

Hist. of Persia (rev. ed., London 1829), i, 19 note, 295; Ritter, *Erzkunde*, ix, 137-144; Stolze, in *Verhandl. der Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde in Berlin*, x (1883), 262-5; G. N. Curzon, *Persia and the Persian question*, ii, London 1892, 318 f.; E. Herzfeld, in *Pet. Mitt.*, 1907, 84 f. (with the map on Plate vii).

(M. STRECK)

KALĒ-I SULTĀNIYYE [see CANAK-KALĒ BOGHAZI].

KALENDER [see KALANDAR].

KALENDEROĞHLĪ MEHMED (d. 1018/1609), leader of the *Djelālī* [q.v. in Supp.] rebels of Anatolia, was born in the village of Yassivīrān, in the *sandjak* of Ankara. He managed to obtain a *timār* in this *sandjak* and was promoted to *čarūsh* when Lālā Mehmed Pasha [q.v.] was *beglerbegi* of Anatolia. As one of the "deserters" (*firārī*) who fled at the critical moment in the battle of Mezö-Keresztes ([q.v.], 1005/1596), he was deprived of his *timār*; when he appealed, his dismissal was confirmed and he was threatened with further punishment, whereupon he, like so many others who had been proscribed as "deserters", joined the *Djelālī* movement under Karayazıdji, then the virtual ruler of Anatolia. Karayazıdji died in 1010/1601, and was succeeded as leader by his brother Deli Hasan. In 1011/spring 1603, Deli Hasan came to terms with the government in Istanbul and crossed into Rümeli to serve as *beglerbegi* of Bosnia, but *Kalenderoghli*, together with such other leaders as Karakush Ahmed and Kara Sa'īd, stayed in Anatolia and maintained their resistance in the area of Ankara—Akşehir—Kütahya. He came to the fore as one of the officers of Tawil Khalil, who surprised the army of the vizier Naşūh Pasha near Bolvadin (1014/1605), so that when the sultan (Ahmed I) attempted to come to terms with the *Djelālī* leaders *Kalenderoghli* was appointed *beglerbegi* of *Karamān* (and thus obtained the title of *pasha*). However, he did not assume the duties of this post but was granted Ankara as *arपालik* [q.v.]. His position became precarious with the death of Lālā Mehmed Pasha, who had been his protector, and the appointment of Murād Pasha ("Kuyudju" [q.v.], 1015/1606) as grand vizier. Moreover, the people of Ankara had refused to permit him to enter the city; he was obliged to leave one of his officers to deputize for him and to withdraw eastwards.

Meanwhile, Murād Pasha had marched against the rebels and summoned *Kalenderoghli* to join him in the campaign against *Djānpulātoghli* 'Alī Pasha at Aleppo. Suspecting a trap, *Kalenderoghli* disobeyed this order, thus revealing himself as a rebel. When Murād Pasha moved towards Aleppo, *Kalenderoghli*, at the head of a numerous host of *seghāns* [q.v.], moved westwards, occupying the Aegean coastlands and the Bursa district, so as to threaten Istanbul itself. He defeated the government forces sent against him and even laid siege to Bursa; he failed to take the city but fired the suburbs. Greatly disturbed by Murād Pasha's decisive defeat of *Djānpulātoghli* in 1016/1607, *Kalenderoghli* summoned all the *Djelālī* leaders to join him; nearly all obeyed, with the exception of *Muşlu Çavuşh*, who was operating around Silifke, and *Djānpulātoghli* himself, who was attempting to take refuge in Istanbul. *Kalenderoghli*'s proposal to offer battle in the region of Mar'ash-Aleppo was accepted, with a few dissenters. The army of over 70,000 *seghāns* was defeated in the *yayla* of Gökşün [q.v.] by Murād Pasha's troops, composed entirely of *kapu kulları* and reliable tribal levies from south-east Anatolia and the Arab lands (22 Rabi' II 1017/5 August 1608). *Kalenderoghli*

and his companions fled, hoping to reach safety in Persia. Hotly pursued, he managed to take refuge with Shāh 'Abbās, but since he would not abandon his turbulent ways he was put to death.

Bibliography: M. Akdağ, *Celāli isyanlarından Büyük Kaçgunluk (1603-1606)*, i, in *Tarih Araştırmaları Dergisi*, ii/2-3 (Ankara 1964), 1-49; I. H. Uzunçarslı, *Osmanlı Tarihi*, iii/1 Ankara 1951, 102-17; Na'imā, Istanbul 1280, ii, 4-10; Peçevi, Istanbul 1283, ii, 270; Mehmed Edirnevî, *Nukhbat al-tārīkh wa'l-akhbār*, Cairo 1248, 230; Kātib Çelebi, *Fedhkeke*, Istanbul 1287, 289; Hammer-Purgstall, iv, 397-410; Archival and manuscript sources: Başbakanlık Arşivi, Mühimme Defteri, vols. 76, 78; Ankara Etnografya Müzesi, Ankara Şer'iyye Sicilleri, vols. 7, 9, 10; 'Abd al-Kādir, *Wakāyī-nāme*, Süleymaniye Lib., Istanbul, Ms. Esad Ef. 2151; Hasanbeğzāde, *Nuruosmaniye Lib.*, Istanbul, Ms. 3134; *Münsh'e'āt*, Ms. Esad Ef. 3384.

KALGHAY, KALGHA, KAGHALGHA, a title best known as indicating the "deputy" or "heir apparent" of the *khāns* of the Crimean *Khānate* [see KIRIM]. The term has been subjected to a variety of linguistic, sociological and political analyses, the most important of which are summarized here.

Linguistically, the title has been associated with the Tatar word *kalghay*, "he will remain" or "let him remain", on the basis of an anecdote given by Halim Girāy (*Gülbün-i Khānān*, Istanbul 1287, 11 ff.). This popular etymology, followed by Hammer (*Geschichte der Chane der Krim* . . ., Vienna 1856, 39), Howorth (ii/1, 610) and Ahmed Diewdet (*Tārīkh*, i, 73), is untenable. A Mongol origin (Pelliot, *İnalçık*) is unlikely, since the term is not encountered before 1475. For a full discussion of the problem, see Doerfer, iii, p. 499, and J. Matuz, *Qalga*, in *Turcica*, ii (1970), 101-29.

In a sociological or institutional sense, there were ample precedents for the office of *kalghay*. The *Khānate* of the Golden Horde and its successor state, the Crimean *Khānate*, like other stable governments, required a trusted official who could make decisions in the absence of the *khān*. The *kalghay*, as deputy and heir apparent, was invariably a brother or a son of the *khān* (M. de Peyssonel, *Traité sur le commerce de la Mer noire*, ii, Paris 1787, 252). As direct descendants of Čingiz-Khān [q.v.], the *khāns* of the Golden Horde and of the Crimea followed closely many Mongol or inner Asian traditions. In fact, the office of *kalghay* corresponds rather closely to the Mongol prince known as the *otigin-ājān* or "master of the hearth and the home yurt or patrimony". (cf. B. Vladimirtsov, *Le Régime social des Mongols*, Paris 1948, 67 and 126). According to Mongol tradition, the home yurt was entrusted to the care of the *khān*'s youngest son. It would appear significant that most *kalghays* were chosen from among the younger brothers of the *khān* until the end of the 10th/16th century, a time when Islamic-Ottoman practices became more influential in the Crimea (see GIRĀY and the accompanying geneological table). *İnalçık* reports (*loc. cit.*) that slightly more than half of the *khāns* had previously served as *kalghay*, which emphasizes the role of deputy over that of their apparent. Clearly the Ottoman sultan (after 883/1478) and the tribal aristocracy could always impose their will, and often did, to disrupt an orderly succession and to weaken an able or over ambitious Girāy dynastic line. A convocation of the tribal dignitaries, termed a *kuriltay* [q.v.], also represented a weakened version of an inner Asian institution; the original *kuriltay*

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CHAPTER V

THE CELÂLİ REBELLION OF KALENDEROĞLU

A Major Change in Policy

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The successful conclusion of the campaign against Canbuladoğlu Ali Paşa in Aleppo did not rid Anatolia of the menace of the rebellions. The Celâlis remained dangerous and news of Canbuladoğlu's defeat made them realize the inevitability of confrontation with the Ottomans. While the commander-in-chief and his forces were quiescent in Aleppo for the winter, the Celâlis had almost a free hand on the peninsula. For Kuyucu Murad Paşa spent the winter preparing for the spring campaign. With tact and guile he separated many of the smaller rebel leaders from the great Celâlis, Kalenderoğlu Mehmed and Kara Said. To some he gave sancaks, to others robes of honor and momentary security. In the spring he would march west, back toward Istanbul. He had already sent an army to protect his eastern flank against possible union of Canbuladoğlu and the Anatolian Celâlis with Fâvilahmedoğlu in Baghdad, or even with Shah Abbas. If he made his plans carefully he

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