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OSMAN PAŐA, Özdemirolu

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Emekli - carkebas
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T. Özdemir

Osman Paşa Özdemir

تاریخ یمن و صنعانک

جلد اولدر



بعض کور بلان مرتب سهو و خطا لپهون ایجاب ایند خطا و صواب
جدول ایکنجی جاده علاوه اوته جقدر

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Farod
Gend

(۱۲۶)

اوزدهر اوغلی عثمان پاشانک یمنه ولی اوله رق قوه عسکریه
ایله ورودی

حسن پاشا اشو قو حاقی در بار سعادت قراره متعاقباً عرض ایدوب یه استدعای
استداده اصرار ایلدی
سنه مرقومه خلانده مصردن اوج بیک موجودی متجاوز عسکر و مهمات
و حرا این ایل عثمان پاشا زیده قدم نهاد سوط و بسالت اولدی

{ مترجمه }

اوزدهر اوغلی عثمان پاشا یمنه کلد کدن صکره حسن پاشا اهلانک حددن
افزون اموالی مصادره ایش دیرک متهم طشوب نفتیش ایدرک
حسن پاشانک بالجمله اموالی ضبط ایله مومی الیهی فلس احره محتاج
ایتدی کندن بونک اوزرینه حسن پاشا دخی یمندن بجرا مصره عزیمت
رحصت الهرق کیدیکلی بعض تاریخده مسطوردر

مقدم صنعاده محصور اولو یمنه مطهرک معینده مستخدم اولان امرای عساکر
عثمان پاشای مومی الیه مابه خطایا خفیا کاغذل یازدیله ایسه ده بولر ایسه
مطهر طرفندن زیاده تحت انضباط الهرق ایا و ذهاب ایدرک جمله سی بوقله
اولند یمندن امرای مرقومه نیک مکتوبلری طویلوب مطهره ویرلدی
بونک اوزرینه مطهر دخی مرقومون متهم طوتوب نفیض عهد ایلد کار به حکم
ایله همان جمله سی زنجیر بند اوله رق حبسه القایلدی
عثمان پاشانک قوه کثیره و مهمات و غیره ایله مصردن یمن دیارینه چیقیدیکلی
خبر بی مقصد یمن بندده بوز یلو یمنه نعره فرار ایند امیر علی ابن شوایع نعره

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(۱۲۷)

مطهره بیلدردی • و مطهر دخی دولت عثمانیه نیک خطه ایمانیه اوزرینه اولان
خوش مقدسه سندن ال چکیموب همه حال تحت حکم انیسنه اله جفی درک و یمن
ایندی ایسه ده بوحالی کیمسه به افشا ایتوب اعمار ایله یمنه استحصال اسباب
مرفعه به تشندن کیر و طو ره رق اطراف و اکناف قبائلدن احتشاد و اجتماع
عسکره مشارکت ایددی • (حجریه) قبائلی امره کوره عدم انقیاد اظهار
ایش اوللرندن حجریه امیری احمد ابن عبدالوهاب الجزیری در دست ایله
منصابه کتوردی • و برادر زاده سی محمد ابن شمس الدینی قوه و غیره ایله نعر
اوزرینه سوق ایددی ایسه ده مرقومدها اثنای زاهده اینکن عثمان پاشا نعره
نکرک اجرای قوه قهریه و ابراز سوط حرزیه ایدوب نعره ضبط واسترداد
ایلدی • و پاشای مومی الیه نمره واصل اولرندن اول امیر علی ابن شوایع ایله
مطهر طرفندن نعره قائم مقام بولسان نصیری نعره ترک ایله (قاهره) یه
فرار ایلدیله و واششو خبرالم اثر مطهره واصل اولنجه اقدامی تدارکات عسکریه
و استیلاب حرزیه و مالزیه سفر به به حصر ایله زیاده سعی و کوشش ایدرک
محمد ابن شمس الدینک موضع اتخاذ ایلدیکلی جبل (اغبر) اوزرینه سوق
واهرام ایلدی • و بوواتنده عثمان پاشا قاهره یه ضبط ایتک اوزرینه حرب ایلکنه
اولدیغندن محمد ابن شمس الدینک اتحاق ایدن امداد ایله جبل اغبری طوته رق
موضع اتخاذ ایلدیکلی اکلایجه قاهره یه ترک ایدوب مرقومک ورودینه انتظار
حرزیه آرام ویردی

محمد بن شمس الدین دخی تدابیر حرزیه به بر نتیجه ویرمک وجهه سندن رأی
القی اوزرینه لاجل المشوره موجود معینی بولنان بالجمله رؤسای نزدیکه جمع
ایدرک مذاکره و مشاوره زنده نعره حواله بولنان جبل (صبر) اوزرینه
شاهریه به طهر اولقی اوزرینه مطهرک اوغالی یمنی موجود معینلریله و یمنه مواقع
من کوردن (قصیه) نام مجله دخی رؤسای بزی وضع و اقامت
ایدرک و بو موقعلرک جمله سنده قوه طهریه و احتیاطیه اولسوق اوزر
جبل اغبر دخی موقع اتخاذ اولنسنه قرار ویردیله ایسه ده محمد ابن شمس الدین

سازمان اسناد و کتابخانه ملی

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شرح لشکرکشی عثمانی به قفقاز و آذربایجان (تصرف تفلیس، شروان و تبریز)

۹۸۶-۹۹۳ هجری قمری

تالیف

ابوبکر بن عبداللہ

به اهتمام

دکتر نیوس زیرک

ترجمه از ترکی عثمانی، مقدمه، توضیحات و پیوست ها

دکتر نصر اللہ صالحی

- Osman Paşa, Erdemiroğlu (150085)

22 Subat 2014

MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslam Araştırmaları Merkezi Kütüphanesi	
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rule as he pleased, but his activities were practically confined to changing his grand vizier frequently (six times). His favourite, Silihdār ‘Alī Pasha, grand vizier from 24 August to 22 October 1755, had his career terminated by execution. The appointment on 13 December 1756 of Rāghib Pasha [q.v.] was an important one, as for five years this great statesman showed himself an excellent administrator of the empire under the following sultan Muṣṭafā III. ‘Oṯmān III’s other activities were the suppression of cafés, of the liberty of women to show themselves in public and the regulation of the dress of his non-Muslim subjects. His name is associated with the great mosque of Nūr-i ‘Oṯmānī (Nuruosmaniye), which had been begun by Maḥmūd I and was solemnly opened in December 1755. The reign of this sultan is remembered for the great fires in the capital in 1755 and 1756. He died on 30 October 1757 and was buried, like Maḥmūd I, in the tomb of the Yeñi Djāmi’.

Bibliography: The *Tārīkh* of Wāṣif is the principal source. The reign is described in the great histories of von Hammer, Zinkeisen and Jorga. See also A. Danon, *Contributions à l’histoire des sultans Osman II et Mouṣṭafā I*, in *JA*, 11th ser., xiv (1919), 69-139, 243-310; İ.H. Uzunçarşılı, *Osmanlı tarihi*, iii/1, 132 ff., iii/2, 385 ff.; A.D. Alderson, *The structure of the Ottoman dynasty*, Oxford 1956, index; S.J. Shaw, *History of the Ottoman empire and modern Turkey*, i, Cambridge 1976, 191-3; R. Mantran (ed.), *Histoire de l’empire Ottoman*, Paris 1989, index; *İA*, art. *Osman II* (Şinâsi Alundağ).

(J.H. KRAMERS)

‘OTHMĀN HAMDĪ (b. Istanbul, 1842; d. Kuruçeşme, 1910; buried in Eskihisar), Ottoman painter and archaeologist.

He was the eldest son of İbrāhīm Edhem Paşa [q.v.], grand vizier under ‘Abd al-Ḥamīd II, and brother of İsmā‘īl Ḡhālīb [q.v.] and Ḳhalīl Edhem (Eldem [q.v.]). Sent to Paris ca. 1857 in order to study law, ‘Oṯmān Ḥamdī gravitated toward the École des Beaux-Arts, where he studied painting under the leading proponents of Academic painting, in particular G. Boulanger and J.-L. Gérôme; he also attended courses in archaeology. From his teachers he absorbed a knowledge of classical antiquity, a precise descriptive technique and a taste for “Oriental” themes. In 1867 he functioned as representative for the Ottoman section of the Exposition Universelle in Paris visited by Sultan ‘Abd al-‘Azīz. On his return to the Ottoman Empire in 1869, ‘Oṯmān Ḥamdī spent two years in Baghdad in the service of Miḥdāt Paşa, then governor of ‘Irāk. For the 1873 International Exposition in Vienna he served as Head of the Turkish section and compiled a book, *Les costumes populaires de la Turquie*. During the 1870s, he served in various administrative posts, pursued his artistic interests and became associated with the newly established Müze-yi Hümāyūn (Imperial Museum; continues as Arkeoloji Müzeleri). In 1881 he was appointed director of this museum and shortly thereafter participated in founding the Şanāyī‘-i Nefise Mektebi (School of Fine Arts, continues as Güzel Sanatlar Akademisi). During his years as museum director (1881-1910), ‘Oṯmān Ḥamdī was also responsible for overseeing archaeological activities in Ottoman territory and was instrumental in drafting the 1884 *Aḥkām-i ‘Atīka Nizām-nāmesi*, a law which declared all antiquities to be the property of the State, forbidding to archaeologists a share of their finds and making clandestine excavation and antiquities smuggling criminal offences; the basic provisions of this law remain in force today. His father’s

position as Minister of the Interior (1883-5) facilitated the speedy enforcement of this law, which was soon to give the Müze-yi Hümāyūn an outstanding collection of antiquities as well as an archive of tablets excavated in ‘Irāk and Anatolia. ‘Oṯmān Ḥamdī’s zeal for preserving the relics of the past led him to undertake excavations where finds of antiquities were reported. Most notable was his 1887 excavation of a necropolis in Sidon which yielded a sarcophagus portraying battles of Greeks and Persians initially thought to have been made for Alexander of Macedon. The finds from Sidon were published by ‘Oṯmān Ḥamdī in collaboration with Théodore Reinach (*Une nécropole royale à Sidon. Fouilles de Hamdy Bey*, Paris 1892). Antiquities from Sidon and other sites soon made it necessary to build a proper museum near the Çinili Köşk of Topkapı Palace which had been used since 1876 to house objects collected from pre-Islamic and Islamic sites in the Ottoman Empire. ‘Oṯmān Ḥamdī gained international recognition as archaeologist and museum director; among other awards for him were the title of Grand Officier of the Légion d’Honneur (1906) and the degree of Doctor Honoris Causa from Oxford University (1909).

Throughout his career as administrator and archaeologist ‘Oṯmān Ḥamdī continued to paint, and his works were exhibited in both Turkey and Europe. Most of his compositions were close variants of types used by his teacher, J.-L. Gérôme, and are characterised by a painstaking attention to detail in the rendering of setting, figures and ancillary objects. Because of this, it is possible to discern that many paintings are self-portraits or contain likenesses of his immediate family. Most of the settings are also recognisable, and include buildings in Bursa, Karaman and Istanbul. Several have as a background the Çinili Köşk and some of the objects he portrayed are known to have been part of the museum’s collection. As a painter, administrator and scholar, ‘Oṯmān Ḥamdī devoted his life to the study and preservation of the artistic and cultural heritage of the Ottoman Empire, laying the foundations for institutions which continue to function in the Turkish Republic.

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(P. and S. SOUCEK)

‘OTHMĀN PASHA, ÖZDEMİR-OĞHLI, Ottoman grand vizier and celebrated commander in the Ottoman-Şafawid war of 1578-90.

Born in Egypt in 933/1526-7, his father was Özdemir Paşa [q.v.], a *mamlūk* who became Ottoman governor (*beylerbeyi*) of Yemen and conqueror of Abyssinia (*Habesh* [q.v.]). The earliest documentary evidence of ‘Oṯmān’s holding office in Egypt dates from Dhu ‘l-Ḥijjā 957/December 1550; yet it is claimed that by the age of twenty he was a *sandjakbeyi*, the rank he held in Rabī‘ I 968/December 1560 when appointed Egyptian *amīr al-ḥadjjī*.

‘Oṯmān followed his deceased father as *beylerbeyi* of Ḥabesh, probably in late 968/mid-1561. It has been suggested (Orhonlu, *Habesh eyaleti*, 49), though without supporting evidence, that he was chosen because he had earlier served there under his father and was familiar with the province’s lands and peoples.

150085
Osman Paşa
Özdemir oğlu

- Şirvan
- Özdemiroğlu Osman Paşa

AZERBAIJAN TARİHİ İÇİN KAYNAK BİR ESER: ŞECAATNAME VE XVI. ASIRDA BAKÜ

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ÖZET

XVI. yüzyıl sonlarında başlayan Osmanlı-Safevi savaşları onbir yıl devam etmiştir. Bu mücadeleler neticesinde Şirvan, Özdemiroğlu Osman Paşa tarafından Osmanlı devletine bağlanmıştır. Ancak Safevilerin devam eden mücadeleleri sonucunda Osmanlı devleti bu coğrafyada fazla tutunamayarak tekrar eski sınırlarına çekilmiştir. Tarihçi Asafi Dal Mehmet Çelebi bu sefer esnasında gördüğü ve yaşadığı hadiseleri nazmen kaleme almıştır. Şecaatname diye adlandırıldığı bu eserini Sultan III. Murad'a takdim etmiştir. Osmanlı ve Azerbaycan tarihi için önemli bir kaynak olan Şecaatname'de, Şirvan'ın bu eserdeki vaziyeti, şehirleri, insanların coğrafi, içtimai, iktisadi ve tabii özellikleri hakkında geniş bilgiler vardır. Özellikle Bakü hakkında çok ilginç ve değerli bilgiler yer almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şirvan, Özdemiroğlu Osman Paşa, Bakü, Asafi, Şecaatname

XVI CENTURY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE OF BAKU ACCORDING TO "SHECAATNAME" THE CREDIBLE SOURCE FOR AZERBAIJANI HISTORY

ABSTRACT

Ottoman-Safevi wars continued for 11 years which started in late 16th century. As a result of these wars, Shirvan became a part of Ottoman Empire by Ozdemiroghlu Osman Pasha. However, Ottomans could not endure in this geography and receded to previous bounds because of continuous Safevi struggles. Historian Asafi Dal Mehmet Chelebi poetically wrote his experiences and events during this visit. He offered this work to Sultan III Murad which he called Shecaatname. In Shecaatname, there is wide information about situations, cities, people, geography, social, economical and natural features of Shirvan. Especially, the information about Baku is both interesting and important.

Key words: Shirvan, Ozdemiroghlu Osman Pasha, Baku, Asafi, Secaatname.

Giriş

Osmanlı tarih yazılacağında XV. asırda ortaya çıkan ve genellikle manzum ve mesnevi tarzında yazılmış olan, Gazaname veya Gazavatname türündeki edebi eserlerde, belli bir şahsın veya ordunun savaşları kahramanları ve zaferleri anlatılır.¹ Bu eserler özellikle gazanmış kahraman ve konu edindiği savaşa ait verdikleri malumat ile o şahıs ve savaş hakkında araştırma yapmak isteyenlere teferruatlı bilgiler verir. Yavuz Sultan Selim'in savaşları konu alan Selimname; Kanuni

¹ Köprülü M.Fuad, Türk Edebiyatı Tarihi, s.401, Akçağ, Yay. Ankara, 2003.

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Özdemiroğlu Osman Paşa (1527-1585)

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Özdemir-oğlu Osman Paşa'nın Şirvan Seferi
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