

the Straits of Gallipoli and, as such, occupies a revered position in Ottoman tradition and historiography. However, the earliest Ottoman accounts of his deeds appear in the chronicles composed in the second half of the 9th/15th century and, although these contain obvious allusions to real historical events, they belong to the genre of popular epic (*dāstān*), and cannot serve as historical sources. The only contemporary and seemingly reliable references to events in Süleymân Pasha's life appear in the Byzantine chronicle of John Cantacuzenus (ed. L. Schopen, *Corpus scriptorum historiae byzantinae*, xx, vols. i-iii, Bonn 1828-32). References to Süleymân Pasha therefore inevitably occur in the context of Cantacuzenus' own relations with Süleymân Pasha's father, Orkhan.

In 747/1346, Cantacuzenus formed an alliance with Orkhan and, with his help, seized the Byzantine throne in the following year. The first reference to Süleymân Pasha dates from 749/1348, when Cantacuzenus sought help from Orkhan against the Serbian Tsar, Stephen Dushan, who had occupied Thessaly. Orkhan sent "over ten thousand" troops under the leadership of Süleymân and his other sons, but when this force reached Macedonia, and learned that it was Dushan from whom they were to recover the Thessalian cities, they deserted "and started plundering and killing" (iii, 32). The second reference to Süleymân recalls a similar event. In 751/1350, Cantacuzenus called on Orkhan to give assistance in recovering Thessaloniki from the rebel Alexius Metochites. Again, Orkhan sent Süleymân with a force of "twenty thousand horsemen", and again these deserted. The reason, Cantacuzenus claims, was that Orkhan had recalled them to fight a war against a neighbouring prince in Anatolia (iii, 111). A similar incident occurred in 753/1352, when the co-Emperor, John V Palaeologus, attacked Cantacuzenus' son, Matthew, near Adrianople/Edirne [q.v.]. Cantacuzenus again called on Orkhan, who once again sent Süleymân Pasha with "at least ten thousand cavalry". On this occasion, Süleymân Pasha was victorious, leading John V to try unsuccessfully to win him over to his cause (iii, 248).

These events have left no echoes in the Ottoman tradition, which remembers Süleymân as, above all, the conqueror of Gallipoli and parts of Thrace. It is again Cantacuzenus who provides what appears to be the most accurate account of these events.

In 753/1352, the Turks occupied the fortress of Tzympe (Bolayır?) in Thrace. It seems that Cantacuzenus himself had invited them there so that the soldiers would be more easily at his disposal, and that he had granted them, in return for military service, the right to tax the inhabitants (N. Oikonomides, *From soldiers of fortune to Gazi warriors: the Tzympe affair*, in C.J. Heywood and C. Imber (eds.), *Studies in Ottoman history in honour of Professor V.L. Menage*, Istanbul 1994, 239-48). The Turks in Tzympe were, it seems, under the command of Süleymân Pasha. When Cantacuzenus asked Orkhan to abandon the fortress, Orkhan replied that it was his son, Süleymân, who had control of Tzympe and, if he were to abandon it, he would require compensation. Cantacuzenus provided a thousand gold pieces, and the Turks "sent men to hand over the stronghold to him" (iii, 277). This was in February 755/1354. On 2 March a violent earthquake destroyed Gallipoli and the surrounding towns. The Greek inhabitants fled, and Süleymân Pasha, ignoring the agreement to abandon Tzympe, crossed the Dardanelles from his base at Pegai on the Asiatic shore, and settled Gallipoli and the abandoned towns and villages with Turks from Anatolia. He restored

the fortifications of Gallipoli, making them stronger than before, and left a large garrison. Süleymân Pasha never restored to the Emperor Gallipoli and the other places which he had occupied. Cantacuzenus sought them from Orkhan, but Süleymân refused to abandon them, "replying that he had not conquered the cities by force, but merely occupied abandoned and ruined ones". Orkhan, however, eventually persuaded his son to hand over the towns for 40,000 gold pieces, but the agreement foundered when Orkhan failed to meet Cantacuzenus at Nicomedia/Izmid to finalise the arrangement (iii, 277-81).

In the summer of 755/1354, Süleymân Pasha also led an army eastwards, capturing the towns of Cratea/Gerede and Ankara [q.v.], but from whom he took them is not clear (iii, 284). He died in 758/1357 (Ç.N. Atsız, *Osmanlı tarihine ait takvimler*, Istanbul 1961, 25).

Bibliography: Given in the article. All modern accounts of the reign of Orkhan (see *Bibl.* to that article) contain references to Süleymân Pasha, but these tend to be essentially romantic re-workings of the apocryphal materials in the Ottoman chronicles.

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SÜLEYMÂN PASHA, MALAṬYALĪ, DĀMĀD, SİLĀHDĀR, KOḌJA, (ca. 1016-98/1607-87), Ottoman Grand Vizier under Sultan Mehemmed IV [q.v.].

Born in Malatya [q.v.] of non-Muslim parents, possibly Armenians, he was educated in the *devshirme* [q.v.] establishment of the Ibrāhīm Pasha palace at Istanbul upon the instigation of his relative, the *Kapu Aghası* [q.v.] Ismā'īl Agha, and made his career in the palace service (see ENDERŪN). From being *Dülbend agha*, he became *Miftāh shāgirdi* in the *Seferli odası* and the *Khāss oda* [q.v.], and in 1050/1640 became *Silāhdār* [q.v.] to the sultan. Six months later he was raised to the rank of *Kubbe vezīri* [q.v.]. On 12 *Djumādā* I 1054/17 July 1644 he was appointed *beglerbegi* of Siwās [q.v., i.e. Rūm], and two years later, of Erzurum [q.v.]. He was able to suppress the *Djelālī* [see DJALĀLĪ, in Suppl.] revolts in his governorships at this time. Recalled to the capital, he was appointed military governor of Şakız [q.v.] or Chios and entrusted with the transport of troops from Çeşme to the theatre of war in Crete [see KANDIVA; İKRİTİSH] in 1057/1647. After this, he was restored to his position of *Kubbe vezīri*. He was made Grand Vizier upon the suggestion of the influential ex-Agha of the Janissaries, Kara-Hasanzāde Hüseyn Agha on 16 *Shawwāl* 1065/19 August 1655 and married to the princess 'A'ishe Sultān, a daughter of Sultan Ibrāhīm [q.v.], who had previously been the wife of Ipshir Muştafā Pasha [q.v.]. The new "supremo" turned out to be unable to get a grip on affairs. It was a particularly difficult juncture of events, with the "War of Candia" going from bad to worse, revolts raging in the Crimea as well as in Anatolia, and the imperial finances out of control. The Grand Vizier confessed later to having been unable to break up the corrupt networks of patronage and protection of the leading personalities of that period of the "sultanate of women" (*kadınlar saltanatı* [see WĀLİDE SULTĀN]). Nor was he able to reduce the size of the *Kapu Kulu* corps. His financial policy consisted of the farming out, two to three years in advance, of certain items of taxation, the sale in rapid succession (every six to seven months) of offices and a debasement of the coinage. The *Kapu Kulu* troops, however, refused to accept their pay in the new "cūgene" or "meykhāne" *akçesi*. The *Dār al-Sa'āde Aghası*, after a long hesitation of the leading circles, advised the Wālide Sultān, Turkhān Khadīdje Sultān, to dismiss Süleymân Pasha (2 *Djumādā* I 1066/28 February

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