



QUEST FOR UNDERSTANDING

ARABIC AND ISLAMIC STUDIES

IN MEMORY

OF

MALCOLM H. KERR

Torrey
Eröcal

EDITORS

S. SEIKALY, R. BAALBAKI, P. DODD

Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Araştırmaları Merkezi Kütüphanesi	
Demirbaş No:	12.3062
Tasvir No	956.3 QUE.U

American University of Beirut

1991

282 Lawrence I. Conrad

The location of the site was once disputed, but the argument of Zakariya, seldom noted in Western scholarship, places the matter beyond doubt.

71. See Ibn 'Abd al-Hakam, *Futuh Misr wa-akhbaruha*, edited by Charles C. Torrey (New Haven, 1922), pp. 121, 122, 123.
72. Al-Jahiz, *Kitab al-hayawan*, edited by 'Abd al-Salam Muhammad Harun, 2nd edition (Cairo, 1385-89/1965-69), II, 264-65.
73. Al-Baladhuri, *Futuh al-buldan*, pp. 280-81, 281, 285; al-Ya'qubi, *Kitab al-buldan*, p. 311; Ibn al-Faqih, *Mukhtasar*, pp. 183, 184; al-Tabari, *Tarikh*, VII, 182; Abu l-Faraj al-Isfahani, *Maqatil al-talibiyyin*, edited by Ahmad Saqr (Cairo, 1368/1949), pp. 136, 553.
74. Ibn al-Faqih, *Mukhtasar*, p. 239.
75. Al-Ya'qubi, *Kitab al-buldan*, p. 311.
76. See I. Grütter, «Arabische Bestattungsbürche in frühislamischer Zeit,» *Der Islam*, 32 (1955-57), pp. 182-88; H. Djait, «Les Yamanites à Kufa au Ier siècle de l'Hégire,» *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, 19 (1976), pp. 176-77.
77. See, e.g., his «Remarques,» pp. 2, 31.
78. An interesting parallel is the use of the Persian *dasht* by the Arabic geographers to refer to the Russian steppes. See W. Barthold, *Histoire des turcs d'Asie centrale* (Paris, 1945), p. 90.

WILLIAM HENRY WADDINGTON: ORIENTALIST AND DIPLOMAT (1826-1894)

Henry I. MacAdam

Princeton University

No one who has had even a passing acquaintance with the epigraphy and numismatics from the Near East of classical antiquity can be ignorant of the magisterial contributions to both fields by the Anglo-French scholar William Henry Waddington. Nor can anyone interested in French and European history in the last three decades of the nineteenth century be unaware of the important role as politician, diplomat and ambassador played by the same W.H. Waddington. Since it is seldom that classical scholars step aside from such a profession to actively pursue a full-time career in government, such a dichotomy in the life of an individual is worth exploring.¹ The need to view this biographical diptych is timely, since Waddington's impact on contemporary scholarship is more noticeable now than at any period in the past seventy-five years. The editor of the newest volume (13.1) of the ongoing epigraphical corpus *Inscriptions Grecques et Latines de la Syrie* has paid tribute to Waddington's volume of exactly the same title by saying that «... il reste le point de départ de toute étude épigraphique dans [la Syrie].»² Yet a recent appraisal of Waddington's early years in politics states that

... it was the development of Waddington's diplomatic skill that in the long run spelled the difference between a simple French acquiescence to the general European settlement which evolved from the Congress of Berlin and, as was the case, a successful defense of French balance-of-power interests in the eastern Mediterranean plus an important contribution to the growing French interest in colonial expansion in Africa.³

This preliminary assessment will therefore treat both aspects of his career in what is, I hope, a more balanced manner than some of the secondary sources with which I have become familiar. Georges Perrot's commemorative essay, delivered as a public eulogy and pub-