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978-0-521-89430-2 - State and Provincial Society in the Ottoman Empire: Mosul, 1540-1834

Dina Rizk Khoury

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Dina Khoury's book, which spans three centuries of Ottoman history, offers a new interpretation of the relations between the central Ottoman Empire and the provincial frontier city of Mosul during the early modern period. Basing her work on Ottoman and Iraqi archival and literary sources, the author demonstrates that, contrary to the accepted view, the links between the central state and provincial social groups were strengthened rather than weakened throughout the period. The development and expansion of the system of tax farms and entitlements, for example, bound a provincial service gentry drawn from mercantile, military, and bureaucratic provincial families to the Ottoman state structure, notwithstanding the apparent weakening of administrative controls. In addition, the ties between state and society redefined the meaning of the language and practice of Mosuli politics, thereby creating an Ottoman provincial political culture.

This comparative and broad-ranging book will be of interest to historians of the Middle East and to Ottomanists, as well as to political scientists and those concerned with the process of state formation in the early modern period.

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readable and ensuring a measure of consistency in the transliteration. Any remaining mistakes are a result of oversight on my part.

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Abbreviations

BA	Başbakanlık Arşivi
BM	British Museum
CD	Cevdet Dahiliye
DWA	<i>The waqf</i> archives of the province of Nineweh, Mosul.
EV HMN	Evkaf Hümeyun
KK	Kamil Kepeçi
MD	Mühimme Defterleri
MM	Maliyeden Müdevver
PRO	Public Record Office
SD	Şikayet Defterleri

Glossary

<i>'amma</i>	commoners
<i>'asabiyya</i>	solidarity
<i>a'yan</i>	notables
<i>ağa</i>	term used to denote a notable from the military establishment
<i>ahl al-bayt</i>	descendants of the Prophet's family
<i>akçe</i>	a silver coin, smaller than a <i>kuruş</i> , usually measured in <i>kese</i> , or bag. It became a unit of measurement and lost its value in the seventeenth century
<i>alay beği</i>	title with a stipend
<i>atba'</i>	retainers (sing. <i>tabi'</i>)
<i>avariz seferiye</i>	regular "extraordinary" taxes imposed during wartime
<i>avariz</i>	extraordinary taxes
<i>bad-i hava</i>	sixteenth-century administrative rural taxes
<i>bag-i</i>	custom tax
<i>baş muhasebe</i>	Ottoman central treasury
<i>bayt al-mal</i>	state treasury
<i>bedel-i avariz</i>	cash dues on extraordinary taxes
<i>bedel-u nüzul</i>	cash dues in lieu of taxes imposed to maintain provisioning stations
<i>bedel-i timar</i>	cash replacement paid by timarli to exempt him from providing troops to government
<i>beğlerbeği</i>	a high Ottoman provincial official with a specified income
<i>berats</i>	permit
<i>beşe</i>	a position in the janissary regiment
<i>bid'a</i>	innovation
<i>çavuş</i>	tax collector representing the central government or provincial governor

xii Glossary

<i>çift hane</i>	unit of taxation representing a rural household cultivating a piece of land
<i>çift</i>	land measuring 100 dönöms
<i>dhimmi</i> (T. <i>zimmi</i>)	non-Muslims
<i>dirhem</i>	used generically as a term denoting money
<i>dönöm</i>	15–25 acres
<i>düstür-ü amel</i>	protocol
<i>efendi</i>	initially used for administrators, the term become an honorific title not attached to a specific function
<i>fetwa</i> (T. <i>fetva</i>)	legal opinion rendered by religious scholar
<i>fukara</i>	poor ascetics
<i>has mirliva</i>	rural dues assigned to a high official, usually a governor
<i>has sahi</i>	land rents assigned to the treasury of the sultan
<i>havale</i>	Ottoman system of transfer of revenues from one area to another to fund administration.
<i>himl</i>	a measure of weight, usually a camel load
<i>hudud</i>	<i>shari'a</i> prescribed punishments
<i>ihtisab</i> tax	market tax
<i>ihtisabiya</i>	market tax
<i>ilmiye</i>	the religious estate
<i>iltizam</i>	limited tax farm
<i>ispence</i>	agricultural tax imposed on Christian population
<i>kahya</i>	quarter or village head
<i>kanun</i>	state law
<i>kanunname</i> (pl. <i>kanunnamler</i>)	Suleimanic laws appended to cadastral surveys
<i>kathuda</i>	assistant to the governor or designated official of a village
<i>keleks</i>	rafts made from animal skin used as boats on the Tigris
<i>khadim</i>	servant (pl. <i>khadam</i>)
<i>khan</i> (T. <i>han</i>)	hostel
<i>kharablharab</i>	deserted villages
<i>khassa</i>	elite
<i>khatib</i>	speaker of a mosque
<i>kile</i>	a weight measurement that varied regionally
<i>kizilbaş</i>	Turkmen followers of the Safavi sufi order
<i>levend</i>	irregular mercenary troops
<i>mal-i miri</i>	state funds

<i>malikane-divani</i>	combined form of ownership of rural land rents
<i>malikane</i>	lifetime tax farm
<i>mawla</i> (pl. <i>mawali</i>)	client
<i>menzilhane</i>	provisioning station
<i>mevkufat</i>	imperial funds used for wartime financing
<i>mezraa</i>	field
<i>miri levend</i>	troops financed from the sultan's purse
<i>miri</i>	state land tax
<i>mirmiran</i>	a title associated with the governor of Mosul in the sixteenth century.
<i>muaccele</i>	down payment on a tax farm
<i>mubaşir</i>	tax collector
<i>mubayaa</i>	moneys allocated for war provisions
<i>mubayaaci</i>	holder of permission to purchase provisions for central government
<i>mufti</i>	jurisconsult
<i>muhasil</i>	overseer of tax collection
<i>mülkname</i>	ownership permits
<i>mullahs</i>	teachers
<i>multazim</i>	holder of a tax farm
<i>muqata'a</i> (T. <i>mukataa</i>)	tax farm of specific cash value
<i>murabî</i>	sharecropper
<i>mütesellim</i>	official deputy appointed by governor
<i>mutawalli</i>	manager of an endowment
<i>nasihat</i>	advice
<i>nazirs</i>	overseers
<i>nizam-i cedit</i>	military units set up by Selim III
<i>nüzul</i>	taxes imposed to provision armies in times of war
<i>ocaklik</i>	funds allocated for paying troops
<i>ördü pazar</i>	army markets
<i>ortas</i>	janissary regiments of varying size
<i>öşr</i> (Ar. <i>ushr</i>)	tithe
<i>polisia</i>	promissory note
<i>qadi</i> (T. <i>kadi</i>)	judge
<i>qaysariyya</i>	commercial building
<i>reaya</i>	flock, subjects
<i>resm-i çift</i>	tax on land measuring one çift.
<i>rüsüm-i örfiye</i>	state dues
<i>rüsüm</i>	slew of agricultural taxes imposed in sixteenth century
<i>sadah</i> (s. <i>sayyid</i>)	descendants of the Prophet's family

xiv Glossary

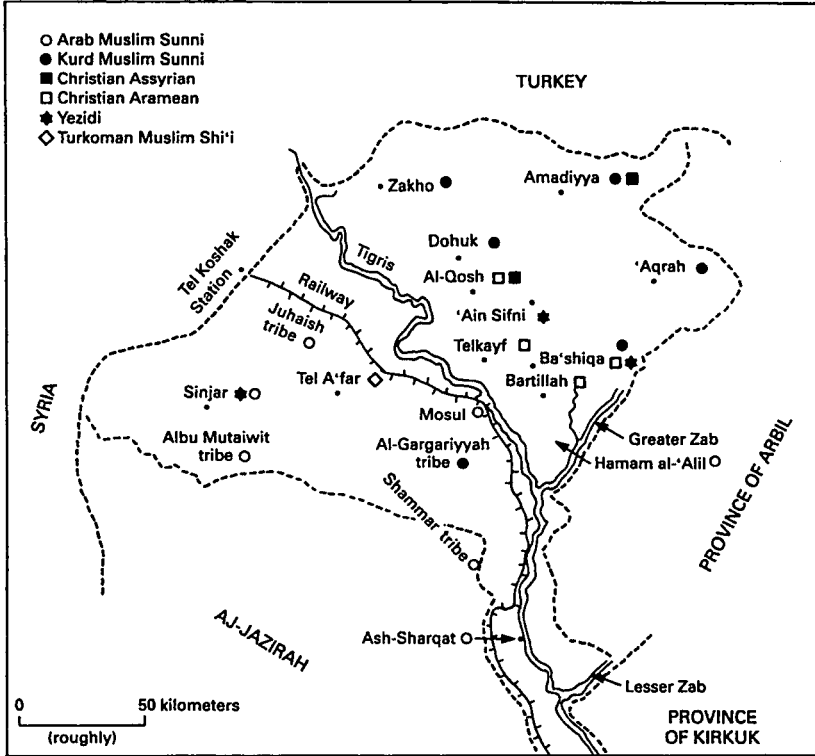
<i>salafi</i>	an intellectual and political movement that looked to the practice of the early Islamic community for guidance
<i>salyane</i>	yearly tax
<i>sekbans</i>	irregular troops
<i>şeyhülislam</i>	the grand mufti
<i>şarʿ</i>	sanctioned by Islamic law
<i>şariʿa</i>	Islamic law
<i>şartnameh</i>	rules for qualification
<i>şura</i>	consultation among Muslims
<i>şuruh</i>	explanations and interpretation of legal opinions
<i>silihdar</i>	regional army commander
<i>sipahi</i>	rural cavalry
<i>sirdengetçi</i>	volunteers
<i>sufi</i>	mystic
<i>tabiʿ</i>	follower
<i>tahrir defterleri</i>	cadastral surveys
<i>tasarruf</i>	rights of use of land or office
<i>temlik</i>	revenues of tax farms converted into private property by imperial orders
<i>tevziḥane</i>	a unit of taxation made up of several households
<i>timar</i>	an assignation of rural fiefs
<i>timarli</i>	individual assigned a timar
<i>tufenkjiyya</i>	musketeers
<i>uhda</i>	in trust, in keeping
<i>ʿulama</i> (sing. <i>ʿalim</i>)	religious scholars
<i>vezier</i>	a high Ottoman official of the central government
<i>voyvoda</i>	a provincial Ottoman official
<i>walaʾ</i>	loyalty or fealty
<i>waqf</i> (T. <i>vakf</i>)	mortmain properties, or endowments; <i>zaim</i> holder of a zeamat agricultural revenue
<i>zeamat</i>	fiefs assigned which are of higher value than timar

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1 Mosul and its hinterland. (From Hanna Batatu, *The Old Social Classes and Revolutionary Movements of Iraq*, © Princeton University Press, 1978. Reproduced by permission of Princeton University Press.)

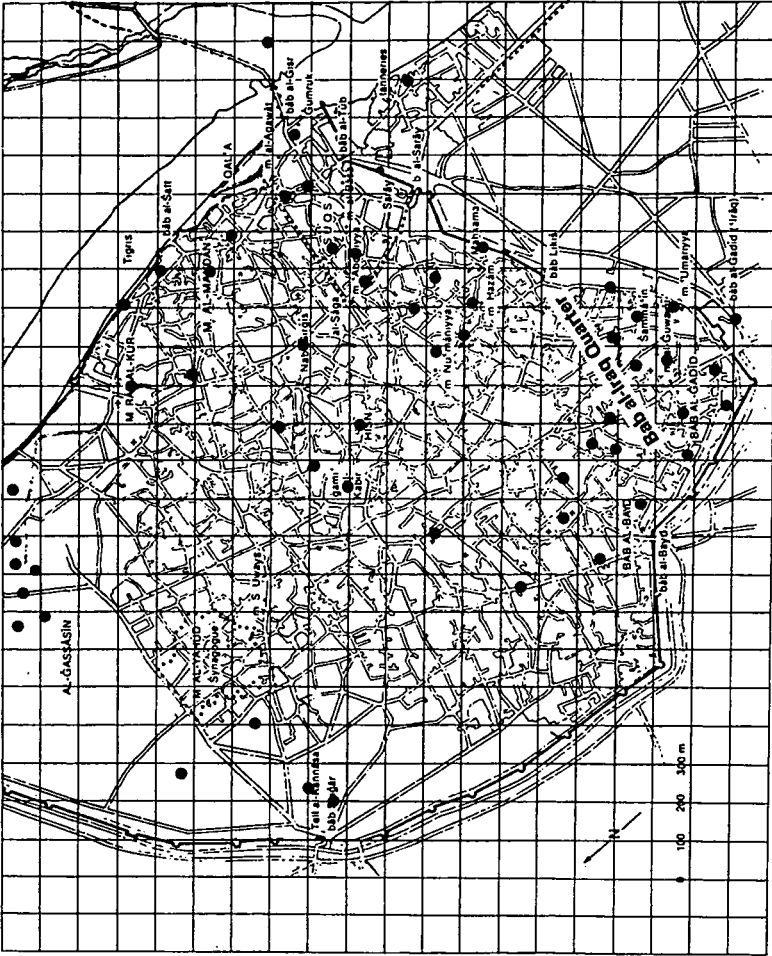
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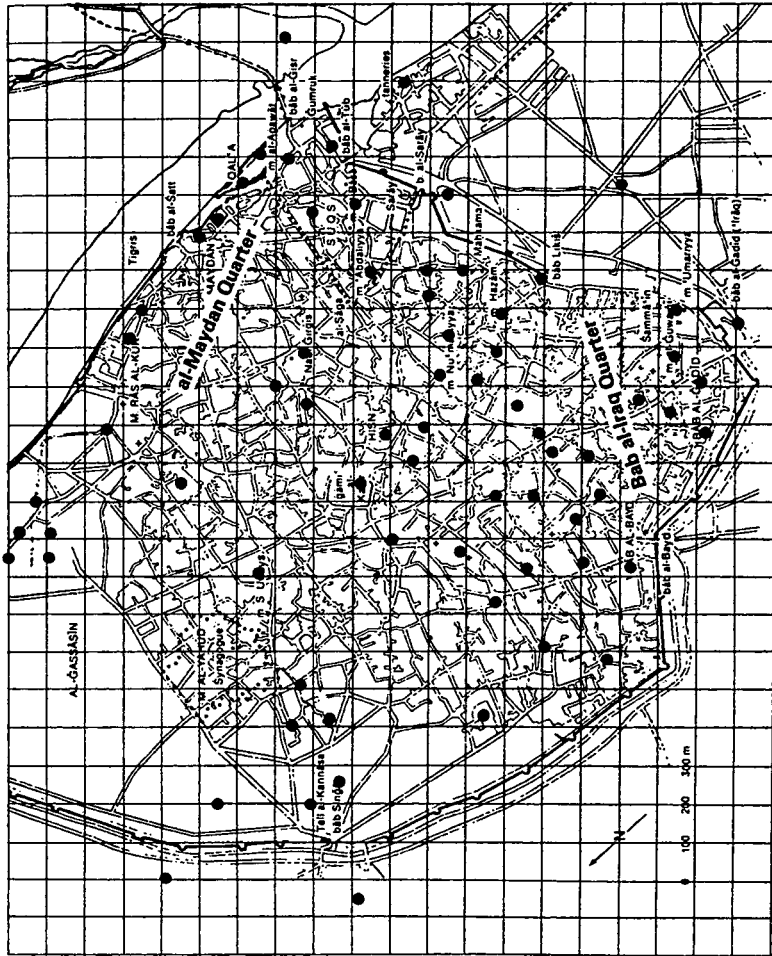
2 Mosques and mausolea in Mosul in the sixteenth century. (From André Raymond, *The Great Arab Cities in the Sixteenth–Eighteenth Centuries*, 1984.)

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Note on transliteration

Devising a consistent method of transliteration has proven to be a challenge in a book so heavily dependent on both Arabic and Ottoman sources. I have chosen the system of transliteration used by the *International Journal of Middle East Studies* for both Arabic and Ottoman. I have tried to use Ottoman transliteration in parts of the book which rely almost exclusively on Ottoman documents. I have used the Arabic transliteration in those parts which are based on Arabic manuscripts. Nevertheless, there are sections of this book that incorporate both Arabic and Ottoman sources in conjunction. I have let the sources dictate the form of transliteration. Thus, the words *kuruş* and *vakf* will appear where Ottoman sources are used, and *qurush* and *waqf* where the Arabic sources are used. I give the Ottoman form for titles such as *paşa* and *ağa*.