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Persian Works on Animals in Manuscript Libraries of Türkiye: Farasnamas and Baznamas

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Abstract

Türkiye libraries house numerous authoritative Persian works. These manuscripts primarily cover fields such as history, sufism, politics, religion, literature, social sciences, natural sciences, botany, and zoology. Although works focusing on animals are fewer in number, they remain highly significant due to the specialized knowledge they contain. These works examine horses, birds of prey, and the benefits or harms associated with various animals. Specifically, treatises written about horses are titled farasnama; these manuscripts discuss the positive and negative traits of horses, their desirable qualities, physical markings, coat colors, as well as their diseases and corresponding treatments. Farasnamas generally consist of two main sections: the first provides general information about horses, while the second focuses on their diseases and treatments. The first farasnama is attributed

to Aristotle, and subsequent works were written under his influence. Works written about birds of prey are called baznamas. These treatises encompass a wide range of topics, including the species of raptors, their diseases, medications, and treatments, as well as anatomical terminology, the history and religious rulings of hunting, and general falconry terms. The first baznama was written by Jamshid, and subsequent authors took his work as a model. Similarly, works in the baznama genre generally consist of two main sections: the characteristics of birds of prey and the medications used to treat their diseases. The farasnamas and baznamas written in Persian were composed in both verse and prose. This study examines the Persian baznamas and farasnamas housed within the manuscript libraries of Türkiye.

Keywords: Animals, Baznamas, Farasnamas, Manuscripts, Persian.

1. INTRODUCTION

Manuscript libraries in Türkiye house a vast collection of Turkish, Persian, and Arabic manuscripts. The majority of these manuscripts originate from the Seljuk and Ottoman periods. It has been reported that manuscript libraries in Türkiye contain 13,000 volumes in Persian, 70,000 volumes in Turkish, and 160,000 volumes in Arabic, totalling approximately 600,000 works when including those found in collected volumes [1, p. 1]. Although Persian manuscripts in Türkiye are fewer in number compared to Turkish and Arabic texts, they are of considerable significance in terms of artistic value and originality. Among these Persian manuscripts, which cover literary, religious, philosophical, political, and historical subjects, some focus specifically on animals. These particular works describe horses, falcons, and the characteristics, benefits, and harms of various other animals. Works providing information about horse diseases, breeds, care, and treatment are generally referred to as *baytarnama*, *haylname*, *farasname*, and *esbname* [2, p. 278]. However, in Persian literature, the term *farasname* is more commonly used. Due to the great importance of the horse in Persian culture and its significant social role, various *farasnames* were composed across different periods [3, p. 210]. Comprehensive *farasnames* encompass subjects such as verses from the Quran, hadiths, and narrations concerning horses, as well as equine anatomy, husbandry, diseases, therapeutics, training, nutrition, coat colors, and temperaments [4, pp. 1–30]. These *farasname* texts contain information about desirable qualities in good horses, horse colourations, diseases, treatments, and details related to their heads, teeth, mouths, eyes, and ears [5, pp. 4–119]; [6, pp. 2–6]. These manuscripts primarily discuss ailments such as constipation, mange, cough, blindness, clouding of the eye, back pain, cancer, loss of appetite, bodily swelling, baldness, hernia, diarrhoea, and urinary retention. They also describe treatments using substances such as oil, olive oil, salt, sesame, garlic, cow's milk, snake venom, sour syrup, salt water, wine, saffron, sulfur, eggs, onions, sherbet, and alfalfa leaves [7, pp. 19–49]. In *farasnames*, subjects are generally organized in a consistent structure, typically examining horsemanship first, followed by horse diseases. The section on horsemanship begins with Quranic verses, emphasizing the horse's nobility and the virtues of breeding and grooming; it further elaborates on the qualities of a superior horse, the animal's social significance, coat colors, breeds, rearing, care, and age determination. Furthermore, the benefits of breeding horses are supported by hadiths, and various remedies prepared from horse organs to treat diseases are described [4, pp. 1–30].

Another category of works that discuss animals in Persian manuscripts found in Türkiye is represented by the *baznames*. Also known as *saydname* and *shikarnama*, *baznames* are works that address hunting birds (falcons), their diseases, and treatments [8, p. 284]. Such works describe the history of hunting, suitable times for hunting, religious rulings on hunting, types of hunting birds, their diseases and treatments, hunting terminology, and names of birds to be hunted [9, pp. 5–9]. It has been stated that the first *baznama* was written during the time of Jamshid and was commissioned on his order [8, p. 284]. In *baznames*, birds of prey are treated in a detailed and systematic manner. These works describe the physical and behavioral characteristics of raptors, their species and breed distinctions associated with different geographical regions, narratives regarding their creation, and the distinguishing features between male and female birds. Furthermore, the works emphasize the selection of specific raptors for hunting, alongside their training and utility. Additionally, the diseases encountered in birds of prey, their clinical symptoms, and the recommended therapeutic methods are detailed extensively [10, pp. 1–20]. *Baznames* are comprehensive works that provide an extensive framework, ranging from the legal (*shar'ī*) rulings of hunting to its historical evolution. Authored in both prose and verse, these manuscripts detail the species, capabilities, and training requirements of raptors. Furthermore, specialized medicinal formulations and therapeutic methods developed for avian diseases occupy a significant place within these texts [8, p. 284].

Nevertheless, studies on Persian *farasnames* and *baznames* in Türkiye remain considerably limited in number. Existing research has predominantly focused on Turkish texts, while the Persian manuscripts housed in Türkiye libraries have yet to be the subject of independent and holistic investigation. Consequently, a distinct research gap exists in this field. In particular, the identification, classification, and collective evaluation of the content characteristics of these manuscripts have yet to be conducted. The primary objective of this study is to identify and introduce the Persian *farasnames* and *baznames* found in manuscript libraries in Türkiye and to reveal their thematic and content features. In this regard, the specific objectives of the study are to determine the number and distribution of the relevant manuscripts, to analyze the thematic structure and core themes of the texts, and to evaluate the significance of these works within the context of Persian zoological and hunting literature. As a result of our research, we have identified 16 manuscripts related to animals in the manuscript libraries of Türkiye. Among these 16 manuscripts, 10 focus on horses (*farasname*), while 6 focus on falcons, birds of prey, and the practice of hunting (*baznama*).

2. METHODOLOGY

This study employs document analysis, a qualitative research method. Qualitative inquiry was preferred as it allows for a systematic evaluation of the content, structure, and thematic characteristics of Persian *farasnames* and *baznames* held in manuscript libraries in Türkiye. The data used for this study are based on primary manuscript sources held in official

manuscript libraries in Türkiye, including the Suleymaniye Library, Ankara Adnan Otuken Public Library, Bursa Inebey Library, Istanbul University Rare Books Library, Konya Regional Directorate of Manuscripts Library, and Beyazıt Library [11]. The manuscripts were identified through the catalogs of the respective libraries and verified using their digitized copies. These libraries adhere to institutional cataloging standards that provide detailed bibliographic information, such as the title, author, scribe, date of copying, and physical characteristics of each manuscript in their records. To ensure transparency and verifiability, only manuscripts with verified catalog records and accessible digital images were included in the study. Most of the digital copies of these manuscripts can be accessed through the website of the Presidency of the Türkiye Institution of Manuscripts [11]. Additionally, secondary sources such as academic theses, published catalogs, and peer-reviewed scientific studies were utilized. Consequently, the research has a reliable and traceable data foundation based on both archival documents and academic literature. The scope of this research is limited to catalog records and manuscripts made available for digital access by institutional libraries. Manuscripts that have not yet been digitized, uncatalogued works, and copies held in private collections are excluded from the study. The original value of this study lies in the fact that it is the first study to examine the Persian farasnamas and baznamas preserved in Türkiye libraries through a collective and systematic approach. In this regard, the research does more than merely introduce the texts; it contributes to a reappraisal of the Persian zoological tradition through the manuscript heritage found in Anatolia.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study has identified 16 Persian zoological manuscripts preserved in manuscript libraries in Türkiye, consisting of 10 farasnamas and 6 baznamas. The farasnamas present a systematic treatment of equine science, addressing the virtues of horses, their breeds and colorations, methods of training and care, as well as diseases and therapeutic practices. These works typically open with religious references that underscore the horse's prestige and its socio-cultural and spiritual significance. In addition to theoretical discussions, they provide practical information on shoeing, feeding, stabling, and veterinary remedies. The baznamas, by contrast, concentrate on falcons and other birds of prey, offering detailed accounts of their physical and behavioral characteristics, training techniques, hunting practices, juridical dimensions of hunting, and the diagnosis and treatment of avian diseases. The majority of these manuscripts are composed in prose.

The findings of this research indicate that Persian manuscripts authored on the subject of animals constitute a significant corpus within the manuscript libraries of Türkiye, with the genres of farasnama and baznama being particularly prominent. The identification of 10 farasnamas and 6 baznamas in the course of our study substantiates the continuity of the symbolic and practical significance attributed to horses and birds of prey within Persian culture across the Anatolian geography. The findings confirm that in farasnamas, the horse is depicted not merely as a beast of burden, but as a symbol of power, nobility, and wealth [3, p. 210]. The systematic structure of these works encompasses a broad spectrum ranging from theoretical knowledge (verses and hadiths) to practical therapeutic methods. In particular, the medicinal formulations derived from botanical and zoological sources and used in the treatment of diseases are significant as they reflect the medical and pharmaceutical expertise of the period [7, pp. 19–49]. Furthermore, baznamas treat falconry not merely as a sport, but as a discipline governed by both sharia rulings and technical intricacies. References to historical or legendary figures such as Jamshid and Aristotle demonstrate an effort to ground these genres in an ancient, venerable tradition [4, pp. 1–30]; [8, pp. 284–285]. The fact that existing studies in Türkiye have predominantly concentrated on Turkish works enhances both the originality of this study and the potential of the 16 Persian manuscripts we identified to fill a significant academic void [10, pp. 1–20]; [4, pp. 1–30]. This study, which remains limited to works with digital access, can offer a more comprehensive cultural map when Persian manuscripts from private collections are included in future research.

3.1. FARASNAMAS IN TÜRKİYE MANUSCRIPT LIBRARIES

Works concerning horsemanship, horse care, horse breeds, equine diseases, and their treatments are referred to as farasnama, haylname, or baytarnama. These types of texts contain various forms of information related to horses. In farasnamas, the horse is portrayed as a symbol of power, authority, nobility, and social status, while the sections devoted to diseases and their treatments shed light on the practical veterinary knowledge of the period. Upon examining the manuscript collections in libraries in Türkiye, we identified ten Persian-language works on the subject. The characteristics and contents of these manuscripts are as follows:

3.1.1 Farasnama (Bursa Inebey Library, no. 2114/1)

This work is located in the Bursa Inebey Library. The manuscript is written in ta'liq script, bears the collection number 2114, contains 13 lines per page, comprises 43 folios (1b–43a), has dimensions of 212×140–135×83 mm, and is written on glazed glossy paper. The name of the work and its author are unknown. The manuscript was copied in the ninth century AH (Hijri). The text of the work is written in black ink, with some words and titles in red ink. The binding is made of black leather [12, p. 155]. A sample page from the work is shown in Figure 1.

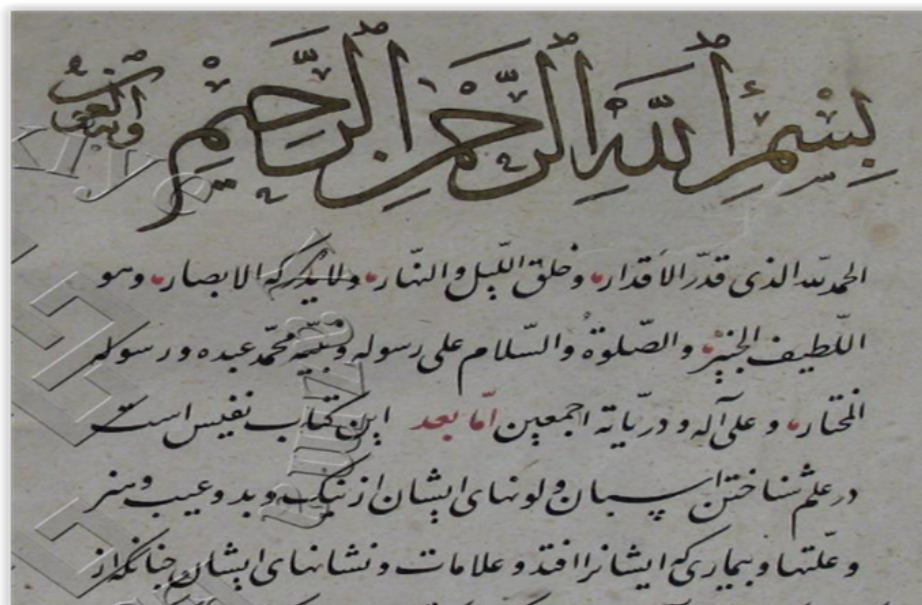


Figure 1. *Farasnama*, Bursa Inebey Library, no. 2114/1, fol. 1b

In the introduction, it is stated that this excellent work contains information on identifying horses, their colours, good and bad characteristics, diseases and treatments. It draws upon the works of scholars, includes their signs and indicators, and thereby clearly specifies which horses are suitable for sultans and warfare and which are not. It is stated that scholars such as Aristotle, Kaniyus, Harime b. Abis, and Socrates contributed significantly to the writing of books about horses, and that there is no better creature than the horse after humans [13, no. 2114/1, fol. 1b–2b].

The manuscript consists of the following 77 chapters: 1-Characteristics of a good horse; 2-Knowledge of a horse's teeth; 3-Defects of horses; 4-Skills of rulers' horses; 5- Abilities befitting horses of sovereigns; 6-Disagreements among horse trainers; 7-Training a horse with a new saddle; 8-Exercise of military horses; 9-Making a horse move quickly; 10-Horse's movement within a circle; 11-Riding an unruly horse; 12-Riding a stubborn horse; 13-Identifying a domesticated horse with an ambling gait; 14-Proper conduct of horse trainers; 15-The unsuitability of horseback riding for everyone; 16-Teaching a horse to move backward; 17-Making a horse run; 18-Guiding a horse closely; 19-Galloping a horse; 20-Teaching a horse to move and stop; 21-Understanding a horse's reins; 22-Learning to place reins on the wrist; 23-Placing a lance on the reins; 24-Learning to hold the reins; 25-A horse that does not allow reins to be placed; 26-A horse that does not allow itself to be mounted; 27-Riding a rebellious horse; 28-Horse diseases and cough medicine; 29-Whitening of a horse's eye; 30-Treatment for a horse with overgrown hooves; 31-Treatment for a horse with eye injury; 32-Treatment for a horse that raises its head; 33-Treatment for a horse with a moving head; 34-Treatment for a deranged horse; 35-Treatment for a horse that refuses to eat grass; 36-Treatment for a horse unaffected by grass in its diet; 37-Treatment for a suffering horse with head bent forward; 38-Treatment for a lethargic horse; 39-Treatment for a horse that walks while moaning; 40-Treatment for a horse that has eaten something inappropriate; 41-Treatment for a horse suffering from heat stroke; 42-Treatment for a horse that has caught a cold; 43-Treatment for a horse with bent head and feet and trembling bones; 44-Treatment for a horse with colic; 45-Treatment for a horse with swollen abdomen and chest; 46-Treatment for a horse with abdominal pain; 47-Treatment for a horse with intestinal worms; 48-Treatment for a horse with an unknown disease; 49-Treatment for a horse with a disease in its head; 50-Treatment for a horse whose head does not reach the ground and whose eyes do not close; 51-Treatment for a horse with gas; 52-Treatment for a horse with swollen genitals; 53-Treatment for a horse with sweating ears and darkened eyes; 54-Treatment for a horse with hemorrhoids; 55-Treatment for a horse with swollen abdomen and chest that refuses to eat grass; 56-Treatment for a horse with pus and excrement flowing from its hindquarters; 57-Treatment for a horse with mange on its neck; 58-Treatment for a horse with mange on its tail and mane; 59-Treatment and medicine for a mangy horse; 60-Treatment for a horse with wounds on its back due to being ridden; 61-Treatment for a horse with inflammation from being ridden; 62-Treatment for a horse with wounds and inflammation; 63-Treatment for a horse with abscess and inflammation; 64-Treatment for a faltering horse; 65-Treatment for a horse that becomes ill during travel; 66-Treatment for a horse with water flowing from its mouth; 67-Treatment for a mount with swollen forelegs; 68-Treatment for a horse with cancer; 69-Treatment for a horse afflicted with the disease "şirne"; 70-Treatment for a horse with knee pain; 71-Treatment for a stubborn horse; 72-Treatment for a horse with elongated and cracked hooves; 73-Treatment for a horse whose hooves are worn due to lack of horseshoes; 74-Treatment for a horse with leprosy; 75-Treatment for a horse with madness; 76-Treatment for a poisoned horse and 77-Treatment for a horse with common diseases [13, no. 2114/1, fol. 3a–43a].

3.1.2 Farasnama (Bursa Inebey Library, no. 2114/2)

This work is located in the Bursa Inebey Library. The manuscript is written in ta'liq script, bears the collection number 2114, contains 13 lines per page, comprises 65 folios (44b–109a), has dimensions of 212×140–135×83 mm, and is written on glazed glossy paper. The name of the work and its author are unknown. The manuscript was copied in the ninth century AH (Hijri). The text of the work is written in black ink, with some words and titles in red ink. The binding is made of black leather [12, p. 155]. A sample page from the work is shown in Figure 2.

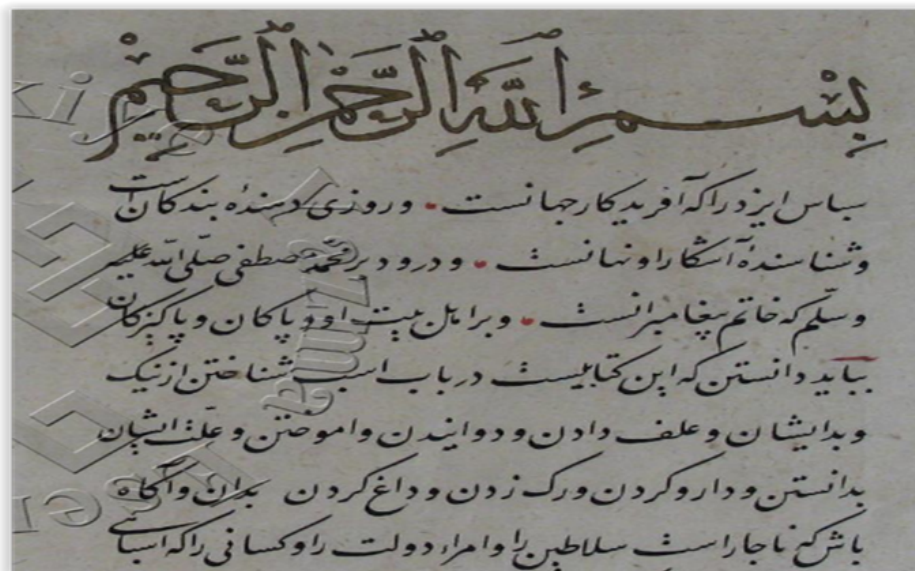


Figure 2. Farasnama, Bursa Inebey Library, no. 2114/2, fol. 44b

The work begins with the basmala, hamdala, and salwala (traditional Islamic opening formulae). In the introduction, it is stated that this exceptional work describes horses, their types, good and bad characteristics, defects, skills, diseases, treatments, and cauterisations. It is also mentioned that through this work, sultans, statesmen, and riders will be able to recognise good and bad horses, identify their flaws, determine whether horses are old or young by examining their teeth, diagnose their diseases, and prescribe appropriate treatments for each ailment. The introduction includes quotations from the Qur'an and hadiths, as well as sayings attributed to Ali ibn Abi Talib [14, no. 2114/2, fol. 44b–45a].

The author states that Amir Sayyid Muhammad Yakub-i Hitli, ruler of Hitlan, wrote a book in Persian, and Abu Muhammad Abdullah b. Muesallem wrote one in Arabic about horse identification. He mentions being influenced by them, though differing in some aspects, and notes that these two books came into his possession in 555 [Hijri] when he was young. The author identifies himself as Mubarak b. Zengi, known as Kayyim-i Nihavendi. In the introduction, the author explains that he will expound on how to identify horses and states that, with Allah's permission, he will succeed in this endeavour. He further explains that he wrote the work in sections and prepared an index, noting that one-third of the work concerns identifying horses, horse ownership, training horses, feeding them hay and barley, accustoming them to exercise, and racing them. He indicates that the other sections of the work describe horse remedies, diseases, and ailments, along with the necessary treatments for these conditions [14, no. 2114/2, fol. 45a–51a].

This work, written in the sixth century Hijri, consists of 54 chapters: 1-Expertise in horse dentition; 2-How to identify a racing horse; 3-Learning the defects found in horses; 4-Desirable circles and markings on horses; 5-Undesirable circles and markings on horses; 6-Which multi-colored horses are better; 7-Disliked colors among horses; 8-Auspicious white markings on horses' bodies that bring good fortune; 9-Undesirable and bad white markings on horses; 10-How horsemanship should be practiced and taught; 11-Which tasks each horse is suitable and appropriate for; 12-Cauterized horses and other stories; 13-Giving dry and fresh fodder to horses and fattening them; 14-Identifying foals, learning about all their teeth and other features; 15-Teaching horses restraint; 16-Feeding horses barley and exercising them for good racing performance; 17-Teaching horses the principles of racing; 18-(The name of this chapter is not written in the work); 19-(The name of this chapter is not written in the work); 20-Lameness in a horse's leg; 21-Suddenly raising a horse to its feet; 22-Swelling in both knees of a horse; 23-Strengthening a horse's legs; 24-Damage to a horse's genitals; 25-Swelling of a horse's ankle; 26-Flesh growing on a horse's hoof; 27-Water coming to a horse's foot and causing great pain; 28-Cracking of a horse's hoof; 29-Difficulty in running for horses with damaged hooves; 30-Pimples appearing on a horse's mouth and foot; 31-Worms and insects appearing in a horse's abdomen; 32-Exposure of a horse to heat and cold; 33-Appearance of fever in a horse's body; 34-Injury to both ankles of a horse; 35-Cancer in a horse's foot and back; 36-Swelling of a horse's legs and forelegs; 37-Appearance of moles on a horse's body; 38-Sores appearing on a horse's genitals, throat,

and forelegs; 39-Stiffening of a horse's entire body; 40-Swelling of mares' genitals and injury to their chests; 41-Internal disease in horses; 42-Dryness in a horse's bile; 43-Presence of locusts and bees in horses; 44-Certain swellings in horses; 45-Glanders disease appearing in a horse's body; 46-Emergence of various swellings in horses; 47-Continuous breathing of a horse; 48-Inflammation of a horse's foot; 49-Weakness of a horse and looseness in its fore and hind legs; 50-A horse's inability to breathe; 51-Swelling of a horse's genitals; 52-Bleeding from a horse's genitals and hindquarters; 53-Growing and eliminating hair; 54-Identifying mules [14, no. 2114/2, fol. 51a–109a].

3.1.3 Farasnama (Topkapı Palace Museum Library, no. 630)

This copy is located in the Treasury Library collection of the Topkapı Palace Museum Library. The manuscript is written in ta'liq script, bears the collection number 630, contains 11 lines per page, comprises 23 folios, and has dimensions of 175×120–70 mm; its author is Huseyni, and the manuscript is written on glazed glossy paper. The work was copied in the tenth century AH (Hijri). The text of the work is written in black ink, with section headings in red ink. The first folio is illuminated, and the binding is made of leather and paper and is black in colour [15, p. 107]. A sample page from the work is shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3. *Farasnama*, Topkapı Palace Museum Library, no. 630, fol. 1b

In the prose introduction of the work, the basmala, hamdala, and salwala appear first, followed by statements that this work concerns the knowledge of horses, that anyone reading this concise work will gain complete knowledge and acquire information not written in any other book, and that this work consists of five sections. Subsequently, the copy, written in verse form, contains the following headings: Tawhid (7 couplets), na'at (5 couplets), reason for composition (79 couplets), beginning of the farasnama (6 couplets), first section: Characteristics of a good and esteemed horse (40 couplets). Second section: How a good horse should be (16 couplets). Third section: Explanation of several points in question and answer form (171 couplets). Fourth section: Bad traits found in a horse and their progressive correction (38 couplets). Fifth section: Colours and markings of horses (31 couplets). The work contains a total of 393 couplets [16, no. 630, fol. 1b–23a].

3.1.4 Farasnama (Suleymaniye Library Shehid Ali Pasha Collection, no. 2066–001)

This manuscript is housed in the Suleymaniye Library within the Shehid Ali Pasha collection. The manuscript is written in ta'liq script, bears the collection number 2066-001 (folios 1b–29a), comprises 12 lines per page with a total of 27 folios, and was authored by Mirza Makhdum. Its dimensions measure 182×115–120×60 mm, and it is produced on polished glossy paper. The text of the work is inscribed in black ink with section headings in red. The binding is made of leather and features black and marbled colouring [17, no. 2066–001]. A sample page from the work is shown in Figure 4.

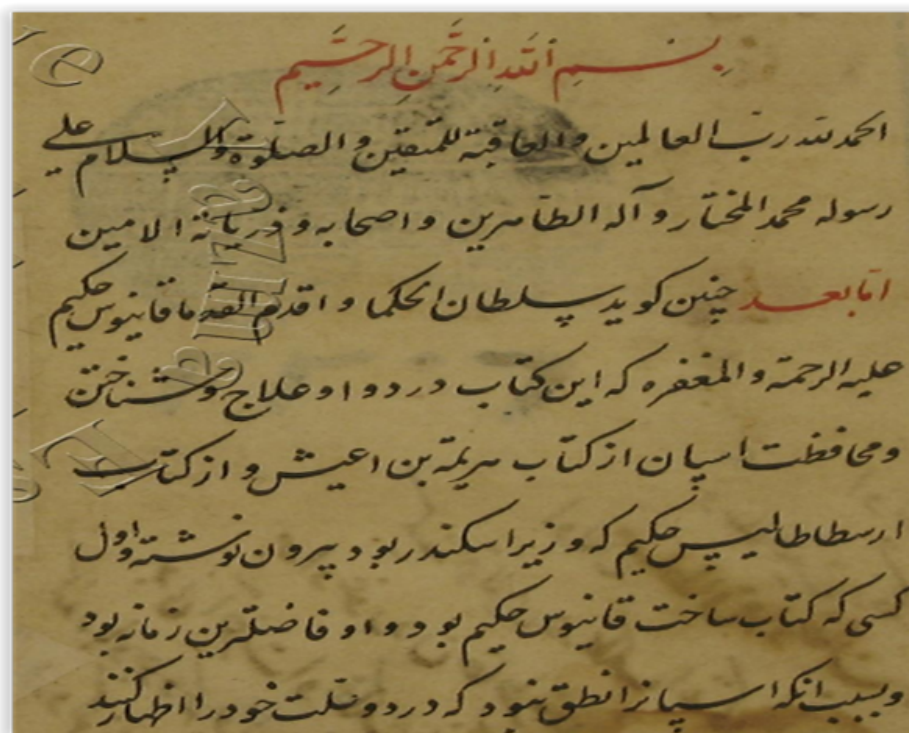


Figure 4. *Farasnama*, Suleymaniye Library Shehid Ali Pasha Collection, no. 2066-001, fol. 1b

The cover of the manuscript indicates in Ottoman Turkish that this work was composed by Mirza Makhdum for Sultan Murad III. The introduction begins with the traditional basmala, hamdala, and salawat, after which it is stated that the work comprises accounts of 40 horse diseases and their treatments, compiled from the works of Alexander the Great's vizier Kâniyûs and Aristotle. The introduction also expounds on the virtues of horses [17, no. 2066-001, fol. 1b-3b].

The work consists of the following 40 chapters: 1-Treatment for coughing horses; 2-Treatment for horses with whitening eyes or developing black aqueous humour; 3-Treatment for horses with eye lesions; 4-Treatment for horses with hoof conditions; 5-Treatment for horses debilitated by illness; 6-Treatment for horses with persistent head tremors; 7-Treatment for horses exhibiting manic behaviour; 8-Treatment for horses experiencing abdominal and groin contractions; 9-Treatment for febrile horses; 10-Treatment for horses consuming forage inattentively; 11-Treatment for horses suffering from rigidity; 12-Treatment for horses with irregular feeding patterns; 13-Treatment for horses exposed to heat stroke; 14-Treatment for horses affected by cold exposure; 15-Treatment for horses after mating; 16-Treatment for horses with colic; 17-Treatment for horses with abdominal distension; 18-Treatment for horses with flatulence; 19-Treatment for horses with urinary retention; 20-Treatment for horses with intestinal parasites; 21-Treatment for horses experiencing general discomfort; 22-Treatment for horses suffering from cephalalgia; 23-Treatment for horses exhibiting head drooping and eye closure; 24-Treatment for horses displaying self-injurious behaviour; 25-Treatment for horses with oedema; 26-Treatment for horses with ear perspiration and vision impairment; 27-Treatment for horses with inflammatory conditions; 28-Treatment for horses with pharyngeal swelling; 29-Treatment for horses with purulent ocular discharge; 30-Treatment for horses experiencing pruritus; 31-Treatment for horses with persistent pruritus and vocalisation; 32-Treatment for horses with dorsal swelling due to prolonged riding; 33-Treatment for horses with saddle sores; 34-Treatment for horses with general wounds; 35-Treatment for horses with pharyngeal pain; 36-Treatment for horses with dermatological conditions; 37-Treatment for horses experiencing severe pain; 38-Treatment for horses with dehydration; 39-Treatment for horses with fore and hind limb oedema; 40-Treatment for horses with hoof inflammation [17, no. 2066-001, fol. 3b-29a].

3.1.5 Risale-i Farasnama (Ankara Adnan Otuken Provincial Public Library, no. 06 Hk 137/5)

This manuscript is preserved in the Ankara Adnan Otuken Provincial Public Library. The manuscript bears the collection number 06 Hk 137/5, contains 17 lines per page, and has dimensions of 135×75–180×132 mm. It was transcribed in 970 AH, occupies folios 22b–27b, and is written in ta'liq script. The main text is inscribed in black ink, while chapter headings are rendered in red [18, no. 06 Hk 137/5]. A sample page from the work is shown in Figure 5.

The introduction of the work states that it consists of the sayings of the physician Aristotle. It is noted that the treatise discusses the characteristics of superior and inferior horses, their behaviors and movements, methods for testing them, the essential qualities horses must possess, the specific criteria for identifying them, as well as equine diseases and their

respective remedies. Furthermore, it is noted that the text was originally composed for Alexander the Great (known as Dhu'l-Qarnayn) and subsequently translated from Arabic into Persian by Muhammad b. Husayn to address a specific need [18, no. 06 Hk 137/5, fol. 22b].

The manuscript consists of the following 31 chapters: 1- Understanding the ideal characteristics of horses; 2-Identifying horses with night blindness; 3-Determining horses' masculinity; 4- Detecting deafness in horses; 5-Identifying left-dominance in horses; 6-Assessing horses' auspiciousness; 7-Distinguishing between superior and inferior horses; 8-Recognizing the merits and defects of horse coat colors; 9-Identifying diseases and physical imperfections in horses; 10-Remedies for tail itching in horses; 11-Treatment for generalised pruritus in horses; 12-Understanding nervousness and fractiousness in horses; 13-Therapeutic approaches for coughing horses; 14-Treatment for horses with erythema and lethargy; 15-Remedies for leukoma in the horse's eye; 16-Remedies for mounting the horse; 17-Treatment for exhaustion and pallor in horses; 18-Knowledge of rasping/trimming the horse's hoof; 19-Treatment for horses with neoplastic conditions; 20-Observing appropriate watering intervals for horses; 21-Remedies for abdominal pain in horses; 22-Procedures for managing the urine of horses for treatment; 23-Treatment for horses with erysipelas; 24-Remedies for horses with suppurative dorsal lesions; 25-Therapeutic approaches for horses with contusions and lacerations; 26-Treatment for horses with dorsal oedema; 27-Observations of horses' hydration and feeding behaviours; 28-Winter and spring care for horses; 29-Precautions to prevent saddle sores on the horse's back; 30-Sitting on the saddle and whipping the horse; 31-Methods for fattening and conditioning horses [18, no. 06 Hk 137/5, fol. 22b–27b].

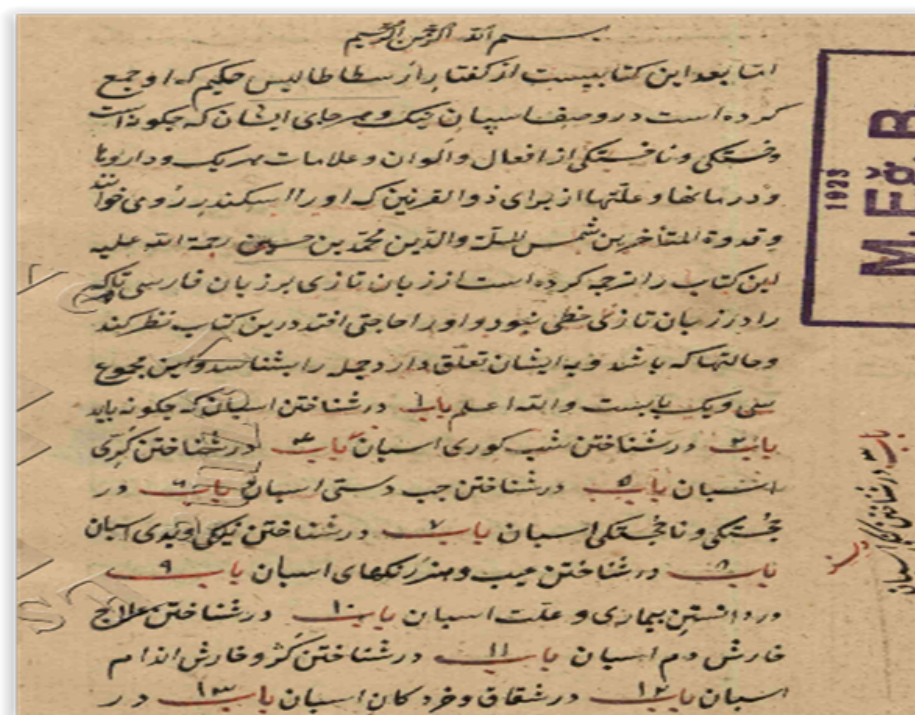


Figure 5. *Risale-i Farasnama*, Ankara Adnan Otuken Provincial Public Library, no. 06 Hk 137/5, fol. 22b

3.1.6 *Risale-i Farasnama* (Suleymaniye Library Shehid Ali Pasha Collection, no. 2066/2)

This manuscript is housed in the Suleymaniye Library within the Shehid Ali Pasha collection. The manuscript bears the collection number 2066/2, has dimensions of 182×115–120×60 mm, occupies folios 29b–38b, was transcribed in 977 AH, and contains 12 lines per page [19, no. 2066/2]. A sample page from the work is shown in Figure 6.

The introduction indicates that this work is attributed to Aristotle, elucidates equine characteristics, and was composed for Alexander the Great (known as Dhu'l-Qarnayn). It is noted that the original text was in Arabic, was subsequently translated into Persian by Muhammad b. Husayn to address a specific need, and comprises 30 chapters. This manuscript is identical to the preceding work, albeit missing one chapter [19, no. 2066/2, fol. 29b–38b].

3.1.7 *Farasnama* (Regional Directorate of Manuscripts Library, no. BY00005359/3)

This manuscript is preserved in the Regional Directorate of Manuscripts Library in Konya. The manuscript bears the collection number BY00005359/3, has dimensions of 195×145 mm, occupies folios 147b–149b, and contains 19 lines per page. The entire text is inscribed in black ink [20, no. BY00005359/3]. A sample page from the work is shown in Figure 7.

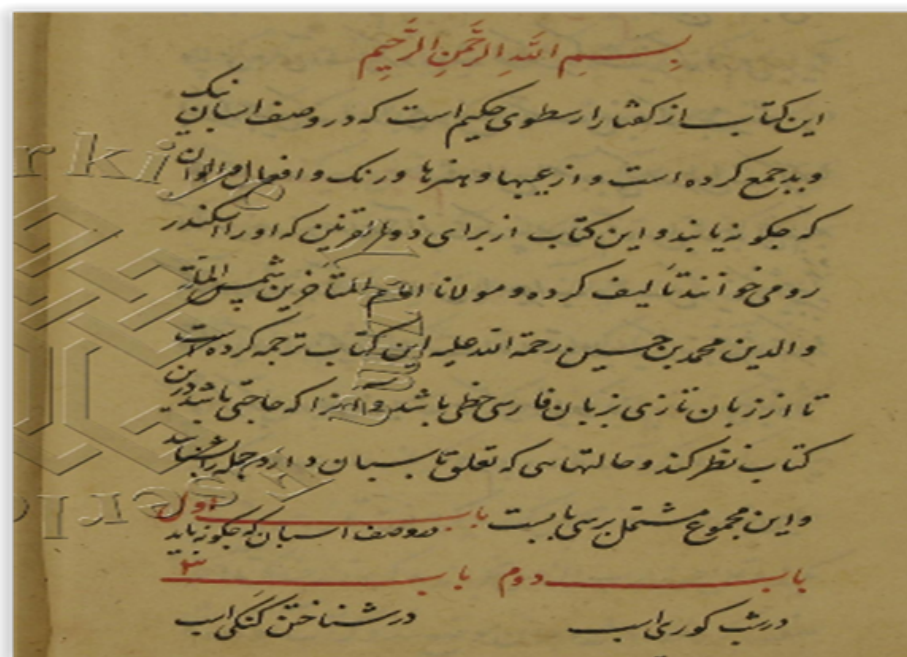


Figure 6. Risale-i Farasnama, Suleymaniye Library Shehid Ali Pasha Collection, no. 2066/2, fol. 29b

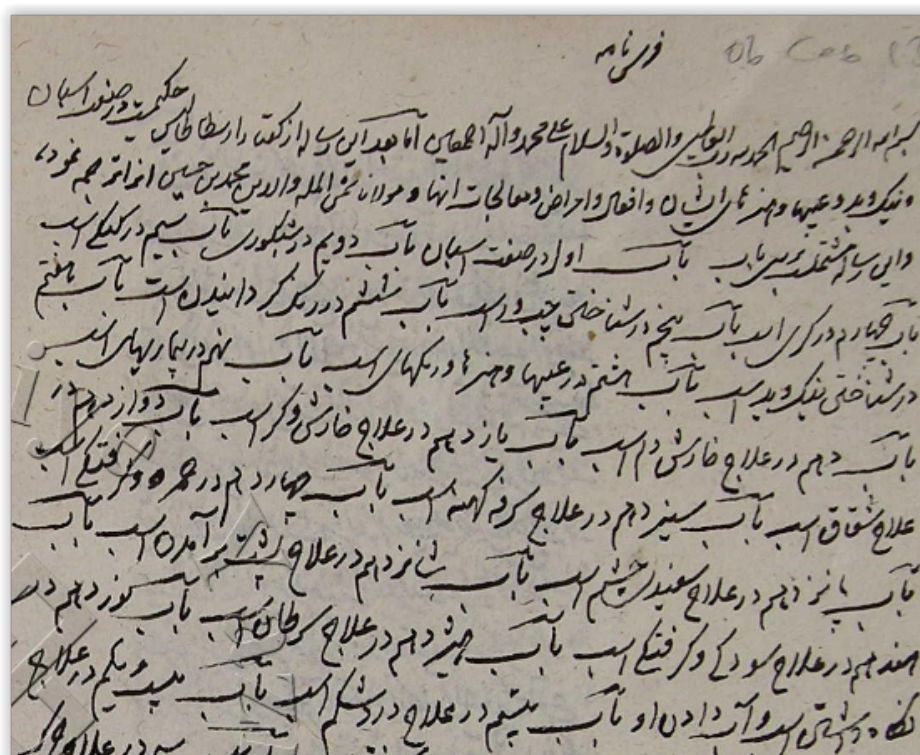


Figure 7. Farasnama, Regional Directorate of Manuscripts Library, no. BY00005359/3, fol. 147b

The introduction states that this work is attributed to Aristotle and discusses equine characteristics; it was translated into Persian by Muhammad b. Husayn and comprises 30 chapters. This manuscript is identical to the preceding work [20, no. BY00005359/3, fol. 147b–149b].

3.1.8 Muntehab-i Risale-i Farasnama (Suleymaniye Library Ayasofya Collection, no. 4624/4)

This manuscript is housed in the Suleymaniye Library within the Ayasofya collection. The manuscript was transcribed in 936 AH by the scribe Muhammad b. Sharif Ali; it contains 15 lines per page, occupies folios 111b–124b, has dimensions of 210×120–125×60 mm, bears the collection number 4624/4, and is written in ta'liq script. The entire text is inscribed in black ink [21, no. 4624/4]. A sample page from the work is shown in Figure 8.

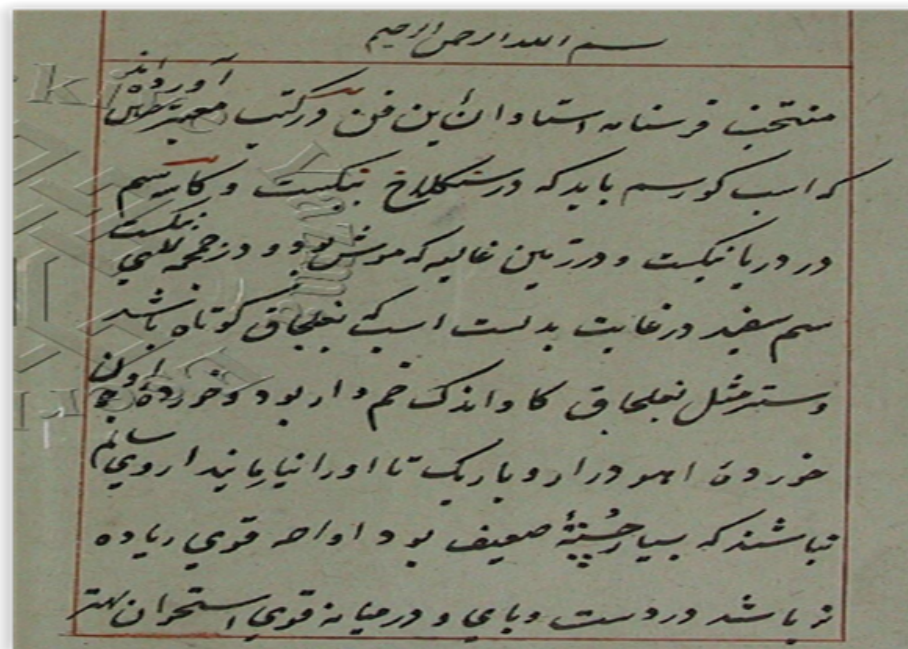


Figure 8. Muntehab-i Risale-i Farasnama, Suleymaniye Library Ayasofya Collection, no. 4624/4, fol. 111b

This work, comprising the teachings of Aristotle, addresses equine attributes, favourable and unfavourable characteristics, coat colours and markings, as well as various pathologies and their corresponding remedies. Muhammad b. Husayn translated it from Arabic into Persian to fulfil a particular need. This manuscript is identical to the preceding work, with its distinguishing feature being a more extensive preface. The work consists of 31 chapters of varying lengths [21, no. 4624/4, fol. 111b–124b].

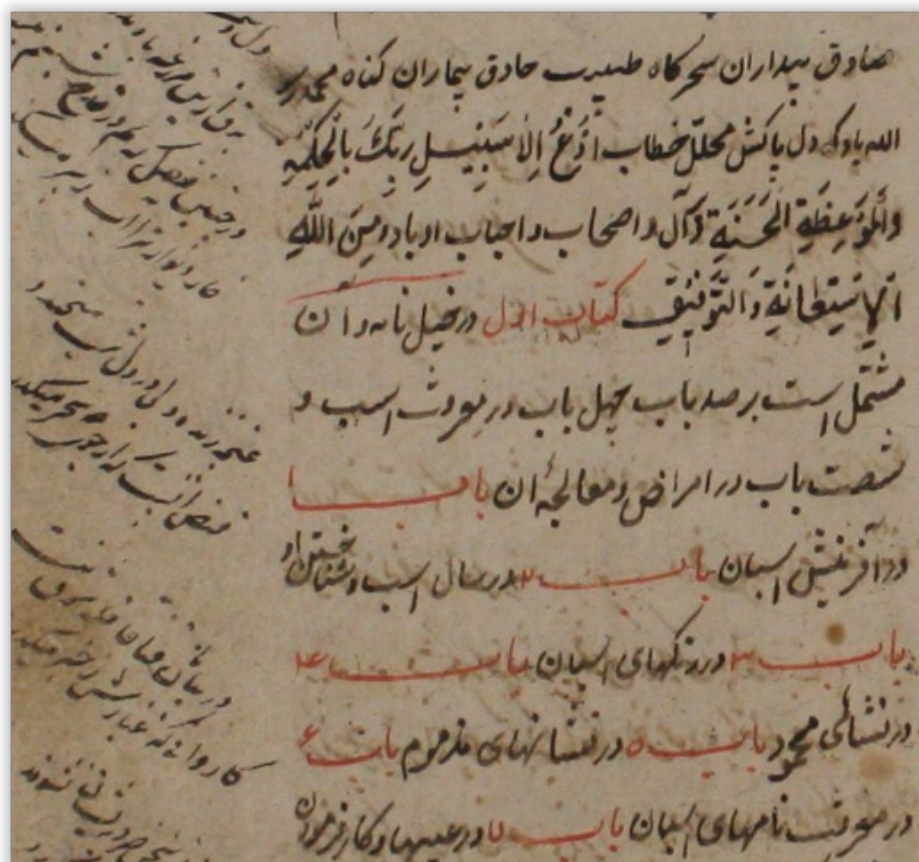


Figure 9. Haylname, Beyazıt Library, no. B4221, fol. 2a

3.1.9 Haylname (Beyazıt Library, no. B4221)

This manuscript is preserved in the Beyazıt Library. The manuscript contains 13 lines per page, has dimensions of 185×120–110×65 mm, was transcribed in 1087 AH, comprises 86 folios, and is written in ta'liq script. The main text is inscribed in black ink with chapter headings rendered in red. The central portion of the initial folio is deficient. Library records attribute this work to Kemalpaşazade; however, no such attribution appears within the manuscript itself [22, no. B4221]. A sample page from the work is shown in Figure 9.

The introduction commences with the conventional basmala, hamdala, and salawat, subsequently identifying the work as “Haylname” and indicating that it comprises 100 chapters, of which forty pertain to equine accomplishments and sixty address pathologies and their corresponding therapeutic interventions [22, no. B4221, fol. 1b–2a].

The initial section of the manuscript consists of the following 40 chapters: 1-The creation of horses; 2-Determination of horse age and identification methods; 3-The colors of horses; 4-Diagnostic indicators of languid horses; 5-Characteristic manifestations of inferior horses; 6- Characteristics of horse names; 7-Faults, giving orders, and riding a horse improperly; 8-The harnessing system for the horse; 9-Equestrian methodology and proper mounting techniques; 10-The etiquette of selecting a horse; 11-Anatomical characteristics of anatomical structures in horses; 12-Attributes of superior horses; 13-Diagnostic indicators of racing horses; 14-Types of horses and their specific functions; 15-Characteristics of cauterised horses and cauterisation methodology; 16-Training protocols for imperial horses; 17-Characteristics of racing horses, Arabian horses, and their equipment; 18-Training methodologies for mares; 19-Saddling a mare and the requirements for its training; 20-Regulating the food and water intake of horses and their conditions; 21-The difference between male and female horses; 22-Breeding stud horses; 23-The proper way to rear stud horses; 24-Castrating horses and the proper procedure; 25-Training a horse that has been idle due to its foal; 26-Feeding barley to horses; 27-Leading a horse to victory in a race; 28-Characteristics and qualities of intractable horses; 29-Training horses with stirrup issues; 30-Precautions for horses that struggle during descents; 31-Precautions for horses with a sensitive bridle response; 32-Dealing with a horse that has a fixed habit; 33-Dealing with a horse that has poor hoof-shoeing; 34-The etiquette of shoeing a horse; 35-The manner of providing fodder and water to horses; 36-Grooming horses in winter and summer; 37-Administration of freshly harvested wheat to horses; 38-Forage administration for emaciated horses to facilitate weight gain; 39-Erysipelas pathology and therapeutic interventions; 40-Exposition of lawful competition [22, no. B4221, fol. 2a–55b].

The second section of the manuscript comprises the following 60 chapters: 1-Therapeutic intervention for horses with cephalic pathology; 2-Therapeutic intervention for horses with cranial impurities; 3-Therapeutic intervention for horses exhibiting persistent cephalic movement; 4-Therapeutic intervention for horses presenting with ocular leucoma; 5-Therapeutic intervention for horses with ophthalmologic lesions; 6-Therapeutic intervention for horses with ocular discharge; 7-Therapeutic intervention for horses with nyctalopia; 8-Therapeutic intervention for horses with ocular neoplasia; 9-Therapeutic intervention for horses exhibiting manic behaviour; 10-Therapeutic intervention for horses with inexplicable anorexia; 11-Therapeutic intervention for horses with forage intolerance; 12-Therapeutic intervention for horses with hyperthermia; 13-Therapeutic intervention for horses with hypothermia; 14-Therapeutic intervention for horses afflicted with glanders; 15-Therapeutic intervention for horses with chronic cough; 16-Therapeutic intervention for horses with flatulence; 17-Therapeutic intervention for horses with photophobia; 18-Therapeutic intervention for horses with colic; 19-Therapeutic intervention for horses with erythema; 20-Therapeutic intervention for horses with severe abdominal distension; 21-Therapeutic intervention for horses with abdominal pain; 22-Therapeutic intervention for horses with intestinal parasitosis; 23-Therapeutic intervention for horses with idiopathic pathology; 24-Therapeutic intervention for horses with pyrexia; 25-Therapeutic intervention for horses with fatigue; 26-Therapeutic intervention for horses with generalised diaphoresis; 27-Therapeutic intervention for horses with suppurative conditions; 28-Therapeutic intervention for horses with suppuration and anorexia; 29-Therapeutic intervention for horses with xanthous ocular discharge; 30-Therapeutic intervention for horses with chronic pruritus; 31-Therapeutic intervention for pruritic tail and cervical regions in horses; 32-Therapeutic intervention for horse dorsal oedema; 33-Therapeutic intervention for horses with saddle-induced dorsal lesions; 34-Therapeutic intervention for wounds resulting from predatory animal attacks; 35-Therapeutic intervention for wounds caused by swords and axes; 36-Therapeutic intervention for desiccated wounds; 37-Therapeutic intervention for myiasis-infected wounds; 38-Therapeutic intervention for lethargic draft animals; 39-Therapeutic intervention for horses with auditory impairment; 40-Therapeutic intervention for hepatic trauma; 41-Therapeutic intervention for horses deprived of forage or hydration; 42-Therapeutic intervention for horses with pharyngeal oedema; 43-Therapeutic intervention for horses afflicted with cirrhosis; 44-Therapeutic intervention for horses afflicted with autumnal epizootic; 45-Therapeutic intervention for horses exhibiting difficulty in standing or ambulation; 46-Therapeutic intervention for horses with cutaneous nevus; 47-Therapeutic intervention for horse osteosarcoma; 48-Therapeutic intervention for horse pustular eruptions; 49-Therapeutic intervention for horses with leprosy; 50-Therapeutic intervention for horses exhibiting mating behaviour; 51-Therapeutic intervention for horses transported from the plains; 52-Therapeutic intervention for horses with penile oedema; 53-Therapeutic intervention for horses with penile prolapse; 54-Therapeutic intervention for horses presenting

This manuscript is housed in the Suleymaniye Library's Karacelebizade collection. The work is written in ta'liq script, bears the collection number 293–2, comprises 11 lines per page, occupies folios 120b–131b, has dimensions of 158×108–112×58 mm, and is written on glazed paper. The text is inscribed in black ink with section titles in red ink. The manuscript is bound in black leather [23, no. 293–2]. A sample page from the work is shown in Figure 10.

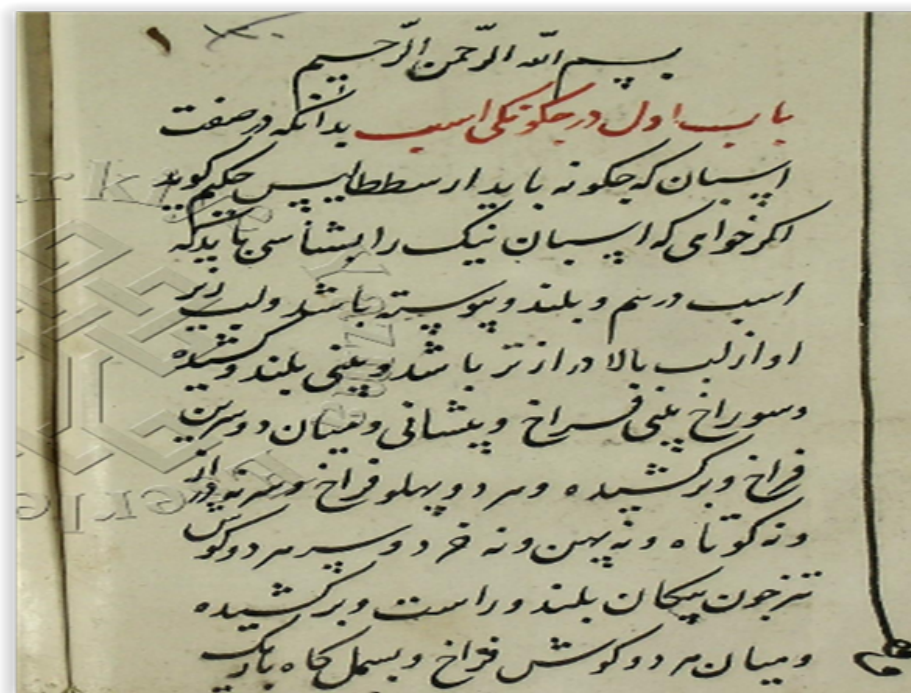


Figure 10. *Risale-i Esb*, Suleymaniye Library Karacelebizade Collection, no. 293-2, fol. 120b

The manuscript commences with the basmala and consists of the following 30 chapters: 1-Characteristics of horses; 2-Identifying blind horses; 3-Identifying large-bodied horses; 4-Identifying deaf horses; 5-Identifying left-handed horses; 6-Good and bad horses; 7-Identifying good and noble horses; 8-Identifying a horse's color, breed, and type; 9-Diseases and defects of horses; 10-Remedy for itching on a horse's back and tail; 11-Remedy for neck itching in horses; 12-Treatment for cracked wounds in horses; 13-Remedy for coughing horses; 14-Treatment for exhausted and inflamed horses; 15-Remedy for horses with eye ailments; 16-Treatment for horses with protruding backs; 17-Treatment for weak and tired horses; 18-Cancerous conditions in horses and their remedies; 19-Watering horses; 20-Horses with abdominal pain; 21-Horses with colic and back rigidity; 22-Inflammation in horses; 23-Treatment for horses with infected backs; 24-Treatment for horses with swollen backs; 25-Exhausted and debilitated horses; 26-Preservation of horses; 27-Feeding and watering practices for horses; 28-Preventive measures against back injuries in horses; 29-Riding, driving, and maintaining horses; 30-Methods for fattening horses [23, no. 293-2, fol. 120b–131b].

Works that provide information on the feeding, care, training, breeds, and species of birds of prey, as well as the medicines used in the treatment of their diseases, are referred to as baznama. Such texts are also known by the titles saydname and shikarname. While the primary focus of baznamas is birds of prey, other animals are also discussed in

some of these works. Baznamas are works that approach hunting not merely as a technical activity, but as a practice closely associated with political authority, courtly culture, and knowledge of nature. A review of the manuscript databases of Türkiye libraries revealed six Persian-language works specifically concerning hunting birds. The characteristics and contents of these manuscripts are as follows:

3.2.1 Baznama (Suleymaniye Library Lala İsmail Collection, no. 380)

This versified manuscript is preserved in the Suleymaniye Library within the Lala İsmail collection. The manuscript is written in ta'liq script, bears the collection number 380, contains 11–12 lines per page and comprises a total of 74 folios, has dimensions of 177×100–105×60 mm, and is written on polished paper. The text is inscribed in black ink with chapter headings in red. The manuscript is bound in black leather. Despite the absence of authorial attribution within the text, according to Rifat Bilge, this work was composed by Ali Haydar-i Tabrizī in 896 AH [24, p. 169]. A sample page from the work is shown in Figure 11.

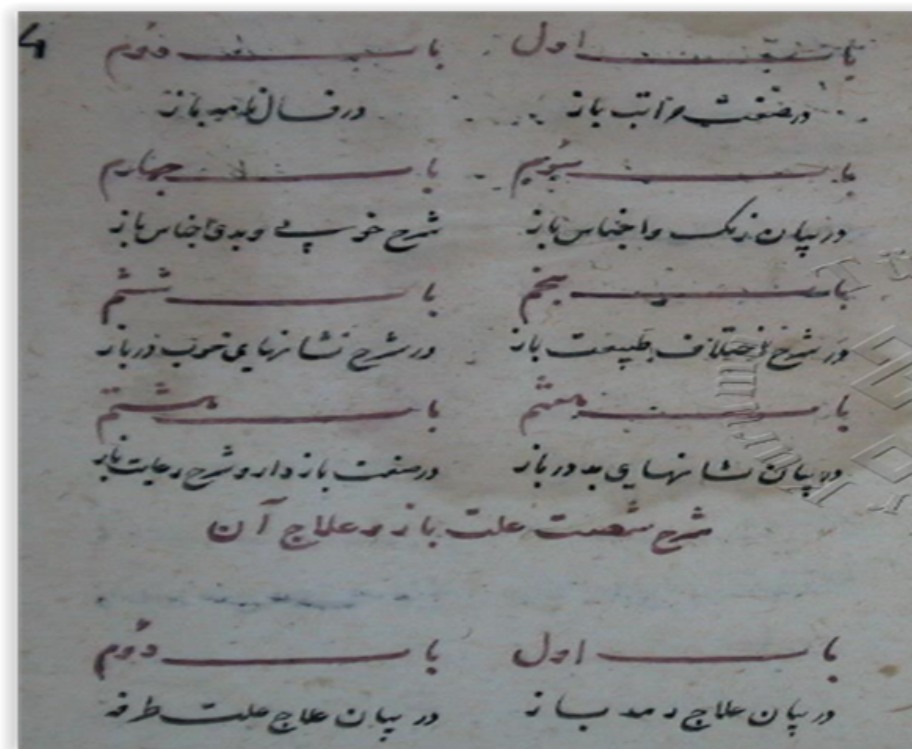


Figure 11. *Baznama*, Suleymaniye Library Lala İsmail Collection, no. 380, fol. 4a

The prose introduction of the manuscript commences with the traditional basmala, hamdala, and salawat, followed by invocations of ‘Alī, Hasan, and Husayn. Subsequently, it is stated that this Baznama was originally composed in Arabic for Jamshid, and at the request of the Byzantine sultan, Khwāja Nasr al-Dīn Tūsī rendered a prose translation into Persian. The manuscript further relates that the Aqqyunlu Sultan Ya’qub presented this work to Ali Haydar-i Tabrizi in Khoy and Salmas, and that the aforementioned author, being both interested in falconry and an accomplished writer, resolved to recompose the work in verse. Additionally, it is indicated that the manuscript comprises sixty chapters addressing avian pathologies and their therapeutic interventions, along with eight sections delineating the colouration, markings, and favourable and unfavourable characteristics of falcons [25, no. 380, fol. 1b–3b].

This manuscript contains a total of 1,359 couplets. The eight sections are titled as follows: 1-Characterization of falcon hierarchies; 2-Augury compendium concerning falcons; 3-Exposition of falcon colourations and breeds; 4-Elucidation of aesthetic and non-aesthetic attributes of falcon breeds; 5-Explication of divergent falcon temperaments; 6-Elucidation of favourable characteristics in falcons; 7-Exposition of unfavourable characteristics in falcons; 8-Explication of innate falcon attributes [25, no. 380, fol. 4a].

The names of the sixty pathologies afflicting falcons and their corresponding therapeutic interventions are as follows: 1-Pharmacological intervention for ophthalmodynia in falcons; 2-Pharmacological intervention for nictitation in falcons; 3-Pharmacological intervention for rhinorrhea; 4-Pharmacological intervention for coryza; 5-Pharmacological intervention for rhinitis; 6-Pharmacological intervention for intestinal volvulus; 7-Pharmacological intervention for tremor disorders; 8-Pharmacological intervention for calcification pathology; 9-Pharmacological intervention for calcification pathology; 10-Pharmacological intervention for calcification pathology; 11-Pharmacological intervention for sengag

disease; 12-Pharmacological administration for birds exhibiting self-induced plumage removal; 13-Pharmacological intervention for hyperthermia; 14-Pharmacological intervention for lithiasis; 15-Pharmacological intervention for biliary disorders; 16-Pharmacological intervention for dyspnea; 17-Pharmacological intervention for thoracic pathology; 18-Pharmacological intervention for ingluvial distension; 19-Pharmacological intervention for alar tumefaction; 20-Pharmacological intervention for dorsalgia; 21-Pharmacological intervention for falcons exhibiting attenuated downward locomotion; 22-Pharmacological intervention for falcons presenting with cutaneous oedema; 23-Pharmacological intervention for falcons with rostral tumefaction; 24-Pharmacological requisite for constipation; 25-Pharmacological intervention for ophthalmodynia; 26-Pharmacological intervention for hepatalgia; 27-Pharmacological intervention for gastric parasitosis; 28-Pharmacological intervention for falcons with visceral pathology; 29-Pharmacological intervention for falcons exhibiting attenuated flight capability; 30-Pharmacological intervention for gastric helminthiasis in falcons; 31-Pharmacological intervention for gastric trichinosis in falcons; 32-Pharmacological intervention for compatibility disorders; 33-Pharmacological intervention for falcons presenting with pedal and femoral oedema; 34-Pharmacological intervention for podagra; 35-Pharmacological intervention for falcons with skeletal fractures; 36-Pharmacological intervention for falcons with damaged talons; 37-Pharmacological intervention for falcons with fractured talons; 38-Pharmacological intervention for ectoparasite eradication in falcons; 39-Pharmacological intervention for falcons exhibiting premature remigial moult; 40-Pharmacological intervention for falcons injured during predation; 41-Pharmacological intervention for bovine spongiform encephalopathy; 42-Pharmacological intervention for alimentary rejection; 43-Pharmacological intervention for delayed digestive processes; 44-Pharmacological intervention for phlegmatic predominance; 45-Pharmacological intervention for intestinal obstruction; 46-Pharmacological intervention for organomegaly; 47-Pharmacological intervention for predatory aversion; 48-Pharmacological intervention for nutritional aversion; 49-Pharmacological intervention for falcons undergoing plumage metamorphosis; 50-Pharmacological intervention for falcons exhibiting paresis due to calcification; 51-Pharmacological intervention for falcons presenting with ocular effusion; 52-Pharmacological intervention for phthisis and tuberculosis; 53-Pharmacological intervention for falcons exhibiting diminished volition due to emaciation; 54-Pharmacological intervention for falcons exhibiting deceptive immobility; 55-Pharmacological intervention for falcons undergoing therapeutic regimens; 56-Pharmacological intervention for falcons exhibiting therapeutic aversion; 57-Pharmacological intervention for premature plumage depigmentation; 58-Pharmacological intervention for falcons exhibiting vocalisation; 59-Pharmacological intervention for severely traumatised organisms; 60-(The nomenclature of this chapter is not specified in the manuscript) [25, no. 380, fol. 4a-73a].

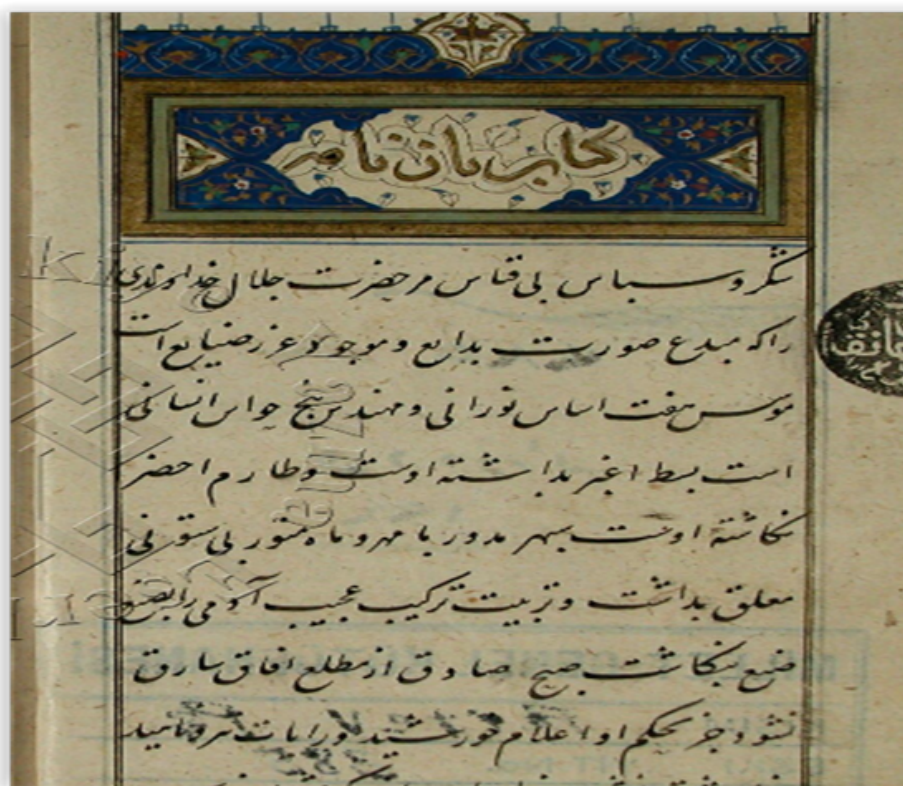


Figure 12. Baznama, Suleymaniye Library Perteve Pasha Collection, no. 385-I, fol. 1b

3.2.2 Baznama (Suleymaniye Library Pertev Pasha Collection, no. 385-1)

This manuscript is housed in the Suleymaniye Library within the Pertev Pasha collection. The manuscript is written in ta'liq script, bears the collection number 385-1, contains 12 lines per page, spans folios 1b–50a, and measures 178×100–125×63 mm. It was transcribed in 881 and is written on glazed paper. The text of the manuscript is inscribed in black ink, while headings appear in red ink. The binding is made of black leather [26, no. 385–1]. A sample page from the work is shown in Figure 12.

The manuscript's introduction contains the traditional praise of God and blessings upon the Prophet, incorporates Quranic verses and hadiths related to hunting, and recounts how Alexander the Great, known as Dhul-Qarnayn, posed questions to physicians regarding the falcon's temperament, diseases, and treatments. Additionally, the text indicates that this work comprises scientific and practical articles, each consisting of several chapters. After the introduction, it is stated that the first article, composed of 38 chapters, addresses the art of falconry, the characteristics of birds, and hunting techniques, while the second article discusses animal diseases and their remedies [26, no. 385-1, fol. 1b–11a].

The chapters in the first article are titled as follows: 1-The first person to hunt with birds; 2-Other birds that are trained and subsequently utilised for hunting; 3-Additional birds that are trained and subsequently employed for hunting; 4-Male or female falcon; 5-The praise and virtue of the falcon; 6-The nature and temperament of the falcon; 7-The distinctive characteristics of falcons found in each city and region; 8-The species of falcon; 9-The admirable qualities of the falcon; 10-The praise of the best male falcon; 11-The best female falcon; 12-The characteristics of falcons that hunt large birds; 13-The characteristics of falcons that hunt small birds; 14-The characteristics of the most powerful falcon in terms of hunting; 15-The most agile falcon in terms of hunting; 16-Which falcon develops familiarity more quickly; 17-The falcon with the best essence; 18-The characteristics of the strongest falcons; 19-The worst falcons; 20-The characteristics of the best falcon; 21-The esteemed good falcon; 22-The falcon's position; 23-The agility and nimbleness of birds; 24-The most agile and nimble species; 25-The characteristics of the best eagle; 26-The eagle's excrement; 27-Measures for preserving the falcon; 28-Testing whether birds are healthy or ill; 29-Hunting birds from a diplomatic perspective; 30-Techniques and training for recalling a falcon that has flown away; 31-The falcon that hunts flying young pigeons; 32-Methods for distancing the falcon; 33-The falcon's flight and escape from its owner while airborne; 34-Measures for falcons that have lost their strength; 35-Hastening to rescue the falcon; 36-Indicators of hidden diseases; 37-Excrement as indicators of diseases; 38-Treatment of birds afflicted with jaundice [26, no. 385-1, fol. 11a–30b].

The second article, which discusses animal diseases and their remedies, consists of the following 54 chapters: 1-Eye opening and closing disease and its treatment; 2-Eye pain and its remedy; 3-Catarrh and its remedy; 4-Sneezing and its treatment; 5-Remedy for catarrh occurring in winter; 6-Remedy for intestinal obstruction; 7-Remedy for cold and heat conditions; 8-Remedy for calcification disease; 9-Remedy for castration; 10-Medication administered prior to calcification and castration; 11-Remedy for hyperthermia; 12-Remedy for leprosy; 13-Abdominal ulceration; 14-Remedy for gluttony; 15-Remedy for dyspnea; 16-Remedy for phlegm; 17-Remedy for head seizure; 18-Remedy for impact injuries; 19-Remedy for wing seizure; 20-Back seizure; 21-Remedy for back pain; 22-Tail laxity disease; 23-Ocular edema; 24-Constipation; 25-Remedy for night blindness; 26-Remedy for hepatic pain; 27-Presence of intestinal parasites; 28-Abdominal pain; 29-Parasitic infiltration of leg muscle; 30-Persistent self-scratching with the beak; 31-Hemorrhoidal disease; 32-Paralysis of the animal's foot; 33-Pain in the thigh and calf; 34-Gout; 35-Reduction and elimination of pedal edema; 36-Fracture of the talon, debility, and onset of affliction; 37-Scabies; 38-Feather-plucking and claw-tearing disease; 39-Pecking at parasite-infested areas; 40-Remedy for malformed wing growth; 41-Injury due to organ damage; 42-Infection of the heel and talon; 43-Formication; 44-Vomiting; 45-Hemoptysis; 46-Management of diarrhea; 47-Management of indigestion; 48-Intestinal obstruction; 49-Management of edema; 50-Exhaustion of the hunted bird; 51-Management of weight gain in birds; 52-Techniques for reducing a bird's weight; 53-Lacrimation; 54-Characteristics of the digestive system that processes food [26, no. 385-1, fol. 30b–50a].

3.2.3 Risale der Marifet-i Baz ve Eskal-i Baz (Suleymaniye Library Pertev Pasha Collection, no. 385–3)

This manuscript is housed in the Suleymaniye Library within the Pertev Pasha collection. The manuscript is written in ta'liq script, bears the collection number 385-3, contains 12 lines per page, spans folios 64b–68a, measures 178×100–125×63 mm, and is written on glazed paper. The text of the manuscript is written in black ink [27, no. 385–3]. A sample page from the work is shown in Figure 13.

The introduction states that this work concerns the skill of falconry and difficulties encountered in relation to falcons and consists of ten chapters. Although chapter titles are not explicitly enumerated within the manuscript, the work discusses the sultans' profound appreciation for falcons and addresses certain diseases afflicting falcons and their treatments [27, no. 385–3, fol. 64b–68a].

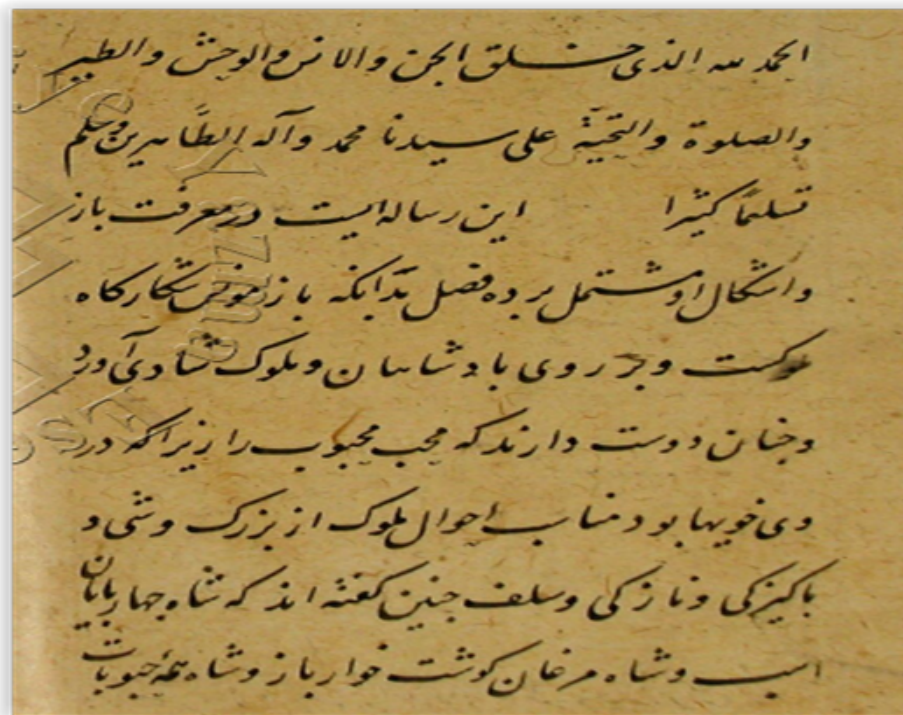


Figure 13. *Risale der Marifet-i Baz ve Eskal-i Baz*, Suleymaniye Library Pertev Pasha Collection, no. 385-3, fol. 64b

3.2.4 Baznama (Suleymaniye Library Pertev Pasha Collection, no. 385-4)

This manuscript is housed in the Suleymaniye Library within the Pertev Pasha collection. The manuscript is written in ta'liq script, bears the collection number 385-4, contains 12 lines per page, spans folios 68b–89a, measures 178×100–125×63 mm, and is written on glazed paper. The headings are inscribed in red ink, while the main text is written in black ink [28, no. 385-4]. A sample page from the work is shown in Figure 14.

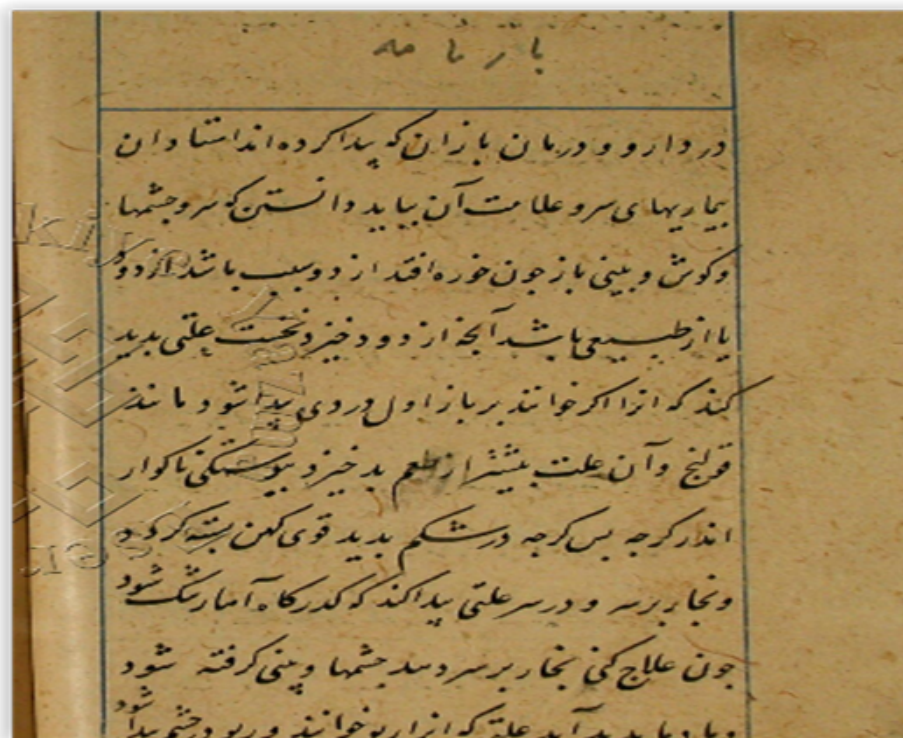


Figure 14. *Baznama*, Suleymaniye Library Pertev Pasha Collection, no. 385-4, fol. 68b

The introduction notes that numerous masters have developed medications and treatments for falcons' diseases, high-

lighting that these experts primarily determined the health status of falcons by examining their heads, eyes, ears, and nostrils. This concise manuscript enumerates diseases observed in falcons and details the treatments and medications to be administered for these conditions [28, no. 385–4, fol. 68b–89a].

3.2.5 Baznama (Suleymaniye Library Pertev Pasha Collection, no. 385-5)

This manuscript is preserved in the Suleymaniye Library within the Pertev Pasha collection. The manuscript is written in ta'liq script, bears the collection number 385-5, contains 12 lines per page, encompasses folios 84b–133b, measures 178×100–125×63 mm, and is written on glazed paper. The headings are inscribed in red ink, while the main text is written in black ink [29, no. 385–5]. A sample page from the work is shown in Figure 15.

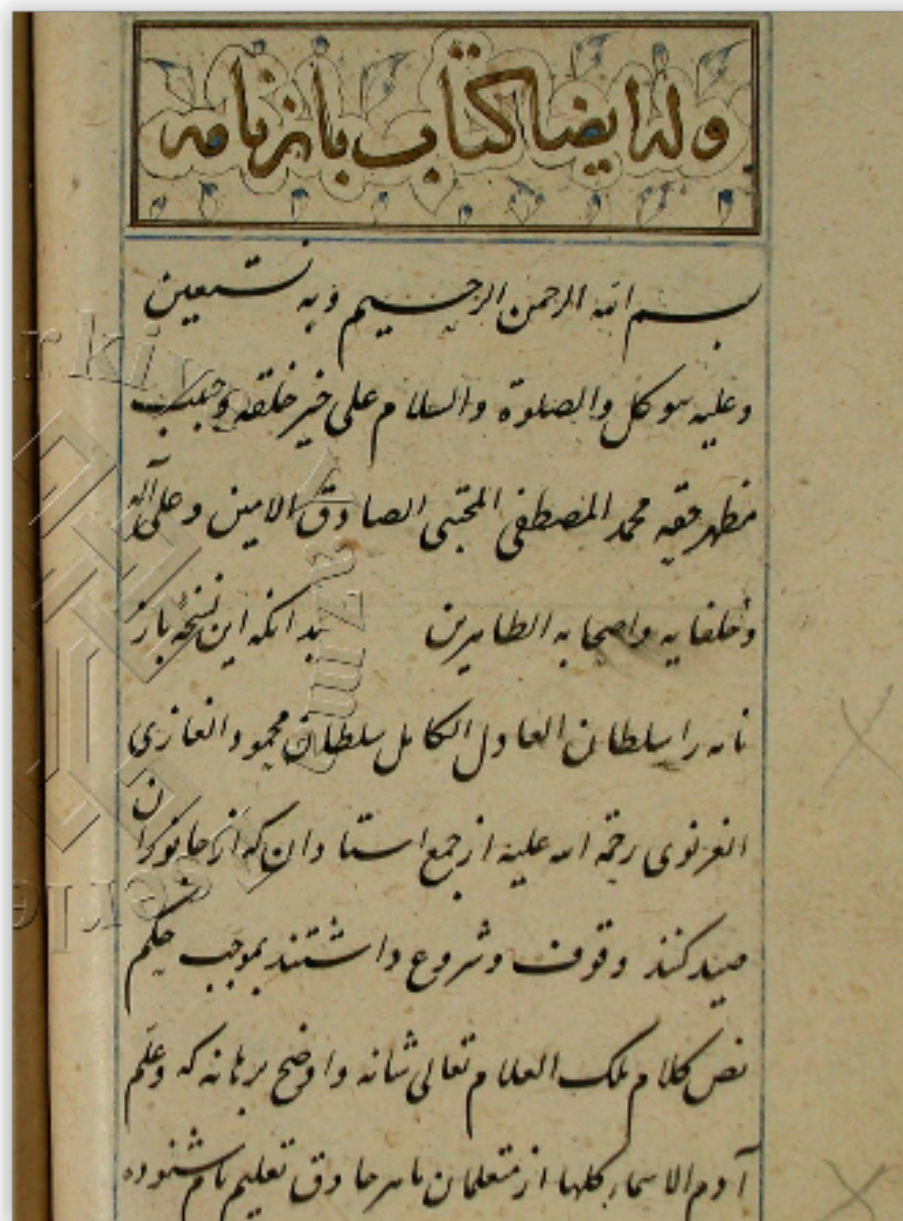


Figure 15. Baznama, Suleymaniye Library Pertev Pasha Collection, no. 385-5, fol. 84b

In the introduction, following the invocation of God's name, praise of God, and blessings upon the Prophet, the manuscript states that it was composed at the request of Mahmud of Ghazni and comprises the following 12 chapters: 1-Capturing the falcon; 2-Preserving the falcon with courage and valour; 3-Training the falcon; 4-Flying the falcon; 5-Treating the falcon's eye pain; 6-Examining the meat regurgitated from the falcon's mouth and crop; 7-Treating the falcon's cold; 8-Treatment for raising the falcon's voice; 9-Treatment for a falcon that scratches its head excessively; 10-The falcon's agility; 11-Recognizing the falcon; 12-Joining the falcon's broken wings [29, no. 385–5, fol. 84b–85a].

Despite the introduction's claim that the work consists of 12 chapters, the manuscript actually contains 118 chapters.

The titles of these chapters are as follows: 1-Capturing the falcon; 2-Training the falcon; 3-Recognizing the falcon; 4-Knowing whether the falcon is courageous or timid; 5-Launching the Falcon; 6-The falcon's leprosy; 7-The falcon's regurgitation of meat; 8-The falcon's eye pain; 9-The falcon contracting a cold; 10-The falcon's madness; 11-The falcon's reasonable behaviour; 12-The falcon's agility; 13-The falcon's visual acuity; 14-The falcon's catarrh; 15-Intestinal parasites in the falcon; 16-The falcon's injury during hunting; 17-Sounds emanating from the falcon's abdomen; 18-The falcon's illness; 19-Joining the falcon's broken wings; 20-Meat lodging in the falcon's throat while eating; 21-Remedy for the falcon's eye opening and closing; 22-Remedy for the falcon's eye pain; 23-The falcon's avian influenza; 24-Remedy and symptoms of catarrh; 25-Remedy and symptoms of chronic catarrh; 26-Intestinal obstruction and its symptoms; 27-Remedy and symptoms of cold and catarrh; 28-Remedy for a falcon that closes its eyes and looks cross-eyed; 29-Remedy for a cross-eyed falcon; 30-Remedy for a falcon with calcification in its head; 31-Remedy for a falcon with a perforated nose; 32-Remedy for a falcon with hyperthermia; 33-Remedy for a falcon with body burns; 34-Remedy for the falcon's uvula; 35-Remedy for the falcon's abdomen; 36-Remedy for the falcon's wing; 37-Remedy for a falcon that plucks its wings; 38-Remedy for a falcon that continuously opens its mouth; 39-Remedy for disease and catarrh in the falcon; 40-Remedy for phlegm; 41-Remedy for a falcon with a chilled head; 42-Remedy for a falcon that has suffered impact; 43-Remedy for a falcon with groin and wing pain; 44-Remedy for a falcon with swollen wings; 45-Remedy for a falcon with a chilled back; 46-Remedy for a falcon experiencing difficulty breathing; 47-Remedy for a weak falcon with defects; 48-Remedy for a trembling falcon; 49-Remedy for a falcon experiencing difficulty breathing through its nostrils; 50-Symptoms and remedy for the falcon's phlegm; 51-Remedy for feed and food; 52-Remedy for a falcon that defecates on the falconer's hand and body; 53-Symptoms and remedy for calcification; 54-Calcification remedy and recognizing that remedy's efficacy; 55-Remedy for covering the eye; 56-Remedy for a falcon that scratches its nostrils; 57-Remedy for the falcon's crop; 58-Remedy for the falcon's abdominal and internal diseases; 59-Remedy for yellow fluid in the falcon's abdomen; 60-Remedy for parasites in the falcon's posterior and abdomen; 61-Remedy for a falcon with hemorrhoids; 62-Remedy for a falcon with hemorrhoidal discomfort in its foot; 63-Remedy for a falcon with thigh seizure; 64-Remedy for gout; 65-Remedy for a falcon with a broken foot; 66-Remedy for feather loss; 67-Remedy for an injured talon; 68-Remedy for lice; 69-Statements regarding lice remedy; 70-Remedy for a falcon that becomes infested with lice in winter; 71-Remedy for lice adhering to the falcon's foot; 72-Remedy for a falcon that plucks its wings and harms itself; 73-Remedy for a falcon that plucks its wings and tail; 74-Remedy for a falcon with two broken wings and a broken tail; 75-Treatment for parasites emerging on the falcon's wing; 76-(The title of this chapter is not mentioned in the manuscript;) 77-Remedy for a falcon that plucks its wings; 78-Remedy for a falcon that sheds feathers from its wings before reaching the steppe; 79-Remedy for a falcon with asymmetrical wings; 80-Remedy for a falcon with a crookedly grown wing; 81-Remedy for a self-harming falcon; 82-Remedy for a falcon that sheds feathers from its wings or tail; 83-Remedy for stimulation; 84-Remedy for redness of the eyelid and bitterness in the mouth; 85-Remedy for a falcon that sheds feathers around its mouth; 86-Remedy for the falcon's larynx; 87-Remedy for malicious-natured falcons and other birds of prey; 88-Remedy for birds of prey such as falcons and eagles; 89-Remedy for the falcon's intestinal colic; 90-Remedy for a falcon's infected foot, heel, or leg; 91-Remedy for a falcon that has suffered impact; 92-Remedy for a thirsty falcon with nasal discharge; 93-Remedy for a falcon with hyperthermia; 94-Remedy for a falcon exhibiting variability in hot and cold conditions; 95-Remedy for an injured falcon; 96-Indigestion and its remedy; 97-A vomiting falcon and its remedy; 98-Remedy for a falcon with phlegm; 99-Fever-reducing medication; 100-Medication that purges the falcon's abdomen of excrement; 101-Medication for every ailment present in the falcon's abdomen; 102-Remedy for a falcon that cannot digest food; 103-Medication prepared from food applied to the falcon's crop; 104-A falcon with intestinal obstruction and its remedy; 105-Remedy for an ulcer in the falcon's abdomen; 106-Remedy for a falcon with swollen organs; 107-Remedy for a debilitated falcon; 108-Remedy for a falcon that digests food slowly; 109-Remedy for a falcon that has gained weight; 110-Medication that renders an overweight falcon thin and emaciated; 111-Recognizing a melancholic falcon; 112-Remedy for a falcon uncomfortable in its nest; 113-Symptoms of the falcon's senescence; 114-Improving a falcon's digestive system; 115-The falcon's positions/locations; 116-Remedy for a falcon that sheds feathers; 117-Remedy for a falcon that sheds feathers prematurely; 118-The method of concealing a falcon after its feathers have rejuvenated [29, no. 385–5, fol. 85a–133b].

3.2.6 *Shikarnama-i Ilhani* (Istanbul University Rare Books Library, no. FY14)

This work is housed in the Istanbul University Rare Books Library. The manuscript is written in ta'liq script, bears the inventory number FY14, contains 10 lines per page and 235 folios, measures 120×192–67×118 mm, and is written on yellow-sized paper. The main text is inscribed in black ink, with titles in red, and the manuscript is bound in black leather. The work, which has an illuminated frontispiece, was authored by Ali b. Mansur-i Helvai and bears a transcription date of 1040 [30, p. 18]. A sample page from the work is shown in Figure 16.

The manuscript comprises three main sections and was composed for Toghan Timur Khan. These sections are: 1-The developmental stages and significance of Baznama composition; 2-The training and treatment of hunting birds; 3-The training and treatment of hunting coursers [31, no. FY14, fol. 1b–21a]. In the introduction, Allah, the Prophet, and the

twelve Imams are praised, followed by discussions on the benefits of hunting and related narratives. The second section provides information about birds such as falcons, goshawks, eagles, and black kites, while the third section addresses animals including dogs, leopards, lions, cheetahs, and caracals [31, no. FY14, fol. 1b–235a].

In the preface, the author states that he had served Toghan Khan since his youth, mentioning that the Khan once presented him with a work titled Saydname-i Melikshahi and requested that he use it as a guide. The author indicates that he composed this work after studying the aforementioned text along with works such as Baznama-i Jamasb, Baznama-i Buqrat, Risale-i Jalinus, and Risale-i Bozormihr. The manuscript also addresses avian diseases and their remedies, noting that the first baznama was written by Jamshid [31, no. FY14, fol. 1b–235a].

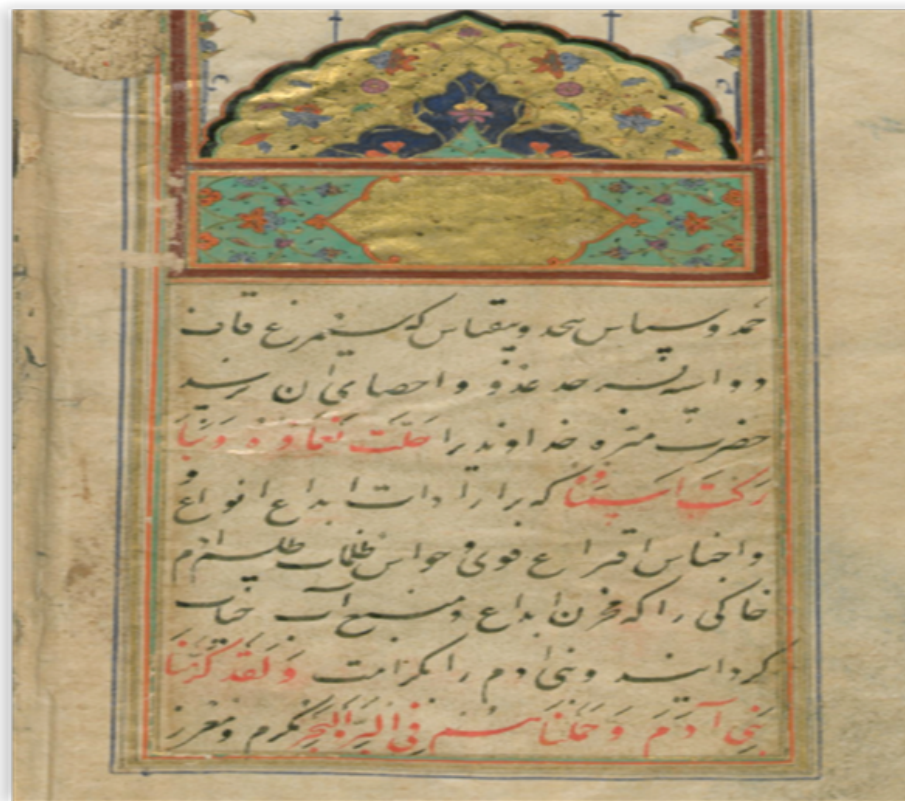


Figure 16. *Shikarnama-i Ilhani*, Istanbul University Rare Books Library, no. FY14, fol. 1b

4. CONCLUSION

The manuscript libraries in Türkiye house numerous Persian texts concerning animals. The majority of these works belong to the farasnama and baznama genres. Farasnamas provide information regarding the praised and criticised characteristics of horses, their markings, care, diseases, treatments, and breeding. Additionally, these works, typically comprising an introduction and numerous chapters, address topics such as horseshoeing, exercise, feed and stable requirements, mounting and dismounting, qualities of excellent horses, hadiths concerning horses, and matters related to horse breeding. In the introductory sections, where the virtues, necessity, proper nutrition, and training of horses are generally discussed, horses are portrayed as symbols of power, might, authority, nobility, and wealth. In the introductions to such works, it is often mentioned that Aristotle composed the first farasnama at Alexander's command, and that these texts primarily address equine diseases and their treatments. Baznamas, conversely, provide information on falcons, hunting conditions, requirements for hunting, training birds of prey for hunting, bird diseases, and their treatments. Baznamas do not exclusively discuss falcons and birds of prey but also address other animals. In the introductions to baznamas, it is frequently stated that Jamshid commissioned the first work of this genre and directed the birds of prey according to his command. The majority of the Persian farasnamas and baznamas, which incorporate Quranic verses and hadiths, are written in prose. Works composed in verse within these two genres tend to address diseases and treatments only minimally. As a result of our research, we identified 16 Persian manuscripts related to animals in manuscript libraries in Türkiye. Ten of these are farasnamas, while six are baznamas. These findings demonstrate that these genres hold a prominent place in manuscript collections in Türkiye and provide a foundation for future comparative textual studies. However, this study has certain limitations. The scope of the investigation was restricted to catalogues and copies available through digital access; manuscripts in private collections or those not yet digitized were excluded from the study. Future research should be expanded to include copies preserved in different libraries and to compare these works with their counterparts in the

Islamic world, as such efforts will contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the literature in this field. In light of the findings presented above, it is recommended that detailed catalogues of Persian farasnama and baznama manuscripts held in manuscript libraries in Türkiye be prepared and that digital access to these works be enhanced. Furthermore, the production of critical editions and translations of these texts will significantly contribute to a clearer and more systematic understanding of the existing literature.

AUTHORS CONTRIBUTION

Both authors contributed to the development of the study, critically reviewed the manuscript, approved the final version, and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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DATA AVAILABILITY

Data supporting the empirical analysis and the findings reported in this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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