

# Osmanlı Vakanüvisleri

وقعه نویس



## Ottoman Historians

AHMED VASIF Mehâsinü'l-Âsâr ve Hakaikü'l-Ahbâr

AHMED CEVDET PAŞA Vekâyi-i Devlet-i Âliye

GİRİDÎ MUSTAFA NAİMA Ravzatü'l-hüseyin fi Hûlâsat-ı Ahbâri'l-hafikayn

FERAİZCİZÂDE MEHMED SAİD Tarih-i Gülşen-i Maarif

RAMAZANZÂDE NİŞANCI MEHMED PAŞA Tarih-i Nişancı Mehmed Paşa

SADRAZAM İBRAHİM HAKKI PAŞA Tarih-i Umûmî

MEHMED ŞEMSEDDİN [GÜNALTAY Mufassal Türk Tarihi

SUBHÎ PAŞA Hakaikü'l-kelam fi Tarihi'l-İslâm

MEHMED TEVFİK PAŞA

Mekâtib-i Askeriye-i Şâhâneye Mahsûs Tarih-i Osmanî

VEHBÎ MUZAFFER PAŞA

Memâlik-i Devlet-i Âliye-i Osmaniye Coğrafya-yı Sevkü'l-ceyşisi



Ahamet Vaciff Effendi

**AHMED VASIF**

**Mehâsinü'l-Âsâr ve Hakaikü'l-Ahbâr**

*(The Charms and Truths of Relics and Annals)*

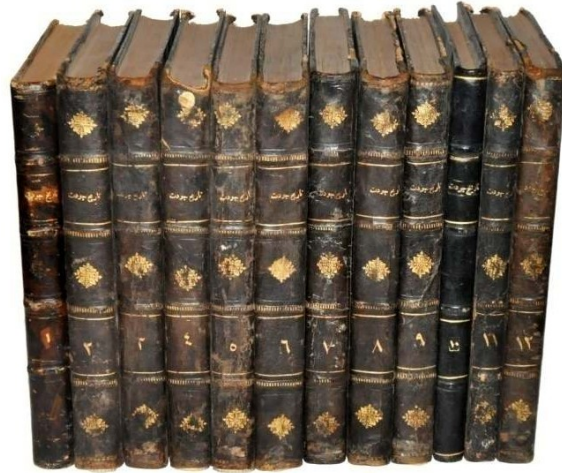
Cairo: Bulaq, 1246 [1830] ÖZEGE 22519

2 Volumes in 1 Vol., I: 14, 210 p. ((The first 2 folios of the index of vol. 1 are damaged and some text is missing. A photocopy with the full text has been inserted) II: 7, 190 p.

Half leather bound, 28x18 cm.

**“The Chronicler Ahmed Vâsîf on Agency, Causality, and a Reformist Philosophy of History”**  
18th century Ottoman court chronicles are rarely studied as products of active, inquisitive minds. Most often they are seen as factual records without larger aims or messages. Such an approach, it should be said, obscures the chronicler's role in bringing his own sense and form to history. This paper will explore some ways in which one prominent Ottoman historian came to terms with the past, above all the strange and inexplicable. Ahmed Vâsîf Efendi published his history *Mehâsinü'l-Âsâr ve Hakaikü'l-Ahbâr* (The Charms and Truths of Relics and Annals) in 1804. As a court chronicler (*vakanüvis*) he was charged with recording events of the court: war, administration, diplomacy, and ceremony. Yet Vâsîf undertook much more in *Mehâsin*, an interpretive digest of four earlier court chronicles. *Mehâsin* shows a mind seeking order, unity, and meaning in events of the past. I will focus primarily on how Vâsîf makes sense of strange or unexpected events, including premonitions, fires, earthquakes, eclipses, meteorites, and other natural phenomena. His reaction is far from that of a neutral recorder. Vâsîf often uses these moments to edify: he ties them, explicitly or implicitly, to individual action or a moral order embodied in the ruler. At other times, they bear more “rational” explanation. Vâsîf's interpretations, however, uphold in all cases a strongly colored view of the past and moralistic function of history. The sampling offered in this paper is admittedly small. Still, it is enough to prompt further questions about the court chronicler's function and, more generally, about Ottoman conceptions of history and the natural world in the 18th century. At the very least it will encourage us to read more closely.

Ethan Menchinger University of Michigan, USA



## AHMED CEVDET PAŞA

### Vekâyi-i Devlet-i Alîye

(Events in the Sublime State [the Ottoman Empire])

İstanbul: Matbaa-i Osmaniye, 1309 [1892] ÖZEGE 19772

12 Vol. I: 6, [2], 381 p., II: 6, 391 p., III: 6, 388 p., IV: 4, 365 p., V: 4, 370 p, 1 Illustration, VI: 7, 412 p., VII: 7, 367 p., VIII: 362 p., IX: 320 p., X: 278, 7 p., XI: 9, 275 p., XII: 8, 286 p.

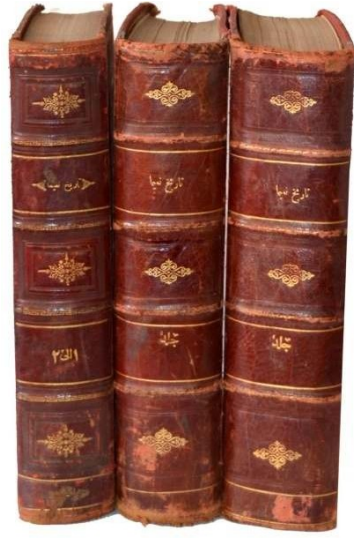
Half leather bound, 26x17 cm.

Ahmed Cevdet Pascha (\* 1822 in Lowetsch; † 1895 in Istanbul)

Ottoman statesman; historian and lawyer. His life's work includes the participation on various law codifications (known as the Mecelle) and the creation of the "Grammar Book of the Ottoman Language" which he wrote together with Mehmed Fuad Pascha. Between 1854 and 1884 he published 12 volumes of Tarih-i Cevdet (جودت تاریخ / Chronicle of Cevdet'; originally Vekâyi-i Devlet-i Alîye / وقایع علییه دولت و قایع , which was a continuation of Hammer-Purgstalls „Geschichte des osmanischen Reiches“.

In February 1855 he became court chronicler (vak'anüvis / نویس وق.عه / )





## GİRİDÎ MUSTAFA NAİMA

### Ravzatü'l-hüseyin fî Hülâsat-ı Ahbâri'l-hafikayn

(Garden of Elegance Containing Extracts of on the Orient and the Occident)

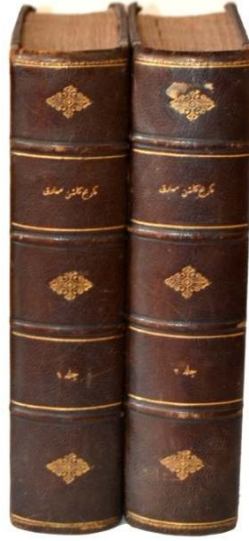
Istanbul: Matbaa-i Âmire 1259 [1843] ÖZEĞE 15087

6 Volumes in 3 Vol. + Appendix about “Edirne Incident”

15, 462 + 15, 451 + 10, 460 + 6, 10, 465 + 6, 452 + 8, 442 + 58 p. Half leather bound, 21,5 x 14 cm.

NAİMÂ (1655-1716). Historian. His real name was Mustafa Naim. Born in Aleppo, he went to Istanbul at an early age, entered the bureaucracy, and rose to the position of secretary of the Imperial Council. In 1700 the grand vizier Amucazade Hiiseyin Pasha appointed him court historian. After 1704 Naimâ served as the director of the Registry of Landed Property (Defter Emîni) and chief accountant (Baş Muhasebeci 1713), and finally director of Land Registration for the Morea (1715), where he died (Patras, Greece). Naima became celebrated for his work on Ottoman history for the period 1574-1655. **Ravzatü'l-hüseyin fî Hülâsat-ı Ahbâri'l-hafikayn** (Garden of Elegance Containing Extracts of on the Orient and the Occident), also called Naima Tarihii (History of Naima), is one of the major sources for late 16th and early 17th century Ottoman social history.

Sheyhülislam Feyzullah Efendi (1638–1703) was the head of the ilmiye (the legal-academic establishment) during the entire reign of Sultan Mustafa II (1695–1703). During this time he amassed extraordinary power and wealth. Feyzullah Efendi was in fact the most dominant figure in politics. It was primarily through the Sheyhülislam that the sultan tried to curb the growing power of households established by viziers and pashas. As the sultan’s beloved mentor, Feyzullah Efendi was granted unprecedented executive power. He was authorized to intervene in the management of state affairs, so much so that the Sheyhülislam also came to dominate the central administration. This situation eventually resulted in his violent demise, a direct consequence of what came to be known in Ottoman history as the “Edirne Incident” (Edirne vakası). Because of this incident he is executed in Istanbul in 1703.



## FERAİZCİZÂDE MEHMED SAİD

### Tarih-i Gülşen-i Maarif

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Âmire 1252 [1836] Not in ÖZEGE but AEKMK - BDK

2 Volumes. 8, 1-848 + 6, 849-1693 p., Half leather bound, 22,5 x 15,5 cm.

History of the Ottoman Empire from the beginning to the Treaty of Karlowitz, signed on 26 January 1699 in Sremski Karlovci, in modern-day Serbia, concluding the Great Turkish War of 1683–1697 in which the Ottoman Empire had been defeated at the Battle of Zenta by the Holy League. It marks the end of Ottoman control in much of Central Europe, with their first major territorial losses after centuries of expansion, and established the Habsburg Monarchy as the dominant power in the region

Feraizcizâde Mehmed Said, died 1836 in Bursa, is a famous historian of the XIX.th century. He studied the works of other historians like Mutafa Sami, Hüseyin Sakir and Mehmed Subhi, printed by Müteferrika in 1784, Ahmed Vasif's Ravzatul'-hüseyin fî Hûlâsat-ı Ahbârî'l-hafikayn, Naima's Mehâsinü'l-Âsâr ve Hakaikü'l-Ahbâr, and finished his book after nineteen years in March 1834.



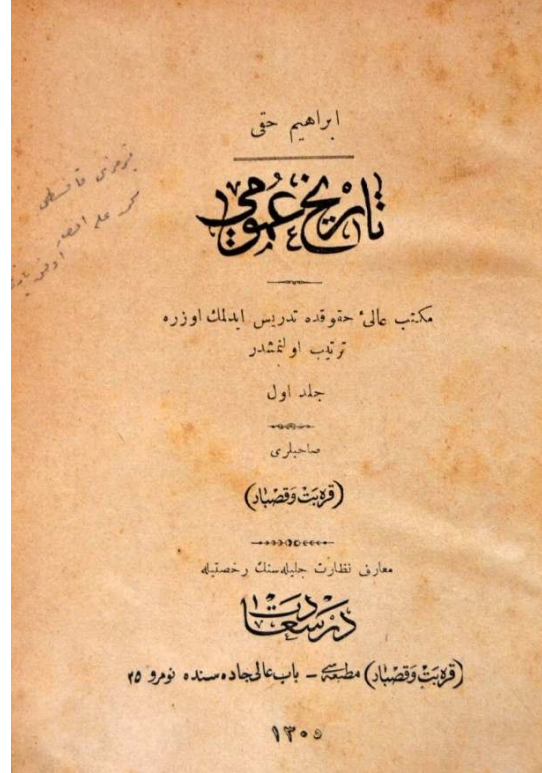
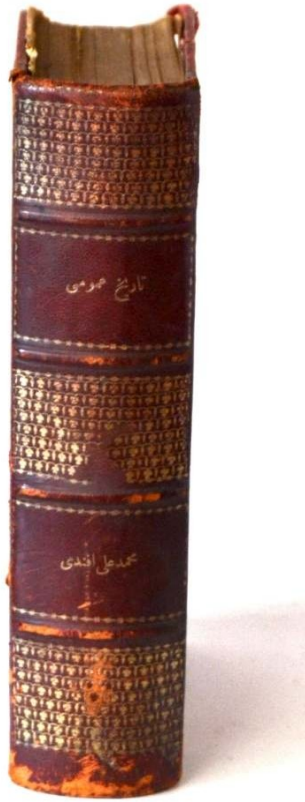
## RAMAZANZÂDE NİŞANCI MEHMED PAŞA

### Tarih-i Nişancı Mehmed Paşa

Istanbul: Tab'hane-i Âmire, 1279 [1863] ÖZEGE 19880

3+348, cloth spine, leather covers, 18x13 cm.

The historical work, titled Tarih-i Nişancı Mehmed Paşa, but originally titled Siyer-i Enbiya-i izam ve ahval-i hulefa-i kiram ve menakib-i selatin-i Osman, was written at the instigation of Sultan Suleyman and is still one of them today most popular most used historical manuals of the Ottomans. After a very short about one Quarter of the whole-filling treatment of world history (patriarchs, Muslim dynasties, etc.) is presented in more detail the Ottoman imperial history from Osman up to Suleyman, and indeed until the year 969 [1561]; the last event mentioned in most of the manuscripts is the execution of Prince Bayezid on the 15th of Muharrem 969 [25.XI. 1561]. In between are details of saints, famous poets, scholars, writers, buildings of the sultans, etc.



## SADRAZAM İBRAHİM HAKKI PAŞA

### Tarih-i Umûmî

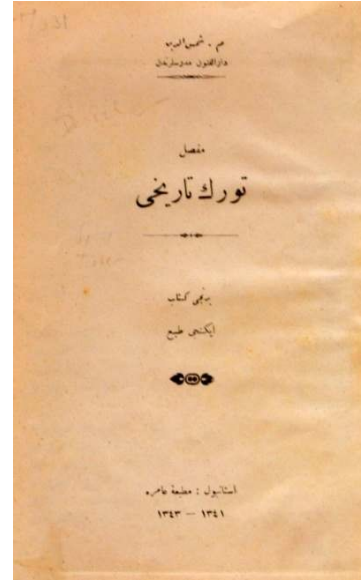
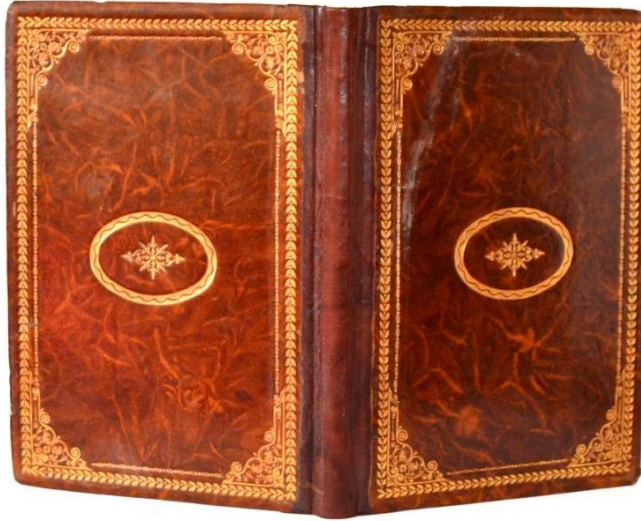
(General History)

İstanbul: Kasbar Matbaası, 1305 - 1306 [1888 – 1889]

3 Volumes in 1 Vol. 357 + 3, 384 + 392 p., Half leather bound, 19,5 x 13 cm.

Ibrahim Hakki Pasha lived between the years 1863 and 1918. He was a scientist who lectured in the schools such as The Faculty of Political Sciences and The Faculty of Laws. He served as a legal advisor to the Ottoman Government and during this mission, he took charge in a lot of commissions dealing with political, judicial and financial issues. Besides, he served as an ambassador at Rome and Berlin after he ran The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Education. In 1910, he was appointed as Grand Vizier and during his office, he travelled to Europe with the intention of recovery and treatment which attracted attention as a different portrait of a Grand Vizier. He died while he was ambassador at Berlin in 191





## MEHMED ŞEMSEDDİN [GÜNALTAY]

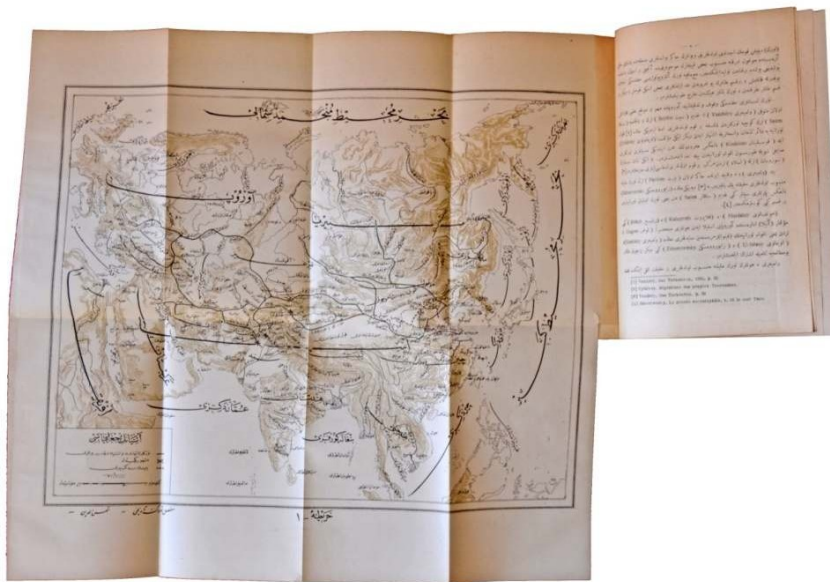
### Mufasssal Türk Tarihi (1. Kitap)

(*Turkish History*) I. Book

Istanbul: Âmire Matbaası, Maarif Vekâleti Neşriyatı, 1341(m), [1339 (r)] [1923]

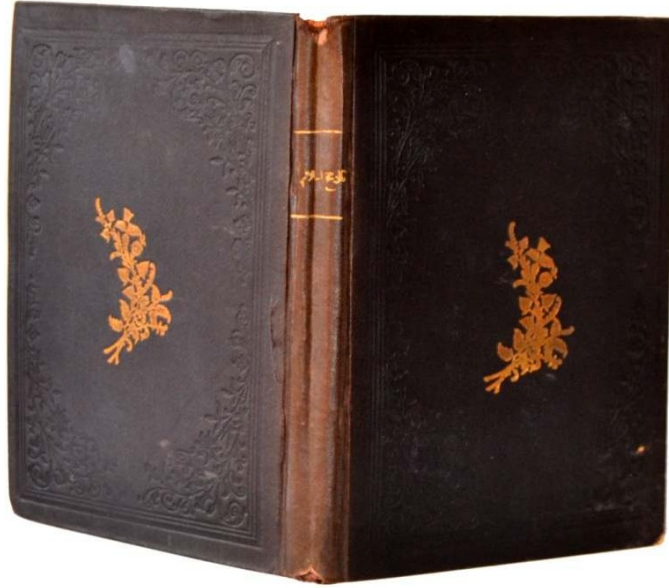
160 s., 6 double page, 2 folded maps (41x44 cm.) ÖZEGE 14012

Full leather bound, gilded ornamental covers and gilded edges, 23 x 16,5 cm.



Mehmed Şemseddin Günaltay (1663-1961) was historian and politician. He was the the 8th prime minister in the Republic of Turkey in 1949-1950.





**SUBHÎ PAŞA**

**Hakaikü'l-kelam fî Tarihi'l-İslâm**

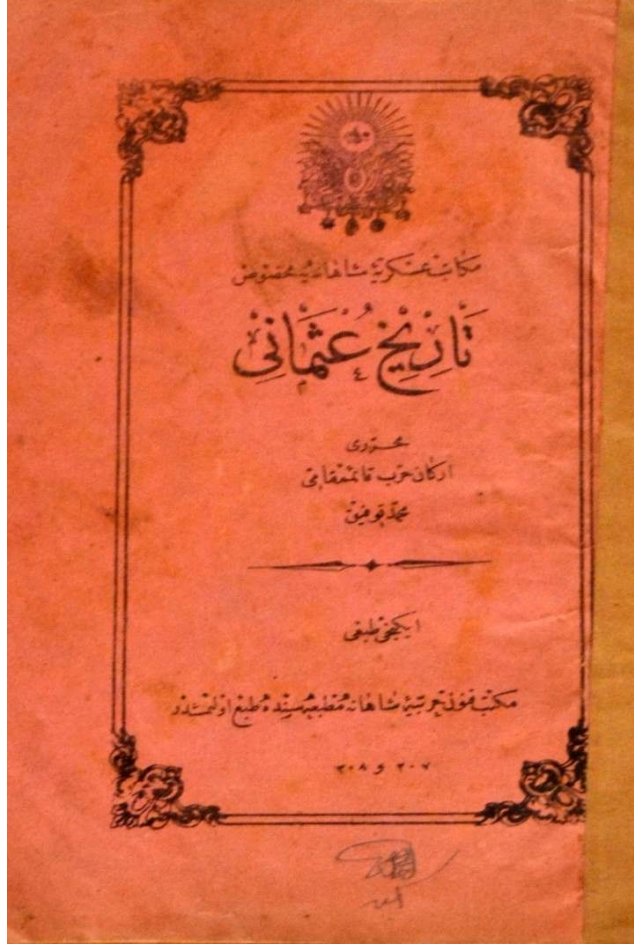
*(Truths about the History of Islam)*

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Âmire, 1297 [1880] ÖZEGE 6620

5+3+357 p. Full leather bound, gilded ornamental covers, 19,5 x 13,5 cm.

[Abdülatif] Suphi Paşa (1818-1886) was a historian and education specialist. He was the founder of the Faculty of Fine Arts (Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi) and The Archological Museum (Müze-i Hümayun) in Istanbul.

He planned in his work **Hakaiku'l-Kelam fi Tarihi'l-İslam** a general history of the Islam in many vultumes, but only the first volume is published about the time from the beginning of Islam to the time of Caliph Ali



## MEHMED TEVFİK PAŞA

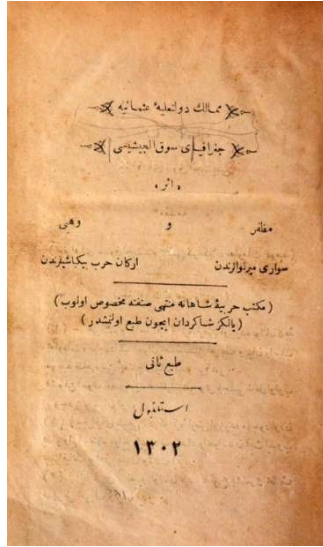
### Mekâtib-i Askeriye-i Şâhâne Mahsûs Tarih-i Osmanî

(*Ottoman History. For Military Schools*)

Istanbul: Mekteb-i Fünûn-u Harbiye-i Şâhâne Matbaası, 1308 [1891] ÖZEĞE 12728

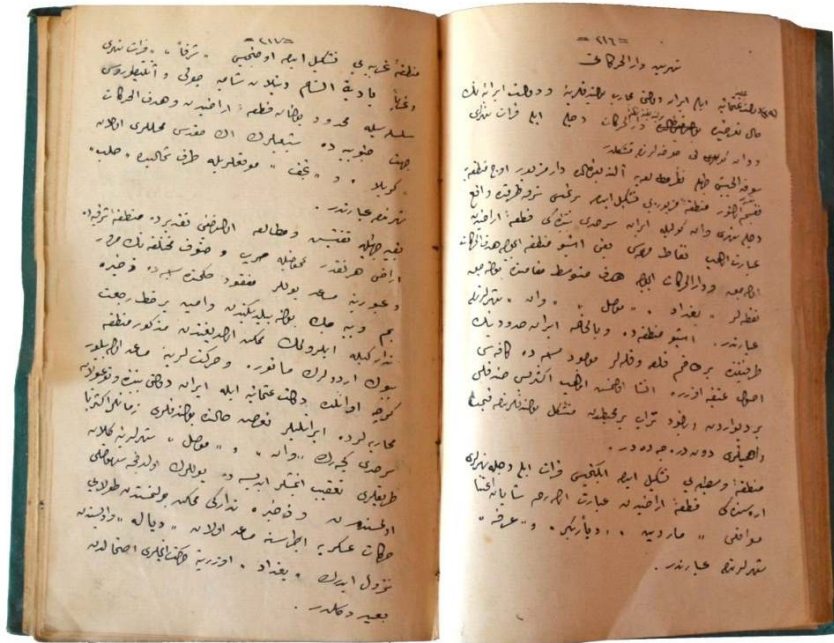
309 p., paperback, 23 x16 cm.

Meşrutiyet era history textbooks are important reliable resources not only they reflect the understanding of the Meşrutiyet by the state but also of the effects of these books on generations who later founded the republic. Therefore making research about these textbooks have great importance to understand the matter. This work aims to introduce Fatihli Mehmet Tevfik Paşa who wrote a history course book which was studied among all military schools of Meşrutiyet era. Mehmet Tevfik Paşa's history book must be considered different since it was studied in all military schools where Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and other leading figures of early republic studied history through this book. Mehmet Tevfik Paşa and Atatürk's fate intersects once again because Atatürk's favourite teacher's name at Manastır Military School was also Mehmet Tevfik. Mehmet Tevfik was respected by Atatürk so much that he was appointed as the head of Turkish History Institute and later served as a member of parliament of Turkish Republic.



A rare book about the History and Geography of the Ottoman Empire.

The first 218 pages are printed, the following 186 pages are a manuscript.



**VEHBİ MUZAFFER PAŞA**

**Memâlik-i Devlet-i Âliye-i Osmaniye Coğrafya-yı Sevkü'l-ceyşisi**

*(History and Geography of the Ottoman Empire)*

İstanbul 1302 [1885] (?) ÖZEGE 25207