



Monumental Work on Universal History

Ibn Khaldun Abū Zayd 'Abd ar-Raḥmān ibn Muḥammad ibn Khaldūn al-Ḥaḍramī 732 - 808 [1332 – 1406]

## Muqaddimah

#### Manuscript in Ottoman Turkish

Translation of Muqaddimah by Pirizade Mehmed Sahib, Sheikh al-Islam of Mahmud I., copied by Osman bin Osman bin Mustafa el Erzurumî in 1270 [1853] 650 pp., 18.5 x 32 cm. Handwritten Ex Libris and seal of Ismail Hakki Bey, Member of the Courthouse under Abdülmecid I., Ottoman style full leather bound with flip.

Ibn Khaldun's introduction - "Muqaddima" - to his universal history is one of the seminal works of historical scholarship. In it, the 14th century Arab scholar explores the reasons for the rise and fall of empires in an astonishingly modern way. Some modern thinkers view it as the first work dealing with the social sciences of sociology, demography and cultural history.

Ibn Khaldun has been described as a precursor or an early representative of social Darwinism. Ibn Khaldūn as widely seen as a sociologist before the latter term existed.

The Muqaddimah is the introdiuction to Ibn Khaldun's monumental universal history titled Kitāb al-ʿibar wa-dīwān al-mubtadaʾ wa-l-khabar fī ayyām al-ʿArab wa-l-ʿajam wa-l-Barbar wa-man ʿāṣarahum min dhawī al-sulṭān al-akbar ("The book of lessons: A treatise on the beginnings and the history of the Arabs, non-Arabs, Berbers, and the great rulers of their time") Translated in Ottoman Turkish by Pirizāde Mehmed Sahib, Sheikh al-Islam of Mahmud I. in Rebîülevvel 1143 [September 1730] and presented to the Sultan. Copied by Osman bin Osman bin Mustafa el Erzurumî in 1270 [1853] Purchased by İsmail Hakkı Bey, in 1274 [1858], one year before the first edition printed in Istanbul.

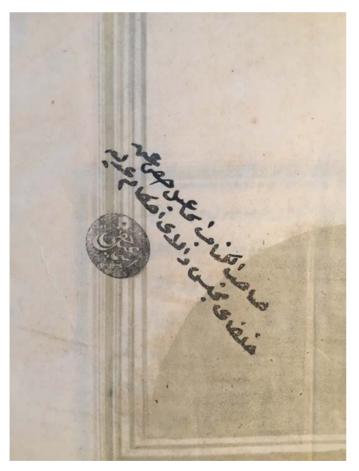
- First printed edition in 1275 [1859] Tercüme-i Mukaddime-i İbn-i Haldun in Istanbul. ÖZEGE 2064.
- First English translation by Franz Rosenthal. The Muqaddimah: An Introduction to History, 1958, Princeton University Press

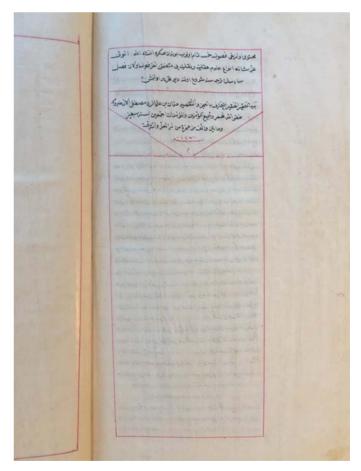
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مستدخافة امتا بوردقارة اعل جازى سفرعراق غريص اراده سى ايله يفعوص واوب تدبيرامورده جهرسنال مفادلة ومداخل ومقور وكلد حطيد حوال وهد والصدة ووب يده يرا من حدالاتفاع سوله اليون متروما وفاولغ صالح اونز الادواب ومؤشير وير جوهرملك ودوات ايد تاج ابتهاجارى آداسته اوكان هاجت سدهاستات المن معده المن معداد و المنابع المنابع والمنتام منعق و المنتام منعق و اقادب خويشاف واحزاف في حداد أوب عيرت حيد ماول ول مالاالهارك سادت داري اعراز اينلى مفنده سبوايدن مقذى ايد نارى معرجيود لردد بوصورت بردانان سر بديار وفتيدرك ليفاره على الذب كله واو كره اشتركوت مفتركم بيعادة تزقيع ملك دولت اولؤب سلسدي رجا لذدن بعصيارى مينات وعد واستحير ف وعداية يكى طاءه سير وسفر اليه عثر وبو زمرة استاب كرامك قطرجاذون بادعل فدسوق مطيئه عزم اتملمري امروفهما ي بيورديلر ويد تبايل وحشية لك نوسيع مالك وقطع مسالك ايد سائز كسدلى مخصناهع دولته تشويلت ايديهروادايد دار وتتهيدميان دولة طوانيدسيق ويقدماري والتابيان الورلة برى دين بودرك عربها لمنزون حير وبنا يد حنده نقل ولنان حكايه دركه بونلروطن اقامتارى اولات فنعتم ايد مغيشدن عهما ولمغل سود ما بعاش سدت وسعاوي عصية زى ين اولكسندن بردنع دياد وبردفعده في اقليم عراق وبالدعيد معفر ابدوب بن ايد مغرب زمينات حصوصا مائلت عراق وبلادهد لمتعيالنده دست بهام نهنت متحند لكين فرصت ونودلر ووتاك بروفق عادت الهة سانه نعیده ومرعل غرعدد و موجود ایکن بی باشه وبی پروامواه مذکوده به سسبقاى مصايب دودان ايد يونلوك دايث عزواقها لنرى واتبينة بنت ماندكر ونكداراولوب افالة عزيدالمثا لعزوجاهدى مامة دورعدد وآب خوشكار عيستارى جرعة جلم روزكار اوفعد سفرف ولدوقده بوسيق انشا دايه رار عودت ودجعت ميستد اولديل السنة انامده مذكور اولوب وصعاب كت كدورالغريج عمريفق بيركزشنجد فالانكاس مدافى اودر. كين حداده مترضد فرصت اولان اقالب خومفانك سطوت تواريده مسعوده كلدر كذ الث ديارغريه و شايل ويدون وعدا ير عصيتارع مودود اونوب ابما لشاذات نفسانية ايز لخياعت جادد تارى مكسود الليم او لده حوارا مضر صودالده واقع برية دان نقل ومركت و في مدد واعاشت اوتمعلد سلعنفرى شعاطده بمتون ويحريهم اولدفلرى دولت هنارى سأمى ادلوب ريعة واحدود افليم راجده وطاحده واقع الداس ملكته اسستالا البلدياس والهاصل سكان داست ويه أولان اكثر قبابل وحشية اولان كالمرات - وغروحسبده اسلافلريد مشاركتارى سببيد وراغن ساعلنة ستخفافلری دخی طلقات معلوملری اولفلہ بیا نغ ومزاحم حل عقدا مور دائت کند حان وسال نارى بومنوانسا و زره و لعله وائرة مالك ودولت ترى ساير حذايفية مكنخ كمانتدى ولوب وكذنالت بوطراء دخ زمانان وسع اولوب مگز سلطنتلونده ابعد علارده حکومتلی جاری اولمشد در واقه دحالزون يجد فرعد وخر طال خليد عزوه وابده واحت حصوده ن محرورا ولعالم يتدراليد والناد و بومده يرى منو فصر دحى عام اولدك يروة تعفاده سلفلرينك ذواك دوانتارئ مارعد متصادلوب وتتنادا كلدكده اللردين نأتل تاج وغتجما مذرعه اولورار والحاصل مال ودولت لاخالذا وحلادت دزفاالك سلسده دشهارية منتظم اوكان رجالك بينلهذه دائزاونوب سودة عصبيتارى ذائل ياخود وتبايل عشايرى عوصتموا إغاث مقورا والدين ويا المعدود معدم اوائه إحلامت إدى العساب اولغير دلت ذدين كوى سنطنت على طربة المناوة بو بلوك دبودة جوكات كرمناعوان وانفرار ومزيد متوكمة وافتر ادايد داسي ما عدريد وانفرادات جلادتنرف ونقاوزره مشيث البيته جارى ودكاستعد زمات جروان عيرون مرك ماعرا ولود الوند بج مرعد دامودوات وتنت ام سالفد سينلونده وافع ولاك انقلابات وانفعالات بومدعامزه كواه فاستستاهد ملك عادشديد عيدون سنداده استقالاله وب بعده





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و معلاله معالى اور و تا ما و امنان الشاعل المدائل و عالفت برسارة و الدسلة 
Important Hanafi Theological Work

'Ubayd Allāh ibn Mas'ūd al-Maḥbūbī died 746 [1346/1347]

Kitāb al-Tawdīḥ fi ḥall Ghawāmiḍ al-Tanqīḥ [wa huwa Sharḥ al-Tanqīḥ]

#### Manuscript in Arabic

Book of Elucidation on Solving the Ambiguities of the Revision and this is the commentary on Tanqih al-usul by the same authoried by Muhammed el Hac Ilyas Copied in Mahrusa [Istanbul], 867 H. [1462 AD] 212 pp., 27 x 18 cm, unbound with remnants of original leather cover.

Sadr al-Shari'a, a Bukharan Hanafi theologian and jurist who lived in Bukhara and Herat in the post-Mongol period, attempted to synthesize the prevalent Ash'ari theological tradition with the Central Asian Hanafi juristic tradition.

He focused in particular on the Hanafi Usul work of al-Pazdawi (d. 1089), on the one hand, and the two most influential theological works of the period, the al-Mukhtasar (The Abbreviated) of lbn al-Hajib (d. 1249) and al-Mahsul (The Harvest) of al-Razi, on the other. Many commentaries were written on Sadr al-Shari'a's work, al-Tawdih, itself a commentary on al-Tanqih (The Revision) by the same author.

One such commentary, al-Talwih (The Alluding) by Sa'd aldin al-Taftazani (d. 1390), was so successful that it gained unrivaled prestige in usul al-fiqh within the Ottoman intellectual circles up until modern times. The Central Asian Sa'd al-din al-Taftazani may be regarded as one of the most influential scholars within the Ottoman milieu.

His works set the standard in Ottoman higher education in three fields: rhetoric (balagha), philosophical theology (kalam), and legal theory (usul al-fiqh).

Brockelmann, GAL, II, 277 (no. 3, commentary a); SII, 300; Mach, R. Yahuda, 917. The author's commentary on h- is Tanqih al-usūl (cf. Mach, R. Yahuda, 916).

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Order No MSS\_101





# Ebu'l-Fazl Abdullah died 1156 [1743]

## Behcet ül-Fetava Collection of Fatwas

## Manuscript in Ottoman Turkish

Copied by El Hac Mustafa bin İsmail, 1169 [1755/56] 268 leaves, 29 x 17.5 cm. Cardboard with leather spine.

The fatwas of Ebu'l-Fazl Abdullah, also called Abdullah Efendi, was Seyh ul-Islam of Sultan Mahmud I, are important in that they made possible the reformist developments of the time.

Among his fatwas, special mention should be made of his approval of the establishment of the first printing press of Ibrahim Müteferrika. This fatwa can be found on sheet 229b of the manuscript.

The word Fatwa carries in it the meaning of consultation. Specifically it refers to an Islamic legal opinion issued by an expert scholar (Mufti) in response to a question by a lay person.

Hilmar Krüger has examined the fatwas of Ebu'l-Fazl Abdullah in detail his book Fetwa und Siyar.

- Hilmar Krüger, Fetwa und Siyar. Zur internationalrechtlichen Gutachtenpraxis der osmanischen Seyh ul-Islam vom 17. bis 19. Jahrhundert unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des "Behcet ül-Fetava". (Schriften der Max-Freiherr-von-Oppenheim-Stiftung).

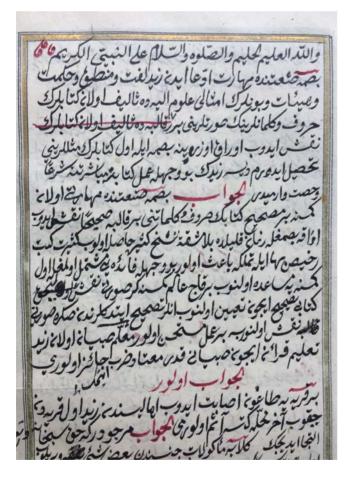
Oppenheim-Stiftung).
- The fatwas of Ebu'l-Fazl Abdullah have been printed in two editions, under the title "Behcetü'l-fetava maan-Nükul 1266 and 1289 [1849 / 1872]" by Matbaa-i Âmire in İstanbul, ÖZEGE 1777.

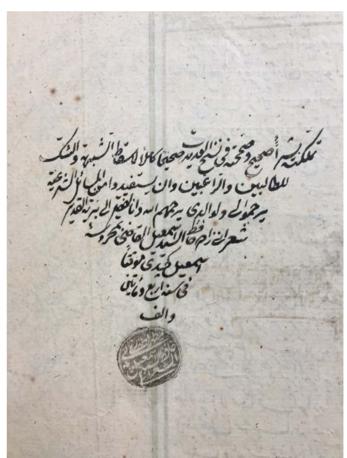
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## Seyyed Mir Hamza Nigârî 1219 - 1313 [1805 - 1896]

## The Complete Works

# Manuscripts and Printed Parts in Ottoman Turkish

Bound in one volume:

- 1. Dibace/preface, manuscript, 2 pp.
- 2. Silsila, manuscript, 1 p.
- 3. Divân-ı Seyyid Ñigâri Be-Zeban-ı Türkî and Çaynâme, Istanbul 1302 [1886], Süleyman Efendi Matbaası 366 pp. (with handwritten additions of parts not printed)
- 4. Nigarnâme, manuscript, author's copy, 187 pp.
- 5. Menâkıb-ı Seyyid Nigârî, manuscript, 10 pp.

Mir Hamza Nigari is the most famous mystic in Anatolia and Caucasia in the 19th century. Nigari was born in the town of Zengezur in the Caucasian region of Karabağ and received his primary education there. While still young, he moved to Anatolia and joined the İsmail Şirvani sect in Amasya. Nigari, who taught mystical principles in Istanbul, Erzurum and Harput, died in Harput and is buried in Amasya.

ad 2: Silsila in Sufism is the spiritual chain of a sheikh that connects him to the Prophet Muhammad through previous generations of mystics. Silsila is a spiritual ("golden") chain of power transmission that plays a central role in all Sufi orders (tariqa). This way the founders of an order gains authority and thus the ability to gather followers around them. Only very few founders of an order, renouncing a silsila, declared to have received their blessing power (baraka) directly through a vision from the Prophet. Crucial to the prestige and veneration accorded to a Sufi sheikh is the number and importance of the previous masters in his chain.

ad 4: Nigarnâme is the main work of Mir Hamza Nigari. It is based on the last two handwritten lines at the end of the manuscript: "Hatmeyleyen imdi ol kelamı / Mahbub-u Hüda'ya var selamı". "The one who finishes these lines salutes Mahbub-u Hüda , the beloved of God, the Prophet Muhammad". Author's copy baring the date 1302 [1886], ten years before his death.

ad 5: Masnawī, a literary genre of two-line poems, the author's spiritual life. Most likely an author's copy.

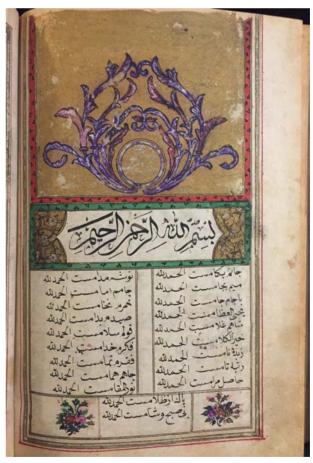
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Order No MSS\_105





Mustafa Haşim Baba 1130 - 1197 [1718 - 1718]

Anqā' Meşrık (The Griffin of the East)

### Manuscript in Ottoman Turkish

Copied by Zeynel Abidin Pur Taksir, 1227 [1812] 28 leaves, 17.5 x 12 cm.

Mustafa Haşim Baba whose pseudonym was "Hâşimî" in his poets, was born in Üsküdar, İstanbul in 1130 [1718]. He was the son of the Yusuf Nizâmeddin Efendi , Sheikh of Bandırmalızade Tekkesi (Dervish lodge).

Haşim Baba was educated according to the practices of Jalwatiyya orders, after that he inclinated to Bektashism orders and even he was appointed to the post of Dedebabalık. However, neither the Jalwatis nor the Bektashis had accepted him. He died in 1197 [1718]. After his death, the Hasimiyyas, which was established by the followers of Haşim Baba, was related to him. Haşim Baba spended his life on preaching and Sufi order services, the influences of Celvetism, Bektashism .

His work "Anqā' Meşrīk" (The griffin of the East) is a parody to Muhyī d-Dīn ibn ʿAlī Ibn ʿArabī's "Anqā' muġrīb" (The griffin of the West).

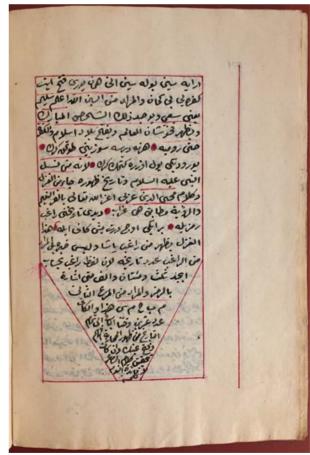
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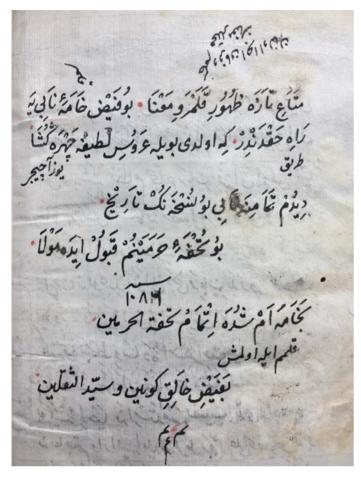


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All prices are net prices in Euro (without VAT) and exclusive of shipping, insurance and customs







Yūsuf Nābī, 1051/52 - 1123/24 [1642 - 1712]

## Tuhfetü'l-Haremeyn On Pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina

#### Manuscript in Ottoman Turkish

Due to chronogram written in 1093 [1683] No name of a copyist mentioned, possibly written by Nabi himself. 328 pp., 23 x 16 cm.

Nâbi, actually Yūsuf Nābī; born 1642 in Şanlıurfa (Ruhā); died 10 April 1712 in Istanbul; was an Ottoman poet of the 17th / 18th century and one of the dominant poet personalities of his time. Nâbi belongs to the group of Dīwān poets. In a total of ten works, four of which are in prose, he takes a critical look at the social reality of his time. A collection of poems in Persian is considered lost. He compiled a dīwān of his early poems in Istanbul. During his time in Aleppo, a second dīwān was created at the request of the governor of Syria, Silâhdâr İbrâhîm Pascha (1705–1708), to which Nâbi used a qasīda to praise the unity of God (tauhīd).

Researchers give two different dates for the completion of the Tuhfetül haremeyn, depending presumably on the chronogram for the narrative. While Levend and Karahan state that Nabi completed his narrative in 1094 [1683] Gibb, Rieu claim that it was in 1093 [1682]. The chronogram in the calculation oft he manuscript also says 1093: The copies of the Tuhfetül haremeyn do not give a single date beneath the chronogram upon which all researchers can agree.

The dates for the chronogram in the copies of the Tuhfetül haremeyn in the Süleymanlye library, the John Rylands Library of Manchester University, Cambridge University Library and the British Library bear varying dates including 1084, 1085, 1089, 1090, 1092 and 1093, and 1095.

The calculation of the chronogram of this copy says: Bu (8) Tuhfe-i (493) haremeynim (348) kabul (138) ide (20) Mevla (86). This esults in the year 1093. The written numbers 1089 indicate the year of the beginning of his

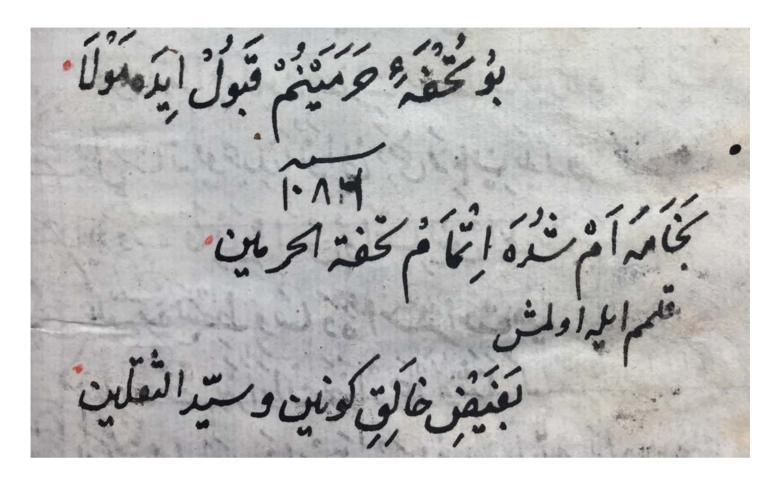
The concluding sentence on the last page suggests that Nabi may have written the manuscript himself: "İtmam-ı Tuhfe-i Haremeyn kalemim ile olmuş bi feyz-i Halikî Kevneyn ve Seyyidü'l Sakaleyn"
[The completion of the Tuhfe-i Haremeyn with my pen came with the permission of the Creator of the World and the Hereafter and the Lord of the Two Worlds].

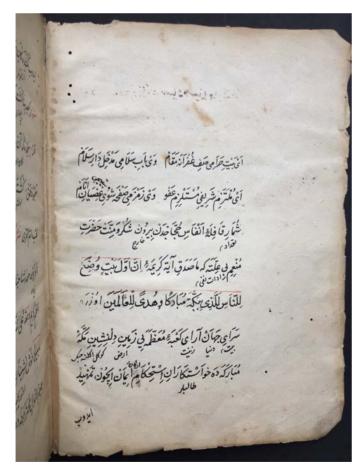
- E. J. W. Gibb, History of Ottoman Poetry, vol. III, p. 37 Abdulkadir Karahan, Nabi, Ankara: KTB, 1987, p. 48 Agah Sirri Levend, Türk Edebiyati Tarihi 1 (Ankara: TTK), 1973, p. 103 Menderes Coşkun, Ottoman Pilgrimage Narratives and Nabi's Tuhfetü'l-Harameyn, PhD thesis, Durham, 1999.
- Charles Rieu, Catalogue of Persian manuscripts in the British Museum II and III (London 1881 and 1883), p. 980.

Order No MSS 109











Order No MSS\_109





Muhammad Imam Birgivi, 928 - 980 [1522 – 1573] and Şeyh 'Aliyyü's- Sadrî el-Konevî, died 1114 [1702]

- (1) Vasiyetnâme The Last Will and Testament of Imam Birgivi and
- (2) Şeyh 'Aliyyü's- Sadrî el-Konevî's commentary on Birgivi's Testament

## Two Manuscripts in Ottoman Turkish

(1) Copied by Sakir bin Mahmud, 1217 [1802] 156 leaves, 21 x 15 cm

and

(2) Copied by Ahmed es-Sehid Tahir Hac Mehmed Efendizade, 1133 [1720] 200 leaves, 20 x 13 cm.

#### ad 1:

Muḥammad Imam Birgivi (27 March 1522 – 15 March 1573) was a Muslim scholar and moralist who lived during the height of the Ottoman Empire and whose texts are used to this day as manuals of spiritual practice throughout the Muslim world. His full name, in Arabic, is Taqī al-Dīn Muḥammad Ibn Pīr ʿAlī al-Birkawī. Born Muḥammad ibn Pīr ʿAlī, in Balikesir, Ottoman Empire, in 1522, Muḥammad was sent to the capital Istanbul to study theology as a young man.

He studied law under the chief military judge (kazasker) of the Ottoman Empire, became a dervish and attached himself to a Sufi master of the Bayramiyyah order. After working as a judge for a short period in Edirne, Birgivi became an ascetic, resigned from his government post and returned his salary.

Imam Birgivi is known to be the author of some the twenty-seven works dealing with theology, the art of reciting the Qur'ān, dogmatics and various legal issues. He is most famous for his catechism in Turkish entitled Risale-i Birgivi, also known as the Vasiyetname, available in many printed editions, and translated into several European languages.

#### ad 2:

Şeyh 'Aliyyü's- Sadrî el-Konevî was one of the most influential thinkers in Sufi philosophy. He wrote a commentary on Birgivî's Vasiyetname. Several other authors have also produced commentaries on this work. One of these works is that of Şeyh 'Aliyyü's- Sadrî el-Konevî's, which is concerned primarily with issues of faith, worship, and ethics

Order No MSS\_111











Order No MSS\_111







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Muḥammad Aq Shams al-Dīn / Akşemseddin 792 – 863 [1390–1459]

Makâmât'ül Evliyâ, Silsilename, Risale Akşemseddin

Three Manuscripts in Ottoman-Turkish

Copied by Seyyid İbrahim Şevki 5 Cemazielevvel 1273 [1. January 1857] Bound in one volume. 27 pp., 20 x 13.5 cm.

Three manuscripts bound in one:

- 1. Makâmât'ül Evliyâ, a prominent work of Akşemseddin, master of the conquerer of İstanbul, Fatih Sultan Mehmet. Makâmât'ül Evliyâ is a work that contains most of Akşemseddin's thoughts about Islamic mysticism (sufizm) and is about seventeen ranks (maqam) of Saints.
- 2. Silsilename
- 3. Risale Akşemseddin Copied by Seyyid İbrahim Şevki 5 Cemazielevvel 1273 [1. Janury 1857]

Muḥammad Aq Shams al-Dīn, or Aq Şemseddīn (modern Turkish Akşemseddin), was born in Damascus. His father, Shaykh Ḥamza, was a grandson of Shihāb al-Dīn Suhrawardī (539–632 [1145–1234]). In 799/1396, Aq Shams al-Dīn went with his parents to Anatolia, where they settled in Kavak (Qavaq), today the centre of a sub-district (nāḥiye) near Amasya. After completing theological and medical studies, he obtained a post as müderris (teacher) in Osmancık.

Between 851 and 855 [1447 and 1451] he was called to Adrianople, to treat Sülaymān Čelebi, ķāḍī ʿaskar of Sultan Murād II. He took part in the conquest of Constantinople as a preacher in the army; according to a later legend he discovered the tomb of Abū Ayyūb al-Anṣārī [q.v.] and worked other miracles of firāsa.

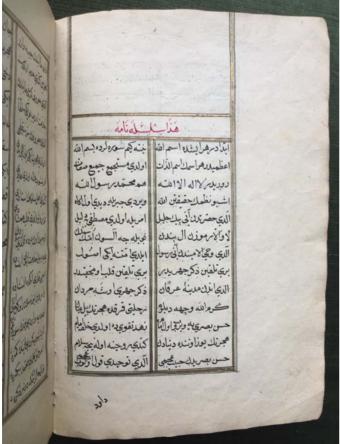
He healed a daughter of Meḥmed II and in general gained the favour of the sultan. After the conquest Aķ Shams al-Dīn returned to Göynük, where he died at the end of Rabī II 863 [1459].

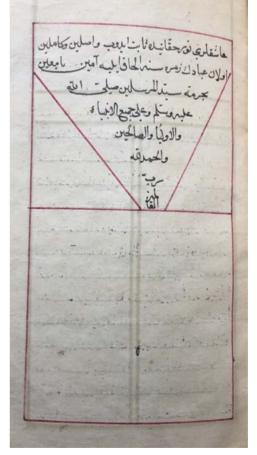
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Order No MSS\_112





## Mehmed Sâdık Erzincânî 1136 – 1209 [1723 - 1794]

## **Four Risales** and a Letter of Dedication

### Manuscript in Ottoman Turkish

4 Risales in 1 Vol., 27 + 57 + 58 + 19 + 2 = 15319 x 14 cm.

Mehmed Sâdık Erzincânî, also named Muḥammad Ṣādiq al-Arzinǧāni Muftīzāda, Mehmed el-Erzincani, and Muḥammad Ṣādiq Ibn-ʿAbd-ar-Raḥīm al-Muftī.

Author of four risales (small texts in the form of a treatise on principles, rules and secrets of the Naqshibendi order. At the end a dedication in the form of a letter to his dervish colleague Mustafa, signed "Fukara Muhammad Sadık Erzurumî Derviş Sâdık Erzincânî, 1185 [1771].

#### 1. Risâle-i Terbiyenâme.

Author's copy, dated 1185 [1771], 27 pp.

A treatise on Sufi customs, traditions and ethics.

#### 2. Risâle-i Ma'rifetü'n-nefs

Author's copy, dated 1185 [1771], 47 pp. In this treatise, people are divided into three groups as "ehl-i dünyâ", "ehl-i ukbâ" ve "ehlullah", and the nafs levels of each group are explained.

#### 3. Risâle-i Mergūbe

Author's copy, dated 1192 [1778], 58 pp.

the treatise begins with his short autobiography in epistolary form; Then the theme of asking for forgiveness of the followers who are at different levels of Nafs is explained.

#### 4. Risâle-i Mahbûb

Author's copy, dated 1194 [1780], 19 pp.

In this treatise, the four levels of the soul are referred to as city symbols under the titles of "nafs-i emmare" (soul of evil, sin and lust), "nafs-i levvame" (soul of repentance), "nafs-i mulhime" (soul of inspiration), and "nafs-i mutmainne" (soul of liberation from doubts, fears).

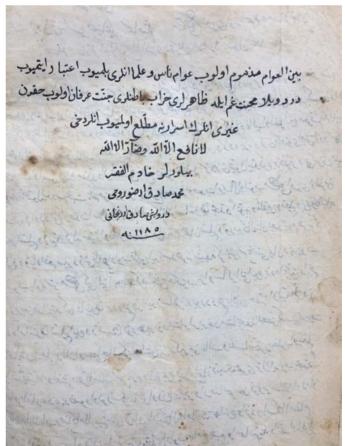
Order No MSS\_114











Order No MSS\_114







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## Mustafa ibn Ali al-Muwaqqit Died 978 H. [1571 AD]

- 1: Kifāyat al-waqt li-ma'rifat al-dā'ir wa- faḍlihi wa-'l-samt.
- 2: Tashil al-miqat
- 3: Faraḥ Fazā

Three Manuscripts in Ottoman Turkish Bound in 1 Volume

Copied by Abdullah Seyyid Feyzullah b. Ahmad in 1166 H [1752 A.D.] 70 fol., 20 x 13 cm. Cardboard cover with leather spine

ad 1: Kifāyat al-waqt li-maʿrifat al-dāʾir wa- faḍlihi wa-ʾl-samt, also known as Risāla fī al-muqanṭarāt, 936 d.h. [1529 AD. ] written in Ottoman Turkish; it deals with various aspects of geometry, trigonometry and astronomy and also mentions an astronomical instrument called rubʿ al-muqanṭarāt (astrolabe quadrant).

ad 2: Tashil al-miqat, written in Ottoman Turkish in 936 CE [1529 CE ], deals with the science of time measurement and the sine quadrant (al-rub' al-mujayyab).

ad 3: Faraḥ Fazā, dedicated to the Grand Vizier of Sultan Süleymān, Ibrāhīm Pasha, examines the construction and use of the horoscope quadrant (al-rubʿal-āfāqī), which he claims was his invention.

Mustafa ibn Ali al-Muwaqqit (died 1571, the epithet al-Muwaqqit means "the timekeeper"), also known as Müneccimbaşi Mustafa Çelebi and Koca Saatçi, was an Ottoman astronomer and author of geography from the sixteenth century. Because of his works on the science of timekeeping and practical astronomy, he is considered "the founder of the Ottoman tradition" of those fields. He was one of the pioneers of astronomy literature in Ottoman Turkish—instead of Arabic which was more common in the Islamic world—following Muhammad al-Qunawi. Since his youth he served as the muwaqqit (religious timekeeper) attached to the Mosque of Selim I in Istanbul, in which capacity he produced most of his writing. In 1560 or later he was appointed to the office of müneccimbaşı, the highest post for astronomers of the Empire.

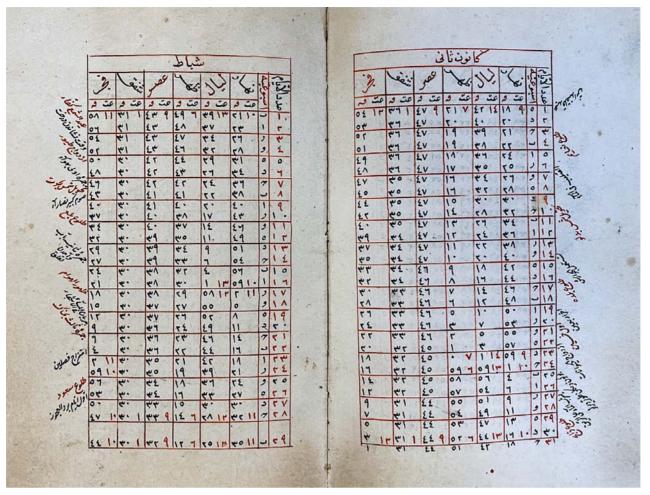
He produced most of his works during this tenure. Instead of Arabic, the customary scientific language of the Islamic World at the time, he wrote mostly in Ottoman Turkish. This decision was made in order to popularise the field of astronomy in the Ottoman state, to make it accessible to more students, and to facilitate the mention of non-Arabic place names. Many of his works were dedicated for Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent and his grand viziers, possibly aimed to be used by the state bureaucracy; this application was facilitated by the use of Turkish.

Abdullah Seyyid Feyzullah was a famous calligrapher during the reign of Ahmed III. and Mahmud I. He was teached by his father Shakarzada Ahmad Efendi, followed the path of the calligrapher Sheikh Hamdullah and Al-Haafiz Usman especially in Naskh and Thuluth calligraphy styles and gave his best Works. He was a teacher at Topkapi Palace and worked together with Mustafa Sidki on scientific subjects mathematics and astronomy.

Order No MSS\_118











Order No MSS\_118





#### Yemenî Mahmud Efendi

Bahr-i Ali el-müşkülat-i külli kelimati aliyu müşkülat (Hymns of praise for Khalif Ali and his successors, the 11 Imams)

## Manuscript in Ottoman Turkish

Copied by Yemenî Mahmud Efendi in Damascus in 1191 H [1777 AD].

94 pp. With 11 full-page havas illustrations ,  $16 \times 12$  cm.

Introductory note by the copist: "Al-hakir al-kadir; Mahmud Yemeni had the good fortune to get this copy from a saint when he was in Damascus. This saint had copied it from a manuscript in the treasury of Sultan Shah Mirza in the 841st year of the Hijra. No one who has authority at the highest level in our community is allowed to copy this manuscript."

Numerology [number symbolism] is the assignment of meanings to individual numbers or combinations of numbers, whereby the numbers are given a symbolic function that refers beyond their mathematical function. This symbolism is observed, with differences in expression and function, in religion, liturgy, literature, customs and superstition.

Hurufism (Arabic ḥurūfiyya), science of letters and letter formation, is a mystical-gnostic variant of Sufism founded by Fazlallāh Astarābādī (1339-1401), also called Faḍl Allāh Ḥurūfī, in the later 14th century.

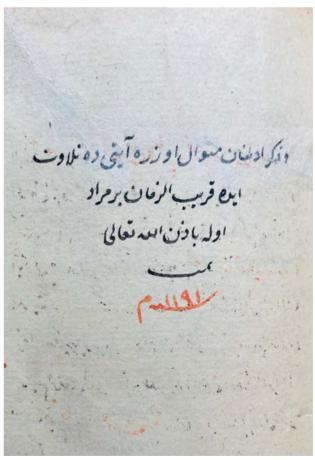
Order No MSS 121





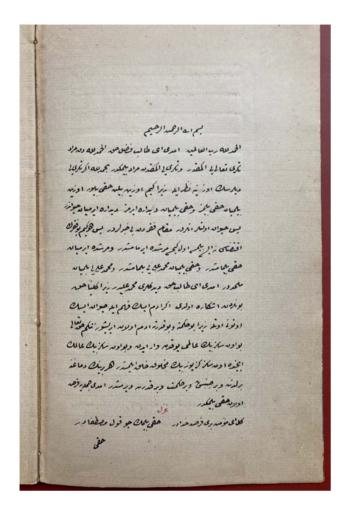


طاع زلرنوه الكرانيد والدى عاقب شاد اولدى خدرج المحتولة والمستر قدر بحت الطلاصد علوقان اى دل بودنيا ده بولدى بارتجار تنده بحق خدا غنا فرحت المحتولة



Order No MSS\_121





#### Viranî Baba

### Kitab-ı Viranî Baba

#### Manuscript in Ottoman Turkish

Copyist unknown, written 1217 H [1802 AD].

70 pages, 20 x 12 cm., marbled cardboard cover with leather spine.

Viranî Baba, an important figure of the Bektashi order, is considered one of the seven great poets of Sufism. He is a mystical poet who deals with the Bektashi teachings in his works. "Kitab-ı Viranî Baba" is one of Virani's most important works. It deals with topics such as religious and moral advice, the Prophet Muhammad, His Holiness Ali, the Twelve Imams and the love of Ahl al-Bayt. Hurufism is a belief system that assigns new meanings to numbers and letters. Many sources indicate that it has influenced Bektashi literature. Virani Baba dealt with Hurufism extensively in his works. He used the 28 letters in Arabic and the 32 letters in Persian to explain a variety of religious concepts.

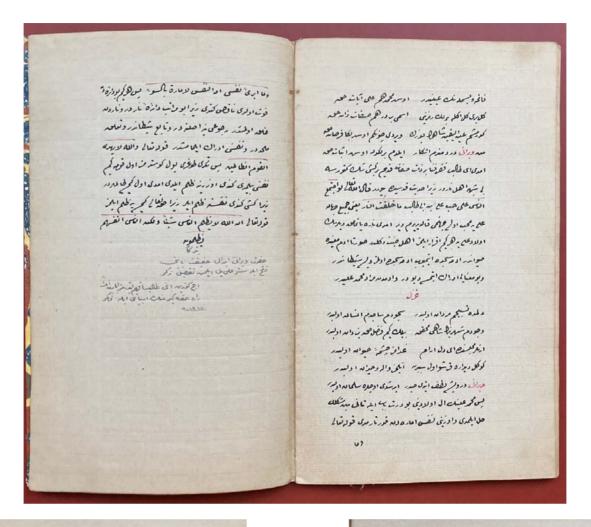
Hurufism (Arabic ḥurūfiyya), science of letters and letter formation, is a mystical-gnostic variant of Sufism founded by Fazlallāh Astarābādī (1339-1401), also called Faḍl Allāh Ḥurūfī, in the later 14th century.

Numerology [number symbolism] is the assignment of meanings to individual numbers or combinations of numbers, whereby the numbers are given a symbolic function that refers beyond their mathematical function. This symbolism is observed, with differences in expression and function, in religion, liturgy, literature, customs and superstition.

Order No MSS\_122







الاوحى يوعى احدى مرل ميوند سويني عافق اولم رز الحيم مرك هرد صاحر ونافل دركور مزامی صافورسد امدى كل برى سرل نطفى عفد غيرر نطاي فو ففضا اول هذوا الففط دار در بوفر ميكره ادنا نورسد مى امدى اى طالب نقرضا مدفی مودرک الف بردر ۱۱ ب ات اف اج اح ع داذا ما زاس اسًا ص ا من اطاطاع اغ اف قد ال الم الد واها لاى الم الدك الف الله در الله جمع اشام مومودر ننگی مالف بو کری مزوونك فاتمفاميد اول سدم الدالله مكلت محط در واما جمعندد مزه ومداوركر مندد دكلدر واك جد سير براويس ا معروف نه عدا لمنكر اولمياسك هر اسًا اوز بشتم فدرفوت صاحبی اولیری هیج الم وسترا لیا-ادلك وبرائكم صاعلف مبدولفه حبابيفه ويوحول هر کرنے کسر اضاحی فا جاری ردخی ہوکے خطارا میل حدفت در دس ه کی کندل دعورت فسام ورس وهفى ابّات اردى ما كم حدكنرل اوليرل ا كرخداكر سر هي الهرسفال وخلك ادلميا برى وتربعت ولح بفت ومحت ومقضت اولميا برالا وقرامه كلملاي اوطلت ديلك وللكاولما هان ردات وصفة وولدل ها لى عداسك مدى واماول

فقال افعام به تورم ادل مفيد شام مون وفي دهد د مد خون مد م د من منه د د من تفسران در دور ندال فن الله على فاد يه وعم عدم وعي ابعا وعدة ولم عذاء عظم المعامران مفدم مكاكوزي وفورقدى وكوكلين ورفنشد وولسير عويدا ب كا نوا كمذبور وروى بعنيا يرك كوكليريد مداسد الكونكر مويد موموس في وياز كالكود ما د مراه شمكد وال وعورى عاصه فنعى ارب الكنوم بالعالماء ها ترکده ارزیدایادا دلار محمد مولود اندی نیا دادلور أولد كواستر موارى بدى جانيه طالب الكيد عافيت وشاواولار مرفقة في دل ورمام بوطريق على مرز دور نفي هي مواء قالور كوه عواى منا وهاداولا ای ورانی ورم دل دنارسد ساکا رل ورمادارد اواد امدی ای طالب بردی بوکر در الف بو بولی مازورون فانحفا ميرك بويرم سيز حدث عددني ورث كمنا , داخل وي الف ردر ودوم اوتوزدر اوتوزراولور رفك اوتوزائ اولا يس سؤكم الهدك وجراع دم عدالدم عدد عدد الع الوز

Order No MSS\_122





Restored in Museum Quality

Müneccimbaşı / Chief Astronomer of Ottoman Sultan Abdulaziz (1830-1876)

Observations of the Movements of Sun and Stars during the year 1287 H. [1870 AD] for Submission to the Sultan.

Manuscript in Ottoman Turkish

54 pp., c. 16.5 x c. 10.5 cm, in acid-free cardboard box, includes original leather covers.

Restored in museum quality:

Cleaning of surface, some pages stabilised with coated Japanese paper, glued by using alcohol. Window fold for individual sheets

Order No MSS\_123









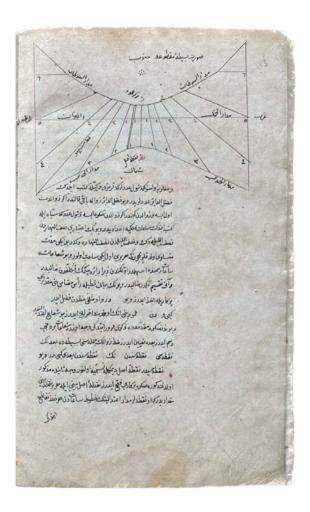


Order No MSS\_123

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## **Sundials**

## On Instruments to Measure Prayer Times

Fragment of an Anonymous Manuscript in Ottoman Turkish

Attractive Naskhi script with 36 sketches and 6 tables. 54 pp., 13.5 x 22 cm Unknown copist, Late 18th, possible early 19th century Marbled binding

Sundials can be found on the walls of many Ottoman mosques to determine prayer times which are formed by the shadow formed by the angles of movement of the sun.

The inscription on the marbled cover reads "the book of Şakir Efendi" which indicates that the manuscript stems from the estate of Şakir Efendi of Bozoklu, a statesman, scholar and astronomist in the Ottoman Empire.

The first page begins with "al-maqala al-thalitha" (third article) which indicates the fragmentary character of the manuscript.

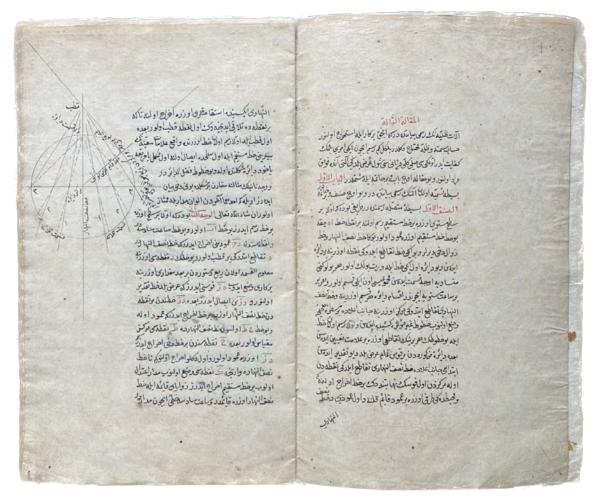
It contains 36 very accurately drawn sketches and 6 tabular calculations.

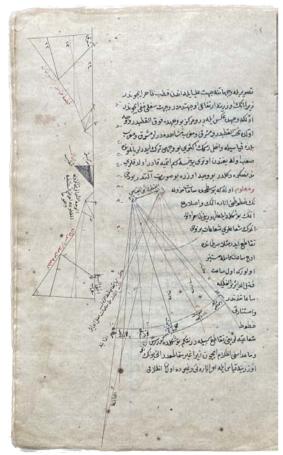
No date is mentioned but based on paper, binding and script, the manuscript dates from the late 18th or early 19th century.

Order No MSS 141











Order No MSS\_141

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والناف سعدة اختلف س فظ والم عمل مقل وي ونقدوا أماروالا عف معامل والا النفط وا عظاله على والمراة على ما النسبة والدائة فتح المهاما وو وفيضا في كالنفظ وم نظ الناء كية ويد ناعظ طها الكظ محالة العيد والمحالة والناظ على والمنظر والعدع الشور والاعلام والمنافية والمنافية والمقال الغا والمقل والما الهان قالسند ولله ما منه عرما فق لل العاد وما فاد و فالد اماظ داء وارض بالما ينس الساخلاء وماط و مشطالفا سامه عد ضيف والعظم سر ور مناها والعدم المنا كعد منا وقع الدوامعنا ومر فيله و وواستظام و المنظارة فعصيل منه ولا في مل ما من وكا ممالا باع والنام والا مله و وفيقا مع الناس ليس ا مليم واصدا و بالله طعم عظم عدى ولودة العظم المم وفطعة فسأ سيساميا القارع ومروطيط فرفوم مكونيه وعظ بعظ وغظا و عظ و وعادي والماء طيد والعداد والعقال فانعظ وفظ كم عدد وقده وعلى الامد دام ودفظ فرداسم الله مع الماء والعدال القاء والعقف معن صفير لدافاة وتم فيدادك والعقيظ النيَّ الذي لا يقد على النيعظ وكف باظر دفعه و رينه وعلى الارداوم عالظ وتداكفا و النعاف و من المستعقد و من يفط الناس و النفر و فا يفع الله ويه يفظ ما فالله واستفظ الحلفار والما صق و الواليفظان معاد والدي ولي اللك و يقط بعنظا وا غفس بليد butliss tille Usulailis मार्था भेरी का रिक्त विदेशियाँ भी The Harley שליקונים לבישונים לובי פועי والفحدة الاتباء واللهاد

al-Fīrūzābādī [al-Fayrūzābādī], Abū Ṭāhir Majd ad-dīn Muḥammad ibn Ya'qūb (1329–1414 H)

# Al-Qāmūs al-Muḥīṭ

(2 volumes)

Fluent naskhī Manuscript in Arabic, no vovel signs.

Copist Muḥammad ibn al-ʿālim Ḥasan ibn al-ʿālim ʿAbdullāh ibn al-ʿālim Ibrāhīm 1276 H (1859 AD)

Vol. 1: 414 leaves,

Vol. 2: 415 leaves at 20 lines each

22 x 17.5 cm

Leather covers with flaps

One of the most widely spread Arabic dictionaries in the 15th-19th centuries. Manuscript has a lot of users notes in Ottoman-Turkish from the 19th and 20th centuries, e.g. death or birth of persons related to the owner, date of the enthroning of Sultan Meḥmed Reṣād (r. 1909-1918).

al-Fīrūzābādī, a Persian-born lexicographer who was long resident in Baghdad, Damascus and Jerusalem before he settled in Mecca.

The first volume includes a colophon giving the name of the copyist, Muḥammad ibn al-ʿālim Ḥasan ibn al-ʿālim ʿAbdullāh ibn al-ʿālim Ibrāhīm, and the date 1276 h. Interesting manuscript, because at that time there existed already prints from that work (the first prints were in Calcutta 1230-1232 h., Bombay 1272 h., Teheran 1277 h., Cairo 1289 h., Lucknow 1885 CE, Istanbul 1304 h.; cf. Hulusi Kılıç, el-Ḥāmûsü'l-muḥîţ, Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslam Ansiklopedisi, XXIV, 287-288).

Order No MSS 151











Order No MSS\_151

Börsenverein des





# Risale-i kürre-i suri-i ufkî beyanı zat-ul kürsî'üddânî

[Statement of the length of the horizon line of the celestial sphere and the statement of the earth sphere below]

### Manuscript in Ottoman Turkish

Naskhī, title illuminated. Illustrations. Unfinished copy without colophon. Probably second half of the 18th or early 19th century.

22 leaves at 17 lines, 23,3 x 16.5 cm Beautiful Ottoman-style leather binding with decorative stamps

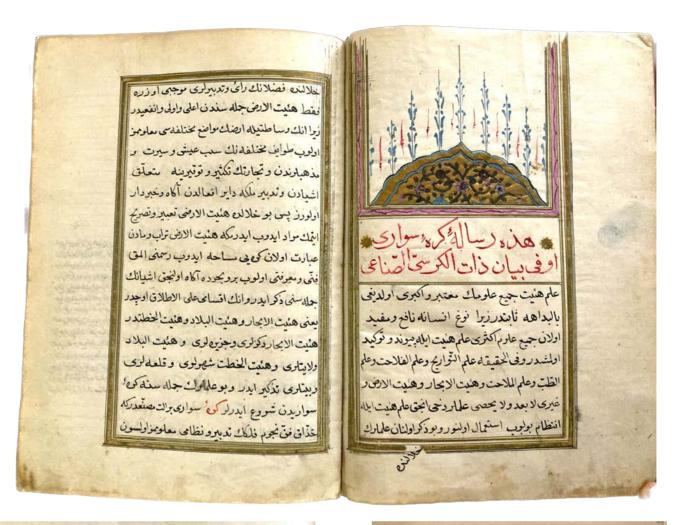
Astronomical text by an unidentified author. Special focus the topic "armillary sphere" (zāt-i kürsī-i ṣanāʿī).

The images – e.g., the perspective view – show very likely an impact of Müteferrika's Cihānnümā or European astronomical illustration. Probably second half of the 18th or early 19th century.

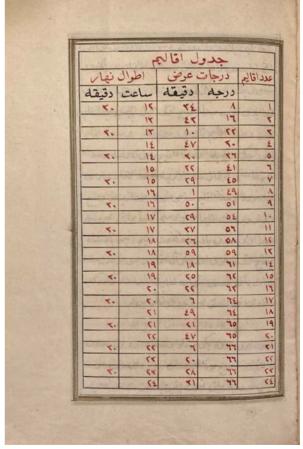
Order No MSS\_152











Order No MSS\_152

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Acclaimed Collection of Litanies

Muḥammad al-Jazūlī aš-Šadhīlī died 869 [1465]

## Dalā'il al-khayrāt wa shawāriq al-anwār fī dhikr aş-şalāt 'ala an-Nabī al-mukhtār

Waymarks of beneficence and light in remembrance of the blessings of the Prophet

Manuscript in Arabic from an Ottoman-Turkish context.

Nashī with Illumination. 98 leaves at 11 lines, 10 x 6.5 cm, Copist: Ḥāfız Mustafā en-Naʿīmī b. Velī al-Kharbūtī, 27 Rabī<sup>c</sup> al-Awwal 1257 H. [30 March 1878 Beautiful Ottoman-style leather binding with

Compilation of verses from the Qur'ān and prayers by al-Jazūlī (d. 1465).

Miniatures of type 2 that is normally more often to be found in North Africa:

1. Schematic image of the tombs of the prophet Muḥammad and the rāshidūn Abū Bakr and 'Umar in Medīna.

2. Schematic image of the minbar of the prophet in Medīna.

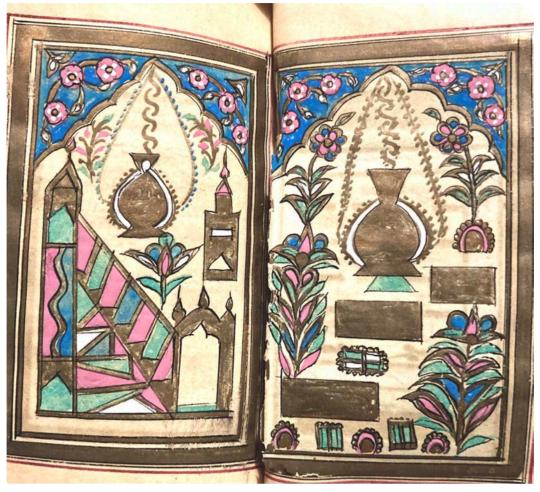
Colophon: Ḥāfiz Muṣṭafā en-Naʿīmī b. Velī al-Kharbūtī [el-Ḥarpūtī], 27 Rabīʿ al-Awwal 1257 h.

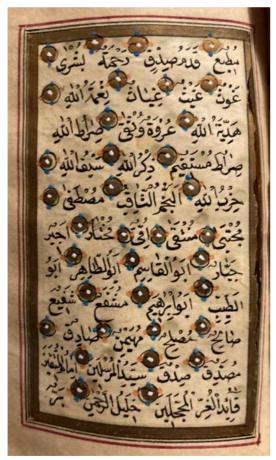
The Dala'il al-Khayrat is the first major book in Islamic history which compiled litanies of peace and blessings upon Muhammad. It is also the most popular and most universally acclaimed collection of litanies asking God to bless him.

Order No MSS 155











Order No MSS\_155



Manuscript on the Rites of the Pilgrimage



### el-Ḥācc Şevkī Süleymām Meḥmed

## Mukhtaşar Manāsik

Elegant naskhī script in Ottoman Turkish without illumination. dated 1125 H / 1713 AD 37 leaves at 21 lines 22 x 15.5 cm Carton binding

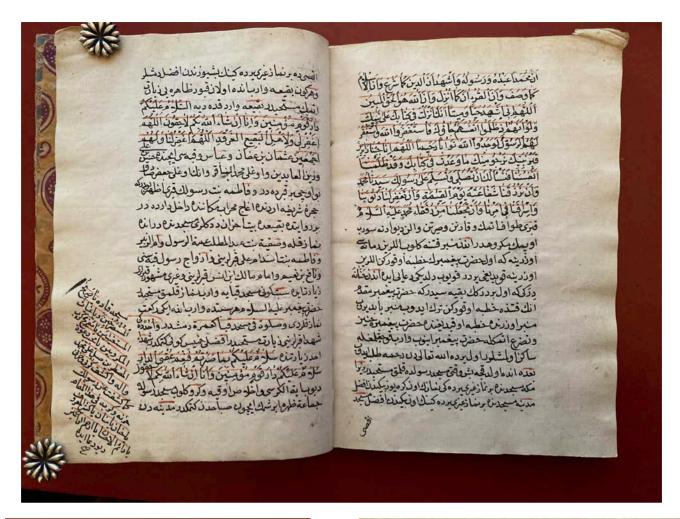
Ottoman-Turkish translation and adaptation of a very widespread work describing the rites of the pilgrimage (ḥajj orʿumra) in detail. It is authored by a certain el-Ḥācc Şevkī Süleymām Meḥmed.

The manuscript includes the colophon of the author's copy, but it might as well be a later copy that is based on the author's copy dating 1 Jumādhā II 1125 h. (waqaʿa al-farāgh bi-yadd muʾallifihi al-faqīr Sulaymān b. Muḥammad ash-shahīr bi-al-Shawkī ghurra Jumādhā al-ākhir li-sana khamsa wa-ʿashrīn wa-miʾā wa-alf).

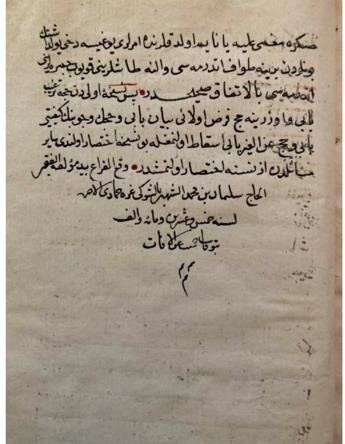
Order No MSS\_157











Order No MSS\_157

Börsenverein des





Medical Manuscript about Smallpox

#### 'Osmānzāde Ahmed [Tā'ib]

## Şiḥḥat-ābād

Elegant naskhī script in Ottoman Turkish. Plain but appealing illumination.

24 leaves at 11 lines 24 x 13.5 cm, Ottoman-style leather binding with flap

At the beginning of the 18th century, various poets in Istanbul wrote poems with titles such as Ṣiḥḥatnāme or Ṣiḥḥat-ābād, in which they refer to Sultan Ahmed III's (r. 1703-1730 AD) fight against smallpox. The present work was written by 'Osmānzāde Aḥmed [Tāʾib] in a mixture of prose and poetry (cf. Talât Sait Halman et al., Türk Edebiyati Tarihi, II, 459).

The manuscript includes two colophons:

1. the colophon of the authors copy by Aḥmad b. 'Osmān el-müderris, first decade of first decade of Rebī' el-āḥir 1120 H (June 1708 AD);

2. The colophon of the copyist Muṣṭafā al-Vaṣfī, 17 Jumādī al-āḥir 1301 H (April 1884 AD).

Order No MSS\_158







Order No MSS\_158





Rare Manuscript in Ottoman Turkish

### es-Seyyid el-Hācc Yūsuf-i Nādirī

## Tārīh Nādirī

(Ottoman History during the years 1182-1190 H [1768-1776 AD])

#### Elegant nashī in Ottoman Turkish

Marginal notes and corrections 132 fol.

No date, probably late 18th or early 19th c.

Later additions on the last folios, concerning political events in the 1220s and 30s H.

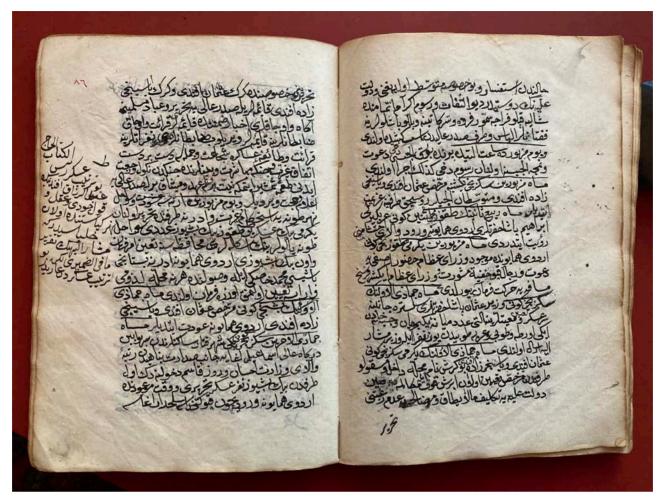
Sketch of a tuġra [Sultan Maḥmūd II.?], probably by other author and in different script with mentioning of 27 Safar 1238 H. as date [1822 AD].

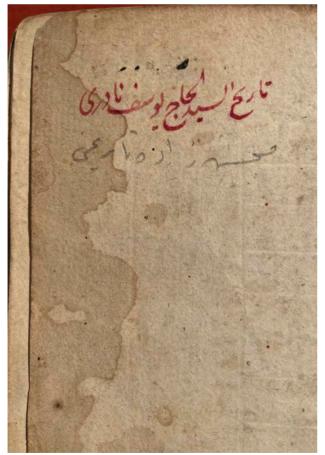
Pencil note indicating that the text concerns the reign of the Grand Vizier Musḥsinzāde Meḥmed Paṣa.

Order No MSS\_163











Order No MSS\_163

All prices are net prices in Euro (without VAT) and exclusive of shipping, insurance and customs







Famous and widely read poem

#### Haqani

# Ḥilye-i Ḥāķānī

About the physiognomy of the Prophet

Manuscript in Ottoman-Turkish.

Nashī.

23 fol.

No date.

Approximately second half of 18th century Contemporary binding. Illumination of the title, citations from al-Shāmā'il in red

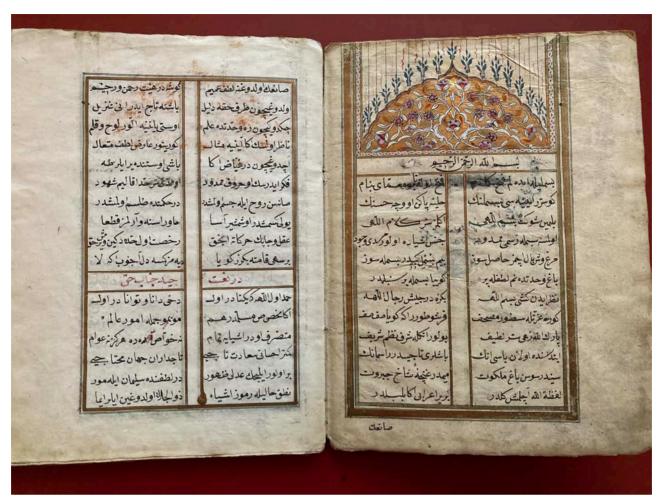
Famous and widely read poem by the Ottoman-Turkish poet Ḥākānī (d. 1015 H/1606 AD) describing the physiognomy of the prophet Muḥammad. Based on al-Shaqāʾiq al-Nabawiyya by the hadīth scholar al-Tirmidhī.

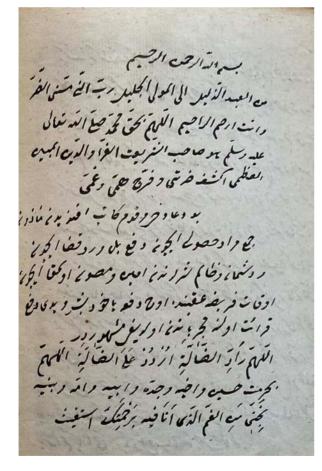
Owner's seal by a certain 'Abd al-Razzāķ dated 1197 H. [1782 AD] ("hüve 'l-Ḥallāķ - 'Abd al-Razzāķ 1197"). Later added on the last folio are instruction and recommendation about how to pray.

Order No MSS 164











Order No MSS\_164



Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī al-Munaǧǧim

Laṭā'if al-kalām fī aḥkām al-a'wām (or al-'awwām)
The Subtleties of Words in the Judgement of the Year

Muḥammad al-Ḥusaynī al-madʿū ("named") al-Munaǧǧim or Munajjim or Müneccim] (active 14th century-15th century)

A very similar copy has been dogitized at University of Pennsylvania and is available here: University of Pennsylvania:

University of Pennsylvania: https://franklin.library.upenn.edu/catalog/FRANKLIN\_9951487543503681

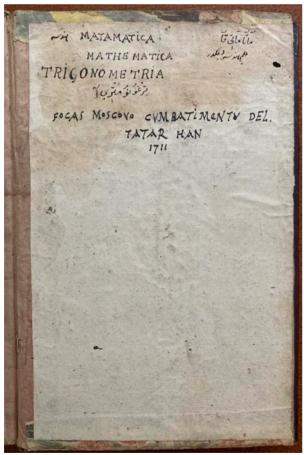
as well as here: https://archive.org/details/ljs466/page/n5/mode/2up

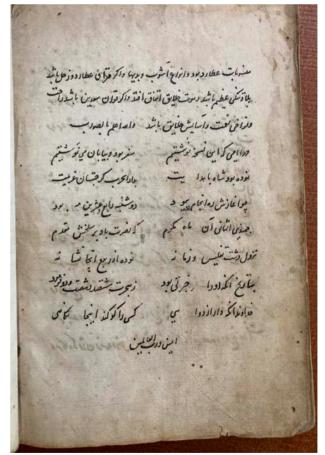
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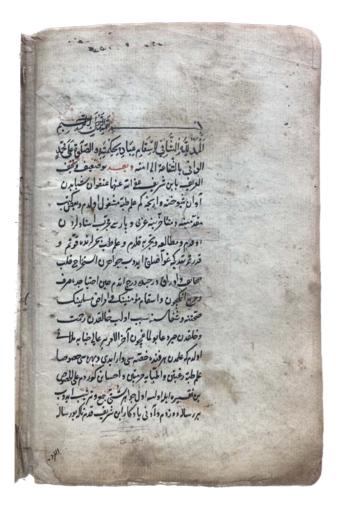




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Traditional Medical Manuscript



#### Tabib Ibn-i Şerif

### Yâdigâr-i Ibn-i Şerif

#### Manuscript in Ottoman Turkish

Copied by Derviş bin Ahmed in Istanbul 8th Rebiülevvel 986 H [1570 AD] 185 leaves (370 pages) 14 x 21 cm, old leather binding Many handwritten notes of the time in the margins

Transcript into modern Turkish: Tabib Ibn-i Şerif, Yâdigâr, edited by Orhan Sakin et

Yâdigâr is one of the oldest medicine books written in Ottoman Turkish. Ibn-i Serif was interested in and practiced medicine from his youth. He studied medical books written in Arabic and Persian to gain knowledge and described his work as *collecting pearls from seas*. After finishing his book between 1421 and 1428, he assumingly presented it to Umur Bey in Bursa.

Yâdigâr consists of five parts:

- 1. General healthcare issues and how to keep free from disease including nutrition, sleep, the right clothes, sex, bathing, exercise, the advantages and disadvantages of alcohol, the human body's ways of cleansing itself,
- protection from constipation, vomiting, and sweating.

  2. Therapies for diseases including recipies for the treatment of headache, articular pain, phlegm, cough, dizziness, acne, common cold, constipation, diarrhea, dyspepsia, urinary stones, epilepsy, and dyspnea
  3. Drugs against malaria, varicella, and smallpox
- 4. Wounds
- 5. Fractures and dislocation of joints

It includes knowledge from other medical books of that time, e.g. Ibn-i Sina (980–1037 AD) and Ibn-i Baytar (1197–1248). The book became one of the favorite medical books because it was clearly written and easy to understand.

Ibn-i Serif presented recipies with traditional drugs for the treatment of diseases. More than 160 formulas can be found in the book, e.g. a formula against dizziness and vertigo: 1 dank karabaş otu (Lavandula stoechas), 1 dank ebucehil karpuzu (Citrulus colocynthis), 1 drachma ayaric-i faykara (a mixture of herbals), 0.5 drachma black salt, and 0.5 tar buble (1 drachma 5 3.086 g; 1 dank 5 1/6 of 1 drachma) blend together and make pills.

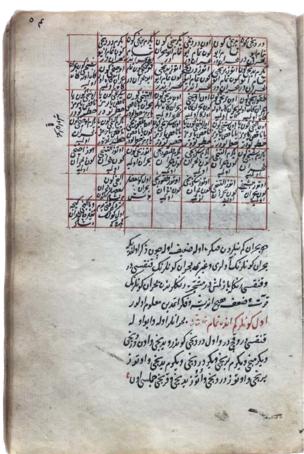
He also presented recommendations for doctors, including investigation of the patient, examination and cure of different body aches, keeping the patient warm, nutrition of the patient, and emergency therapies for fever.

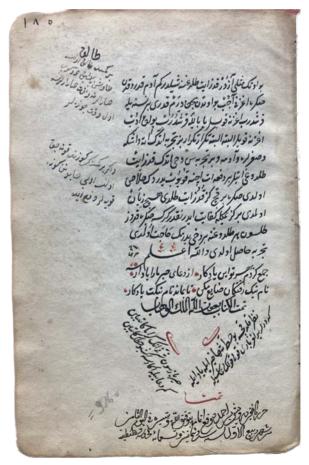
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Deutschen Buchhandels



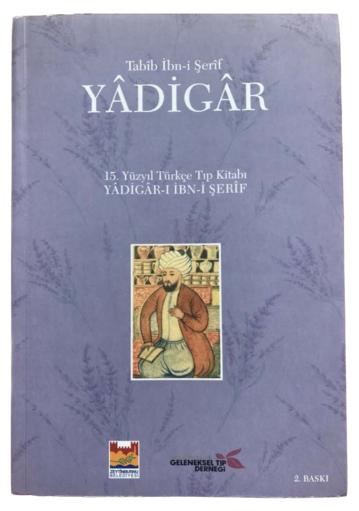


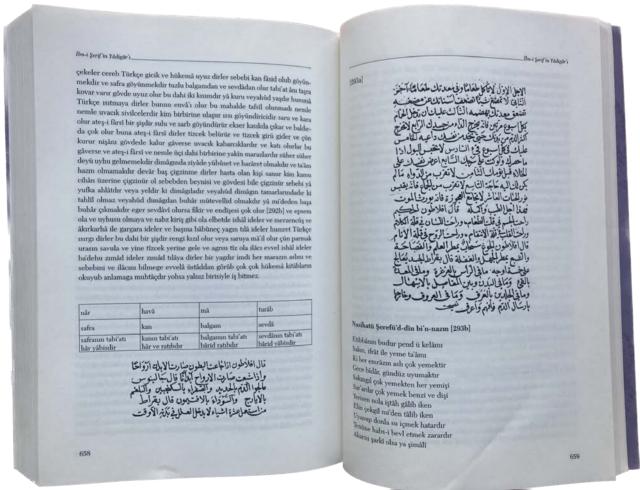




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Celâleddin Hızır Hekim Haci Pasa 740 – 827 H. [1339 - 1424 AD]

## Müntehab-ı Şifâ **Selected Writings on Health**

Manuscript in Ottoman Turkish Copied 990 H. [1582 AD] 623 pp., 20 x 15 cm Unbound book block, numerous handwritten marginal notes

Transcript into modern Turkish: Haci Pasa (Celâleddin Hızır), Müntehab-ı Şifâ, edited by Zafer Önler, Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu 2019

One of the very early medical works in the Ottoman Empire which consists of three parts: Basic information on healthy living, nutrition, sex; production of medicines (pharmacy); diseases and their treatment.

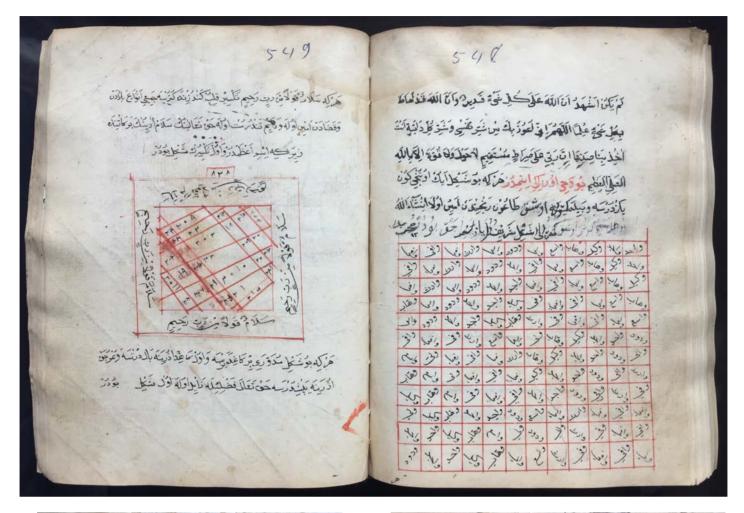
In Turkish medical history, Hekim Haci Pasa is one of the outstanding physicians of the period of Anatolian Principalities. Some refer to him as Ibn Sina of Anatolia. After completing his primary education in Konya, he went to Cairo, the center of learning at the time. Due to a severe illness during his school years in Cairo, he decided to study medicine. After becoming a physician, he worked in a Cairo hospital where he was patronized and fostered by Isa Bey Aydinoglu. Later he was appointed Qadi (chairperson of a law court) of Ayasluk and taught at the madrasas (school) of Ayasluk and Birgi.

- Only three earlier manuscripts are known worldwide:
   Paris Bibl. National 900 [1495]
   Malatya Bibliothek Nr. 1196 (incomplete copy) 953 [1547]
- Ayasofya Süleymaniye Bibliothek Nr. 3752 971 [1563]

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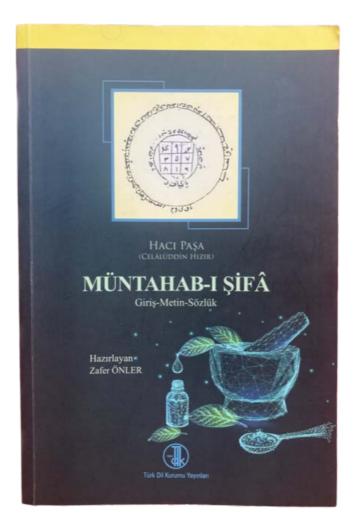


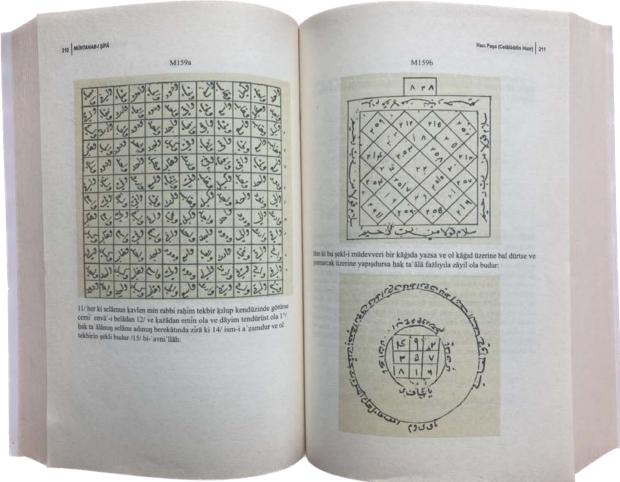


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