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Enveri

Enveri (Enverī, fl. 869/1465) was a ninth/fifteenth century Turkish poet and the author of *Düsturname* (*Düstürnâme*) and *Teferrücname* (*Teferrücnâme*), which is now lost. His real name is unknown because it was common for Ottoman poets to use pennames; Enveri, which means "luminous," was his *mahlas* (*makhlas*, sobriquet). Major Ottoman biographers do not mention Enveri, so it is difficult to sketch his life story based on anything other than the details he presents about himself in *Düsturname*. Enveri's first work, *Teferrücname*, was written between 866/1462 and 869/1465 and is known to us only in name. It is reportedly an account of the campaigns of Mehmed II (Meḥmed, r. 848–50/1444–6 and 855–86/1451–81) in Wallachia. A recently published inventory (Necipoğlu, Kafadar, and Fleischer) of the library of Bayezid II (Bāyezīd, r. 886–918/1481–1512), which Bayezid must have inherited from his father, Mehmed II, does not include *Teferrücname*. The book was either never presented to Mehmed II or, if it was presented, it was gifted or lost since.

According to his own account, Enveri joined Mehmed II in military campaigns in the Balkans, particularly in Midilli (Mythlene in Greece) and Yayça (Jajce in Bosnia). He was a favourite of the grand vizier Mahmud Paşa (Maḥmūd, d. 878/1474), which must have afforded him some intimate access to the grand vizier's circle. *Düsturname*, which means both "The book of the grand vizier" and "The book of directions," opens with Mahmud Paşa's name. As Mélikoff argues, both meanings fit the contents of the work. However, there are only a few passages that offer advice of some sort, so it cannot be considered a *nasihatname* (*naṣīhatnâme*, "book of advice") in the conventional sense. There are two known copies of the work, one in the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the other in the National Library of Izmir. The copy in the Bibliothèque nationale was acquired in 1669 and the text in Izmir is dated 894/1489. Both were copied from another version and transcribed by inexperienced or poorly educated scribes, as both contain simple linguistic mistakes. In addition to earlier editions of partial transliterations by Mükrimin Halil (1928) and Irene Mélikoff (1954), Necdet

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SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN 26 Ekim 2023

5.16-19