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Esoterikum: Stanislaw Koluzynski ve
Ananiasz Zajaczkowski Sexagenarius: Edward Trygarski Jarafinden
Gmeljan Pritsakin
Lernschunde

VON OMELJAN PRITSAK (University of Washington - Harvard-University)

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Es trifft sich, daß das Jahr 1963 ein vierfaches Jubiläum zu verzeichnen hat: ein 60jähriges, zwei 30jährige und ein 10jähriges. Alle diese vier Jahrestage sind mit derselben Person verbunden. Es handelt sich nämlich um das 60jährige Jubiläum des ordentlichen Mitglieds der Societas Uralo-Altaica, des führenden Turkologen und Orientalisten Polens ANANIASZ ZAJĄCZKOWSKI, um den 30. Jahrestag seiner Habilitation, sowie um das 30jährige Bestehen seines Lehrstuhles für Turkologie an der Universität Warschau und schließlich um das 10jährige Jubiläum des von ihm geschaffenen und unter seiner Leitung wirkenden Orientalischen Instituts der Polnischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.

1. ANANIASZ ZAJĄCZKOWSKI wurde am 12. November 1903 in Wilna (Wilno) als Sohn des Rechtsanwalts und einem der Führer der dortigen karaimischen Gemeinde ALEKSANDER Z. geboren. In den Jahren 1923-1929 studierte er Islamische Philologie (Türkisch, Persisch, Arabisch) an der Universität Krakau unter der Leitung des berühmten Orientalisten der Wiener Schule TADEUSZ KOWALSKI (1839-1948). Er promovierte 1929 mit einer Dissertation über die Suffixe im West-Karaimischen. Danach begab er sich nach Berlin, um dort 1929-1930 bei WILLY BANG-KAUP (1869-1934) sein Turkologisches Studium zu vertiefen. Als direktes Produkt seiner Berliner Zeit ist die neue erweiterte Fassung seiner Dissertation entstanden (Nr. 22), die bis heute zu den Standardwerken der Turkologie gehört. Die beiden folgenden Jahre verbrachte der junge Gelehrte in den Bibliotheken von Paris und Istanbul, um sich an Ort und Stelle mit den dort aufbewahrten Schätzen vertraut zu machen, die seither die Hauptbasis seines - in erster Linie - philologischen Werkes wurden.

Auf Grund von Istanbul Handschriften bereitete er seine ausgezeichnete Auswahl und Bearbeitung der alt-osmanischen Texte (Nr. 30, 5a) vor; dies wurde dann seine Habilitationsschrift. Gleich nach seiner Habilitation wurde i. J. 1933 für ihn an der Universität Warschau der turkologische Lehrstuhl eingerichtet, den er zunächst kommissarisch, seit 1935 als s. o. Professor und seit 1946 als o. ö. Professor verwaltet.

In den Jahren 1946-1950 war er Direktor der Orientalischen Institute der Universitäten Warschau und Breslau (Wrocław), und 1957-1961 leitete er wiederum das Orientalische Institut der Universität Warschau.

Da es in Warschau - bevor A. Z. dorthin kam - keine Orientalistik (Vorderer Orient) und Turkologie gegeben hatte, mußte er seine Zeit auch dem praktischen Unterricht opfern. Noch zu seiner Ober-Assistenten-Zeit wirkte er als Lektor für Türkisch (1932-1933), dann dozierte er an den verschiedenen Institutionen für praktische Orientalistik:

¹ Die Nr. Nr. beziehen sich auf die Bibliographie; Herr Dozent Dr. ST. KALUZYŃSKI (Warszawa) hat mir das Ms. der von ihm verfaßten Biographie und Würdigung des Jubilars zur Verfügung gestellt, wofür ich mich bei ihm hier herzlichst bedanke.

HADE YATIRILANDIKTAN
SOMRA CELEN DOKÜMAN

16 Ekim 2016

ANANIASZ ZAJĄCZKOWSKI
Professor of the University of Warsaw
Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences

KARAİMS IN POLAND

History · Language · Folklore · Science

230470

16 Ekim 2016

MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
GÜNTA GÜLENDOK

1961

PAŃSTWOWE WYDAWNICTWO NAUKOWE, WARSZAWA
MOUTON & Co, LA HAYE — PARIS

The detailed bibliography of the works on Karaims amounts, till now, to several thousand items, not counting the lesser articles and notices. The list of sources hereto annexed contains several works and papers of greater importance.

Although several attempts were undertaken to sum up the knowledge about the Karaims in Poland, such a compendium is still lacking, and the articles in the Cyclopaedias about them do not always render a proper account of the matter in accordance with the achievements of recent studies.

The present paper is an attempt to summarize the results of several investigations. It is not a mere report, but also the result of the author's own independent studies conducted for thirty-odd years (1925—1959) from the standpoint of a linguist, historian: orientalist and turkologue.

*
For helping me with the English version of the present paper I am indebted to Mrs. Marianna Zajączkowska-Abrahamowicz, lecturer in English at the Department of Law in the Jagellonian University of Kraków (Cracow).

Warszawa (Warsaw), January 1960.

Chapter I

KARAİMS: ORIGIN AND HISTORY (ETHNOGENESIS)

1. THE NAME

There were many attempts to solve the Karaim "enigma," to explain their origin by means of their name itself. It must, however, be stated from the very beginning that this does not explain the matter completely. This name, in Karaim language *Karay*, in plural *Karaylar*, in arabic *Karā'in* (قرائین), *status constructus* القرائين, and in European languages *Karaim* (Russian and Polish), *Caraim* (French), etc. — is derived, as is at present agreed by almost all the investigators, from the Hebrew stem *ḵara* "to read." This form in Hebrew *ḵarai* and in plural *Ḵaraim* means literally "reading" that is to say "acknowledging only the authority of Reading of the Holy Scripture of the Old Testament." Both the substance of the Karaim religion which actually does not acknowledge any other authority but the Holy Scripture, and — on the other hand — the meaning of the stem *ḵara'* as in the Islamic loanword from the Arabic term *Koran* in the meaning "reading, lecture, Holy Scripture of the Muslims,"¹ seems to point out to such an etymology.

This explanation leads us only to the statement that the name of

¹ Arthur Jeffery, "The foreign Vocabulary of the Qur'an," *Gaekwad's Oriental Series*, No. LXXIX, Oriental Institute, Baroda 1938, p. 233, s.v. *Qur'an* "A reading from Scripture." Already Marracci (17th century) pointed out the influence of the Hebrew *mikra* on the forming of the term *Koran*. Karaims call themselves in Hebrew writings *Bene Mikra*, "Sons of Holy Scripture" (in Polish "Synowie Zakonu"). See: *Prodvomus ad Refutationem Alcorani*, Ludvico Marraccio (1698), p. 33: "Alcoran cum atriculo autem praedicto significat determinate Librum specialem legis Mahumetanicae, respondetque voci קריאה, qua Hebraei Sacra Volumina inscribunt."

ANANIASZ ZAJĄCZKOWSKI
JAN REYCHMAN

ZARYS DYPLOMATYKI
OSMAŃSKO-TURECKIEJ

230470

MADE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
MURRA CELEN DOKUMAN

16 Ekim 2016

WARSZAWA 1955
PAŃSTWOWE WYDAWNICTWO NAUKOWE

EDITOR'S NOTE

This edition of the *Handbook of Ottoman-Turkish Diplomats* is a result of a meeting held in September 17, 1956 in Lenox, Massachusetts, at which Professors Hamilton A. R. Gibb, Tibor Halasi-Kun, Bernard Lewis, Wilfred Cantwell Smith and T. Cuyler Young were present. The aim of this meeting was to discuss ways and means of improving studies in Ottoman Diplomats in the United States of America.

Among other questions, that of the desirability of a field handbook in English arose, and it was resolved to translate and enlarge the *Zarys dyplomatyki osmańsko-tureckiej* (Warszawa, 1955) by Jan Reychman and Ananiasz Zajączkowski to this end. This work was then made possible by means of the support of the Social Science Research Council, the sponsor of the meeting.

The translation and enlarging of the Polish original was effected, with the cooperation of the authors themselves, by Professor Andrew S. Ehrenkreutz. A new index was prepared by Mrs. Fanny E. Davis.

After a first scrutiny of the Ehrenkreutz-manuscript by Professor Stanford J. Shaw and Mrs. Davis the editor set himself to the task of revising the transliteration of the Arabic and Persian and of the transcription of the Turkish items throughout the work. (Transliteration of Arabic has been based on the *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, that of Persian on the system adopted in this series, and Turkish transcription on the 7th edition of the *İmlâ kılavuzu* of the Turkish Linguistic Society.) As a final step a careful revision of all the bibliographical materials, some 1,500 entries, was made. In this last rather complex task, which involved the checking of special collections in the New York Public Library, at the Columbia, Harvard, Leiden, and Princeton university libraries, the Library of Congress, the library of the Dumbarton Oaks Center for Byzantine Studies, in Washington, District of Columbia, the libraries of the Institute for Turkic Studies in Istanbul, of the German Archaeological Institute in Istanbul and of the Turkish Historical Society in Ankara, the editor was helped by Professor Gustav Bayerle and Professor Bruce McGowan and feels especially indebted to Mr. Svat Soucek and Mr. Daniel C. Waugh for their valuable assistance. Despite all efforts, some of the entries could not be checked by the editor either because they could not be located or because, though located, they could not be reached by the editor. Also, in some instances, the information given was inadequate for checking. All these entries, about 125, are marked with an asterisk.*

We hope that the *Handbook of Ottoman-Turkish Diplomats* will become an important contribution to the efforts aimed to further studies in Ottoman Diplomats in the United States of America.

The Editor

I

INTRODUCTION

1. DEFINITION AND SCOPE OF ORIENTAL PALEOGRAPHY
AND DIPLOMATICS

The purpose of Oriental paleography and diplomatics is the study of the scripts and documents of the Muslim East. By the Muslim East we here understand those areas which at one time or another have come under the influence of Islamic culture—in the past erroneously referred to as Arabic culture—*i.e.*, the countries of the Near East, especially those of Hither Asia, North Africa, and Central Asia. These countries have evolved various kinds of secretarial scripts and several different types of documents.

Although the main purpose of this book is the treatment of the scripts and documents of Ottoman Turkey, the scripts and documents of the Golden Horde, of the Crimean Khanate, and to a lesser extent of Persia have been included in the present discussion. The chronological range extends from the fifteenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The best known studies of Ottoman-Turkish paleography are:

F. Kraelitz[-Greifenhorst], "Osmanische Urkunden in türkischer Sprache aus der zweiten Hälfte des 15. Jahrhunderts. Ein Beitrag zur osmanischen Diplomatik", *Sitzungsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Philosophisch-historische Klasse, 197, iii (Wien, 1921), (this publication includes fifteenth-century documents); fourteen tables:

L. Fekete, *Einführung in die osmanisch-türkische Diplomatik der türkischen Botmäßigkeit in Ungarn* (Budapest, 1926), also published in Hungarian under the title *Bevezetés a török hódoltság diplomatikájába* (Budapest, 1926). The pagination in both versions is identical. This work deals chiefly with documents pertaining to Ottoman administration in Hungary in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Other more detailed studies are referred to in appropriate chapters.

HANDBOOK OF OTTOMAN-TURKISH DIPLOMATICS

by
JAN REYCHMAN

230470

and
ANANIASZ ZAJĄCZKOWSKI

Revised and expanded translation by
ANDREW S. EHRENKREUTZ

Indexed by
FANNY E. DAVIS

Edited by
TIBOR HALASI-KUN

MOUTON · 1968 · THE HAGUE · PARIS

MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

16 Ekim 2016

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1926

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1928

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 4. Na marginesie studium Bałabana „Karaii w Polsce”. – In: MK, Bd. 1: 4–5, 35–69 (mit einer Tafel).
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 6. Teatr Perski. – In: KLN, 1928, Dezember.
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1929

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 10c. Legenda Islamu. – In: KLN, Nr. 24, 17. VI.
 10d. Stołeczne wielkoksiążęce miasto Troki. – In: KLN, Nr. 26, 30. VI.
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1930

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¹ Unter der Benutzung der Archiv-Materialien des Orient. Instituts der Polnischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (freundlich zur Verfügung gestellt von STANISZAW KAZUŹYŃSKI und EDWARD TRYJARSKI) bearbeitet von OMBELJAN PRITSAK. Besonderer Dank gebührt Herrn Dozent Dr. WŁODZIMIERZ ZAJĄCZKOWSKI (Kraków), der die Korrektur mitlas und wesentliche Ergänzungen und Verbesserungen machte.

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1931

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1932

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ZAKŁAD ORIENTALISTYKI
POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK

ANANIASZ ZAJĄCZKOWSKI

KRONIKA
STEPÓW KIPCZACKICH
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LA CHRONIQUE
DES STEPPES KIPTCHAK
TEVĀRĪH-I DEŠT-I QIPČAQ
DU XVII^E SIÈCLE

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WARSAWA 1966
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184-186

Kayıplar

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MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELLEN DOKÜ

ANANIASZ ZAJACZKOWSKI

(12. XI. 1903 - 6. IV. 1970)

İlim âlemi, bilhassa türkoloji sahasındaki değerli çalışmalarını ile temayüz etmiş, bir şarkiyat âlimini kaybetmiş bulunuyor. Polonyalı tanınmış türkolog ve müsteşrik Prof. Dr. Ananiasz Zajaczkowski, bir konferans vermek üzere gittiği İtalya'da, Roma şehrinde, 6 Nisan 1970 günü, bir kalb krizi neticesinde, vefat etti.

Türk asıllı Polonyalı müsevi Karay'lara mensup olan A. Zajaczkowski, 12 Kasım 1903'de Vilna şehrinde doğdu. Babası avukat ve aynı zamanda Karayim cemaatinin reisi idi. 1925-1929 yıllarında A. Z. Krakov Üniversitesinde, Tadeusz Kowalski'nin talebesi olarak, İslâm filolojisi (Arapça, Farsça ve Türkçe) tahsil etti. Batı Karayimcede ekler konusundaki tezi ile mezun ve doktor oldu. Sonra Berlin'de meşhur türkolog Willy Bang-Kaup'un yanında türkoloji, bilhassa eski Türkçe ve mukayeseli Türk dili araştırmaları üzerinde bilgisini derinleştirdi. Bu arada mezuniyet çalışmasını da genişletip, geliştirdi. Müteakip iki yılını Paris ve İstanbul kütüphanelerindeki yazmalar arasında geçirdi. Bunlar arasından seçtiği doçentlik tezini 1933'de tamamlayarak, aynı yıl doçent ve Varşova Üniversitesi türkoloji kürsüsüne öğretim üyesi oldu. 1935 yılında profesörlük ünvanını aldı ve 1946 yılında kadroya alındı. 1946-1950 yılları arasında Varşova ve Breslav üniversitelerinde şarkiyat enstitüsü müdürü oldu. 1957-1961 arasında tekrar Varşova şarkiyat enstitüsünün başına geçti. 1952 yılında Polonya İlimler Akademisi'nin muhabir, 1961 yılında da asil üyeliğine seçildi. 1953 yılından beri de İlimler Akademisinin, kendi gayreti ile kurulan, şarkiyat enstitüsünün idaresini üzerine almış bulunmakta idi.

A. Z. bu yüklü yönetim ve öğretim faaliyetinin yanında ilmi çalışmalarını da aksatmadan ve geniş ölçüde devam ettirmiştir. Öldüğü zaman neşriyatının sayısı, yirmiden fazlası kitap olmak üzere, üç yüzün üzerinde idi. Mesleği ile ilgili, dünyanın bir çok ilmi cemiyet ve ens-

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21 EYLÜL 1998

Uzlaşma çalışmaları

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آثاره : دراسات في اللغة العثمانية القديمة ، وترجمته القرآن ، ومصنفات في العربية .
ونشر بلغة المشتاق في لغة الترك والقوزاق ، القسم الثاني ، الفعل (منشورات مجمع العلوم
البولونی 1954) . والقسم الأول ، الإسم ، طبعة أخرى مزبدة ومنقحة (1958) ، وترجم
كتاب : من خلال دراسة المخطوطات العربية لكراتشكوفسكى الروسى ، في 344 صفحة
(1952) ، وفي المجلة الاستشراقية : الأدب العربى في القرن العشرين لكراتشكوفسكى
(1949) ، ونصف قرن من الاستشراق البولونی وخطة العمل للمستقبل (1948 - 50 -
54) ، وأشرف على طبع كتاب ابن سينا ، وكتب فيه عن ابن سينا وزمانه (1952 -
54) ، والسمرقندى (1953) ، والاسطراب العربى في القرن الحادى عشر (1954) .
وفي غيرها نبذة إضافية عن المفردات العربية التركية في عهد المالك (حوليات المعهد الشرقى
بنابولى 1940) ، وفن المالك (متحف الآثار 1950) هذا خلا دراساته الوافرة عن تركيا
وإيران .

Kayıplar

09 MAYIS 1993

ANANIASZ ZAJACZKOWSKI

(12. XI. 1903 - 6. IV. 1970)

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titüsünün muhabir veya şeref üyesi olmuş, kendi memleketinde de 1948-1958 yılları arasında on yıl Şarkiyat cemiyetinin başkanlığını yapmıştır. 1960 yılında Humboldt Üniversitesi (Berlin) ona fahri doktorluk payesi vermiştir. 1963 yılında, hem doğumunun 60. yıldönümü, hem doçentliğinin ve üniversiteye intisabının 30. yıldönümleri, hem de Polonya İlimler Akademisi Şarkiyat Enstitüsü müdürlüğünün 10. yıldönümü kutlanmıştır.

Garp ilim dillerinden başka, esas Türkçe olmak üzere, Farsça, Arapça ve İbranice bilen müteveffa âlim şarkiyat, altayistik ve türkoloji ile ilgili hemen bütün milletlerarası toplantı ve kongrelere katılırdı. Bir çok üniversitenin de şarkiyat ve türkoloji enstitülerinde ders ve konferanslar vermiştir: Moskova (1956), Kudüs (1957), Mainz (1958), Napoli (1958), İstanbul (1962) v. b. Memleketimizi sık sık ziyaret eder, ilmi araştırmalarının yanında, iki ülke arasındaki tarihî ve kültürel münasebetleri canlı tutmaya gayret ederdi. Muhtelif Türk Dil ve Tarih kongrelerine katılıp tebliğlerde bulunduğu gibi, 1955 yılında İstanbul'da yapılan Polonyalı şair Mickiewicz'in 100. ölüm yıldönümü ihtifalinde de iştirâk etmiştir.

Yüzleri geçen ilmi neşriyatının mühim bir kısmı türkolojiye aittir. Ana dili olan Karaim Türkçesinde kelime teşkiline dair ilk çalışmalarını, daha sonra türkçe sözlerin etimolojisi ve semantiği üzerine genişleterek, buna Türk dilinin etimoloji lûgati için ön çalışmalar niteliğini kazandırmıştır. Uğraştığı ikinci saha Eski Anadolu Türkçesi ve Osmanlıcadır. Bu faaliyeti meyanında *Kelile ve Dimne*, *Kur'an tercümesi*, *Merzubanname*, Şeyhi'nin *Husev u Şirin*'inin Paris nüshasının neşrini sayabiliriz. Ayrıca talebesi Jan Reychman ile (bilhassa Polonya'yı ilgilendiren) Osmanlı diplomasi vesikaları üzerinde çalışmıştır.

Prof. Zajaczkowski'ye asıl ününü kazandıran Kıpçak Türkçesi üzerindeki araştırmalarıdır. Bugüne kadar bilinmeyen bazı eserleri de meydana çıkararak bu sahadaki unutulmaz çalışmaları arasında başlıca *Kitabu bulgati'l-müştak*, *Kitabu fi ilmi'n-nüşşab*, esasını meşhur *Şehnâme*'den alan "İsfendiyar Tarihi", Ebu'l-Leys-i Semerkandi'nin fıkha dair "Mukaddime" adlı eserinin türkçe tercümesi ve Sultan Kansu Gavri'nin şiirlerinin neşrini zikretmeliyiz. Yine bu cümleden olmak üzere, evvelce *Kitabu'l-idrak* müellifi Ebu Hayyan'a ait olduğu sanılan *Ed-dürretü'l-mudie* adlı eseri de bulup, yayınlamıştır. Bu arada Varşova'da talebesi olan çalışma arkadaşları ile birlikte bir Kıpçak sözlüğü hazırlanmasına nezaret etmekte idi.

A. Z. hem Kıpçak Türkçesi ile yakın ilgisi olan Harezmi - Altınordu Türkçesine ait ilk metinlerden biri olması bakımından dil tarihimize,

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR DR. ANANIASZ ZAJĄCZKOWSKI

109 MAY 15 1993

ANNIVERSARY MEETING

The Anniversary Meeting was held on 14th May with the President, Professor C. F. Beckingham, in the chair.

The following Report of Council for 1969 was laid before it:

The Society regrets to have to report the deaths of the following Fellows: Profs. A. J. Arberry, T. W. Clark, and J. C. Ghatak, Lieut.-Colonel K. L. Ghai, Dr. H. H. Hart, Messrs. K. P. Kirkwood, Duncan MacDougald Jr., R. M. S. Morrison, C. H. Potts, L. A. Rayner, Prof. V. A. Riasanovsky, Prof. H. H. Rowley, and Lieut.-Colonel G. E. B. Stephenson; and of three of its Honorary Fellows: Prof. G. Cœdès, Dr. B. C. Law, and Prof. G. Ryckmans.

There were fifteen resignations: Mrs. Jean Davis, Miss G. Donati, Messrs. M. Dineley, D. Foster, J. D. Hawkins, Abu Imam, Miss L. D. ten Kate, Mrs. M. F. Kurata, Prof. Nirapada Khatua, Messrs. H. Miller, P. O'Donovan, V. Rienaecker, Mrs. N. Archer-Shee, and Mrs. D. M. U. Spalding.

Forty-six new Fellows and twelve Library Associates were elected: Stephen C. G. Bach, Prof. James Barr, Dr. Norman Gerald Barrier, Prof. Ernest Bender, Prof. S. G. F. Brandon, Mrs. G. Chaudhuri, A. H. Christie, Mrs. M. Cone, L. S. Cousins, Dr. David M. Davies, S. K. K. Doss, Dr. C. J. Dunn, F. J. C. Eymard, Prof. S. M. Fazlullah, Dr. Hartmut-Ortwin Feistel, Capt. R. R. Fotheringham, O. J. Garrow-Fisher, Miss P. M. Griffin, Rabindranath Gupta, K. G. Helou, Peter Mark Hobart, Robert Edward Holmes, Sultan Syed Azfar Husain, Dr. Christel Kessler, Miss Kathleen Kiley, Dr. H. C. LeFever, Mrs. Saveros Lewitz, Prof. Walter Harding Maurer, M. W. McFarlane, Dr. Mohammad Moniruzzaman, Lieut.-Colonel G. M. E. Morgan, M. L. Obroi, Dr. S. M. Pandey, Nirmal Kumar Panigrahi, Barry Hayward Pavier, H. G. W. Peters, N. G. Phillips, L. G. Pine, Miss H. Potomianos, Miss Avril Powell, Col. G. S. Powell, Arthur O. Rinden, Robert G. Sawers, Anthony Schnellling, Dr. Asma Serajuddin, Atful Hye Shibly, G. R. Smith, P. J. Smith, Miss Sujata Soni, Y. Tagger, Myint U, Edmund de Unger, Rev. J. A. Veitch, Mrs. Patricia Wasserman, S. C. R. Weightman, Charles Murray Stewart Whitelaw, Miss Jan Wisseman, Dr. A. M. W. Zaman.

Grants.—The Society gratefully acknowledges grants from the British Academy for its Journal (£250) and Rates (£500). It also owes a debt of gratitude to the following Governments: Malaysia for a grant of £53, Pakistan for £50, Singapore for £37, and Hong Kong for £10.

Gifts and donations.—Mr. J. Burton-Page presented a Daniell aquatint for the Council Room and Mr. Simon Digby presented five books to the Library.

Publications.—Prof. R. S. Y. Chi's *Buddhist formal logic* was printed; this is the first publication in the Dr. B. C. Law Trust Fund. Mr. G. R. Tibbetts's *Arab navigation in the Indian Ocean* (No. 42 in the Oriental Translation Fund series) and Mr. J. Okell's *Guide to the romanization of Burmese* (No. 27 in the James G. Forlong Fund series) were put in hand, also a reprint of Prof. C. A. Storey's *Persian literature, Vol. I, part 1*.

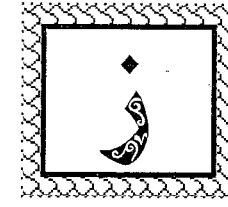
The *Burton Memorial Triennial Silver Medal* was presented to Brigadier S. H. Longrigg, who then delivered the Sir Richard Burton Memorial Lecture.

GERARD CLAUSON.

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society,

no. 2 (1970) London, s. 230.

Dergi / Kitap
Kütüphane Mecmua



زبا، أوجيست (١٨٠٠-١٨٩١) Aug. Zaba

تعلم في روسيا، وتخصص في الشؤون الكردية.

آثاره: معجم فرنسي كردى (وهو أول معجم من نوعه نشره جوستي) ومنتخب من قصص وأدب قبائل كردستان بالفرنسية (بطر سبرج ١٨٦١)، وغرفي وأغانيه، بتعليق فرنسي (١٨٨١)، ومحاورات كردية فرنسية (مازال مخطوطاً).

زاجاتكشوفسكى، فلودزيميرس Wlodzimierz Zajaczkowski

تخرج في معهد فقه اللغات الشرقية بجامعة جاجيلونيا في كراكوفيا، وعين رئيساً للدراسات التركية فيه. آثاره: رسالة من السلطان سليمان إلى الملك سيجمند أوجيست مع ترجمة بولونية عام ١٥٣١ (المجلة الاستشراقية ١٩٦٣)، وأناشيد شعبية من التتر وسكان القرم (١٩٨٣)، وحول تكملة المفردات العربية التركية على عهد المماليك (حوليات معهد الدراسات الشرقية بنابولي ١٩٤٠)، وأمثال وأقوال شعبية من القرم (١٩٤٧)، والمصنفات الشرقية (الحولية الاستشراقية ١٩٤٨)، وبقايا لغة التتر التوانين (١٩٤٨)، وكتاب أحلام من القرم (المجلة الاستشراقية ١٩٣٩-٤٩)، وأساطير وعادات القرم (١٩٥٠)، وكبير علماء آسيا الوسطى: الفارابي والبيروني (المجلة الاستشراقية ١٩٥٢)، والأدب الإيراني (١٩٥٢)، والخزف الشرقي (١٩٥٣)، واللغة العربية (١٩٥٤)، وفي ذكرى ماريان ليفيكي (١٩٥٦).

والفن التركي العربي على عهد المماليك - المخطوطات التركية للمكتبة الوطنية - ذيل ١٧٩ (١٩٥٦)، وابن سينا (٢٠، ١٩٦٥)، ودراسات المستشرقين البولونيين التركية والعربية والإيرانية ١٩٤٦-١٩٦٥ (الأبحاث الشرقية السوفيتية ١٩٥٧)، ومقدمة السمرقندي - مخطوط الأستانة أياصوفيا ١٤٥١ (المجلة الاستشراقية ٢٣، ١٩٥٩)، والاستشراق البولوني ١٩٥٣-١٩٥٨ (الأوراق الشرقية ١، ١٩٥٩)، ومكتبة القرم (١٩٥٩)، وذكريات عن زاخودير (٣٤، ١٩٦٠)، وترجمة تادوزكوفاليفسكس (١٨٨٩-١٩٤٨) (١٩٥٧) والكتابة العربية العثمانية في بلغاريا (فوستوكا ١٦، ١٩٦٣)، والموشح في مصر على عهد السلطان قنصوه (المجلة الاستشراقية ٢٧، ١٩٦٤)، والزمنخشري (١٩٦٧)، والتعريف بتركيا في القرم (١٩٥٥)، وفي سبيل دراسة علم الأجناس لدى القوقاز (السالف ١٩٥٦).

زاخاو E. Sachau (١٨٤٥ - ١٩٣٠)

تعلم اللغات الشرقية على ديلمان في كيل (١٨٦٤) وعلى فلايشر في ليزيغ (١٨٦٥ - ٦٧)، حيث تقدم برسالته للدكتوراه، وعلمها كأستاذ فوق العادة في فيينا (١٨٦٩)، وأستاذ كرسي في برلين (١٨٧٢-٧٦)، وأوفدته الحكومة البروسية إلى سوريا والعراق (١٨٧٩ - ٨٠)، وأسس معهد اللغات الشرقية في برلين (١٨٨٨)، وعلم فيه وقتاً طويلاً. وقد اشتهر بسعة الأفق ودقة العلم والنشاط الجم، فعد ممثل

الدراسات الشرقية الرسمي في ألمانيا، كما بوأته مؤلفاته المرتبة الأولى بين المستشرقين العالميين، فصفوا كتاباً لتكريمه (برلين ١٩١٥).

آثاره: المعرب من الكلام الأعجمي للجواليقي - وهي رسالته في الدكتوراه (هاله-ليزيغ ١٨٦٧)، والشذرات السريانية لتيودوس (١٨٦٩)، وسريانيات لم تفسر بعد، وهو كتاب يتضمن الترجمات السريانية للتراث اليوناني (١٨٧٠)، وتاريخ خوارزم، ثم الأمراء الأتراك فيما وراء النهر وتركستان (كلاهما في مجلة المجمع الإمبراطوري بفيينا ١٨٧٣)، والمخطوطات المعروفة عن كتاب سيويه (المجلة الشرقية الألمانية ١٨٦٤)، والشطرنج، والحساب عن ذروة الشمس في نظر البيروني (كلاهما في مجلة المجمع الإمبراطوري بفيينا ١٨٧٦)، وطلبت إليه لجنة الترجمات الشرقية بلندن (١٨٦٩) ترجمة الآثار الباقية للبيروني (٢٢) فنشر النص العربي نشرًا سليماً، وقد عاونه فيه فيستفندل (ليزيغ ١٨٧٦)، وبمقدمة ألمانية (١٨٧٨)، وترجمة إنجليزية، مع تعليقات وفهرس، لندن ١٨٧٩، وترجمة فرنسية مع شروح ضافية، ليزيغ ١٩٢٣)، وترجمة غاية الاختصار في فقه الشافعية للأصفهاني، وبمعاونة المؤرخ القانوني برونز: كتاب قانون سرياني روماني من القرن الخامس متناً وترجمة (١٨٨٠).

وله: رحلة إلى سوريا وما بين النهرين (١٨٨٣)، وخط نبطي من حمير، ثم خطوط سريانية من قريش (كلاهما في المجلة الشرقية الألمانية ١٨٨٤)، وطلبت الجمعية الإنجليزية من دي سلان نشر تحقيق ما للهند من مقولة للبيروني، وكان مشغولاً عنه بغيره، فدفعه إلى زاخاو، فحققه على مخطوط جيد من مكتبة شارل شيفر (لندن ١٨٨٧)، وترجمته بالإنجليزية، في جزأين، لندن ١٨٨٨، وطبعة جديدة، لندن ١٩١٠)، فوقف الغرب على أكبر علماء العصور الوسطى، إذ عرفه بأنه أعظم عقلية عرفها التاريخ. وله: أغان عربية شعبية من ما بين النهرين (مجلة العلوم ببرلين ١٨٨٩)، وجغرافيا تاريخية لشمال سوريا (المجلة الشرقية الألمانية ١٨٩٣)، وقانون الإرث في الإسلام لدى الإباضية، في زنجبار وشمال أفريقيا، وإحدى لهجات الموصل، ومال النصرى في الحق الشخصي في الإسلام، وكتاب عربي في التاريخ من زنجبار، وعقائد الإباضية، ووصف رحلته إلى دجلة والفرات، ومصادر تاريخ ابن سعد، وعمر الخليفة الثاني، وأبو بكر الخليفة الأول (جميعها في منشورات مجمع برلين، ١٨٩٤ - ١٨٩٥ - ١٨٩٨ - ١٩٠٠ - ١٩٠١ - ١٩٠٣)، والفقه الإسلامي على المذهب الشافعي (فنقله سنوك - هرجوتجه نقلاً عنيفاً)، وكتاب العقيدة المنسوب إلى عبد الله بن إباض وأقدم التقاليد عند العرب (وجميعها في سلسلة معهد اللغات الشرقية ببرلين ١٨٩٧-١٩٠٤)، وفهرس المخطوطات الفارسية والتركية والهندوستانية والبوشتوية في المكتبة البولندية، وقد أتمه ابنه (أكسفورد ١٨٨٩)، وفهرس المخطوطات السريانية في مكتبة برلين في مجلدين، وبعضها مما اقتناه في رحلته إلى الشرق، وأهداه إلى المكتبة (برلين ١٨٩٩).

واشترك هو وهوروفيتش، وليبيرت، وسترستين، وبروكلمان، ومايستر، وميتفوخ، وشواللي - في نشر كتاب الطبقات الكبير لابن سعد في تسعة مجلدات (ليدن ١٩٠٤ - ٧)، والمجلد التاسع (١٩٢١، ١٩٢٨) وله المجلد الأول، الجزء الثالث، وفيه دراسات نفيسة عن الحديث التاريخي لدى ابن سعد، والمجلد التاسع، الجزء الأول ويشتمل على فهرس الأشخاص الذين ترجم لهم ابن سعد وضعه أحمد والي (١٩٢٠) والجزء الثاني على فهرس أسماء البلدان والشعوب وأقوال النبي، والقوافي، وسور القرآن التي جمعها زاخاو نفسه

(1934), *Vita di Romolo Gessi* (1939), *Gordon, Gessi e la riconquista del Sudan, 1874-1881* (1947), and *L'Europa davanti all'Africa* (1971). *Chi è*, 1948, 1957, 1961; *IndBilal* (1)

Żagiell, Ignacy, born in 1826 in Poland, he studied medicine at Kiev and Paris, where he received a medical doctorate in 1856. From 1862 to 1864 he travelled in Turkey, Arabia, Abyssinia, and Egypt. His writings include *Les Maladies des yeux régnantes en Afrique, en Égypte et en Nubie* (1863), *Du Clima de l'Égypte et de son influence sur le traitement de la phthisie pulmonaire* (1866), and *Aperçu général des formations géologiques de l'Égypte* (1872). He died in 1891. *Dziekan*; *NEP*; *Polski* (6)

Zagrebel'nye, Viktor Nikolaevich, born 17 July 1939 at Moscow, he graduated in 1964 from the Institute of Asian and African Studies, Moscow, and received his first degree in 1977 for *Европейские лексические заимствования в современном дару Афганистана*. From 1969 to 1972 he was employed at the Soviet Bureau in Kabul. *Milliband*²

Zāhir, Ahmad Jamāl, born 20th cent., his writings include *Mushkilat al-shabāb* (al-Zarqa', 1985), *al-Mar'ah al-'Arabīyah* (Irbid, 1987), and *The Palestinian experience* (Wisbech, 1990). *LC*

Zahlan, Antoine Benjamin, born in 1928, he received a Ph.D. in 1956 from Syracuse University for *The alpha induced decomposition of ammonia*. He was affiliated with the Institute of Palestine Studies, Beirut. His writings include *Science and higher education in Israel* (1970), *Science and science policy in the Arab world* (1980), and *The Arab construction industry* (1983). *LC*

Zahlan, Rosemarie Said, born 20th cent., she was an historian, resident in England, who received a Ph.D. in 1968 from SOAS. Her writings include *The origins of the United Arab Emirates* (1978), *The creation of Qatar* (1979), *The making of the modern Gulf states* (1989), and she was joint editor of *Technology transfer and change in the Arab world; proceedings* (1977). *MESA Roster of members*, 1985-90

Zahniser, Alison Howard *Mathias*, born 1 October 1938 at Washington, D.C., he graduated in 1960 from Greenville College, received a B.D. in 1965 from Asbury Theological Seminary, and a Ph.D. in 1973 from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., for *The 'Uthmaniyyah of al-Jahiz; an analysis of content, method and sources*. He was successively a professor of religion in the Department of Religion, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, and the Department of Christian Studies, Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Ky. *DrAS*, 1974 P, 1978 P, -1982 P; *NatFacDr*, 1995; *Private*; *Selim*; *WhoRel*, 1985

Zaidan, Jurji, 1861-1914 see *Zaydan*, Jurji

Zainul Abedin, Syed, 1928-1993 see *Abedin*, Syed Zainul

Zaitsev, Vladislav Nikitich, born 26 March 1941 in Russia, he graduated in 1964 from the Institute of Asian and African Studies, Moscow, and received his first degree in 1970 for *Внутриполитической развитии Афганистана в 1919-1928-годы*. Since 1968 he was affiliated with the Institute of Asian and African Studies, Moscow. He edited *Новая история Ирана* (1988). *Milliband*²

Zajaczkowski (Зайончковский), Ananiasz, born 12 November 1903 near Wilna, he studied Oriental philology and received a Dr. fil. in 1929, a Dr.habil. in 1933 as well as several honorary doctorates. He held the chair of Turkology for thirty-five years at Warszawa. He was joint author of *Zarys dyplomatyki osmańsko-tureckiej* (1955), and its translation, *Handbook of Ottoman-Turkish diplomatics* (1968). He died in Roma on 6 April 1970. *BAEO* 7 (1971), pp. 7-9; *Dziekan*; *Index Islamicus* (4); *Polski* (3); *Who's who in the world*, 1974/75

Zajaczkowski, Włodzimierz, born 21 July 1914 at Wilno, Lithuania, he studied Oriental languages, particularly Turkish, from 1933 to 1937 at Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków, where he received doctorates in 1949 and 1955. He spent his entire career with his alma mater, since 1980 as a full professor. His writings include *Język i folklor Gagauzów z Bułgarii* (1965), and *Język i folklor Tatarów z Dobrudży z Rumuńskiej* (1975). He died in Kraków on 3 September 1982. *Folia orientalia*, 22 (1981/84), pp. 373-74

Zakharko (Zacharko), Mme. E., born 19th cent., she translated from the Russian of P. M. Melioranskii, *La Syntax kirghize* (Paris, 1921/22). *BN*

Zakharov, Andrei Mikhailovich, he was joint author, with Oleg Ivanovich Fomin, of *Кэмп Давид, политика обреченная на провал* (1982). *LC*

Zakharova, Irina Vital'evna, born 7 December 1923, she received a degree in ethnology in 1946 at Moscow and became affiliated with the Russian Academy of Science at Omsk. Her writings include *Этнокультурные процессы в Западной Сибири* (1983), she was joint author of *Казахская национальная одежда* (1964), and *Казахское народное жилище* (1989). *LC*; *Schoeberlein*

Zakher, IA. Mikhailov, fl. 1923 see *Mikhailov*, IA

17. Nesimî Dîvânî ⁹	}	119	114
18. Sürurî Dîvânî ¹⁰ (son 10 varak)			
19. Tezkiretü'l-evliyâ		53	53/218
20. Zîcî'l-hâni		11	11/154

Ölümünün yıldönümü münasebeti ile:

PROF. DR. ANANIASZ ZAJACZKOWSKI

(1903 — 6.IV.1970)



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(9) İmâdeddin Nesimî (? - 1405), Diyarbakır bölgesi Türkmenlerinden olup, Bağdad'ın Nesim kasabasında yetişmiştir. Hurufîlik mezhebini kuran Fazlullâh'ın müridi ve halifesi olmuş, bir rivayete göre Anadolu'ya gelerek Bursa'da bulunmuştur. Şeyhi Fazlullâh'ın Timur tarafından öldürülmesinden sonra Nesimî de takibata uğradığı için Suriye'ye kaçmıştır. Tasavvufî mânâda Enelhak (Ben Allâh'ım!) dediği için, şeriat âlimlerini kızdırmış ve yine rivayete göre derisi çakmak taşı ile yüzülmek suretiyle Halep'te öldürülmüştür.

(10) Türk edebiyatında 4 Sürurî görülür:

- 1 — XVI. yüzyılda yaşamış olan şâir Sürurî,
- 2 — XVI. yüzyılda yaşamış olan (? - 1561) değerli bilginlerden olup, edebiyat bilgileri üzerine telif ettiği *Bahrü'l-Ma'ârif* adlı mühim eseri ile tanınan Sürurî,
- 3 — Asıl adı Osman olan Sürurî (1751-1813). Adana'da doğmuş olup, Hafız Musa adlı bir şahsın oğludur. Adana'da tahsil görmüş, *Hüznî* mahlâsiyle de şiirler yazmıştır. Genç yaşında İstanbul'a gelmiş, sonraları mahlâsını Sürurî'ye çevirerek, mizahî şiirleri ve tarih manzumeleri ile büyük şöhret yapmıştır. Çeşitli yerlerde kadıhıklarda bulunmuş, Sümbülzâde Vehbî'ye kadı kethüdalığı yapmıştır. 1813 yılında İstanbul'da vefat etmiştir. Bu divanın Osman Sürurî'ye ait olması kuvvetle muhtemeldir.
- 4 — Diğer bir Sürurî de XIX. yüzyılın saz şâirlerinden olup, Sille'lidir.

Genellikle Türk ve İran filolojileri ile ilgili hemen hemen bütün milletlerarası toplantı ve kongrelere katılan, memleketimizde yapılan dil ve tarih kurultaylarına gelen yabancı bilginler arasında derhal dikkati çeken sevimli, cana yakın ve nazik bir sima artık bu toplantılarda görülemeyecek. Polonyalı tanınmış türkolog ve iranist Prof. Dr. Ananiasz Zajaczkowski geçen yıl bu günlerde, bir konferans vermek üzere gittiği Napoli'den dönerken, Roma'da bir kalb krizi neticesinde vefat etmişti. 6 Nisan 1970 günü hayata gözlerini kaparken 67 ya-

şında bulunuyor ve arkasında yirmiden fazlası kitap olmak üzere, üç yüzü aşan bir eserler listesi ve Polonya türkolojisinde yetişkin bir kadro bırakıyordu. Gerçekten müteveffa âlimin Doğu ilimlerinin Polonya'da bilhassa Varşova Üniversitesi'ndeki büyük rolü olmuştur.

Prof. Dr. A. Zajaczkowski Türk asıllı müsevî Karay'lara mensuptur. 12 Kasım 1903'de Viyana şehrinde doğmuştur. Babası avukat ve o sırada Karayım cemaatinin başkanı idi. A. Z. 1925-1929 yılları arasında Krakov Üniversitesi'nde, yine türkoloji sahasında kıymetli eserle-