

18 KASIM 1991

173. VASS, E[lőd]: Lajos Fekete, 1891-1969 [A bibliography] = AnalLingu, 1 (1971)
2. pp. 135-138.
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21 EYLUL 1995

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060173 FEKETE L.

1333 A Hódoltság török levéltári forrásai nyomában. Ed. Fekete, L. Budapest: Magyar Tudományos Társaság Könyvtára, 1993 (Budapest Oriental Reprints, 6). 484pp. [incl. text in Ottoman Turkish with Hungarian translation.]

Fekete Lajos

18 KASIM 1991

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165. KAKUK Zsuzsa: Fekete Lajos 1891-1969 = NyK 71 (1969), pp. 417-418.
166. KÁLDY-NAGY, GY[ula]: Lajos Fekete (1891-1969) = ALH 20 (1970), pp. 407-410.
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168. LIGETI, L[ajos]: Prof. L. Fekete, 1891-1969 = AOH 22 (1969), pp. 379-381.
See Nos. 167, 169.
169. LIGETI, Lajos: Fekete Lajos 1891-1969 = MTud. 14 (1969), pp. 633-636.
See Nos. 167, 168.
170. MIJATEV, P.: Lajos (Ludwig) Fekete (1891-1969) = EtBalk. 8 (1969): 2, pp. 144-146.
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172. VASS Előd: Fekete Lajos, 1891-1969 = LevSz. 19 (1969), pp. 805-806.

ITm

13 KASIM 1991

madde: Fekete Lajos

A. Br. : c.VIII, s. 486

B. L. : c.VII, s. 4015

F. A. : c. , s.

M. L. : c.IV, s. 561

T. A. : c.XVI, s. 200-201

Lajos Fekete

060173

Macaristan

03 Mayıs 2014

MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

1891 yılında doğdu. Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nda Türkçe öğrendi. Macaristan ve Avrupa arşivlerindeki Türkçe belgeler üzerinde çalıştı. Macar devlet arşivinde çalıştıktan sonra Budapeşte Üniversitesi'nde Türk tarihi profesörlüğüne atanan Fekete, arşiv uzmanı olarak çağrıldığı İstanbul'da, Başbakanlık Arşivi'nde çalıştı. Arşivdeki belgeler, onun öne-
risine göre tasnif edildi. Hayatı boyunca Osmanlı paleografyasının en önemli uzmanı oldu. Yüzyıllar boyunca kullanılan çeşitli yazı ve belge türlerini gösteren paleografya ile ilgili eseri 1926 yılında yayımlandı: *Einführung in die Diplomatie und Palaographie der türkischen Botmassigkeit in Ungarn*. (Macaristan'da Türk Egemenliği Dönemindeki Türk Diplomasisine Giriş) 1955 yılında yayımladığı siyakat yazısı hakkındaki kitabı, bilim çevrelerinde büyük ilgi gördü ve temel kitaplar arasındaki yerini aldı: *Die Siyaaat - schrift in der türkischen*. (Türk Malî İdaresinde Siyakat Yazısı) Günümüzde *defteroloji* diye adlandırılan bilim dalının en önemli kitaplarını Fekete yazmış oldu.



Lajos Fekete'nin yazdığı önemli kitaplardan birisi de *Einführung in die persische Palaographie. 101 Urkunden* başlığını taşımaktadır. Bu çalışma, ancak Fekete'nin ölümünden sonra yayımlanabilmiştir. Topkapı Sarayı Arşivi'ndeki Farsça yazılmış belgelerle Avrupa arşivlerinden topladığı belgeleri bir araya getirdiği bu eser, Fars paleografyasının da temellerini atmıştır. Lajos Fekete'nin önemli eserleri şunlardır: *Az esztergomi szandzsak 1570, evi adoöss-zeirasa* (1943) (Estergon Sancağının 1570 Yılındaki Tahrir Defteri); *Budapeşt a törökörban* (1944) (Türk Devrinde Budapeşte).

Lajos Fekete, Türk Tarih Kurumu şeref üyeliğine seçilmiştir.

Balkan Türkoloji tarihçesi ve Balkan Türkologları, edit. Selçuk Kırbacı,
Ankara: Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, 2012. İSAM DN. 218123

13) Fekete, L.:

Einführung in die persische Paläographie : 101 persische Dokumente
/ L. Fekete unter Mitarb. v. B. Alavi, M. Lorenz, W Sundermann u.
P. Zieme ; aus dem Nachlass d. Verf. hrsg. v. G Hazai. Budapest,
Akadémiai Kiadó, 1977. 594 S. + 242 Faks..

Sign.: 63349

14) Fekete, L.:

Einführung in die persische Paläographie : 101 persische Dokumente
= Madhal-i päléografī-i fārsī / L. Fekete; aus d. Nachlass d.
Verf. hrsg. von G. Hazai; [unter Mitarb. von] B[ozorg] Alavi; M.
Lorenz; W. Sundermann; P. Zieme. Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, 1977.
594 S. : 242 Faks..

Sign.: 63349

- FEKETE, LAJOS
- PALEOGRAFI

- FEKETE, LAJOS
- PALEOGRAFI

Feis, Herbert, born 7 June 1893 at NYC, he was a graduate of Harvard University where he also received an Ph.D. in 1920 for his thesis, *An investigation of wage principles underlying a policy for industrial peace*. He lectured in economics at various American universities until 1929 when he entered the government service as an economic adviser and consultant. He was a sometime member of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton. His writings include *The changing patterns of international economic affairs* (1940), and *Petroleum and American foreign policy* (1944). He died 2 March 1972. CnDIAmJBi; ConAu, P-1, 9-10, 33-36; Master (7); WhAm, 5; WorAu

Feiwei, Raphael Joseph, born 23 April 1907 at Köln, he spent his early years working and residing in Palestine. He later was a broadcaster and periodical editor in Britain. His writings, published partly under the pseudonym Tosco Raphael Fyvel, include *No ease in Zion* (1939), its translation, *L'Anglais, le Juif et l'Arabe en Palestine* (1939), *The insecure offenders* (1961), *The frontiers of sociology* (1964), and *Intellectuals today* (1968). He died in France in 1985. ConAu, 117, 129; LC

Fékar, Benali, born 19th cent., he received a doctorate in 1908 from the Université de Lyon for his thesis, *L'usure en droit musulman et ses conséquences pratiques*. His writings include *Leçons d'arabe dialectal marocain, algérien*, 2e éd. (Lyon, 1914). NUC, pre-1956

Fekete, Lajos, born 12 June 1891 at Tardos, Hungary, he was a trained historian and archivist and began his career at the National Archives, Budapest. From 1938 to his retirement in 1966 he was successively a lecturer in, and professor of, Turkology. His writings include *Einführung in die osmanisch-türkische Diplomatie der türkischen Botmässigkeit in Ungarn* (1926), *Budapest a török korban* (1944), and *Die Siyaqat-Schrift in der türkischen Finanzverwaltung* (1955). He died in 1969. I.I. (4); UjMagyar

Feki, Ahmed Hassan el-, born in 1911, he was educated at the Cairo military academy as well as Staff College, and Gunnery Staff College, UK. He was a career diplomat and thereafter a high official in the Egyptian ministry of foreign affairs. IntWW, 1971/72-1975/76; WhoArab, 1971/72-1993/94

Fekrat, M. Ali, born 24 July 1937, he was a graduate of AUB and received a Ph.D. in 1969 from Indiana University for his thesis, *International monetary reserves for an expanding world economy; a theoretical inquiry*. In 1967 he was appointed professor of business economics at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., a post which he still held in 1999. He was joint author of *Iran; economic development under dualistic conditions* (1971), and joint editor of *Impediments to U.S.-Arab economic relations* (1989). ConAu 45-48; NatFacDr 1995-1999

Feld, Otto, fl. 1968, his writings include *Studien zur spätantiken und byzantinischen Kunst* (1986). LC

Feldbæck, Ole, born 22 July 1936, he received a doctorate in 1969 from Københavns Universitet for his thesis, *India trade under the Danish flag, 1772-1808*. Since 1968 he was a professor at the Institut for Økonomisk Historie in Københavns Universitet. His writings include *Slaget på Reden* (1985), and he was joint author of *Kolonierne i Asien og Afrika* (1980). Kraks, 1990-1998

Feldman, Herbert H. S., born in 1910 at London, he was called to the bar from Gray's Inn. He went to India in 1941 as a soldier and later was successively a temporary civil servant and a contractor in Pakistan. He knew Urdu and wrote extensively on Pakistani matters. His writings include *A constitution for Pakistan* (1955), *Karachi through a hundred years* (1960), *From crisis to crisis; Pakistan, 1962-1969* (1972), and *The end and the beginning; Pakistan, 1969-1971* (1975). He died in 1976. His private papers from 1954 to 1976 are housed in Duke University Library, Durham, N.C. ConAu, 29-32; LC

Feldmann, Leopold, born 22 March 1802 at München, he was a playwright and a journalist who visited Greece from 1836 to 1840. He died in Wien, 26 March 1882. ADIB; BbD; BiD&SB; Winger; ÖBL Wurzbach

Feldmann, Wilhelm, born 2 February 1880 at Wilhelmshaven, Germany, he studied law and literature at the universities of Marburg, München, Berlin, and Freiburg im Breisgau, where he received a Dr.phil. in 1902 for his thesis, *Friedrich Justin Bertuch*. He was a journalist and correspondent to various German newspapers, and served as war correspondent during the Balkan War as well as the first World War. His writings include *Kriegstage in Konstantinopel* (1913), *Reise zur Suesfront* (1917) and *Felix Faller, ein Schwarzwaldmaler* (1950). *Wer ist's*, 1928, 1935

Felix, Günther, born 20th cent., he received a Dr.jur. in 1954 from the Universität Köln for his thesis, *Ermessensausübung im Steuerrecht*. He wrote extensively on German internal revenue legislation. Kürschner, 1992, 1996; LC

Felkin, Robert William, born in 1853 at Beeston, England, he was a medical doctor, trained at the universities of Edinburgh and Marburg. In 1878 he joined a party of missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. Emin

WOLFGANG BEHN, CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL COMPANION TO INDEX ISLAMICUS: AN INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO IN ISLAMIC STUDIES FROM ITS BEGINNINGS DOWN TO THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SUPPLEMENT TO INDEX ISLAMICUS, 1665-1980, VOL. I(A-G), LEIDEN 2004.

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A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORKS
OF PROFESSOR LAJOS FEKETE

GÉZA DÁVID
(Budapest)

1914

A vármegyei tisztikar a XVI–XVII. században. Budapest, 92 pages.

1921

Wissenschaftliche Nachrichten aus Konstantinopler Tageszeitungen. *KCSA* I/2, pp. 173–177.

1923

Hírlapi szemle Törökországból. *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények* XXIII–XXIV, pp. 493–495.
A krími tatárok helyzete és törekvései. *Turán* VI, pp. 44–47.

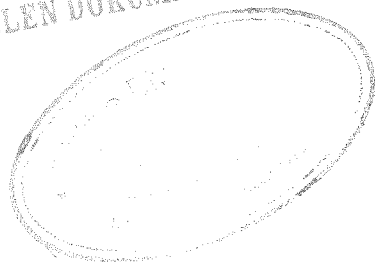
1924

Török iratok a gr. Zichy-család birtokában. *Levéltári Közlemények* II, pp. 70–85.
Sztambul és a törökök kultúrprogrammja. *Napkelet* IV, pp. 372–374.
Hódoltságkori oszmanli-török helyneveink. *Századok* LVIII, pp. 614–626.

1925

Mehmed Chalife 'Tárich'-ja az 1625–1664. évek eseményeiről. *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények* XXVI,
pp. 387–427.
Osmanisch parkan. *KCSA* I/5, pp. 384–388.
Debrecen város levéltárának török oklevelei. *Levéltári Közlemények* III, pp. 42–67.
A török oklevelek nyelvezete és forrásértéke. *Levéltári Közlemények* III, pp. 206–224.

20 MAYIS 2003
MADDE YATIMLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

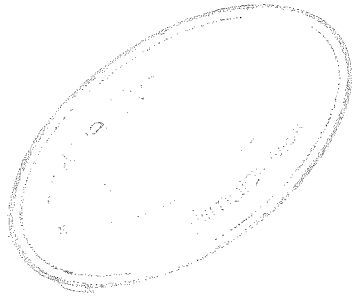


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LAJOS FEKETE COMMEMORATED

MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

20 MAYIS 2003



The editors of *Acta Orientalia Hungarica* decided to issue a special number of the journal containing contributions by Ottomanists with the aim of remembering Lajos Fekete's 110th birthday. Although this anniversary is not a really round one,¹ we are convinced that to pay tribute to the memory of the founding father of Ottoman historical studies in Hungary is always timely. This statement can be verified from various aspects.

First of all, Fekete's scholarly output assures him an outstanding place among his fellow colleagues throughout the world. The great merits of his works on Ottoman and Persian palaeography and diplomatics have been often emphasised in learned literature.² His *Einführung in die osmanisch-türkische Diplomatie der türkischen Botmässigkeit in Ungarn*³ influenced several authors who compiled similar surveys. The *Siyāqat-Schrift in der türkischen Finanzverwaltung*⁴ remains a solitary achievement as far as the most difficult Ottoman records, those of financial character are concerned. Later publications of the same genre in Turkey⁵ show less erudition in many respects, even if the sorts of sources selected are somewhat wider and the time-span covered is longer. Regrettably enough, Fekete could not give the final shape to his Persian palaeography⁶ which is also a milestone in the relevant field of research.

Besides, we owe to him exemplary text editions of Ottoman sources. His pioneering publication of a *mufassal defteri*, although addressed to local readers, became renown internationally, due to the careful identification of place-names and the methodology in general.⁷ He also accomplished the faithful translation of the most complete sixteenth-century customs registers of Buda in a volume in co-operation

¹ For a volume compiled from his most significant articles on the occasion of his centennial, see Fekete (1993).

² E.g. Stojanow (1983, pp. 53–71, etc.), Faroqhi (1999, pp. 71–73).

³ Fekete (1926).

⁴ Fekete (1955).

⁵ Günday (1974), Öztürk (1996).

⁶ Fekete (1977).

⁷ Fekete (1943).

THREE LETTERS OF LAJOS FEKETE ON THE GEOGRAPHY OF OTTOMAN HUNGARY

COLIN HEYWOOD (London)

In memoriam Lajos Fekete (1891-1969)

To the historian, any attempt to chart the history of the formation and dispersal of other historians' libraries compels him to navigate dangerously close to the shoals of antiquarianism, and to risk, at best, the charge of diletantism, at worst of bibliomania. It is, however, a salutary *memento mori*, and has its other uses.¹

We may therefore be permitted to utilise this context to commemorate the Hungarian scholar Lajos (Ludwig) Fekete, born one hundred years ago, and a leading figure of that pioneering generation of Ottoman scholars of Central European — in effect, mostly, of Dual Monarchy — origin, whose careers were formed in the matrix of the Great War and the personal vicissitudes which it engendered.² Fekete himself is remembered with affection by

¹To take only one notable example, we should be much the poorer in our understanding of Edward Gibbon as a historian without the painstaking reconstruction of the contents of his library undertaken by Geoffrey Keynes (*The Library of Edward Gibbon*, London, 1940), or the illuminating essays on Gibbon's reading by J. A. W. Bennett (*Essays on Gibbon*, Cambridge, 1980). But with even the library of the father of modern history, Leopold von Ranke, still largely unstudied as a source for the formation of the historian (cf. the remarks of Jeremy C. Jackson, 'Leopold von Ranke and the von Ranke Library', *The Courier* [of Syracuse University Library Associates], ix/4-x/1 (Syracuse, N. Y., 1972), 38-56), it is not surprising that what may be termed the biohistoriography of non-Western history in general, and of Ottoman studies in particular, has received only the most formal attention in the standard necrologies.

²As is well known, Fekete, 'ein Kind der alten Doppelmonarchie' (K. Jahn, in *Islam* xlv (1970), 307-8), served on the Galician front in the first campaigns of the war as an officer in the *K. u. k.* Army — as did the Austrian Paul Wittek (1894-1978), Fekete's near-contemporary and the other leading Ottomanist of his generation (cf. C. J. Heywood, 'Wittek and the Austrian Tradition', *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1988/1, pp. 8-9; *ibid.*, 'Boundless Dreams of the Levant', *JRAS*, 1989/1, 49-50). Wittek, wounded in Galicia, was stationed for most of the remainder of the war in Turkey. Fekete, perhaps less metaphysically affected by his experiences than Wittek, was captured by the Russians and spent long years in confinement in Siberia, where he learned Turkish from Ottoman fellow-prisoners of war (cf. Bayerle, *Archivum Ottomanicum*, i, 1969, 303).

On Fekete see, in addition to the above, K. Czeglédy, *Acta Orientalia Hungarica*, xiii (1961), 3-8; and a further formal obituary by L. Ligeti, *AOH*, xxii (1969), 379-81.



14 EYLÜL 1994

T.C.
BAŞBAKANLIK
DEVLET ARŞİVLERİ GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
Cumhuriyet Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı
Yayın Nu: 20



060173

MACAR ASILLI TÜRK TARİHÇİSİ VE ARŞİVİST
LAJOS FEKETE'NİN ARŞİVCİLİĞİMİZDEKİ YERİ

7661 SOİSNOV 5 2

*İlhan Hacıoğlu
çevirdi. ve düzenledi. G.
R.C.*

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Araştırmaları Merkezi Kütüphanesi | |
| Demirbaş No: | 128066 |
| Tasnif No: | 920.2 FEK. |

Der Islam, 46/3, 1970 Berlin

Lajos Fekete*

1891—1969

Am 15. Mai 1969 ist Lajos FEKETE für immer von uns gegangen. Mit ihm hat die Osmanistik nur kurze Zeit nach dem Ableben Franz Babingers wiederum einen ihrer ganz Großen verloren. Beide waren Pioniere im besten Sinne des Wortes: Babinger auf dem Gebiete der Geschichtsschreibung, Fekete auf dem des Urkundenwesens. Darüber hinaus zählten sie zu den hervorragendsten Erforschern osmanischer Geschichte und Kultur.

Lajos Fekete, ein Kind der alten Doppelmonarchie, wurde 1891 geboren. Nach seiner Teilnahme am ersten Weltkrieg und längerer Gefangenschaft wendete er sich mit ungewöhnlichem Eifer dem Studium der türkischen Archivbestände vor allem seiner ungarischen Heimat zu und veröffentlichte im Jahre 1926 als erste Frucht seiner Forschertätigkeit die *Einführung in die osmanisch-türkische Diplomatie der türkischen Botmäßigkeit in Ungarn*. Nach diesem vorzüglichen Werke, das seither zum unentbehrlichen Rüstzeug jedes Osmanisten geworden ist, publizierte er nur 6 Jahre später (1932) seine umfangreiche und besonders kostbare Arbeit *Türkische Schriften aus dem Archive des Palatins Nikolaus Esterházy*, die vor allem für das Studium der türkisch-ungarischen Beziehungen im 17. Jahrhundert große Bedeutung besitzt. Auch entwickelt er darin Vorschläge, ja Grundsätze für die Veröffentlichung aller im Raume des ehemaligen osmanischen Reiches erhaltenen Urkunden, die auch weiterhin ungeschmälert ihre Geltung beibehalten werden.

Eine weitere Großleistung Feketes stellt sein zweibändiges Werk *Die Siyaqat Schrift* dar, das 1955 erschienen ist. In diesem opus magnum hat er einen der schwierigsten Bereiche osmanischer Urkundenforschung restlos erschlossen und damit das Studium der Finanzgebarung des Reiches erst richtig ermöglicht. Es erübrigt sich, die große wirtschaftlich-kulturelle Bedeutung dieser Publikation erst zu unterstreichen.

* Ein Bild des Verewigten findet sich in 'Acta Orientalia' XIII (1961), Heft 1/2.

PROF. L. FEKETE

Prof. L. Fekete hatte als angehender Archivar und Historiker während seiner Kriegsgefangenschaft nach dem ersten Weltkrieg das Studium der türkischen Sprache in Angriff genommen und wandte sich demnächst der Untersuchung türkischer Urkunden zu. Die Erforschung der Schriftdenkmäler der türkischen Herrschaft in Ungarn konnte bereits in den zwanziger Jahren auf eine nicht unbedeutende Tradition (Á. SZILÁDI, A. VELICS, I. KARÁCSON) zurückblicken, aber die noch zu leistende Arbeit war angesichts der Fülle des Materials gewaltig. Nach den Jahren der Gefangenschaft hat sich Prof. Fekete mit außergewöhnlicher Arbeitslust und Energie in das Studium der türkischen Materialien der ungarischen und der übrigen europäischen Archive vertieft.

Sein Interessenkreis hat beinahe alles erfaßt, was mit diesen Schriftstücken irgendwie zusammenhängt. Von Anfang an hat er sämtliche Angaben beobachtet und systematisch bearbeitet, welche sich auf Duktus und Schreibechnik der Schriften bzw. auf das ehemalige Archivwesen beziehen. Er hat sich mit den Abkürzungen und den Verzierungen, den Siegellegenden und der äußeren Einteilung der Schriften eingehendst beschäftigt. Im Laufe seiner Urkundenstudien hat er jedoch auch der inhaltlichen Anordnung der einzelnen Schriften von Anfang an ein großes Gewicht beigemessen. Auf diese Weise gelang es ihm ein richtiges Archiv zusammenzutragen von solchen »weltlichen« Schriften die entweder vom Sultan erlassen worden waren (*nāme*, *hükme*, *berāt*), oder aber den Archiven ehemaliger zentraler Würdenträger entstammen (*telhîş* u. dgl.). Er hat eine Unmasse von Schriften der mit besonderen Befugnissen ausgestatteten Amtsträger (*beylerbey*, *serdār* u. a.), sowie die von den durch die unterstellten Beamten der Provinzen erlassenen Schriften (*tezkere*, *temessük* u. a.) durchforscht. Die Möglichkeiten der Erforschung türkischer Schriften »weltlicher« Art hat er gewaltig erweitert, indem er auch den Briefwechsel der tatarischen Khane in den Kreis seiner Untersuchungen einbezog. Diesen Schriften gegenüber bildeten eine weitere Gruppe diejenigen, die man noch am ehesten — obwohl ein besonderes bürgerliches Recht dem Islam unbekannt war — »kirchlich« nennen dürfte, sowie die durch die Kadis erlassenen Schriften (*vaqf-nāme* und *fetvā*).

tion to this, the following stanza shows that the sperms are spilt on the earth after the coitus interruptus of stanza 5: Rv. X, 61, 6 *madhyá yát kártvam ábha- vad abhíke kámanḥ kṛtvāne pítāri yuvatyām | manānág réto jahatur víyántā sánau níṣiktaṃ sukṛtāsya yónau*. The substituting [*réta*] *iṣṇít* in stanza 5. proposed by Ludwig and Oldenberg is impossible, for the same hymn uses twice (cf. also Rv. VII, 33, 13) the phrase *rétaḥ siñcati*, as in Classical Sanskrit, not *réta iṣyati*.

An investigation of the passage where the participles *iṣṇánt-*, *iṣṇáná-* and the single 9. cl. present *iṣṇāsi* occur, reveals that this irregular formation is a peculiarity of the later parts of the Rv.: to be found in books I, IX, X, and in the doubtful hymn IV, 17. A single occurrence in book II. may be ascribed to the intention of making the word rhyme: II, 20, 5 *indro gātúm iṣṇán | muṣṇánn usáṣaḥ*. Since the irregular participle *iṣṇánt-* instead of *icchánt-* occurs only in the two passages Rv. II, 20, 5 and X, 61, 5 while the regular present *icchāti* is very common, these two forms should be regarded as pseudomorph formations never having had a real existence in the language. Furthermore, taking into account the fact that beside the regular *iṣyati* (later only *preṣayati* which, however, must have been the normal form at the earlier period too, in view of the Old Persian and Avestan *fra-* + *caus.*) the present *iṣṇāti* and part. *iṣṇánt-* appear only in the Vedic period and even there in the later parts, we may assume that this form was not a living formation but one of the artificial peculiarities of the liturgical and poetic style of the hymns.

Acta Orientalia, t. XXII / 3,
s. 379-381, 1969 (Budapest)

PROF. L. FEKETE

1891—1969

19 EYLOL 1992

La turcologie hongroise vient de subir une grave perte: l'éminent savant L. Fekete, spécialiste de l'histoire des Turcs ottomans, maître reconnu de la diplomatique et de la paléographie turques est décédé, après une longue maladie, le 16 mai 1969 à Budapest. Selon sa dernière volonté, il a été enterré à Jászberény, petite ville hongroise à laquelle l'attachaient des liens de famille.

L. Fekete est né le 12 juin 1891 à Tardos, petite commune du comitat de Komárom. Jeune professeur d'histoire et archiviste il participa à la première guerre mondiale et fut fait prisonnier. De retour en Hongrie, il commença son activité de turcologue à Budapest, où il occupa un poste dans les Archives Nationales.

En 1929 il passe son habilitation de privat-docent à la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Budapest, en 1938 on lui confère le titre de professeur extraordinaire. Dès 1939 il est attaché à la chaire de turcologie, en 1948 il obtient une maîtrise de conférences et en 1952 il est nommé professeur d'université; il le restera jusqu'en 1966, année où, âgé de 75 ans, il prend sa retraite. En 1937 l'Académie des Sciences de Hongrie l'avait accueilli parmi ses membres correspondants, en 1961 il devint membre ordinaire de l'Académie. Il fut élu membre d'honneur par la Société Historique Turque (1964) et par la Société des Orientalistes de l'Académie des Sciences de Pologne (1966). Enfin il était membre de la Société Körösi Csoma de Budapest et de la Société de Linguistique Hongroise. En reconnaissance de ses mérites scientifiques il se vit décerner le Prix Kossuth (1956).

La carrière scientifique de L. Fekete débuta — tout comme celle de beaucoup de ses confrères dans la Hongrie de cette époque — de façon «irrégulière». Comme jeune historien et paléographe il n'avait guère pensé s'occuper de turcologie, et son intérêt pour les problèmes de l'administration et du régime économique turques dans la Hongrie de l'époque de la domination ottomane ne dépassait pas celui de tout historien hongrois. Le sort voulut que pendant la guerre, il échouât en Sibérie dans un camp de prisonniers turcs. Il se mit à apprendre leur langue, et avec cette persévérance qui était une de ses principales qualités, il n'abandonna plus le travail commencé dans des circonstances si défavorables. Il apprit à parler le turc, et, revenu de captivité, il se tourna, sur le conseil de son maître et ami, le professeur J. Németh, vers les chartes de l'époque de la domination ottomane. Il acquit les connaissances nécessaires à l'étude des matériaux se trouvant dans les archives et s'initia aux méthodes scientifiques de la recherche. D'élève il ne tarda pas à devenir maître. Et bien que la diplomatique turque eût déjà en Hongrie des spécialistes qualifiés, au moment d'entrer en lice, L. Fekete se trouvait absolument seul. Ce fut à lui de créer une diplomatique turque moderne et de résoudre le problème de la mise en ordre des documents et chartes turcs de Hongrie.

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PROF. L. FEKETE

1891—1969

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CHRONICA

LAJOS FEKETE

1891—1969

On May 16, 1969, Lajos Fekete, the great Hungarian scholar of Ottoman paleography, history and philology, passed away in Budapest. His final illness put an end to a long and very industrious life. In fifty years of scholarly activities he published eleven books, five booklets, seventy-six articles and thirteen book reviews. His major works have taken their places among the standard reference books in Ottoman collections everywhere, and his former students are representing his teachings in universities throughout the world.

He was born on June 12, 1891 in Tardos, a small Hungarian town of some 1500 inhabitants 40 miles west of Budapest. He completed his gymnasium studies in Vác and became a student at Pázmány Péter University in Budapest, majoring in Latin and History. His Ph. D. dissertation in 1914 on Hungarian county personnel (1) was his first work. There were already definite signs in this early work that pointed toward a lasting interest in Hungarian history during the period of Ottoman domination (1526—1686) and in working with archival materials.

In the year of his graduation World War I started and Fekete became an army officer of the Habsburg Monarchy fighting on the Eastern front. His unit was eventually captured and he was sent to a large prisoner of war camp in Krasnoyarsk, Siberia. It was there that he learned Ottoman Turkish during the long, wearisome years of detention. Prisoners from the army of the Ottoman Empire, who were kept in the same camp, became his teachers. As one of his fellow captives narrated: "While many of us kept busy with endless card games, Fekete crammed page after page of his handwritten Ottoman grammar and conversed with Turkish officers whenever he could".

After his return to Hungary in 1920 he found a position in the

main work in Hungarian history, the *Budapest a törökök korában* (59). This monography is almost encyclopedic, in content if not in form, giving comprehensive information on diverse facets of Muslim and non-Muslim life in Budapest during the 145 years of Ottoman occupation. The book is almost exclusively based on primary sources, extracted from the thousands of Ottoman documents Fekete scrutinized in twenty years of archival research. This important work would certainly be worthy of translation; more so since the original edition is extremely scarce — a great portion of it perished in the warehouse of the printing press as victim of wartime bombing in 1944. Later articles on the subject (69, 82, 92, 94, 95) seem to be by-products or expansions of various sections of the book.

In 1939 he became a member of the faculty of the Turkie Institute of Pázmány Péter University where he continued to teach till his retirement in 1966. The bulk of his time during the first fifteen years (1939—1954) was spent both in teaching and in scholarly work in Ottoman paleography and especially with financial documents. He published several Ottoman agricultural surveys (*defters*) pertaining to Hungary (54, 56, 79, 96, 102) and used others as source materials for his history studies. From many others he published samples in his handbook on Ottoman financial administration, *Die Siyāqat-Schrift* (70). This is probably Fekete's best-known work. The carefully selected facsimile excerpts with their readings and translations made possible, for many of us, an approach to the hitherto almost unsurmountable obstacles of *siyāqat* writing with an expertly designed vehicle. Later in a two-volume work published in collaboration with his former student — and ultimately his successor — Gyula Káldy-Nagy (89, 91) he also displayed how this vehicle should be used.

He spent the last fifteen years of his life familiarizing himself with a different though related field, that of Persian diplomatics. The result of this preoccupation is still in press (105), but those who have seen it in manuscript state that it is equal to his best works. It was of great benefit for the entire field of Islamic studies that Professor Fekete lived long enough to harvest the yield of his maturity.

This account of Professor Fekete's life would not be complete without mentioning his unpretentious way of life. During his quiet and harmonious life he made no enemies. For relaxation he