

the American Oriental Society she made that journal an important arena for books and articles on the Islamic world. As a teacher she was usually willing to teach any aspect of Islamic law that interested her students and, having changed the focus of her seminars so many times, she probably had as broad a knowledge of that subject as any scholar in the West. She gave the same devoted attention to correcting exercises in elementary Arabic as she gave to graduate papers, and she consistently received the highest student evaluations for her Arabic courses. Her law courses were so well organized and presented that they attracted large numbers of students who might ordinarily have had little interest in Islamic studies; her course on Islamic family law, when last given, had one hundred and ten students, perhaps a record for any course on Islamic law outside the Islamic world. Jeanette was limited by financial circumstances and poor health for many of the later years of her life, but her sweetness and generosity of temperament hid these difficulties from most people who knew her. She is irreplaceable.

ROY MOTTAHEDEH
Harvard University

Estelle Whelan died in New York City on October 13, 1997, following a long battle with cancer. Estelle was raised in the Mid West and graduated from Oberlin College in 1957. After a career of over a decade in book publishing, she began graduate study for the PhD at the Institute of Fine Arts in 1970. She received her doctorate in 1979, having completed a three-volume dissertation on images of rulers in the iconography of medieval Mesopotamia that is a model of analytical comprehensiveness and the product of lengthy and arduous field work. In ensuing years, she taught at the Institute of Fine Arts, Hunter College, the University of California at Los Angeles, and Trinity College, Dublin. She consulted, curated, and contributed to the catalogues of several exhibitions and published a series of seminal articles on Islamic art, including major contributions to the understanding of early manuscripts of the Qur'an. Two articles completed shortly before her death will appear this year in *Journal of the American Oriental Society* and *Manuscripts of the Middle East*. She undertook research projects in Cairo and Dublin, the latter as a Kress Foundation Fellow; her knowledge of the Chester Beatty Library collections not only contributed considerably to the value of her research publications, but led as well to her discovery, through works appearing on the art market, of a series of thefts from that institution.

Although Estelle's scholarly and academic career in the art of Islam took her to many institutions around the world, she retained many of the fundamental values of her midwestern upbringing. The levels of experience and erudition that she could bring to bear on a scholarly problem, evidenced in her detailed and searching reviews, carried with them the inflection of a personality of tremendous wit, focus, and honesty. She was not notably tolerant of sloppy work or scholarly pretension, but she offered measured criticism both honestly and without regard to considerations of position or politics; at the same time, she was often a much more severe critic of her own work than its excellence deserved. Her ideas were communicated in brilliant scholarly writing and in a voice of unusual musical quality that I loved to hear. In the last years of her life, when her

recurring illness made it difficult for her to hold a full time academic position, she combined her talents as editor and scholar for the *Encyclopedia Iranica* and the Tabari translation project at Columbia University. It is a sobering commentary on her field that Estelle's vast research experience and solid record of publications, her knowledge of Islamic languages, and her extensive teaching experience and expertise, never led to the steady academic or museum employment that continues to be an elusive goal for many talented specialists. It is on the other hand a recurring joy in memory among her friends and colleagues to reflect upon her many contributions to her chosen field, and upon her open and steadfast friendship. Estelle is survived by her husband, Richard Verdery, of New York City.

WALTER B. DENNY

University of Massachusetts at Amherst

Marshall W. Wiley died of leukemia on January 31, 1998, in Bethesda, Maryland. A diplomat and lawyer, Marshall maintained throughout his professional career a strong interest in the Middle East and in fostering better understanding between Americans and the peoples of that region. From 1990 until his death he appeared as an authority and commentator on the Middle East on well-known television interview programs, including MacNeil-Lehrer, Crossfire, and Larry King Live, and on news programs of ABC, NBC, CBS, and CNN as well as the BBC, Canadian, and Australian broadcasting networks.

Marshall was born in Rockford, Illinois, on April 26, 1925. He received PhB, JD, and MBA degrees from the University of Chicago. In 1994 he also earned an MLA from Johns Hopkins University and was studying for a PhD in Philosophy at the time of his death. After service as a naval aviator in World War II, he worked as an Assistant to the President of the State University of New York (SUNY), as a staff associate at the Ford Foundation, and as Deputy Director of the SUNY Middle East Project in Israel. This exposure to the Middle East led to a career in the US Foreign Service, which he joined in 1958. His career as a diplomat took him to embassy postings in Yemen, Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt as well as assignments at the Department of State in Washington, D.C. He also served as Principal Officer of the US Interests Section in Baghdad and Deputy Chief of Mission in Jidda. His final post before retiring from the Foreign Service was as Ambassador to Oman from 1978 to 1981. Marshall then became a partner in the Washington, D.C., office of the Sidley and Austin law firm, with which he remained associated until 1991. From 1985 to 1990, he served as President of the United States-Iraq Business Forum, an association he helped found to encourage American businessmen to investigate trade and investment opportunities in Iraq. He also served as board chairman of the American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA), a board member of Americans for Middle East Understanding, and a member of the Advisory Committee of the National Council on US-Arab Relations.

During the tense period in US-Iraqi relations that followed the invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, Marshall was often invited to speak to media, university,