

EDİBİTİM

1668  
HÜSREV PAŞA, DELİ

~~HÜSREV PAŞA BAKIMI~~

13889 BACQUÉ-GRAMMONT, J.L. Notes et documents sur Divâne Hüsrev Paşa. RO41 (1979) pp. 21-55.

Hüsrev Paşa Divanı üzerine belge ve notlar.

*Ta'rikh*, Istanbul 1281-3, ii, 293, 320, 343-4, 378-80, 401-3; 419-49 *passim*; iii, 2-105 *passim*; Munadjjim *Bashl*, 661, 663-8; 'Othmānzāde Tā'ib, *Hadīkat al-uzarā'*, 74-6; Ferfūdūn Beg, *Munsha'* *at al-salāfin*, Istanbul 1264-5, ii, 87-96; Murtaḍā Naẓmzāde, *Gulshan-i khulafā'*, Istanbul 1143, 74 ff.; *Relation de ce qui s'est passé entre les armées du Grand Seigneur et du Roy de Perse depuis la fin de l'année 1629 jusqu'à présent, où est décrit le troisième siège de Babylone*, Paris 1631; *IA*, art. *Husrev Paşa* (H. İnalçık). (H. İNALCIK - R. C. REPP)

**X KHOSREW PASHA**, DIVĀNE OR DELI, Ottoman governor and vizier, and elder brother of Lala Muṣṭafā Paşa [q.v.]. He was a Janissary of Bosnian origin, but became a deserter at the outset of his career, and for several years lived an adventurous life, as evoked by 'Alī in his *Kunh al-akhbār*. He returned to grace at an unknown date, and then became food-taster (*lašh-nigir*) at the Palace, intendant of the corps of guards (*kapudji*) and then equerry to the sultan. His conduct during the Čıldirān campaign gained him the governorship (*beglerbeglik*) of Karamān on 25 August 1514. He took part in the conquest of Diyārbakr in 1515, in the Egyptian campaign of 1516-17, and in the suppression of the Kizilbash revolt of Shāh Welī in 1520 and that of Djān-birdī Ghazālī [q.v.] in the following year.

At the beginning of 1521 he became *beglerbeg* of Anatolia, and then of Diyārbakr at the death at the end of that same year of Blyīkīl Mehmed Paşa [q.v.]; he was to remain for ten years in this post at Āmid, with responsibility for watching over the security of the frontiers with Şafawid Persia and for consolidating Ottoman authority in the Kurdish principalities which had recently rallied to the Porte. During the winter of 1531-2, his disputes with Ulama Paşa, a Şafawid refugee who had been made commander-in-chief of the troops in eastern Anatolia and was at that time in favour with the Grand Vizier İbrāhīm Paşa, led to his dismissal. In 1532 he became governor of Anatolia for a second time, and took part in the "German" campaign of that same year. Trace is then lost of him until he turns up as *sandjaq begi* of Aleppo and then *beglerbeg* of Damascus in 1534, and charged with various military duties during the "campaign of the two 'Irāqs". Whilst the Ottoman army was wintering at Baghdad in 1534-5, the sultan nominated him as *beglerbeg* of Egypt in place of Khādīm Süleymān Paşa [q.v.].

Khosrew Paşa's brief tenure of office in Cairo (February 1535-December 1536) was marked by such an enormous increase in the revenue from Egypt (*irsāliyya* [q.v.]) that the Porte had suspicions about the legality of the means used to collect it. A commission of enquiry was unable to prove his guilt, but he was nevertheless dismissed from his office. In fact, the evidence on his administration in Diyārbakr and in Egypt reveals a brutal, largely unscrupulous and highly mendacious official, but also a remarkably efficient one. The Ottoman chroniclers of Egypt (Yūsuf, Mehmed b. Yūsuf al-Khallāk and 'Abd al-Karīm b. 'Abd al-Rahmān) stress moreover the unusual prosperity and security which the land enjoyed under his rule.

He was replaced at Cairo by the powerful vizier Khādīm Süleymān Paşa, whose previous ten years' tenure of the governorship he had endeavoured to denigrate in the eyes of the Porte, evoking in Khādīm Süleymān Paşa a tenacious hatred against him. For the third time, Khosrew Paşa became *beglerbeg* of Anatolia at the beginning of 1537, and then of Rumelia in June 1538. His services during his tenure

of these offices (the Moldavian campaign of 1538 and the capture of Castelnovo in 1539) led the sultan to appoint him as fourth vizier in 1541, Khādīm Süleymān Paşa being Grand Vizier and Rüstem Paşa [q.v.] second vizier. It seems very probable that the latter's ambitions were the cause of the ruin of the other two. As the sultan's son-in-law and enjoying the support of his influential mother-in-law Khürrem Sultān, Rüstem was able to rouse against each other very skilfully the old enemies Khādīm Süleymān and Khosrew in such a way that they came to blows in the sultan's presence in 1544 and were both deprived of office for this affair. Rüstem Paşa then became Grand Vizier. In despair at having lost his offices and powers, Khosrew Paşa allowed himself to starve to death in this year, one of the very rare cases of suicide amongst Ottoman officials of this period.

*Bibliography*: J.-L. Bacqué-Grammont, *Notes et documents sur Divāne Husrev Paşa*, in *RO* (1979), and bibliography cited there.

(J.-L. BACQUÉ-GRAMMONT)

**X KHOSREW PASHA**, MEHMED (?-1271/1855), Ottoman Grand Vizier, educated in the Palace and raised to the post of head *tukhadār* on the accession of Selīm III [q.v.] in 1203/1789. He entered the service of Küçük Hüseyin Paşa, a protagonist of military and naval reform, who became Admiral (*Kapudan-i deryā*) in 1206/1792. In 1215/1801 Khosrew sailed with the fleet to Egypt, where he commanded a force of 6,000 and co-operated with the British in the recapture of Rashīd and the defeat of French forces. In recognition of his services he was soon afterwards appointed *wālī* of Egypt.

In Egypt he attempted to establish the *niẓām-i dīcād* [q.v.] army and disband the irregular *bashi boruk* troops imported from Rumelia for the war against the French. When he attempted to stop their pay, the *bashi boruk* forces rose in revolt and defeated Khosrew's own troops. Then Tāhīr Paşa attacked Khosrew, forcing him to withdraw to Damietta and declared himself *wālī* of Egypt. Shortly afterwards, Tāhīr was murdered, leaving Muḥammad 'Alī [q.v.] and the Mamlūks real masters of Egypt. In Rabi' al-Awwal 1218/July 1803, the Mamlūks defeated Khosrew near Damietta and threw him into prison. On his release by Muḥammad 'Alī 8 months later, he was removed from the governorship of Egypt.

His next appointment was as *wālī* of Diyārbekir (1218-19/1803-4), followed by various governorships in Rumelia. He was active in the Russo-Turkish war which broke out in 1221/1806 as *wālī* of Silistra and military commander on the Danube front. In recognition of his services, he was appointed *Kapudan-i deryā* in Dhu 'l-Hijjā 1225/January 1811 and commanded the Ottoman fleet in the Black Sea until the conclusion of a peace in Ramaḍān 1227/September 1812. He was dismissed in 1233/1818, and afterwards served in a number of provincial governorships. As *wālī* of Erzurum he was appointed military commander (*ser'asker*) in the east, with instructions to pacify rebellious Kurdish tribes whose activities had led to a clash with Persia. However, his mishandling of the affair led to a rebellion by the former *mutaşarrif* of Bāyezīd, while the Persians, taking advantage of the situation, captured Bāyezīd, Erdjīsh and Bitlis. The Porte transferred him to the governorship of Trabzon, and in Şafar 1237/September 1821 appointed in his place the former Grand Vizier Mehmed Emīn Ra'ūf Paşa.

With the outbreak of rebellion in the Morea, Khosrew Paşa was again appointed *Kapudan-i deryā* (Rabi' al-Akhir 1238/December 1822) and detailed to

## HÜSREV PAŞA TÜRBESİ

EKREM HAKKI AYVERDİ

Bir zamanlar, Sarıgüzel'den biraz aşağıda, Yenibahçe deresi düzlüğü üzerinde, bedestanlı esnafın, uzunçarşılı ehl-i hirefin ve bir kısım ilmiye ricalinin makbul semti olan bir Hüsrev Paşa Çarşısı vardı. Bütün İstanbul çarşılarında olduğu gibi, ufak meydancığı üstünde asmalı sed kahvesi, mahallenin ihtiyaçlarını temin eden dükkânları, sıbyan mektebi, taş çeşmesinden akan Kırkçeşme suyu, bir köşesinde bu su yollarında eminlik yapmış olan neccar Mehmed Efendi'nin oyma mermer parmaklıklı şirin türbesi ve asıl merkez cenahında da, çarşıya ismini veren Deli Hüsrev Paşa'nın müzeyyen türbesi bulunuyor; elli adım daha yukarıda da II. Bayezid'in kızı Hümmâ Sultan yapısı Bâli Paşa Camii ahengi tamamlıyordu. Şimdi bu kıvam bozulmuş, kaldırımlarına varıncaya kadar semt silinmiş, ağaç, çardak ve su kalmamış, çeşmenin yalağı çöplük olmuş, mekteb yıkılmış, ortada yangınlarda harab olmuş iki türbe kalmıştır; cami' de revaksız bir halde, güdük bir şekil almış, yıkıldıktan sonra yapılan yeni beton kubbesi de ölçsüz düşmüştür.

Biz bu tetkikimizde, şimdiki Bâli Paşa ve Hoca Efendi sokakları köşesine düşen Hüsrev Paşa Türbesi'nden bahsedeceğiz. Bu binaya ehemmiyet verdiren cihet, sadr-ı âzam olmamış vezir türbeleri içinde ilk süslü ve o nisbette mütenasib ve muhteşem vasfını haiz bulunmasıdır.

Osmanlı Devletinin teşekkülünden, bu binanın yapıldığı X. hicrî karnın ortalarına kadar geçen iki buçuk asır zarfında pek az ümerâ ve vüzerâ türbesine rast gelinmektedir; vezir payesindeki Veliyüddin oğlu şâir Ahmed Paşa'nın, ilk İstanbul sübaşısı Karıştıran Süleyman Bey'in, İzmir fâtihi şehid Hamza Bey'in ve torunu Kara Mustafa Paşa'nın Bursa'daki, hudud beyi Kuzgunsuz Mustafa Paşa'nın Üsküb'teki mütevasi' ve bazıları küçücük türbeleri parmakla sayılacak birer istisna teşkil eder. Sadr-ı âzamlık payesini ihraz etmiş olanlardan Çandırılılar'ın, Koca Mustafa Paşa'nın, Herseklioğlu Ahmed Paşa'nın mezarları müzeyyen birer lâhidden ibarettir ve ta Kanunî devrinedek, sadr-ı âzam türbesi olarak Rum Mehmed Paşa'nın basit, Davud Paşa'nın mutavassıt, Mahmud Paşa'nın muhteşem türbelerinden başkası yok gibidir. İkinci vezirlik pyesine kadar çıkmış olan Bosnalı Deli Hüsrev Paşa'nın türbesi ise, bunlar içinde birden bire muhteşem bir hüviyetle ortaya çıkan ilk nümunedir. Müteaddit yangınlar neticesin-

Hüsrav Paşa Deli

٧- سبيل وكتاب خسرو باشا

بالنحاسين

( ٩٤٢ هـ / ١٥٣٥ م )

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