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MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

William Bedwell

021385

DATE OF BIRTH 1563
 PLACE OF BIRTH Great Hallingbury, Essex
 DATE OF DEATH 1632
 PLACE OF DEATH Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex
 author - Alastair Hamilton

BIOGRAPHY

William Bedwell was born in Great Hallingbury in Essex in 1563. In 1578 he matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, became a scholar in 1584, and received his MA ten years later. At Cambridge, he developed what were to remain his principal fields of interest. On the one hand, he was always fascinated by geometry and mensuration. His concern with the practical application of mathematics, which was attended by a devotion to Ramism, the fashionable new method of simplifying learning particularly popular at Cambridge, was largely owing to his uncle, Thomas Bedwell, himself a fellow of Trinity and an engineer. William consequently cultivated the society of mathematicians, and throughout his life remained in touch with navigators and merchants. The other interest he developed at Cambridge was in oriental languages. He quickly became an accomplished Hebraist, mastered Aramaic, Syriac and some Ethiopic – his very first publication, *Prophetia Hhobadyah* (1601), contained texts in Hebrew and Aramaic – and he would later acquire some knowledge of Persian. With the encouragement of his future patron, Lancelot Andrewes, at the time a fellow of Pembroke Hall and later master of the college and bishop first of Chichester, then of Ely, and finally of Winchester, Bedwell also applied himself to the study of Arabic, exploiting to the utmost the few grammars then in print.

His lifelong interest in the practical aspect of his studies led to a special concern with Arabic scientific writings and drew him to the world of physicians, who were among his closest friends. Aware of the dearth of aids to the study of the language, he started to compile what he hoped would be the first Arabic-Latin dictionary to appear in the West. By 1595, he had completed a specimen of some 800 pages (MS Oxford, Bodleian Library, Or. 372) and, by 1599, a further one of about 600 pages (MS Paris, BNF, Arabe 4337). And although most of his work, which included translations of Ramist and other texts, still remained in

53-62

22 SUBAT 1991

Bedwell, W.

2338 HAMILTON, A. The victims of progress: the Raphelengius Arabic type and Bedwell's Arabic Lexicon. *Liber Amicorum Leon Voet*. Onder redactie van F. de Nave. Antwerp: De Nederlandsche Boekhandel, 1985 (De Gulden Passer, 61-63) pp.97-108

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23 EKIM 1991

Hamilton, Alastair. William Bedwell, the Arabist (1985)
BSMES bull. 14 (1988), III-112. C. Wakefield
BSOAS 50 (1987), 366-367. H. T. Norris
IBLA 156. (1985), 351. (F)
JSS 31 (1986), 114-115. P. M. Holt
MWRB 8 iv (1988), 37-41. M. M. Ahsan

Bedwell, William

Hamilton, A. William Bedwell the Arabist (1563-1632).

1985. (ix, 163 p., 13 pl.) (PTBI³, 5)

ISBN 90 04 07241 1

cloth Gld. 46.—

Bedwell is generally regarded as the man who introduced the study of Arabic into England. Although he was one of a number of scholars interested in Semitic languages at Cambridge, Bedwell was the first Englishman to compose a vast Arabic lexicon. He coached and helped young Arabists like A. Wheelock and E. Pococke, and he gave his first Arabic lessons to Erpenius, the greatest Dutch Arabist of his time. The author reconstructs his life and his milieu, assesses his contribution to Arabic studies in England and in Europe, and provides a collection of his unpublished prefaces and letters.

2302 HAMILTON, A. William Bedwell the Arabist 1563-1632. Leiden: Brill, 1985 (Publications of the Sir Thomas Browne Institute, N.S.5). 163pp.

and Master in 1589. It was during this time, in about 1585, that he regularly consulted an expert in 'Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic' called Hopkinson, who lived in Grub Street in London.¹⁴ According to Bedwell, Andrewes had begun to compile an Arabic dictionary, but had desisted, overcome by the difficulties, including 'more important duties'.¹⁵ Since this was written in about 1604, these 'graviore occupationes' must comprise the duties connected with his advancement in the Church under James I, by whom he was appointed to the bishoprics of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester in succession. No trace survives of Andrewes's work in Arabic, but in any case there can be no doubt that his own linguistic studies were of far less significance than his activity as a patron and promoter of scholars. Isaacson lists the European scholars whom he entertained, including [Isaac] Casaubon, Cluverius, [G. J.] Vossius, Grotius, [Pierre] du Moulin, and especially Erpenius, to whom he offered a position in England.¹⁶ In a letter he wrote to Selden in 1621, mention of the Dutch scholars Franciscus Junius and Doublet, who were then staying with him, leads him to wish that Erpenius were there.¹⁷ Andrewes's attachment to Erpenius (as well as his ability to read Arabic) is also attested by a letter in Arabic, written by Golius in the name of Erpenius' widow and children, and addressed to the bishop.¹⁸ Another Arabic scholar whom Andrewes welcomed to England was Josephus Abudacnus.¹⁹ But above all it was through his encouragement, patronage, and financial support of Bedwell that Andrewes advanced the cause of Arabic in England.

(II) BEDWELL

William Bedwell was the first Englishman after the Middle Ages to undertake the serious study of Arabic. We are fortunate to have a full-

¹⁴ According to the autobiography of James Whitelocke, who was reading Hebrew with the otherwise unknown Hopkinson at the same time: see *ibid.* 231. In this context it is interesting that in 1612 Sir George Buc (*The Third Unversitie of England*, 1082) claimed: 'There bee also in this Cittie [London] Teachers and Professors of the holy or Hebrew Language, of the Caldean, Syriake, and Arabike or Larbey Languages.'

¹⁵ 'Solus D.D. Andrewsus strenuam in hoc navabat operam foelicibus auspiciis: sed graviore occupationes, operis magnitudo, librorum penuria, incoeptum opus retardabant': preface to the Epistles of James (Hamilton, *William Bedwell*, 111).

¹⁶ Isaacson, *Lancelot Andrewes*, fo. [**3]r. This was as early as 1612, as appears from Vossius, *Funeral Oration*, 88.

¹⁷ MS Selden supra 108, fo. 122r. Doublet is presumably Georgius Rataller Doublet (see below, p. 74).

¹⁸ PO no. 84, giving the correct date (end of May 1625).

¹⁹ See below, p. 96.

length recent monograph on his life and his work, especially his work on Arabic (Hamilton, *William Bedwell the Arabist*). My account owes much to that, and adds very little: I refer the reader to it for a detailed biography, and for Bedwell's work outside of Arabic, especially in mathematical education.

After Bedwell graduated from Cambridge (MA 1588), where he learned Hebrew and Chaldee at Trinity College, and had begun to study Arabic under the influence of Andrewes, little is known of his external life until he obtained the living of St Ethelburgha, Bishopsgate, in 1601. However, he was certainly deeply engaged in the study of Arabic in the last decade of the sixteenth century, for the first extant specimen of the work which occupied a large part of his scholarly life, his Arabic dictionary, is dated 1596.²⁰ Although he had as yet published nothing, he already had a reputation as an Arabist outside England, as is attested by the signatures which appear from 1597 on in his 'album amicorum'. Many of these were entered by European scholars visiting England, who made a detour to Bedwell's house to admire his recondite knowledge.²¹ In 1607 Andrewes (then Bishop of Chichester) gave Bedwell the vicarage of All Hallows' Church in Tottenham High Cross, at that time a village some six miles north of London, which became his usual place of residence for the rest of his life.

After he left Cambridge, Bedwell's study was solitary (apart from his brief journey to Holland in 1612). He did indeed have occasional pupils for short periods, and came into contact with scholars visiting him at his house or elsewhere (for instance at the Westminster sessions of the Bible translators). At least towards the end of his life these included such luminaries as John Selden and Archbishops Ussher and Laud. Moreover, he acted as interpreter for the Government's correspondence with Arabic-speaking potentates.²² He was also in epistolary communication with European scholars, some of them eminent (Casaubon initiated a correspondence with him in 1603²³). Nevertheless, Bedwell's work in Arabic was hampered by lack of texts

²⁰ This is MS Bodl. Or. 372: Hamilton, *William Bedwell*, 12, 127. For evidence that Bedwell began work on it in 1592, see n. 41 below.

²¹ See *ibid.* 13 ff. and *passim*.

²² De Castries, *Sources inédites de l'histoire du Maroc, Archives et Bibliothèques d'Angleterre*, vol. 2, pp. 418-21, prints Bedwell's English translation of a letter from Sultan Mawlay Zaydan to James I of 1609; *ibid.* 610-13, Bedwell's faulty copy of an Arabic letter of 1611 from the same ruler.

²³ Casaubon, *Letters*, no. 344, p. 183. The letter is reprinted by Hamilton, *William Bedwell*, 97.

بدويل ، ولم (١٥٦١ - ١٦٣٢) Bedwell, W.

نخرج من كمبريدج ، وعين مديراً لسانت أثليرج في شارع بينشويجيت (١٦٠١) . وأستاذ العربية في أكسفورد ، وعاون على ترجمة التوراة (١٦٠٤) . وقد اشتهر بأنه رائد الدراسات الشرقية ولا سيما العربية في بريطانيا ، وواضع أسس تدريسها ، لأنها ، على حد قوله ، لغة الدين والسياسة والمعاملة من الجزائر إلى الصين . ولكنه أساء فهم الإسلام وإليه يتعصب عليه تعصباً ذمياً . ثم انصرف عنه إلى الرياضيات وله فيها بضعة تواليف . آثاره : المعجم العربي ، في سبعة أجزاء (بدأ تصنيفه قبل عام ١٦١٠ ، ولم ينشره ، إلا أن كاستل أفاد منه في قاموسه : (مجمل معجم اللغات السامية) و ترجمة رسائل القديس يوحنا من العربية إلى اللاتينية - فهرس الكتب العربية ، ج ١ ، ص ٣٩٣ (لندن ١٦١٢) . والعهد الجديد - الكتاب المقدس (أكد في مقدمته أهمية اللغة العربية) . ومحمد ، أو مصاحبة روحانية بين الشيخ سنان والعالم أحمد ، وهو افتراء سخيف على النبي الكريم - فهرس الكتب

AKIKI, Necip. "el-Müsteşrikûn"

II c., s. 39-40 1980 (KAHIRE)

Michael Djaha "Dirasatūl-Arabiyye fi'l-Is-lamiyye fi Avruḅa", Beirut, 1982

دفعتها إلى معرفة اللغات التي تتكلمها هذه الشعوب والدين الذي تدين به. فكل هذا جعلها مرغمة على معرفة اللغة العربية والدين الإسلامي مما يسهل عليها سياسة هذه الشعوب وإحكام السيطرة عليها.

يقول أ. ج. اربري (Arberry, A. J.) في كتابه «المستشرقون البريطانيون» ص ١٢: «إن أول انجليزي من المؤكد أنه كان عالماً بالعربية هو اديلارد (Adelard) المولود في مدينة باث في القرن الثاني عشر وكان معلم هنري الثاني. وقد قام برحلات واسعة في إسبانيا وبلاد الشام وترجم عدداً من النصوص العربية إلى اللاتينية». إلى أن يقول ص ١٤ ما يلي:

«إلا أن إحياء المعرفة اليونانية صبغ الأمور بصيغة جديدة. فإن اللغة العربية كانت حتى ذلك الحين تدرس كمفتاح للفلسفة القديمة والعلم القديم. أما منذ حينئذٍ فصارت تدرس مجرد مزاياها الذاتية الخاصة. ولكن هذه المزايا ظلت قروناً عدة محصورة فيما أسداه العرب إلى الطب والرياضيات والفلك. أما الأدب العربي والثقافة العربية اللذان نعدهما الآن بلا شك أروع مفخرة للحضارة العربية فكان الغرب قد أهملها تمام الإهمال».

الرعييل الأول:

يبدأ الرعييل الأول من المستشرقين البريطانيين في القرن السادس عشر^(٣) وكان دافعه الأول لدراسة العربية واللغات الشرقية دافعاً دينياً هو ترجمة التوراة، ومن بين الأوائل الذين شقوا هذا الطريق ومهدوه هو المستشرق البريطاني وليام بادويل (William Bedwell) (١٥٦١-١٦٣٢) الذي يعدّ رائد الدراسات العربية في بريطانيا، درس بادويل في جامعة كمبريدج وعيّن أستاذاً للغة العربية في جامعة أكسفورد، وقد شارك في ترجمة التوراة (١٦٠٤)، ويعتبر واضع أسس تدريس العربية في إنجلترا، وهو الذي أكد على أهمية اللغة العربية «لغة الدين الوحيدة واللغة الرئيسة للدبلوماسية وللتجارة من الأطلنطيك إلى بحار الصين».

وقد أصدر بادويل أول ترجمة انجليزية للقرآن، وكان من أوائل الذين لفتوا الأنظار إلى أهمية دراسة اللغة العربية وقد ألّف معجماً عربياً ضخماً في سبعة مجلدات لم ينشر.

فرهنگ خاورشناسان: زندگینامه و کتابشناسی ایران‌شناسان و اسلام‌شناسان /
تألیف گروه مؤلفان و مترجمان. - [ویرایش ۲]. - تهران: پژوهشگاه علوم انسانی و
مطالعات فرهنگی، ۱۳۷۶ -

بدخشانی، مقبول بیگ ۱۶۴ **فرهنگ خاورشناسان (جلد دوم)**

شرق‌شناسی آکادمی علوم جمهوری چک، ۱۳۷۵ / کالج میگزین، ج ۴۶ ش ۴ و ج ۴۷ ش ۱ و ۲، لاهور: ۱۹۹۶، ۴۱-۷۱.

درباره‌اش

وحید دستگردی، محمد. "پرفسور یرژی بچکا
ایران‌شناس چکسلواکی"، ارمغان ۱۱ و ۱۲، دوره ۴۰،
۷۹۳-۷۹۶.

ادب‌نامه ایران.
منابع ۱۱ ج ۲ ص ۲۲۰ و ج ۲ ص ۲۲۹؛ ۴۵ ج ۲ ص
۵۳۱؛ ۱۳۶ ج ۱ ص ۱۰۷.

بدول، ویلیام [vilyām bedvel]

Bedwell, William

(۱۵۶۳-۱۶۳۲)، مطالعات عربی.

از اهالی انگلستان، از دانشگاه کیمبریج
فارغ‌التحصیل گردید. بنیان‌گذار مطالعات و
تحقیقات عربی در انگلستان بود. ۱۹۰۶ مدیر
سنت‌اتلبرگ^۱ و استاد زبان عربی در آکسفورد بود
و در همان سال کار ترجمه تورات به او محول شد.
از ۱۶۰۴ تا ۱۶۱۱ با گروه مترجمان کتاب مقدس -
مشهور به ترجمه مجاز کتاب مقدس جیمز^۲ (پادشاه
انگلستان) - همکاری داشت. ۱۶۱۲ مقاله‌ای
درباره جدول‌های ریاضی نگاشت و سپس به
ترجمه آیات قرآن به زبان انگلیسی پرداخت. وی
شیفته زبان عربی شده بود و آن را زبان دین و
سیاست و تجارت از الجزایر تا چین می‌دانست،
اما تعصبش باعث شده بود تا نتواند اسلام را به
درستی درک کند و به همین خاطر بیش‌تر به
ریاضیات پرداخت و آثاری از خود به جای
گذاشت. شهرتش بیشتر به خاطر نسخه
المعجم‌العربی است که آن را در هفت جلد نگاشته
بود ولی موفق به چاپ آن نگردید. آدموند

منابع ۱۲ ج ۳ ص ۵، ۶ و ۲۹؛ ۸۴ ش ۱۱ و ۱۲ دوره
۴۰ ص ۷۹۳-۷۹۶؛ ۸۷ ش ۱۰ ص ۵؛ ۳؛ ۹۰ ش ۴
ص ۱۰ ص ۴۰۴؛ ۱۲۵ ج ۲ ص ۸۳۲؛ ۹۸/۱ مرداد -
آذر ۱۳۷۶ ش ۸۹-۹۳ ص ۵۱۵-۵۱۷؛ ۱۵۰ ص
۱۹۵۵-۱۹۵۶، ۱۹۶۰-۱۹۶۱، ۱۹۶۵-۱۹۶۶،
۱۹۷۰-۱۹۷۱، ۱۹۷۲-۱۹۷۳، ۱۹۷۳-۱۹۷۴،
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۲۰۰۳-۲۰۰۴، ۲۰۰۵-۲۰۰۶، ۲۰۰۷-۲۰۰۸، ۲۰۰۹-۲۰۱۰،
۲۰۱۱-۲۰۱۲، ۲۰۱۳-۲۰۱۴، ۲۰۱۵-۲۰۱۶، ۲۰۱۷-۲۰۱۸،
۲۰۱۹-۲۰۲۰.

بدخشانی، مقبول بیگ [maqbul bayg badaxšāni]

Badakhshani, Maqbool Baig

زبان و ادب فارسی.

از اهالی پاکستان، دانشیار زبان و ادبیات فارسی
در دانشکده دولتی لاهور بوده است.

آثار

«Abd al-Fattah Hosayni», *EIr.*, Vol. I,
1985, 107.

“عبدالفتاح حسینی”

“مولینای روم تمثیل کی روشنی مین” (شرح و
بررسی تمثیل‌های مولانای روم)، پنجاب، نوامبر
۱۹۶۰-فوریه ۱۹۶۱، ۱-۹۶.

“فارسی غزل تاریخ و لغت کی روشنی مین”
(شرح و بررسی تاریخ و لغت غزل فارسی)، اوریتل

1. Saint Ethelburgh
2. The King James Bible

Beckwith, John Gordon, born 2 December 1918 at Southend, England, he was a graduate of Exeter College, Oxford. He rose from assistant keeper at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, in 1948 to keeper at his retirement. Concurrently he was a visiting professor at universities in the United States, and Slade Professor of Fine Art, Oxford University, 1978-79. He wrote *Caskets from Cordoba* (1960), and *The art of Constantinople* (1961). He died 20 February 1991. ConAu, 9-12; Who, 1977-1991

Beddie, James Stuart, born in 1902, his writings include *A family history* (1986). LC

Beddis, Rex Anthony, fl. 1963-1971, he was a British geographer whose writings include *Africa, Latin America and the lands of the south-west Pacific* (1968), and *Asia and North America* (1969). BLC; LC

Beddoe, John, born 21 September 1826 at Bewdley, England, he studied at University College, London, and the Universität Wien. Afterwards he was a professor of anthropology at Bristol University, assistant physician, Civil Hospital Staff in the Crimean War, and president of a number of learned societies. His writings include *Memoires of eighty years* (1910). He died 19 July 1911. Master (3); Who was who, 1

Bedeau, Marie Alphonse, born 19 August 1804 at Vertou (Loire-Inf.). After a military career in metropolitan France he participated in the conquest of Algeria since 1838. With the rank of general he became commander of Tlemcen in 1841, and was in charge of the operations in Oranie. As commanding officer of the Division de Constantine he distinguished himself in the administration and pacification of the region. At the end of 1847 he was recalled to France, where he died in Nantes, on 30 August 1863. Azan, pp. 102-106; Peyronnet, p. 96

Bédier, Charles Marie Joseph, born 28 January 1864 at Paris, he was a medievalist and educated at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand. After graduation from l'École Normale Supérieure in 1886, he taught at the universities of Halle and Fribourg. In 1893 he received a doctorate from the Université de Paris for his thesis, *De Nicolao Musefo*. Afterwards he was a professor at the École Normale Supérieure and the Collège de France. His writings include *Les Fabliaux; études de littérature populaire et d'histoire du moyen âge* (1893). He died in August 1938. BN; *Hommes et destins*, vol. 4, pp. 62-64

Bedir-Khan, Kamuran (Qamiran) Ali, born in 1894 in Syria, he studied in the Ottoman Empire and from 1922 to 1926 at the Universität Leipzig, where he received a Dr.jur. for his thesis, *Das türkische Eherecht nach den Grundsätzen der hanafitischen Lehre*. Afterwards he practised law in Beirut and Damascus, where he published Kurdish periodicals and was active in the Kurdish movement. In 1947 he moved to Paris, where he subsequently became a professor of Kurdish at the Sorbonne. He published in Kurdish and French on politics and Kurdish language and literature. He died in 1978. Enclran

Bedjaoui, Mohammed Benali, born 21 September 1929 at Sidi-bel-Abbès, Algeria, he studied law at the Université de Grenoble, where he received a doctorate in 1958 for *Fonction publique internationale et influences nationales*. Since 1958 he was engaged in the Algerian freedom movement. He was Algerian Minister of Justice, ambassador to France, and permanent representative to the UN. His writings include *La révolution algérienne et le droit* (1961), and *Succession d'états* (1971). *Africa who's who*, 1991-1996; IntWWW, 1974-2002; WhoFr, 1979/1980-1983/84; WhoUN, 1975; WhoWor, 1974/75-1978/79

Bedore, James M., born 20th cent., he was in 1977 a research assistant at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London. He was joint author, with Louis M. Turner, of *Middle East industrialization* (1979). LC

Bedoucha-Albergoni, Geneviève see Albergoni, Geneviève

Bedr-Chan, Kamuran Ali, 1894-1978 see Bedir-Khan, Kamuran Ali

Bedrosian, Robert, born 20th cent., he received a Ph.D. in 1979 from Columbia University for his thesis, *The Turco-Mongol invasions and the lords of Armenia in the 13th-14th centuries*. He published translations from the Armenian as well as *Armenia in ancient and medieval times* (New York, Armenian National Education Committee, 1985). LC

(21385) **Bedwell**, William, 1563-1632, he was the first modern English Arabist, but during most of his life an isolated figure. The principal result of his studies was an Arabic lexicon which was never printed, although he bequeathed the manuscript to Cambridge University with a fount of Arabic type for that purpose. Alastair Hamilton wrote a biography, *William Bedwell, the Arabist* (1985). DNB

Beebe, B. T. born 20th cent., he received a Ph.D. in 1970 from the University of St. Andrews for his thesis, *Edward I and the crusades*. Sluglett

Beech, Harlan P. fl. 1912 he wrote *A geography and atlas of the Protestant missions* (1906) NUC

PUBLICATIONS OF
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General Editor: Jan van Dorsten

NEW SERIES, No. 5



WILLIAM BEDWELL
THE ARABIST

1563-1632

Bedwell, William

BY

ALASTAIR HAMILTON

MADDE YAYININDAN SONRA GELEN DUKUMAN

18 KASIM 1986



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William Bedwell ve İngiltere'deki Arap Dili Çalışmalarına Katkısı

Ömer ACAR*

Özet: Bu çalışma, İngiltere'deki oryantalist çalışmaların babası olarak görülen William Bedwell'in Arapça alanına katkılarını ele almaktadır. Bilim çevrelerince fazla inceleme konusu yapılmamış bir araştırmacı olarak Bedwell, hem kendi eserleri hem de doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak etkilediği, bir kısmı aynı zamanda öğrencisi olan bilim adamlarının ortaya koyduğu çalışmalar ile tarihteki önemli yerini muhafaza etmektedir. Ana dilden İngilizceye yapılmış ilk Kur'an çevirileri, bastırma imkânı bulamadığı hacimli Arapça-Latince sözlük ve diğer eserleri onun daha fazla ilgiyi hak ettiğini gösteren sadece birkaç örnekten ibarettir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: William Bedwell, Arapça, Şarkiyatçılık, İngiltere, Arapça-Latince Sözlük, Cambridge Üniversitesi.

William Bedwell and His Role in Arabic Studies in England

Abstract: This study, discusses the contributions of William Bedwell, known as the father of all orientalist studies, in England to Arabic Language. Bedwell, as a researcher has not been much subjected to examinations by scientific circles, maintains his significant place in history thanks to both his books and the studies of some scientists who are either his students or influenced by him directly or indirectly. The first translations of Qur'an from original language to English, The voluminous Arabic-Latin dictionary which he was not able to print, and his other works are only few examples which show he deserves much more attention.

Key Words: William Bedwell, Arabic, Orientalism, England, Arabic-Latin Lexicon, University of Cambridge.

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09 EKİM 2011

MADDE 111 İLÂHİYAT FAKÜLTESİ
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

D1777

Bedwell William

WILLIAM BEDWELL
THE ARABIST
1563-1632

BY

ALASTAIR HAMILTON



Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslam Ansiklopedisi Kütüphanesi	
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بدول (١٠٤١ - ٩٦٨ م - ١٦٣٢ - ١٥٦١ م)

وليم بدول William Bedwell :

مستشرق إنجليزي . ينعتة الإنجليز بأبي الدراسات العربية ، ويعده الأوربيون من « المستعربين » . كان يقول عن العربية : إنها لغة الدين الفريدة، وإنها أعظم لغة للسياسة ، من الجزائر السعيدة إلى بحر الصين . وهو أول من نقل معاني القرآن الكريم إلى اللغة الإنجليزية . له « معجم عربي » في سبعة مجلدات ، قال الدكتور برنارد لويس : لم ينشر لسوء الحظ . وبين مؤلفاته المطبوعة في

انجليزية « نصوص عربية » و « معجم » للمفردات العربية المستعملة في اللغات الغربية من العصر البيزنطي إلى أيامه (١)

(١) British orientalissts 16 و برنارد لويس ،

في تاريخ اهتمام الإنكليز بالعلوم العربية ٩

16

عبد الحميد صالح حمدان, طبقات المستشرقين, القاهرة [د.ت.], ص.

ISAM 141282.

✓ Bedwell, William (1632-1661)

بيدول، وليم (١٦٣٢-١٦٦١)

مستشرق إنجليزي، ينعته الإنجليز بأبي الدراسات العربية. كان يقول عن العربية: إنها لغة الدين الفريدة، وإنها أعظم لغة للسياسة. وهو أول من نقل معاني القرآن الكريم إلى اللغة الإنجليزية.

وله معجم عربي في سبعة مجلدات.

13 HAZ 2007

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