

06 EYLÜL 1998

- 19 ROPER, G.[J.] Professor James Douglas Pearson,
1911-1997. *SIS News*, 27 iii (1997) pp.7-8

PEARSON (James Douglas) ^{15006. e. 4} Pearson James Douglas
Index Islamicus 1906-1955. A catalogue of
articles on Islamic subjects in periodicals
and other collective publications. Compiled
by J.D.Pearson... with the assistance of
Julia F. Ashton.
pp. xxvi, 897.
W. Heffer & Sons: Cambridge, 1958. 8°

04 EKİM 1999

NEKE.

00419 WALSH, A. Bibliography of writings by
Professor James Douglas Pearson. *Middle East
studies and libraries: a felicitation volume for
J.D. Pearson*, 1980, pp. 225-231.

Prof James Douglas Pearson'un
eserlerinin bibliyografyası

06 EYLÜL 1998

- 18 ROPER, G.[J.] Professor James Douglas Pearson
1911-1997. *IIAS Newsletter*, 14 (1997) pp.7-7

- 25 BLOOMFIELD, B.C. Professor James Douglas
Pearson. *International Association of Orientalist
Librarians: Bulletin*, 17 (1980) pp.11-12

ROPER, G.[J.] Obituary: James Douglas Pearson
1911-97. *Al-'Usur al-Wusta*, 9 ii (1997) pp.35-35

ROPER, G.[J.] Obituary: Professor James Douglas
Pearson - 1911-1997. *BRISMES Newsletter*, 12 i
(1997) pp.4-4

PEARSON (James Douglas) ^{15006. e. 4} Pearson James Douglas
Index Islamicus Supplement 1956-1960.
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Paul Fox

Professor J. D. Pearson

Middle East Studies and Libraries

*A Felicitation Volume for
Professor J. D. Pearson*

Edited by B. C. Bloomfield

Mansell 1980
London.

Ethiopian good food guides

These desultory observations and extracts from Amharic and Tigrinya literature will scarcely convey an impression of *haute cuisine*, but this is largely owing to the paucity of coverage in contemporary Ethiopian writings and to the ignorance of the author of this contribution. Those best able to judge have come to appreciate the high standards of traditional Ethiopian cooking, even though the excessively generous use of certain spices imparts an element of monotony of flavour.

Notes

1. The Amharic text is accompanied by a fluent and idiomatic, though not always entirely accurate, translation into English which is being replaced in this paper by a literal and inelegant rendering for the benefit of those who wish to study the original.
2. Corresponding to 1975/6 — perhaps a curious, if not macabre, date for a book of this nature to appear in war-torn Asmara.
3. See also Ullendorff, *The Ethiopians*, 3rd ed., pp. 171-2.
4. Cf. the illustration which is adapted from op. cit. p.36.
5. Detailed instructions for preparing the chicken are given on pp. 46 and 48 of op. cit.
6. This term is of Amharic, not Tigrinya, provenance.
7. Amharic text in *Eth.-Amer. Cook Book*, p. 70.
8. *برميل*. 'barrel'.
9. *matṭariya*; also *matlāya* (Tigrinya *māzqoqī*); *wānfit* (for corn).
10. Amharic text taken from *māgbaččān*, p. 38.
11. This Amharic booklet is, of course, addressed to Ethiopian readers.
12. From **gāms*, *Gəz sūgām* (by metathesis), possibly connected with Hebrew *kussemet*. Cf. Strelcyn, II, 175.
13. *Eth.-Amer. Cook Book*, p. 68.
14. *Ibidem*.
15. Amharic text in *māgbaččān*, pp. 35 ff.
16. The somewhat repetitive character of these observations is not altogether untypical of Ethiopian didactic literature.

Bibliography of writings by Professor James Douglas Pearson

Ann Walsh

ABBREVIATIONS

BSOAS Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies
IAOL International Association of Orientalist Librarians
JRAS Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society
SCOLMA Standing Conference on Library Materials on Africa

Books

- 1954**
Oriental manuscript collections in the libraries of Great Britain and Ireland.
 London, Royal Asiatic Society.
- 1956**
Islamic art and archaeology. A register of work published in the year 1954. Compiled
 by J.D. Pearson and D.S. Rice. Cambridge, Heffer.
- 1958**
Index islamicus, 1906-1955. A catalogue of articles on Islamic subjects in periodicals.
 Compiled by J.D. Pearson, with the assistance of Julia F. Ashton.
 Cambridge, Heffer, [repr.] London, Mansell.
Index islamicus. Supplements. 1956-60 and 1961-5: Compiled by J.D.
 Pearson; Cambridge, Heffer, 1962-7; [repr.] London, Mansell. 1966-70,

Professor JAMES DOUGLAS PEARSON 1911–97

J.D.(Jim) Pearson died on Friday 1 August 1997, at the age of 85. He had suffered a stroke about a week previously.

Professor Pearson was the founder of **Index Islamicus**, and one of the most eminent, and pioneering, librarians and bibliographers in the field of Islamic studies. Born in December 1911, he grew up and was educated in humble circumstances in Cambridge. First employed in Cambridge University Library at the age of 16 as a book-fetcher, he developed a taste for, and skill in, “exotic” languages, and was awarded a scholarship (for Hebrew) at St John’s College. After studying also Arabic and Persian at Pembroke College, he graduated in 1936. He was then employed in the Oriental Section of the Library until 1941, when he was enlisted for war service until 1945. He worked again in Cambridge University Library as an Assistant Under-Librarian from 1945 until 1950.

In 1950 he was appointed Librarian of the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) in London, and from then until 1972 oversaw the drastic expansion and development of the SOAS Library in what were probably the most important years of its history. In the mid-1950s, he decided that, in addition to maintaining the normal catalogue of books, it would be useful also to compile a catalogue of the articles contained in the Library’s periodicals and other collective volumes. He reasoned that, in Islamic studies especially, a very important part of the scholarly literature is produced in this form, and that this material is of lasting importance to researchers. If left uncatalogued, much of it, especially in the less obvious sources, would tend to be overlooked, and work would be duplicated. With a team of helpers at SOAS, he eventually compiled a register of more than 25,000 articles in this field, published in the fifty years from 1906 to 1955. Although conceived initially as a catalogue, rather than a bibliography, the holdings of libraries other than SOAS came to be included, and so the obvious next step was to arrange the list in classified form, and to publish it, for the benefit of scholars world-wide. Thus emerged the first **Index Islamicus**, published in 1958, containing details of 26,076 articles.

The volume was well received, and soon found its way on to the reference shelves of nearly all libraries with interests in Islamic and Middle Eastern studies. Pearson was therefore encouraged to continue the project, and a series of supplements was produced. In 1977 he started to issue the bibliography also in quarterly parts, and to record monographs as well as articles, so that the character of a comprehensive current bibliography was then assumed. The work became an internationally recognised research tool, and did more than anything to establish Pearson’s reputation as a bibliographical scholar.

He was also responsible for a number of other reference tools and surveys, most notably *Oriental Manuscripts in Europe and North America* (1971), the *World Bibliographies of African and Oriental Bibliographies* (1975), the *Supplement to Creswell’s Bibliography of the Architecture, Arts and Crafts of Islam* for 1972-80 (1984) and the series of comprehensive surveys of British archives relating to Asia, Africa and the Middle East (1965-94). He was still working on a further volume (on the Middle East) in this series at the time of his death.

In 1972 he was appointed Senior Fellow, and subsequently Professor of Bibliography with reference to Asia and Africa in the University of London. He retired from this post in 1979 and moved back to his native Cambridge, while still working on *Index Islamicus*. In 1982, after a quarter of a century of devoted work on it, he finally retired from the editorship, and handed over responsibility for its continuation to Cambridge University Library. He continued, however, to devote himself to other bibliographical projects until shortly before his death.

Apart from his own work as librarian and bibliographer, he was active in encouraging and inspiring colleagues elsewhere in Britain and other countries to follow his lead. In 1967 he took the initiative in establishing the Middle East Libraries Committee (MELCOM) – now MELCOM (UK) – which brought together most British librarians in this field, and gave birth

Obituary

James Douglas Pearson 1911-97

by Geoffrey Roper

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Apart from his own work as librarian and bibliographer, he was active in encouraging and inspiring colleagues elsewhere in Britain and other countries to follow his lead. In 1967 he took the initiative in establishing the Middle East Libraries Committee (MELCOM) - now MELCOM (UK) - which brought together most British librarians in this field, and gave birth to a long series of major and minor bibliographies and research tools, in several of which Pearson himself actively participated. Notable among these were *Middle East and Islam: a bibliographical introduction* (1972) and *Arab Islamic bibliography* (1977). He was closely involved also in the beginnings of a European dimension to this activity in 1979, resulting eventually in the formation of MELCOM International. An enthusiastic and assiduous traveller, he visited many colleagues, Orientalists and scholars throughout the world, becoming well known for his genial conviviality, as well as his practical advice.

He will therefore be greatly missed and mourned, not only by his British colleagues, but also by a wide international circle of friends, companions and collaborators, and by all those who have benefitted from his bibliographical legacy.

Microfilm Acquisitions

The Imaging Department at al-Furqān Foundation has acquired a collection of microfilms of the MSS of the Gazi Husrev Beg Library in Sarajevo. The MSS are in Arabic, Bosnian, Turkish and Persian. The collection so far consists of more than 2,000 titles, being the MSS catalogued in Volume 1 of the Catalogue of the Gazi Husrev Beg Library and a selection of the MSS catalogued in Volumes 2 and 3.

The History of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Al-Furqān's microfilm collection contains "The History of Bosnia", written in Turkish by the Bosnian historian, Sâlih Efenî al-Hajj Ḥusaynovich al-Sarâyî, known as Mu'aqqat (d.1306H/1888AD). The MS is in 4 volumes and chronicles events from 1180 to 1876AD. It is in the hand of another Bosnian historian: Muḥammad Anwarî Qādî Zâdeh (Qaditch).

The collection also holds "The Anwarî History" by Muḥammad Anwarî Qādî Zâdeh (d.1931AD). This MS is in the author's own hand. It falls in 28 volumes and exceeds 10,000 pages - it takes up 4 reels of microfilm. The MS is considered a Bosnian encyclopaedia, chronicling historic, literary and social news from 766H/1363AD to 1346H/1927AD. The MS contains valuable pictures and documents concerned with Bosnia-Herzegovina and Eastern Europe and the Ottoman Caliphate of the period.

The importance of the above 2 MSS is such that a special committee has been set up to study the best ways of utilising them and making them accessible to scholars, possibly through translation or through printing some sections in a facsimile edition.

The "Shāṭibiyyah" MSS

The collection holds 4 copies of "Al-Shāṭibiyyah fî al-Qir'āt al-Sab'", one of which was copied in 744H. Al-Furqān has also acquired - among other Shāṭibiyyah shurūḥ - a copy of "Faṭḥ al-Waṣīd fî Sharḥ al-Qaṣīd," by al-Sakhāwī which was compared to the original in 708H/1308AD.

Maṣābīḥ al-Sunnah and their Commentaries

The collection holds several copies of "Maṣābīḥ al-Sunnah" by al-Imām al-Baghawī, as well as commentaries on the book by al-Turbashṭī al-Ḥanafī (d.600H/1203AD), al-Qādī al-Bayḍawī (d.685H/1286AD), 'Alī ibn 'Abd-Allāh ibn Aḥmad known as Zayn al-'Arab (lived in the 8th C.H), Muḥammad ibn Mālik (d.854H/1450AD) Maḥzar al-Dīn al-Zayḍānī (d.727H/1326AD), a commentary by an unnamed author written in the Nizāmiyyah School in Baghdad in 740H/1339AD and copied in 1114H/1702AD, "Mishkāt al-Maṣābīḥ" by al-Khaṭīb al-Tabrizī (d.737H/1336AD), "Sharḥ al-Mishkāt" by al-Ṭībī (743H/1342AD) copied in 1043H/1633AD and acquired by Sheikh Muḥammad al-Mawlawī in Cairo in 1075H/1644AD, and bequeathed in trust by his son, Darwīsh, to the poor of the Mawlawiyyah and later bequeathed by Ibrāhīm Pasha in trust for the Khūd Mosque in Qaṣabit Bugatil in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Writings of Muḥammad al-Khānjī

Al-Khānjī is a Bosnian 'alim who travelled to Syria, Egypt, Turkey and the Ḥijāz. He obtained his ijāzāt in Ḥadīth Studies, Arabic and other Islamic studies at the hands of various 'ulamā' and recorded these ijāzāt in a MS held at the Gazi Husrev Beg Library. Al-Furqān has acquired a microfilm of this MS, together with microfilms of al-Khānjī's "al-Jawhar al-Asnā fî 'Ulamā' al-Bosna", "Dhayl Kashf al-Zunūn" and many notes and commentaries in the hand of this eminent scholar.

Records of the Sharī'ah Courts and the Awqāf

The Gazi Husrev Beg Library in Sarajevo holds more than 100 registers of Court records dating back to the time of the Ottoman Caliphate. These registers describe many historic events and legal decisions. The Library also holds more than 1,000 original Deeds of Trust, many of which are now in the microfilm collection of al-Furqān.

In memoriam ANTON HEINEN (1939-1998) by: Prof. Annemarie Schimmel

In the afternoon of April 2, 1998 the telephone rang - it was a colleague of mine in Yale who had just received by e-mail the sad news of Anton Heinen's sudden demise. That was a great shock for all of us who had been friends of Tony, as we used to call him - all the more as he had participated only a few days back in a symposium of al-Furqān Foundation in London.

Who was Anton Heinen? I distinctly remember meeting him first in my office at Harvard when he entered the room to discuss some problems of Pakistan with me. That was in the early 1970's.

Tony was born on June 2nd 1939, in a small village in the austere Eifel hills in Germany, close to the Belgian border. After finishing high school in 1959 he joined the Societas Iesu to study philosophy and theology in Pullach. His two major fields of interest were the world of Islam on the one hand, history of science, and science in general, on the other hand. Because of his interest in Islam he was sent to Lahore in 1964 to study Arabic, Persian, and Urdu; he remembered fondly the years in the beautiful Pakistani city. Later, he received a degree at the Weston School of Theology in Harvard.

Harvard proved an ideal place for a person with his interests - he continued his study of Oriental languages, mainly Arabic (George Makdisi was his favorite professor), and in history of religions, but soon concentrated upon History of Science to work with Professor A.Sabra. In 1978 he received his Ph.D. with a thesis on al-Suyūṭī's cosmology. (He claimed that the company of a beautiful black tomcat after whom he was looking in the absence of the cat's Indian owners greatly facilitated his work ... for Tony, serious as he looked, had a good sense of humour).

He taught in Rome from 1981 to 1987 and was elected director of the Beirut institute of the DMG. The events in Beirut made life for scholars extremely hard. Thus the DMG decided to have parts of the institute transferred to Istanbul. It was Anton Heinen's duty to oversee the move, to establish the new institute and put it on a firm basis. During this time his friendship with Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu developed which later would lead to his association with al-Furqān Foundation. He returned to Munich to teach there and at the University of Innsbruck. I saw him for the last time in December 1997 in Munich; he was complaining of diabetes and eye trouble. During a walk in the crisp winter air he opened up a little bit, for he was a very private person, and only a few friends knew what a mimosa-like soul lived in the hefty body.

Our last correspondence dealt with an invitation to Uzbekistan where the 956th anniversary of al-Bīrūnī's death was remembered in September 1998. I brought him the invitation to join the scholars in Khwarizm, Bīrūnī's native country and rarely have I seen him happier: to visit al-Bīrūnī's home, that had been - as he told me - his dream for years and years. But it was not in his destiny - death snatched him on his way from his classes in Innsbruck to Munich.

But did not the great Persian mystic, Jalāl al-Dīn al-Rūmī, in his prose work speak of the "real Khwarizm" as being the country of never-ending beauty, the symbol of that spirit-poverty which was the Prophet's pride, and whose beauties continue in eternity? Let us hope that Anton Heinen is now blessed with a life in the eternal peace and beauty of the heavenly Khwarizm - free from the worries of this transient world.



In memoriam JAMES DOUGLAS PEARSON (1911-1997) by: Dr. Geoffrey Roper

It is with regret that we report the death of J D Pearson on 1 August 1997. Professor Pearson was an eminent librarian and bibliographer in the field of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies. First employed, aged 16, as a book-fletcher at Cambridge University Library, he was awarded a scholarship at St John's College, graduating in Hebrew in 1936. After the war he worked again at Cambridge University Library as Assistant Under-Librarian until 1950, when he was appointed Librarian of the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, where he oversaw the dramatic expansion of SOAS Library until 1972.

As well as librarianship, he devoted himself to bibliography, being responsible for a number of fundamental reference tools and surveys, most notably Index Islamicus, which began publication in 1958, Oriental Manuscripts in Europe and North America (1971), the World Bibliography of African and Asian Bibliographies (1975), the Supplement to Creswell's Bibliography of the Architecture, Arts and Crafts of Islam for 1972-80 (1984), and the series of comprehensive surveys of British archives relating to Asia, Africa and the Middle East (1965-94). He was still working on a further volume (on the Middle East) in this series at the time of his death. In 1972, he was appointed Senior Fellow, and subsequently Professor of Bibliography with reference to Asia and Africa in the University of London.

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Professor Pearson will be remembered for his bibliographical legacy, as well as his genial conviviality and practical advice in the field of Middle East and Islamic Studies.

Theses on Islam, the Middle East and North-West Africa, 1880-1978

More than 3,000 theses are listed in this compilation on Islamic, Middle Eastern and North-West African topics. These are those submitted for higher degrees (both master's and doctoral) at British and Irish universities since the late nineteenth century to 1978.

The material is arranged by subject, and within each subject category by author. Each entry gives author, university, title, degree for which the thesis was accepted, year or academic year of acceptance, and whether the thesis is available on microform or photocopy through the British Library Lending Division. It is comprehensively cross-referenced and indexed.

This is the first compilation of English-language theses on the unifying theme 'the Islamic World'. The field has expanded enormously in recent years, and is likely to continue to do so. This list will keep academics, researchers and librarians abreast of developments in all aspects of Islamic studies.

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circuit judge. His writings include *A textbook on Muslim law* (1979), and *Interpersonal conflict of laws in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh* (1981), a work which he originally submitted as his thesis at Cambridge in 1971. ConAu, 133; Who, 1994-2000

Pearl, Raymond, born 3 June 1879 at Farmington, N.H., he was since 1923 a professor of biology at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. His writings include *The biology of population growth* (1930), and *Constitution and health* (1933). He died 17 November 1940. AmAu&B; CurBio, 1941; DAB; Master (3); ObitOF, 1979; WhAm, 1; WhNAA; *Who was who*, 4

Pearn, Norman. He was a casual traveller who made a camel journey from Touggourt in north-eastern Algeria to Kano in northern Nigeria in 1933.

Pears, Edwin, born in 1835 at York, he was a barrister-at-law and, in 1873, went to Constantinople, where he became president of the European or consular bar in 1881. His writings include *The fall of Constantinople, being the story of the fourth crusade* (1885), *Turkey and its people* (1911), *Forty years in Constantinople, recollections, 1873-1915* (1916), and *The life of Abdul Hamid* (1917). He died in Malta from an accident at sea in 1919. DNB; *Who was who*, 2

Pearsall, H. D., fl. 1895, he was the author of the booklet, *The principle of the hydraulic ram applied to large machinery for raising or forcing water, compressing or exhausting air, or motive power* (London, 1886). BLC

Pearse, Arno Smith, born Arno S. Schmidt on 11 May 1872 at Dessau, Germany, he was a general secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester. In the service of the Association, he made three journeys to India. In 1931, he was resident in Cairo, and chief of the Cotton Sales' Department of the Cotton Export Company "Misr" (ex-Lindemann), Alexandria, and adviser to the Committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester. His writings include *Die Baumwollkultur in Ägypten* (1912), *Die Baumwollkultur in Indien* (1912), *Cotton growing in Egypt* (1912), *Cotton growing in India* (1912), *Cotton growing in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan* (1913), and *Indian cotton* (1915). BritInd (1); NUC, pre-1956

Pearson, Anthony, born in 1941 at Maple, Cheshire, he was a journalist and reporter. His writings include *Conspiracy of silence* (1978). Au&Wr, 1971; LC

Pearson, Hilda, born 1 November 1916 in Britain, she was the unacknowledged assistant to her husband's *Index Islamicus*, of which she typed each and every card for the camera-ready copy until the 1980 issue, and she was an indexer and bibliographer in her own right. She was a member of the Society of Indexers. Her writings include *Index of proper names to volumes 1-5* of the second edition of the *Encyclopaedia of Islam* (1989). Private

Pearson, James (Jim) Douglas, born 17 December 1911 at Linton near Cambridge. After he left school with undistinguished marks at the age of sixteen, he started his long affiliation with Cambridge University Library as a library worker. A scholarship enabled him to pursue Oriental languages at Pembroke Col-lege, Cambridge, from 1932 to 1936. He was for many years librarian of SOAS, and from 1972 until his retirement in 1980 he was the first holder of the chair of bibliography with reference to Asia and Africa in the University of London. On his retirement he was honoured by the jubilee volume, *Middle East studies and libraries*. He was the founder of *Index Islamicus*, of which he compiled the first six volumes. He was a founding member of the Middle East Libraries Committee as well as its international counterpart. His writings include *Oriental and Asian bibliography* (1966), and *A bibliography of pre-Islamic Persia* (1975). He died in Cambridge, 1 August 1997. BRISMES newsletter 12 i (1997), p. 4; MESA bulletin 31 ii (1997), pp. 206-207; Private

Pearson, Michael Naylor, born 30 May 1941 at Morrinsville, New Zealand, he was a sometime professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania. His writings include *Merchants and rulers in Gujarat* (1976), and *The Portuguese in India* (1987). ConAu, 118; LC; Master (1)

Pearson, Robert Paul, born 20 August 1938 at Newark, N.J., he was a graduate of Brown University and received a Ph.D. in 1973 from the University of Massachusetts with a thesis entitled *Through Middle Eastern eyes; the development of curriculum materials on the Middle East*. He was a U.S. Peace Corps worker in Afghanistan and Libya, and, since 1973, a professor of education at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. He edited *Through Middle Eastern eyes* (1975). ConAu, 65-68; Selim

Pearson, Sidney Vere, born in 1875, he was a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and a physician in England. His writings include *The growth and distribution of population* (1935). He died 18 March 1950. WhE&EA; *Who was who*, 4

Professor JAMES DOUGLAS PEARSON 1911–97

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