

the city, laid siege to it, and damaged the fortifications with canon fire. Halil Paşa left Edirne at the head of the army on 2 Receb (Rajab) 1129/12 June 1717, but his arrival on 8 Şaban /28 July failed to lift the siege. Prince Eugene launched a surprise attack on 8 Ramazan 1129/16 August 1717 that caused heavy losses to the Ottoman side and forced the grand vizier to withdraw to Niş and to abandon a large amount of equipment, ammunition, and artillery on the battlefield. As a result, the garrison of Belgrade surrendered to the Austrian army.

After being dismissed from his post and sentenced to death by the sultan, Halil Paşa managed to stay alive by going into hiding in Istanbul until 1133/1721, when he was pardoned and appointed as governor (*vali/vālī*) of Selanik (Thessaloniki) and military commander (*muhafiz*) of several Ottoman fortresses, including Boğaz Hisarı (Bosphorus fortress on the Bosphorus Strait), Ağrıboz (capital of the island of Euboea (Negroponte) in present-day Greece), Kandiye (capital of the island of Crete, present-day Heraklion) and Hanya (Chania, on the island of Crete).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

İsmail Hâmi Danişmend, *İzahlı Osmanlı tarihi kronolojisi* (Istanbul 1971), 4:10–1 and 5:54; Francesco Griselin, *Încercare de istorie politică și naturală a Banatului Tunișoarei* (Timișoara 1984), 110–22; Joseph Hammer-Purgstall, *Histoire de l'Empire ottomane depuis son origine jusqu'à nos jours. Tome XIII. 1699–1718* (Paris 1834), 316–33; Charles Ingrao, Jovan Pešalj, Nikola Samardžić (eds.), *The peace of Passarowitz. 1718*, West Lafayette IN 2011; J. H. Kramers and A. H. de Groot, Khalil Pasha Hadjdji Arnawud, *EI2*; Mehmed Raşid, *Tarih-i Raşid*, in *Cronici turcești privind Țările române. Extrase*, vol. 3, ed. Mustafa A. Mehmet (Bucharest 1980), 235–41; Mehmed Süreyya, *Sicill-i Osmanî* (Istanbul 1996), 2:584–5; Ivan Parvey, *Habsburgs and Ottomans between Vienna and Belgrade.*

1683–1739 (Boulder 1995), 163–92; İsmail Hakkı Uzunçarşılı, *Osmanlı Tarihi*, vol. 4, part 1 (Ankara 1988⁴), 125–46.

VIOREL PANAITTE

al-Ḥaddād, al-Ṭāhir

Al-Ṭāhir al-Ḥaddād (1899–1935) was a traditionally educated trade unionist and women's-rights activist best known for his work in the latter field during the French protectorate in Tunisia (1881–1956). “Woman is the mother of humankind,” reads the first sentence of his 1930 book *Imra'atunā fi l-sharī'a wa-l-mujtama'* (“Our woman in *sharī'a* and society”); al-Ḥaddād, *Imra'atunā*, 13). With these words, revealing both his concern for defending the role of women in public life and his debt to patriarchal views of women as childrearers, he began what became one of the most controversial books of the protectorate era, to be celebrated only after independence as a bold antecedent to Tunisia's landmark Personal Status Code (*Majallat al-Aḥwāl al-Shakhsiyya*) of 1956.

Born in Tunis in 1899 to parents from the southern town of al-Ḥamma, al-Ḥaddād attended a *kuttāb* (Qur'anic school) before studying for nine years at the Zaytūna Mosque University (1911–20), graduating with the *taṭwī'* degree. His courses were not his sole concern during this period, and he would criticise their narrow parameters in an unpublished book advocating Zaytūna reform. Around him, Tunisia's politics was radicalising in response to Italy's invasion of Libya in 1911 and to the protectorate's scorn for the local population. After the First World War, al-Ḥaddād launched himself into a brief but influential career that went far beyond his professional role as a notary.