

1919-03-28

01

853 Asylum Ave., Hartford,
Conn., U.S.A. 28/iii/19

My dear Professor Harpuzje,

I owe you very sincere
thanks and gratitude for all the
trouble you have taken to
answer my questions. The last
of your post-card was dated
Jan. 29th and came some time
ago. I thank you most heartily
for all of them.

A dozen or two ago I had a
letter from Marjoran in Damascus.
He gives few details except to
express his apprehensions as to the
Omnium question in the North
and the Zionist in the South
and the general xenophobia
which he finds in Damascus. It
is too evident, I fear, that all

before against W. I. and his ideas and
methods is still rising here. He has been
for too dictatorial and secretive to suit
this people. Also he is widely blamed for
the delay in the peace treaty and for waiting
time over a league of nations in which the
country has little interest. The cry "What
have we to do with Europe and its affairs?"
is rising again. Especially do I think it is
a tactical mistake for Great Britain to
think of a permanent covenant of friendship
with this country. And it is madness to
permit such a dream to drive wedges
between itself and its Dominions beyond
the seas or between Italy and France.

There is a mysterious and puzzling difference
between the American and the British
mind which I find it hard to state or
explain. I have been nearly 27 years
in this country and I feel that
I do not understand the Americans.

the Arabs, as they call themselves,⁰³
meaning speakers of Arabic, have
an idea that the age of the
Umayyads is going to return. For-
tunately they will never hold
together. But it is strange that
no news comes from the Turkish
army shut up in the Yemen.
I hear that Hazi and ar-Riyad
have made peace together so as
to face the King of the Hijaz. But
I cannot find out what India
thinks of it all, especially of the
Hijaz kingdom. It is plain to
me however, from what news
I get from my old students on
the Persian Gulf that the Wahhabi
power at ar-Riyad is labouring
to educate (in religion), train and
unite the Bedawin as a national
power. I hope too, to hear
from Warden before very long.
The feeling of which I wrote

I notice that some of my country-
men seem to get farther in ⁰⁴¹
than I do. They are, it seems to
me of an essentially sentimental
type.

To return to Arabia, I learn
that Ibn Sa'ūd is now master
of al-Ḥaṣā and in reality of the
whole interior. He exercises the
old Wahhābī rule which Volpene
described through an association
called the Ikhwān. But I
cannot discover whether the
association has any other name
— e.g. to associate it with the
Senūsiya — or is organized
as a Tariqa at all. Ibn Sa'ūd
forbad his people to go on the
Ḥajj this year and also cut
off the export of interior produce
such as butter, to the Ḥijāz.
The situation is evidently strained.
But he and the King of the Ḥijāz

are the two present powers in ⁰⁵
Arabia. The King of the Ḥijāz is
handicapped by his alliance with
unbelievers and Ibn Sa'ūd
by his over-religiosity. This
makes Shammar hold off from
him and also the Sharikh of
Kuwait who doesn't like him
as a neighbour at al-Ḥaṣā.
My correspondents talk loosely
of Ḥusain as a "de facto Khalifa"
but I have no knowledge that
he has ever claimed the title.

Thank you very much for
your bibliographical clues. They
will be very useful when I can
get to work again. At present
I am kept tied down with
teaching. There is one especially
interesting student with me just
now, Shalhabaz the Malabari
scholar, whom I think you know.

I should be glad to know if you ever hear
anything about Richard Hartman. He took
an interest in my psychical eccentricity
for which Goldziher had no use whatever.
Or about Alonzo Schmidt of Vetrograd
who ever at work in Sha'ran.

I ask about these individuals and yet
the whole fabric of Europe seems breaking.
A story has reached here of how a pair
months ago a poor wretched clown (bonaparte)
was arrested by the government & went
a real rising. I don't know what truth
was in it. Here the Bolsheviks element
thinks that Wilson is favorable to them
which I cannot believe. And some people
see that no rising of that kind could
last a day here, although there may be

Bolsheviks enough.

I sincerely trust that the good news⁰⁶
is now retained with you. I know
what it has been in Scotland, but there

He must be near 60, yet he is
getting up his Gaelic and Irish
in wonderful style. He is reading
Baird's and theological Gaelic.
When an Indian missionary was
here a little while ago, I had
a class of two D.D.'s!

Sir Charles Hall writes me
a short time ago that his edition
of the *Uisgeachal* should be
out before long and that he is
also publishing the *Diwan* of
Amir b. Qami'a. I understand
that a Cambridge scholar is
getting out, also an elaborate
edition of *Dhu' Kamma*. Apparently
the old Gaelic poetry is coming
to its own in England. My own
text of the Gaelic *Uisgeachal* is long
gone sadly. I have a third of
the Galland MS copied and
ready but have put no further
this winter.

has been some but nothing to
speak of beside yours. 15th

With all good wishes and
greetings from us both to you
three. The Mejsuprouer must
be getting quite along now?

Faithfully Yours,
James B. McDonald

20/3'19



Den Haag geleerd ^{SONN} Wees
Prof. Dr. C. Snowels Huisgraffe
Witte Singel 34a,
Leiden,
Holland.

XCI

D. B. MACDONALD,
853 Asylum Ave.,
Hartford, Conn.,
U. S. A.

X02



156

1919-04-20

01

853 Asylum Ave., Hartford,
Conn., U.S.A. 20 / iv / 19

My dear Professor Hurgraffe,

The enclosed clippings will, I think, be of interest to you. I do not know what happened at Cambridge nor who composed this Dutch League of Nations Committee but I am quite certain that the time here is not ripe for any "forget and forgive" policy.

You remember how Bailewicz defines *ärgel* — confession, contrition and resolve not to repeat the offense. There does not seem to be any sign in Germany of any one of these elements. Not until the German University and scholars dissociate themselves in some significant way from

the Appeal of September 1914 which⁰²
was signed by the 93. The
scholars of the Allied Powers
simply cannot listen to them.

I have not been able to help
wondering whether Professor van
Vollenhoven's journey through
the Atlantic University had
anything to do with their
Cambridge incident. He did
not speak of the Committee to
me but he did make allusion
to the necessity of bridging the
present gulf and to the part
which neutral scholars might
have in it. I replied, just
as I have written above, that
the Appeal of the 93 was the
essential hindrance.

With all most greetings and
remembrances from us both to
you all. Faithfully Yours,
Dennis B. Usselman

DISCLAIMER BY LOWELL. ^{X01}

He and Other Harvard Men Repudiate Dutch Peace Propaganda.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 18.—President Lowell and Professors Charles R. Lanman and Theodore W. Richards of Harvard University issued a statement today saying the use of their names in connection with certain peace propaganda was unauthorized. The statement says:

"A paper has been circulated, headed 'Request of the Dutch League of Nations Committee to the Rulers of States, Members of Governments and of Parliaments, and Delegates to the Peace Conference,' asking them:

To forget that which has separated us and held us apart.

To acknowledge and esteem the gifts that have been given to each nation according to its character and through which they all have worked or can work together in developing human civilization.

To trust in the power of unity and co-operation.

"To this document our names have been attached without our authority, and, while fervently desiring a lasting peace, we are not in accord with the sentiments it expresses."

A Dutch Circular Disavowed.

To the Editor of *The New York Times*: 901

A paper has been circulated headed, "Request of the Dutch League of Nations Committee to the Rulers of States, Members of Governments and of Parliaments, and Delegates to the Peace Conference," asking them:

"To forget that which has separated us and held us apart.

"To acknowledge and esteem the gifts that have been given to each nation, according to its character, and through which they all have worked, or can work together in developing human civilization.

"To trust in the power of unity and cooperation."

To this document our names have been attached without our authority, and while fervently desiring a lasting peace, we are not in accord with the sentiments it expresses.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

CHARLES R. LANMAN.

THEODORE W. RICHARDS.

Harvard University, Cambridge, April 17, 1919.

BUTLER ARRAIGNS GERMAN SCHOLARS

Commenting on Leipzig Protest He Excoriates Them for Attitude in War.

CITES GERMAN OFFENSES

Declares That Complainant of In- Justice Must Come to Court with Clean Hands.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, in a letter sent yesterday to the Rector of the University of Upsala, Sweden, arraigns the scholarly professions in Germany for their indifference to or sympathy with German barbarities during the war and takes them to task for coming into court with "unclean hands" in protesting against the treatment accorded by the French to Germans at the University of Strassburg.

Dr. Butler's letter is addressed to the Rector of the Swedish University because it was through him that the protest of the Rector and Senate of the University of Leipsic was transmitted.

"The open letter from the University of Leipsic," says Dr. Butler's answer, "complains to the universities in neutral lands of 'the outrageous action' (das unerhörte Vorgehen) of the French high command toward the German scholars and men of science in Strassburg. It is alleged that these scholars and men of science have been compelled to leave the University of Strassburg on twenty-four hours' notice, in many cases to the grave damage of the studies and investigations which they had under way.

"Such treatment is made the ground of sharp protest in the name of science and the universities in neutral lands, to whom the letter of the University of Leipsic is addressed, are asked that the facts laid before them be spread abroad in the press and brought to the immediate attention of the universities and academies of France, England, and America.

"Whether or not German scholars and scientists formerly resident in Strassburg have been harshly treated by the French high command we do not know. We should wish to have some more convincing evidence than the mere allegation of the rector and senate of the University of Leipsic.

"Meanwhile we invite attention to the fact that it is an established principle in England and the United States that any one who comes into a court of equity seeking relief must come with clean hands. Before the rector and senate of the University of Leipsic can expect the court of public opinion to sympathize with their allegations, the people of France, England, and the United States will certainly wish to know what measure of protest, if any, the rector and senate of the University of Leipsic recorded against the cruel and inhuman treatment in 1914 by the German high command of the scholars associated with the University of Louvain and against the wanton and barbarous destruction of the library of that university.

Reviews German Offenses.

"They will also wish to know what measure of protest, if any, the rector and senate of the University of Leipzig have recorded against any or all of the following thirty-one kinds of offense which it has been proved on indisputable evidence, gathered formally by national and international commissions, were committed by German armies and German agents and their allies in one or more of the countries invaded by them during the war whose issues are now in process of settlement.

"Massacre of civilians, putting to death of hostages, torture of civilians, starvation of civilians, rape, abduction of girls and women for the purpose of enforced prostitution, deportation of civilians, internment of civilians under brutal conditions, forced labor of civilians in connection with military operations of the enemy, usurpation of severally during military occupation, compulsory enlistment as soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory, pillage, confiscation of property, exaction of illegitimate or exorbitant contributions and requisitions, debasement of currency, issue of spurious currency, imposition of collective penalties, wanton devastation and destruction of property, bombardment of undefended places, wanton destruction of religious, charitable, educational, and historic buildings and monuments, destruction of merchant ships and passenger vessels without examination and without warning, destruction of relief boats and a relief ship, bombardment of hospitals, attack on and destruction of hospital ships, breach of other rules relating to the Red Cross, use of exploding and expanding bullets, directions to give no quarter, ill-treatment of prisoners, misuse of flags of truce, poisoning of wells.

Wants Confession of Wrongdoing.

"The rector and senate of the ancient University of Upsala might render great service, not only to science and to scholarship, but to the cause of civilization itself, if they would bring to the attention of the rector and senate of the University of Leipzig as well as to that of the proper authorities of the University of Heidelberg and the Heidelberg Academy of Science the fact that acknowledgment of wrongdoing on the part of the German Government, the German armies, and the German people, and contrition for that wrongdoing, are the first and necessary steps in the rehabilitation before the world of German scholarship and German science.

"It is probably within the truth to say that the universities of France, England, and the United States are awaiting with deep interest and no small measure of anxiety some sign that German scholarship and men of science realize the offenses, public and private, that have been committed by the Ger-

mans and in the name of Germany during the war now ending, and some evidence that these scholars and men of science feel sincere regret for them.
"We have not forgotten the amazing prostitution of scholarship and science to national lust marked by the formal appeal to the civilized world made by German professors in September, 1914. That appeal was an unmitigated mess of untruths, and the stain which it placed upon the intellectual and moral integrity of German scholars and men of science will forever remain one of the most deplorable, discouraging events of the war which German militarism and Prussian autocracy forced upon the peaceful and liberty-loving nations of the world."

1922-12-17

01

D. B. MACDONALD
143 SIGOURNEY STREET
HARTFORD CONN, U. S. A.

17/xii/22

My dear Professor Hargrove,

You should now have received a copy of "The Yale Review" containing an article of mine on the New East situation. It was very badly cut up by the editor who has to consider a public which is both ignorant and resentful of any instruction. In consequence much illustration, comment and details on the situation in constitutional law were left out. Please, therefore, do not regard it as in any sense a technical or specialist treatment of its subject; it is only an attempt to bring out clearly some essential points.

I am very much obliged to you for your corrections and remarks on wasuh. Without question you are right on nafarat and tasawwar. How I perpetrated nafarat I do not know

but I remember distinctly reading it over
with a certain approbation. That is a ⁰²
very queer psychological phenomenon which
I have observed in myself again and
again. When I have a conscious feeling that
something is exactly right or looks well
or has come out neatly or anything
of that kind, it is wrong! I have
come to the conclusion that it is an
attempt by my sub-conscious self to
signal up a warning. Of course that
hypothesis raises a multitude of questions
about the sub-conscious self and its
nature and I can't answer any of
these questions. But I have far too
much evidence to be disregarded, and
of different kinds, that something of
that kind is under the surface in me.
That is a subject I should like much
to talk over with you.

Tasawwara was pure carelessness.
I formed it without thinking from the
plural in Ibn Khaldūn.

The penance in Baidāwī I knew
and had worked out carefully. It is

D. B. MACDONALD
143 SIGOURNEY STREET
HARTFORD CONN, U. S. A.

based, I think, on a passage in the Mishkāt of al-Ghazzālī. You will observe that I am quite unrepentant as to my heresy of the Tashhid in that name and I suspect that the most of those who write with are \cong have never looked at the evidence. And I have now a little addition to that. The author of the Fakhrī (wrote 701?) had never apparently heard of the are \cong form and gives two different explanations which I do not remember elsewhere of the double \cong (p. 136 of Cairo ed.; section on the wayzānāt under ar-Saffah).

That would be another subject to talk out if we could only get together but I see at present no chance of it. My wife's two sisters are in a very bad nervous condition, one of them hopelessly, and she cannot possibly leave them. Nor can I leave her to bear the burden alone. We must wait

for death or recovery. I cannot easily⁰⁴
tell you how great a pleasure it would
be to us to make connection again
with you and your household. We
often speak of your visit in Harford.

You may, perhaps, remember my showing
you then a very curious passage in
Sharīshī's commentary on Hariri. I
have since succeeded in translating
it and it throws a flood of light
on the Khurāfat in early Islam. It
occurs also in the Fākihī of al-Mufaḍ-
dal b. Salama which was Sharīshī's
source. I hope soon to have another
Arabian Nights article ready which will
deal with it and other elements in
the early history of the Nights.

I trust that you will print your
full study of al-Filī. He may seem
majnuūn but it is very remarkable
how closely parallel even the wildest
speculations of these thinkers are to
much of our western thought. I find
the most striking parallels, even in
expression, between the theories of the
mutakallimūn and the latest meta.

D. B. MACDONALD
143 SIGOURNEY STREET
HARTFORD CONN, U. S. A.

physical speculations in English. And I suspect that is why I am inclined to be a pragmatist and to follow William James. I have no inclination to whirl round in that squirrel-cage. The Sūfis seem to me in closer touch with reality, and I can see a lot of sound sense in al-Filī's ideas on this.

It is astonishing how Hölderlin holds out. He does not write to me now and I cannot blame him. I suppose that he writes only to his oldest friends. Yet I owe to him much kindness and help and I trust that you will give to him assurances of my very sincere friendship and sympathy. In his day he was very wonderfully the friend and helper of all the world. He certainly extended to me a friendly hand before any one else except my own teacher Sachau. I have the three volumes of Hölderlin's

Hallay and I have already written a⁰⁶
short notice of it for the American Historical
Review but I have not yet worked through
it carefully. But I am impressed with
the width of his documentation, even
greater than anything in Goldziber:
with the retentive which he has memorized
and illumined the whole development
with parallels; and with his sympathy
with and understanding of the workings
and instinctive actions and reactions of
the devout Muslim mind. There I always
feel as though even Goldziber was a
little on the outside. Of course he very
easily have overdone this interpreting
from the parallels of Christian mysticism,
but Maniquan sees the whole subject
very much from the inside. I agree
with you that he is much too apt
to reject foreign influences and there
is a number of details in which I cannot
at all follow him. But I have still
to read it page by page. His grammar
is not impeccable but I would give a
lot to have his ease of conversational
access to Muslims. I talk Arabic, very
scholarly Arabic, as I might talk Latin

D. B. MACDONALD
143 SIGOURNEY STREET
HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

and my understanding of what they say
come is still worse!

Philby's book I am sorry that I have
not seen. But there is with me this
winter — waiting for our missionary Mr.
D. — a missionary from Kuwait and
he has told me about him and much
also about the Khewān and the Sa'ūd.

But now I must not bore you any
longer. Correspondence is conversation in
checks and this is now quite a large
enough check.

With all friendly greetings and
remembrances to your mother, Mr. Harpise
and the young lady,

Faithfully Yours,
Duncan B. Macdonald.

P.S. Mr. Macknald has offered me
a little space for a word of greeting.
May Christmas and the New Year
bring only blessing, and that in
full abundance, to you all.

Trusting that we may meet again
some day -

Very sincerely yours

Mary B. Macknald.

1924-11-23

PRINTED IN
GT. BRITAIN

POST CARD

01

THIS SPACE FOR COMMUNICATION



RED CROSS
ROLL CALL



23/11/24

Very many thanks for
your review of Becker.
We have the book here

but I have not yet
worked through it.

It is astonishing how
many little "breaks"

even so careful a man
could make. But it

is a hard thing to live
oneself into another and

a different civilization.
And he didn't think it

was different! Which is
significant to me. Faithfully

D. B. Macdonald

Den Hoogheerden Heer
Prof. D. C. Snouck Hurgronje

Rapenburg, 61,

Leyden,

Holland.

VALENTINE'S "AUROCHROME" SERIES COPYRIGHT PICTURE

I don't know whether you ever saw the book of Snouck.

THE ISLANDS FROM MULIA, LOCH LOMOND

02



34549 (NY)