CATALOGUE OF TURKISH MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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CATALOGUE OF THE TURKISH MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

COMPOSED BY

İSMAİL PARLATIR

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Preface

Few people in the world have had such close relations with each other and share a common history as do the Hungarians and the Turks. Over time, through migrations, and seizure of common territory, they lived together and as a result strong bonds were formed between these peoples. During the Ottoman period, Hungarian-Turkish relations were developed and deepened through historical events, beginning with conflicts and continuing with cooperation, which cemented a deep lasting bond.

Scholars and historians interested in this shared national history soon realised how important the study of this relationship was. This led to a realisation that investigation of historical sources would develop and increase our knowledge and understanding of this common, shared past. The collection of manuscripts, which are catalogued and presented in this volume, is a splendid example of such efforts.

Hungarian Turkologists had already started work on the systematic collection and study of Ottoman manuscripts in the 19th century. The present catalogue is an organic continuation of these scholarly efforts with the addition of a very important element. This element is the cooperation, mutual effort and teamwork of Turkish, Hungarian and German scholars in the creation of a manual, which will certainly be a useful tool for all Turkologists interested in these studies.

While this volume clearly represents the value of effective scholarly cooperation, it also demonstrates close cooperation between academic and governmental institutions in Hungary and Turkey. The Directorate of Cultural Affairs of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs supported this project from the very beginning. This edition itself being a joint publication of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Turkish Academy of Sciences clearly demonstrates the mutual efforts made in both countries in the promotion of scholarly research. This is the first concrete product to come from the recently established cooperation between the two Academies. We hope and anticipate, that it will be followed by other cooperative studies in various fields of academic interest, to be carried out by scholars and scientists in our countries.

Tarık Çelik
Vice-President of the
Turkish Academy of Sciences

Attila Meskó
Secretary General of the
Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Introduction

Outside Turkey, interest in collecting Turkish manuscripts developed as early as contacts with the Ottoman Empire began. Ambassadors and envoys, travellers and literati who visited the country of the new political power in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans, motivated either by collecting zeal or scholarly curiosity, acquired manuscripts written in Ottoman Turkish (or Arabic and Persian) and brought them to Europe. Later, these private collections, as well as royal and princely collections, found their way into the large public libraries and were considered some of their most precious materials. It is worth noting that the cataloguing of these collections began very early, around the 17th century, later to become a regular and important task for the Orientalists who by their systematic description made possible the scholarly approach to these valuable sources for studies on the history of the Ottoman Empire and its relations with Europe. As a result of erudite efforts over centuries, a great number of catalogues is now at the disposal of the scholarly world. This number, according to two bibliographic registers made in 1969 and 1972, exceeded 300.[1] At the same time, it is necessary to note that there are many collections in and outside Turkey that still await discovery through systematic cataloguing.

In comparison to the above mentioned collections in Europe, the origin of the collection of Turkish manuscripts in the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences presents a completely different picture. Its creation dates back to the 19th century and can mainly be attributed to Hungarian Turkologists.

In the first place, the name of Dániel Szilágyi (1831-1885) has to be mentioned. After the defeat of the Hungarian army in the war of independence 1848-49, the very young officer and former student of theology had to flee the country. He joined the group of Hungarians in exile in the Ottoman Empire led by Lajos Kossuth, the President of the first Hungarian Republic. Kossuth spent only a few years in Turkey, unlike Szilágyi who stayed in Istanbul and became an antiquarian bookseller (*sahhaf*). He learned the Turkish language well and gained a deep knowledge of Ottoman culture and language, thus acquiring a very good reputation in his profession. As his collection proves, he was not only an astute collector of precious manuscripts, but also an expert in the world of printed books. His preferences in collecting literary and historical works alone demonstrate his scholarly perspicacity in different fields. After his death, a part of his

precious collection, unfortunately not all the manuscripts he possessed entered the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

The other well-known Hungarian Turkologists (devoted to Turkish manuscripts) were Ármin Vámbéry (1832-1913) and József Thúry (1861-1915). After their deaths, their smaller collections found the way into the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Another small collection, that of the Orientalist Áron Szilády (1837-1922), which was preserved in the College of Kiskunhalas, now Szilády College, was purchased by the Library after the Second World War.

Hungarian Turkologists in the twentieth century, like Gyula Németh, who himself published a manuscript of the collection (see N° 137), were always aware of this unique source material and encouraged every effort to making it known. (For some editions made during the last decades see N°s 320, 364, 582 and 602). The first serious initiatives to present the collection were the reports of Ármin Vámbéry and Ignácz Kúnos, further the preliminary register of the manuscripts by Sándor Kégl, who had mastered Turkish, Arabic and Persian which was crucial for such an undertaking. S. Kégl's hand written register has many deficiencies, and even mistakes, but his work was a useful tool for the discovery of the collection.[2]

In 2002 the issue of a comprehensive catalogue of the collection took a decisive turn. On the invitation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Professor Hasan Eren, a former President of the Turkish Language Society (Türk Dil Kurumu), and Professor İsmail Parlatır, Professor at Ankara University, paid an official visit to Hungary, which gave them the opportunity to see the collection. The deep interest they showed led to the formulation of a cataloguing project, and soon, a team of scholars, Professor İsmail Parlatır (Ankara), Professor György Hazai (Budapest) and Professor Barbara Kellner-Heinkele (Berlin) received immediate support for the project in both Hungary and Turkey. It is necessary to acknowledge the generous assistance of the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Dışişleri Bakanlığı Kültür Dairesi) of the Turkish Republic which permitted Professor Parlatır to carry out three one-month study trips to Budapest between 2001 and 2003.

In December 2002, on the initiative of Professor B. Kellner-Heinkele, the Institute of Turkology of the Free University Berlin organized an international symposium dedicated to the cataloguing of Turkish manuscripts. This symposium offered an excellent opportunity to discuss the problems of the project. Eventually, the publication of this catalogue was realized through a common effort of the Hungarian and Turkish Academies of Sciences, with the aim to publish the final product in two parallel volumes: one in English

and the other one in Turkish. The English version of the catalogue, published by the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, also received financial support from the International Union of Academies (Brussels). Due to the cataloguing tradition in Turkey, the Turkish version is slightly more comprehensive than the English version, which in its presentation essentially follows the well-known method of Turkish scholars.

In the description of the manuscripts the method used in the well-known catalogues edited in the last decades, was adopted especially that of the series *Katalogisierung der orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland*. After the library shelf-mark, the description begins with a codicological analysis containing the following observations: number of folios or pages; number of lines and columns; measures of folios or pages; paper dimension and written surface; binding; quality of paper; watermark; script and ink; illumination; miniatures if any and catchwords. It is noteworthy, that in the catalogue the titles of the works appear in the scholary transcription, but in the descriptions in a simplified version, based on the today's Turkish alphabet.

Then follows the title (if known) and page or folio number where this information is found; a passage quoted from the beginning and the end of the manuscript.

The description of the work itself includes the author's life and work, as far as they are known, and respective sources. References to other works or other notes contained in the manuscript follow as well as information concerning ownership and references to other manuscripts of the work in the collection.

The last part of the description gives references to parallel manuscripts as registered in the well-known catalogues world wide.

This catalogue provides several indices (see table of contents) which should make the material more accessible to the reader.

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[1] L. V. DMITRIEVA – S. N. MURATOV, Katalogi, spiski i obzory tjurkskikh rukopisej XVIII-XX v. In: *Pismennye pamjatniki Vostoka*, 1969, 145-177. A. TURGUT KUT, Türkçe yazma eserler katalogları repertuvarı. In: *Türk Dili Araştırmaları Yıllığı Belleten* 1972, 183-240.

[2] A detailed survey on the Oriental Collection in the Library of the Academy of Sciences can be found in the following publications: A. HORVATH, Turkish Manuscripts in the Oriental Collection of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. In: E. APOR (ed.), *Jubilee Volume of the Oriental Collection 1951-1976. Papers presented on the Occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Oriental Collection of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*, Budapest 1978, 95-108. E. APOR-SZEIDOVITZ, *The Oriental Collection of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*. In: *UNESCO Journal of Information. Science, librarianship and archives administration* 3.1.1981.44-54. The data of the reports of Á. VÁMBÉRY and I. KÚNOS see in the Bibliography.

List of manuscripts

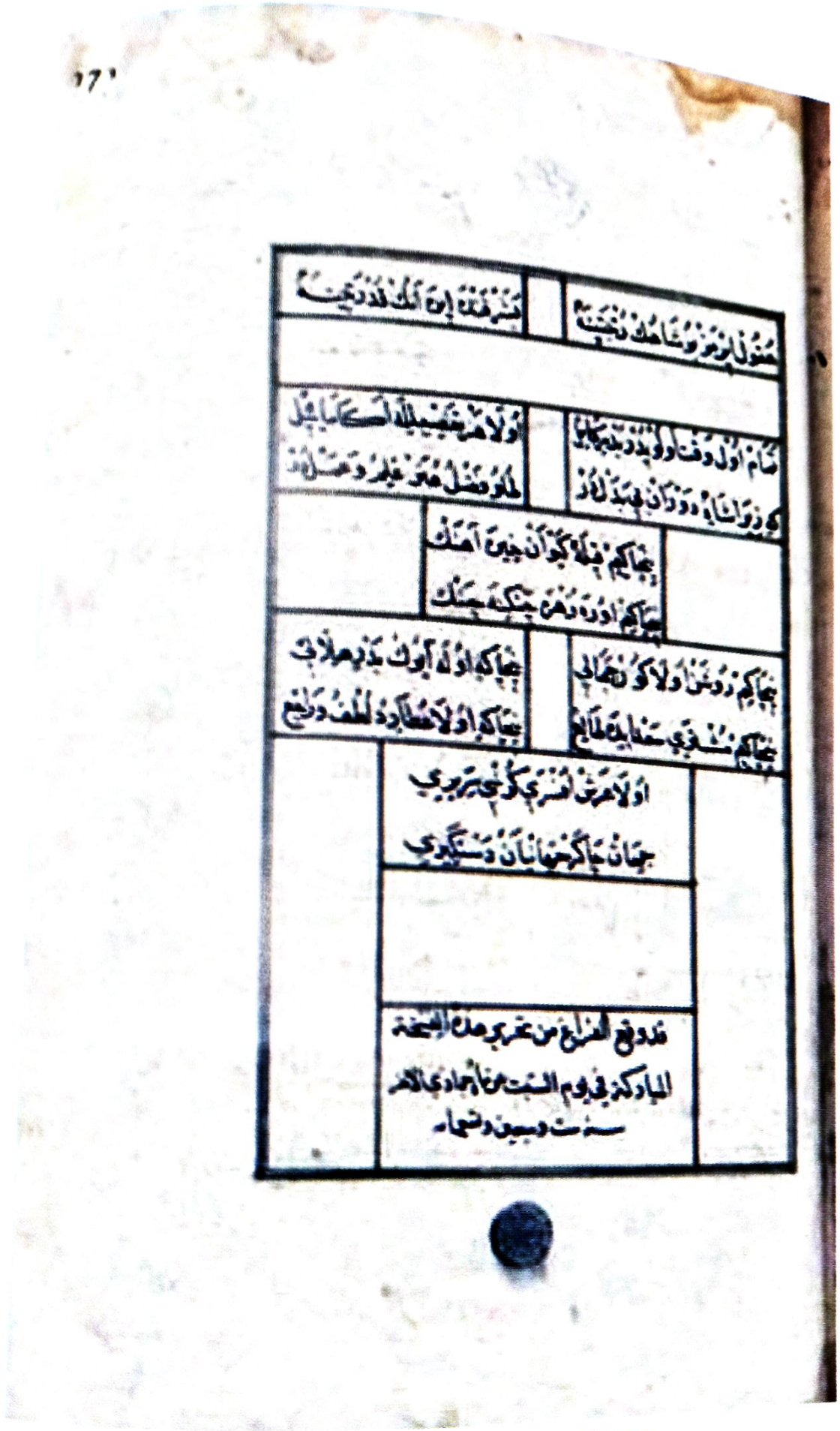
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12. Kitab-ı Hadikatü'z-zürefa (Catalogue: No 394)
13. Kitab-ı Hadikatü'z-zürefa (Catalogue: No 394)
14. Ferah-name (Catalogue: No 137)
15. Risale-i Tuhfetü'l-guzat (Catalogue: No 794)
16. Risale-i Tuhfetü'l-guzat (Catalogue: No 794)
17. Heşt behişt (Catalogue: No 377)
18. Bahriye-i Pirî Reis (Catalogue: No 660)
19. Süleyman-name (Catalogue: No 101)
20. Marifet-name (Catalogue: No 645)
21. Marifet-name (Catalogue: No 645)
22. Husrev ü Şirin (Catalogue: No 158)
23. Husrev ü Şirin (Catalogue: No 158)
24. Ferec ba'd eş-şidde (Catalogue: No 320)
25. Ferec ba'd eş-şidde (Catalogue: No 320)
26. Tacü't-tevarih (Catalogue: No 541)
27. Tacü't-tevarih (Catalogue: No 541)



1. İskender-name (Catalogue: N^{o} 171)



22. Husrev ü Şirin (Catalogue: N^{O} 158)



23. Husrev ü Şirin (Catalogue: N^{O} 158)

