



Muḥammad Aq Shams al-Dīn / Akşemseddin

792 – 863 [1390–1459]

Makâmât'ül Evliyâ, Silsilename, Risale Akşemseddin

Three Manuscripts in Ottoman-Turkish

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5 Cemazievvel 1273 [1. January 1857]
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Three manuscripts bound in one:

1. Makâmât'ül Evliyâ, a prominent work of Akşemseddin, master of the conquerer of İstanbul, Fatih Sultan Mehmet. Makâmât'ül Evliyâ is a work that contains most of Akşemseddin's thoughts about Islamic mysticism (sufizm) and is about seventeen ranks (maqam) of Saints.
2. Silsilename
3. Risale Akşemseddin Copied by Seyyid İbrahim Şevki 5 Cemazievvel 1273 [1. January 1857]

Muḥammad Aq Shams al-Dīn, or Aq Şemseddīn (modern Turkish Akşemseddin), was born in Damascus. His father, Shaykh Ḥamza, was a grandson of Shihāb al-Dīn Suhrawardī (539–632 [1145–1234]). In 799/1396, Aq Shams al-Dīn went with his parents to Anatolia, where they settled in Kavak (Qavaq), today the centre of a sub-district (nāhiye) near Amasya. After completing theological and medical studies, he obtained a post as müderris (teacher) in Osmancık.

Between 851 and 855 [1447 and 1451] he was called to Adrianople, to treat Sülaymān Çelebi, kâdî 'askar of Sultan Murād II. He took part in the conquest of Constantinople as a preacher in the army; according to a later legend he discovered the tomb of Abū Ayyūb al-Anṣārī [q.v.] and worked other miracles of firāsa.

He healed a daughter of Mehmed II and in general gained the favour of the sultan. After the conquest Aq Shams al-Dīn returned to Göynük, where he died at the end of Rabī' II 863 [1459].

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