Ion Keith-Falconer

11. Mai 2019

Inhaltsverzeichnis

1 Ion Keith-Falconer

Abb. 1 Ion Keith-Falconer (vor 1887)

Ion Grant Neville Keith-Falconer (* 5. Juli[1] 1856[2] in Edinburgh[3]; † 11. Mai[4] 1887[5] in Sheikh Othman[6] bei Aden[7], Jemen[8]) war ein britischer[9] Theologe[10], Philologe[11], Missionar[12] und Radrennfahrer[13]. Er beherrschte mehrere Sprachen, war Professor für Arabisch[14] an der University of Cambridge[15] sowie dreifacher nationaler Meister im Radsport. 1886 begründete er eine christliche Mission in der Nähe von Aden und starb dort im Jahr darauf, mutmaßlich an Malaria[16].

1   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/5._Juli
2   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/1856
3   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edinburgh
4   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/11._Mai
5   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/1887
6   https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sheikh_Othman&action=edit&redlink=1
7   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aden
8   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jemen
9   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vereinigtes_K%C3%B6nigreich
10   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theologie
11   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philologie
12   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mission_(Christentum)
13   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radrennfahrer
14   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabische_Sprache
15   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Cambridge
16   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaria

1.1 Biographie

1.1.1 Familie

Abb. 2 Der Familiensitz *Keith Hall* bei Inverurie (1909)

Ion Keith-Falconer war der dritte Sohn von Francis Keith-Falconer, 8. Earl of Kintore[17] (1828–1880) und dessen Frau Louisa Madaleine (1828–1916), geborene Hawkins;[1] er hatte fünf Geschwister, drei Brüder und zwei Schwestern. Sein ältester Bruder war Algernon Keith-Falconer[18], späterer 9. Earl of Kintore[19] und Gouverneur von South Australia[20]. Der Clan Keith[21] führt seine Geschichte bis auf das Jahr 1010 zurück, als ein Ahne den schottischen König Malcolm II.[22] in der legendären (nicht historischen) *Battle of Barry* gegen eine Invasion der Dänen erfolgreich unterstützt haben und dafür mit Grundbesitz belohnt worden sein soll.[2] Die Familie war sehr religiös und der Vater ein prominentes Mitglied der calvinistischen[23] Church of Scotland[24].[3] Im März 1884 heiratete Ion Keith-Falconer Gwendolen Bevan, Tochter und eins von 16 Kindern von Robert Cooper Lee Bevan[25], Se-

17 https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Francis_Keith-Falconer,_8._Earl_of_Kintore&action=edit&redlink=1
18 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algernon_Keith-Falconer,_9._Earl_of_Kintore
19 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earl_of_Kintore
20 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liste_der_Gouverneure_von_South_Australia
21 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Keith
22 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcolm_II.
23 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calvinismus
24 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_Scotland
25 https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Robert_Cooper_Lee_Bevan&action=edit&redlink=1

nior Partner der Barclays Bank[26]; die kirchliche Trauung fand in Cannes[27] statt.[4] Die Ehe blieb kinderlos. Nach Keith-Falconers Tod 1887 heiratete seine Witwe Gwendolen 1894 in Indien den britischen Offizier Frederick Ewart Bradshaw und wurde Mutter von zwei Töchtern.[5] Sie starb 1937. Eine ihrer Schwestern war die Autorin Nesta Webster[28], die dem Faschismus[29] nahestand, einer ihrer Brüder Anthony Ashley Bevan[30], ein Arabist[31] wie ihr Ehemann, und ein weiterer Bruder der Philosoph[32] Edwyn Bevan[33].[6]

1.1.2 Schule, Ausbildung und Beruf

Seine Kinder- und Jugendzeit verbrachte Ion Keith-Falconer auf dem Familiensitz *Keith Hall* bei Inverurie[34]. Dort wurden er und sein Bruder Dudley von einem Privatlehrer unterrichtet, bis er ab dem Alter von elf Jahren eine Vorbereitungsschule *(Preparatory school)* in Cheam[35] bei Epsom[36] besuchte; Dudley blieb wegen seiner schwachen Gesundheit zuhause. Mit 13 Jahren wechselte Ion Keith-Falconer auf die Harrow School[37].[7] Er war dort einer der besten Schüler und gewann mehrfach Preise für seine Leistungen in Deutsch[38]. 1873 verließ er Harrow und wurde fortan mit drei anderen Jungen zur Vorbereitung seines Besuchs der University of Cambridge von einem Vikar[39] unterrichtet, vorrangig im Fach Mathematik[40], das er ursprünglich studieren wollte.[8][9] Auch beschäftigte er sich mit der Tonic-sol-fa[41]-Lehrmethode für den Gesangsunterricht.[10] Im Jahr 1873 starb sein Bruder Dudley, der ihm sehr nahe gestanden hatte, 1877 ein weiterer, jüngerer Bruder namens Arthur.[11] Im Oktober 1874 nahm Keith-Falconer ein Studium der Theologie[42] und Religionswissenschaft[43] am Trinity College[44] in Cambridge auf, nach dessen Abschluss er Hebräisch[45] und Semitische Sprachen[46] studierte. Mehrfach wurde er für seine akademischen Leistungen ausgezeichnet: dennoch habe er nicht als „Streber" gegolten.[12] 1881 erlangte er den Abschluss als Magister[47] (MA). Da er ein spezielles Interesse für Arabisch[48] entwickelt hatte, ging er für

26   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barclays
27   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cannes
28   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nesta_Webster
29   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faschismus
30   https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Anthony_Ashley_Bevan&action=edit&redlink=1
31   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabistik
32   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophie
33   https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Edwyn_Bevan&action=edit&redlink=1
34   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inverurie
35   https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Cheam_(London)&action=edit&redlink=1
36   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epsom
37   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harrow_School
38   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche_Sprache
39   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vikar
40   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematik
41   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tonic_sol-fa
42   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theologie
43   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religionswissenschaft
44   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trinity_College_(Cambridge)
45   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hebr%C3%A4ische_Sprache
46   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semitische_Sprachen
47   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magister
48   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabische_Sprache

weitere Studien nach Leipzig[49], wo er unter anderem Vorlesungen bei Friedrich Delitzsch[50] hörte. In einem Brief berichtete er über den Antisemitismus[51] in den Schriften von August Rohling[52] und gab seinen Eindruck wieder, dass es in Deutschland eine „generelle antijüdische Agitation" gebe.[13] Anschließend reiste er nach Ägypten, um neben dem klassischen Arabisch die Alltagssprache zu erlernen.[14] Sein Ziel war es, durch das Erlernen der Sprachen verschiedene heilige Schriften miteinander vergleichen zu können, um ein Gesamtbild zu erlangen. So war seine Überzeugung, dass jeder der „heiligen Schreiber" biblischer Texte eine eigene Inspiration gehabt und Gott diese nicht als bloße „passive Instrumente" benutzt habe, da Gott es gewesen sei, der ihnen Menschlichkeit und Individualität verliehen habe. Zwar handele es sich dabei um Gottes Wort[53], dennoch sei die Bibel nicht „vom Himmel gefallen".[15] Nach weiteren Auslandsreisen kehrte er 1882 nach Cambridge zurück, um eine Übersetzung des klassischen arabischen Textes Kalīla wa Dimna[54] aus dem Syriakischen[55] zu erstellen, die 1885 veröffentlicht und von Kollegen gelobt wurde.[16] Anschließend wurde er von der Universität mit verschiedenen Lehraufträgen betraut und zum Prüfer für Semitische Sprachen ernannt.[17] Zudem wurde er gebeten, für die *Encyclopædia Britannica*[56] einen Beitrag über die Kurzschrift[57] nach Isaac Pitman[58] zu verfassen,[18] die er sich als Schüler selbst beigebracht hatte.[19][20] Diese Schrift hatte er 1878 dazu genutzt, die Reden auf der ökumenischen[59] *Broadlands Conference* mitzuschreiben, so dass sie veröffentlicht werden konnten.[21] Als er einmal in einer Kirche die Predigt in Kurzschrift mitschrieb, empörte sich seine Sitznachbarin über den „ungezogenen Jungen", der während des Gottesdienstes „gemalt" habe, wie er 1884 in einem Brief berichtete.[20]

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49   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leipzig
50   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich_Delitzsch
51   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antisemitismus
52   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_Rohling
53   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wort_Gottes
54   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kal%C4%ABla_wa_Dimna
55   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syrische_Sprache
56   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encyclop%C3%A6dia_Britannica
57   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stenografie
58   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Pitman
59   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%96kumenische_Bewegung

1.1.3 Radsport
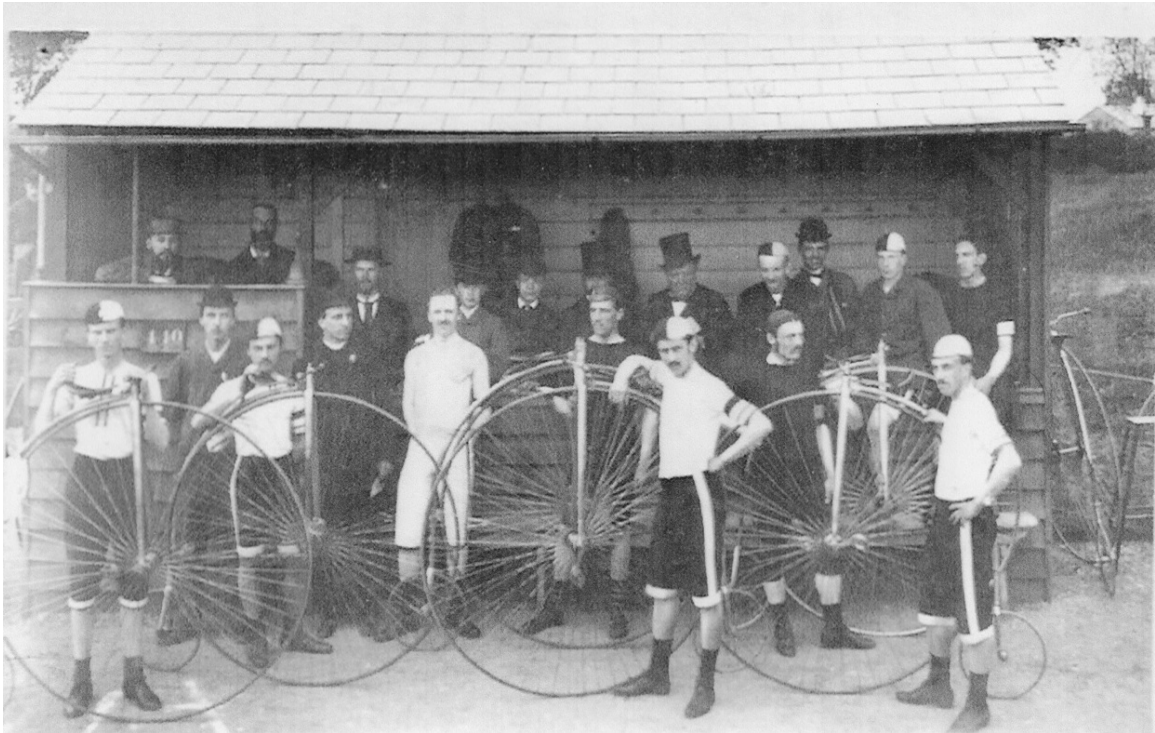
Abb. 3 Ion Keith-Falconer (ohne Kappe, ganz in Weiß) im Cambridge University Bicycle Club, ca. 1877

The late Hon. Ion Keith Falconer
(the first amateur record-breaker).
Shewing the racing machine of the period.
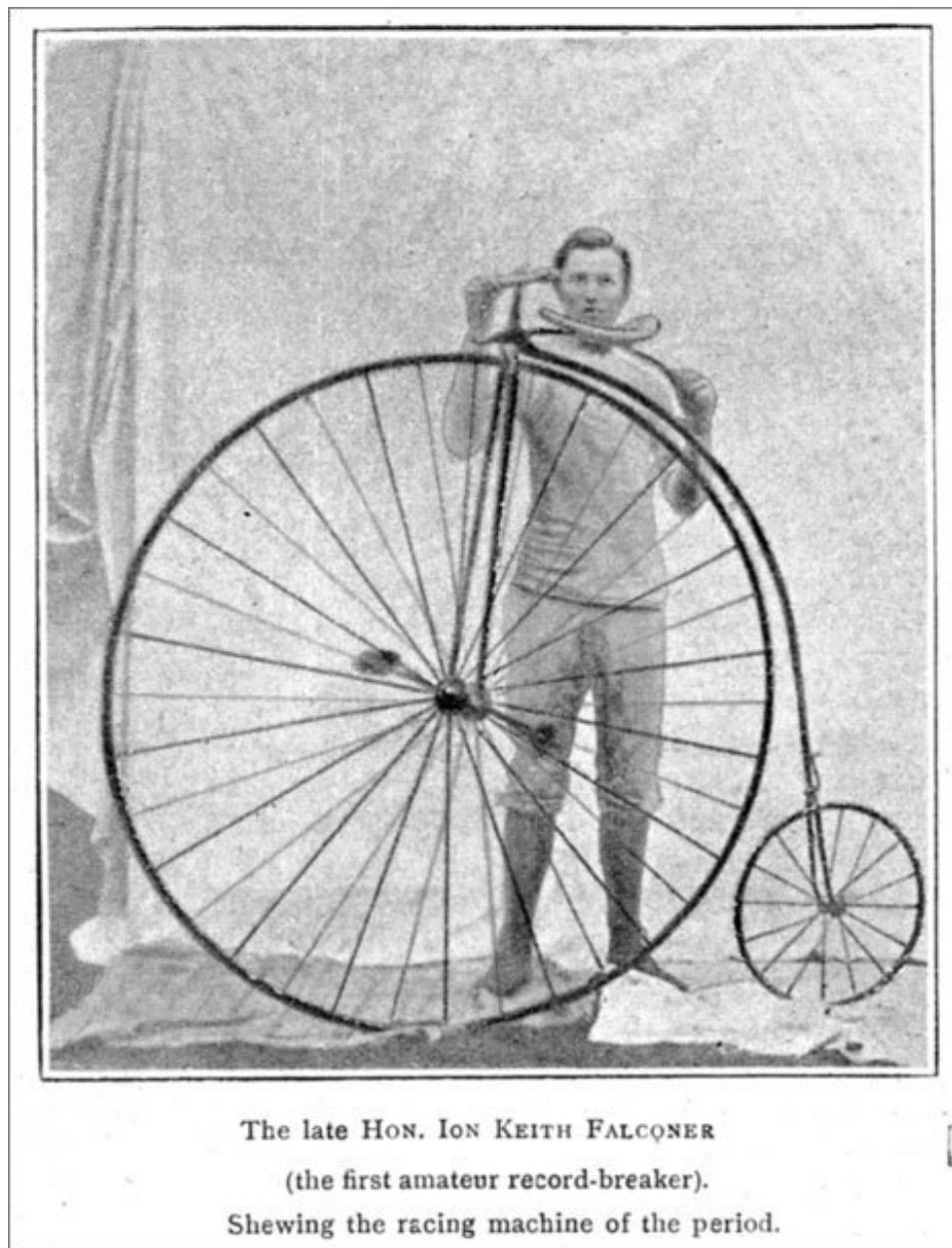
Abb. 4   Mit Hochrad 1878

Keith-Falconer erlernte während seiner Schulzeit in Harrow das Fahrradfahren, zunächst auf einem niedrigen Tretkurbelrad[60]. Als Student in Cambridge[61] wechselte er auf das Hochrad[62], war von 1874 bis 1882 als Radsportler aktiv und bekam wegen seiner Religiosität den Beinamen „Muscular Christian".[22] 1874 unternahm er eine Fahrt mit dem Hochrad von Bournemouth[63] nach Hitchin[64] über 135 Meilen (217 km) in 19 Stunden und 15 Minuten

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60   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geschichte_des_Fahrrads#Tretkurbelrad
61   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cambridge
62   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hochrad
63   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bournemouth
64   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hitchin

(reine Fahrzeit ca. 16 Stunden) und schrieb darüber einen Artikel für die Zeitschrift *The Field, the Country Gentleman's Newspaper*. Der Radrennfahrer und Publizist George Lacy Hillier[65] bezeichnete diesen Artikel als „einen der ersten ausführlichen Berichte, die unserem Sport gewidmet waren", mit dem Keith-Falconer das Fahrradfahren populär gemacht habe, zumal der Autor „einen so guten Namen wie den seinen" trage.[23] Keith-Falconer war mit über 1,90 Metern für die damalige Zeit ungewöhnlich groß. Daher fiel es ihm leichter als seinen Konkurrenten, große Hochräder zu beherrschen, was ihm bei Radrennen Vorteile verschaffte. Aus begüterter Familie stammend, konnte er es sich leisten, die besten (und größten) Fahrrad-Modelle für sich bauen zu lassen und sich Zeit für das Training zu nehmen. In Cambridge pries man ihn als den „schnellsten Radsportler der Welt", da er mehrfach nationale Rekorde aufstellte.[24] Trotz allem war er mehr an seinem Studium interessiert als am Radsport, der für ihn nur der Ausgleich für die Arbeit am Schreibtisch war. So vergaß er mitunter bei Rennen zu starten, für die er gemeldet hatte, weshalb Lacy-Hillier ihn, über den sonst nur lobend gesprochen wurde, als „unzuverlässig" kritisierte.[24] Keith-Falconer empfahl das Fahrradfahren als Mittel zur „Charakterbildung", da es „die jungen Kerle von Kneipen, Varietétheatern, Spielhallen und anderen Fallen" fernhalte. Er verabscheute Alkohol, Fluchen und Wetten; so boykottierte er aus Protest einen Universitäts-Wettbewerb, weil darauf gewettet werden konnte.[25] Am 1. Mai 1877 wurde er zum Präsident des *London Bicycling Club* gewählt und blieb dies neun Jahre lang, was wiederum für seine Beliebtheit bei Altersgenossen sprach.[26][24] Ebenso war er Präsident des *Cambridge University Bicycle Club* (CUBiC), der über eine eigene Radrennbahn[66] verfügte, und gehörte zu den Mitbegründern der nationalen englischen *Bicycle Union*.[27] 1876 wurde Keith-Falconer in Lillie Bridge[67] englischer Amateur-Meister über vier (6,4 km) und 1878 über zwei Meilen (3,2 km).[28] Im Oktober 1878 schlug er in Cambridge den Berufsfahrer John Keen[68] bei einem Rennen über zwei Meilen um fünf yards[69] (weniger als 5 m); solche Rennen „Amateur gegen Profi" waren damals nicht üblich und benötigten einer Genehmigung des neu gegründeten Verbandes *Bicycle Union*. Gegen den Berufsfahrer Frederick Cooper hingegen verlor er zwei Rennen im Jahr darauf. Im Juni 1881 machte er eine 13-tägige Tour über 994 Meilen (1600 km) von Land's End[70] nach John o' Groats[71],[29] sein detaillierter Bericht über diese Fahrt erschien in mehreren Zeitungen.[30] Im Juli 1882 bestritt er auf dem Gelände des Crystal Palace[72] bei London sein letztes wichtiges Rennen, bei dem er englischer Amateur-Meister über 50 Meilen (80 km) wurde und dabei den bestehenden Rekord um sieben Minuten verbesserte.[31][27]

1.1.4 Glaube und Missionarstätigkeit

Schon im Alter von sieben Jahren soll Ion Keith-Falconer Bibellesungen gehalten haben, wozu er ohne Wissen seiner Familie Landarbeiter in ihren Häusern aufsuchte.[32] Während

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65   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Lacy_Hillier
66   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radrennbahn
67   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lillie_Bridge
68   https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=John_Keen&action=edit&redlink=1
69   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yard
70   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land%E2%80%99s_End
71   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_o%E2%80%99_Groats
72   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crystal_Palace_(Geb%C3%A4ude)

seiner Studienzeit in Cambridge engagierte er sich in der nahegelegenen Siedlung Barnwell[73], die durch den Zuzug von Eisenbahnarbeitern stark angewachsen war und wo in der Folge soziale Missstände herrschten. Gemeinsam mit Freunden und Bekannten brachte er Geld auf, um ein ehemaliges Theater in eine Mission umzuwandeln, wo regelmäßig Gottesdienste stattfanden.[33] Auch engagierte er sich in der Mission im Londoner[74] Stadtteil Tower Hamlets[75], einem mehrheitlich von Armen bewohnten Gebiet; dort fanden nicht nur geistliche Veranstaltungen statt, sondern etwa im Winter 1879, als viele Menschen hungerten, auch regelmäßige Armenspeisungen. Er initiierte dort ebenfalls die Einrichtung einer *Assembly Hall* und engagierte sich selbst finanziell.[34] Seit seiner Schulzeit in Harrow hegte der „zutiefst pietistische[76] und durch und durch evangelikale[77]"[35] Keith-Falconer den Wunsch, sein künftiges Leben religiöser Arbeit zu widmen. Nach der Lektüre eines Aufsatzes von Generalmajor F. T. Haig, Mitglied der Church Mission Society[78] (CMS), in der Zeitschrift *The Christian* im Jahre 1885, in dem dieser zur Evangelisierung[79] der Arabischen Halbinsel[80] aufrief, und nach Gesprächen mit dem Autor beschloss er, zu diesem Zweck in das von den Briten verwaltete Aden[81] zu gehen, um dort die erste protestantische[82] Missionsstation auf der Halbinsel einzurichten. Keith-Falconer folgte damit dem Vorbild seines Studienkollegen Charles T. Studd[83], der als Missionar nach China gegangen war. Ziel seines Vorhabens war die Errichtung einer christlichen Kirchengemeinde für muslimische Konvertiten[84].[35]

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73 https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Barnwell_(Cambridgeshire)&action=edit& redlink=1
74 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/London
75 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_Borough_of_Tower_Hamlets
76 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pietismus
77 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evangelikalismus
78 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_Mission_Society
79 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evangelisierung
80 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabische_Halbinsel
81 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aden
82 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestantismus
83 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_T._Studd
84 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konversion_(Religion)

Abb. 5 Ion Keith-Falconer in seinem Radsporttrikot (ca. 1875), Gemälde von Edward Clifford

Im Oktober 1885 verließen Ion und Gwendolen Keith-Falconer Großbritannien Richtung Aden, um sich im Stadtteil Crater[85] niederzulassen, zunächst in einem Hotel.[36] Aden war zu dieser Zeit verwaltungstechnisch Teil von Britisch-Indien[86] und mit seiner Lage vor der Einfahrt zum Sueskanal[87] von besonderer strategischer Bedeutung, zudem trafen sich dort wichtige Handelsrouten von und nach Mekka[88]. Allmorgendlich unterrichtete Keith-Falconer

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85   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aden#Crater
86   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Britisch-Indien
87   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sueskanal
88   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mekka

seine Frau eine Stunde lang in Arabisch, die sich mit der Sprache schwertat. Von den Einheimischen wurde er wegen seiner Kenntnisse des Arabischen und des Korans[89] bestaunt und respektiert. So pflegte er in einem Park auf Arabisch laut aus dem Lukasevangelium[90] vorzulesen, weshalb er der „Sāhib[91], der Arabisch spricht wie ein Buch" genannt wurde.[37] Nach einigen Wochen zog das Ehepaar in das rund 13 km entfernte Dorf Sheikh Othman, da Keith-Falconer der Meinung war, in diesem ländlichen Umfeld mehr bewirken zu können als in Aden selbst, aber auch um sich von den dort lebenden Briten zu distanzieren und die Missionierung in Richtung Norden in Angriff zu nehmen.[38] Seine Mission sollte von den Einheimischen nicht mit den ansässigen Briten, den britischen Behörden und somit dem britischen Imperialismus[92] in Verbindung gesehen werden.[39] Viele Araber glaubten, so schrieb er in einem Brief, „dass Europäer schlaue Leute sind, die sich betrinken und keine Religion haben".[40] Mit eigenem Geld wollte Keith-Falconer in Sheikh Othman eine Schule und ein Hospital einrichten. Nach viermonatigem Aufenthalt kehrte das Ehepaar vorübergehend zurück nach Großbritannien, wo Keith-Falconer als offizieller Missionar der *Church of Scotland* anerkannt wurde. Zudem wurde er *Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic* – ein von der britischen Krone finanzierter Lehrstuhl – an der Uni Cambridge und hielt eine Vorlesung über die Pilgerfahrt nach Mekka[93], um seinen Zuhörern deren religiöse und politische Bedeutung zu erläutern.[41] Gegen Ende des Jahres 1886 kehrte Ion Keith-Falconer zusammen mit seinem Hund *Jip* in den Jemen zurück. Seine Frau und der junge Glasgower[94] Arzt Baruch Stewart Cowen (* 1863),[42] der im Krankenhaus arbeiten sollte, folgten auf anderen Schiffen.[43] Als Unterkunft dienten provisorisch errichtete Wellblechhütten[95], da der Vermieter eines Bungalows im Jahr zuvor zugesagt, dann aber seine Meinung überraschend geändert hatte. Schließlich wurde ein anderes, kleines Haus angemietet und ein arabischer Koch sowie zwei weitere Bedienstete aus Somalia[96] angeheuert. Derweil wurde ein neues Wohngebäude für die Missionare errichtet. Sinker, Autor des Buches *Memorials* und ehemaliger Tutor[97] von Keith-Falconer, beschrieb diese Umstände ausführlich, weil er eventuelle Vorwürfe, „der edle Tote" habe überhastet oder fahrlässig gehandelt, entkräften wolle.[44] In den folgenden Monaten litten Keith-Falconer wie auch seine Frau wiederholt an Fieberanfällen, vermutlich aufgrund von Malaria. Trotzdem trieb Keith-Falconer die Arbeit an den Gebäuden voran und machte weitere Sprachstudien, etwa in Somali[98]. Ab Ende April verschlechterte sich sein gesundheitlicher Zustand, und am Morgen des 11. Mai 1887 fand ihn seine Frau tot im Bett auf. Am Abend des Tages wurde er auf dem europäischen Friedhof *Holkat Bay* von Crater bestattet.[45][46] Ein Gedenkgottesdienst für ihn wurde in der *Assembly Hall* in Tower Hamlets ausgerichtet; dabei wurde ein Gemälde von Mitte der 1870er Jahre von ihm ausgestellt, das ihn in seinem Radsporttrikot zeigt,[47] zudem gab es eine Trauerfeier in Cambridge.[48]

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89   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koran
90   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evangelium_nach_Lukas
91   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C4%81hib
92   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperialismus
93   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haddsch
94   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glasgow
95   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wellblech
96   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Somalia
97   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tutor
98   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Somali_(Sprache)

1.2 Nachwirkungen

Nach Ion Keith-Falconers Tod einigten sich seine Mutter und seine Witwe Gwendolen mit der *Church of Scotland* darauf, die Mission weiterzuführen und die Kosten, wie mit ihm vereinbart, über mehrere Jahre zu tragen.[49] Cowen praktizierte in dem Krankenhaus bis 1888 und sorgte für die Fertigstellung der Gebäude, anschließend wanderte er nach Australien[99] aus, wo er 1948 im Alter von 85 Jahren als angesehener Arzt starb.[50][51] Die Mission, die hauptsächlich aus dem Krankenhaus bestand, wurde unter dem Namen *Keith-Falconer Mission* bekannt, und 1897 wurde in Aden die *Keith-Falconer Memorial Church* eingeweiht.[52] Das von Keith-Falconer angestrebte Ziel der Gründung einer christlichen Gemeinde für muslimische Konvertiten ließ sich nie verwirklichen, wenn auch die medizinische Versorgung durch das Krankenhaus von der einheimischen Bevölkerung geschätzt wurde. Schon in den ersten Monaten seiner Existenz ließ sich etwa der Sultan von Lahidsch[100] dort behandeln.[53] Ab 1904 engagierte sich die *Dansk Kirke-Mission i Arabien* (DKM) in den Einrichtungen der Mission und gründete Schulen und Werkstätten. Sie wurde bis zur Unabhängigkeit des Südjemen[101] von Großbritannien im Jahre 1967 und nach kurzer Schließung von 1968 bis 1972 fortgeführt.[54] David D. Grafton[102], Professor für Islamwissenschaft[103] an der University of Hartford[104], resümierte das Wirken Keith-Falconers im Jahre 2006: Dessen vorbildlicher Ansatz für die Missionierung sei das Interesse an und die tiefgehende Kenntnis für islamische Traditionen sowie die Akzeptanz muslimischer Strukturen gewesen. Man dürfe, so Grafton, bei einer christlichen Missionierung – so wie Keith-Falconer – nicht das Wohl der muslimischen Gemeinschaft aus den Augen verlieren, dies insbesondere auf dem Hintergrund der Terroranschläge am 11. September 2001[105]. Selbst wenn es nicht gelänge, Muslime zum Christentum zu bekehren, sei es von entscheidender Bedeutung, sich der heutigen muslimischen Welt, in der das Evangelium[106] oftmals mit westlichen Werten und Imperialismus assoziiert werde, als wahrer Christ zu zeigen. Dies sei Ion Keith-Falconers Vermächtnis.[55]

1.3 Publikationen

- Kalilah and Dimnah; or the Fables of Bidpai: being an account of their literary history, with an English translation of the later Syriac version of the same, and notes. University Press, Cambridge 1885.

1.4 Literatur

- Robert Sinker:
  Memorials of the Hon Ion Keith-Falconer. Late Lord Almoner's Professor of

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99   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australien
100   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sultanat_von_Lahidsch
101   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%BCdjemen
102   https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=David_D._Grafton&action=edit&redlink=1
103   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamwissenschaft
104   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Hartford
105   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terroranschl%C3%A4ge_am_11._September_2001
106   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evangelium_(Glaube)

ARABIC IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, AND MISSIONARY TO THE MOHAMMEDANS OF SOUTHERN ARABIA. George Bell & Sons, London 1890.

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Commons: Ion Keith-Falconer[115] – Sammlung von Bildern, Videos und Audiodateien
Wikisource: Keith-Falconer, Ion Grant Neville[116] – Quellen und Volltexte (englisch)

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7. Robson: *Ion Keith-Falconer.* S. 10.
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   ON YOUR BICYCLE. THE ILLUSTRATED STORY OF CYCLING. Open Road, 1999, ISBN 1-898457-05-0[122], S. 61. Mit diesem Beinamen wurde Bezug genommen auf die Philosophie der „Muscular Christianity", die in der zweiten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts in Großbritannien und den USA entstand und Eigenschaften wie den christlichen Glauben, Patriotismus und Sportlichkeit zur Persönlichkeitsbildung propagierte. Siehe veritesport.org[123]

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28. Die Angaben über diese Meisterschaften sind widersprüchlich. Während die *The Bad-
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    stellen, gibt Angelo Gardellin[126] in seinem Buch *Storia del Velocipede e dello Sport
    Ciclistico* (S. 223) aus dem Jahre 1947 an, Keith-Falconer sei 1876 und 1878 eng-
    lischer Meister über die Kurzstrecke von *einer* Meile geworden. Den Angaben einer
    englischen, zeitnahen Quelle ist der Vorzug zu geben.

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50. *The Argus (Melbourne)*, 1. Juli 1948, S. 5.[132] In Australien spezialisierte sich Baruch Stewart Cowen auf die Behandlung von tuberkulosekranken Bergleuten und organisierte den Widerstand der Arbeiter gegen gesundheitsgefährdende Arbeitsbedingungen in den Goldbergwerken der *Bendigo Mine Owners' Association*, weshalb er „Champion of the Eaglehawk Miners" genannt wurde; siehe smh.com.au[133]. Das *Stewart Cowen Community Rehabilitation Centre* in Eaglehawk, einem Vorort von Bendigo[134], wurde 1998 nach ihm benannt. Siehe hnb.dhs.vic.gov.au[135]
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Normdaten (Person): GND[139]: 1055094342[140] (OGND[141], AKS[142]) | LCCN[143]: no00019805[144] | VIAF[145]: 69290220[146] |

Personendaten[147]

NAME	Keith-Falconer, Ion
ALTERNATIVNAMEN	Keith-Falconer, Ion Grant Neville (vollständiger Name)
KURZBESCHREIBUNG	britischer Gelehrter, Missionar und Radrennfahrer
GEBURTSDATUM	5. Juli 1856
GEBURTSORT	Edinburgh[148]
STERBEDATUM	11. Mai 1887

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134 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bendigo
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139 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gemeinsame_Normdatei
140 https://d-nb.info/gnd/1055094342
141 http://swb.bsz-bw.de/DB=2.104/SET=1/TTL=1/CMD?retrace=0&trm_old=&ACT=SRCHA&IKT=2999&SRT=RLV&TRM=1055094342
142 https://beacon.findbuch.de/seealso/pnd-aks?format=sources&id=1055094342
143 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Library_of_Congress_Control_Number
144 https://lccn.loc.gov/no00019805
145 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual_International_Authority_File
146 https://viaf.org/viaf/69290220/
148 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edinburgh

Personendaten[147]
STERBEORT   Sheikh Othman[149] bei Aden[150], Jemen[151]

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149 https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sheikh_Othman&action=edit&redlink=1

150 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aden

151 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jemen

152 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spezial:Permanenter_Link/187904924

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21   https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benutzer:Michael_G._Lind

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285	Nicola[23]
1	Scholless[24]
2	Tommes[25]
1	WalterNeumann[26]
1	Waterborough[27]
2	Wiegels[28]
1	Zollernalb[29]

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