

T.C
ISTANBUL MEDENİYET UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
INTERNATIONAL OTTOMAN STUDIES

**ÇAVUŞES OF THE SUBLIME PORTE DURING THE THIRD
QUARTER OF THE 16TH CENTURY AND THE OTTOMAN
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION**

MASTER THESIS

MEHMET HOŞOĞLU

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BİLDİRİM

Hazırladığım tezin tamamen kendi çalışmam olduğunu, akademik ve etik kuralları gözeterek çalıştığımı ve her alıntıya kaynak gösterdiğimi taahhüt ederim.

MEHMET HOŞOĞLU

Danışmanlığını yaptığım işbu tezin tamamen öğrencinin çalışması olduğunu, akademik ve etik kuralları gözeterek çalıştığını taahhüt ederim.

DOÇ. DR. GÜNEŞ IŞIKSEL

İMZA SAYFASI

Mehmet HOŞOĞLU tarafından hazırlanan ‘The Ottoman Internal Administrative Organisation in the Third Quarter of the 16th Century. The Case of Cavuses of The Sublime Porte’ başlıklı bu yüksek lisans/doktora tezi, Uluslararası Osmanlı Araştırmaları Anabilim/bilim Dalında hazırlanmış ve jürimiz tarafından kabul edilmiştir.

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INTRODUCTION

In the Ottoman administrative and military system, *çavuş* as a title was used in a wide range. There were many *çavuşes* whose duties and administrative distinctions were different from each other. Some served in the army, some other in the entourage of the viziers, especially the grand vizier, and some other acted as the members of the inner service of the sultan (*enderun*). The *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte (*Divan-ı Hümayun*), besides the ones working in the several local (*taşra*) administration, consisted of officers working in the service of the main administrative and judiciary institution of the Empire and they were considered as an élite corps as members of the ‘outer’ service of the sultan (*birun*). They served as bailiffs, messengers, envoys, military and ceremonial figures.

Despite the fact that they served in such a variety of fields, studies related to them are quite scarce. Although Murat Uluskan in his Ph. D dissertation *Divan-ı Hümayun Çavuşları*, the most detailed and instructive study on this matter, explains the structure of this institution with a depiction of its nature, development and change throughout several centuries, there are still many matters concerning this crucial administrative institution waiting to be assessed, analyzed and problematized.

One of the main difficulties encountered during this study is the problems experienced while identifying *çavuşes* from the marginal notes written to the copy of the orders in the *Mühimme* Registers. More often than not the name of the person who delivered the order was not being clearly specified and, in many cases, the mentions relevant to the remittal of the orders or letters to the *çavuş* were missing which made quite difficult to determine the person who transmitted the orders. Different appellations for the same *çavuşes* in different orders have also resulted with confusion in some cases. In consequence, these difficulties required detailed and comparative analyzes which sometimes did not yield to a substantial outcome. In addition to all these, the limited number of studies on the subject has been one of the limiting factors as well.

This study was mainly carried out through the detailed analysis of *Mühimme* registers no 3, 6, 7, 9 and 12, transcribed by the Presidential Archives (BOA). These five registers have been examined thoroughly and the *hukms* delivered by *çavuşes* are

indexed as a separate file. Subsequently, these *hukms* and the *çavuşes* have been classified according to a predetermined criterion. These entries are analyzed so as to determine whether there was any palpable pattern in the process of delivery of the administrative orders by the *çavuşes* of the Porte. Some *çavuşes* who had a clear and distinctive career track were objects of separate studies. As such, their further careers were scrutinized through the study of the *Mühimme* registers no 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24, which were prepared as M.A theses so as to expand the data pool about these *çavuşes* and to verify the accuracy of the assumptions based on the previous registers which constitute the base of the study.

Our aim is to understand how the *çavuşes* of the Porte were organised, especially in terms of *firman* transmission process, and to problematize whether there were any pattern of specialization and competence among these *çavuşes*. Considering the fact that most of them served in this status during their lifetime, concepts such as specialization, competence, capability as well as area of interest became even more significant for the problematization of the subject matter. At the same time, whether *çavuşes* served in a professional system, and if one can speak of any system, its characteristics and functioning of this are crucial not only in the context of this study but also in a wider range, *i.e.* Ottoman administrative system, in the third quarter of the 16th century, as a whole. Last but not least, the *modus operandi* of the delivery of orders as one of the main means of administrative communication of the Ottoman center with divers administrative units ranging from general-governorates (*beylerbeyilik*) to the smallest administrative units (*kazas* and *nahiyes*) has been questioned. In other words, the role, influence and function of *çavuşes* in this process have been evaluated, in as much as the available data permits.

I would like to thank my advisor, Doç. Dr. Güneş Işıksel, for his support, guidance, advice and understanding at every stage of my work. I would also like to express my feelings of sincere gratitude to all of the precious lecturers of the Medeniyet University International Ottoman Studies department who made every effort to make us advance in this field. Finally, I owe my sincere thanks to my dear family, who always stood by me during this period, did not spare their support, and was a source of morale and motivation in every sense.

ÖZET

Divan çavuşları, Osmanlı Devleti'nde en üst karar alma organı olan Divan-ı Hümayun'a bağlı olarak çalışan, çavuşbaşı / başçavuş denilen idari yetkili tarafından yönetilen memur topluluğudur. Saray içerisinde ve dışında farklı alanlarda görevler üstlenmiş olan Divan çavuşları, pozisyonları ve gelirleri itibariyle üst düzey bir cemaattir. Bu çalışmada, 16. yüzyılın üçüncü çeyreğinden hükümlerin yer aldığı 3, 6, 7, 9 ve 12 numaralı Mühimme Defterleri temel alınarak, Divan çavuşları için uzmanlaşma ve yetkinlik gibi kavramların söz konusu olup olmadığı araştırılmıştır. Söz konusu defterlerden, divan çavuşları tarafından teslim edildiği tespit edilen hükümler üzerinden, türlü kriterler belirlenerek bir tasnif çalışması yapılmıştır. Bu bağlamda, uzmanlaşma ve yetkinlik kavramları üzerinden, Divan çavuşlarının çalışma sistemleri anlaşılmaya çalışılmıştır. Divan çavuşlarının ulaştırılmasını üzerlerine aldıkları hükümlerin teslim süreçlerinin ele alındığı bu çalışmada, aynı zamanda bu çavuşların merkez-taşra iletişiminde üstlendiği rol de incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Divan Çavuşları, Çavuşbaşı, Çavuşluk, Osmanlı idari sistemi, Kethüda, Mühimme Defterleri, Hüküm

ABSTRACT

The *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte were a group of bureaucrats who worked under the Divan-ı Hümayun, the highest decision-making body in the Ottoman Empire, and was managed by an administrative authority called *Çavuşbaşı / Başçavuş*. These *çavuşes*, who had undertaken duties in different fields inside and outside the palace, were a prestigious *corps* in terms of their positions and income. The main object of this study is to determine whether there were any criterion of specialization and competence for the *çavuşes* of the Porte. This scrutiny is based on the Mühimme registers 3, 6, 7, 9 and 12, which contain orders from the third quarter of the 16th century. A classification was carried out by determining certain functions based on the orders determined to be delivered by the *çavuşes* of the Porte from the aforementioned registers. In this context, based on the concepts of specialization and competence, the working systems of the *çavuşes* have been analyzed. In this study, where the firman delivery processes of the *çavuşes* was discussed, the role of the *çavuşes* in the central-provincial communication is problematized as well.

Keywords: *Çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte, *Çavuşbaşı*, *Çavuşluk*, Ottoman administrative system, *Kethüda*, Mühimme registers, order / firman / *hukm*

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ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Anno Domini
AH	Anno Hegirae
BOA	Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi
İA	İslam Ansiklopedisi
MD	Mühimme Defteri



CHAPTER 1: THE GENERAL OUTLINE

Etymologically, the word *çavuş* derives from the root ‘çav’ in Old Turkish which means "shout, call, voice, glory, fame" and is generally used as a military title. *Çavuşes* were initially in charge of maintaining order in the army and must have been named as such because, seemingly, they loudly announced the orders of the ruler and other great commanders to the relevant military units.¹ In the Ottoman State, on the other hand, *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte appear not only as a military figure, but also as officials in the administrative mechanism of the state in judicial, economic and diplomatic fields.

It is not exactly known when the *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte and subsequently, the institution of ‘*çavuşluk*’ emerged. However, it is generally accepted that with the gradual formation of the *Divan*, during the reign of Murad I (1362-1389), the *çavuşes* of the Porte began to ingenerate around this structure.² The term *çavuş* can be found in the earliest written sources about the Ottomans, among which chronicles, *vakfiyes* and *tahrirs*. The first among these is apparently Samsa Çavuş, who participated to military activities of Osman I (1290’s-1326). Although it is not possible to mention any trace of an institution organizing the different branches of *çavuşes*, in other words a hypothetical *çavuşluk* for that period, the mention of Samsa Çavuş as *başçavuş* / *çavuşbaşı* of Osman Gazi in two sources written in later periods may indicate that this institution at the least conceptually dates back to this period. Secondly, in the period of Murad I, his son Bayezid had a *çavuş* in the delegation sent to ask the hand of Devlet Sultan, the Germiyanide princess, in 1381. Moreover, the sources indicate that Yıldırım Bayezid sent his *başçavuş* Ali as an envoy

¹ M. Fuad Köprülü, “Çavuş”, *İA*, III, p. 362-369.

² Murat Uluskan, *Divan-i Humayun Cavuşları*, Yayınlanmamış Doktora Tezi, Mucteba Ilgurel, Marmara Üniversitesi, 2004, s. 5

to Byzantium which leads us think that there were more than one *çavuş* and probably the most experienced one was acting as their chief. During the reign of the latter (1389-1402), Timur had as well sent a *çavuş* to him as an ambassador may indicate the presence of *çavuşes* in both states who had diplomatic duties as early as the turn of the 15th century.³ According to the so-called *Fatih Kanunnamesi*, *çavuşes* had the privilege of kissing sultan's hand. Their *elkabs* and *duas* (honorific titles and relevant prayers for their benefit) were formalized as paragon of their peers and semblables *fulan çavuş* that his potential augment (*kıdvetü'l-emasıl ve'l akrân fulân çavuş zîde kadruhû*).⁴

Çavuşes of the Porte is generally distinguished as *timarlı* and *ulufeli*, thus according to their source of income. The number of *timarlı çavuşes* were around 100 during the reign of Bayezid II and its threefold during his grand-son Suleyman's period. This figure was preserved more or less until 1579. With the death of Sokullu Mehmed Pasha that year, there was a significant increase in their number in the upcoming years.⁵ The number of *Ulufeli çavuşes* was 6-7 during the period of Mehmed II, 21 during the reign of Bayezid II. Until the end of the Kanuni's reign, their number remained in between 15 and 20.⁶

As specified earlier, *çavuşes* usually remained on duty until the end of their lives, if there were not promoted to another post or accused of lèse-majesté. The elderly and the sick could retire with some portion or totality of their prebendal (*timar*) income.⁷ The salaries of *ulufeli çavuşes* were between 6 and 10 *akçe* per day during the second half of the 15th century, and between 11 and 43 *akçe* during the first three quarters of the next century. The last two decades of the 16th century is an unknown period in terms of the number and income of the *çavuşes* of the Porte.⁸

Those who were appointed to the corps of *timarlı çavuşes* can be divided into three groups. The first is the *ulufeli kapıkulları* and the external servants called the *Birun çavuşları* who were appointed with a *per diem* payment. Secondly, there were the ones

³ Uluskan, *Divan-i Humayun Çavuşları*, p. 6-7. M. Fuad Köprülü, *Bizans Müesseselerinin Osmanlı Müesseselerine Tesiri*, İstanbul, 1981, p. 81-88.

⁴ Uluskan, *Divan-i Humayun Çavuşları*, p. 8. Abdülkadir Özcan, "Fâtih'in Teşkilât Kanunnâmesi ve Nizam-ı Âlem İçin Kardeş Katli Meselesi", *TD*, 33 (1982), p. 35- 38, 40, 50.

⁵ Uluskan, *Divan-i Humayun Çavuşları*, p. 8-9.

⁶ Uluskan, *Divan-i Humayun Çavuşları*, 17.

⁷ Uluskan, *Divan-i Humayun Çavuşları*, 38.

⁸ *Ibid.*

who had timar or fief from the palace or a place in a guild. The third category consisted of the adult sons of the deceased *çavuşes*.⁹

Until the middle of the 16th century, the palace sections that the *timarli çavuşes* who formed the basis of the community of Divan-ı Hümayun *çavuşes*, in liaison with various *corps* and the Kapıkulu cavalry within the organization of the palace in terms of origin.¹⁰ The sons of *timarli çavuşes* could have been *çavuşes*, as was the case with the *ulufeli çavuşes*. Most of the *çavuşes* would remain on duty until they died, but some *çavuşes* who wanted to retire could transfer their posts to their sons. Those who were in the position of *çavuşbaşı* could have their son appointed to the position of *çavuş* of the Porte.¹¹ When we look at the *corpora* that the Ulufeli *çavuşes* belong to, it is seen that they were from the outer services of the Palace too, that is, from the communities in charge of non-palatial services, and the most important among these was the *Bostancı ocağı*.

During the 16th century, for the appointment of *çavuşbaşıs*, again according to Uluskan, experienced, law-savvy, competent and knowledgeable *çavuşes* were preferred.¹² The head of the *çavuşes* used to serve with the *çavuşes* in his entourage during the meetings of the supreme divan, in ceremonies and in the reception of envoys. At the same time, he was always under the command of the sultan and the grand vizier in judicial matters and played an active role in the execution of the firmans.¹³

Though most of *çavuşes*, as mentioned earlier, remained as *çavuşes* of the Porte throughout their lives, it was possible that these *çavuşes*, whether *timarli* or *ulufeli*, could be designated as a *müteferrika*, another understudied but important palatial office.¹⁴ Apart from this, they could be directly appointed to some higher ranks and positions such as the *kapıcıbaşı* or governor (*sancakbeyi*). In addition, there are examples of *çavuşes* who had become viziers, later in their careers.¹⁵

⁹ Uluskan, *Divan-i Humayun Çavuşları*, 38.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Uluskan, *Divan-i Humayun Çavuşları*, 60-61.

¹² Uluskan, *Divan-i Humayun Çavuşları*, 82.

¹³ Uluskan, *Divan-i Humayun Çavuşları*, 101.

¹⁴ M. Tayyib Gökbilgin, "Müteferrika", *İA*, VIII, 8556.

¹⁵ Uluskan, *Divan-i Humayun Çavuşları*, 107-108.

When it comes to their daily work, the *çavuşes* appointed by the *Divan-ı Hümayun* as *mübaşir* in the judiciary cases carried out this duty together with the *kadis* wherever the latter went to wield administrative duties so as to enforce the law, and when necessary, they helped to investigate (*teftiş*) and judge or report a case. The *mübaşir* was the person who delivered the orders to the relevant place with executive power. The appointment of *çavuşes* as *mübaşir* in cases both in the center and provinces was important in terms of both showing the sovereign power of the state and creating a sense of trust and protection to the subjects of the sultan. *Çavuşes* were often present at court while cases were being heard and provided assurance that the case would be judged in a fair way.¹⁶ In addition to their duties as *mübaşir* in central and provincial administrative and judicial cases, *çavuşes* of the Porte also took part in the execution of punishments imposed on criminals.

Upon complaints against administrators such as *kadi*, *sancakbeyi*, and *alaybeyis* who treated unjustly to the subjects of the sultan or who had committed judicial or financial irregularities, a *çavuş* from the center could be appointed in order to investigate and inspect the issue (*mehayif teftişi*). In cases where *çavuşes* were personally responsible for the inspection, neighboring *cadis* and *beys* were asked to assist.¹⁷

The *çavuşes* who were assigned to execute the orders issued by the *Divan-ı Hümayun*, apart from judicial matters, took part in the administration and supervision of financial matters and especially in tax-collection. During the 16th century, one of the primary tasks they fulfilled in financial terms was the collection of remnant non-paid taxes (*bakaya tahsilatı*). In addition, they were sent as *mübaşir* for the collection of the income that the tax farmers (*mültezim*) were obliged to pay to the Treasury. In sum, *çavuşes* often took part in the collection of state revenues (*mal-ı miri*).¹⁸

The *çavuşes* had military tasks as well and were especially involved in the supply of provisions and other matters related to logistics. In addition, they were assigned for the maintenance of the roads and bridges on the expedition route, the construction of bridges and the supply of ammunition. There were some cases that they were assigned for overseeing the repair and construction of castles, as well.¹⁹ As such *çavuşes*, were also

¹⁶ Uluskan, *Divan-i Humayun Çavuşları*, 109-111.

¹⁷ Uluskan, *Divan-i Humayun Çavuşları*, 119.

¹⁸ Uluskan, *Divan-i Humayun Çavuşları*, 121-123.

¹⁹ Uluskan, *Divan-i Humayun Çavuşları*, 123-124.

frequently employed in naval affairs, and appointed as *mübaşir* for shipbuilding and the supply of timber as well as iron needed for shipbuilding. Last but not least, *çavuşes* served as messengers for the rapid transmission of orders sent by the state. Messenger, who was responsible with delivery of the *hukms* negotiated and resolved in the Divan-ı Hümayun meetings to the relevant places, is of particular importance as it constitutes the main subject of this study.

Most probably the *çavuşes* were multi-lingual and their administrative capacities enabled them to be appointed by the state as envoys to other princely courts. *Çavuşes*, occupying an important position in the bureaucratic structure of the state, played a preponderant role in the execution of diplomatic and semi-diplomatic functions and in various bureaucratic relations. It is seen that *çavuşes* had been assigned as ambassadors in various cases since the 15th century. However, there was a palpable change during the next centuries. Mustafa Çavuş, one of the *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte, is mentioned as one of the first Turkish ambassador sent to England in 1607. There were 56 *çavuşes* among 174 officers who were sent to Venice between 1384 and 1658 with diplomatic missions.²⁰ Examples that can be reproduced in this way show us that the *çavuşes* have also had important duties such as ambassadors in inter-state relations.

Another duty of the *çavuşes* was to participate in the military expeditions. It was stated that the *çavuşes*, who undertook duties such as supervising the army, encouraging the soldiers and representing the sultan where they were during the campaign, also served as drill *çavuşes*. Besides, *timarli çavuşes* would participate in the expeditions with a number of *cebelü* determined according to the revenues of their *timar*.²¹

When it comes to the fields of assignment, *çavuşes* were employed in various services under the viziers, as well as in institutions and businesses that provided income to the state treasury. They could be employed in the service of viziers in Istanbul and various states or with *serdars* during the expedition. They also took part in the execution and collection affairs of the *defterdars* as bailiffs. It was already alluded that *çavuşes* were frequently assigned in the collection of tax farming (*iltizam*) and *emanet* income of

²⁰ Cf. Maria Pia Pedani-Fabris, *In nome del Gran Signore. Inviati ottomani a Venezia dalla caduta di Costantinopoli alla guerra di Candia*, Venezia, Deputazione Editrice, 1994.

²¹ Uluskan, *Divan-i Humayun Çavuşları*, 130-131.

mukataas. In addition to these, they were assigned to several other tasks as, *bina nazırlığı* (construction works), *koyun eminliği* (meat supply), supervision of docks / customs / mining enterprises. *In fine*, they had important ceremonial roles, especially during the reception of embassies.



CHAPTER 2: DATA ANALYSIS

In the previous chapter, we have briefly outlined the institutional framework in which *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte exercised their office, the tasks they undertook as well as their eventual career-track. We cannot make a very detailed and precise classification, yet we have a satisfactory amount of information regarding their functions. Still, we do not know in detail how they worked, the details of their daily and professional life, the internal dynamics of their institution had and the principles they adopted. We believe that this area, which can be considered a void in Ottomanist historiography, will provide very crucial information about the Ottoman Administrative System if some more details are brought to light. The main focus of this study is what duties the *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte undertook between the Ottoman central administration and the provincial administration, the position of these *çavuşes* in the functioning of the *Dergah-ı Ali*, what parameters were taken into consideration in distribution of their tasks, and whether specialization and gaining authority in any field mattered for *çavuşes*.

In this section, based on the above-mentioned questions, some rudimentary information about which *Mühimme Defterleri/Registers (MD)* are included in this study and some relevant statistical data. Then, the criteria which have been applied during the classification of the collected data will be discussed.

2.1 STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON THE MÜHİMME REGISTERS AND THEIR CONTENT

In order to better comprehend the role of the *Çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte between central and provincial administrative organizations, the *hukms* that were delivered from the center to the provinces are examined. For this examination, the *MD* 3, 6, 7, 9 and 12 were assessed as the main registers that the initial data pool is generated from, and the

MD 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24 are taken into account to elaborate further on the data acquired from former registers.²² To be more precise, all of the orders available in MD 3, 6, 7, 9 and 12 were analyzed in-depth and according to the criteria of classification that was set, data about some *çavuşes* particularly important for the study has been formed. For the posterior registers, the MD 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24, not all of the *hukms* were examined but instead only the ones which are related to the *çavuşes* that were picked up from the prior registers are studied. In other words, the MD 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24 are studied in order to extend the available data pool rather than constituting new data. These registers were also examined in a way to see if the working hypothesis from prior registers are still relevant when the data pool is extended. By doing so, a more inclusive and profound insight and understanding of these *çavuşes* is aimed to obtain.

The dates covered by the MD 3, 6, 7, 9 and 12 cover the years between AH 966/AD 1558 and AH 979/AD 1572. And the date range for the MD 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24 is AH 979/AD 1572 to AH 981/AD 1574. However, while examining the prevalent patterns and the working hypotheses, it must be kept in mind that the mentioned registers do not cover all the orders written in this date range. There are registers that cover the same date range but are not included in our inquiry since they have not been transcribed yet.

The first *hukm* of the MD 3 is dated as AH 13 Ramadan 966/AD 19 June 1559 and is a *hukm* written to the *beylerbey* of Diyarbekir and delivered by some Mehmed Çavuş. The last *hukm* is dated AH 13 Rabi al-Awwal 968/AD 2 December 1560. In the register

²² For these registers cf. Géza Dávid, “ XVI. Yüzyılda Osmanlı-Hasburg Mücadelesinin Bir Kaynağı Olarak Mühimme Defterleri, *İstanbul Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Tarih Dergisi*, 53 (2011), s. 295-349; Feridun Emecen, “Osmanlı Divanının Ana Defter Serileri: Ahkam-ı Miri, Ahkam-ı Kuyud-ı Mühimme ve Ahkam-ı Şikayet”, *TALİD*, III/5 (2005), p. 107-139; Uriel Heyd, *Ottoman Documents on Palestine, 1552-1615*, London, Oxford University Press, 1960; W. S. Peachy, “Registers of Copies or Collection of Drafts? The Case of Four Mühime Defteri from the Archives of the Prime Ministry in İstanbul”, *Turkish Studies Association Bulletin* vol. X/2, 1986, p. 79-85; Emel Soyer, *XVII Yüzyıl Osmanlı Divan Bürokrasisindeki Değişimlerin Bir Örneği Olarak Mühimme Defterleri*, «Yüksek Lisans Tezi», Feridun Emecen, İstanbul Üniversitesi, 2007; Gilles Veinstein, “Ahkâm qa’ıdı. Ordres originaux et Mühimme Defteri”, *Mélanges offerts à Louis Bazin par ses disciples, collègues et amis*, J.-L. Bacqué-Grammont et R. Dor, (ed.), Paris, L’Harmattan, 1992, p. 257-274

containing a total of 1665 orders in total, 523 of them mention the *çavuşes* active in the process of their communication.²³

The first *hukm* of MD 6 was issued on AH 1 Muharram 972/AD 9 August 1564, and the last *hukm* does not bear any date. However, from the chronological progress of the *hukms* in this register, we can deduce that the last order was written at the beginning of the month of Zilkade in AH 972/AD 1564. 380 over 1479 orders indicate the name of the *çavuşes*.²⁴

The first order of the MD 7 is dated as AH 26 Cemaziyelevvel 976/AD 16 November 1568, and there is no date for the final order, but one might speculate as *terminus ante quem* Shawwal AH 975/AD 1567. Most of the orders in the register belong to the year AH 975/AD 1567. In the register, where there are 1191 *hukms* in total, 449 of the them mention the *çavuş* who transported them.²⁵

The MD 9 is a relatively small register and the date of the first firman is recorded as AH 15 Ramadan 977/AD 21 February 1570. The last firman is dated AH 1 Muharram 978/AD 5 June 1570. In the register, which has a total of 269 orders, 109 of them precisely mention the name of the porter.²⁶

MD 12 commences with a phrase “this is an expedition registry (*sefer cüzü*)”. The Ottoman Archives transcribed this registry (no. 5) and presented the expedition registry as an attachment at the beginning of the MD 12, due to the affinity of the subjects they contain as well as their date range.²⁷ In its current form, the first firman of the book belongs to the expedition registry 5 and the date is AH Shawwal 977/AD March 1570. The last firman, 1223th order, is dated as AH 1 Muharram 980/AD 14 May 1572. There are 60 *hukms* in the expedition registry 5, and the rest of the registry contains 1223 *hukms*. In total there are 1283 *hukms* and 578 of them were found to be delivered by *çavuşes*.²⁸

²³ 3 Numaralı Mühimme Defteri (973/1559-1560), Ankara, T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı, 1994.

²⁴ 6 Numaralı Mühimme Defteri (973/1565-1566), Ankara, T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Daire Başkanlığı, 1995.

²⁵ 7 Numaralı Mühimme Defteri, Ankara, T. C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü, 1998.

²⁶ Paşazade, O. (2006) 9 Numaralı Mühimme Defteri (Özet ve Transkripsiyon). Marmara Üniversitesi.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 9.

²⁸ 12 Numaralı Mühimme Defteri, T. C. Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü, Ankara, 1996

All in all, 5887 orders in the MD 3, 6, 7, 9 and 12 are examined. Among these, 2038 are indexed. One thing to note here is that we do not claim that the exclusive group providing communication between the center and local units in terms of transmitting firmans were the *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte. However, the fact that 2038 of the 5887 orders in these registers were delivered by the *çavuşes* shows that the *çavuşes* were assigned frequently for this duty. Among these, there must have been provincial *çavuşes* as well, besides the *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte. However, the provincial *çavuşes* are excluded from this study not only because the data on them is even more scarce but also the focus is on their peers in the central administration. Besides, it seems that the provincial *çavuşes* deliver significantly less *hukms* than the *çavuşes* of the Porte. And more importantly, it is not possible to follow these *çavuşes* properly from the *Mühimme* registers, and each administrative district's own *çavuşes* usually delivers firmans containing only the issues related to that region.

In the registers, copies of a firman that were sent to different locations are written together with the original *firman* and are recorded as one. That being said, in this study, copies of *firmans* which are found to be sent to different locations by different *çavuşes* are handled as separate *hukms* and the above numbers are formed accordingly. Although the numbers given above are not practically much relevant with the main focus of the study, they are important for one to follow the period interval and to see quantify the data in the sense of number of orders taken into consideration. With this point in mind, these values and very short resume of the first five registers are included in the corpus. The main reason behind the fact that only the MD 3, 6, 7, 9 and 12 are mentioned above is that they are the registers that we built our data pool upon. This is why only the numbers of *hukms* that were examined in these registers were given, even though the real number of examined *hukms* are quite larger than that.

2.2 DATA CLASSIFICATION

After the thorough examination of the first five registers, it was determined which orders were delivered by *çavuşes*, and these orders are classified. The purpose of such a classification is to understand first whether the *çavuşes* distributed the *hukms* according to a specific system. And if there was a system, what kind of path was followed in the process of sending firmans from the center to all across the country? Is it possible to talk

about any sort of competence and expertise of the *çavuşes* regarding the content of these firmans and the regions where the firmans were taken? To what extent was meritocracy a concept taken into account among the *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte? These will be the main questions that we will be looking to answer. The answers to these questions are also expected to give us some information about the communication of the central administration of the Ottoman Empire with the provinces and how *çavuşes* had established this communication in many cases. In the light of the information to be obtained about the *çavuşes* and the delivery processes of the orders, it is aimed to attain some degree of information, whether hypothetical or not, about the Ottoman administrative system's not so known center-provincial relationship.

In this context, the classification of orders is made based on three primary parameters. By examining each of these parameters separately, it will be useful to explain how and why these classifications are made in order to understand the evaluations to be made in the following chapter.

2.2.1 Based On The Name

The orders given to *çavuşes* can basically be distinguished from other orders in two ways. As the first and easiest method, it can be seen who the order was given to by looking at the “*virildi*” part of the document. In this part, most of the time, if the *hukm* was handed over to a *çavuş*, the *çavuş*’s name and the phrase relevant to *çavuş* can be seen. However, in some documents, it is not stated who the orders were given to. In such cases, it is necessary to look into the *hukm* to see if it was handed over to a *çavuş*. If the order was delivered by a *çavuş*, the phrase “*zîde kadruhû*” or “*Kıdvetü'l-emâsil ve'l-akrân*” is included in the prayer part of the order which is located either before or after the name of the *çavuş*. In addition, one of the most encountered phrases of documents “*Dergâh-ı Mualla Çavuşlarından*” indicates that the firman is either assigned to or delivered by a *çavuş* of the Sublime Porte. It is crucial to note that, on the other hand, there are many orders that do not match any of these criteria mentioned above. And yet, even though in some situations we highly anticipate some of these ‘indefinite’ orders were delivered by *çavuşes*, due to the lack of indicators about the person to whom the order was handed over, these ambiguous orders are put aside.

Our main objective with this parameter of classification is to track down the trajectory of a singular *çavuş* which we can make clear assessments and statements about. Classifying the firmans given to the *çavuşes* according to the names, admittedly, makes it easier to distinguish which *çavuş* transmitted what type of order or where *çavuşes* were sent to in order to deliver orders. Ultimately, the only real way to separate *çavuşes* from one another is possible by their names because even though we have different information about *çavuşes* in general, the only dioristic information is names and adjectives used in front of names.

The biggest problem encountered when classifying *hukms* according to the names of *çavuşes* is that there are more than one *çavuş* with the same name in Dergâh-ı Mualla at the same period. This is especially true for common names such as Mehmed, Mustafa, Hasan. As an example, there are approximately 120 orders given to a Mehmed *çavuş*, and this only for the MD 12. Again, we can see almost 55 orders were delivered by *çavuşes* named Mustafa in MD 3. As it must be clear by now, the names of *çavuşes* would not be a sufficient criterion for most of the time.

An important point that allows us to separate *çavuşes* with the same name is the adjectival attributes that appear before their names. For instance, Rahmizade İbrahim Çavuş, Yenişehirli Mustafa Çavuş, Mumcî-oglı Hızır Çavuş. This kind of mentions make it easy to distinguish *çavuşes* from other namesake *çavuşes*. However, we find that the name of the same *çavuşes* was not mentioned the same way every time in the registers. Looking at the 74th *hukm* in the MD 7, it is written that the order sent to the *kadi* of Ahyoli was handed over to Derâz İbrahim Çavuş, and the order sent to the *kadi* of Şumni was handed over to Bevvab İbrahim Çavuş. It is highly likely that these two orders were delivered by the same *çavuş* since the dates of issue and the delivery locations are very close to each other. Yet we see that one of them was referred as Derâz, which means tall, while the other one was referred as Bevvab, which means gate keeper. Again, when the 1048th and 1068th orders in the same register are examined, we see that two orders with 3 days in between were written to the *sanjakbey* of Semendire and were delivered by Mehmed Çavuş, but while the name was written as Mehmed Çavuş in one of them, in the other it

was written as Kulaksuz Mehmed Çavuş.²⁹ Such examples can be multiplied even more, since similar sort of differences can be found in all of the registers.

There may be a couple of explanations to this kind of cases. First of all, adjectives might be used only when needed. If there was any confusion or possibility of confusion about the name, it is possible that the adjectives were stated when deemed necessary in order to prevent disarray in the registers. Yet, many examples, including the example of Mehmed Çavuş above, clearly show that such an application is not always valid. As it will be seen when some *çavuşes* are represented in more detail in the upcoming section, in the firmans transmitted by two different namesake *çavuşes* at the same time, both of them are indicated by their names, without any adjectives. So even if there was some kind of effort for precision among the scribes, it is obvious that this was not always the case. And unfortunately, the hypotheses that can be formulated about the circumstances for such an effort for precision will not go beyond weak and unfounded speculation. Another point is that, as one can see in the example of Mehmed Çavuş, adjective was used in one of the consecutive orders but not in the other. If there was a case of need, this should had been applied to both orders. It is not very logical that an adjective was deemed necessary in one of the consecutive orders, but not in the other since they were issued almost at the same time. For these specific reasons, it is considered that even if such an effort did exist, it cannot be generalized due to the counter examples in the documents. However, it would also be inaccurate to claim that such an effort never existed.

Secondly, there may be spelling differences from scribe to scribe who copied the firmans. Although this is very possible, we do not have a chance to confirm this with the available information. A third possibility is that the *çavuşes* in question, as indeed stated in documents, were different *çavuşes*. However, as will be explained in detail, this does not seem very likely either. We think that it is very unnatural and unlikely that two *hukms* sent to the same place at the same time were delivered by two different namesake *çavuşes*. In a sense, it would mean an inefficient use of human resources. Therefore, we do not think that this third possibility is very valid.

²⁹ MD 7 no. 1048, 1064.

Considering all the ideas discussed about, one can comprehend that the name alone cannot be a sufficient indicator in most cases, but when it is considered together with the other classification criteria and a comparative evaluation is made, the *çavuşes* can be tracked individually. Yet again, this does not apply to all *çavuşes* as well, because it is almost impossible to determine how many Mehmed *çavuşes* were serving in the Porte and to distinguish all of them individually by only analyzing the *Mühimme* registers. Especially when it comes to such very common names, it becomes very difficult to follow the *çavuşes* individually and to put them in a meaningful pattern. This leads us to set as many classification parameters as possible and make an evaluation afterwards.

2.2.2 Based On The Location / Concerned Authorized

In order to obtain more meaningful information from the orders, the concerned authorized of the *hukm* and the location which the *hukm* was sent to is selected as a second criterion of classification. What is meant to be understood here is how the Ottoman central administration approached regional problems in terms of communication and execution and whether any system was adhered to in the process of sending *hukms* to different locations and authorities. In this regard, it is thought that the *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte can be an important indicator since they were not a group of people who were only in the position of messengers to deliver the order, but also the administrative officials who followed and carried out the execution of the orders in many cases. For a state that ruled over vast territories like the Ottoman Empire, it is important to understand how the central government approached different issues and problems in different geographies. Although this topic is the subject of a different study in the sense of its content and size, comprehending whether the *çavuşes* had regional expertise and whether a *çavuş* who was sent to a certain region before was preferred again when it comes to the *hukms* related to the same region contain clues about the functioning of the Ottoman central administrative system.

As analyzing the *hukms* in the registers, it is seen that they are mostly written to the authority, not the name of the authorized person. For example, the 30th order of the MD 3, we see that the order was written to the *beylerbey* of Temesvar, Kasım Pasha. However, in the 29th, 178th, 181th, 279th, 1484th firmans in the same register, it is seen that they are written directly to the position of the *beylerbey* of Temesvar and the name of the *beylerbey*

was not mentioned. In most of the *hukms* written to the authorities like *kadis*, *defterdars*, *beys*, *beylerbeys*, *dizdars* etc. it is observed that the firman was written by specifying the location and authority rather than the name of the authorized person. This situation differs for viziers and captain pashas. In the *hukms* written to high-ranking officials, the name is usually mentioned in addition to the administrative position.³⁰ Besides, we see that the name was mentioned in the firmans sent to the King of Transylvania.³¹ Therefore, since the orders sent by specifying the authorized name are much less than the *hukms* sent to the authorities/locations, the majority of the classification made according to this parameter is based on locations. Albeit, *hukms* sent to individuals are not excluded from the classification, both the *hukms* sent to that person have been subjected to a classification and evaluation within themselves, and the evaluation has been made based on the location of the concerned person as well. For instance, while evaluating the firmans written to Vizier Mustafa Pasha, one of the prominent figures of the period Selim II, these firmans have been evaluated both in terms of *çavuşes* and topics, and among the orders sent to the Aleppo and Damascus where Vizier Mustafa Pasha was employed as *beylerbey* at the time.³²

Another point that should be mentioned briefly is what it needs to be understood when it comes to the location. In the simplest form, the phrase location/authority refers the section of the firman that indicates whom and/or where the firman was sent to. In a firman sent to the *beylerbey* of Temesvar, the location is Temesvar and interested authority is *beylerbey*. There is no objective interpretation of the places which mentioned here as locations, only the places specified in the orders are taken and named under such a heading for convenience and concurrency during the classification. The mentioned locations have very different structures both in terms of administrative structure and geographical size, and this situation has been ignored as it is thought to be unrelated with the main issue of this study.

As can be expected, location-based classification is expected to yield more reliable results than person-based classification. In spite of the fact that these two values

³⁰ MD 3 no. 134, 360, 439, MD 7 no. 696, 718, MD 12 no. 532, 772

³¹ MD 3 no. 407-408, 506, MD 6 no. 303, 325, 689, 772

³² MD 6 no. 1423, 1425, 1479, MD 7 no. 611, 796, 807-808, 824, 1166, 1174, MD 9 no. 239, MD 12 no. 16, 34, 236, 394, 474, 519, 522, 797

(location/concerned authorized) are often not very different from each other in practical terms, the wording in the registers has led us to make such a distinction and explain why and how this distinction has been made. It is thought that a preliminary information about what is meant by location would be useful in order to avoid the confusion that may occur about location-based classification and to comprehend the upcoming evaluation/analysis part more clearly.

2.2.3 Based On The Content Of *Hukm*

The orders that were previously classified on the basis of name and location/concerned authorized, are separated according to their subjects as a last classification criterion. Purpose of this type of assortment is that turning our raw data pool which are consisted of merely the orders handed over to the *çavuşes* of Porte in the selected Mühimme registers into more meaningful data where individual *çavuşes* can be tracked and analyzed in their processes of conduction of *hukms*. It is also believed that making a classification on the basis of the content of *hukms* is a very crucial way of seeing if the *çavuşes* of Porte have any area of specialization regarding state issues or provincial matters.

In this classification method, there are basically two steps followed. In the first stage, the Mühimme registers were examined to see various types of *hukms* in terms of context and were formed different topic titles that embodies similar types of *hukms* under same heading. These topic titles are used in the evaluation process of the regimented data. That is why it is important to look at each of these titles and exemplify them with *hukms*. It is also important to note that each *hukm* can be labeled with more than one title since the content of *hukms* are not monographic. They can contain both administrative issues alongside with military ones, for instance.

2.2.3.1 Administrative

Based on the content of *hukms*, administrative orders are the most common ones in registers. There are various types of examples of *hukms* that can be referred as administrative and it would nearly be impossible to cover all of them in this writing. For this reason, frequently mentioned matters are addressed and some different types of administrative orders are selected as samplings. Some of the contents that can be seen in the administrative *hukms* are appointments and discharges, assignments of new tasks, matters about captives, request of provisions, request of soldiers and ordnance etc. As

instances to administrative orders, 125th, 161th and 887th orders in MD 3, 1307th order in MD 6, 109th order in MD 7, 58th and 119th orders in MD 9, 297th and 525th orders in MD 12 can be given.

It is also important to mention that these type of *hukms* are the least distinctive ones for three particular reasons. First of all, theoretically, almost every single order is administrative in its nature since it is sent from one administrative authority to another and the actions taking place between two executive entities are administrative no matter what the general concept of the action is. Thus, everything related to state issues can be definable as administrative. However, while *hukms* are being categorized for classification, not every order is labeled as administrative by this logic since it would be meaningless to do so. Secondly, as it was shown above with different examples, administrative orders tend more to be about general issues since they are also more related with daily executive actions of the state. This feature makes them less distinctive and less separable when they are compared to other types of *hukms* with regards to the concerns of this case study. And lastly, *hukms* that are classified as administrative are mostly paired with another title as well because very few of these *hukms* are solely about administrative matters.

2.2.3.2 Financial

Financial is another topic title that is used to classify orders handed over to the *çavuşes* of Sublime Porte. There are also considerable number of financial orders in registers. Some of them can be described as regular/common orders which we come across in all of the registers. For example, there are almost 300 orders that were transmitted by *çavuşes* about provisions. Contents of *hukms* regarding provisions can vary to some extent yet they can be grouped under several main contents. First one is about requesting provisions around the settlements of Edirne because of the Sultan's winter over Edirne.³³ This issue takes places in more than 100 firmans. Another one is the issues about sheep gathering and sending them to the stated locations.³⁴ It can also be witnessed that there are many

³³ MD 7 no. 282-283, 397

³⁴ MD 3 no. 183, 1297, 1363, MD 12 no. 810

financial issues in the matter of army feeding when there was an ongoing expedition.³⁵ This kind of regular/common orders consists of most of the financial *hukms*.

There are also different types of financial *hukms* which are not as common as the above ones. For example, *hukms* written to *defterdars* are fairly limited. To be more precise, there are only 83 *hukms* sent to *defterdars* yet not all of them are about financial issues. These *hukms* are mostly about accounting records, tax collection, cadastral issues etc. And there is also fair amount of financial *hukms* about meeting the necessities of *hadjis*. These type of *hukms* are also considered as financial, thus they are gathered under the heading of financial *hukms* for classification purposes.

2.2.3.3 Military

Military orders constitute significant part of the *hukms* that were conducted by the *çavuşes*. Every order related to the army or military to some extent, whether about provisions of army or recruitment or even about gunpowder is classified as military *hukm*. Vast majority of the military orders can be gathered under 3 different sub-headings. Firmans about recruitment are the ones we see very often during the times of expedition and they were sent all across the country. Second ones are the ones that were sent to the *beys* and *beylerbeys* about being ready to reinforce each other in case of a military conflict. Interestingly, it is observed that this type of *hukms* were generally sent to the western frontiers. And last ones are the orders related to the provisions and ordnance of the army and the navy. It is also worth mentioning that orders related to saltpeter which is one of the main ingredients of gunpowder are also considered as military *hukms*. Military firmans are easy to distinguish since it is rather easier to decide whether a matter has militaristic context or not.

2.2.3.4 Political and Diplomatic

Firmans apropos of foreign states, ambassadors and envoys, interstate issues are regarded as political and diplomatic. Besides, *hukms* about Prince Bayezid that are located in MD 3 are considered as political as well since it was about domestic affairs of the Ottoman State. On aggregate, there are 141 firmans labeled as political and diplomatic. It is encountered with fair amount of *hukms* about ambassadors of both Austria and Persia. There are also couple of orders about the ambassador coming from Aceh region.

³⁵ MD 3 no. 500-641, MD 12 no. c1-1064

Regarding this type of firmans, at the time, Austria was the first and foremost state we come across in registers. It also occurs that there are several *hukms* related with Venice. Political and Diplomatic firmans are very essential for this case study since more often than not, the significance of these type of *hukms* are much higher than rest of the *hukms*. Hence, they will be examined and analyzed with paramount caution.

2.2.3.5 Judiciary/Forensic

Judiciary orders are one of the most common ones in the registers. Content of these orders vary to a great extent, thus it is not possible to cover all of the themes here. Yet, some examples will be submitted to represent what kind of orders are classified as Judiciary. Firmans related to inquiries, crimes, prohibitions, trials etc. are considered as judiciary and gathered under this heading. MD 3 hkm 424-1078-1604, MD 6 hkm 140-206-, MD 7 hkm 494-644, MD 12 hkm 139 can be given as examples of this type of firmans.

2.2.3.6 Construction/Development

Construction is added as another topic title because there are fair enough number of orders transmitted by *çavuşes* respecting only restoration and build of castles and some other structures across the Ottoman soils. This type of orders is classified as construction *hukms*.

2.3 MAPPING

A map has been outlined for each *çavuş* in order to better understand the cases of the selected *çavuşes* and to show their field of expertise and area of specialization visually. On the maps, the places where the *çavuşes* transmitted orders are marked and the locations they went to during the specified years were shown with “x” marks. In addition, the types of orders they delivered to these locations are expressed with small round shapes in different colors. The types of orders, as explained in detail in the data analysis section, have been determined in accordance with the classification criteria set in this study and indicated on the map accordingly. Next to each map, it is shown which order is expressed in which color in the form of index. The numbers in the small round shapes indicate how many of that order type were delivered to the location that round shape is placed on.

Although most of the locations on the maps are determined coordinately, for some technical reasons, there may be slight differences in the representation. Unlike other

maps, the map created for Evren Çavuş does not contain the names of all the locations where Evren Çavuş delivered orders. The reason for this is that the locations that Evren Çavuş delivered orders consist of many points that are very close to each other and that such close locations cannot be shown separately on a map prepared in this scale and in this way. Therefore, in the case of Evren Çavuş, locations that are very close to each other geographically have been determined, the number of orders sent to these locations were collected and displayed under a single location. For instance, all orders sent to Keşan-Evrece-Ferecik and İpsala points are shown under Keşan. The orders written to Tekfurdağı-Malkara-Hayrabolu-İnecik-İnöz-Çorlu and Rodoscuk points are gathered under Tekfurdağı location. Such an application has only been made due to the technical difficulties experienced while creating the map and it is believed that this situation did not harm the purpose and function of the map since no other information has been changed.

2.4 ASSESSMENT

Consequently, orders that were conveyed by the *çavuşes* of Sublime Porte are categorized on the basis of their content with the help of six topic titles mentioned above. It is also important to repeat that an order can be labeled with more than one heading meaning that a *hukm* can be diplomatic-military and judiciary at the same time. In fact, many orders are categorized in this way since they either include more than one issue or the issue mentioned in the order is located at the intersection of different topic titles.

Besides categorizing *hukms* according to their content and analyzing them afterwards, orders taking place repetitively in the registers with exact same content were identified and each of them were analyzed in itself as a different heading. Since the contents of these *hukms* are identical and because they are not like the other orders which can be gathered together only by a pre-determined main heading, and also because the data pools of these type of headings are way smaller than the data pool of pre-determined topic titles, it is aimed to achieve better results during the evaluation of data process. For example, there are 24 orders that were conveyed by *çavuşes* about saltpeter in the first five registers. This particular issue is an important one on itself and instead of analyzing these orders only in the Financial topic title with all the other financial *hukms*, it is also analyzed in itself as a different heading. Several other issues are chosen from the orders and analyzed isolatedly.

Hukms that are selected for isolated analysis are orders concerning grifters (*kallablar*), Gypsies, Tartaric community, hadjis, mine works, gunpowder and saltpeter. Common features of these issues are that they are repetitively mentioned on the registers and they are rather significant issues for the state.

To conclude, three different types of classification criteria with their own sub-headings and own peculiar approaches are narrated in details. Comprehending this data classification process would allow one to have a better understanding over the process of evaluation and analysis of data. Data classification is standing as the basis of this work where rest of the case study will be built on. Hopefully, it also gives an idea about how numerous variant types of orders are dealt with as part of the classification process. The main topic of this case study will be viewed in depth in the following section.

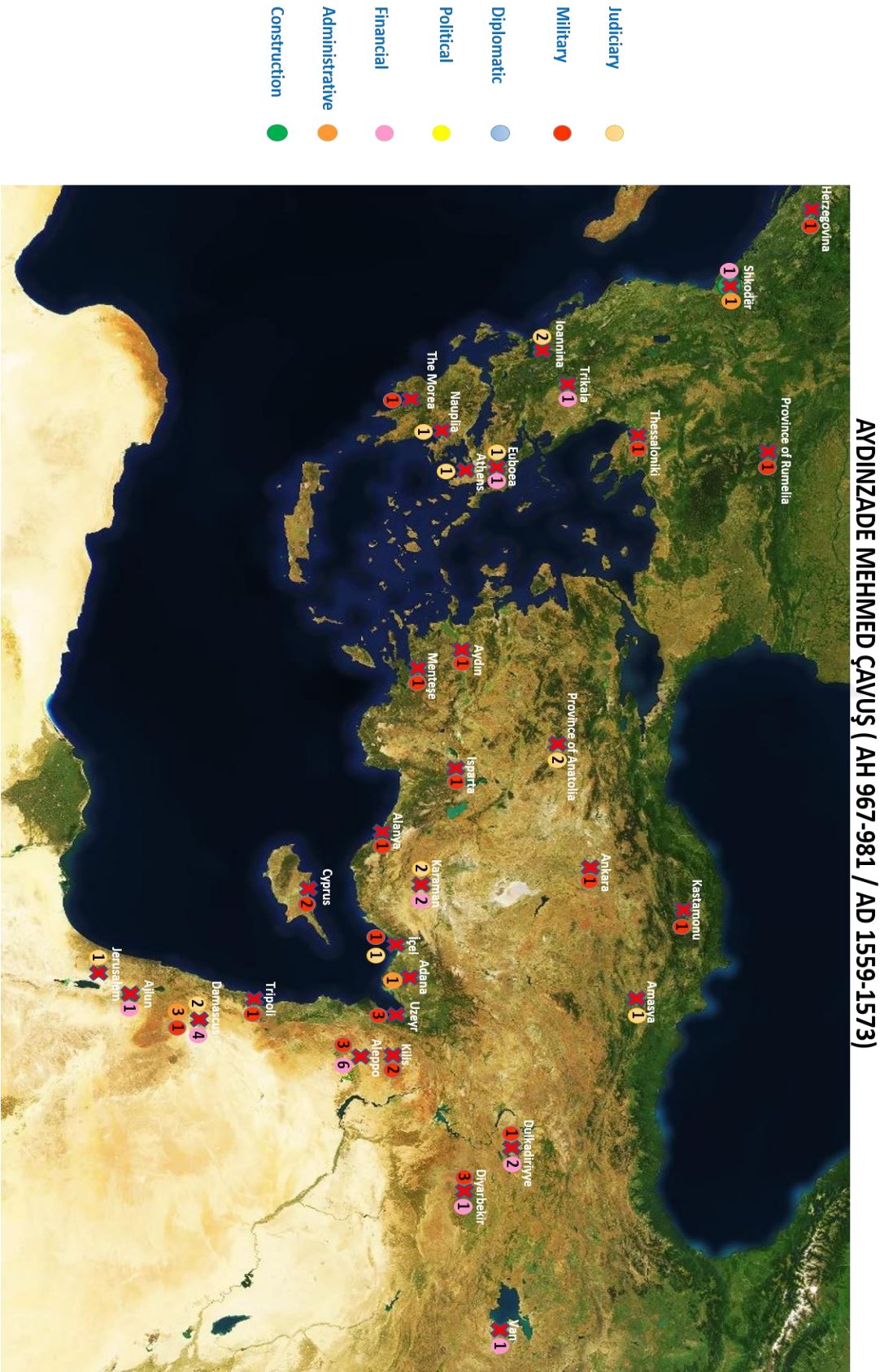
CHAPTER 3: TRAJECTORIES OF ÇAVUŞES

3.1 AYDINZADE MEHMED ÇAVUŞ

We often come across with Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş while dealing with documents relevant to Aleppo-Damascus region, especially between the years AH 977/AD 1569 and AH 979/AD 1571. The *MD* 3, 6, 7, 9 and 12 all have the record of *hukms* assigned to him. *MD* 3 has one recorded *hukm*, *MD* 6 and *MD* 7 have both one as well, *MD* 9 has thirteen and *MD* 12 has sixteen.³⁶ In these registers, he is mostly mentioned as Aydın-zade Mehmed Çavuş, but in the *MD* 3 and 6, it is also written as Mehmed son of Aydın Çavuş (Aydın Çavuş oğlu Mehmed). Certainly, these two mentions refer to the same person since there are no other *çavuşes* being referred as son of Aydın or Aydın-zade. He was mainly assigned orders pertaining to military, economic and administrative spheres. He delivered numerous *hukms* to the Middle East region between AH 977/AD 1569 and AH 979/AD 1571, especially to the Damascus-Aleppo region. But, he also conveyed many orders to the Hatay region. It is recorded that he conveyed eight orders to Damascus and seven to Aleppo. He delivered a total number of 11 orders to the beys located around İçel-Karaman-Kilis triangle. Since the latter area is located on the Istanbul-Damascus route, it is possible that the *hukms* addressed to this region were given to the *çavuş* who was advancing to the main southern beylerbeylicates and this is a situation we often encounter with other *çavuşes*. That is why the firmans taken to the Damascus-Aleppo region are of great importance here.

³⁶ *MD* 3 no. 1011, *MD* 6 no. 8, *MD* 7 no. 436, *MD* 9 no. 65, 78-79, 116-120, 123-124, 126-127, 133, *MD* 12 no. 32-33, 35, 40-41, 51, 54-56, 93, 95, 519, 522, 761, 1140

Figure 1: Cartographical visualization of Mehmed Çavuş’s administrative trajectories



We estimate that Aydın-zade Mehmed Çavuş was assigned with *hukms* for 7 times based on the dates. Four of them were to be delivered to Damascus-Haleb and Hatay-Karaman regions, which we mentioned above. In addition, he delivered two firmans to the Vizier Mustafa Pasha, who was the *beylerbey* of Aleppo in AH 978/AD 1569 and was also the serdar in the Cyprus Expedition (1570-1572).³⁷

There is also another Mehmed Çavuş who conveyed orders to the Aleppo-Damascus region in AH 978 and 979 according to the orders in the MD 12. The contents of these orders are about the problems related to pilgrimage and some other economic issues.³⁸ It is plausible that Mehmed Çavuş, who conveyed a total of 12 orders in Aleppo and Damascus in two times in 978 and 979, was the one and same person as Aydın-zade Mehmed Çavuş. Because it was a common issue that *çavuşes* were not always mentioned in the same manner in these registers, and that the same *çavuşes* were referred to in different ways even in successive orders. However, it is noticed that the dates of *hukms* were not specified in the first orders given to Mehmed Çavuş during this period, and in the MD 12 the orders do not proceed in a complete chronological order. Therefore, since speculating about the dates would not be very accurate, Aydın-zade Mehmed Çavuş and the mentioned Mehmed Çavuş were considered as different people, thus orders that were delivered by Mehmed Çavuş is not included in the data pool.

When the MD 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24 are examined, we see Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş in registers 19, 23 and 24.³⁹ The firmans in the MD 19 are remarkable because we see Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş being sent to Greece-Albania regions, probably for the first time. The topics of these firmans are basically military and when look more in detail, it is seen that they are nautical and navy based. The most important issue in these *firmans* is the commands sent to the regional authorities regarding the Holy League's fleet. In this context, the *firmans* written to the *beys* in the coastal regions and Vizier Hüseyin Pasha, Captain Pasha and Anaboli Captain are especially important.⁴⁰

³⁷ For the career of Mustafa Pasha, Şerafettin Turan, "Lala Mustafa Paşa Hakkında Notlar ve Vesikalar", *Belleten*, XXII/88 (1958), p. 551-593; Bekir Kütükoğlu, "Mustafa Paşa", *İA*, VIII, 732-736. For this expedition: Işıksel, *La diplomatie de Selîm II*, p. 147-176.

³⁸ For the administration of pilgrimage: Suraiya Faroqhi, *Herrscher über Mekka. Die Geschichte der Pilgerfahrt*, Munich, Artemis Verlag, 1990, p. 49-234.

³⁹ MD 19 no. 266-268, 496, 610, 629, 641, 664, 693, 695, 710-711, 322-324, 347, 361, 366, 382, 395, 449-450, 559, MD 24 no. 173

⁴⁰ : Işıksel, *La diplomatie de Selîm II*, p. 163-164.

Considering these *hukms* in the MD 19 and the *hukms* given to Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş in the previous registers, one may think of incoherence. However, there are similarities in terms of content between the *hukms* he transmitted to Vizier Mustafa Pasha during the Cyprus campaign and the *hukms* in the MD 19. As a matter of fact, the orders he carried which were registered in the MD 12 and MD 19, consist of matters regarding the ongoing state of war. Although, taking into account the contents of the *hukms* given to Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş in previous registers leads us to think that his main field of competence was non-military matters, it is possible that *çavuşes* were assigned different duties due to the need for fast and excessive administrative actions in times of war and crisis.

When it comes to the MD 23, we see that Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş was sent again to the Diyarbakir-Damascus-Aleppo region. These orders cover a wide range of subjects and can be grouped under the topics such as recruitment, inspection of *gediks* and *timars*, and judicial matters. It is thought that Aydınzade, who transmitted twelve *hukms* to the Aleppo-Damascus region in AH 981/AD 1573, went to the region at least three different times.⁴¹

Overall, fifty-six firmans were given to Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş between the years AH 967/AD 1559 and AH 981/AD 1573. It does not seem possible to gather these *hukms* under one cluster or to talk about a predominant topic. On the other hand, when location-based assessment is to be made, the region where Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş was specialized appears to be the Aleppo-Damascus region. It would not also be so naive to assume that Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş was one of the leading *çavuşes* among the *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte, considering the persons to whom he transmitted the firmans. The fact that Aydınzade was sent to high-level officials such as viziers / *beylerbeys* / captains, indicates rather this since he rarely transported orders to ‘lesser’ administrative authorities such as *kadis* / *sanjakbeys*, which constitute the majority of the *hukms* in the registers.

⁴¹ MD 23, no. 322-324; 347, 361-366, 382, 395, 449-450, 559, MD 24 no 173.

3.2 RAHMİZADE İBRAHİM ÇAVUŞ

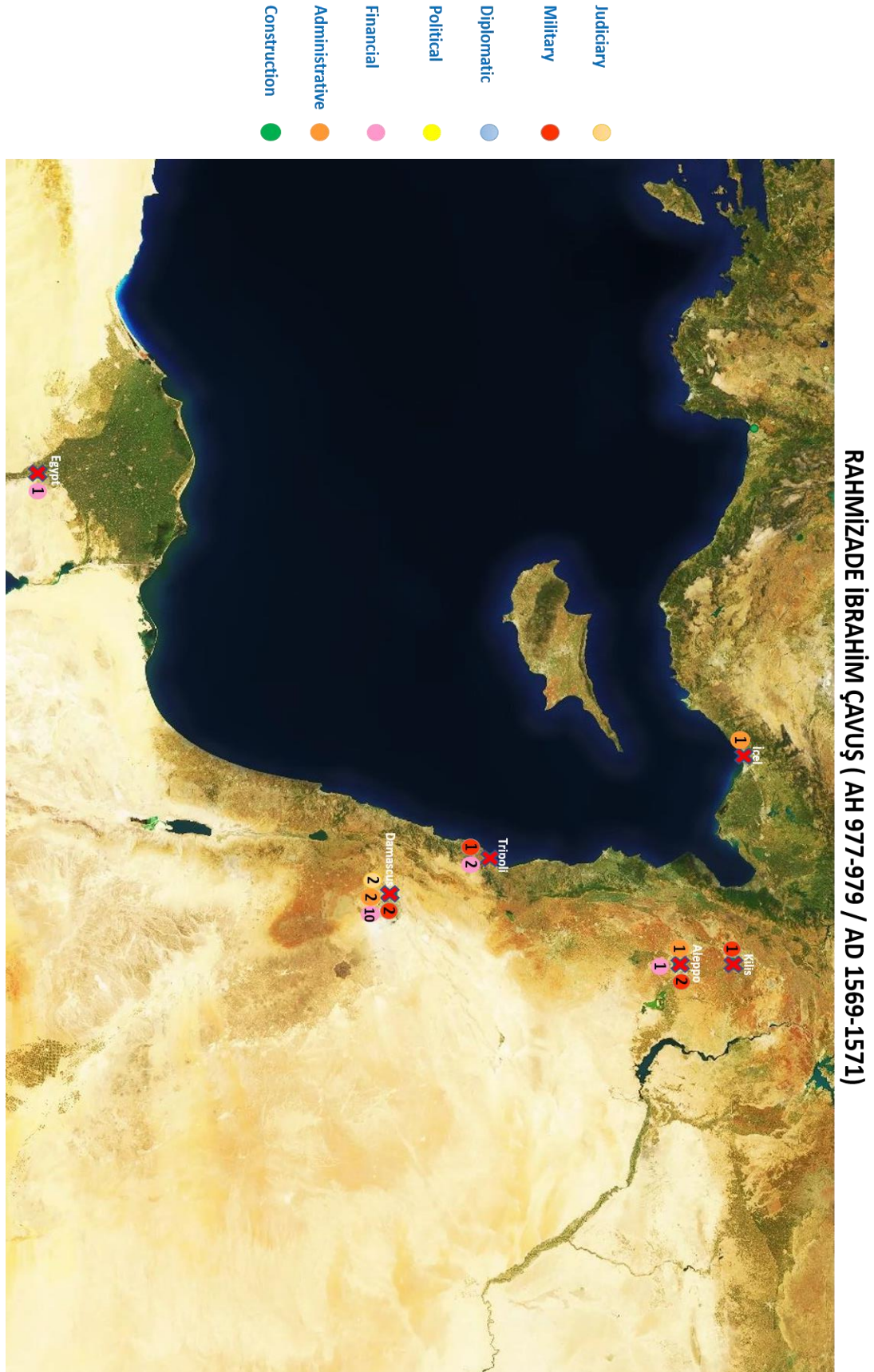
İbrahim Çavuş, who is also referred to as Rahmizade İbrahim Çavuş in *MD* 12, is another figure who seems to be a frequent visitor of Damascus-Aleppo line.⁴² Before analyzing the *hukms* that he was appointed to deliver, it would be more appropriate to clarify the reasons why we consider that he was referred as both İbrahim and Rahmizade İbrahim in registers. İbrahim was a widely used name, so how do we know that these two mentions in registers refers to the same *çavuş*? When we examine the *hukms* between AH 977/AD 1569 and AH 979/AD 1571, it is seen that 27 of them were sent to the officials of Damascus and Aleppo region, including İçel and Kilis, and carried by İbrahim Çavuş and Rahmizade İbrahim Çavuş. These orders were sent in three separate occasions and the first two times the name of the person assigned to the conveyance of the *hukms* were recorded as İbrahim Çavuş, while the third time the name was registered as Rahmizade İbrahim Çavuş. The content of these *hukms* and the similarities in the places/persons they were sent to, lead us to think that the mentioned İbrahim Çavuş and Rahmizade İbrahim Çavuş were the one and the same person. In addition, while examining the *firmans* given to the *çavuşes* named İbrahim in more detail and compare the dates and the locations/concerned and to whom the *firmans* were sent, we see that there were more than one İbrahim Çavuş in Dergâh-ı Mualla on the said dates. Although no exact information about the number could be reached, we can easily say that there were at least two different *çavuşes* named İbrahim. One of them was sent to Aleppo-Damascus-Tripoli three times between AH 977/AD 1569 and AH 979/1571, while the other İbrahim Çavuş was sent to Thrace on the same dates.⁴³ Relying on this fact, it is much more plausible that İbrahim Çavuş, who had been sent to Damascus and Aleppo before, delivered the *hukms* sent to this region again rather than the idea that the *hukms* sent to different regions were randomly distributed among *çavuşes*.

⁴² On his career-track and prose-work check

<https://ottomanhistorians.uchicago.edu/tr/historian/rahimizade-ibrahim-cavus>. (Last accessed 20th of January 2021).

⁴³ *MD* 12 no. 128

Figure 2: Cartographical visualization of İbrahim Çavuş's administrative trajectories



When the chronological order of the firmans is examined, there is no difference between the dates when Rahmizade İbrahim Çavuş was assigned orders and the dates when İbrahim Çavuş was assigned orders. The absence of time difference strengthens our assertion that these two mentioned *çavuşes* were the one and same person. This *çavuş*, whom we will refer to as Rahmizade İbrahim Çavuş from now on, went to Damascus-Aleppo-Tripoli regions three times between the years of AH 977/AD 1569 and AH 979/1571, in a period of about fifteen months, and delivered twenty-seven firmans.⁴⁴ The assignment of the same *çavuş* to the same region three times in such a short period shows us that Rahmizade İbrahim Çavuş was a preferred one when it comes to orders regarding this area and that he had a specialization. When we look at the content of the orders delivered by Rahmizade İbrahim Çavuş, we encounter with a more interesting result. The financial-wise content of these *hukms* also led us to think that this *çavuş* was a competent person not only in the region but also in economic matters. In nineteen of the twenty-seven orders economic issues are the subject matter. The main economic contents are related to the *gedik* assignments, the issues related to the *havass-ı hümayun* in the region, the collection of *mîrî-mal*, the saltpeter enterprises, etc. The fact that we frequently come across with the *defterdar* of the Damascus among the people for whom the *hukms* were written is another indicator that supports our hypothesis, because the vast majority of the *hukms* are written to the *beys* and *kadis* rather than to the *defterdars generally* in the registers. The fact that Rahmizade İbrahim Çavuş delivered so many orders containing economic matters to Damascus *defterdar* is thus undoubtedly a sign of competence and specialization.

⁴⁴ MD 12 no. 19, 44-46, 49, 178, 187-193, 195, 624, 911-924.

3.3 MUSTAFA ÇAVUŞ

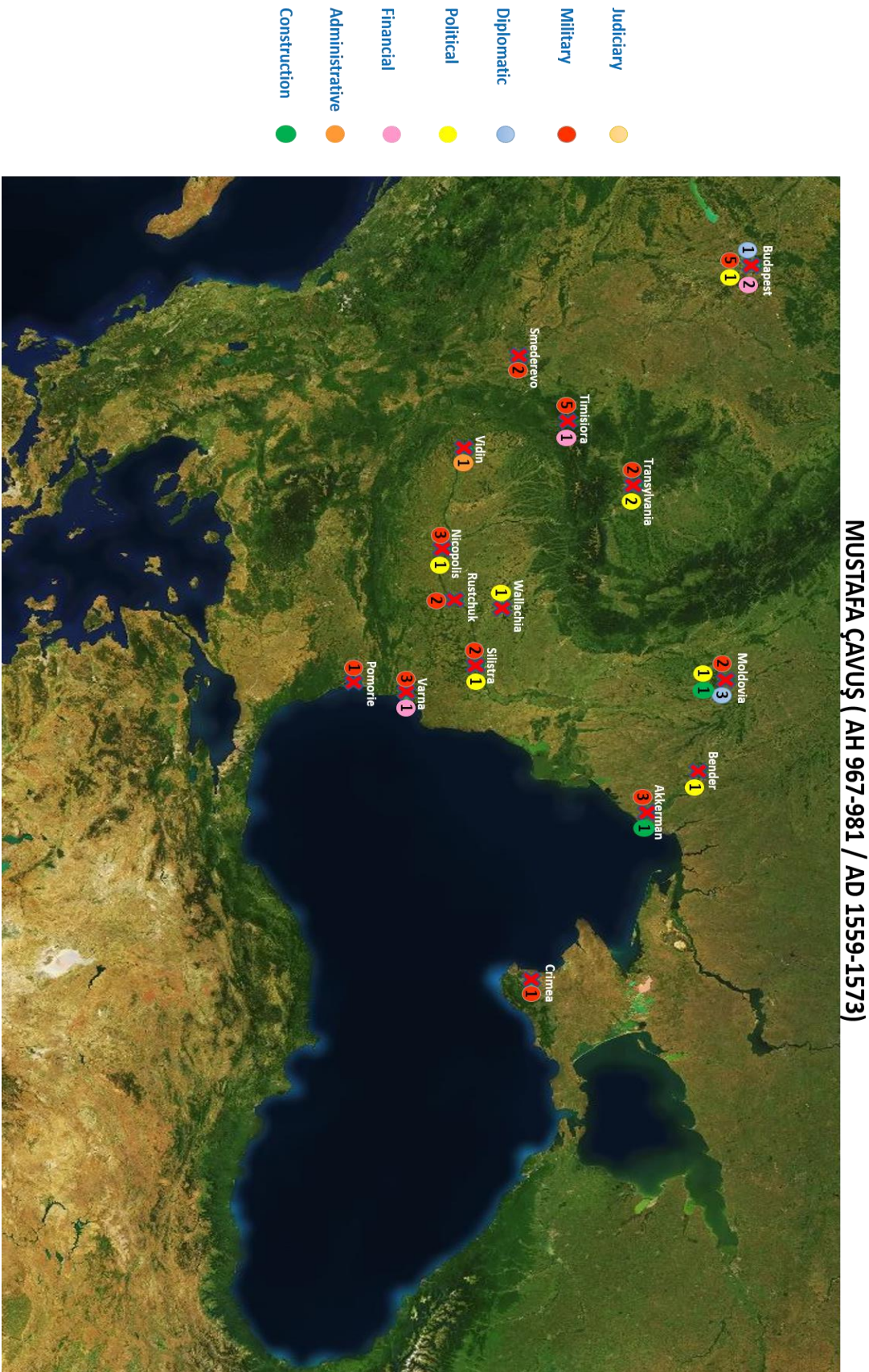
When the firmans sent to the lands in Europe are analyzed, especially among the orders written to the officials of Transylvania-Moldavia (*Boğdan*) and Budin-Temesvar, a *çavuş* named Mustafa from the Dergâh-ı Mualla stands out. Besides his frequent visits to the regions, Mustafa Çavuş appears as a *çavuş* who needs to be carefully studied owing to the importance and nature of the *hukms* he delivered. There are more than 150 orders transmitted by the *çavuşes* bearing the name Mustafa in the first five registers examined in detail. Although it is difficult to find a pattern among these *çavuşes* in terms of determining which orders were transmitted by the same *çavuşes*, and inserting them to a time-location schedule, the firmans delivered by one of these Mustafa Çavuşes can be distinguished quite easily from the others due to their content and loci they were sent to. This allows us to discern this Mustafa Çavuş from his namesakes.

Considering the *çavuşes* who conveyed orders to the authorities in Moldavia, Transylvania, Temesvar and Budin, Mustafa Çavuş is the one who delivered the highest number of orders. In terms of the content of the *hukms*, he was handed over orders on critical issues related to these regions. All of the orders he transmitted were written to the highest-ranking authorities (voivode, *beylerbey*, King of Transylvania) and the *hukms* were generally on diplomatic, military and political issues.

During the period between AH 967/AD 1559 and AH 979/AD 1571, Mustafa Çavuş conceded a total of 13 firmans to the authorities of Transylvania-Moldavia and Budin-Temesvar. He delivered four *hukms* to voivode of Moldavia on 3 occasions, 2 *hukms* to King of the Transylvania İstefan (*kraloglu*) and the Transylvanian vaivode Batori İstvan on two occasions, three *hukms* to *beylerbey* of Temesvar on three occasions and four *hukms* to *beylerbey* of Budin on two occasions.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ MD 3 no. 601, MD 6 no. 191, 1010-1011, 1470, 1472; MD 7 no. 560,570, MD 9 no. 1, 8, 16, 19, MD 12 no. 689

Figure 3: Cartographical visualization of Mustafa Çavuş’s administrative trajectories



Vast majority of the firmans transmitted by Mustafa Çavuş were critical for the Ottoman State and for the satellite states in the region with mostly on diplomatic, military and political issues. Elaborating the contents of some orders will help us to comprehend the case of Mustafa Çavuş profoundly. The 191st *hukm* in MD 6 is an important one to understand the position of Mustafa Çavuş in the context of role of the *çavuşes* of the Porte in communication between the central and provincial administration. In the *hukm*, it is mentioned that the envoy of the Polish king was returning to his country with Mustafa Çavuş, and the voivode of Moldavia was asked to deliver the envoy and Mustafa Çavuş to the Polish border safely. Once more, the 560th and 570th *hukms* in the MD 7 are also about very similar issues and they were delivered to the voivode of Moldavia as well. In these two firmans, it is mentioned that all the needs of the Polish ambassador coming to the *Südde-i Saadet* had to be met and the ambassador has to be guarded by Mustafa Çavuş afterwards in order to be accompanied along the way to the *Dersaadet*. The fact that these three firmans, which are quite similar in content and loci, demonstrate that he was a reliable *çavuş* in this regard and that he was one of the rare *çavuşes* who transmitted firmans that we can define as diplomatic to the mentioned areas.

Considering the two *hukms* conveyed by Mustafa Çavuş to the King of the Transylvania İstefan and to the voivode of Transylvania Batori İstvan, former one was issued in AH 972/AD 1564, and had been annotated as "*Atlas kise ile gümüş kozalak ile Mustafa Çavuş'a virildi*". The order is on the military issue, and information about the siege of Sakmar Castle was requested from King Istvan, who besieged the Sakmar Castle with *beylerbey* of Temesvar. The latter one, on the other hand, is related about the claim of the Polish king on the Transylvania after the death of İstefan, King of the Transylvania. It is also noteworthy that Mustafa Çavuş was appointed for such a critical and delicate issue.

Lastly, when we look at the orders written to the *beylerbeys* of Budin and Temesvar, we see that Mustafa Çavuş delivered three of them to the *beylerbey* of Temesvar and four to the *beylerbey* of Budin. While the majority of the *hukms* are about military matters, we also see that the *hukm* sent to the Beylerbey of Budin which is the first order of the MD 9 has diplomatic connotations as well. Being assigned by central administration for submittal of *hukm* which was about informing the Beylerbey of Budin regarding the release of the *Silahdar* Hüseyin who had been captured in Austria, is an indication that

Mustafa Çavuş was one of the preferred *çavuşes* when it comes to the diplomatic affairs on the western frontiers.

When Mustafa Çavuş is searched in the MD 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, it is realised that he was actively sent to the same region at the years of AH 981/AD 1573 and AH 982/AD 1574. He was also sent to the Moldavia-Akkerman-Crimea region and delivered firmans on important issues related to the politics of these areas. He also transmitted several orders to the Budin-Transylvania regions about rebellious Transylvania beg Bekeş Gaşbar who was cooperating with Austria. Firmans that were submitted by Mustafa Çavuş to Crimea-Moldavia region is about some conflicts between the province of Poland and Crimea. The MD 23 and 24, contain twenty-nine *hukms* that Mustafa Çavuş carried to these regions.⁴⁶ The majority of these are about diplomatic, political and military issues, similar to the pattern observed in the previous registers.

Taking into consideration the contents of *hukms* and locations that *hukms* were sent to, it can be alleged that between the years AH 967/AD 1559 and AH 981/AD 1573, Mustafa Çavuş was a competent and specialized person in the Sublime Porte when it comes to the firmans sent to the western-northern border regions.

In the aforementioned date interval, we also see that there was another Mustafa Çavuş who were assigned with very important diplomatic and political *hukms* and was appointed to the service of the Sultan of Aceh. This issue, which is referred in the 234th order of the MD 7 for the first time, was undoubtedly an utmost important issue for the Ottomans. We can understand this, both when we consider the political and economic aspects of the Aceh issue, as well as from the subsequent *hukms* written to the *Beylerbey* of Egypt, to the *Beylerbey* of Yemen and to many different officials. In addition, a small navy had been prepared to be sent to Aceh regarding this issue. It is the most plausible option that a *çavuş* was assigned on such a significant issue was not chosen randomly. One could think that Mustafa Çavuş, who was assigned to the service of the Sultan of Aceh, and Mustafa Çavuş, who brought firmans to the Moldavia-Budin regions, were the one and same person by considering the contents of the *hukms* they were assigned with yet we think that reaching such a conclusion would be inaccurate because it has been realized

⁴⁶ MD 23 no. 1-3, 15-16, 20-23, 142-146, 431, 608-609, 717, MD 24 no. 2-5, 83, 192-193, 195-196, 315-316

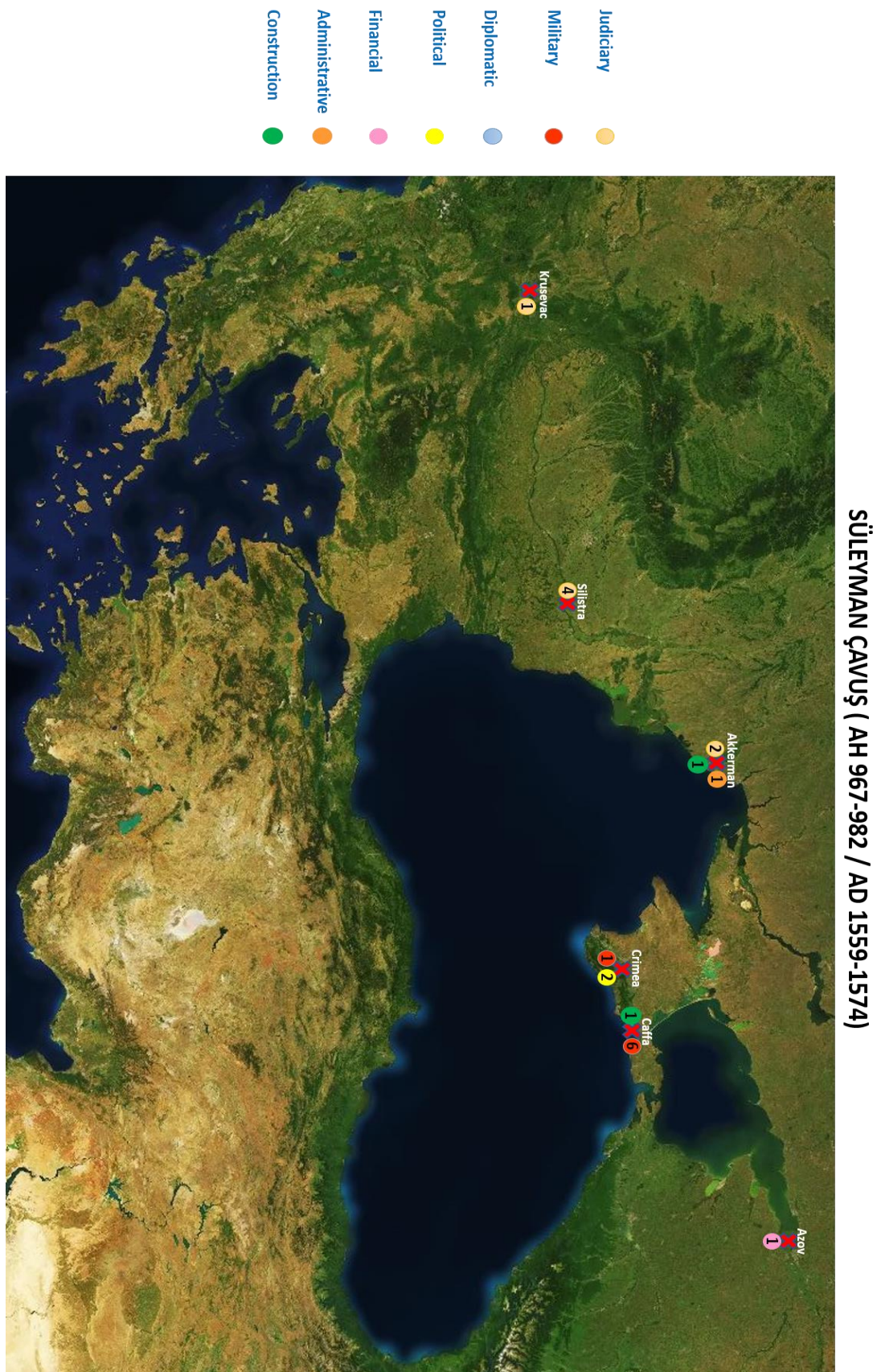
that both Mustafa *Çavuşes* received the relevant orders with 25-26 days in between, and this short period of time makes it almost impossible for these *çavuşes* to be the same person.⁴⁷ Likewise, since we could not find any distinctive information about Mustafa *Çavuş* who went to Aceh, other than the *hukms* given to him mentioned above, we could not cite him as a separate *çavuş* in this study as well.

3.4 SÜLEYMAN ÇAVUŞ

We often come across with Süleyman *Çavuş*'s name while dealing with the *hukms* sent to Crimea-Caffa and Akkirman-Silistra in the MD 3. In this register, containing *hukms* from the years AH 967/AD 1559 and AH 968/AD 1560, we see that Süleyman *Çavuş* delivered eleven *hukms* to the above-mentioned places. It is not possible to gather these firmans, which were delivered in five different occasions, under one title in terms of the subject. Two orders were addressed to the Bey of Caffa within two months of interval, two were transmitted to Devlet Giray Han within 2 months as well, and the multiple orders delivered to *kadis/beys* of Akkirman and Silistra within 6 months by Süleyman *Çavuş*. In short, he delivered 11 *hukms* in 5 separate occasions within 6 months to the aforementioned places. This indicate us that Süleyman *Çavuş* was a competent and an expert *çavuş* in this region at the time. Although we said that it is not possible to classify these firmans under one category in terms of their content, we see that the ones sent to the same places contain similar issues. For example, while the majority of the *hukms* written to Silistra and Akkirman contain matters relevant to Tatars, the ones sent to the Bey of Caffa and Devlet Giray Han comprises of military matters, and include warnings about the security of the region against the 'Russian' danger.

⁴⁷ MD 7 no 560 and 660

Figure 4: Cartographical visualization of Süleyman Çavuş's administrative trajectories



In the MD 6, 7, 9 and 12, surprisingly, we see that Süleyman Çavuş was not handed over any orders to deliver to Caffa, Akkerman, Crimea and Silistra except the one that registered in MD 7 which will be assessed separately. However, we strongly believe that the reason behind it was not that the outgoing *firmans* were assigned to another *çavuş* instead of Süleyman Çavuş. Although it is difficult to track Süleyman Çavuş among his namesakes after AH 968/AD 1560, it is thought that it was him who delivered the orders to the prince of Transylvania, voivode of Wallachia and beylerbey of Temesvar in *Rebiülevvel* of AH 972/AD 1564. The importance of outgoing *hukms* due to their diplomatic and political characteristics and also them being written to the highest authorities of the mentioned regions lead us think that Süleyman Çavuş who had been sent to Crimea-Caffa in AH 967/AD 1559 and AH 968/AD 1560 was also assigned to deliver these orders. In addition, the fact that the firmans written to the prince of Transylvania and the Beylerbey of Temesvar are similar to those previously delivered to Devlet Giray Han by Süleyman Çavuş both in terms of content and addressed authority, render possible that Süleyman Çavuş may have had delivered these hukms too. Moreover, checking the orders assigned to *çavuşes* bearing the name Süleyman in the main five registers, we see that they can be divided into two categories regarding the authority they were addressed to and their content. The first category consists of the *hukms* given to Süleyman Çavuş, who is subject of this study, which are less in number but higher in importance. And the second category consists of judicial-administrative orders, which constitute the majority of the orders in general and mostly written to kadis and relatively small administrative districts. We will not elaborate this issue here further since the classification of *hukms* is described in detail in another chapter. Hence, being able to see such an obvious division between the orders delivered by *çavuşes* named Süleyman allows us to make a hypothesis that there were two different namesake *çavuşes* on the Porte at the same time. To validate this idea, dates of the orders were also analyzed and it has been realised that there were indeed more than one *çavuşes* bearing the name Süleyman between the years of AH 967/AD 1559 and AH 979/AD 1571.⁴⁸ Unfortunately, it is not possible to give the exact number of *çavuşes* sharing the name of Süleyman due to insufficient information.

⁴⁸ MD 6 no. 332, 383

In the 124th order of the MD 7, we see an inscription as “*Kapu Çavuşlarından Süleyman Çavuş*” which refers to the person that the *hukm* was handed over in order to be delivered. Surprisingly, this *hukm* was written to the bey of Caffa and kadis of Mankub and Suğdak, an area that the Süleyman Çavuş delivered orders prior and after. There are no *hukms* which were delivered to the areas of Crimea and Caffa by a çavuş named Süleyman other than the ones we analyze in here. And Süleyman Çavuş has also never been mentioned as Gate Çavuş in the registers studied (*Kapu Çavuşu*). In this regard, 124th order of the MD 7 stands as a unique and perplexing one at the same time since it reveals a question about the position of Süleyman Çavuş in the Palace. At this point, comparing the content of this *hukm* with the contents of *hukms* that we do know as delivered by Süleyman Çavuş is crucial. And the order can be summarized as the permission given by the *Dersaadet* about the provision of enough number of rifles and stamps when requested from Mankub and Suğdak in case of Devlet Giray Khan engages in a military conflict. Hence, it can be labeled as a military matter which compromises with the contents of the *hukms* delivered by Süleyman Çavuş. Considering these overlapping points, we allege that the 124th order of the MD 7 was also delivered by the Süleyman Çavuş. Although he was referred as a Gate Çavuş in this order, these type of differences in the address can frequently been encountered in registers. And when it comes to the question of whether Süleyman Çavuş was a çavuş of the Porte or was a Gate Çavuş, unfortunately remains ambiguous for us. Yet, some hypothetical assumptions will be expressed about the position of the Süleyman Çavuş in the central administration in the upcoming paragraphs.

While dealing with MD 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24, once more, Süleyman Çavuş have been distinctively recognized in these registers as well. We see that he was assigned to submittal of *hukms* only related to Caffa, Akkerman, Crimea. In these registers, there are total of 7 orders that were delivered by Süleyman Çavuş. 4 of them was written to the *bey* of Caffa, 2 was written to the *bey* and *kadi* of Akkerman, 1 was written to the *kadi* of Silistra, 1 was written to the Devlet Giray Han and 1 was written to the *bey* of Azov. While majority of firmans that were written to the *bey* of Caffa is about the ships ordered to be constructed and about the materials given to the Khan of Crimea for the castle he was building, it is seen that the firman written to the Khan himself is related to the internal disturbances in the province of Poland. And in the *hukm* written to the *bey* of Azov, some

issues are discussed about the customs tax collected from the pilgrims coming from Central Asia.

As can be seen, unlike other *çavuşes* analyzed in this study, Süleyman Çavuş was appointed to deliver relatively few numbers of orders. And the places he transmitted *hukms* were very specific in a way that they consist of few administrative zones located in the northern territories of the state. As a matter of fact, considering all the *hukms* relevant to the region in the registers under study, only 19 of them are determined as being delivered by Süleyman Çavuş. Compared to other *çavuşes*, this number remains quite small. This leads us to think that Süleyman Çavuş was involved in other administrative works as well. Perhaps Süleyman Çavuş was not a Court Çavuş, but a gate Çavuş, as written in 124th *hukm* of the MD 7. Maybe he was only handed over *hukms* to deliver to the Crimea region when deemed necessary. It is also quite possible that he became a *çavuş* in the Porte in AH 967/AD 1559, which is the year he was handed over the greatest number of orders in his timeline, and continued to serve as a Gate Çavuş afterwards. Even though we cannot follow the positions or promotion and assignment processes of *çavuşes* in the central administrative system, the statistical results of Süleyman Çavuş regarding other *çavuşes* are striking and thought-provoking.

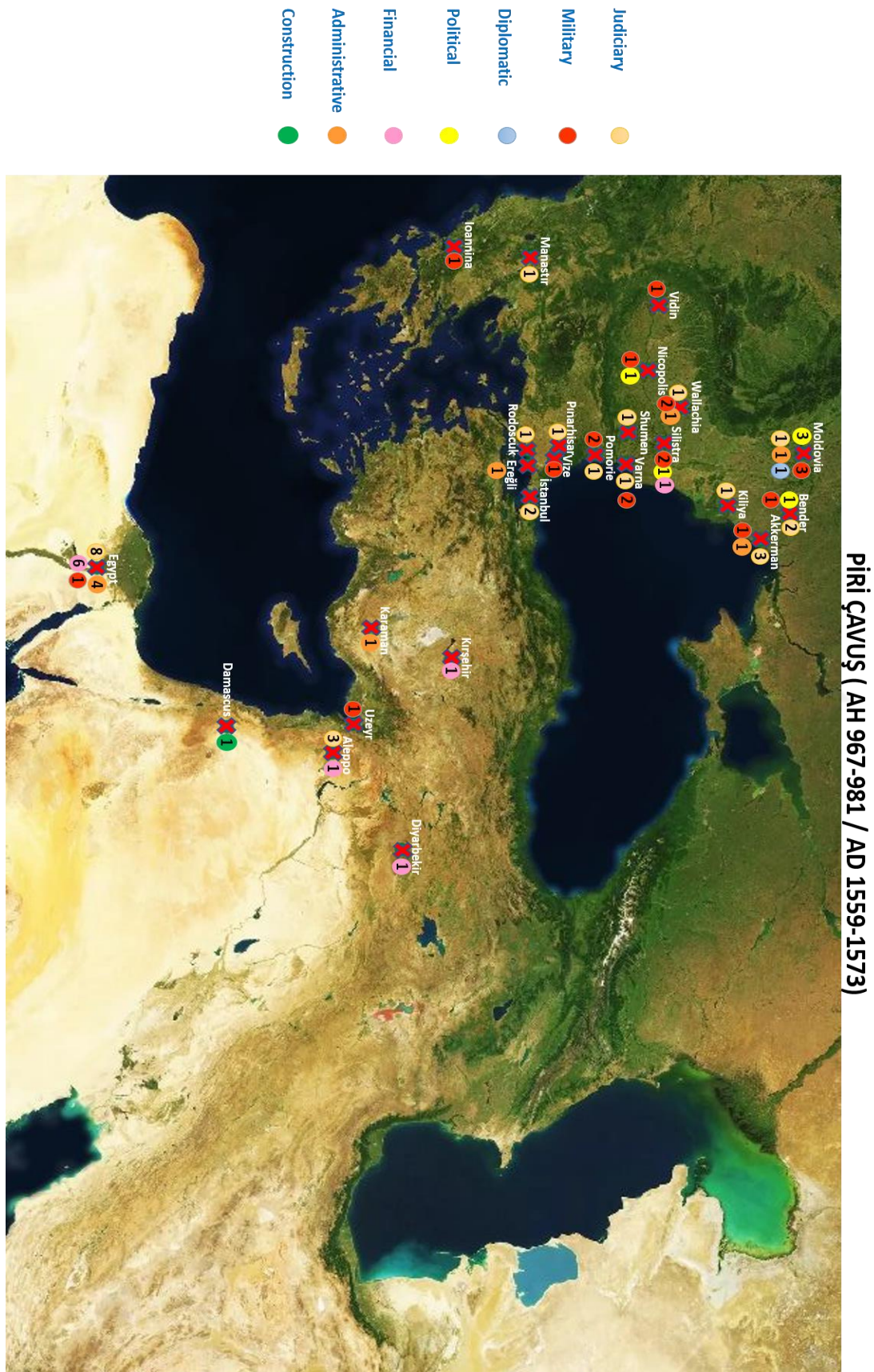
3.5 PÎRÎ ÇAVUŞ

Pîrî Çavuş will be studied slightly different from the other *çavuşes* as he is going to be analyzed in two periods. The reason behind is that the extreme difference between the locations he conveyed *hukms* in time periods of AH 967/AD 1559 to AH 977/AD 1569 and AH 977/AD 1569 to AH 978/AD 1570. Making a distinction in this way will provide convenience for examining and understanding the case of Pîrî Çavuş.

A total of 34 orders were delivered by Pîrî Çavuş between the years of AH 967/AD 1559 and AH 979/AD 1571.⁴⁹ While the content of these *hukms* usually meet on a common denominator, the places they were sent to can be divided into 2 parts. However, one can talk about consistency in terms of the location orders were sent in both parts as well. While examining the dates of the orders in the said period of AH 967/AD 1559 and AH 979/AD 1571 and looking at the *çavuşes* delivered them, we see that there was only one *çavuş* named Pîrî in the Sublime Porte at that time. In this respect, Pîrî Çavuş is in a unique position together with Evren Çavuş, who will be mentioned later, among the *çavuşes* we take as an example for our work. So how do we know there was only one *çavuş* named Pîrî in the Sublime Porte and all the related firmans transmitted by same person?

⁴⁹ MD 3 no. 613, 628, 641, 646, 666, 678, MD 6 no. 1340, 1354, MD 7 no. 148-149, 316, MD 9 no. 13, 34, MD 12 no. 112, 649, 666, 681, 688, 699, 702, 708, 935, 936, 966, 970, 988, 995, 1128, 1134, 1139, 1142, 1143, 1158

Figure 5: Cartographical visualization of Pîrî Çavuş's administrative trajectories



Firstly, we will examine the *hukms* that Pîrî Çavuş conceded between the years of AH 967/AD 1559 and AH 977/AD 1569, which we state as his first period. During this period, Pîrî Çavuş transmitted a total of 12 firmans on 3 instances, and most of them were related to the Arab provinces. Of the 7 *hukms* he was handed over in AH 967/AD 1559, 3 were written to the *defterdar* of Aleppo, 1 to the *kadi* of Aleppo, 1 to the *bey* of Kırşehir, and 2 to Vizier Mehmed Pasha. The 2 orders he conveyed in AH 972/AD 1564 were written to the *beylerbey* of Damascus and *beylerbey* and *defterdar* of Egypt. Here, we see that all of the first 9 orders delivered by Pîrî Çavuş were written to Damascus-Aleppo-Egypt except the one written to the bey of Kırşehir. And more importantly, 5 of these 9 *hukms* were on judicial matters. These were the last orders transmitted by Pîrî Çavuş to the above-mentioned regions until AH 981/AD 1573. When it comes to AH 975/AD 1567, there are two *hukms* written to the *kadi* of Istanbul and to Sinan Çelebi, one of the professors of Semaniye. that delivered by Pîrî Çavuş. These 2 firmans are significant in two different aspects. Besides being the first 2 *hukms* that was not written to the Arab provinces, in these *hukms* "*Mübaşir olan Pîrî Çavuş*" was written as the conveyer. The expression of "Mübaşir olan" is noteworthy one and will be discussed later. Both of the *hukms* were about judicial matters.⁵⁰ The *hukms* comprises of some regulations and inspections to ensure order in social and religious life in Istanbul. Approximately 2 months later, Pîrî Çavuş was sent to the *kadis* of Manastır, Mazarak and Aydonat on judicial issues. This was the first time he went to the west of İstanbul.⁵¹ And this was the only *hukm* of first period that can be called as an exception since this is the only *one* he conveyed to west side of İstanbul. We come across Pîrî Çavuş again in MD 9, at the year of AH 977/AD 1569. The *hukms* handed over to Pîrî Çavuş, who was sent to the *kadi* of Eregli and *bey* of Üzeyir, were not judicial but military and administrative ones in this register.⁵² To finalize first period of Pîrî Çavuş, it is deduced that 8 of the 14 *hukms* that he was tasked with delivering in his first era were orders containing judicial matters, and nine of them were written to Damascus-Aleppo-Egypt and only one was sent to the west of İstanbul.

⁵⁰ MD 7 no. 148-149

⁵¹ MD 7 no. 316

⁵² MD 9 no. 13, 34

Looking at the second period of Pîrî Çavuş, we see that this period is much shorter than the other one. During this period, starting at the end of AH 978/AD 1570 and ending at the end of AH 979/AD 1571 that covers a period of about 13-14 months, Pîrî Çavuş had always been sent to the west of İstanbul. He delivered a total of 25 firmans during this period and all of them were conveyed to Moldavia-Wallachia and to the north-northeast parts of Rumelia Province. He conveyed lots of crucial *hukms* regarding the regions at the south of the Danube River. He was appointed to deliver 4 *hukms* on 3 different instances to voivode of Moldavia, 4 *hukms* on 3 different instances to voivode of Wallachia, 2 *hukms* on 2 instances to *kadi* and *bey* of Bender, 3 *hukms* on 3 instances to bey of Silistra. Additionally, places located in the north-northeast of Rumelia Province like Vidin, Varna, Nicopolis, Akkerman can be listed as some other places he was sent to convey *hukms*.⁵³ Content of these *hukms* mostly consists of judicial, military and political issues. It is noteworthy that 13 of the 20 orders delivered by Pîrî Çavuş during this period were mainly on judicial matters. These issues, however, were not limited to the arrest of criminals only, but also include various issues such as resolution of border disputes, return of those who have left their places and settle elsewhere, and punishment of officials who abused their duties.⁵⁴

We divided the case of Pîrî Çavuş into two periods and examined the orders he transmitted during these periods and the places he was sent to. Let us explain briefly about the common and different characteristics of these two periods and briefly explain why we think that both of the *çavuşes* examined in these areas refers to the same *çavuş*. Initially, we have shown that during the first period, Pîrî Çavuş was sent mainly to the Arab provinces, and then he delivered some orders in Istanbul and Hatay sides. Most of the orders he conceded were on judicial matters. And apart from being sent to the Greek region for once, we showed that in this 11-years of period, he never went to the west side of İstanbul as he was always sent to the Eastern part of the state. Likewise, in his much shorter second period, we have pointed out that he was handed over 20 orders and all of them were delivered to the provinces of Moldavia-Wallachia and Rumelia. Then why do

⁵³ MD 12 no. 112, 649, 666, 681, 688, 699, 702, 708, 935-936, 966, 970, 988, 995, 1128, 1134, 1139, 1142-1143, 1158 MD 18 no. 26, 28-29-30, 131

⁵⁴ MD 12 no. 112, 666, 681, 699, 702, 708, 935-936, 966, 970, 988, 995, 1134

we purport that the *çavuşes* named Pîrî who were sent to such distinctly different geographies, were the same person?

First of all, the fact that the contents of the *hukms* of the two periods are predominantly on judicial matters indicate a *çavuş* with competence in judicial matters. It points to a *çavuş* who had provided expertise in all kinds of judicial matters, although the *hukms* had different natures on each subject. In total, 21 of the 34 *firmans* conveyed by Pîrî Çavuş are classified as judiciary due to their content. Secondly, as mentioned above, in spite of the fact that the orders were transmitted to different geographies over the years, it is seen that each period has a concurrency in itself in terms of region that orders were delivered to. It cannot be neglected that there is such a consistency within the two periods. Thirdly, there wasn't any overlaps considering the dates of the *hukms*. Theoretically, there is no impediment to the fact that the same person was handed over all the orders that are registered to be delivered by Pîrî Çavuş in registers. Fourth, we clearly see the existence of a *çavuş* named Pîrî, who conveyed orders to particular places for about 11 years, most of which was on judicial matters. It does not make much sense that after AH 978/AD 1570 he did not deliver any *hukms* to the places he had delivered before like he was benched, and that instead of him another *çavuş* named Pîrî, again, mostly with judicial *hukms* were sent to a different region this time. Rather than the presence of two different Pîrî Çavuşes, it is much more plausible to assume the same *çavuş* named Pîrî were sent to different regions in different periods of time with similar *firmans* in terms of content. And lastly, the fact that the name Pîrî was not a common one makes it highly likely that only one *çavuş* were transmitted all these *hukms*, which were not too many in quantity. For these specific reasons, we assert that all of the orders mentioned to be given to Pîrî Çavuş in MD 3, 6, 7, 9 and 12 were transmitted the same *çavuş*. The only exceptions to this are the 1001th and 1291th orders in the MD 6, in which the former one conveyer is mentioned as "Mehmed Paşa hazretlerine hıdmet iden Pîrî Çavuş'a virildi" and in the latter conveyer is mentioned as "Tımişvar Çavuşlarından Pîrî Çavuş".

While analyzing orders in the MD 3, 6, 7, 9 and 12 it can clearly be seen that Pîrî Çavuş was sent to two regions in a period of 14 years and was mostly assigned to delivery of judicial *hukms*. Regarding the subsequent registers, MD 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24, same situation proceeds in these registers as well. Pîrî Çavuş was sent to Egypt with 11 *hukms*

on AH 981 / AD 1573.⁵⁵ Most of these orders were also on judicial and economic matters. Indeed, in some of them, the conveyer was mentioned as " Mübaşir olan Pîrî Çavuş ".⁵⁶ Being specified as the bailiff in two different registers are coherent with the information we have obtained from the orders themselves. This situation confirms Pîrî Çavuş' area of expertise explicitly.

In the MD 23 and 24, we see that Pîrî Çavuş was sent to western part of the state once more. There are 13 *hukms* in these two registers that were determined to delivered by Pîrî Çavuş.⁵⁷ Some of the *hukms* conceded by Pîrî Çavuş, who went to Akkirman-Silistra-Moldavia regions in this period, were judicial ones and especially the firmans mentioning about the problems related to Yuvan, former voivode of Moldavia, also draw attention. The 382nd *hukm* in the MD 24 is about the inspection of Mustafa Çavuş, who was sent to Budin sides and examined under a separate sub-heading in this study. From this *hukm*, we once again clarify the area of expertise of Pîrî Çavuş.

Considering all the issues mentioned above, we believe that Pîrî Çavuş is a very prominent figure for this study. The fact that he was the only çavuş in his name at that time and that he provides both regional competence and field of expertise, which are the basic criteria for our main hypothesis, shows that *Çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte were handed over firmans according to their expertise and competencies.

⁵⁵ MD 22 no. 307, 315-316, 318-320, 349-352, 391

⁵⁶ MD 22 no. 315-316, 318-320

⁵⁷ MD 23 no. 457, 585-587, 676, MD 24 no. 369-372, 382-384, 387

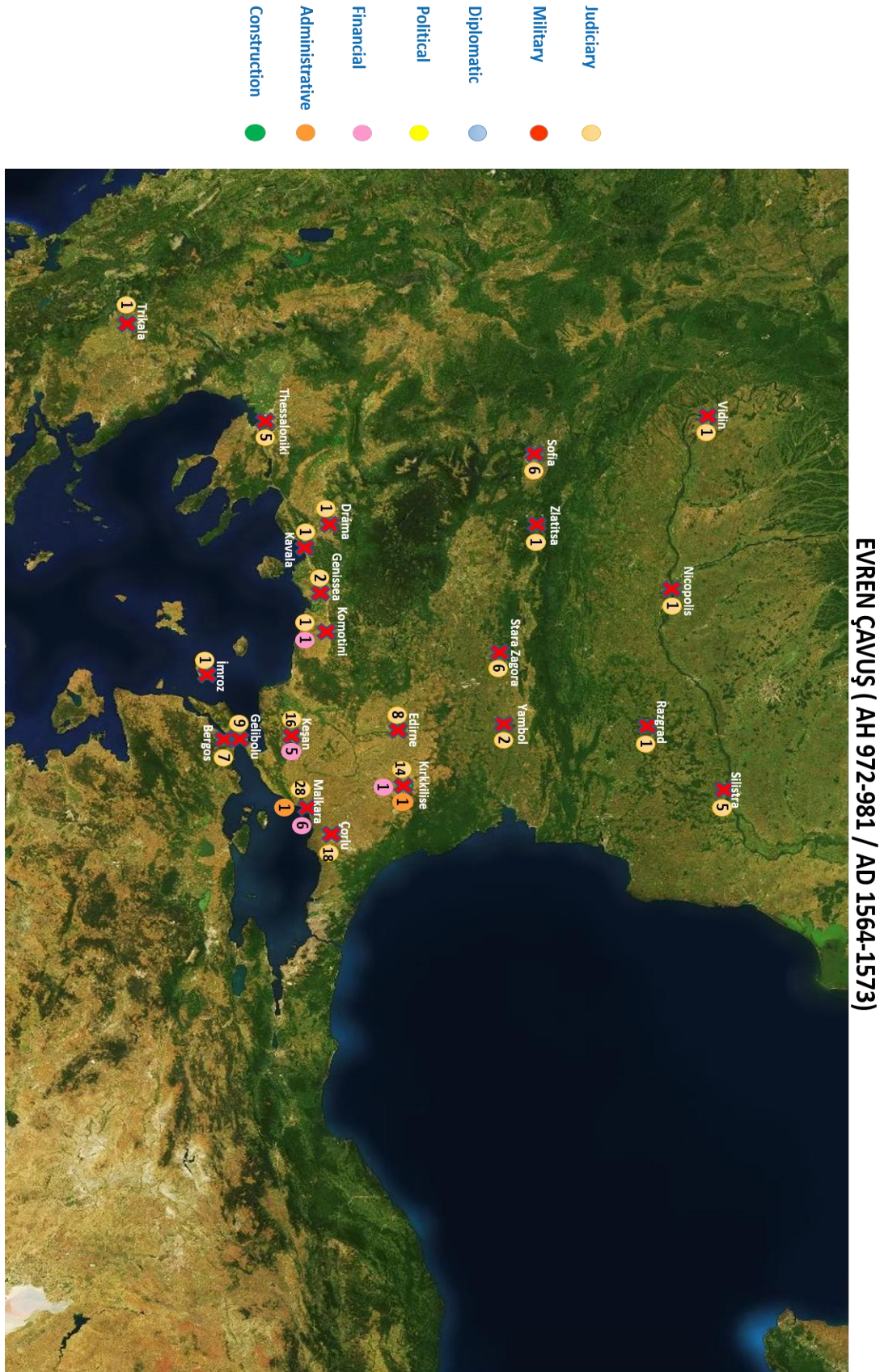
3.6 EVREN ÇAVUŞ

We have come across Evren Çavuş for the first time in MD 6 and he is one of the *çavuşes* that can be shown as an example for who had both regional competence and field of expertise. Between years of AH 972/AD 1564 and AH 979/AD 1571, he was appointed with delivery of 36 *hukms*.⁵⁸ We understand that there was only one Evren Çavuş among the *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte at the relevant dates and all the *hukms* indicated to be delivered by Evren Çavuş were indeed handed over to a single person. The main factors that enable us to reach such a conclusion are coherence in the content of the orders and the places that these orders were sent. The lack of any convergence in the historical sequence and the fact that Evren was not a common name are the elements that support this conclusion as well. Besides, in none of the books his name is written in a different way, yet he is directly mentioned as "Evren Çavuş" without being added any adjectives or definitions into his name.

While 29 of the orders delivered by Evren Çavuş are either wholly or predominantly on judicial matters, 6 of the remaining 7 orders are classified as economic and administrative. Being able to classify the *hukms* transmitted by Evren Çavuş so clearly and the similarities in the content of these *hukms* explicitly show us what kind of orders he delivered, what kind of duties he was assigned to and what his field of expertise was.

⁵⁸ MD 6 no. 665, 668, 683, MD 7 no. 68, 74/ab, 74/ac, 74/ae, 92/d, 283/j, 283/l, 303, 324, 480, 497-498, 508, 517, 644, 717, 734, 1038-1039, 1065, 1075-1076, MD 9 no. 91, 93-94, 104, 181, MD 12 no. 668, 941, 944-945, 1115-1118

Figure 6: Cartographical visualization of Evren Çavuş's administrative trajectories



Most of the *hukms* that Evren Çavuş were handed over were written to areas very close to Istanbul with only few exceptions. The most apparent of these exceptional orders are the 665th, 668th and 683th ones in the MD 6. These *hukms* were written to the *Beylerbey*, *Kadi* and *Defterdar* of Baghdad and they mainly contain judicial matters. Apart from these, there are also some *hukms* written to places like Komotini, Sofia, Silistra, Kavala, Drama etc. which were located in Rumelia Province.⁵⁹ Rest of the *hukms* conveyed by Evren Çavuş were written either to the Thrace region, Edirne region or to the Dardanelles region. We see that more than one orders were transmitted to places such as İpsala, Keşan, Migalkara, Ergene, Vize and Bergos in the Thrace region. Evren Çavuş was given a total of 6 orders on 2 instances regarding the supply of provisions. These *hukms* were sent to the settlements around Edirne like Gümülcine, Ferecik, İnöz, Keşan and İpsala.⁶⁰ Considering the content of the judicial orders brought by Evren Çavuş, they are slightly different from the orders delivered by Pîrî Çavuş. While the judicial *hukms* conveyed by Pîrî Çavuş were more comprehensive and significant in general terms, the judicial *hukms* that Evren Çavuş were handed over were mostly related to individual events and were related to matters that can be qualified as ordinary crimes. Of course, this does not apply to all the *hukms* transmitted by the *çavuşes* in question. It is a conclusion that can only be reached by comparing the general lines of the orders taken by these two *çavuşes*. The opposite cases also can be found in the firmans delivered by both of these *çavuşes*.

Evren Çavuş has been followed up in later registers, and almost the same results of the previous books have been obtained. We come across him in MD 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24. He was given a total of 92 orders between the years AH 972/AD 1564 and AH 981/AD 1573 when the previous registers are included. In the 6 registers mentioned above, there are 55 *hukms* determined to be delivered by Evren Çavuş.⁶¹ Vast majority of these *hukms* are in judicial matters, yet a few economic ones can also be found. Just like the previous ones, all of these *hukms* were written to the regions of Thrace-Gelibolu-Rumelia province.

⁵⁹ MD 7 no. 74/ab, 74/ac, 303, 324, 497, MD 9 no. 91,104, MD 12 no. 944-945

⁶⁰ MD 7 no. 74/ab, 74/ac, 74/ae, 92/d, 283/j, 283/l

⁶¹ MD 18 no. 16, MD 19 no. 240, 503, 526, 540-541, 549, 573, 616, 622, 630, 642, 650, 667, MD 21 no. 88, 160, 169, 232, 240, 244, 305, 314, 357, 358, 520, 546, 673, 710, 724, MD 22 no. 79-80, 207, 229, 317, MD 23 no. 115, 155, 588, 602, 620-622, 626, 655, 661, 716, 750, 765, 770, 780, MD 24 no. 122, 126, 169, 207, 251, 396

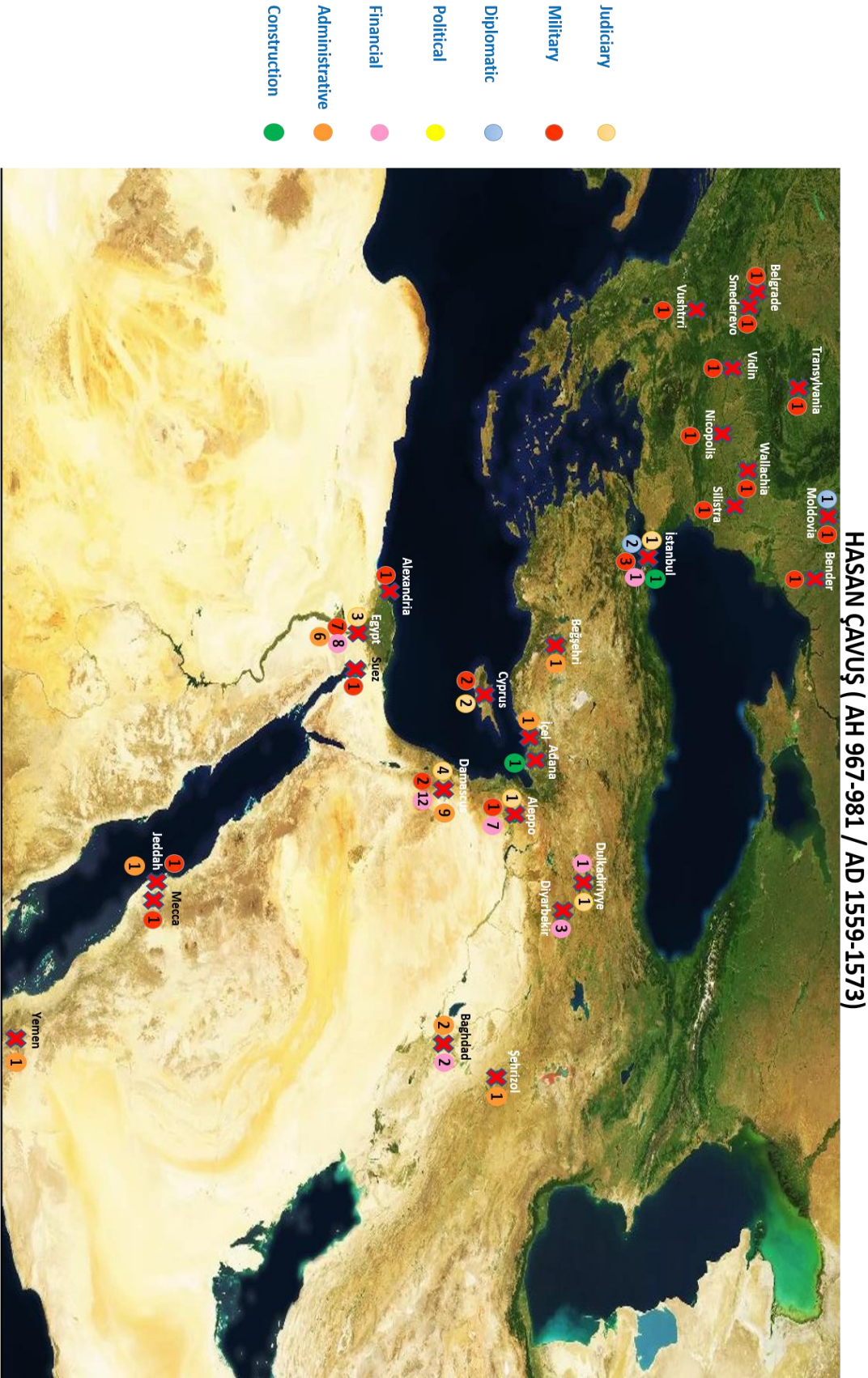
It would not be wrong to say that Evren Çavuş had hardly ever been sent to the east of Istanbul.

Evren Çavuş is another one of the examples that strongly supports the main hypothesis of this study, both in terms of the content of the orders he delivered and the places where he was sent as a çavuş of the Sublime Porte. We have encountered with almost none of the usual difficulties we have seen while dealing with other *çavuşes* (the name belongs to more than one çavuş, very large operation areas and having different areas of expertise etc.). It is expected that Evren Çavuş sheds light on us to understand the internal dynamics of the *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte to some extent.

3.7 HASAN ÇAVUŞ

In the MD 3, 6, 7, 9 and 12, there are about 160 orders available given to Hasan *çavuşes*. Majority of these, who were seen to delivered *hukms* on different issues to different regions, were merely mentioned as Hasan Çavuş. However, there were also some others that mentioned as Circassian Hasan Çavuş (Çerkes Hasan Çavuş), Yayabaşı Hasan Çavuş, Bosnian Hasan Çavuş (Bosnalı Hasan Çavuş) etc. Considering the *hukms* handed over to these Hasan *çavuşes*, no noteworthy pattern has been found among them until it comes to the year of AH 975/AD 1567. In other words, it does not seem possible to gather these firmans under one topic in terms of subject and location. On the other hand, it is clear that among the *hukms* transmitted by Hasan *çavuşes* after the year of AH 975/AD 1567, the ones addressed to the Egypt and Damascus beylerbeylicates constitute the majority. It is striking that approximately one third of them were issued on the same dates and written on the same major topic. These orders were transmitted by a Hasan Çavuş in a series, who were sent to the Yemen sides after the Mutahhar's rebellion and sprouting disorder in Yemen.

Figure 7: Cartographical visualization of Hasan Çavuş’s administrative trajectories



Apart from the orders written about the Yemen rebellion, there were also *hukms* sent to the Damascus-Aleppo region about 2 years after this event. In addition, we see that Vizier [Lala] Mustafa Pasha, who had been appointed as the Serdar to suppress the Yemen rebellion, was also assigned as *serdar* in the Cyprus Expedition (1570-1572). Hasan Çavuş, who had been sent to Yemen before, was also sent to Cyprus with some *hukms* when the Mustafa Pasha was there as the *serdar*. All these information make us think that there was a çavuş named Hasan who was competent in Egypt-Damascus-Aleppo region and thanks to the orders handed over to him we can distinguish himself from other *çavuşes* named Hasan. We may even go further and point to an affinity between this Hasan Çavuş and Lala Mustafa Pasha.

The first two *hukms* that we see delivered by Hasan Çavuş was sent to *Bey* of Shehrizol and *Beylerbey* and *Defterdar* of Baghdad in MD 3.⁶² There are also 3 firmans in the MD 6 submitted by Hasan Çavuş two of which were collective orders.⁶³ These firmans were about judicial and administrative matters.

What makes Hasan Çavuş different from other *çavuşes* and makes him stand out among the *çavuşes* of the Porte is 51 *hukms* handed over to him at once in AH 975/AD 1567.⁶⁴ The subject of the overwhelming majority of these *hukms* are the Yemen rebellion. However, due to the facts that there were *hukms* needed to be taken to Istanbul, that the dates of the *hukms* corresponded to the winter season and that the sultan of the period Selim II was known with his compassion on wintering in Edirne, it is understood that those firmans were issued in Edirne. A *hukm* written to Piyale Pasha who were in Istanbul at the time, contains some commands about the envoy who arrived to Istanbul after a long journey from Iran asking permission to rest for 15 days in İstanbul before arriving at *Südde- i Saadet* which shows that the orders were given from Edirne indeed.⁶⁵ The cognition that the orders were issued in Edirne is important in terms of understanding why Hasan Çavuş did deliver *hukms* to a vizier in Istanbul on various issues while he was on his way to Damascus and Egypt sides carrying *hukms* regarding the Yemen rebellion.

⁶² MD 3 no. 617-618

⁶³ MD 6 no. 189, 206, 594

⁶⁴ MD 7 no. 542, 583, 585, 588, 595-596, 598-608, 610-614, 616-620, 634-636, 693, 768, 796, 801, 803-809, 814-816, 820-821, 824-825, 833

⁶⁵ MD 7 no. 833

Otherwise, it may be considered that these *hukms* were delivered by two different *çavuşes* with the same name, which was not the case.

Some of the firmans written about the Yemen rebellion was sent to the authorities of the Damascus, Aleppo, Shehrizol. Due to the appointment of Vizier Mustafa Pasha, who was the *Beylerbey* of Damascus and Aleppo, to the Yemen expedition as a Serdar, firmans regarding the issue were written both to him and to the *defterdar* and *beys* of the above-mentioned locations. Another part of the firmans were sent to the provinces of Egypt and Arabia, and it was aimed to provide military, logistic and economic support to Vizier Mustafa Pasha from Egypt and Arabia for the expedition. Moreover, there is a *hukm* stating that the *akçe* and *salyane* he was supposed to receive due to being the Vizier and Serdar must be met from the treasury of Egypt.⁶⁶

Considering the orders written to the *Beylerbey* of Egypt and delivered by Hasan Çavuş, it is seen that one *hukm* bound the other. In a firman issued about the prepared navy that were meant to be sent to India at the request of the Sultan of Aceh, it was mentioned that Hızır Bey and Suez Captain Mahmud would go to the Indian region, while in another firman which was written later on during the Yemen rebellion, the above-cited captains were commanded to go to Yemen instead of India and to enter the service of Serdar Mustafa Pasha.⁶⁷

Of the 51 orders handed over to Hasan Çavuş in order to be conveyed in the month of Recep in AH 975/AD 1567, about 40 were directly associated with the military, economic and administrative issues related to the Yemen rebellion. The magnitude of the rebellion and its effect at the center can be apprehended from the *hukms* sent to the whole region in question. It is more conceivable to think that *hukms* on such a significant issue were transmitted by a *çavuş* who was competent in the area and had some sort of knowledge or experience about the occurring incident, rather than speculating that it was delivered by a random *çavuş*. And also, it is seen that Hasan Çavuş did not asked to return after delivering the orders and instead he was assigned as subsidiary to the *Serasker* Vizier

⁶⁶ MD 7 no. 824-825

⁶⁷ MD 7 no. 583, 614

Mustafa Pasha. It was also stated in one of the firmans that the amount of *ulufe* he was supposed to receive during his term of office needs to be paid from the treasury of Egypt.⁶⁸

We see Hasan Çavuş in *hukms* that were issued two years after his assignment with Vizier Mustafa Pasha. There is a crucial order written to authorities of Andalusia transmitted by Hasan Çavuş in Cemaziyelevvel of 977/1569. In the order, it was mentioned that the message from Andalusia had reached to *Südde-i Saadet* and that the *Beylerbey* of Algeria was informed about the ongoing situation in Andalusia.⁶⁹ Again, in the month of Shawwal in AH 977/AD 1569, we see that Hasan Çavuş was sent to the Damascus and Aleppo sides with 16 *hukms*.⁷⁰ Most of these *hukms* were related to economic issues, yet the orders regarding pilgrims also draw attention. It is believed that these firmans too were conveyed by Hasan Çavuş, who previously went to Egypt-Damascus with the orders regarding the Yemen rebellion.

There are also some other firmans needs to be examined isolatedly in order to prevent confusion about which orders were transmitted by the Hasan Çavuş. First one of these was handed over to a çavuş named Hasan and were written to the *Beylerbey* of Anatolia within 10 days after the Hasan Çavuş had been sent to the Damascus sides, and 20 days later than that, also a çavuş named Hasan was handed over a *hukm* to deliver to Alanya and Tekeili sides.⁷¹ Our opinion is that a different Hasan Çavuş delivered these orders to the Alanya and Tekeili sides and to the *beylerbey* of Anatolia because there is a period of 1 month between the orders written to the Damascus-Aleppo and the orders written to the Alanya-Tekeili. In addition to that, the *hukms* differ in their content as well. There are also three firmans that were issued on similar dates and were sent to the Bosnia-Albanian sides.⁷² In one of these *hukms*, the person who delivered the order was stated as Tozankoç-zade Hasan Çavuş, while in the other two, was mentioned only as Hasan Çavuş. It is obvious that these three *hukms* were taken by the same çavuş, but this Hasan Çavuş was also a different one from Hasan Çavuş who is the main figure of this part of the study. It is concluded from all of these registers mentioned above that there were more than one Hasan Çavuşes in the Porte at that time and the titles/adjectives of these çavuşes

⁶⁸ MD 7 no. 693

⁶⁹ MD 9 no. 231

⁷⁰ MD 9 no. 3, 27, 33, 42, 49, 53, 58, 60, 73, 75-77, 87-88, 92

⁷¹ MD 9 no. 137, 196

⁷² MD 9 no. 199, 219-220

were stated in some occasions. The case of Tozankoç-zade Hasan Çavuş is a good example of this issue.

MD 12 is a register with various difficulties in terms of the following orders transmitted by Hasan Çavuş. The main reason is the many *hukms* related to Cyprus expedition, which was one of the most important incidents of the time, was issued in this register. There are 32 *hukms* available in the register that is determined to be delivered by the *çavuşes* name Hasan yet none of them were written to the Damascus-Aleppo or Egypt, except for a copy of the 790th order which were written to the *Beylerbey* of Aleppo. Herein, one of the points that comes to mind is the possibility that the Hasan Çavuş may had conceded the orders written to the Vizier Mustafa Pasha, who was the Serdar in the Cyprus expedition and who had previously been the Serdar in the Yemen campaign. It was previously mentioned that he was put into the service of Mustafa Pasha in Yemen during the rebellion. Therefore, the possibility that Hasan Çavuş delivered the firmans written to the Vizier Mustafa Pasha has been discussed. However, the fact that there are only four firmans written to Vizier Mustafa Pasha delivered by *çavuşes* named Hasan undermines this possibility since orders were sent to the Vizier Mustafa Pasha very frequently as of the period and only four firmans are quite few in terms of quantity when compared with the number of all *hukms* that had been sent to the Pasha during the expedition. It is also confusing that in two of these four orders name of the conveyer was stated as Süride Hasan Çavuş, in one it was mentioned as Circassian Hasan Çavuş and in the other it was only expressed as Hasan Çavuş. Although being the dates of the *hukms* given to Circassian Hasan Çavuş and Hasan Çavuş were almost same makes us think that these two *çavuşes* were the same person, there was not any other information about the Süride Hasan Çavuş in the previous and later registers. That is why it has been concluded that Circassian Hasan Çavuş and Süride Hasan Çavuş were different persons. The two *hukms* that were handed over to Hasan/Süride Hasan Çavuş has not been included in data pool since considering the available information, it would be inaccurate to claim that he was the same person with Hasan Çavuş who is subject of this study.

When it comes towards the end of the MD 12, it is seen that a *çavuş* named Hasan was sent to the Moldavia-Transylvania sides with 8 *hukms* regarding the revolting former

voivode of Moldovia.⁷³ Due to the significance of the issue and its similarity with the rebellion in the Yemen, it is thought that the *çavuş* who delivered these firmans was Hasan Çavuş in question. Even though the Transylvania-Moldovia was a completely different region from the regions where Hasan Çavuş had previously been sent, it seems plausible that an experienced *çavuş*, preferably who had formerly conceded orders about an internal conflict and had been commissioned at the area of internal conflict, were entrusted with a task of delivery of *hukms* once more. Farther, it is observed that Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş and Rahmizade İbrahim Çavuş were given the majority of the orders in the MD 12 that were pertaining to Aleppo-Damascus regions between years of AH 978/AD 1579 and AH 979/AD 1571. Although there was a period of 10 months between the *hukms* sent to the Transylvania-Moldovia and the dispatch of Aydınzade Mehmed and İbrahim Çavuşes to the Aleppo-Damascus, the fact that these two *çavuşes* had been sent to this region beforehand and Hasan Çavuş was experienced in the issue of internal disturbance due to his experience from Yemen rebellion led us to think that the central administration might wanted to utilize Hasan Çavuş' experience on a rather significant issue. For these reasons, it is suggested that it was Hasan Çavuş who delivered the 8 firmans concerning the Transylvania and Moldovia.

While engaging in MD 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24, we see that Hasan Çavuş was sent back to the Damascus, Aleppo and Egypt. He conveyed *hukms* to the Vizier Sinan Pasha and *beylerbey* of Damascus in Ramadan of AH 979/AD 1571, and he was assigned to deliver *hukms* to the *Beylerbey* of Diyarbakir and *beylerbey* and *defterdar* of Baghdad in Safer of AH 980/AD 1572.⁷⁴ As last, it is seen that Hasan Çavuş, who appears towards the end of the MD 23 and in the MD 24, was sent to Egypt and Damascus once more.⁷⁵ Most of these firmans can be gathered under the main topics such as miri goods, the needs of pilgrims, mukataas, and collection of taxes. This information, which is compatible with the information obtained from previous registers, has assisted us to complete our profile about Hasan Çavuş.

It would be safe to allege that Hasan Çavuş, who was determined to conveyed 101 *hukms* in total and went to Egypt, Damascus, Aleppo, Shehrizol, Diyarbakir, İçel sides

⁷³ MD 12 no. 1165-1166, 1168-1172, 1205

⁷⁴ MD 18 no. 5, 14-15, 31-33, 52, 93, MD 19 no. 292, 295, 298, 301, 303

⁷⁵ MD 23 no. 693, MD 24 no. 1, 189-190, 349, 373-374

intensively, was very active in the mentioned places considering the number of orders he transmitted. Regarding the content of the firmans, he is thought to be specialized on economic issues yet he was assigned to both Yemen and Moldavia uprisings as well. As a matter of fact, from the *hukms* handed over to him it is deducted that he was appointed to various tasks to be carried out in the areas he went along with the incumbency of conveyance of *hukms*. Being given into the service of Serdar Vizier Mustafa Pasha was a great example of it yet it is not the only one.

3.8 AHMED ÇAVUŞ

There are approximately 120 *hukms* handed over to *çavuşes* bearing the name Ahmed in MD 3, 6, 7, 9 and 12. However, the features that let us to distinguish Ahmed Çavuş from the other namesake *çavuşes* are the contents of the *hukms* that he delivered and the regions where these *hukms* were taken over by him. At the same time, most likely owing to the prevalence of the name Ahmed, it is used with an adjective in registers frequently. In some cases, this also helps us to distinguish Ahmed Çavuş from the other *çavuşes*.

It is the *hukms* that he transmitted to the Polish and Austrian borders of the state, especially to the principality of Boğdan (Moldovia), that highlights Ahmed Çavuş among the *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte. Also, it is seized from an *hukm* in the MD 12 that Ahmed Çavuş was sent directly to the Kingdom of Poland which can be regarded as an event at upmost importance for this study. In MD 19 a *name-i Hümayun* (imperial letter) sent to Zygmunt II August (1548-1572) was taken by Ahmed Çavuş as well. It is determined that Ahmed Çavuş, who was sent to the King of Poland twice within 4 months, delivered a total of 25 *hukms* to the border regions, particularly to Boğdan, Akkerman, and Transylvania.⁷⁶

First of the *hukms* that we see transmitted by Ahmed Çavuş were sent to the *bey* of Akkirman and the *kadis* in the area in AH 972/AD 1564, at once. These orders were mainly about solving the problems between the beys of Akkerman and Bender and the

⁷⁶ MD 6 no. 73-75, 108-109, 111, 320, 742, 747, 755, 1045, 1105-1106, 1157-1159, 1224, 1226, 1422, MD 7 no. 393, MD 12 no. 319, 325, 327, 454, 1191

Moldavian authorities.⁷⁷ Approximately 3 months later, Ahmed Çavuş had been sent to Alexandru IV Lăpuşneanu, voivode of Bogdan on a judicial issue, and he was sent to the *beylerbey* of Budin after a period of 4 months.⁷⁸ In these two firmans, the *beylerbey* of Budin was notified that a new pact was sent to Maximilian II (1562-1576) with an envoy and beylerbey should avoid any action which would violate the pact.⁷⁹ In addition, he was handed over another *hukm* “in order to be delivered while he was on his way to Budin” which was written to the *bey* of Semendire regarding his travel to Budin for an important task and that he needs be transported there in safe.⁸⁰ Thanks to this specific *hukm*, we can have a glimpse into two important concepts reflecting the concerns of central administration. Primarily, it can be comprehended that what kind of issues were deemed important by the center. And secondly, Ahmed Çavuş, who can be defined as experienced in diplomatic issues by looking at the other orders he delivered was assigned with this task showing that the specialization was a phenomenon that the center was taking into consideration when it comes to firman submittal.

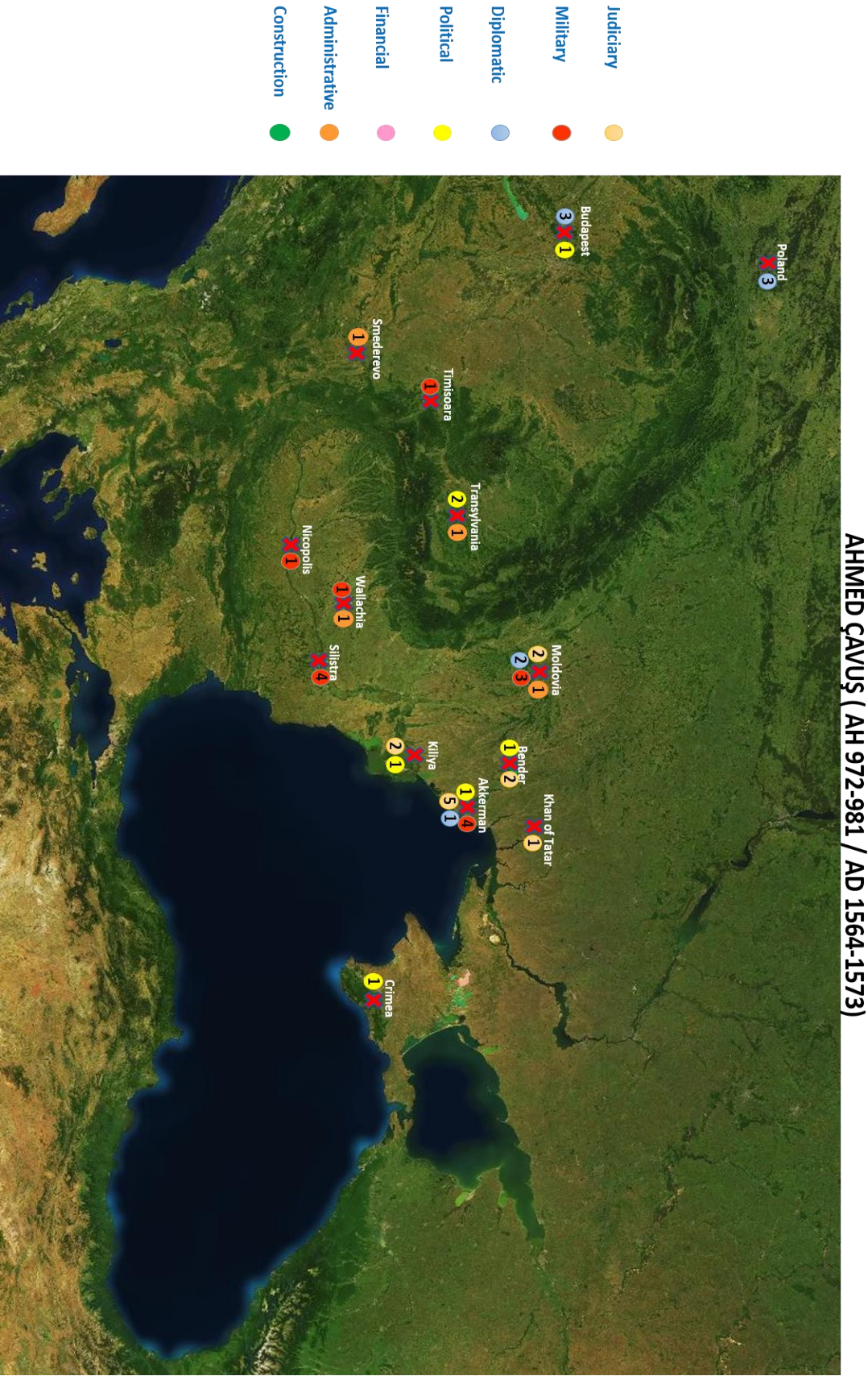
⁷⁷ MD 6 no. 73-75, 108-109, 111

⁷⁸ MD 6 no. 320

⁷⁹ MD 6 no. 742, 747

⁸⁰ MD 6 no. 755

Figure 8: Cartographical visualization of Ahmed Çavuş’s administrative trajectories



Two months after his departure to Budin, Ahmed Çavuş, was sent back to Alexandru IV Lăpuşneanu. And one month later, he redelivered orders to the beys of Silistra and Akkerman and to the voivode of Moldovia.⁸¹ While the subject of the *hukms* sent to the Alexandru IV Lăpuşneanu was prepared sort of alarm in case of possible attacks that could come from the side of Austria, the beys of Silistra and Akkerman were also ordered to assist in such a case.⁸² He had been handed over these *hukms* on the 19th of the month of Shawwal, and approximately 15 days later, he was given another *hukms* on 5th of Zilkade to deliver similar ones to the *beys* of Akkerman and Silistra.⁸³ At this point, it is not exactly known whether Ahmed Çavuş went and came back during this 15 day period or waited for a while in *Dersaadet* to be handed over other *hukms*. However, it seems more likely that former was the case. After all, we see that he went to voivode of Moldovia after a short period, a month, to deliver another *hukm* about a military issue which clearly shows that he was assigned for the transmission of orders having similar content very frequently at these times.⁸⁴

As can be seen, Ahmed Çavuş was sent to Iaşi, Akkerman and Budin most likely seven times in AH 972/AD 1564 and conveyed 19 *hukms*. After this date, we see him again in the *MD* 7 and 12. He was sent once to the *beylerbey* of Budin in AH 975/AD 1567, with a firman on political and military issues just like the previous ones he transmitted.⁸⁵ When it comes to the year AH 978/AD 1570, he was sent to Transylvania and Wallachia in the month of Zilhicce, delivered a total of five orders two of which to *beys* of Transylvania, one to the *beylerbeys* of Temesvar and Budin and one to the voivode of Wallachia.⁸⁶ The emerging political vacuum in the region after the death of the King of Transylvania, Stefan Zapolyai in 1570, concerned a lot the *Bab-ı Ali*. Hence, these firmans were urgently written and sent about the appointment of Batori Istvan as the new voivode. Moreover, these orders clarified that the Transylvania should be protected from all sorts of attacks. In addition, in the *hukm* written to Alexandru II Mircea, voivode of Wallachia, it was stated that, Ahmed Çavuş was sent to Transylvania for an important and urgent matter,

⁸¹ *MD* 6 no. 1045

⁸² *MD* 6 no. 1105-1106, 1157-1159

⁸³ *MD* 6 hkm 1224, 1226

⁸⁴ *MD* 6 no. 1422

⁸⁵ *MD* 7 no. 393

⁸⁶ *MD* 12 no. 319, 325, 327, 454

so when he arrived, he had to be transported to Transylvania safely and without delay.⁸⁷ The rapid departure of Ahmed Çavuş from İstanbul with urgent political and military priorities, like in the cases of Budin and Transylvania shown before, carries critical hints about both the çavuş himself and about how the Ottoman central administration acted in the processes of solving problems taking place in border provinces.

The last *hukm* Ahmed Çavuş delivered was written to rebellious Bogdan, in other words Bogdan IV Lăpuşneanu, the former voivode of Moldovia. The marginal mention "Leh kralına giden Ahmed Çavuş" is just as important as the firman's itself. Although this *name-i Hümayun* is not available in the registers, it is highly likely that Ahmed Çavuş was sent about the rebellious former voivode since it can clearly be understood from the *hukms* that the rebellious voivode was dwelling in the Poland territories at the time and asked for amnesty via Zygmunt II August. In this regard, it can be deduced that Ahmed Çavuş was sent to the King of Poland on a diplomatic mission and delivered the *hukm* to the former voivode there.⁸⁸

Ahmed Çavuş, whom we come across with again while dealing with the MD 21 and 24, was sent to the Crimea-Moldavia with critical *hukms* relevant to the early phases of interregnum following the death of Zygmunt II August. Sheer number of 8 orders delivered by Ahmed Çavuş in the month of Zilhicce of AH 980/AD 1572 addressed to the 'bays of province of Leh', Crimean khan Devlet Giray, voivode of Moldovia and *bey* of Akkerman highlight his intense activity. These *hukms* were at upmost significance for both internal politics and stability of the region.⁸⁹ In AH 981/AD 1573, we see him was being again sent to Transylvania, Wallachia, Silistra and Nicopolis due to the possibility of escape of Ioan Voda, the deposed voivode of Moldovia.⁹⁰

Ahmed Çavuş, who transmitted 37 firmans between the years of AH 972/1564 and AH 981/AD 1573, is an important figure for this study. Even though he had delivered orders to a relatively wider and scattered geography, the fact that most of the conveyed *hukms* were pertaining to the border regions or to the hinterlands of the border regions gives us the opportunity to classify Ahmed Çavuş on a locational basis. More importantly, the

⁸⁷ MD 12 no. 454

⁸⁸ MD 12 no. 1191

⁸⁹ MD 21 no. 329-330, 370, 405-406, 429

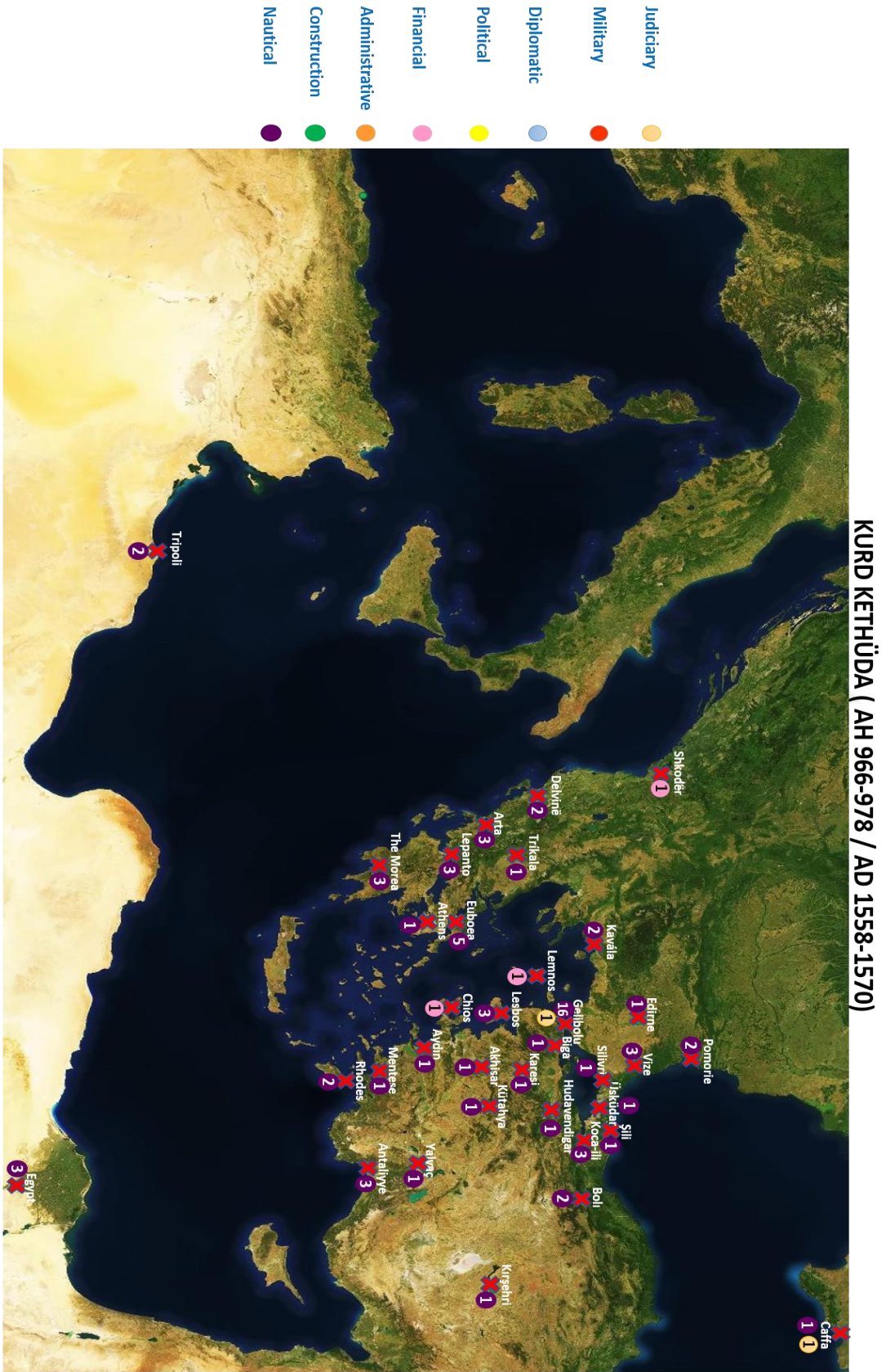
⁹⁰ MD 24 no. 298-300-301

content of the *hukms* were closely related to the regional politics and diplomacy. Him being sent to the King of Poland as an envoy, twice, shows that he was one of the most, if not the most, preferred *çavuşes* on the matters that were prominent in these regions and were of great concern (*ehemm-i muhimmat*) to the state.

3.9 KURD KETHÜDA

In many respects, Kurd Kethüda is an administrative officer whose characteristics differ from the *çavuşes* discussed previously. We have already mentioned that *kethüdas* were frequently active during the transmission of the orders sent from the Imperial center. Kurd Kethüda is a figure that we often see in *MD* 3, but occasionally in *MD* 6 and 7, as well. Although it was not seemingly very common as a name, the name Kurd can be encountered in the registers. For instance, in the 54th *hukm* of the *MD* 3, it was noted that the order addressed to the Vizier [Sokollu] Mehmed Pasha was handed over to Kurd. In the 1578th *hukm* from the same register, contains an affair about a Kurd Ali from Vidin. This type of examples can be reproduced, yet we believe that all the referrals stated as Kurd Kethüda refers to the same person in all registers examined with an exception of a debatable *hukm* taking place in *MD* 12 which will be discussed later. And from 274th, 275th and 349th in the *MD* 3, it can be concluded that Kurd Kethüda was actually the *Kethüda* of Captain of Kavala.

Figure 9: Cartographical visualization of Kurd Kethüda’s administrative trajectories



Since it will be very long and excrescently detailed to examine all of the orders handed over to Kurd Kethüda, here only the important and significative ones will be discussed. The main reason for this choice is that Kurd Kethüda, unlike many other *çavuşes*, transmitted many hukms in many different occasions. Precisely, there are a total of 66 *hukms* delivered by Kurd Kethüda in the MD 3, 6 and 7. Looking at the dates, it is understood that these hukms were delivered with more than 20 occasions.⁹¹ To give an idea about the number of hukms and occasions, Hasan Çavuş for example, who was handed over a total of 101 orders between the years AH 967/AD 1559 and AH 981/AD 1573, did deliver these orders on 12 separate occasions. On the other hand, Kurd Kethüda was not totally part of the central administrative organization and him being assigned to deliver so many firmans is quite remarkable.

Examining the authorities and places that Kurd Kethüda delivered hukms to, we see an extraordinary pattern since almost all of the places where the orders were delivered to are located on the coastline. He conveyed orders to the places especially on the Mediterranean and Aegean coasts, yet some can be found to be delivered to the places on the Black Sea coasts as well. And more importantly, the contents of the firmans are mostly related to the navy and nautical affairs. Among the authorities that Kurd Kethüda transmitted orders to, the *kadis* in the shores, the captains, the *beys* of the coastal areas and the *beylerbeys* of Egypt, *Cezayir* and Tripoli can be listed as the main ones. At this point, *Cezayir beylerbeylicate* stands out as a location that should be mentioned separately. There are 13 *hukms* that Kurd Kethüda delivered to the *beylerbey* of ‘Islands’.⁹² The fact that the *beylerbey* of Islands was Captain Piyale Pasha at that time and that the orders written to him were not only related to the ‘Islands’ but also pertaining to the navy that was headed by Captain Piyale Pasha in many cases, is an outstanding detail that assist us a lot while assessing the case of Kurd Kethüda. In this regard, it is apparently seen that Kurd Kethüda was a person whose field of expertise was the navy and naval affairs of the Ottoman Empire at that time and he had conveyed orders from the center to the relevant places predominantly on the basis of these matters.

⁹¹ MD 3 no. 134-136, 139, 162, 202, 272, 274-275, 284, 300, 324, 349, 571, 575, 578-579, 583, 621, 732, 733, 735, 752, 842, 873-875, 892, 922, 940, 953, 956, 961, 973, 1175, 1257, 1268, 1288, 1310, 1517, 1611, MD 6 no. 79, 226, 252, 283, 361, 362, 444, 453, 455, 504-505, 510, 514, 521, 575, 626, 627, 766, 862, MD 7 no. 30-31, 46, 197, 307

⁹² MD 3 no. 139, 272, 732, 752, 922, 956, 1288, 1611, MD 6 no. 252, 444, 455, 521, 862

Although we have said that the most of the orders delivered by Kurd Kethüda are basically related to the navy and naval affairs, briefly mentioning them in sub-topics will help one to comprehend him better, hence, the main topics can be listed as follows:

- Routine control of the Sea, insular and coastal areas as well as campaign notifications⁹³
- Capture of troublesome *levends* and judicial matters on coastal areas⁹⁴
- Notification and dispatch of those appointed for shipyard services⁹⁵
- Recruitments for the navy⁹⁶
- Acquisitions such as timber, oarsman, sail cloth, heather etc. required for shipbuilding and *Donanma-i Hümayun*⁹⁷
- Food esp. grainsupply (*tereke*) to food-scarce coastline settlements and islands⁹⁸
- Implementation of interdiction of selling of crops to *derya* ('outremer' states) and the 'Heathens'⁹⁹

Kurd Kethüda's most active years in terms of delivering *hukms* was AH 967/AD 1559 and AH 968/AD 1560. While there are 41 orders handed over to him in MD 3, there are 20 orders in MD 6, and 5 orders in MD 7 where *hukms* from AH 975/AD 1567 were registered. As can be seen, there had been a significant decrease in the number of orders handed over to Kurd Kethüda over the years. All the more interesting, no one named as Kurd Kethüda is found in the MD 9 and 12. On the other hand, in the MD 12, two *çavuşes* who cannot be found the previous registers occur under the names of Kurd Çavuş and Duacı-oglu Kurd Çavuş.¹⁰⁰ When these *çavuşes* are examined, it is seen that in AH 978/AD 1570, 3 *hukms* were given to Kurd Çavuş at one instance, which of two were written to the *kadi* of Ahyoli and the other to the *kadi* of Edirne. Both of the *hukms* written

⁹³ MD 3 no. 134-135, 139, 578-579, 940, 961, 973, 1175, 1310, 1517 MD 7 no. 46

⁹⁴ MD 3 no. 274-275, 324, 953, MD 6 no. 79, 252, 505 MD 7 no. 197

⁹⁵ MD 3 no. 202, 284, 1257

⁹⁶ MD 3 no. 732-733, 735, 873-875, 956 MD 6 no. 444, 453, 455, 521, 862 MD 7 no. 30-31 MD 12 no. 1081, 1100

⁹⁷ MD 3 no. 272, 300, 571, 621, 842, 922, MD 6 no. 283, 361-362, 510, 514, 626-627 MD 12 no. 268, 312

⁹⁸ MD 6 no. 226

⁹⁹ MD 3 no. 162, 349

¹⁰⁰ MD 12 no. 259, 268, 312, 1081, 1100, 1114

to the kadi of Ahyoli were related to shipbuilding. In this respect, they are compatible with the orders transmitted by Kurd Kethüda, in general. Looking at the *hukms* given to the Duacı-oglu Kurd Çavuş, we encounter a similar picture. It is seen that he was handed over 3 orders at once in AH 979/AD 1571, and was sent to the *bey* of Tripoli, *bey* of Cebele and *beylerbey* of Diyarbakir. Yet again, two of these *hukms* were related to the archers (*kavvas*) that had to be sent for the navy. These *hukms* are also similar to those carried by Kurd Kethüda. The fact that the firmans carried by Kurd Çavuş and Duacı-oglu Kurd Çavuş and the ones that were delivered by Kurd Kethüda are highly compatible in terms of content suggesting that these three names could indicate the same person.

At this point, the first question that comes to mind is that why the person who is mentioned as Kurd Kethüda in the MD 3, 6 and 7 is stated as Kurd Çavuş in the MD 12 afterwards. The most reasonable option for Kurd, who was apparently the *kethüda* of the Captain of Kavala between the years of AH 967/1559 and AH 975/AD 1567, started serving as a *çavuş* of the Sublime Porte later on. Another obvious possibility is that Kurd Kethüda had continued to serve as a *kethüda*, and the Kurd çavuş was someone different from Kurd Kethüda. Yet, in this case, the question arises that why Kurd Kethüda was never included in the later registers? Also, if they were two different persons, is it a mere coincidence that the orders handed over to Kurd Kethüda and the ones delivered by Kurd Çavuş are so similar?

It is somewhat understandable that Kurd Kethüda is not included in the MD 9, since the register itself is relatively small compared to other the registers and contains few numbers of *hukms*. However, conversely, it is also quite appalling not to see a navy-specialized figure like Kurd Kethüda in the MD 12 which comprises of *hukms* prior and posterior to one of the biggest naval events of the Ottoman history, the Battle of Lepanto (AH 979/AD 1571). Three hypotheses are plausible. Firstly, it is observed that names of *kethüdas* were not always mentioned in the orders handed over to them, instead the person who were supposed to deliver the order to the concerned authority is mentioned only as “*kethüdasına virildi*” in many cases. It may be assumed that the absence of Kurd Kethüda's name after the MD 7 was the result of such habit. In other words, it can be thought that Kurd Kethüda continued to serve as a *kethüda*, and Kurd Çavuş from MD 12 was a different person. Be that as it may, the problem of Kurd Kethüda's name being clearly stated in the MD 3, 6 and 7 but not being mentioned in the following registers still

remains unresolved. And also, when this problem is evaluated from the opposite point of view, does not the facts that names of other *kethüdas* were not included in the registers in many cases while Kurd Kethüda's name did and that he delivered sheer number of orders even though he was not fully part of the central administration, show that he was an important and prominent figure unlike many of the other *kethüdas*? And if he was, the absence of Kurd Kethüda's name in MD 9 and 12 cannot be explained by the habit of not mentioning names of *kethüdas*. Besides, if these two were different people, it is not possible to give a clear answer to the question of why Kurd Çavuş can only be seen at least twice in the MD 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24.¹⁰¹

The second scenario, on the other hand, is that Kurd Kethüda's activity gradually decreased after AH 968/AD 1560 due to the reasons that cannot be fully explained with the information available, and after AH 975 he left the position of *kethüda* and started serving as a *çavuş* of the Porte. While he was serving as a *çavuş*, the idea that he was assigned to the duties in the center instead of delivering *firman*s can be carried out. Afterall, with the decrease in the number of orders handed over to him and diminishing of his presence through the years seems logically compatible with the idea that he became a *çavuş* and was employed mainly in Istanbul. In addition, the name of Kurd is seen only twice in the MD 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24. The first one is mentioned as Kurd Çavuş in the MD 18, which corresponds with the dates MD 12 in terms of date. In this order registered in MD 18 (no. 98), we see that Kurd Çavuş was sent to the *beylerbey* and the *mal defterdarı* (exchquier) of Budin, while the content of the *hukm* was fiscal/economic according to our classification. Secondly, we see that someone referred as Kurd Kethüda in the MD 22 who was sent to the *bey* of Çorum and the order was about judicial matters (no. 75). Considering that these 6 registers cover roughly 2 years, seeing Kurd Kethüda/Kurd Çavuş very rarely is a supporting factor for this scenario. On the other hand, the fact that these 2 *hukms* are unrelated in content with ones transmitted generally by Kurd Kethüda in the past and the places in question are not located at the coastal line undermines the plausibility of this scenario.

The third possible explanation is the idea that Kurd Kethüda started to serve as a *çavuş* of the Porte after AH 975/AD 1567, but Kurd Çavuş and Duacı-oglu Kurd Çavuş of MD

¹⁰¹ MD 18 no. 98, MD 22 no. 75

12 were two different officials. Although it has been mentioned above that there is a high probability of these *çavuşes* being the same person, the existence of such a possibility is emphasized due to the previously mentioned hypothesis that the adjectives were used when deemed necessary. The necessary condition was met in this case since there was possibility of a confusion between the *çavuşes* of same name. This approach can provide an answer to the ambiguity of why the *hukms* that were handed over to Kurd Çavuş and Kurd Kethüda, seen in the MD 18 and 22, are different from the orders given to Kurd Kethüda who is the main subject of this sub chapter. Following this idea, it is probable that Kurd Kethüda, who later became a *çavuş*, did not deliver any orders after AH 975/AD 1567 except the 3 orders handed over to Kurd Çavuş in MD 12, and was solely assigned to duties in the Imperial center afterwards. In other words, Duacı-oglı Kurd çavuş in MD 12 was someone else and the figure we see in MD 18 must be him. This approach, on the other hand, does not seem to answer the question of who was Kurd Kethüda in MD 22 and, more importantly, it cannot explain why the Duacı-oglı Kurd Çavuş, who is regarded to be a different *çavuş* than Kurd Kethüda/Kurd Çavuş according to this approach, can only be seen in the MD 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Evidently, it is not possible to know exactly which of these scenarios discussed above occurred. However, our opinion is that the second scenario is the most realistic and the most plausible one. It seems quite possible for Kurd Kethüda to promote from being the *kethüda* of Captain of Kavala to the position of a *çavuş* of the Porte, considering his activity in the first three registers. In addition, it is very likely that he was a *çavuş* employed at the center after AH 975/AD 1567 due to getting older or some other reasons that we could never know. This logic gives us the opportunity to explain why we cannot find him in the other registers with a very natural and realistic reason. Also, looking at the date of the 98th *hukm* in the MD 18, it will be realised that this *hukm* was actually issued before the *hukms* delivered by the Duacı-oglı Kurd çavuş whose name occurs in MD 12. In other words, chronologically, the last *hukms* that Kurd Çavuş / Duacı-son Kurd Çavuş transmitted were the ones written to the *beys* of Tripoli-Cebele and *beylerbey* of Diyarbakir in the MD 12.¹⁰² It is also acceptable that Kurd Kethüda that we come across

¹⁰² MD 12 no. 1081, 1100, 1114

in *MD 22* was most likely a different person and had nothing to do with the Kurd Kethüda whose activity has been examined in detail.

Whether this is the case or not, Kurd Kethüda sets a special example, in every sense. His case deserves an in-depth examination, both because he was not a *çavuş*, which is the main administrative position of this study, and because he had a different and more specific area of expertise from all the other *çavuşes*. As far as we can make assumptions from the registers, he differs from all other examples with his transition from being a kethüda to a *çavuş* of the Porte, and he is definitely in a unique position for this study.



CHAPTER 4: DISCUSSION OF THE HYPOTHESES

In the previous sections, the orders that were delivered by 9 different persons including a *kethüda* between the years of AH 967/AD 1559 and AH 982/AD 1574, the locations to which they were addressed as well as their contents have been treated in detail. All of these 8 *çavuşes* and the *kethüda* have been selected among a pool of *çavuşes* according to a predefined criteria in order to inquire whether during that period there was a notion of specialization and competence in the Ottoman administration regarding to the communication of orders from the center to the local or peripheral administrative units or to the foreign courts. During this inquiry, some ideas have been put forward which however are far from being conclusive. Instead, they indicate rather peculiarities. Still, some significant cases were examined in detail so as to understand better their peculiarities. Here, as the last and conclusive part of this study, the main hypotheses and deductions will be recapitulated and discussed. Yet needless to say, main hypothetical propositions despite being overarching are quite tentative.

We believe that figuring out the prevalent attitude and approach of the Ottoman administrators when it comes to establishing communication between the center and the provinces as well as the prosecution of the commands is crucial to comprehend both how the state affairs were conducted across the realm, the Well-Protected Dominions and how the Ottoman administrative system functioned. In this sense, there are various patterns that one could discern while dealing with the *Mühimme* Registers and analyzing the operational choices concerning the process of transmission of *hukms*.

The first clearly discernable pattern to highlight is that the *hukms* sent to locations close to each other, even though about different and unrelated affairs, were sometimes transmitted by the same *çavuşes*. For instance, regarding the 769th, 824th, and 825th orders

in MD 3, we see that all of these *hukms* were issued at the same date and delivered by Abdülkadir Çavuş. While two of these are about two different judicial issues, the third concerns the military domain. There is not any relevant connection between the orders in terms of content, yet the locations that these orders were sent to are close to each other geographically. This is the reason why they were communicated by the one and the same çavuş. An identical pattern prevails for the 123th and the 139th orders in MD 12. These two orders were respectively written to the *beylerbey* of Karaman and *kadis* of Kayseri and Zamantı. They were both delivered by Ali Çavuş yet in terms of content, their subject matters have no resemblance. Examples can be multiplied since this kind of cases can be observed frequently in the registers.

A different peculiarity of this pattern can be seen in the *hukms* written to different locations on identical or similar subject matters delivered by the same çavuşes. When we refer to different locations, this needs perhaps to be specified a bit more since here, we do not mean locations that were so far away from each other but instead numerous and close ones forming a big geographical area. Many examples fitting to this pattern be given yet there are two types of *hukms* that needs to be mentioned specifically. First one is the collective orders or circular orders which refers to the firmans that were sent to multiple places at once dealing with the same issue. This type of orders were mentioned as copies of a firman in the data analysis chapter. The 1165th firman in the MD 6 seems to be the most telling example. This *hukm* is on a judicial-administrative matter and was handed over to Mahmud Çavuş with 28 more copies to be delivered to 29 different locations in Central Anatolia. A second type consist of the orders that were written to multiple officials but instead of having all of them mentioned separately in the document, they were simply stated as “*yol üzerinde vâkı‘ olan beylere/kâdîlara/dizdarlara*” (to the *beys*, *cadis* and *dizdârs* active on the [specified] road). In this type of *hukms*, we understand that one particular çavuş was assigned to deliver identical orders to several officials. For instance, the 320th order in MD 7, the 747th order in MD 12 are examples of this kind of situation.

We have mentioned two of the frequently encountered cases relevant to the delivery process of the firmans. In the first one, we see that one çavuş could be assigned to deliver multiple *hukms* on different issues to locations close to each other. On the other hand, in the second one, we have mentioned that one could also be assigned to deliver multiple

hukms on the same issue to different locations. Thus, in the Ottoman administrative system, the locations that the orders were written to were of great importance when it came to determinate in which manner the firmans were delivered. In other words, when a *çavuş* was sent to any location with a *hukm* on any matter, it was highly likely that other *hukms* that meant to be sent to that area would be delivered by the same *çavuş* if they were issued on similar dates.

One may argue that this practice is conflicting with the main hypothesis of this study which is about the specialization and competence of the *çavuşes*. However, there are couple of points that needs to be kept in mind to elaborate further on this matter. First of all, this practice does not encapsulate all of the orders delivered by *çavuşes*. There are many *çavuşes* that we could not identify with any competence and expertise, yet there are also *çavuşes* about whom the opposite can be observed. Secondly, *çavuşes* who were part of the pattern mentioned above were not included among the *çavuşes* constituting the main focus of this study since they do not fit into the main criteria of being specifically competent and having expertise. And thirdly, vast majority of the firmans having this pattern were sent to ‘lesser’ administrative authorities such as *kadis* / *sancakbeys*, while most of the selected *çavuşes* were either sent to high-level officials such as viziers / beylerbeys / kapudan pashas or delivered very specific type of *hukms* when it comes to their content. And lastly, we regularly see examples of this pattern while dealing with the orders conceded by the *çavuşes* under scrutiny as well. For example, Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş, whose main area of expertise appears to be Damascus, Aleppo and Diyarbakir did also deliver some orders to the *beys* of İç-él and Alaiye and Hamidéli. We think that he was given these orders due to the proximity of above-mentioned locations to the Damascene region. The reason for this kind of practice seems mostly likely had something to do with being ‘resource efficient’ in the communicative process. Apparently, it was way more practical to convey multiple *hukms* sent to an area with one *çavuş* rather than transmitting each of them with separate individuals, especially if their content was not particularly significant. In other words, above-mentioned cases do not conflict with the main hypothesis of this work.

As a second characteristic which is the main point of this study, after the scrutiny of the data pool we can safely assume that some experienced *çavuşes* had particular field of expertise regarding to the content of the *hukms* they delivered. And, some had locational

competences so as to assure the delivery and firm execution of *hukms* that they conveyed. In fact, in many cases, we see that *çavuşes* had both regional competences and field of expertise together. Existence of the notions of regional competence and field of expertise lets us to speculate a bit further about the presence of some sort of a system concerning the organization of the *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte even though we only can reconstitute a sketchy outline of this system. And this, only to a certain extent, according to the information available. Yet, we think that it is quite significant to specify albeit tentatively that *çavuşes* were assigned to the duties in accordance with their area of expertise both geographically and thematically rather than being assigned randomly. And here is why..

First question that needs to be raised would be the administrative position of the *çavuşes* of the Porte when it comes to the communication and delivery of the firmans handed to them. Were they only messengers who were charged with the transmission of orders or were they supposed to conduct executive duties on their destination? Or the both? Examination of the orders delivered by *çavuşes*, we may safely assume that more often than not they were both messengers and executors at the same time. The case of Evren Çavuş constitutes surely a prominent example since he had very clear regional competence, i. e. Thrace, Dardanelles and Eastern Rumelia, and his basic field of expertise was the judicial matters. When we examine the *hukms* he was handed over in detail, we see that he wasn't only in the position of a messenger just delivering orders but instead he was the one in most cases who was charged with the enforcement of the *firman*. The case of Evren Çavuş is a very explicit one in every aspect since almost all of the *hukms* he was handed over can be categorized clearly and the contents of these *hukms* are similar. There are also many other cases attesting that *çavuşes* were assigned to duties on different subjects, such as extraction of saltpetre or supervision of saltpetre mines¹⁰³ Especially in the 493th and 884th orders in MD 12, it is stated that a *çavuş* named Ali was being appointed as 'Güherçile Nazırı' (saltpetre specialist) which can be considered as a solid example of both expertise of *çavuşes* and their administrative roles.¹⁰⁴ There are also numerous orders available in the registers pertaining to issues about sheep service

¹⁰³ MD 6 no. 1071, MD 12 no. 1140

¹⁰⁴ Cf. Gábor Ágoston, *Guns for the Sultan: Military Power and the Weapons Industry in the Ottoman Empire*, New York, Cambridge University. Press, 2005.

(celeb) delivered by different *çavuşes*.¹⁰⁵ Yet, more importantly, time to time these *çavuşes* were assigned to different kind of executive tasks about the sheep as well. In the 74th order in MD 3, Seydi Ali Çavuş was handed over a firman about gathering sheep and he was sent to the *kadi* of Kütahya. In the 1333th and 1334th orders in MD 6, the official who the order was written to is stated as “*Dergâh-ı Mu‘allâ çavuşlarından koyun hizmetine irsâl olunan Bâlî Çavuş'a*” which is a phrase demonstrating that *çavuşes* were undertaking administrative roles on different matters. Another point that needs to be taken into consideration is that, existence of notions of the regional competence and field of expertise itself is an indicator of *çavuşes*’ administrative roles. Otherwise, it would be futile to see such examples if *çavuşes* of the Porte were considered only as simple messengers responsible for the communication of firmans since transmitting an order to a location does not require much of an expertise or competence if the task does not include anything more complex than a basic geographical notions. From this point of view, even though we cannot specify the extent of duties that every single one of *çavuşes* were undertaking when they were assigned to deliver a firman, relying on the orders examined, we can assert that most of the time they were conducting other executive tasks other than only transmitting the firman.

We have mentioned that *çavuşes* had different fields of expertise and regional competencies. Most probably, these qualifications must have been taken into consideration during the decision-making process when deciding by which *çavuş* an order should be delivered. Even though it is possible to discern different patterns and depict a system when the orders transmitted by *çavuşes* are examined, we nonetheless cannot clearly answer the questions about according to which criteria and under what circumstances the *çavuşes* were sent somewhere. Moreover, there are some significant questions that remains unanswered such as, how a *çavuş* was gaining an expertise on a particular subject or on a particular region? At what stage, according to what parameters and variables were the expertise of *çavuşes* assessed? More precisely, what was the decision-making process in deciding which *çavuş* should deliver a firman or which *çavuş* would be appointed to follow up an issue as an administrative authority, and what were the variants that affected this decision? Who was in charge to make decision of deciding

¹⁰⁵ For a detailed study on this matter: İrfan Kokdaş, *Celeps, butchers, and the Sheep: the Worlds of Meat in Istanbul in the Sixteenth-Seventeenth Centuries*, Sabancı University, Unpublished M.A Thesis, 2007.

which *çavuş* should be appointed for a task? The data we have obtained in this study and the hypotheses we put forward do not suffice to tackle with all of these problems.

In this context, the personal trajectories of the *çavuşes* of the Porte, their backgrounds, the capacities required to become a *çavuş* of the Porte and the details of this process, what kind of tasks were they assigned to after they became *çavuş* and the eventual changes in these tasks over time, the hierarchical order in their organization, notions of the man of *çavuş* (*Çavuş Ademi*) and the son of *çavuş* (*Çavuş oğlu*) constitutes the issues that needs to be further studied and clarified. It is not possible to find a clear answer to these questions only from the *Mühimmes*, the main source of this study. However, based on some of the phrases in the orders and from the cases of *çavuşes* that have been analyzed in detail, a small discussion will be made about the system in which the *çavuşes* of the Porte were operating.

It is not possible to obtain much information about the working style and methods of *çavuşes* from the marginal notes in the *Mühimmes*. However, when we look at the 88th and 724th orders in MD 21 which were handed over to Evren Çavuş, we see an unusual phrase in both of them helping us to have a glimpse into the operational modes of *çavuşes*. In the 88th order, it is stated that “Evren Çavuş and his sons Mahmud and Ahmed *Çavuşes* were appointed” (Evren Çavuş ve oğulları Mahmud ve Ahmed Çavuş ta’yin olinup) even though Evren Çavuş is the only person mentioned in the relevant “*virildi*” note of the *Mühimme* copy. This situation is remarkable in two ways. Firstly, this is the first time that we encounter with a case where a *çavuş* is appointed to deliver and implement the execution of an order with his sons. As it is written, we understand that sons of Evren Çavuş were also among the *çavuşes* of the Porte. And the second is, even though the *hukm* was handed over to Evren Çavuş, his sons and himself were appointed for the task together. In the 724th order, which was handed over to Evren Çavuş as well, there is a phrase as “Evren Çavuş or among his sons Mahmud and Ahmed *Çavuşes*, whomsoever shows up” (*Evren Çavuş veyahud oğulları Mahmud ve Ahmed çavuşlardan her kangısı varursa*) which is quite interesting as well. Different from the former order, in the latter one we see that it is not certain who was going to deliver and execute the order. Before we get into what these two cases tell us, the notions of ‘the man of *çavuş*’ and ‘the son of *çavuş*’ needs to be clarified.

The terms ‘*çavuş ademi*’ and ‘*çavuş oğlu*’ are frequently encountered in different registers. Although the structure and functioning of the Porte is not exactly known when it comes to the *çavuşes*, the fact that these phrases are frequently encountered in the records suggests that these terms need also close scrutiny. The term ‘*adem*’ refers most probably to an assistant, a mere servant or an occupier of a semi-administrative position who is bond to a higher-ranking official as an apprentice, such as "Ömer Çavuş’un ademi İdris"¹⁰⁶, while the phrase "son" is much more common one referring to the line of descent. In the data analysis section, we briefly mentioned about the phrase “son” among the adjectives that were used for the purpose of distinguishing namesake *çavuşes* and preventing confusion. Besides this use of the attribution, it also shows us another information about the *çavuşes* of the Porte. Considering the extreme number of cases where the conveyers of the orders being stated as ‘son of *çavuş*’, we think that a son of a *çavuş* had an inherent and strong tendency to become *çavuş*, as well. It is extremely challenging to determine and pursue which *çavuş* was son of which *çavuş* just by checking the names due to prevalence of names of *çavuşes*. As a matter of fact, the more important point here is that the existence of continuing recruitment regarding the *çavuşes* of the Porte.

Considering the *hukms* including the phrase "*ademe virildi*", we see that in some cases these ‘assistants’ were given *hukms* on the same content as their *çavuşes*.¹⁰⁷ There are two possible scenarii which can be worked out. Let’s examine the first: When a *çavuş* was sent to a location with a *hukm*, in case of necessity, his *adem* might also be assigned to deliver an order on the same issue as well. As to the second, *çavuşes* and their ‘*adems*’ could be working together meaning that they could be travelling and delivering *hukms* together. And, those *hukms* which were handed over to ‘*adems*’ instead of *çavuşes* may not have any special meaning other than just referring that the *hukm* was given to *adem* in order to be carried to his *çavuş* while they were both in the Ottoman capital.

In order to understand whether an ‘*adem*’ was sent to a location after the *çavuş* had been sent to that district or not, the dates of the firmans given to the ‘*adem*’ and the *çavuş* can be compared. It can be assumed that if there is any time interval between the dates of

¹⁰⁶ MD 6 no. 770

¹⁰⁷ MD 7 no. 48, 887, MD 12 no. 89, 621

hukms, it is most likely meaning that *çavuş* had already departed to deliver the *hukm* and to his *adem* was given another *hukm* on the same issue so that he can deliver the order to the *çavuş*. For instance, in the previous chapter, while analyzing the case of Mustafa Çavuş, we have mentioned another *çavuş*, Mustafa, who was sent to the Sultan of Aceh. Relying on the 887th order in MD 7, we understand that Perviz, ‘*adem*’ of Mustafa Çavuş, was handed over a *firman* in order to be delivered to the *beylerbey* of Egypt about the ‘Aceh affair’. However, when we check the dates of the orders given to Mustafa Çavuş and Perviz, we see that there is not any significant time interval in between. Hence, we assume that the 887th order in MD 7 was handed over to Perviz while Mustafa Çavuş was still in Dersaadet which eliminates the possibility of first scenario mentioned above. The same situation is relevant for the cases of the 89th and 621th orders in MD 12 as well. As an exception, in the 48th order in MD 7, we see that ‘*adem*’ of Mahmud Çavuş, another Mahmud, was handed over a *hukm* in order to be transmitted to Mahmud Çavuş who were busy with sheep service in Edirne at that time. For the 887th order in MD 7, 89th and 621th orders in MD 12 we can say that first scenario is not applicable. In these cases, *adems* were handed over *hukms* around the times while their *çavuşes* were given *hukms* since there is not any time interval between the dates of *hukms* given to the *çavuşes* and their *adems*.

As the meaning of the word *adem* implies, *çavuşes* and their ‘*adems*’ are thought to work together in processes such as delivering orders and fulfilling duties. If we reconsider the case of Evren Çavuş and his sons, we can infer that there was a cooperation between the *çavuşes* and ‘*adems*’/sons. The most important aspect of this kind of relationship is the master-apprentice relationship which can be considered as a kind of educational process taking place between the *çavuşes* of the Porte and their ‘*adems*’ and sons. Previously, questions have been raised about from where the competence and expertise of *çavuşes* came from and how such specialization was achieved. The master-apprentice relationship with the ‘*adem*’s and sons of the *çavuşes* may be considered a plausible answer. Of course, we do not know exactly what positions and duties the ‘*adems*’ and son of *çavuşes* were assigned to in the administrative system. However, it seems highly likely that they were dealing with matters defined within the framework of the duties of their masters and that they were making their *apprentisage* and advancing in these domains.

It is seen that the *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte were organized according to some set parameters when it comes to the orders sent from the center to the provinces. It has been found that the orders given to the *çavuşes* were not delivered randomly, but to different persons depending on the subject of the firman and its destination. While this is not the case for all of the *hukms* in the registers under scrutiny, there are many *çavuşes* who have been found to act in a pattern, as shown in the previous chapter. Moreover, as seen in the example of Kurd Kethüda, it can be said that this is not a peculiarity pertaining only to *çavuşes*, but that other administrative officials were also subject to such a system. It seems unlikely that *çavuşes* and orders that could not be put into a clear pattern undermine the existence of such a system since the parameters taken into consideration while conducting such an enquiry are somewhat limited and there may be various factors that cannot be clearly understood without further hindsight. However, even in cases where no pattern is encountered, if a *çavuş* was given a firman to be delivered on a matter, it is seen that the orders written on that subject tend to be given to the same *çavuş* in the future as well. In other words, it can be proposed that *çavuşes* were owe seeing the application of an *hukm* they carried until it was satisfactorily put into effect.

CONCLUSION

Herewith, in this study, relying on the *Mühimme* registers, *hukm* transmission processes of the *çavuşes* of the Sublime Porte has been analyzed. Answers to numerous questions such as whether the *çavuşes* took part formally in decision-making and law-enforcement procedures and if any, what were the features of it; whether there were notions such as area of expertise and regional competence; did the *çavuşes* only serve as messengers or did delivering orders mean more than being mere messengers, have been sought.

In sum, specialization and competence among the *çavuşes* are the two main topics that constitute the main problematics of this study. In the previous sections, the manner by which competence and specialization have been put into application by the Ottoman administration had is examined through the examples of several *çavuşes* as well as Kurd Kethüda. One of the facts that can be deduced from these examples, albeit with some exceptions, is that the regional competences of the selected *çavuşes* were more often than not the liminal areas of the ‘Well-Protected Dominions’. Although the orders sent to regions such as Egypt, Moldavia, and Crimea are less in number, they differ from the majority of the orders in terms of their subjects. As stated before, the *hukms* sent to these regions are related to relatively more important issues in terms of their content, which already distinguish them from rather routine affairs and their orders sent to the ‘core’ areas of the realm. Another issue is that the regional competences of some of the elected *çavuşes* overlap with each other. For instance, Rahmizade İbrahim Çavuş and Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş are *çavuşes* whose regional competence were Damascus and Aleppo. As another example, Ahmed Çavuş and Mustafa Çavuş were two *çavuşes* sent to western border areas on similar issues. As can be seen, there were *çavuşes* with similar fields of expertise and regional competencies during the same period. Still, a set of questions remain unanswered regarding to this point as well: when a *firman* was to be sent, how the decision-making process operated so as to choose between *çavuşes* with similar regional

competence / field of expertise. Was there any ranking and hierarchy between *çavuşes*? When answers to these crucial questions will be more or less given, the structure in which the *çavuşes* of the Porte were operating will be understood more or less thoroughly.



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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1 Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
1011	3	Aydın Çavuş-oglı Mehmed	Amasya Beyi Mahmud Bey'e	27.7.967	Judicial	Fî 27 Receb sene 967
8	6	Aydın Çavuş ogı Mehmed	Ağrıboz beğine ve Atina kâdisına	12.1.972	Financial and Judicial	Fî 12 Muharrem, sene: 972
436/1	7	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Ağrıboz ve Tırhala sancakları kâdılarına	7.6.975	Financial	Fî 7 C., sene: 975
65/a	9	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Alâiye begine Hamîd ili begine	29.9.977	Military and Administrative	Fî 29 Ramazân sene 977
78	9	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	İçel begine	29.9.977	Military	Fî 29 Ramazân sene 977
79	9	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	İçel begine	29.9.977	Judicial	Fî 29 Ramazân sene 977
116	9	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Haleb beglerbegisine	3.10.977	Financial and Administrative	Fî 3 Sevvâl sene 977
117	9	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Şam beglerbegisine	3.10.977	Financial and Administrative	Fî 3 Sevvâl sene 977
118	9	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Karaman beglerbegisine	3.10.977	Financial and Administrative	Fî 3 Sevvâl sene 977
119	9	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Karaman beglerbegisine	3.10.977	Judicial and Administrative	Fî 3 Sevvâl sene 977
120	9	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Şam kâdisına ve Şam müffisine	3.10.977	Judicial and Administrative	Fî 3 Sevvâl sene 977
123	9	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Haleb beglerbegisine	3.10.977	Military	Fî 3 Sevvâl sene 977
124	9	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Trablus Begi Mehmed Beg	3.10.977	Military	Fî 3 Sevvâl sene 977
126	9	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Dulkâdiriyye beglerbegisine	3.10.977	Financial and Administrative	Fî 3 Sevvâl sene 977
127	9	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Şam kâdisına	3.10.977	Administrative	Fî 3 Sevvâl sene 977

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
133	9	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Karaman beglerbegisine Dulkâdiriyye beglerbegisine	4.10.977	Financial and Administrative	Fi 4 Sevvâl sene 977
32	12	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Haleb kâdisına	22.9.978	Financial and Administrative	22 Ramazân 978
33	12	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Vilâyet-i Haleb kâdîlarına	22.9.978	Financial and Administrative	22 Ramazân 978
35	12	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Şam ve Haleb'ün Nüzûl Emîni olan Monlâ Aga'ya	22.9.978	Financial	22 Ramazân 978
40	12	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	A'zâz u Kilis Begi Canbolad Beg'e	22.9.978	Military	22 Ramazân 978
41	12	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Uzeyr begine	22.9.978	Military	22 Ramazân 978
51	12	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Şam kâdisına	25.9.978	Administrative	25 Ramazân 978
54	12	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	A'zâz [u] Kilis begine, Canbolad	..	Military and Financial	
55	12	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Haleb'de mâl defterdarına	25.9.978	Financial and Administrative	25 Ramazân 978
56	12	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Uzeyr Begi Kurd'a	25.9.978	Military	25 Ramazân 978
93	12	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Şam beglerbegisine	25.9.978	Military and Administrative	25 Ramazân 978
95	12	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Sâbıkâ Şam defterdarı olup vilâyet muharririne	25.9.978	Financial and Administrative	25 Ramazân 978
100	12	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Sâbıkâ Şam defterdarı olan Alî'ye	25.9.978	Administrative	25 Ramazân 978
519	12	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Vezîr Mustafâ Pasa'ya	17.1.979	Military and Administrative	17 M. 979
522	12	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Vezîr Mustafâ Pasa'ya	19.1.979	Military	19 Muharrem 979
761	12	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Cebel-i Aclûn begine	25.9.978	Judicial and Military and Financial	25 Ramazân 978
1140	12	Aydın-zâde Mehmed Çavuş	Haleb defterdarına	24.11.979	Military and Administrative	24 Za., sene: 979

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
266	19	Aydınzade Mehmed Çelebi	Hersek Begi Hasan Beg'e	3.2.980	Military	3 Safer sene 980
267	19	Aydınzade Mehmed Çelebi	Rumili beylerbeyine	3.2.980	Military	3 Safer sene 980
268	19	Aydınzade Mehmed Çelebi	Vezir Hüseyin Paşa	3.2.980	Military	3 Safer sene 980
496	19	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Anabolı Kapudanına	18.4.980	Judicial and Administrative	18 Rebiülahir sene 980
610	19	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Selanik Kadısına	18.4.980	Military and Judicial	18 Rebiülahir sene 980
629	19	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Mora begine	18.4.980	Military	18 Rebiülahir sene 980
641	19	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Dukagin begine	8.4.980	Military and Financial	8 Rebiülahir sene 980
664	19	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Yanya begine	8.4.980	Judicial and Administrative	8 Rebiülahir sene 980
693	19	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Yanya kadısı olup müfettiş olan Zakir Mustafa'ya	18.4.980	Financial and Judicial	18 Rebiülahir sene 980
695	19	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	İskenderiyye begine	18.4.980	Military and Administrative	18 Rebiülahir sene 980
710	19	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Vezir Hüseyin Paşa	18.4.980	Military	18 Rebiülahir sene 980
711	19	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Kaptan Paşa'ya	18.4.980	Military	18 Rebiülahir sene 980
322	23	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Anadolu beğlerbeğisine	15.7.981	Judicial	15 Receb 981
323	23	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Diyârbekir beğlerbeğisine	25.7.981	Military	25 Recebü'l-Mürecceb Sene 981
324	23	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Şam beğlerbeğisine ve defterdârına ve Kudüs-i Şerîf kadısına	25.7.981	Financial and Judicial	25 Recebü'l-Mürecceb Sene 981
347	23	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Anadolu beğlerbeğisine	25.7.981	Judicial	25 Recebü'l-Mürecceb Sene 981

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
361	23	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Adana beğine ve kadısına	28.7.981	Judicial and Administrative	28 Recebü'l-Mürecceb Sene 981
366	23	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Haleb defterdârına	29.7.981	Financial and Administrative and Judicial	fi 29 Receb sene 981
382	23	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Haleb beğlerbeğisine Diyarbekir beğlerbeğisi Dulkadiyye beğlerbeğisine Vilâyet-i Rum ve Kastamonu ve Kangırı ve Ankara sancakları kadılarına	29.7.981	Military	fi 29 Receb sene 981
395	23	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Diyarbekir beğlerbeğisine	8.8.981	Military	8 Şaban 981
449	23	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Haleb beğlerbeğisine ve mal defterdârına Şam Beğlerbeğisine ve Defterdârına Diyarbekir beğlerbeğisine ve Defterdârına	11.6.981	Financial	11 C.981
450	23	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Van beğlerbeğisine	11.6.981	Financial	11 C.981
559	23	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Karaman beğlerbeğisine	22.09.981	Judicial and Administrative	22 Ramazan 981
173	24	Aydınzade Mehmed Çavuş	Aydın Beyine Mentese Beyine Hasme İskelesine	6.12.981	Military	Fi 6 Zi'l-hicce 981

APPENDIX 2 Rahmizade İbrahim Çavuş

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
c. 19	12	İbrahim Çavuş	İçel begine	18.11.977	Administrative	18 Za. 977

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
c. 44	12	İbrahim Çavuş	Şam'da Hazîne-i Âmire defterdarı olan Alî Çelebî'ye	18.11.977	Financial	18 Za. 977
c. 45	12	İbrahim Çavuş	Şam beglerbegisine	18.11.977	Military and Financial	18 Za. 977
c. 46	12	İbrahim Çavuş	Teke Nâzırı Mehmed Çavus	..	Military and Financial	
c. 49	12	İbrahim Çavuş	Haleb beglerbegisine	18.11.977	Military and Financial	18 Zi'l-ka'de 977
178	12	İbrahim Çavuş	Selemiyye sancagı begine Bâlîs sancagı begine	21.10.978	Military	21 Sevvâl 978
187	12	İbrahim Çavuş	Şam'a varınca yol üzerinde olan kâdîlara	21.10.978	Financial	21 L. 978
188	12	İbrahim Çavuş	Kavvâs ihrâc olunmak emrolunan kâdîlara	21.10.978	Military	21 L. 978
189	12	İbrahim Çavuş	Monlâ Aga'ya	21.10.978	Financial and Administrative	21 L. 978
191	12	İbrahim Çavuş	Vilâyet-i Haleb'de nüzûl ihrâcı fermân olunan yirlerün kâdîlarına	..	Financial and Administrative	
192	12	İbrahim Çavuş	A'zâz u Kilis Begi Canbolad Beg'e	..	Military	
193	12	İbrahim Çavuş	Haleb kâdîsına Şam kâdîsına	21.10.978	Administrative	21 Sevvâl 978
195	12	İbrahim Çavuş	Şam beglerbegisine	21.10.978	Military	21 L. 978
624	12	İbrahim Çavuş	Trablus kâdîsına	2.11.978	Financial and Administrative	2 Zi'l-ka'de 978
911	12	Rahmî-zâde İbrahim Çavuş	Şam beglerbegisine ve kâdîsına ve defterdarına	24.2.979	Financial and Judicial	24 Safer 979
912	12	Rahmî-zâde İbrahim Çavuş	Şam beglerbegisine ve defterdarına	24.2.979	Financial	24 Safer 979
913	12	Rahmî-zâde İbrahim Çavuş	Vezîr Sinân Pasa'ya	24.2.979	Military and Financial	24 Safer 979
914	12	Rahmî-zâde İbrahim Çavuş	Şam defterdarına	24.2.979	Financial and Administrative	24 Safer 979

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
915	12	Rahmî-zâde İbrahim Çavuş	Şam beglerbegisine	24.2.979	Financial and Administrative	24 Safer 979
917	12	Rahmî-zâde İbrahim Çavuş	Şam defterdarına	24.2.979	Judicial and Administrative	24 Safer 979
918	12	Rahmî-zâde İbrahim Çavuş	Şam beglerbegisine ve defterdarına	24.2.979	Judicial and Administrative and Financial	24 Safer 979
919	12	Rahmî-zâde İbrahim Çavuş	Şam beglerbegisine ve Şam defterdarına	24.2.979	Financial and Administrative	24 Safer 979
920	12	Rahmî-zâde İbrahim Çavuş	Şam beglerbegisine, Şam defterdarına	24.2.979	Financial and Administrative	24 Safer 979
921	12	Rahmî-zâde İbrahim Çavuş	Şam Muharriri Ali Çelebi'ye	24.2.979	Financial and Administrative	24 Safer 979
922	12	Rahmî-zâde İbrahim Çavuş	Şam beglerbegisine hüküm ki, Şam defterdarına	24.2.979	Judicial and Administrative and Financial	24 Safer 979
923	12	Rahmî-zâde İbrahim Çavuş	Şam defterdarına	24.2.979	Financial and Administrative	24 Safer 979
924	12	Rahmî-zâde İbrahim Çavuş	Şam beglerbegisine, defterdarına	24.2.979	Judicial and Administrative and Financial	24 Safer 979

APPENDIX 3 Mustafa Çavuş

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
601	3	Mustafa Çavuş	Boğdan voyvodasına	25.3.967	Military	Fî 25 Rebî'ü'l-evvel sene 967
191	6	Mustafa Çavuş	Boğdan voyvodasına	25.2.972	Diplomatic and Administrative	Fî 25 Saferi'l-muzaffer, sene: 972
1010	6	Mustafa Çavuş	Tımışvar beğlerbeğisine	11.9.972	Diplomatic and Military	Fî 11 Ramazân, sene: 972
1011	6	Mustafa Çavuş	Budun beğlerbeğisine	11.9.972	Military	Fî 11 Ramazân, sene: 972

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
1470	6	Atlas kîse ile gümüş kozalak ile Mustafa Çavuş'a virildi.	Kral-oğlu'na	29.12.972	Military	Fî 29 Zi'l-hicce, sene: 972
1472	6	Mustafa Çavuş	Tımışvar beglerbegisine	..	Military	-
560	7	Mustafa Çavuş	Boğdan voyvodasına	26.6.975	Diplomatic and Judicial	Fî 26 C., sene: 975
570	7	Mustafa Çavuş	Boğdan voyvodasına	..	Diplomatic and Administrative	-
1	9	Mustafa Çavuş	Budun beglerbegisine	15.9.977	Diplomatic and Political	15 Ramazân 977
8	9	Mustafa Çavuş	Tımışvar beglerbegisine	15.9.977	Military and Administrative	Fî 15 Ramazân sene 977
16	9	Mustafa Çavuş	Budun beglerbegisine	17.9.977	Military	Fî 17 Ramazân sene 977
19	9	Mustafa Çavuş	Budun beglerbegisine	14.9.977	Financial and Administrative	Fî 14 Ramazân sene 977
689	12	Mustafa Çavuş	Vilâyet-i Erdel Voyvodası Batori İstvan'a	11.2.979	Political and Administrative	11 Safer 979
1	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Yazılucalı(???) Voyvodasına	21.5.981	Military and Political	fi 21 Cemaziye'l-evvel sene 981
2	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Akkirman Beğine	21.5.981	Military	fi 21 Cemaziye'l-evvel sene 981

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
3	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Devlet Giray Han hazretlerine nâme-i hümayun	21.5.981	Military and Construction	fi 21 Cemaziye'l-evvel sene 981
15	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Akkirman Beğine	23.5.981	Military and Construction	Fi 23 Cemaziye'l-evvel sene 981
16	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Boğdan voyvodasına	23.5.981	Construction and Administrative	Fi 23 Cemaziye'l-evvel sene 981
20	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Silistire Beğine	23.5.981	Diplomatic and Political and Military	Fi 23 Cemaziye'l-evvel sene 981
21	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Niğbolu Beyine Akkirman Beğine Boğdan Voyvodasına	23.5.981	Military	Fi 23 Cemaziye'l-evvel sene 981
22	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Vidin Beğine	23.5.981	Military	Fi 23 Cemaziye'l-evvel sene 981
23	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Karadeniz yalısında olan kadılara	23.5.981	Financial	Fi 23 Cemaziye'l-evvel sene 981
142	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Boğdan Voyvodasına Eflak voyvodasına	25.6.981	Military and Political	Fi 25 Cemaziye'l-Ahir Sene 981
143	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Vilayet-i Erdel Beğleri ve ʿayanına	25.6.981	Military and Political	Fi 25 Cemaziye'l-Ahir Sene 981
144	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Temeşvar beylerbeyine	25.6.981	Military and Political	Fi 25 Cemaziye'l-Ahir Sene 981
145	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Erdel voyvodasına	25.6.981	Military and Political	Fi 25 Cemaziye'l-Ahir Sene 981

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
146	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Budun Beğlerbeğisine	25.6.981	Military and Political	Fi 25 Cemaziye'l-Ahir Sene 981
431	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Budun Defterdârına Temeşvar Defterdârlığına	4.7.981	Financial and Administrative	4 Receb 981
608	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Tımişvar beğlerbeğisine Semendire beğine	18.10.981	Military	18.L.981
609	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Budun beğlerbeğine	18.10.981	Military	18.L.981
717	23	Mustafa Çavuş	Budun beğlerbeğine	15.11.981	Military and Financial	15.ZA.981
2	24	Mustafa Çavuş	Budun Beylerbeyisine	16.11.981	Military	fi 16 Zi'l-ka'de sene 981
3	24	Mustafa Çavuş	Niğbolu ve Ruscuk Kâdılarına Varna Kâdisına	17.11.981	Military	Fi 17 Zi'l-ka'de
4	24	Mustafa Çavuş	Varna Kâdisına	17.11.981	Military	Fi 17 Zi'l-ka'de
5	24	Mustafa Çavuş	Semendire Beyine	17.11.981	Military	Fi 17 Zi'l-ka'de
83	24	Mustafa Çavuş	Niğbolu sancağında vâki' olan kâdılarına Akkirman Beyine	19.11.981	Military	Fi 19 Zi'l-ka'de
192	24	Mustafa Çavuş	Varna Kâdisına	13.12.981	Financial	Fi 13 Zi'l-hicce
193	24	Mustafa Çavuş	Ahyolu Kâdisına	13.12.981	Financial and Military	Fi 13 Zi'l-hicce
195	24	Mustafa Çavuş	Bender Beyine Niğbolu Beyine Silistre alay Beyine	12.12.981	Political and Judicial	Fi 12 Zi'l-hicce
196	24	Mustafa Çavuş	Silistre Sancağı beyi ve Kâdılarına	-	Military	-

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
315	24	Mustafa Çavus	Varna kadısına	-	Financial and Military	-
316	24	Mustafa Çavus	Ruşuk kadısına	-	Military	-

APPENDIX 4 Süleyman Çavuş

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
832	3	Süleyman Çavuş	Silistre Beyi Sinan Pasa'ya	8.6.967	Judicial	Fî 8 Cemâziye'l-âhir sene 967
863	3	Süleyman Çavuş	Silistre Beyi Sinan Pasa'ya	18.6.967	Judicial and Administrative	Fî 18 Cemâziye'l-âhir sene 967
863/a	3	Süleyman Çavuş	Akkirman begine ve kadîlarına	18.6.967	Judicial and Administrative	Fî 18 Cemâziye'l-âhir sene 967
863/b	3	Süleyman Çavuş	Silistre sancagı kadîlarına	18.6.967	Judicial and Administrative	Fî 18 Cemâziye'l-âhir sene 967
864	3	Süleyman Çavuş	Akkirman eminine	18.6.967	Judicial and Administrative	Fî 18 Cemâziye'l-âhir sene 967
1072	3	Süleyman Çavuş	Kefe beyine	8.8.967	Construction and Military	Fî 8 Sa'bân sene 967
1265	3	Atlas kîse ve gümüs kozalak ile Husrev Beg'e teslim olındı. Ba'dehû Süleyman Çavuş'a virildi.	Devlet Giray Hân'a	24.9.967	Military	fî 24 Ramazân sene 967

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
1266	3	Husrev Beg - Süleyman Çavuş	Kefe beyine	24.9.967	Military	fî 24 Ramazân sene 967
1453	3	Süleyman Çavuş	Devlet Giray Hân'a	27.11.967	Diplomatic and Military and Political	Fî 27 Zî'l-ka'de sene 967
1500	3	Süleyman Çavuş	Akkirman kadısına	14.1.968	Judicial and Administrative	Fî 14 Muharrem sene 968
1560	3	Süleyman Çavuş	Alacahisar beyine ve Silistre kadısına	14.1.968	Judicial and Administrative	Fî 14 Muharrem sene 968
124	7	Kapu Çavuşlarından Süleymân Çavuş	Kefe beğine, Manküb ve Suğdak kâdîlarına	30.3.975	Military	Fî gurre-i Rebî'u'l-âhır, sene: 975
186	19	Süleyman Çavuş	Kefe beyine	29.1.980	Military and Financial	29 Muharrem 980
712	21	Süleyman Çavuş	Han hazretlerine name-i hümayun	7.1.981	Political and Diplomatic	7 Muharrem 981
713	21	Süleyman Çavuş	Kefe beyine	3.1.981	Military and Construction	3 Muharrem 981
714	21	Süleyman Çavuş	Akkirman beyine	3.1.981	Military and Construction	3 Muharrem 981
617	23	Süleyman Çavuş	Kefe beğine	18.10.981	Military	18.L.981
639	23	Süleyman Çavuş	Kefe beğine	18.10.981	Financial and Military	18.L.981

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
421	24	Süleyman Çavuş	Azak begine	2.1.982	Financial and Judicial	Fî 2 Muharrem 982

APPENDIX 5 Pîrî Çavuş

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
613	3	Pîrî Çavuş	Hızâne-i Âmire Haleb defterdarına	4.3.967	Construction and Financial	Fî 4 Rebî‘u'l-evvel sene 967
628	3	Arz getüren Dergâh-ı mu‘allâ Çavuşlarından Pîrî'ye virildi	Kırşehir Beyi Mahmud Bey'e	2.3.967	Financial	Fî 2 Rebî‘u'levvelxxiii sene 967
641	3	Pîrî Çelebî Çavuş	Mehmed Pasa'ya	21.3.967	Military and Financial	Fî 21 Rebî‘u'l-evvel sene 967
643	3	Arz getüren Çavuş Pîrî Çelebî'ye virildi	Haleb kadısına	4.3.967	Judicial	Fî 4 Rebî‘u'l-evvel sene 967
646	3	Arz getüren Çavuş Pîrî Çelebî'ye virildi	Haleb defterdarına	24.3.967	Judicial	Fî [2]4 Rebî‘u'l-evvel sene 967
666	3	Pîrî Çelebî Çavuş	Arap defterdarına	4.3.967	Judicial and Administrative	Fî 4 Rebî‘u'l-evvel sene 967
678	3	Pîrî Çavuş	Vezîr Mehmed Pasa'ya	10.4.967	Judicial	Fî 10 Rebî‘u'l-âhir sene 967
1340	6	Pîrî Çavuş	Şam beğlerbeğisine	8.12.972	Construction and Administrative	Fî 8 Zi'l-hıcceti's-şerîfe, sene: 972
1354	6	Pîrî Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyine ve defterdarına	9.12.972	Judicial	Fî 9 Zi'l-hıcceti's-şerîfe, sene: 972
148	7	Mübâşir olan Pîrî Çavuş	İstanbul kâdısına	30.2.975	Judicial and Administrative	Fî selh-ı Safer, sene: 975
149	7	Mübâşir olan Pîrî Çavuş	Semâniye müderrislerinden Sinân Çelebî'ye	30.2.975	Judicial and Administrative	Fî selh-ı Safer, sene: 975

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
316	7	Pîrî Çavuş	Manastır ve Mazarak ve Aydonat kâdîlarına	7.4.975	Judicial	Fî 7 Rebî‘u'l-âhır, sene: 975
13	9	Pîrî Çavuş	Eregli kâdisına	..	Administrative	
34	9	Pîrî Çavuş	Üzeyir begine	20.9.977	Military	Fî 20 Ramazân sene 977
112	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Boğdan voyvodasına	6.10.978	Administrative and Judicial	6 Sevvâl 978
649	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Ahyolı ve Varna ve Vize kâdîlarına	..	Military and Administrative	
666	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Bender kâdisına	1.2.979	Judicial and Administrative	1 Safer 979
681	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Eflak voyvodasına	1.2.979	Judicial and Administrative	1 Safer 979
688	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Eflak voyvodasına	3.2.979	Financial and Administrative	3 Safer 979
699	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Varna kâdisına	10.2.979	Judicial and Administrative	10 Safer 979
702	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Çernovi ve Bender kâdîlarına	10.2.979	Judicial and Administrative	10 Safer 979
708	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Mevlânâ Bınarhısâr kâdisına	..	Judicial	
935	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Rodoscuk kâdisına Rumili kâdîlarına	5.3.979	Judicial	5 Rebî‘u'l-evvel 979
936	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Akkirman begine	5.3.979	Political and Judicial and Administrative	5 Rebî‘u'l-evvel 979
966	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Sumnı kâdisına	..	Judicial	
970	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Rumili beglerine ve kâdîlarına	15.3.979	Judicial	15 Rebî‘u'l-evvel 979
988	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Silistre begine	8.3.979	Financial and Judicial	8 Rebî‘u'l-evvel 979

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
995	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Barla kâdisına	9.3.979	Financial and Judicial	9 Rebî'ü'l-evvel 979
1128	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Boğdan Voyvodası Yovan'a	25.11.979	Diplomatic and Military	25 Za. 979
1134	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Boğdan voyvodasına	29.11.979	Military and Judicial	Fî 29 Za., sene: 979
1139	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Eflak voyvodasına	28.11.979	Military	28 Za., sene: 979
1142	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Bender begine	28.11.979	Military	Fî 28 Za., sene: 979
1143	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Silistre begine Niğbolu begine	29.11.979	Military	Fî 29 Za., sene: 979
1158	12	Pîrî Çavuş	Vidin begine	29.11.979	Military and Administrative	Fî 29 Za., sene: 979
26	18	Pîrî Çavuş	Bogdan voyvodasına	27.9.979	Political and Military and Administrative	27 Ramazan 979
28	18	Pîrî Çavuş	Eflak voyvodasına	27.9.979	Political and Military and Administrative	27 Ramazan 979
29	18	Pîrî Çavuş	Silistre begine	27.9.979	Political and Military and Administrative	27 Ramazan 979
30	18	Pîrî Çavuş	Akkerman begine	27.9.979	Political and Military and Administrative	27 Ramazan 979
161	18	Pîrî Çavuş	Bogdan Vilayeti'nin bolarlarına ve a'yanına	27.9.979	Political and Administrative	27 Ramazan 979
290	22	Piri Çavuş	Mısır Beğlerbeğisine ve defterdârına	23.3.981	Judicial and Administrative	23 Rebiülevvel sene 981
291	22	Piri Çavuş	Mısır Beğlerbeğisine ve defterdârına	23.3.981	Financial and Judicial	23 Rebiülevvel sene 981

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
292	22	Piri Çavuş	Mısır Beğlerbeğisine ve defterdârına	23.3.981	Judicial	23 Rebiülevvel sene 981
295	22	Piri Çavuş	Mısır Beğlerbeğisine ve defterdârına	13.3.981	Financial and Judicial	13 Rebiülevvel sene 981
296	22	Piri Çavuş	Mısır Beğlerbeğisine ve defterdârına	13.3.981	Financial and Judicial	13 Rebiülevvel sene 981
300	22	Piri Çavuş	Mısır Beğlerbeğisine ve defterdârına	23.3.981	Financial and Judicial and Administrative	23 Rebiülevvel sene 981
302	22	Piri Çavuş	Hazo hakimi Bahaeddin Beğ Beni Rebia Beğine Hasan Keyf Beği Alaaddin Beğ Cezire hâkimi Bedir Beğ Samsat Beğine Mi'let Beği Ali Can Beğ Bestan ve Bucyan beğine Behlûk Beğ	23.3.981	Financial and Judicial	23 Rebiülevvel sene 981
307	22	Piri Çavuş	Mısır Beğlerbeğisine ve defterdârına	23.3.981	Financial and Administrative	23 Rebiülevvel sene 981
315	22	Mübâşir olan Pîrî Çavuş	Mısır Beğlerbeğisine ve defterdârına	23.3.981	Financial	23 Rebiülevvel sene 981
316	22	Mübâşir olan Pîrî Çavuş	Mısır Beğlerbeğisine ve defterdârına	23.3.981	Financial and Judicial	23 Rebiülevvel sene 981
318	22	Mübâşir olan Pîrî Çavuş	Mısır beğlerbeğisine nâzirü'l-emvâle Cerce kadısına	23.3.981	Financial and Judicial	23 Rebiülevvel sene 981
319	22	Mübâşir olan Pîrî Çavuş	Mısır beğlerbeğisine ve defterdârına	23.3.981	Financial and Administrative	23 Rebiülevvel sene 981

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
320	22	Mübâşir olan Pîrî Çavuş	Mısır beğlerbeğisine ve defterdârına ve Cerce kadısına	23.3.981	Financial and Judicial	23 Rebiülevvel sene 981
349	22	Pîrî Çavuş	Mısır beğlerbeğisine ve defterdârına ve Benî Sevid kadısına	1.4.981	Judicial	Fî gurre-i Rebiülâhir sene 981
350	22	Pîrî Çavuş	Mısır Beğlerbeğisine ve defterdârına	1.4.981	Financial and Administrative	Fî gurre-i Rebiülâhir sene 981
351	22	Pîrî Çavuş	Mısır beğlerbeğisine	1.4.981	Military and Administrative	Fî gurre-i Rebiülâhir sene 981
352	22	Pîrî Çavuş	Mısır beğlerbeğisine	1.4.981	Financial and Administrative	Fî gurre-i Rebiülâhir sene 981
391	22	Pîrî Çavuş	Mısır Beğlerbeğisine ve defterdârına	1.4.981	Financial and Administrative and Judicial	Fî gurre-i Rebiülâhir sene 981
457	23	Pîrî Çavuş	Akkirman beğine ve Kili	11.10.981	Judicial	Fî 11 Şevval sene 981
585	23	Pîrî Çavuş	Ahyolu kadısına Varna kâdisına	14.10.981	Financial and Military	Fî 14 L (Şevval sene 981)
586	23	Pîrî Çavuş	Akkirman beğine	14.10.981	Judicial	14 Şevval 981
587	23	Pîrî Çavuş	Ahyolu kâdisına	14.10.981	Financial and Judicial	14 Şevval 981
676	23	Pîrî Çavuş	Karaman'da Mehmed Çavuş	13.11.981	Financial and Administrative	fi 13 ZA 981
369	24	Pîrî Çavuş	Bender Begine	27.12.981	Political and Military	Fî 27 Zi-l-hicce sene 981
370	24	Pîrî Çavuş	Silistre begine	27.12.981	Political and Military	Fî 27 Zi-l-hicce sene 981
371	24	Pîrî Çavuş	Nigbolu Begine	27.12.981	Political and Military	Fî 27 Zi-l-hicce sene 981
372	24	Pîrî Çavuş	Yanya Begine	27.12.981	Military and Administrative	Fî 27 Zi-l-hicce sene 981
382	24	Pîrî Çavuş	Akkirman Begine	27.12.981	Political and Judicial	Fî 27 Zi-l-hicce sene 981

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
383	24	Pîrî Çavuş	Bogdan Voyvodasına	27.12.981	Political and Financial and Military	Fî 27 Zi-l-hicce sene 981
384	24	Pîrî Çavuş	Vilâyet-i Bogdan boyarlarına	27.12.981	Political and Military	Fî 27 Zi-l-hicce sene 981
387	24	Pîrî Çavuş	Eflak Voyvodasına	27.12.981	Political and Military	Fî 27 Zi-l-hicce sene 981

APPENDIX 6 Evren Çavuş

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
665	6	Evren Çavuş	Bağdad beğlerbeğine(?)	3.7.972	Political and Administrative and Judicial	Fî 3 Receb, sene: 972
668	6	Evren Çavuş	Bağdad beğlerbeğisine ve kâdisına ve defterdarına	3.7.972	Financial and Judicial	Fî 3 Receb, sene: 972
683	6	Evren Çavuş	Bağdad beğlerbeğisine ve kâdisına ve defterdarına	3.7.972	Judicial and Financial	Fî 3 Receb, sene: 972
1248	6	Evren Çavuş (Mezbûr Evranos'a virildi)	Tırhala beğine ve kâdisına		Judicial	Fî 13 Zi'l-ka'de, sene: 972
68	7	Evren Çavuş	Migalkara kâdisına	9.2.975	Judicial	Fî 9 Safer, sene: 975
74/ab	7	Evren Çavuş	Gümülcine [kâdisına].	11.2.975	Financial and Administrative	Fî 11 Safer, sene: 975
74/ac	7	Evren Çavuş	Ferecik [kâdisına].	11.2.975	Financial and Administrative	Fî 11 Safer, sene: 975
74/ae	7	Evren Çavuş	İnöz [kâdisına]	11.2.975	Financial and Administrative	Fî 11 Safer, sene: 975
92/d	7	Evren Çavuş	Keşan kâdisına	..	Financial and Administrative	

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
283/j	7	Evren Çavuş	İpsala kâdisına	25.3.975	Financial and Administrative	Fî 25 Rebî‘u'l-evvel, sene: 975
283/l	7	Evren Çavuş	Keşan kâdisına	1.4.975	Financial and Administrative	Fî gurre-i Rebî‘u'l-âhır, sene: 975
303	7	Evren Çavuş	Ferecik kâdisına	27.3.975	Judicial	Fî 27 Rebî‘u'l-evvel, sene: 975
324	7	Evren Çavuş	İstanbul'dan Selanik ve Sofya ve Zağra ve Silistre'ye varınca yol üzerinde vâkı‘ olan kâdîlara	9.4.975	Judicial and Administrative	Fî 9 Rebî‘u'l-âhır, sene: 975
480	7	Evren Çavuş	İpsala kâdisına	3.6.975	Judicial	Fî 3 C., sene: 975
497	7	Evren Çavuş	Mahrûse-i Edirne'den Selanik ve Sofya ve Zağra ve Silistre kâdîlarına varınca vâkı‘ olan kâdîlara	5.6.975	Judicial and Administrative	Fî 5 C., sene: 975
498	7	Evren Çavuş	GeliBolu kâdisına hüküm ki; mefharu'l-emâsil ve'l-akrân GeliBolu sübaşısı'na	5.6.975	Judicial and Administrative	Fî 5 C., sene: 975
508	7	Evren Çavuş	Migalkara ve Ergene ve Keşan kâdîlarına	7.6.975	Judicial	Fî 7 C., sene: 975
517	7	Evren Çavuş	Migalkara kâdisına	7.6.975	Judicial	Fî 7 C*, sene: 975
644	7	Evren Çavuş	İpsala kâdisına	..7.975	Judicial	
717	7	Evren Çavuş	İpsala kâdisına	24.7.975	Judicial	Fî 24 Receb, sene: 975
734	7	Evren Çavuş	İpsala kâdisına	22.7.975	Judicial	Fî 22 Receb, sene: 975

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
1038	7	Evren Çavuş	Ergene ve HayraBolu kâdîlarına	14.9.975	Administrative	Fî 14 Ramazân, sene: 975
1039	7	Evren Çavuş	Çorlu ve Tekfurtağı kâdîlarına	14.9.975	Judicial	Fî 14 Ramazân, sene: 975
1065	7	Evren Çavuş	Keşan kâdisına	16.9.975	Judicial	Fî 16 Ramazân, sene: 975
1075	7	Evren Çavuş	Vize kâdisına	15.9.975	Judicial	Fî 15 Ramazân, sene: 975
1076	7	Evren Çavuş	HayraBolu kâdisına	15.9.975	Judicial	Fî 15 Ramazân, sene: 975
91	9	Evren Çavuş	Karasu Yenicesi kâdisına	27.9.977	Judicial	Fî 27 Ramazân sene 977
93	9	Evren Çavuş	İynecik Bâzârı kâdisına ve havâss-ı hümayûnun emîni Mustafa'ya	27.9.977	Judicial	Fî 27 Ramazân sene 977
94	9	Evren Çavuş	Bergos kâdisına(?)	..	Judicial	
104	9	Evren Çavuş	Yenice-i Karasu ve Kavala ve Drama kâdîlarına	29.9.977	Judicial	Fî 29 Ramazân sene 977
181	9	Evren Çavuş	Ergene kâdisına	..	Judicial	
668	12	Evren Çavuş	Vize kâdisına	..	Judicial	
941	12	Evren Çavuş	Ergene kâdisına	..	Judicial	
944	12	Evren Çavuş	Mahrûse-i İstanbul'dan GeliBolu ve Selanik ve Sofya ve Zagra ve Silistre'ye varınca mâbeynde vâkı' olan kâdîlara	8.3.979	Judicial	8 Rebî'u'l-evvel 979

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
945	12	Evren Çavuş	Mahrûse-i İstanbul'dan GeliBolu ve Selanik ve Sofya ve Zagra ve Silistre'ye varınca mâbeynde vâkı' olan kâdîlara hüküm ki	8.3.979	Judicial	8 Rebî'ü'l-evvel 979
1115	12	Evren Çavuş	Rodoscuk ve Bergos kâdîlarına	18.11.979	Judicial	18 Zi'l-ka'de 979
1118	12	Evren Çavuş	GeliBolu kâdîsına	24.11.979	Judicial	24 Zi'l-ka'de 979
16	18	Evren Çavuş	Gümülcine kadisma	15.9.979	Judicial	Fi 15 Ramazan 979
240	19	Evren Çavuş	Malkara ve Hayrabolu ve İncecik ve Rodoscuk ve Keşan kadîlarına	4.2.980	Judicial	4 Safer 980
503	19	Evren Çavuş	Ereğli Kadısına	1.3.980	Judicial	1 Rebiülevvel 980
526	19	Evren Çavuş	Bergos kadısına	25.3.980	Judicial	25 Rebiülevvel 980
540	19	Evren Çavuş	Malkara Kadısına	26.3.980	Judicial	26 Rebiülevvel 980
541	19	Evren Çavuş	Çirmen Beği Arslan Beğe	26.3.980	Judicial	26 Rebiülevvel 980
549	19	Evren Çavuş	Silivri kadısına	1.3.980	Judicial	1 Rebiülevvel 980
573	19	Evren Çavuş	Çorlu ve Bergos kadîlarına	4.3.980	Judicial	4 Rebiülevvel 980
616	19	Evren Çavuş	Yanbolı'dan ma'zul İshak kadısına	4.4.980	Judicial	4 Rebiülahir 980

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
622	19	Evren Çavuş	Gelibolu ve Vize ve Kırkkilise ve Çirmen sancaklarında ve Rumilinde olan kadılara	5.4.980	Judicial	5 Rebiülahir 980
630	19	Evren Çavuş	Zağra-i Atik'de sağ ulufecileründen Ali bin Aydın'a	17.4.980	Judicial	17 Rebiülahir 980
642	19	Evren Çavuş	Zağra-i Atik kadısına	7.4.980	Judicial	7 Rebiülahir 980
650	19	Evren Çavuş	Edirne kadısına ve subaşısına	9.3.980	Judicial	9 Rebiülevvel 980
667	19	Evren Çavuş	Çirmen ve Vize ve Kırkkilise ve Gelibolu kadılarına	9.3.980	Judicial	9 Rebiülevvel 980
88	21	Evren Çavuş	Vilayet-i Rumeli illerinde vakı olan kadılara	17.9.980	Judicial	17 Ramazan 980
160	21	Evren Çavuş	Migalkara ve Rodoscuk ve Evreşe kadılarına	17.9.980	Judicial	17 Ramazan 980
169	21	Evren Çavuş	Çorlu ve Bergos ve Hayrabolu ve Rodoscuk ve Migalkara ve İpsala kadılarına		Judicial	
232	21	Evren Çavuş	HayraBolu kâdisına	10.10.980	Judicial	10 Şevval 980
240	21	Evren Çavuş	Edirne kadısına ve subaşısına	27.9.980	Judicial	27 Ramazan 980
244	21	Evren Çavuş	Rodoscuk ve Evreşe kadılarına	6.10.980	Judicial	6 Şevval 980
305	21	Evren Çavuş	Edirne kadısına ve subaşısına		Judicial	
314	21	Evren Çavuş	Sofya kadısına	11.10.980	Judicial	11 Şevval 980
357	21	Evren Çavuş	Akçakızanlık kadısına	6.11.980	Judicial	6 Zilhicce 980

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
358	21	Evren Çavuş	Rodoscuk kadısına	6.11.980	Judicial	6 Zilhicce 980
520	21	Evren Çavuş	Rumeli beylerine ve kadılarına	12.11.980	Judicial	11 Zilhicce 980
546	21	Evren Çavuş	Rumeli beylerine ve kadılarına	14.11.980	Judicial	14 Zilhicce 980
673	21	Evren Çavuş	Migalkara ve İncik kadılarına	19.11.980	Judicial	19 Zilhicce 980
710	21	Evren Çavuş	Sofya ve İzladı kadılarına	3.12.980	Judicial	3 Zilkade 980
724	21	Evren Çavuş	HayraBolu kâdısına		Judicial	
79	22	Uzun Çavuş	Gelibolu kâdısına	20.1.981	Judicial	20 Muharrem 981
80	22	Uzun Çavuş	Fire kâdısına ve Fire emini olan Ali'ye	20.1.981	Financial and Judicial	20 Muharrem 981
207	22	Evren Çavuş	Rodoscuk ve İncik ve Çorlu ve Kalifere(?) ve Evrese ve Kesan kâdılarına	()2.981	Judicial	Safer 981
229	22	Evren Çavuş	Keşan kadısına	()2.981	Judicial	Safer 981
317	22	Evren Çavuş	Selanik ve İbsala ve Malkara ve Çorlu ve Hayrebolu ve Nevâhi-i ve Yanbolu ve Gelibolu ve Rodoscuk kadılarına		Judicial	
115	23	Uzun Çavuş	Rumili Kadılarına	9.5.981	Judicial	Fi 9 CA 981
155	23	Uzun Cavuş	Hayrabolu ve Rodoscuk kadılarına	23.6.981	Financial	23.C.981
588	23	Evren Çavuş	İmroz ve Lapseki kâdısına	14.10.981	Judicial	

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
602	23	Evren Çavuş	Dergâh-ı muallâm çavuşlarından Evren Çavuş'a	23.10.981	Judicial	Fi 23 L (Şevval sene 981)
620	23	Uzun Cavuş	Mâlkara ve Hayrabolu ve Keşan ve Ergene kadılarına	13.10.981	Financial	13.L.981
621	23	Uzun Cavuş	Tekfurdâğı kadısına	13.10.981	Financial	13.L.981
622	23	Uzun Cavuş	Çorlu kadısına	23.10.981	Judicial	fi 23 L
626	23	Uzun Cavuş	Vize kadısına hüküm ki ve Uzun Çavuş'a	18.10.981	Judicial	18.L.981
655	23	Uzun Cavuş	Silivri ve Vize ve Çorlu ve Ereğli kadılarına	25.10.981	Judicial	fi 25 Şevval sene 981
661	23	Uzun Cavuş	Rumili beylerbeyine ve kadılarına	18.10.981	Judicial	18.L.981
716	23	Uzun Çavuş ve Mustafa Çavuş	Çorlu kadısına	15.11.981	Judicial	15.ZA.981
750	23	Uzun Cavuş	Vize ve Silivri ve Bergos ve Çorlu kadılarına	15.11.981	Judicial	15.ZA.981
765	23	Uzun Cavuş	Silivri ve Vize kadılarına	15.11.981	Judicial	15.ZA.981
770	23	Uzun Cavuş	Gelibolu kadısına	15.11.981	Judicial	15.ZA.981
780	23	Uzun Cavuş	Evreşe kadısına	15.11.981	Judicial	15.ZA.981
122	24	Evren Çavuş	Silivri Kâdısına	28.12.981	Judicial	28 Zi'l-hicce sene 981
126	24	Evren Çavuş	Rumeli Kâdılarına		Judicial	
169	24	Evren Çavuş	Silivri ve Vize ve Çorlu Kâdılarına		Judicial	
207	24	Evren Çavuş	Niğbolu, Silistre, Vidin Beylerine		Judicial	
251	24	Evren Çavuş	Hezargrad kadısına		Judicial	

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
396	24	Evren Çavuş	Hasköy kadısına		Judicial	

APPENDIX 7 Hasan Çavuş

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
617	3	Hasan Çavuş	Şehrizol Beyi Veli Bey'e	14.3.967	Financial	Fî 14 Rebî'u'l-evvel sene 967
618	3	Hasan Çavuş	Bağdad beylerbeyine ve defterdarına	14.3.967	Financial and Construction	Fî 14 Rebî'u'l-evvel sene 967
189	6	Hasan Çavuş ve Malkoç Çavuş	Bağdad beğlerbeğisine	..	Administrative	
594/b	6	Hasan Çavuş	Hamîdili Beği Mehmed Beğ'e Karesi Beği Gülâbî Beğ'e Tekeili Beği Ahmed Beğ'e	12.5.972	Military	Fî 12 Cumâde'l-uhurâ, sene: 972
542	7	Hasan Çavuş	Piyale Paşa'ya	19.6.975	Financial and Administrative	Fî 19 C., sene: 975
583	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyine	29.6.975	Military and Administrative	Fî selh-ı C., sene: 975
585	7	Hasan Çavuş	Ümerâ-i Mısır'dan sâbıkâ Anbâr Emîni olup hâliyâ Sancakbeği olan Mehmed Beğ'e Hamza Beğ'e Ali Beğ'e. Ahmed Beğ'e.	29.6.975	Military and Administrative	Fî selh-ı C., sene: 975
588	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyine	29.6.975	Financial	Fî selh-ı C., sene: 975
595	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mekke-i Mükerrime Şerîfi Hasan bin Ebî-Nümeyy'e	7.8.975	Military	Fî selh-ı C., sene: 975

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
595/a	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyisi	7.8.975	Military	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
596	7	Hasan Çavuş	Cidde beğine	7.8.975	Military	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
598	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyisi	7.8.975	Administrative	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
599	7	Hasan Çavuş	Bağdad beğlerbeğisine	7.8.975	Financial	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
600	7	Hasan Çavuş	Diyarbakır defterdarına	7.8.975	Financial	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
601	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyine	7.8.975	Administrative	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
602	7	Hasan Çavuş	İçel beğine	7.8.975	Military and Administrative	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
603	7	Hasan Çavuş	Yemen beğlerbeğisine San'â Beğlerbeğisi Öztimür-oğlu Osmân Paşa'ya	7.8.975	Military and Judicial and Administrative	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
604	7	Hasan Çavuş	Kapudan Piyale Paşa'ya	7.8.975	Military	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
605	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyine	7.8.975	Military	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
606	7	Hasan Çavuş	Şam beğlerbeğisine	7.8.975	Military and Administrative	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
607	7	Hasan Çavuş	Şam'da Hazine defterdarına	7.8.975	Financial	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
608	7	Hasan Çavuş	Haleb defterdarına	7.8.975	Financial	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
610	7	Hasan Çavuş	Piyale Paşa'ya	7.8.975	Military	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
611	7	Hasan Çavuş	Vezîr Mustafâ Paşa'ya	7.8.975	Military and Administrative	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
612	7	Hasan Çavuş	Adana Beği Dervîş Mehmed	7.8.975	Construction and Military	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
613	7	Hasan Çavuş	Nişân-ı hümayûn	7.8.975	Administrative	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
614	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyine	7.8.975	Military and Administrative	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
616	7	Hasan Çavuş	İskenderiyye Kapudanı olan Hızır'a Süveys Kapudanı Mahmûd Beğ'e	7.8.975	Military	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
617	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyine	..	Military	
618	7	Hasan Çavuş	Cidde beğine	..	Administrative	
619	7	Hasan Çavuş	Kapudan paşaya	..	Diplomatic	
620	7	Hasan Çavuş	Haleb defterdarına	..	Financial	
634	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyine	..	Military	
635	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyine	..	Administrative	
636	7	Hasan Çavuş	Kapudan paşaya	..	Military	
693	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyine	15.7.975	Financial and Administrative	Fî 15 Receb, sene: 975
768	7	Hasan Çavuş	Vezîr Piyale Paşa'ya	7.8.975	Judicial	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: minh.
796	7	Hasan Çavuş	Vezîr Mustafâ Paşa'ya	6.8.975	Administrative	Fî 6 Şa'bân, sene: 975
801	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyine	6.8.975	Military and Financial	Fî 6 Şa'bân, sene: 975
803	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyine	6.8.975	Financial	Fî 6 Şa'bân, sene: 975
804	7	Hasan Çavuş	Piyale Paşa'ya	6.8.975	Construction and Administrative	Fî 6 Şa'bân, sene: 975
805	7	Hasan Çavuş	Şam'da mâl defterdarına	6.8.975	Administrative and Financial	Fî 6 Şa'bân, sene: 975
806	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyine	6.8.975	Financial	Fî 6 Şa'bân, sene: 975
807	7	Hasan Çavuş	Vezîr Mustafâ Paşa'ya	6.8.975	Administrative	Fî 6 Şa'bân, sene: 975
808	7	Hasan Çavuş	Vezîr Mustafâ Paşa'ya	6.8.975	Financial	Fî 6 Şa'bân, sene: 975
809	7	Hasan Çavuş	Şam defterdarına	6.8.975	Financial and Administrative	Fî 6 Şa'bân, sene: 975
813	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyine	6.8.975	Financial and Judicial	Fî 6 Şa'bân, sene: 975

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
814	7	Hasan Çavuş	Şam defterdarına	7.8.975	Military and Financial	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: minh.
815	7	Hasan Çavuş	Vezîr Piyale Paşa'ya	6.8.975	Military and Financial	Fî 6 Şa'bân, sene: 975
816	7	Hasan Çavuş	Sâbıkâ Beğşehri* Beği* olan Bâyezîd'e	7.8.975	Administrative	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
820	7	Hasan Çavuş	Haleb defterdarına	7.8.975	Financial and Judicial	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
821	7	Hasan Çavuş	Trablus Kâdîsı olup hâliyâ vilâyet-i Şam'da tahrîr olunan sancakların tevzî'ı fermân olunan Mevlânâ Şeyhî'ye	7.8.975	Judicial	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
824	7	Hasan Çavuş	Yemen hıdmetine irsâl olunan Vezîr Mustafâ Paşa hazretlerine	7.8.975	Financial and Administrative	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
825	7	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beylerbeyine	7.8.975	Military and Financial	Fî 7 Şa'bân, sene: 975
833	7	Hasan Çavuş	Piyale Paşa'ya	10.8.975	Diplomatic and Administrative	Fî 10 Şa'bân, sene: 975
3	9	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır emîr-i hâccına	23.9.977	Judicial and Administrative	Fî 23 Ramazân sene 977
27	9	Hasan Çavuş	Şam Emîr-i Hâccı Kansu Beg'e	23.9.977	Judicial and Administrative and Financial	Fî 23 Ramazân sene 977
33	9	Hasan Çavuş	Haleb mâl defterdarı olan Mehmed'e	23.9.977	Financial and Administrative	Fî 23 Ramazân sene 977
42	9	Hasan Çavuş	Haleb beglerbegisine	23.9.977	Military and Financial	Fî 23 Ramazân sene 977
49	9	Hasan Çavuş	Şam muharririne	23.9.977	Financial	Fî 23 Ramazân, sene 977

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
53	9	Hasan Çavuş	Şam'da Hazîne defterdarı Mustafa'ya	23.9.977	Financial	Fî 23 Ramazân sene 977
58	9	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır emîr-i hâccına	26.9.977	Judicial	Fî 26 Ramazân sene 977
60	9	Hasan Çavuş	Haleb beglerbegisine	23.9.977	Political and Judicial	Fî 23 Ramazân sene 977
66	9	Hasan Çavuş	Şam Emîr-i hâccı Kansu Beg'e	23.9.977	Administrative	Fî 23 Ramazân sene 977
73	9	Hasan Çavuş	Şam beglerbegisine	23.9.977	Military and Financial	Fî 23 Ramazân sene 977
75	9	Hasan Çavuş	Haleb defterdarına	23.9.977	Financial	Fî 23 Ramazân sene 977.
76	9	Hasan Çavuş	Dulkâdiriyye beglerbegisine	23.9.977	Financial and Judicial	Fî 23 Ramazân sene 977
77	9	Hasan Çavuş	Şam Muharriri Ali'ye	23.9.977	Administrative	Fî 23 Ramazân sene 977
87	9	Hasan Çavuş	Haleb beglerbegisine	25.9.977	Judicial and Financial	Fî 25 Ramazân sene 977
88	9	Hasan Çavuş	Sabık Sâm defterdarı olup vilâyet muharriri Ali'ye	25.9.977	Financial and Judicial	Fî 25 Ramazân sene 977
92	9	Hasan Çavuş	Dulkâdiriyye beglerbegisine	26.9.977	Financial and Judicial	Fî 26 Ramazân sene 977
231	9	Hasan Çavuş	Endülüs 'ummâline	10.5.977	Military	10 zîyel evvel sene 977
16	12	Sûrîde Hasan Çavuş	Vezîr Mustafâ Pasa'ya	18.10.978	Military	18 Sevvâlî'l-mûkerrem 978
34	12	Hasan Çavuş	Vezîr Mustafâ Pasa'ya	22.9.978	Military and Administrative	22 Ramazân 978
236	12	Sûrîde Hasan Çavuş	Vezîr Mustafâ Pasa'ya	12.10.978	Judicial	12 Sevvâl 978
797	12	Çerkes Hasan Çavuş	Vezîr Mustafâ Pasa'ya	18.9.978	Judicial and Administrative	18 Ramazân 978

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
1165	12	Hasan Çavuş	Niğbolu begine Vidin sancagı alaybegine Vulçitrın begine Bender begine	6.12.979	Military	Fî 6 Zi'l- [hı]cce, sene: 979
1166	12	Hasan Çavuş	Sâbıkâ Vidin Sancagbegi olup Silistre Begi olan Hamza Beg'e	6.12.979	Military and Administrative	Fî 6 Zi'l- [hı]cce, sene: 979
1168	12	Hasan Çavuş	Semendire begine ve Belgrad kâdîsına	8.12.979	Military	Fî 8 Zi'l-hıcce, sene: 979
1169	12	Hasan Çavuş	Erdel voyvodasına	8.12.	Military	Fî 8 Zi'l-hıcce
1170	12	Hasan Çavuş	Boğdan voyvodasına	8.12.979	Diplomatic and Military	Fî 8 Zi'l-hıcce, sene: 979
1171	12	Hasan Çavuş	Boğdan bolarlarına ve sâyir a'yânına	8.12.979	Military	Fî 8 Zi'l-hıcce, sene: 979
1172	12	Hasan Çavuş	Semendire'den vilâyet-i Boğdan'a varınca yol üzerinde olan kâdîlara	8.12.979	Military	Fî 8 Zi'l-hıcce, sene: 979
1205	12	Hasan Çavuş	Eflak voyvodasına	6.12.979	Military	Fî 6 Zi'l-hıcce, sene: 979
5	18	Hasan Çavuş	Vezir Sinan Paşa ve nazirü'l emvâl	25.9.979	Financial	Fi 25 Ramazan 979
14	18	Hasan Çavuş	Şam beglerbegisine	25.9.979	Military	Fi 25 Ramazan 979
15	18	Hasan Çavuş	Vezir Sinan Paşa	25.9.979	Administrative and Financial and Military	Fi 25 Ramazan 979
31	18	Hasan Çavuş	Şam Beglerbegisine	25.9.979	Judicial	Fi 25 Ramazan 979
32	18	Hasan Çavuş	Şam beglerbegisine ve defterdarına	27.9.979	Financial	Fi 27 Ramazan 979
33	18	Hasan Çavuş	Şam Beglerbegisine	27.9.979	Financial and Administrative	Fi 27 Ramazan 979
52	18	Hasan Çavuş	Şam Beglerbegisine	25.9.979	Financial and Administrative	Fi 25 Ramazan 979

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
93	18	Hasan Çavuş	Vezir Sinan Paşa	25.9.979	Financial and Judicial	Fi 25 Ramazan 979
292	19	Hasan Çavuş	Şehrizol beylerbeyine	11.2.980	Administrative	11 Safer 980
295	19	Hasan Çavuş	Bağdad defterdarına	11.2.980	Financial and Administrative	11 Safer 980
298	19	Hasan Çavuş	Diyarbakır defterdarına	11.2.980	Financial and Administrative	11 Safer 980
301	19	Hasan Çavuş	Bağdad beylerbeyi olan Murad'a	11.2.980	Administrative	11 Safer 980
303	19	Hasan Çavuş	Diyarbakır defterdarına	11.2.980	Financial	11 Safer 980
693	23	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır beğlerbeğisine	16.11.981	Financial and Administrative	fi 16 Zilkade 981
1	24	Hasan Çavuş	Mısır Beylerbeyisine ve Kâdisına ve Defterdârına	16.11.981	Financial and Administrative	fi 16 Zi'l-ka'de sene 981
189	24	Hasan Çavuş	Azaz ve Kilis Beyi Canbolad'a ve Cebele Beyine	19.11.981	Military	Fi 19 Zi'l-ka'de 981
190	24	Hasan Çavuş	Haleb Beylerbeyisine	19.11.981	Military	Fi 19 Zi'l-ka'de 981
349	24	Hasan Çavuş	Sam beglerbegisine		Financial	
373	24	Hasan Çavuş	Sam beglerbegisine		Financial and Administrative	
374	24	Hasan Çavuş	Sam beglerbegisine		Judicial	

APPENDIX 8 Ahmed Çavuş

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
73	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Akkirman Beyi Hasan Bey'e	26.1.972	Political and Administrative	Fî 26 Muharremi'l-harâm, sene: 972

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
74	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Akkirman Beyine, Akkirman ve Kili ve Bender kâdîlarına	26.1.972	Judicial	Fî 26 Muharremi'l-harâm, sene: 972
75	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Akkirman Beyine	26.1.972	Financial and Judicial	Fî 26 Muharremi'l-harâm, sene: 972
108	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Akkirman kâdisına	29.1.972	Judicial	Fî 29 Muharremi'l-harâm, sene: 972
109	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Akkirman Beyine ve Bender kâdisına	29.1.972	Judicial	Fî 29 Muharremi'l-harâm, sene: 972
111	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Akkirman ve Bender ve Kili kâdîlarına	29.1.972	Political and Administrative	Fî 29 Muharremi'l-harâm, sene: 972
320	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Boğdan Voyvodası Aleksandra'ya	25.3.972	Judicial	Fî 25 Rebî'ul-evvel, sene: 972
742	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Budun beğlerbeğisine	17.7.972	Diplomatic and Political	Fî 17 Receb, sene: 972, Kostantiniyye
747	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Budun beğlerbeğisine	17.7.972	Diplomatic and Administrative	Fî 17 Receb, sene: 972
755	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Semendire beğine	..	Administrative	-
1045	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Boğdan voyvodasına	15.9.972	Military	Fî 15 Ramazân, sene: 972
1105	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Akkirman Beyi Hasan Bey'e	7.10.972	Military	Fî 7 Şevvâli'l-mükerrem, sene: 972
1106	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Silistre sancağı beğine	7.10.972	Military	Fî 7 Şevvâli'l-mükerrem, sene: 972
1157	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Boğdan voyvodasına	19.10.972	Military	Fî 19 Şevvâl, sene: 972
1158	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Silistre Beği Ca'fer Beğ'e	19.10.972	Military	Fî 19 Şevvâl, sene: 972
1159	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Akkirman Beyine	19.10.972	Military	Fî 19 Şevvâl, sene: 972

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
1224	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Akkirman Beyine ve Kili kâdisına	5.11.972	Judicial and Administrative	Fî 5 Zi'l-ka'de, sene: 972
1226	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Akkirman Beyine Silistre Beyine	5.11.972	Military	Fî 5 Zi'l-ka'de, sene: 972
1422	6	Ahmed Çavuş	Boğdan voyvodasına	19.12.972	Military	Fî 19 Zi'l-hicce, sene: 972
393	7	Ahmed Çavuş	Budun beğlerbeğisine	20.4.975	Political and Military and Administrative	Fî 20 Rebî'u'l-âhır, sene: 975
319	12	Ahmed Çavuş	Vilâyet-i Erdel beglerine	22.11.978	Political and Administrative	22 Zi'l-ka'de 978
325	12	Ahmed Çavuş	Erdel beglerinden Batori Kristof ve sâyir beglerine	2.11.978	Political and Administrative	2 Zi'l-ka'de 978
327	12	Ahmed Çavuş	Tımısvar beğlerbegisine Budun beğlerbegisine	2.12.978	Political and Administrative	2 Z.
454	12	Ahmed Çavuş	Eflak voyvodasına	..	Administrative	-
1191	12	Leh kralına giden Ahmed Çavuş	Sâbikâ boğdanVoyvodası olan Boğdan'a	15.12.979	Diplomatic and Military and Administrative	Fî 15 Zi'l-hicce, sene: 979
712	19	Ahmed Çavuş / Keyvan Çavuş	Leh kralına Name-i Hümayun	-	-	Rebiülahir 980 (?)
329	21	Ahmed Çavuş	Boğdan voyvodasına	20.12.980	Political and Diplomatic	20 Zilhicce 980
330	21	Ahmed Çavuş	Tatar Hanı'na name-i hümayun	20.12.980	Political and Diplomatic	20 Zilhicce 980
370	21	Ahmed Çavuş	Boğdan voyvodasına	18.12.980	Judicial	18 Zilhicce 980
405	21	Ahmed Çavuş	Devlet Giray Han hazretlerine name-i hümayun	17.12.980	Political and Diplomatic	17 Zilhicce 980
406	21	Ahmed Çavuş	Leh beglerine	17.12.980	Political and Diplomatic	17 Zilhicce 980
407	21	Ahmed Çavuş	Leh beglerine ve piskoplarına	17.12.980	Political and Diplomatic	17 Zilhicce 980
408	21	Ahmed Çavuş	Akkirman beyine	17.12.980	Political and Diplomatic	17 Zilhicce 980

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
429	21	Ahmed Çavuş	Boğdan voyvodasına	18.12.980	Political and Diplomatic	18 Zilhicce 980
298	24	Ahmed Çavuş	Erdel voyvodasına	23.12.981	Political and Diplomatic and Military	Fî 23 Zi'l-hicce sene 981
300	24	Ahmed Çavuş	Silistre begine Akkirman beyine Nigbolu begine	23.12.981	Political and Diplomatic and Military	Fî 23 Zi'l-hicce sene 981
301	24	Ahmed Çavuş	Eflak voyvodası Aleksandira voyvodaya	23.12.981	Political and Diplomatic and Military	Fî 23 Zi'l-hicce sene 981

APPENDIX 9 Kurd Kethüda

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
134	3	Kurd Kethuda	Mısır Kapudanı Sücâ' Beg'e	15.10.966	Nautical - Military	Fî 15 Sevvâl sene 966
135	3	Bu üç hükmün birer sûretleri dahı yazılup Kurd Kethudâ'ya çavus-bası ile teslîm olup deryâdan gönderilmisdür	Mısır Kapudanı Sücâ' Beg'e	15.10.966	Nautical - Military	Fî 15 Sevvâl sene 966
136	3	Kurd Kethuda	Antâliyye kadısına	15.10.966	Nautical - Logistical	Fî 15 Sevvâl sene 966
139	3	Kurd Kethuda	Cezâyir beglerbegisine	15.10.966	Nautical - Military	Fî 15 Sevvâl sene 966
162	3	Kurd Kethuda	Kavala kapudanına	23.10.966	Nautical - Military	Fî 23 Sevvâl sene 966
202	3	Kurd Kethuda	Kütahya piyâdeleri sancagı begine	11.11.966	Nautical - Military	Fî 11 Zi'l-ka'de sene 966
272	3	Kurd Kethuda	Cezayir beylerbeyine	26.11.966	Nautical - Military	fî 26 Zi'l-ka'de sene 966
274	3	Kavala kapudanının kethudâsı Kurd'a teslîm olındı	Akdeniz yalılarındaki kadılara	25.11.966	Nautical - Judicial	[Fî] 25 Zi'l-ka'de sene 966

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
275	3	Kavala kapudanının kethudâsı Kurd'a teslim olındı	Kavala kapudanına	25.11.966	Nautical - Judicial	[Fî] 25 Zi'l-ka'de sene 966
284	3	Kurd Kethuda	Silivri kadîsına Marmara kadîsına, A'rac cezîresi'nde	30.12.966	Nautical - Judicial	Fî gurre-i Zi'l-hicce sene 966
300	3	Kurd Kethuda	Agriboz sancagı kadîlarına	7.12.966	Nautical - Judicial	fî 7 Zi'l-hicce sene 966
324	3	Kurd Kethuda	Akdeniz yalılarında vâkı' olan kadîlara	13.12.966	Nautical - Judicial	Fî 13 Zi'l-hicce sene 966
349	3	Kapudanun kethudâsı Kurd Kethudâ'ya virildi	Hâssa Re'îslerden Ali Re'îs'e	21.12.966	Nautical - Financial and Judicial	fî 21 Zi'l-hicce sene 966
571	3	Kurd Kethuda	Üsküdar kadîsına	5.3.967	Nautical - Administrative	fî 5 Rebî'u'l-evvel sene 967
575	3	Kurd Kethuda	Kütahya Yayaları Begi Kasım Beg'e Bolı begi müsellemleri begi Hasan Beg'e Manavgat ve Teke müsellemleri begi Hüseyin Beg'e	5.3.967	Nautical - Administrative	Fî 5 Rebî'u'l-evvel sene 967
578	3	Kurd Kethuda	Trablusgarp mesâyih, ulema ve sulehâsı ile bazı seyhler	6.3.967	Nautical - Military	Fî 6 Rebî'u'l-evvel sene 967
579	3	Kurd Kethuda	Magrib Trablusı Beglerbegisi Turgud Pasa'ya	5.3.967	Nautical - Military	fî 5 Rebî'u'l-evvel sene 967
583	3	Kurd Kethuda	Gönüllü Nasûh Re'îs'e	6.3.967	Nautical - Logistical	Fî 6 Rebî'u'l-evvel sene 967
621	3	Kurd Kethuda	Koca-ili begine	14.3.967	Nautical - Military	Fî 14 Rebî'u'l-evvel sene 967
732	3	Kurd Kethuda	Cezâyir beglerbegisi olup kapudan olan Piyâle Pasa'ya	30.4.967	Nautical - Military	Fî selh-i Rebî'u'l-âhir sene 967

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
733	3	Kurd Kethuda	Mora Begi Osmân Sâh Beg'e	30.4.967	Nautical - Military	Fî selh-i Rebî'ü'l-âhir sene 967
735	3	Kurd Kethuda	Agriboz Begi Hasan Beg'e Karlı-ili Begi Mahmûd Beg'e Delvine Begi Mehmed Beg'e Midillü Begi Mustafa Beg'e İnebahtı begine	30.4.967	Nautical - Military	Fî selh-i Rebî'ü'l-âhir sene 967
752	3	Kurd Kethuda	Cezâyir beglerbegisine	3.5.967	Nautical - Military	Fî 3 Cemâziye'l- evvel sene 967
842	3	Kurd Kethuda	Agriboz, Atina ve İstefe kadılarına	10.6.967	Nautical - Financial	Fî 10 Cemâziye'l-âhir sene 967
873	3	Kurd Kethuda	Delvine beyine	26.6.967	Nautical - Military	Fî 26 Cemâziye'l-âhir sene 967
874	3	Kurd Kethuda	İnebahtı beyine	26.6.967	Nautical - Military	Fî 26 Cemâziye'l-âhir sene 967
875	3	Kurd Kethuda	Mora beyine	26.6.967	Nautical - Military	Fî 26 Cemâziye'l-âhir sene 967
892	3	Kurd Kethuda	Yalvaç kadısına	27.6.967	Nautical - Administrative	Fî 27 Cemâziye'l-âhir sene 967
922	3	Kurd Kethuda	Cezayir beylerbeyine	6.7.967	Nautical - Military	Fî 6 Receb sene 967
940	3	Kurd Kethuda	Hassa Reislerinden Hızır Reis'e	12.7.967	Nautical - Military and Administrative	Fî 12 Receb sene 967
953	3	Kurd Kethuda	Kefe beyine	22.7.967	Judicial	Fî 22 Receb sene 967
956	3	Kurd Kethuda	Cezayir beylerbeyine	15.7.967	Nautical - Military	Fî 15 Receb sene 967
961	3	Kurd Kethuda	Kefe beyine	22.7.967	Nautical - Military	Fî 22 Receb sene 967

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
973	3	Kurd Kethuda	Nişân-ı hümâyûn	21.7.967	Nautical - Military and Administrative	Fî 21 Receb sene 967
1175	3	Kurd Kethuda	Gelibolu'da kapudan tarafından Voyvoda olan Mehmed'e	().9.967	Nautical - Military	Şaban/Ramazân 967
1257	3	Kurd Kethuda	Bolı sancagı piyâdeleri begisine	22.9.967	Nautical - Military and Financial	Fî 22 Ramazân sene 967
1268	3	Kurd Kethuda	Kapudan Piyâle Pasa'ya	29.9.967	Nautical - Military	Fî 29 Ramazân sene 967
1288	3	Kurd Kethuda	Cezâyir beglerbegisine	6.10.967	Nautical - Judicial	Fî 6 Sevvâl sene 967
1310	3	Kurd Kethuda	Ahmed Re'îs'e	12.10.967	Nautical - Military	fî 12 Sevvâli'l-mükerrem sene 967
1517	3	Kurd Kethuda	Piyâle Pasa'ya	26.12.967	Nautical - Military and Administrative	Fî 26 Zî'l-hicce sene 967
1611	3	Kurd Kethuda	Cezâyir beglerbegisine	28.1.968	Nautical - Military and Administrative	Fî 28 Muharrem sene 968
79	6	Kurd Kethuda	Akhısâr kâdisına	21.1.972	Nautical - Judicial	Fî 21 Muharremi'l-harâm, sene: 972
226/a	6	Kurd Kethuda	Sakız beğlerine	7.3.972	Nautical - Financial	fî 7 Rebî'u'l-evvel, sene: 972
226/c	6	Kurd Kethuda	Limni kadısına	7.3.972	Nautical - Financial	fî 7 Rebî'u'l-evvel, sene: 972
252	6	Kurd Kethuda	Cezâyir beğlerbeğisine	11.3.972	Judicial and Administrative	Fî 11 Rebî'u'l-evvel, sene: 972
283	6	Kurd Kethuda	Biga beğine Kocaili Beği Süheyl Beğ'e Vize Beği İskender Beğ'e Hudâvendigâr Beği Abdurrahmân Beğ'e	18.3.972	Nautical - Military and Financial	Fî 18 Rebî'u'l-evvel, sene: 972

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
361	6	Kurd Kethuda	Bundan akdem Vize Beği olup hâliyâ Novigrad Beği İskender Beğ'e	7.4.972	Nautical - Military and Financial	Fî 7 Rebî'u'l-âhır, sene: 972
362	6	Kurd Kethuda	Vize kâdısına	7.4.972	Nautical - Military and Financial	Fî 7 Rebî'u'l-âhır, sene: 972
444	6	Kurd Kethuda	Cezâyir beğlerbeğisine	().4.972	Nautical - Military	Rebiülahir/cema ziyelevvel 972
453	6	Kurd Kethuda	Karlılı beğine Ağrıboz beğine İnebahtı Beği Mustafâ Beğ'e Kırşehri Beği Gazanfer'e Midillü Beği Mehmed Beğ'e Rodos Beği Alî Beğ'e	().4.972	Nautical - Military	Rebiülahir/cema ziyelevvel 972
455	6	Kurd Kethuda	Cezâyir beğlerbeğisine	30.4.972	Nautical - Military	Fî selh-ı Rebî'u'l-âhır, sene: 972
504	6	Kurd Kethuda	Boğaz Hısârları dizdârlarına	9.5.972	Nautical - Financial	Fî 9 Ca., sene: 972
505	6	Kurd Kethuda	İskenderiyye sancağı beğine ve kâdısına	9.5.972	Financial and Administrative	Fî 9 Ca., sene: 972
510	6	Kurd Kethuda	Şili kâdısına	27.5.972	Nautical - Military and Financial	Fî 27 Cumâde'l-ûlâ, sene: 972
514	6	Kurd Kethuda	Midillü beğine	9.5.972	Nautical - Military	Fî 9 Cumâde'l-ûlâ, sene: 972

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
521	6	Kurd Kethuda	Mora beğine ve kâdîlarına Ağrıboz beğine ve kâdîlara Tırhala sancağı beğine ve kâdîlara Cezâyir beğlerbeğisine ve Gelibolî kâdîsına Karlılı beğine ve kâdîlara Karesi beğine ve kâdîlara Menteşe beğine ve kâdîlara Aydın beğine ve kâdîlara		Nautical - Military	
575	6	Kurd Kethuda	Mısır beğlerbeğisine	30.5.972	Nautical - Financial	Fî selh-ı Cumâde'l-evvel, sene: 972
626	6	Kurd Kethuda	Taraklu Yenicesi ve Göynük ve Konrapa kâdîlarına	14.6.972	Nautical - Financial	Fî 14 Cumâde'l-âhır, sene: 972
627	6	Kurd Kethuda	Kocaili beğine	14.6.972	Nautical - Financial and Military	Fî 14 Cumâde'l-âhır, sene: 972
766	6	Kurd Kethuda	İstanbul'dan Frengistân'a varınca deryâ kenârında olan beğlere ve kâdîlara ve deryâda yöriyen kapudânlara ve gönüllü re'îslere	21.7.972	Administrative	Fî 21 Recebi'l-mürecceb, sene: 972
862	6	Kurd Kethuda	Cezâyir beğlerbeğisine	16.8.972	Nautical - Military	Fî 16 Şa'bân, sene: 972
30	7	Kurd Kethuda	Gelibolî'da Ters-hâne Kethudası Arslan'a	5.2.975	Nautical - Military	Fî 5 Safer, sene: 975

Hüküm No	Md No	Götüren Çavuşun İsmi	Hüküm Kime Yazıldı	Tarih	Belgenin Konusu	Belgenin Tarihi
31	7	Kurd Kethuda	Gelibolu ve Boğaz Hısârları dizdârlarına	5.2.975	Nautical - Military	Fî 5 Safer, sene: 975
46	7	Kurd Kethuda	Sığacık Beği Kaya Beğ'e	5.2.975	Nautical - Military and Administrative	Fî 5 Safer, sene: 975
197	7	Kurd Kethuda	Kilidü'l-bahr'a varınca yalılarda vâkı' olan kâdîlara ve emînlere ve dizdârlara	9.3.975	Nautical - Judicial	Fî 9 Rebî'u'l-evvel, sene: 975
307	7	Kurd Kethuda	Rodos beğine, İstanköy ve Bodurum Kal'aları dizdârlarına	1.4.975	Nautical - Military and Administrative	fî gurre-i Rebî'u'l-âhır, sene: 975
259	12	Kurd Çavuş	Edi[r]ne kâdisına	16.5.978	Nautical - Military	Fî 16 Za., sene: 978
268	12	Kurd Çavuş	Ahyolı kâdisına	17.5.978	Nautical - Financial and Military	17 Za., sene: 978
312	12	Kurd Çavuş	Ahyolı kâdisına	25.5.978	Nautical - Financial	Fî 25 Za., [sene:] 978
1081	12	Du'âcı-oglı Kurd Çavus	Trablus begine	7.11.979	Nautical - Military	fî 7 Zi'l-ka'de, sene: 979
1100	12	Du'âcı-oglı Kurd Çavus	Cebele Begi Habîb Beg'e	9.11.979	Military and Administrative	Fî 9 Zi'l-ka'de, sene: 979
1114	12	Du'âcı-oglı Kurd Çavus	Diyârbekir beglerbegisine		Financial and Administrative	
98	18	Kurd Çavuş	Budun beglerbegisi ve mal defterdan Sinan'a	21.9.979	Financial	21 Ramazan sene 979
75	22	Kurd Kethuda	Çorum begine ve İnalluballu kâdîlarına hüküm ki	16.1.981	Judicial	16 Muharrem 981