

Mezzomorto Hüseyin Paşa
(131287)

M

MADDE YAYINLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

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Mezzomorto Hüseyin Paşa

Turcay Zorlu

Mezzomorto Hüseyin (Hüseyin) **Paşa** (d. 1113/1701) was a prominent Ottoman grand admiral, who also served as the *dayı* and *beylerbeyi* of Algiers. He was the stepson of Seyyid Mustafa (Muştafâ), a galleon commander; the foster child of Maltz Abdurrahman ('Abd al-Rahmân) Paşa; and possibly a Christian converted to Islam, from Mauritania or Mallorca. His epithet *mezzomorto* ("half-dead"), from Italian, was acquired in the aftermath of a battle with the Spaniards in which he was gravely injured. After spending seventeen years in captivity, he was ransomed by Algerian sailors, and, in 1084–5/1674, became a corsair in the Mediterranean. He rose to prominence during the French attacks on Algiers in the early 1680s.

Following the death of Baba Hasan (Bâbâ Hasan, d. 1094/1683), Hüseyin Paşa became the *dayı* (*dâyi*, *dey*, provincial governor) and *beylerbeyi* (*beğlerbeği*, governor-general) of Algiers, after which he prevented the assaults of French corsairs and subdued local insurrections. He participated in the war in the Morea between the Ottomans and Venetians in

1095–6/1684, and he commanded the fleet in the Danube and the Black Sea. In 1102–3/1691, he was appointed *sancakbeyi* (*sancaqbeği*, administrator of a sub-district) of Rhodes. He made a strong effort to increase the number of the galleons in the Ottoman fleet to twenty. After he recaptured Chios in early 1107/1696, he replaced Kalaylıkoz Ahmed (Ahmed) Paşa (d. 1126–8/1715) as *kapudan paşa* (*qapudan paşa*, admiral of the Ottoman fleet), but his promotion was suspended because of complaints about his quarrel with the *dey* and the people of Algiers.

Hüseyin Paşa was deployed against the Venetian fleet and won the battle of Andros, off Lesbos, in 1107/1696, as well as two other encounters off Tenedos and Andros, in 1108/1697 and 1109/1698 respectively. Following the Treaty of Karlowitz (1110/ 1699), he was ordered to clear the Mediterranean islands of corsairs.

Apart from his military actions, Hüseyin Paşa launched efforts to reform the Ottoman navy, with the support of Sultan Mustafa (Muştafâ) II (r. 1106–15/1695–1703). His work resulted in a book of regulations, the *Bahriye kannunnamesi*,

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KÜLTÜR YAYINLARI TARİH ESERLERİ DİZİSİ NO : 3

MEZEMORTA HÜSEYİN PAŞA

Divân-ı Hümayun
kayıtlarından çıkarılmıştır.

Arayan ve toplayan
Saffet

Ceride-i Bahriye'de tefrika olarak
basıldıktan sonra ayrıca kitap olarak
[Bahriye Matbaası]nde basılmıştır.
1327 (1911)

Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Araştırmaları Merkezi Kütüphanesi	
Dem. No:	52253
Tas. No:	923 HÜS

Basıma Hazırlayan
YAVUZ SENEMOĞLU
Em.Dz.Alb.
(1914 — 1992)

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**KAPTAN-I DERYA MEZEMORTA HÜSEYİN PAŞA
VE HAZIRLADIĞI BAHRIYE KANUNNAMESİ ÜZERİNDE
YAPILAN KISA BİR İNCELEME**

Em. Tuğg. Gani ÖZDEN

Osmanlı İmparatorluğu duraklama döneminin son yılları ile gerileme döneminin başında, Türk Deniz Kuvvetleri'ne büyük hizmetleri geçen Kaptan-ı Derya Mezemorta Hüseyin Paşa'nın o tarihlerde düzenlediği kendi adı ile anılan Bahriye Kanunnamesi'nin esaslarını açıklamadan önce, bu değerli amiralin icraatı ile kısa biyografisinin bilinmesi faydalı olacaktır.

1688'de kaptan-ı deryalığa getirilen Kayserili Kalaylı-Koz Ahmet Paşa'nın Akdeniz kıyılarındaki halka zulüm yaptığı ve mallarının zorla ellerinden alındığının duyulması üzerine Midilli Muhafızlığı'na sürülmesinden sonra Magripli Mezemorta Hacı Hüseyin Paşa'nın ilk kez kaptan-ı deryalığa nasbedilerek (4 Ocak 1690) acele İstanbul'a gelmesi emredilmiş ve göreve başlayıncaya kadar Dergah-i Âli Kapıcıbaşıları'ndan Ali Bey'in bu göreve vekalet etmesi istenmiştir.

Mezemorta Hüseyin Paşa bu emir gelmeden evvel Cezayir Dayısı ve askerlerle arası açıldığı için bir gece ansızın kaleden çıkarak hazırlattığı bir Fırkate ile eşi ve çocuklarını bir şeyhin korumasına terk ederek İstanbul'a doğru yola çıkmıştır.

Mezemorta Hüseyin Paşa'nın kaptan-ı deryalığa nasbedildiğine dair emir Cezayir'e gelince Cezayir Dayısı Hacı Şaban Kâhya ile taraftarları Mezemorta'nın aleyhine birer dilekçe hazırlayarak kıymetli hediyelerle birlikte (4 tutsak genç, 4 murassa tüfek, 4 ehram, 3 makat, 1 kebir ayna, 3 mercan tesbih) iki kalyonla İstanbul'a göndermişlerdir. İstanbul'a gelen Cezayir murahhasları Sadrazamı ziyaretle dilekçe ve hediyelerini verdikten sonra, Hacı Hüseyin Paşa'yı Cezayir Beylerbeyliği'ne kabul etmeyeceklerini, kaptan-ı derya olursa filoları ile hükümet hizmetine gelmeyeceklerini bildirerek Tunus Beylerbeyi Cerrah Mustafa Paşa'nın Cezayir Beylerbeyliği'ne atanmasını rica etmişlerdir.

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Istanbul University), military hospitals in Edirne and Vidin, a fountain in Khâşşköy, a stone clock tower at Mirgün, the water system and a stone bridge at Shumla, and a mosque and school in Silistre.

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(H. A. REED)

X **HÂDİDÎ HUSAYN PASHA**, known as **MEZZOMORTO**, Algerian corsair and Ottoman admiral (d. 1113/1701); he owes his Italian nickname "half-dead" (in Turkish 'mezemorta') to the fact that as a young man he had been wounded, apparently fatally, in a sea-fight with the Spaniards.

Nothing certain is known about his origin: according to A. de La Motraye (*Voyages*, La Haye 1727, i, 206) he was born in Majorca. He first appears, as a well-known corsair, in 1674 (Grammont, *Relations entre la France et la Régence d'Alger au XVII^e siècle*, Algiers 1955, 52), and gradually made himself one of the most prominent figures of Algiers. When the French fleet under Duquesne bombarded Algiers in the summer of 1683, Husayn, with other corsair captains, was handed over as a hostage by the Dey (*dayî*) Baba Hasan, but he persuaded the French admiral to send him back on shore. He led an insurrection against Baba Hasan, killed him, and had himself elected Dey. Opening fire on the French fleet, he obliged Duquesne to raise the blockade; in 1684 he made peace with Louis XIV (Grammont, 83; E. Plantet, *Correspondance des Deys d'Alger avec la cour de France, 1579-1833*, Paris 1889, 84; Zinkeisen, *GOR*, v, 51 f.).

In 1686 the Ottoman government summoned him, as *beglerbegi* of Algiers, to send ships for the campaign in the Morea. The peace with France was soon

broken, and when the French fleet bombarded Algiers again in 1688, Husayn retaliated by attacking the French coasts and shipping. In 1689, the Porte had decided to appoint Husayn Pasha Grand Admiral of the Ottoman fleet (*Kapudan Pasha* [q.v.]); but before the summons reached Algiers, Husayn Pasha's power there had been seriously shaken by internal dissensions; he was obliged to flee to Tunis, and thence to Istanbul (and the post of *Kapudan Pasha* was given to Mişirizâde İbrâhim Pasha).

In 1101/1690 Husayn Pasha was appointed to command the Danube fleet, with orders to support the operations for the recovery of Vidin [q.v.]; he later commanded in the Black Sea; and in 1104/1691, a time when anxiety was growing over the threat of Venetian action in the Aegean, was made *sandjak-begi* of Rhodes, with command of the Imperial galleons (*kalyün*). When in 1106/1694 the Venetians occupied Chios (Turkish: *Sakız* [q.v.]), Husayn Pasha played a prominent part in the two engagements (Radjab 1106/February 1695) which led to the recovery of the island (*Şafwet, Koyun Adaları önündeki deniz harbi ve Sakızın kurtarılışı*, in *TOEM*, i/3 (1326), 150-77).

In Ramađân 1106/May 1695 Husayn Pasha was rewarded with the post of *Kapudan Pasha*, in succession to ('Amüdjazâde) Husayn Pasha [q.v.] (Silâhdar Fındıklılı Mehmet Ağa, *Nusretnâme*, ed. I. Parmaksızoğlu, i/1, Istanbul 1962, 28-9), and turned all his efforts to the expulsion of the Venetians from the Aegean: in Şafar 1107/September 1695 he defeated, off Lesbos (Midilli), a Venetian fleet bound for Chios and Cos; in the course of operations in the Morea in 1696 he brought the Venetian fleet to battle between Andros and Euboea; on 15 Dhu 'l-Hidjja 1108/5 July 1697 he defeated a Venetian fleet under Alessandro Molino off Tenedos and again, on 14 Şafar 1109/3 September 1697, off Andros. On 15 Rabi' I 1110/21 September 1698 he brought the Venetian fleet under Giacomo Cornaro to battle off Lesbos: Western sources (Zinkeisen, *GOR*, v, 183) depict the engagement as a Venetian, Turkish sources (Silâhdâr; Râşhid, ii, 440) as an Ottoman victory.

Husayn Pasha did not live long after the conclusion of the peace of Carlowitz: in 1113/1701 (the exact date is uncertain; his successor as *Kapudan Pasha*, 'Abd al-Fettâh Pasha, was appointed in Rabi' I 1113/August 1701) he died on the island of Paros and was buried on Chios (Istanbul, Başvekalet Arşivi, Mühimme defteri no. 111, p. 644; A. de La Motraye, i, 210).

Husayn Pasha's services to the Ottoman Empire were not confined to the winning of battles; he also played an important part in the reform and strengthening of the Ottoman fleet and in the regularizing of the naval service by a code of regulations (*kânûn-nâme*) which he drew up (see I. H. Uzunçarşılı, *Osmanlı devletinin merkez ve bahriye teşkilatı*, Ankara 1948, 498-9, 523, etc.).

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