

and not of the sword, he was unpopular with the army, particularly the Janissaries, and this was bound to lead to his fall (cf. *GOR*, vii, 72). In the great rising in Istanbul which lasted four weeks, beginning with the enthronement of Sultan Muṣṭafā II and ending with his deposition (9 Rabīʿ II, 1115/22 August 1703), his career came to an end. He was disgraced, but pardoned in the same year and appointed governor, first of Cyprus, then of Egypt (October 1704). His governorship there terminated as unhappily as his grand viziership (cf. *GOR*, vii, 133, following Rāshid and La Motraye). In *Djumādā I* 1118/September 1706, he was dismissed and sent to the island of Rhodes, where he died in *Dhu 'l-Hidjdja* 1119/March 1707, either under torture or a result of it (cf. *GOR*, vii, 134, quoting the *internuntius* Talman). Mehmed Paṣha Rāmī is regarded as a brilliant stylist, as the two collections of his official documents (*inshāʿ*) containing no less than 1,400 pieces, distinguished by their simple clear and elevated style, amply show (cf. the mss. in Vienna, Nat. Bibl. nos. 296 and 297, in G. Flügel, *Die arab., pers. u. türk. Hss.*, i, 271-2). Mehmed Paṣha Rāmī also left a complete *Diwān*, of which specimens are available in the *Tedhkire* of his son-in-law Sālim (cf. F. Babinger, *GOW*, 272-3; printed Istanbul 1315). His poetical gifts were inherited by his son 'Abd Allāh Reʿfet (cf. Bursalī Mehmed Ṭāhir, *'Othmānī müʿellifleri*, ii, 187).

Bibliography: J. von Hammer, *GOR*, vii, *passim*; the history of the Istanbul rising was written by Mehmed Shefik; *'Othmānī müʿellifleri*, ii, 186; Sālim, *Tedhkire*, 252-8; *'Othmānzāde* Aḥmad Tāʿib, *Hadīkat ul-wūzarāʿ*, Istanbul 1271, at the end; Aḥmad Resmī [q.v.], *Khalīfat al-ruʿasāʿ*, Istanbul 1269, 47; *Sidjill-i 'othmānī*, ii, 367; von Hammer, *Geschichte der Osmanischen Dichtkunst*, iv, 26; *IA*, art. *Mehmed Paṣa Rāmī* (Bekir Sıtkı Baykal).

(F. BABINGER)
MEHMET PASHA, RŪM OR RŪMĪ (d. 883/1478), Ottoman Grand Vizier.

Being of *kul* status, his origins, whether Greek or Albanian, are obscure. Sultan Mehmed II [q.v.] admitted him into his intimate circle after the unsuccessful Albanian campaign of 870/1466 during which Mehmed Paṣha became Second Vizier. In 1468/872 he joined the campaign against Karamān [see KARAMĀN-OGHULLARĪ], during which he manifested his rivalry with the Grand Vizier Maḥmūd Paṣha [q.v.]. Instead of him, Mehmed Paṣha was charged with the deportation of selected members of the populations of the cities of Karamān, Konya [q.v.] and Laranda [q.v.], mainly artisans, other professionals and merchants. The older Ottoman chronicles agree in the disapproval of the Greek's harsh treatment of the Muslim people in question, giving a picture of this Paṣha as if he were effecting an act of revenge for the Istanbul Greek population's fate (cf. 'Aṣhīkpasha-zāde, tr. R.F. Kreutel, *Vom Hirtenzelt zur Hohen Pforte*, Graz, etc. 1959¹, 201 f., 238, 240 f., see also *idem*, ed. 'Alī, Istanbul 1332, 143, 170, 191).

As a reward for his zeal in serving his master's policy of repopulating the city of Istanbul, Rūm Mehmed Paṣha was appointed Grand Vizier instead of Maḥmūd Paṣha in 873/1468-9. The members of his faction were given important positions too; *inter alios*, Mollā Mehmed Wildān became *Kādi-ʿasker*, whilst *Khāṣṣ* Murād, Gedik Aḥmed and Özgüroğlu 'İsā Bey all became viziers. His continued harsh policy towards the Muslim population of Karamān, which included the wide-scale confiscation of freehold property and *wakfs*, caused an armed resistance organised by the Karamānoğlu princes Pīr Mehmed and

Kāsim, who made themselves masters of the town of Laranda. Mehmed Paṣha's counter-offensive was swift. Laranda and Ereğli were destroyed in 874/1469-70. All local *wakf* and private property was confiscated. Moving to Alanya ('Alāʿiyye [q.v.]), he was unable to conquer that fortress town. Contemporary sources tried to explain this lack of vigour as due to Mehmed Paṣha's being married to a sister of Kılıdġ Arslan, the last Bey of Alanya. The Grand Vizier continued his punitive expedition by persecuting the Warsak Türkmen tribe, who were able to inflict a defeat on Rūm Mehmed's forces in the Cilician mountains. Mehmed II dismissed his Grand Vizier for this failure (875/1470-1). Rūm Mehmed Paṣha was thereupon given a command in the expedition to conquer Negroponte (Eghriboz [q.v.]) in *Dhu 'l-Hidjdja* 874 and Muḥarram 875/June and July 1470. The rivalry between him and Maḥmūd Paṣha and Karamānī Mehmed Paṣha [q.v.] must have been the cause of his downfall and execution in 877/1472-3. Some sources cite Rūm Mehmed Paṣha's involvement in the repopulation of Istanbul as an example of his talent as a financial administrator. He seems to have introduced the levy of rent on houses (the so-called *muḳāʿa*) from the newly-settled inhabitants of the new capital, who till then had enjoyed their new property rights free of any taxation (cf. *IA* art. *Mehmed II* (H. İnalcık)). Rūm Mehmed Paṣha seems to have been an efficient instrument of Mehmed II's centralising policies, especially those of turning private landholdings into state property (*mīrī*) at the expense of the old-established local population, in this way creating *tīmār* estates for the Sultan's servants.

He was the founder of *inter alia* a beautifully situated *küllīyye* at Üsküdar, of which the mosque is still standing, overlooking the Bosphorus: one of the few buildings in fact left from the days of the Conqueror. Next to the mosque stands the *türbe* in which the founder lies buried, together with a grandson and his daughter.

Bibliography: *IA* art. *Mehmed Paṣa, Rūm* (M.C.Ş. Tekindağ), where sources and literature are indicated; *IA* art. *Mehmed II* (H. İnalcık); 'Aṣhīkpasha-zāde, *Taʿrīkh*, tr. R. F. Kreutel, *Vom Hirtenzelt zur hohen Pforte*, Graz, etc. 1959 (= *Osmanische Geschichtsschreiber*, 3), 201 f., 238, 240 f., F. Babinger, *Mehmed the Conqueror and his time*, ed. W.C. Hickman, tr. R. Manheim, Princeton 1978, 254, 292 f., 286 f., 299, 454; İ.H. Danişmend, *Osmanlı tarihi kronolojisi*, Istanbul 1971, i, 266-7, 306-7, 313, 315, 319, 322-3, 337, 354, 377-8 (with different chronology); N. Beldiceanu, *Recherches sur la réforme foncière de Mehmed II*, in *Acta Historica (Soc. Acad. Dacoromana)*, iv (1965), 27-39; İ.H. Konyalı, *Üsküdar tarihi*, 2 vols., Istanbul 1976, i, 249-52; G. Goodwin, *A history of Ottoman architecture*, London 1971, 114-15 (with wrong date), 283.

(A. H. DE GROOT)

MEHMET PASHA ŞARĪ, DEFTERDĀR, BAĞKĀL-OGHLU [see ŞARĪ MEHMET PASHA]

MEHMET PASHA ŞOKOLLĪ, ṬAWĪL [see ŞOKOLLĪ, ŞOKOLLU]

MEHMET PASHA, SULTĀN-ZĀDE, *Djīwān* KĀPİDġĪ-BASHĪ, SEMĪN (1010-56/1602-46), Ottoman Grand Vizier.

He was born in Istanbul as the son of 'Abd al-Raḥmān Bey (himself a son of Semiz Aḥmed Paṣha, Grand Vizier 887-8/1579-80, by origin an Albanian *dewshirme* boy) and of Hümāshāh 'Aʿiṣhe *Khānīm* Sultān, a daughter of Ćighala-zāde Sinān Paṣha [q.v.], thus being a grandson of Princess Mihr-i Māh

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Mehmed Paşa Rāmī