

# HISTORIANS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

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Editors

Cemal Kafadar · Hakan Karateke · Cornell Fleischer

## GUIDELINE FOR ENTRIES

June 2004

Sponsored by the  
*Packard Humanities Institute*

## The Project

*Historians of the Ottoman Empire* is intended as an authoritative reference work on the history-writers who lived in all regions of the Ottoman Empire. By providing extensive biographical information and bibliographical references, *Historians of the Ottoman Empire* will facilitate research for professional scholars, students, and enthusiasts working on the Middle East, North Africa, Southeastern Europe and the Caucasus. In this booklet you will find the guidelines that contributors to the project are expected to follow in order to ensure consistency and the highest quality of scholarship on this database.

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## 1. The Contents of an Entry

The typical entry devoted to a single Ottoman historian will include:

- a biography
- a discussion of this author's works, and
- a bibliography

### 1.1. Biography

The entry must begin with a biographical sketch of its subject. Insofar as the information is available, this section should include the following, arranged in chronological order:

- Origins (date & place of birth, names and epithets, parents' names & profession, ethnic identity, etc.)
- Education (schools attended, teachers, mentors, known role models, etc.)
- Social situation (socio-economic status, family ties, friends, patrons, etc.)
- Professional life (career path, posts occupied, degree of success, etc.)
- Death (date, place, and cause)

Contributors are urged to give proper credit to the secondary sources they consult.

### 1.2. Works

A discussion of the author's works should be placed after the biographical sketch. Primary emphasis will be put on the author's historical works. If the author produced more than one historical work, each should be discussed in a separate section. The author's non-historical works are to be discussed in general terms within a single supplemental paragraph.

Each paragraph devoted to a particular historical work should include the following information, insofar as available:

- Subject matter (including the time period covered)
- Circumstances of the redaction (who patronized it, what purpose it was written for, etc.)
- Sources used by the author (including personal experiences of the subject-matter)
- Critical assessment of the work itself (language, originality, impact on later historiography, particular strengths and weaknesses, etc.)
- If the work exists in a small number of manuscripts, a list and evaluation of these (including precise localization, the copyist, date, state of preservation, additions or omissions, reliability, etc.)
- A list and evaluation of the available editions (manuscripts used or overlooked -- if they are of significance to the quality of the edition, particular strengths or

weaknesses, overall quality, presence or absence of elements such as a translation, transliteration, index, etc.)

In the case of works that have not been edited, particular emphasis must be put on the manuscript(s) used in the redaction of the entry, including the exact location, and a detailed discussion of its contents, as well as a list of the chapter headings (if any) and their location in the manuscript (by page/folio number).

### 1.3. Bibliography

The bibliographical references will include three sections, in the following order:

- Manuscripts
- Editions
- Bibliography

The manuscripts should be listed by alphabetical order of location, according to 1) the name of the city where the library is found, then 2) the name of the library (please do list ALL the known manuscripts with exact references). If a manuscript you mention was described in a manuscript catalogue, give its full reference in parenthesis.

Modern studies should be listed chronologically according to their *date of publication*.

If the author produced more than one historical work, bibliographical references for these works must appear separately. Note that secondary sources devoted to particular works by this author should appear following the manuscripts and the editions of this work. Whereas secondary sources with a broader scope will be placed in a general bibliography at the end of the entry. More schematically:

History Work #1

- Manuscripts
- Editions
- Secondary sources [Studies of History Work #1 only]

History Work #2

- Manuscripts
- Editions
- Secondary sources [Studies of History Work #2 only]

[...]

General Bibliography

[All other secondary sources]

## 2. Writing an Entry

### 2.1. The Process

The editorial committee of *Historians of the Ottoman Empire*, in consultation with the board of advisors, will directly request the participation of a number of scholars with a recognized knowledge of particular Ottoman authors. Applications from scholars willing to volunteer to participate by writing an entry might be considered at a later point. Please see our web-page for more details on this at: <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~mideast/historians>

Upon assignment of a given article, *Historians of the Ottoman Empire* will provide you with a preliminary bibliography, prepared by the project's team of research assistants. This bibliography will typically include most of the manuscripts and editions of the author's works, as well as many relevant references in secondary sources. While this bibliography is meant to facilitate your work, it is ultimately incumbent upon you to make sure that no manuscript, edition, or important study is left out.

On this occasion *Historians of the Ottoman Empire* will also request that you submit your entry by a given date. Considering the enormous editorial challenge involved in putting together, reviewing, and publishing more than a thousand bio-bibliographical entries in a very short period of time, we urge you to do your utmost to respect this deadline.

The editors, once they receive an entry, will review it for accuracy, style, interpretation, and contextualization. In order to facilitate the editors' work at this stage, you must provide *footnotes* in the draft you submit; these footnotes will only be used for internal editing and will not appear in the final version of the project. If it is absolutely necessary to make a reference, they should be presented as notes within the text, e.g. (Erbilir 1998 : 23). You should also, insofar as possible, provide photocopies or digital images of the primary sources you used. After this review the editors may ask entry writers to shorten, lengthen, or partly re-write their text. The editors retain the right to refuse written material if it does not conform to the scholarly standards for an encyclopedia.

### 2.2. Length

The length of the entries will depend on the importance of the corresponding historians and their works. The body of the text will typically range from 1500–2000 words, but may be much shorter (if insufficient data is available) or much longer (as much as twice this length in the case of particularly important and prolific historians). The editorial committee will inform you of the target number of words at the time of assigning the entries.

### 2.3. Royalties

The project will pay \$ 0,12 per word as royalty to the authors. Payment will be made after the article is accepted for publication in its final version. Please note that the word count will be limited to the body of the text, excluding bibliographies or lists of chapter headings in manuscripts.

### 3. Orthography Guidelines

#### 3.1. Names

The name of the person cited at the beginning of the text should be given within the article as an abbreviation in capital letters. This abbreviation should not exceed two letters.

E.g.

|                                     |     |       |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| for °Abdülqādir Efendi              | use | °A.E. |
| for Mehmed Paşa                     | use | M.P.  |
| for Dihkānizāde °Ubaydullāh Quşmānī | use | D.U.  |

#### 3.2. Transliteration

For the transliteration of Arabic script, please follow the pattern given in the table in section 5.

#### 3.3. Personal Names

Names that are composed of Arabic compound nouns shall be transliterated without intercalating the article /al-/.

*Example:*

°Abdurrahmān (not °Abd al-Raḥmān or °Abdu'r-raḥmān)

#### 3.4. Place Names

An Ottoman place name should be given in full transliteration, followed by the modern name of the place in parenthesis.

*Example:*

°Abdurrahmān dwells on the history of İstolni Belgrad (Székesfehérvár).

#### 3.5. Technical Terms

The English translation of technical terms should be used, followed by the fully transliterated original term in parenthesis.

*Example:*

°Abdurrahmān worked as a scribe to the left regular cavalry corps (şol °ulūfeciler kātibi).

### 3.6. Dates

Hijri dates should appear first, followed by a slash then the corresponding Gregorian date.

*Example:*

The chronicle of °Abdurrahmān contains lively descriptions of the campaign against the Celālī rebellions in 1015/1606-07.

### 3.7. Book Titles

The titles of books in Arabic script should be transliterated according to the phonetics of the main language of the works – even if the *title* is fully in Arabic or Persian.

*Example:*

*Tuḥfetü'l-kibār* (if the book is written in Ottoman Turkish)

BUT

*Tuḥfat al-kibār* (if the text itself is also in Arabic)

### 3.8. Numbers

Numbers 1 to 12 should be shown as numerals, and numbers from 13 onwards in writing. All centuries should be given as numerals (e.g. 17<sup>th</sup> century). Ordinal numbers should be shown in writing (e.g. his second book is lost).

## 4. Citation Guidelines

Bibliographical entries should conform to the relevant format:

### 4.1. Book

Author's Name Surname, *Book Title* (Place, Date).

*Example:*

Mustafa Erdoğan, *Sultan Murad, the Washerwoman and the Frog: Moral Decline in Ottoman Storytelling* (Montreal, 2003).

### 4.2. Translated Book

Author's Name Surname [as given by the translator], *Translation's Title*, tr. Translator's Name (Place, Date).

*Example:*

Kâtib Chelebi, *The Balance of Truth*, tr. G. L. Lewis (London, 1957).

#### 4.3. Certain pages in a book:

Author's Name Surname, *Book Title* (Place, Date), page range.

*Example:*

Oya Arife, *New approaches to al-Muhtasib* (Cambridge, 1944), 453-92.

#### 4.4. Article in an edited book

Author's Name Surname, "Article's title," *Book Title*, ed. Editor's Name (Place, Date), pages.

*Example:*

Edhem Dereli, "Simavna Mukaatası Hakkında," *Festschrift für İlhan Akteke*, ed. Richard Goodman (Berlin, 1998), 99-101.

#### 4.5. Article in an encyclopaedia

Author's Name Surname, "Article's title," *Encyclopaedia Title*, volume (Date), pages.

*Example:*

C.J. Heywood, "Kara Mahmud Pasha," *The Encyclopaedia of Islam*<sup>2</sup>, vol. 4 (1978), 588-89.

#### 4.6. Journal article

Author's Name Surname, "Article title," *Journal Title*, volume/number (year), pages.

*Example:*

Ekin Güney, "Sources on the Conquest of Cyprus: Historians versus Archaeologists," *The Hatay Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 25/7 (2003), 31-69.

#### 4.7. Thesis

Author's Name Surname, *Thesis Title*, Thesis Type (University, Location, Year).

*Example:*

Halime Tevet, *Tea, Sugar, and Dreams: Uses of the Night in Eighteenth-Century Istanbul*, PhD dissertation (Allston Univ., Boston, 1999).

#### 4.8. Manuscript

Author, *Title*. City, Library, Collection, call number; # of folios, lines per page, calligraphic style.

*Example:*

°Abdülhaqq Mollā. *Ta'rīḥ-i livā*. London, British Library, Oriental and India Office Collections, no. Or. 14522; 212 fol., 25-40 lines, nesih.

## 5. Transliteration Table

### Arabic Script Based Languages

| Letter | Ottoman | Arabic | Persian | Letter | Ottoman                   | Arabic | Persian    |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------------------------|--------|------------|
| ا      | a, e, ° | a      | a       | ش      | ş                         | sh     | sh         |
| آ      | ā, a    | ā      | ā       | ص      | ş                         | ş      | ş          |
| ب      | b       | b      | b       | ض      | z, ḍ                      | ḍ      | ḍ          |
| پ      | p       | –      | p       | ط      | ṭ, ḍ                      | ṭ      | ṭ          |
| ت      | t       | t      | t       | ظ      | ẓ                         | ẓ      | ẓ          |
| ث      | ṯ       | ṯ      | ṯ       | ع      | c                         | c      | c          |
| ج      | c       | j      | j       | غ      | g                         | g      | g          |
| چ      | ç       | –      | ch      | ف      | f                         | f      | f          |
| ح      | ḥ       | ḥ      | ḥ       | ق      | q                         | q      | q          |
| خ      | ḫ       | ḫ      | ḫ       | ك      | k, g, ŋ                   | k      | k          |
| د      | d       | d      | d       | گی     | g                         | –      | g          |
| ذ      | ẓ       | ḍ      | ẓ       | ل      | l                         | l      | l          |
| ر      | r       | r      | r       | م      | m                         | m      | m          |
| ز      | z       | z      | z       | ن      | n                         | n      | n          |
| ژ      | j       | –      | zh      | و      | v, u, ü, ū,<br>o, ö, ö, ° | w, ū   | v, ū, ö, ° |
| س      | s       | s      | s       | ه      | h, a, e                   | h      | h          |
|        |         |        |         | ی      | y, ı, ı, ı                | y, ı   | y, ı       |

## 6. Sample Entry

### ATTENTION !

NOT ALL THE INFORMATION IN THIS ARTICLE IS ACCURATE!

Additions were made in order to make it a representative entry

(The entry was written based mainly on: Ziya Yılmaz (ed.), *Topçular Kâtibi 'Abdülkâdir (Kadrî) Efendi Tarihi* (Ankara, 2003)

The footnotes will not be used in the final version of the entry.

They are needed for editors' fact-checking.

If necessary, in-text references can be made; e.g. (Yılmaz 2003: 23).

### NOTE TO THE CONTRIBUTORS:

Because little is known about the historian below and he wrote only one work, the entry below is rather a short one, (814 words).

### °ABDÜLQĀDİR EFENDİ

Topçular Kâtibi; Qadrî

(b. ~1570s; d. > 1644)

°A.E. was born in Priştine (Priština) in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, probably in the 1570s (977-987). He does not mention his name in his works. Kâtib Çelebî, a contemporary of his, refers to him in the *Fezleke* as Topçular Kâtibi °Abdülqâdir with reference to his first posting as the secretary of the artillery corps.<sup>1</sup> The same name also appears in Na°imâ's work, based on Kâtib Çelebî.<sup>2</sup> °A.E.'s name appears in many archival documents under the abbreviation "Qadrî".<sup>3</sup> Even though his *Ta'rih* is based on his own eyewitness account, and was later used by such famous historians as Na°imâ, the author is not found in Ottoman biographical sources. The scarce information about him was first collected by M. Köhbach in his doctoral dissertation. Z. Yılmaz later added new documents in the biographical sketch that accompanies his edition of the *Ta'rih*. According to Na°imâ, °A.E.'s father first joined the Janissary corps as part of the *devşirme* system, performing various military duties, and enlisted his son to the corps at a young age.<sup>4</sup> His work includes a mention that his wife and mother-in-law were the makers of embroidered trees which were used in processions and other ceremonial festivities (*naḥıl-bend*).

Most of the available data about °A.E. pertains to his professional life; the positions he held and the campaigns he participated in. He was appointed as secretary of the artillery corps (*topçular kâtibi*) during the 1003/1595<sup>5</sup> campaign against Wallachia,

<sup>1</sup> Kâtib Çelebî, *Fezleke*, vol. 1 (Istanbul, 1287), 151.

<sup>2</sup> Na°imâ, *Ta'rih*, vol. 1 (Istanbul, 1280), 101.

<sup>3</sup> BOA, Maliyeden Müdevver Defterler, nr. 5524, 25; cf. Ziya Yılmaz (ed.), *Topçular Kâtibi 'Abdülkâdir (Kadrî) Efendi Tarihi* (Ankara, 2003), XXIV.

<sup>4</sup> Na°imâ, *Ta'rih*, vol. 1 (Istanbul, 1280), 104.

<sup>5</sup> NOTE TO THE CONTRIBUTORS: More precisely: Cemaziyelevvel 1003/ January 1595. If the exact date is unknown, please include both of the miladi dates it covers (e.g. 1003/1594-95).

after which he held administrative positions in various branches of the army: Secretary of the armorers (*cebeciler kâtibi*) (1012/1604), secretary to the regular cavalry corps (*şol ulüfeciler kâtibi*), (1016/1607), secretary of the barley supplies (*arpa kâtibi*) (1023/1614), and second then first ink-case holder (*divitdār*), which was a high ranking office of a kind of deputy steward (1026/1617; 1030/1614). °A.E. also joined several campaigns, including Eğri (Eger; 1005/1596), Kanije (Nagykanisza; 1009/1600), Hungary (1010/1601 and 1012/1604), Hotin (103/1621), and Baghdad (1035/1626). For more about the positions he held and the campaigns he participated in, see Z. Yılmaz, *Topçular Kâtibi °Abdülkādir (Kadrî) Efendi Tarihi*, p. XXVI-XXXIII. °A.E., whose life spans the reigns of seven sultans, died in 1054/1644 or shortly after.

*Ta°rîh*: °A.E. did not give a title to this work, which covers the period from Cemaziyelevvel 1000 to Muharrem 1054 (February 1592-March 1644). Although the work is organized in a chronological fashion, the author does occasionally break this chronology in order to maintain some continuity in the narration of a given event. Its literary style is simple, devoid of any artistic ambitions, and now and then becomes repetitive. °A.E. indeed often apologizes for his stylistic limitations, but also expresses his hopes that his simple style will be easier for the reader to understand. The style and language of °A.E.'s *Ta°rîh* thus differs from that of the classical chronicles. Based on the praises addressed to Murād IV (r. 1032-1049/1623-1640) in the opening section of the Vienna manuscript, Yılmaz suggests that its composition may have been begun in order to submit the work to this sultan (Yılmaz 2003: XXXIV). While there is no information about the year of composition in the text, °A.E. does mention that he had taken notes during the campaigns he joined with the intent to compose a book at a later point.<sup>6</sup>

°A.E. offers much detail on the campaigns in which he took part. It contains particularly rich information and numbers about artillery, weapons, and other military matters, as well as proficient comments on those subjects. Although he rather concentrates his attention on campaign preparations and military-political developments, the text also contains information on state structures, administrative appointments, state ceremonials and natural disasters. Insofar as it is possible to tell, it seems that °A.E. relied solely on his own eyewitness account and did not use previous written histories. His *Ta°rîh* was later used by Kâtib Çelebî and, based on the latter, Na°imā.

Two copies of the *Ta°rîh* are known to exist. The Esad Efendi copy (Süleymaniye Library, Istanbul) appears to be a copy completed by the hand of the author. As for the Vienna manuscript, it was obviously produced by a professional copyist: the handwriting is professional, and the copyist mentions himself on one occasion (Yılmaz 2003: 1156). Approximately thirty folio are missing at the beginning of the Esad Efendi copy which was probably written before the Vienna manuscript. The latter seems to be based on another manuscript, now lost.<sup>7</sup> The *Ta°rîh* has been edited with a critical apparatus based on both manuscripts by Ziya Yılmaz and published, along with a detailed index, in 2003.

A *dīvān* that collects °A.E.'s poems is extant but has not been published. He also wrote two treatises on sufism, one of which was published with annotations by Mehmet Erbilir under the title *Tuhfetü°l-°uşşāq*. As for the other, bearing the title *Risāle-i Qādirî*

<sup>6</sup> Ziya Yılmaz, *Topçular Kâtibi...*, 454.

<sup>7</sup> NOTE TO THE CONTRIBUTORS: There is no mention of the copyist in the manuscripts. If there had been, the information would have had to be inserted here.

*der şofiyān-ı °ahd-ı Murādī*, it exists in one copy at the Vatican library and remains unpublished (Cod.Turc 713).

**ATTENTION !**

If °Abdülqādir Efendi's *Ta'riḥ* had not been edited and published, the section headings in the manuscript should have been listed as below.

The section headings are partially shortened; the folio numbers are according to the Vienna manuscript (Mixt. 130):

1b: Üngürüs seferi, 1001. 28b: Zamān-ı sultān Murād Ḥān ibn Selīm Ḥān, 1003. 31a: Sefer-i Eflāk, bā-serdār-ı vezīr-i a°zam Ferhād Paşa refte, Şa°bān 1003. 46b: Muḥārebe-i Usturgun bā-serdār-ı vezīr Meḥmed Paşa, ki mīr-i mīrān-ı Budun [1003]. 50b: Sefer-i Egri, fetḥ kerde ba°dehū muḥārebe-i fetḥ-i küffār-i tabur der vaqt-i sultān Meḥmed Ḥān [1004-5]. 87a: Sefer-i Vasiṭ bā-serdār-ı vezīr Şatırcı Meḥmed Paşa [1005]. 97a: Muḥāfaza-i nehr-i Ṭuna. Sebeb-i °iṣyān-ı Miḥal, bā-serdār-ı vezīr Ḥāfız Aḥmed Paşa [1005-6]. 97b: Sefer-i Erdel qralı ve Qal°e-i Varad der zamān-ı vezīr Şatırcı Meḥmed Paşa, 1006. 105a: Kefere-i Nemçeniñ taburları Budun qal°esine gelüb ceng ü cidāl olduḡudur [1007]. 107b: Āsitāne-i sa°adetde olan tebeddülātlar ve imdād-ı sefer-i Üngürüs. 110b: Sefer-i Uyvar bā-serdār-ı vezīr İbrāhīm Paşa-i Gāzī, serdār-ı Üngürüs me'mūr şüd [1007-8]. 128b: Sefer-i qal°e-i Qanije ve qal°e-i Babavucisse (?), der zamān-ı serdār-ı vezīr İbrāhīm Paşa-i gāzī [1008]. 143b: Sefer-i İstoni Belgrad, 1010. 151a: Celālī Qara Yazıcı ve qarındaşı Ḥüseyn Paşa [1010]. 154a: Sefer-i İstoni Belgrad. Fetḥ kerde der zamān-ı serdār-ı şadr-ı a°zam Ḥasan Paşa, 1011. 166b: Sefer-i Peşte der vaqt-i vezīr-i serdār Meḥmed Paşa, 1012. 177a: Vaqt-i vezīr-i a°zam °Alī Paşa [1012]. 181a: Sefer-i şarq ve şāh-i °Acem ve Celālī, bā-serdār-ı vezīr Çiğal-zāde Sinān Paşa [1012]. 189b: Sefer-i Üngürüs bā-serdār-ı vezīr-i a°zam °Alī Paşa [be-]Belgrad refte, ba°dehū merḥūm şüde ve ba°dehū vezīr Meḥmed Paşa vezīr-i a°zam şüde [1012-13]. 201b: Sultān Aḥmed Ḥān Edirneye °azimet étdikleridür. 203a: Vezīr-i a°zam Meḥmed Paşa şadrdı karar étdi, 1013. 203b: Sefer-i Usturgun, fetḥ kerde, der zamān-ı vezīr-i a°zam Meḥmed Paşa, 1013. 226a: Sefer-i Anadolı bā-serdār-ı vezīr Muştafā Paşa, 1015. 230b: 1016 ta'riḥinde vāqi° olan Cānpülād-oḡlı ve Celāliler seferleridür. 244b: Sefer-i Miḥalic. Cısr-i Lubat üzerine Celālī eşqiyāları cem° olub Āsitāneden vezīr Ḥasan Paşa serdār olub teveccühleri beyānındadır [1017]. 246a: Sefer-i Bağdād bā-serdār-ı vezīr Maḥmūd Paşa. 249a: Sefer-i Celālī Qalender-oḡlı, fetḥ kerde, 1017. 155b: Sefer-i Bayburd ve ser-°asker-i vezīr defterdār Aḥmed Paşa, mīr-i mīrān-ı Rümeli, [1017]. 262b: Sefer-i Üsküdar ve qatl-i Celālī Yūsuf Paşa, ba°dehū °avdet şüde der Āsitāne, [1018]. 267a: Sefer-i şarq ve Tebriz [1019]. 283a: 1020 senesinde Āsitānede sür-i hümayün olduḡu. 288b: Sultān Aḥmed Ḥān cemī°i vüzerā-i °izām ile Edirneye teveccühleri [1020]. 292a: Sefer-i eyālet-i Yemen, 1021. 293b: Sür-i vezīr-i a°zam Naşūḥ Paşa. 299a: Sefer-i şarq ve qal°e-i Revān bā-serdār-ı vezīr-i a°zam Meḥmed Paşa, 1025. 309a: Sefer-i şarq ve Tebriz, ba°dehū Erdebil ve şahrā-yı Şaravda qarār şüde ve elçi āmede, 1027. 313a: 1026 senesinde vāqi° Devlet-i °aliyye aḥvālidür. 317b: Sefer-i Erdebil bā-serdār-ı vezīr-i a°zam Ḥalil Paşa, 1027. 326b: Sefer-i Leh ve Qazaq Boḡdan şınurına tabur édüb İskender Paşayı serdār édüb fetḥ étdükleridür, [1029]. 333a: Sultān °Oşmān Ḥān Leh cāniblerine teveccühü, Ḥaṭvan taburu, qıral-ı kefere-i Leh cem°iyyet édüb °asākır-i İslām[a] muzaffer oldular, 1030. 376a: 1 Receb 1033de vāqi° Abaza seferi, ba°dehū Bağdād seferi, der vaqt-i vezīr-i a°zam Meḥmed Paşa. 404a: Sefer-i Erz-i Rüm ve Abaza °iṣyān şüde, serdār-ı şadr-ı a°zam Ḥusrev Paşa me'mūr refte ve qal°e-i mezbūr muḥāşara kerdend, fetḥ şüde 1037. 418a: Sefer-i Hamadān, Tergüzin, Şirāz, Māşād, Şehrizül, Bağdād der zamān-ı vezīr-i a°zam Ḥusrev Paşa, 1038. 428a: Der vilāyet-i Şehrizül binā-yı cedid kerde, der zamān-ı vezīr-i a°zam Ḥusrev Paşa [1039]. 450a: Sefer-i muḥāfaza-i vilāyet-i Musul ve binā-i qal°e-i cedid, 1041. 457b: Sefer-i şarq ve qışlaq-ı Haleb ve Diyārbekr direng kerde ve bā-serdār-ı vezīr-i a°zam Meḥmed Paşa, hıfz-ı qal°e-i Van, 1043. 462a: 1043 Şevvālinde Sultān Murād Edirneye teveccüh édüb ba°dehū °avdet étdikleridür. 488a: 1046 Şevvālinde vezīr-i a°zam olan Bayram Paşa Bağdād seferi mühimmātları için serdār olub Āsitāneden teveccüh étdikleridür. 491b: Sefer-i şarq ve fetḥ-i qal°e-i Bağdād, [1047]. 529a: 1051 ta'riḥinde Āsitāne-i hümayün ile Kefe ve Azaq seferleridür.

*Manuscripts:* (1) İstanbul, Süleymaniye Kütüphanesi, Esad Efendi 2151, 318+3 fol., 23-47 lines, nesih. (2) Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Mixt. 130, 540 fol., 27 lines, nesih (Gustav Flügel, *Die arabischen, persischen und türkischen Handschriften der Kaiserlich-königlichen Hofbibliothek zu Wien*, vol. 2 (Vienna, 1865), 260-61, no. 1053).

*Editions:* Markus Köhbach, *Die Feldzüge nach Neuhäusel und Kanizsa in den Jahren 1599 und 1600 nach der osmanischen Chronik des ʿAbdu'l-Qādir Efendi*, PhD dissertation (Vienna Univ., 1976). Ziya Yılmaz, *Topçular Kâtibi Abdülkadir (Kadrî) Efendi Tarihi*, PhD dissertation (İstanbul Univ., 1990). Ziya Yılmaz, *Topçular Kâtibi ʿAbdülkādir (Kadrî) Efendi Tarihi (Metin ve Tahlil)* (Ankara, 2003), 2 vols.

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