

Administrative Division of the Bosnian Sandjak in the 16th Century

16. Yüzyılda Bosna Sancağı'nın İdarî Dağılımı

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Özet

İdarî taksimatla ilgili tanımlamalarda yer alan “sancak, kaza denilen adlî-ıdarî alt birimlere ayrılır” ifadesi Bosna sancağı için ancak 16. yüzyıl itibarıyla doğrulanmaktadır. Sancağın ilk kuruluş yıllarında idarî dağılım öncelikle Bosna topraklarında Osmanlı öncesi topraksal dağılım dikkate alınarak yapılmıştır ve bu dağılım “vilâyet”ler şeklinde ifade edilmiştir. “Kaza” idarî bir dağılıma işaret etmek üzere 16. yüzyılda kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Bosna civarında yapılan yeni fetihler, özellikle 16. yüzyılın ilk yarısında sancağın idarî sınırlarında değişikliklere sebep olmuştur. Yeni fethedilen topraklar öncelikle Bosna sancağına dâhil edilmiş ve daha sonra bu topraklar yeni kurulan başka sancaklara ilhak olunmuştur. Bu çalışmada Bosna sancağı tahrir defterleri esas alınarak 16. yüzyılda Bosna sancağının idarî dağılımı ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bosna sancağı, Osmanlı Devleti, 16. yüzyıl, İdarî taksimat, Kaza, Vilâyet, Nahiye

Abstract

The expression “sanjak is divided to judicial-administrative sub-units called kaza's” present in definitions involving administration distributions has not been valid for the Bosnian Sanjak until the beginning of the 16th century. On the establishment of the Bosnian Sanjak, the administration distribution was done according to the lands present before the Ottoman Empire and this distribution was expressed as “vilâyet”s. The term “kaza” was used with the 16th century to indicate an administration distribution in the Bosnian Sanjak. The conquests that took place around Bosnia, especially in the first half of the 16th century, has resulted in the constant change in the administrative boundaries. The new conquered lands were first added to the Bosnian Sanjak and then some of them were added to the newly established sanjaks. This paper aims to examine the administrative distribution of the 16th century Bosnian Sanjak with reference to the tahrir defters (the tax survey registers) of the Bosnian Sanjak.

Keywords: The Bosnian Sanjak, The Ottoman Empire, Administrative Units, 16th century, Kaza, Vilâyet, Nahiye

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Introduction:

The Bosnian Sandjak was established in 1463. The residential centre of the Bosnian sandjak was Jajce until autumn of 1463, Sarajevo up to the middle of the 16th century, Banja Luka¹ between 1554 and 1563, Sarajevo in 1638² and Travnik in 1699, which remained as the sandjak and beglerbegilik centre until 1850.³ The Bosnian sandjak remained as part of Rumeli beglerbegilik until the establishment of the Bosnian beglerbegilik. The Bosnian beglerbegilik was established in 1580 and Ferhad Beg was appointed as the “pasha” of the Bosnian Beglerbegilik⁴.

Since the establishment of the Bosnian sandjak, it functioned as a frontier for Ottoman military expeditions towards the north and west. Due to its strategic position, new conquered lands were first added to this sandjak, even if it was for a temporary duration. While the Bosnian kept its original administrative structure, its borders were constantly subject to changes with the inclusion and exclusion of the new conquered areas or the establishment of new sandjaks. In this study, the administrative structure of the Bosnian sandjak in the 16th century will be discussed with regard to the changes in its borders based on the *tahrir defters* (tax registers) held at the Ottoman Archive of the Prime Ministry in Istanbul⁵.

Since the administrative division of the Bosnian Sandjak resembles that of the other sandjaks of the Ottoman Empire in the 16th century, it is necessary to begin by giving a brief account of the general administrative distribution in the Ottoman Empire:

Beglerbegilik: The largest military-administrative division in the Ottoman Empire was beglerbegilik under a beglerbegi or governor-general’s control. From late 16th Century, a beglerbegilik was also known as “*eyâlet*” and then “*vilâyet*”. However, in addition to its meaning as a beglerbegilik and eyâlet, the term vilâyet was also used for any other administrative unit, whether small or large⁶. As it will be mentioned later on, the term ‘vilâyet’ was also used to imply the administrative subdivisions of a sandjak in the 15th century.

¹ Branislav Đurđev, “Bosna-Hersek”, *DİA*, VI, İstanbul 1992, p. 298.

² Branislav Đurđev, “Banja Luka”, *EF*², p. 1018.

³ A. Popović, “Travnik”, *EF*², X, Leiden 2000, p. 573; A. Popović, “Sarajevo”, *EF*², IX, Leiden 1997, p. 30.

⁴ Hatice Oruç, “15. Yüzyılda Bosna Sancağı ve İdarî Dağılımı”, *OTAM*, 18/2005, Ankara 2006, pp. 252-253.

⁵ For detailed information about the tahrir defters on Bosnian sandjak see: Hatice Oruç, “Tahrir Defters on the Bosna sanjak”, *Archivum Ottomanicum*, Harrasowitz Verlag, Wiesbaden- Germany, 2008, 403-430.

⁶ Halil İnalçık, “Eyâlet”, *EF*², vol. II, Leiden 1991, p. 721; Halil İnalçık, “Eyâlet”, *DİA*, vol. 11, İstanbul 1995, p. 548.

Early on 'beglerbegi' was the commander-in-chief of the provincial forces, particularly of the timariots and the chief of all begs scattered in different sandjaks. Therefore, he did not have any direct connection with a particular region. However, beglerbegilik gained a regional nature after the establishment of Rumelia Beglerbegilik and then Anatolian Beglerbegilik⁷. The number of beglerbegiliks increased with the expansion of the Ottoman lands. Beglerbegi was the representative of the Sultan in all political affairs in his area. His responsibilities include ensuring the security in his region and supervision those committing illegal acts. The beglerbegilik or eyâlet was essentially based on the timâr system and a beglerbegi was responsible primarily for the army of sipâhis holding timars in his province. Beglerbegi was given the responsibility of leading the sipahi army in perfect condition to the sultan⁸ beglerbegiliks or eyâlets consisted of basic-administrative units, sandjaks, which were governed by sandjak begis. Since the beglerbegi was given the title 'pasha', the sanjak that he governed was called Pasha sandjak⁹.

Sanjak or Livâ: Sanjaks were the subdivisions of beglerbegiliks under *sandjak begis* or *mir-livâs*. Sanjaks or livâs were considered as the most important main subdivisions by the central administration due to their status as administrative and military regions. The fact that the registries for sandjaks, which aimed at establishment and functionalization of the timâr system, were kept separately for each sanjak supports this clearly. The importance of their administrative role is also evident in that each provincial area had its unique regulations, and land and population surveys were carried out separately for each of them. These areas were formed as a result of geographical and historical conditions, had natural and local characteristics to a certain degree and had the capacity to support a given number of timârli sipahis¹⁰. Sandjak begis were both the commanders of sipahis holding timars in the sandjaks and the heads of the administrative mechanism. The primary duties of the sandjak begis were to maintain public order in the region and to ensure a 'legal' relationship and connection between sipahis and reayas. In addition to this, sandjak begis went to expeditions together with their sandjaks' timâriots under the command of the beglerbegi of the province that they were subjected to. They led their troops to

⁷ Halil İnalçık, "Eyâlet", *EF*, 722; İ. Metin Kunt, *Sancaktan Eyâlete: 1550-1650 Arasında Osmanlı Ümerası ve İl İdaresi*, İstanbul 1978, pp. 26-27.

⁸ Halil İnalçık, "Eyâlet", *DİA*, pp. 548-549; Halil İnalçık, "Eyâlet", *EF*, p. 722; Metin Kunt, *Sanjaktan Eyâlete*, p. 26-27.

⁹ Halil İnalçık, "Eyâlet", p. 723; Mehmet İpşirli, "Beylerbeyi", *DİA*, VI, İstanbul 1992, p.72; V.L.Menage, "Beglerbegi", *EF*, volume I, Leiden 1986, s. 1159-1160.

¹⁰ Metin Kunt, *Sancaktan Eyâlete*, pp. 16-17; J.Deny [M.Kunt], "Sandjak", *EF*, vol. IX, Leiden 1997, p. 13.

battle under the command of beglerbegi and also conducted military operations on certain occasions¹¹.

In this military-administrative structure of beglerbegliks and sanjaks, the Bosnian Sandjak had a distinct place as an ‘*udj*’ sandjak and a frontier. More than a hundred years passed until the Bosnian Sanjak was organized as a separate beglerbegliks or province in 1580. However, since the beginning of the sanjak’s establishment Bosnian sandjakbegis were selected among prominent begs and were also respected like beglerbegis. The amount of their hâsses also supports this aspect. For instance Isa Beg (the son of Ishak Beg), the Bosnian Sandjak beg held a 1.092.619 akche hâss in 1469.¹² This hâss revenue is quite high compared to the other sanjakbegs’ hâsses both in Anatolia and Rumelia. Most of the Anatolian sandjakbegs’ hâss revenues varied between 250.000 and 400.000 akches and the highest amount of hâss revenue among the 21 sandjaks bound to the Rumelian Beylerbegis was Mora sandjakbegi with 507.760 akches¹³. On the other hand, the highest and lowest hâss revenues were 1.200.600 and 600.000 akches belonging to Diyarbekir and Kıbrıs beglerbegis respectively¹⁴. In later years, the Bosnian Sandjak begs’ hâss revenues were high again although they were not as much as Isa Beg’s. For instance Mustafa Pasha’s hâss revenue was 739.593 akches in 1516¹⁵ and Husrev Beg’s was 800.831 akches in 1540¹⁶. Ferhad Beg who had been sandjak beg until then was assigned 800.000 akche hâss and given the title ‘beglerbegi’ when the Bosnia was reorganization as a province in 1580.

Kazâ: There were also kazâs as judicial-administrative in addition to the military-administrative units of beglerbegliks and sanjaks. The district over which a kâdi had jurisdiction was called a kazâ, consisting of one or more nâhiye(s)¹⁷. Beglerbegis and sanjakbegis represented Sultan’s central absolute authority while kâdis represented judicial authority. Kâdis were responsible for non-military sharia and legal matters. In addition to the jurisprudence, they had

¹¹ J.Deny [M.Kunt], “Sandjak”, p. 13

¹² *Atatürk Library MC.076: 1468/69 dated icmâl tabrîr defter (summary tax register) on the Bosnian sandjak* which is held at Atatürk Library in İstanbul

¹³ Yılmaz Kurt, “Osmanlı Toprak Yönetimi”, *Osmanlı*, vol.3, Ed.: Güler Eren, Ankara 1999, p. 60.

¹⁴ Halil İnalçık, “Timâr”, *Eİ*, vol. X, Leiden 2000, p. 503.

¹⁵ *BOA.TD.56: 1516 dated icmâl tabrîr defter on the Bosnian sandjak* in the BOA

¹⁶ *BOA.TD.211: 1540-1542 dated mufassal tabrîr defter on Bosnian sandjak* in the BOA

BOA.TD. 201: 1540-1542 dated icmâl tabrîr defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA

¹⁷ For kazâ see. B. D. Macdonald, “Kazâ”, *İA*, vol. VI, İstanbul 1977, pp. 493-494; Tuncer Baykara, “Kazâ”, *DİA*, vol. 25, Ankara 2002, pp. 119-120; Tuncer Baykara, *Anadolu’nun Tarihî Coğrafyasına Giriş, Anadolu’nun İdarî Taksimatı*, Ankara 1988; Mustafa Akdağ, *Türkiye’nin İktisadî ve İktimâî Tarihi*, Ankara 1971, pp. 63-75; Feda Şamil Arık, “Osmanlılarda Kadılık Müessesesi”, *OTAM*, 8/1997, pp.1-72.

other responsibilities such as controlling the security of the roads, monitoring the public occupations of the cities, appropriateness of the buildings, tradesmen, quality and costs of the goods¹⁸. There were alaybeys and *subashis* who assisted the kâdi in the kazâ. The *subashi* was responsible for maintaining public order within the kazâ. The military issues were consigned to the *alaybey* (*miralay*)¹⁹.

The term kazâ appears to have been commonly used to refer to a subdivision of a sandjak within the administrative organisation of the Ottoman Empire in the 16th century²⁰. Also in the Bosnian Sandjak, the kazâ subdivision appeared as an administrative unit at the beginning of the 16th century, but 'kaza' did not show itself in its former meaning in the tax registers prior to this century. The Bosnian sandjak was divided into vilâyets most of which (4 of 6 vilâyets) bore the names of old administrators or their families pointing to the pre-Ottoman administrative structure in the 15th century. For instance, the lands that had been under the control of Herseg Stepan Kosača before the Ottomans were called "Hersek vilâyet" in its initial years, and those captured from the Bosnian King Stjepan Tomašević was known as "Kral (King's) Vilâyet"²¹.

¹⁸ Gy. Kaldy Nagy, "Kâdi: Otoman Empire", *EF*², vol. IV, Leiden 1997, p. 375.

¹⁹ Fahameddin Başar, *Osmanlı Eyalet Tevcihatı (1717-1730)*, Ankara 1997, p.1.

²⁰ Tuncer Baykara states that conceptualization of "kazâ" as a subdivision of sandjak did not appear in Seljuks of Turkey and in the early period of Ottoman empire and continued as follows:

"Kazâ means kâdîlik region of kâdis. From this aspect during the Seljuks of Turkey era and the early periods of Ottomans kâdis had a natural compass of their authority. In those times, kâdi and subashi were the major components of an administrative unit. In this case kâdi was the essential official of the subashilik and sandjak. Kazâ, as the authority region of kâdi did not indicate a residential district but a region. [...] kâdîlik region began to be considered together with other administrative and military aspects from the middle of the 16th century. Although kazâs appeared thoroughly in some sanjaks in, 16th century, this progress eventuated nation-wide in 17th century on the whole. ..." (Tuncer Baykara, *Anadolu'nun Tarihi Coğrafyasına Giriş*, pp. 32-33.)

²¹ The term vilâyet, although used for beglerbegilik, the first-order administrative area under the control of beglerbegi in the 16th century, and later for an area governed by a vali, was also used for any administrative region either small or large in some cases. (see. Halil İnalçık, "Eyâlet", *DİA*, p. 548; Halil İnalçık, "Eyâlet", *EF*², p. 722; Heffening, "Vilâyet", *İA*, vol. XIII, İstanbul 1986, p. 317.) In fact, the use of the term vilâyet as the subdivision of sandjak in the 15th century was not only encountered in Bosnian sandjak's tahrîr defter but also in Arvanid sandjak's defter which was published by Halil İnalçık and which is the oldest known tahrîr defter. (Halil İnalçık, *Hicrî 835 Tarîbli Sûret-i defter-i Sancak-ı Arvanid*, 2nd edition, Ankara 1987.) The Tırhala sandjak was also divided into 3 vilâyets called Tırhala, Agrafta and Fenar in the register dated 1454-1455 (Melek Delilbaşı- Muzaffer Arkan, *Hicrî 859 Tarîbli Sûret-i Defter-i Sancak-ı Tırhala*, Ankara 2001). These examples belong to the Balkans. The same case is also observed in Anatolia. For example, the area of Ordu has been registered as a 'vilâyet' in the 1455 and 1485 dated defters: "Vilâyet-I Bayramlı ma'a iskefsir ve Milas", and has not been termed as a

In addition to the vilâyet distribution, there were kâdilik regions even though they were not part of the administrative division in the Bosnian Sandjak in the 15th century. However, kâdilik and vilâyet were not the same. According to the 1468/69 dated icmâl tahrir defter (summary or abstract survey register) on the sandjak, 6 vilâyets and 7 kâdilik centres have been recorded²². In two of these vilâyets, there were one kâdilik centre in each carrying the same name with the vilâyets (a); in two of the vilâyets, there were two kâdilik centres with different names in each (b); in the other two vilâyets, there was a common kâdilik centre (c):

a)	1- Jeleč Vilâyet	Jeleč Kâdilik
	2- Saraj Vilâyet	Saraj Kâdilik
b)	3- Kral Vilâyet	Bobovac Kâdilik
		Neretva Kâdilik
	4- Hersek Vilâyet	Drina Kâdilik
		Blagaj Kâdilik
c)	5- Pavli Vilâyet	Višegrad Kâdilik
	6- Kovač Vilâyet	

On looking at the 1516 dated icmâl defter of the Bosnian sandjak, it is observable that vilâyets as sub-divisions had disappeared completely and the term kazâ began to be used, pointing to a judicial-administrative division.

Nâhiye: Kazâs were administratively and geographically divided into districts called nâhiyes. They were composed of villages, a stronghold or a town. In essence, nâhiyes were regions which appeared within the timâr system and displayed a geographical integrity. Since nihayes has a military unit, sipahis holding timars, known as ‘ser-asker’ acted as head. Sipahis in this unit gathered un-

‘kazâ’ until the 1520 dated defter: “Kazâ-i Canik-I Bayram” (Bahaeddin Yediyıldız, *Ordu Kazası Sosyal Tarihi*, Ankara 1985, pp.17, 35-50). Kazâ term did not take place in 1458 dated Canik sandjak tahrir defteri yet sanjaks were subdivided into nâhiyes instead of vilâyets this time. Here, nâhiyes corresponded to kazâs of 16th century and smaller units which constituted them were also termed nâhiye (Mehmet Öz, *XV-XVI. Yüzyullarda Canik Sancağı*, Ankara 1999, pp. 28-29). In his study on the transition process from pre-Ottoman provincial administration to the Ottomans’ system in Anatolia, Oktay Özel indicates that Amasya was divided into vilâyets according to the earliest existing defter belonging to 1480. The term kazâ has not been used in this defter. In fact, it has not been used to denote a juridical administrative unit until 1520. Özel emphasizes that the fact that the term kazâ has not been used to denote an administrative unit in 15th century tahrir defters on Amasya or the Province of Rum is an indication of the continuing influence of the pre-Ottoman Setjukid practice. (Oktay Özel, “The transformation of Provincial Administrative in Anatolia: Observations on Amasya from 15th to 17th centuries”, *The Ottoman Empire: Myths, Realities and “Black Holes”*, Contributions in Honour of Colin Imber, İstanbul 2006, pp.60-63).

²² See: Hatice Oruç, “15. Yüzyılda Bosna Sancağı ve İdarî Dağılımı”,

der the flag of the *ser-asker* and went to expeditions under his command. So, great attention was paid to the composition of nahiyes of villages having geographical integrity so that the sipahis could come together with easily²³. Also, it is seen that naibs were assigned to the nahiyes directly by kādīs to execute legal and administrative on-site errands on their behalf²⁴.

Allocation units depicted as *nefs* (*nefs*, *nefs-i bazar* or *nefs-i varosh*) in the defters indicate nâhiyes centres²⁵, which were areas where urban life developed. People in such places engaged in commerce and crafts, which distinguished them from the village folk living on agriculture and livestock. However, it should also be mentioned that some nâhiyes did not have a central allocation unit.

In the Bosnian sandjak defters, the entry ‘*Ejflâkân*’ (Vlach) was made for some nâhiyes. This is due to the presence of migrant population called *Ejflâk* who were recorded as communities doing animal husbandry in these nâhiyes and were led by voyvoda, knez and primićurs. *Ejflâks*, who annually paid 1 filori per household and had specific military obligations in wartimes according to the *Ejflâk* law²⁶, started to settle, and communities, which had been mentioned with the name of their voyvoda, knez or primićur, began to be recognized by their village names in 16th century²⁷.

Administrative Division of Bosnian Sandjak in 16th Century

According to 1516 dated and first defter on the Bosnian sandjak²⁸, there were six kazas, namely Jeni Bazar, Saraj, Brod, Višegrad, Neretva and Brvenik. Among them, Brvenik was actually a kaza adjoining Semendire sandjak. However, two nahiyes of this kaza, Ostatija and Bobolj, were documented within the boundaries of Bosnian sandjak in 1516 dated tax registry.

²³ İlhan Şahin, “Nahiye”, *DİA*, vol. 32, p. 307.

²⁴ M.T. Gökbilgin, “Nâhiye”, *İA*, IX, İstanbul 1974, p. 38.

²⁵ “In literal translation nefis means “the very”, “the very place” and it indicates the center of a nahiye” (see. Nikolai Todorov, *The Balkan City, 1400-1900*, Washington 1983, p. 20.)

²⁶ BOA. TD. 24: 1489 dated *mufassal tabrîr defter* (detailed tax register) on the Bosnian sandjak in BOA.

²⁷ About Vlachs in Bosnia, see: Branislav Đurđev, “O naseljavanju Vlaha stočara u sjevernu Srbiju u drugoj polovini XV vijeka”, *Godišnjak društva istoričara Bosne i Hercegovine*, 35/1984 Sarajevo, 1966, pp. 63-78; Nedim Filipović, “Islamizacija vlaha u Bosni i Hercegovini u XV i XVI vijeku”, *Radovi ANUBiH*, knj. LXXIII - Odjeljenje društvenih nauka, knj. 22, Sarajevo, 1983, pp. 139-148; Snježana Buzov, “Vlasi u Bosanskom sandžaku i islamizacije”, *POF*, 41/1991 (Sarajevo), 99-111; Snježana Buzov, “Vlaško pitanje u osmanlijskim izvorima”, *Povijesni prilozi*, 11/1992 (Zagreb), pp. 39-60; Jusuf Mulić, “Društveni i ekonomski položaj Vlaha i Arbanasa u Bosni pod osmanskom vlašću”, *POF*, 51/2001, Sarajevo 2003, pp. 111-146.

²⁸ BOA. TD.56 : 1516 dated *icmâl tabrîr defter* on the Bosnian sandjak in the BOA.

Due to its location, as mentioned previously, the Bosnian sandjak had a very strategic importance for the Ottomans expansion to the west. This sandjak, as the departure point of soldiers towards new military expeditions, was also the one to which conquered lands were initially annexed. In the first years of the 16th century, new lands were conquered in Northwest Bosnia, Croatia and Dalmatia and they merged into Neretva kazâ bound to the Bosnian Sandjak. In the second quarter of the century, a separate kâdilik was organized for these regions; some nâhiyes of Neretva kazâ in Dalmatia and some in north-west Bosnia were bound to the kazâ²⁹. In the defter, this kazâ was registered under the names of 'Skradin kazâ' and 'Hrvat vilâyet'.

Tahrir defters kept between 1528 and 1530 include vital information for drawing the borders of the Ottoman's new conquests and to trace the expansion of the Bosnian Sandjak³⁰. Different from the 1516 list of kazas, Skradin kazâ (or Hırvat vilâyet) has been added for the first time in this defter.

Although it was one of the kazâs of Zvornik sandjak, Srebrenica's name also appears in the 1528-30 dated register of the Bosnian sandjak. Osad nâhiye which had previously been in Višegrad kazâ was bound to Srebrenica kazâ at that date.

According to the 1540-42 dated tahrir defters³¹, a new kazâ was included: Kobaš. As Kobaš kazâ was bound to the sandjak, Brvenik kazâ was not considered within the borders of the Bosnian sandjak any longer. Those nâhiyes (Bobolj and Ostatija) which had been in Bvernik kazâ were merged in Jeni Bazar kazâ in the defter from 1540-1542.

In 1550, re-recording of the Bosnian sandjak was at stake³². This must have been due to change in the sandjak's administrative division. Namely, in 1550 Skradin and Neretva kazâs did not appear the records of the Bosnian sandjak any longer. With the establishment of Klis sandjak in 1537, both kazâs

²⁹ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski Pašaluk*, Sarajevo 1982, p. 176.

³⁰ BOA. TD. 157: 1528-30 dated *mufassal tabrîr defter on Bosnian sandjak* in the BOA
BOA. TD. 164: 1528-30 dated *mufassal tabrîr defter on Bosnian sandjak* in the BOA
BOA. MAD. 540: 1528-30 dated *icmâl kale mustahfizân tabrîr defter on the Bosnian sandjak* in the BOA

³¹ BOA.TD.211: 1540-1542 dated *mufassal tabrîr defter on Bosnian sandjak* in the BOA.
BOA.TD.212: 1540-1542 dated *mufassal kale mustahfizân tabrîr defter on Bosnian sandjak* in the BOA.

BOA.TD. 201: 1540-1542 dated *icmâl tabrîr defter on Bosnian sandjak* in the BOA.

³² BOA.TD. 983: 1550 dated *mufassal tabrîr defter on Bosnian sandjak* in the BOA.

BOA.TD. 432: 1550 dated *mufassal tabrîr defter on Bosnian sandjak* in the BOA.

BOA.TD.1072: 1550 dated *mufassal kale mustahfizân tabrîr defter on Bosnian sandjak* in the BOA.

BOA.TD. 411: 1550 dated *icmâl kale mustahfizân tabrîr defter on Bosnian sandjak* in the BOA.

were included in this sandjak. Skradin kazâ became the central kazâ of Klis sandjak at the same time³³. Although Klis sandjak was established in 1537, both hâsses of Klis sandjak bey Murad and Skradin kazâ were recorded in the Bosnian sandjak records between 1540 and 1542. The first tahrir records composed especially on Klis sandjak belong to 1550 and together with their nâhiyes, Skradin and Neretva kazâs which had been recorded to Bosnian sandjak were registered to Klis sandjak at that time³⁴.

The six kazâs of Bosnian sandjak in 1550 were as follows: Jeni Bazar, Saraj, Brod, Višegrad, Kobaš and Srebrenica.

There are three mufassal defters (detailed tax registers) and one icmâl defter (summary tax register) from the sandjak's 1563-65 tahrir in the archive³⁵. Records in the registry depict that a new kazâ was added at that date. Sandjak's kazâs were Jeni Bazar, Saraj, Brod, Višegrad, Kobaš, Novosel and Srebrenica.

The last defters on the Bosnian sandjak composed in the 16th century we identified were kept after 1565³⁶. The recording dates of those defters kept as two separate documents are not apparent; yet they were probably composed in 1580's. Neither of those documents is a complete defter, they appear to be short parts of one single defter instead. It is understood that kazâ distinction was not made carefully in the tahrir records. The same is also true for the 1604 dated tahrir defter. At that date, nâhiyes were generally recorded without specifying which kazâ they belonged to. According to the 1604 dated tahrir, it is possible to say that at the end of the 16th century, boundaries of the Bosnian sandjak extended from Zvečan (today's Kosovska Mitrovica) in southeast, to Bihać in northwest, which was conquered in 1592³⁷.

³³ Šabanović, *Bosanski Pašaluk*, p. 204.

³⁴ There are three 1550 dated defters on Klis sandjak in Ottoman Archives of the Prime Ministry in İstanbul: *TD.284*, *TD.706* and *TD.242*. Among these defters, *TD.284* was published by Oriental Institute of Sarajevo: *Opširni popis kliškeg sandžaka iz 1550. godine*, obradili Fehim Dž. Spaho, Ahmed S. Aličić; priredila Behija Zlatar, Sarajevo: Orijentalni institut, 2007.

³⁵ *BOA.TD. 379: 1563-1565 dated mufassal tabrîr defter on Bosnian sandjak* in the BOA.

BOA.TD. 435: 1563-1565 dated mufassal tabrîr defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA.

BOA.TD.625: 1563-1565 dated mufassal tabrîr defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA.

BOA.TD.1071: 1563-1565 dated mufassal tabrîr defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA.

³⁶ *BOA.TD. 1014: Mufassal tabrîr defter kept in the 1580's on Bosnian sandjak* in the BOA.

³⁷ *Opširni popis Bosanskog sandžaka iz 1604. godine*, obradio Adem Handžić, Bošnjački institut Zürich-odjel Sarajevo i Orijentalni institut u Sarajevu, Monumenta Turcica, serije II, defteri, knjiga 4, sv. I/2, Sarajevo 2000. The introduction section of this book written by Ahmed S. Aličić (*Uvod*, XXV).

Table: Kazâs in Bosnian sandjak in 16th Century

1516	1530	1540	1550	1565
1. Jeni Bazar 2. Saraj 3. Brod 4. Višegrad 5. Neretva	1. Jeni Bazar 2. Saraj 3. Brod 4. Višegrad 5. Neretva	1. Jeni Bazar 2. Saraj 3. Brod 4. Višegrad 5. Neretva 6. Kobaš	1. Jeni Bazar 2. Saraj 3. Brod 4. Višegrad 5. Kobaš	1. Jeni Bazar 2. Saraj 3. Brod 4. Višegrad 5. Kobaš 6. Novosel
- Brvenik	- Brvenik - Srebrenica - Skradin veya Hrvati Vilâyeti	- Srebrenica - Skradin	- Srebrenica - Velika	- Srebrenica

1) *Jeni Bazar Kazâ*

In 1516 Jeni Bazar kazâ had ten nâhiyes. This kazâ was identical to the Jeleč/Jeni Bazar vilâyet of the 15th century. Apart from this vilâyet, there were Ržane, Radohna and Moravica nâhiyes in Jeni Bazar vilâyet. Later on, other nâhiyes were merged to this kazâ. Nâhiyes of Jeni Bazar are given below:

Ras (راس) alias Jeni Bazar (یکی بازار) [Novi Pazar]: The name of this nâhiye appears in the Bosnian Sadjak tahrir defters since its establishment. In the 1528-30 dated tahrir defter and the later ones, Ras nâhiye was called Jeni Bazar. The centre of the nâhiye was *Jeni Bazar nefs*, which was also the centre of the kazâ. The other name of the nefs was Ras and in time this name gave way to Jeni Bazar.

Zvečan (ازوچان Izvečan): Zvečan nâhiye was one of the oldest nâhiyes of the sandjak. There was a nefs-i bazar called Dimitrofiçe (دیمتروفچه Dimitrofiçe; دیمتروفج Dimitrofac) [today Kosovska Mitrovica] in the nâhiye. Also a solid stronghold was located within borders of the Zvečan nâhiye: “*Kal'a-i Zvečan*”.

Zvečan stronghold, which was recorded together with its garrison in the 1516 and 1528-30 dated defters, does appear in the 1540-42 dated one. This is because the stronghold was demolished by order in 1540³⁸. However, the 1550 dated tahrir illustrates that the stronghold was relodged again and the garrisons were assigned timârs³⁹.

Ržane (ارژانه Irjane, Arjane): A nâhiye called Ržane is mentioned for the first time in the 1516 dated tahrir defter. Nonetheless, the name of the nâhiye is not unfamiliar. One of the nefs-i bazars which was recorded under Zvečan nâhiye in the 15th century tahrir defter: “*Ržane Nefs-i bazar*”. In 1516 this nefs was recorded under the boundaries of Ržane nâhiye, a distinct nâhiye established under its own name. Ržane nefs was a silver mine.

Jeleč (یلچ Yeleç): It was equivalent to the Jeleč nâhiye of the 15th century. Its nefs-i bazar was Gluhavica (غلوهاویچه Gluhaviçe). Other name of this nefs was Demür Bazarı or Demürçi Bazarı.

Within the boundaries of the nâhiye, there was a solid stronghold called Jeleč. It was last recorded in the 1528-30 dated tahrir.⁴⁰ Since timârs assigned to the stronghold garrison of Jeleč in 1528-30 were transferred to Jajce stronghold garrison on July 10, 1540⁴¹, it can be concluded that Jeleč stronghold came

³⁸ BOA. MAD.540, p. 4.

³⁹ BOA. TD.1072, pp. 4-13.

⁴⁰ BOA. MAD.540, p. 11.

⁴¹ BOA. MAD.540, p. 7-13.

down similar to Jeleč stronghold. In the 1540-42 dated stronghold garrison defter, mention of the Jeleč stronghold verifies this point.

Nikšići (نکشیک Nikşiç, نكشيکی Nikšiči): It is a Vlach nâhiye. Nâhiye's name is mentioned in all the sandjak defters of the 15th century including the one dated 1455 which also covers the tahrir of the Bosnian region. With the establishment of Hersek sandjak in 1470, some of the Vlachs in Nikšić nahiye was started to be recorded under Drina kaza, or 'Foča' kaza as it was later known, in Hersek sandjak. The nâhiye is cited through both of its names in Hersek sandjak: "*Gračanica nâhiye alias Nikšić*".⁴² Thereby Nikšić nâhiye was divided between Hersek Sandjak and the Bosna Sanjak.

According to the 1516 dated tahrir, Nikšić nâhiye of the Bosnian sandjak was annexed to Jeni Bazar kazâ. At that time, Nikšić was the *hâss* of Mustafa Pasha, the Bosnian sandjak beg. In the 1528-30 and 1540-42 dated tahrirs defters, however, it was recorded as the *hâss* of Bosnian sandjak beg Hüsrev Beg. Yet, the nâhiye was not inscribed to Bosnian sandjak in 1550. In the 1550 dated tahrir defter of Hersek sandjak, under the record dated 17 *Cumade'l-ula* 957 (3 June 1550), it is stated that Nikšić nâhiye was separated from the Bosnian Sandjak and adjoined to Hersek sandjak⁴³.

Senica (سنیچہ Seniča) [Sjenica]: It was originally a Vlach nâhiye and one of the oldest nâhiyes of the Bosnian Sandjak. Senica, which was registered under Jeni Bazar kazâ in the 1516 dated tahrir defter, continued to be recorded in the same manner in all of the other 16th century tahrir defters.

Vrače (ایوراچه, اوراچه Ivraça; اوراچ, اوراچ Ivraç): It was a Vlach nâhiye. The name of Vrače nâhiye was first mentioned in Jeni Bazar nâhiye in 1489 and remained within its boundaries in the 16th century.

Barçe (بارچه Barçe): It was also existed in 15th century. In 1516 for the first time a *nefs* was referred: "*Nefs-i varosh of Iskender Pasha*"⁴⁴. The name of the *nefs* in 1528-30 dated tahrir defter was written as follows: "*Yeni Varosh nefis alias Senica alias Iskender Pasha Varosh*". Besides, an explanation was added: "*Aforementioned varosh is a passage which has been registered as a *derbend* in the preceding defter*"⁴⁵.

Radohna (رادوهینه - رادوهنه Radohna-Radohine): The name of this nâhiye was first mentioned in 1516. It was established by being separated from Barçe nâhiye. The 1516 record about the nâhiye is as follows: "*Radohna Nâhiye, bounded to Vlach Barçe*". In the 1528-30 dated tahrir, Rhodna nâhiye was cited

⁴² Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski pašaluk*, pp. 158-159.

⁴³ Hamid Hadžibegić, "Porez na sitnu stoku i korišćenje ispaša", *POF VIII-IX* (1958/9), Sarajevo 1960, p. 85.

⁴⁴ *BO.A. TD.56*, 7b.

⁴⁵ *BO.A. TD.211*, p. 172.

together with Barče nâhiye: “*Barče with Radohna*”. Thus, in the 1540-42 dated tahrir, two nâhiyes were united. Radohna is not mentioned on this date, and previous settlements of Radohna were included under Barče nâhiye.

Moravica (موراویچہ Moraviça): In 1516, it appeared as a new nâhiye in Jeni Bazar kazâ. It was established after being separated from Barče nâhiye. A settlement which was a village in 1516 (*Karye-i varoş-ı Boyiç*) was depicted as nefsi-i bazar of the nâhiye in 1540-42: “*Nefs-i varoş-ı merhûm Yunus Pasha nâm-ı diğêr Boyiç*”. This place was also known as derbend: “*Aforementioned varoş is a terrifying and dangerous place, (and) has been recorded as a derbend in the previous defter.*”⁴⁶

Prostinje (پروستنیہ / پروستنیہ Prostinje): It was a Vlach nâhiye. The name of the nâhiye was mentioned for the first time in 1528-30⁴⁷. There are five villages which had been registered under Nikšić nâhiye in 15th century,⁴⁸ and then in Ržane nâhiye in 1516⁴⁹ constituted Prostinje nâhiye in 1528-30. Those villages were as follows: Rolkovinje, Poljana, Prostinje with Pod mahalle, Dobrojević and other Dobrojević.

Since the nâhiye’s residents did not show up during the 1540-42 registry, they were registered through estimation: “*Prostinje nâhiye: Prostinje nâhiye which has 5 villages and was cited during the registration of the above mentioned vilâyet on the whole, did not submitted to the orders and did not come to the registration that was conducted by Hüseyin. Therefore, this nâhiye was added to the sandjak bey's income on the basis of this estimation.*”⁵⁰ The name of Prostinje nâhiye is not encountered in the tahrirs of the Bosnian sandjak after 1540-42.

Trebinje (تربینه Trebine): In 1516 Trebinje was a Vlach village of Radohna nâhiye. The name of the village was given to a nâhiye in 1528-30. Trebinje had 9 villages: Trebinje; Gobine/Gunje; Crnočeva; Čarićina; Papa; Žari; Pasiji Potok; Dujka alias Brustnik; Udolac.⁵¹ The same villages are also observed in 1540-42, there was only a second name given to Trebinje village: “*Trebinje village alias Grabovica*”⁵².

⁴⁶ BOA. TD.211, p. 194.

⁴⁷ In the 1528-30 dated summary register's (BOA. TD.164) “index” Prostinje was documented under the title of “*at Jeni Bazar Kazâ*” as “*from Vlach Prostinje nâhiye*”. In another record, Prostinje was mentioned in the same kazâ: “*Nikšić Nâhiye with Prostinje, bounded to Jeni Bazar*”. Yet this nâhiye was found to be bounded to another kazâ while it was registered with its villages in the same defter: “*Prostinje Nâhiye, bounded to Bilasnica kazâ*”. The only record regarding Prostinje nâhiye’s subjection to Bilasnica (Bjelašnica) kazâ is this.

⁴⁸ BOA. TD.24, leaf 14a-15a.

⁴⁹ BOA. TD.56, leaf 5b.

⁵⁰ BOA. TD.211, p. 530.

⁵¹ BOA. TD.164, pp. 50-51, 109-110.

⁵² BOA. TD.211, p. 200.

Ostatija (استاتيه OSTATIYA): Ostatija nâhiye was recorded as a nâhiye of Brvenik kazâ in 1516. However, it was included in Jeni Bazar kazâ in the 1528-30 dated defter. There were 10 villages recorded in the nâhiye in the 1516, 1528-30 and 1540-42 dated tahrirs, and there were Vlachs living there: Ostatija, Novosel, Leškovića, Virnak Brdo, Islanica, Očerino, Koritnik, Oglar/Uglar, Pločnik, Lazi.

Bobolj (ببول Bobol): Bobolj nâhiye which was within Brvenik kazâ in 1516 and in 1528-30, was recorded within Jeni Bazar kazâ borders in the 1540-42 dated tahrir. There were seven villages recorded to nâhiye and “*from Vlachs*” in all three tahrirs. These villages were as follows: Ravnište alias Komadin, Žarac, Islavgošta, Tepuša/Petoše alias Obolić, Vitonice, Brusnik, Tančić alias Čačina.

2) Saraj Kazâ

There were four nâhiyes in Saraj kazâ in 1516: Saraj, Visoko, Dubrovnik and Kamenska alias Pribiç. 15th century Saraj vilâyet and 16th century Saraj kazâ differed in terms of the number of nâhiyes bound to them. In the 15th century Saraj vilâyet consisted of Saraj nâhiye and the 3 nefs within it. Both the number of its nâhiyes and nefs increased in the 16th century. Three nâhiyes (Visoko, Dubrovnik and Kamenska alias Pribiç) that were once registered under Kral vilâyet were then registered under Saraj kazâ together with their nefs.

Saraj (سرای Saray) [Sarajevo]: This nâhiye which bore the same name as the kazâ, appeared in all of the tahrirs from 1455 on. There were three nefs-i bazars in the nâhiye in 1516: Saraj, Trnovo and Blajuy. Trnovo, which had been recorded as nefs in Saraj nâhiye in 1468/69 and as village in following defters was in the status of nefs again in 1516. Centre of the nâhiye developed in Saraj nefs, which was also the centre of the kazâ. There was also a stronghold named Hodidede (هودي دده) near nefs.

According to the 1563-65 dated tahrir defter, a new nefs appeared in the nâhiye: Nefs-i Ljubučić. Ljubučić which had been a village before it gained the status of a pazar in 1550: “*Ljubučić village: presently a mosque was built in the aforementioned village and it became bazâr*”.⁵³ It was qualified as nefs instead of village in 1565.

Visoko (ويسوقه Visoka). Visoko nâhiye observed under Kral vilâyet in the 15th century became one of Saraj kazâ's nâhiyes in 1516. Three nefs-i bazaar, Visoko, Kreševo and Fojnica (فوينيچه) was included within the nâhiye on this date and later on. Kreševo and Fojnica were silver mines. There were also some mine villages in the nâhiye: Sebežić, Busovača and Vareš were iron mines; Dastanska, Dežavica and Dusina were silver mines.

⁵³ BOA. TD.432, leaf 196a.

Dubrovnik (دوبرونيك Dubrovnik): Dubrovnik nâhiye, which was mentioned among the nâhiyes of Kral vilâyet in the 15th century and recorded under the Saraj kazâ after 1516, was composed on a nefs and a stronghold that bore the same name as the nâhiye: *Nefs-i varoş-ı Dubrovnik* and *Kal'a-i Dubrovnik*.

Kamenska (قامنسقه Kamenska) alias Pribić (پربيك Pribiç): Kamenska, alias Pribić nâhiye, which was registered to Kral vilâyet in the 15th century and to Saraj kazâ in 1516 similar to Visoko and Dubrovnik, was a small nâhiye composed of three villages. These villages were included under Maglaj nâhiye bound to Brod kazâ in the 1528-30 dated tahrir. But in 1540-42, Kamenska's settlements were re-included under Saraj kazâ bound to Visoko nâhiye.

Kladanj (قلادنه Kladna): Kladanj nâhiye which was in Višegrad kazâ in 1516 was bound to Saraj kazâ in the 1528-30 date tahrir and continued to be so afterward. This nâhiye's nefs-i bazar Četvrtkovište was registered as “*kasaba*” in the 1563-65 dated tahrir⁵⁴.

3) Brod Kazâ

The two kazâs above got their names from the residence centre of the kâdis: Kâdi of Saraj kazâ was residing at Saraj which was the nefs of Saraj nâhiye and Kâdi of Jeni Bazar was at Jeni Bazar alias Ras, the nefs of Ras nâhiye. So, Brod must have taken its name from the nâhiye or nefs within the borders of the kazâ: Brod Nâhiye. Today, however, there is no settlement distinct with that name in the area, which was within the frontiers of Brod kazâ at that time. If we were to consider that Brod kâdi's residence centre could be the nefs of nâhiye (Brod nâhiye), then two important nefs appear as candidates: Zenica Nefs-i bazar and Kakanj nefs-i bazar.

According to the 1516 dated defter, kâdi of Brod Mevlânâ Muhyiddin disposed of a village which yielded 4293 akchess as timâr. This village of Brod nâhiye, Biçer village, is in the south west of Kakanj (currently near the city). Although this information is not enough to arrive at the conclusion that the kâdi of Brod resided at Kakanj, it connotes such a possibility. Nevertheless, Šabanović presents substantial evidence in support of Zenica being the centre of the kazâ: Kakanj was in the east of kazâ, yet frontiers of the kazâ expanded to the north, therefore it is natural to have Zenica as the first centre of kâdilik. The fact that the centre of kâdilik was moved to Travnik, which was again in the north of kazâ, probably in the middle of the 16th century confirms this thesis⁵⁵.

This kâdilik, which was in the Kral vilâyet in 15th century administrative division of the sandjak, appeared as Bobovac in the 1468-69 dated defter and as

⁵⁴ BOA. TD.379, p. 374.

⁵⁵ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski pašaluk*, pp. 148-149.

Brod in the 1485 and 1489 dated defters. On considering that Suteska was the nefs of Bobovac nâhiye, Suteska could be thought of as the first centre of this kazâ. In terms of location, Suteska is the most eastern nefs among the locations mentioned above. So, it is probable that its centre was moved to Kakanj or Zenica when the name of the kaza was changed to. (These nefs are listed from east to north-west as follows: Sutjeska, Kakanj, Zenica and Travnik.)

Brod (برود Brod): Brod nâhiye, as depicted above, was cited under the Kral vilâyet registry in the 15th century. It appeared as the nâhiye of the kazâ with the same name in 1516. There were three recorded nefs-i bazars Zenica, Kakanj and Suteska in this nâhiye. Suteska, which had priorly been the nefs-i bazar of Bobovac nâhiye, was the third nefs of Brod nâhiye. Others were Zenica and Kakanj.

In 1516, a solid stronghold was also registered to Brod nâhiye: Kal'a-i Beliča/ Bilica. The name of this stronghold was recorded as Vrh Beliča/Vrh Bilica (ويرح بليچه) in the 1528-30 dated tahrir. Vrh Bilica stronghold was not mentioned in the 1540-42 dated tahrir, because it was destroyed "on command" in 1540⁵⁶.

In 1550, Zenica was in the status of kasaba: "*Nefs-i kasaba-ı cedîd-i Zenica - New town centre Zenica*". Its status as a new founded kasaba is related through the statement "*kasaba-ı cedîd*". It was not established at the location of nefs-i bazaar Zenica that was mentioned in the previous tahrirs, but in its close vicinity instead⁵⁷. The same tahrir illustrates that Kakanj had gained the status of kasaba even though it was recorded as "*nefs-i bazar*": the registry "*Kasaba-i varosh of Kakanj*" seems to be a clear evidence for this⁵⁸.

Bobovac (ببوفچه Bobofçe): Bobovac was a nâhiye in Kral vilâyet in the 15th century. However, it is not registered as a separate nâhiye with this name in the 1516 dated defter. Also nefs of Suteska that had been recorded under Bobovac nâhiye was included in the boundaries of Brod nâhiye in 1516. Also, it is understood that Bobovac still existed as a nâhiye from many villages and a stronghold recorded as "*bound to Bobovac*". The stronghold bore the same name with the nâhiye: Kal'a-i Bobovac. This stronghold was destroyed "on command" in 1540⁵⁹.

Borovica nefs-i bazar which had been in the Olovo nâhiye of Višegrad kazâ in 1516, was bound to Bobovac nâhiye in the 1528-30 dated tahrir. Borovica was also in Bobovac nâhiye in 15th century tahrir defters and its subjection to Olovo was only valid in 1516.

⁵⁶ BOA. MAD.540, p. 52.

⁵⁷ BOA. TD.432, leaf 442a.

⁵⁸ BOA. TD.432, leaf 428b-429a.

⁵⁹ BOA. MAD.540, p. 46.

Lašva (لاشوه Lašva): Lašva nâhiye, which had been included in Kral vilâyet in the 15th century, was under Brod kazâ in 1516. In 1516, the centre of this nâhiye was neſs-i varoſh of Travnik. In 1550, it was recorded both as “*Nefs-i varoſh of Travnik stronghold*” and “*neſs-i kaſaba of Travnik*”.

There was a solid stronghold named Travnik in the nâhiye in 1516. Other fortresses such as Travnik, Fenarlık alias Kaſtel, Toričani and Komotin were registered under the nâhiye in the 1528-30 dated tahrir defter. Among these, Komotin and Toričani fortresses were noted in the 1540-42 dated tahrir defter because they were destroyed in 1540⁶⁰.

In 1528-30, there was mention of Ugre (Ugar) nâhiye in Lašva nâhiye. Although there was no entry of a nâhiye, some of the sites were depicted as “*bound to Ugre, bound to Lašva*”. For instance: “*Luka’s son Martin’s farm, bound to Ugre, bound to Lašva*” or “*Hacı Ahmed’s son Ahmed’s farm, near Pšenik, Ugre, bound to Lašva*”. Hazim Šabanović states that Ugar nâhiye was first mentioned in 1633 and then several times in the 17th century. It was probably located in the basin of the river (Ugar) which was the right branch of the Vrbas⁶¹. Yet, as it can be observed, Ugre (Ugar) appears at a much earlier period in 1528-30.

Maglaj (مغلاي Mağlay): Maglaj, a Vlach nâhiye, was first mentioned in the 1489 dated tahrir defter. In this nâhiye a neſs with the same name was also registered in 1516: “*Nefs-i varoſ-ı Maglaj*”. In the 1528-30 dated tahrir defter, another new neſs-i bazar appears: “*Nefs-i bazar-ı Doboſ*”. There were also two fortresses called Doboſ and Maglaj within the frontiers of the nâhiye at this date.

In the 1540-42 dated tahrir “*neſs-i varoſh of Maglaj Stronghold*”, “*neſs-i varoſh of Doboſ stronghold*” and “*neſs-i bazaar of Maglaj*” were registered under Maglaj nâhiye. Doboſ stronghold and neſs were in Teſanj nâhiye according to the 1550 dated tahrir defter.

Ozrin (اوزرين Ozrin): Nâhiye's name was first mentioned in 1516. The entry “*bounded to Maglaj*” was made in the defter for Ozrin nâhiye. It was a Vlach nâhiye. Vlachs resided in communes in twelve village. Since 1563-65 dated tahrir, Ozrin was in Kobaſ kazâ, instead of Brod.

Trebetin (تره بتين Trebetin): Trebetin nâhiye first appeared in the 1516 tahrir. It was a Vlach nâhiye like Maglaj and Ozrin. Only the names of the community were given in 1516. There were a total of five communities, which were named according to *knež* or *primičurs* in charge of them. Village names appeared in the 1528-30 dated tahrir and the nâhiye had five of them, Sejona/Seona, Domiſlica, Komſić, Kraſević alias Ozimica and Matine. The situation did not change in the 1540-42 or 1563-65 dated tahrir defters.

⁶⁰ BOA. MAD.540, p. 122.

⁶¹ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski Paſaluk*, p. 185.

Usora (اوسوره Usora): Usora's name appeared for the first time in the 1516 dated defter. It was a Vlach nâhiye; Vlachs were registered to defter in fourteen communes. In 1528-30 village names instead of commune names were registered. Usora was in Kobaš kazâ in the 1563-65 tahrir.

Vranduk (اوراندق Ivranduk): Vranduk nâhiye's name was first seen in the 1516 dated tahrir. Nefs within this nâhiye was as follow: “*varosh of Vranduk Nefs alias Podgrađe (پودغراديه Podgradje = Podgrađe)*”. There was also a stronghold with the same name: “*Vranduk stronghold*”.

Vrbanja (ويربانيه Virbanja) - Kotor (قتور Kotor): A Vlach nâhiye, Vrbanja, was mentioned in 1516 for the first time. Nâhiye was adjoined in Kotor at that time and its name was only mentioned in this connection. In the 1528-30 tahrir Kotor was seen as a nefš under Vrbanja nâhiye: “*The nefš-i varosh of Kotor Stronghold.*” As the nefš' name indicated, a stronghold named Kotor was also present.

In the second half of the 16th century Kotor was the name of Vrbanja nâhiye. From 1550 this nâhiye was included in the frontiers of Kobaš kazâ.

Vrhovine (ويرهوينه Virhovine): In the 1516 dated tahrir Vrhovine was a village in Vrbanja nâhiye. It appeared as a nahiye for the first time in the 1528-30 dated tahrir: “*Vrhovine nâhiye, bounded to Brod kazâ*”. Its connection with the Vrbanja nâhiye was already apparent at that time. It is observed that some villages were both “*bounded to Vrbanja*” and “*in Vrhovine nâhiye*”. For instance, “*Odrinje village, bounded to Vrbanja, in Vrhovine*” etc⁶².

Vrhovine was the name given to the highlands expanding on both sides of Vrba River beginning from the Middle Ages and in the 1540-42 dated tahrir Vrbanja (Kotor), Zmijanje ve Vrhovine nâhiyes emerged in the district. However, at that date Vrhovine and Vrbanja nâhiyes were in Brod kazâ while Zmijanje was in Kobaš kazâ⁶³. In 1550, all three would be included in Kobaš kazâ.

Tešanjanj (تشنه Tešne): Tešanjanj's name was first mentioned in the Ottoman administration in the 1528-30 dated tahrir⁶⁴. Yet, at that time Tešanjanj appeared as a stronghold name instead of a nâhiye: “*Tešanjanj stronghold*”. There was also a settlement around the stronghold: “*The nefš-i varosh of Tešanjanj stronghold*”. At the time, a farm belonging to beg of the Bosnian sandjak, Hüsrev Beg, was registered near Tešanjanj: “*Farm of aforementioned Hüsrev Beg: from the debentures of Keklik's*

⁶² BOA. TD.164, p. 35.

⁶³ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski Pašaluk*, p. 178.

⁶⁴ Tešanjanj name was mentioned in a Brod Nâhiye entry in the 1489 dated tahrir defter (BOA. TD.24, 7a). However, there was no explanation regarding the location of Tešanjanj at that time.

son *Ali Ćelebi and Ćavuş and Mustafa and Süleyman Bey and Kumru Beg, bound to Maglaj; Kozmadanje mezra and other places near Tešanj stronghold*⁶⁵.

Those farm locations included in the 1540-42 dated defter belonged to Hüsrev Beg's vakf land (trust estate): “*Hüsrev Beg farm vakf land: Kozmadanje mezraa, Dolnja and Gornja Modrica Mezras and Keslica Mezra together with orchards, grounds and varosh areas and mill stoves, of which boundaries are written in its land registry and is the rural area called Iplana in the nâhiye of Tešanj stronghold...*”⁶⁶ It is understood that mezras mentioned in this record developed to be villages and constituted Tešanj nâhiye in 1563-65 tahrir⁶⁷. At that time nefis of Tešanj nâhiye was in the status of kasaba: “*Nefs-i kasaba of Tešanj*”.

Doboj stronghold and the nefis-i varosh of Doboj stronghold which had been included in Maglaj nâhiye before were merged with Tešanj nâhiye in 1550.

Jajce (ياجه Yayçe): Jajce was reconquered by Ottomans in 1527. Its name appeared for the first time in the tahrir entries of 1528-30. There was also a stronghold: and a varosh near the stronghold with the same name. These are respectively “*Jajce stronghold*” and “*The nefis-i varosh of Jajce Stronghold*”.

Bosnian Sandjak beg, Hüsrev Beg's farm is noticeable among the “*not to be enfeoffed farms*” in Jajce nâhiye on this date: “*Irinov Luka Mezra, near Jajce stronghold, is possessed by aforementioned mir-livâ, Doboĉani and Belonica Gora and Gornja and Dolnja Senica are mentioned mezras, bounded to Lašva.*”⁶⁸ Those places appear as “*Hüsrev Bey farm vakf estate*” in the 1540-42 dated tahrir⁶⁹.

In the 1528-30 dated tahrir, some mezras in Jajce nâhiye were assigned to grand vizier İbrahim Pasha. Those places mentioned among Hüsrev Beg's farm and İbrahim Pasha's mezras were inhabited and developed into villages.

Hüsrev Beg's vakf farm continued to be mentioned as “*bounded to Lašva in Brod kazâ*” in the 1540-42 dated tahrir. Although this nâhiye was one of Kobaš kazâ's nâhiyes in the 1563-65 dated tahrir, it is not certain when it was bound.

Banja Luka (بانه لوقه Bana Luka): Banja Luka was conquered in 1527 like Jajce. Banja Luka's name only appears as a stronghold in the 1528-30 dated registries. It was registered together with aforementioned stronghold garrison in 1540-42⁷⁰ and at that date a nefis appeared: “*The nefis-i varosh of Banja Luka stronghold*”⁷¹.

⁶⁵ BOA. TD.164 (1528-30), p. 373.

⁶⁶ BOA. TD.211 (1540-1542), pp. 783, 136.

⁶⁷ BOA. TD.435 (1563-65), pp. 335-349.

⁶⁸ BOA. TD.164, p. 372.

⁶⁹ BOA. TD.211, pp. 138, 784.

⁷⁰ BOA. TD.212, pp. 229-264.

⁷¹ BOA. TD.211, p. 312.

Banja Luka was bounded to Kobaš kazâ in the 1563-65 tahrir defter.

Vinčac (ونچاج Vinçac; ونچاچ Vinçaç): Vinčac was only cited as a stronghold together with the number of its soldiers in 1528-30⁷². In 1540-42, however, it was recorded as a stronghold garrison⁷³.

Vinčac was also in Kobaš kazâ in 1563-65 like Jajce and Banja Luka.

Hazim Šabanović indicates that the areas conquered by the Ottoman Turks in 1527 and 1528 were not registered until 1540-42 and the oldest records on some of these areas belong to 1562. He claims that although they were conquered in 1527, Banja Luka was mentioned in 1540-42 and Jajce in 1562. He has also made similar evaluations about other nâhiyes and fortresses. The names of these places can be observed in the 1528-30 dated defters as it was presented above. So, Šabanović must have made such an evaluation without seeing these defters⁷⁴.

4) Višegrad Kazâ

The nâhiyes of 15th century Pavli and Kovač vilâyets formed Višegrad kazâ together in the 16th century. Although they were bound to two different vilâyets with different names, they were all under the control of a single kâdi's, Višegrad kâdi's. On the other hand, Kladanj and Birče nâhiyes which were under Kral vilâyet were included to Višegrad kazâ.

Višegrad (ويشغراد Vişegrad): In 15th century, Višegrad was present both as a kâdilik centre and a nahiye in Pavli. It preserved this aspect in 1516 and afterwards. Nâhiye's nefs and stronghold carried the same name: "*The nefs-i varoş of Višegrad*" and "*Višegrad stronghold*".

Dobrun (دوبرون Dobrun): The name of Dobrun appeared in Pavli vilâyet in the 15th century. There were two nefs named Dobrun and Priboj at the time, even though there was only one nefs merged in Dobrun nâhiye under the name "*The nefs-i varoş of Dobrun*". On the other hand, Priboj became a separate nâhiye in the 16th century.

There was also a solid stronghold with the same name in Dobrun nâhiye: "*Dobrun stronghold*".

Osad (اوصاد Osad): Before the Ottomans, Osad comprised of the area below Srebrenica lying on the left and right of Drina river. Osad on the right side of the river was in Serbian Despotate and Osad on the left side of the river was located in Kovač territory. Therefore, this district was also divided into two

⁷² BOA. MAD.540, p. 219.

⁷³ BOA. TD.212, pp. 407-424.

⁷⁴ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski Pašaluk*, p. 178.

nâhiyes in the Ottoman administrative division: Osad on the right of Drina was in Brvenik kazâ in Semendire sandjak, while the one on the left of Drina was under Višegrad kâdilik in Kovač vilâyet of the Bosnian sandjak. Brvenik kazâ was later included in Zvornik sandjak; yet, Osad nâhiye was first adjoined to Užice and then merged with Valjevo kâdilik in Semendire sandjak⁷⁵.

Osad nâhiye on the left of Drina was bound to Višegrad kazâ in the Bosnian sandjak in 1516. There was nefs-i bazar-ı Petrič/Petrica (پتريچ , پتريچه) in the nâhiye in 1516 afterwards. There was also another nefs-i bazar named Đurđevac in the 15th century; however, no such nefs-i bazar existed in the 16th century.

Entries concerning Ključevac, which are observed under Osad nâhiye beginning with the 1468-69 dated tahrir, also existed in the 16th century. The stronghold's name also appears as Kličevac in the 1528-30 tahrir. The stronghold in Osad nâhiye was written as “كلوچواج (Ključevac)” in the 1468-69 tahrir, and as “كليچواج (Kličevac)” in the 1528-30 tahrir. Two fortresses were recorded under the name of Kličevac in 1528-30 in the Bosnian sandjak. The one mentioned here was located in the north of Srebrenica in Osad nâhiye of Višegrad kazâ and the other one was in Benkovac district in Kličevac nâhiye of Hrvatska vilâyet⁷⁶.

In the 1528-30 and 1540-42 dated tahrir defters, Osad nâhiye was included in Srebrenica kazâ of Zvornik sandjak. The nâhiye, although recorded among nâhiyes of Višegrad kazâ in 1528-30 dated icmâl defter “*index*”, “*bounded to Srebrenica*” record was noted next to its name. Same statement was also used during the recording of villages. Yet, it is seen that some settlements of Osad were subjected to Višegrad⁷⁷.

Olovo (اولوفچه Olofçe; اولوفج Olofac): It was registered under Pavli vilâyet in the 15th century. There were two nefs-i bazars, Olovo and Borovica, registered under Višegrad kazâ in this nâhiye in 1516.

Olovo nefs which was a lead mine was also the centre of the nâhiye in the 15th century. On the other hand, Borovica appeared as “*nefs-i bazar*” in 1516. Borovica's name was first mentioned in 1468-69:⁷⁸ It was a village subjected to Bobovac nâhiye, a “*silver mine*”, sultan's hâss. Borovica maintained its status in 1485 and 1489⁷⁹. Both its status and the nâhiye it was bound to had been

⁷⁵ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski Pašaluk*, pp. 135-136.

⁷⁶ For the extensive knowledge about fortresses in Bosnian Sandjak in the 1528-30 tahrir see. Aladin Husić, “Tvrđave Bosanskog sandžaka i njihove posade 1528-30. godine”, *Prilozi za orijentalnu filologiju*, 49/1999, Sarajevo 2000, pp. 189-229.

⁷⁷ BOA. TD.211, p. 236.

⁷⁸ *Atatürk Library MC.076*, leaf 22b.

⁷⁹ BOA. TD. 18, 1a; TD.24, 6b.

changed by 1516. From that time on, it was no longer adjoined to Bobovac nâhiye but Olovo instead. In addition, it was not a village, but a nef*s*-i bazar. It still continued to be Sultan's hâss. Parallel to its development, Borovica's population increased. Borovica, which consisted of 58 households and 15 bachelors in 1468-69, was registered with 114 households, 5 widows, 12 bashtina and 1 Muslim bachelor in 1516. Borovica nef*s*-i bazar was included in Bobovac nâhiye of Brod kazâ in the 1528-30 dated tahrir.

In the 15th century nef*s*-i bazar Žrnovnica, which was in Olovo nâhiye⁸⁰ and appears in the registers for the first time in 1468-69 lost its status by 1516. From that time on it held the status of a village⁸¹.

Borač (بوراچ Boraç) alias Prača (پراچه Praça): In the 1468-69 dated defter, there were two separate nâhiyes: Borač and Prača alias Čataldža. Nef*s*-i bazar Borač was registered under Borač nâhiye and nef*s*-i bazar Čataldža under Prača alias Čataldža nâhiye. These two nâhiyes seem to have been united towards the end of the century. Both nâhiyes were recorded separately with their nef*s* in 1485. Although the names of the nâhiyes were recorded separately in 1489, both nef*s* were included in one nâhiye, namely Borač nâhiye.

These two 15th century nâhiyes became one in 1516. Their names are gathered together to form the new nâhiye's name: “*Borač nâhiye alias Prača*.” The two nef*s*-i bazars of this nâhiye were “*Prača nef*s*-i bazar alias Čataldža*” and “*Rogatica nef*s*-i bazar alias Čelebi Bazarı*”. Nef*s* mentioned as Rogatica alias Čelebi bazaar was priorly called Borač. Founder of this nef*s* was İsa Beg's son of Mehmed/Muhammed Čelebi.

Priboj (پریبوی Priboy): Priboj was a nef*s*-i bazar in Dobrun nâhiye in the 15th century. However, in 1516 tahrir, it was registered as a separate nâhiye. Nef*s*-i bazar's name was Priboj again. There were Vlachs in Priboj settlements. The villages registered to the nâhiye in the 16th century defters were as follows: Zirče; Gostil; Pridvorica; Zamrštin; Islatine.

Studena (اوستودنه Ostudena): Ostudena nâhiye's name was first mentioned in 1489. It continued to exist in the 16th century. It had fifteen villages.

Kladanj (کلادنہ Kladna): Kladanj, which had been included in Kral vilâyet in the 15th century, was a nâhiye of Višegrad kazâ in 1516. There was a nef*s*-i bazar called Četvrtkovište. Kladanj nâhiye, which had been subjected to Višegrad in 1516, was recorded among the nâhiyes of Saraj kazâ in the 1528-30 dated tahrir records.

⁸⁰ *Atatiirk Library MC.076*, leaf 17b; *BOA. TD.18*, leaf 47b; *BOA. TD.24*, leaf 223b.

⁸¹ *BOA. TD.56*, leaf 60a.

Birçe (برچه Birçe): Its name appeared for the first time in Kral vilâyet in 1485. The tahrirs carried out in 1516 and later on it was included within the borders of Višegrad kazâ. It was a Vlach nâhiye. 18 communities was included in Birçe nâhiye according to the 1516 dated summary register, and over 50 vilages were recorded under the nâhiye in 1528-30 and 1540-42.

Banja (بانه Bana): The name of Banjani which had been a Vlach nâhiye in Pavli vilâyet in the 15th century became Banja in 1516. At that time, a nefs-i varosh emerged in the nâhiye: “*The nefs-i varosh of Krušić*”. This nefs' name was recorded as Kratovo in the 1528-30 dated tahrir records. While 16 communities were mentioned in Banja nâhiye in 1516, about 40 villages were observed in the nâhiye according to the 1528-30 and 1540 dated tahrirs.

Brodar (برودار Brodar): It was previously in the perview of Višegrad kâdilik in Pavli vilâyet. It was also in Višegrad kazâ in 16th century. There was also a nefs-i bazar with the same name in the 16th century: “*Brodar nefs-i bazar*”. 20 vilages were registered within the nâhiye.

Vratar (اوراتار Ivratar; وراتار Vratar): It was within Kovač vilâyet in the 15th century. At that time Kovač and Pavli vilâyets were within the same purview. That was Višegrad kâdilik. Therefore, Vratar nâhiye was recorded under Višegrad kazâ in 1516. At that date, there were 46 vilages subjected to the nâhiye. It had a nefs under the same name: “*Vratar Nefs-i bazar*”.

Hrtar (حرتار Hrtar): It was within Pavli vilâyet in the 15th century and was subjected to Višegrad kazâ together with its nefs-i bazar with the same name (Hrtar) in 1516. The settlement which was registered as “*Hrtar nefs*” until the 1550 dated tahrir, was mentioned as “*village of Hrtar nefs*” in this tahrir. There were more than 20 vilage settlements in the nâhiye.

5) Neretva Kazâ

There were two kâdiliks, namely Bobovac and Neretva, in 15th century Kral vilâyet. Nâhiyes of this vilâyet were within seperate kazâ's borders in the 16th century and some of those nâhiyes constituted Neretva kazâ. The residence centre of the Neretva kazâ's kâdi was Konjic which was the nefs-i bazar of Neretva nâhiye.

There is no mention of Neretva kazâ in the Bosnian Sandjak in the 1550 dated tahrir. The reason of it, as mentioned above, was its inclusion to the Klis sandjak which was established in 1537.

Neretva (نرتوه Neretva): The nâhiye which was mentioned first in 1468/69 dated defter was in Kral vilâyet then. From 1516 it was subjected to Neretva kazâ. The centre of the nâhiye was nefs-i bazar-ı Konjic (قونيج Konjic; قونيچه Konjiçe). This nefs was at the same time the kazâ centre.

Rama (رامه Rama): This nâhiye was within Kral vilâyet in the 15th century similar to Neretva. There were also a nefs-i bazar and a stronghold in the nâhiye in the 16th century as in the 15th century: “*The nefs-i varosh of Prozor*” and “*Prozor stronghold*”.

Uskopje (اوسقوپيه Uskopye) [Uskoplje]: It was one of the nâhiyes registered under Kral vilâyet in the 15th century and under Neretva kazâ in the 16th century. In 1516 two fortresses, “*Akhisar stronghold*” and “*Sused/Susid stronghold*”, were included in this nâhiye. Sused stronghold had also been mentioned in the previous tahrir while Akhisar stronghold was first mentioned in 1516. This stronghold should have actually been within the borders of Belgrad nâhiye as mentioned below and it would also be included in Belgrad nâhiye in 1528-30 dated tahrir. There was only one stronghold in Uskopje nâhiye in 1528-30 and that was Sused stronghold. Sused stronghold was not recorded in the 1540-42 dated tahrir, because it was destroyed at the beginning of 1540⁸².

Belgrad (بلغراد Belgrad) alias Bolamac (بولاماج Bolamac; پولاماج Polamaç) [Akhisar; Prusac]: This nâhiye's name was first mentioned in Neretva kazâ in 1516. It would not be wrong to assume that Akhisar stronghold, which was included in Uskopje nâhiye was actually contemporaneously in this nâhiye. Skoplje jupa of the Middle Ages divided into two nâhiyes in the Ottoman period: Sused stronghold within Uskopje nâhiye and Akhisar stronghold within Belgrad nâhiye⁸³. Belgrad = Biograd-Beograd's Turkish equivalent is Akhisar; Ottomans used the name Akhisar next to Belgrad.

In the 1528-30 dated tahrir records Akhisar stronghold was indeed subjected to Belgrad nâhiye. Besides, two names were used for this nâhiye at that date: “*Belgrad Nâhiye alias Bulamac*”. A nefs was included in the nâhiye for the first time in 1528-30: “*Nefs-i varosh-i Kal'a-i Akhisar*”.

Kamengrad (قامنgrad Kamengrad): In the 1528-30 dated defter, Kamengrad was listed among the fortresses of which garrison was paid *ulufe*.⁸⁴ Besides, Kamengrad was again referred as a stronghold name in some farm records in Uskopje nâhiye: “*farm of Ferhad and İskender's son Ali, Dabre İnns near Kamengrad and others, bounded to Uskopye*”; “*Terzi Hamza's son Ferhad, near Kamengrad stronghold, bounded to Uskopye*”; “*farm of Arnavud Davud and Davud Bali and Jusuf and other partners, between Kamengrad and Ključ, bounded to Uskopye*”⁸⁵.

It was depicted in the 1540-42 dated tahrir entries regarding the farm and mezra records that those places had been “*horrible places actually adjacent to non-*

⁸² BOA. MAD.540, p. 93.

⁸³ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski pašaluk*, p. 152.

⁸⁴ BOA. MAD.540, p. 219.

⁸⁵ BOA. TD.164, pp. 232, 323, 345.

*muslim lands (dârü'l-harb) therefore they are not fully cultivated*⁸⁶ Kamengrad was among the nâhiyes of Kobaš kazâ's nâhiyes in 1550.

Kuprez (كوپرز Kuprez): Kuprez nâhiye was first listed under Neretva kazâ in 1516. In the nâhiye's villages there were Vlachs living as communities.

Hlivne (هلونه Hlivne) [Livno]: Although Hlivne nâhiye was not mentioned in 1516, Hlivne nefsi-i bazar was recorded with its 63 non-Muslim households, 5 bachelors, 2 bashtines and 2 Muslim households. Hlivne was bound to Skradin kazâ of Hrvat vilâyet in the 1528-30 date tahrir and subsequent ones.

Belgrad (بلغراد Belgrad) nâm-ı diğ̃er Dlamoč (دلاموچ Dlamoç) [Glamoč]: This nâhiye was first mentioned in the 1528-30 dated tahrir records. There were a stronghold with the same name (*Belgrad stronghold alias Dlamoč*) and a stronghold varosh (*The nefsi-i varosh of Dlamoč stronghold*) registered under this nâhiye.

Sana (سانه Sana): Sana nâhiye, which was in Sana river basin was observed in the 1528-30 dated tahrir. In this registry, this nâhiye was mentioned under Neretva kazâ together with Ključ varosh: "*Sana Nâhiye Ključ varosh*". At that date Ključ was a solid stronghold with its 46 garrisons.

Ključ (كلوچ Kluč): Ključ stronghold and its varosh first appeared in the 1528-30 dated tahrir records. At that date varosh of Ključ stronghold was listed with Sana nâhiye. Hazim Šabanović stated that the centre of Sana nâhiye was Ključ and therefore the nâhiye was sometimes referred to as Ključ⁸⁷. Both Sana and Ključ were used as names in the 1528-30 dated tahrir. The fact that the area around Ključ stronghold was still close to enemy's land and it needed housing and recreation is evident from some records on farms near Ključ stronghold in Uskopje nâhiye. Since these farms were in the danger zone "*adjoining to non-muslim lands (dârü'l-harb)*", no farming and agriculture activities took place there yet. In the 1540-42 tahrir, Ključ village and mezas were recorded under the title of "*Ključ nâhiye, in Neretva kazâ*". Again, the name Sana was depicted regarding the subjections of some settlements in this tahrir: "*Islatina village, bounded to Sana*", "*Orabovac stronghold, bounded to Sana*" etc.

Many settlements that were recorded under Sana or Ključ nâhiye in the 1540-42 dated tahrir were registered under Kamengrad nâhiye in 1550 and 1563-65. For instance:

⁸⁶ BOA. TD.212, pp. 227, 480.

⁸⁷ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski pašaluk*, p. 153.

1540-42*Islatina Village, bound to Sana**Subo Selište Village, bound to Ključ**Godol Mezra, bound to Ključ***1550 and 1565-65***Islatina Village, bound to Kamengrad**Subo Selište Village, bound to Kamengrad**Godol Mezra, bound to Kamengrad*

In the 1563-65 dated tahrir defter Ključ's name was not mentioned. The statement “*off the defter*” indicates that many settlements in Sana nâhiye that had not appeared in the previous tahrirs were recorded on this date. 14 villages and 9 mezzas were registered. The kazâ that the nâhiye was bound to was Novosel kazâ instead of Nevatva.

Sokol (صقول / صقول Sokol): Sokol nâhiye was first mentioned in the 1528-30 tahrir records. At that date, there was a stronghold in the nâhiye registered together with its garrison. Incomes from the farms, mezzas and villages in Sokol nâhiye were inscribed as timârs to Sokol and Gölhisar fortresses' garrisons.⁸⁸ Besides, it is notable that both nâhiyes' accounts were casted together while bad-ı heva tax (“in Ottoman fiscal usage a general term for irregular and occasional revenues from fines, fees”)⁸⁹ were recorded: “*Nâhiye of Sokol stronghold with other places bound to Gölhisar stronghold*”.⁹⁰

The nâhiye was inscribed as “*Sokol stronghold nâhiye*” in 1540-42. At that time, there were 16 villages in total in the nâhiye; four of the villages, however, contained the entry “*bound to Sana*”.

Gölhisar (كولحصار Gölhisar) [Jezero]: Gölhisar's name first appeared in the 1528-30 dated defter. It is seen that Gölhisar stronghold was registered together with its garrison at that date.⁹¹ There were farms and mezzas which were in Gölhisar allocated to stronghold garrison as timârs. Moreover, a nef developed around the stronghold: “*Nefs of Gölhisar stronghold*”. At the same time, products from farms around Gölhisar under Uskopje nâhiye were registered as timârs: “*İskender's son Ferhad's farm: places, orchards, houses, etc. that the monks have the possession of near Gölhisar, bounded to Uskopje*” etc.⁹² In 1540-42, the same units appeared in Gölhisar; yet at that time Gölhisar stronghold garrison was not recorded because it was destroyed on command in 946 (1540).⁹³

Janj (يان Yan): Janj nâhiye, located in the basin of Janj river (the right branch of Pliva river) was first mentioned in 1528-30 during the registration of

⁸⁸ BOA. MAD.540, pp. 115-118; 138-140, 144.

⁸⁹ B. Lewis, “Bâd-i Hawâ”, *EF*, vol. I. Leiden 1986, p. 850.

⁹⁰ BOA. MAD.540, p. 47.

⁹¹ BOA. MAD.540, pp. 137-147.

⁹² BOA. TD.164, pp. 232, 373, 376.

⁹³ BOA. MAD.540, p. 137.

certain villages:⁹⁴ “*Babin Dol village, bounded to Janj*” or “*Jezerce village, bounded to Parčeta Janj*” etc.⁹⁵. In the 1540-42 dated tahrir, 11 villages and 2 mezzras were included in Janj nâhiye.⁹⁶

Sanica Baši [Sanica]: Sanica appears for the first time in the 1540-42 dated tahrir records among Janj nâhiye's villages. 1 village and 2 mezzras are found under “*Sanica Baš*”: “*Villages of Velika and Mala Hrastova, bounded to Sanica Baš, off the defter*”; “*Jezerce mezzra, bounded to Sanica Baš, excuded from defter*”; “*Nova Bila mezzra, bounded to Sanica Baš, off the defter*”.⁹⁷

Unac (اونج Unac): Unac's name first appeared in the 1528-30 dated tahrir records. It was located in the Unac's basin, which is the right branch of Una River. Unac nâhiye was mentioned together with Bilaj nâhiye in the 1540-42 dated tahrir.

Bilaj/Belaj (بلاى Bilay-Belay) [Bjelaj]: Bilaj was encountered for the first time in the 1528-30 dated tahrir registries as a stronghold name. There were some mezzras recorded as “*bounded to Bilaj*” in the 1540-42 dated tahrir registries. One of those mezzras was inscribed as “*bound to Unac with Bilaj*”.⁹⁸ The two nâhiyes must have been very close to each other. This situation can be seen more clearly in places bound to Blagaj nâhiye in 1550. In the 1540-42 dated tahrir, some of the places were excluded from Bilaj or Unac, and were included in Blagaj nâhiye in a farm entry.⁹⁹

Blagaj (بلاغای Blagay): The 1550 dated defter mentions a nâhiye called Blagaj. This nâhiye seems to be the same one as Bilaj nâhiye. As mentioned earlier, a farm record indicates that it was bound to Blagaj and located at Bilaj savanna: “*Milan's son Andrejaš and Dragiše's son Božidar... [etc.]'s farm, bound to Blagaj. Mezzras named Drinić, Sušani, Gvozdani, Srdani, Božuni, Kašin, Zakrižine, Bučić, Itrlobić, Orašje and Dabavćine in Bilaj savanna.*”¹⁰⁰ The name of mezzras had been recorded under Bilaj or Unac in the 1540-42 dated defter:¹⁰¹

Božuni Mezzra, bound to Unac with Bilaj

Srdani Mezzra, bound to Bilaj

Zakrivine Mezzra, bound to Unac

Sušani/Suštani Mezzra, bound to Unac

⁹⁴ Hazim Šabanović reports that Janj nâhiye was first mentioned in 1540 (*Bosanski Pašaluk*, p. 153).

⁹⁵ BOA. MAD.540, pp. 140, 144-146.

⁹⁶ BOA. TD.211, pp. 270-274.

⁹⁷ BOA. TD.211, p. 273.

⁹⁸ BOA. TD.211, p. 288.

⁹⁹ BOA. TD.1072, p. 274.

¹⁰⁰ BOA. TD.1072, p. 274.

¹⁰¹ BOA. TD.211, pp. 288-292.

Drinić Mezra, bound to Unac
Orašje Village, bound to Unac
Bučić/Bočić Mezra, bound to Bilaj
Gvozdani Mezra, bound to Bilaj

Srb (سرب Srb): Srb nâhiye's name was first mentioned in the 1540-42 dated tahrir records. Srb nâhiye was under Unac nâhiye at that time. The entry in the defter was as follows: “*Srb nâhiye, bounded to Unac*”¹⁰². This nâhiye was located at the source of Una River. 4 villages and 9 mezzas were included in the nâhiye in 1540-42¹⁰³.

Bočac (بوجاچ Bočac ; بوچاچ Boçaç): Bočac's name first appears in the 1528-30 dated tahrir records. Bočac stronghold was mentioned with its 57 garrisons and there was a stronghold varosh. According to a registry, Bočac was under Neretza kazâ. The entry is as follows: “*Nefs-i varosh of Bočac stronghold, bounded to Neretva kazâ*”¹⁰⁴.

In the same tahrir two more nefs were noted under Bočac:

“*Nefs-i varosh of Greben alias Vrb Krupa, bound to Bočac*”¹⁰⁵

“*Nefs-i varosh of Zvečaj stronghold, bound to Bočac*”¹⁰⁶

In addition to this Zvečaj stronghold similar to like Bočac was also listed among the Bosnian fortresses of which garrison was paid ulufe at that date¹⁰⁷.

Bočac nâhiye has been recorded among the nâhiyes of Kobaš kazâ in the 1540-42 dated tahrir.

6) *Brvenik Kazâ*

Smederevo (Semendire) was conquered by Ottomans in 1459 and a sandjak with the same name. Brvenik was one of the five kazâs of Smederevo sandjak. Although the name of this kâdilik was first mentioned in 1476, it was most

¹⁰² BOA. TD.211, p. 302.

¹⁰³ BOA. TD.211, pp. 302-305.

¹⁰⁴ BOA. MAD.540, 142. There is no other clear entry indicating that the nâhiye was bounded to Neretva kazâ. While Bosnia sandjak's bad-i hava income was registered, Bočac stronghold was mentioned together with Kotor: “*Bočac nâhiye with places bounded to Kotor stronghold*”. (BOA. TD.164 (1528-30), p. 47) Kotor, on the other hand, was one of Brod kazâ nâhiyes. In this case Bočac nâhiye can be considered in Brod kazâ. However, this nâhiye was included in Neretva kazâ here since its nefs was registered to Neretva kazâ.

¹⁰⁵ BOA. MAD.540, p. 129.

¹⁰⁶ BOA. MAD.540, p. 122.

¹⁰⁷ BOA. MAD.540, p. 129.

probably established at an earlier date, right after 1459¹⁰⁸. Ostatija and Bobolj nâhiyes were bound to the kazâ in 1516, which had been consisted of Brvenik, Rujna, Osad, Užice and Sokol nâhiyes early on. Yet, although these two nâhiyes were in Brvenik kazâ, they were within the frontiers of the Bosnian Sandjak.

Between 1480 and 1516 Užice kazâ was uner Smederevo sandjak; in addition to Užice, Valjevo, Požega or Čačak nâhiyes, Rujna, Osad and Sokol nâhiyes, which had priorly been in Brvenik kazâ. Thus, Brvenik kazâ's only nâhiye in Smederevo sandjak was the one with the same name, nâhiye-i Brvenik. Before 1520 this kazâ was bound to Zvornik sandjak¹⁰⁹.

As for the Vlach nâhiyes Ostatija and Bobolj recorded under Brvenik kazâ in Bosnian sandjak, Ostatija was bound to Jeni Bazar kazâ in 1528-30, and Bobolj was bound to it in 1540-42.

7) *Srebrenica Kazâ*

Although Osad nâhiye was bound to the Bosnian sandjak again in 1528- was now annexed to Srebrenica, Zvornik sandjak's kazâ. Even though Osad was first recorded as “*bounded to Srebrenica*” at that date, it is noticable that Srebrenica kâdi was formerly assigned the timâr in Osad nâhiye: In 1516, Srebrenica kâdi Mevlana Avni, disposed of a timâr composed of 6652 akches from three villages (Cirojonica, Odobrad ve Dolnja Izgunja) of Osad nâhiye, which was in Višegrad kazâ¹¹⁰. In 1528-30 Srebrenica kâdi Mevlana Hüsam had the timâr income of 5113 akches from three villages (Cirojonica, Odobrad ve Brezovica) again¹¹¹.

Osad nâhiye bound to the Bosnian sandjak was re-included in Srebrenica kazâ. According to the 1540-42 dated tahrir defters, 5 Vlach villages of Osad nâhiye was merged at that date in addition to the villages of Srebrenica kazâ.

Kličevac stronghold in the Osad nâhiye was among the fortresss destroyed in 946/1540 in the Bosnian sandjak. The marginal notes in the 1528-30 dated defters illustrate that the timârs which had belonged to the garrison of this stronghold were given to the garrisons of Kotor and Jajce in the 1540¹¹².

8) *Hrvat Vilâyet and Skradin Kazâ*

Skradin kazâ (اسقرادين Iskradin) or Hrvat vilâyet was first mentioned in 1528-30¹¹³ and it must have been established after Skradin's conquest at the

¹⁰⁸ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski pašaluk*, p. 200.

¹⁰⁹ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski pašaluk*, p. 198.

¹¹⁰ BOA. TD.56 (1516), p. 267.

¹¹¹ BOA. TD.164 (1528-30), leaf 95a.

¹¹² BOA. MAD.540 (1528-30), pp. 23-28.

¹¹³ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski Pašaluk*, p. 176.

earliest in 1522. The centre of the kazâ was Skradin until 1537 and Hlivne (Livno) after that¹¹⁴.

Some of the places in Dalmacia that had previously been under Neretva kazâ and some other places in northwest Bosnia were recorded to Skradin kazâ in the 1528-30 dated tahrir defter. The nâhiyes that were part of the kazâ at that date were as follows:

Zminje Polje (ازمینہ پولیہ), Petrovo Polje (پتروہ پولیہ), Petrova Gora (پتروہ غورہ), Vrh Rika (ویرخ ریکہ) [Vrlika], Lika (لیکہ), Koševa (قوشوہ), Popina Vast (پوپینہ واست), Popina (پوپینہ), Strmička (استرمچکہ) [Strmica], Plavna (پلاونہ), Nečven (نچون), Kličevac (کلیچواج), Grahovo (غراہوہ), Hlivne (ہلونہ) (Livno), Sarumiše (صرومیٹشہ), Sinj (سین), Karin (قارین), Petković, Zečevo (زچوہ), Podgorje (پود غوریہ), Cetine (چنتہ), Zrmanja (زیرماتیہ), Bukovica (بوقویچہ), Obrovac (اوبرواج).

In 1528-30, strongholds of this kazâ consisted of the following: Skradin (اسکراڈین), Vrh Rika (ویرخ ریکہ), Nečven (نچون), Kličevac (کلیچواج - کلیچوچہ), Hlivne (ہلونہ - اهلونہ), Sinj (سین), Karin (قارین), Obrovac (اوبرواج), Knin (کنین), Drniš (درنیٹش), Novi Grad (نوی غراد).

Hlivne nâhiye that had previously been recorded under Neretva kazâ was bound to Skradin kazâ with its nefts-i bazar and stronghold in 1528-30. There were two different entries for Hlivne in the defters: “*Hlivne Nâhiye, bounded to Sarumiše*”¹¹⁵; “*Hlivne stronghold, bounded to Skradin*”¹¹⁶. Sarumiše, was a small nâhiye that spread over the northwest half of the Livno savanna.¹¹⁷ In another part of the defter, Sarumiše nâhiye was recorded as “*Sarumiše nâhiye with places bounded to Hlivne*”. The same situation was also true for Grahovo nâhiye. In this case, two different entries exist in the same defter: “*Grahovo nâhiye, bounded to Sarumiše*”¹¹⁸ and “*Grahovo nâhiye, bounded to Skradin*”¹¹⁹. As it can be observed, Hlivne and Grahovo nâhiyes were mentioned togetherwith Sarumiše nâhiye; the presence of the entry regarding the subjection of Hlivne stronghold and Grahovo nâhiye to Skradin show that these three nâhiyes were in the Skradin kazâ.

Zvonograd located at the upper part of the Zrmanja River, first appeared in 1528-30 with relation to registries on a few mezras and farms. Gradčac nâhiye together with its stronghold are seen among the entries regarding certain set-

¹¹⁴ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski Pašaluk*, pp. 176, 210.

¹¹⁵ BOA. TD.157, p. 381.

¹¹⁶ BOA. MAD.540, p. 158.

¹¹⁷ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski Pašaluk*, p. 152.

¹¹⁸ BOA. TD.157, p. 380.

¹¹⁹ BOA. TD.157, p. 432.

lements in Lika nâhiye. Although Drniš and Udbina were inscribed as nâhiyes in a *mukataa*¹²⁰ record, the names of Knin, Skradin and Novi Grad appeared only in the records of certain villages, mezzas or farms.

Hrvat vilâyet and Skradin kazâ must have ceased to be the subject of the Bosnian sandjak with the establishment of Klis sandjak in 1537.¹²¹ But, it was also registered together with the Bosnian sandjak in the 1540-42 dated tahrir. Also, Klis sandjak beg Murad Beg's hâsses were recorded in the 1540-42 dated tahrir on the Bosnian sandjak. At that time, Murad Beg's title as Klis sanjak-beg was openly expressed by the following statement: "*Kıdvetu'l-emr ve'l-kirâm Murad Beg, mir-livâ-i Klis*".¹²² Skradin kazâ was not mentioned in the Bosnian sandjak after 1550. A separate defter was arranged for Klis sandjak at that time.

The nâhiyes under Skradin kazâ in Hrvat vilâyet according to the 1540-42 dated tahrir defters are as follows: Sinj, Cetine, Hlivne, Grahovo, Sarumiše, Stromička, Kosovo, Plavna, Zrmanja, Popina, Ostrovica (اوسروچیه), Plavina, Bukovica, Petrovo Polje, Petrova Gora, Nečven, Zminje Polje. These nâhiyes were the divisions that were recorded under the title "*nâhiye*" in the defter. Other places that were mentioned in the defter are as follows: Karin, Zečevo, Kličevac, Lika, Knin, Udbina, Obrovac, Vrh Rika, Zvonigrad, Gradčac (غرادچاچ), Klis, Nadin. These were mentioned in a few village, mezra or farm records.

It is evident that most of the fortresses that had been registered in the 1528-30 dated defter were not recorded in 1540-42. The four fortresses registered at that date were Hlivne, Sinj, Drniš and Nečven.

9) Kobaš Kazâ

With the Mohač victory in 1526, the Ottomans broke the defence line of the Hungarians in Vrbas Valley, and captured and controlled all Hungarian bases on the right side of the Sava until 1538. New conquered grounds were first added to Neretva kazâ in the Bosnian sandjak, and then a new kazâ was constituted under the name of Kobaš after the capture of the places on the right side of the Sava. Kobaš was first cited as a kazâ in the 1540-42 dated tahrir defters.

¹²⁰ "A mukataa means a source of revenue estimated and entered into the registers of the finance department, each as a separate unit. For the most part they were farmed out to private contractors under a specific tax farm system." See: Halil İnalcık, "The Ottoman State: Economy and Society, 1300-1600", in *An Economic and Social history of the Ottoman Empire*, ed. Halil İnalcık – Donald Quataert, New York, 1996, p. 55

¹²¹ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski Pašaluk*, pp. 176, 205.

¹²² *BOA. TD.211*, p. 592.

This reason why this kaza was named Kobaš was due to the fact that the first kādilik centre of this kazâ was Kobaš on the side of Sava River. From the second half of the 16th century, the centre of kazâ was moved to Banja Luka¹²³. Some nâhiyes and other settlements that had been in Neretva kazâ in the 1528-30 dated defter were later included in Kobaš kazâ in 1540-42.

In the 1528-30 dated defter entries, newly captured regions in Vrbas valley on the north of Bosnia were registered under Neretva kazâ. These were newly conquered areas and they were mostly mentioned together with the names of the fortresses such as Bočac, Zvečaj, Jajce, Vinčac, Banja Luka and Bilaj. These fortresses and nefs-i bazars were recorded under Kobaš instead of Neretva kazâ in the 1540-42 dated tahrir registries.

Kobaš (قوباش Kobas): Kobaš first appeared in the 1528-30 tahrir entries. Kobaš was recorded only as a stronghold name at that time. The entry “*It is on the side of Sava River and across Slavina [Slavonia], and is now constructed and established*” illustrates that the stronghold was newly built¹²⁴. In the 1540-42 dated tahrir, it was bound to Kobaš kazâ. Kobaš stronghold was referred to as the “*former stronghold*” in the 1550 dated defter records. According to the entries, “*the mentioned stronghold was abolished on his highness order and aforementioned dizdar (commander of stronghold) and garrisons were*” settled into “*other fortresses*”¹²⁵.

In the 1540-42 dated defter, many villages were registered under Kobaš nâhiye which gave its name to the kazâ at the time¹²⁶. Since some farms were “*uninhabited and off the defter*” “*adjoining to non-muslim lands*” and “*uncultivated*”, taxes were appointed in “*cash*” at that date¹²⁷.

Bočac (بوچاج Boçac, بوچاچ Boçaç): This nâhiye which had previously been part of Neretva kazâ was included in the frontiers of Kobaš kazâ in the 1540-42 dated defter. As stated earlier, it was composed of two nâhiyes, Bočac and Zvečaj. There were also two recorded nefs connected to these fortresses “*Nefs-i varosh of Bočac stronghold*” and “*nefs-i varosh of Zvečaj (ازوچای Izvečaj) stronghold*”.

The allocation unit that was recorded as “*nefs-i varosh of Greben alias Vrb Krupa*” with its 32 non-muslim households in the 1528-30 dated defter, was inscribed as “*village of Greben varosh alias Vrb Krupa*” with its 12 non-muslim and 2 Muslim households in the 1540-42 dated defter.¹²⁸ It is seen that in 1540-42, some of the places merged into Bočac were also concurrently in Zmijanje. For

¹²³ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski Pašaluk*, p. 177.

¹²⁴ BOA. MAD.540, p. 219.

¹²⁵ BOA. TD.1072, p. 194.

¹²⁶ BOA. TD.211, pp. 348-354; 504-518.

¹²⁷ BOA. TD.212

¹²⁸ BOA. MAD.540, p. 129; TD.211 (1540-1542), p. 360.

example: “*Dabrac mezra, bound to Bočac, in Izmijanje*”, “*Papratnica village alias Vrb Kloka, bound to Bočac, in Izmijanje*”, “*nefs-i varosh of Bočac stronghold, bound to Izmi-janje*” etc.¹²⁹

Jajce (ياچيه Yayçe): Jajce which was annexed to Brod kazâ after its conquest (1527), was within the borders of Kobaš kazâ according to the 1563-65 tahrir. There were also a stronghold and a nefš under the same name: “*Jajce stronghold*” and “*nefs-i varosh of Jajce stronghold*”.

Villages in Jajce were recorded as “*Hüsrev Beg's farm vakf estate*” in 1540-42: “*Hüsrev Beg farm vakf estate: Irinov Luka mezra near Jajce stronghold together Divčani mezra and the mezras named Padernica Gora, Gornja and Dolnja Šenica, bounded to Lašva, in Brod kazâ*”¹³⁰. Mezraas referred to in this record were bound to Lašva nâhiye in Brod kazâ. It is seen that the mezraas mentioned in this registry transformed into villages in the 1563-65 tahrir entries¹³¹.

Vinčac (ونچاج Vinçac, ونچاچ Vinçaç): It was under Kobaš kazâ according to the 1563-65 dated tahrir¹³². There were mostly mezraas in Vinčac at that date. It is understood that its stronghold still existed. In the descriptions regarding its location, such statements as “*near Vinčac stronghold*”, “*around Vinčac stronghold*” were used. Some places in the nâhiye were depicted as “*on the side of Vrbaš river*”.

Banja Luka (بانه لوفه Bana Luka): It was recorded under Kobaš kazâ in the 1563-65 dated tahrir. At that date, the term nefš was not used for “*Banja Luka varosh*” in the nâhiye. There was another nefš bound to the nâhiye at the time: “*Banja Luka nefš*”. Nine mahalles were present in this nefš.

Livač (لفچه Lefçe, لفاع Lifac): The name of the nâhiye was first used in the 1540-42 dated tahrir defter. From the statements in the records regarding mezras and farms in Lefče nâhiye such as “*mentioned mezra is one of the vacant, uninhabited and off the defter areas*” “*since the aforementioned mezra is close to the non-Muslim lands and located in a horrifying place it cannot be fully cultivated yet*” it is understood that those mezraas and farms were very close or adjacent to enemy lands and therefore, was still inhabited at that time. There were also inhabited villages in 1540-42 tahrir. It is seen that those villages in Lefče nâhiye were “*near Kožard*”.

Lefče stronghold was cited in the 1550 dated tahrir entry, yet the stronghold was “*in ruins*” at that date. In 1565, the border of Lefče nâhiye was quite

¹²⁹ BOA. TD.211, pp. 360-364.

¹³⁰ BOA. TD.211, pp. 138, 784.

¹³¹ BOA. TD.625, pp. 531-543.

¹³² BOA. TD.435, pp. 567-571.

expansive. At that time “*nefs-i varosh of Gradiška stronghold*” and “*Vrbaški stronghold varosh*” were under Lefče nâhiye.

Pobrežje (پوبریجه Pobrejje): It was first mentioned the 1540-42 tahrir. There was also a village with the same name: “*Pobrežje village is on the side of the Una (river) of Sava river, and is off the defter*”¹³³ This explanation informs us about the location of the nâhiye. In 1540-42, five villages were recorded under the name of “*Pobrežje nâhiye*”. Three of the five villages were given as “*bound to Pobrežje*”, and the other two as “*bound to Gradiška*”. There were no nâhiyes under this name in the tahrirs that followed. However, it is most probable that Pobrežje mezra recorded in the 1563-65 dated tahrir was identical to the village mentioned above. As a matter of fact, this mezra was also “*on the other side of Una*” and “*near Dubica varosh*”¹³⁴.

Zmijanje (ایزمیانه Izmiyane): Zmijanje first appeared as a nâhiye in Kobaš kazâ in the 1540-42 tahrir. The fact that some places in Bočac were registered as “*at Izmijanje*” at that date indicates that two nâhiyes were close to each other.

“*The nefš-i varosh of Zvečaj stronghold*” previously observed in Bočac nâhiye moved under Zmijanje nâhiye as “*Zvečaj stronghold varosh*” in 1565¹³⁵.

Vrhovine (ویرھوینه Virhovine): Vrhovine nâhiye that had been included in Brod kazâ in the 1528-30 tahrir was annexed to Kobaš kazâ in 1550. According to the 1563-65 tahrir, Vrhovine nâhiye consisted of 14 villages and 14 mezaras.

Vrbanja (ویربانیه Virbanya) alias Kotor: Vrbanja nâhiye bound to Brod kazâ in 1516 was included in Kobaš kazâ in the 1550 tahrir defter. There was a stronghold called Kobaš in the nâhiye. Vrbanje also appeared as a nahiye in 1550 in a statement concerning a farm: “*in Vrbanja nâhiye in Brod kazâ*”.

The nâhiye which was probably named ‘Vrbanja’ because it lay along the Vrbanja river was known as Kotor in 1565. The name Vrbanja was used as “*near Vrbanja*” for the name of the place, or as “*near Vrbanja River*” for the name of the river. The registered name of nefš-i varosh of stronghold (with reference to Kotor stronghold) in the nâhiye was previously valled Kotor.

Kamengrad (قامنغراد Kamengrad): It was under Neretva kazâ before it was bound to Kobaš kazâ in 1550. There was a stronghold and a varosh settlement, “*Kamengrad stronghold*” and “*nefs-i varosh of Kamengrad stronghold*”, bearing the

¹³³ BOA. TD.211, p. 128.

¹³⁴ BOA. TD.435, p. 499.

¹³⁵ BOA. TD.435, p. 525.

same name. Some places in Sana and Ključ in 1540-42 were also bound to Kamengrad nâhiye in 1550 and 1565.

Usora (اوسوره Usora): Although this nâhiye had previously been in Brod kazâ, it was observed within the boundaries of Kobaš kazâ in 1565. 11 kazâs were registered at that time¹³⁶.

Ozrin (اوزرين Ozrin): Ozrin nâhiye which was included under Brod kazâ until 1563-65, was bound to Kobaš kazâ after 1565.

Trebovo (تره بوه Trebeva) [Trijebovo]: Trebova's name appears in the 1528-30 dated tahrir in recorn concerning a farm:

*"Hürrem Pasha's sons Ahmed and İskender's farm, bound to Lašva. Areas between Bočac stronghold and Jajce, around Trebova creek and in Lescovac village; areas between Jajce stronghold and Gölhisar..."*¹³⁷

In the tahrir that followed (1540-42), Trebova was inscribed as village: "Dolnja Trebova village, bounded to Bočac, from farm of Hürrem Pasha"; "Srednja Trebova village, bounded to Bočac, from farm of Hürrem Pasha"¹³⁸. At the same date Trebova village which was divided into three parts; upper, middle and lower Trebova (Gornja Trebova, Srednja Trebova and Dolnja Trebova), was recorded uner Bočac nâhiye and was in the Izmijanje district¹³⁹.

Trebova's name first appeared as a nâhiye in the 1563-65 dated defter records. Some villages such as Gornja Trebova, Papratnica alias Vrh Kloka, Jezerce, Dolnja Trebova, Sredna Trebova etc. that were under Bočac nâhiye in the 1540-42 tahrir were bound to Trebova nâhiye in 1565¹⁴⁰.

Vrbaški (ورباشقى Vrbaški) [Vrbaška]: In the 1563-65 dated tahrir, Vrbaški nâhiye was included in Kobaš and Novosel kazâ. There were about ten villages and a few mezas recorded under Vrbaški nâhiye bound to Kobaš kazâ. Among them, Ljubila village's mahalle Kneže Polje and Bukovica village's mahalle Islabinja were registered as villages of Vrbaški nâhiye in Novosel kazâ in the same defter¹⁴¹.

*

Although some were not labeled or registered as separate "nâhiyes" in the 1540-42 dated tahrir defter, some nahiyes such as Dobor, Gračac, Podvrški, Cernik, Šagovina, Gradiška, Dubica, Zapolje existed under Kobaš Kaza.

¹³⁶ BOA. TD.435, pp. 577-580.

¹³⁷ BOA. TD.164, p. 373.

¹³⁸ BOA. TD.211, p. 363.

¹³⁹ BOA. TD.211, p. 361.

¹⁴⁰ BOA. TD.211, pp. 360-363.

¹⁴¹ BOA. TD.435, pp. 494-495, 596.

Dobor (دوبور Dobor): Dobor's was first mentioned in 1540¹⁴². In the 1528-30 tahrir, Dobor stronghold's name was cited in timâr records that were granted to the stronghold garrison in 1540¹⁴³. In addition to the Dobor stronghold garrison¹⁴⁴, we encounter records of villages and mezras in Dobor in the 1540-42 dated tahrir defters¹⁴⁵. There were certain explanations belonging to this date “*bounded to Dobor*” or “*bounded to Dobor, bounded to Kobaš*”, for some of the villages of Kobaš nâhiye. In 1550 Dobor was registered under the title of nâhiye¹⁴⁶.

Gračac (غراچاج Gračac): Its name first appeared in the 1540-42 dated defter records. Some villages in Kobaš kazâ were recorded under Gračac¹⁴⁷.

Podvrški (پود ورشقی Podvrški): Hazim Šabanović reported that Podvrški, which was named after a medieval stronghold on the northeast of Cernik, was first mentioned in 1565¹⁴⁸. However, Podvrški was first cited in a few villages, mezras and farms records in the 1540-42 dated tahrir¹⁴⁹. Also, there was a stronghold in this nâhiye with the same name. Again, the name Podvrški was seen only as a stronghold in some records of the 1550 dated defter.

Cernik (چرنیک Cernik, چرنیک Černik): Cernik first appeared in the 1540-42 dated tahrir records. Certain villages in Kobaš kazâ were subject to Cernik nâhiye. Hazim Šabanović stated that the nâhiye had been annexed to Požega sandjak in 1545 and to Velika kazâ under Začasna sandjak in 1565¹⁵⁰. Nonetheless, Cernik nâhiye was included in the Bosnian sandjak in 1550, yet it was part of Velika kazâ at that time¹⁵¹.

Šagovina (شاغونيه Šagovina): Šagovina, in the northwest of Cernik, was cited in some mezra and farm records in 1540-42 together with its stronghold.¹⁵² The records show that the district was inhabited. There were the following explanations in the records regarding certain units bound to Šagovina: “*The aforesaid places are actually adjacent to non-muslim lands (dârü'l-barb) and at a horri-*

¹⁴² Hazim Šabanović, stated that Dobor had been first mentioned in Bosnian sandjak in 1562 (*Bosanski Pašaluk*, p. 179), yet Dobor's name appeared from 1540 on.

¹⁴³ *BOA. MAD.540*.

¹⁴⁴ *BOA. TD.212*, p. 141.

¹⁴⁵ *BOA. TD.211*, pp. 352-354.

¹⁴⁶ *BOA. TD.432*, leaf 505a.

¹⁴⁷ *BOA. TD.211*, pp. 507-513.

¹⁴⁸ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski Pašaluk*, p. 224.

¹⁴⁹ *BOA. TD.211*, pp. 516, 760; *BOA. TD.201* (1540-1542), leaf 15a, 24b.

¹⁵⁰ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski Pašaluk*, p. 224.

¹⁵¹ *BOA. TD.432*, leaf 503b.

¹⁵² Today it is a village named Šagovina on the northwest of Cernik.

fyng location, they are not fully cultivated yet"¹⁵³. Šagovina was first mentioned in the 1550 dated tahrir in a farm registry located in Bila Stina.

Gradiška (غرادشقه Gradiška): Gradiška first appeared in the 1540-42 tahrirs. There were some villages in Gradiška. From a record regarding the grand vizier Rüstem Pasha's chamberlain (kethuda) Mehmed Beg's farm, it is evident that there was also a stronghold under the name of Gradiška. Some places "near *Gradiška stronghold*" were assigned to Mehmed Beg and it was "*actually near the non-muslim lands (dârü'l-barb) and is a horrifying ruined area that cannot be cultivated.*" Also the varosh established around the stronghold was registered as "*village of Gradiška stronghold varosh*".

Gradiška stronghold which had been mentioned in the records regarding the subjection of some villages in 1540-42, was to be recorded as a solid stronghold with its garrison to whom timâr was granted in 1550. Gradiška stronghold's varosh and settlements were annexed to Lefče nâhiye in the 1565 dated defter.

Dubica (دوبیچه Dubica; دوبيچه Dubiça): Dubica first appeared under Kobaš kazâ in the 1540-42 dated tahrir. Also, a stronghold existed with the same name. Divisions adjoined to Dubica were "*uninhabited, off the defter and untaxed that since they are adjacent to non-muslim lands (dârü'l-barb), they do not fully cultivated yet.*"

Some parts of the Dubica nâhiye were bound to Kobaš kazâ in the 1563-65 dated tahrir and the other parts under Novosel kazâ. Those registered under Kobaš kazâ included Dubica stronghold varosh at the other side of Una, and, mezzas and farms around this varosh, and mezzas and farms between Una and Sava rivers or near Vrbaški river.

Zapolje (زابوليه Zapolje): The explanation "*bounded to Zapolje*" was written in 1540-42 for the four villages in the Kobaš kazâ¹⁵⁴.

10) *Novosel Kazâ*

An independent kazâ, Novosel kazâ, was established for the places within Pounja between 1550 and 1565. Some nâhiyes that were previously under Neretva and Kobaš kazâs were bound to this kazâ. 'Novosel kazâ' was first cited in the 1563-65 tahrir defter. At that date this kazâ consisted of Dubica, Vrbaški, Novi, Sana and Kostajnica nâhiyes¹⁵⁵. The kaza had the same nahiyes in the 1604 dated tahrir defter.

¹⁵³ BOA. TD.212, pp. 189-190, 228

¹⁵⁴ BOA. TD.211, pp. 508-509.

¹⁵⁵ BOA. TD.435, pp. 595-610.

Dubica (دوبیچہ Dubica; دوبيچه Dubiça): Dubica nâhiye has been registered twice, both in Kobaš and in Novosel kazâ in 1565. Three villages of Dubica nâhiye were included in Novosel kazâ's records.

Vrbaški (ورباشکی Vrbaški): In 1563-65, Vrbaška nâhiye was recorded under both Kobaš and Novosel kazâs. Two villages of Vrbaška nâhiye were registered under Novosel kazâ: “*Kneže Polje stronghold*” and “*Islabinja village*”¹⁵⁶. An explanation was made regarding the already mentioned Islabinja village, while it was registered under Vrbaška nâhiye in Kobaš kazâ: “*Islabinje Mahalle, bounded to Vrbaška. In accordance with the defter Salih Čelebi [wrote] it was documented as a village in Novosel kazâ with its fifteen households*”¹⁵⁷.

Kostajnica (قوستاینچه Kostaniça): Kostajnica, situated on the west of Dubica in Slavonia district, first appeared in a mezra record in the 1540-42 dated tahrir and was bound to Kobaš kazâ. The aforementioned mezra and the places within its boundaries were adjacent to enemy territory at that time and since those places were uninhabited, agricultural activity did not exist¹⁵⁸. Kostajnica was completely conquered by the Ottomans in 1556. Therefore, its first registry as a nâhiye was in the 1563-65 dated tahrir defters. It was in Novosel kazâ. A nef, nef Kostajnica, was also bound to the nâhiye.

Novi (نوی Novi): Novi, located near Una River, was one of the kazâs of Novosel kazâ according to the 1563-65 dated tahrir. There were three varoshes in the nâhiye: “*Novi stronghold's varosh*”, “*Lješnica stronghold's varosh*” and “*Blagaj stronghold's varosh*”. Novi stronghold's name first appeared as “*Novigrad stronghold*” in the 1528-30 dated tahrir defter.

11) Velika Kazâ

Velika came under Ottoman administration in 1544. The fact that Velika kazâ was mentioned in the 1550 dated tahrir records on the Bosnian sandjak shows that this kazâ was established between 1544 and 1550. The lands of Slavonia, which was conquered by the Ottomans after this date, were annexed to Velika kazâ in 1550¹⁵⁹. Kazâ's nâhiyes were as follow:

¹⁵⁶ BOA. TD.435, p. 596.

¹⁵⁷ BOA. TD.435, p. 495.

¹⁵⁸ BOA. TD.212, p. 189.

¹⁵⁹ Hazim Šabanović told: “*We find the first and only reference to this kâdilik in the 7 June 1582 dated vakıfname of Hersek sandjak beg Sinan Beg Bojanić. In the vakıfname, it is said that Sinan Beg “established a school in Cernik kasaba in Velika kâdilik of Začasna liva”. But this Kâdilik was established maybe even in 1544 when Velika was passed to Turks and after this sandjak was constituted in 1557 at the latest... It is interesting that the kâdilik was not mentioned in other 16th and 17th century documents. Its name has taken place neither in Georgijević's famous report (1626), nor in Evliya Çelebi and other Turkish sources. Presumably at the beginning of XVIIth Century, this kâdilik was abolished and its lands were distributed among Cernik and Pakrac kâdilik which were*

Drenovci (دیره نونفج Drenofac; دیره نونفجه Drenofçe): This nâhiye first appeared in the 1550 dated tahrir.

Cernik (چرنیک Cernik, چرنیک Çernik): Although this nâhiye was always under the Bosnian Sandjak, it was part of Kobaš kazâ prior to 1550 and under Velika kazâ after this date: “*Sredni Vas mezra and Zagolan mezra and Pobanci mezra and Gločan, bounded to Cernik near Gradčac in Velika kazâ*”¹⁶⁰. In 1565 this nâhiye would be under Začasna sandjak.

Bila Istina (Bijela Stijena): Bila Stina, which was included under the Ottoman administration in 1543, was also mentioned in relation to certain mezra and farm records of the 1550 dated tahrir. These records include certain statements such as “*near the stronghold named Šagovina*”, “*in places bounded to the stronghold named Velika*” in the descriptions of places in Bila Stina. This nâhiye was bound to Začasna sandjak in 1565.

Pakrac (پاکراجه Pakriçe; پاکراج Pakrac): Pakrac first appears in some farm records in the 1550 dated defter. These records also include a stronghold with the same name, of which the garrison made up “*a total of fifty six persons*”¹⁶¹. Čaklovac stronghold in Pakrac nâhiye was cited on this date. Čaklovac's name was included as a nahiye name in 1565 within the boundaries of Začasna sandjak¹⁶².

Nâhiyes such as Šagovina and Podvriški, which were recorded under Kobaš kazâ of Bosnian sandjak in 1540-42 and in Začasna sandjak (in Velika kazâ) in 1565, were mentioned only as stronghold names under some farm entries in the 1550 dated tahrir. On this date, no nâhiye with the name Velika in Velika kazâ appeared in the Bosnian sandjak's records. There was also no such record in the Začasna sandjak's 1565 dated tahrir defter¹⁶³.

To sum up, the expression “sanjak is divided to judicial-administrative sub-units called kaza's” is only valid for the Bosnian Sanjak after the 16th century. On the establishment of the Bosnian Sanjak, the administration distribution was done according to the lands present before the Ottoman Empire, and this distribution was referred to as “vilâyet”s. The term “kaza” was used in the

mentioned in 17th century documents.” (see: *Bosanski pašaluk*, p. 223) about the establishment of Velika kazâ. From this statement it is understood that Šabanović had not encountered any records regarding Velika kazâ somewhere else other than the one in 1582 dated charterbook (vakıfname). On the other hand in 1550 dated tahrir defters this kazâ's name was mentioned in several entries. Even previous and present kâdis of the kazâ were also cited: such as “Velika Kâdi Mevlana Muhyiddin”; “Velika Kâdi Mevlana İlyas bin Ramazan”; “Mevlana Musa who is presently [in 1550] Velika Kâdi”.

¹⁶⁰ BOA. TD.432, leaf 503b.

¹⁶¹ BOA. TD.432, leaf 519b.

¹⁶² Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski pašaluk*, p. 224.

¹⁶³ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski pašaluk*, p. 225.

16th century, to indicate an administration distribution in the Bosnian Sanjak. Subdivisions of kazâs were nâhiyes, which were comprised of villages and generally signified a geographical integrity. The conquests that took place around Bosnia have resulted in a constant change in the administrative boundaries, especially in the first half of the 16th century. The newly conquered parts in the region were first added to the Bosnian Sanjak and then some of them were added to the newly established sanjaks.

The kazâs of the Bosnian sandjak were Jeni Bazar, Saraj, Brod, Višegrad and Neretva from the beginning to the mid-16th century. Neretva kazâ separated from Bosnian sandjak and bound to Klis sandjak in 1550. By the inclusion of Kobaš throughout the middle of the 16th century and Novosel in the second half of the 16th century sandjak's new borders appeared. At the end of the century, the administrative division of the Bosnian sandjak became clear and the number of its kazâs was six. These were Jeni Bazar, Saraj, Brod, Višegrad, Kobaš and Novosel. The borders of the sandjak extended from Zvečan (today's Kosovska Mitrovica) in the southeast to Bihać in the northwest.

Abbreviations

BOA	: İstanbul Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi (Ottoman Archive of the Prime Ministry in İstanbul)
DİA	: Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslam Ansiklopedisi (38 vols., İstanbul, 1988–)
EP ²	: Encyclopedia of Islam (new edition, Leiden and London, 1960–2002)
İA	: İslam Ansiklopedisi (13 vols., İstanbul, 1965–1974)
MAD	: Maliyeden Müdevver Defterleri collection in the BOA
MC	: Muallim Cevdet Manuscript Catalogue in Atatürk Library in İstanbul
OTAM	: Ankara Üniversitesi Osmanlı Tarihi Araştırma ve Uygulama Merkezi Dergisi / Journal of The Center for Ottoman Studies, Ankara University
POF	: Prilozi za orijentalnu filologiju, Sarajevo
TD	: Tahrir Defterleri collection in the BOA
Atatürk Library MC.076	: 1468/69 dated icmâl defter on Bosnian sandjak in Atatürk Library in İstanbul
<i>BOA. TD.56</i>	: 1516 dated icmâl defter on Bosnian Sandjak in the BOA
<i>BOA. TD.24</i>	: 1489 dated mufassal tahrir defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA
<i>BOA. TD.157</i>	: 1528-30 dated mufassal tahrir defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA in the BOA
<i>BOA. TD.164</i>	: 1528-30 dated mufassal tahrir defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA
<i>BOA. MAD.540</i>	: 1528-30 dated icmâl kale mustahfizân defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA
<i>BOA. TD.211</i>	: 1540-1542 dated mufassal tahrir defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA
<i>BOA. TD.212</i>	: 1540-1542 dated mufassal kale mustahfizân defteri on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA
<i>BOA. TD.201</i>	: 1540-1542 dated icmâl tahrir defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA
<i>BOA. TD.983</i>	: 1550 dated mufassal tahrir defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA
<i>BOA. TD.432</i>	: 1550 dated mufassal tahrir defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA
<i>BOA. TD.1072</i>	: 1550 dated mufassal kale mustahfizân defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA
<i>BOA. TD.411</i>	: 1550 dated icmâl kale mustahfizân defteri on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA
<i>BOA. TD.379</i>	: 1563-1565 dated mufassal tahrir defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA
<i>BOA. TD.435</i>	: 1563-1565 dated mufassal tahrir defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA
<i>BOA. TD.625</i>	: 1563-1565 dated mufassal tahrir defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA
<i>BOA. TD.1071</i>	: 1563-1565 dated mufassal tahrir defter on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA
<i>BOA. TD.1014</i>	: Mufassal tahrir defter kept in the 1580's on Bosnian sandjak in the BOA

Notes on place names and transliteration

Place names have been given in their Bosnian orthography while their Ottoman and modern Turkish forms are enclosed in brackets when cited for the first time (e.g. Višegrad (ويشغراد) Višegrad)). For the proper names and technical words pertaining to the Ottomans, modern Turkish orthography has been used (e.g. nâhiye; defter). Words that have entered into the English language have been written in their common English spelling (e.g. Pasha, rather than Paşa).

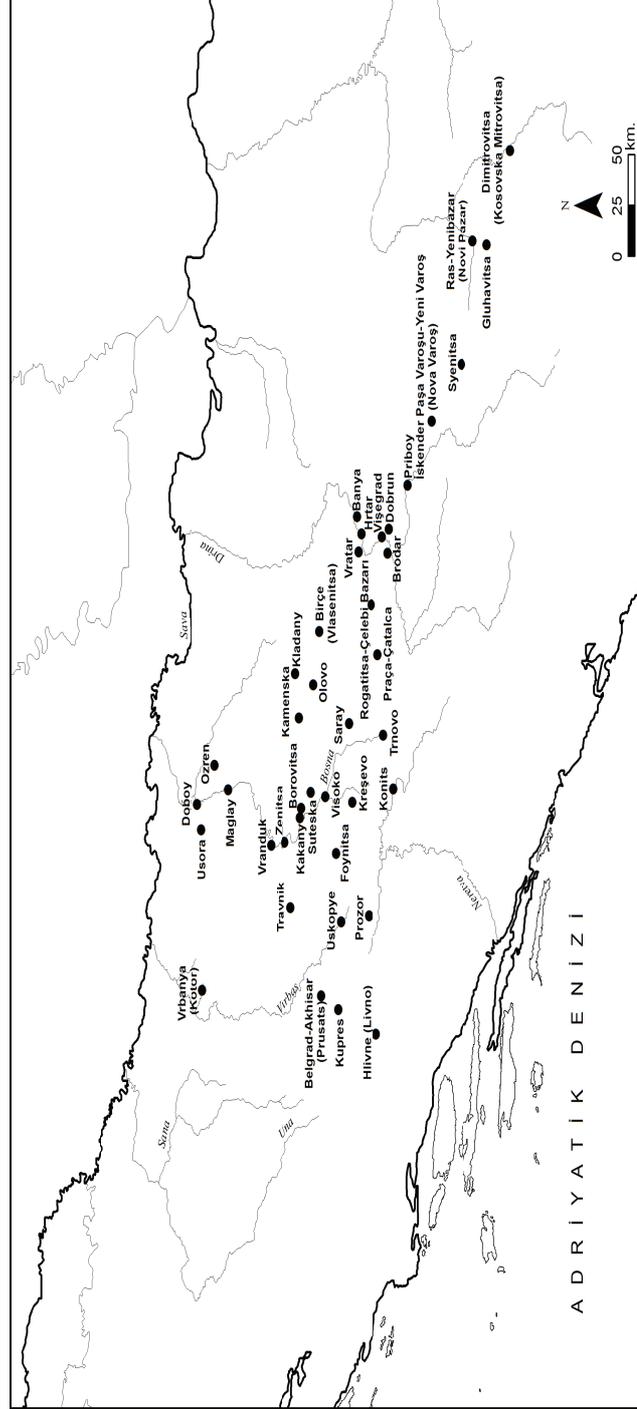
Bosnian Alphabet:

Bosnian Alphabet	English Sound	Pronunciation Example
A	/a/	a as in car; father
B	/b/	b as in bat; abuse
C	/ts/	c as in cats; pots
Č	/tʃ/	č as in chalk; chair
Ć	/tʃ/	ć as in church; nature
D	/d/	d as in dig; dog
Dž	/dʒ/	dž as in gin; dodge
Đ	/dʒ/	đ as in jack; schedule
E	/e/	e as in let; ten
F	/f/	f as in fit; phase
G	/g/	g as in game; god
H	/x/	h as in heaven; loch
I	/i/	i as in east; seek
J	/j/	j as in year; yes
K	/k/	k as in cut; duck
L	/l/	l as in love; lock
Lj	/lj/	lj as in million; volume
M	/m/	m as in mice; man
N	/n/	n as in nice; not
Nj	/nj/	nj as in onion; canyon
O	/o/	o as in autumn; caught
P	/p/	p as in pick; top
R	/r/	r as in carrot
S	/s/	s as in sound; some
Š	/ʃ/	š as in shut; sheer
T	/t/	t as in time; talk
U	/u/	u as in shoot; boom
V	/v/	v as in verb; vase
Z	/z/	z as in zest; zero
Ž	/ʒ/	ž as in pleasure; vision

Turkish Alphabet

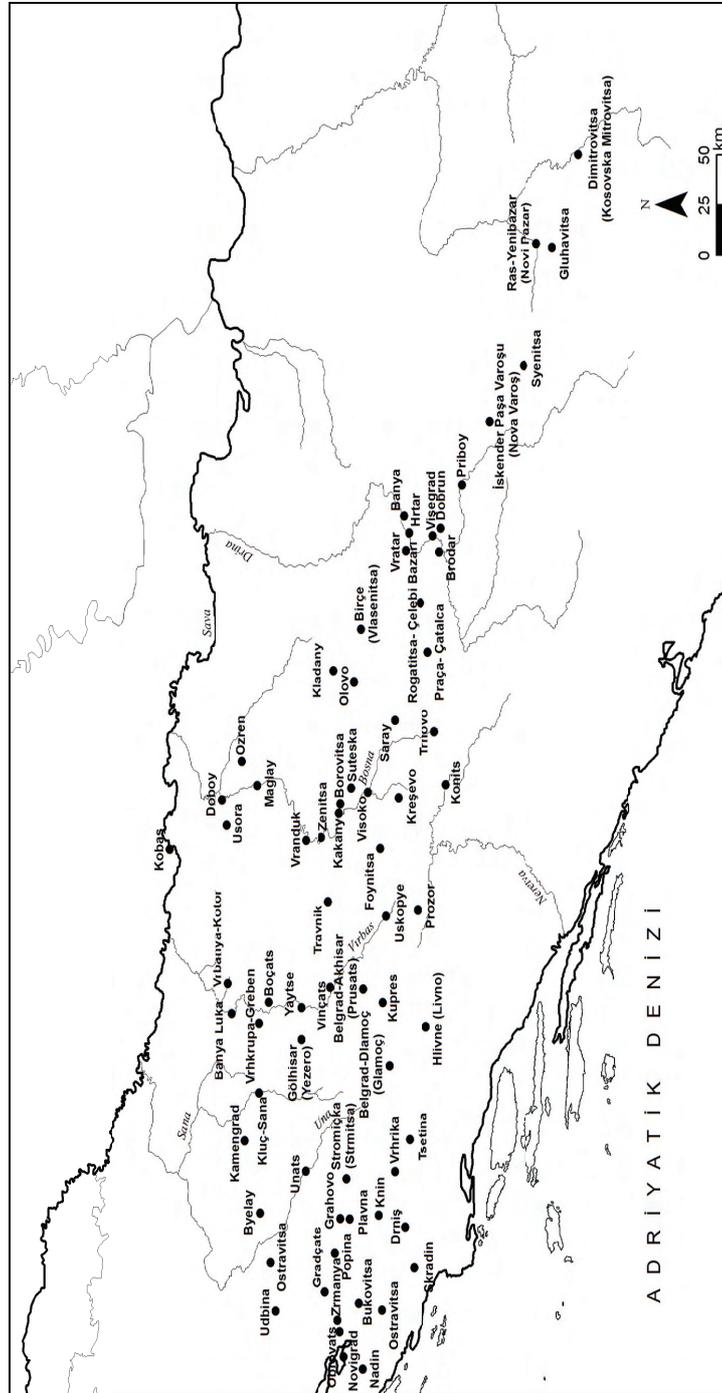
Turkish Alphabet	English Sound	Pronunciation Example
A	/a/	'a' as in father; lucky
B	/b/	'b' as in book; bat
C	/d□/	'j' as in Joke; rejoin
Ç	/t□/	'ch' as in church; cello
D	/d/	'd' as in day
E	/e/, /□/	'e' as in let; met
F	/f/	'f' as in far
G	/□/, /□/	'g' as in game; go
Ğ	/□/1	No equivalent. ğ - can be likened to the silent gh sound in the English words such as - weight, light, fought
H	/h/	'h' as in hot
I	/□/	'e' as in open; water
İ	/i/	'i' as in machine; seat
J	/□/	's' as in pleasure; measure
K	/k/, /c/	'k' as in kilo; skull
L	/l/, /□/	'l' as in life; lock
M	/m/	'm' as in master; man
N	/n/	'n' as in nice; note
O	/o/	'o' as in more; bottom
Ö	/ø/	'u' as in shirt; burn (approximate)
P	/p/	'p' as in spin; peace
R	/□/	the 'r' as in car
S	/s/	's' as in smile; sticker
Ş	/□/	'sh' as in shine; sugar
T	/t/	't' as in stop; time
U	/u/	'u' as in boot; push
Ü	/y/	'u' as in cube; few; feud (approximate)
V	/v/	'v' as in victory; verb
Y	/j/	'y' as in you; year
Z	/z/	'z' as in zigzag; zero

Map* 1: Bosnian Sandjak in 1516



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Map 2: Bosnian Sandjak in 1528/30



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