

198 HIRSCHBERG, H. Z. (J. W.) Professor Leon A. Mayer—In memoriam. *Eretz-Israel* 7 (L. A. Mayer memorial volume, 1964), pp. XI-XV

Prof. Leon A. Mayer
- In memoriam

NEKR.

199 TUR-SINAI, N. H. Remembering a fine man. (L. A. Mayer.) *Eretz-Israel* 7 (L. A. Mayer memorial volume, 1964), pp. XVI-XVII

Hoz' ai adamu hatv'lanu
(L. A. Mayer)

54 132839 MAYER Leo Aryeh

MAYER (L. A.) ماير (ل. أ.)
الملايس المملوكية. تأليف ل. أ. ماير. ترجمة صالح الشيبني. رابعة وتقديم
الدكتور عبد الرحمن مني محمد
- Le Caire, al-Hay'a al-Misriyya al-'amma li-al-Kitab,
1972. - In-8, 270 p., cov. ill., [20] pl. [AAA. III 4759]
* al-Malābis al-...
A. 131699 .../..

690 MAYER

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MAYER (L. A.) ماير (ل. أ.)
[AAA. III 4759]
- (al-Malābis al-mamlūkiyya. Traduction de: Hamzah
Costume. Kundig, Genève, 1952.)
391 Costume
953: Hist. costumes
Histoire. Mamlūkiyya.
Šīṭi (šālik). Trad.
Muhammad (ʿAbd al-Raḥmān Fahmī). pref.

G. KITABIYAT

L. A. MAYER

315 HIRSCHBERG, H. Z. (J. W.). The works of Professor L. A. Mayer. *Eretz-Israel* 7 (L. A. Mayer memorial volume, 1964), pp. XIX-XXXVII

Prof. L. A. Mayer'in
cahmanları

L. A. MAYER

AMONGST the scholars in the field of Islamic art, the late Professor Leo Aryeh Mayer occupied a unique position. Well-known everywhere owing to his frequent travels and his many writings, he was highly regarded on account of his many valuable publications: yet he was most admired as a person. He combined the appearance and dignity of an Old Testament patriarch with the Old World courtesy of a nobleman, the fiery convictions of a freedom fighter with the cool, objective judgement of a true scholar, the loyalties of a great patriot with an understanding of the other viewpoint.

Professor Mayer was born in Austria, educated at the universities of Lausanne, Berlin, and Vienna. From 1921 on he settled in Palestine, where he first was a member of the Department of Antiquities, then a lecturer, and finally, Professor of Islamic Art and Archaeology at the Hebrew University, which also honored him by electing him Rector.

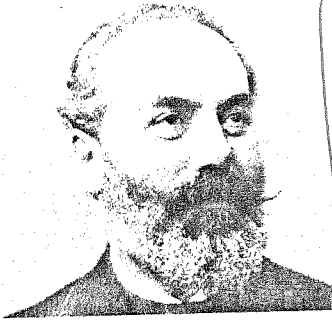
Professor Mayer's unique contributions dealt with the historical aspects of Islamic art, especially in the Arab countries. He wrote *the* book on Islamic Heraldry, and another important book on Mamluk costume. He made many contributions to Islamic numismatics, epigraphy and bibliography. During the last years of his life he was engaged in writing *A Corpus of Islamic Artists*, of which four volumes have appeared. All his publications were done with the utmost thoroughness and objectivity.

The rare combination of his personal and scholarly qualities made him a universally respected representative of our profession. His early passing in 1959 is, therefore, not only a great loss to scholarship, but a sad blow to his numerous friends in many parts of the world.

Richard Ettinghausen

protested against the idea of convening the Zionist Congress in Germany. His works include: *Die Anthropo-*

books were: *Johann Baptist von Schweitzer und die Sozialdemokratie* (1909); *Die Anfaenge des politischen Radikalismus im vormaerzlichen Preussen* (1912); *Der deutsche Marxismus und der Krieg* (1916); *Aus der Welt des Sozialismus* (1927); *Bismarck und Lasalle, ihr Briefwechsel und ihre Gespraechе* (1928); *Friedrich Engels, eine Biographie* (2 vols., 1933; Eng., 1936). When the Nazis came to power Mayer emigrated to Holland where in 1949 his *Erinnerungen* were published. [Ed.]



Sigmund Maybaum, German rabbi and professor of homiletics. Jerusalem, J.N.U.L., Schwadron Collection.

morphien und Anthropopathien bei Onkelos und den spaeteren Targumim (1870); *Die Entwicklung des alt-israelitischen Priestertums* (1880); *Die Entwicklung des israelitischen Prophetentums* (1883); and *Juedische Homiletik* (1890). His important article on the life of Leopold *Zunz appeared in 1894 (in the 12th report of the Hochschule). Maybaum was an excellent preacher and his sermons were published in several volumes. A jubilee volume was published on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Bibliography: M. Cahn, *Religioese Stroemungen...* (1912), passim. [N.N.G.]

MAYER, DANIEL (1909-), French socialist politician. Born in Paris, Mayer was a journalist by profession, and wrote for the socialist newspaper *Le Populaire*. After the fall of France during World War II, he reorganized the Socialist Party, clandestinely editing the *Populaire*, and after the Liberation became its general secretary. Mayer was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1946 to 1958 and from 1946 to 1949 held a number of ministerial offices—labor, public health, and veteran's affairs. He was also president of the parliamentary committee on foreign affairs. He left parliament in 1958 to devote himself to the League for Human Rights of which he was president. Mayer was an active figure in Jewish affairs as president of *ORT. After the *Six-Day War, when French policy toward Israel took a hostile turn, Mayer emerged as a vigorous defender of the



Daniel Mayer, French socialist politician. Courtesy Moshe Catane, Jerusalem.

Israel cause both as a speaker and writer. His publications include *Etafes yougolaves: producteur citoyen, homme* (1962); *Pour une histoire de la gauche* (1966); *Les Socialistes dans la Résistance* (1968). [S.C.]

MAYER, GUSTAV (1871-1948), German historian. Born in Brandenburg, he became professor of history, democracy, and socialism at the University of Berlin in 1920. He wrote extensively on socialism and the history of the German labor movement. Gustav's unbiased writings contributed to the appreciation of the historical significance of A. Lasalle, *Marx, and his friend Friedrich Engels about whom Mayer wrote an important biography. Among his

MAYER, LEO ARY (1895-1959), orientalist. Born in Stanislav (Austrian Poland), he settled in Palestine in 1921 and was successively inspector of antiquities and librarian and keeper of records for the Department of Antiquities. In



Leo Ary Mayer, Israel orientalist. Courtesy Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

1925 he was appointed lecturer in the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Hebrew University. From 1932 to 1958 he was professor of Near Eastern art and archaeology there. He held numerous positions: head of the Institute of Oriental Studies; dean of the faculty of humanities; rector of the Hebrew University (1943-45); president of the Israel Exploration Society (1940-59); and president of the Israel Oriental Society. With E. L. Sukenik, he excavated the Third Wall of Jerusalem and with A. Reifenberg the Eshtemoa synagogue. Mayer specialized in Islamic art, costume, epigraphy, and numismatics. His published works include *Saracenic Heraldry* (1933), *Mamluk Costume* (1952), bibliographies of Jewish art and numismatics, and a comprehensive work on Muslim artists, *Islamic Architects and their Works* (1956). A museum of Islamic art and culture in Jerusalem was named after him. [M.A.-Y.]

MAYER, LEOPOLD (1827-1903), U.S. community leader and businessman. Mayer, who was born in Abendheim, Germany, emigrated to the United States in 1850. Settling in Chicago, he engaged in private tutoring of Hebrew and German and became known as "Lehrer Mayer." Mayer exerted great influence on the development of the new Jewish community in Chicago, particularly in religious education and in the movement toward Reform Judaism. In 1851 he conducted the first bar mitzvah service at Kehillath Anshe Maarab (K.A.M. Congregation) and also was a founder of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. In the former, Mayer advocated reforms in worship, including the adoption of the "living language German" in the ritual and preaching, but was unsuccessful in this effort. In 1859 he joined eight others, including Bernard *Felsenthal, to form the Jewish Reform Society (Juedischer Reformverein), which in 1861 founded Sinai Congregation, the first Reform congregation in the city. Mayer actively espoused the

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IN MEMORIAM

LEO A. MAYER

Leo Aryeh Mayer was born in Stanislawow (Galicia) on January 12, 1895, and died at Jerusalem on April 6, 1959. In him, Studies in Islamic Art and Archaeology have lost one of the most universally respected and best known of their exponents. Few—even those who met him frequently and enjoyed his friendship—can claim that they have known him intimately. Gentle and considerate, tolerant and understanding, he was always available to those who sought his advice, but he did not encourage familiarity. Because of his retiring, almost secretive nature only the barest details of biographical interest are known. It is in his work that we must seek the man.

Mayer studied at the Universities of Lausanne, Vienna, and Berlin, and received a Ph.D. degree at Vienna for an unpublished thesis on town planning in Islam in 1917. A convinced and staunch Zionist, he emigrated to Palestine in 1921. His first appointment there was as Inspector in the Department of Antiquities of the Government of Palestine under British Mandate and he was soon promoted to be Librarian of the Department.

When the Hebrew University was founded at Jerusalem in 1929, he was first appointed Lecturer in Islamic Art and Archaeology and became the first Sir David Sassoon Professor of Near Eastern Art and Archaeology in 1932. He took an active part in the administrative work of the University and served terms as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and as Rector (1943-45). While unwavering in his strong Zionist convictions, Mayer had from the start supported all moves for an *entente* with the Arabs and counted many of them among his friends.

But for a few exceptions, all Mayer's published work is concerned with Islamic subjects. It is, however, for his outstanding contributions in the fields of Islamic heraldry, epig-

raphy, and numismatics, that he is likely to be best remembered.

His *Saracenic heraldry* (Oxford, 1933) remains the only authoritative work on the subject. He himself made the most important additions to it in his *New material for Mamluk heraldry* (Jerusalem, 1937) and in a number of articles in *Ars Islamica* (1936-37), *Syria* (1937), and other periodicals.

His longer contributions to Arabic epigraphy appeared in the *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities of Palestine* and in the *Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society* but many of his first readings are scattered over the 15 volumes of the *Répertoire Chronologique d'Épigraphie Arabe* which have appeared, and others will be included in future volumes. During the war years, which prevented him from traveling abroad, he worked on a companion volume to his *Saracenic heraldry* which he intended to call *Saracenic costume*, and part of this work appeared in an abbreviated form under the title *Mamluk costume* in 1952. In it he tried to relate the descriptions in texts with miniatures, metal works, and textiles. He had an eye for, and a tender affection for, all *realia*, a tendency in which we may recognize some of the influence of his teacher, J. von Karabacek.

Apart from several articles on Islamic coins, Mayer also compiled a valuable *Bibliography of Islamic numismatics*, which was first published by the Royal Asiatic Society in 1939 and later revised and enlarged by him for a second edition, which contains explanatory notes for each item, in 1954.

The last years of Mayer's life were devoted to the compilation of a corpus of Islamic craftsmen. For the sake of this huge undertaking he traveled extensively, and single-mindedly gave the project priority over all his other interests. He first expounded the plan for a series of monographs on this subject at the XXIInd International Congress of Ori-

entalists held at Istanbul in 1951. The first volume on *Islamic architects and their works* appeared in 1956 and was followed in the same year by a volume on *Islamic astrolabists*. A list of glassmakers, of whom only few names are known, was published as an article in the *Israel Exploration Journal*, 1954, and the volume on *Islamic woodcarvers* appeared in 1958. He was able to read the proofs of the volume on *Islamic metal workers and their works* but, alas, it appeared after his death, as did also a slender volume entitled *L'Art juif en terre de l'Islam*, 1959, a subject to which he intended to devote more of his time.

All Mayer's publications are provided with extensive and exhaustive bibliographies. He paid the utmost attention to detail and would often undertake a long journey for the express purpose of checking a single inscription. He was always most punctilious in acknowledging any help he might be given, no matter how trifling it might be. His interest in bibliography also found expression in the edition of the, unfortunately, short-lived *Annual bibliography of Islamic art and archaeology* (1935-37) which was interrupted by the outbreak of World War II. For this work he had enlisted the cooperation of a great number of scholars in many lands and laid the basis for international collaboration in this field.

Despite his frequent visits abroad, Mayer considered Jerusalem his only home and insisted on returning there when he realized that his recovery from his last illness, which overtook him in Switzerland, afforded him only brief relief. In him the Hebrew University has lost an outstanding scholar, and our studies, so thinly represented, an active and devoted exponent. He was primarily concerned with the production of handbooks which others will quote. His is a lasting and solid contribution.

Among Mayer's many distinctions was the award made to him by the British Government

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of the O.B.E. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London since 1934 and of the Royal Asiatic Society since 1935, as well as Honorary President of the Israel Exploration Society.

Those who have been privileged to count themselves among his friends will remember him also as the perfect guest and the perfect host, which he was. Mayer was a man of method and of firmly established habits. He always stayed at the same hotels; nearly always as near as possible to the national museums and libraries in all the capital cities of the world; frequented the same restaurants; rarely trusted the post offices to deliver mail unless it was registered. The absence from our mail of his concise matter-of-fact letters written in a beautifully calligraphic hand, the courteous and informative comments on our own work, the absence from our museums of his bearded patriarchal figure, which used to appear with such regularity each year, will long be missed by all those who knew him and were devoted to him.

D. S. RICE

THE WORKS OF PROFESSOR L. A. MAYER

COMPILED BY H. Z. HIRSCHBERG

Books are preceded by an asterisk (*); reviews by (R).

ABBREVIATIONS

AS	<i>Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte.</i>
BIES	<i>Bulletin of the Israel Exploration Society, continuing:</i>
BJPES	<i>Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society.</i>
BSOAS	<i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies.</i>
IEJ	<i>Israel Exploration Journal.</i>
JEA	<i>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology.</i>
JPOS	<i>Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society.</i>
JRAS	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.</i>

ماير، ل. ا. (١٨٩٥ - ١٩٥٩) Mayer, L. A.

تخرج من جامعة فيينا ، واختير رئيساً لمعهد العلوم الشرقية في القدس ، وقد باشر منذ عام ١٩٣٦ إصدار حولية عن الآثار والفنون الإسلامية بعدة لغات ، وواظب على الكتابة في مجلة تسجيل الكتابات العربية في القاهرة ، وفي غيرها .

آثاره : نشر مخطوط (الذليل) لكتاب (الأنس الجليل بتاريخ القدس والخليل) لمجبر الدين العليمي الحنبلي (صحيفة الجمعية الشرقية الفلسطينية ١٩٣١) ، ووضع دليل التنقيب في فلسطين عام ١٩٣١ (القدس ١٩٣١) ، وآخر في فلسطين منذ الفتح الإسلامي ضمنه جميع المصادر العربية عن الجغرافيا والتاريخ . ومواد جديدة لفن الدروع المملوكية (القدس ١٩٣٧) ، ووقفية قايتباي (لندن ١٩٣٨) ، والمراجع في نقود الإسلام ، في ١١٦ صفحة تضمنت المدونات عن نقود الإسلام في الكتب والمجلات بمتعدد اللغات ، مع فهرس بأسماء المؤلفين على حروف المعجم (لندن ١٩٣٩) ونشر سلسلة عن الرنوك والنقود والمنحوتات الكتابية في بنايات غزة القديمة (صحيفة الجمعية الشرقية الفلسطينية ١٩٢٣ و ٢٥ و ٢٦ و ٢٩ و ٣٠ و ٣١) .

وصنف كتاباً في الأزياء الإسلامية نشرته مقتطفات في مجلة الفن الإسلامي . وفي الثقافة الإسلامية : أزياء النساء المسلمات في عهد المالك (١٩٤٣) ، وأزياء الخلفاء العباسيين في مصر في عهد المالك^(٧) . ومما كتبه بالعربية : الأزياء في العصور الوسطى (مجلة الكلية للجامعة الأمريكية في بيروت) ، وصنف بمعاونة سوكنيك : كتاب السور الثالث في القدس القديمة . ومعاونة جرستانج : فهرس الأسماء الجغرافية الحثية ، وله في نشرة إدارة الآثار في فلسطين : نقود الفاطميين (١٩٣٢) ، وكتابة عربية في العصر الوسيط على حرم القدس (١٩٣٢) ، واسم خان الأحمر في بيسان (١٩٣٢) ، وكتابات عربية (١٩٣٢ و ٣٣ و ٣٤) وكتابات بيرس (١٩٣٣) ، ونقود برقوق (١٩٣٤) ، والدينار الأموي

PROFESSOR L. A. MAYER—1895-1959

IN MEMORIAM

THE Editors mourn the passing of Professor L. A. Mayer, member of the Editorial Board of the *Israel Exploration Journal* since its inception and subsequently Consulting Editor until the time of his death, on April 6th, 1959.

Leo Arie Mayer was born in Stanislawów, Galicia, in 1895. He completed his studies at the school of Oriental Studies of the University of Vienna, where he graduated in 1917 as Ph. D. with a thesis on Islamic town planning. In 1919 he was appointed assistant in the Oriental Department of the Prussian State Library in Berlin. In 1921 he left Germany for Palestine, where he became Inspector of Antiquities, and later on Librarian and Keeper of Records in the Department of Antiquities; as such he organized the Library of the Palestine Archaeological Museum. After his resignation he remained Honorary Epigraphist and Keeper of Moslem Coins in the Mandatory Department of Antiquities. In Israel he was Honorary Adviser on Moslem Monuments to the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Honorary Adviser on Moslem Antiquities to the Department of Antiquities.

Prof. Mayer's connection with the University began in 1922, when he served on an advisory committee before its foundation; after the creation of the University he served from 1925 as Lecturer in the Institute of Oriental Studies, and was appointed in 1932 Professor of Near Eastern Art and Archaeology, a post he held till his resignation in 1958. In the course of his University career Prof. Mayer served on the Executive Committee of the University, and ably filled the tasks of Head of the School of Oriental Studies, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, and Rector (1943-1945).

Prof. Mayer joined the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society (later the Israel Exploration Society) soon after his arrival in this country, and was for many years a member of the Executive Committee of the Society; he was elected its President in 1940 after the decease of Prof. S. Klein, and remained in this function till his death; he was also one of the founders and the first President of the Israel Oriental Society.