

**Mehmet İnbacı**  
(*Kayseri, The Republic of Turkey*)

## **KHOTIN SANJAK FROM STRATEGICAL PERSPECTIVE (1750-1800)**

Khotin, which was an old castle and town of Chernovits, today is located in the western part of Ukraine is called as Xotyn in Ukrainian, Hotin in Romanian, Chocim in Polish language. First information about Khotin which is located on the right side of the River Dniester (Dinyester / Turla) in Northern Moldova, date back to 14<sup>th</sup> century. At that time it was, as a middle age castle, under the reign of Bogdan Kings. Noticing the names of castle wardens of Khotin Castle<sup>1</sup> in 1387 signifies the existence of military fortifications at that period. Although the date of stone castle's construction is unknown ultimately, it is estimated that it has been built in close period of Stefan II's reign. Khotin was on an important passage point of commercial ways from Middle Europe and Baltic to Istanbul. It played an important role in the struggle of domination on Bogdan between Ottomans and Poles<sup>2</sup>.

Ottomans first appeared around Khotin during the reign of Stephan Cel Mare, the Bogdan King. In 1476, this castle was defended against Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror's army successfully by Vlaicu, uncle of King Stephan. In 1538, during the Ottoman-Polish joint attack against Petro Rareș, the castle was besieged by Jan Tarnowski, Polish castle commander. After a new Ottoman sanjak has been established in Bender, Khotin has been left back to Petro and the castle has been repaired and widened by Petro<sup>3</sup>.

There happened some significant developments in Bogdan towards the end of 16<sup>th</sup> century. Aron Tiranul who acquired Bogdan King with the support of the Janissary, ceased the relationship with Ottoman State in 1594, under the protection of the Pope Clément VIII, joined the holy alliance established by Austrian King, Rudolf II and Sigismund Bathory, the prince of Erdel caused a trouble some situations. The states in this alliance were supposed to defend Bogdan against Turks and Aron, as allied to the prince of Erdel would support Austria. At the end of 1594, Bogdan forces entered Dobruca. But Bathory, the prince of Erdel had King Aron killed as he suspected him. New King Stephan continued to revolt against Ottomans, but Polands also killed him. So, the alliance founded against Ottomans has been dispersed without any achievement. As Mihail Viteazul, the prince of Wallachia realized that the prince of Erdel, Bathory started a friendly relationship with the Ottomans, occupied Erdel in 1599, and then with a quick maneuver reached Khotin and captured all Moldovia in 1600. Therefore, Mihai who merged Wallachia, Moldova and Erdel acquired the title of Domn / Master of Homeland. But the following year when he was killed by Basta, an Austrian general, three principedoms were dispersed again. From the beginning of 17<sup>th</sup> century, Kingdom of Poland interfered Moldova's domestic affairs and occupied the castle of Khotin. Upon this occupation there occurred some causes which require the interference of Ottoman State<sup>4</sup>.

During the reign of Sultan Ahmed I, he signed a treaty to end the crisis broken out because of Kazak question between Poland and Ottoman State. But this agreement could not be permanent. As Bosnian Governor, Skender Pasha attacked Kazaks, Polish King sent the army to protect Kazaks, but without war a new peace treaty has been signed.

The crisis between the Ottomans and Poland because of Kazaks was going on when Sultan Osman II has taken over the government. While Polish were supporting Kazaks, Crimean khans were attacking Poland. Polish King has both protected Gratyani Gaspar, former Moldova seigneur, as known well for his hostility against Ottomans, and supported him with soldiers and military ammunition. On the contrary, Skender Pasha, governor of Özü has defeated Gaspar's army and enslaved many Polish seigneurs. Skender Pasha's triumph encouraged Sultan Osman II to set out for Khotin Battle<sup>5</sup>.

Ottoman Army under the command of Sultan Osman II, departing from Davutpasha Field on 29<sup>th</sup> April 1621, arrived Yanbolu destination via Edirne on 14<sup>th</sup> June<sup>6</sup>. Davud Pasha who has been appointed as the governor of Rumelia has been assigned as the pioneer of the army<sup>7</sup>. A news regarding the Crimean khan's attacks to Poland has been received. From the Polish war prisoners sent by the Khan, some information was collected about Polish army. On July 12, the army arrived at İsakçı Pier on July 12<sup>8</sup>. Passing over the bridges and destinations have been reached and the army reached Khotin Castle on 2 September. Constructing bridges over the River Dniester, battle has been broken out on 5<sup>th</sup> September. But Polish soldiers, through getting Austrian Army's support, were not be able to taken out of their place. Violent struggles occurred until 12<sup>th</sup> September, but there acquired no result. Upon the parties' attempt to make peace, there signed an agreement on 9<sup>th</sup> October 1621 based on the conditions during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent's period<sup>9</sup>. According to this agreement, Polish should prevent Kazaks' attacks on Turkish territories, Ottomans would prevent Tatars' possible attacks to Poland. The River Dniester was adopted as the border. Khotin has been left to the ruling of Bogdan Kings. But because of disagreement on the determination of borders, it could be valid only 2-3 years later<sup>10</sup>. Abdulkadir Efendi, clerk of Topçular who joined that battle give important information about the course of the battle<sup>11</sup>.

During the battle of Khotin in 1621, Poland-Lithuanian army under the command of Jan Karol Chodkiewicz, even with the help of Ukrainian Kazaks, resisted Ottoman army's attacks constructing new military fortifications and a perfect defense line around Khotin Castle<sup>12</sup>.

Considering Osman II's Poland expedition, the battle broke out in front of Khotin Castle signifies the importance of the castle and during the following struggles it has been started to be used as a military base for many times.

In 1657, upon Erdel King, György Rakoczy II's insurrection and attempt to invade Poland, Ottomans interfered the crisis. Ottoman forces under the command of Melek Ahmed Pasha went to Khotin and exercised in the region. During this activity Evliya Çelebi who accompanied Melek Ahmet Pasha recorded considerably significant

information about the castle. In his travel book, *Seyahatnâme*, he described Khotin as a small castle built with stone, size of its moat and it has two large gates and contains about eighty covered towers, sixty-seventy houses and about fifty shops in it<sup>13</sup>.

During and after Sultan Mehmed IV's Kamianets military expedition in 1672, when Poland battles were continuing Khotin kept its function as a military base<sup>14</sup>. Conquest of the castle again by Ottomans caused Northern Moldova to be a battle field. Across Khotin there constructed a bridge over the river Dniester. Although Polish forces managed to enter into Khotin in 1673, Ottoman army under the command of Sarı Hüseyin Pasha besieged and conquered the castle. But on 11<sup>th</sup> November, Ottoman army were defeated by Polish forces under the command of Polish commander Jan Sobieski in front of Khotin. Therefore the castle was captured by Polish. The achievement Sobieski has acquired led him to be elected as the king of Poland. After Zorawna treaty signed in 1676, Ottomans' domination in the region has been settled ultimately<sup>15</sup>.

During the battles broke out in 1683, Hotin which was captured a few times by opposing forces, when they left Kamianets as a result of Karlowitz Treaty in 1699, turned to be Ottoman's most significant operation base in Eastern Europe. After 1711, its administration was taken from Moldova and transferred to direct Ottoman domination. Then its administrative status became first a small town, later a sanjak. Lipka Tatars have been settled around Khotin<sup>16</sup>.

Following the temporary Russian occupation in 1713, it was renovated and widened under the supervision of Ottoman-French technical committee sent from Istanbul. That new castle has been rebuilt in both western and Ottoman style architecture surrounding the older middle age castle, called as inner castle. Especially castle's southern side has been fortified and soldiers and ammunition have been placed in. The castle had four gates. The names of the gates were Istanbul (Iaşi), Tımsıvar, Bender / Ukraine, the fourth gate was called as water gate, as it faces toward the River Dinyestr. Within the castle two Turkish baths, two big mosques and a covered bazaar were constructed<sup>17</sup>.

Following the settlement of Lipka Tatars in 1711, Hotin's administrative status changed considerably with acquisition of sanjak status. As Ottoman administrative organization required, there had been register three times in Khotin Sanjak consecutively in 1718, 1728 and 1745 and incomes were registered. According to the register records, considerable amount of the residents in Khotin Sanjak was non-muslims. 76% of the tax paying population was non-Muslims and 24% was Muslim Lipka Tatars<sup>18</sup>.

Despite the significant fortification by Ottoman State in 1713, the castle was captured by Russian Army under the command of Marshall Münnich. The castle and the city were ruined. Having been occupied by Russians for about four months, Khotin Castle was left back to Ottomans soon after 1739 Belgrade Treaty<sup>19</sup>.

When Russia kept on its hostile acts as a result of the developments in frontiers despite Belgrade Treaty, war was declared against Russia on October 3, 1768. To prevent Ottoman Empire's activities

in that region, Russians decided to capture Khotin castle, which was an important midpoint.

Khotin was surrounded by Prince Golicyn who was a Russian commander on April 15, 1769. Meanwhile, Hüseyin Pasha who was a castle guard was killed as a result of a rebellion<sup>20</sup>. Though Russians were repulsed thanks to the precautions, when Grand Vizier Moldovani Ali Pasha was defeated in the war that took place between Kamianets and Khotin, Ottoman army withdrew and the guards in Khotin Castle abandoned the castle so that the castle was taken by Russians on September 10, 1769<sup>21</sup>.

Abaza Mehmed Pasha was the commander in Khotin frontier during the war, and thanks to his efforts to rescue Hotin castle from Russian attacks, he was appointed as vizier in Khotin; however, when the castle was left to Russians, he was appointed as the guard of Moldova<sup>22</sup>. Again in this term, though Canikli Ali Pasha was sent to Khotin in October 1769, he withdrew without success<sup>23</sup>. With Küçük Kaynarca Treaty in 1774, Khotin was given to Ottoman Empire again<sup>24</sup>.

In Sultan I. Abdulhamid's term while they were in a war with Russia, thanks to the intermediacy of France, Aynalıkavak Treaty was signed in 1779. According to this treaty, Crimea would be sovereign, Russia would retract its soldiers from Crimea and Ottoman Empire would approve the khanate of Şahin Giray. Besides, Moldavia and Wallachia would have freedom in religion. With 1739 Belgrade Treaty, Ottoman Empire's places around Ibrail, Khotin and Bender castles would be rendered<sup>25</sup>.

Khotin Castle was surrounded by the common armies of Austria and Russia during 1788-1791 wars and it was taken back from these armies in September 1788. Khotin which was given to Ottoman Empire with 1792 Iaşi Treaty, was occupied by Russians in 1806. With 1812 Bucharest Treaty, it was given to Russians together with the land between Dinyestr and Besarabya<sup>26</sup>.

In 1918, Khotin and Besarabya were given to Romania. As a result of Ribbentrop-Molotov treaty, The Soviets got it in 1940. Khotin that was given back to Romania in 1941 was given to Ukraine in 1947. In this land, the people of Ukraine, Romania and Armenian and Jews lived together. Khotin is a small town today.

Özü Province; Pasha Sanjak, which was the center of Rumelia Province that was the first established administrative unit in Ottoman Empire, was in Edirne. Later, with the conquests, Pasha Sanjak was moved to Gelibolu, Monastir, Plovdiv and lastly Sofia since 16<sup>th</sup> Century. In the next years, especially near Hungary, after Buda or Budin Province was settled, several provinces were established in the Balkans and the number of Rumelia provinces decreased<sup>27</sup>. However, when Özü Province was established in 1593, lots of Sanjaks in North Bulgaria were centralized with this province. In this age, the sovereignty of Ottoman Empire was being controlled by Özü Province, the center of which was Silistre. The Sanjaks of the province starts from Vidin and Nikopol and River Danube, and they extended from the north of Edirne to Bender, Akkirman and Azak castles. It was detected in the recordings that in 18<sup>th</sup> Century, Hotin was centered to

Özü Province after it was declared as a Sanjak. In those years, the center of the Province was sometimes Silistre and sometimes Özü.

Table 1  
*The Administrative Divisions Of Özü Province in 17th-18th. Centuries*

1593 <sup>28</sup>	1632 <sup>29</sup>	1632-41 <sup>30</sup>	1700-1718 <sup>31</sup>	1750-1800 <sup>32</sup>
Niğbolu	Niğbolu	Niğbolu	Niğbolu	Niğbolu
-	Vidin	Vidin	Vidin	Vidin
Silistre	Silistre	Silistre	Silistre	Silistre
Çirmen	Çirmen	Çirmen	Çirmen	Çirmen
Kırk Kilise	Kırk Kilise	Kırk Kilise	Kırk Kilise	Kırk Kilise
Vize	Vize	Vize	Vize	Vize
Akkirman	Akkirman	Akkirman	Tağan Geçidi	Hotin
Bender	Bender	Bender	Özi / Paşa Sancağı	Beylik-i Kal 'a-i Fethül-İslam
Kili	Azak	Azak	-	-
Kilburun	-	Kilburun	-	-
<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>

Kili Sanjak which was centered to the province when the province was established in 1593 was moved to another province later. Bender, Azak and Kilburun Sanjaks, which were centered to Özü between 1593-1640, were centered to Kefe province, which was established later. Tağan / Doğan Passage Sanjak which was recorded as centered to the province in 1700 was occupied by Russians in 1699. However, in XVIII. Century a different point was noticed. In the Tahvil register, it was recorded that in addition to Nikopol, Vidin, Silistre, Çirmen, Kırk Kilise, Vize Sanjaks, which were centered to Özü Province since the beginning, Khotin Sanjak was also centered to here. At the same time, with the title Beylik-i Fethül-Islam Castle, Fethül-Islam castle was also centered to this province, too.

### **The Administrators of Khotin Sanjak**

The first recordings about Hotin Sanjak, which became sanjak in 1711 and recorded firstly in 1718, and its administrators was taken from the information in the Register which is one of the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives Divan-ı Hümâyün Registers that are the subject of study in this paper, and in which the names of the chancellors such as viziers, governors, governors of sanjaks and provincial treasurers. The information in this register about the appointments of provinces and sanjaks and pashas in Ottoman Empire between 1755-1805 includes quite important information on understanding the second half of XVIII. Century and Ottoman Administration System. I have studied on some of the researches and analysis on the provinces in this recording before. This recording starts with the title «Der zemân-ı sadr-ı sudürü'l-vüzerâ Mustafa Paşa ve Reisü'l-küttâb Seyyid Mehmed Avni Efendi tâle bekâhümâ fi 8 L sene 1169»<sup>33</sup>. The appointments about Hotin Sanjak recorded in register starts on 8 Şevval 1169 / 6 July 1756 and lasts for 36 years till 1 Ramazan 1206 / 21 June 1792.

In these registers the names, former positions, place of duties, assignment dates, the way assignments took place, were recorded

depicting statements like viziership degree and, governor degree and Rumelian governor degree. The title of the person to be assigned as governor / governor of Sanjak, his kinship with bigwigs, if any, and the name were mentioned<sup>34</sup>.

Khotin sanjak is recorded in governor assignments as: *liva-i mez-bure hala mutasarrıfı vezir-i mükerrem saadetli paşa hazretlerine bâ hatt-ı hümayun tevcih kılınmıştır, rütbe-i vala-yı vezaret ile ba hatt-ı hümayun tevcih olunmuş, müşarun ileyh Hotin kal'ası muhafazası şartıyla Yanya sancağı dahi ilhaken tevcih, rütbe-i vâlâ-yı vezaret ile şerefyafta-i sudûr olan hatt-ı hümayun şevketmâkrûn mucibince tevcih olunmuştur, mertebe-i vâlâ-yı vezâretle, emr-i hümayun tevcih, bâ-hatt-ı hümayun tevcih*. If he was appointed to the task and made to continue his job (*ibka*), information was given about the way he was appointed to the task as: «*bâ-hatt-ı hümayûn ibka, kemakân ibka ve mukarrer kılınmıştır*» while in the case when his duty is continuing and the administration of another place is given to him: «*müşarun ileyhe ilhaken tevcih, ber-vech-i arpalık tevcih*». As for the dates, the day of the month, months' signs, and also the year is written for short (for instance; 8 L 169, 24 Za. 177 or Selh-i L. 180, 3 N 203, 5 L. 205). The most notable point in assignments are that in accordance with Ottoman hierarchy a good part of the assignment were made in Şevval / L. However, assignments and reappointments were made in other months too.

54 appointments were made to Khotin Sanjak within the years 1756-1792. Compared to other Sanjaks in Rumelian Province, the number of the appointments made during these years are normal. Since Khotin castle was in a great strategic point especially during Ottoman-Russian wars it is seen that everyone without any exception was appointed to Khotin Sanjak after writing the statement Khotin «on condition to protect Khotin Castle». Thereby, using the statement «on condition to protect Khotin Castle» in all 54 appointments is important in that it shows the importance of the castle and region.

34 Sanjak governors were appointed and 20 times the appointed sanjak governors were reappointed and made continue their job with these 54 assignments.

The appointment of 54 sanjak governors within 36 years, between 1756 and 1792, to Khotin Sanjak, shows that there were administrative problems. In fact, among these appointed sanjak governors, there are ones who have worked less than a month. The task of former governor of Özü province, vizier Mehmet Pasha, who was appointed to Khotin Sanjak as guard and governor, has lasted just 11 days. Ağrıboz guardian Ahmed Paşa-zade Mehmed Pasha, died after governing sanjak for 17 days in 1767 and former governor of Ankara sanjak Ruşen-zade Abdullah Pasha died after governing sanjak for 20 days, and there had been reappointments. Similarly, the former Nikopol governor Recep Bey served for only 21 days in 1763. Ohirili Ahmed Pasha appointed as Khotin castle guardian in 1784 for 25 days.

The number of people serving as Khotin guardianship between 3-6 months is 5, 6-12 months is 15, 1-2 year(s) is 5. 5 of these served for 1 year while 5 served for 1-1,5 year. The number of sanjak governors

serving between 2 and 5 years was 4. Ömer Pasha, former guardian of Bender castle, who is one of the longest in service of Khotin guardianship, maintained his task for 3 years and 9 months, being reappointed 4 times<sup>35</sup>. Hüseyin Pasha, who served for 4 years and 7 months between May 1769 and December 1774, had been appointed to Khotin castle guardianship after his predecessor El-Hac Hüseyin Pasha<sup>36</sup>. The person who carried out the tasks of the governorship of Khotin sanjak and guardianship of Khotin castle the longest is former Kırşehir governor Osman Pasha who maintained his task for 5.5 years uninterruptedly between August 1786 and June 1792, being reappointed 3 times<sup>37</sup>.

It is seen that a great deal of the governors appointed to the guardianship of Khotin sanjak and castle are vizier. Moreover, it is stated that Ruşen-zade Abdullah Pasha who was appointed as Khotin guardian in 1761 but died 20 days later, is assigned the title of Rum-ili governor<sup>38</sup>.

Mehmed Pasha who served as the guardian of Khotin Castle between 1775 and 1776, former vice grand vizier, Khotin Castle and Sanjak were given under his administration, as he has known the region very well<sup>39</sup>.

Jannisary master Süleyman Ağa, who had been serving as Khotin castle guardian for 7,5 months between 1782-1783, was appointed with the title of beylerbeyi<sup>40</sup>.

It is detected that the reappointment of 9 guardians out of 34 were made 20 times. Among these guardians Ömer Pasha was 4 times, Süleyman Pasha and Osman Pasha were 3 times, Mehmed Pasha and Süleyman Pasha twice and the remaining 4 guardians were once reappointed as Khotin guardian.

Vidin, Özi, İnebahtı, and Ağrıboz sanjaks are among the places where the guardians of Khotin castle and Khotin sanjak are appointed the most and two appointments were made from the people working in each mentioned sanjak. 5 sanjak governors of Köstendil Sanjak administrators during the same period, hold the control of Khotin castle too.

It is determined that some sanjaks are additionally given to the administrators appointed as the guardian of Khotin castle and Khotin Sanjak, because of its strategic position.

Due to the strategical position of Khotin, some governors who were appointed as the guardians of Khotin Sanjak and Castle were also appointed with other additional sanjaks. Thus, in the register Khotin Castle wardens were provided with Corum<sup>41</sup> and Kostendil<sup>42</sup> sanjaks. Among the most common additional sanjaks, Yanina, Skopje<sup>43</sup> and Bozok<sup>44</sup> can be observed. Meanwhile, jizya<sup>45</sup> and rice harvest<sup>46</sup> revenues were also provided for the Khotin castle guardian as supplementary annual income. Two governors were observed to be appointed as Khotin guardians while still continuing other positions. One of them was governor of Inebahtı Süleyman Pasha, who continued to be Khotin guardian while he was also appointed with another sanjak over a year between April 1777 and May 1778. Similarly, from late 1784 to early 1785, Khotin guardian Gullu Ali Pasazade İsmail Pasha was also governing Inebahtı Sanjak<sup>47</sup>. The same is also true for Dukakin Sanjak<sup>48</sup>.

Khotin guardians were appointed among 7 sanjaks and 2 provinces from Anatolian side while 18 sanjaks from Rumelia. Due to

the importance of Hotin castle, all the appointee were specified with their missions as guardians.

Those who were appointed twice as Khotin Sancak and Castle guardians had the previous appointments in Rumelia, among which Ozi province, Vidin, Bender, Nigbolu, Kostendil, Yanina, Skopje, Tirhala, Ohrid and Elbasan. Additionally, Agriboz and Hanya guardians were also appointed as the governors and guardians for the territory.

Especially after the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, since Ottoman lands around Danube River and its north were affected by the wars between the Ottomans and Russians, many army commanders were appointed for the security of the region. Khotin was especially strategically prominent for this matter.

Provincial treasurers who were appointed to Khotin between 1756 and 1792 were also determined. Old Vidin Defterdar, Seyyid Ali Bey was appointed to Khotin revenue office and remained in office from 26 September 1756 to 25 August 1759. He was succeeded by Mehmet Emin Bey till 2 August 1761. Mehmet Efendi, who was appointed to the position on 23 July 1762 remained till 1768<sup>49</sup>. For treasurer appointments to be done on the first day of the month Muharram, as the first day of the hegira calendar is financially significant.

Due to wars, governors, who were not only appointed as Khotin guardians but also as the government of other important castles of the region such as Bender castle, Kilburun castle<sup>50</sup>, Vidin castle<sup>51</sup>, Akkerman castle<sup>52</sup>, Özi castle<sup>53</sup>, Silistre castle<sup>54</sup> and Rusçuk castle<sup>55</sup>. Sanjakbeys were held responsible not only for the administration of sanjaks but also for the security of these castles.

Consequently, Khotin castle was subject to a significant struggle among Ottoman State, Russia and Poland, and remained to be a strategical Ottoman castle till early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Even during the 18<sup>th</sup> century economical depression of the Russo-Ottoman wars, Ottomans defended Hotin, a castle that had long been an Ottoman land, against Poland and Russia. Especially starting from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, following the Russian wars, the strategical Khotin was lost. Khotin lives on as a town and its castle still stands today.

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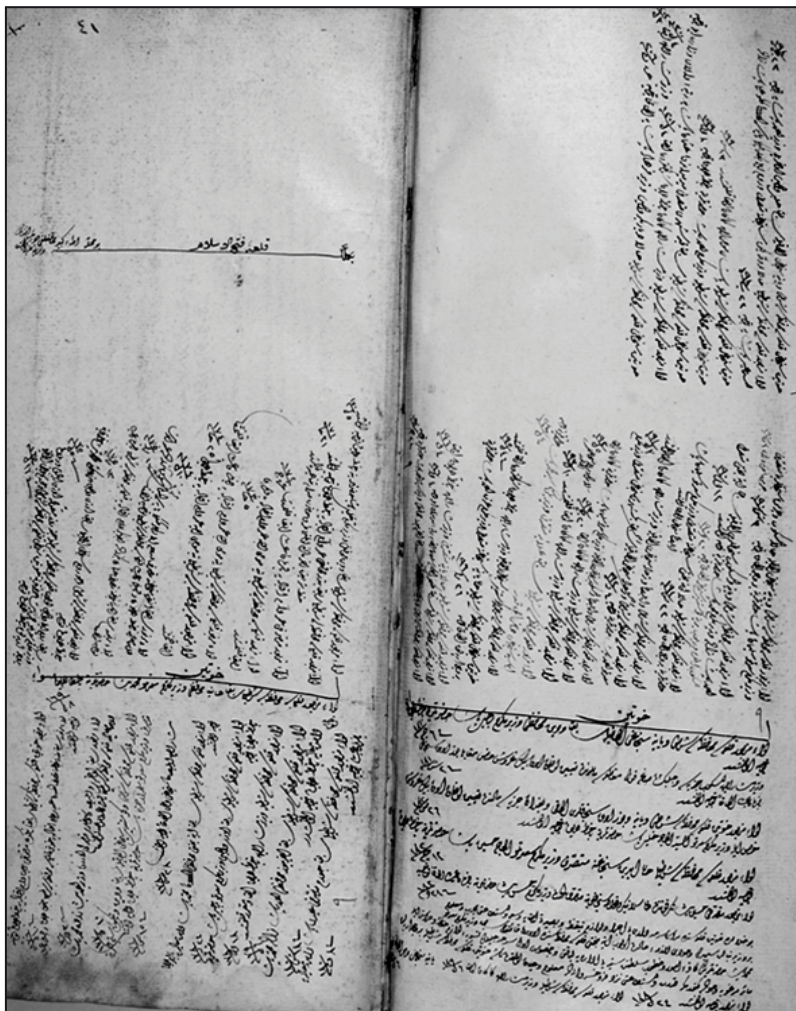


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20. According to the recordings, El-Hac Huseyin Pasha was appointed to guard Hotin Castle while he was governing Aydın. From October 1768 till May 4 1769 when he died, he worked almost 6.5 months, and when he died as a martyr, Huseyin Pasha who was the tenant of Selonica and Kavala regions was appointed instead of him. This issue was recorded in the archives as «Liva-i mezbur mutasarrıfı Hüseyin Paşa'nın fevfindinde...». – BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 40-41.
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32. BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 34-41.
33. BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 1.
34. BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 3-4.
35. «Liva-i mezbur kal'ası muhafazası şartıyla sabıkâ Bender muhafızı, dame ikbaluhuya bâ hatt-ı hümayun tevcih. Hattı şerife ahir madde olmağla taraf-ı hazreti sadaret-penahide kalmıştır. Liva-i mezbur kal'ası muhafazası şartıyla yine muma ileyh dame ikbaluhuya bâ ferman-ı âli ibka kılınmıştır»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 40-41.
36. «Liva-i mezbur mutasarrıfı Hüseyin Paşa'nın fevfindinde hala Selanik ve Kavala sancaklarına mutasarrıf olan vezir-i mükerrem, hazretlerine bâ ferman-ı âli ihlaken tevcih»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 40-41.

37. «Hotin sancağı kal'ası muhafazası şartıyla sabıka Kırşehir mutasarrıfı mir-mirandan rütbe-i vâlâ-yı vezaret ile tevcih»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 40-41.
38. «Liva-i mezbur sabıkâ Ankara sancağına mutasarrıf ve Rum-ili beylerbeyliği payesi ile, dâme meâlühuya bâ hatt-ı hümayun ve bâ ferman-ı âli kal'ası muhafazası şartıyla tevcih olunmuştur. Müteveffa»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 40-41.
39. «...Kaimmakam-ı sabık vezir-i mükerrerrem saadetlü hazretlerinin kâffe-i umur ve hutub-ı saltanat-ı seniyye-i idareye liyakati ve ba-husus ol-serhadd-i celilde tesviye-i levazım-ı hıfz u hıraseti ile measir-i... vücüd getirmeğe kudret ve istid'âtu nezd ü ferd ü hüsrevanede ma'lum ve 'ayan olmaktan nâşi Hotin kal'ası muhafazası şartıyla ber-vech-i arpalık liva-i mezbur tevcih olunmuştur»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 40-41.
40. BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – 40-41.
41. Liva-i mezbur kal'ası muhafazası şartıyla ve Çorum sancağı ilhakıyla sabıkâ Özi valisi vezir-i mükerrerrem hazretlerine bâ hatt-ı hümayun tevcih, mukaddemce Özi Eyaleti verilen vezir-i mükerrerrem saadetlü, hazretlerine Hotin Sancağı kal'ası muhafazası şartıyla ve Çorum Sancağı ilhakıyla ber-vech-i arpalık»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 40-41.
42. Liva-i mezbur kal'ası muhafazası şartıyla ve Köstendil sancağı ilhakıyla sabıkâ Vidin ve Niğbolu sancaklarına mutasarrıf vezir-i mükerrerrem saadetlü, hazretlerine bâ hatt-ı hümayun tevcih olunmuştur. Müşarun ileyhe İlbasan sancağı dahi ilhaken tevcih olunmuştur»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 40-41.
43. Vezir-i müşarun ileyhe Üsküb cizyesi ve Çeltik sağ kol mukataası mallarından tayin olunan on bin guruş hassı mukabili Bozok sancağı bâ ferman-ı âli ilhaken verilmiştir», «Liva-i mezbur kal'ası muhafazası şartıyla ve Yanya ve Bozok sancakları ilhakı ve Boğdan cizyesi malından tayin olunan on bin guruş has ile vezir-i mükerrerrem saadetlü, hazretlerine bâ hatt-ı hümayun tevcih olunmuştur», «Liva-i mezbur kal'ası muhafazası şartıyla ve Yanya sancağı ilhakıyla hala Üsküb ve Çirmen sancakları mutasarrıfı.»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 40-41
44. «On bin guruş hassı mukabili Bozok sancağı bâ ferman-ı âli ilhaken verilmiştir»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 40-41.
45. «Boğdan cizyesi malından tayin olunan on bin guruş has ile vezir-i mükerrerrem saadetlü, hazretlerine bâ hatt-ı hümayun tevcih olunmuştur. Üsküb cizyesi ve Çeltik»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Defteri 16. – P. 40-41.
46. «Çeltik sağ kol mukataası mallarından tayin olunan on bin guruş hassı mukabili»: BOA. – Tahvil Register, 16. – P. 40-41.
47. «Liva-i mezbur kal'ası muhafazası şartıyla hala İnebahtı sancağına mutasarrıfı vezir-i mükerrerrem saadetlü hazretlerine ber-vech-i ilhak tevcih. Liva-i mezbur kal'ası muhafazası şartıyla İlbasan ve Tırhala sancakları ilhakıyla vezir-i müşarun ileyhe kemakân ibka olunmuştur»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P.40-41.
48. «Hotin sancağı kal'ası muhafazası şartıyla hala Dukakin sancağına mutasarrıf ve Rum-ili beylerbeyliği payesi olan tevcih»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P.40-41.
49. BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 250.
50. «Karesi sancağına mutasarrıf Kılburun kal'ası muhafazası şartıyla Abdullah Paşa'ya ilhaken tevcih»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 3-4.
51. «Vidin muhafızı vezir-i mükerrerrem Ahmed Paşa-zâde Mehmed Paşa'ya hazretlerine ilhaken tevcih»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 3-4.
52. «Hacı Paşa-zâde Mehmed Paşa'ya kemakân me'mur olduğu Akkirman muhafazasında kıyam şartıyla»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 3-4.

53. «Liva-i mezbur Özi kal'ası muhafazası şartıyla ve Hüdavendigâr sancağı ilhakıyla vezir Çatalcalı el-Hac Ali Paşa hazretlerine tevcih»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 3-4.
54. «...Silistre muhafazasında kıyam eylemek şartıyla sabıka Tırhala mutasarrıfı vezir-i mükerrerem Süleyman Paşa hazretlerine ber-vech-i arpalık tevcih»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 3-4.
55. «Liva-i mezbur Rusçuk muhafızı olup Rum-ili payesi olan Mehmed Paşa-zâde Mehmed Paşa'ya tevcih»: BOA. – A.DVN. NŞT. – Tahvil Register 16. – P. 3-4.

**Appendix**



BOA. A.DVN. NŞT. 16



*Khotin Castle*



*The Siege of Khotin Castle*

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