



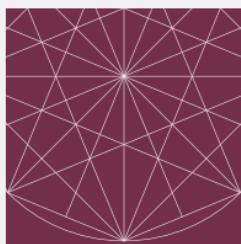
TÜBA TURKISH-ISLAMIC SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL HERITAGE SERIES



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



Under the auspices of the
**PRESIDENCY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE**



**TURKISH-ISLAMIC
SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL
HERITAGE SERIES**



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



Türkiye is an heir to a vast intellectual legacy shaped by a magnificent civilization and a rich historical experience. This legacy, rooted in science, knowledge, wisdom, and intellectual refinement, must serve as one of our foremost points of reference in our efforts to build the future of our country. If we fail to build on this rich heritage, we risk reducing our past to a mere “museum artifact” and will be unable to construct a strong and sustainable future.

For history is not only what has occurred in the past; it is also what endures in the present and is transmitted to the future. Nations seek not only their past in history, but also their future. Societies that cannot come to terms with their past, interpret their history, or maintain a meaningful connection with their ancestors cannot build a healthy future.

In order to exert a lasting impact on our era and the generations to come, we must resurrect our rich heritage in a renewed and more vigorous manner. It is from this perspective that I regard the “Turkish-Islamic Scientific and Cultural Heritage Project,” carried out by the Turkish Academy of Sciences, as an initiative of particular significance.

Within the scope of the project, I appreciate the contribution of the works prepared in the fields of Social Sciences, Islamic Sciences, Turkology, Health and Natural sciences, and Technical Sciences to our scientific and cultural life.

On this occasion, I respectfully commemorate the authors of these works with gratitude and mercy, and I extend my congratulations to the scholars and members of the Turkish Academy of Sciences who have contributed to the realization of this project.

Recep Tayyip Erdoğan
President of the Republic of Türkiye

The influences of ancient civilizations and historical periods across different geographies are reaching a wide readership through academic studies and popular publications. The undiscovered treasures of the history of science are emerging from dusty shelves thanks to research conducted around the world in recent years. This growing interest ensures that the history of science is not only a source of inspiration for younger generations in understanding the past, but also a source in shaping the future. Türkiye has carved out a privileged place for itself at the center of this wave of global interest. Our region of civilization has historically been a hub where different cultures and scientific traditions have converged within a historical and cultural context. From the Sumerians to the Hittites, from the Seljuks to the Ottomans, many civilizations have made their mark on scientific studies in a wide range of fields, from mathematics to medicine, astronomy to philosophy, on these lands. The Turkish Academy of Sciences (TÜBA) “Turkish-Islamic Science Cultural Heritage Project” (TİB-KM) has taken on the task of preserving, documenting, and disseminating this unique heritage.

The fact that the project is being carried out under the auspices of the Presidency and that more than 50 works have been published so far demonstrates how earnestly this task is being undertaken. Within the scope of the project, the transcription of works that have made their mark on the scientific history of the Turkish and Islamic world offers researchers in this field the opportunity for multidimensional study. These works reveal the quality, scope, and importance

of Turkish-Islamic scientific history studies more clearly. Furthermore, they open new horizons for researchers to fill the gaps in this field.

The works of our past scientists will serve as a guide and compass for both present and future generations. Bringing the history of science into the present and future nurtures social self-confidence and prepares the intellectual ground for the National Technology Initiative. Türkiye's vision of producing its own technology is possible not only through material and technical investments but also through cultural and historical self-confidence. This self-confidence can only be achieved through a full understanding of our historical and cultural heritage. Overcoming the misconception that humanity's scientific accumulation belongs solely to the West, remembering the truth that today's level of advancement is possible thanks to humanity's collective efforts and achievements, and that the rich contributions of Turkish and Islamic civilization should never be underestimated are prerequisites for this self-confidence. In this context, we hope that these works will serve as a guide, especially for our youth. A young person's recognition and discovery of their own cultural and scientific heritage will shape their world-view, goals, and self-confidence.

The works published within the scope of the project are an opportunity for the scientists, engineers, doctors, and academics of the future to follow in the footsteps of the past and leave their own mark. TIBKM works are an open invitation to read for all readers, researchers, and anyone interested in the history of science. I sincerely hope that these steps taken to discover the riches of Turkish-Islamic science history and pass on this discovery to future generations will contribute to the scientific progress of Türkiye and the world. I would like to thank the scientists and TÜBA staff who contributed to the project and the publication of the works.

Mehmet Fatih Kacır
Minister of Industry and Technology

Acting with the responsibility of being Türkiye's national academy of sciences and with due regard for the importance it attaches to our scientific and cultural heritage, TÜBA has launched the "Turkish-Islamic Scientific and Cultural Heritage Project" in line with its mandate to promote the circulation of a scientific approach and way of thinking within society, to ensure public appreciation and recognition of the importance of science, to encourage young people to pursue careers in science and research, and to undertake activities aimed at transmitting our heritage in the history of science to the present day.

Initiated by TÜBA in 2014, the Turkish-Islamic Scientific and Cultural Heritage (TIBKM) Project has been carried out under the auspices of the Presidency since 2018. The TIBKM Project aims to rescue the classical works belonging to the Turkish-Islamic scientific and cultural heritage, which are the works that have contributed to humanity's accumulated knowledge, from their dormant state in libraries, and to make them available to scholars, cultural figures, and future generations through facsimile editions, transliteration, translation into modern Turkish, and publication. In line with this objective, the project enables new generations to become acquainted with Turkish scientists, who constitute some of the most significant figures of the past, and to accord them the recognition they rightly deserve.

Bringing these works, written in Arabic, Persian, and various Turkic dialects and holding a place of great significance in the history of Turkish thought, into modern Turkish and presenting them to 21st century readers make it possible to recall the position of Turkish-Islamic societies within the intellectual and cultural history of the world. The contribution that the project will make to the self-confidence and motivation required for our country's scientific development, as well as the support and encouragement it will provide for scholarly studies, are of historical importance. To date, a total of seventy works have been published within the scope of the project, and the publication of further high-quality works is planned in the near future.

On this occasion, I commemorate with mercy and gratitude the heroes of our scientific and cultural history who authored the works that constitute our scientific heritage under conditions far more limited than those of today. I respectfully remember the unnamed heroes who played a role in the reproduction, preservation, and transmission of these works to the present day. I express my hope that the works published within the framework of the TÜBA Turkish-Islamic Scientific and Cultural Heritage Project will prove beneficial for our nation's scientific advancement, comprehensive development, and the process of the revival and construction of civilization.

Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Şeker

TÜBA President

Ottoman Writers

BURSALI MEHMED TÂHIR

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. YEKTA SARAC



1

*O*smanlı Müellifleri stands as a seminal bio-bibliographical compendium, meticulously compiled in three volumes by Bursali Mehmed Tahir during the twilight of the Ottoman Empire. Widely regarded as a primary reference for researchers and scholars of Ottoman studies, this monumental work has been rendered into the modern Turkish alphabet and critically edited by Prof. Dr. M. A. Yekta Sarac. Published by the Turkish Academy of Sciences (TÜBA) in its first comprehensive academic edition, the work provides exhaustive biographical and bibliographical data on intellectuals and scholars spanning from the Empire's foundation to its final years. The entries are systematically classified under seven thematic categories: *Meşâjîh* (Sufi masters and religious figures), *Ulemâ* (scholars and jurists), *Şuarâ* (poets and literati), *Müverrihîn* (historians), *Etbâbâ* (physicians), *Riyâzîyyûn* (mathematicians), and *Coğrafîyyûn* (geographers). Maintaining the original three-volume structure, this edition distinguishes itself with high philological standards. In addition to the precise transliteration, the third volume features an extensive and sophisticated scholarly index comprising technical terms, prosopographical data, and a comprehensive list of book titles, significantly enhancing the work's utility for modern academic inquiry.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History/Literature/
Geography/Theology/
Biography

PERIOD

20th century
and before

DATE

2016, 2025

NUMBER OF PAGES

1511, 1800

Ottoman Writers

ARABIC

BURSALI
MEHMED TÂHIR

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. YEKTA SARAC

Translation by:
PROF. DR. SEYİT BAHCİVAN
ASSOC. PROF. DR. AYDIN KUDAT
ASST. PROF. ŞEHABETTİN KİRDAR



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKİYEH AKADEMİYEH OF SCIENCES



*O*smanlı *Müellifleri* was written by Bursali Mehmed Tahir during the final period of the Ottoman Empire. Translated into modern Turkish by Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali Yekta Saraç, the work is regarded as one of the most renowned examples of Ottoman biographical writing, providing detailed information on authors and scholars who lived and produced works from the foundation of the Ottoman state to its final period. A highly extensive and advanced index consisting of personal names and, in particular, titles of works has been appended to the end of the third volume of the book. In the work, authors are explained in detail, this time in Arabic, under the headings *Meşâiyih*, *Ulemâ*, *Şuarâ*, *Müverrihîn*, *Etibbâ*, *Riyâzîyyûn*, and *Coğrafîyyûn*.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History/Literature/
Geography/Theology/
Biography

PERIOD

20th century
and before

DATE

2024

NUMBER OF PAGES

1923

Levâmi'u'n- Nûr Fî Zulmet-i Atlas Minor

KÂTİP ÇELEBİ

Prepared by:

ASSOC. PROF. DR. AHMET ÜSTÜNER
PROF. DR. H. AHMET ARSLANTÜRK



Levâmi'u'n-Nûr fî Zulmet-i Atlas Minor, regarded as one of the most distinguished works written in the field of historical geography within the context of Ottoman scientific and cultural heritage, was authored by Kâtib Çelebi, one of the prominent scholars of the 17th century. The work constitutes a commentary-translation of the renowned Latin work known by its abbreviated title *Atlas Minor*, authored by the famous geographer Gerardus Mercator, who unified the concept of geography with the term *atlas* and developed a cartographic projection that remains in use to this day. Although *Levâmi'u-n-Nûr* was translated primarily to be used as a source for *Cihannümâ*, it attained its own originality through Kâtib Çelebi's original interpretations, evaluations, and explanations, and subsequently served as a reference for later studies. Furthermore, as the maps drawn according to the Mercator Projection were transmitted through Kâtib Çelebi's own authorship, the work fulfilled an important function in conveying developments in the field of geography in the Western world to scholars of the East.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History/ Ottoman
History Geography,
World Geography, and
History of Cultures

PERIOD

17th century

DATE

2017

NUMBER OF PAGES

1045



İsâgûcî

INTRODUCTION TO LOGIC

EBHERÎ

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. HÜSEYIN SARIOĞLU



TURKISH-ISCAMIC
SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL
HERITAGE SERIES

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TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
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This translation by *Ebherî* is one of the most important foundational logic textbooks taught in Islamic and Ottoman madrasas, a text that contains the classical principles of *İsâgûcî* logic. Published with the translation and edition done by Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Sarioğlu, the work is regarded as highly valuable by instructors of classical logic. Having been used for centuries as an introductory textbook to logic, the work continues to retain its relevance today by virtue of its presentation of classical logical principles. Holding a distinguished place in our intellectual, scientific, and educational history, *İsâgûcî*, one of the two canonical works of *Esîrüddin Ebherî*, is presented in this study with a critically edited text and a Turkish translation, together with a brief examination of its position within the “isaguci tradition.” In this second edition of the work, both the Arabic text and the Turkish translation of *İsâgûcî* have been reviewed, and certain corrections and revisions have been introduced.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Philosophy/Logic

PERIOD

9th- 10th
century

DATE

2016, 2025

NUMBER OF PAGES

110, 132



Kitâb-ı Nûr-u Hadaka el- Ebsâr ve Nûr-u Hadîka el- Enzâr

**TAKÎYÜDDÎN İBN
MARÛF**

Prepared by:
PROF. DR.
HÜSEYIN GAZI TOPDEMİR

TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
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The work presents the results obtained by the renowned scholar Takiyüddîn İbn Ma'ruf, who lived in Istanbul in the 16th century. Takiyüddîn İbn Ma'ruf obtained these results through his experimental and mathematical investigations of numerous optical phenomena, including the source and nature of light, its propagation, reflection, refraction, and the formation of colors. From the perspective of the history of optics, this book is of great significance in two respects. When its content, theoretical framework, and richness of exposition are taken into consideration, it constitutes the only extensive scientific work written on optics in the history of the Ottoman State, apart from a few minor treatises. Second, while the work incorporates to a large extent the results of experimental research conducted in the Islamic world between the eighth and twelfth centuries, it also presents original findings obtained by Takiyüddîn through his own experimental and mathematical studies. Accordingly, this original work, which provides illuminating insight into the general structure and quality of scientific studies carried out in the Ottoman State in the 16th century, offers readers not only the opportunity to understand how the successful studies initiated in the Islamic world in the field of optics were continued in later periods and the level they eventually attained, but also information on how this accumulated body of knowledge was transmitted to the Ottoman scholarly tradition.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Observation, light, and
optics

PERIOD

16th century

DATE

2017

NUMBER OF PAGES

398



Petitions of the Shaykh al-Islam and Imperial Decrees of the Sultan 1845-1878

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. İLHAMİ YURDAKUL

TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKİYE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



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Debates on the history of Ottoman modernization focus primarily on the Tanzimat process inherited from the reigns of Selim III and Mahmud II. One of the most serious problems in these debates concerns *şer'i* (shar'i) and religious affairs. Among the fundamental sources required for a proper understanding of modernization debates are the petitions written by the Shaykh al-Islams and the responses given to them by the sultans, namely the *arz* (petition) and *irade* (decree) documents. Through the petitions of the şeyhülislams and the decisions of the sultans, the book presents new information on a wide range of subjects during the Tanzimat period, including religion-state relations, education, judicial affairs, bureaucratic reform, as well as language and mentality. This pioneering study includes the petitions written during the tenures of Shaykh al-Islam Ârif Hikmet Beyefendi, Meşrebzade Mehmed Ârif Efendi, Mehmed Saadeddin Efendi, Hasan Fehmi Efendi, Ahmed Muhtar Beyefendi, Kethudazâde Ahmed Muhtar Bey, and Hasan Hayrullah Efendi, together with the imperial decrees issued by the sultans of the period in response to these petitions.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History, Ottoman
history, petitions and
decrees

PERIOD

19th century

DATE

2017

NUMBER OF PAGES

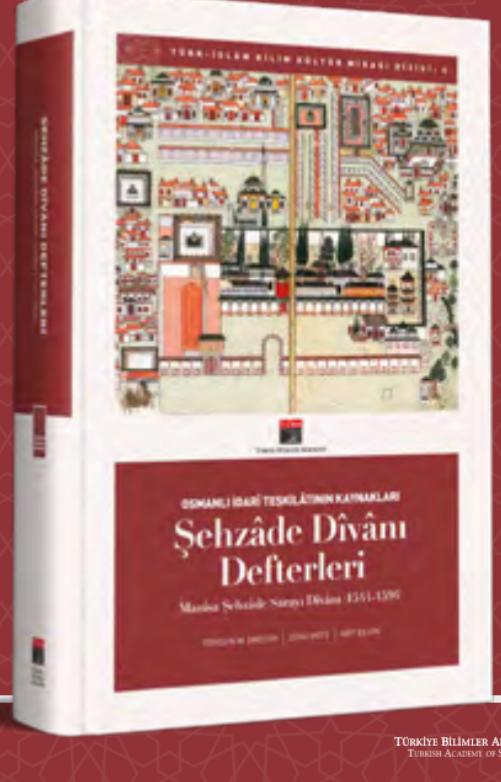
941

Records of the Şehzade's Diwan

DIWAN OF THE
MANİSA ŞEHZADE
PALACE, 1554-1594

Prepared by:

PROF. DR. FERİDUN EMECEN
PROF. DR. ARİF BİLGİN
PROF. DR. ZEKAI METE



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TURKISH-ISLAMIC
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The work comprises the publication and overall evaluation of registers of a unique nature identified in the Ottoman archives, which document the years of administration of Ottoman *şehzades* (princes) who, until the late 16th century, were sent to previously designated provinces as governors upon reaching a certain age, thereby undertaking a form of “apprenticeship” in preparation for their possible future reigns. The records kept during the periods of being a *şehzade* of the Ottoman Empire, namely Selim II and Mehmed III constitute the core content of this book. Produced through considerable scholarly effort, this volume stands as an indispensable source, particularly with regard to state administration and provincial governance. In addition, the accompanying CD includes digital images of all the archival registers published in the work.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History, Ottoman
history, Ottoman
Administrative History

PERIOD

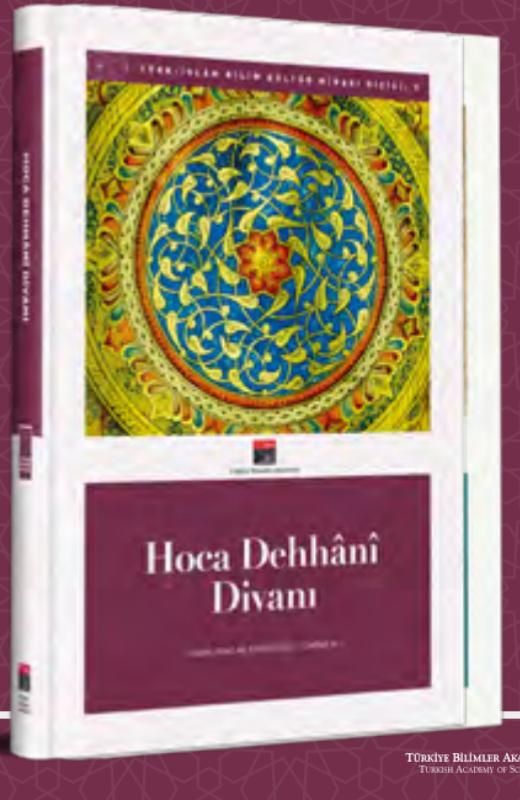
16th century

DATE

2017

NUMBER OF PAGES

927



Diwan of Hoca Dehhâni

HOCA DEHHÂNÎ

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. ERSEN ERSOY
PROF. DR. ÜMRAN AY



7

Hoca Dehhâni *Divanı*, a work of great value for the history of Turkish literature, has been published for the first time. The volume includes an extensive analytical study as well as the text of the work rendered into the modern script. Although very limited information is available about the life and works of Hoca Dehhâni, he is an important figure whose name is frequently mentioned in studies of literature and history. The pioneering research on Dehhâni was carried out by Fuat Köprülü and thereby introduced to the scholarly world. With this latest study, prepared for publication by Ersen Ersoy and Ümrان Ay, the diwan of Hoca Dehhâni, which may be regarded as the primary source of the limited number of poetic fragments that had previously served as the basis for earlier studies, has been compiled in its entirety and presented to the attention of the academic community.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Literature, Classical
Turkish Literature

PERIOD

14th century

DATE

2017

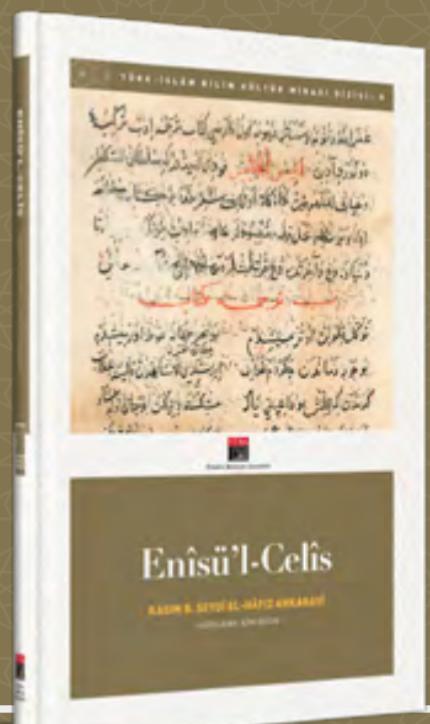
NUMBER OF PAGES

303

Enîsü'l Celîs

KASIM B. SEYDÎ
EL-HAFIZ ANKARAVÎ

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. AZMI BILGIN



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TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



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Translated from Persian into Turkish at the request of the Ottoman Sultan Murad II, this work is an important *siyasetname* (*Siyâsatnâmeh*) containing counsel addressed to the ruler. As significant products of the Turkish-Islamic tradition, *siyasetnames* were generally written to inform sultans and high-ranking officials about the principles and etiquette of state administration, to offer advice, provide guidance, and articulate shortcomings together with proposed solutions. These works address such topics as the qualities required of rulers and administrators, the fundamental principles of governance, the responsibilities of state officials, and the manner in which sultans should treat their subjects. One of the notable examples of this genre, *Enîsü'l-Celîs*, was prepared for publication by Azmi Bilgin, and a facsimile edition of the work has been appended to the end of the volume.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History, Siyasetname

PERIOD

15th century

DATE

2017

NUMBER OF PAGES

187

French-Turkish Dictionary

3,000 ENGRAVINGS

VOLUME I: A-G

VOLUME II: H-Z

ŞEMSEDDİN SAMİ

Prepared by:

ASSOC. PROF. DR. ŞERİF ESKİN



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



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Although Şemseddin Sami produced numerous works in different genres, he is best known for his authorship and compilation of dictionaries and encyclopedias, through which he earned a well-deserved and significant place in the history of Turkish science and culture. While in recent times his name has been most commonly associated with *Kâmûs-i Türkî*, one of the works that truly distinguishes him is *Kâmûs-i Fransevî*. At the time of its publication, the ambition of this work went far beyond that of an ordinary foreign-language reference book; it sought to encompass the language of modern science and to serve as a comprehensive reference source. *Kâmûs-i Fransevî* stands among the first and most important examples in its field. This legacy of Şemseddin Sami, while leaving a distinctive mark on its era due to its particular characteristics, may still be regarded as a classic that continues to retain its relevance today.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Lexicology, Dictionary
Science

PERIOD

20th century

DATE

2017 (1st volume)
2018 (2nd volume)

NUMBER OF PAGES

1693





Introductory Epistles on Logic

FÂRÂBÎ

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. HÜSEYIN SARIOĞLU



Although the examination and discussion of the relationship between logic, thought, and language as a problem can be traced back to periods prior to him, it is well known that the distinction of establishing logic as a “discipline” or “science” belongs to Aristotle. While Kindî was its first representative, the greatest share in endowing Islamic philosophy with a systematic structure in terms of its method, problems, and terminology belongs to Fârâbî. Thus, owing to the significant contributions he made through the numerous works he authored by attributing particular importance to the science of logic, this great Turkish philosopher rightfully came to be known by the title “Muallim-i Sânî” (the Second Teacher). In this study, among the logical works authored by Fârâbî, the Arabic texts and Turkish translations (prepared by Hüseyin Sarioğlu) of three epistles, each characterized by a pedagogical and didactic style and serving as preparatory, introductory, and foundational texts in this field, are presented on facing pages.

Vâkı'ât-ı Rûz-merre (I-II-III-IV)

ÜSKÜDARLI
ABDULLAH EFENDİ

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. MUZAFFER DOĞAN
PROF. DR. RECEP AHİSHALİ
PROF. DR. ERHAN AFYONCU
PROF. DR. MAHMUT AK



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



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Abdullah bin İbrahim, known by the pen names *Üsküdarî* or *Mevkufatî*, is one of the most important historians of the Ottoman Empire. Üsküdarî's four-volume chronicle entitled *Vâkı'ât-ı Ruzmerre* recounts events on a day-by-day basis covering the years 1688–1693. This work occupies a unique place in Ottoman historiography and has no true equivalent. In the work, the author narrates the events of the period, aspects of daily life, the organization of Ottoman military campaigns, as well as the structure of the Enderun and the Ottoman administrative system, drawing on his own observations, information he heard from statesmen, and documentary sources. Within the corpus of Ottoman historical writings, the work stands out for the detailed manner in which it records events. The first volume was prepared by Muzaffer Doğan, the second volume by Recep Ahışhali, the third volume by Erhan Afyoncu, and the fourth volume by Mahmut Ak.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History, Ottoman History

PERIOD

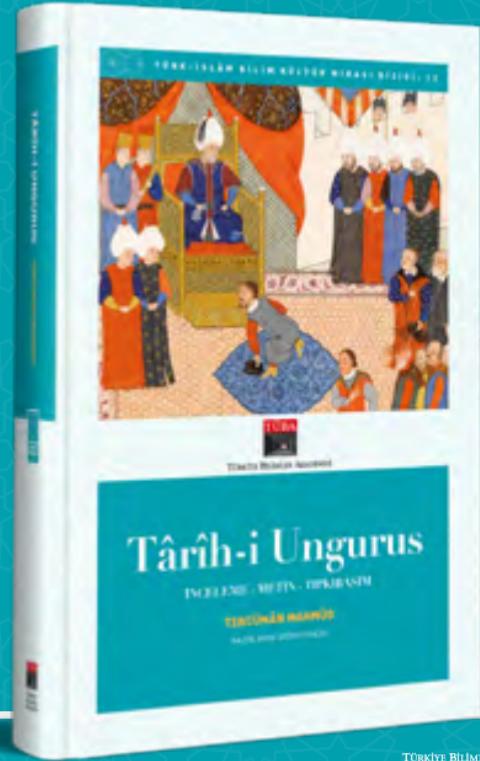
17th century

DATE

2017

NUMBER OF PAGES

1421



Târih-i Ungurus

(The History of
the Hungarians)

TERCÜMÂN MAHMÛD

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. GYÖRGY HAZAI



TURKISH-ISCAMIC
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The work written in Turkish by Tercüman Mahmud traces Hungarian history from its earliest period up to the defeat of King Louis II of Hungary at the Battle of Mohács in 1526. *Târih-i Üngürüs* is essentially composed of a translation of a Latin book on the early history of Hungary, together with the additions made by Mahmud himself. According to his own account, when Suleiman the Magnificent captured Ístolni Belgrad (Székesfehérvár) during the Hungarian campaign of 1543, he deemed it appropriate for a Latin book on the early history of Hungary that had come into his possession to be translated into Turkish. Thereupon, Tercüman Mahmud began translating the work into Turkish. According to György Hazai, who studied the work in detail, *Târih-i Üngürüs* is in fact a compilation composed of various historical sources, and its purpose of composition was to introduce the history of the country conquered by Suleiman the Magnificent and to employ this narrative as a tool of propaganda.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History, Siyasetname

PERIOD

16th century

DATE

2017

NUMBER OF PAGES

502

Hümâyûn-nâme

FİLIBELİ
ALÂADDİN ALİ ÇELEBİ

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. TUNCAY BÜLBÜL



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TURKISH-İSLAMIC
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Hümâyûn-nâme, a Turkish translation produced in the 16th century of the world-renowned *Kalîla wa-Dimna* stories, has remained at the forefront of Turkish literary and cultural life for centuries thanks to its aesthetic qualities. In terms of its content, the work undoubtedly possesses a unique value. However, in *Hümâyûn-nâme*, the narration is not confined merely to the recounting of events; rather, in the course of storytelling, the most precious verbal gems are, as it were, drawn from an ocean of meaning and presented to the reader. This distinctive quality has endowed *Hümâyûn-nâme* with an enduring worldwide renown. The work succeeded in establishing not only a major school in the realm of prose but also a significant tradition in the field of miniature painting. Translated into many Western languages, *Hümâyûn-nâme*, owing to the impact it generated in the West, came to surpass the name *Kalîla wa-Dimna*, to the extent that these works began to be referred to collectively as *Hümâyûn-nâme*. At the end of the volume, a CD containing the manuscript copy of the work, together with the miniatures found in its other manuscript versions, is also included.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Literature, Turkish
Literature

PERIOD

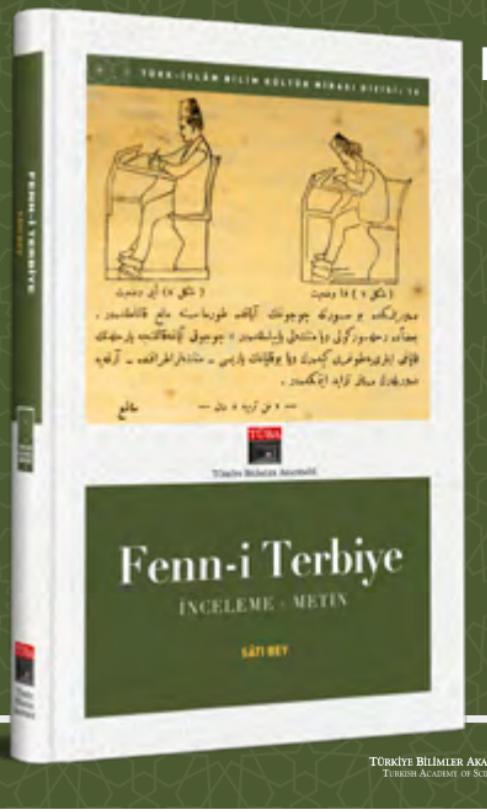
16th century

DATE

2017

NUMBER OF PAGES

1190



Fenn-i Terbiye (Science of Education)

SÂTİ BEY

Prepared by:
ABDULHALİM KOÇKUZU

Review by:
ASSOC. PROF. DR. CAHİD ŞENEL
DR. ABDESSAMED TAIBI



14

Fenn-i *Terbiye* is the first work on pedagogy written in Turkish by Sâti Bey (1880–1968). A figure of influence in both education and politics, Sâti Bey authored theoretical texts on educational reform during his time and also had the opportunity to put these ideas into practice in the institutions he administered. Until 1919, Sâti Bey was politically aligned with the Ottomanist intellectual movement; after this date, he separated from the Ottoman State and began to advocate Arab nationalism on both philosophical and political grounds. The work also includes a detailed introductory section addressing Sâti Bey's life, writings, and political views.

FIELD OF THE WORK
Education, Turkish
Education System

PERIOD
20th century

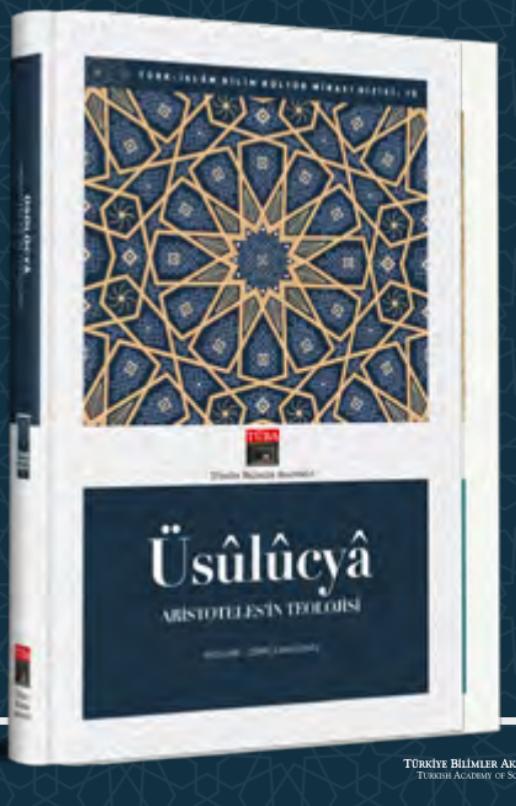
DATE
2017

NUMBER OF PAGES
287

Üsûlûcyâ: Aristotle's Theology

Prepared by:

ASSOC. PROF. DR. CAHİD ŞENEL



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TÜRKİYE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



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Üsûlûcyâ (Theology of Aristotle) is a work translated from Greek into Arabic by commission of the first Islamic philosopher Kindî (d. 252/866), who entrusted the task to the Syriac translator Abdülmesîh b. Abdullah b. Nâime el-Himsî for presentation to the Abbasid caliph Mu'tasim (r. 833–842). The text consists of the IV, V, and VI books of Plotinus (d. 270)'s *Enneads*. Whether the work was translated from an already summarized Greek version or directly from the *Enneads* remains a subject of ongoing debate among historians of philosophy. At the time this work was translated, Arabic had not yet fully developed as a philosophical language; consequently, a number of Greek terms were transferred into Arabic without modification. Owing to the Neoplatonic metaphysical doctrines it contains (particularly concepts such as the theory of emanation, negative theology, and causality) this text is a major classical work whose influence is clearly observable across almost all Islamic philosophers, in *kalâm* debates, and especially in the theory of *wahdat al-wujûd* that developed after Ibn al-‘Arabî.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Philosophy

PERIOD

9th century

DATE

2017

NUMBER OF PAGES

399

The Religious Campaigns of Tiryaki Hasan Pasha and Some Philological Notes

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. AHMET ŞEFİK ŞENLIK



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



16

The defense and victory of Tiryaki Hasan Pasha at Kanije not only caused a great stir in its own time, but the stirring account written by a common soldier who was an eyewitness to the events was transmitted from generation to generation over the centuries, being reworked in various forms. Both the victory of Tiryaki Hasan Pasha and other heroic episodes that took place along the Ottoman–Austrian frontier during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries became narratives frequently employed –particularly in the late Ottoman Empire– by writers such as Namık Kemal to Ömer Seyfettin as part of efforts to compensate for territorial and prestige losses vis-à-vis the West and to construct a sense of national consciousness. Following the Alphabet Reform, the story was published in many different versions. However, these editions often failed to observe sufficient rigor, especially with regard to the correct reading of place names. Prepared by Ahmet Şefik Şenlik with the aim of addressing this shortcoming, this book is a scholarly study that includes the transliteration and facsimile texts of the *Gazavâtnâme*, and offers a philological examination of the “Western words” appearing in the work, with particular emphasis on place names.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History, Ottoman History, Language

PERIOD

17th century

DATE

2017

NUMBER OF PAGES

343

Es-Sahâifü'l-İlâhiyye (The Divine Pages)

ŞEMSEDDİN
SEMERCANDİ

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. RAMAZAN BİÇER



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



17

*E*s-Sahâifü'l-İlâhiyye is an important work of philosophical kalâm written by Şemseddin Semerkandî (d. 702/1303), who was educated in the Transoxiana (Mâverâünnehir) region. His original approach to the treatment of matters of belief and his skillful use of reason centered on revelation (nass) in the resolution of theological problems distinguished Semerkandî as an outstanding figure in his field. Although Semerkandî was nurtured within the *Mâturîdî* tradition, he remained distant from doctrinal sectarianism and, in his own words, strove for “the attainment of truth.” Adopting a conciliatory attitude rather than a purely polemical one, he presented his rich intellectual heritage in a constructive and refined style. *Es-Sahâifü'l-İlâhiyye*, translated by Ramazan Biçer, stands as one of the most serious and significant legacies of Turkish-Islamic culture.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Aqidah (Islamic creed),
Theology

PERIOD

13-14th
century

DATE

2017

NUMBER OF PAGES

277



Translation of Tibrü'l Mesbûk fî Nasâyihi'l- Vüzerâ ve'l-Mülük

ÂŞIK ÇELEBİ

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. FILİZ KILIÇ
PROF. DR. TUNCAY BÜLBÜL



18

In the ancient Eastern civilization, various texts in the *siyasetname* genre were composed in order to point out shortcomings observed in society or in governance. These works generally address the qualities that a ruler should possess, as well as the proper modes of relationship with the populace, with one's own administrative cadre, and with the bureaucracies of other states. Al-Ghazâlî, who produced works in many fields such as *kalâm*, philosophy, Sufism, and *fiqh*, authored *Nasihatü'l-Mülük* in Persian at the request of the Seljuk ruler Sultan Sanjar; this work was later translated into Arabic under the title *Tibrü'l-Mesbûk fî Nasâyihi'l-Mülük*. In Ottoman literature, the work was translated into Turkish in the 16th century by one of its prominent figures, Âşık Çelebi, under the title *Tercüme-i Tibrü'l-Mesbûk fî Nasâyihi'l-Vüzerâ ve'l-Mülük*.

Translation of Ferîdüddîn Attâr's Tezkeretü'l- Evliyâ into Old Anatolian Turkish

FERÎDÜDDÎN ATTÂR

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. GYÖRGY HAZAI



TURKISH-ISCAMIC
SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL
HERITAGE SERIES

19



Ferîdüddîn Attâr (d. 618/1221) authored a work on the biographies and miraculous deeds of saints. In the preface of the work, completed in 617 (1220), the author explains that he titled his Persian-written work *Tezkiretü'l-evliyâ* in order to reach a broader audience, and he mentions the reasons for writing it. These reasons can be summarized as follows: to enable both the public and scholars to benefit from the sayings of the *velis* (saints) that best explain the Qur'an and Sunnah, and to allow these spiritually influential words to instill the love of Allah in people's hearts. Attâr also expresses that through this work, he hopes to realize the meaning of the hadith "One becomes with whom one loves," to benefit from the spiritual presence of the saints, and to attain their intercession.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Biography/Literature

PERIOD

14th century

DATE

2017

NUMBER OF PAGES

814

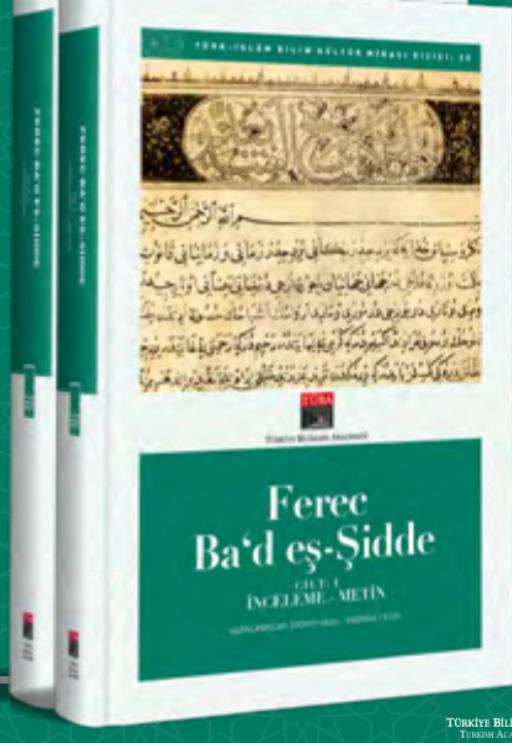
Ferec Ba'de's-Şidde

2 VOLUMES

Prepared by:

PROF. DR. GÖRGY HAZAI

PROF. DR. ANDREAS TIETZE



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



20

Stories known under the title *Ferec Ba'de's-Şidde*, so named because they share the common theme of “happiness attained after hardship,” constitute some of the most important prose works of the early Ottoman Turkish period. The Turkish *Ferec Ba'de's-Şidde* collections consist of 42 stories in the style of the One Thousand and One Nights. The Budapest manuscript, whose transliterated text was published by Hazai and Tietze, is the oldest copy of the Turkish *Ferec Ba'de's-Şidde* tradition, with a date of transcription of 1451, among the many copies preserved in libraries in Türkiye and abroad. *Ferec Ba'de's-Şidde* is not the title given to different versions of a single work; rather, it denotes the name of a narrative genre in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish literatures, in which joy and tranquility attained after sorrow are recounted. The protagonists of these stories are invariably noble and wealthy individuals; while their lives initially proceed in a normal course, they find themselves, for various reasons, caught up in extraordinary events and compelled to struggle through countless hardships. Yet each story invariably ends with a “happy ending,” and the protagonists spend the remainder of their lives in happiness.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Literature

PERIOD

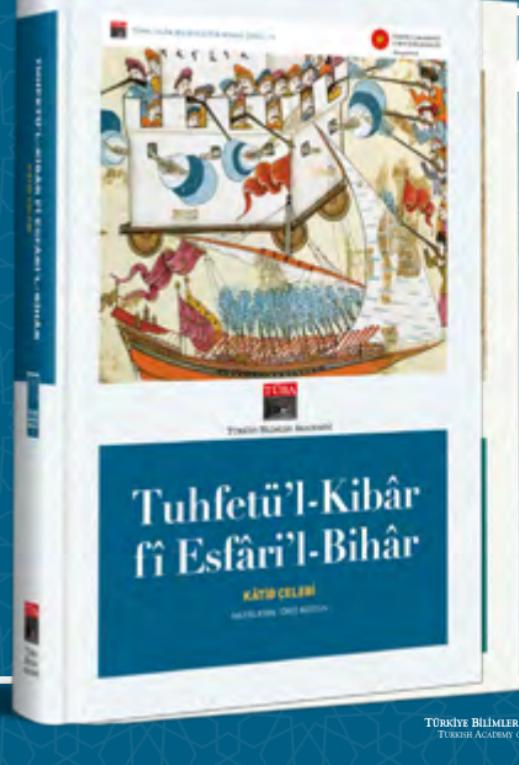
14-15th
century

DATE

2017

NUMBER OF PAGES

1199



Tuhfetü'l-Kibâr fî Esfârî'l-Bihâr

KÂTİB ÇELEBİ

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. IDRIS BOSTAN

TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKİYE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



TURKISH-ISLAMIC
SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL
HERITAGE SERIES

21

This work is the first and most comprehensive study of Ottoman maritime history, covering the period from the foundation of the Ottoman Empire to the middle of the Cretan War, that is, up to 1657. It provides detailed information on naval history, maritime expeditions, biographies of the Kapudan Pashas, shipbuilding technology, as well as naval and shipyard activities.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History, Ottoman
History, Ottoman
Maritime History

PERIOD

17th century

DATE

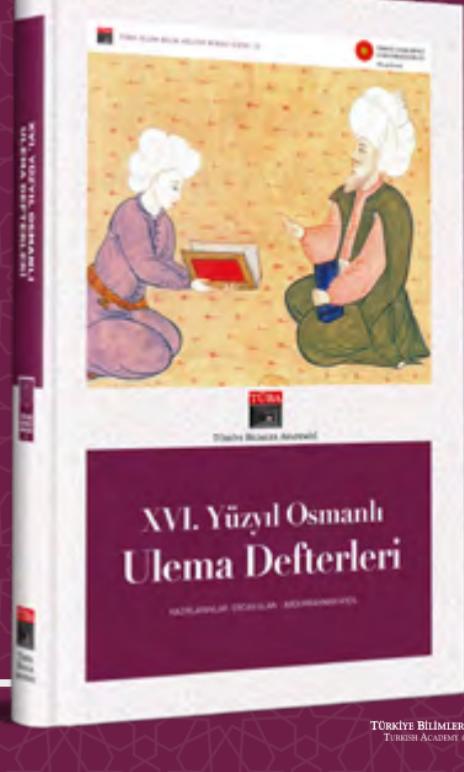
2018

NUMBER OF PAGES

551



16th Century Ottoman Ulema Records



Prepared by:
ASSOC. PROF. DR.
ERCAN ALAN

ASSOC. PROF. DR.
ABDURRAHMAN ATÇİL



22

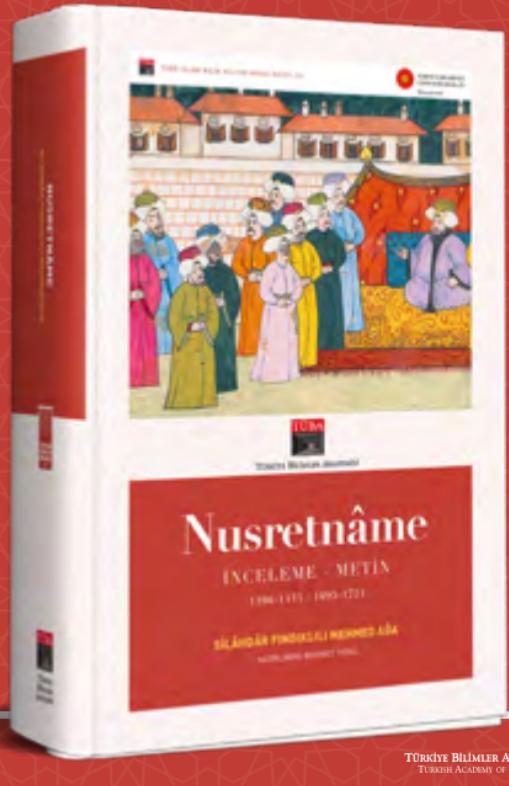
16th Century Ottoman Ulema Records provide detailed information on the early *ilmiye* organization of the Ottoman Empire. These records contain comprehensive data on the *kazas* in Anatolia and Rumelia, the *kadis* serving in these districts, the madrasas located in Anatolia and Rumelia together with the *müdderris* appointed to them, and finally on the *mülazemet* system, one of the principal components of the Ottoman scholarly profession.

FIELD OF THE WORK
History, Ottoman
History

PERIOD
16th century

DATE
2018

NUMBER OF PAGES
271



Nusretname

SÎLÂHDÂR
FİNDİKLİLI
MEHMED AĞA

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. MEHMET TOPAL



TURKISH-ISCAMIC
SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL
HERITAGE SERIES

23

Nusretname, a well-known work among Ottoman chronicles, covers approximately twenty-five years of the history of the *Devlet-i Aliye*, spanning the period from 1695 to 1721. Based on the author's own observations, the work sheds light on many events of its time and served as a foundational source both for contemporary accounts and for works published in later periods.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History, Ottoman History

PERIOD

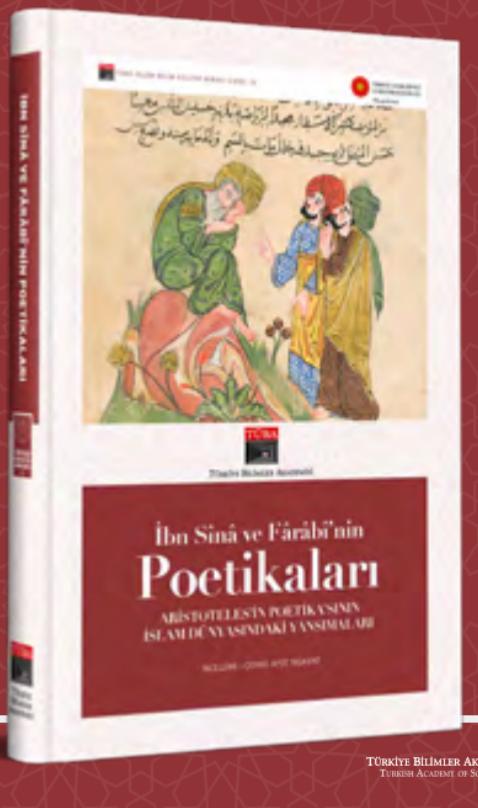
17-18th century

DATE

2018

NUMBER OF PAGES

1271



The Poetics of Avicenna and al-Fârâbî

REFLECTIONS
OF ARISTOTLE'S
POETICS IN THE
ISLAMIC WORLD

Prepared by:
ASSOC. PROF. DR. AYŞE TAŞKENT



24

The poetics of the three great Islamic philosophers Fârâbî, İbn Sînâ (Avicenna), and Ibn Rûşd were written with reference to Aristotle's *Poetics* and represent pioneering texts that demonstrate how this foundational work was understood in the Islamic world while shaping Islamic artistic and aesthetic thought. Aristotle's *Poetics* is the first work in the history of philosophy to systematically examine art. Over the centuries, it influenced numerous thinkers and helped define conceptions of art, earning recognition as a seminal work in the history of aesthetics. From their poetics, the Islamic philosophers examined poetry, the logical status of poetic expression, poetic forms and themes, and various genres recognized in the Greek world, such as tragedy, comedy, and epic poetry. Adapting these art forms according to their own understanding and cultural values. The poetics of Fârâbî and Avicenna, analyzed and translated in this book, address issues such as art and imagination, art and mimesis, art and pleasure, poetry and logic, and poetry and rhetoric. They constitute essential texts that contribute to the study of Islamic philosophy, Islamic art, aesthetics, and the philosophy of art.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Philosophy, Poetics

PERIOD

10-11th
century

DATE

2019

NUMBER OF PAGES

215

A COLLECTION OF
CORRESPONDENCE
FROM THE
ZENGID-AYYUBID
PERIOD

**Resâilü
Ziyaeddin
İbnü'l-Esîr**

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. NADIR ÖZKUYUMCU



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

25

Resâilü Ziyaeddin İbnü'l-Esîr şeklinde adlandırılan bu el yazması eser; Büyük Selçuklu Devleti'nin Suriye bölgesindeki uzantısı olan Zengiler ve Eyyûbîler döneminden kalmadır. Ziyaeddin İbnü'l-Esîr'e nispet edilen müstesna bir münsebat mecmuasıdır. Eser, hem yazıldığı dönemin Arap Dili ve Edebiyatı'nın, özellikle de divanîyat ve ihvaniyat alanındaki güzel bir örneği olması hem de saray hayatının ve sosyal yaşamın yansımalarını ortaya koyması bakımlarından önemlidir. Zengî ve Eyyûbî hanedanlarında Divân-ı İnsâ kâtipliği ve başkâtipliği yapan Ziyaeddin İbnü'l-Esîr'in bu eseri; 1200'lü yılların saray adabına ait verdiği ipuçları, saray görevlileri ve görevleri, saray kâtiplerinin melikler ve sultanlar etrafında oluşturdukları sosyal bağlar ve nüfuz mücadeleleri, çeşitli âdetler, gelenekler, av partileri, hediyeleşmeler, hitaplar ve hitaplardaki tehdit, teşvik ve teşci unsurlar bakımından dönemin özelliklerini, bürokrasisini yansıtması yönleriyle, özellikle sosyal tarihe dair önemli bir kaynak niteliğindedir.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Islamic Literature,
Advice Book,
Congratulatory Book

PERIOD

13th century

DATE

2019

NUMBER OF PAGES

471

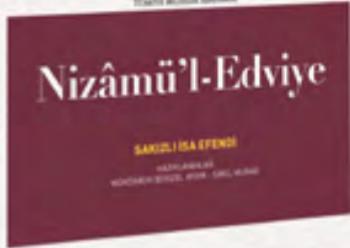
Nizâmü'l- Edviye

SAKIZLI İSA EFENDİ

Prepared by:

PROF. DR. MÜKERREM BEDİZEL AYDIN

PROF. DR. SİBEL MURAD



TÜRKİYE BİLİMİER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



26

In classical Ottoman medicine, treatments were primarily administered using “*müfred deva*” (simple remedies), and works that listed these simple remedies of plant, animal, and mineral origin, providing their names in various languages along with their physical and medicinal properties, were called “*müfredat*”. *Nizâmü'l-Edviye*, authored by Hekimbâsi Sakızlı İsa Efendi (d. 1649), is a *müfredat* book introducing the *müfred deva* used in medicine. Drawing upon both Eastern and Western sources and adding his own observations and experience, İsa Efendi produced one of the most comprehensive original works in this field during the Ottoman period. The book holds a special place among its peers for providing the names of numerous remedies along with their equivalents in various Eastern and Western languages, including Arabic, Persian, Syriac, Greek, Latin, Spanish, and French.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Medicine, Pharmacy

PERIOD

17th century

DATE

2019

NUMBER OF PAGES

1390

Evzahu'l- Mesâlik ilâ Ma'rifeti'l- Büldân ve'l-Memâlik

SIPÂHÎZÂDE MEHMED

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. İLHAMİ DANIŞ



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKİYE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



27

The 16th century marks a significant transformation in the historical development of Ottoman geography. The expansion of the Ottoman Empire to vast territories increased interest and curiosity in geography; during this period, scholars both drew upon the accumulated knowledge of Islamic geographers and produced original works. *Evzahu'l-Mesâlik ilâ Ma'rifeti'l-Büldân ve'l-Memâlik*, authored by Sipâhîzâde Mehmed, is one such work. It was composed using 36 different sources compiled up to the 16th century, including the famous Islamic geographer Abu'l-Fidâ's *Takvîmî'l-Büldân*, and it possesses distinctive features specific to Ottoman geographical scholarship. In *Evzahu'l-Mesâlik*, after providing basic geographical information and details about the major seas, lakes, rivers, and mountains of the world, the main section of the work presents over a thousand cities, towns, and other settlements. These entries are arranged in alphabetical order, a method applied for the first time in Ottoman geography. Due to this innovative feature, the work was later used as a source by many Ottoman geographers, notably Kâtip Çelebi.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History, Ottoman
History

PERIOD

16th century

DATE

2019

NUMBER OF PAGES

551

Manzum Fütüvvetnâme

TARSUSLU DÂÎ

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. M. FATIH KÖKSAL



28

Beginning in the 13th century, when its first examples appear in Turkish literature, *Fütüvvetnâmes* were written as manuals of guidance, etiquette, and conduct for members of Ahi guilds. This work is significant both as one of the earliest examples of the genre and as the most extensive versified *Fütüvvetnâmes*. Composed in Hicri 880 (1475 CE), the work was authored by an individual using the pen name Dâî, who is believed to have originated from or lived in Tarsus, though their precise identity remains unknown. The only known copy of the manuscript is cataloged as Y4 in the Marmara University Faculty of Theology Library. Although written during the Old Anatolian Turkish period, the extant manuscript appears to have been copied at a considerably later date.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History,
Futuwwa(Ahilik),
Literature

PERIOD

15th century

DATE

2019

NUMBER OF PAGES

238



Iskndernâme is not only significant for Turkish language and literature studies but also serves as a key work for the history of science and Turkish cultural history. The work functions simultaneously as a narrative of a world conqueror, an ideal ruler's portrait, a concise moral treatise, and an encyclopedia of sciences. In addition to recounting Alexander the Great's legendary life as depicted in Eastern literary traditions, the work addresses subjects such as religion, Sufism, ethics, philosophy, geography, astronomy, medicine, politics, and history. Ahmedî's primary innovation within the tradition of *Great Alexander Stories* lies in portraying Alexander's pursuit of knowledge as a form of science. Approximately 100 manuscript copies of the work have survived to the present day, 25 of which are illustrated with miniatures. The edition in question is a comparative study focusing on eight of the most important manuscripts of the *İskndernâme*. As such, it can be considered the first critical edition of the work. This edition includes the critical text, comparative sections, and 17 appendices, presenting all variants to provide the reader with insight into Ahmedî's earlier versions.



Translation of Mi'râcü'l-Eyâle ve Minhâcü'l- Adâle

ÂŞIK ÇELEBİ

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. FILİZ KILIÇ
PROF. DR. TUNCAY BÜLBÜL



30

Since *Kutadgu Bılıg*, considered the first *siyasetname* (political treatise) of Turkish literature under Islamic influence, numerous *siyasetnames* (especially translations) have been introduced into Turkish literary tradition. One such translated work is *Mi'râcü'l-Eyâle ve Minhâcü'l-Adâle*, translated from Arabic by Âşık Çelebi, one of the prominent prose writers of Turkish literature. Âşık Çelebi's work is divided into two main sections. The first section contains the translation of Ibn Taymiyyah's *Siyâsâtü's-Ser'iyye fi Salâhi'r-Râ'i ve'r-Râ'iyye*, while the second section presents Âşık Çelebi's views on the issues of *Beytülmâl* (state treasury) and military affairs. In presenting these topics to the reader, the work emphasizes concrete examples drawn from prophets, caliphs, hadith collections, and religious authorities, rather than abstract theoretical exposition, to strengthen its arguments. These characteristics give the work the appearance of a "Kadi's Handbook" within its own historical context.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History, Siyasetname

PERIOD

16th century

DATE

2020

NUMBER OF PAGES

232

Medh-i Lâle-zâr-ı Bâğ-ı Kadîm

REMZÎ

Prepared by:

PROF. DR. NESLİHAN KOÇ KESKİN
ASST. PROF. ÖZLEM BATGİ AKMAN



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



31

*Ş*üküfe-nâmes are written sources that provide information on Ottoman tulip cultivation. With the increasing interest in tulip growing during the Tulip Period (Lâle Devri), various şüküfe-nâmes were written to explain the methods of cultivation and to record tulip names. The first of these works is Remzî's *Medh-i Lâlezâr-ı Bâğ-ı Kadîm*. The work emphasizes that tulip cultivation was a systematized science with its own terminology. The second part of the work is particularly important as it constitutes the first tulip dictionary. In the manuscript, which records 1,138 Istanbul tulips, Remzî highlights the interest in tulips among the Ottoman elite, including Grand Vizier İbrâhîm Pasha, who also cultivated tulips, as well as people from nearly every profession during the middle of Tulip Period. Remzî also illustrated tulip motifs in the margins of the work, creating an "Istanbul garden theme." Many of the tulip names recorded in the *Defter-i Lâlezâr-ı İstanbul* appear in 18th-century classical Turkish poetry in verses referencing tulips. In this respect, the manuscript also serves as a source for classical Turkish poetry.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Literature, Classical
Turkish Literature, Tulip
Cultivation

PERIOD

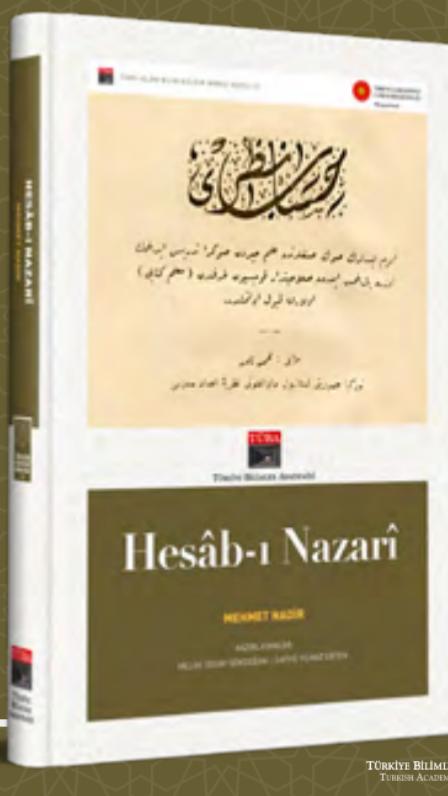
18th century

DATE

2020

NUMBER OF PAGES

589



Hesâb-ı Nazârî

THEORETICAL
ARITHMETIC

MEHMET NADİR

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. MELEK
DOSAY GÖKDOĞAN
DR. SAFİYE YILMAZ ERTEM



Mehmet Nadir was an Ottoman intellectual who engaged in multiple fields, including mathematics, education, literature, and politics, and published numerous articles in newspapers and journals. He also served as a professor in the Chair of Number Theory at the Faculty of Science, *Darıulfünun*. Almost all of Mehmet Nadir's mathematical work was in the field of number theory, and his publications contributed original insights to the subject. This work presents the Latin-script transcription and evaluation of Mehmet Nadir's (1856–1927) number theory book *Hesâb-ı Nazârî*. Considering its topics and the manner in which they are addressed, *Hesâb-ı Nazârî* represents a unique example of number theory in the Ottoman territories. Through this study, the distinguished scholar Mehmet Nadir and his valuable work are brought to the attention of the academic community.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Mathematics, Number Theory

PERIOD

20th century

DATE

2020

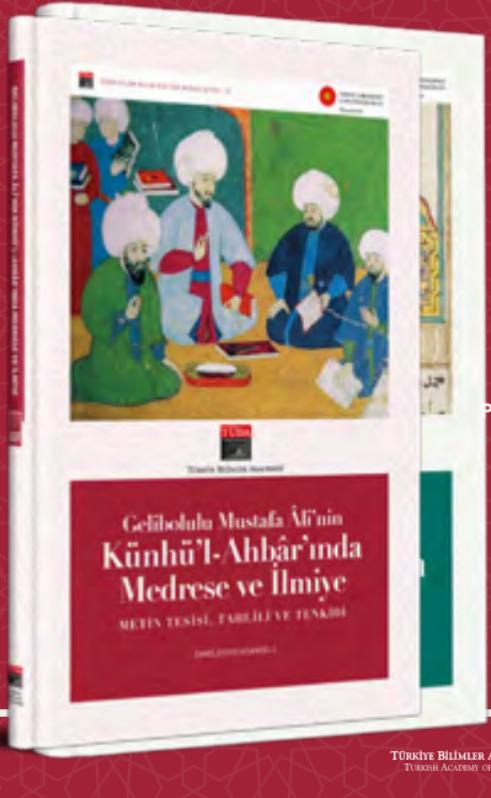
NUMBER OF PAGES

374

Medreses and the İlmiye in Gelibolulu Mustafa Âlî's *Künhü'l-Ahbâr*

Prepared by:

PROF. DR. EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



TURKISH-İSLAMIC
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
HERITAGE SERIES

33

The work *Künhü'l-Ahbâr* by Gelibolulu Mustafa Âlî, a prominent historian of the 16th century, contains information and perspectives on madrasas and the *ilmiye* (religious-educational bureaucracy) that noticeably shaped the historiography of Ottoman madrasas in the 20th century. The late Prof. İ. H. Uzunçarşılı's uncritical acceptance of Âlî's statements led to the widespread acceptance of these statements. Prof. Dr. İhsanoğlu, through nearly forty years of research on the history of Islamic institutions in general and Ottoman scientific and educational institutions in particular, and through supervising numerous master's and doctoral theses, brought the Âlî-Uzunçarşılı paradigm into discussion. He prepared a critical edition of Âlî's text on madrasas and the *ilmiye* based on six reliable manuscripts. Moreover, he examined all the information and opinions provided by Âlî on these subjects as a whole and, using primary sources, assessed the accuracy of the author's statements from a critical perspective.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History, Science History,
Academic Life

PERIOD

16th century

DATE

2020

NUMBER OF PAGES

127



Kitâbî's-Şîfâ: Nefs

THE BOOK OF
HEALING: THE SELF

AVICENNA

Prepared by:
ASSOC. PROF. DR.
MEHMET ZAHİT TIRYAKI



In the texts of classical-period philosophers, the so-called “*nafs theory*” seeks to explain how vitality and motion are integrated into existence and human beings, and how the relationship between the *nafs* (soul/self) and the body is established. Avicenna’s (Ibn Sînâ) *Kitâbî's-Şîfâ: Nefs*, presented here in Turkish for the first time, stands out as a sophisticated philosophical analysis on the concept of *nafs* written during the classical period of Islamic philosophy. It remained highly influential not only within Islamic philosophy but also in the broader history of philosophy. Composed as part of the most comprehensive philosophical corpus of its era, the work attempts to provide a coherent and rational framework for understanding how all human life activities (biological, physical, bodily, sensory, and mental) are realized.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Islamical Philosophy,
Theory of Nefs (Soul/
self)

PERIOD

11th century

DATE

2021

NUMBER OF PAGES

527

Mullah Lutfi and His *Fütûhât*

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. ÖMER MAHİR ALPER
ASSOC. PROF. DR. YASİN APAYDIN



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



TURKISH-ISLAMIC
SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL
HERITAGE SERIES

35

Mullah Lutfi (d. 900/1495) is a prominent scholar and thinker who masterfully absorbed the Islamic intellectual and philosophical heritage, while contributing original claims and interpretations that sparked intellectual and scientific debates. Through his works, he introduced innovations across numerous fields within the Islamic intellectual tradition. This study presents the edition, translation, and comprehensive analysis of his previously unknown and newly discovered work titled *Fütûhât*, which contains his analyses and objections to key and foundational texts in *tafsîr* (Qur'anic exegesis), *uṣûl al-fiqh* (principles of Islamic jurisprudence), *kalām* (theology), and philosophy. In this work, Mullah Lutfi both critiques the existing scholarly corpus and proposes solutions, making it highly significant for understanding his contributions to Islamic thought in general and Ottoman intellectual history in particular.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Theology (*tafsîr*, *kalām*,
fiqh)

PERIOD

11th century

DATE

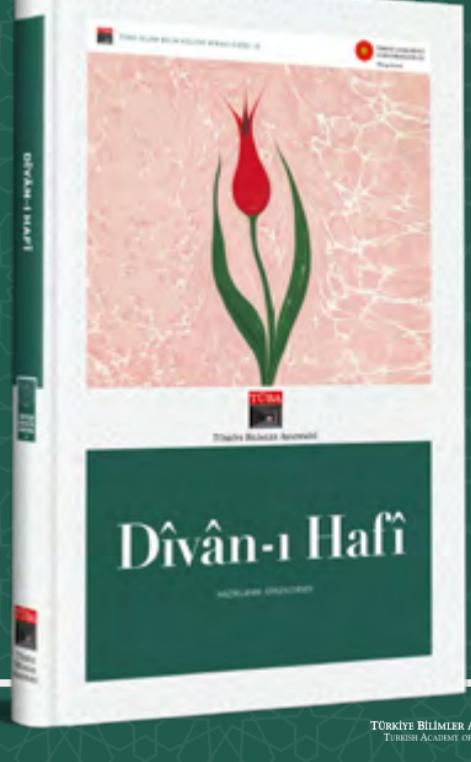
2021

NUMBER OF PAGES

527

Diwan of Hafî

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. ERSEN ERSOY



TÜRK BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRK AKADEMİSİ
TÜBA



36

One of the widespread yet erroneous assumptions concerning Classical Turkish Literature is the belief that it belonged exclusively to the sultan and a highly educated elite surrounding him. In recent years, however, research has begun to challenge and overturn this view. This is because the existence of many poets has come to light who, although artisans by profession, lacking formal education, and in some cases even illiterate, were nevertheless able –through their presence in poetic circles and their innate talent– to compose poetry in the classical style. With this study, *the Divan (Diwan) of Hafî*, one of the more intriguing figures of Classical Turkish Literature, is presented to the attention of those interested in this literary tradition. Based on two manuscript copies preserved abroad, the text of Hafî's *Divan* has been critically established and is published here for the first time.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Literature, Classical
Turkish Literature

PERIOD

15-16th
century

DATE

2021

NUMBER OF PAGES

288

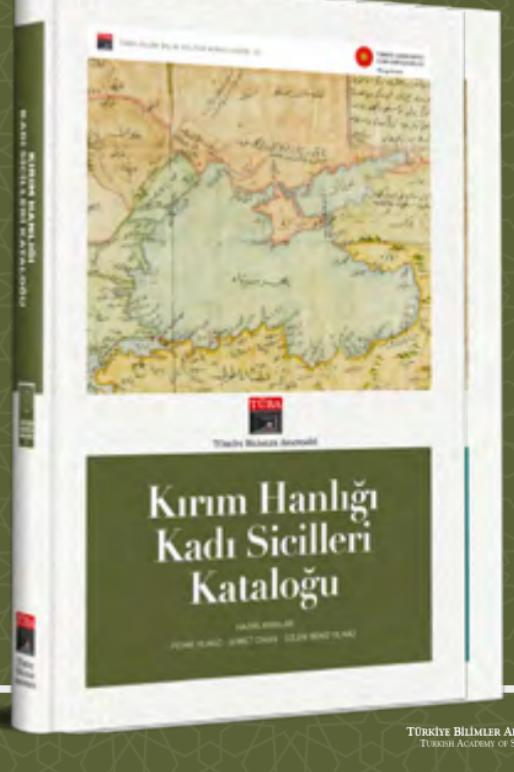
Qadi Court Records Catalogue of the Crimean Khanate

Prepared by:

PROF. DR. FEHMI YILMAZ

PROF. DR. AHMET CIHAN

PROF. DR. ÖZLEM DENİZ YILMAZ



37

The Qadi Court Records of the Crimean Khanate constitute one of the most important sources for the legal, political, social, and economic history of the Black Sea region in general, and of the Crimean Khanate in particular. With the dissolution of the USSR, these sources became accessible, making it possible for new studies on the Crimean Khanate, which were almost entirely neglected in Russian and Western scholarship, to be undertaken both in Türkiye and in the West. This work is a catalogue prepared to introduce a collection comprising a total of 122 volumes of qadi court records: 121 volumes recorded under the title “Crimean Khanate Qadiasker Records” in Fond 917 of the Manuscripts Department of the National Library of Russia in St. Petersburg, together with one volume belonging to *the Qadi Court of the Karasu District* housed in the Yalta Museum of History and Literature. In addition, the catalogue includes record fragments contained in the V. D. Smirnov Collection, preserved in the Documents Fund T500 of the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts of the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. These records, grouped under major headings such as the administrative structure, social life, economic life, architectural structures, types of immovable property, and waqfs, demonstrate that the Crimean Khanate was organized administratively, militarily, and socio-economically in a manner comparable to that of the Ottoman Empire.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History, Economics,
Academic Life

PERIOD

17-19th
century

DATE

2021

NUMBER OF PAGES

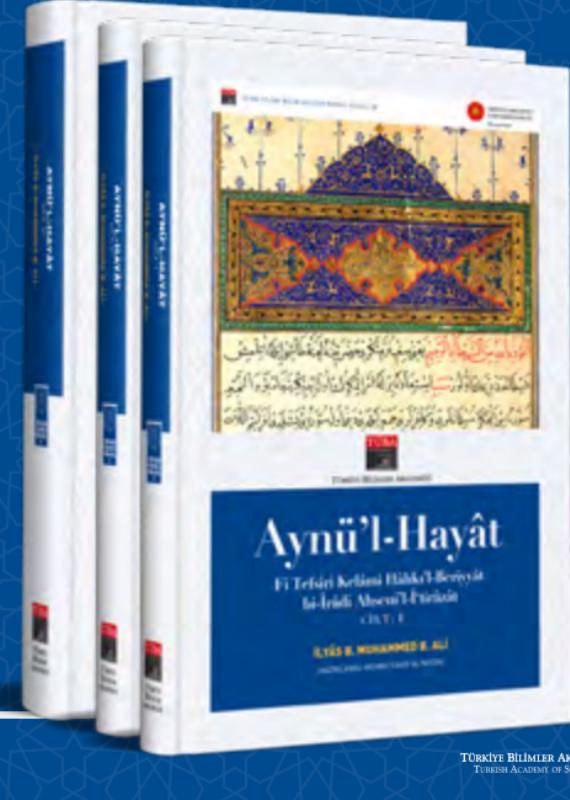
382

Aynü'l-Hayât

THE FOUNTAIN
OF LIFE

İLYÂS B.
MUHAMMED B. ALİ

Prepared by:
DR. MEHMET AKIF ALPAYDIN



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



TURKISH-ISLAMIC
SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL
HERITAGE SERIES

38

The scholarly activities that Muslim Turks established on strong foundations and continued to develop in the Transoxiana (Mâverâünnehir) region were carried out for centuries primarily through Arabic, the language of Islam's fundamental reference texts. The Anatolian geography, which later became the homeland of the Turks' last great states, emerged as a center for a shift in this paradigm. Until the 12th century and earlier, the Turkish language functioned largely as a medium of oral communication; in the centuries that followed, however, it began to be used as a vehicle for scholarly activity as well. Especially after the disintegration of the Sultanate of Rum, *beylik*s (principalities) that arose in this region rendered significant service in promoting the use of Turkish in the scholarly sphere. This process later continued with continuity under Ottoman patronage. During this period (14th and 15th centuries) we observe the composition of many valuable works in Turkish, both original writings and translations. The Qur'anic commentary entitled '*Aynü'l-Hayât*', which should be regarded as a highly significant product of the Turkish translation and authorship movement that emerged in Anatolia, displays noteworthy features in terms of both its content and methodology. Written in the first half of the 15th century and dedicated to the Ottoman ruler Sultan Murad II, this edition of '*Aynü'l-Hayât*' contributes to our ability to benefit from the scholarly richness of Turkish-Islamic civilization.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Theology, Tafsir
(Qur'anic Exegesis)

PERIOD

15th century

DATE

2021

NUMBER OF PAGES

1608

Şükûfe-Nâme

BOOK OF FLOWERS

ALİ ÇELEBI

Prepared by:

PROF. DR. NESLİHAN KOÇ KESKİN



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKİYE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



39

Şükûfe-nâme by Üsküdarlı Ali Çelebi is the earliest known dated and illustrated *şükûfe-nâme*. Ali Çelebi, who died in 1679, left only one surviving work, his *Şükûfe-nâme*, written in 1667/8. Eight manuscript copies of the work have been identified, and it consists of two main sections. Emphasizing the importance of flowers, Çelebi notes that although gardeners of his time had the custom of naming the flowers they cultivated and recording these names in registers, they did not provide descriptive accounts of them. He explains that his motivation for writing this work was to preserve both the flowers and their cultivators from being forgotten. The book also addresses the mystical dimensions of flowers and includes detailed information on varieties of tulips, hyacinths, and roses.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Classical Turkish
Literature, Floriculture

PERIOD

17th century

DATE

2021

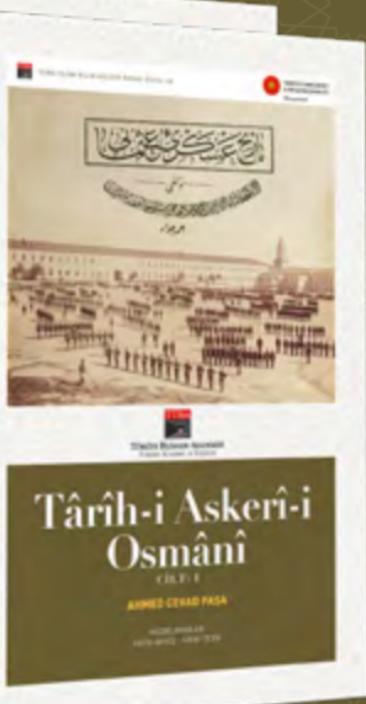
NUMBER OF PAGES

188

Ottoman Military History

AHMED CEVAD PASHA

Prepared by:
DR. FATIH AKYÜZ
DR. FATIH TETİK



TÜRKİYE BİLİMİER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



40

The first part of Ahmed Cevad Pasha's three-volume work *Târih-i Askerî-i Osmâni* focuses primarily on the Janissary institution. In this section, the military structure in question is examined in detail from the establishment of the Janissary Corps to its abolition in 1826. Topics addressed in the first volume include the foundation of the Janissaries, their internal divisions, officer corps, barracks, councils, legal regulations, weapons and uniforms, customs and ceremonial practices, the rebellions they instigated, and the reasons behind the dissolution of the institution. The second volume, written in the author's own hand, deals with the military reforms of the reigns of Selim III and Mahmud II. The *Nizâm-i Cedîd* and *Asâkir-i Mansûre-i Muhammediye* armies constitute the main subjects of this section. The final volume, which also survives in manuscript form, explains the post-Tanzimat army reforms, a period that marked a major turning point in the history of the Ottoman Empire.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Ottoman History,
Ottoman Military
History

PERIOD

19th century

DATE

2021

NUMBER OF PAGES

1107

Hamdi Efendi and Beyân-ı Kâide-i Cedîde

Prepared by:

ASSOC. PROF. DR. ELIF BAGA

ASST. PROF. ZEHRA BILGIN



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



41

This work examines *Beyân-ı Kâide-i Cedîde fî Halli Berâ-yi Muâdelât-ı Adediyye-i Âlîye*, a treatise prepared by Hamdi Efendi, who is one of the first students of *Mekteb-i Harbiye-i Şâhâne* (The Imperial Military Academy), during his studies in Vienna. The treatise is based on Austrian mathematician Karl Heinrich Gräffe's article *Die Auflösung der höheren numerischen Gleichungen* and is evaluated as one of the earliest Ottoman contributions to modern mathematics. Drawing on archival documents, the book presents a comprehensive biography of Hamdi Efendi and his scholarly activities, along with a transcription of *Beyân-ı Kâide-i Cedîde* into the modern alphabet and a detailed mathematical analysis of the text. In this respect, it represents a pioneering study in its use of primary sources to examine Hamdi Efendi's mathematical work in Vienna. At the same time, *Beyân-ı Kâide-i Cedîde* is approached as a multi-layered study in the history of mathematics, engaging with broader political, social, and scientific dimensions such as Ottoman policies of modern education, the academic mindset of students in Europe, and the level of knowledge production in the period.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Ottoman Science
History, History of
Mathematics

PERIOD

19th century

DATE

2021

NUMBER OF PAGES

219



A Memorandum in the Form of a Lâyiha

KEÇECİZÂDE
İZZET MULLAH

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. AHMET CIHAN
PROF. DR. MUSTAFA ÇİÇEKLER



42

Keçecizâde İzzet Mullah, described as “a man who fully embodied his age,” was one of the most important intellectual architects of the program of change and transformation implemented by Sultan Mahmud II in the first quarter of the 19th century. This study seeks to present a portrait of Keçecizâde İzzet Mullah by examining his remarkable life story, frequently shaped by periods of exile, the manner in which he carried out demanding state duties, and the works he authored on a wide range of subjects. In constructing this portrait, particular attention is paid not only to his eventful life but also to a highly significant yet often overlooked *lâyiha* among his writings. İzzet Mullah’s second *lâyiha*, also known as *Lâyiha Sûretinde Bir Müzakkere* (A Memorandum in the Form of a Lâyiha), constitutes a coherent body of proposals addressing state governance, public bureaucracy, and the reorganization of various domains of the state. Comprising a preface and twelve independent sections, the *lâyiha* discusses a range of interrelated issues within a discernible logical framework and puts forward views and recommendations aimed at resolving these matters.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History, Siyasetname

PERIOD

18th century

DATE

2021

NUMBER OF PAGES

271



Et-Turuku's-Seniyye fī'l-Ālāti'r-Rūhāniyye

THE EXALTED METHODS
IN THE CONSTRUCTION
OF EXTRAORDINARY
INSTRUMENTS

TAKİYÜDDİN ER-RĀSID

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. ATILLA BİR
PROF. DR. MUSTAFA KAÇAR
ASST. PROF. ÄDEM AKIN



43

Studies on fine technology, which began with *Kitāb al-Hiyal*, prepared by the Banū Mūsā Brothers in the 9th century, continued in the 13th century with *Kitāb Bayna al-Ilm wa'l-Āmal al-Nāfi' fī Ṣinā'at al-Hiyal* by Abū al-İzz al-Jazarī (d. after 1204). The author of *al-Turuq al-Saniyya fī al-Ālāt al-Rūhāniyya*, Taqī al-Dīn al-Rāṣid, was an Ottoman scholar who lived in the same century as figures such as Leonardo da Vinci (d. 1519) and Tycho Brahe (d. 1601). Selected from among nearly thirty works written by him, this book represents the final and most comprehensive example of the tradition of writing “hiyal” treatises in Islamic civilization. Hiyal books contain technologies that remain relevant and have not become obsolete. Therefore, in order to make this work accessible to modern readers, the translation has been presented, as far as possible, through technical drawings.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Ottoman Science
History

PERIOD

16th century

DATE

2021

NUMBER OF PAGES

302



Kevâkib-i Seb'a

THE SEVEN STARS:
OTTOMAN CULTURE
FROM A FRENCH
PERSPECTIVE

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU



44

As a result of the growing curiosity toward the Ottoman Empire among intellectual circles in Europe, especially in France, during the first half of the 18th century, a desire emerged among members of the cultural movement known as the Republic of Letters to learn about the literature (in their terminology, literature) of the Ottomans, or “the Turks” as they referred to them. At the instigation of one such member of this circle, the Marseille-born *Marquis de Caumont* (also known as the *Marquis de Avignon*), contact was established with the Ottoman high bureaucracy through extensive correspondence and interactions with an official named *Peysonnel*, who was serving at the French embassy in Istanbul. As a result, it was requested that an anonymous member of the Ottoman *ulema* compose a work on this subject. Thus, in the early months of 1739, a treatise entitled *Kevâkib-i Seb'a*, that is, The Seven Stars, came into being. The unnamed Ottoman scholar authored the work in a short period of time; however, apart from the lists of disciplines mentioned in the text, the treatise was not translated into French. In this work, the author explains the Ottoman conception of knowledge, the classification of the sciences, and the various stages of educational life from its initial level to its culmination. He presents systematically organized information on the subjects taught in madrasas, the textbooks and reference works used, and their authors. This study, which examines the content of the *Kevâkib-i Seb'a* treatise and identifies the author's identity, milieu, mentality, and intellectual world, possesses a quality that will enable and encourage further research and scholarly inquiry.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Science in the Ottoman Empire

PERIOD

18th century

DATE

2022

NUMBER OF PAGES

471



The Conflict Between Science and Religion: Islam and the Sciences

AHMED MIDHAT EFENDİ

Prepared by:
DR. MUSTAFA ALPER



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TÜRKİYE BİLGİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKİYE AKADEMİ OF SCIENCES



John William Draper wrote his work *Nizâ-i İlm ü Dîn*, which means, *The Conflict Between Science and Religion*, with the claim clearly indicated by its title that religion hinders the development of science. Under the influence of positivism, Draper privileges science in the very title of his work and presents religion as the party that gives rise to conflict. Believing that truth can be understood only through science, Draper composed this work at a time when the Ottoman Empire was experiencing territorial losses due to independence movements that emerged under the influence of the French Revolution and was facing political and economic difficulties. Midhat Efendi, however, did not merely translate Draper's work. At various points, he challenges Draper, puts forward his own views, expresses his concerns, and makes additions. As an intellectual of the late Ottoman period, Midhat Efendi's stance represents one of the earliest examples of opposition to the Orientalist approach. The publication of Midhat Efendi's critical translation is very close to the date of publication of Draper's work.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Study of Science and Religion

PERIOD

20th century

DATE

2022

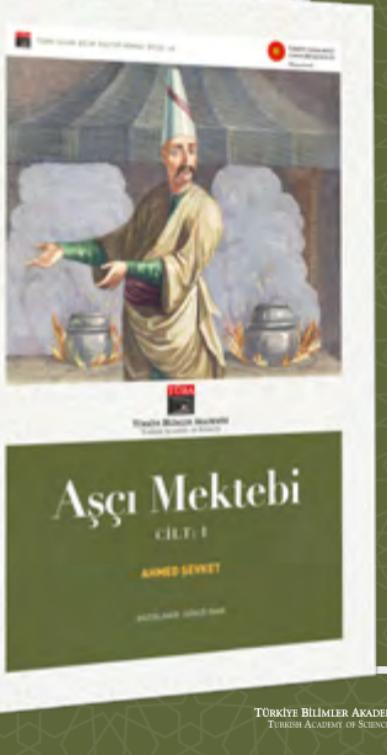
NUMBER OF PAGES

758

Cooking School

AHMED ŞEVKET

Prepared by:
ASSOC. PROF. DR. GÖKER İNAN



Prepared by Ahmed Şevket at the end of the Ottoman Empire and in the very early years of the Republic, *Aşçı Mektebi* (Cooking School) offers remarkable information on gastronomic culture covering the cooking, preparation, and presentation of dishes and desserts. Consisting of four main sections, *Aşçı Mektebi* contains hundreds of recipes across a wide spectrum, ranging from soups to kebabs and from desserts to pickles. Another distinctive feature of the work is that it also addresses the eating and drinking practices of the residents of Pera and its surroundings, a refined social group who, in the final century of the Empire, had adopted Westernization (alafrangalık) as a way of life. In this respect, the book includes numerous recipes from European cuisine alongside those of Turkish cuisine. The work has been published in the modern Turkish alphabet for the first time.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Gastronomy

PERIOD

20th century

DATE

2022

NUMBER OF PAGES

1323

A Guide for Visitors to the Ottoman Military Museum

**OSMAN SERMED
MUHTAR ALUS**

Prepared by:
**PROF. DR. MEHMET MERT SUNAR
ZEYNEP DEMİR OKYAY**



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



47

The work titled *Müze-i Askerî-i Osmanî Züvvârına Mahsûs Rehber*, which Sermed Muhtar Alus was commissioned to prepare during his tenure as an official at the Military Museum and which was completed between 1920 and 1922 and published in three parts, is, in terms of content, far more than a conventional museum guide. Going beyond the characteristics of a guidebook that merely introduces the museum collection, Alus's work evolves into a comprehensive study encompassing a wide range of subjects, from the history of the Church of Hagia Irene, which housed the museum, to the establishment of the Ottoman Military Museum, and from the collections displayed in the museum to Ottoman and European military history and organization. Sermed Muhtar Alus's book is significant not only from the perspective of military historiography, but also for documenting the condition of a portion of the Military Museum's collection in the early 20th century, a collection that was frequently relocated and damaged for various reasons during the Ottoman and Republican periods.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History, Ottoman
History, Military
Museum Guide

PERIOD

20th century

DATE

2022

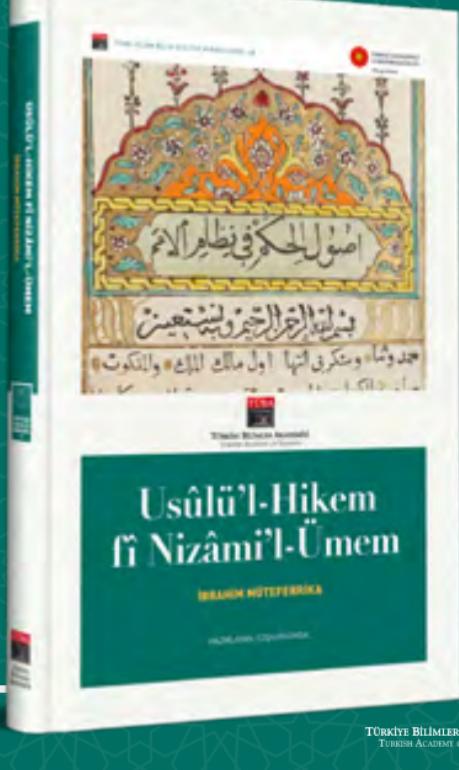
NUMBER OF PAGES

389

Usûlü'l-Hikem fî Nizâmi'l-Ümem

İBRAHIM
MÜTEFERRIKA

Prepared by:
ASST. PROF. COŞKUN ÜNSAL



TÜRKİYE BİLİMİER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



48

U*sûlü'l-hikem* was printed in 1732 in an edition of 500 copies as the ninth book of the Müteferrika Press. Subsequently, at various dates, manuscript copies were also produced on the basis of the printed edition. In the study prepared by Coşkun Ünsal, the printed version of the work is compared with seven manuscript copies held within Türkiye. The study focuses on the sources from which İbrahim Müteferrika benefited while composing the work, as well as on the influence it exerted after its publication, and it also includes a transcription of *Usûlü'l-hikem* into the modern Turkish alphabet based on the printed edition. Considered one of the most important works on Turkish modernization, *Usûlü'l-hikem fî nizâmi'l-ümem* provides information on İbrahim Müteferrika's life, as well as his authored, supplementary, and translated works, followed by a discussion of the title of *Usûlü'l-hikem*, its date of composition, the reasons for its composition, the person to whom it was presented, and its content. This work, which introduced many new concepts and issues into Ottoman history, was written with the aim of offering ideas on how to resolve the fundamental problems of the Ottoman military structure. From the time of its composition onward, *Usûlü'l-hikem* exerted a profound influence on Ottoman intellectual life and played an effective role in the process leading to the establishment of the *Nizâm-ı Cedid Army*.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Siyasetname

PERIOD

18th century

DATE

2022

NUMBER OF PAGES

259

es-Şukûk alâ Batlamyûs

İBNÜ'L-HEYSEM

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. FATMA ZEHRA
PATTABANOĞLU

ASST. PROF. AHMED
NUREDDİN KATTAN
ZEHRA AKKUŞ



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



49

In the 3rd century AH, a period in which some of the most intense and original works on science and the arts were produced in the Islamic world, Ibn al-Haytham (d. 1040) authored works in geometry, physics, astronomy, and especially optics. In this book, Ibn al-Haytham critically examines the planetary models of Ptolemy, who was regarded as an authority in astronomy, and takes a pioneering role in rethinking and revising these models and theories. Prepared by Prof. Dr. Fatma Zehra Pattabanoğlu, Asst. Prof. Ahmed Nureddin Kattan, and Zehra Akkuş, this volume presents a study, a critical edition, and a translation of Ibn al-Haytham's *al-Shukûk 'alâ Batlamyûs*. It offers contemporary readers one of the scientific exemplars of our ancient intellectual heritage. Thanks to the tradition of systematic criticism (known as the "shukûk tradition") which began with Ibn al-Haytham in the history of Islamic astronomy, scholars such as *Naṣîr al-Dîn al-Tûsî*, *al-Urdî*, *Ibn al-Shâṭîr*, and their successors directed their efforts toward reconstructing models of the universe while avoiding the contradictions found in Ptolemy's system. These corrections, techniques, and alternative models ultimately laid the foundations of the new astronomy, namely Copernican astronomy.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Science History

PERIOD

20th century

DATE

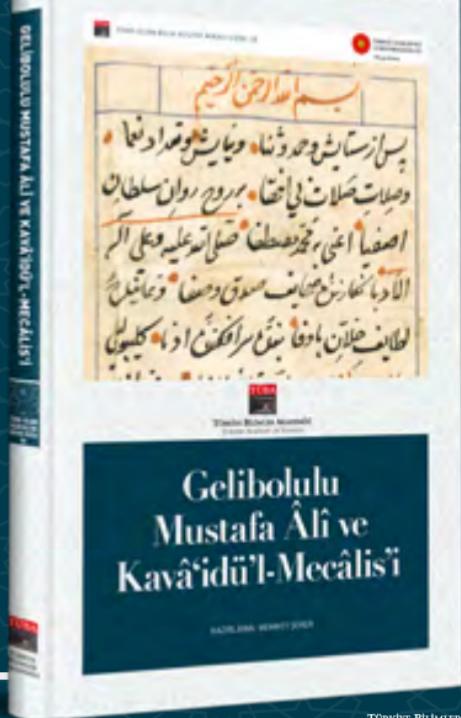
2022

NUMBER OF PAGES

215

Gelibolulu Mustafa Âlî ve Kavâ'idü'l- Mecâlis'i

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. MEHMET ŞEKER



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



50

Gelibolulu Mustafa Âlî, who lived in the 16th century, presents detailed observations on Ottoman society in his work *Kavâ'idü'l-Mecâlis*. The book consists of ten chapters. In the third chapter, entitled *Kâ'ide-i Asnâf-i Cem'yyethâ*, he describes gatherings organized by different social groups on various occasions, either intermittently or as an established custom. These meetings were known by names such as "Lütuf Meclisi" (Assemblies of Favor), "Gezek Sohbeleri", "Zürefâ Assemblies," "Kuyruk Sohbeti", and "Sira Sohbeti". By advising readers to avoid gatherings associated with disorder and moral corruption, while recommending delight in refined and discerning companionship, Âlî highlights a defining feature of such assemblies. In the ninth chapter, he sets out his views on the types of houses appropriate for individuals from different professions as well as for those serving at various levels of the state hierarchy in 16th century Ottoman society. The tenth chapter offers noteworthy counsel on social conduct, consistent with the general theme of the work. The book also provides information on the characteristics of domestic spaces and conversational gatherings within Ottoman social life. Less commendable aspects of these assemblies are addressed through critical discussion supported by illustrative examples.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History, Ottoman
History, Ottoman
Etiquette and Social
Conduct

PERIOD

16th century

DATE

2022

NUMBER OF PAGES

175



Tenzîlü'l- Efkâr fî Ta'dîli'l-Esrâr

ESÎRÜDDIN EL-EBHERÎ

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. KÂMİL KÖMÜRCÜ
DR. EKREM SEFA GÜL



TURKISH-ISCANIC
SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL
HERITAGE SERIES

51

Ebherî, who lived in Anatolia in the 13th century, authored numerous works not only on logic but also on metaphysics, physics, geometry, and astronomy. The critical edition, a brief evaluation, and the Turkish translation of *Esîrüddin el-Ebherî's Tenzîlü'l-Efkâr fî Ta'dîli'l-Esrâr* were prepared by Prof. Dr. Kâmil Kömürçü and Dr. Ekrem Sefa Güл. With only a few exceptions, most of this renowned thinker's works survive in manuscript form. Five manuscript copies of *Tenzîlü'l-Efkâr fî Ta'dîli'l-Esrâr* have been identified in libraries in Türkiye, all of which were examined in order to prepare this critical edition. Written on the fundamental problems of Islamic thought, this book is among the works that most effectively summarize debates up to its time. It consists of three sections devoted to logic, metaphysics, and physics. These disciplines are structured first into sections, then into chapters, and finally into subheadings. The logic section of *Tenzîlü'l-Efkâr* reflects the Peripatetic conception of logic. This is evident in the division of logic into conception and assent, as well as in the emphasis placed on the form of demonstration rather than its content.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Islamic Philosophy,
Logic, Metaphysics, and
Physics

PERIOD

13th century

DATE

2022

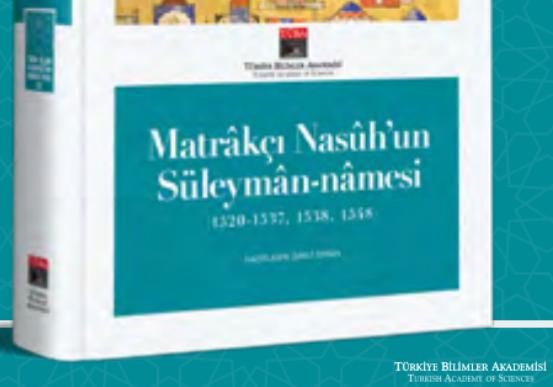
NUMBER OF PAGES

614

Süleymân- Nâme of Matrâkçı Nasûh

MATRAKÇI NASUH

Prepared by:
DAVUT ERKAN



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



52

Nasuh b. Karagöz el-Priştevî, better known as Matrakçı Nasuh, is one of the most prominent figures among 16th century Ottoman historians. He entered the Enderun Palace School, where he completed his education. A highly skilled swordsman, Nasuh studied with leading scholars of his time during this training. He also showed an interest in mathematics, producing his first work in that field. His principal area of interest, however, was history. He authored a universal history extending from the creation of humankind to the year 1551, within which Ottoman history occupies a significant place. The work that brought him lasting fame as a historian is the *Süleymân-nâme*. In his writings, composed in an exceptionally literary style, Matrakçı Nasuh introduced uninhabited topographical miniatures, thereby opening an entirely new path in Ottoman historiography. A substantial portion of this illustrated Ottoman history is based on his own eyewitness accounts. His geographically oriented, uninhabited miniatures are likewise regarded as major sources for the study of 16th Ottoman geography, architecture, seafaring, and the city of Istanbul.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History

PERIOD

16th century

DATE

2023

NUMBER OF PAGES

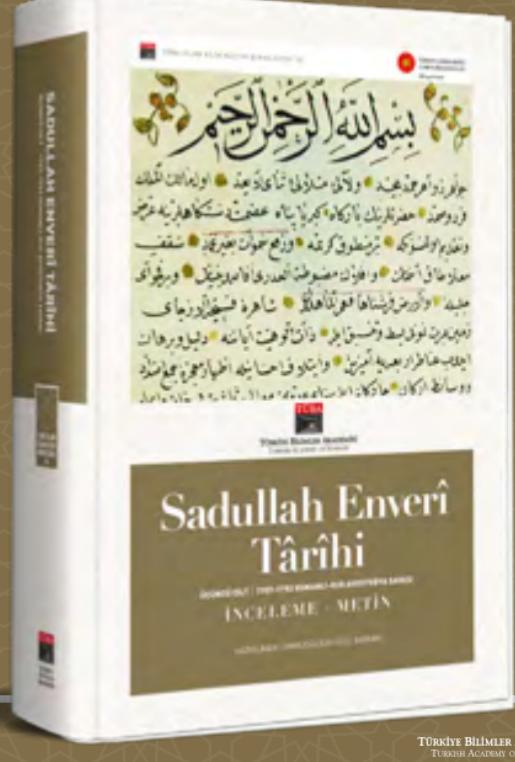
536

History of Sadullah Enverî

SADULLAH ENVERÎ

Prepared by:

ASST. PROF. ÜMMÜGÜLSÜM
FİLİZ BAYRAM



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKİYE AKADEMİSİ
TÜBA



53

Sadullah Enverî served intermittently on five occasions as *vakâyi'nüvis*, or in modern terms the official state historian, during the reigns of Mustafa III, Abdülhamid I, and Selim III. In this capacity, he produced a substantial three-volume work that constitutes one of the principal sources for Ottoman history. The third volume of *Enverî Târihi* focuses primarily on the Ottoman–Russian and Ottoman–Austrian wars of 1786–1787 and 1791–1792. It also contains a wide range of information relating to other developments of the period beyond the battlefield. In the first section of the present study, data obtained from archival documents concerning Sadullah Enverî's life are combined with the accounts of other *vakâyi'nüvises* and modern researchers in order to present a more robust biographical portrait. The second section introduces Enverî's three-volume historical work, offering a detailed examination of each volume together with the known manuscript copies. Overall, this work is regarded as one of the key source texts for those seeking to understand Ottoman history or to undertake further research in the field.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Ottoman History

PERIOD

18th century

DATE

2023

NUMBER OF PAGES

944

Written Orders Concerning Public Order in Istanbul and the Provinces



Prepared by:
PROF. DR. ABDULKADIR ÖZCAN
DR. NURTEN SEVİNÇ



The sole extant copy of the compilation, which contains orders largely concerning public order in Istanbul and the state administration during the reign of Sultan Mahmud I (1730–1740), is preserved in the Süleymaniye Library under *Esad Efendi*, no. 3360. The volume titled *İstanbul'un Asayışine ve Taşraya Dair Yazılı Emirler* includes approximately eighty-six imperial decrees (hatt-ı hümayun). The orders cover diverse topics, such as ensuring women's use of covered ox-drawn carriages follow proper regulations; preventing women from walking in markets and bazaars with uncovered faces; not going out to picnic areas dressed up; addressing sidewalk regulations; expediting the transfer of tax revenues from Egypt to Istanbul; prescribing locations and procedures for cannon celebrations; prohibiting certain ships from entering the Golden Horn; forbidding grazing of animals in Muslim cemeteries; performing specific prayers against plague outbreaks; directives for palace officials; regulations for goldsmiths; preventing abuse of names in official records; granting exemptions from the cülûsiye tax; and stopping arbitrary arrivals into Istanbul. The work contains many other noteworthy texts relevant to the administration, social life, and urban management of Istanbul during this period.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Ottoman History

PERIOD

18th century

DATE

2023

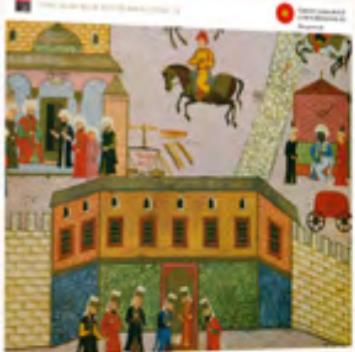
NUMBER OF PAGES

206

Medical Formulations Used in the Ottoman Palace

DURING THE ERA OF GRAND PHYSICIAN HAYATIZADE MEHMED EMIN EFENDİ

Prepared by:
RAMAZAN TUĞ



TÜRKİYE BİLGİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKİYE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



55

The work titled “Medical Formulations” is an exceptional reference in the history of medicine. Rather than being an original composition, it compiles theoretical knowledge in medicine and pharmacy through detailed drug formulas applied in the Ottoman Palace under the supervision of the Grand Physicians. This 18th century manuscript records prescriptions frequently prepared in the palace infirmary and pharmacies for the sultan, princes, sultanas, female members of the harem, other palace personnel, and high-ranking officials such as *sadrazam* (grand vizier) and the *Shaykh al-Islam*. The notebook documents hundreds of prescriptions (including pastes, sherbets, waters, distillates, pills, plasters, powders, gargles, ointments, oils, spirits, elixirs, poultices, embrocations, and incense) tested for disease prevention and treatment. According to the manuscript, those deemed successful are highlighted at the beginning. This reference is invaluable for medical historians, practitioners of traditional and complementary medicine, and clinical researchers. Beyond Mehmet Emin Efendi, it also mentions other Grand Physicians, physicians, pharmacists, surgeons, and numerous source figures and texts.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Medicine

PERIOD

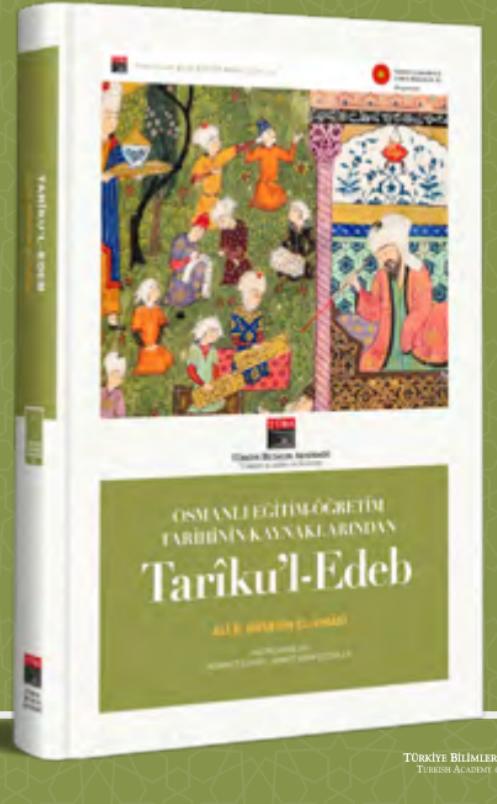
18th century

DATE

2023

NUMBER OF PAGES

440



Tarîku'l-Edeb: A Source on the History of Ottoman Education and Instruction

ALI B. HÜSEYİN
EL-AMÂSÎ

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. MEHMET SEKER
PROF. DR. AHMET NAIM ÇİÇEKLER



Studies on written sources concerning education and social life in Islamic-Turkish cultural history continue to increase today. It is evident from both the Qur'an and the sayings of the Holy Prophet that education was a primary priority for Islamic society. To contribute to research in this field, the work *Tarîku'l-Edeb*, written by Ali b. Hüseyin al-Amâsî, was published. The book was composed during the Fatih period in the Ottoman realm, coinciding with the conquest of Istanbul. *Tarîku'l-Edeb*, which can be described as a book on manners and social conduct, consists of a preface, twenty-seven chapters, and a conclusion. In addition to presenting the perspective on education and instruction of its time, it outlines rules of etiquette and social life, while also including essential religious knowledge that every Muslim was expected to know.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Pedagogy, Education,
Etiquette

PERIOD

15th century

DATE

2023

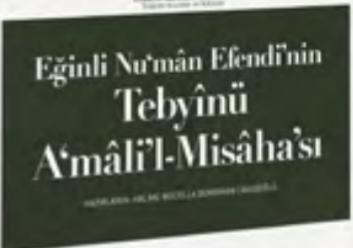
NUMBER OF PAGES

442

Tebŷnü A'mâli'l- Misâha of Eğinli Nu'mân Efendi

Prepared by:

ASST. PROF. HALIME MÜCELLA
DEMİRHAŞ ÇAVUŞOĞLU



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKİYE AKADEMİ OF SCIENCES



57

Tebŷnü A'mâli'l- Misâha by Eğinli Nu'mân Efendi, an 18th century Ottoman scholar, is regarded as the first Turkish-language land surveying book of European origin. This work is highly valuable for the history of mathematics. The work presents each surveying model proposed by Nu'mân Efendi in two steps: first by explaining the method, and then by demonstrating its accuracy through examples within the scientific culture of the period. The systematic organization of the information in the book is noteworthy, as each new piece of knowledge is built upon the preceding one. This structure allows readers to easily understand the work and establishes their confidence in the methods presented.

FIELD OF THE WORK
Science of
Measurement

PERIOD
18th century

DATE
2024

NUMBER OF PAGES
282

Mecmû'a-i Ulûm-i Riyâziyye

HEADMASTER
İSHAK EFENDİ

Prepared by:
ASST. PROF. ZEHRA BILGIN
ENES GÜLLÜ



TÜBA
TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



58

Prepared for publication by Zehra Bilgin and Enes Güllü and included in the Turkish-Islamic Scientific and Cultural Heritage Project series, *Mecmû'a-i Ulûm-i Riyâziyye* represents the most comprehensive publication of the *Mühendishanes*, institutions established by the Ottomans in the second half of the 18th century to train a professional military class for naval and land forces. When İshak Efendi was appointed to the headmastership of the *Mühendishâne-i Berri-yi Hümâyûn* in 1830, the curriculum reforms conducted at the institution necessitated the use of such a resource. The work systematically organizes arithmetic, algebra, geometry, logarithms, calculus, optics, mechanics, heat, electricity, chemistry, botany, and astronomy in a pedagogical style for students, simultaneously introducing contemporary developments in mathematical sciences to both students and the wider public.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Science of Mathematics

PERIOD

18th century

DATE

2024

NUMBER OF PAGES

858

Silsile-i Ulemâ Compendium

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. EKMELEDDİN İHSANOĞLU



The documents known as *Silsile-i Ulemâ* in the work, which provide sequential and summarized information on the careers of members of the Ottoman *ilmiye* (scholarly) organization, were first introduced to the scholarly world by İsmail Hakkı Uzunçarşılı in 1965. From that time until today, the work, whose sole copy is held in the Süleymaniye Library, Esad Efendi Collection, has been consulted only to a limited extent for basic information. No serious, methodical, or large-scale study had yet been undertaken. In this review and analytical attempt, Prof. Dr. İhsanoğlu, after determining the work's proper title and categorizing its type, sought to outline its nature and content analytically, as well as to investigate why, how, and by whom the lists contained in the manuscript were prepared. The lists primarily include the Shaykh al-Islam, *kazaskers* (military judge), various *qadis*, *müderris* (religious scholar, professor or faculty member), and madrasas, arranged in chronological order. A notable feature of the work is that it records, with great clarity, the perspectives, criticisms, and qualities of the ranked scholars toward one another.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Madrasah History
of Ottoman Empire,
Madrasa Staff

PERIOD

17th century

DATE

2024

NUMBER OF PAGES

199

Nihâyetü's-Sûl fî Tashîhi'l- Usûl

IBN AL-SHATIR

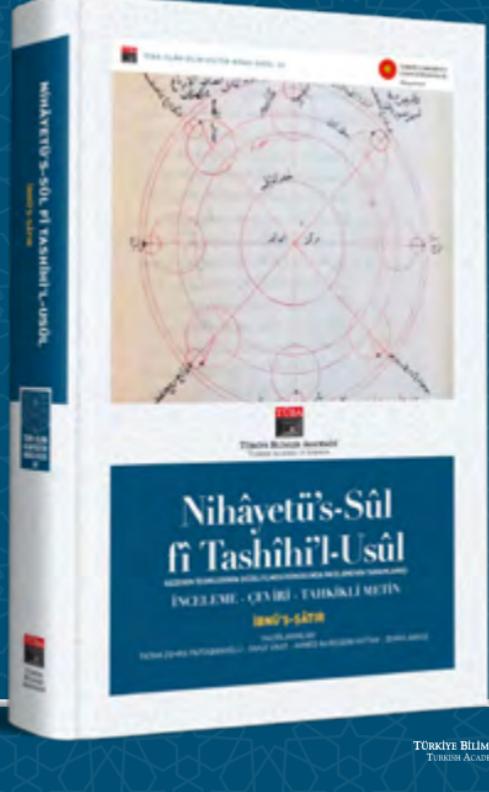
Prepared by:

PROF. DR. FATMA ZEHRA
PATTABANOĞLU

PROF. DR. YAVUZ UNAT

ASST. PROF. AHMED
NUREDDIN KATTAN

ZEHRA AKKUŞ



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TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



60

Nihâyetü's-sûl fî tashîhi'l-usûl, authored by Ibn al-Shâtir, one of the leading astronomers of the 14th century Islamic world, addresses new planetary models and astronomical theories. Ibn al-Shâtir critiques Ptolemy's planetary models and, based on his own observations and calculations, develops more precise and accurate models. This innovative approach later served as an inspiration for Copernicus's work. *Nihâyetü's-sûl fî tashîhi'l-usûl* includes analysis, translation, and critical editing. By reexamining the manuscript copies preserved in Türkiye, the work sheds light on scientific activity in the Islamic world, ensures its transmission to future generations, and opens a pathway for maintaining theoretical continuity during the transition to modern astronomy.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Astronomy

PERIOD

14th century

DATE

2025

NUMBER OF PAGES

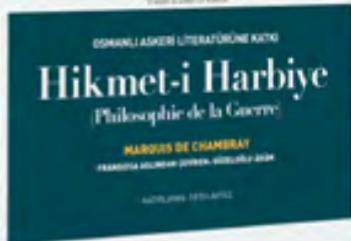
555

CONTRIBUTION TO
OTTOMAN MILITARY
LITERATURE:

The Wisdom of Warfare

GÜZELOĞLU ÂRÂM

Prepared by:
DR. FATIH AKYÜZ



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



61

Hikmet-i Harbiye is the Turkish translation of *Philosophie de la Guerre*, a work by Colonel Marquis de Chambray, a prominent figure in French military history. The translation into Turkish was prepared by Dr. Fatih Akyüz. The original translation, rendered from French during the reign of Sultan Mahmud II, was undertaken by Güzeloğlu Ârâm, one of the translators employed at the Translation Office, about whose life little is known. Produced at the encouragement of Yahyazâde Rûhuddin Mehmed Efendi, the work consists of five chapters.

Sultan Süleyman's Second Eastern Campaign and its Rûznâmçe Register

(955-956 / 1548-1549)

Prepared by:

PROF. DR. FERIDUN M. EMECEN

PROF. DR. VURAL GENÇ



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



62

The series of journals called *Rûznâmçe*, prepared by the Ottoman financial bureaucracy to record treasury revenues and expenditures on a daily basis for campaign organization, provides precise and unique information for studies concerning logistics. *Sefer Rûznâmçe Defteri* was written during Kanuni Sultan Süleyman's second Eastern campaign in 1548. Edited for publication by Prof. Dr. Feridun M. Emecen and Prof. Dr. Vural Genç, this treasury journal is highly valuable because it documents day by day the revenues recorded in the treasury and the expenditures made during the 1548–49 Eastern campaign. It is an early example that clearly demonstrates both the meticulousness and the high level of competence achieved by the Ottoman bureaucracy. The journal details the treasury's assets in both cash and kind, carefully noting the locations and dates of revenues and expenditures throughout the campaign. This allows researchers to clearly identify the sources of income and the exact destinations of spending. Based on the information in the *rûznâmçe*, it is possible to estimate, even roughly, the total cash and goods revenue recorded in the treasury over the nearly two-year campaign, the portion expended, monthly averages of income and expenses, and whether the treasury experienced any cash shortages. The journal is not only significant for understanding treasury operations but also provides meticulous historical details about the campaign itself, illustrating the sophistication and accumulated expertise of the Ottoman bureaucracy. Consequently, it serves as a fundamental resource for research on Ottoman financial history, administrative organization, and bureaucratic mentality.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Ottoman History,
Reign of Suleiman the
Magnificent

PERIOD

16th century

DATE

2025

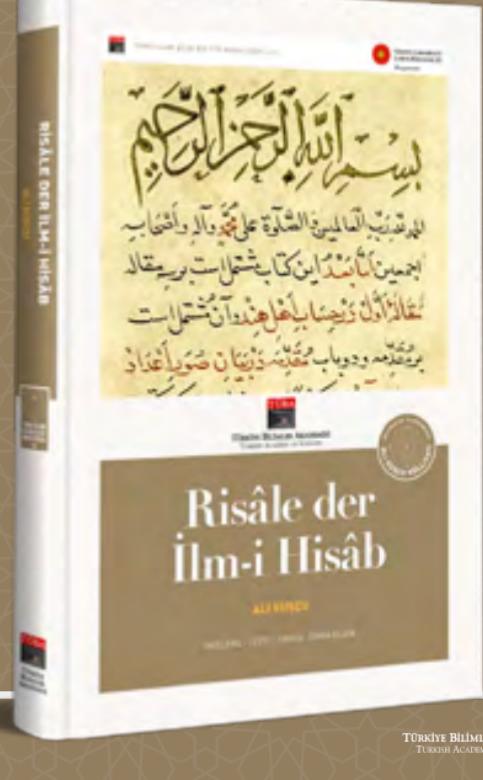
NUMBER OF PAGES

1497

Risâle der İlm-i Hisâb

ALI QUSHJI

Prepared by:
ASST. PROF. ZEHRA BILGIN



TÜRKİYE BİLGİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TÜRKİYE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



TURKISH-İSLAMIC
SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL
HERITAGE SERIES

63

Ali Qushji, widely recognized as a central figure in the institutionalization of rational sciences within the Ottoman context, authored *Risâle der İlm-i Hisâb*, a foundational work that has remained relatively obscure until today. Although this work, written in Persian in Samarkand, is less known than Qushji's later Arabic work *er-Risâletü'l-Muhammediyye* (which was composed after his arrival in Istanbul), it enjoyed extensive circulation within the 15th century Islamic mathematical tradition, evidenced by its hundreds of surviving copies. This book presents a critical edition of *Risâle der İlm-i Hisâb* based on the author's manuscript held at the Süleymaniye Library, alongside a Turkish translation and a modern mathematical analysis. Structured around subtopics such as Indian calculation methods, *tencîm* (astronomy), and *mesâha* (measurement), the work sheds light on both the pedagogical and theoretical foundations of elementary arithmetic instruction. Furthermore, the study highlights the differences in level and purpose between Qushji's two works on arithmetic, inviting a re-evaluation of established assumptions in the history of science. Through modern explanations, symbolic representation, and methodological analysis, the 15th century arithmetic tradition becomes accessible to contemporary academic readers.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Mathematics, Indian
calculation, Sexagesimal
calculation, Mesâha
(Measurement)

PERIOD

15th century

DATE

2025

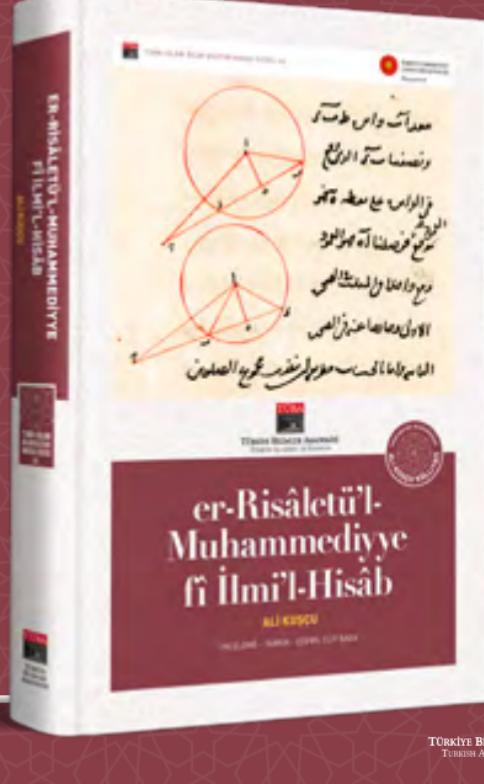
NUMBER OF PAGES

283

er-Risâletü'l- Muhammediye fî İlmi'l-Hisâb

ALI QUSHJI

Prepared by:
ASSOC. PROF. DR. ELIF BAGA



TÜRKİYE BİLİMLİER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



64

Ali Qushji, a versatile scholar of the 15th century, was trained in the intellectual circles of the Samarkand Madrasa and Observatory under the guidance of eminent scholars such as Ulugh Beg, Kadizade Rumi, and Giyaseddin Jamshid Kashani. At the invitation of Mehmed the Conqueror, he set out for Istanbul with his students from these scholarly circles. In doing so, he brought the accumulated knowledge of Samarkand, particularly in mathematics and astronomy, to Istanbul, taking steps to transform it into a new center of scientific learning. During his journey, he was honored with various gifts, and in return, he composed a work as a gift for the Sultan. Dedicated to Mehmed the Conqueror, he named the book *er-Risâletü'l-Muhammediye fî İlmi'l-Hisâb*, a comprehensive treatise covering the fundamental mathematical topics of the period. These topics include operations based on base-10 and base-60 calculations, algebra and methods for solving for unknowns, series summations, and applied geometry.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History of Science,
Ottoman History of
Mathematics.

PERIOD

15th century

DATE

2025

NUMBER OF PAGES

400

Kesfu'l-Hakâik fi Tahrîri'd-Dekâik

ESİRÜDDİN
EL-EBHERÎ

Prepared by:
PROF. DR. HÜSEYİN SARIOĞLU
PROF. DR. KÂMİL KÖMÜRCÜ
DR. EKREM SEFA GÜL



Eşrûddin el-Ebherî was a prominent figure in Islamic intellectual history, particularly known for his contributions to logic, philosophy, geometry, and astronomy. His works attracted attention across a wide geographic area and over an extended period, leaving a lasting impact. Nevertheless, from the perspective of modern academic research, Ebherî's intellectual contributions have not received adequate examination. With a few exceptions, both the philosophical background of his classical texts and his approach to theological (kalâm) issues have largely been overlooked. His most comprehensive and in-depth philosophical study, *Kesfu'l-Hakâik fi Tahrîri'd-Dekâik*, has been critically edited and translated into Turkish. This work allows for a closer understanding of Ebherî's thought world and provides a systematic view of his ideas, particularly in the fields of logic and philosophy. The multifaceted intellectual structure presented in this book offers readers not only historical insight but also broad perspectives relevant to contemporary research in philosophy and kalâm.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History of Science,
Logic, Metaphysics,
Physics.

PERIOD

15th century

DATE

2025

NUMBER OF PAGES

832



Mirror of the Universe

OTTOMAN HISTORY

1299-1566

NIŞANCIZÂDE
MEHMED EFENDİ

Prepared by:
ASSOC. PROF. DR. GÖKER İNAN

TÜRKİYE BİLİMLER AKADEMİSİ
TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



TURKISH-ISLAMIC
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
HERITAGE SERIES

66

Chronicles (*vekâyinâmes*) serve as foundational primary sources in historical research, a field in which Ottoman history possesses a remarkably rich heritage. While some of these sources were composed as independent Ottoman histories, others function as specific sections within broader universal histories. *Mir'âtü'l-Kâinât*, authored by Nişancızâde Mehmed Efendi (d. 1031/1621), a scholar distinguished by his profound erudition, belongs to the latter category as an extensive historical work. This voluminous compendium garnered significant acclaim both during its era and in subsequent centuries. The existence of dozens of manuscript copies in domestic and international libraries, coupled with several editions printed during the late Ottoman period, bears witness to its enduring scholarly reception. The work provides a detailed examination of the history of prophets and the evolution of Islamic states. A dedicated section focuses on Ottoman history, covering the period from the foundation of the state to the death of Suleiman the Magnificent. This current study presents a *Latin-script transcription* of the text, supplemented with critical annotations and a comparative analysis of the sources utilized by Nişancızâde. A definitive feature of this edition is that the Ottoman history section was prepared based on the recently identified *autograph manuscript* (*the author's own handwriting*), ensuring the highest level of textual authenticity.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Tarih, Osmanlı Tarihi

PERIOD

16-17. Yüzyıl

DATE

2025

NUMBER OF PAGES

472



IN PRESS...

Tuhfetü't-Tâlibîn

SADRAZAM LUTFI PASHA

Prepared by: Dr. Nurullah Arvas

Lutfi Pasha (d. 971/1564), one of the preeminent Grand Viziers of the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent, possessed profound expertise in Ottoman state administration. His intellectual pursuits, which began at the Enderun School, continued uninterrupted following his dismissal from office and subsequent retirement to the provinces. Upon settling in Didymoteicho, he established a pious foundation (waqf) and authored various scholarly treatises. Among these is the *Tuhfetü't-Tâlibîn*, an *ilmihâl* (catechism) composed in 1544. This study is structured into three primary sections: an introduction, the critical text, and an index. The introduction offers a historical overview of the *ilmihâl* tradition in the Ottoman realm, followed by a rigorous analysis of Lutfi Pasha's biography and the structural, linguistic, and stylistic attributes of the work. The text section provides a transliteration of the original manuscript into the Latin alphabet using a standardized academic transcription system. In *Tuhfetü't-Tâlibîn*, Lutfi Pasha delineates the fundamentals of faith and details acts of worship, such as wudu, ghusl, salah, zakat, fasting, and hajj, in strict accordance with the Hanafi school of jurisprudence. While the author primarily relies on Hanafi jurists, he occasionally incorporates Shafi'i and Maliki legal perspectives. The work concludes with a compilation of supererogatory prayers as transmitted from the Holy Prophet Muhammad and distinguished scholars.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Theology, Fiqh, Religious Knowledge



IN PRESS...

Letâif-i Vekâyi'-i Enderûniyye

DAILY LIFE IN THE OTTOMAN PALACE

HÂFIZ HIZIR İLYAS AĞA

Prepared by: Ali Şükrü Çoruk

Authored by Hâfız Hızır İlyas Ağa (d. 1864), an Enderun official who served in close proximity to Sultan Mahmud II at Topkapı Palace, *Letâif-i Vekâyi'-i Enderûniyye* stands as a seminal primary source on Ottoman court life. Drawing upon the author's personal recollections and detailed notes, the work elucidates the traditions, customs, and intricate protocols of the Ottoman court through narratives centered on pivotal events and individuals. Consequently, it has become an indispensable reference for scholars of palace-centered social history. Published in 1859, the work is particularly significant for documenting the socio-cultural transformations of palace life during the transition from the traditional era to the modern period.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Ottoman History, Palace Life, Harem



IN PRESS...

Bahrü'l-Evzân

LEMÎ ÇELEBI

Prepared by: Prof. Dr. Mustafa Çiçekler, Asst. Prof. Ahmet Emin Sarac

While the instruction of *'arûz* (prosody) relied predominantly on Arabic and Persian source texts, a significant corpus of work was also developed in Turkish. One such contribution belongs to Lemî Çelebi, a 16th-century madrasa scholar and poet, and the son of the renowned polymath Lâmiî Çelebi. Despite his distinguished lineage and education in Istanbul under the patronage of Sultan Suleiman's mentor, Hayreddin Efendi, Lemî's professional career in the madrasa system remained modest. Today, he is primarily recognized for his specialized treatises on prosody and rhyme. The prosody treatise examined in this study, titled *Bahrü'l-Evzân*, represents the most comprehensive Turkish work in this discipline up to the 16th century. Dedicated to Prince (Şehzade) Mehmed, the work offers meticulous definitions and technical explications that significantly exceed those of his contemporaries. This study provides an extensive biography of Lemî Çelebi, an analytical review of *Bahrü'l-Evzân*, and an assessment of the correspondence between theoretical meters and their practical application in poetry. The volume concludes with a critical edition of the text and a facsimile of the manuscript held at the Istanbul Archaeology Museums Library.

FIELD OF THE WORK

Classical Turkish Literature, Meter (Vezin), Aruz ('Arûz)



IN PRESS...

Library of Ahmed III at Topkapı Palace

Prepared by: Prof. Dr. Mustafa Çiçekler, Prof. Dr. Ahmet Cihan,
Dr. Abdüllatif Çeviker, Dr. Elif Çeviker

This collaborative scholarly volume focuses on the Library of Ahmed III at Topkapı Palace, offering a multi-disciplinary analysis of its construction, archival collections, and its diverse readership. The book features specialized articles covering the economic history of the library's construction logs, its architectural significance, and its various restoration periods. Furthermore, the volume includes an extensive appendix comprising the library's endowment *deed* (vakfiye), expenditure ledgers, and loan registers, providing crucial insights into the book circulation and intellectual culture within the Ottoman Empire.

FIELD OF THE WORK

History, Ottoman History, Economics, Kitabiyât (Bibliography)



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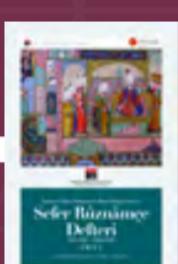
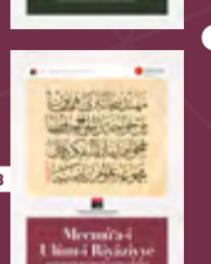
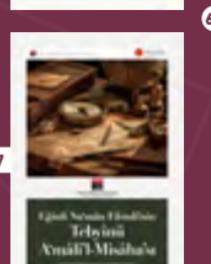
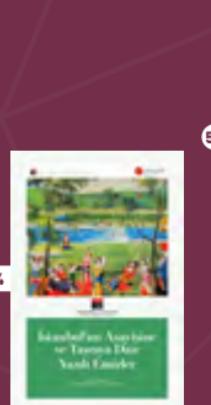
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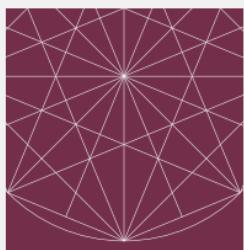
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