

26 Ekim 2023

MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

Peçeyli İbrahim

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Peçevi, İbrahim

İbrahim Peçevi (İbrāhīm, 982–1059/1574–1649[?]) is one of the most well-known eleventh/seventeenth-century Ottoman historians. He was born in 982/1574 in the southern Hungarian town of Pécs from which he took his name (also found as Peçûyî and Peçûylı, from the Croatian form Peçuy). What little is known of his early life is drawn from brief references in his history (for which see index to *Tarih-i Peçevi*, ed. Derin and Çabuk, “*müellif*”). As both his great-grandfather Kara Davud (Dā’ūd) and his grandfather Cafer (Ca’fer) Bey served as *alay beyi* (provincial cavalry officer), *Alaybeyoğulları* (lit. sons of the *alay beyi*) became the family name. His father (name unknown) served similarly in Bosnia and was present on the Iraq campaign of 940–2/1533–6 of Süleyman I (Süleymān, r. 926–74/1520–66). More significantly, Peçevi’s mother was a member of the extensive and influential Sokollu family, of which the long-serving grand vezir Sokollu Mehmed Paşa (911–87/1505–79) was the most prominent. At the age of fourteen, after the death of his father, Peçevi joined the household of his

maternal uncle Sokollu Ferhad Paşa (d. 1000/1591), *beylerbeyi* (governor) of Buda. At the beginning of the Ottoman-Hungarian war of 1001–15/1593–1606 he served as a recording clerk and financial official in the household of another Sokollu relative, the military commander and later grand vezir, Lala Mehmed Paşa (d. 1015/1606), where he remained until the latter’s death, occupying a series of increasingly important financial posts. He witnessed personally several of the major events of the Hungarian war, including the successful Ottoman sieges of Estergon (Esztergom, 1003–4/1595, and again in 1014/1605) and Eğri (Eger, 1004–5/1596). Following his patron’s death, Peçevi was appointed as *tahrir* (*tahrir*, land census) recorder in the Greek provinces of Eğriboz, İnebahtı and Karlı-ili and in 1016/1607 was offered the post of *tezkireci* (personal secretary) to the grand vezir Kuyucu Murad Paşa (928–1020/1522–1611). However, a fire at his house in Pécs caused the historian to return to Hungary, where he remained for several years.

Peçevi resumed an official career some time around 1027/1618, and was in Istanbul at the time of the controversial

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