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160181

21 Kasım 2017

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IDRĪS ALAUMAH, King of Burnu
IBN FURTUMĪ (Aḥmad)

هذا الكتاب هو من
شأن سلطان إدريس

04 EKİM 1999 Palmer Edward Henry

Hāḍā 'l-kitāb huwa min sha'n sulṭān Idrīs Alaumah. A history of the first ~~twelve~~ years of the reign of Mai Idrīs Alooma of Bornu and of his expeditions against Kanem. With (pp. 130-7) Dīwān salāṭīn Burnū, a list of the Sultans of Bornu until the beginning of the 19th century, with short notes on each. Edited by H. R. Palmer. pp. 9, 137; 4 plates of facsimiles. Kano, 1932. 8°.

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بالْمَرْ Palmer, E. ٢٠٨، ٢٣٢

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95072/ 3AI.İ

پالْمَر (١٢٥٦ – ١٢٩٩ هـ / ١٨٤٠ – ١٨٨٢ م)

إدورد هنرى بالمر Edward Henry Palmer مستشرق إنكليزى استعمارى. ولد وتعلم فى كمبردج. وأرسل إلى مصر فى بعثة ارتادت شبه جزيرة سيناء سنة ١٨٦٩ م، ثم دخل صحراء التيه وطاف بها ماشياً، فاتصل بالبدو، ودَرَس لهجاتهم وعاداتهم، وعُرف بينهم باسم «عبد الله افندى» وزار لبنان ودمشق. وعاد إلى كمبردج، فعين أستاذاً للعربية فى جامعتها. ووضع لما فيها من المخطوطات العربية والتركية والفارسية «فهارس» بالإنكليزية. وتركها راشتغل بالصحافة فالمحاماة. وكان يكتب وينظم بالعربية والفارسية. وترجم إلى العربية طائفة من الشعر الإنكليزى. ونشر ديوان «البهاء زهير» مع ترجمته إلى الإنكليزية. ونشر من تأليفه بلغته كتاباً فى «ترجمة القرآن» وآخر فى «سيرة هارون الرشيد» و«ترجمة لقصائد عربية وفارسية» وكتاباً فى «قواعد اللغة العربية» و«معجما» للفارسية. ولما قامت الثورة العرابية بمصر سنة ١٨٨٢ م، خشيت الحكومة البريطانية أن تمتد لهبها إلى السويس، فتتعطل القناة فوجهت صاحب الترجمة إلى غزة فالسويس، فاتصل ببعض مشايخ البدو ومنحهم بدَراً من الذهب. وتقول دائرة المعارف البريطانية إنه «نجح فى مهمته نجاحاً كبيراً» ثم عين رئيساً لمترجمى القوة الإنكليزية المحاربة فى مصر، وأرسل من السويس ومعه اثنان من زملائه لرشوة البدو بشراء جمال منهم، وكانت روح الثورة قد انتشرت، فكمن له أشخاص قيل إنهم من البدو، فقتلوه ومن معه. واكتشفت جثثهم بعد الثورة، فنقلت إلى انكلترة ودفنت فى كنيسة القديس بولس. ويقول المستشرق برنارد لويس: إن الشعراء فى مختلف الأمم رثوه بلغات لا تقل عن خمس عشرة لغة بينها العربية (١)

(١) تاريخ اهتمام الإنكليز بالعلوم العربية ٢٦–٢٩ ودائرة المعارف البريطانية: بالمر. والثورة العرابية لعبد الرحمن الرافعى ٣٣٩ والمستشرقون ٨٨ وآداب شيخو ٢: ١٥٠

Zeitschrift d. Deutsch. Morgenländ. Gesellschaft, Bd. 109, S. 242-273, 1959

بالمر

مستشرق انجليزى ، ويعرف باسم « الشيخ عبد الله » وهو ادوارد هنرى بالمر ولد بمدينة كمبردج عام ١٨٤٠ وعنى بدراسة اللغتين العربيةوالفارسية وفى عام ١٨٦٩ اشترك فى بعثة أثرية لارتياد شبه جزيرة سيناء وفلسطين وعاد منها الى انجلترا بعد ان درس لهجات البدو فى هذه المنطقة ، ثم عين أستاذا للغة العربية بجامعة كمبردج وبرع فى الكتابة العربية نثرا ونظما وانصرف الى الترجمة والتأليف بالعربية والفارسية ، وفى عام ١٨٨٢ اشترك فى الحملة البريطانية على مصر التى انتهت باحتلال انجلترا لهذه البلاد وعين كبيرا لمترجميها وفى أثناء ذلك أوفد فى بعثة سرية الى شبه جزيرة سينا للاتصال بشيوخ البدو ولكنه اغتيل فى الطريق طمعا فى الذهب الذى كان يحمله لتحقيق مهمته . له عدة مؤلفات من أشهرها ترجمة القرآن ، وهى من الترجمات المتداولة فى اللغة الانجليزية ، « قواعد اللغة العربية » للانجليز ، ترجمة « ديوان البهاء زهير » ، « سيرة هرون الرشيد » معجم للغة الفارسية » كما وضع فهرسا للمخطوطات الشرقية بجامعة كمبردج .

المستشرق بالمر

يقرأ : E. H. Palmer

Kamus-ul-Islami, c. I, s. 263, 1963 (KAHIRE)

Shaheed Hakim Mohammed Said
1920–1998

MADINAT AL-HIKMAH

City of Education, Science and Culture

A renaissance of learning has begun to fulfil the perspective and prospective demands of the evolving mind-set of youth in Pakistan. This is the culmination of the lifelong dream of a great humanitarian, Shaheed Hakim Mohammed Said (1920-1998), President, Hamdard Foundation Pakistan – to build a city of education, science and culture – the Madinat al-Hikmah. The work was initiated and funded by Hamdard Foundation Pakistan in 1981 in picturesque surroundings of Bund Murad Khan, 35 kilometres away from Karachi. Today, it is a beehive of activity, with children and students engaged in academic, technical and sports activities devoted exclusively to promote learning and culture and through it help achieve moral and physical welfare, peace and progress. The Bait al-Hikmah Library, Hamdard Public School, Hamdard Village School, Scholar's House, Centre for Horticulture and the Hamdard University are the major institutions found there. The Hamdard University's mission is to provide value-based education to all students in its constituent institutions. Its prestigious institutions include Hamdard Institute of Management Sciences (HIMS), Hamdard Institute of Information Technology (HIIT), Hamdard College of Medicine and Dentistry (HCM&D), Hamdard Al-Majeed College of Eastern Medicine (HACEM), Shifa ul-Mulk Memorial Hospital, Hamdard Hospital – Naimat Begum Mother & Child Care Unit (Hamdard University Centre of Excellence), Hamdard Institute of Education and Social Sciences (HIESS), Dr. Hafiz Mohammad Ilyas Institute of Pharmacology and Herbal Sciences (HMI-IPHS), Hamdard School of Law, Faculty of Pharmacy, Faculty of Engineering Sciences and Technology (FEST) and the Environmental Studies Centre.

More development and institutions are visualised by Hamdard Foundation Pakistan for the future.

Palmer E.H. (Tech)

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A CRITICAL STUDY OF E.H. PALMER'S TRANSLATION OF THE QUR'ĀN

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Edward Henry Palmer (1840-1882), an English orientalist, born in Cambridge, showed an unusual interest in languages while at school. While working in the office of a wine merchant near St. Paul in London, he spent most of his free time and money on picking up languages with particular interest in dialects, and soon mastered several in the French and Italian languages.

In 1860, Palmer returned to Cambridge where he became friendly with an Indian, Sayyid Abdullah, who had hoped to teach oriental languages at the University, but who was denied an official position because these could be given only to members of the Church of England. In 1863, two Fellows of St. John's heard of this unusual young man and arranged for Palmer to receive a sizarship – a position which enabled him, in return for certain domestic services, to study for a degree. In fact, he spent much of his time in cataloguing the oriental manuscripts in the University library. Palmer produced the basis of the catalogue of Arabic and Persian manuscripts and later went on to those of the libraries of Trinity and King's. His achievements in this field were later described by G.F. Nicholl, Professor of Arabic at Oxford, as 'the most arduous and wonderful works'. He wrote an Arabic poem in the metre *ramal,** describing the cataloguing and ended it by fitting his own name and that of Trinity into the metre. Despite the fact that he achieved only a poor degree, he was consoled by election to a Fellowship at St. John's, qualifying by translating

*A meter in which *fa'ilatun* is repeated six times. See Steingase, Arabic and English Dictionary, Lahore, ed. 1979, p. 435 – *Ed.*

that the front reached Palestine, the Palmaḥ would operate in strategic areas distant from Jewish centers.

At first the Allies financed part of the maintenance of the Palmaḥ units, but when the danger of foreign invasion passed, they went underground. For lack of a national budget, the fighters maintained themselves by working in settlements, mainly kibbutzim, and in the ports. In 14 days' work per month, they earned their keep for the rest of the month, which was mainly given over to training. No wages were customary in the Palmaḥ: the men received small sums for pocket-money, traveling expenses, and clothes. It fostered a comradeship in arms between officers and men, which stood the test of fire. Discipline was founded on personal conviction. According to a special decision of the staff, the men went into the reserves: privates after two years' service, squad commanders (equivalent to corporal or sergeant) after three years, and platoon commanders after four years.

In 1945, when Yiẓḥak Sadeh was appointed chief of the Haganah general staff, his deputy, Yigal *Allon, was appointed to command the Palmaḥ. In August 1948, when Allon became the commander of the southern front with the rank of *aluf* (brigadier general), his deputy, Uri Brenner, was appointed acting commander of the Palmaḥ, retaining the post until the corps was disbanded in 1948.

In 1947, when the security situation of the *yishuv* was becoming graver, units of the Palmaḥ operated in Upper Galilee, western Galilee, the Jezreel Valley, the Eẓyon Bloc, and the Negev. Others provided covering forces for convoys in hilly regions or Arab-populated areas in Upper Galilee, the road to Jerusalem, and the Negev. In the War of Independence, when the reservists were called up and the Palmaḥ received new recruits, it operated in three brigades: Yiftaḥ, under Shemu'el (Mula) Cohen; Harel, under Yosef Tabenkin; and the Negev, under Naḥum Sarig. The Palmaḥ was an integral part of the Israel Defense Forces and played a major role in all stages of the war, from the defense of isolated settlements and dangerous supply routes in strategic areas to important offensives which liberated parts of the country. Yiftaḥ led Operation Yiftaḥ to liberate Upper Galilee and Safad and repulse invading Syrian and Lebanese forces. At a later stage it fought on the southern front, the Negev, and Sinai. Harel bore the brunt of Operation Harel for the establishment and widening of the Jerusalem corridor, the liberation of the Jerusalem suburbs and Mount Zion, and the breaking through to the Jewish Quarter of the Old City. It was also active in the operations that led to the liberation of the Negev and the occupation of northern Sinai.

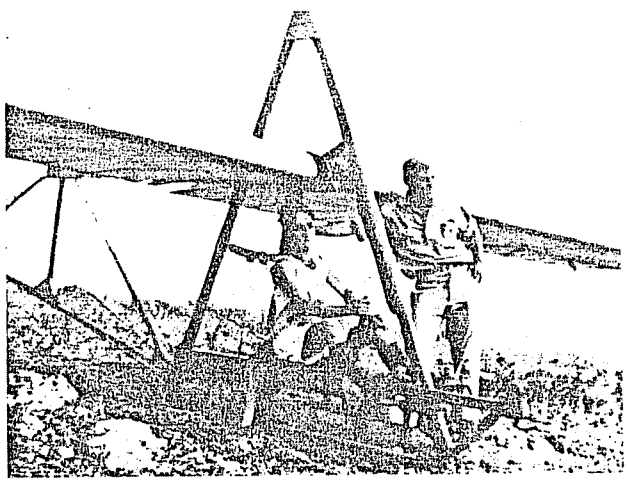

Figure 3. The origins of Palavir, the Palmaḥ air unit: Haganah members organized under the guise of an amateur gliders' club, 1936. Courtesy Haganah Historical Archives, Tel Aviv.

At the beginning of August 1948 Allon was appointed commander of the southern front. The question of whether the Palmaḥ should continue to preserve its special character under the command of its own special staff was raised by David *Ben-Gurion, prime minister and minister of defense in the provisional government, and others who argued that all units must be under the direct command of the IDF general staff in all respects. The leaders of the Palmaḥ, on the other hand, believed that the separate framework was necessary in order to enable it to continue to make its own special contribution to the war effort and character of the IDF. The provisional government accepted Ben-Gurion's view and decided on Nov. 7, 1948, to disband the separate staff of the Palmaḥ. In May 1948 the three Palmaḥ brigades were merged with other IDF units.

Many of the leading officers of the IDF rose from service in the Palmaḥ. To mention only the generals, they included, in addition to Yiẓḥak Sadeh and Yigal Allon, three chiefs of staff—Moshe *Dayyan, Yiẓḥak *Rabin, and Haim *Bar-Lev—as well as Yoḥai Bin-Nun, Avraham Eden, David Elazar, Yeshayahu Gavish, Mordecai Hod, Yitzḥak Hofi, Amos Ḥorev, Uzzi Narkis, El'ad Peled, Mattityahu Peled, Ezer Weizman, Ẓvi Zamir, and Raḥavam Ze'evi. This is only one indication of the Palmaḥ's special contribution to the building of the IDF, in addition to its major role in the main operations during the Haganah period and the War of Independence.

See also State of *Israel, Historical Survey, Defense: *Haganah.

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°PALMER, EDWARD HENRY (1840–1882), English orientalist. Born in Cambridge, he took part in the 1867 Sinai Survey Expedition of the Palestine Exploration Fund. In 1869/70 he traveled with Tyrwhitt Drake in the desert of Tih, Edom, Moab, and the Lebanon, and this resulted in a two-volume work, *Desert of the Exodus* (1871), in which he described the discovery of—*inter alia*—the site of Kurnub in the Negev. He was appointed professor of Arabic in 1871. In 1881 he left Cambridge and edited the *Arabic and English Name Lists* of the *Survey of Western Palestine* (1881) in which his excellent knowledge of Arabic and other oriental languages served him well. In 1882 he was dispatched on a secret mission to Sinai in connection with British operations in Egypt against Arabi Pasha; he was assassinated there by Bedouins. His works include *Jerusalem: the City of Herod and Saladin*, written jointly with W. Besant (1888). [M.A.-Y.]

PALOMBO, DAVID (1920–1966), Israel sculptor. He was born in Jerusalem and studied sculpture, restoration, and mosaics under Ze'ev *Ben-Zvi, later teaching at the Bezalel School of Art, Jerusalem. He made his home on Mount Zion, where he founded a studio for the production of mosaics, wrought-iron work, and jewelry. In his small sculpture he moved from simplified representation to total abstraction using a diversity of materials including wood and rough or cut stone. Wrought iron attracted him and his talent was well-suited to large-scale works as part of an architectural concept. His first monumental work was the entrance gate to the *Yad Vashem Memorial in Jerusalem (1961). This embodied a rhythmic composition of welded iron bars and steel electroplatings, a technique which he subsequently repeated. The impact of these works springs from the contrast of simple but expressive elements against

Encyclopaedia Judaica, c. 13, s. 48, JERUSALEM
(Tarihi yok)

later nineteenth century was in a transitional period, and the process whereby the East, at least in the superficialities of contemporary life, has come to approximate more and more to the West, was only just beginning; it was inevitable that contrasts of human character and motivation should seem sharp, and it is perhaps remarkable that the compilers of the guides could sometimes nevertheless be objective and sympathetic.

... ...

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NOTE

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10.288

03 ARALIK 1997

EDWARD HENRY PALMER (1840-1882)

R.L.Bidwell

Edward Henry Palmer was born in Cambridge in 1840, the son of a schoolmaster who died very young, leaving his son little more than 'a tendency towards asthma and bronchial diseases'. He was, however, adopted by an aunt, who sent him to the Perse School in the city, where he quickly discovered an unusual interest in languages, spending nearly all the money given to him for sweets on buying drinks for gypsies in return for being taught their lore and the Romany tongue, in which he became very proficient and remained interested for the rest of his life.

Palmer left school at the age of sixteen and went to work in the office of a wine merchant near St Paul's in London, and once again he spent most of his free time and money picking up languages -- this time by frequenting the docks and talking to sailormen. He worked entirely by ear, taking a particular interest in dialects, and soon mastered several in French and Italian. During his London days he became friends with another poor young man who was to win fame as the greatest of English actors, Sir Henry Irving, and Palmer himself appeared on the stage; histrionic skills are doubtless a great advantage to a linguist. During these years also he suffered a very serious illness from which he was cured by a herbalist, and later he was to claim that he had in fact died and been brought back to life.

In 1860 Palmer returned to Cambridge, where he became friendly with an Indian, Sayyid Abdoolah, who had hoped to teach oriental languages at the University, but who was denied an official position because these could be given only to members of the Church of England. In 1863 two Fellows of St John's heard of this unusual young man and arranged for Palmer to receive a sizarship -- a position which enabled him, in return for certain domestic services, to study for a degree. In fact, he spent much of his time in cataloguing the oriental manuscripts in the University library -- a collection of which the Librarian had written,'No words are sufficient to express the mass of confusion which our collection presented, and which brought down on us the well-deserved censure of Orientalists'. Palmer produced the basis of the catalogue of Arabic and Persian manuscripts and later went on to those of the libraries of Trinity and King's. His achievements in this field were later described by G.F.Nicholl, Professor of Arabic at Oxford, as 'the most arduous and wonderful works'. He wrote an Arabic poem in the metre *ramal,* describing the cataloguing and ended it by fitting his own name and that of Trinity into the metre. This was characteristic of Palmer, who, as one of the first major Islamic scholars not to be in religious orders, felt free to introduce some humour into his work. In six years he acquired such a knowledge of oriental languages that although his application for a post as an interpreter in the

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MICHAEL O. WISE

PALMER, EDWARD HENRY (1840–1882), British Orientalist. Born in Cambridge, Palmer was a small, slender man with a low and remarkably receding forehead and an inherited tendency to asthma and bronchial disease. Orphaned when he was young, he was raised by an aunt and educated at Perse Grammar School in Oxford, where he studied Latin and Greek. As a boy he spent his pocket money on lessons in Romany from Gypsies passing through the area. He did not excell at school and, instead of going on to the university, went to work as a clerk in a firm of brokers in the City of London. During his time there he learned Italian and French in the same way he had learned Romany. He left the City following a serious attack of bronchial disease, from which he nearly died. He had already begun studying Oriental languages and in 1863 entered St. John's College, Cambridge, from which he received his B.A. degree in 1866; he was elected a fellow of St. John's in 1867.

In 1869 Palmer took part in the Ordnance Survey of Sinai, in which his duties were to collect the traditions, names, and legends of the local people, to copy and decipher any inscriptions encountered, and to observe any dialectical differences that appeared. Following the success of the Sinai expedition, Palmer was engaged by the Palestine Exploration Fund to explore the North Sinai and Negev deserts (December 1869–May 1870). The ten years that followed were taken up with the publication of reports on his explorations and books on the history of the region.

In 1871 Palmer was appointed to fill the vacant post of professor of Arabic at Cambridge, a preferment of a kind then most unusual there because it allowed the holder to keep his position if he married. Palmer married and began a period of intense and productive work. In 1881 the Egyptian army rebelled against the Anglo-French domination of its country, and London feared for the safety of the Suez Canal, the strategic link to India. Britain's military occupation of Egypt made it necessary to secure the loyalty of the bedouin tribes in Sinai, and Palmer was asked to undertake the mission with government backing and a few men. He left Gaza on 15 July 1881 and traveled through the desert, visiting the leaders of the tribes. He reached Suez on 1 August. On 6 August, Palmer and his party again set off into Sinai, but this time one of their guides betrayed them and they were ambushed and murdered in Wadi Sudr.

[*See also* Nationalism and Archaeology; Negev; Palestine Exploration Fund; *and* Sinai.]

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RUPERT CHAPMAN

PALMYRA (Tadmor), oasis 245 km (152 mi.) east of the Mediterranean Sea and 210 km (30 mi.) west of the Euphrates River, in the center of the Syrian steppe, which is generally known as the Syrian desert (Badiat ash-Sham). Palmyra lies at the northeastern slope of Jebel al-Muntar of the Palmyrene mountain chain at an altitude of about 600 m. Palmyra is 235 km (146 mi.) from Damascus, 155 km (96 mi.) from Homs, and 210 km (130 mi.) from Deiz ez-Zor. It was always a rest stop, and for at least four thousand years a caravan station between Syria and Mesopotamia. The etymology of its ancient, and also actual, name in all Semitic languages, *Tadmor,* is unexplained in all known di-

3 EKİM 2000

PALLOTTINO (Massimo), italyan bilgini (Roma 1909). Roma üniversitesinde etrüskoloji ve eski italyan eserleri profesörü oldu (1945). Eserleri: *Gli Etruschi* (Etrüskler) [1939]; *L'Origine Delle Etruschi* (Etrüsklerin Menşei) [1947]; *Etruscologia* (Etrüskoloji) [1942]; *La Peinture Etrusque* (Etrüsk Resim Sanatı) [1952]; *Che Cos'e l'Archeologia?* (Arkeoloji Nedir?) [1963]. (L)

PALM i. (lat. *palma*, karış'tan). Desimetreye eşdeğer eski uzunluk ölçüsü birimi. (L)

PALM (Gustaf Wilhelm), isveçli ressam ve gravürcü (Harlov 1810 - Stockholm 1890). Özellikle italya ve isveç şehirlerinden manzaralar yaptı. 1860-1878 Arasında Stockholm akademisinde ders verdi. İsveç müzelerinde birçok eseri vardır. —Kızı ANNA SOFIA da (1859-1924) ressamdı. Uzun süre italya'da çalıştı. (M)

PALMA—, «el ayası» anlamına gelen ve bazı kelimelerin bileşimine giren latince önek. (L)

PALMA, Mallorca adasında liman şehri, İspanyol takımadalarının ve Balear ilinin merkezi; 165 000 nüf. Dokuma sanayii. Eski şehrin havası hemen hiç değişmemiştir; ancak surların yerinde şimdi geniş bulvarlar uzanır. Katedrali (XIII.-XIV. yy.) katalan-gotik üslûbunun başlıca örneklerindendir. Eski San Francisco manastırı (XIII-XV. yy.dan kalma kilise ve gotik üslûbunda avlu); XV. yy.dan kalma Ticaret borsası; Araplardan kalma eski hamamlar; barok üslûbunda kiliseler v.b. Eski şehrin çevresinde modern mahalleler gelişmektedir. (L)

PALMA (Iacopo NIGRETTI, — denir) veya **Büyük Palma,** italyan ressamı (Serina, Bergamo 1480'e doğr.-Venedik 1528). Giovanni Bellini'nin öğrencisiydi. Giorgione ve Tiziano'nun etkisinde kaldı. Gerek dinî konulu tablolarında, gerek portrelerinde gösterişli bir tarza yöneldi: *Azize Barba Poliptiği* (1510'a doğr., Santa Maria Formosa, Venedik), *Kutsal Konuşmalar* (1523-1525, Academia). Bu sonuncu eserin Tiziano tarafından tamamlandığı sanılır. (L)

PALMA (Iacopo NIGRETTI, — denir) veya **Küçük Palma,** italyan ressamı ve gravürcüsü (Venedik 1544-ay.y. 1628), Büyük Palma'nın küçük yeğeni. Bir süre Roma'da oturdu (1568), sonra Venedik'e döndü, orada «manierismo»nun en tipik temsilcilerinden biri oldu. Tintoretto, Veronese, Tiziano gibi venedikli büyük ustaların etkisinde kaldı. Crociferi kilisesinin dekorlarını çizdi (1578-1590). Dukalık sarayında birçok tarihi konulu tablo ve venedik kiliselerinde birçok tablo yaptı: *İsa Kayafa'nın Önünde* (San Giovanni'nin Bragora'da); Meryem (San Zaccaria'da). Ayrıca ofort ile yirmi yedi gravürlük bir derlemesi vardır. (L)

PALMA (Ricardo), perulu yazar (Lima 1833-Miraflores, Lima 1919). Önce romantik şiirleri (*Juvenilia* [Gençlik], *Passionarias,* 1870) ve *Rosil* (1815) adlı dramiyle tanındı; liberal düşüncelerinden ötürü 1870'te ülkesinden sürüldü, Şili'ye göç etti. Avrupa'da gezdi ve 1884'te Peru'ya döndü. On bir kitaptan meydana gelen *Tradiciones Peruanas* (Peru Gelenekleri) [1872-1918] adlı eseriyle ün kazandı; hikâyelerin, efsanelerin, günlük hayattan sahnelerin yer aldığı bu eserde ülkesinin geçmişini kıvrak ve alaycı bir üslûpla anlatır. (L)

PALMA adası, İspanya'ya bağlı Kanarya adalarından biri; 726 km²; 70 000 nüf. Merkezi *Santa Cruz de la Palma.* Geniş bir volkanik yapı olan adanın ortasındaki Caldera, yükseltisi 2 420 m'yi bulan büyük bir kraterdir. Yamaçlar geniş çam ormanlarıyle kaplıdır; yalnız batı yanı, yeni akmış lavlarla örtülüdür. Önemli meyve (muz, üzüm, badem, domates) ihracatı. (L)

PALMA CAMPANIA, İtalya'da komün, Campania'da (Napoli ili), Vezüv'ün doğusunda; 12 200 nüf. (L)

PALMA DEL RIO, İspanya'da şehir, Andalucia'da (Cordoba ili); 19 000 nüf. Bakır. Portakal. (L)

PALMA DI MONTECHIARO, İtalya'da komün, Sicilya'da (Agrigento ili), Akdeniz yakınında; 20 517 nüf. Tarım merkezi (badem ağaçları). [L]

PALMAS i. (isp. *palma,* el ayası'ndan). Flamenko dans ve şarkılarında, el ayalarının birbirine ritmik olarak vurulması. (L)

PALMAS (LAS), İspanya'ya bağlı Büyük Kanarya adasının (Kanarya adaları) merkezi; 224 770 nüf. Las Palmas gerçekte iki merkezden meydana gelir. Kıyıda *Puerto de la Luz,* büyük bir dalgakıranla korunan çok önemli bir iskeledir (açık liman). Bugün iki yanında yeni mahallelerin sıralandığı uzun bir caddeyle ikinci merkez *Ciudad*'a ulaşılır. Bir sayfiye yeri olması burada kalabalık bir yabancı kolonisinin yerleşmesine yol açmıştır. — *Las Palmas ili,* takımadaların doğu adalarını (Büyük Kanarya, Fuerteventura, Lanzarote) kapsar; 509 950 nüf. (L)

PALMAS burnu («Palmiyeler burnu»), Afrika'nın batı kıyısında yüksek burun, Liberya'nın doğu kıyısında; Gine körfezinin kuzeybatı ucudur. (L)

PALMATOPTERIS i. Yaprakları ince dilimli eğreltiotu; kömür yataklarında fosil olarak bulunur. (*Sphenopterideae* familyasından.) [L]

PALMBLAD (Vilhelm Fredrik), isveçli şair (Liljestad 1788-Upsala 1852). Upsala üniversitesinde yunanca profesörü oldu. Romantik akımın başlıca temsilcilerindendir. *Auroraförbundet*'i kurdu ve *Phosphoros* dergisiyle *Poetisk Kalender*'i yayımladı. Ayrıca 1846-1849 arasında *Aurora Königsmarck* (4 c., 1845-1849) adlı bir de tarihî roman yazdı. (M)

PALMELA, Portekiz'de (Setubal idare bölümü) şehir, Setubal'in kuzeyinde; 6 500 nüf. Saint-Jacques şövalyelerinden kalma eski kale. (L)

PALMER (Edward Henry), ingiliz şarkiyatçısı (Cambridge 1840-Sina yarımadasında 1882). Cambridge üniversitesinde profesör oldu. Doğu'ya birçok yolculuk yaptı. Sina yarımadasını dolaşarak Bedevîlerle ilişki kurdu, hükûmeti tarafından Bedevîlerin Mısırlılarla birleşmelerini önlemekle görevlendirildi; işi başardı, fakat pusuya düşürülerek öldürüldü. Başlıca eseri: *The Desert of Exodus* (Göç Çölü) [1871]. Ayrıca mısırlı Bahaeddin Züheyr'in (El Beha) arapça şiirlerini ingilizceye çevirdi ve yayımladı (1876-1877). [L]

PALMER (Edward Vance), avustralyalı yazar (Bundaberg, Queensland 1885-Melbourne 1959). Şiirler, oyunlar, tenkitler ve denemeler yazdı. Özellikle romancı (*The Passage* [Geçit], 1930; *The Swayne Family* [Swayne-Ailesi], 1934) ve masalcı (*Separate Lives* [Ayrı Hayatlar], 1931) olarak tanınır. (L)

PALMER (Erastus Dow), amerikalı heykeltıraş (Pompey, New York 1817-Albany, New York 1904). Birçok büst, alçak kabartma (*Iman,* Albany'deki S. Pietro kilisesinde), mezar heykeli, anıtlar (Washington'daki R. Livingston'un heykeli) yaptı. [M]

PALMER (Robert), amerikalı besteci (Syracuse 1915). Howard Hanson, Roy Haris ile Aaoron Copland ile çalıştı. 1943'ten beri Cornell üniversitesinde profesördür. Dört konçerto, üç yaylılar için dörtlü, iki trio ve *Senfonik Çeşitlemeler* besteledi. (L)

PALMER (Samuel), ingiliz ressamı ve gravürcüsü (Newington, Londra 1805-Redhill, Surrey 1881). William Blake'in öğrencisiydi; hayal gücüne dayanan manzaralar yaptı. (L)

PALMER (sir Charles Mark), ingiliz gemi yapımcısı (South Shields, Durham 1822 - Londra 1907). Babası zengin bir kömür taciriydi. 1851'de Jarrow'da Tyne nehri kıyısında, günümüzde de kendi adını taşıyan şantiyeyi kurdu. Ertesi yıl, *John Bowes* adındaki istimli ve saç tekne ilk kömür nakliye gemisini denize indirdi. (L)

Palmerin de İnglaterra (*İngiltere'li Palmerin*), ispanyol şövalye romanı; Francisco de Morais'nin portekizce (1544) metnine dayanarak Luis Hurtado tarafından ilk defa yayımlandı (1574). Bu roman birçok yazara örnek oldu. Portekiz'de, Diogo Fernandes (*Dom Duardos* [1587]) ve Baltasar Gonçalves (*Clarisel de Bretagne* [1602]) bu türde eserler verdiler. (L)

PALMERIT i. (fr. *palmérite*). Miner. Hidratlı tabii alüminyum ve potasyum fosfat. (L)

PALMERSTON (Henry TEMPLE, — üçüncü vikontu), ingiliz siyaset adamı (Broadlands, Romsey yakınları, Hampshire 1784-Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire 1865). Tory partisinden milletvekili seçildi (1807), savaş bakanı oldu (1809-1828). Canning'in hayranıydı; onun gibi, İngiltere'nin Kıta Avrupası meselelerinden uzak kalmasını istiyor ve mutlakıyetçi monarşilerden nefret ediyordu. Wellington'un katı muhafazakârlığından ayrılarak whig'lere yaklaştı ve 1830'da lord Grey'in liberal kabinesinde dışişleri bakanı olarak görev aldı (1830-1841). Russell'ın başbakanlığı sırasında aynı göreve getirildi (1846-1851). Düşmanı olduğu alman devletlerine, Fransa'ya ve Rusya'ya karşı ingiliz çıkarlarını canla başla savunduğu için, ingiltere halkının gözde adamı oldu, fakat bu devletlere karşı pervasızca davrandığı için de, sarayın, meslek arkadaşlarının ve hemen bütün yabancı devletlerin düşmanlığını üstüne çekti. 1830 Belçika ihtilâli sırasında, Fransa'nın emellerini suya düşürdü. 1834'te, Fransa'nın hareket serbestliğini sınırlandırmak ve İberik yarımadasında «meşrutî» kraliçeleri başarıya ulaştırmak amacıyle dörtlü (İngiltere, Fransa, İspanya, Portekiz arasında) bir antlaşma imzalandı. Palmerston, Rusya'nın Hünkârİskelesi antlaşmasıyle (1833) Osmanlı imparatorluğu üstünde elde ettiği nüfuzu azaltmak için, ikinci Türk-Mısır anlaşmazlığından (1839-1840) faydalanarak, Doğu meselesini Avrupa'nın hakemliğine sundu ve devletleri birbirine düşürerek, Boğazlar'dan geçme serbestliğini Rusya'nın elinden aldı; Fransa'yı da, Mısır'ı terk etmek zorunda bıraktı (1841). Yabancı ülkelerle normal ilişkiler kurmağa zorlamak için, Uzakdoğu'da Çin ile savaşa girişti (1840-1842). Mutlakıyetçi krallıklara karşı İsviçre'de, Sicilya'da, Piemonte'de ve Fransa'da liberalleri destekledi. Pacifico olayı (1850) sırasında Yunanistan'a yaptığı sert müdahale, şiddetli tepkilere yol açtı, fakat Palmerston millî duyguları coşturarak ve ingiliz vatandaşlığı ile eski roma vatandaşlığı arasında bir benzetme yaparak bu tepkileri yatıştırdı. 1853-1856 Arasında içişleri bakanlığıyle yetinmek zorunda kaldı, fakat Kırım savaşının doğurduğu güçlükler karşısında, kraliçe, Rusya'ya karşı sert bir siyaset gütmekle tanınan Palmerston'u başbakanlığa getirmek zorunda kaldı (1855-1858, 1859 - 1865). Rusya'nın bozguna uğraması ve ikinci Çin savaşı (1856-1860) kazandığı son zaferler oldu. Paris kongresinde (1856) Rusya'yı gözeten Fransa ile arası açıldı, Napolyon III'ün italyan bağımsızlık davasından (1860) kendi hesabına yararlanmasına, alman devletlerinin Danimarka'yı yenmesine (1864) ve Fransa'nın Süveyş kanalını açarak (1859-1869) Mısır'da nüfuz kazanmasına engel olamadı. (L)

lord PALMERSTON

PALMER yarımadası. Bk. GRAHAM TOPRAĞI.

PALMEZZANO (Marco), italyan ressamı (Forli 1456 veya 1459-öl. 1539). Gençlik döneminde yaptığı resimler günümüze kalmamıştır. Loreto'da Melozzo ile birlikte çalıştı (Tesoro kilisesindeki fresklerin bir kısmı Palmezzano'nun eseridir). Palmezzano'nun Forli pinakoteğindeki *İsa'nın Çarmıha Gerilmesi* (1492) ve *Tebşir* adlı duvar resimlerinde Melezzo'nun etkisi göze çarpar. Daha sonra, Mantegna'nın, Ferrara okulunun (özellikle Costa'nın) ve Venedik okulunun (Cima, Montagna) etkileri Palmezzano'nun sanat anlayışına değişik bir yön verdi, çizgileri keskinleşti, renklerine bir canlılık geldi. Öbür eserleri: *Meryem Dört Aziz Arasında* (1493, Milano Brera); *S. Antonio* (Forli pinakoteği); *Meryem* (Faenza pinakoteği 1497-1500); *Meleklerin Taşıdığı İsa* (Louvre müzesi, Paris). [M]

PALMGREN (Selim), finlandiyalı müzikçi (Björneborf, İsveç 1878-Helsinki 1951). M. Wegelius ve F. Busoni'den ders aldı. Finlandiya'da, koro ve orkestra topluluklarını yönetti (1923). Önce Rochester'deki (A.B.D.) Eastman School of Music'te, sonra da (1936'dan ölümüne kadar) Helsinki Sibelius akademisinde beste dersleri verdi. Tiyatro, koro ve sahne müziği ve özellikle, millî nitelikte konçertolar ve piyano parçaları besteledi. (M)

PALMI, İtalya'da komün, Calabria'da (Reggio ili), Sant'Elia dağının eteğinde;

Meydan Larousse. c. IX, s. 833, 1970 (İstanbul)

PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA, LAS: *see* LAS PALMAS.

PALM BEACH and **WEST PALM BEACH,** sister cities of Palm Beach County, Fla., U.S., are located on the Atlantic coast, 287 mi. S of Jacksonville and 67 mi. N of Miami. Palm Beach, known as Palm City until 1887, occupies an ancient sandbar and is separated from West Palm Beach by a lagoon known as Lake Worth. It is one of the most luxurious winter resorts in the U.S., with palatial hotels, clubs, and private estates. Three bridges span the lake which is usually dotted with yachts and small boats. West Palm Beach occupies an elevated ribbon of land for eight miles along the sand ridge common to most of the Florida east coast. It is also a pleasure resort but in addition is a commercial and financial centre. Both cities are on the Atlantic Intracoastal waterway (traverses Lake Worth).

Because of their southerly location and the marine influences, the Palm Beaches have an equable climate that attracted settlers after the American Civil War. They did not become fashionable as winter resorts until after Henry M. Flagler extended his Florida East Coast Railroad into the area in 1894 and built several luxurious hotels to attract northerners. Within a few years Palm Beach became known as the American Riviera and was frequented by wealthy and famous personages, many of whom later built and maintained winter homes there. For years West Palm Beach served as a transfer point and domicile for Palm Beach workers, but with the development of transport facilities it became a major tourist centre.

On the creation of Palm Beach County in 1909, West Palm Beach became the county seat and in the intervening years far outstripped its more exclusive sister city in growth and population. Pop. (1970) Palm Beach, 9,086; West Palm Beach, 57,375. The West Palm Beach standard metropolitan statistical area (Palm Beach County) in 1970 had a population of 348,753. (For comparative population figures *see* table in FLORIDA: *Population.*) Both cities adopted commission-manager governments, West Palm Beach in 1919 and Palm Beach in 1922. The former is the hub of an expanding metropolitan area with business and financial interests catering to local service and to industries allied to aircraft, electronics, research and development as well as to farming, cattle raising, and commercial fishing. The tourist trade is an important factor in the local economy.

The Palm Beaches are served by rail, road, and air. The port of Palm Beach became one of the busiest in the state, visited by tanker and cargo vessels, and barges going to the Lake Okeechobee ports through the St. Lucie canal. Tropical storms occasionally visit the Palm Beaches, the hurricane of September 1928 being notably devastating.

The cultural facilities of the two cities include Palm Beach Junior College (1933), one of the state's largest, the Norton Art Gallery and Theatre, the Society of Four Arts, and Memorial Library. A popular recreation is the excellent fishing in the nearby Gulf Stream and from the piers, bridges, and beaches.

(J. E. D.)

PALMELA, PEDRO DE SOUSA HOLSTEIN, DUQUE DE (1781–1850), one of the leading Portuguese statesmen and diplomats of the 19th century, was born at Turin, in Piedmont, on May 8, 1781, during his father's tour of duty in the diplomatic corps. His family, and particularly his mother, had suffered from the Marquês de Pombal's despotism. Educated abroad and at Coimbra, Palmela entered the army in 1796 and the foreign service in 1802. He was a friend of Madame de Staël and of Alexander von Humboldt, campaigned with Wellington in the Peninsular War, and represented Portugal in Rome (1802), Spain (1810), and Great Britain (1812). With the title of conde (from 1812), he also took part in the Congress of Vienna. In 1817 he was appointed Portuguese minister of foreign affairs, but it was only in 1820 that he arrived in Rio de Janeiro, where the court then was, so that he did not serve long. He returned to Portugal with King John VI in 1821 and was created marquês in 1823. In later years he was for short periods minister of foreign affairs again (1835), president of the chamber of peers (1841), and prime minister (1842 and 1846). A moderate liberal along British lines, he urged John VI to embrace constitutionalism. Having allied himself with the Liberal party on John VI's death (1826), Palmela stalwartly identified himself with the movement that in fact put Maria II on the throne; and it was largely thanks to his subsequent efforts that she remained queen. Duque de Palmela died in 1833, he was active in politics and diplomacy almost until his death on Oct. 12, 1850, in Lisbon, in his palace of Lumiar.

See M. A. Vaz de Carvalho, *Vida do Duque de Palmela,* 3 vol. (1903).

(M. G.)

PALMER, EDWARD HENRY (1840–1882), English orientalist, distinguished as a linguist and as a traveler, was born on Aug. 7, 1840, at Cambridge. He early showed linguistic ability, learning Romany from gypsies while at school, and Italian from political exiles while working in London as junior clerk in a shipping merchant's firm (1856–59). During convalescence from a serious illness, he wrote light verse and plays, showing the talent for versification that later distinguished his translations, and in 1861 he began to learn Urdu, Persian, Arabic, and Hebrew from Oriental scholars in Cambridge. He read classics at St. John's College (1863–66) and, while an undergraduate, taught Arabic, catalogued the Arabic and Persian manuscripts in King's and Trinity College libraries, and was foreign correspondent in Urdu to two Indian newspapers. In 1867 he was elected fellow in Oriental studies at St. John's, and published *Oriental Mysticism,* a translation of a Persian treatise.

In 1868–69 he joined an Ordnance Survey expedition following the Israelites' route from Egypt through the Sinai desert to Jerusalem, and in 1870 accompanied the naturalist and explorer Charles Tyrwhitt Drake on a further exploration of the desert, financed by the Palestine Exploration Fund. He described both journeys in *The Desert of the Exodus* (2 vol. 1871). In the same year he published, with his friend Walter Besant, *Jerusalem, the City of Herod and of Saladin,* which presented a Muslim view of the city's history.

While professor of Arabic at Cambridge (1871–81), Palmer published the Persian-English volume of *A Concise Dictionary of the Persian Language* (1876; completed in 2 vol. by G. Le Strange, 1883–84); a scholarly edition of the poetical works of Beha-ed-din Zoheir (1876), followed by a free metrical translation (1877), *The Song of the Reed, and Other Pieces* (1877), containing translations from Persian and Arabic and original poems; and a translation of the Koran (1880; World's Classics, 1928), which despite inaccuracies, conveys the true atmosphere of the desert. After leaving Cambridge, he became a contributor to the *Standard.* In 1882 he was asked by the government to return to Sinai to enlist the sheikhs' support for the proposed British occupation of Egypt and to take measures to ensure the safety of the Suez Canal. After a successful first mission, he was ambushed and murdered at Wadi Sudr (Aug. 11, 1882).

See W. Besant, *Life and Achievements of E. H. Palmer* (1883); A. J. Arberry in *Oriental Essays* (1960).

PALMER, SAMUEL (1805–1881), an English painter of visionary landscapes who was a disciple of William Blake. He was born in Walworth, London, on Jan. 27, 1805. Palmer's father, a bookseller, encouraged him to become a painter. By 1819 he had already exhibited small landscape studies at the Royal Academy and at the British Institution. The works that survive from 1819–21 are able but conventional, but in the following years there are signs of a profound change in his thinking, perhaps connected with his conversion from the Baptist faith to a personal form of High Anglicanism and with his discovery of medieval art.

A sketchbook of 1824 (British Museum), rediscovered in 1922, already shows all the elements of his visionary style: a mystical but precise depiction of nature and an overflowing religious intensity, united by a vivid re-creation of the pastoral convention. In October 1824 John Linnell took him to see William Blake, who encouraged Palmer in the mystical direction he was taking and provided examples of his own work for Palmer to follow. The most striking of these models were Blake's illustrations to Thornton's *Virgil* (1821), which Palmer described as "visions of little dells, and nooks, and corners of Paradise." Blake's influence can be seen clearly in the *Repose of the Holy Family* (1824–25) and

E.B. 17.c. s.186, 1972 (CHICAGO)

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İSAM 141282.

13 HAZ 2007

PALMER, EDWARD HENRY

بالمر، إدوارد هنري (١٨٤٠-١٨٨٢)

مستشرق إنجليزي.

ولد في أغسطس ١٨٤٠ في مدينة كمبردج (إنجلترا). وتعلم في المدرسة الثانوية اليونانية، واللاتينية، ثم ولع باللغة الإيطالية .

ودخل جامعة كمبردج، وفي الوقت نفسه كان يدرّس العربية ويفهرس المخطوطات العربية والفارسية الموجودة في مكتبة كلية الملك ومكتبة كلية الثالوث، وصار زميلا في كلية سانت جون في ١٨٦٧. وفي نفس السنة أصدر أول إنتاج له وهو كتابه: "التصوف الشرقي" Oriental Mysticism وهو ترجمة لرسالة باللغة الفارسية عثر عليها وهو يقوم بفهرسة المخطوطات الفارسية .

وبعد عودته من بعثة "استكشاف فلسطين" أصدر بالمر كتابين: الأول هو فهرس المخطوطات العربية والفارسية والتركية في مكتبة الثالوث في كمبردج. والثاني، وقد كتبه بالاشتراك مع وولتر بيزنت Walter Besant ، بعنوان: "أورشليم مدينة هيرود وصلاح الدين" Jerusalem, the City of Herod and Saladin.

ثم عيّن أستاذًا في كرسي اللغة العربية في نوفمبر ١٨٧١.

وفي ١٨٧٦ أصدر الجزء الأول من "ديوان البهاء زهير" بعنوان The Poetical Works Beha-ed-Din Zoheir ، وهو مطبوع في مطبعة جامعة كمبردج طبعة جميلة. وتلاه في ١٨٧٧ بترجمة كل قصائد البهاء زهير إلى الإنجليزية نظمًا.

ومات بالمر في كمين أُعِدَّ له وهو يتجسس في وادي سدر في الجنوب الغربي من سيناء في أغسطس ١٨٨٢.

later nineteenth century was in a transitional period, and the process whereby the East, at least in the superficialities of contemporary life, has come to approximate more and more to the West, was only just beginning; it was inevitable that contrasts of human character and motivation should seem sharp, and it is perhaps remarkable that the compilers of the guides could sometimes nevertheless be objective and sympathetic.

... ...

Bibliographical Note

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NOTE

1. 'William Lithgow of Lanark's travels in Syria and Palestine, 1611-1612', subsequently printed in the *Journal of Semitic Studies,* XX (1975), pp.219-35.

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EDWARD HENRY PALMER (1840-1882)

R.L.Bidwell

Edward Henry Palmer was born in Cambridge in 1840, the son of a schoolmaster who died very young, leaving his son little more than 'a tendency towards asthma and bronchial diseases'. He was, however, adopted by an aunt, who sent him to the Perse School in the city, where he quickly discovered an unusual interest in languages, spending nearly all the money given to him for sweets on buying drinks for gypsies in return for being taught their lore and the Romany tongue, in which he became very proficient and remained interested for the rest of his life.

Palmer left school at the age of sixteen and went to work in the office of a wine merchant near St Paul's in London, and once again he spent most of his free time and money picking up languages -- this time by frequenting the docks and talking to sailormen. He worked entirely by ear, taking a particular interest in dialects, and soon mastered several in French and Italian. During his London days he became friends with another poor young man who was to win fame as the greatest of English actors, Sir Henry Irving, and Palmer himself appeared on the stage; histrionic skills are doubtless a great advantage to a linguist. During these years also he suffered a very serious illness from which he was cured by a herbalist, and later he was to claim that he had in fact died and been brought back to life.

In 1860 Palmer returned to Cambridge, where he became friendly with an Indian, Sayyid Abdoolah, who had hoped to teach oriental languages at the University, but who was denied an official position because these could be given only to members of the Church of England. In 1863 two Fellows of St John's heard of this unusual young man and arranged for Palmer to receive a sizarship -- a position which enabled him, in return for certain domestic services, to study for a degree. In fact, he spent much of his time in cataloguing the oriental manuscripts in the University library -- a collection of which the Librarian had written,'No words are sufficient to express the mass of confusion which our collection presented, and which brought down on us the well-deserved censure of Orientalists'. Palmer produced the basis of the catalogue of Arabic and Persian manuscripts and later went on to those of the libraries of Trinity and King's. His achievements in this field were later described by G.F.Nicholl, Professor of Arabic at Oxford, as 'the most arduous and wonderful works'. He wrote an Arabic poem in the metre *ramal,* describing the cataloguing and ended it by fitting his own name and that of Trinity into the metre. This was characteristic of Palmer, who, as one of the first major Islamic scholars not to be in religious orders, felt free to introduce some humour into his work. In six years he acquired such a knowledge of oriental languages that although his application for a post as an interpreter in the

إدوارد هنري بالمر (E. H. Palmer) (١٨٤٠ - ١٨٨٢).

وهذه شخصية طريفة أخرى من شخصيات القرن التاسع عشر التي ربط قدرها بالمشرق العربي. فقد ولد بالمر سنة ١٨٤٠ في كامبريدج وتوفي في مصر حيث قتله بعض البدو في الصحراء المصرية مع بعض رفاقه وسلبوهم مالهم. كان بالمر منذ حداثة سنه مولعاً باللغات، فدرس العربية في جامعة كامبريدج وأصبح يقرض الشعر فيها ثم كان أن تعرف على رجل سوري من حلب يدعى رزق الله حسن الحلبي الذي ساعده على التمرس باللغة العربية. ومن ثم قام برحلات واسعة في البلدان العربية. ففي سنة ١٨٦٩ أوفدته إلى الشرق الأدنى جمعية التنقيب عن الآثار الفلسطينية فطاف بصحراء سيناء وصحراء التيه واتصل بالبدو وتعلم لهجاتهم وعاداتهم وعاش بينهم كواحد منهم، وزار كذلك لبنان وسوريا، وفي سنة ١٨٧١ عاد إلى كامبريدج حيث عين أستاذاً للعربية ثم عاد إلى مصر سنة ١٨٨٢ في إبان ثورة عرابي باشا حيث عين كبير مترجمي القوات البريطانية فيها. ويعدّ بالمر من المستشرقين البريطانيين القلائل الذين اتقنوا اللغة العربية، فكان يكتب بها بسهولة وينظم الشعر كأحد أبنائها.

ومن مؤلفاته التصوف الشرقي (كمبريدج ١٨٦٧) وقواعد اللغة العربية بالإنجليزية (لندن ١٨٨١) وقد اتبع الطريقة التقليدية التي درج عليها علماء النحو العربي. وله كذلك «رحلة في شبه جزيرة سيناء» و«تاريخ القدس» وهو ناشر ديوان الشاعر المصري بهاء الدين زهير، ومترجم القرآن، كما وضع كتاباً عن هارون الرشيد وعاصمته بغداد، وفهرس أيضاً المخطوطات الشرقية الموجودة في مكتبة جامعة كامبريدج.

ومن مستشرقي هذا العصر وليم رايت (William Wright) (١٨٣٠ - ١٨٨٩) الذي ولد في الهند حيث كان والده يخدم كضابط في الجيش البريطاني. درس العربية في ليدن على المستشرق المعروف دوزي (Dozy). ثم عين أستاذاً للعربية في كل من جامعات لندن (١٨٥٦) ودبلن (١٨٥٨) وكمبريدج (١٨٧٠)، وقد ساهم رايت في نشر عدد من كتب المراجع العربية أبرزها نفح الطيب للمقرّي الذي شارك فيه دوزي. وكتاب الكامل

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Fi urubba S. 38 - 41.

AKİKİ, Necip. "el-Müsteşrikûn"
II. c.,s. 65-66 1980(KAHİRE)

بالمر ، إدوارد هنرى (١٨٤٠ – ١٨٨٣) Palmer, E. H.

ولد فى كمبريدج ، وكان منذ طفولته مولعاً بتعلم اللغات ، وله قدرة عجيبة على إتقانها وفى طليعتها الفرنسية والإيطالية . وفى العشرين من عمره تعرف بهندى ، محاضر للغة الهندوستانية فى جامعة كمبريدج فحبب إليه العربية والفارسية والأوردية ، فلما تعلم العربية طفق ينقل طائفة من الأشعار الإنجليزية إليها ، ثم شغل بقرض الشعر العربى . واتصل برزق الله حسّون وأفاد منه ثم انتظم فى جامعة كمبريدج لمتابعة دراساته الشرقية (١٨٦٣) ووضع فهرس مخطوطاتها الشرقية ، وفى سنة ١٨٦٩ أوفدته إلى الشرق الأدنى جمعية البحث عن الآثار الفلسطينية وصحبه السير رتشارد بورتون ، فارتاد صحراء سيناء وصحراء التيه واتصل بالبدو ، وتضلع من لهجاتهم وعاداتهم وعرف بينهم بالشيخ عبد الله . وزار لبنان ودمشق . وعين أستاذاً للعربية فى جامعة كمبريدج (١٨٧١) ثم زاول الصحافة والمحاماة حتى نشبت ثورة عرابى باشا (١٨٨٢) فرجع إلى مصر وكلفته حكومته الاتصال ببعض شيوخ البدو فمنحهم بدَراً من الذهب ، ثم عين رئيساً لمترجمى القوة البريطانية فى مصر ، وقام بمغامرة جريئة مخترقاً شبه جزيرة سينا على صهوة جواد ، ولكنه لاقى حتفه عند عودته انتقاماً منه .

ولعل بالمر – أو الشيخ عبد الله – ينفرد بأنه من قلائل الإنجليز الذين تغلغلوا فى صميم اللغة العربية ، فاستطاع أن يكتب بها وينظم فى سهولة ويسر كأحد أبنائها ، حتى إنه كان يضيق أحياناً بلغته الإنجليزية فيكتب بها إلى من يعرفها من أصحابه كالمستشرق نيكول ، أستاذ العربية فى جامعة أكسفورد ، نثراً ونظماً . فلما قتل رثاه الشعراء بخمس عشرة لغة بينها العربية .

آثاره : التصوف الشرقى (كمبريدج ١٨٦٧) وقواعد اللغة العربية ، على الطريقة التى درج عليها النحويون العرب ، بالإنجليزية (الطبعة المنقحة ، لندن ١٨٨١) ومعجم اللغة الفارسية . وفهرس المخطوطات العربية والفارسية والتركية بكلية ترينيتى ، فى مائتى صفحة (كمبريدج ١٨٧٠) ورحلة فى شبه جزيرة سينا . وتاريخ القدس (١٨٧١) ونشر قصائد وفيرة من الفارسية والعربية ، متناً وترجمة (كمبريدج ١٨٦٨ ، ولندن ١٨٧٧) وديوان البهاء زهير ، متناً وترجمة شعرية بمقدمة مسهبة وتعليقات جمة ، فى جزأين (كمبريدج ١٨٧٦ – ٧٧) وترجمة القرآن (أكسفورد ١٨٨٠) وسيرة هرون الرشيد (١٨٨٠) ومسح غربى فلسطين (لندن ١٨٨١) . ثم نشر نيكل دراسة عن القرآن لبالمر (صحيفة الجمعية الشرقية الأمريكية ١٩٣٦) . ومن شعره :

BEDEVİ, A. " Mevsuatu'l-Müsteşrikûn "
s. 42-47, 1984 (BEYRUT)

پالمر

EDWARD HENRY PALMER

(1840-1882)

مستشرق إنجليزي ومن عملاء الاستعمار البريطاني ، وقد لقي حتفه جزاءً وفاقاً لعمله هذا .

ولد في أغسطس ١٨٤٠ في مدينة كمبردج (انجلترة). وتعلم في المدرسة الثانوية اليونانية ، واللاتينية ، ثم ولع باللغة الإيطالية . وعندنهاية ١٨٦٠ التقى وتصادق مع سيد عبد الله ، الذي كان يعمل موظفاً في الحكومة الهندية وقد جاء إلى كمبردج ليسعى في الحصول على وظيفة أستاذ للغة الهندستانية ، في كمبردج . فأعجب پالمر بمعرفته بلغات عدة شرقية .

فراح يتلقى منه دروساً في اللغتين الفارسية والأوردية ، وانضافت إليهما العربية ، ثم تعرف إلى نواب إقبال الدولة ، ابن راجا أودة ، فوضع نواب تحت تصرفه اثنين من المدرسين لإتقان الأوردو والهندوستاني . وفي الوقت نفسه تلقى دروساً في العربية على يدي سوري مسيحي يدعى رزق الله حسّون . ودخل جامعة كمبردج ، وفي الوقت نفسه كان يدرّس العربية ويفهرس المخطوطات العربية والفارسية الموجودة في مكتبة كلية الملك ومكتبة كلية الثالوث ، ويعمل مراسلاً أجنبياً باللغة الأوردية لجريدتين هنديتين وصار زميلاً في كلية سانت جون في ١٨٦٩ . وفي نفس السنة أصدر أول إنتاج له وهو كتابه : « التصوف الشرقي » Oriental Mysticism وهو ترجمة لرسالة باللغة الفارسية عثر عليها وهو يقوم بفهرسة المخطوطات الفارسية .

وحدث أن أنشئت هيئة « لاستكشاف فلسطين » بغرض « اكتشاف الإرتباط بين التاريخ المقدس والجغرافيا المقدسة » أي المتعلقين بالكتاب المقدس . وكان من ضمن برنامجها استكشاف جزيرة سينا ومسيرة بني إسرائيل في صحرائها . ويقترح المشروع « تتبع بني إسرائيل في رحلاتهم الكثيرة من مصر إلى سينا ، ومن سينا إلى قديش ، ومن ثم إلى أرض الميعاد » . وتألفت البعثة الاستكشافية من سير هنري جيمس ، رئيس مساحة المدفعية ، ومن كابتن اتشارلز ولسون ، من هيئة سلاح المهندسين الملكية ، ومن پالمر بوصفه مترجماً وجامعاً للنقوش وباحثاً . ويقول پالمر : كان عملي يقوم أساساً في الحصول من البدو على أسماء « الأماكن في شبه جز[illegible] . بينما كان الضباط يقومون بالمساحة ، كان هو يستعين بمن يجد من البدو ذكياً في موضع ما ، فيسأله عن أسماء الأماكن في هذا الموضع ، وفي الوقت نفسه عني بتسجيل عادات البدو

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