OBITUARIES

Richard Bell

Dr. Bell took the courses in arts and divinity at Edinburgh and then studied for a time in Germany. On his return he became assistant to the Professor of Hebrew at Edinburgh, where part of his duty was to teach Arabic; he also acted as examiner in divinity. He then became Minister of Wamphray, a country parish; remaining there till he went back to Edinburgh in 1921, first as lecturer and then reader in Arabic. He retired at the age limit in 1947. His life was uneventful and it was not till a few years ago that he visited Arabic-speaking lands. A German professor said that if anyone was to complete Lane's lexicon. Bell was the man. His first idea was to devote himself to Arabic mathematics, working on the MSS. in the university library, but he gave that up and spent his life in the study The first-fruits of this were his Gunning lectures of the Koran. (1925), The Origin of Islam in its Christian Environment. The principles learned in the study of the Old Testament were applied to the Koran and in the lay-out of his translation Bell made it clear that it was a much-edited book and that the composition was more complicated than the Muslim authorities allowed. orthodox will find it hard to explain away some of the facts to which Bell called attention. An Introduction to the Koran is in the press. Latterly his health was not good but he left his notes on the Koran ready for printing. His friends and pupils will remember him as a sound scholar who never thrust himself forward but was always ready to give a helping hand.

A. S. Tritton.

H. L. Rabino di Borgomale

H. L. Rabino, who was born on 27th July, 1877, and died on 26th September, 1950, contributed much to our knowledge of the history and geography of Persia. His father, manager of the Imperial Bank of Persia and a man of scholarly habits, directed his attention to Persian studies and at an early age he mastered the difficult art of Persian calligraphy and described a collection of Persian coins belonging to the Bank. His service in the Kermanshah branch of that institution (1903–5) was combined with consular duties in Persian Kurdistan, and he eagerly studied and wrote on the adminis-