

The Islamic Manuscripts Oskar Rescher Sold to the Leipzig University Library between 1925-1934

Osman Reşer'in 1925-1934 Yılları Arasında Leipzig Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi'ne Sattığı İslam Yazmaları

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ABSTRACT

Born in Stuttgart in 1883, Oskar Rescher was a prolific Orientalist of the 20th century. He lived in both Germany and Istanbul from 1909 to 1925 and settled down in Turkey in 1925. He studied many manuscripts found in private collections, libraries, and second-hand bookstores and sold thousands of manuscripts to various libraries, book antiquarians, and persons in Europe and America. Although the details have yet to be uncovered, Rescher's manuscript sales are still talked about in certain circles; however, his manuscript trade has not been the subject of any study until ours.

This article, which constitutes the fourth phase of a series of studies, draws attention to the 262 manuscripts Rescher sold to the Leipzig University Library between 1925-1934 and provides a list of these manuscripts after discussing the sales process. Thus, this study intends to direct attention to the 262 manuscripts one Orientalist scholar personally selected, evaluated, and sold. As in the example of the Berlin State Library, instead of sending the ordinary manuscripts that could be found almost anywhere, Rescher examined each manuscript and offered the ones that he found valuable in terms of content or physical characteristics. The prices he assigned were very reasonable, and there were librarians in Leipzig who think the future of these manuscripts is in danger and who attempt to collect as many manuscripts as possible.

The list that has been organized with respect to the acquisition dates and numbers of each manuscript specifies the titles and author names. The list also provides the shelf numbers.

Keywords: Oskar Rescher, Osman Reşer, manuscript trade, Leipzig University Library, Islamic manuscripts

ÖZ

1883'te Stuttgart'ta dünyaya gelen şarkiyatçı Osman Reşer (Oskar Rescher), 1909-1925 yıllarında Almanya-İstanbul arasında bir hayat sürmüştür, 1925'te Türkiye'ye yerleşmiştir. Türkiye'de özel koleksiyonlarda, kütüphanelerde ve sahafalarda bulunan pek çok yazmayı incelemiştir, binlerce yazmayı Avrupa ve Amerika'daki muhtelif kütüphanelere, sahafalara ve şahislara

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satmıştır. Detayları söylememekle birlikte Reşer'in yazma satışı belli muhitlerde dillendirilemiş; fakat –bizim çalışmalarımıza kadar- onun yazma ticareti herhangi bir çalışmaya konu olmamıştır.

Bir dizi çalışmanın dördüncü safhasını teşkil eden bu makalede, Reşer'in 1925-1934 yıllarında Leipzig Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi'ne sattığı 262 yazma ele alınmış, satış prosedürü hakkında bilgi verildikten sonra yazmaların listesi sunulmuştur. Dolayısıyla bu çalışma, bir şarkiyat âliminin bizzat seçtiği, değerlendirdiği ve sattığı 262 yazmayı ilim âleminin dikkatine sunma amacındadır. Berlin Devlet Kütüphanesiörneğinde olduğu gibi burada da Reşer, hemen her yerde bulunabilen sıradan yazmaları göndermek yerine her yazmayı incelemiş, muhteva veya fizik açısından kıymetli bulduğu yazmaları teklif etmiştir. Tayin ettiği bedeller çok uygundur. Karşı tarafta ise bu yazmaların geleceğinin tehlikede olduğunu düşünen ve mümkün olduğu kadar çok sayıda yazma toplamaya çalışan kütüphaneciler mevcuttur.

Yazmaların kütüphaneye dahil oldukları tarih ve numaraya göre tertip edilen listede her bir metnin adı ve müellifi belirtilmiş, ayrıca yazmaların raf numaraları verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Oskar Rescher, Osman Reşer, yazma ticareti, Leipzig Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi, İslam yazmaları

GENİŞLETİLMİŞ ÖZET

Bu çalışmada 1925-1934 yılları arasında Osman Reşer (Oskar Rescher, 1883-1972) vasıtasıyla Leipzig Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi koleksiyonuna dahil edilen yazmalarla alakalı mülahazalara yer verildi ve bu yazmaların bir listesi sunuldu. Liste, kütüphanenin internet sayfasındaki katalog bilgileri ile yazmaların dijital versiyonları incelenerek oluşturuldu, giriş bölümü yazılrken büyük ölçüde kütüphane arşivinden ve konuya ilgili yazışmalardan yararlanıldı.

Leipzig Üniversitesi Rektörü Caspar Borner'in (1492-1547), kapanan manastırların kütüphanelerinden 1543'te topladığı kitaplarla şekillenmeye başlayan Leipzig Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi, 17. asırda fakülte kütüphanelerinin genel kitaplığı dahil edilmesiyle genişlemiştir, 1833'te ise yeni statüye kavuşmuştur. Aynı sene Saksonya Eğitim Bakanlığınınca kütüphane ye hususi (düzenli) bütçe tahsis edilmiştir. 19. asır sonu itibarıyla Leipzig Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi, ülkenin onde gelen araştırma kütüphanelerinden biridir.

Leipzig Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi'ndeki 3600 şarkiyat yazmasının 1925'i Arapça, Türkçe ve Farsçadır. Bazları savaş ganimetini olan, bir kısmı satın alma veya bağış yoluyla koleksiyona giren söz konusu 1925 yazma, Berlin, Münih, Gotha ve Dresden'dekilerle birlikte Almanya'nın en kıymetli koleksiyonlarından birini teşkil etmektedir.

Osman Reşer ile Leipzig Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi arasındaki ticari faaliyet –tespit edilebildiği kadarıyla- 1925-1934 yıllarında gerçekleşmiştir. Bu kapsamında 301 yazma temin edildiği belirtilmektedir. Bu satışlar çoğunlukla posta yolu ile gerçekleşmiştir. Reşer, satmak istediği yazmaları, bedellerini ve kısa malumatı içeren mektup/kartpostal eşliğinde posta yoluyla kütüphane sunmuş; teklif ettiği hemen her yazmanın baş tarafına kurşun kalemlle eserin ve müellifin adını, zaman zaman eserin diğer nüshalarının bulunduğu katalogları not etmiştir. Kütüphane bazen matbu veya yazma kitap hediye etmiştir. Sattığı yazma ve matbu kitaplar için Türk Lirası (Ltq) para birimiyle bedel tayin eden Reşer'e ödenecek miktar Reichsmark'a

(RM) dönüştürülerek Reşer adına Deutsche Bank'ın Galata şubesine havale edilmiştir.

Reşer'in teklif ettiği yazmalarla alakalı prosedür şöyle ilerlemektedir: Gönderilen yazmalar, kütüphaneci Franz Heinrich Weißbach (1865-1944) ve akademisyen August Fischer (1865-1949) tarafından kontrol edilmekte ve değerlendirilmektedir. Uzman değerlendirmesini müteakiben yazmaların satın alınması hususunda nihai kararı kütüphane müdürü vermektedir.

1922-1937 yıllarında Leipzig Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi Müdürü olarak görev ifa eden ve Reşer'in kütüphanedeki muhatabı olan Otto Glauning (1876-1941), 26 Ocak 1931 tarihinde Münih Eyalet Kütüphanesi Müdürü Dr. Emil Gratzl'a (1877-1957) bir mektup gönderir. Bu mektupta son birkaç yıldır Reşer'in teklif ettiği yazmalar arasından uzman tavsiyesi doğrultusunda pek çok şark yazması satın aldığıni söyleyen Glauning, Türkiye'de Latin harflerine geçilmiş olması sebebiyle eski yazının varlığını idame ettiremeyeceği ve bugüne kadar üretilen eserlerin okuyucu azlığı sebebiyle yok olacağı endişesini dile getirmekte, dolayısıyla bunlardan mümkün olduğu kadarını kütüphaneye almayı doğru bulduğunu ifade etmektedir. Glauning, söz konusu kitapları alma hususunda Gratzl'dan tavsiye beklemektedir.

Gratzl, 30 Ocak 1931 tarihli cevabı mektubunda Reşer vasıtasıyla Türkçe ve Arapça yazmalar temin edilmesinin, Reşer'in meseleye vâkîf olması ve belirlediği fiyatların oldukça makul bulunması sebebiyle doğru bir tavır olduğunu söyleyerek kendilerinin de daha önce Reşer'den yazma satın aldıklarını ifade etmektedir. Kütüphane için, hatta şahsi koleksiyonu için artık Reşer'den yazma satın almadığından duyduğu üzüntüyü dile getiren Gratzl, eski yazıyla üretilen eserlerin gelecekte yok olmaları ihtimalinden ziyade şark memleketlerinin, millî kültür miraslarını korumak amacıyla bu türden eserlerin ülke dışına çıkarılmasını engellemeye başlayacakları öngörüsünü dile getirir. Bu meyanda ülke şartlarını bilen Reşer'in bu seviye bollukta bir yazma ticaretini mümkün kıldığına işaret eder. Gratzl, Reşer'in tekliflerini beklemek yerine talepte bulunmanın daha doğru olduğunu söyleyerek Reşer'den çoğunlukla Türkçe yazma alınmasını tavsiye etmekte, önemli tarih ve coğrafya yazmalarının pahalı olduğunu, tekke ve zaviyelerin kapatılması sebebiyle pazarda bol miktarda bulunan tasavvuf yazmalarının değerli veya en azından ilgi çekici olduğunu söylemekte; ayrıca rüya tabirleri, fal metinleri gibi çok pahalı olmayan folklorik yazmaların satın alınmasını tavsiye etmektedir. Gratzl'a göre pahalı olmayan edebî eski yazmalar da ihmâl edilmemelidir.

Gratzl'in, Reşer'in tayin ettiği fiyatları "oldukça makul" bulması kayda değerdir. Bu husus kütüphanenin 1925-1926 seneleri raporunda da yer bulur. Raporla göre Reşer vasıtasıyla 50 civarında yazma çok makul fiyatlarla koleksiyona dâhil edilmiştir. Az sonra işaret edileceği üzere 1928-1929 raporunda da benzer bir ifade vardır. Reşer'in hayatını ele alan çalışmada dile getirildiği gibi onun yazma satışlarında salt ticari amaç gütmediğini düşünmek mümkündür. Glauning'in pozisyonu ise oldukça dikkat çekicidir. Ona göre Türkiye'de yazmalar tehlikededir, kendisi bir kurtarıcidır. Muhtemelen onun yönlendirmesiyle kütüphanenin 1928-1929 yıllarına ait raporuna şu dikkat çekici ibareler girmiştir: Reşer vasıtasıyla İslam yazmaları ve basmaları satın almaktadır. Batılı eserlere yöneliklesmesiyle eski eserlerin ticareti tehlikeye girdiğinden avantajlı tekliflerin değerlendirilmesi mantıklıdır.

Kütüphane ile Reşer arasındaki alışveriş Glauning'in 26 Kasım 1925 tarihinde Reşer'e gönderdiği mektupla resmiyet kazanır. Buna göre Leipzig Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi, Reşer'in teklif ettiği bütün Türkçe yazmaları, posta ücretini de ödemek şartıyla satın almaya karar vermiştir. Ayrıca Reşer'in küçük ebatlardaki yazmaları hediye etme teklifine sıcak bakılmaktadır.

Glauning, Reşer'e gönderdiği 7 Şubat 1931 tarihli mektubunda kütüphanenin mali durumu iyi olmadığı hâlde yazma tekliflerine devam etmesini söylemekte, ayrıca Gratzl'dan aldığı tavsiye üzerine tasavvufi metinler ile rüya tabirleri ve fal ihtiva eden metinler önermesini beklemektedir.

Glauning, mevcut mali durum elvermediği için Stuttgart'tan ve İstanbul'dan gönderdiği iki postayı iade etmek zorunda kaldıklarını 16 Eylül 1931 tarihli mektupla Reşer'e bildirir. Bulgarların ve Tatarların tarihi hakkındaki Arapça kitap ise Reşer'in 2 Temmuz 1931 tarihinde talep ettiği Vollers kataloguna mahsuben satın alınır. Bu arada *Esāsu'l-iqtibās* adlı Arapça yazma 1934 senesinde Reşer vasıtasıyla koleksiyona dâhil edilir. Reşer'in 11 Nisan 1936'daki yazma teklifi kabul görmez. Glauning, Reşer'in söz konusu tarihte yollandığı mektuba 5 Mayıs 1936'da gönderdiği cevapta Şarkiyata alaka duymalarına rağmen teklif edilen yazmaları bütçe yetersizliği sebebiyle satın alamayacaklarını net bir dille ifade etmektedir. Bu tarihten sonra Reşer'den kütüphaneye ulaşan bir teklif yoktur.

Reşer vasıtasıyla temin edilenler ve diğer kataloglanmamış İslam yazmaları için DFG (Alman Araştırma Cemiyeti) desteğiyle 1 Ekim 2012-30 Haziran 2015 arasında bir proje yürütülmüş ve yazmaların tamamının kopyeleri hazırlanmış, ayrıca dijital versiyonları oluşturulmuştur. Dolayısıyla Leipzig'deki Reşer yazmalarının tamamı dijitalleştirilmiş ve erişime açık olarak ilgili internet sayfasında yayınlanmış, ayrıca her metin hakkında muhtasar bilgi sunulmuştur.

Yukarıda söz edilen proje sayfasında, raf numaraları Cod. Arab., Cod. Pers. ve Cod. Turc. ile başlayan yazmaların Reşer'den alındığı belirtilmektedir. Dillere göre verilen numaralar sağlaması tarihlerinden bağımsızdır. Arapça yazmalar Cod. Ar., Farsça olanlar Cod. Pers., Türkçe olanlar ise Cod. Turc. kısaltmasıyla ayrıstırılmıştır. Bu yazmaların adedi 301'dir. Fakat yaptığımiz incelemeye göre bunların 39'u Reşer vasıtasıyla temin edilmemiştir. Söz konusu yazmalar Reşer'in seçerek gönderdiği yazmalarla fizik ve muhteva açısından paralellik arz etmemekte, ayrıca Reşer'den herhangi bir iz taşımamaktadır. Pek çoğunun bir arada ve muhtemelen 1912 yılında temin edildiğine dair izler vardır. Bunlara ilaveten 1912 yılında koleksiyona dâhil edilen altı yazma ile 1938'de alınan bir yazma, temin edilme tarihleri ve Reşer'den herhangi bir iz taşımamaları sebebiyle listeden çıkarılmalıdır. Bu durumda Leipzig Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi'nde Reşer vasıtasıyla temin edilen 262 yazma vardır.

Reşer'den alınan yazmaların baş tarafına not edilen rakamların bize göre baştaki ikisi, sağlaması yılının son iki hanesini, virgül sonrasında rakamlar ise sağlaması defterindeki sayıyı göstermektedir. Bu rakamlar, yazmayı tanımlayıcı başlıklarla beraber faturalarda aynen kullanılmıştır.

Berlin Devlet Kütüphanesiörneğinde olduğu gibi burada da Reşer, hemen her yerde

bulunabilen sıradan yazmaları göndermek yerine her yazmayı incelemiş, muhteva veya fizik açısından kıymetli bulduğu yazmaları teklif etmiştir. Tayin ettiği bedeller çok uygundur. Karşı tarafta ise bu yazmaların geleceğinin tehlikede olduğunu düşünen ve mümkün olduğu kadar çok sayıda yazma toplamaya çalışan kütüphaneciler mevcuttur.

Leipzig Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi’ndeki Reşer yazmalarının çoğunlukla fıkıh, Kur’ânî ilimler, hadis, mantık, gramer, felsefe, aruz, tasavvuf, tabakât, tarih, kimya, astronomi, matematik, tıp, tefsir, fetva, ahlâk, ansiklopedik bilgiler konularında olduğu görülmektedir. Yazmalar arasında ayrıca şerhler, lügatler ve manzum metinler mevcuttur.

Kütüphanenin verdiği sayıya bakılırsa 132 Arapça, 44 Farsça, 125 Türkçe olmak üzere Reşer aracılığıyla 301 yazma temin edilmiştir. Ancak bize göre bunların 39 tanesi (26 Arapça, 11 Farsça, 2 Türkçe) Reşer’den değildir. Ayrıca Pîr Mehmed ‘Azmî’nin Farsça koduyla verilen *Enîsü'l-'ârifîn*'i (Cod. Pers. 43) Türkçedir. Doğru istatistik 106 Arapça, 32 Farsça, 124 Türkçe yazma olmak üzere toplam 262 şeklindedir.

Bu, Reşer'in Türk topraklarından derleyerek Batı'ya sattığı yazmaları tam liste hâlinde sunan ikinci çalışmamızdır. İlk çalışmanın sonuç kısmında ifade edildiği gibi Osmanlı Devleti'nin tarih sahnesinden silindiği dönemde Türk topraklarından yurtdışına gönderilen yazmaların envanterinin oluşturulması, saha araştırmalarına katkı sağlayacaktır. Aynı şekilde diğer kütüphanelere Reşer vasıtasiyla dâhil olan yazmaların listelerinin ayrı ayrı derlenmesi memuldür.

Introduction

Born in Stuttgart on October 1, 1883, Oskar Emil Rescher took the name Osman Yaşar Reşer after becoming a Turkish citizen in 1937. He came to Istanbul in 1909 and studied manuscripts in Istanbul and Bursa. He attended Leipzig University from 1909 to 1910. There he took Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian, and Persian classes in addition to Arabic. Among his teachers was August Fischer¹ (1865-1949), from whom he, in particular, benefited with regard to manuscripts.² He settled in Turkey in 1925 and held various positions during his years there. He passed away on March 26, 1972. His grave is in the Silivrikapı Cemetery.

Many libraries in the West have Islamic manuscripts that were obtained through Oskar Rescher. In our opinion, he was arguably among the most active traders of Islamic manuscripts in the 20th century due to the mediation of many manuscripts' sales during his 60 years of trading. These days, Islamic manuscripts purchased from Rescher, the total number of which can be said to be in the thousands, are found in the British Library (then the British Museum), Cambridge University Library, Oxford University Library, Bodleian Library, Uppsala University Library, Basel University Library, Wrocław University Library (then the Breslau University Library), Yale University Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library, California University Libraries, the Vatican Library, and the Austrian National Library, as well as in Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Leipzig, Göttingen, Tübingen, and Halle, Germany.

A list was recently published of the 1,192 manuscripts Rescher sold to the Berlin State Library (then the Prussian State Library) between 1913 and 1936.³ The current study presents considerations about the manuscripts contained in the Leipzig University Library collection that were obtained through Rescher between 1925 and 1934 and a list of these manuscripts, as well as the correspondence between Rescher, the Leipzig University Library, and other relevant people. This list was created by examining information about the manuscripts from the library's website and the digital versions of the manuscripts; the introduction benefited from the information in the library archive. An evaluation of the manuscripts Rescher sold to the Leipzig University Library was included in a previous study,⁴ which dealt with the

1 "Prof. Dr. phil. habil. August Fischer," Professorenkatalog der Universität Leipzig / Catalogus Professorum Lipsiensium, Herausgegeben vom Lehrstuhl für Neuere und Neueste Geschichte, Historisches Seminar der Universität Leipzig, link: https://research.uni-leipzig.de/catalogus-professorum-lipsiensium/leipzig/Fischer_36 (Accessed November 23, 2021).

2 Güler Doğan Averbek - Thoralf Hanstein. "Oskar Rescher - Biographical Finds around Manuscripts, Books and Libraries," *Sammler – Bibliothekare – Forscher: Beiträge zur Geschichte der Orientalischen Sammlungen an der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin*, Eds. Sabine Mangold-Will, Christoph Rauch, Siegfried Schmitt, Sonderband der Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie 124 (Frankfurt/Main: Vittorio Klostermann Verlag, 2022), 392-393.

3 Güler Doğan Averbek, "The Manuscripts Oskar Rescher Sold to the Berlin State Library Between 1913-1936." *Journal of Islamic Review / İslam Tetkikleri Dergisi* 11/2 (2021), 477-568.

4 Beate Wiesmüller, "Von Istanbul nach Palembang. Die unerschlossenen islamischen Handschriften der Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig," *Das Buch in Antike, Mittelalter und Neuzeit. Sonderbestände der Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig*, Eds. Thomas Fuchs, Christoph Mackert & Reinhold Scholl, Schriften und Zeugnisse zur Buchgeschichte 20 (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2012), 281-303.

manuscripts that had been included in the Leipzig University Library's collection at the hands of three different individuals in the 20th century.⁵

Leipzig University Library

The Leipzig University Library, which started forming through the books that Leipzig University Rector Caspar Borner⁶ (1492-1547) had collected in 1543 from the libraries of monasteries that had been closed, was enlarged in the 17th century by including the faculty libraries within the general library and gained new status in 1833. In the same year, the Saxony Ministry of Education allocated a private (regular) budget to the library. By the end of the 19th century, the Leipzig University Library had become one of the country's leading research libraries.⁷

Of the 3,600 oriental manuscripts in the Leipzig University Library, 1,925 are in Arabic, Turkish, or Persian. These 1,925 manuscripts, including spoils of war and others that were collected through purchase or donation, constitute, alongside those in Berlin, Munich, Gotha, and Dresden, one of Germany's most valuable collections.⁸

In 1906, Karl Völlers (1857-1909) catalogued the Islamic manuscripts housed in the library at that time, including 488 manuscripts from the library⁹ of the Damascene family ar-Rifā'i.¹⁰ A new and separate recording of the Rifā'iya collection took place between 2008 and 2013 in the form of an online catalogue that was accompanied by images of the manuscripts and supplemented by an abbreviated print version. 374 Islamic manuscripts from the Leipzig Council Library (later the City Library) and described by Heinrich Leberecht Fleischer¹¹ (1801-1888) in a Latin catalogue dated 1838 were transferred to the University Library in 1962 on

5 These are Oskar Rescher, Hans Georg Conon von der Gabelentz (1840-1893) and Wilhelm Eilers (1906-1989). Rescher was the only one who resided in Turkey.

6 "Dr. theol. Caspar Borner," Professorenkatalog der Universität Leipzig / Catalogus Professorum Lipsiensium, Herausgegeben vom Lehrstuhl für Neuere und Neueste Geschichte, Historisches Seminar der Universität Leipzig, link: https://research.uni-leipzig.de/catalogus-professorum-lipsiensium/leipzig/Borner_4008 (Accessed November 23, 2021).

7 <https://www.ub.uni-leipzig.de/en/ueber-uns/history> (Accessed November 23, 2021).

8 Wiesmüller, "Von Istanbul nach Palembang. Die unerschlossenen islamischen Handschriften der Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig," 281; Boris Liebrenz, *Arabische, Persische und Türkische Handschriften in Leipzig. Geschichte ihrer Sammlung und Erschließung bis zu den Anfängen von Karl Völlers* (Leipzig: Leipziger Universitätsverlag, 2008).

9 Karl Völlers, *Katalog der islamischen, christlich-orientalischen, jüdischen und samaritanischen Handschriften der Universitätsbibliothek zu Leipzig* (Leipzig: Harrassowitz, 1906); Boris Liebrenz, *Arabische, Persische und Türkische Handschriften in Leipzig*.

10 <https://www.refaiya.uni-leipzig.de>. Beate Wiesmüller, *Die Rifā'iya. Katalog einer Privatbibliothek aus dem osmanischen Damaskus in der Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig* (Leipzig: Harrassowitz, 2016). Boris Liebrenz, *Die Rifā'iya aus Damaskus. Eine Privatbibliothek im osmanischen Syrien und ihr kulturelles Umfeld* (Leiden: Brill, 2016).

11 "Prof. Dr. theol. et phil. Heinrich Leberecht Fleischer," Professorenkatalog der Universität Leipzig / Catalogus Professorum Lipsiensium, Herausgegeben vom Lehrstuhl für Neuere und Neueste Geschichte, Historisches Seminar der Universität Leipzig, link: https://research.uni-leipzig.de/catalogus-professorum-lipsiensium/leipzig/Fleischer_812 (Accessed November 23, 2021).

permanent loan.¹² Another 64 Islamic manuscripts brought from Nuremberg and Jordan in 1995-1996 were subject to database-supported indexing and digital access from 2006-2008. Between 1912 and 2003, around 400 Islamic manuscripts took their places on the library shelves, mostly thanks to Rescher, Hans Georg Conon von der Gabelentz¹³ (1840-1893), and Wilhelm Eilers¹⁴ (1906-1989). Since 2015, all Arabic, Persian and Turkish manuscripts of the Leipzig University Library have been made available in two online databases with complete digital presentations.¹⁵

The Islamic manuscripts included in the Leipzig University Library due to Oskar Rescher

As far as can be determined, the commercial activity between Oskar Rescher and the Leipzig University Library occurred between 1925 and 1934; 301 manuscripts were determined to have been provided in this time period.¹⁶ These sales were mostly made by mail, as had happened in the Berlin State Library. Rescher submitted the manuscripts he wanted to sell to the library by mail accompanied by a letter or postcard containing their price and brief information. He noted the name and author at the beginning of almost every manuscript and from time to time the catalogues containing other copies of the work. He sometimes would send prints or manuscripts to the library as gifts.

As is understood from the correspondence, Rescher was sent the list of purchased and non-purchased manuscripts alongside the returned books. Rescher sometimes requested a collection fee for the books he had sent; in a letter dated April 16, 1930, and sent by the library, Rescher was asked to request a separate price for each book in his proposals dated March 5, 1930, and April 5, 1930.¹⁷

The amount to be paid to Rescher, who had determined the price for the manuscripts and printed books he sold in Turkish Lira (Ltq), was converted into Reichsmark (RM) and transferred to the Galata branch of the Deutsche Bank in Rescher's name. For example, 775.54 RM was paid on February 15, 1930, against 405.50 Ltq for one sale.¹⁸

The procedure regarding the manuscripts Rescher proposed is as follows: The sent

12 Heinrich-Leberecht Fleischer, *Codices Orientalium linguarum qui in bibliotheca senatoria civitatis Lipsiensis asservantur*, Grima: Gebhardt, 1838; an abridged English translation by Boris Liebrenz is accessible via https://www.islamic-manuscripts.net/Katalog_Lieberenz150508.pdf.

13 "Prof. Dr. phil. Hans Georg Conon Gabelentz," Professorenkatalog der Universität Leipzig / Catalogus Professorum Lipsiensem, Herausgegeben vom Lehrstuhl für Neuere und Neueste Geschichte, Historisches Seminar der Universität Leipzig, link: https://research.uni-leipzig.de/catalogus-professorum-lipsiensem/leipzig/Gabelentz_823 (Accessed November 23, 2021).

14 Rüdiger Schmitt, "Eilers, Wilhelm," <https://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/eilers-> (Accessed November 23, 2021).

15 <https://www.islamic-manuscripts.net>, <https://www.refaiya.uni-leipzig.de>.

16 <https://www.islamic-manuscripts.net/content/index.xml?XSL.lastPage.SESSION=/content/index.xml> (Accessed November 23, 2021). This issue will be mentioned later.

17 Leipzig University Library, Archive #1985, April 16, 1930.

18 Leipzig University Library, Archive #1985, January 29, 1930.

manuscripts would be checked and evaluated by the academician August Fischer and the librarian Franz Heinrich Weißbach¹⁹ (1865-1944), who had been appointed by the library director.²⁰ The library manager would make the final decision regarding the purchase of the manuscripts following the expert evaluation. Rescher's manuscript sales with the Leipzig University Library ended in 1934.

One correspondence between Leipzig and Munich at the beginning of 1931 was very significant. Otto Glauning (1876-1941),²¹ who served as the Director of the Leipzig University Library between 1922 and 1937 and was Rescher's addressee at the library, sent a letter to Emil Gratzl²² (1877-1957), the head of the acquisition department of Munich State Library, on January 26, 1931. In this letter, Glauning stated that he had bought many oriental manuscripts among those Rescher had offered in the last few years in line with the advice of his experts. He also stated that the old script would not be able to survive due to the Latin alphabet being used in Turkey and expressed concern that the old script would disappear due to the lack of those reading the works that had been produced up to the present; therefore Glauning stated that he had found it proper to purchase as many of the manuscripts as possible for the library. Glauning sought advice from Gratzl regarding the books in question.²³

In his reply letter dated January 30, 1931, Gratzl stated that obtaining Turkish and Arabic manuscripts through Rescher was the proper approach due to the facts that Rescher was well-versed on the issue, that the prices he set were quite reasonable, and that they had previously purchased manuscripts from Rescher. Expressing regret that he was no longer able to buy manuscripts from Rescher for the library or even his own personal collection, Gratzl expressed his prediction that oriental countries would start preventing such works from leaving the country in order to preserve their national cultural heritages as opposed to works produced with the old script disappearing in the future. In this respect, he pointed out that Rescher, knowing the country's conditions, had made an abundant manuscript trade at this level possible. Stating that making requests was better than waiting for Rescher's offers, Gratzl recommended buying mostly Turkish manuscripts from Rescher, wrote that valuable manuscripts on history and

19 "Prof. Dr. phil. Franz Heinrich Weißbach," Professorenkatalog der Universität Leipzig / Catalogus Professorum Lipsiensium, Herausgegeben vom Lehrstuhl für Neuere und Neueste Geschichte, Historisches Seminar der Universität Leipzig, link: https://research.uni-leipzig.de/catalogus-professorum-lipsiensium/leipzig/Weissbach_375 (Accessed November 23, 2021).

20 Wiesmüller, "Von Istanbul nach Palembang. Die unerschlossenen islamischen Handschriften der Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig," 284-285.

21 Otto Heinrich Julius Glauning, who joined as a volunteer at the Hof- und Staatsbibliothek in Munich in 1899 and served for years at different levels, was appointed as the director of the Leipzig University Library in 1921. Glauning, who held honorary professorship, retired in 1937 ("Prof. Dr. phil. Otto Heinrich Julius Glauning," Professorenkatalog der Universität Leipzig / Catalogus Professorum Lipsiensium, Herausgegeben vom Lehrstuhl für Neuere und Neueste Geschichte, Historisches Seminar der Universität Leipzig, link: https://research.uni-leipzig.de/catalogus-professorum-lipsiensium/leipzig/Glauning_213, accessed November 23, 2021).

22 Hörmann, Wolfgang, "Gratzl, Emil" in: *Neue Deutsche Biographie*, link: <https://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd116824093.html#ndbcontent> (Accessed November 23, 2021).

23 Leipzig University Library, Archive #1985, January 26, 1931.

geography were expensive and that the manuscripts on Sufism abundant in the market were valuable or at least interesting due to the closure of dervish lodges and zawiyyas. He also recommended buying inexpensive manuscripts on folklore such as dream interpretations and fortune-telling texts. According to Gratzl, old literary manuscripts that were inexpensive should also not be neglected.²⁴

Gratzl also noteworthy found the prices Rescher had assigned to be “quite reasonable.” This matter was also included in the library’s report for the years 1925-1926. According to the report, around 50 manuscripts had been included in the collection at rather reasonable prices through Rescher.²⁵ As will be pointed out shortly, a similar statement appeared in the 1928-1929 report. As was mentioned in the study dealing with Rescher’s life,²⁶ Rescher can be thought of as not having purely commercial purposes with his manuscript sales. Glauning’s position was quite remarkable. According to Glauning, the manuscripts in Turkey were in danger and he was their savior. Probably under his direction, the following remarkable statements were included in the library’s 1928-1929 report: “Islamic manuscripts and prints were obtained through Rescher. Considering advantageous offers makes sense, as the trade in antiquities has become endangered by the orientation toward Western works.”²⁷

The exchanges between Rescher and the library became official with the letter Glauning sent to Rescher on November 26, 1925. Accordingly, the Leipzig University Library made the decision to purchase all Turkish manuscripts Rescher offered on the condition that the postage be paid by the library. The library also welcomed Rescher’s offer to give small-sized manuscripts as gifts.²⁸

At the time of the library’s commercial relations with Rescher, its financial situation was not very good. Glauning sent a letter to the Patrons and Friends of Leipzig University on September 22, 1926, requesting support to be able to overcome the financing issue by stating that the prices were reasonable.²⁹ The famous publisher and second-hand bookkeeper Otto Harrassowitz (Leipzig) was also a party to the manuscript trade between Rescher and the library. The letter Harrassowitz sent to the library dated January 30, 1929, stated that 10 manuscripts had been sent to the library on behalf of Rescher, asking the library to kindly confirm receipt of the manuscripts.³⁰

Rescher sent 28 books to Leipzig for evaluation on January 19, 1929, May 12, 1929, and May 27, 1929, for a total price of 378.50 Ltq. After a long evaluation, Rescher was informed by a letter dated November 21, 1929, that 15 of these books, most being manuscripts, would

24 Leipzig University Library, Archive #1985, January 30, 1931.

25 Leipzig University Library, Archive #617/7, Jahresbericht 1925/26, II. Vermehrung, p. 14.

26 For the related part, see Doğan Averbek, Hanstein, “Oskar Rescher - Biographical Finds around Manuscripts, Books and Libraries,” 437-439.

27 Leipzig University Library, Archive #300, Jahresbericht 1928/29, II. Vermehrung, p. 50.

28 Leipzig University Library, Archive #744, November 26, 1925.

29 Leipzig University Library, Archive #699/1, September 22, 1926.

30 Leipzig University Library, Archive #1985, January 30, 1929.

be purchased, amounting to 193.70 Ltq.³¹ However, the fee was greater than previous sales and 140 Ltq was offered. According to what is understood from the letter dated February 3, 1930, payment was made per the first price Rescher had requested, and all the books were purchased. The letter dated February 6, 1930, requests Rescher to continue to propose manuscripts even though the previous payment had been delayed.

In Glauning's letter to Rescher dated February 7, 1931, he tells Rescher to continue proposing manuscripts even though the library's financial situation is not good and that he also expects proposals from Rescher of Sufi texts and texts containing dream interpretations and fortune-telling, based on the advice received from Gratzl.³² In Glauning's letter dated July 1, 1931, he stated that the manuscripts and printed books Rescher had offered on June 21, 1931, were purchased and the payment made.³³

In the letter dated September 16, 1931, Glauning informed Rescher that they had had to return two packages sent from Stuttgart and Istanbul because the current financial situation did not permit purchasing them.³⁴ An Arabic book about the history of the Bulgarians and the Tatars was purchased by taking payment against the Vollers catalogue Rescher had requested on July 2, 1931. After the letter dated September 16, 1931, Rescher proposed some manuscripts to the library and the Arabic manuscript *Esāsu'l-iqtibās* (Cod. Arab. 5) was added to the collection in 1934 through Rescher. His last proposal, dated April 11, 1936, was not accepted. In the reply to Rescher's letter sent on May 5, 1936, Glauning clearly stated that, despite their Orientalist interests, they were unable to purchase the proposed manuscripts due to budgetary constraints.³⁵ No proposal from Rescher occurred after this date.

According to what is understood from Glauning's letter dated July 22, 1931, Rescher had requested the portion of the procurement records that comprised the manuscripts he had sent to the library.³⁶ Our supposition is that this request was due to Rescher's desire to keep a record of his manuscript sales.

31 Leipzig University Library, Archive #1985, November 21, 1929. The following manuscripts were requested to be received: Molla Câmî; Muhammed b. Yûsuf el-Herevî, *Bâhrî'l-Cevâhir*; Lâmi'i, *Heft Peyker*; Sivasî, *'Ibret-nâme*; Muhammed b. Tâhir es-Siddîkî; *Dîvân-i Yahyâ* and *Şad Kelime*; Nâbî, *Tuhfetü'l-Harameyn*; Câmi' ü'l-Uşûl fi Ehâdîsi'r-Resûl; *Müftidü'l-Ulûm*; Teftâzânî, *Hâsiyetü'l-Keşşâf*; Esterâbâdi, *Kâfiye Şerhi*; *Sâhiye-i Şâhî*; *Nücüm*; Muhammed b. Fâhir, *Mecma'u Bîhâri'l-Envâr*. Rescher presented two printed books, one of which was his own translation of Ebu'l-'Atâhiye's divan and the Turkish poems of Rîfkî Ma'lûl. The following were being considered for return: 'Abdülvahhâb b. Muhammed, *Sevâkibü'l-Menâkîb*; a work on Shiite fiqh; *Şerh-i Sâhiye-i Kâmile*; 'Abdî, *Fezâ'il-i Hulefâ*; Hâcî Cihân, *Riyâzü'l-Înşâ*; *el-Muhabkât Şerâ'i i'l-Îslâm* (two copies); *Târih-i Şântâzâde*; İbn Kemâl, *İzâhu İslâhi'l-Bikâye*; *Hâsiyetü'l-Kazvîni fi Uşûli'l-Fikh*; Muhammed b. 'Alî b. Babuce, *Uyûn-i Âlbâr-i Rîzâ*; es-Şeyhü'l-Müfid, *Muknî'a*, and divan of Ebu'l-'Atâhiye.

32 Leipzig University Library, Archive #1985, February 7, 1931.

33 Leipzig University Library, Archive #1985, July 1, 1931.

34 Leipzig University Library, Archive #1985, September 16, 1931. The returned works were Nüveyrî, annotation of *Kitâbu Tayyibeti'n-Neşr*; Fettâhî, *Şebistân-i Niikât*; *Enîsü'l-Ârifîn*; *Buhârî*; 'Alî Efendi, *Fetâvâ*; *Hamse-i Atâyî*; and 'Aynî, *Sâkinâme. Cezîre-i Mesnevî*, which had been sent as a gift; Harîrî, *Maâkâmât*; and the separate edition from *Zeitschrift Prudy* were also returned.

35 Leipzig University Library, Archive #1985, May 5, 1936.

36 Leipzig University Library, Archive #1985, July 22, 1931. We were unable to access the records.

For the first time the Arabists Wolfgang Reuschel³⁷ (1924-1961) and Holger Preißler³⁸ (1943-2006) each typed a list of the Arabic manuscripts containing authors, titles with disordered bibliographic information. A machine-typed list of the Persian manuscripts also exists.³⁹ A project was carried out between October 1, 2012, and June 30, 2015, with the support of the German Research Foundation (DFG) for the manuscripts obtained through Rescher as well as other uncatalogued Islamic manuscripts; basic identification tags were prepared for all the manuscripts, in addition to their digital versions being created.⁴⁰ As a result, all of the Rescher manuscripts in Leipzig have been digitized and published with open access on the relevant website with concise information about each text being provided.

The manuscripts that begin with the shelf numbers Cod. Arab., Cod. Pers., and Cod. Turc. on the project page mentioned above have been determined to have been those received from Rescher.⁴¹ These numberings that are given with respect to language are independent of the provision date. Distinctions have been made using the abbreviation Cod. Arab. for Arabic manuscripts, Cod. Pers. for Persian manuscripts, and Cod. Turc. for Turkish manuscripts. The number of these manuscripts is 301. According to the conclusion we reached as a result of our examination, however, 32 of these⁴² were not obtained through Rescher. These 32 manuscripts do not parallel the manuscripts Rescher would choose in terms of physique or content, nor do they bear any of Rescher's signature traces. Many of these do have traces showing that they were likely procured in 1912. In addition to these, six manuscripts that were included in the collection in 1912⁴³ and one manuscript received in 1938⁴⁴ should be removed from the list due to the date of procurement and the lack of any of Rescher's signature traces. In this

37 "Prof. Dr. phil. habil. Wolfgang Siegfried Reuschel," Professorenkatalog der Universität Leipzig / Catalogus Professorum Lipsiensium, Herausgegeben vom Lehrstuhl für Neuere und Neueste Geschichte, Historisches Seminar der Universität Leipzig, link: "Prof. Dr. phil. habil. Wolfgang Siegfried Reuschel," https://research.uni-leipzig.de/catalogus-professorum-lipsiensium/leipzig/Reuschel_1438 (Accessed November 23, 2021).

38 "Prof. Dr. phil. habil. Holger Preißler," Professorenkatalog der Universität Leipzig / Catalogus Professorum Lipsiensium, Herausgegeben vom Lehrstuhl für Neuere und Neueste Geschichte, Historisches Seminar der Universität Leipzig, link: https://research.uni-leipzig.de/catalogus-professorum-lipsiensium/leipzig/Preissler_1823 (Accessed November 23, 2021).

39 Leipzig University Library, "Arabische Handschriften der Leipziger Universitätsbibliothek" (list compiled by Wolfgang Reuschel and al-Habib al-Ganhāñī probably at the beginning of the 1960's going from number 1 to 97); Holger Preißler, 25.5.2004. "Inedite orientalische Manuskripte in der Universitätsbibliothek" (also includes information about the manuscripts of Hans Georg von der Gabelentz); "Persische Hss." (40 entries). Interestingly, the provenance of the manuscripts was unknown to both Reuschel and Preißler.

40 Project for the digitization and online presentation of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts at Leipzig University Library. All the manuscripts can be viewed on this site: <http://www.islamic-manuscripts.net>.

41 <https://www.islamic-manuscripts.net/content/index.xml?XSL.lastPage.SESSION=/content/index.xml> (Accessed November 23, 2021).

42 These are their shelf numbers: Cod. Arab. 3, Cod. Arab. 7, Cod. Arab. 8, Cod. Arab. 9, Cod. Arab. 19, Cod. Arab. 42, Cod. Arab. 58, Cod. Arab. 102, Cod. Arab. 103, Cod. Arab. 105, Cod. Arab. 110, Cod. Arab. 111, Cod. Arab. 112, Cod. Arab. 113, Cod. Arab. 114, Cod. Arab. 115, Cod. Arab. 117, Cod. Arab. 122, Cod. Arab. 123, Cod. Pers. 1, Cod. Pers. 7, Cod. Pers. 13, Cod. Pers. 16, Cod. Pers. 18, Cod. Pers. 20, Cod. Pers. 21, Cod. Pers. 22, Cod. Pers. 32, Cod. Pers. 33, Cod. Pers. 44, and Cod. Turc. 90, Cod. Turc. 125.

43 Shelf numbers: Cod. Arab. 37, Cod. Arab. 31, Cod. Arab. 62, Cod. Arab. 104, Cod. Arab. 106, Cod. Arab. 118.

44 Shelf number: Cod. Arab. 54.

case, the Leipzig University Library has 262 manuscripts that were obtained through Rescher.

In our opinion, the first two numbers noted at the beginning of the manuscripts that were obtained through Rescher indicate the last two digits of the year procured, with the numbers after the comma indicating the number in the procurement records. These numbers are the same as in the invoices, together with the title descriptions.

As stated in a previous study, Otto Glauning's reliance on Rescher's expertise in procuring Islamic manuscripts is not surprising, as Rescher, being a former student of Fischer, had busied himself with collecting Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts for a long time and was directly at the source of manuscripts due to living in Istanbul since 1925.⁴⁵ The same study also states that Rescher had not only offered manuscripts to Leipzig but had also had official duties with the Berlin State Library between 1925 and 1933; Rescher's personal collection of Islamic manuscripts is stated to have been appropriated by Yale University in 1972.⁴⁶ In our opinion, these last two issues need clarification. Although Stephan Roman states in his work that Rescher had collected manuscripts on behalf of the Berlin State Library in an official capacity,⁴⁷ he provides no source for his claim. We have yet to encounter any other traces, data, or documents in this regard. The other issue is the claim that the collection of Rescher's personal manuscripts had been sold to Yale University. As this issue has been briefly discussed in the light of new information,⁴⁸ we are content to state that these manuscripts were not part of Rescher's personal collection. Similarly, the statement of "Oriental manuscripts were purchased that belong to O. Rescher in Istanbul"⁴⁹ in the 1930 report of the Leipzig University Library is also mistaken. These manuscripts were not in Rescher's appropriations; he chose the manuscripts he had offered to the library mostly from second-hand booksellers.

The Rescher manuscripts in the Leipzig University Library are mostly seen to be manuscripts on fiqh, Qur'anic sciences, hadiths, logic, grammar, philosophy, prosody, mysticism, divination (*'ilm-i cifr*), history, chemistry, astronomy, mathematics, medicine, tafsir, fatwas, morality, and encyclopedic knowledge.⁵⁰ There are also commentaries, literary texts, and lexicons among these manuscripts.

Mentioning the following Rescher manuscripts in Leipzig would be appropriate here: Rađī el-Esterābādī's *Serḥu'l-Kāfiye fī'n-naḥv* (Cod. Arab. 32) is quite a remarkable manuscript; it was prepared for Mehmed the Conqueror (r. 1444-1446, 1451-1481) and has the characteristics

45 Wiesmüller, "Von Istanbul nach Palembang. Die unerschlossenen islamischen Handschriften der Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig," 284.

46 Wiesmüller, "Von Istanbul nach Palembang. Die unerschlossenen islamischen Handschriften der Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig," 284.

47 Stephan Roman, *The Development of Islamic Library Collections in Western Europe and North America* (London & New York: Mansell Publishing), 123.

48 Doğan Averbek, Hanstein, "Oskar Rescher - Biographical Finds around Manuscripts, Books and Libraries," 409, 447.

49 Leipzig University Library, Archive # 300, Jahresbericht 1930-1932, Vermehrung, p. 45.

50 Wiesmüller, "Von Istanbul nach Palembang. Die unerschlossenen islamischen Handschriften der Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig," 287-290.

of typical palace manuscripts of the period. Bākī's work *Hayātu'l-kulūb bi-rivāyāti Ebī Eyyūb* (Cod. Turc. 69), which has not been determined until today, is one of the surprises of the Rescher manuscripts.⁵¹ *Dürerü'l-hukkām fī Şerhi Ğureri'l-ahkām* (Cod. Arab. 34), belonging to Mollā Hüsrev, comes from the estate of Şeyh Şamil, according to Rescher's notes. Nazmīzāde Murtażā Efendi's *Cāmi'u'l-envār fī menākībı'l-ebrār* in Turkish (Cod. Turc. 46) contains the appropriation record of the physician Mehmed Şākir İbrāhīm. Hāfiẓ İbrāhīm Edhem Efendi's *Nevādirü'l-emsāl* in Turkish (Cod. Turc. 47 and also the only known copy of the work), Fedāyī Mehmed Dede's Turkish translation of *Manṭiku't-Tayr* as *Manṭik-i Esrār* (Cod. Turc. 84), Mehmed b. Ahmet el-Mevşili's *Terceme-i Behceti' l-esrār ve ma'denü'l-envār fī menākībı Muhyiddīn Ebī Muhammed 'Abdu'l-Kādir İbn Ebī Şāliḥ el-Hasanī el-Cīlānī* (Cod. Turc. 3), Muhammed Hıżr el-Mārdīni's *Nefehātu'l-ilāhiye Şerhu's-Sirāciye* (Cod. Arab. 71), Ahmet Lütfi Efendi's *Sūr-nāme* (Cod. Turc. 67) and *Teshīmü'l-mu'allim fī terceme-i Ta'līmi'l-müte'allim* (Cod. Turc. 108), and Balaṭzāde Kemālī's *Terceme-i Ravżatu's-ṣafā* (Cod. Turc. 6) are valuable in terms of being the autographed copies. Also, Yūsuf b. Hüseyin el-Kirmastī's *Hidāyetü'l-merām fī 'ilmü'l-kelām* in Arabic (Cod. Arab. 133) and 'Abdī Efendi's *Fezā'il-i hulefā'i rāṣidīn ve hezā'il-i cehār yār-i güzīn* in Turkish (Cod. Turc. 55, the only complete copy) are the only known copies of these works. *Āteskede-i Muntajī* (Cod. Turc. 35), however, is one of the two known copies of this work.

In addition to manuscripts, Rescher also sold printed books and his own publications. The library even reminded Rescher that they owned all his publications and requested the missing ones from him. For example, Volume IV of the *Abriss der arabischen Literatur* was requested on April 4, 1930, and Volume VI in the letters dated March 20, 1934 and April 19, 1934.⁵² In response to this, Rescher requested duplicates and/or copies of some works from Leipzig, and the cost of those that were sent was deducted from the payments made to Rescher.⁵³

There is a strong contrast between the letters from the library and those from Rescher. Glauning's letters are always typewritten with carbon copies. They testify to an official character, as befits an authority. In contrast to them, the letters from Rescher bear the character of a private man. They consist of postcards or sheets of paper on which he wrote in pencil or fountain pen.

Conclusion

As in the example of the Berlin State Library, instead of sending the ordinary manuscripts that could be found almost anywhere, Rescher examined each manuscript and offered manuscripts that he found valuable in terms of content or physical characteristics. The prices he assigned were very reasonable, and there were librarians in Leipzig who think the future of these manuscripts is in danger and who attempt to collect as many manuscripts as possible.

51 Bākī's work titled *Hayātu'l-kulūb bi-rivāyāti Ebī Eyyūb* has been prepared for publication by Güler Doğan Averbek, Arzu Atik, and Gülşah Taşkın and will be published in 2022.

52 Leipzig University Library, Archive # 1985, April 6, 1930, March 20, 1934, April 19, 1934.

53 According to the letter dated January 31, 1930 and sent from the library, Rescher had requested a copy of *Süheyim Dīvānī* found in the library; this copy was sent on April 22, 1930, for 7.50 RM including postage.

According to the numbers the library has provided, 301 manuscripts were obtained through Rescher, 132 of which are in Arabic, 44 in Persian, and 125 in Turkish. In our opinion, however, 38 of these (26 Arabic, 11 Persian, and 1 Turkish) are not from Rescher. Also, Pîr Mehmed ‘Azmî’s *Enīstü ’l- ārifîn* (Cod. Pers. 43) is given as Persian but is actually Turkish. The proper statistics are 106 Arabic, 32 Persian, and 125 Turkish works, for a total of 263.

This is our second study to present a full list of the manuscripts that Rescher collected from Turkish lands and sold to the West. As stated in the conclusion of our first study, creating an inventory of the manuscripts that had been sent abroad from Turkish lands during the time when the Ottoman Empire left the stage of history would contribute to field research. Similarly, compiling separate lists of the manuscripts contained in other libraries through Rescher is hoped for.

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**The Manuscripts Rescher Sold to the Leipzig University Library (Reşer'in
Leipzig Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi'ne Sattığı Yazmalar)**

Nr.	Shelfmark Raf numarası	Acquisition date and number Sağlama tarihi ve numarası	Name of work, Name of author Eser adı, Müellif adı
1.	Cod. Turc. 110	1925.103	<i>Şerefü'l-insān</i> , Lāmi'i Çelebi
2.	Cod. Pers. 42	1925.104	<i>Bahru'l-ğarā'ib</i> , Luṭfullāh Ḥalīmī (Turkish-Persian [Türkçe-Farsça])
3.	Cod. Turc. 39	1925.105	<i>Dīvān-i Rūhī</i> , Rūhī-i Bağdādī
4.	Cod. Turc. 8	1925.106	<i>Gāyetü'l-beyān fī tedbīri bedeni'l-insān</i> , Şālih b. Naṣrullāh
5.	Cod. Turc. 28	1925.107	<i>Dīvān</i> , Fużūlī
6.	Cod. Turc. 112	1925.108	<i>Hümāyūn-nāme</i> , 'Alā'eddīn 'Alī Çelebi
7.	Cod. Turc. 86	1925.108	<i>Hümāyūn-nāme</i> , 'Alā'eddīn 'Alī Çelebi
8.	Cod. Arab. 63	1925.109	<p>1. <i>Tayyibetü'n-neşr fi'l-kırā'ati'l-'aşr</i>, İbnü'l-Cezerī 2. <i>Hırzu'l-emānī ve vechü'l-tehānī</i>, Kāsim b. Fīrruh eş-Şātībī</p> <p>3. <i>'Akīletü etrābi'l-kaşa'id fī esnā'i'l-makāṣid</i>, Kāsim b. Fīrruh eş-Şātībī 4. <i>ed-Dürretü'l-muḍ'a fī karā'ati'l-e'immeti'sh-selāseti'l-mardiyē</i>, İbnü'l-Cezerī 5. <i>el-Mukaddimetü'l-Cezeriye fī'l-tecvīd</i>, İbnü'l-Cezerī</p>
9.	Cod. Pers. 10	1925.110	<i>Dīvān</i> , Hāfiẓ
10.	Cod. Turc. 71	1925.111	<i>Münāzara</i> , Lāmi'i Çelebi
11.	Cod. Turc. 57	1925.112	<i>'Ibret-nāme</i> , Lāmi'i Çelebi
12.	Cod. Arab. 35	1925.113	<i>Fażlu'l-celed 'inde fakdi'l-veled</i> , Celāreddīn es-Sūyüṭī
13.	Cod. Arab. 30	1925.114	<p>1. <i>Hemziyyetü'l-medīḥ fī me'anī'n-Nebī el-melīḥ</i>, İbn Hammād eş-Sanhācī 2. <i>el-Minaḥu'l-Mekkiye fī Şerhi'l-Hemziye</i>, İbn Hācer el-Heytemī 3. <i>Tahmīsü Kaşīdeti'l-Bürde</i>, Nāşireddīn Muhammed el-Feyyūmī</p>
14.	Cod. Arab. 34	1925.115	<i>Dürerü'l-hükkām fī Şerhi Gureri'l-ahkām</i> , Mollā Hüsrev
15.	Cod. Arab. 41	1925.116	<i>et-Tenezzülātī'l-mevsiliye fī esrāri't-tahāre ve's-salāt ve'l-eyyāmī'l-aşliye</i> , İbnü'l-Arabī
16.	Cod. Pers. 29	1925.164	<i>Dīvān</i> , 'Urfī-i Şirāzī
17.	Cod. Turc. 89	1925.165	<i>Hayriye</i> , Nābī
18.	Cod. Turc. 80	1925.166	<i>Dīvān</i> , Nefī
19.	Cod. Turc. 121	1925.167	<i>Dīvān</i> , Koca Rāğib Paşa
20.	Cod. Turc. 52	1925.168	<i>Ḥadīkatū's-su'adā'</i> , Fużūlī
21.	Cod. Pers. 23	1925.169	<i>Dīvān</i> , Şevket-i Buğārī
22.	Cod. Turc. 102	1925.171	<i>Vāki'a-nāme</i> , Veysī

23.	Cod. Arab. 124	1925.172	<i>es-Şiyā' bi-ta'rīfi hukūki l-Muṣṭafā, Kādī 'Iyāz</i>
24.	Cod. Turc. 91	1925.173	<i>Şerh-i Tuhfe-i Şāhidî</i> (Turkish-Persian [Türkçe-Farsça])
25.	Cod. Arab. 95	1925.174	1. <i>el-Kāfiye fī n-naḥv</i> , Ebū 'Amr İbnü'l-Ḥācib 2. <i>el-Miṣbāh fī n-naḥv</i> , Ebū'l-Feth el-Mutarriz 3. <i>Iżħaru l-esrār fī n-naḥv</i> , Birgivī Mehmed Efendi 4. <i>el-'Avāmili l-mī'e</i> , 'Abdulkāhir el-Cūrcānī 5. <i>el-'Avāmili l-cedid fī n-naḥv</i> , Birgivī Mehmed Efendi
26.	Cod. Pers. 40	1925.175	<i>Bahārīstān</i> , 'Abdurrahmān Cāmī
27.	Cod. Arab. 101	1925.176	Niyāzī-i Mışrī 1. [Taḥmīsü Kaşīdeti l-Bürde] 2. <i>Dīvān</i> (Turkish [Türkçe])
28.	Cod. Arab. 43	1925.252	<i>Serhu Ta'dīli l-ulūm</i> , 'Ubeydullāh b. Mes'ūd el-Maḥbūbī
29.	Cod. Turc. 79	1925.273	<i>Dīvān</i> , Fehīm
30.	Cod. Turc. 68	1925.274	<i>Dīvān</i> , Nedīm
31.	Cod. Arab. 10	1925.275	<i>es-Şiyā' bi-ta'rīfi hukūki l-Muṣṭafā, Kādī 'Iyāz</i>
32.	Cod. Arab. 27	1925.276	<i>el-İknā' fī halli elfazī Ebī Şücā'</i> , Hatīb Şirbīnī
33.	Cod. Turc. 40	1925.277	<i>Dīvān</i> , Niyāzī-i Mışrī
34.	Cod. Pers. 12	1925.278	<i>Ravżatūş-şüihedā'</i> , Hüseyin Vā'iż-i Kāşifī
35.	Cod. Arab. 48	1925.280	<i>Envāru t-tenzil ve esrāru t-te'vil</i> , Nāṣireddīn Ebū Sa'īd el-Beydāvī
36.	Cod. Arab. 61	1925.281	1. <i>el-Ferā' iżuş-şerīfīye</i> , Seyyid Şerīf el-Cūrcānī 2. <i>el-Minhācū l-mūntaqab min Dav'iş-Sirāc</i> , [Şemseddīn Ebū'l-Alā' Maḥmūd İbn Ebī Bekr İbn Ebī'l-Alā' el-Buğārī el-Kelābādī] 3. <i>Muhtaşar fī ilmi l-ferā' iż]</i>
37.	Cod. Turc. 30	1925.282	<i>Lubb-i Mesnevī</i> , Rızāeddīn Remzī
38.	Cod. Arab. 60	1925.441	1. <i>Mecmū' atū l-Mesā'il</i> , Mü'eyyedzāde 'Abdu'r-Rahmān Efendi 2. [Risāle fī diyeti l-makṭūl] 3. <i>er-Risāletü l-Velā' iye</i> , Mollā Hüsrev
39.	Cod. Turc. 111	1925.441	<i>Irşādü l-mūridin ile l-murād fī terceme-i Mirşādi l-ibād</i> , Kāsim b. Maḥmūd el-Karaḥiṣārī
40.	Cod. Arab. 49	1925.441	<i>Hidāyetü l-mūrid li-Cevhereti t-tevhīd</i> , İbrāhīm b. İbrāhīm el-Lekānī
41.	Cod. Arab. 50	1925.441	<i>Mefātiḥu l-cinān ve meşābiḥu cenāni l-ahbār</i> , Ya'kūb b. Seyyid 'Alī el-Bursevī
42.	Cod. Arab. 53	1925.441	<i>Günyetü l-mūtemellī fī Şerhi Münyeti l-muṣallī</i> , İbrāhīm b. Muhammed el-Halebī
43.	Cod. Arab. 73	1925.441	<i>Şerhu Kenzi d-dekā'ik</i> , Mollā Miskīn
44.	Cod. Arab. 120	1925.441	<i>Şerhu Mecma'i l-bahreyn ve mülteka'n-neyyireyn</i> , 'Abdüllaṭīf İbn Melek
45.	Cod. Arab. 107	1925.441	<i>Mecma'u l-bahreyn ve mülteka'n-neyyireyn</i> , Muzafferüddīn İbnü's-Sā'atī

46.	Cod. Arab. 12	1925.565	<i>Serhu Hidāyeti 'l-hikme, Kādī Mīr Meybūdī</i>
47.	Cod. Arab. 39	1925.566	<i>el-Fevā' idu 'z-Žiyā'iye fī Šerhi 'l-Kāfiye, 'Abdurrahmān Cāmī</i>
48.	Cod. Turc. 34	1925.567	<i>Sā'at-nāme, Hibetullāh b. İbrāhīm</i>
49.	Cod. Turc. 36	1925.568	1. <i>Hilye-i şerīf, Hākānī Mehmed Bey</i> 2. <i>Hilye-i çehār yār, Cevrī İbrāhīm Çelebi</i>
50.	Cod. Turc. 74	1925.569	<i>Hayriye, Nābī</i>
51.	Cod. Turc. 117	1925.570	1. <i>Risāle fī 'ş-salāt, Mollā Sa'īd Efendi</i> 2. <i>Cevāhīrū 'l-İslām</i> 3. <i>İlmü 'l-hāl</i> 4. <i>İlmü 'l-hāl</i> 5. <i>['ilm-i hāl]</i>
52.	Cod. Arab. 20	1925.573	<i>ed-Dürri 'l-muhtār fī Šerhi Tenvīri 'l-ebsār, 'Alā' eddīn Muhammed el-Haskefī</i>
53.	Cod. Arab. 75	1925.574	<i>el-Eşbāh ve 'n-nezā'iru 'l-fikhiye 'alā mezhebi 'l-Hanefiye, Zeyneddīn İbn Nuceym</i>
54.	Cod. Arab. 130	1925.575	<i>Şerhu 'l-Kāfiye fi 'n-naḥv, Radī el-Esterābādī</i>
55.	Cod. Arab. 98	1925.576	<i>Muhtaṣar, Ahmet b. Muhammed el-Kudūr</i>
56.	Cod. Arab. 125	1925.577	<i>el-Hidāye fī Šerhi 'l-Bidāye, Burhāneddīn el-Merġinānī</i>
57.	Cod. Arab. 94	1925.578	<i>Hāsiyyetü 'ale 'ş-Şerhi 'l-Muṭawvel 'alā Telhīṣi 'l-Miftāh, Fenārī Hasan Çelebi</i>
58.	Cod. Arab. 18	1925.1071	<i>eş-Şāfiye fi 't-taṣrif, Ebū 'Amr İbnü'l-Ḥācib</i>
59.	Cod. Arab. 56	1925.1072	1. <i>el-Fevā' idū 'l-Fenāriye, Mollā Fenārī</i> 2. <i>Hāsiyyetü 'ale 'l-Fevā' idī 'l-Fenāriye, Ahmed b. Muhammed b. HıZR</i> 3. <i>el-İsāğūcī fī 'ilmī 'l-manṭuk, Esireddīn el-Ebherī</i>
60.	Cod. Arab. 17	1925.1073	<i>Mültaka 'l-ebhur, İbrāhīm b. Muhammed el-Ḥalebī</i>
61.	Cod. Arab. 25	1925.1132	<i>et-Teżhib fī Šerhi 'l-teżib, Ubeydullāh b. Fażlullāh el-Ḥabišī</i>
62.	Cod. Pers. 24	1925.1133	<i>Manṭiku 't-tayr, Ferīdeddīn-i 'Atṭār</i>
63.	Cod. Turc. 49	1925.1134	<i>Risāle-i Üstüvānī, Üstüvānī Mehmed Efendi</i>
64.	Cod. Arab. 38	1925.1135	<i>eş-Şerhu 'l-Muhtaṣar 'alā Telhīṣi 'l-Miftāh, Mes'ūd b. Ömer et-Teftāzānī</i>
65.	Cod. Turc. 59	1925.1136	<i>Şerh-i Vaṣīyet-nāme-i Birgivī, Alī Şadrī el-Konevī</i>
66.	Cod. Turc. 75	1926.52	<i>Teżkireti 'ş-şu'arā' ve tabṣiratu 'n-nuẓamā', Laṭīfī</i>
67.	Cod. Turc. 51	1926.57	<i>Yūsuf u Züleyhā, Hamdullāh Hamdī</i>
68.	Cod. Pers. 28	1926.136	<i>Dīvān, Kelīm-i Kāşānī</i>
69.	Cod. Arab. 68	1926.137	<i>Meşābūlu 's-sünne, Ferrā' el-Beğavī</i>
70.	Cod. Arab. 70	1926.145	<i>eş-Şerhu 'l-Muhtaṣar 'alā Telhīṣi 'l-Miftāh, Mes'ūd b. Ömer et-Teftāzānī</i>

71.	Cod. Arab. 59	1926.145	1. <i>el-Kâfiye fi 'n-naḥv</i> , Ebû 'Amr İbnü'l-Hâcib 2. <i>Tecrîdî 'l-'akâ'id</i> , Naṣîreddîn-i Tûsî 3. <i>Tehzîbü 'l-manṭûk ve 'l-kelâm</i> , Mes'ûd b. 'Ömer et-Teftâzânî
72.	Cod. Arab. 14	1926.146	<i>Mefâtiḥu 'l-cinâن ve meşâbiḥu cenâni 'l-aḥbâr</i> , Ya'kûb b. Seyyid 'Alî el-Bursevî
73.	Cod. Turc. 23	1926.173	<i>Fetâvâ-yi 'Alî Efendi</i> , Çatalcalı 'Alî Efendi
74.	Cod. Turc. 104	1926.174	<i>Behcetî 'l-fetâvâ</i> , Yeñîşehrî 'Abdüllâh Efendi
75.	Cod. Pers. 3	1926.175	<i>Dîvân</i> , Âşaftî-i Herevî
76.	Cod. Pers. 25	1926.176	<i>Nel ü Demen</i> , Feyzî-i Hindî
77.	Cod. Turc. 15	1926.177	<i>Terceme-i Münyetî 'l-muṣallî ve ǵunyetî 'l-mübtedî</i> , Mehmed b. 'Alî Eržurûmî
78.	Cod. Arab. 45	1926.260	<i>Şerhu Ta 'dîli 'l- 'ulûm</i> , 'Ubeydullâh b. Mes'ûd el-Mâhbûbî
79.	Cod. Turc. 26	1926.262	<i>Hayriye</i> , Nâbî
80.	Cod. Turc. 27	1926.263	1. <i>Menâfi 'i 'n-nâs</i> , Nidâ'î 2. <i>Ahkâm-i 'ilm-i ıtbb</i> , Nidâ'î 3. <i>Sirru 'l-edviye</i>
81.	Cod. Pers. 9	1926.271	<i>Mesnevî-i ma 'nevî</i> , Mevlânâ Celâleddîn-i Rûmî (vol. 3 [c. 3])
82.	Cod. Arab. 132	1926.320	<i>Şerhu 'l-Hizbi 'l-a ǵam ve 'l-virdî 'l-efşam</i> , 'Uryânî 'Osman Efendi
83.	Cod. Pers. 8	1926.320	<i>Terceme-i ǵazeliyatî Şâ'ib</i> , Ebû Bekr Nuşret Efendi
84.	Cod. Turc. 4	1926.320	<i>Fetâvâ-yi 'Abdurrahîm</i> , 'Abdurrahîm Efendi
85.	Cod. Turc. 38	1926.320	<i>Mecâlisü 'n-Nefâyîs</i> , 'Alî Şîr Neva'î
86.	Cod. Arab. 52	1926.320	<i>Mebâriku 'l-ezhâr fî Şerhi Meşâriki 'l-envâr</i> , 'Abdüllaṭîf İbn Melek
87.	Cod. Turc. 65	1926.320	Mehmed Şâdiq Erzincânî: 1. <i>Risâle-i Mergüb</i> 2. <i>Risâle-i Terbiye-nâme</i> 3. <i>Risâle-i Ma 'rifetü 'n-nefs</i> 4. <i>Risâle-i Maḥbûb</i>
88.	Cod. Turc. 13	1926.320	<i>Kitâbu 'n-Necât</i> , İsmâ'îl Haqqî Bursevî
89.	Cod. Arab. 84	1926.322	1. <i>el-Ístiğfârâtu 'l-munkîza mine 'n-nâr</i> , Hasanî Başîr 2. [Ed'iye]
90.	Cod. Pers. 5	1926.322	<i>Mecmû'a-i Âyîn-i şerîf</i>
91.	Cod. Arab. 29	1926.323	<i>Hâşiyetü Şerhi Tecrîdi 'l-'akâ'id</i> , Seyyid Şerîf el-Cûrcânî
92.	Cod. Arab. 11	1926.324	<i>Şerhu Viķâyeti 'r-rivâye fî mesâ'ili 'l-Hidâye</i> , 'Ubeydullâh b. Mes'ûd el-Mâhbûbî
93.	Cod. Turc. 101	1926.325	<i>Hadîkatü 'l-vüzerâ</i> , 'Osmânzâde Ahmed Tâ'ib
94.	Cod. Turc. 17	1926.326	<i>Cedvel-i sâ'ât</i> , Hâfiẓ 'Alî Efendi
95.	Cod. Turc. 63	1926.327	<i>Fazîlet-nâme</i> , Dervîş Mehmed Yemînî
96.	Cod. Arab. 47	1926.328	<i>Fetâvâ Kâdîhân</i> , Kâdîhân

97.	Cod. Turc. 37	1926.329	Muhammediye, Yazıcıoğlu Mehmed Efendi
98.	Cod. Arab. 26	1926.330	<i>ed-Dürri 'l-muhtār fī Ṣerḥi Tenvīri 'l-ebsār, 'Alā' eddīn Muhammed el-Haṣkefī</i>
99.	Cod. Pers. 37	1926.1210	Būšlān, Sa'dī
100.	Cod. Turc. 29	1926.1211	Dīvān-ı Hüdā 'ī, 'Azīz Maḥmūd Hüdā'ī
101.	Cod. Pers. 26	1927.38	Dīvān, Şevket-i Buḥārī
102.	Cod. Arab. 96	1927.39	Muḥtaṣar, Aḥmed b. Muḥammed el-Ḳudūrī
103.	Cod. Turc. 61	1927.40	Baḥru 'l-ḡarā'ib, Lutfullāh Ḥalīmī (Turkish-Persian [Türkçe-Farsça])
104.	Cod. Turc. 33	1927.42	Ṣerḥ-i Gūlīstān, Südī-i Bosnevī
105.	Cod. Turc. 48	1927.43	Lugāt-i Ni metullāh, Ni metullāh b. Aḥmed (Persian-Turkish [Farsça-Türkçe])
106.	Cod. Arab. 116	1927.44	Hırzu 'l-emānī ve vechü 't-tehānī, Kāsim b. Fīrruh eş-Şāṭibī
107.	Cod. Arab. 23	1927.45	Muḥtaṣaru Ḍunyeti 'l-mütemellī fī Ṣerḥi Münyeti 'l-muṣallī, Ibrāhīm b. Muḥammed el-Ḥalebī
108.	Cod. Turc. 122	1927.46	Şevk-engiz, Sünbulzāde Vehbī
109.	Cod. Arab. 90	1927.47	Erba 'in hadīṣen, Muḥammed b. Ebī Bekr
110.	Cod. Turc. 31	1927.48	Kemālpasazāde: 1. Risāle-i Yā'īye 2. Dakā'iķu 'l-hakā'iķ
111.	Cod. Turc. 81	1927.49	Ṣerḥ-i Vaṣīyet-nāme-i Birgīvī, 'Alī Ṣadrī el-Ḳonevī
112.	Cod. Arab. 5	1927.50	Hāṣiyetü 't-Tarsūsī 'alā Mir 'atī 'l-uṣūl fī Ṣerḥi Mirkātī 'l-vuṣūl fī 'ilmī 'l-uṣūl, Ṭarsūsī Meḥmed Efendi
113.	Cod. Turc. 98	1927.51	Delā'il-i nübüvvet-i Muhammedī ve şemā'il-i füttüvvet-i Ahmedī, Altiparmaş Meḥmed Efendi
114.	Cod. Arab. 6	1927.52	Ṣerḥu Fuṣūsi 'l-hikem fī ḥuṣūsi 'l-kilem, Şa'ineddin İbn Türkē el-İsfahānī
115.	Cod. Turc. 5	1927.53	Garīb-nāme, 'Āşık Paşa
116.	Cod. Arab. 21	1927.54	Tahrīru uṣūli 'l-hendese li-Uklīdis, Naṣreddīn-i Ṭūsī
117.	Cod. Turc. 67	1927.60	Sür-nāme, Aḥmed Lütfī Efendi
118.	Cod. Arab. 76	1927.61	Miṣṭāḥu ḡaybi 'l-cem 've 'l-vücūd, Sadreddīn-i Ḳonevī
119.	Cod. Turc. 32	1927.62	Ta'bīr-nāme
120.	Cod. Turc. 20	1927.63	1. es-Selsebil 'alā evṣāfi 'n-Nīl 2. Der beyān-i Ebū Bekri's-Śiddīk 3. Risāle-i bakiyetü 's-Śiddīk fī ba 'zī fezā'il 4. Miṣṭāḥu 'l-felāḥ ve rāhatü 'l-ervāḥ
121.	Cod. Turc. 10	1927.64	Münse 'at-ı Çelebizāde, Çelebizāde 'Āşim Efendi
122.	Cod. Pers. 36	1927.65	Müşkilät-i Meşnevī-i ma 'nevī
123.	Cod. Turc. 24	1927.66	Fetāvā
124.	Cod. Turc. 16	1927.67	Terceme-i Ṣerḥu 'l-uyūn fī Ṣerḥi Risāleti İbn Zeydūn, Karahalilzāde Meḥmed Sa'īd

125.	Cod. Turc. 78	1927.68	<i>Tercemetü'l-Tanşîsi'l-munṭazâr fî Şerhi ebyâti'l-Telhîs ve'l-Muḥtaṣar, 'İşâmeddin Üsküdarî</i>
126.	Cod. Turc. 14	1927.69	<i>Eʃkâru'l-ceberüt, Hayâtîzâde Şeref Halîl</i>
127.	Cod. Turc. 108	1927.70	<i>Tefhîmî'l-mu'allim fî terceme-i Ta'lîmi'l-müte'allim, Ahmed Lütfi Efendi</i>
128.	Cod. Arab. 91	1927.71	<i>Hayru'l-kałâ'id bi-Şerhi Cevâhîrî'l-'akâ'id, 'Uryânî 'Osmân Efendi</i>
129.	Cod. Turc. 73	1927.72	<i>Rişt-i cevâhir, Yûsuf Nesîb Dede</i>
130.	Cod. Turc. 97	1927.73	<i>Mu'ammeŷât-i Emrî, Emrî Emrullâh Çelebî</i>
131.	Cod. Turc. 21	1927.74	<i>Tercemetü'l-Tibri'l-mesbûk fî naṣîhatî'l-mülük, Dervîş Mehmed Semî</i>
132.	Cod. Turc. 93	1927.75	<i>Dîvân, Şeyhüllâm Yahyâ Efendî</i>
133.	Cod. Turc. 60	1927.76	<i>Ravżatu'l-inşâ'</i>
134.	Cod. Turc. 120	1927.77	<i>Melhâme, Cevrî İbrâhîm Çelebi</i>
135.	Cod. Turc. 22	1927.78	<i>Münse'ât-i Celâl Paşa, Celâl Paşa</i>
136.	Cod. Turc. 107	1927.79	<i>Fetâvâ-yi 'Atâ'ullâh Efendî, Mehmed 'Atâ'ullâh Efendi</i>
137.	Cod. Arab. 65	1927.301	1. <i>Hâşıye 'alâ Şerhi Metâli'i'l-envâr fî'l-mântık, Seyyid Şerîf el-Cürçânî</i> 2. <i>Risâle fî'l-külliyyât ve tahkîkihâ, Kuṭbeddîn Râzî</i>
138.	Cod. Arab. 36	1927.302	<i>et-Tenvîr fî iskâṭî'l-tedbîr, İbn 'Atâ'u'llâh el-Îskenderî</i>
139.	Cod. Turc. 116	1927.303	<i>Hayriye, Nâbî</i>
140.	Cod. Pers. 2	1927.304	<i>Dîvân, Âşâfi-i Herevî</i>
141.	Cod. Pers. 4	1927.305	<i>Yûsuf u Zûleyhâ, 'Abdurrahmân Câmî</i>
142.	Cod. Arab. 89	1927.306	'Abdullah Efendi: 1. [Şerhu Kitâbi'l-'aruz] 2. [Kitâbu'l-'aruz]
143.	Cod. Arab. 93	1927.306	1. <i>Muḥtaṣar min Kitâbi'r-Rûhi'l-ervâh fî tahkîki aḥvâl mâ ba'de'l-meṣv ve'l-āḥire ve'l-berzâḥ</i> 2. <i>el-Lûm'a fî ecvîbetî'l-es'ileti's-seb'a, Celâleddîn es-Suyûṭî</i>
144.	Cod. Turc. 99	1927.306	<i>Terceme-i hâl-i 'Âkîf Paşa</i>
145.	Cod. Turc. 54	1927.306	<i>Kitâbu'r-Reml</i>
146.	Cod. Turc. 62	1927.306	<i>Tercemetü'l-Fütûħâti'l-Mekkiye</i>
147.	Cod. Pers. 19	1927.306	<i>Zîc</i>
148.	Cod. Arab. 121	1927.306	<i>Vakfiye, Şehâbeddîn Paşa</i>
149.	Cod. Arab. 127	1927.306	<i>el-İş'är bi-eccelli'l-eş'är, 'Arîf Hikmet İbn İsmâ'il Râ'if Paşa</i>
150.	Cod. Turc. 6	1927.306	<i>Tercümânü'd-dişlîr, Balatîzâde Kemâlî</i>
151.	Cod. Turc. 7	1927.306	<i>Tenvîri'l-ahkâm fî tebyîni müşkilâti'l-hukkâm, 'Arabzâde Mehmed Emîn Efendi</i>
152.	Cod. Turc. 18	1927.306	<i>Zîc</i>

153.	Cod. Turc. 45	1927.306	<i>Serh-i Bed'ü'l-emālī</i>
154.	Cod. Arab. 2	1927.306	<i>Mecāmi'ü'l-mesā'il</i> , Ebū Muḥammed el-Halvānī
155.	Cod. Arab. 16	1927.306	<i>Şerhu Risāleti'l-iṣti'ārāt</i> , Şehābeddīn Ebu'l-'Abbās Ahmēd el-Mūcīrī
156.	Cod. Arab. 64	1927.306	1. <i>et-Tibrū'l-mesbūk fī naṣīḥati'l-mūlūk</i> , Muḥammed el-Ğazzālī 2. <i>el-Kānūnca fī't-tibb</i>
157.	Cod. Turc. 12	1927.306	1. <i>Tezkīrū'n-nāsīn fezā'il-i Yāsīn</i> , Tarīkatçı Emīr Şeyh Muṣṭafā 2. <i>Risāle fī't-tahārē</i> , Tarīkatçı Emīr Şeyh Muṣṭafā 3. <i>Risāle-i müştəcmel fī'l-mā'i'l-muṣla'mel</i> , Tarīkatçı Emīr Şeyh Muṣṭafā 4. <i>Kenzü'l-muṣallī</i> 5. <i>Şurūtu's-salātī</i> , Mevlānā Fenārī 6. [<i>Şurūtu's-salātī</i>]
158.	Cod. Turc. 88	1927.307	<i>Terceme-i Uşılı'lhikem fī niżāmi'l-ālem</i> , Hasan Kāfī Akhīṣārī
159.	Cod. Turc. 106	1927.307	<i>Kitābu'n-Necātī</i> , İsmā'īl Hakkī Bursevī
160.	Cod. Turc. 58	1927.307	<i>Terceme-i Minhācū'l-ābidīn ilā cenneti Rabbi'l-ārifīn</i> , İlyās Nihānī
161.	Cod. Turc. 19	1927.307	<i>Dīvān</i> , Sezā'ī-i Gülsenī
162.	Cod. Arab. 40	1927.307	<i>el-'Uküdu'l-lü'lü'iye fī tarīki's-sādeti'l-Mevleviye</i> , Abdülgānī b. İsmā'īl en-Nāblusī
163.	Cod. Arab. 13	1927.307	<i>el-Fethū'l-mübīn bi-Serhī'l-Erba'in</i> , İbn Hacer el-Heytemī
164.	Cod. Arab. 51	1928.19	<i>el-Cevāhirū'l-muḍīye fī tabakāti'l-Ḥanefiye</i> , 'Abdu'l-Kādir el-Kureşī
165.	Cod. Turc. 72	1928.20	<i>Hüsün ü Dil</i> , Āhī Hasan Çelebi
166.	Cod. Arab. 77	1928.97	<i>Hāsiyyetü'alā Şerhī'l-Ākā'idi'n-Nesefiye</i> , Muşlıheddīn Muṣṭafā el-Kestelī
167.	Cod. Turc. 9	1928.235	<i>Dürr-i şukūk</i> , Çavuşzāde Mehmed 'Azīz
168.	Cod. Turc. 47	1928.236	<i>Nevādirū'l-emsālī</i> , İbrāhīm Edhem Efendi
169.	Cod. Turc. 46	1928.237	<i>Cāmi'u'l-envār fī menākībi'l-ebrār</i> , Naṣmīzāde Murtazā Efendi
170.	Cod. Turc. 84	1928.238	<i>Manṭık-i esrār</i> , Fedāyī Mehmed Dede
171.	Cod. Arab. 57	1928.239	<i>Külliyyāt</i> , Niyāzī-i Mışrī
172.	Cod. Turc. 25	1928.240	<i>Şerh-i Cedvel-i ensāb ve nisbet-i ceybihī ve zillīhi</i> , Gelenbevī İsmā'īl Efendi
173.	Cod. Turc. 3	1928.241	<i>Terceme-i Behcetü'l-esrār ve ma'denü'l-envār fī menākībi Muhyiddīn Ebī Muḥammed 'Abdu'l-Kādir İbn Ebī Şalīḥ el-Hasanī el-Cilānī</i> , Mehmed b. Ahmēd el-Mevşili
174.	Cod. Turc. 96	1928.242	<i>Terceme-i Nefis̄ hayrii'l-celis̄</i> , 'Īsā İbn Maḥmūd
175.	Cod. Turc. 95	1928.243	<i>Tezkiyetü'n-nefs̄</i>
176.	Cod. Turc. 69	1928.244	<i>Hayātu'l-ķulūb bi-rivāyāti Ebī Eyyūb</i> , Bākī

177.	Cod. Turc. 1	1928.245	<i>Terceme-i Behcetü'l-esrär ve ma'denü'l-envär fî menâkıbü Muhyiddîn Ebî Muhammed 'Abdu'l-Kâdir Îbn Ebî Şâlih el-Hasanî el-Cilânî</i> , Hoca Sa'deddîn
178.	Cod. Turc. 103	1928.246	<i>Semereti'ş-şecere</i> , Yirmisekiz Çelebi Mehmed
179.	Cod. Turc. 64	1928.247	<i>Terceme-i Minhâcü'l-âbidîn ilâ cenneti Rabbi'l-'ârifîn</i> , İlyâs Nihânî
180.	Cod. Turc. 53	1928.248	<i>Tarîkat-nâme-i Sünbul Sinân</i> , Naşûh b. 'Alî
181.	Cod. Arab. 100	1928.249	<i>el-İs 'âfîtî ahkâmî'l-evkâf</i> , Burhâneddîn İbrâhîm et-Târâblusî
182.	Cod. Turc. 70	1928.253	<i>Dîvân</i> , Fehîm
183.	Cod. Turc. 35	1928.254	<i>Âteşkede-i Munâfi</i>
184.	Cod. Turc. 118	1928.255	<i>Dîvân</i> , Yahyâ Nazîm
185.	Cod. Turc. 94	1928.297	<i>Vaşiyet-nâme</i> , Birgivî Mehmed Efendi
186.	Cod. Turc. 87	1928.299	<i>Terceme-i Tibyân</i> , Debbâgzâde Mehmed Efendi
187.	Cod. Turc. 124	1928.300	<i>Mir 'attî'l-'avâlim</i> , Muştâfâ 'Alî
188.	Cod. Pers. 43	1928.302	<i>Enîsü'l-'ârifîn</i> , Pîr Mehmed ('Azmî) (Turkish [Türkçe])
189.	Cod. Pers. 39	1928.303	<i>Dîvân</i> , Şevket-i Buhârî
190.	Cod. Arab. 92	1928.304	<i>'İlelü'l-vukûf</i> , Muâmmâd b. Tayfur es-Secâvendî
191.	Cod. Turc. 123	1928.306	<i>Lugat-i Ahterî</i> , Ahterî (Arabic-Turkish [Arapça-Türkçe])
192.	Cod. Turc. 114	1928.370	<i>Mecma'u'l-akŷâl</i> , Muştâfâ Rûşdî b. Ahmed (vols. 2-7 [c. 2-7])
193.	Cod. Arab. 66	1928.430	1. <i>Hırzu'l-emânî ve vechü'l-tehânî</i> , Kâsim b. Fîrruh eş-Şâtîbî 2. <i>Tayyibetü'n-neşr fî'l-kirâ'ati'l-'âşr</i> , Îbnü'l-Cezerî 3. <i>'Akîletü etrâbi'l-kaşâ'id fî esnâ'i'l-makâşid</i> , Kâsim b. Fîrruh eş-Şâtîbî 4. <i>el-Muķaddimetü'l-Cezerîye fî'l-tecvîd</i> , Îbnü'l-Cezerî
194.	Cod. Arab. 99	1928.1656	1. <i>el-Lüm'a fî âhîri zuhri'l-Cum'a</i> , Nûh b. Muştâfâ 2. <i>el-Vecîz fî uşûli'l-fîkh</i> , Yûsuf b. Hüseyin el-Kirmâstî 3. <i>Risâle fî'l-ilâka</i> , Mahmûd b. 'Abdullâh el-Anâkî 4. <i>Risâle fî'l-besmele ve'l-hamdele ve'l-tâşliye</i> , Mehmed Akkirmâni
195.	Cod. Arab. 46	1928.1657	<i>Mugni'l-lebîb 'an kütübi'l-e'ârîb</i> , Îbn Hişâm en-Nâhvî

			1. <i>es-Savā' iku l-muḥriqati 'alā ehli 'r-raṣd ve 'z-zandaka</i> , İbn Hacer el-Heytemī 2. <i>Risāle fī Ṣerhi Eḥādīsi l-erba īn</i> , Kemālpasazāde 3. <i>Risāle fī Ṣerhi Eḥādīsi l-erba īn</i> , Kemālpasazāde 4. <i>Risāle fī beyāni mes'eleti vakfi l-evlād</i> , Kemālpasazāde 5. <i>Risāle fī beyāni mes'eleti ḥalki l-Kur'ān</i> , Kemālpasazāde 6. <i>Risāle fī beyāni haṣri l-ecsād</i> , Kemālpasazāde 7. <i>Risāle fī tafsīli mā kīlē fī ebeveyi r-resūl</i> , Kemālpasazāde 8. <i>Risāle fī medhi's-sa'y ve zemmi l-bitāle</i> , Kemālpasazāde 9. <i>Risāle fī beyāni surri 'ademi's-ṣerr ila l-lāhī te 'ālā</i> , Kemālpasazāde 10. <i>Buṣra l-ke'ib bi-likā'i l-habib</i> , Celāleddin es-Süyūfī 11. <i>en-Nāṣiḥ ve l-mensūḥ fi l-Kur'ān</i> , Hibetullāh b. Selāme 12. <i>Muḥtaṣaru Uṣūli d-dīn</i> , Ahmed b. Şerefeddin el-İmādī 13. [Risāle fī l-kable], 'Osmān b. Muhammed
196.	Cod. Arab. 119	1928.1658	<i>Serhu Merāhi l-ervāh</i> , Şemseddin Ahmed Dunküz
197.	Cod. Arab. 1	1928.1659	<i>Hidāyetü l-merām fī ilmi l-kelām</i> , Yūsuf b. Hüseyen el-Kirmāstī
198.	Cod. Arab. 133	1929.314	<i>Revnakü l-mecālis</i> , Ebū Ḥafṣ 'Ömer b. Ḥasan en-Nīsābūrī
199.	Cod. Arab. 131	1929.315	<i>Envāru l-tenzīl ve esrāru l-te'vīl</i> , Nāṣireddin Ebū Sa'īd el-Beyḍāvī
200.	Cod. Arab. 33	1929.317	<i>Cāmi'u l-uṣūl fī eḥādīsi r-resūl</i> , Mecdeddin İbnü'l-Eṣīr
201.	Cod. Arab. 129	1929.801	<i>Şerhu l-Kāfiyye fī n-nahv</i> , Raḍī el-Esterābādī
202.	Cod. Arab. 32	1929.802	<i>'Ibret-nāme-i kudvetü l-'ārifin ve 'umdetü l-vāṣilīn</i> , Şemseddin Sivasī
203.	Cod. Turc. 56	1929.803	<i>Heft evreng</i> , Abdurrahmān Cāmī: 1. <i>Silsiletü z-zehēb</i> 2. <i>Salāmān u Absāl</i> 3. <i>Tuhfetü l-Aḥrār</i> 4. <i>Sübhatü l-Ebrār</i> 5. <i>Yūsuf u Zülleyhā</i> 6. <i>Leylā vü Mecnūn</i> 7. <i>Hired-nāme-i İskender</i>
204.	Cod. Pers. 27	1929.804	<i>Terceme-i Heft peyker</i> , Lāmi'i Çelebī
205.	Cod. Turc. 92	1929.805	<i>Mahzenü l-inşā'</i> , Hüseyen Vā'iz-i Kāşifī
206.	Cod. Pers. 11	1929.806	<i>Terceme fī ilmi'n-nūcūm ve l-kevākib ve l-selekiyāt</i> , Mehmed Sa'īd b. Abdülhay
207.	Cod. Turc. 42	1929.807	<i>Müfīdü l-ulūm ve mübīdü l-hümüm</i> , Zekeriyā b. Muhammed el-Kazvīnī
208.	Cod. Arab. 85	1929.808	<i>Tuhfetü l-Haremeyn</i> , Nābī
209.	Cod. Turc. 44	1929.810	1. <i>Şad kelime-i Emīre l-mü'minīn 'Alī İbn Ebī Tālib</i> (Persian [Farsça]) 2. <i>Dīvān</i> , Şeyhüllislām Yahyā Efendi (Turkish [Türkçe])
210.	Cod. Pers. 41	1929.811	<i>Şerhu l-Keşṣāf 'an hākā'iķi l-tenzīl ve 'uyūnu l-akāvīl fī</i> <i>vücūhi l-te'vīl</i> , Mes'ūd b. 'Ömer et-Teftāzānī
211.	Cod. Arab. 67	1929.812	

212.	Cod. Arab. 87	1929.813	<i>Bahru'l-cevâhir fî tâhkîki 'l-muştalahâtu 't-îbbiye mine 'l-'Arabiye ve 'l-Laçnîye ve 'l-Yûnânîye, Muhammed b. Yûsuf el-Herevî</i>
213.	Cod. Arab. 81	1929.814	<i>Mecma'u bihâri 'l-envâr fî gârâ' ibi 't-tenzîl ve leťâ 'ifî 'l-ahbâr, Cemâleddîn Muhammed el-Fettenî</i>
214.	Cod. Pers. 38	1929.815	<i>Şerh-i Bîşî bâb der taķîm, Mużaffer b. Kâsim Cünâbâdî</i>
215.	Cod. Arab. 108	1929.823	<i>el-Îslâh ve 'ş-Serh bi 'l-İzâh, Kemâlpasazâde</i>
216.	Cod. Turc. 55	1929.824	<i>Fezâ'il-i hulefâ'-i râsiđin ve hezâ'il-i çehâr yâr-ı güzîn, 'Abdî Efendi</i>
217.	Cod. Pers. 15	1929.825	<i>Sevâkîbu 'l-menâkîb-i evlîyâ'u 'llâh, 'Abdülvâhhâb b. Celâleddîn Muhammed el-Hamedânî</i>
218.	Cod. Turc. 100	1929.826	<i>Şânîzâde Târihi, Şânîzâde 'Atâ'ullâh Efendi</i>
219.	Cod. Arab. 83	1929.828	<i>Şerhü 'ş-Sâhîfeti 'l-kâmil, İbn Ma'sûm</i>
220.	Cod. Arab. 72	1929.829	<i>el-Muknî'a fi 'l-fîkh, Şeyh Müfid</i>
221.	Cod. Arab. 22	1929.830	<i>'Uyûnu ahbâri'r-Rîzâ, Şeyh Sadûk İbn Bâbevîh</i>
222.	Cod. Arab. 24	1929.831	<i>Şerâ'i u'l-Îslâm, Necmeddin Ebu'l-Kâsim Ca'fer el-Hüzelî</i>
223.	Cod. Arab. 109	1929.831	<i>Şerâ'i u'l-Îslâm, Necmeddin Ebu'l-Kâsim Ca'fer el-Hüzelî</i>
224.	Cod. Turc. 119	1929.832	[Hymns in different melodic modes (Muhtelif makamlarda ilahiler)]
225.	Cod. Arab. 97	1929.833	<i>Hidâyetu 'l-müsâherîdîn fî Şerhî usûli Me 'âlimi 'd-dîn, Muhammed Taķî b. 'Abdu'r-Rahîm en-Necîfî</i>
226.	Cod. Arab. 128	1929.834	<i>Minhâcu 'l-hidâye ilâ ahkâmi 'ş-serî'a, Muhammed İbrâhîm el-Kelbâsî</i>
227.	Cod. Pers. 6	1929.835	<i>Riyâzu 'l-inşâ', Mahmûd-i Gâvân</i>
228.	Cod. Arab. 88	1930.57	<i>Şerhü Tahrîri 'l-Mecîşî, Nîzâmeddin el-Bircendî</i>
229.	Cod. Arab. 15	1930.58	<i>el-Hikemü 'n-nebeviye, Ekmeleddîn el-Bâberî</i>
230.	Cod. Arab. 55	1930.59	1. <i>Şerhü 'l-Ferâ'iżi 'ş-Serîfiye</i> , Seyyid Şerîf el-Cûrcânî 2. <i>Hâşiyetü 'ale's-Seyyid es-Şerîf li 'l-Ferâ'iż, Muhyiddîn Muhammed İbn 'Alî 'Acemzâde el-'Acemî 3. <i>Şerhü 'l-Ferâ'iżi 'ş-Sirâciye</i>, Kemâlpasazâde</i>
231.	Cod. Arab. 71	1930.60	<i>Nefehâtu 'l-ilâhiye Şerhü 'ş-Sirâciye, Muhammed Hîzr el-Mârdînî</i>
232.	Cod. Arab. 80	1930.61	<i>'Uyûnu 'l-hâkâ'ik fî Şerhî Kenzi 'd-dakâ'ik</i>
233.	Cod. Arab. 79	1930.115	<i>el-İhtiyârât Şerhü 'n-Nukâye Muhtaşar el-Vîkâye, 'Abdu'l-Vâcid el-Kütahyevî</i>
234.	Cod. Turc. 66	1930.116	1. <i>Cilâ'u 'l-'uyûn fî terceme-i Risâle-i Biyûn, Mehmed Hâlis Tosyevî</i> 2. [Tercemetü 's-sifri 'ş-sâni Nihâyetü 't-tâleb fî Şerhî 'l-Mükteseb, fî zirâ'atî 'z-zeheb], Mehmed Hâlis Tosyevî 3. <i>Kesfî 'l-gumme 'ammâ eşkele 'alâ tâlibîn min tedâbûri 'ulûmi 'l-hikme</i> (Arabic [Arapça]) 4. <i>Sirru'r-Rabbâni fî 'ilmî 'l-mîzân, ['Alî Beg] (Arabic [Arapça])</i>

235.	Cod. Turc. 11	1930.117	<i>Seyfî l-izzet</i> , 'Abdullâh Hâlim Efendi
236.	Cod. Arab. 126	1930.118	'Uddetü aşhâbi l-bidâye ve 'n-nihâye fi tecrîdi mesâ 'ili l-Hidâye, Taşköprizâde Kemâleddîn Efendi
237.	Cod. Turc. 2	1930.278	<i>Dîvân</i> , Yahyâ Nażîm
238.	Cod. Pers. 30	1930.279	<i>Lübâbü l-ma'nevî fî intihâbi l-Mesnevî</i> , Hüseyen Vâ'iz-i Kâşîfî
239.	Cod. Pers. 17	1930.280	<i>Çehâr unşur</i> , Bîdil
240.	Cod. Arab. 82	1930.281	1. <i>el-Mevâhibî' s-seniye fi havâşî Manzûmeti Nûreddîn ed-Dimyâtî</i> , Ebu'l-Abbâs Zerrûk 2. <i>es-Şemerâtî l-behiye fi esmâ'i s-sâhâbeti l-Bedriye</i> , [Necmeddin Ebu'l-Mekârim] Muhammed el-Hîsnî
241.	Cod. Pers. 34	1930.287	<i>Dîvânî l-Hâkâni es-Şîrvânî</i> , Hâkâni-i Şîrvânî
242.	Cod. Turc. 82	1930.292	<i>Tezkiretü s-su'arâ' ve tabşiratu n-nużamâ'</i> , Laṭîfî
243.	Cod. Arab. 78	1930.293	<i>Vikâyetü r-rivâye fi mesâ 'ili l-Hidâye</i> , Burhânû s-Şerî'a Mahmûd b. Şadru's-Şerî'a
244.	Cod. Turc. 43	1930.655	<i>Terceme-i Nehcü' s-sülük (el-meslûk) fi siyâseti l-mülük</i> , Mehmed Emîn Nahîfî
245.	Cod. Turc. 76	1930.657	<i>Tertibü āyâti l-Kur 'ânî l-'azîm</i> , Mahmûd Vardarî
246.	Cod. Pers. 14	1931.9	<i>Dîvân</i> , 'Abdurrahmân Câmi
247.	Cod. Turc. 83	1931.10	<i>Ahsenü l-hadîs</i> , Okçızâde Mehmed Şâhî
248.	Cod. Turc. 41	1931.11	<i>Mir 'attî l-'avâlim</i> , Muştâfâ 'Âlî
249.	Cod. Arab. 28	1931.12	<i>el-Fiitûhâtî l-Mekkiye fi ma'rifeti l-esrâri l-melekiye</i> , İbnü'l-'Arabî
250.	Cod. Turc. 109	1931.14	<i>Gencîne-i râz</i> , Dukakinzâde Yahyâ
251.	Cod. Pers. 31	1931.15	1. <i>Dîvân</i> , 'Urfî-i Şîrâzî 2. <i>Nân u ḥalvâ</i> , Bahâ'eddîn el-'Âmilî
252.	Cod. Turc. 85	1931.16	1. <i>Tuhfe-i emsâl</i> , Nâlî Mehmed b. 'Osman 2. <i>Vâki'a-nâme</i> , Veysi
253.	Cod. Turc. 77	1931.17	<i>Terceme-i Kâbûs-nâme</i> , Mercümek Ahmed b. İlyâs
254.	Cod. Turc. 113	1931.36	<i>Garîb-nâme</i> , 'Âşık Paşa
255.	Cod. Turc. 50	1931.37	1. <i>Zübdetü l-kelâm fîmâ yahtâc ileyi l-hâşş ve l-āmm</i> , Ahmed Vecdî Efendi 2. [Havâşîn 'ale t-tuhri l-müteħallîl]
256.	Cod. Arab. 74	1931.38	<i>Maṭla'u hûşûsi l-kilem fi me'ânî Fuşûsi l-hikem</i> , Dâvûd-ı Kayserî
257.	Cod. Turc. 105	1931.39	<i>Bâhru l-mâ'ârif</i> , Muşliheddîn Muştâfâ Surûrî
258.	Cod. Arab. 86	1931.40	<i>el-Muştâkşâ fi emsâli l-'Arab</i> , Ebu'l-Kâsim ez-Zemâhşerî
259.	Cod. Arab. 69	1931.41	<i>Miftâhu l-felâh</i> , Süleymân b. er-Rûmî
260.	Cod. Pers. 35	1931.42	<i>Büslân</i> , Sa'dî

261.	Cod. Turc. 115	1931.718	1. <i>Lugat-i Ni'metullâh</i> , Ni'metullâh b. Ahmed (Persian-Turkish [Farsça-Türkçe]) 2. <i>Risâle-i Yâ'îye</i> , Kemâlpâşazâde 3. <i>Dakâ'îku'l-hakâ'îk</i> , Kemâlpâşazâde
262.	Cod. Arab. 4	1934.259	<i>Esâsu'l-ikhtibâs</i> , İhtiyâreddîn b. Gîyâşeddîn el-Hüseyînî

