

Özdemiroğlu ‘Othmān Pasha by Ebübekir b. ‘Abdullāh (cf. A.S. Levend, *Gazavāt-nāmeler*, 87).

Printed materials are Nahrwālī, *al-Bark al-Yamānī = Ghazawāt al-Djārākisa*, ed. al-Djāsir, Riyāq 1967, 205-45 *passim*; the anonymous relation in E. Albèri, *Relazioni*, Florence 1844, ser. 3, ii, 427-70; G.T. Minadoi, *Historia della Guerra fra Turchi et Persiani*, Rome 1587, 78-103, 257-78, 320-50; G. Le Strange (ed. and tr.), *Don Juan of Persia*, London 1926, 147-55, 176-86; Iskandar Beg Munshī, *Ta’rīkh-i ‘ālam-ārā-yi ‘Abbāsī*, Tehran 1955, i, *passim* (tr. R.M. Savory, *History of Shah ‘Abbas the great*, Boulder, Col., 1978); R. Knolles, *The Turkish history*, 6th ed., London 1687, i, 658-66, 686-8, 696-701; Selānikī, *Ta’rīkh*, Istanbul 1281/1864-5, 97-8, 146-202 *passim*; Pečewī, *Ta’rīkh*, Istanbul 1283/1866-7, ii, 17-18, 39-102 *passim*; Münedjdīm Bāshī, iii, 539-58 *passim*; Hammer-Purgstall, *GOR*, iii, 551-6, iv, 71-7, 88-97, 170-4; ‘Othmān-zāde Tā’ib, *Hadiqat ul-wuzarā’*, Istanbul 1271/1854, 38-41; Siđill-i ‘Othmānī, iii, 416 (faulty); Sāmī, *Kāmūs ul-‘ālam*, Istanbul 1306-12, 3126-7; N. Jorga, *Geschichte des osmanischen Reiches*, Gotha 1910, iii, 236-45; Sheref, *Özdemir-oghli ‘Othmān Pasha*, in *TOEM*, iv (1329/1911), 1289-1303, 1353-69, 1417-43, 1482-1516, v (1330/1912), 1-12; İ.H. Danişmend, *Osmanlı tarihi kronolojisi*, Istanbul 1963, ii, 374, 376-80, iii, 17-99 *passim*; İ.H. Uzunçarşılı, *Osmanlı tarihi*, 2nd ed., Ankara 1977, iii/2, 2 ff., 342 ff.; B. Kütükoğlu, *Osmanlı-Iran siyasi münasebetleri 1578-90*, Istanbul 1962; M. Sālim, *al-Faḥ al-‘Uthmānī al-awwal li ‘l-Yaman*, Cairo 1969, 243-54; C.M. Kortepeter, *Ottoman imperialism during the reformation*, New York 1972, 53-75, 85-91; C. Orhonlu, *Habeş eyaleti*, Istanbul 1974, 48-52; C. Fleischer, *Bureaucrat and intellectual in the Ottoman empire*, Princeton 1986. (J.R. BLACKBURN)

‘OTHMĀN PASHA, YEGEN, leader of *lewends* [q.v.], bandit, vizier, and ser‘asker of the Ottoman army in Hungary. In 1096/1685 he was *bölük-bāshī* [q.v.] of the *lewends* of serdār Sheytān/Melek İbrāhīm Pasha in Hungary. After fleeing from the theatre of war, he sacked villages and towns between Sivas and Bolu (in Anatolia). Afterwards, he became the chief *bölük-bāshī* of Khalīl Pasha, who was responsible for the pursuit of the bandits (*tefişhānī*). When the latter was dismissed (Djumādā II 1089/April 1689), ‘Othmān Pasha obtained the *sandjak* of Kārahīşār-i Şāhib [see AFYŪN KARA HİŞĀR] with two horsetails (*tugh*) and was ordered to go on campaign with five hundred *segbāns* [q.v.] (Silāhdār, *Ta’rīkh*, ii, Istanbul 1928, 266; M. Cezar, *Osmanlı tarihinde levendler*, Istanbul 1965, Fotokopi no. 6). In the capital he also enforced his nomination as *serēshme*, i.e. leader of all *lewends*, and, being considered powerful, he was honoured several times by the sultan. After the Ottoman army had been defeated near Mohács [q.v.] on 3 Shawwāl 1098/12 August 1687 and the Grand Vizier Şarī Süleymān Pasha had fled, ‘Othmān Pasha took part in the meeting of the army commanders in which Siyāwush Pasha was made *serdār* and an account drawn up for the sultan. He did not, however, join the rebellious army in its advance against the capital, but stayed back at Edirne. He then proceeded to Istanbul, but pitched his tents before the city and carefully remained distant. After Meḥemmed IV had been deposed and Süleymān II had ascended the throne (2 Muḥarram 1099/8 November 1687), Siyāwush Pasha appointed him *beglerbegi* of Rumelia, but before ‘Othmān Pasha could march off, the Grand Vizier was killed by the rebels. His successor İsmā‘il Pasha did not want to take command of the

campaign personally, and had ‘Othmān Pasha appointed vizier, *beglerbegi* of Aleppo and *serdār*. The new vizier reinforced his *lewend* troops, extorted money on their behalf and had relatives and followers appointed as *sandjakbegs* and *beglerbegis*. When it became known that he had his eyes on the grand vizierate, he was removed from the supreme command, officially because he was going to be appointed *beglerbegi* of Bosnia. In fact, however, a legal prosecution was introduced against him (*firmān*) at the end of April 1688, in A. Mumcu, *Osmanlı devletinde siyaseten kail*, Ankara 1963, 215 ff.), and the units of the *şarīdjās* and *segbāns*, the bases of his power, were disbanded. But the new Grand Vizier Bekrī Muştafa Pasha confirmed him in his function because the Imperial troops were about to attack Belgrade and a new army command could not be organised in due time. At the advance of the enemy, ‘Othmān Pasha abandoned the camp before Belgrade and retreated to Niš, his *lewends* having looted the *bezistān* [see KAYŞARIYYA] and the *kāns* [q.v.] (Silāhdār, *Ta’rīkh*, ii, 373). Although now entrusted with the defence of the frontier, ‘Othmān Pasha, while looting villages, retreated further to Sofia, allegedly to spend the winter there. At consultative meetings held in the capital during the winter of 1688-9, it was again decided to disband the *şarīdjās* and the *segbāns*, and to put an end to the function of *serēshme*. It was also decided to raise a general troop levy (*nefir-i ‘amm*) against ‘Othmān Pasha (Silāhdār, *Ta’rīkh*, ii, 409-11; the *firmāns* of *ewā’il Rebi’ ul-awwal* 1100/end of December 1688 are in the Başbakanlık Arşivi, *Mühimme defterleri* 98, 132-5). With a dwindling number of followers, ‘Othmān Pasha fled westwards, but at İpek (Peć [q.v.]) they were outmanoeuvred and killed by Maḥmūd Beg-zāde Maḥmūd (Djumādā II 1100/March-April 1689, Silāhdār, *Ta’rīkh*, ii, 423-4; Defterdār, *Zübde-yi wekāyī‘āi*, ii, 170-1). Such a rise of Anatolian-Turkish *lewends* to leading positions in the Ottoman empire was symptomatic of the times, but remained only an episode.

*Bibliography*: Rāshid, *Ta’rīkh*, i-ii, Istanbul 1282/1865; Silāhdār, *Ta’rīkh*, ii, Istanbul 1928; Defterdār Şarī Meḥmed Pasha, *Zübde-yi wekāyī‘āi*, ed. Abdülkadir Özcan, Defterdār Sarı Meḥmed Paşa, *Zübde-i vekāyat*, ii, Istanbul 1977. *Siđill-i ‘Othmānī*, ii, 421; Cengiz Orhonlu, *Osmanlı imparatorluğunda aşiretleri iskān teşebbüsü (1691-1696)*, Istanbul 1963, 8-9; Mustafa Cezar, *Osmanlı tarihinde levendler*, Istanbul 1965, 221-6, 229, 232, 292-3, 300, 481; Mustafa Akdağ, *Genel çizgileriyle XVII. yüzyıl Türkiye tarihi, in Tarih Araştırmaları Dergisi*, iv/6-7 (1966) 236, 238-40; H.G. Majer, *Ein Brief des Serdar Yeğen Osman Pascha an den Kurfürsten Max Emanuel von Bayern vom Jahre 1688 und seine Übersetzungen*, in *Islamkundliche Anhandlungen aus dem Institut für Geschichte und Kultur des Nahen Orients an der Universität München*, Hans Joachim Kießling *gewidmet von seinen Schülern*, Munich 1974, 130-45; Halil İnalçık, *Military and fiscal transformation in the Ottoman Empire 1600-1700*, in *Archivum Ottomanicum*, vi (1980), 299-302. (H.G. MAJER)

‘OTHMĀN PAZAR (in modern Turkish orthography, Osman Pazar; in Bulgaria since 1934, Omurtag), the name of a minor town (population in 1981, 10,339) in central Bulgaria, situated at an altitude of 540 m/1,771 feet above sea level on an infertile wooded plateau to the north of the Balkan Mountains. In late Ottoman times (till 1878) the town was the centre of a *kaḍā’* of the same name, which besides ‘Othmān Pazar contained three small towns: Kazghan/Kotel, Virbiče/Värbitsa and Čitak (after 1934: Tiča), and 82 villages with a total population of