

THE REGISTER OF EXPENDITURES OF MURAT IV'S BAGDAD CAMPAIGN

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This study analyses the expenditures made during Sultan Murat IV's (1623–1640) Bagdad campaign. Bagdad was under the rule of the Safevi state during that period. The Ottomans lost Bagdad as a result of Bekir Subaşı's revolt. Sultan Murat's Bagdad campaign started on April 8, 1638 and lasted 191 days. There are a lot of documents concerning the campaign in the Ottoman archives in Istanbul. Data in the register of expenditures number 169 were evaluated in this study. It is known that during such campaigns the taxpaying population had to deliver food to the Ottoman army in the form of *nüzül* and *sürsat*. Among these, barley, flour, bread, *peksimet*, butter, and honey take the first place. They cost 2,824,523 akçe in 1638, this being only a part of all expenditures.

Key words: Bagdad, Murat IV, Osmanlı, Safevi, *sürsat*, *nüzül*, barley, bread.

Bagdad is a city that caused a great competition and conflict between the Ottoman Empire and the Safevi state in Iran. The city, which was also important for religious aspects for both states, also possesses strategic significance.

Bagdad was the place of long struggles between Safevids and Ottomans from 1508, when the Safavi ruler Shah Ismail captured the city, to 1534, when Suleiman the Magnificent conquered it. Being on the trade routes made Bagdad an important city for Ottomans in their competition with Europe. Suleiman led a campaign to Bagdad after he had conquered Tebriz in the Irak campaign; and since the residents of Bagdad were opposed to Mehmed Han, the governor, the city surrendered to Grand Vizier İbrahim Pasha. Suleiman came to Bagdad on December 1, 1534, had mausolea built at the graves of Abdülkadir Geylani and Ibn Hanifa, and set up large pious foundations during his stay there. With the Amasya treaty in 1555, it was officially accepted by Iran that Bagdad was an Ottoman city until the reign of Murat IV.

During the reign of Sultan Murat IV, Bagdad was captured by the Safavids on November 28, 1623 as a result of the revolt of Bekir Subaşı. Ottomans fought several times to get it back until 1638, but they could not conquer it.¹

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¹ Baysun (1970, pp. 205–207). Halaçoğlu (1991, pp. 433–435).

Sultan Murat IV made the necessary preparations to conquer Bagdad. The Bagdad campaign started with Grand Vizier Bayram Pasha's crossing the Bosphorus to Üsküdar on March 7, 1637. Sultan Murat IV went to Üsküdar on April 8, 1638 and set out on the Bagdad campaign. Bagdad was besieged by Murat IV himself, and after 40 days of fighting, it was conquered on December 25, 1638. Sultan Murat IV who stayed in Bagdad for a while left the city after various public works had been initiated, on January 24, 1639, and came to Istanbul on June 10, 1639. Thus, Sultan Murat IV's Bagdad campaign lasted 191 days.²

Several studies have been made on Sultan Murat IV's Erivan and Bagdad campaigns. Among other things, chronology of the Erivan campaign in 1635 was compiled.³ A *menzilname defteri* recorded under the number 14357 in the Maliyeden Müdevver Defterler Kataloğu of the Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi, which contains information about the halting places of the army during the campaign in question was also published.⁴ There is also a valuable study on the structure of the army and its ways of fighting during the reign of Murat IV.⁵ Besides, there are works on the grain transfer during the Bagdad campaign.⁶

In this study, the register of expenditures containing certain kinds of expenses for the needs of the army during Sultan Murat IV's Bagdad campaign, from *Rebi-ülevvel* 26, 1047/August 18, 1637 to *Ramazan* 10, 1047/January 26, 1638, is focused on.⁷

Before taking into consideration the register in question, we must give some brief information about *nüzül* and *sürsat*, the main points of this study.

Nüzül means landing at a place. As a military economic term, it expresses the provision and transfer of a certain amount of grain to a place for the food supply of a military troop. That most of the orders given by the *divan-i hümayun* for *nüzül* and *sürsat* were addressed to kadıs, that *nüzül*, *sürsat*, and *iştirâ* were delivered by the kadıs to the place ordered, that kadıs were responsible for the above-mentioned taxes required for the food supplies of the army, and that the *tevziat* made by the government through judicial districts (*kaza*) show that the responsibility for this matter was

² Sahillioğlu (1993, pp. 54–55). Murphey (1979, pp. 152–153).

³ Ünver (1952, pp. 547–576).

⁴ Sahillioğlu (1993, pp. 43–81). For military halting stations (*menzil*) see, Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi, İstanbul (hereinafter BOA), Başmuhasebe Kalemî 1047. II. 15 (hereinafter D.BŞM.); Feridun Bey (1275, pp. 408–411).

⁵ Murphey (1979, pp. 152–153, 155).

⁶ Two separate *defter*s were published about the provisioning of the Bagdad campaign. One is a *sürsat zahire defteri* (BOA, Maliyeden Müdevver Defterleri, 4347). It starts with the following sentence: “Defter-i zahire-i sürsat-i kaza-i mezkurin ki beray-i ordu-yı hümayun der menazil-i merkumin teslim şudegan beray-i asakir-i islam der hin-i reften-i sefer-i Hazret-i Hüdevendigâr an canib-i Bağdad-ı bihiştâbâd be-mübaşeret-i Mustafa el-hakir emin-i nüzül-i hümayun el-vaki fi 23 Zil-hicce sene 1047”. The other *sürsat defteri* (BOA, Kamil Kepeci tasnifi, 2583) bears the following title: “Defter-i sürsat-i kaza-i mezburin der menazil-i mezkurin beray-i Hazret-i Hüdevendigâr der sefer-i hümayun an canib-i şark der zeman-ı düstur-i ekrem ... Bayram Paşa ki ba-evamir-i şerife ihrac şude fermude el-vaki fi 20 Şaban sene 1047”. The content of these books was evaluated by Güçer (1964, pp. 164–228), Şahin (1982, pp. 227–236).

⁷ BOA, D.BŞM 169.

put on the *kazas* directly. The ratio determining the contribution of each tax unit (*avariz hane*) and of a whole judicial district to the food supply of the army fighting on the front was not a fixed amount. This ratio changed with the wheat yield in the area and the number of soldiers fighting. *Nüzül* was generally collected as flour and barley. Barley was directly used for the army animals, and with the flour the army was free from problems related to the weather.⁸

Coming to *sürsat*: Apart from the flour and barley obtained from the residents, the provisioning of the army during its progress to the front was also an obligation of the local population. For this reason, the military path, the halting stations, and places of short repose were determined before the army's setting out, and the amounts of flour, bread, barley, sheep, butter (*revgan-ı sade*), honey, hay, straw, and wood to be consumed by the troops and the animals at each *menzil* were calculated, then kadis were ordered to provide these. This responsibility in kind of the residents during the march of the army was called *sürsat*. As a word, *sürsat* means the transfer of a certain amount of food to a place and selling it to the troops. It was as old as *nüzül*, and it was imposed on the Ottoman subjects for military purposes, but it was different from *nüzül* in that it was a liability compensated by payment and was not an absolute responsibility. The judicial districts through which the army passed had to deliver *sürsat* in kind as the species of goods were prescribed to them. The districts far from the military road paid their liabilities in cash. Kadis receiving the order to take *sürsat* grain to the required place collected the food from the residents, loaded it to the animals obtained, and with mostly himself at the head of the caravan or a person he appointed transported the goods to the required place before the army reached there; there he delivered the flour, bread, barley, honey, butter/oil, straw, and wood to the *nüzül emini* of the army, and the animals to be slaughtered to the *ganem emini*. After the delivery the kadi was given a receipt (*temessük*) showing the delivery. Collection officers from the capital city were sent to those kadis who were to pay the value of *sürsat* in cash. The money for *sürsat* was deposited generally to the army treasury, or to the *hazine-i amire* if the Sultan was at a campaign, and it was spent for some other expenses of the war.⁹

The register of expenditures mentioned above is of 22 pages of 13×37 cm. It contains the records made by the *nüzül emini*¹⁰ Mustafa Agha for expenses at the places the army passed through in Sultan Murat IV's Bagdad campaign.

The first title in the *defter* specifies its content and the period it covers: "Accountancy notes of *nüzül emini* Mustafa Agha in the time of Grand Vizier Bayram Pasha, between 28 *Rebiülahir* 1047 and 10 *Ramazan* 1048".¹¹ On the second page, we read a somewhat more detailed description where the name of the *defterdar* Mehmed Pasha is also mentioned.

⁸ Güçer (1964, pp. 69–70, 76).

⁹ Güçer (1964, pp. 93, 98).

¹⁰ *Nüzül emini* is the term defining the official determining of the halting sites of the army and preparing accommodation for the troops during a campaign.

¹¹ BOA, D.BŞM 169, p. 1.

Expenditures are summarised as 2,829,950 *akçe* which were spent for the barley, bread, flour, honey, butter, rice, and other foodstuff that the army needed in the period 6.5 months before *Şevval* 15, 1047/March 2, 1638, when the Sultan's tent was erected in Üsküdar for the campaign until January 26, 1638 that is two days after the Sultan left the conquered city.¹² At the end of the *defter*, this sum is recorded as 2,829,959 *akçe*,¹³ what is a negligible difference, but the correct figure is somewhat less: 2,824,532 *akçe*.

Most of the goods bought from residents or transferred from other halting places were made ready before May 8, 1638 and prepared on the way where the army would pass.

Adding up the individual items, it can be ascertained that 81,473 Istanbul *kile*¹⁴ of barley was bought from various sources during the Bagdad campaign. The monetary value of this amount recorded in the register is 2,009,175 *akçe*. The halting stations and monetary value of the barley¹⁵ are shown in Table 1.

As seen in Table 1, the amount of barley coming from various halting places was 81,023 Istanbul *kile* but was recorded as 81,473 *kile* in the *defter*. There is a difference of 450 *kile*. Likewise, the cost of barley was recorded as 2,009,175 *akçe* in the *defter*, but it must be corrected as 2,003,155 *akçe*. Here, the price of barley per *kile* changes; 12, 20, 28, 30, 32, and 40 *akçe*; 380 *kile* of it cost 12 *akçe* per *kile*, 58,512 *kile* 20, 760 *kile* 28, 1,864 *kile* 30, 4,932 *kile* 32, 12,624 *kile* 40 *akçe*, and about 2,000 *kile* cost different amounts. Most of the barley was obtained from the region of Akdağ, Kastamonu, Çankırı, Kayseri, Maraş, and Antalya. Güçer notes that the difference in the price of barley is related to the geographic situation of the place it was bought. Actually, the barley costing 20–40 *akçe* in the Bagdad campaign came from judicial districts in front of the Toros mountains, and 45–50 *akçe* on and from behind the Toros.¹⁶

The price of bread and flour bought at various halting stations in the Bagdad campaign is as follows (see Table 2).¹⁷

As seen in Table 2, 524,172 *akçe* were spent for bread, and 4,770 *akçe* for flour, total 528,902 *akçe*. The figure in the register for bread is 525,632 *akçe* and for flour, 4,070, total 529,702 *akçe*. There is a difference of 800 *akçe* between the amount in the *defter* and our calculation.

Finally, 291,333 *akçe* were recorded for honey, butter/oil, rice, and other consumption needs of the army, but our calculation shows a value of 289,133 *akçe*. The sum total for these at the end of the *defter* is 290,660 *akçe*.¹⁸

¹² BOA, D.BŞM 169, pp. 2–3.

¹³ BOA, D.BŞM 169, p. 22.

¹⁴ A *kile* of barley is 22.25 kg in Istanbul *kile*. Hinz (1990, p. 51).

¹⁵ BOA, D.BŞM 169, pp. 3–4.

¹⁶ Güçer (1964, pp. 106–107).

¹⁷ BOA, D.BŞM 169, p. 4.

¹⁸ BOA, D.BŞM 169, pp. 4, 22.

Table 1

Station (<i>menzil</i>)	<i>Sancak</i>	Barley (<i>kile</i>)	Gross Value
Arslanlı Obası	Birecik	550	22,000
Arslanlı	Kilis	972	31,240
Godi	Şeyhler	969	38,760
Kilis	Kilis	459	18,360
Kınık and Barşivan	Antalya	2,020	63,040
Kınık Köprüsü	Antalya	1,060	25,040
Damal	... Şehri	7,330	146,600
İncesu	Develi	632	25,280
Develi	Develi	483.5	19,340
İncesu	Karahisar	252	10,080
Anbar Viranı	Kayseri	75	3,000
Allah Verdi	İncesu	147.5	5,900
Taf and Adabaşı	Ürgüb	1,208	48,320
Çekrek Suyu	–	348	10,440
Göksu	–	2,029	72,460
Eserler Suyu	Akdağ	853	34,120
Çekrek Suyu and Öyük Dedeli	–	2,568	77,055
Çukur Kuyu and Göksu	–	487	19,400
Berdi Köy	–	646	19,360
Kastamonu and Kangırı	Kastamonu-Çankırı	45,000	900,000
Maraş	Maraş	2,000	100,000
Özer	–	1,800	72,000
Asalu(?)	–	164	6,560
Kayseri	Kayseri	7,170	198,800
Adana	Adana	1,800	36,000
Total		81,023	2,003,155

Table 2

Station (<i>menzil</i>)	<i>Sancak</i>	Bread	Flour
Arslanlı Obası	Birecik	–	1,770
Arslanlı	Kilis	4,800	–
Godi	Şeyhler	–	2,400
Antalya	Antalya	135,405	–
Kilis	Kilis	1,610	560
Kınık Köprüsü	Antalya	3,410	–
Bar-şivan	–	3,800	–
Ser-çınar	Kayseri	13,691	–
Karahisar	Develi	13,014	–
Oba	–	45,000	–
Ahmed Paşa	–	3,510	–
Çeyrek Suyu	–	6,900	–
Göksu	–	6,177	–
Öyük	–	8,150	–
–	–	198,000	–
–	–	66,266	–
–	–	3,633	–
Çorak Suyu	–	3,506	–
Eshab-ı Kehf	–	2,300	–
–	–	5,000	–
Total		524,172	4,730

It is understood that beside goods purchased for the needs of the army, some others were sent from various stations. This group of goods can be enumerated as follows:

Barley	51,702	İstanbul <i>kile</i>
Bread	135,000	<i>akçe</i>
Fats	81	<i>vukiyye</i> ¹⁹
Flour	522	<i>kile</i> ²⁰
<i>Peksimet</i>	230	<i>kantar</i> ²¹

¹⁹ *Vukiyye/ukiyye* is equal to Ottoman *okka* which is equivalent to 1.28 kg (Hinz 1990, s. 51).

²⁰ A *kile* of flour is equivalent to 25.656 kg.

²¹ A *kantar* is equivalent to 56.443 kg.

The stations where these foods were secured, their respective amounts, and those who collected them are given in Table 3.

Table 3

Collector	Station (<i>menzil</i>)	<i>Sancak</i>	Barley	Bread	Flour	Fats	<i>Peksimet</i>
Osman Pasha	–	–	22,834	–	–	–	230
Osman Pasha	Sivas	Sivas	873	–	105	81	–
Abdi Agha	Şehir Burnu	Divriği	1,500	–	150	–	–
Abdi Agha	Çorak Suyu	Yeni-il	750	5,000	–	–	–
Mustafa <i>çavuş</i>	Kardaşlar Pınarı	Yeni-il	750	5,000	–	–	–
Mustafa <i>çavuş</i>	Kara Toruk	Yeni-il	1,500	10,000	–	–	–
Mustafa <i>çavuş</i>	Gürün	Yeni-il	1,500	10,000	–	–	–
Mustafa <i>çavuş</i>	Aşudu Başı	Yeni-il	1,500	10,000	–	–	–
Mehmed <i>çavuş</i>	Kaya Pınarı	–	1,500	10,000	–	–	–
Mehmed <i>çavuş</i>	Sorban Suyu	Elbistan	1,500	10,000	–	–	–
Murad <i>çavuş</i>	Eshab-ı Kehf	Elbistan	1,500	10,000	167	–	–
Murad <i>çavuş</i>	Göksun	Kars ²²	1,500	–	167	–	–
Abdullah <i>çavuş</i>	Baba Köprüsü	Kars	1,500	–	167	–	–
Abdullah <i>çavuş</i>	Karaca Örenik	Sis ²³	1,500	–	66	–	–
Abdullah <i>çavuş</i>	Bögörenli	–	1,500	–	–	–	–
Kerem <i>çavuş</i>	Sirde Aldı	Maraş	1,500	10,000	–	–	–
Kerem <i>çavuş</i>	Cihan Köprüsü	Maraş	1,500	10,000	–	–	–
Kerem <i>çavuş</i>	Gerger Çayırı	Maraş	1,500	10,000	–	–	–
Ali <i>çavuş</i>	Aksu	Maraş	1,500	10,000	–	–	–
Ali <i>çavuş</i>	İncesu	Behisni	1,500	10,000	–	–	–
Ali <i>çavuş</i>	Dergil	Behisni	1,095	10,000	–	–	–
Sefer <i>çavuş</i>	Ayntab	Ayntab ²⁴	1,500	5,000	65	–	–
Sefer <i>çavuş</i>	Hısn-ı Mansur	–	750	–	–	–	–
Sefer <i>çavuş</i>	Rum Kala	–	750	–	–	–	–
Total			53,302	135,000	887	81	230

²² The name Kars can be identified with Dulkadir Karsı, or Kadirli.

²³ It is the district of Kozan at present. See Halaçoğlu (1979, pp. 819, 823).

²⁴ It is the city of Gaziantep at present.

As seen in Table 3, the amount of barley was 53,302 *kile*, the price of bread 135,000 *akçe*, the quantity of flour 887 *kile*, that of fats 81 *vukiyye*, and that of *peksi-met* 230 *kantar*. Again, the scribe made some mistakes of count since there is a difference of 1,600 *kile* in barley and 365 *kile* in flour.

According to the *defter*, 81,473 *kile* of barley were bought, 51,702 *kile* transferred, in total 133,175 *kile* of barley were obtained. Our calculation shows that only 81,023 *kile* of barley were bought, while 53,302 *kile* sent, in total 134,325 *kile*. There is a difference of 1,150 *kile*.

The barley obtained for the needs of the army was distributed to the army at various stations. The places, dates, and amount as *kile* are given in Table 4.²⁵

The amount of barley given to the army was recorded as 88,957 *kile* in the *defter*, but we calculated it as 88,497 *kile*. There is a negative difference of 460 *kile*.

From the above-mentioned total amount, namely 134,325 *kile* of barley bought and transferred 88,497 *kile* were given to the army, and 45,828 *kile* remained. Of this amount, 20,000 *kile* were spared for *miri* camels,²⁶ 25,828 *kile* were recorded as remainder.

Table 4

Station (<i>menzil</i>)	Date of delivery	Amount of barley distributed (<i>kile</i>)
Sivas and Yenice Çayırı	–	1,548
Şehir Burnu	7 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	–
Çorak Burnu	9 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	500
Kardaşlar Pınarı	10 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	985
Kara Toruk	11 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,500
Gürün	12 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,500
Aşudu Başı	13 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	2,000
Kaya Pınarı	14 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,000
Sorban Suyu	15 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,020
Eshab-ı Kehf	16 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	2,176
Göksun	17 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,339
Baba Köprüsü	17 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,500
Borucalık	18 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,211
Bögörenli	19 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,085

²⁵ BOA, D.BŞM 169, pp. 7–13.

²⁶ BOA, D.BŞM 169, p. 22.

Firuz Altı	20 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,600
Cihan Köprüsü	21 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,500
Gerger Çayırı	22 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,485
Gerger Çayırı	23 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,000
Gerger Çayırı	24 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,000
Aksu	24 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,500
İncesu	25 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,336
Dölek Çayırı	26 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	739
Ayntab	27 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,515
Nemrud	28 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,500
Ayntab	29 <i>Rebiülahir</i> 1047	1,500
Ayntab	1 <i>Rebiülevvel</i> 1047	22,834
Buzcu	2 <i>Cemaziülevvel</i> 1047	900
Göde	3 <i>Cemaziülevvel</i> 1047	1,530
Arslanlı Obası	4 <i>Cemaziülevvel</i> 1047	240
Arslanlı Boğazı	5 <i>Cemaziülevvel</i> 1047	1,020
Nizip	–	2,020
Sis	–	1,475
Adana	–	9,357
Sarı(?)	–	2,638
Mirep Pasha(?)	–	2,047
Develi Karahisar, İncesu, and Yahyalu	–	1,694
Kayseriyye	–	2,654
Adabaşı	–	515
Taf	–	563
Aksarı(?)	–	853
Göksu	–	1,655
Çerkek Suyu	–	1,470
Erbük	–	1,032
Zile	–	1,350
Berdi Köy	–	611
Total		88,497

Coming to bread: it was bought in a value of 525,332 *akçe*, while 135,000 *akçe* were transferred from various places. 660,632 *akçe* were recorded in the register for bread. However, we calculated that only 524,172 *akçe* of bread were bought and 135,000 *akçe* transferred, in total 659,172 *akçe*. There is a difference of 1,460 *akçe*.

For various purposes 61 *kile* of flour were purchased, and 822 *kile* transferred, in total 883 *kile*. Our calculation shows that 887 *kile* of flour were used. All the bread amounting to 659,172 *akçe*, bought and transferred from various places was given to the army, 872.5 *kile* of 887 *kile* of flour were also distributed to the army.

The units for which bread was given and the amounts are shown in Table 5.

Table 5

Unit	Date	Quantity
Janissaries	3-23 <i>Cemaziülahir</i> 1047	98,600
Armourers of the Porte	3-23 <i>Cemaziülahir</i> 1047	11,000
The Grand Vizier and his retinue	3-23 <i>Cemaziülahir</i> 1047	74,840
The <i>defterdar</i> and his men	3-23 <i>Cemaziülahir</i> 1047	5,840

It will be understood from the tables and our explanatory notes that about 2,825,000 *akçe* were spent in Sultan Murat IV's Bagdad campaign, in 153 days from *Rebiülevvel* 28 1047/August 20, 1637 to *Ramazan* 10 1047/January 26, 1638. The highest amount of expenditures went for barley. 134,325 Istanbul bushels of barley make 2,988,731 kilos. 88,497 *kile* of it, that is 1,969,058 kilos were given to the army. The amount of money for barley is 2,003,155 *akçe*, which means that one kilo costs 1.01 *akçe*.

887 *kile* of flour were used for the army's needs, that is, 22,757 kilos. Fats were of modest quantity, merely 81 *vukiyye*; since 1 *vukiyye/okka* is 1.283 kilos, it makes 104 kilos.

As a result, according to records by one single *nüzül emini*, 2,825,000 *akçe* were spent during Sultan Murat IV's Bagdad campaign. However, this amount includes only a part of the expenditures for the campaign. The total amount of the expenditures can be established by uncovering all the relevant registers.

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مجلس علماء
البحرين
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مجلس علماء البحرين اولاد مصطفي اغا والربك بيك قرق يدي بهي لادن
 بركي سترجي كونهن سنه ٤٠٠٠ مرمه زمانك ايكجي كونه كانه
 بشن ياي ودرت كنده بركي سكر بركي بركي طقوز بيك طقوز بوز
 التي طقوز لجه وبرد ويكي تذكره سي ووجنيه سكر ن بربك
 درتوز تيش بركي استانبولي اشتر اولان ارب بهاسني ايجي
 بركي بركي طقوز بيك بوز تيش بشن لجه وبردوب وبيش بركي
 طقوز بيك لجه مان بركي بركي و ايكوز اون التي بيك لجه عسكر
 اسلام مهاتي ايجي لازمه اولان بال و باغ و سرج و خضروء ساره
 بهاسنه و بركي و تيش درت بيك التوبه لجه جاده و تيش
 وديوان تهاون مقارنتك نفع لجه و بركي ابرادي تمام
 معرف ابطس اولور وحواله اولان قضاة يندن و عينايد
 ميوي اباردن بها التي بركي يدي بوز قرق كيل استانبولي ايه
 وقضاة يندن بوز اوز بوش بيك لجه لجه اناك و سكر بوز بركي ايجي
 كيله ديق و سكران بروقمه و غن ساد و ايكوز اوز قضاة
 بركي سادون اون التي بيك طقوز بوز التي يدي كيله ارب بركي
 اوجاغه و اغالزنيه و بركي و بش بيك اوجوز اون كيله ارب
 سياه و سلدار اوجاغه و ايكوز كيله جيجي به و بدي بيك
 سكر بوز التي طقوز كيله سركي و عاونه و التي سكر بيك التوز
 اوز ايجي كيل استانبولي ارب عسكرا اسلام و اهل حاسه
 و ساير كتابه قوز بيج اولتوب بوتقد سجه سكران سكر بيك
 طقوز بوز التي يدي كيله ارب معرف اولتوب اولور و قسطني
 و كاطري و قوقاد جانلنده اشتر ايجي قيران اولان قرق
 بشن بيك كيل استانبولي ارب نك بركي بركي بركي بركي
 بركي بيك باقي كوتسش لشد و جرمش قوز اوز بوز اولان ارب
 بها سندن الدوني ميريسندن التي بركي التي سكر بيك
 ايكوز تيش سكر ايجي سون اردوي هوانون خريه سنه بروج
 نقد تيله ايلويوب و بوز اون اوج بيك درتوز بركي
 لجه دفي ارب و اناك بها سوا ايجي بيقض منازله و عاياه
 قيران اوز بوز نيليم ابدوي ابراد معرفي سراي ايجي
 محلده حفظ اولتوب صنورت و بركي بركي ايدر ماهي
 امزبان سلط ملكه