

insight into the lesser-known and forgotten parts of the world, but I will miss most how he would call me brother.”

Those of us who knew Chris as a colleague and a scholar will miss his lucid insights. And those of us who knew him as a friend are better people for it. Rest in peace Chris. ✧

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André Raymond

1925-2011

DURING THE 1980s, WHEN I WAS ENROLLED IN UCLA'S DOCTORAL PROGRAM, André Raymond was one of the “rock stars” of Middle Eastern History, a depiction that he would find greatly amusing. We eagerly read his *Artisans et commerçants au Caire au XVIIIe siècle* (1974) as well as other works. I first met Professor Raymond in Tunis in 1983 quite by chance; I had just arrived from France to do archival research in North Africa for the dissertation and learned that Raymond was presenting a paper at a conference held in a hotel at Gammarth. Summoning up my courage, I hesitantly introduced myself; to my surprise, he immediately invited me to “prendre un pot” on the hotel veranda to discuss a decidedly inchoate dissertation topic. Over the years, we reconnected at scholarly conferences in a number of places but Aix-en-Provence was the principal venue for intellectual (and other sorts of) *camaraderie*.

Professor Raymond is best known for his magisterial works on cities and urban populations in the Middle East and North Africa, although his scholarly vision ranged far and wide across the discipline of history and the humanities. His life-long scholarly devotion to the region and its peoples was, however, somewhat serendipitous. During the Occupation of France, Raymond was an activist in the French Resistance as well as a member of the PCF. Subsequently, he enrolled at the Sorbonne, obtaining in 1944 the Licence ès-lettres and the next year his Licence d'enseignement d'histoire. With his newly awarded Agrégation d'histoire in hand, he chose to leave France in 1947 for Tunisia where he taught for two years at the prestigious

Lycée Carnot in Tunis. However, Raymond saw clearly what few colonial officials wanted to admit—that France’s empire in the Maghrib was doomed. After a falling out with the administration of Carnot, he elected to teach at the Collège Sadiqi, the institution founded by Khayr al-Din in 1873; Raymond observed that the school operated as “a breeding ground of Tunisian nationalists” during the late 1940s. His Tunisian experience marked his thinking on the Arab world and exerted considerable influence upon his career as an historian. Raymond returned to Paris to study with Charles-André Julien, the pre-eminent scholar of North African history, at a time when colonial history was, for evident reasons, not popular in French academia. His initial publications in 1955 demonstrated his continued interest in the history of Tunisia and of nineteenth century European imperialism as well as a nascent fascination with Cairo, its people, its craft guilds and workers—in short, the city itself as actor.

Another turning point came with Raymond’s move to Oxford in 1951 where he became Albert Hourani’s first student. He obtained his D. Phil. in 1954, writing a dissertation on “British Policy towards Tunis (1830-81).” During his Oxford years, he was also associated with the Centre National de Recherche Scientifique in Paris beginning in 1953. The next year led him to what he called *terra incognita*—the Middle East and Damascus—where he was awarded a scholarship to learn Arabic and Arab history at the Institut Français d’Études Arabes (now the Institut Français du Proche-Orient); he later returned to the Institute as associate director (1966-69) and then director (1969-75). Syria provided the occasion for traveling throughout the region but his visit to Egypt proved particularly significant for it led to a year-long stay at the Institut Français d’Archéologie Orientale in Cairo when the Suez War was unfolding. Resolutely opposed throughout his life to all imperialist ventures, Raymond publicly denounced that war as he would the Algerian war. It was during his first year in Cairo, 1955-1956, that he decided to research the guilds of Egypt for a doctorat d’état at the University of Paris. In a manner reminiscent of Naguib Mahfouz, Raymond trolled the streets, alleys, and markets of Cairo to unearth the present and past ethnographic realities of the city and its inhabitants; the resulting book was finished in Damascus in 1973.

The acclaim accorded his published doctorat d’état won Raymond a position of Professeur à l’Université de Provence from 1977 until his retirement in 1989. Between 1984 and 1986, he directed the Centre de Recherches et d’Études sur les Sociétés Méditerranéennes in Aix-en-Provence and was the founding father of the Institut de Recherches et d’Études sur le Monde Arabe et Musulman for which he served as director for three years, from

1986 to 1989. He was also instrumental in the creation of the Association française pour l'Etude du Monde Arabe et Musulman (AFEMAM) and was the vice-president of the Institut du Monde Arabe in Paris.

Raymond has received abundant honors: the Palmes académiques; the "Officier du Mérite Egyptien" (1969); Officier du Wisâm al-Istihqâq Syrien (1975); and Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur (1983) as well as an honorary doctorate from the American University in Beirut in 2007. In June 2006 the International Council of the World Congress for Middle Eastern Studies in Amman presented him with the WOCMES Award for Outstanding Contribution to Middle Eastern Studies. He not only taught in several faculties in France, North Africa, and the Middle East but was also a visiting professor at Harvard (1981) and Princeton (1988-1990). As a teacher, he influenced generations of Arab scholars by setting the terms of debate for engaging social history in general and the city in particular. Among his numerous articles and books, many appearing in translation, are: *The Great Arab Cities in the Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries: an Introduction*; *La ville arabe, Alep, à l'époque ottomane (XVIe-XVIIIe siècles)*; *Les marchés du Caire* (with G. Wiet), *Le Caire* (1979, 1993), *Le Caire des janissaries* (1995), *Egyptiens et Français au Caire, 1798-1801* (1998); and *Tunis sous les Mouradites* (2006).

His mentor and dear friend, Albert Hourani, once observed that "The oeuvre of André Raymond will stand unassailable for as long as most scholarly work done in our time : solid, beautifully shaped, with details clearly and delicately depicted, but also the product of the imagination and mind of a single author." ✂

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Kamal Salibi

1929-2011

THE LATE DR. KAMAL SALIBI HAS APTLY DESCRIBED HIMSELF as a story teller of a historian, and with this in mind, it seems only appropriate that in our remembrance we start with one of his own. Upon publishing his first, largely unreadable (according to him) article on a dynasty of Egyptian Shafi'i chief qadis of