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MADDE ...
SONRA ...

**DIYARBAKIR FATİHİ ve BEYLERBEYİ
BIYIKLI MEHMED PAŞA**

**ATATÜRK ve DİYARBAKIR
KİTABINDAN AYRI BASIM**

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prolonged fighting. Moreover, the Grand Vizier's distrust of the political pressure group around the Swedish King at Bender may have induced him to come to terms before these could interfere on the spot.

The news of the victory and the peace was well received at Istanbul at first. The Sultan, however, became suspicious of his Grand Vizier when the latter postponed his return to the capital because of protracted negotiations with the Russians concerning the implementation of the treaty. Indeed, the absence of direct positive results of the peace caused a general dissatisfaction with the Grand Vizier's policy. The anti-Russian party, joined by the leading 'ulamā', was able to gain the upper hand over those loving peace. After the arrival of the army at Edirne the Commander-in-Chief Baltađi Mehmed was instructed to give up the seal of office. He was put under arrest in the prison of the *Bostāndūbāshī*. An inventory of his possessions and money was ordered. He himself was banished to the islands of Midilli and subsequently to Limni [q.v.]. During his stay there, he learned of the confiscation of all his possessions. The *Wālide Sultān* probably interceded to save his life, but two main assistants in office, his *kāhya* 'Othmān Agha and his *mektūbū* 'Ömer Efendi, were condemned to death. Baltađi Mehmed Pasha died on Limni, after a short illness, in 1124/1712-13. The judgment of him in Ottoman historiography varies between the accusation of high treason against Islam and the Ottoman state and fulsome praise for a victorious Turkish commander. He seems to have been a typical product of the seraglio culture, and according to A.N. Kurat, was a man of the pen rather than a statesman, an Ottoman gentleman rather than a Turkish warrior.

Bibliography: See *IA*, art. s.v. (A.N. Kurat), with an extensive listing of sources and literature; this article forms the basis of the present one; also Kurat, *XII. Karl'in Türkiye'de kalışı ve bu sıralarda Osmanlı İmparatorluğu*, Istanbul 1943; idem, *Ekler I* (documents), Istanbul 1943; *Arşiv kılavuzu*, 1- pl. V. 10 (facs. and summary of Baltađi Mehmed's memorandum to the *Wālide Sultān*, 18 August 1711); Silāhdār Fındıklılı Mehmed Agha, *Nuşret-nāme*, ed. İ. Parmaksızoğlu, (2 pts.), Istanbul 1966-9, ii (index); Voltaire, *Remarques d'un seigneur polonais* [= St. Poniatowski] *sur l'histoire de Charles XII, roi de Suède*, The Hague 1741; A.N. Kurat (ed.), *The despatches of Sir Robert Sulton, Ambassador in Constantinople (1710-1714)*, London 1953 (= Camden Soc., 3rd Series, 78); 'Aṭā', *Ta'riḫ-i 'Alā*, Istanbul 1291-3, ii, 146-9; *SO*, iv, 208 ff.; Aḥmed Refik (Altunay), *Baltađi Mehmed Pasha ve Büyük Petrü 1711-1911*, Istanbul 1327; idem, *Memālik-i 'Othmāniyyede Demirbaş Şarh*, Istanbul 1332 (= *TOEM, Külliyyatı*, i); Kurat and K. V. Zetterstéen (eds.), *Türkische Urkunden*, Uppsala-Leipzig 1938 (docs. V, VI, VII); Kurat, *Prut seferi ve Barışı 1123 (1711)*, 2 vols., Ankara 1951-3 (= Ankara Ün. Dil-Tarih ve Coğrafya Fak. Y. 8-9) (the definitive monograph on the subject); idem, *Der Pruthfeldzug und der Pruthfrieden von 1711, in Jahrb. f. d. Gesch. Osteuropas*, x (1962), 13-66; idem (ed.), *Hazine-i birün kâtibi Ahmed b. Mahmud'un 1123-1711 Prut seferine ait defteri* (= ms. Preuss. Stsb. Or. Abt. 1209), in *TED*, iv (Ankara 1966) 261-426; D. Cantemir, *The history of the growth and decay of the Othman Empire*, London 1734-5, 2 vols. in 1, ii, 442-5 n., 450-3; B.H. Sumner, *Peter the Great and the Ottoman Empire*, Oxford 1949, 37-43; W. Theyls, *Gedenkschriften betreffende het leven van Karel de XII ... geduurende zijn verblijf in het Ottomannische gebied...*

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MEHMED PASHA, BIYIKLI, ('mous-tachiod') Ottoman general and administrator, d. 928/1521.

He seems to have been in the service of the *Shehzād* Selīm b. Bāyazīd II, at the time when the latter was governor of Trebizond. There is evidence that he held the post of Chief Equerry (*amir-ākhūr-bāshī*) from the time of the accession of Selīm I, and he fought alongside him in battles against the *Shehzād* Aḥmed b. Bāyazīd: near Bursa, where he commanded the vanguard and his force was routed on 7 Şafar 919/14 April 1513; then at the battle of Yeñişehir on 24 April. The following year, he took part in the campaign of Cāldirān [q.v.] and, on his return to Tabriz, was entrusted with the mission of storming the stronghold of Bayburd, which had been unsuccessfully besieged since *Djumādā* I 920/July 1514 by an Ottoman expeditionary force. The conquest of this fortress earned him the title, granted on 25 October, of *beg* of the *sandjaks* of Bayburd, Trebizond, (*Shebīn*) *Qara Hişār* and *Djānik*. In the spring of 1515 he was given the task of laying siege to *Kemākh* [q.v.], and he maintained a blockade on this Şafawid-held town until the arrival of the sultan, who took it by assault on 5 Rabī' II 921/19 May 1515. In the course of the summer, Selīm I appointed him commander-in-chief of an army of considerable size (Ottoman troops, volunteers and contingents from the Kurdish principalities) raised for the purpose of conquering western Kurdistan, which was in revolt against the Şafawids and where the diplomatic activity of *İdrīs Bidlīsī* [q.v.] had ensured that the territory would affirm its loyalty to the Ottoman government. Mehmed Pasha entered *Āmid* on 10 *Şahbān* 921/19 September 1515, was made *beglerbeg* of *Diyār Bakr* on 5 November, and completed the conquest of the country by annihilating in *Rabī' II* 922/May 1516, at *Eski Koç Hişār*, near *Mārdīn*, the last Şafawid army still present in the region, that of *Qara Khān Ustādjalū*. When Selīm I marched against the *Mamlūks*, Mehmed Pasha joined forces with him at *Malatya*, fought on the left flank at the battle of *Mardj Dābiḫ* [q.v.], then, at *Aleppo*, was granted authority to undertake the conquest of the fortresses of *Mārdīn* and *Hişn Kayfa*, still held by *Kızılbaş* garrisons. Shortly after this he took possession of *Mawşil*, *Kirkük* and *Tāwūk*. Promoted to the rank of vizier, Mehmed Pasha devoted the remainder of his period of office to the establishment of Ottoman rule in the Kurdish emirates of *Diyār Bakr* on the one hand, and to the monitoring of the activities of *Shāh Ismā'il* on the other. He died on 24 *Muḥarram* 928/24 December 1521 (of dysentery, cf. document E. 6102 of the Archives of Topkapı, and not in battle as claimed by Mehmed *Thüreyyā*) and was buried at *Āmid*, near the *Fātiḫ Pasha* mosque of which he had laid the foundations.

In spite of the important role which he played and the relatively plentiful documentation concerning him, little research has been so far done on *Biyıklı Mehmed Pasha*. In any case, examination of the sources gives the impression that, under Selīm I, he was one of the few senior Ottoman dignitaries—if not the only one—who, entrusted with a considerable weight of responsibility, enjoyed the unlimited con-

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Biyıklı
Mehmed
Pasha