

Özdemiroğlu ‘Othmân Paşa by Ebübekir b. ‘Abdullâh (cf. A.S. Levend, *Gazavat-nâmeler*, 87).

Printed materials are Nahravâli, *al-Bark al-Yamâni = Ghazawât al-Djârâkisa*, ed. al-Djâsir, Riyâd 1967, 205-45 *passim*; the anonymous relation in E. Albëri, *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 Munshî, *Ta’rikh-i ‘âlam-âra-yi ‘Abbâsi*, 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; Selânîkî, *Ta’rikh*, Istanbul 1281/1864-5, 97-8, 146-202 *passim*; Peçewî, *Ta’rikh*, Istanbul 1283/1866-7, ii, 17-18, 39-102 *passim*; Münedjîdîm Bashi, iii, 539-58 *passim*; Hammer-Purgstall, *GOR*, iii, 551-6, iv, 71-7, 88-97, 170-4; ‘Othmân-zâde Tâ’ib, *Hadîkat ül-wuzarâ*, Istanbul 1271/1854, 38-41; Sîğîll-i ‘Othmânî, iii, 416 (faulty); Sârnî, *Kâmûs ül-â’lâm*, Istanbul 1306-12, 3126-7; N. Jorga, *Geschichte des osmanischen Reiches*, Gotha 1910, iii, 236-45; Sheref, *Özdemir-oghli ‘Othmân Paşa*, in *TOEM*, iv (1329/1911), 1289-1303, 1353-69, 1417-43, 1482-1516, v (1330/1912), 1-12; I.H. Danis-mend, *Osmanlı tarihi kronolojisi*, Istanbul 1963, ii, 374, 376-80, iii, 17-99 *passim*; I.H. Uzunçarşılı, *Osmanlı tarihi*, 2nd ed., Ankara 1977, iii/2, 2 ff., 342 ff.; B. Kütükoğlu, *Osmanlı-Iran siyasi münasebeleri 1578-90*, Istanbul 1962; M. Sâlim, *al-Fath al-‘Uthmânî 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)

‘OTHMÂN PASHA, YEGEN, leader of *lewends* [q.v.], bandit, vizier, and *ser‘asker* of the Ottoman army in Hungary. In 1096/1685 he was *bölük-bashi* [q.v.] of the *lewends* of *serdâr* Sheytân/Melek İbrâhîm Paşa 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-bashi* of Khalîl Paşa, who was responsible for the pursuit of the bandits (*teftişhâjî*). When the latter was dismissed (Djumâdâ II 1089/April 1689), ‘Othmân Paşa obtained the *serdârî* of Karahisâr-i Şâhib [see AFYÜN KARA HIŞÂR] with two horsetails (*tugh*) and was ordered to go on campaign with five hundred *segbâns* [q.v.] (Silâhdâr, *Ta’rikh*, ii, Istanbul 1928, 266; M. Cezar, *Osmanlı tarihinde lewendler*, Istanbul 1965, Fotokopi no. 6). In the capital he also enforced his nomination as *serçesme*, 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 Shawwâl 1098/12 August 1687 and the Grand Vizier Şarî Süleymân Paşa had fled, ‘Othmân Paşa took part in the meeting of the army commanders in which Siyâwush Paşa was made *serdâr* 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 Mehmed IV had been deposed and Süleymân II had ascended the throne (2 Muḥarram 1099/8 November 1687), Siyâwush Paşa appointed him *beglerbegi* of Rumelia, but before ‘Othmân Paşa could march off, the Grand Vizier was killed by the rebels. His successor İsmâ‘îl Paşa did not want to take command of the

campaign personally, and had ‘Othmân Paşa appointed vizier, *beglerbegi* of Aleppo and *serdâr*. The new vizier reinforced his *lewend* troops, extorted money on their behalf and had relatives and followers appointed as *serçabegs* 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 (*firmân* at the end of April 1688, in A. Mumcu, *Osmanlı devletinde siyasetten kati*, Ankara 1963, 215 ff.), and the units of the *serçidias* and *segbâns*, the bases of his power, were disbanded. But the new Grand Vizier Bekrî Muştafâ Paşa 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, ‘Othmân Paşa abandoned the camp before Belgrade and retreated to Niš, his *lewends* having looted the *bezistân* [see KAŞSARIYYA] and the *khâns* [q.v.] (Silâhdâr, *Ta’rikh*, ii, 373). Although now entrusted with the defence of the frontier, ‘Othmân Paşa, 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 *serçidias* and the *segbâns*, and to put an end to the function of *serçesme*. It was also decided to raise a general troop levy (*nefir-i ‘umum*) against ‘Othmân Paşa (Silâhdâr, *Ta’rikh*, ii, 409-11; the *firmâns* of *avâ‘il Rebi‘ ül-awwel* 1100/end of December 1688 are in the Başbakanlık Arşivi, *Mükimâne defterleri* 98, 132-5). With a dwindling number of followers, ‘Othmân Paşa fled westwards, but at İpeck (Peç [q.v.]) they were outmanoeuvred and killed by Mahmûd Beg-zâde Mahmûd (Djumâdâ II 1100/March-April 1689, Silâhdâr, *Ta’rikh*, ii, 423-4; Defterdâr, *Zübde-yi wekâyi‘ât*, 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*: Râshid, *Ta’rikh*, i-ii, Istanbul 1282/1865; Silâhdâr, *Ta’rikh*, ii, Istanbul 1928; Defterdâr Şarî Mehmed Paşa, *Zübde-yi wekâyi‘ât*, ed. Abdülkadir Özcan, Defterdar Sarı Mehmed Paşa, *Zübde-i wekâyi‘ât*, ii, Istanbul 1977. Sîğîll-i ‘Othmânî, ii, 421; Cengiz Orhonlu, *Osmanlı imparatorluğunda aşiretleri iskân tezebbüsü (1691-1696)*, Istanbul 1963, 8-9; Mustafa Cezar, *Osmanlı tarihinde lewendler*, 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 Yegen 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)

‘OTHMÂN 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 *kada’* of the same name, which besides ‘Othmân Pazar contained three small towns: Kazhan/Kotel, Virbiçe/Vârbitsa and Çitak (after 1934: Tîca), and 82 villages with a total population of