Jacobus Golius (1596 – 1667)
This celebrated Dutch orientalist was the first to edit an Arabic handbook of astronomy, namely that of Fargānī (from the first part of the 9th century), in Arabic. After a sojourn of several years in Arab countries and in Istanbul, he brought back a collection of 250 manuscripts which became the core of the oriental section of the university library at Leiden.

Johann Jacob Reiske (1716 – 1774)
One of the oldest, most versatile, original and notable German Arabists.

Wilhelm Schickard (1592 – 1635)
This versatile scientist and scholar of Arabic from Tübingen sought, inter alia, to replace the inadequate world maps of his time with a new world map on the basis of Arabic works on geography known to him, in particular Abu l-Fidāʾī’s comparative tables of localities. Schickard’s work remained incomplete because of his premature death.

Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall (1774 – 1856)
From Graz. Probably the most prolific and versatile Orientalist of all times, author of the first history of oriental literature (in 7 volumes) and of the ten-volume history of the Ottoman empire.
Eduard Sachau (1845 – 1930)

From Neumünster. Besides several other publications, he is especially renowned through his edition and translation of the two important works *The Chronology of Ancient Nations* and *Indica* of al-Birūnī, one of the greatest scientists of the Islamic cultural sphere.

Joseph Ernest Renan (1823 – 1892)

He is the French Arabist who clearly demonstrated in his book *Averroès et l’Averroïsme* (1852) how pervasively the Arabic-Andalusian philosopher Ibn Rušd (d. 1188 AD) had influenced the philosophy in the Occident.

Julius Hirschberg (1843 – 1925)

This eminent historian of medicine has done great service in elucidating the outstanding achievements of the Arabic-Islamic physicians in the history of ophthalmology.

Michael Jan de Goeje (1836 – 1909)

Famous orientalist from Holland. From 1866 to 1901 he edited, for the first time, more than ten fundamental works of Arabic-Islamic anthropogeography and translated parts of them into European languages. His edition of the history of the world by at-Ṭabarī (d. 310/923), in fifteen volumes, is one of those masterpieces for which orientalists deserve great credit.
Heinrich Suter
(1848 – 1922)

Outstanding Swiss historian of Arabic mathematics, author of the first bio-bibliographical handbook of Arabic mathematicians and astronomers.

Eilhard Wiedemann
(1852 – 1928)

This indefatigable and versatile physicist from Erlangen published, from 1879 onwards, more than 200 articles on Arabic–Islamic sciences. He was the first scholar who attempted to reconstruct Arabic–Islamic scientific instruments. The Islamic world owes him a great debt of gratitude.

Julius Ruska
(1867 – 1949)

Historian of Arabic-Islamic sciences, especially of chemistry-alchemy.

Carlo Alfonso Nallino
(1872 – 1939)

From Italy, one of the most meritorious orientalists. He delivered lectures in Arabic at the University of Cairo in 1909–1910 on the history of Arabic astronomy; these lectures were published subsequently under the title ‘Ilm al-falak. This and his introductory volume to the edition of al-Batt n’s handbook are the first historiographic studies of Arabic astronomy.
One of the most important and versatile Russian orientalists. His history of Islamic anthropogeography occupies an eminent position among his numerous publications. Produced after thirty years of labour, this monumental work is not only the best in this area, but also the best historical treatment of one of the areas of Arabic-Islamic sciences.

One of the most important Arabists of all times. He is the scholar who introduced Arabic Studies to Turkey and developed the modern method of critical editions of Arabic-Persian manuscripts.