

nearly 100 articles and monographs contributed to the JRAS, the BSOAS, and other learned periodicals. And as if even all this were not a sufficient offering, he also wrote over 400 book reviews, nearly all of them for the JRAS. He shunned personal publicity and in the evening of his life expressed the wish that there should be no obituary of him, unless this Society, which was very dear to him, might care to print a brief notice in its Journal.

A. S. FULTON.

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H. C. BOWEN, 1896–1959

Harold Bowen, who died on 22nd June, 1959, had served as a young man in the Diplomatic Service. During the Second World War he worked in the Middle East Division of the Ministry of Information. At the time of his death he was Reader in the History of the Near and Middle East at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, a post which he had held since 1951.

His academic interests lay originally in the 'Abbasid period, to the knowledge of which he made a contribution by his book, *The life and times of 'Alī ibn 'Īsā* (Cambridge, 1928). Subsequently he worked on the history of the later Ottoman Empire, and collaborated with Sir Hamilton Gibb in writing *Islamic society and the West*, Vol. I, *Islamic society in the eighteenth century* (O.U.P. for the Royal Institute of International Affairs: Part I, 1950; Part II, 1957). He was also the author of a number of articles in these two fields in the new edition of *The Encyclopaedia of Islam*.

He was a man of wide interests and had taken a part in the establishment of the London branch of the Turkish Halkevi and of the British Institute of Archaeology in Ankara. From 1956 until his death, he was a Member of Council of the Royal Asiatic Society. By his colleagues and students he will be remembered for his deep kindness and sympathy, no less than for his true and unostentatious scholarship.

P. M. HOLT.

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PROFESSOR ELMER H. CUTTS

Rarely do scholars reach the breadth of vision attained by Professor Elmer H. Cutts who died suddenly on 4th April, 1960. He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of

Washington where he studied in the Department of Oriental Studies under Professor Gowen. At Harvard, under Professor Lanman, he was awarded a Ph.D. in 1940 for his work on British Educational Policies in India. He rose rapidly to become Professor of History and Government, and Chairman of the Department at Northeastern University in Boston, Mass., by 1947. He received the Purple Heart for his services in World War II, although he dismissed this modestly as the price of "a few drops of blood more than the commanding officer".

He had a profound influence on his students and in his lifetime became a legend in the University. It was not unusual to see him during lunch-time eating a sandwich and tutoring a student as well. He was impatient with superficial history that pretended to be otherwise, but when he criticized he always found something to praise. Although he could be dogmatic at times, his sense of humour would not allow rigidity. It was this affectionate humour that pervaded his lectures and his relationships with his fellow men.

In 1958 he was named a Fulbright Scholar and went to India to set up a new department of history at the University of Waltair. Although he was in London for only a short time, he read a paper to a seminar at the School of Oriental and African Studies and all who heard him were impressed with his charm and scholastic attainments. He had many friends in this country and in this Society. He loved India and her peoples and in turn was loved by them.

He had many plans to help India, one of which was to set up a Department of Asian Studies at Northeastern University. He had given much thought to this idea and we hope that the University will see fit to carry out the work initiated by this man of such great foresight.

Among his works were, *A Basic Bibliography of Indic Studies* (1939), *World History before Christ* (1951) *Introduction to the Rise of Modern Democracy* (1955) and numerous articles in various learned Journals. At the time of his death he was working on a monograph about *British Educational Policies in the East India Company* which was nearing completion. A few days before his death he had read a paper at the American Oriental Society on America and Indian Values.

By the death of Professor Elmer H. Cutts the world has lost a historian and teacher of great merit. So much of his time was

devoted to his students that his output of publications was comparatively small. Had he survived, many more important monographs would have come from his pen. His grateful students will bring to fruition some of the works which he projected but was unable to finish.

JOHN W. SPELLMAN.

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SIR LEONARD WOOLLEY

Charles Leonard Woolley, who died on 20th February, 1960, nearly eighty years old, had not only a diversity of archaeological experience unequalled in his generation, but also gifts that helped to make his opportunities and turned them to unique account. After he had had a short museum experience in Oxford, the pattern of his life was quickly set by some minor explorations in Nubia: he was to be the field-archæologist, not the academic scholar, still less the teacher.

Three sites in the Near East were the scenes of Woolley's most memorable achievements. Two of these, Ur and Carchemish, had already been identified and partly worked; the third, 'Aṭshanah, was his own discovery. Its neighbourhood abounds in ancient mounds, and Woolley's choice of one among them all was brilliantly justified when it proved to be Alalakh, a place of no little note in the international politics of the later second millennium B.C. Carchemish gave him his introduction to the Near East and yielded to his work a series of late Hittite sculptures and inscriptions and the most comprehensive plan of the city's fortifications. But his most famous discoveries were made in thirteen seasons at the ancient city of Ur in Southern Iraq. It was not only the treasures of the Royal Cemetery which signalized his results; he could always single out the other most significant spots in the great area of the ruins. The outcome of all these excavations, still far from completely published, is the best picture we have of a principal Sumerian and Babylonian city through more than two thousand years of its existence.

Another remarkable gift contributed much to the esteem in which his work will always be held. He was a practical excavator of great perception, especially in tracing the plans and penetrating the debris of ancient buildings, so as to preserve all the evidence which they could afford. When antiquities were sighted or even suspected he was fertile in devices for removing from the ground things almost