) content is decreased, less sugar is required to give a gel which is formed by the addition of calcium ions.

See also FOOD PRESERVATION (IN THE HOME): *Jams and Jellies*.
BIBLIOGRAPHY.—E. L. Hirst and J. K. N. Jones, *Advances in Carbohydrate Chemistry*, 2: 235-251 (1946); K. H. Meyer, *Natural and Synthetic High Polymers* (1950); Z. I. Kertesz, *The Pectic Substances* (1951); R. L. Whistler and C. L. Smart, *Polysaccharide Chemistry* (1953); W. W. Pigman (ed.), *The Carbohydrates* (1957).

PEDERSEN, CHRISTIERN (c. 1480-1554), Danish humanist, one of the first to rediscover Denmark's national literary

and historical heritage and to encourage the development of a vernacular style. Born near Helsinki (Helsingfors), he studied at Greifswald and took orders in 1505. In 1508 he went to Paris and there produced the first edition (now lost) of Saxo Grammaticus' *Gesta Danorum*, under the title *Historia danica* (1514). He also edited Peder Laale's proverbs and published a Latin-Danish lexicon. Returning to Denmark, he supported the Reformation and became secretary to Christian II, following him into exile in 1525. In Holland he translated, from the Vulgate, part of the New Testament (1529) and the Psalms (1531) and also adapted some of Luther's tracts. In 1532 he set up as a printer at Malmö, publishing Danish versions of French romances and the legends of Charlemagne. He had a share in the translation of the Bible published in 1550 as "Christian III's Bible," and based on Luther's translation, which marked an important stage in the development of Danish literature as well as in the progress of the Reformation. He died on Jan. 16, 1554, in Helsingør.

See Pedersen's *Danske Skrifter*, ed. by C. J. Brandt and B. T. Fenger, 5 vol. (1850-56).

PEDERSEN, HOLGER (1867-1953), Danish linguist of exceptional competence in a number of fields, especially Celtic, was born at Gjelballe, near Lunderskov, on April 7, 1867. After receiving his doctorate in 1897 with a masterly dissertation (*Aspirationen i Irsk*) he proceeded, while professor at Copenhagen, to enrich linguistic scholarship with an incredible number of articles and books, all highly original. Nurtured in the exacting methodology of the 19th century neogrammarian (*q.v.*) movement, he went far beyond its limits and was either participant in, or critic of, most succeeding schools of linguistic thought; he even anticipated some new trends, but conscientiously avoided frills and fads.

The results of Pedersen's Celtic researches are contained in numerous articles and in his monumental *Vergleichende Grammatik der keltischen Sprachen*, (2 vol. 1909-13), also his *Concise Comparative Celtic Grammar* (with Henry Lewis, 1937). About 30 books in four languages (Danish, English, French, German) treat authoritatively Albanian, Armenian, Russian, Indo-European dialects, Lithuanian, Hittite, Tocharian, Czech, Turkish phonology, the relations between Indo-European and Semitic, between Indo-European and Finno-Ugric, the origin of runes, and the history of linguistic science. Holder of honorary degrees in nine countries and recipient of countless other scholarly honours, Pedersen closed a long and fruitful career in Copenhagen, where he died on Oct. 25, 1953.

PEDERSEN, JOHANNES PEDER EJLER (1883-), Danish Old Testament scholar and Semitic philologist, important for his conception of Israelite culture and modes of thought based on religio-historical and sociological studies, was born on Nov. 7, 1883, at Illebolle on the island of Langeland. He matriculated at the University of Copenhagen in 1902 as a student of divinity. The Old Testament in particular aroused his interest, and he studied Semitic languages under Frants Buhl. A graduate in divinity (1908), he went abroad for three years, studying under Heinrich Zimmern, August Fischer, Christian Snouck Hurgronje, and Ignaz Goldziher. He was appointed docent in Old Testament exegesis at Copenhagen (1916-22) and then professor of Semitic philology (1922-50) in succession to Buhl. His doctoral thesis (1912) showed him to be an eminent philologist with an exceptional ability to enter into the spirit of the ancient Oriental trains of thought.

These qualities are even more pronounced in his chief work, *Israel: Its Life and Culture*, in four volumes (1926-34; Eng. trans. 1926-40). These studies of ancient Israel marked a new departure in Scandinavian Old Testament research. Pedersen's conception of the importance of the cult led in many aspects to a break with Julius Wellhausen and his school, especially in his estimation of the narratives and the laws in the Pentateuch as sources for the history of Israel.

(E. Hb.)
PEDIATRICS: see CHILDREN, DISEASES OF; INFANTS, CARE OF.

PEDIMENT, in architecture, is a triangular gable end treated in classical style and crowned with a raking cornice; or a similar

Pearson, Thomas, born 24 June 1893 at Asheville, N.C., he was a graduate of Princeton University in 1915, and subsequently served as captain in the world war and trade editor of the *New York evening post* from 1920 to 1921. He was a member of the American Commission invited by the Persian Government to reorganize and administer the finances of Persia and direct the civil service administration of the Ministry of Finance from 1922 to 1927. He later held public office as economist. He died 16 April 1963. NatCAB, vol. 50, pp. 675-676; Shavit; WhAm, 4

Pease, Sir Alfred Edwrad, born 29 June 1857, he was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a Liberal member of Parliament. From 1903 to 1905, he was Resident Magistrate, Transvaal. His writings include *Biskra and the oases and desert of the Zibans* (1893), *Hunting reminiscences* (1898), and *The book of the lion* (1913). He died 24 July 1939. BiIn, 2; *Who was who*, 3

Pease, Murray, born 20 September 1903 at Albany, N.Y., he was a conservator at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, N.Y.C., from 1949 to his death on 12 August 1964. He served as curator of the Museum's technical laboratory and was an authority on the conservation of art. NYT 14 August 1964, p. 27, col. 5; WhAm, 4

Pech, Edgar, fl. 1925. His writings include *Manuel des sociétés anonymes fonctionnant en Turquie* (1902), and *Les Alliés et la Turquie* (1925). BN; NUC, pre-1956

Péchedimaldji Pacha, Dicran (Tigran S. Pechtimaljean), fl. 1891, he received a medical doctorate in 1867 from the Université de Paris with a thesis entitled *Des nevralgies congestives*. He was joint author of *Hygiène et éducation de la première enfance* (Constantinople, 1880-1886).

Pechel, Rudolf, born 30 October 1882 at Güstrow, Germany, he studied German literature, philosophy and history of art at Göttingen and Berlin, where he received a Dr.phil. in 1908. In 1910, he joined the staff of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, where he was an editor from 1919 to 1948. He spent the years from 1942 to 1945 in a concentration camp. He died in Zweisimmen, Switzerland, 28 December 1961. DIBE; DIBInd; *Wer ist's*, 1928-1935; *Wer ist wer*, 1948-1958

Pechméja, Ange, fl. 1859-1883, he was a miscellaneous writer and contributed to the *Bulletin de la Société des études littéraires, scientifiques et artistiques du Lot, Cahors*. He was editor of *Le républicain du Lot* (Cahors, 1873-1883). BN

Péchoux, Pierre Yves, fl. 1976, he was joint author of *Les paysans de la rive orientale du bas Nestos, Thrace grecque* (1969), and *La site d'Amathonte de Cypre et son voisinage* (1969). LC

Peck, Malcolm Cameron, he received a Ph.D. in 1970 from Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy for *Saudi Arabia in United States foreign policy to 1958*. He was a director of programs and secretary for the Middle East Institute, Washington, D.C., and served as Arabian Peninsula affairs analyst at the U.S. Department of State, before accepting the position of program officer at the Visitor Program Service of Meridian House, Washington, D.C. His writings include *The United Arab Emirates* (1986).

Pecora, Aldo, fl. 1953. His writings include *Sicilia* (1966), and *Ambiente geografico e società umana* (1977). LC

Pedder, W. G., fl. 1877. His writings include the booklet, *Note on the indebtedness of the Indian agricultural classes* (London, 1878). NUC, pre-1956

Pederin, Ivan, born in 1934, he was resident in Zadar, Yugoslavia, in 1973. His writings include *Začinjavci, štoci i pregaoci* (Zagreb, 1977), and *Jadranska Hrvatska u povijesti staroga europskog bankarstva* (Split, 1996). LC

Pedersen, Brigitte Rahbek, 1944- see Rahbek Pedersen, Brigitte

Pedersen, Holger, born 7 April 1867 at Gelball, Denmark, he studied linguistics at Københavns Universitet where he gained his doctorate in 1890. From 1892 to 1896 he travelled in Germany, Italy, Greece and Russia. During these years he studied Albanian at Corfu and Epirus, and Indo-European languages at Leipzig and Berlin. From 1901 to his retirement in 1937 he was a lecturer in comparative grammar and Slavic languages. His writings include *Zur albanesischen Volkskunde* (1898). He died in Hellerup, 25 October 1953. DanskBL; DanskBL²; *Orbis* 1954, pp. 343-346, reprinted in PorLing, v. 2, pp.283-287

Pedersen, Johannes Peder Ejler, born 7 November 1883, he was a graduate of Sorø Akademi and then studied theology and Semitic languages at Københavns Universitet, to which Marburg, Leipzig, Leiden, and Budapest was added between 1909 and 1912. He was a tutor at his alma mater from 1916 to 1922, when he was appointed professor of Semitic linguistics. On his seventieth birthday he was honoured by a jubilee volume, *Studia orientalia Ioanni Pedersen ... dicata* (1953). His writings include his thesis, *Den Semitiske ed* (1912), its translation, *Der Eid bei den Semiten* (1914), *Islams*



STUDIA ORIENTALIA IOANNI PEDERSEN

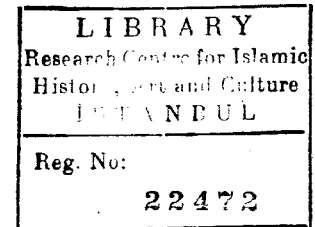
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HAUNIAE MCMLIII

EINAR MUNKSGAARD

DENMARK

1954

7 AGUSTOS 1995

found consolation in the many acquaintances from Bavaria he encountered in his rise to financial success—within two years he owned a store in Chicago. The turnover in the profession was rapid; the average peddling term being between one and five years and the average age 18–25. Unlike in Europe, where peddling was a traditional continuous occupation, in the U.S. the individual Jew used peddling as a short-term step to more stable commercial ventures. After amassing some capital he tended to enter into a partnership with a compatriot, being especially inclined to enter the clothing trade and open a shop. Country peddling became obsolete with the growth of retail trade. The mail-order business, developed especially by Julius *Rosenwald's Sears-Roebuck Co., struck hard.

Jewish vendors appeared in strength on American streets with the mass emigration from Eastern Europe in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Lower East Side of New York witnessed the emergence of open air markets and pushcart traders and peddlers offering every conceivable type of merchandise. The situation in Chicago was similar. In 1890–93 a census conducted in New York among 23,801 Jewish families revealed that peddling was the second most common occupation (after *tailoring), with 2,440 full-time peddlers. Their ranks were swelled in times of economic crisis and unemployment. The great number of peddlers at any one given moment barely suggested the multitudes who had passed through this apprenticeship. A vivid picture of the East Side peddler was given by Harry *Golden and other Jewish authors.

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[H.W.]

PEDERSEN, JOHANNES (1883–), Danish Semitist, religious historian, and biblical scholar. From 1916 to 1921 he was a lecturer on the Old Testament, and from 1921 to 1950 professor of Semitic philology, at Copenhagen University. Among his works on Semitic philology are a Hebrew grammar (*Hebraeisk Grammatik*, 1926), a treatise of fundamental importance on the Keret text from Ras Shamra (*Die Krt-Legende*, 1941), and a translation and commentary on the Karatepe texts (in: *Acta Orientalia*, 21 (1950–53), 35–56). He published a number of treatises on Islam in Danish. Of singular importance are Pedersen's achievements in biblical research. In 1920 he published the first volume of *Israel (Israel: its Life and Culture*, Eng. tr., 1926), in which he endeavors to describe Israelite thinking and social life in terms of the mentality and behavior of a primitive civilization, thus making an attempt to extricate himself from the preconceived theological and philosophic notions that have influenced the interpretation of the old Israelite texts since Hellenistic times. In the second volume, published in 1934 (Eng. tr., 1940), Pedersen traces the development of Israelite civilization from the period of Judges until the Exile. The foundation of the religious development was the spontaneous experience of a cooperation between the divine forces and man himself; with David, purposefulness took the place of spontaneity in the relation to God, and the deity was looked upon as the strong will of personality. The preaching of the prophets emphasized the overwhelming greatness of God and the inferiority of man, thus preparing the way for Judaism's ideas of God and man. From the point of view of social development, the contact with the Canaanite way of life and urbanization resulted in a crisis in the ancient pattern of life.

In *Israel* and in his articles "Die Auffassung vom Alten Testament" (in: *ZAW*, 49 (1931), 161–81) and "Passahfest und Passahlegende" (*ibid.*, 52 (1934), 161–76), Pedersen condemned Higher Criticism's distinction of sources in the Pentateuch. He does not deny that there are discernible layers in the Pentateuch, yet he maintains that these cannot be distinguished and dated: "All sources are both pre-Exilic and post-Exilic." In 1931 Pedersen published *Scepticisme israelite*, a study of Ecclesiastes, and in *Festschriften to Mowinckel* (1955, pp. 62–72) and *Rowley* (1955, pp. 238–46), he shed light on the problems behind Genesis 2–3, with the help of late Jewish texts and old oriental myths, especially the Adapa myth.

Bibliography: Two festschriften published in honor of Pedersen's 60th and 70th birthdays: *Mélanges d'histoire des religions... J. Pedersen*, 1–3 (1944–47); *Studia Orientalia Joanni Pedersen* (1953).

[Ed.N.]

وتابع الطريقة نفسها في كتابه عن حياة الإسرائيليين الأولى الفكرية والاجتماعية بعنوان: إسرائيل، في مجلدين (١٩٢٠). وكان هذا بحثاً لم يسبقه أحد إليه عن كتاب العهد القديم.

ومن سنة ١٩١٣ - ١٩٣٠ ساعد في وضع المعجم العربي الذي باشره فيشير في ليزيغ، وذلك بتبئية شواهد عربية قديمة، ولا سيما من الشعر الجاهلي. وفي عام ١٩١٦ انتدبه جامعة كوبنهاجن محاضراً، فترجم القرآن إلى الدانمركية (استكهولم ١٩١٧)، وفي سنة ١٩٢٠ - ١٩١٢ سافر إلى الشرق الأوسط إتماماً لرحلته العلمية من قبل التي زار فيها مكنتات برلين، والأسكوريال، ولندن، وأكسفورد، وباريس، وليدن، وروما، وليزيغ - ولظالما عاد إلى بعضها مرات استيفاء للبحث - ومكث بمصر سبعة أشهر حيث اتصل بكل من له علاقة بالحياة الإسلامية في الأزهر.

وفي طريق عودته عرج على فلسطين وسوريا ولبنان، وعند عودته كتب عدة مقالات عن مشاهداته، منها: جزيرة العرب والوهابيون، والدليل على اليوم الآخر في القرآن، والأزهر باعتباره جامعة إسلامية (١٩٢١)، وسمي في السنة نفسها أستاذاً للغة الشرقية خلفاً لأستاذه بوهل. وله الفضل الأكبر في تعليم الطلبة الدانمركيين تعليماً عصبياً، فبينما كان العلم مقصوراً على دراسة الشعر العربي القديم وعلى النحو وأدخل على منهاج الجامعة دراسة الموضوعات الإسلامية كالعقيدة والفقه والفلسفة والصوفية. وقد صنف كتاباً في التصوف باللغة الدانمركية خصص فيه باباً للتصوف الإسلامي ضمنه آراء وتفاصيل من مبتكراته (١٩٢٣)، وكتاباً آخر بعنوان: الإسلام منشؤه ونهضته، وقد تتبع فيه تاريخ التعاليم الإسلامية وفسفتها (١٩٢٤)، وكتاب الثقافة الإسلامية، بين فيه بإيجاز جميع وجوه الثقافة الإسلامية البارزة (١٩٢٨)، وكتاباً بالدانمركية عن كتابة العربية (١٩٣٦)، وكان قد أعد للنشر كتاباً عن طبقات الصوفية للسلمي، ظهر جزء منه ١٩٣٨، ثم برمته ١٩٦٠.

وإلى جانب عنايته بالإسلام واللغة العربية لم يهمل بحوثه الأخرى في الثقافة، فصنف كتاباً في الريه عند اليهود موازناً فيه بين حياة اليهود قديماً وبين فلسفة الحياة عند العرب (١٩٣١) واحتتم بحوثه عن العهد القديم بالجزأين الثالث والرابع من كتابه إسرائيل، وقد عالج فيهما النظريات الأولى في الأمور المقدسة والأمور الإلهية (١٩٣٤).

أما دراساته فهي لا تقل أهمية عن كتبه فقد أنشأها بالدانمركية، والألمانية، والفرنسية ومن أشهرها: المسجد (دائرة المعارف الإسلامية)، وشرح آيات رأس الشمرأ بما كتبه عنها في عدة مقالات كانت فصل الخطاب، ودراسة عن القرآن (الإسلام ١٩١٤) والصابئة (تكريم براون ١٩٢٢)، وملامح المدرسة التاريخية (الثقافة الإسلامية ٣، ١٩٢٩)، والغزالي (تكرين سترستين ١٩٣١)، والتصوف الإسلامي (الأداب الشرقية ١٩٣١)، والوعظ في الإسلام (ذكرى جولد زيهر ١٩٤٨)، والوعظ في النصرانية والإسلام (عالم الإسلام ١٩٥٢)، وملاحظات على نص طبقات الصوفية للسلمي (منوعات ماسينيون ج ٣، ١٩٥٧)، والتونسي أبو عثمان المغربي والتصوف الغربي (الدراسات المهداة إلى ليفي بروفنسال ج ٢، ١٩٦٢).

وقد انتخب عضواً في الجمعية الشرقية الألمانية (ليزيغ، وهاله ١٩٠١)، وجمعية النقل والترجمة (لندن ١٩٠٤)، وجمعية الألسن القديمة (أوبساله ١٩٠٥)، والجمعية الشرقية الألمانية (برلين ١٩٠٩)، والجمعية

وترجم ابنه إسكندر من التركية إلى الفرنسية تاريخ تيمور لنك في أربعة مجلدات (١٧٢١)، وقانون السلطان سليمان الثاني (باريس ١٧١٠). ورسائل الانتقاد للحاج محمود أفندي (١٧٣٥).

Francisco Beguinet, (١٨٧٩-١٩٥٣)

تخرج في المعهد الشرقي في نابولي وعين أستاذاً فيه ثم عميداً له. آثاره: لغة البربر (مجلة الدراسات الشرقية ١٩١٦-٢١-٢٣-٢٤) ونبذة عن البربر (روما ١٩١٨) ونماذج من علم النفس عند العرب والبربر (مجلة الأرض والحياة ١، ١٩٢٢) والبربر (الشرق الحديث ١٩٢٢ - ٢٣، وجمع لمنشأ ١٩٢٤-٢٥) ومنوعات هنري ماسه ١٩٢٨، ومؤتمر اللغات والحضارات الإفريقية (١٩٣١) وشعب طرابلس (ميلانو ١٩٢٦) وسكان جبل نفوسه (مجلة أفريقيا ١٩٢٦) ومساهمة إيطاليا في دراسة اللغات الحية بمصر والسودان (روما ١٩٢٦) ومتفرقات عربية وبربرية (حوليات معهد نابولي الشرقي ٣، ١٩٣٠) وقواعد لغة نفوسه (روما ١٩٣١) والإسلام في شمال إفريقيا (في كتاب مشاهد ومشاكل العالم الإسلامي اليوم) ودراسة اللغة البربرية (مجلة الشرق ٢، ٤، ١٩٣٤) والبعثة العلمية إلى فزان (مجلة طرابلس الجغرافية ١٩٣٣-٣٤) والعرب والبربر في ليبيا (مجلة أفريقيا ١٩٣٤) والكتابات البربرية في الصحراء (مجلة الشرق ٣، ١٩٣٥) وعن ليبيا (حوليات المعهد الشرقي بنابولي ١٩٢٨-٢٩-٣٠-٣٤، والشرق الحديث ١٩٤٧، ومجلة الدراسات الشرقية ١٩٤٩، وليبيا ١٩٥٣) وله في دائرة المعارف الإيطالية مقالات عن: المهدي والمرابطين، والبدو، والبربر وسيرانيا، وليبيا والمغرب إلخ، وفي دائرة المعارف الإسلامية عن: نفوسة، وأبي سهل الفارس النافوسي.

E.A. Wallis Sir Budge, اليسير واليس

من كبار علماء الآثار المصرية.

آثاره: الأهرام (لندن ١٩٠٢)، والهكسوس (١٩٠٢)، والإمبراطورية الآسيوية (١٩٠٢)، ورمسيس (١٩٠٢)، والبطالسة (١٩٠٢)، والنيل (١٩٠٢)، والآراء في حياة الآخرة (١٩٠٨)، وكتاب الأموات (١٩١٠) ومعجم اهير وغليفية (١٩١١) والحياة والتاريخ والدين والأدب عند قدماء المصريين (١٩٢٦)، وبابل (١٩٢٩)، وأساطير بابل عن الخلق (١٩٣١)، والوثنية والنصرانية والإسلام في مصر (١٩٣٥).

J. Pedersen, ج. (المولود عام ١٨٨٣)

التحق بالجامعة لدراسة علم اللاهوت (١٩٠٢) وكان من قبل قد اهتم بالوراثة اهتماماً تجاوز العبرية إلى سائر اللغات السامية، وكتب عنها فأحرز جائزة عن مقالة استرعت إليه الأنظار، فلما نال شهادته (١٩٠٨)، وكان قد نشر تواريخ بالحرف الكوفي (ليدن ١٩٠٦) قصد العلماء المتخصصين بالدين الإسلامي من المحدثين الغربيين مثل فيشير، وسنوك - هرجر ونجه، وجولد زيهر (١٩٠٩ - ١٢)، وأخذ عليهم في تلك السنوات مادة واسعة للكتاب الذي أعده رسالة لنيل الدكتوراه، وهو القسم السامي والدواعي المتصلة به والقسم في الإسلام (١٩١٢) في هذا الكتاب مهد الطريق لمصنفاته التي ألفها فيما بعد.

وكانت طريقته أن يجرّد نفسه من نظريات الغربيين الحديثة، ويحاول أن يفهم بنفسه حقائقها من داخلها وعلى أصولها. وقد ظهرت في عام ١٩١٤ طبعة جديدة باللغة الألمانية توسع فيها كثيراً بما أضافه إليها،