

SADRAZAM KARA İBRAHİM PAŞA VAKIFLARI

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Özet

Kara İbrahim Paşa, IV. Mehmet dönemi Osmanlı sadrazamlarından biridir. 1683 Viyana mağlubiyeti sonrasında, Merzifonlu Kara Mustafa Paşa'nın azli akabinde sadrazam olmuş ve iki yıl bu görevde kalmıştır. Hayatı ya da onun sadaret dönemi hakkında ayrıntılı bir çalışma yapılmamıştır. Sadrazam oluşunda da görevden alınışında da iktidar mücadeleleri etkili olmuştur. Padişah IV. Mehmet ile ilişkileri bozulmuş ve gelişen olaylar neticesinde Rodos'ta öldürülmüştür. O da diğer birçok devlet adamı gibi, vakıflar kurarak ülkesine hizmet etmiştir. Bu sayede bir yandan hayır işlerken, diğer yandan memleketin imarına katkıda bulunmuştur. Bu çalışmada, İbrahim Paşa'nın kısa hayat hikâyesi verilmiş ve tesis ettiği cami, medrese, mescit ve çeşme vakıfları ayrıntılı olarak ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı Devleti, Sadrazam Kara İbrahim Paşa, vakfiye, İzmir, IV. Mehmet

Abstract

The Waqfs of The Grand Vizier Kara İbrahim Pasha

Kara İbrahim Pasha was one of the grand vizier of Mehmet IV. He was appointed to the grand vizierate instead of Merzifonlu Kara Mustafa Pasha after the Vienna defeat in 1683 and he kept the position for two years. There is no study on his life or his period. The power struggles for government were determinatives in both his appointment and dismissal. His relation with Mehmet IV worsened and he was killed in Rhodes at the end of the events. Like many other statesmen, Kara İbrahim Pasha served his country by founding waqfs. Thus, both he made charity and contributed development of the state. In this study, a short biography of İbrahim Pasha was given and his mosque, madrasah, *mesjid* and fountain waqfs were evaluated in a detailed way.

Key Words: Ottoman Empire, Grand vizier Kara İbrahim Pasha, Vakfiye, İzmir, Mehmet IV.

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1. Xandavrak

Ibrahim Paşa Karesi

۱۱۳۲

1. Starhemberg

2. Visgrad

3. Bude

4. Peşte

5. Osmanlı...

6. Ūsküdar (Ūskutar)

دائرة المعارف بزرگ اسلامی، جلد دوم، تهران ۱۳۶۸.

mend, *Kronoloji*, iii, 543 gives the following dates: Rādjāb 995/July 1587—Djūmādā I 996/April 1588). The Venetian bailo Giovanni Moro, in his report to the Signoria submitted in 1590, observes (Alberi, iii, 357) that the Sultan, dissatisfied with the state of affairs at the arsenal (*tersāne*), resolved to appoint Uluđj Hasan Paşa as Kapudān, "senza che Ibraim ne sapesse parola". A brief reference in Selāniki (*Ta'rikh*, 254) describes Ibrāhīm as dismissed (*ma'zul*) from office (here unspecified) in Djūmādā I 996/April 1588 (Danışmend, *Kronoloji*, iii, 111, 113 amends this date to Djūmādā I 997/April 1589).

The accession of Sultan Meḥmed III in 1003/1595 brought Ibrāhīm Paşa once more to the rank of second vizier (Hādīdjī Khalifa, *Fedhīleke*, i, 10). At this time the Ottoman empire was involved in the great war (1001-1015/1593-1606) with Austria. The departure of the Grand Vizier Ferhād Paşa [q.v.] on a campaign against Wallachia in Sha'bān 1003/April 1595 saw Ibrāhīm Paşa, as second vizier, appointed to be *Kā'im-makām* of the Grand Vizier at Istanbul.

On the death of the Grand Vizier Kodja Sinān Paşa in Sha'bān 1004/April 1596 Ibrāhīm Paşa was raised to the Grand Vizierate. He was to hold the office for a little less than seven months. During this brief period of time the Ottomans captured from the Christians the important fortress of Eğri [q.v.], i.e., Eger (Erlau) in Hungary (Muharram-Şafar 1005/September-October 1596) and defeated the forces of the Emperor Rudolf II at the battle of Hāc Ovasl (Mező-Keresztes) fought in Rabi' I 1005/October 1596. After the battle Cighālāzāde Sinān Paşa [q.v.] was made Grand Vizier, but the office was bestowed once again on Ibrāhīm Paşa a few weeks later in Rabi' II 1005/December 1596. He was dismissed, for the second time, from the Grand Vizierate in Rabi' I 1006/November 1597 and re-appointed to it, for the third time, in Djūmādā II 1007/January 1599, holding the office now until his death two and a half years later.

Ibrāhīm Paşa, as Grand Vizier and as *serdār*, i.e., general-in-chief, took command of the Ottoman armies engaged in the Hungarian war. The campaign of 1008/1599 had amongst its main objectives the repair and strengthening of the frontier fortresses and included also measures to win the local Hungarian population, which had suffered much in the course of the long war, to a more favourable attitude towards the Ottomans. Ibrāhīm Paşa, having wintered at Belgrade, led his forces in 1009/1600 against the Christian fortress of Kanizsa [q.v.] and, after a short siege, accepted its surrender in Rabi' II 1009/October 1600. This notable success marked, however, virtually the end of his career. He died at Zemün, near Belgrade, on 9 Muharram 1010/10 July 1601.

Ibrāhīm Paşa is described in the sources as a man of handsome appearance (Alberi, iii, 241-2; Minadoi, 266: "bello di sembianti"), generous (Alberi, iii, 432), subtle of intellect, but deceitful (Alberi, iii, 290 — cf. also Pečewi, ii, 229-231) and even "leggiero di cervello e vario" (Alberi, ii, 357), not a sagacious figure nor apt for high command (Alberi, iii, 432: "non e reputato prudente, ne atto a supremo commando")—relazione of Matteo Zane, dated 1594)—though his undeniable success in the Hungarian campaigns of 1596, 1599 and 1600 would seem to call into doubt this last judgement of Matteo Zane.

Bibliography: Selāniki, *Ta'rikh*, Istanbul 1281, 158, 168 ff., 193, 205, 222, 254; Pečewi, *Ta'rikh*, Istanbul 1281-3, ii, 21, 25, 168, 170, 189 ff., 206 ff., 209, 224, 227, 231 ff., 284; Hādīdjī Khalifa, *Fedhīleke*, Istanbul 1286-7, 10, 53, 67, 84, 86 ff.,

92 ff., 99, 102, 116 ff., 123 ff., 135, 142, 146 ff.; idem, *Tuhfat al-kibār*, Istanbul 1329, 140; Na'imā, *Ta'rikh*, Istanbul 1281-3, i, 80, 107, 110, 117, 123 ff., 128, 139, 142, 144, 157, 160, 168, 170, 172, 184 ff., 187, 204, 214 ff., 221 ff., 228 ff., 234 ff., 247 ff., 251 ff.; ŞolākHzāde, *Ta'rikh*, Istanbul 1298, 603, 608, 625 ff., 631 ff., 639 ff., 644, 650, 651 ff., 656 ff., 660 ff.; 'Othmānzāde Tā'ib, *Hādīkat al-wuzarā'*, Istanbul 1271, 45; Hüseyin Ayyānsarāyi, *Hādīkat al-djāwāmi'*, Istanbul 1281, i, 16; *Sidjill-i 'Othmāni*, i, 97; İ. H. Uzunçarşılı, *Osmanlı Devleti zamanında kullanılmış olan bazı mühürler hakkında bir tetkik*, in *Belleten*, iv (1940), 506-7 (and Plate XCI, no. 4); idem, *Osmanlı tarihi*, iii/2, Ankara 1954, 351-4, 357, 359, 613 (index); İ. H. Danışmend, *İzahlı Osmanlı tarihi kronolojisi*, iii, Istanbul 1950, 111, 113, 543; G. T. Minadoi, *Historia della guerra fra Turchi e Persiani*, Venice 1594, 266-7, 270-1, 276-95 passim; L. Soranzo, *L'Ottomanno*, Ferrara 1598, 10; E. Alberi, *Relazioni degli ambasciatori Veneti al Senato*, ser. 3, Florence 1840-55, ii, 357, iii, 241-2, 290, 357, 367-8, 432-3; O. Burian, *The report of Lello, third English ambassador to the Sublime Porte* (Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi Yayınları no. 83), Ankara 1952, 1-4 passim; Hammer-Purgstall, *Histoire*, vii, 125, 148, 161, 165-74 passim, 300-3, 312, 319, 332, 341, 349-61 passim, 431-2 and viii, 4, 6-7, 379-83; *IA*, s.v. *Ibrahim Paşa* (by İsmet Parmaksızoglu).

(V. J. PARRY)

İBRĀHİM PASHA, KARA, Ottoman Grand Vizier under Meḥmed IV, was born in 1030/1620, in a village near Bayburt, of a Muslim family. He first appears as a *lewend* [q.v.] serving under Abaza Hasan Paşa [q.v.]; when Abaza Hasan's rebellion was crushed (1069/1658) he took service under a succession of prominent figures, firstly Firārī Muştafā Paşa and finally Kara Muştafā Paşa, whose *ketkhudā* he became. Helped by the Paşa's influence and enjoying the confidence of the Sultan he now began to rise rapidly in the service of the state. He was appointed firstly *küçük* and then *büyük mir-akhor*, in Rabi' II 1082/August 1671 (Rāshid, i, 255); then when his patron Kara Muştafā became Grand Vizier (1087/1676) he himself was made third vizier (Silihdār, i, 653). Kara Muştafā, however, beginning to resent Ibrāhīm's growing intimacy with the Sultan, had him appointed Kapudān Paşa (17 Ramađān 1088/13 November 1677) in order to remove him from the court; but Ibrāhīm immediately procured himself the further post of *kā'im-makām* to the Grand Vizier, thus ensuring his continued presence at the capital. The Grand Vizier succeeded in having him dismissed from both posts and demoted to fifth vizier (10 Shaw-wāl 1089/25 November 1678: the date given in *Sefine-tü 'l-vüzera*, ed. Parmaksızoglu, Istanbul 1952, 39, is erroneous), but Ibrāhīm's influence over the Sultan was not weakened; he became successively fourth and third vizier, and, on the outbreak of the war with Austria, Kara Muştafā found it prudent to re-appoint him *kā'im-makām*. During the siege of Vienna, he remained at Belgrade to support the operations, but when word of the failure of the expedition was received, immediately returned to Edirne. He now began to intrigue actively against Kara Muştafā, and finally succeeded in procuring his former patron's execution and his own appointment as Grand Vizier (Dhu 'l-Hidjja 1094/December 1683, see Silihdār, ii, 119-21). However he was quite incapable of coping with the dangerous situation developing on the various battle-fronts, and not once did he take the field himself, so that on 20 Muharram 1097/17 Decem-