

Stern Samuel Miklos

STERN (Samuel Miklos)

11878. 85. 15.

Les Chansons Mozarabes. Les vers finaux (kharjas) en Espagnol dans les muwashshahs arabes et hébreux. Edités avec introduction, annotation sommaire et glossaire par S. M. Stern. pp. xxviii, 63.

U. Manfredi: Palermo, 1953. 8°.

Università di Palermo - Istituto di Filologia Romanza - Collezione di Testi a cura di Ettore Li Gotti, n.1.

08 EKIM 1999

WALZER, R.

In memoriam Samuel Miklos Stern.
J. Jew. stud. 20 (1969), pp. 3-4

Stern, Samuel Miklos

21 FYLOL 1999

LATHAM, J.D. In memoriam S.M. Stern.
BAEO 6(1970), pp. 11-12.

WALZER, R. Samuel M. Stern. In memoriam.
In memoriam S.M. Stern (Israel Or. studies, II, 1972), pp. 1-14.

BOSWORTH, C.E.

Dr. S.M. Stern, M.A., D.Phil.
Iran 8 (1970), p. ix

Stern, S.M

SELA, S. The interaction of Judaic and Islamic studies in the scholarship of S.M. Stern. *The Jewish discovery of Islam: studies in honor of Bernard Lewis*. Ed. M.Kramer. Tel Aviv: The Moshe Dayan Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies, Tel Aviv University, 1999, pp.261-271

SELA, S. The interaction of Judaic and Islamic studies in the scholarship of S.M. Stern. *The Jewish discovery of Islam: studies in honor of Bernard Lewis*. Ed. M.Kramer. Tel Aviv: The Moshe Dayan Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies, Tel Aviv University, 1999, pp.261-271

1 NISAN 2003

20 SUBAT 2001

08 EKIM 1999

Stern Samuel Miklos

8458. t. 4

STERN (Samuel Miklos) and WALZER (Richard Rudolf)

Oriental Studies. Edited by S.M. Stern and R.R. Walzer.
No.1 -

Bruno Cassiere: Oxford, 1962 -

8°.

Stern Samuel Miklos

15018. c. 1

Fatimide
STERN (Samuel Miklos)

A Fatimid Decree of the Year 524/1130.
In. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, vol. XXIII, pt. 3, pp. 439-55; 10 pl. of facsimiles.

London, 1960.

8°.

25 EKIM 1999

Stern Samuel Miklos

W. P. 12266/1.

Fishak b. Sulayman al-Isra'ili
STERN (Samuel Miklos)

al-ISRA'ILI (Ishak ibn Sulaiman)

Isaac Israeli: a Neoplatonic philosopher of the tenth century. His works translated with comments and an outline of his philosophy by A. Altmann ... and S. M. Stern.
pp. xxiii, 226.

Oxford University Press: London, 1958.

8°.

Scripta Judaica, vol. 1.

25 EKIM 1999

Stern Samuel Miklos

Ac. 9233. co/10

Fatimide
Misir
STERN (Samuel Miklos)

EGYPT

Fatimid Decrees. Original documents from the Fatimid chancery. By S. M. Stern.
pp. 188; pl. 48.

Faber & Faber: London, 1964.

8°.

All Souls Studies, No. 3.

25 EKIM 1999

AKIKIŞ Necip. "el-Müsteşrikûn"

II. c., s. 142-143 1980 (KAHİRE)

شترن ، س . م . - Stern, S. M.

أستاذ الدراسات الشرقية في جامعة أكسفورد .

آثاره : تاريخ القرامطة . وتاريخ المذاهب والفرق في الإسلام . وتاريخ الأدب العربي - اليهودي في القرون الوسطى . ومن دراساته : الموشح الإسباني العبري (الأندلس ١٩٤٨) وموشح عربي بقوافٍ إسبانية (الأندلس ١٩٤٩) والدعوة الإسماعيلية وحكم الفاطميين السند (الثقافة الإسلامية ١٩٤٩) ودراهم الزيدية في اليمن (مجلة النيمات ١٩٤٩) وبعثة إمبراطور بيزنطة إلى الخليفة المعز (بيزانسيون ١٩٥٠) ومحمد بن عباد القزاز صاحب الموشح (الأندلس ١٩٥٠) وشعر عبري من العصر الوسيط بشروح عربية (المجلة الإسبانية اليهودية ١٩٥٠) وابن قزمان (الأندلس ١٩٥١) وادعاء الفاطميين الإمامة (أوريانس ١٩٥١) ومخطوطات شعر أبي العلاء المعري (أوريانس ١٩٥٤) والفاطميون في شمالي أفريقيا (أوريانس ١٩٥٤) وابن

١٤٣

الخطيب والصفدي (أرابيكا ١٩٥٥) والإسماعيلية في عهد المعتز (نشرة المدرسة الشرقية والأفريقية ١٩٥٥) وثيقة فاطمية عن الاتجار مع إيطاليا (الدراسات الشرقية للبي - دلافيدا ١٩٥٦) والإسماعيلية والقرامطة (من كتاب تطور العقيدة الإسلامية ، باريس ١٩٦٢) .

organized in 1929 the Moses Mendelssohn bicentenary exhibition.

Stern's main interests in scholarship were his researches into the history of German Jews in the Middle Ages, the blood libel, and communal, family, and individual histories. He compiled the "Bibliographie der Schriften A. Geigers," in Ludwig Geiger's *Abraham Geiger* (1910).

Bibliography: Shunami, *Bibl.* nos. 2271-72, 3549. [Ed.]

STERN, NOAH (1912-1960), Hebrew poet. Born in Jonava, Lithuania, he moved to the U.S. when he was 17. In 1935 he settled in Palestine where he worked as a news translator for **Davar* and as a teacher in a Tel Aviv high school. During World War II he served for four years in the Jewish Brigade. A growing mental depression, which was aggravated by the Holocaust, appears to have prevented him from striking roots in postwar Israel. His few poems, published in various periodicals, aroused little attention, though his translation of T. S. Eliot's *The Waste Land* (*Erez ha-Shemamah*, 1940), was lauded by many critics. He served a prison term for attempted manslaughter, and in 1960 he committed suicide. His poems, *Bein Arfillim* ("In the Haze," Tel Aviv, 1966), a sheaf of prose sketches, and literary reviews were published posthumously. In his early verse, along with his attempts at more immediate and more intense expression, much is awkward, obsolescent, and graceless. In the poems written under the impact of his war experiences, sensitivity gives way to solemn rhetoric verging on the banal. The more personal imagery—recurring metaphors of decay and disease—sometimes appears as conventional trappings rather than a genuine expression of an immediate experience. But it would be unfair to measure Stern's poetry solely by the poem as a whole. The single phrase, the concise cluster of images that flare suddenly from the half-extinguished ashes are his most effective skills. It is here that the strange, unexpected epithet—at times, undoubtedly, a corollary of his unwieldy language—evokes a vital, highly suggestive presence. Perhaps his most impressive poems are those which, like *Mikhtav Beinayim* ("An Interim Letter" 1942), take to task the realities of Erez Israel as they existed for the immigrant of the 1930s, with a keener awareness of conflict and contradiction and in a manner more outspoken and unadorned than that of many of his confreres who enjoyed wider popularity at the time. Here his poetic shortcomings are more than offset by the balance between the pungent statement and the resonant image. With the publication in 1966 of his collected work, interest in Stern greatly revived.

Bibliography: A. Broides, in: N. Stern, *Bein Arfillim* (1966), 5-16. [N.Z.]

STERN, OTTO (1888-1969), physicist and Nobel prizewinner. Born in Sorau, Stern worked with **Einstein* in Prague and Zurich. From 1915 to 1921 he lectured in



Otto Stern, physicist and Nobel prizewinner. Jerusalem, J.N.U.L., Schwadron Collection.

theoretical physics at the universities of Frankfurt and Rostock, and in 1923 was appointed professor of physical

chemistry at Hamburg. This was his most fruitful period. Stern succeeded in making the molecular beam method a sufficiently sensitive tool for measuring nuclear magnetic moments. He provided proof that the movements of atoms and molecules could be represented by the propagation of de Broglie waves. His work confirmed Planck's quantum theory and the dual nature of matter. In 1933, at the first sign of Nazi interference in the affairs of his department, Stern left Germany for the U.S., and the Buhl Foundation built him a laboratory at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. There, with I. Estermann, a former colleague expelled by the Nazis, he carried on research in molecular physics. In 1943 Stern was awarded the Nobel Prize for his research in the development of the molecular beam method of detecting the magnetic moment of protons. From 1945 he lived in Berkeley, California.

Bibliography: McGraw-Hill *Modern Men of Science* (1966), 446-8. [Ed.]

STERN, PHILIP COHEN (1847-1933), Jamaican lawyer and politician. Stern was born in Kingston and educated at University College, London. In 1883 he founded and edited *Pump Court*, the Temple newspaper and review. Ill health forced him to leave England soon afterward and he returned to Jamaica where he rapidly established a reputation as an outstanding lawyer. Stern sat in the Legislative Council from 1895 to 1908. On his retirement from the council he was appointed its clerk (1908-24) and served as registrar of the Supreme Court (1909-10). He was three times mayor of Kingston. [B.H.]

STERN, SAMUEL MIKLOS (1920-1969), orientalist and Romanist. Born in Hungary, Stern studied at the Hebrew University and at Oxford. After serving as the first secretary-general of the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, he became assistant keeper in the Coin Room of the Ashmolean Museum, and in 1957 Fellow of All Souls, Oxford. His main achievements were the interpretation of the last lines (*jaryas*) of Arabic poems which finished in Spanish with Arabic letters; his solution of the problem of the correct meaning of the *Epistles of the Brethren of Purity*; and his studies in the history of the early Fatimid caliphate in Egypt.

In the field of Jewish philosophy he wrote (with A. Altmann) *Isaac Israeli, a Neoplatonic Philosopher of the Early Tenth Century* (1958). His Hispano-Arabic studies include *Les chansons mozarabes* (1953; repr. 1964), and on Fatimid history he published *Original Documents from the Fāṭimid Chancery* (1964). He edited an English translation of I. **Goldziher's Muhammedanische Studien*, which included many additions (*Muslim Studies*, vol. 1, 1967; vol. 2, in print), and in numerous papers he dealt with Hebrew poetry and Jewish philosophy of the Middle Ages. In 1965 he organized, together with Albert Hourani, a meeting of the Near Eastern History Group in Oxford, dealing with the Islamic city; the papers appeared in 1970. At the time of his death he was preparing a jubilee volume in honor of the 70th birthday of his lifelong friend R. **Walzer*, and the number of his publications had already passed the 300 mark.

Bibliography: *All Souls College, Oxford, S. M. Stern, Fellow 1957-1969* (1970); J. D. Latham and H. W. Mitchell, in: *JSS*, 15 (1970), 226-38 (bibl. of S. M. Stern). [M.Pl.]

STERN, SIGISMUND (1812-1867), German teacher and leader of the Berlin Reform movement. After studying philology, in 1835 Stern succeeded I. M. **Jost* as headmaster of the Berlin Jewish boys' school. In 1845 he gave a series of lectures on the tasks of Judaism which aroused wide interest and controversy. He wished to bring about a revival of religious life, waking it from its then current

Samuel M. Stern*

In memoriam

- Moshe Perlmann* Notes on the position of Jewish physicians in Medieval Muslim countries 315
- Shlomo Pines* An Arabic summary of a lost work of John Philoponus 320
- M. M. Plessner* Beiträge zur islamischen Literaturgeschichte IV 353
- Chaim Rabin* Hebrew *zāḥal* 362
- A. F. Rainey* The world of Sinuhe 369
- A. Scheiber* Books in the private letters of the Geniza 409
- Michael Schwarz* Some notes on the notion of *iljā'* (constraint) in Mu'tazilite *kalām* 413
- Rudolf Sellheim* Das Todesdatum des Ibn an-Nadīm 428
- Shaul Shaked* Qumran and Iran: further considerations 433
- Amnon Shiloah* Ibn Hindū, le médecin et la musique 447
- Edward Ullendorff* Ugaritic Marginalia III 463
- Georges Vajda* Le *Ma'āriḡ al quds fī madāriḡ ma'rifat al-nafs* attribué à al-Ġazālī et les écrits d'Ibn Sīnā 470

Israel Oriental Studies, c. II,
1972, Jerusalem, s. 1-14.

Original / Kibbutz
Arthropods / Mammals

10 MART 1996

It seems to me to be the right time to make a first attempt at assessing Samuel Stern's achievement and to state what, we hope, will survive him in days to come. I firmly believe in the immortality of the essential inner form of every human being — as Plato did. It is up to those who are left behind to make this idea, this Form of our friends, alive within our own souls, and to try to understand it, with affection and detachment at the same time — this being the very basis of relations between living human beings as well. Such a task is easier when we have to look at a life which has run its full course.

Samuel Stern's life and work have been brought to a very premature end, suddenly and unexpectedly; hence it is more difficult to trace the strong and determined lines of his research, full of originality and enterprise, but not matured to that perfection to which they tended and which, I firmly believe, he would eventually have reached.

I

Apart from a life shared for about twenty years, what I am going to say is mainly based on my knowledge of Samuel Stern's published and unpublished work. A useful guide to it has been provided by a complete bibliography, compiled by Helen Mitchel-Brown, his successor as Keeper of the Oriental Coins in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford and Dr. Derek Latham, Senior Lecturer in Arabic in the University of Manchester. It has been published in the 18th volume of the *Journal of Semitic Studies* (1970), pp. 226–258.¹ It lists 254 items of different length, from short notices to a small number of books, all characterised by a fighting valiant passion for truth and a kind of magic

* This is a slightly revised version of a talk given at a meeting of the Oxford Islamic History Group on June 18th 1970 and at Jerusalem on November 6th 1970.

¹ In the meantime, more has been published posthumously or is going soon to be published. The following additions have to be made: (246) *Iran* IX (1971), pp. 45–57; (247) *Iran and Islam, Minorsky Memorial Volume* (Edinburgh, 1971), pp. 535–556; (249) *Studi Medievali* IX (1970), pp. 177–207; (250) Oxford, 1972; (251) published London, 1971; (252) published Oxford, 1971; (256) "The Flight to Medina" in: *Milestones of History 2. The Fires of Faith* (London, 1970), pp. 46–55; (248) will be published before 1973.

ing work of great merit has remained largely unused over the generations.

William Wright (1830-1881) was born in British India of a Dutch mother herself well versed in oriental languages. After studies in St. Andrew's, he moved for a time to Leiden, and thus, in the nineteenth century, brought together that easy linkage with the Arabists of Holland which had characterized the early British Arabists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with the Indian dimension of the eighteenth. He opened his career by completing two Hispano-Arabic projects of major importance: an edition (at the age of 22!) of *The Travels of Ibn Jubair*, and collaboration with Gustave Dugat and Ludolf Krehl in Reinhart Dozy's edition of the *Nafh al-Tih* of al-Maqqari under the title of *Analectes sur l'histoire et la littérature des Arabes d'Espagne*, Leiden, 1855-1861. Wright, however, did not go on to become a Hispano-Arabic specialist. His most-used publication is undoubtedly his *Grammar of the Arabic Language*, London, 1859-1862. In 1870 he became Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, but much of his scholarly attention was devoted to New Testament apocrypha and to Syriac.

Like Wright, many other British Arabists have made important contributions to Hispano-Arabic studies at some stage in their careers, but have stopped short of becoming specialists in the field. Amongst many others one thinks of R. A. Nicholson, whose translation of Muḥyī al-Dīn Ibn 'Arabī's *Tarjumān al-ashwāq*, London, 1911 is, of course, to be seen in the context of his wide-ranging work on Islamic mysticism, or of A. J. Arberry's translations of Hispano-Arabic texts such as Ibn Ḥazm, *Tawq al-ḥamāma*, 1953. One reason for the absence of specialization has been, beyond doubt, the sound judgement that Hispano-Arabic texts should be studied as integral and constituent parts of Arabic literature as a whole, not in isolation. There is, however, an institutional factor. The syllabus of studies of any British department of Arabic or of Middle Eastern Studies is overcrowded. From pre-Islamic poetry, all the manifold aspects of Islamic literature, from *adab*, history, contemporary literature to politics, economics and a score of subjects contend for a share of the timetable. British academic departments are generally very small, and none has ever been able to offer itself the luxury of appointing a specialist who would devote his attention *exclusively* to Hispano-Arabic studies. Only a few scholars have been able to devote to

the field a major proportion of their time. And sometimes, of course, progress can only be made after close study and long specialization.

Sir Hamilton Gibb, 1895-1971, *Laudian Professor of Arabic at Oxford* (before he departed for Harvard) does not even qualify for inclusion in the list of general Arabists who in one or more of their publications evinced some interest in al-Andalus, but the support and guidance which he gave to Andalusī studies is clear enough from the number of specialists who studied with him. The most distinguished of the Hispano-Arabists to complete a doctoral dissertation under him was S. M. Stern, 1922-1970. Of him it must be said that the fundamental and original perception at the heart of his thesis on «The Old Andalusian Muwashshah» (D. Phil., 1950, partially published posthumously in Oxford, 1974, together with other related studies, as *Hispano-Arabic Strophic Poetry*) was already completed during his days at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, so that it is far from clear that this discovery should be accounted a success of «British» Arabic studies. What was typically British about the pattern of Stern's research was that he was soon deeply involved in investigations in fields very far from al-Andalus.

Another scholar who worked under Gibb on Hispano-Arabic subjects is J. D. Latham, whose collected studies are now available in reprint under the title *From Muslim Spain to Barbary: Studies in the History and Culture of the Muslim West*, London, 1986 (where a complete bibliography will be found). Latham is an Arabist of broad interests, and in addition he completed medical studies, so that one valuable aspect of his production concerns medieval medical literature, as, for example, «Isaac Israeli's "Kitāb al-Ḥummayāt" and the Latin and Castilian Texts» (*JSS* 14 (1969), 80-95). Associated with such studies are investigations into the Arabic loanwords of medieval Latin («Arabic into Medieval Latin», *JSS* 17 and 21 (1972, 1976)), Latham has also worked extensively on *ḥisba* literature: «Towards the Interpretation of al-Saqāṭī's. Observations on Grain and Flour-milling» (*JSS* 23 (1978), the literature of *laḥn al-'awāmm* in the West, and studies such as «Towards a study of Andalusian Immigration and its place in Tunisian History» (*Les Cahiers de Tunisie*, 19-20 (1957), 203-292), but increasingly in recent years he has devoted himself to questions of prosody: «Man lī bi-raṣan: Comments on the metre of an Andalusian muwāṣṣah» in *Poesia estrófica, Actas del Primer Con-*

Dr. S. M. Stern, M.A., D.Phil.

The death occurred on October 29th 1969 of Dr. Samuel Miklos Stern, a contributor in the past to this journal and a scholar whose great breadth of interest extended from Muslim Spain and the extreme west of the Islamic world to Iran and the eastern Islamic regions; his contributions to Jewish studies and to questions of Islamic philosophy and theology were also of prime importance.

Born on November 22nd 1920 in Tab, Hungary, Stern studied oriental studies and Romance philology at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, under such masters as Baneth and Goitein. After spending part of the war years in the British censorship service in the Middle East, he came to Oxford and read for a doctorate under Professor H. A. R. Gibb on the subject of Hispano-Arabic poetry. He subsequently fulfilled such duties as Secretary to the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, Assistant Keeper of Oriental Coins in the Ashmolean Museum, and was at the time of his death a Senior Research Fellow of All Souls and University Lecturer in the History of Islamic Civilization.

One of Stern's especial interests was that of the extremist Shī'ite sect of the Ismā'īlīs, both in its manifestation as the Fāṭimid Caliphs of Egypt and in its manifestation of the Ismā'īlī sectaries and the Assassins in Iran. Two substantial articles of his in *Islamic Culture* and *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* examined the activities of Ismā'īlī missionaries and propagandists in Sind and in North-West Persia, Khurasan and Transoxania respectively. His considerable erudition as a numismatist was seen in his articles in the *Numismatic Chronicle* on the coinage of Oman under the Būyid Abū Kālījār (with A. D. H. Bivar) and on the coins of Āmul. He had assembled much material on the coinage of the Ghūrid Sultans of Afghanistan, although it is not yet clear whether this is in publishable form. In *Iran* IV (1966) he described the inscriptions of the Kharraqān mausoleums, and an article of his, written in conjunction with Miss Elizabeth Beazley, on the castle of Khānlanjān near Iṣfahān, had been promised for *Iran* IX (1971) and will, it is hoped, eventually appear in this journal.

A detailed bibliography of Stern's many works is now being prepared by Dr. J. D. Latham and Miss Helen Mitchell, and will be published in the near future in the *Journal of Semitic Studies*.

C. E. BOSWORTH

7

SAMUEL MIKLOS STERN

The tragic and unexpected death on 29 October 1969 of Samuel Stern was a severe loss to his many friends and colleagues everywhere, and to the field of Arabic and Islamic studies, enhanced for more than 20 years by his brilliant and numerous contributions. No less extraordinary than the depth and penetration of his genius was the range of his research, which included valuable studies in art and numismatics as well as work in the literature, philosophy, and history of Islam that will continue to serve as foundation and inspiration to future scholars of these subjects. In a period of topical and disciplinary specialization Stern was a polymath, and his part in the continuing progress of our studies may be likened to that of the pioneers and founders of *Islamkunde* in the nineteenth century. He was endowed with almost unbelievable energy and, in addition to the claims of his own research, always found time to help the many students who had come especially to Oxford to work with him. These, and all of us who knew the man, were witness to a kind of scholar all too rare in our century.

Samuel Miklos Stern was born in Tab, Hungary, on 22 November 1920. His studies in Jerusalem, begun in 1939 at the Hebrew University with Professors D. H. Baneth and S. D. Goitein, were interrupted by war service with the office of British censorship in Baghdād and Port Sudan. In 1947 he completed his studies in Jerusalem and spent the following years at St. Catherine's College, Oxford, in post-graduate research under the supervision of Sir Hamilton Gibb. After being awarded, in 1951, the degree of D.Phil., Stern was appointed Secretary General for the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, a post which he held until 1956. From 1956 to 1957 he was Assistant Keeper of Oriental Coins at the Ashmolean, and in that year was elected to a Research Fellowship in All Souls College. Since 1964 he was, in addition to his tenure of a Senior Research Fellowship at All Souls, University Lecturer in the History of Islamic Civilization. During his years at Oxford Stern accepted invitations to lecture at universities abroad, including Jerusalem and Philadelphia, but declined several offers of permanent professorial appointments in these and other universities. Though modest and retiring he was not a recluse. The charming and comfortable house in Bladon Close, where he lived with his close friends Dr. and Mrs. Walzer, was always open to those who came to Oxford in search of the advice and assistance which they had learned to recognize was part of his unstinting generosity.

In Jerusalem Stern's studies had combined Arabic and Hebrew with Romance philology and literature, and it was this auspicious combination that inspired his first research and earliest publications. That remarkable example of cultural and social symbiosis which was Muslim Spain had long been a subject of interest and study, but not often approached by a scholar with the requisite linguistic proficiencies and critical insight into literature as the expression of social ambients. It was Stern's merit to have discerned the role

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF S. M. STERN

By J. DEREK LATHAM and HELEN W. MITCHELL

On 29 October 1969, Samuel Miklos Stern, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and University Lecturer in the History of Islamic Civilization, died suddenly from an acute attack of asthma some weeks before his forty-ninth birthday. Born on 22 November 1920 in Tab, Hungary, where he received his early education, Stern began his career as a student in the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. There, as a pupil of such masters as D. Z. H. Baneth and S. D. Goitein, he specialized in oriental studies and Romance philology and soon acquired a justified reputation for brilliance and assiduity. After World War II, during part of which he was a member of the British censorship service in the Middle East, he came to England and subsequently acquired British nationality. The years 1948-51 he spent preparing his doctoral dissertation at Oxford under the supervision of Professor (Sir) Hamilton A. R. Gibb. It was during these post-graduate years that he applied himself most vigorously to his memorable work on the Arabic and Hebrew strophic poetry of Muslim Spain. After a period as secretary-general of the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia of Islām* he joined the staff of the Ashmolean Museum as assistant keeper in the Heberden Coin Room. His stay at the Ashmolean was short, for soon he had the distinction of being elected to a fellowship at All Souls. There he remained until his death, declining one invitation after another to fill chairs, some of them among the most distinguished in Europe and the United States. Since 1963 Stern had been joint editor with Richard Walzer of Cassirer's *Oriental Studies* series. More recently he shared with Albert Hourani the task of launching a new series, *Papers on Islamic History*, which grew out of the international colloquia on Islamic history which they organized at Oxford in 1965, 1967, and 1969.

Here is not the place for an appreciation of Stern as a friend and colleague; this aspect of him is treated in the various obituaries which have appeared, or will soon appear, elsewhere.¹ One feels,

¹ Those in learned journals need not be mentioned here, but attention is drawn to three appreciations privately printed by All Souls College: the

however, that his sense of dedication and energy as a teacher should not be passed over in silence. He was not merely Senior Research Fellow of his college; he was also an enthusiastic tutor and supervisor, genuinely and selflessly concerned to stimulate interest in his subject. As such, he will be remembered by the many students who passed through his hands.

ABBREVIATIONS

And.	<i>Al-Andalus</i>
B.H.S.	<i>Bulletin of Hispanic Studies</i>
B.S.O.A.S.	<i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies</i>
E.B.	<i>Encyclopaedia Britannica</i>
E.H.R.	<i>English Historical Review</i>
E.I. ²	<i>Encyclopaedia of Islam</i> (New Edition)
I.C.	<i>Islamic Culture</i>
I.S.	<i>Islamic Studies</i>
J.A.	<i>Journal Asiatique</i>
J.A.O.S.	<i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i>
J.B.L.	<i>Journal of Biblical Literature</i>
J.H.S.	<i>Journal of Hellenic Studies</i>
J.J.S.	<i>Journal of Jewish Studies</i>
J.Q.R.	<i>Jewish Quarterly Review</i>
J.R.A.S.	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</i>
J.S.S.	<i>Journal of Semitic Studies</i>
J.T.S.	<i>Journal of Theological Studies</i>
N.C.	<i>Numismatic Chronicle</i>
R.E.J.	<i>Revue des Études Juives</i>

1945

1. שתי ידיעות חדשות על חסדאי אבן שפרוט (English title: "Two new data about Hasdāi B. Shaprut"), *Siyyon*, XI (1945-6), 141-6.
2. מקורה הערבי של "מקאמת התרנגול" לאלחריזי [The Arabic origin of al-Harizī's "Maqāma of the Cock"], *Tarbiš*, XVII (1945-6), 87-100.

1946

3. "The authorship of the Epistles of the Ikhwān-aṣ-Ṣafā", *I.C.* xx, 367-72.
4. הקי"י מושחות ערביים בשירת ספרד העברית [Imitations of Arabic *muwashshahs* in Spanish-Hebrew poetry], *Tarbiš*, XVIII (1946-7), 166-86.

talk given by Albert Hourani at the committal, the address delivered by John Sparrow, Warden of All Souls, at the Memorial Service on 22 November 1969, and the obituary published in the *Oxford Magazine*, 28 November 1969, by R. W. Southern, President of St John's College.

Sterling, Claire, born in 1919 at Queens, N.Y., she was a graduate of Brooklyn College, N.Y.C., and was employed as an editor and foreign correspondent for New York City's *The Reporter* before she turned to free-lance writing in 1968. Her writings include *The Massaryk case* (1969), and *The terror network* (1981). She died of colon cancer, 17 June 1995, in Arezzo, Italy. ConAu 123, 148; WrDr, 1990/92-1998/2000

Stern, Alfred, born 22 November 1846 at Göttingen, he studied law, economics and history, and was successively a professor of history at the universities of Bern and Zürich. His writings include *Geschichte Europas ... 1815 bis 1871* (1894-1924). He died in Zürich, 24 March 1936. DBE; EncJud; Wininger

Stern (Stern-Szana), Bernhard, born 13 June 1867 at Riga, he lived in Wien and München since 1884 and travelled extensively in Russia and Central Asia. From 1894 to 1899 he was a correspondent for German newspapers at Constantinople. In 1900 he settled in Budapest but returned to Wien after the first World War. His writings include *Vom Kaukasus zum Hindukusch* (1893), *Zwischen Kaspi und Pontus* (1897), *Jungtürken und Verschwörer* (1901), its translation, *Ungtyrkerne og de sammensvorne* (1902), *Medizin, Aberglaube und Geschlechtsleben in der Türkei* (1903), its translation, *The santed garden; anthropology of the sex life in the Levant* (1934), *Der Sultan und seine Politik* (1906), and *Im Reiche des Kalifen* (1924). He died in Wien, 20 September 1927. Baltisch (2); GeistigeUng; MagyarZL; Wininger

Stern (Bollecker-Stern), Brigitte, born 20th cent., she was a professor at the Université de Paris at Nanterre in the early 1980s. She wrote *Le Préjudice dans la théorie de la responsabilité internationale* (1973), *The changing role of women in international economic relations* (1985), she was joint author of *Droit économique* (1978), and she edited *Un nouvel ordre économique international?* (1983).

Stern, Detlev, pseud., 1837-1919 see Strepel, Dora

Stern, Gabriel, fl. 1969, he was a correspondent for the Haifa daily, *al-Hamishmar*. Note

Stern, Gertrude Henrietta, born early 20th cent., she received a Ph.D. from SOAS in 1937 with a thesis entitled *The life and social conditions of women in the primitive Islamic community as depicted in the eighth volume of Ibn Sa'd's Tabaqat al-kubra and the sixth volume of Ibn Hanbal's Musnad*. Her writings also include *Marriage in early Islam* (1939). NUC, pre-1956; Sluglett

Stern, Henri, born 20th cent., he was a *directeur du CNRS* in 1965. His writings include *L'art byzantin* (1966), and he was joint author of *Les mosaïques de la Grande Mosquée de Cordoue* (1976). In 1983 he was honoured by *Mosaïque; recueil d'hommages à Henri Stern*. BN, 1960-69; LC

Stern, Joseph Justin, born 22 September 1937, he was affiliated with the World Bank, Washington, D.C. in the 1980s. His writings include *Inter-industry relations in East Pakistan, 1962/63* (1967), and he was joint author of *Pakistan's growth and development policies* (1969), *The appraisal of development projects* (1975), *Employment patterns and income growth* (1980), and *Foreign exchange regimes and industrial growth in Bangladesh* (1986).

Stern, Ludwig Julius Christian, born 12 August 1846 at Hildesheim, Germany, he studied Oriental languages since 1865 at Göttingen, where he won a prize in 1865 for an essay on Arabic and Ethiopian plural constructions, but he subsequently concentrated on Egyptology. After a one year's employ as a teacher, he went in 1872 together with Georg M. Ebers on a scientific expedition to Upper Egypt. Upon his return, the Khedive Isma'il appointed him a director of the newly established vice-royal library in Cairo, a post which he resigned in 1874 to accept an invitation from Ägyptisches Museum, Berlin. Unable to tolerate the working conditions, he quit in 1885 and accepted a post as keeper of manuscripts at the Königliche Bibliothek, Berlin. He died in Berlin, 9 October 1911. Egyptology; Hinrichsen

Stern, Philippe, fl. 1932-1942, he was a scholar of Oriental art. He edited *Bibliothèque musicale du Musée Guimet; musique orientale, musique des religions lointaines* (1930). NUC, pre-1956

Stern, Samuel Miklos, born 22 November 1920 at Tab, Hungary, he studied Oriental studies and Romance philology at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem. After spending part of the war years in the British censorship service in the Middle East, he went to Oxford where he gained a D.Phil. in 1950 with a thesis entitled *The old Andalusian muwashshah*. He subsequently fulfilled duties as secretary to the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, assistant keeper of Oriental Coins in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and was at the time of his death a senior research fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and university lecturer in the history of Islamic civilization. One of his special interests was that of the sect of the Isma'ilis, both in its manifestation as the Fatimid caliphs of Egypt and in its manifestation of the Isma'il sectaries and the Assassins in Persia. His writings include *Les chansons mozarabes* (1953), and a collection of his articles entitled *Coins and documents from the medieval*