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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON THE LIFE OF TURALI OF TUZLA (*AGA, BEY AND VAKIF*)

MIKLÓS FÓTI

This study aims to shed light on the life and career of Turali bey, a prominent, yet relatively unknown figure of Ottoman Bosnia.¹ Despite his significant contribution to the cultural heritage of Bosnia and Hercegovina through his extensive endowment in Tuzla, he has remained largely unrecognized. The first researcher, who tried to trace the provenience of Turali, was Hamdija Kreševljaković in 1941.² As a connoisseur of the cultural and historical heritage of Bosnia and Hercegovina he was primarily concerned with the smaller *vakfs* which were poorly known or completely unknown. Despite his dedicated research efforts, he was unable to gather much information: „I have been searching for Turali-beg for many years and I can say that almost all effort was in vain.”³ Recently Kemal Bašić continued and complemented his research.⁴ He begins the life-story at the Battle of Mohács (29.08.1526) where Turali is supposed to have taken part. However, it is hard to believe that he was mentioned by name in the chronicles, because sixteen years later he was still a common soldier when our first Ottoman source, a *ruznamçe defteri* reports on him. In the *nahiye* of Kukan (*liva-i Hersek*) we see the record: *timar-i Tur Ali bin Eynehan, mezkur sabika Niğbolu sancakbeyi iken vefat eden Bali beyin karındaşı oğlu olub 3 000 akçes terakki olunub hükm-i hümayun irad etmeğin...*⁵ We can not be absolutely sure that it is the person, we are talking about, however the prominent relative – see later the claim of the *Cevahirü'l-menakib* on another influential relative of him – and his ties to Hercegovina reinforce the hypothesis. Bašić calls him also son of Eynehan – unfortunately without a reference. The *timar* of Turali was 15 325 *akçes* worth which means, he was not a complete beginner. Despite his influential relatives, he served as a soldier for a longer period, having only been appointed to his first governorship in 1558. That means, we should trace him in our sources as a *ziamet*-holder in the interim period. Luckily we find him in 1556 as

1 This study was supported by NKFIH – OTKA (National Research, Development and Innovation Office) K 132475 and 132609 projects.

2 Hamdija Kreševljaković, ‘Turali-begov vakuf u Tuzli – Prilog povijesti 16. stoljeća’, *Glasnik VJS-a* 1 (1941) 10–17; 2 (1941) 40–55.

3 Kreševljaković, ‘Turali-begov vakuf’, 10.

4 Kemal Bašić, ‘Turali-beg i njegov vakuf’, in *Mukate vakufi u Bosni i Hercegovini. Vakufi u Banja Luci. Turali-begov vakuf u Tuzli*. Sarajevo–Tuzla–Banya Luka, 2012, 157–167

5 Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi, Maliyeden Müdevver (= BOA MAD) 34. 452b.

aga-i azaban-i Budun with a *ziamet* – also in the *sancak* of Hersek – 27 588 *akçes* worth.⁶ Cafer, the previous *aga* of the *azabs* in Buda, had died, thus Turali was not only appointed to his post, but his predecessor's revenue – 14 999 *akçes* in the *nahiyes* of Buda, Vác, Pest and Szécsény – was added to his *ziamet*. A *mühimme defteri* reports the same story with a significant additional piece of information: *timar-i Cafer aga-i sabık-i azaban-i Budun, 20 000 – mezbur fevt olub mahlul olmagın haliya azab agası olan Tur Ali noksanı için verilmek buyurıldı. Ali paşa hazretlerinin akrabasındandır.*⁷ Here another relative of him was mentioned, Hadım Ali, the acting *beylerbeyi* of Budun.⁸

We can reliably establish the link between the *aga* of the *azabs* and the later governor with the help of our sources. Turali was an enterprising person during his years in Buda and participated in the collecting of various treasury revenues. In the *muhasabe defteris* of Buda he was mentioned many times: *an tahvil-i Tur Ali bey aga-i azaban-i kale-i Budun emin-i pencik-i üsera-i vilayet-i Budun an mahsul-i pencik-i üsera-i vilayet-i mezbure...*⁹ That means, the *aga* was responsible for the tax imposed on the prisoners in the territory of the *vilayet*.¹⁰ A later order reveals that the post *emin-i pencik-i üsera* was in the hands of the *aga-i azaban* of Buda, however, when their duty was not performed for several years, a *spahi* of Simontornya was entrusted with the collection of the tax in 1573.¹¹ It is important to note that Turali was not only referred to as an *aga*, but also as a *bey*! This may be related to his noble origin. Another duty of Turali was the collecting of *cizye*: *an mahsul-i cizye-i gebran-i vilayet-i Peçuy an vacib-i sene 964 an yed-i Gazi, merdüm-i Tur Ali aga-i azaban-i kale-i Budun...*¹² In approximately one year's time these tasks were entrusted to the same person, but as the *sancakbeyi* of Seksar: *an tahvil-i Tur Ali bey mir liva-i Seksar an mahsul-i pencik-i üsera-i vilayet-i Budun ma bakiye-i muhasebe an yed-i hod...*¹³ For the other duty: *an tahvil-i Tur Ali bey mir liva-i Seksar an mahsul-i cizye-i gebran-i liva-i İstolni Belgrad an vacib-i sene 965*

6 Österreichisches Staatsarchiv (= ÖStA), Krafft 284 (microfilm picture no. 711). At the end of 1557 he was still listed on the payroll of the garrison of Budun. Österreichische Nationalbibliothek Codices Mixti (= ÖNB Mxt) 614; Klára Hegyi, *A török hódoltság várai és várkatonasága. II. A budai vilájet várainak adattára* [Fortresses and fortress garrisons in Ottoman Hungary. II. Fortresses of the *vilayet* of Buda]. Budapest, 2007, 440.

7 BOA Mühimme Defterleri (= MD) 2, 77 (*hüküm* no. 708).

8 Antal Gévay, *A budai pasák*. Bécs, 1841, 7–8; Feridun Emecen, 'Hadım Ali Paşa', *İslam Ansiklopedisi* 15 (1997) 4–5.

9 Gyula Káldy-Nagy – Lajos Fekete (eds.), *Rechnungsbücher türkischer Finanzstellen in Buda (Ofen) 1550–1580. Türkischer Text*. Budapest, 1962, 443, 466.

10 More details on the meaning of the *pencik-i üsera* Pál Fodor, 'Adatok a magyarországi török rabszedésről [Data on Turkish captivity]', *Haditörténelmi Közlemények* 104:4 (1996) 133–142.

11 Géza Dávid, *A simontornyai szandzsák a 16. században* [The *sancak* of Simontornya in the sixteenth century]. Budapest, 1982, 78; BOA MD 25, 204.

12 Káldy-Nagy – Fekete (eds.), *Rechnungsbücher türkischer Finanzstellen in Buda*, 530.

13 Káldy-Nagy – Fekete (eds.), *Rechnungsbücher türkischer Finanzstellen in Buda*, 595.

*ki bera-yi harçlık-i neferat-i kale-i Besprim dade.*¹⁴ Later, we will see that İstolni Belgrad (Székesfehérvár) and Besprim (Veszprém) will also play an important role in Turali's career. Seksar, his first *sancak*,¹⁵ was a smaller and less important one of the *vilayet* of Buda, south of the capital, but through his estates, he remained connected to his previous province: in the *icmal defieri* of Buda 1560 *Tur Ali bey mir liva-i Seksar* held six villages, made up 25 000 *akçes*.¹⁶ Soon he took the opportunity to claim a fief for his son, Mehmed.¹⁷ Bašić mentions also his son Mehmed in connection with his *vakf* and *vakfname*.¹⁸

His time in Seksar can not be called boring: His *sancak* was attacked by villains (*hayduks*) in 1559 and towns like Paks, Tolna and Ete were reluctant to send armed men to help him.¹⁹ Then Márk Horváth, the castellan of Szigetvár tried to build a palisade at Sellye, however Turali – who was at the time at Peçuy (Pécs) – chased them away.²⁰ In the same year, Horváth attacked Seksar and set it on fire:

*...cum vero Marcus Horwat pro aliqua re cum Thurca Twrallybeg vocato tunc in arce Saxardiensi Prefecto indignatus fuisset, et ex isto odio Marcus Horwat missis exercitibus et militibus circa festum Martini anni preteriti oppidum eorundem comurere fecit vniuersum, vbi igne et ferro triginta anime perierunt et interempte sunt, et vniuersa eorum bona auferre fecisset.*²¹

In February 1560 a letter of Turali, *sancakbeyi* of Seçen (Szécsény) was responded by the Porte: he reported formerly that he captured and punished seventeen

14 Káldy-Nagy – Fekete (eds.), *Rechnungsbücher türkischer Finanzstellen in Buda*, 581. For more entries with similar content *ibid.*, 633, 657. Another entry telling us a story on the burning of a witch from Tolna, where the inspection was made by Tur Ali and the *kadı* of Ráckeve: *an deyn-i mahruke-i Dorka acuze-i varoş-i Tolna ki piş az in der sene 965 ihrak şüde bud haliya der teftiş zahir şüde be-marifet-i Tur Ali bey mir liva-i Seksar ve Mevlana İsa kadı-i Kevin*. *Ibid.*, 678.

15 Balázs Sudár, 'Egy kis szandzsákközpont a hódoltság belsejében: Szekszárd [A small centre of *sancak* in the heart of Ottoman Hungary: Szekszárd]', in András K. Németh (ed.), *Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve 42*. Szekszárd, 2020, 91–112.

16 BOA TTd 329, 16; further Gyula Káldy-Nagy, *A budai szandzsák 1559. évi összeírása* [The survey register of Buda from 1559]. Budapest, 1977, 43, 89, 123.

17 BOA MD 4, 60 (*hükm* nr. 614).

18 Bašić, 'Turali-beg i njegov vakuf', 159.

19 Géza Dávid – Pál Fodor, 'Ez az ügy fölöttébb fontos.' *A szultáni tanács Magyarországra vonatkozó rendeletei (1559–1560, 1564–1565)* [„This affair is of utmost importance.” The orders of the Ottoman Imperial Council pertaining to Hungary (1559–1560, 1564–1565)]. Budapest, 2009, 49.

20 Dávid – Fodor, 'Ez az ügy fölöttébb fontos', 73; Balázs Sudár – János Varga J. – Szabolcs Varga, *Pécs története III. A hódoltság korában (1543–1686)* [History of Pécs III. In the age of the Ottoman conquest (1543–1686)]. Budapest–Pécs, 2019, 55–56.

21 Josephus Koller, *Historia Episcopatus Quinqueecclesiarum. Tomus VI. Posonii et Pestini*, 1806, 112; Salamon Ferencz, *Az első Zrínyiek* [The first Zrínyis]. Pest, 1865, 441.

hayducks, but the others fled to the *hasses* of the sultan and the *beys*.²² Seçen (Szécsény) was also a small, but important governorship on the Ottoman–Habsburg frontier, however it could only have been a short stop in his life, because other sources continue to call him governor of Seksar until the end of 1560. E.g., in April he rewarded his men when equestrians from the castle of D’ula (Gyula) raided his *sancak*:

*Seksar sancakbeyi Tur Ali bey ol taraflarda daima ehl-i İslama zarar kasdında olan D’ula nam harbi kalenin bir mikdar atlısı memlekete zarar kasdına geldiklerinde gönderdiği kimesneler ceng edüb küffarun ekserisin kırub ve baz diri koyulub yoldaşlık eylemişlerdir deyü ilam etdüğün arz etmeğün...*²³

On 22 December 1560 the Porte carried out a multiple exchange of *beys*: Turali was appointed to the *sancak* of Sirem (Szerémség/Srem) with a *hass* of 280 000 *akçes*. His successor in Seksar was Ferhad, the former governor of Lipova (Lippa). Bayram of Sirem was transferred to Vidin, finally the operation ended by the redirecting of Hüsrev from Vidin to Lipova.²⁴ Sirem, his new *sancak* was less turbulent, further away from the frontier and from the fortresses of the enemy. He continued to retain his possessions in the *sancak* of Budin: according to the *icmal defteri*, compiled in 1562–1563, the fief of Turali consisted of the villages/*mezra’as* Csörög, Hartján, Duka, Alaka, Sikátor and Ecsér. Duka was unpopulated, but called at the same time *çiftlik* of Turali (*karye-i Duka, hali ez raiyyet, çiftlik-i mir-i mezbur*),²⁵ thus it may have been the centre of his family estate. Additionally, his fiefs in Sirem had to be supplemented from the *hasses* of the deceased Kasım paşa.²⁶

According to an anecdote of the *Cevahirü’l-menakıb*, the biographical work on the life of Sokollu Mustafa, the grand vizier intended to appoint Turali to Herzegovina, the subprovince where our study began:

Liva-i Hersek mahlul düşüp vezir-i azam yine Ali Paşa kendü akrabalarından Sirem begi Tur Ali beg’e Hersek’i arz idüp Sultan Süleyman-i zaman sual idüp “Tur Ali bey kimdür?” deyü “Yarar beylerden bir kulunuzdur” deyü cevap virüp “Segedin beyine virdüm ki namı Mustafa bey’dür. Zira adl ü dadla maruf ve hüner-i şecaatle mevsufdur.” Vezir-i azam hacil ü şerm-sar olup “Emr padişahundur” deyü amma vezir-i sani Mehemed Paşa hufyeten

22 Dávid – Fodor, „Ez az ügy fölöttebb fontos”, 78–79.

23 BOA MD 4, 60 (*hükm* nr. 617).

24 BOA MD 4, 170 (*hükm* nr. 1759–1762).

25 TTd 345, 17; Antal Velics – Ernő Kammerer, *Magyarországi török kincstári defterek 1. 1543–1635* [Turkish treasury defters in Hungary 1. 1543–1635]. Budapest, 1886, 150; Gyula Káldy-Nagy, *A budai szandzsák 1546–1590. évi összeírásai*. Budapest, 1985, *passim*.

26 BOA Kamil Kepeci (= KK) 218, 44: *an hash-a-i Tur Ali bey mir liva-i Sirem – an tahvil-i Kasım paşa el-müteveffa, nahiye-i Peçvar der liva-i Mohaç...* By the way, Kasım was once also *sancakbeyi* of Seksar.

*tedarük idüp Hersek sancagın kendü ammu-zadesine şefaât idüp virildi.
Tarih: sene 970.*²⁷

The plausibility of the anecdote is reinforced by the kinship with Ali paşa which was mentioned by us formerly based on another source.

Turali was taken into captivity in the Spring of 1563 by Tamás Pálffy under unknown circumstances.²⁸ He could be set free until Autumn, because in October 1563 he was already mentioned as the *sancakbeyi* of Ístolni Belgrad.²⁹ On 9 October 1563, Bayram was appointed to the governorship of Sirem and his *hasses* shall be composed so, that the fiefs of the sons and relatives of Turali should not be touched.³⁰

During his service in Ístolni Belgrad we learn of his engagement in various construction activities in Hersek, Ízvornik, Sirem, Budun, Bosna and Semendire:

*Ístolni Belgrad beyi Tur Ali bey mektub gönderüb Hersek sancagında Kamaniça? nam kasabada bir karban saray ve Ízvornik sancagında Memleha-i zirde³¹ bir mescid ve bir karban saray ve bir hammam ve Sirem sancagında İlok kalesinde bir mescid ile karban saray ve mahmiye-i Budunda bir karban saray ihdas olunub kurşun ile örtilmek için hükm-i şerif taleb etmeğin Semendire ve Bosna sancaklarında olan meadinden akçesiyle kurşun verilmek kifayet kadar buyurıldı.*³²

His son Mehmed was engaged in the fighting at Palota – a castle in the vicinity of Ístolni Belgrad – in 1564, for which Turali recommended him for a rise (*terakki*). Mehmed's fief, which was situated in the *sancak* of Sirem, now became a *ziamet*.³³ In 1564, the cavalry of Besprim mutinied and killed their corporal, Gazanfer. Turali

27 İbrahim Pazan, *Nahîfî'nin Cevâhirü'l-Menâkıb'ı (Gencîne-i Ahlâk). Tahlil ve Metin*. PhD diss. Marmara Üniversitesi, İstanbul, 2013, 250.

28 Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Türkei I. Karton 17. Konv.2. [1563.III–IV]. On the military career of Erdödi Pálffy Tamás (1534–1581), see Sándor Takáts, *Régi magyar kapitányok és generálisok* [Hungarian captains and generals from the past]. Budapest, 1928, 435–488.

29 BOA KK 218, 62: *Ístolni Belgrad beyi Tur Ali beye elli bin akçe terakki buyurıldı*. It is an exceptionally high reward for an unknown – probably military – merit. For the governors of Ístolni Belgrad see Miklós Fóti, 'Székesfehérvár 16. századi szandzsákbégjei. Adalék a hódoltságí archontológiai kutatásokhoz/The *sancakbeyis* of Székesfehérvár in the sixteenth century. Additions to the archontology of Ottoman Hungary', *Belvedere–Meridionale* (2023) (forthcoming).

30 BOA KK 218, 56: *Sirem beyi Bayram beye hasların tedarik edesin, icmallü haslarından olmayan Tur Ali beyin ogullarının ve akrabalarının timarlarından gayri buyurıldı*.

31 *Memleha-i zir* was the Ottoman name of Donji Tuzla.

32 BOA KK 218, 102.

33 BOA KK 218, 57; Karácson Imre, *Török–magyar oklevéltár 1533–1789* [Ottoman documents on Hungary, 1533–1789]. Budapest, 1914, 51–52. Another application for *terakki* was made by Turali İskenderiye beyi for the battle at the castle Szentmárton. *Ibid.*, 59.

was assigned to stop and execute the initiators.³⁴ From the summer of 1564 we see Turali on the top of the subprovince İskenderiya (Shkodra),³⁵ however he did not stop managing the affairs of his former *sancaks*: he sent a letter to the Porte, that the Muslims of Tolna, in the *sancak* of Seksar became so numerous, that a new *han* and *hammam* will be needed.³⁶

In May 1565 forces of several *sancaks*, including İskenderiye, were ordered out to the military operations in Transylvania. When the Habsburg assault targeted Tokaj, troops of Köstendil, Ohri, Prizren, Üsküb, Niğbolu and Hersek under the leadership of Turali bey were sent to help the *beylerbeyi* of Timişvar.³⁷

The last *tevcih* which is known regarding Turali, is his appointment to the *sancak* of Semendire which was part of the *vilayet* of Budun at the time. On 4 November 1566 he took over the post with an income made up 464 811 *akçes*.³⁸ The size of the sum suggests that he has established himself as a prominent figure among the local *ümera*. According to Agehi he participated in the siege of Sigetvar (1566) as governor of Semendire (sooner as his *tevcih* says), and made a name for himself by approaching the castle and selecting the site of the Sultan's tent:

*Selanik sancagı beyi olan Kara Ali bey*³⁹ *dame uluvvuhu bade zalik imaret-meab ve devlet-nisab sahibü'l-vakar zü'l-mecd ve'l-iftihar Semendire sancagı beyi olan Tur Ali bey ialallahu kadrehu bu zikr olan iki emir-i namdar ile müşarünileyh paşa-i kam-kar bir esb-i saba-reftara süvar olup beş altı kimesne ile تنها kale-i Sigetvar'un etrafın temaşa idiüp sultan-ı sahib-kıranın çetr-i felek-fersasına bir mahall-i dil-keş ve bir makam-ı ferah-bahş tayin itmege meşgul oldılar.*⁴⁰

34 Karácson, *Török-magyar oklevéltár 1533–1789*, 52. The rudimentary *sancak* of Besprim was abolished around 1559, its territory was incorporated into the subprovince of Istolni Belgrad. Géza Dávid, 'A veszprémi szandzsák [The *sancak* of Veszprém]', *Keletkutatás* (1992) ösz, 27–36.

35 Karácson, *Török-magyar oklevéltár 1533–1789*, 47, 52, 59; 5 *Numaralı Mühimme Defteri (973/1565–1566) <Özet ve İndeks>*. Ankara, 1994, 128, 173; 6 *Numaralı Mühimme Defteri (972/1564–1565) <Özet-Transkripsiyon ve İndeks>*. Ankara, 1995, I. 272, 274, 427, II. 82, 177, 242, 269, 312, 313.

36 Karácson, *Török-magyar oklevéltár 1533–1789*, 60; Balázs Sudár, 'Baths in Ottoman Hungary', *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungariae* 57:4 (2004) 397.

37 BOA MD 6, 378–379, 525, 592, 622–623 (hüküm nr. 801, 1143, 1299, 1371); Dávid – Fodor, 'Ez az ügy fölöttebb fontos', 221–222, 266, 295, 301–302.

38 BOA Maliyeden Müdevver Defterler (= MAD) 563, 47.

39 This Kara Ali bey is not identical with the famous Kara Ali of Ottoman Hungary. For a biography of the latter, see Miklós Fóti, 'Ali szegedi szandzsákbég beazonosítása, életpályája és birtoklástörténete (1567–1595)', *Történelmi Szemle* 3 (2023) (forthcoming).

40 Kübra Naç, *Agehi'nin Fetih-nâme-i Ka'a-i Sigetvar'ı. (İnceleme-Tenkitli Metin)*. MA thesis, İstanbul, 2013. 165 (= fols. 30b–31a).

Until Mart 1568 we see Turali in Semendire involved in various affairs.⁴¹ According to the survey register of Semendire Turali bey owned mills in the *nahiye* of Pojega on the river Morava.⁴² The cited list of *tevcihs* – covering roughly the period of 1566–1574 – does not mention more him, thus we can claim, Semendire was his last governorship. He was referred as deceased in the *tezkere* of his son Mehmed in 1575 (*mukaddema Semendire sancakbeyi fevt olan Tur Ali beyin oğlu olmagın...*).⁴³ In fact, he died before July 1571 on the pilgrimage to Mecca which is known from the *tezkere* of his *çaşnigir başı*: *sabika Semendire sancakbeyi olub bu defaa Hac-i şerif yolunda vefat eden Tur Ali beyin çaşnigir başısı olub kanun üzere ibtidadan 4000*.⁴⁴ This happened before his *vakufname* was written in 1572.⁴⁵ Turali's large pious foundation in Tuzla consists of a mosque, thirty-eight shops, a *hammam*, salt springs, several gardens, meadows etc., and 300 000 *akçes* to finance the foundation. The Turali bey mosque was built in 1572, indicated by the inscription above the entrance door, and it is also known as *Poljska džamija*, because it is located outside the walls of the fortress in a field.⁴⁶ In the early seventeenth century its district was mentioned as the *mahalle* of the deceased Turali bey,⁴⁷ and it was one of the *mahalles* of Memleha-i zir, that is Donja Tuzla, the lower part of the town.⁴⁸

Another *vakf* and mosque of Turali was in İlok (medieval Újlak) in the *sancak* of Sirem. It is mentioned neither in the *defters*, nor by Evliya Çelebi,⁴⁹ the only source for its existence is the *vakfiye*.⁵⁰ It seems that after Turali's death his son continued to live in the *nahiye* of İlok: when Mehmed was released from a fief of the *sancak* of Peçuy, his *terakkis* were added to the *ziamet* in Sirem in 1575 which grew to 52 500

41 7 Numaralı Mühimme Defteri (975–976/1567–1569). <Özet–Transkripsiyon–İndeks>. Ankara, 1998, 56, 263, 267, 338.

42 Ahmed S. Aličić, *Detajlni popis sancaka Smederevo iz 1559/60 godine. VVA, No 316, 1559/60. godina*. (Orijeentalni Institut u Sarajevu, 80). Čačak, 1985, 410. Turali was that time *bey* of Seksar. I am not familiar with this *defter*, but another possibility might be to rethink the dating of the *defter*.

43 ÖNB Mxt 571 (microfilm no. 1320).

44 ÖNB Mxt 571 (microfilm no. 1098).

45 Bašić, 'Turali-beg i njegov vakuf', 158.

46 Bašić, 'Turali-beg i njegov vakuf', 160. See a detailed list of his *vakfs* in several *sancaks*. *Ibid.*, 165–167.

47 Adem Handžić, *Tuzla i njena okolina u XVI vijeku*. Sarajevo, 1975, 183; BOA TTd 743, 67.

48 Nihad Dostović, *İzvornik Sancağı Tuzla Kazası Sicilleri: 1630–1650 (İceleme–Çeviriyazı–Dizin)*. MA thesis, İstanbul, 2013, 100. *Memleha-yı zir kasabasında bulunan Tur Ali Bey mahallesi sakinlerinden...* *Ibid.*, *passim*.

49 On the mosques of İlok, reconstructed by the help of the description of Evliya Çelebi, see Andrea Rimpf–Dražen Arbutina, 'İlok Ottoman Mosques and Ideal Reconstruction of Mehmed Agha Mosque', in *Sacralization of Landscape and Sacred Places. Proceedings of the 3rd International Scientific Conference of Mediaeval Archaeology of the Institute of Archaeology, Zagreb, 2nd and 3rd June 2016*. Zagreb, 2018, 299–324.

50 See details on the *vakf* in İlok Bašić, 'Turali-beg i njegov vakuf', 165.

akçes. He deserved his *terakkis* at the castles of Zadvara, Kotor and Mostar.⁵¹ Finally Mehmed died as *miralay* of the *sancak* of Sirem in 1587.⁵²

Bašić refers – with reservations – to the chronicler Peçevi, who mentions a Turali bey of Sigetvar (Szigetvár) in the seventies and his son Arslan bey.⁵³ This Turali is a result of a mistake in the transcription of the modern Turkish edition of Peçevi.⁵⁴ In the original text there is *patur* (i.e., *potur*) Ali instead of Tur Ali.⁵⁵ According to a more notable remark of Peçevi, he was privileged to see the *berats* of such prominent figures as Hüsrev bey,⁵⁶ Kasım paşa⁵⁷ and Turali bey,⁵⁸ that is our dignitary was among the highest of the frontier zone of the mid-sixteenth century in his perception – a considerable exaggeration! Turali was not a top leader of the *vilayet* of Buda, nor can be followed as a governor for decades, like Ulama, Kasım or Kara Ali. Nonetheless, our aim was to highlight how the lives of lesser-known individuals of Ottoman provincial elit, who still played important roles in shaping local events, can be reconstructed. Overall, by tracing such dignitaries the research can uncover lost pieces of Ottoman history.

51 ÖNB Mxt 571 (microfilm no. 1320).

52 BOA DFE RZd 93. 206.

53 Bašić, ‘Turali-beg i njegov vakuf’, 158.

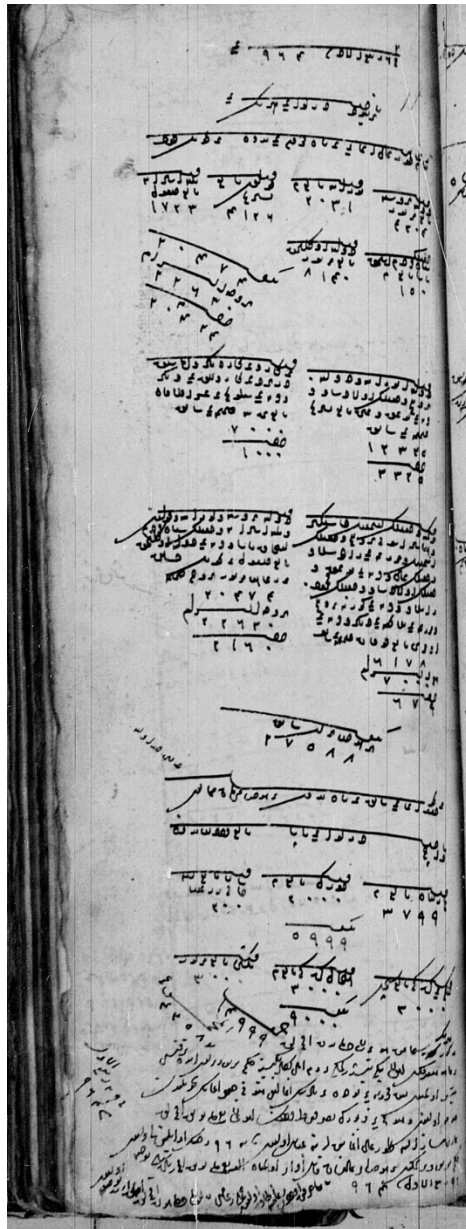
54 *Sarı Ali Bey: Tur Ali Bey de denir. Uzun süre Sigetvar sancakbeyliğinde bulundu.* Peçevi İbrahim Efendi, *Peçevi Tarihi I–II*. Haz. Bekir Sıtkı Baykal. Ankara, 1981, I. 316.

55 *Sarı Ali bey ve Patur Ali bey dahi denilir... Tarih-i Peçevi.* I–II. İstanbul, 1864, I. 451; Imre Karácson, *Török–magyarkori történelmi emlékek V. Török történetirök. III. 1566–1659.* Budapest, 1916, 82. On the reconstruction of the life-story of Sarı or Potur Ali bey, see Miklós Fóti, ‘Két végvidék szolgálatában: Szári Ali bég hódoltsági és kaukázusi karrierje’, *Századok* (2024) (forthcoming).

56 Muhammed Tayyib Okıç, ‘Gazi Hüsrev Bey’, 13 (1996) 453–454.

57 Géza Dávid, ‘Kászim vojvoda, bég és pasa’, *Keletkutatás* (1995) ősz, 53–66; *Keletkutatás* tavasz, (1996) 41–56.

58 *Rahmetli Hüsrev Bey’in, Kasım Paşa’nın ve Tur Ali Bey’in eski beratlarını gördüm. Bunlar birer, ikişer yük akçe gelir getiren dirliklerdir; on beş, yirmi bin akçe geliri olan hasları bulunduğu dair kayıtlara rastladım...* Peçevi İbrahim Efendi, *Peçevi Tarihi*, I. 6.



The *ziamet* of Tura Ali, *aga* of the *azabs* in Budun