LIST OF THE TURKISH GOVERNORS AND HIGH JUDGES OF ALEPPO FROM THE OTTOMAN CONQUEST TO A.D. 1747.

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Foreword.

The following pages contain two complete lists of the Turkish Governors (Pashas) and High Judges (Mawālit) of the city of Aleppo, in North Syria. The list of the Governors begins from A.H. 1002, and that of the High Judges from the year of the Ottoman conquest of Syria by Salīm “the Grim,” or from A.H. 922.

Both lists were probably taken from the official archives of the city by an author who died in A.H. 1157 (A.D. 1744). The reason for this assumption lies in the fact that this date is the last one mentioned at the end of each of the two lists, and that the lists (as translated below) are found in the Arabic MS. numbered 122 (ff. 38b-45a) of the Bland collection of the John Rylands Library, which although undated may safely be ascribed to the same year. A few more names are added to the lists after this date, but these, as we have said in loc., are by a later hand.

We could hardly question the usefulness of these lists for the history of the Turkish domination over the country stretching below the Taurus range, and even for the history of all the Asiatic and African possessions of the old Ottoman Empire during the best two centuries and a half of its existence. A Pasha (or a maula), before his appointment to Aleppo, was generally the Pasha (or the maula) of many other important cities, and the case would be similar on the expiry of his term of office when he would certainly be transferred to some other equally important post. Now the present lists, by giving the name and the exact date of the appointment of a Pasha (or a maula), enables us to trace him in any other part of the Empire
in which he is mentioned either in historical happenings or in official records, and to fix an approximate (and often a precise) date for many events the occurrence of which would otherwise be difficult to determine chronologically. The lists have proved very valuable to me in this respect in the work of cataloguing the Turkish MSS. preserved in our Library, and also for checking the different dates mentioned in connection with some Turkish authors. Three examples will be sufficient here for our purpose:

(a) Rieu (Catalogue of the Turkish Manuscripts in the British Museum, p. 200) is undecided about A.H. 1117 as the date of the appointment of Ibra'him to the governorship of Aleppo. Our list i., No. 93 renders this date certain.

(b) According to Rieu (ibid., p. 127) the famous Turkish writer Kādi Zādah died on the 26th of Rabi‘ ii., 1045. This date cannot apparently be considered as absolutely certain, because according to our list ii., No. 85, Kādi Zādah was appointed on the 14th of Shawwāl of the same year as a maula of the city of Aleppo.

(c) Rieu (ibid., p. 98) writes that ‘Abd al-Karim b. Sinān was appointed Kādi of Aleppo in 1028. Our list ii., No. 67, informs us that this appointment took place in 1026. In 1028 Aleppo had another maula called Riyādī. See list ii., No. 69.

This chronological difficulty may possibly be removed in some cases by the fact that our authorities use alternately the Hijrah year or the mulki year, i.e., the Turkish official year, and there are about two years of difference between the two computations.

What strikes a historian in his perusal of these lists is the short duration of the governorship and judgeship of a city in the old Ottoman Empire; to my knowledge such short appointments, extending over a period of about two centuries and a half, beat all previous records. From 922 to 1157 (or during 235 years) Aleppo had no less than 190 mawālī, and from 1002 to 1157 (or during 155 years) no less than 131 Pashas took an active part in its government. Most of the governors held office for one year only. If we consider the time required in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to travel from Constantinople (or from any other remote town) to Aleppo, and if we take into account the long delays that almost always occurred from the time a Governor was appointed to that when he took actual charge of affairs, we shall not be far below the boundaries of truth
were we to assume that no Governor resided in the city more than ten months on the average: a time hardly sufficient to get a satisfactory glimpse of the inner workings of—to use more modern administrative terms—the headliwās, and of the Қaşabahs, Cazas, and Nahiyahs which depended on them.

Those interested in Turkish onomastic science will find the lists particularly useful. In list i. the names of the following numbers are worth mentioning: 11, 17, 30, 33, 42, 46, 53, 57, 59, 63, 69, 80, 91, 102, 103, 121, 126, 131, while in list ii. one might refer to Nos. 4, 14, 17, 42, 45, 55, 56, 57, 59, 64, 101, 115, 117, 124, 125, 137, 164, 187, 18.

It is also useful to remark that Shaikh al-Islāms and sons of Shaikh al-Islāms figure in list ii.: Nos. 175, 177, 181, while list i. contains wazīrs: Nos. 123, 125.

To facilitate references to the lists we have divided them into list i., and list ii., and have numbered all the names they contain. As to spelling we have adopted the method that appeared to us more convenient, although the Turkish final Čh has sometimes been superseded by Ă as a special consideration for Arabic orthography. In list i. the years of the Hijrah precede those of the duration of the governorship. We have placed these last years between parentheses and omitted the repetition of the unnecessary verb hakama, "he governed," which, in the MS., is invariably written over them.

LIST I.

The Pashas of the Ottoman Dynasty who governed Aleppo from the year 1002.

[The word "Pasha" found after each name is not reproduced in the translation.]


* Either Aleppo remained without governor for three years, or this figure should be (4).
Oghli Ahmad, 1022 (4). 17 Kara-Kâsh Muḥammad, 1026 (2).
18 Bustanji Ḥusayn, 1028 (1). 19 Ibânat Muḥammad, 1029 (1).
38 Chalabi IBrahīm (for the second time), 1056 (1). 39 Juwâlî Ḥasan, 1057 (1). 40 Dabbâgh Muḥammad, 1058 (1).*
41 Muṣṭari (uncertain reading of Ṭ) Muṣṭafa, 1058 (1). 42 Nûnnâni Oghli Arslân, 1059 (1). 43 Muṣṭari Muṣṭafa (for the second time), 1060 (1).
44 Shâṭir Ḥusayn, 1061.* 45 Ja’far, 1061 (1). 46 Ābshir Muṣṭafa, 1062 (3). 47 Ṭayyâr Oghli Muṣṭafa, 1065 (1).
48 Ḥusayn Aḥmad, 1066 (1). 49 Murtaza, 1067 (1). 50 Ibânat Ḥasan, 1067 (1). 51 Maḥmûd, 1068 (2).
55 Wazir Kâtkhûdâi Muḥammad, 1072 (1). 56 Sârî Ḥusayn, 1073 (3). 57 ‘Ibârahîm; a few days only. 58 Fâth gerid, 1076 (4).
59 Siḥlîdar Ḥusayn, 1080 (1). 60 Sârî Ḥusayn (for the second time), 1081 (1). 61 Khalil, 1082 (1). 62 ‘Askân Muṣṭafa, 1083.*
71 ‘Abd, 1097 (1). 72 Aḥmad, 1098 (2). 73 Shâwâsh, 1098 (1). 74 Khaznâdâr Ḥasan, 1099 (1). 75 ‘Yâgan ‘Uthmân, 1100.*
76 Khaznâdâr Ḥasan (for the second time), 1100.* 77 ‘Arîb ‘Râjîb, 1100 (1). 78 Khalil, 1101 (1). 79 Túpâl Ḥusayn, 1102 (2).
80 Ja’far, 1104 (1). 82 Dârsân Muḥammad, 1105 (1). 83 ‘Abd (for the second time), 1106 (1). 84 Siḥlîdar ‘Uthmân, 1107 (1).
90 Chalzâk Muḥammad (for the second time), 1114 (1). 91 Ḥasan âbû Kawuk, 1115 (1). 92 Sulaiμân, 1116 (1). 93 ‘Ibârahîm, 1117 (1). 94 ‘Abd

* Evidently a governorship of a few months only.
† Evidently an error for 1097.
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[Evidently the compiler of the above list died at the beginning of the governorship of Chalik, because the following entries have been added by a later hand]:

"The governorship of Aleppo went then to Husain while in Erzerrum, on the 27th Ramadān, 1157, but he died in Erzerrum. Then the governorship went to Muḥammad Yadakchi, after (his governorship of?) Egypt, on . . . 1157. Then the governorship went to Muḥammad, commander in chief of the troops near Karš, in the beginning of Muḥarram, 1158/1455. Then the governorship of Aleppo went to Husain, while in Van; then His Excellency was appointed to the governorship of Diarbaker, in the middle of Sha‘bān, 1160.

* Evidently a governorship of a few months only.
The High Judges (mawāli of Aleppo from the year of conquest 922.

[The word "effendi" found after each name is not reproduced in the translation.]


* Evidently the author did not know the exact date of the magistracy of the above forty-four judges who held office during 11 yrs from 992 to 1003 A.H.

† No date.
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Iwnchi Zadah, 1024. 65 Amin Muhammed Sadr ad-Din Zadah ash-Sharwati, 1024. 66 Sayid Muhammed Saki Zadah (for the second time), 1025. 67 'Abd al-Karim, 1026. 68 Sa'd ad-Din Mawali Zadah, 1027. 69 Riadi Muhammed Idris Zadah, 1028. 70 'Abdullah Mahmud Zadah, 1029. 71 Mustafa Hasan Beg-Zadah, 1030. 72 Kasim, in 21 Shawwal, 1031. 73 Muhammed Nayib Zadah, in 15 Muharram, 1032. 74 'Abd ar-Rahman Nami Zadah, 1033. 75 Mustafa Hassani Zadah, 1035. 76 Shaikh Muhammed Fanari, 1035. 77 Sayid Muhammed, 1036. 78 Sayid 'Abd ar-Rahman Sai, 1037. 79 Mustafa, in 13 Shawwal, 1038. 80 Muhammed son of Muhammed Bustan Zadah, 1039. 81 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Ushshaki Zadah, 1040. 82 Mas'ud Khwajah Zadah, 1042. 83 Muhammed son of Gharib Khwajah Zadah, 1043. 84 Ahmad Mantiki Zadah, 1044. 85 Kadi Zadah Muhammed, the scholar, in 14 Shawwal, 1045. 86 Kupri Zadah Muhammed, 1047. 87 Muhammad, 1048. 88 Kattkuda Zadah Sayid Hasan, in 1048. 89 As'ad Muhammed, 1049. 90 Sayid 'Abd ar-Rahman Hassafi Zadah, 1050. 91 Sayid 'Abdallah, son of Muslih ad-Din, 1050. 92 Shaikh Muhammed Sinan, 1051. 93 Mustafa, 1053. 94 Rahman Allah, 1054. 95 Khatim Zadah Hasan, 1055. 96 Sayid Muhammed Amin Safi Zadah, 1056. 97 Sa'd Zadah Saiif-Allah, 1057. 98 Bustani Zadah Ahmad, 1057. 99 'Ushshaki son of 'Abd ar-Rahim, in Rabir ii, 1058. 100 Ruh Allah Sadr ad-Din Zadah, 1058. 101 Uzun Hasan, in Sha'ban, 1059. 102 Abu as-Su'ud Zadah Muhammed Sadik, 1060. 103 Ajami Muhammed, 1061. 104 Sayid Ahmad, 1062. 105 Sha'rahi Zadah, 1063. 106 Ahmad, son of 'Abd al-'Aziz, 1064. 107 'Abd al-Baki, 1065. 108 Ahmad al-Bahali Zadah, 1066. 109 Hasan Pasha Zadah Mustafa, 1066. 110 Mustafa, in the beginning of Rajab, 1067. 111 Umar 'Adli, 1068. 112 Mustafa, 1068. 113 Walid Zadah Ahmad, 1069. 114 Mustafa, 1070. 115 'Abdallah al-Mukallib al-Maslub, 1071. 116 Jisni Zadah Muhammed Sahih, 1072. 117 Kaba-Kulak Muhammed, in 10 Sha'bani, 1073. 118 Faiq-Allah 'Uthman Zadah, 1075. 119 Kamal Zadah Ahmad (he died in Aleppo and he is buried in the Salihiin), 1076. 120 'Abd al-Halim Hammad Kapan, 1076. 121 Bayadi Zadah Ahmad, 1077. 122 Kawwaki Zadah Shaikh Muhammed, 1079. 123 Araj 'Umar, 1080. 124 AK Mahmud, 1081. 125 Kiz 'Ali (he died in Aleppo and he is buried in the Salihiin), 1083. 126 Tusi Muhammed (he died in Aleppo and he is buried in the Salihiin), 1083. 127 Sayid abu s-Su'ud As'ad Zadah, 1084. 128 Sa'id Muhammed, 1085. 129 Manlai Zadah Hasan (he died in Aleppo and he is buried in the Salihiin),

[A later hand has scribbled here the names of two more maulas called Muḥammads who came to Aleppo in 1157 and 1158 respectively].