

A NOTE ON THE DOCUMENT OF ‘THE LINEAGE (SILSILENAMA) OF THE QARAMANIDS’

‘KARAMANOĞULLARININ SILSİLENAMESİ’ İSİMLİ BELGE ÜZERİNE BİR NOT

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Abstract

Among The Archives of the Topkapı Palace Museum of Istanbul, Turkey, there is a handwritten document on the lineage of the Qaramanids, an Islamic dynasty, opposed to the Ottomans that ruled the Middle Taurus in Turkey between the years of 1256-1474 (no. 5719/1). This Ottoman archival document is not yet in the literature of Qaramanid studies. The author of the document and its date are unknown. It was written in Ottoman Turkish. It should also be noted that the document is suitable for Ottoman bureaucratic correspondence in form and style. Due to its writing style, it can be dated to the end of the fifteenth century or the early sixteenth century. It seems that it was prepared by a high-level Ottoman bureaucrat at a date after Qasım Beg's death of 1483. Since Qasım Beg, one of the last rulers of the Qaramanids, died in 1483, it was prepared after this date. The name of Qasım Beg's son is unknown. Ottoman intelligence learned that this person was living in Cairo, Egypt, with his two sons. During the Ottoman-Mamluk wars in Syria and Southern Anatolia between the years of 1485-1491, the members of this dynasty have regained importance for Ottomans politically and militarily.

Keywords: Qaramanids, Turkey, Anatolia, Osmanlılar, Memlûklular.

Öz

İstanbul Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi'nin arşiv belgeleri arasında, 1256-1474 yılları arasında Türkiye'de Orta Toroslarda hüküm sürmüş, siyaseten Osmanlılara karşı olan İslami hanedan Karamanoğulları'nın soyuna dair bir elyazması belge bulunmaktadır (No. 5719 /1). Bu Osmanlı arşiv belgesi, henüz Karamanoğulları araştırmaları literatüründe yer almamaktadır. Belgenin yazarı ve tarihi bilinmiyor. Osmanlı Türkçesi ile yazılmıştır. Belgenin biçim ve üslup olarak Osmanlı bürokratik yazışmalarına uygun olduğunu da belirtmek gerekir. Yazı üslubu nedeniyle 15. yüzyılın sonlarına veya 16. yüzyılın başlarına tarihlenebilir. Üst düzey bir Osmanlı bürokrati tarafından Karamanoğulları'nın son sultanlarından Kasım Bey'in 1483'teki ölümünden sonraki bir tarihte hazırlandığı anlaşılmaktadır. Kasım Bey'in oğlunun adı bilinmiyor. Osmanlı istihbaratı, bu kişinin iki oğluyla birlikte Mısır'ın Kahire kentinde yaşadığını öğrendi. 1485-1491 yılları arasında Suriye ve Güney Anadolu'daki Osmanlı-Memlûk savaşları sırasında bu sülalenin mensupları Osmanlılar için siyasi ve askeri açıdan yeniden önem kazandılar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karamanoğulları, Anadolu, Türkiye, Osmanlılar, Memlûklular.

Introduction

This document has some problems in terms of the Qaramanid lineage. One of them is the addition of the new names of the dynastic members of the Qaramanids, whose names are never mentioned in their own history, to this Ottoman document. For example, the names of Halil Beg's three sons, Efendi Beg, Hızır Beg, Qasım Beg, and their descendants are not mentioned in the Qaramanid genealogy. As a member of the Qaramanid dynasty, the name of Halil Beg is mentioned in Ottoman archival documents. The names of Davud Beg, Mirza Beg, Şah Melik Beg, Hızır Beg, Mecnun Beg and Halil Beg's son Qasım Beg are not found in Qaramanid genealogies. It should also be noted that in this document, two different Qasım Beg names are mentioned. The first of these, Qasım Beg, the son of Aliyyüddin (Alaaddin) Beg (d. 1397 or 98), died in 1483. The other is Qasım Beg, the son of Halil Beg. The author states that one of Qaramanid generation lived in Cairo with his two sons. There are two different Qasım Begs mixed together in the document.

Professor Faruk Sümer, who published an article on the history of Qaramanids, mentions only one Qasım Bey from the Qaramanid lineage (Sümer, 1997, 619). He states that Qasım Beg was the son of II. İbrahim Beg (d. 1464) and bears the nickname Şams al-din. Pir Ahmad the Qaramanid was his brother. Faruk Sümer says that Qasım Beg, who took refuge with the Whitesheeps after the conquest of Qaraman by Ottomans, came to the İçel province of Anatolia, taking advantage of the struggle for reign between Bayezid and Cem Sultan after the death of Mehmed the Conqueror. Turgut, Varsak and other tribes here were greeted with joy by him. Qasım Beg made an agreement with Bayezid and became a governor for the İçel province of Ottomans.

As far as I know, Faruk Sümer prepared this family genealogy basically according to the information in the Qaramanid's inscriptions, published by Halil Edhem (1861-1938). The names shown as members of the Qaramanid dynasty by the Mamluk sources are problematic. The person stated in the document as the descendant of Qasım Beg must be Mustafa Beg. He, taking advantage of the Ottoman-Mamluk wars, came from Iran to the İçel region and took the side of the Mamluks, especially by gathering the Varsak tribes, a great nomadic confederation of Taurus mountains of Turkey (Sümer, 2012, 420-421). Thereupon, the Ottoman sultan Bayezid sent the grand vizier, Mesih Pasha (d. 1501), against the rebellious Mustafa the Qaramanid, between years of March 1501-July 1501 (Reindl-Kiel, 2004, 309-310). Mesih Pasha suppressed this revolt against Ottomans. I think this document was prepared by the Ottoman bureaucrats around this time to see if the remnants of the Qaramanids again posed a threat to the Ottomans.

1. Karamanoğullarının Silsilenamesi

(Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi Arşivi, No. 5719/1)

Asl-ı evlad-ı Karaman

Cedd-i a'la Nure Sufi

Veled-i o Karaman Beg

Ve veled-i o Mahmud Beg

Ve veled-i o Halil Beg, mezkûr Halil Begin beş oğlu varmış

Aliyyüddin Beg, evvelki oğludur
 Veled-i o Mehmed Beg
 Veled-i o İbrahim Beg
 Veled-i o Kasım Beg
 Münkati. Bu dairede olan kimesneler beglik alagelmışlerdir

İkinci oğlu Efendi Beg
 Veled-i o Davud Beg
 Veled-i o Mirza Beg
 Veled-i o Şah Mehmed Beg, bende-i padişahi

Üçüncü oğlu Hızır Beg
 Veled-i o Mecnun Beg
 Münkati şod

Dördüncü oğlu Süleyman Beg
 Münkati şod

Beşinci oğlu Kasım Beg, mezkûr Kasım Beg evladından bir kimesne var, iki oğluyla Mısır'da mütemekkinlerdir

Ottoman archival document on the lineage of the Qaramanids (English translation)
 The lineage of the Qaramanids (Topkapi Palace Archive, Istanbul, No. No. 5719/1)

Origin of Qaramanids
 their greatest ancestor is Nure Sufi
 his son Qaraman Beg
 and his son Mahmud Beg
 and his son Halil Beg. The aforementioned Halil Beg had five sons

Halil Beg's first son is Aliyyüddin Beg
 his son Mehmed Beg
 his son İbrahim Beg
 his son Qasım Beg
 Its extinct. Those who are in this line have been rulers.

Halil Beg's second son is Efendi Beg
 his son Davud Beg
 his son Mirza Beg
 his son Şah Mehmed Beg. He is the servant of the Ottoman Sultan

Halil Beg's third son is Hızır Beg
 his son Mecnun Beg
 Its extinct

Halil Beg's his fourth son is Süleyman Beg
 Its extinct

Halil Beg's fifth son is Qasım Beg, There is a person from the son of the aforementioned Qasım Beg. He resides in Egypt with his two sons.

As a result, I commented that this document produced by the Ottoman bureaucracy is not a reliable document in terms of the genealogy of the Qaramanids. Because, this document was also problematic in terms of historical methodology. The document is too late. It can only be stated that the Ottoman statesmen of The Bayezid period felt to learn the names of the rulers of Qaramanids.

References/Kaynaklar

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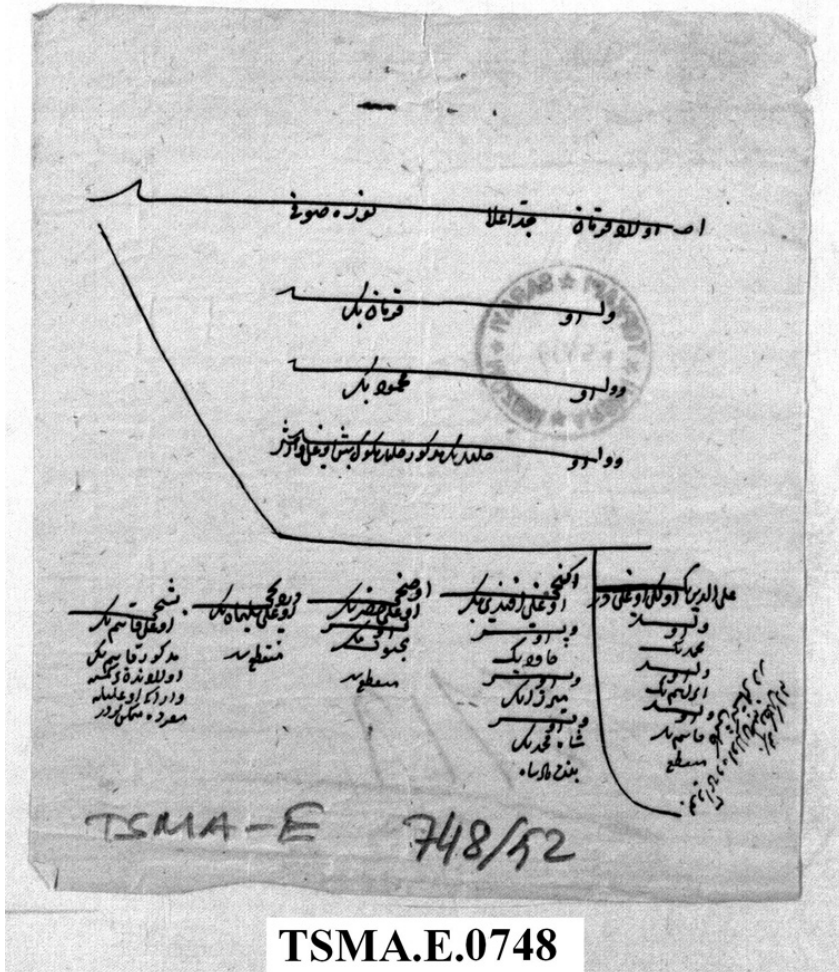
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Appendix/Ek

The Lineage (Silsilenama) of The Qaramanids/Karamanoğulları'nın silsilenamesi. (TSMA No: 5719/1).

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