

CYPRUS VAQFS ADMINISTRATION CYPRUS COURT REGISTERS

CYPRUS COURT REGISTER NO.1
(A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)



CYPRUS VAQFS
ADMINISTRATION
1571

Editors

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*We dedicate,
This study to the souls of the people who have
acted upon the motto “the most auspicious of
people are the ones most useful to people” and
who have made over their property to charity.*

PREFACE

Cyprus Evkaf Administration was founded in 1571 with the conquest of Cyprus by the Ottoman Empire and has served the peoples in Cyprus as the main charity organization for 449 years without any discrimination regarding race, religion or nationality. One of the duties of *Evkaf* has been the protection of our cultural assets on the island. For this purpose, all written sources found in the archives of the *Cyprus Evkaf Administration* including Ottoman and British documents have been protected in our libraries in original forms and also in digital records.

We are now happy to publish in modern Turkish the court registers of the Ottoman period which include cases of ordinary incidents, murders, marriages and divorces, tax records, price fixing practices, appointments, guild cases, and the accounting data of the vaqfs and foundations. We hope that scientists from all over the world including historians and social scientists will benefit from these documents in their quest to better understand the ways of the Ottomans in Cyprus.

We would like to recognize the support of The General Directorate of Vaqfs of the Republic of Turkey (Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü) and the valuable contributions of many experts who devoted many years of research for this project during 2005-2007. Professor Soyalp TAMCELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPOĞLU have been instrumental in finalizing the completion of this book and their work is much appreciated.

Prof. Dr. İbrahim Fadil BENTER
General Director of the
Cyprus Evkaf Administration

PRESENTATION

Following the conquest of Cyprus and established with the understanding of philanthropy and solidarity, the Cyprus Foundations Administration, surviving for 449 years, is one of the oldest institutions on the island. Starting from the day the island came under Ottoman rule, work put forward by individuals, especially high officials and individuals with economic power, to establish foundations have led to the establishment of many foundations since. Especially the many foundations established with the encouragement of Sultan Selim II. have enabled the foundation spirit to develop throughout the island.

Foundations, which have a very important place in the management understanding of the Ottoman Empire, lost their unique administrative structure to a great extent with the arrangements made following the hire of Cyprus to England. With the British colonial administration, the management of the Foundations changed and began to lose its functionality. In 1914, the UK annexed the Island and seized the land belonging to the Foundations based on the Seager Report and started to manage them with procedures that were not in accordance with the law of foundations.

The Turkish Cypriot leadership, on the other hand, has embarked on a great struggle to transfer the foundations to the real owner, in other words to the Turkish Cypriots. This situation caused the Foundations administration to work hard to meet the basic and social needs of Turkish Cypriots. Accordingly, through Foundations; building schools and improving existing ones, paying salaries for teachers and imams, building mosques and repairing existing ones, repairing khans, baths, mills, aqueducts, fountains, mausoleums and similar structures, which are the heirlooms of past generations, providing scholarships to students for education and loans to the villagers for agriculture; intensive efforts have been made to provide support, to restructure and supervise the sharia courts in order to protect the rights of the Turkish community.

The draft law prepared by the Cyprus Turkish National Association on 6 February 1955 in Nicosia and the meetings held in all districts and villages by the press conference organized by the Turkish Foundation Director Fuat SAMI Bey on 19 March 1955 was published in the Official Gazette dated 22 July 1955; this was announced to the public under the title of “*The Law Amending and Combining the Law on the Administration of Religious Properties of Muslims and the Islamic Holy Law on Foundations*”.

Then, on 15 April 1956, Dr. Fazil KUCUK who was serving as the Chairman of the High Council of Foundations and his colleagues endured great efforts to enable the return of the Foundations to the Turkish. With a legislation organized starting from this date, the Foundations Administration, in addition to its religious and social duties has been given many economic duties such as making financial, commercial, industrial, agricultural and touristic enterprises, establishing enterprises and becoming partners with existing enterprises and companies.

Within this framework, as the Board of Foundations Administration from the moment we took office we have started our work in line with this motto. The Cyprus Foundations Administration, which works strenuously in order to leave lasting works, has been given an opportunity to realize an



exciting project which will shed light on the history of our ancestors, as well as provide assistance, contribution and support, while also appraising Cyprus within the Ottoman civilization halo.

From the first day we took office, a great effort was made by our General Manager Prof. Dr. Ibrahim BENTER to transfer the Sharia Registers, which will shed light on the history of Cyprus, into today's Turkish. As the Chairman of the Board of Directors, being a decision maker and a signatory in a project that will shed light on the society is a source of pride for myself and all of our Board of Directors.

In fact, this project stems from the importance of the Cyprus Sharia Registers found in the archives of the Cyprus Foundations Administration. Because the Sharia Registers; are important historical sources in terms of examining many issues, such as Cyprus history, economy, administrative legislation and related administrative law, private and public judicial cases, foundation establishment and properties, administrative and judicial events taking place between Turks and Greeks, tax system, economic structure, civil system, production-consumption relations, public order and security and so on.

With this in mind, the realization of this project, which will be put forth within the framework of the new managerial understanding of the Cyprus Foundations Administration, and will be recorded as a "*Project of Prestige*" for our Institution.

On this occasion, I would first like to thank our General Manager Prof. Dr. Ibrahim BENTER who allowed the project to be approved by our management, project manager, esteemed academician Prof. Dr. Soyalp TAMCELİK and our institution expert Mr. Mustafa Kemal KASAPOĞLU. For this work would not have been possible if it had not been for their devoted work.

Of course, I would also like to express our gratitude to our ancestors who have kept alive the spirit of the foundation, and I respectfully wish to implement many projects to come that will illuminate the past.

Mustafa GOKMEN
Chairman of the Board of
Foundations and Religious
Affairs Department

INTRODUCTION

As far as Cyprus is concerned, both state institutions and non-governmental organizations have produced and carried out many studies and projects until today. However, the lack of technical and scientific data that these studies need has always been an issue.

For this reason, it is clear that the vision for the future of Cyprus should be established, studies which act as road maps need to be developed, objectives need to be determined and methods developed. In view of this need, it is obvious that one of the fundamental aims should be to reveal what is unknown in Cyprus, to determine the strategic pursuits for the future, to prepare action plans, to conduct scientific studies and in turn publish publications about them.

With this fact, it was decided to examine the Court Registers, which recorded a significant portion of the events that took place in Cyprus during the Ottoman period and with this try to shine light on the unknown adventure of 307 years. When the project on the subject came up, the General Director of the Cyprus Vaqfs Administration, Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Fadir BENTER and the Chairman of the Board of Directors Mustafa GOKMEN and other members of the Board were extremely supportive. It will wrong to not mention the names of Huseyin MORAL, Atilla MAHMUTOGLU, Aydin AMCA, Hakan FELLAHOGLU, Ozgul CIRAKOGLU and Yucem ERONEN who offered their contributions to this purpose.

Having received support from the Board of Directors, our committee started to work extensively to gain the Court Register No.1 (A.H. 998-1003) in modern Turkish. In fact, it is thought that the daily lives of the people of the island would be better understood by identifying the majority of the events with this study; the legal, judicial, social, economic, religious, tax, disagreements, estate, etc. that emerged in Cyprus. In this respect, the Court Registers have been recorded as one of the most important sources for the social history of Cyprus.

In fact, there are three main reasons for the selection of the four Court Registers that have been acquired to today's Turkish language. The first reason is that it covers the first period of the Ottoman administration in Cyprus, the second is the determination of the social, economic, judicial, social and so on events that occurred after the island passed onto the Ottoman rule, and the third is important for the production of first-hand material for the writing of Cyprus history. There is no doubt that the *kadi* registers in Cyprus under the Ottoman administration were not put forward as a whole and that such a study has not been done so far can be considered as another reason for this. For it is clear that there is a serious lack of information and resources about this.

It has not been possible to understand all aspects of the history of the Ottoman Empire on the Island since this is a situation that arises from the fact that, many matters referred to in our day and especially in the Cyprus under the Ottoman administration, are wrong, lacking or unknown. Therefore, with the implementation of this project, it is considered that a huge void will be closed in researches conducted on the social, economic and legal history of Cyprus. Moreover, it would be appropriate to state that one of the results of such a study was to rewrite the history of the Ottoman Empire in this region.



It will be to the point to mention that this book at present and other books like it which will be published are a continuation of the work carried out between the Cyprus Vaqfs Administration and the Turkish Archivists Association between the years 2005-2007. Since this study, which took place between 2005-2007; was conducted under the auspices of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) Presidency, the TRNC Prime Ministry and the Republic of Turkey Nicosia Embassy. During this period, it is clear that firstly being Mustafa SERIN, then Hasan CAGLAR, Necati KURT, Nedim PAKIRDAG, Murat BILGIN, Sabri ATAY and Yasar CELEP should all be thanked for their contributions. In fact, this is no doubt considered as a debt of gratitude.

In addition, I would like to once again thank the General Directorate of the Cyprus Vaqfs Administration, Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Fadil BENTER, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mustafa GOKMEN and other members of the Board of Directors who contributed in all its stages until the publication of the Court Register No.1, which in turn enabled us to meet you our esteemed readers, I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to Mustafa Kemal KASAPOGLU for his great contribution to the realization of this project. I would like to thank SATA Design in particular for their help and effort in making this work a book and achieving its outstanding standard. Besides, it is necessary to thank Oya KORKMAZEL, who translated the work.

I think the last and utmost thanks goes to all the vaqf owners, since the Ottoman Empire to the present day. I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude and thanks in the spiritual presence of all the people who have dedicated their property to life.

Prof. Dr. Soyalp TAMCELIK
Project Leader and Editor

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PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE WRITING RULES

1. Person names, place names and certain terms found in the provision summaries have been written with the spelling rules used in today's Turkish (Ex: *Ayşe (Ayshe), Mehmet, Ali, Adromiyan, Mesarya, Vadili, Beytulmal, zeamet, multezim etc.*).
2. Some compound names found in the original provisions have been written adjacent and without hyphens and contiguous (Ex.: *Kâdiâbâd (Kadiabad), Mi'mârbâsı (Mimarbashı), Debbâğhâne (Debbaghane), Abdummân, Abdullâh etc.*).
3. Persons and place names found in the register, which are not used today or used very fewly, have been taken care to be indicated with the Arabic letters and signs. (Ex.: *Rebûi'l-Evvel, Ma'mûriye, ba'de, cimâ', tâbi', sher'iyye, ma'rûz, i'lâm etc.*).
4. It has been observed that different spelling rules exist in the register in relation to verbs and Turkish common nouns. These have also been written in concurrence with modern Turkish (Ex.: *Caksir, pabuc, bel, pekmez, gomlek, heybe etc.*).
5. In the original script of the register, it has been determined that the verbs with Turkish origin have been written differently to each other in terms of spelling rules. For the verbs written by the Scribe using different spelling rules, today's Turkish language has not been taken as a basis and the related word has been translated in accordance with the written language of the period. However, maximum attention has also been paid in ensuring the unity of writing with regards to this. Thus, the characteristics of the written language of that day have been tried to be reflected (Ex.: *idub (edip), basub (basıp), alub (alıp), didugi (dedigi), olndı (olundu), klub (kılıp), olub (olup), dimek (demek) etc.*).
6. The aleph or the letter used instead and sign generally used at the beginning of words have not been shown. However, there have been exceptions where this has been shown, since the script needed to be faithful to the original (Ex.: *Abdullâh, Ahmed, Ârif, Abdurrahman, Âlî etc.*).
7. The sound of the letter 'd' and which is written with 'ط' like it is in Ottoman Turkish has been written with the letter 't' and not 'd' as in the words "tokuz" and "topuz". But the verb "tutmak" which is written with 'ط', has been written with 'd' as in the example "tudma".
8. While some words have been written in Turkish, their comparison -ye/-ya/-yi's have been read and written in accordance with the *sedde* (a sign written above the consonant to show that it is doubled) found in Arabic (Ex.: *Sher'iyye, vasiyye, vakiyye, kassâmiyye, dellâliyye, mahmiyye, keyfiyye etc.*).
9. Some words in Arabic ending in double consonants have been written in the nominative case and denoted phonically in accordance with the spelling rules of modern Turkish. For example, as is the case with examples such as "hukum", "vaki", "asil", "nefis". However, if these words were part of a noun phrase, the vowel at the end has not been shown and they are written as in the examples "fast-i husumet", "hukm-i sherif", "vakf-i nemâlik", "nefs-i Lefkoshâ".
10. The word Allah, when used together with *harf-i cer* (letters that do not make sense on their own, but add additional meaning to the noun when they come in front) has been written adjacent (Ex.: *Yemîn-i bi'llâh, kavâhumu'llâhu, cerâhumu'llâhu, inde'llâhi, a'lâ ileyhü'llâhi, Al-hamdu li'llâhi etc.*).



11. In Arabic, words which have their last letters written with the *sedde* sign and read as if double letters, have been written faithful to the original (Ex.: *hacc, gubb, mustaid, mustahikk, muhtell, muhill, umm, muhimm etc.*).
12. Country names have been written with capital letters (Ex.: *Bulgar, Yehudi, Arab, Turkmen etc.*).
13. Case and possessive suffixes following proper nouns have been separated by apostrophes. (Ex.: *Piyâle Bey'e, Âli Bey'e, Karagoz'un etc.*).
14. With the names of places and institutions consisting of more than one word, the first letters of the first and second words have been capitalized and the next letters have been written in lowercase. (Ex.: *Hizâne-i Âmir, Mekke-i Mukerreme, Girinye Sancagi, Mîr-livâ-i Baf, Medîne-i Lefkosh, Karye-i Neohoryo, Lefkosh Merdân Kethudâsi, Kâdî-yi Leymesun, Mîr-alây-i Lefkosh, Beyt-ul-mâl-i Âmme etc.*).
15. Nouns starting with *harf-i tarif* (letters that add certainty to the noun when they come in front) are written in lower case unless the *harf-i tarif* is at the beginning of the line (Ex.: *Al-Hâc, Al-Cundî, Al-Fakîr etc.*).
16. The writing of the infinitive, subject and other propositional phrases such as “*kefilu bi'l-mâl*” have been preferred in the form of “*kefil bi'l-mâl*” (Ex.: *Shuhudu'l-hâl, târihi'l-mezbur, Saferi'l-Muzaffer, mâ-huwe'l-vâki' etc.*).
17. Professional names preceded by special names have been capitalized (Ex.: *Kebâbci (Kebapci) Âli, Sarıkcı (Sarıkci) Ca'fer Bey (Beg), Suci (Sucu) Hasan Subâşi (Subashi), Kılıccı (Kilicci) Huseyin, Kassâb (Kasap) Ahmed etc.*).
18. In the register, *harf-i cer* letters and prepositions have been used together, therefore, it has been preferred that they are written adjacent. (Ex.: *Bimâ, humâ, fazluhumâ, mecdulumâ etc.*) However, the *harf-i cer* and prepositions, when used alone, have been taken care not to be combined with any other word (Ex.: *Mâ-vaka', mâ sene, mâ lem-yekun, mâ huwe'l-vâki' etc.*).
19. In noun phrases intended for description transitions with “*ü*” have been preferred (Ex.: *Shuhûdu'l-hâl, sâli-fu'z-zikr, mârru'z-zikr etc.*).
20. In Arabic words, the letter *hemze* (ء) and the letter *ayn* (ع) have been shown as expressed (Ex.: *Dâru'ssaâde, mu'mîn, shem'hâne, mi'mâr, kal'a, ma'mûriye, Sha'bân, Ca'fer, Cum'a, Ya'kûb, Nu'mân, câmi' etc.*).
21. Transcription marks have not been used in any of the place names (provinces, districts, sub-districts, villages, neighbourhoods, etc.) in the registry. These have been recorded on the basis as how they were written in the register. However, due to the fact that most of the place names in Cyprus are Greek, they were first written as they were recorded in the register and then the present name of the relevant settlement has been given as a footnote. For example, for the names of places outside of Cyprus, have been recorded as *Bağdad* (Baghdad), *Anatoli* (Anatolia), *Diyârbakır* (Diyarbakır), *Trablus* (Tripoli), *Trablusşam* (Tripoli), *Üsküdar* (Uskudar), *Çıldır* (Childir), *İslâmbol* (Istanbul), *Venedik* (Venice), *Kayseriyye* (Kayseri), *Alâiye* (Alanya), etc. and the names of the places in Cyprus as *Aya Melodadis, Alatyodisse, Aya Luka, Fenaromeno, Girinye, Kukla, Nicosia, Mamonya, Lefkoniko* and so on.
22. In the long syllables starting with *Kaf* (ك) and *gayn* (غ), care was taken to put a hat on the letters *a, ı, u*.



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.D.	Anno Domini
A.H.	Anno Hegirae
cm	Centimetre
CCR	Cyprus Court Register
CVA	Cyprus Vaqfs Administration
etc.	and the like
et.al	and others
Ex.	Example
H.	Hijri
ISAM	Center for Islamic Studies
ibid.	Ibidem
MEB	Ministry of Education
No.	Number
op.cit.	Opus Citatum
p.	Page
Pr.	Provision
TDVIA	Turkish Religious Vaqfs Encyclopedia of Islam
TOD	Journal of History School
TRNC	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
TTK	Turkish History Association
Vol.	Volume

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CYPRUS COURT REGISTERS

CYPRUS COURT REGISTER NO.1

(A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)

PART I

THE COURT REGISTERS OF CYPRUS AND THEIR GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS





1. THE COURT REGISTERS OF CYPRUS AND THEIR GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

The number of people who base the reasoning behind the Ottoman Empire's reign of six centuries in an inhomogeneous geography with respect to language, religion, ethnicity and culture, as well as their stand in such a small geography as Cyprus for three centuries to military, governmental, economical, juridicial, social, demographical, etc. constituents, is numerous. To see a state, expand from being a small seigniorship to a global empire is not a frequent occurrence in world history. In fact, it is not the right approach to justify such success to just one reason. The role that the Ottoman administration and its legal practices played in this success is invaluable. Since this awareness has come about, in the studies conducted on Cyprus it has been observed that the interest in the Ottoman administration style and understanding of law has increased gradually.

In this context, the Court Registers draw attention as one of the first sources to be used for those who will conduct studies in Cyprus. Since the Court Registers; are one of the main sources of information showing the social, economic, cultural and administrative structure of the period and the region in which they were written.

First and above all, it is possible to mention the changes in the administrative and financial fields as one of the first works of the Ottoman Empire in this geography after the conquest of Cyprus Island. In pursuit of this, the juridicial field was re-established and Ottoman Empire had succeeded in governing the island communities with these applications. The most important example in this aspect is the promulgation of the *Kıbrıs Ceziresi Kanunnamesi*¹, which was published by the Ottoman administrators in A.H. 980 / A.D. 1572 and for the central authority to establish the posts of the *Kadı*² and *Muhtı*³, and send relevant functionaries to deal with the judicial affairs of the island.

It was in this period that the *Kadı* Registers or in other words, the Court Registers started to be kept. With the Court Registers being the most important legal documents of the Ottoman Empire, the need for the publication of these registers have increased with each passing day. However, it was not possible to publish them due to some economic, scientific, bureaucratic and mentality difficulties.

The Cyprus Vaqfs Administration (CVA) have adopted the purpose of filling this void and presenting them to researchers and the Turkish Cypriot people; for their utmost importance is not only in terms of the history of law, but also in the political, social and economic history of Cyprus.

Researchers in the field of humanities such as law, economics, history, etc. have stated that the Court Registers are historical sources. Therefore, the Court Registers, in other words the Ottoman court books, are the main works of importance to experts in the field. However, because these

1 Code of Law of the Island of Cyprus. For more information, see... Ahmed Akgündüz, *Osmanlı Kanunnâmeleri ve Hukukî Tahlilleri* (Ottoman Laws and Legal Analysis), Fey Foundation Publications, Istanbul, 1990, p. 636-639.

2 Muslim judges.

3 A Muslim jurist expert in the religious law.





registers; were written by different people, had different writing styles from each other, included some records which were kept under bad conditions, were difficult to read and did not have indexes, it seemed difficult, even impossible to reach the desired information. Of course, all these obstacles made it difficult to make use of the registers.

With this project implemented by CVA, it was essential to publish these records within the context of the Cyprus Court Registers respectively, in order to bring their content to light, and present the information to the researchers and the initiative of the Turkish Cypriot people. Hence, starting from the earliest period examples, CVA had decided to publish the Cyprus Court Registers No.1.

As in the Court Register No.1, CVA has accepted the principle of adding the original script at the end of the related volume in order to allow room for comparison of the text transferred into today's Turkish language. Thus, the CVA claims that this and the records which will be published after, will shed light on the Ottoman period of the history of Cyprus and illuminate a large part of the history of society which is unknown.

In fact, the Cyprus Court Registers are not merely an official report or a compilation of records of the legal conflicts submitted to the courts of Cyprus under the 307-year sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire on the Island. The registers contain transactions like today's notarial records. Accordingly, registers; issuing, buying, selling, donating and lending transactions of vaqf notes; issuing municipal documents and regulations; determining the prices of products sold in markets; issuing documents for tradesmen, craftsmen and traders; determination of inheritance division; issuing and keeping records of civil law, such as will, marriage and divorce; and copies of the provisions and edicts from the headquarters for the reconstruction and repair of public or private buildings. Accordingly, the registers comprise documents such as arrangements of vaqf vouchers, buying, selling, donating of them and loan transactions related to them; organising of documents and arrangements regarding the municipal works; determination of the prices of the goods which are on sale in the marketplaces; preparing documents for mongers, craftsmen and tradesmen; determination of inheritance distribution; keeping and delivering registers related with civil law in the fields of bequest, marriage, divorce; keeping the copies of provisions and *firman*s sent from the capital and about the development and repair of the buildings belonging to vaqf and public. In brief, these documents grant the possibility to Cyprus under Ottoman sovereignty for penetration to all kinds of configurations of the peoples and individuals living on the Island locationally.

Because of this concession and before presenting the first example of the Cyprus Court Registers, containing the verdicts and *hujjats*⁴ given by the *kadis* and the various records they kept in the line of their duties, it will be useful to give a systematic information regarding the subject. Hence, the judicial system of the Ottoman Empire, brief history of the religious courts, the courts in Cyprus during the Ottoman Period, the incumbents in these courts, peculiarities of the cases lapsed to the religious courts, the general importance and contents of the court registers and based on this, the status of the court registers in Cyprus and the contents of the Cyprus Court Registers No.1 will be consulted.

4 *Hüccet*; judicial document, title deed.





1.1. The Judicial System of the Ottoman Empire and its General Characteristics:

Jurisdiction in the Ottoman Empire is carried out by the *Mahkeme-i Şer'iyyes*⁵ and *Dewan-i Humayonna*⁶ which appeals the decisions given by these courts. As fundamental legal principles, Ottoman judicial organs depend upon Holy Quran, *sunnah*⁷, *idjma*⁸ and *qiyas*⁹ while doing their share of tasks.¹⁰ Besides, it is known that the courts were developing court practices according to *Hanafi fiqh*¹¹ of *Sunni* sect.¹²

Shariya courts were monitoring all the cases which were within the field of religious law. So, the courts hearing the cases according to the religious provisions were named *Mahkeme-i Şer'iyye*. Accordingly, shariya courts were solving the matters of dispute, controlling whether the provisions are implemented or not or ensuring the implementations. Besides, the shariya courts are responsible for whether the implementation of the customary law is fulfilled or not and whether the public policy is spoiled or not. The authority concerning the approval, control and officialising of the contracts between individuals and the contracts between the individuals and the state belongs also to the shariya courts. Shariya courts were approving and controlling the execution of approval of property and estate sales, displaying of the paid debts, affirmation and officialising of the divorces, arrangement of the deeds of trust of the pious vaqfs and the implementation of their applications, arrangement of bequests and fulfilling them, arrangement of all kinds of promissory notes and contracts and registering them, contracts and agreements made between individuals.

The *kadi*, who is the judge of the shariya courts is fully responsible for the implementation of the customary laws and provisions. For this reason, the *kadis* were carrying out the transactions between the individuals and the state such as arrangements of the contracts and documents related with the tax farming and their implementations, providing the collection of the taxes according to the laws and regulations. It is not possible to punish anybody by any reason without a special provision by the *kadi*.

The span of authority of the shariya court is the area in which the *kadi* uses his *qaza*¹³ authority¹⁴ and this is the reason the word “*qaza*” which also means the town and the word “*kadilik*” is derived from this root and means the administrative district of a *kadi*. The name *qaza* for the town is given because of this function. The administrative area called *qaza* was constituting the principal system in the governing of the country. Accordingly, the *Sultan*¹⁵ and *Dewan-i Humayonna* was governing the entire Ottoman geography with this system and implement the laws and the orders by the *kadis*.¹⁶

5 Shariya courts.

6 Supreme court; imperial council.

7 *Sünnet*; religious traditions as per the deeds of the Prophet.

8 Consensus of Islamic scholars.

9 Comparison.

10 Akgündüz, *ibid.*, p. 49-51.

11 Muslim canonical jurisprudence.

12 İsmail Hakkı Uzunçarşılı, *Osmanlı Devletinin İlimiye Teşkilâtı (Organisation of the Ottoman Empire)*, TTK Publication, Ankara, 1988, p. 183.

13 *Kaza*; judicial and administrative district in the Ottoman state.

14 Juridical power.

15 Independent ruler who exercised political authority.

16 Mehmet Ali Durmuş, *Hicri 1120-1121 Tarihli Lefkoşa'nın 7 Numaralı Şer'iyye Sicili (Nicosia's Court Register No.7 Dated Hijri 1120-1121)*, Ege University Social Sciences Institute Department of History, Unpublished Master Thesis, Izmir, 1997, p. 7.





The provisions given by the court must be in accordance with both the religious and customary laws. Customary laws comprise subjects about the treasury, classification of the lands¹⁷ and the utilization of them. However, with the condition of not being in contradiction with the religious laws, the customary laws can be adjusted and arranged as per the conditions of the period they are valid.

Shariya courts make decisions according to religious provisions when hearing the cases related with the ownership matters such as the buying and selling, donating, renting of the lands, houses, gardens, shops, etc. with all their outbuildings and annexes. Concurrently, religious provisions are first degree provisional sources for properties which are transformed into vaqf. *Kadis* must obey the rules of the customary laws in addition to the religious provisions while considering the cases related with state owned properties. For this reason, decisions made according to religious provisions but contradictory to customary laws could be seen as null and void.

It is not possible for military and administrative functionaries such as *Subashi*,¹⁸ *Sanjaqbegi*,¹⁹ *Beylerbeyi*²⁰ who have their duties within the boundaries of the *qaza* to intervene the decisions of the *Kadi*. The duty of the above-mentioned functionaries is to apply only the decisions of the court. If they intervene to anything which is within the limits of the authority of the *Kadi*, the *kadi* has the right to complain them to the capital directly.

Decisions of the shariya courts could be withered by bringing them to *Dewan-i Humayonna* by the related parties. Therefore, *Dewan-i Humayonna* is the only post for the courts for appellate. Case files sent to *Dewan-i Humayonna* could be sent to the same *kadi* for renegotiation by the order of the Sultan, it could be wanted another *kadi* to involve with the case or *Dewan-i Humayonna* could rule the case directly and reach to conclusion.

The field of activity of the shariya courts is more extensive than the courts of the present day because religious law was pertinent in all subjects regarding the individual living and social life. Muslims are subject to religious provisions both in their individual and social lives. Non-muslim Ottoman subjects are responsible to their religions and sects in their private lives and they are reviewed according to religious law in their relations with each other and with Muslims. The conflicts between each other of the non-Muslims are also ruled by the shariya courts.

Non-Muslims who are not Ottoman subjects could also apply to shariya courts for the conflicts between them and the Muslims and the non-Muslim subjects of the Ottoman Empire. The conflicts are examined through arbitration committees composed of foreigners. But, the decisions of these committees are recorded in the registers by the *kadi*.

Likewise, persons applying to the court for any reason may nominate a proxy in order to represent them in the court. Deputation according to the *Hanafi* sect to which the shariya courts in the Ottoman Empire are generally subjected, is the appointment of a person by another person

17 *Arazi*.

18 Assistant of the *Alaybey* in a *sanjaq*; commander of the army; *subaşı*.

19 Governor of a *sanjaq*-county.

20 An Ottoman administrative title, governor; *beylerbeg*





with the sole authority of the appointer. Deputation is valid for the financial subjects such as the saving and protection of the possessions and also concerned with the protection of a person's honour and chastity and the making of the decisions regarding the family life.

The Court Registers which are recorded in the shariya courts are written and protected according to a special style called “*sakk-i sher'i*”²¹ and it is known that this method has some idiosyncratic rules.

1.2. Brief History of the Shariya Courts:

The history of the religious courts dates back to the first years of the Islam. *Prophet Mohammed* carried out in particular the duty of the *kadi* in person and listened to the complaints of the related persons in the presence of his companions and tried to resolve the conflict between them.²² So, it is not just an Ottoman tradition to register the decisions of the religious courts, i.e. the *kadis* and taking down the minutes as records. Because it is known that the important juridical decisions are written down and the rights are protected since the time of the *Prophet Mohammed*.

Following the death of *Prophet Mohammed*, both the *Four Khalifs* and also the *Khalifs* of the *Umayyads* and *Abbasids* showed a serious interest for the transactions regarding the casus as being the spiritual leader and regarded this aspect as a fundamental duty.

In the years following the diffusing of Islam to Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Iran and other extensive countries after the *Arab Peninsula*, some new administrative, financial, commercial, military and political problems had started to come to existence. For this reason, the governors sent to the provinces during the time of the *Prophet Mohammed* and *Khalif Abubakr* were also assigned as acting as the *kadi*. Beginning with *Khalif Omar*, a new system called “*Taklid-i Qaza*” meaning the directing of the casus was created and *kadis* were sent to all the regions within the geography of sovereignty.²³

The emphasis placed on the religious courts was increased still more during the *Umayyad* and *Abbasid* reigns. It is known that especially during the period of the *Abbasids*, there was a great court among the various *dewans* with the name “*Mezâlim-i Dewaniyye*” in Baghdad which was established in order to negotiate administrative, financial, economical, military, etc. transactions and have decisions and the *Khalif* was governing this *dewans* in person.²⁴

Abbasid Khalif Harun Al-Rashid granted the title *Kadı'l-Kudat*²⁵ to *Imam Abu Yusuf*, famous *kadi* of Baghdad and appointed him as the chief of the provincial organizations. Afterwards qualified *kadis* were sent to each and every place and the religious courts were transferred to special official buildings.

Following the *Abbasids*, the same organization was adopted by *Samanids*, *Ghaznavids*, *Karakhanids*, *Seljuks*, *Mamelukes* and other governings. In this connection, it is well known that *Giyaseddin Keyhusrev*

21 *Sâkk-i şer'i*.

22 Halit Ongan, Ankara'nın (1 Numaralı) Şer'iyeye Sicili (Ankara's Court Register No.1), Ankara, 1958, p. xxi-xxii; Doğuştan Günümüze Büyük İslâm Tarihi (Great Islamic History from Birth to Today), Volume 1, Istanbul, 1992, p. 366-370.

23 Ongan, ibid., 1958, p. xxii.

24 Ongan, ibid., 1958, p. xxiii.

25 Chief of all the *kadis*.





took part in the great *dewans*²⁶ sessions with *mufti* and *kadi* and listened to the cases as the chief of the court and this tradition went on until the death of *Alaeddin Keykubat*.

Since the Ottoman Empire is a follow-up of the Anatolian Seljukid State, it bears the traces of the former Turkish-Islamic states. Osman *Ghazi*, just after he became the chief of the Ottomans left all the governmental acts to the chiefs and commanders, placed emphasis on the religious court in order to protect the rights of all subjects without any discrimination of gender and religion and appointed *kadis* dealing justly to all provinces and ensured them to officiate freely.²⁷

Also, in order to maintain a smooth sailing in the army from the religious aspect, the post “*Qazaskerlik*”²⁸ was established during the reign of *Sultan Murat I*. Besides this, some *kadis* and regents were oppressing the people by demanding excess money for *Hucce-i Şer’iyye*²⁹ during this period, they were punished right away and justice was implemented and fees and duties were fixed and judgement works were reorganized.

Fatih Sultan Mehmet,³⁰ showed accurateness on town courts and religious courts and in order to maintain an effectiveness he had divided the post of *Qazaskerlik* to two parts, namely Anatolia and Rumelia, connected all the *kadis* two these posts, he ordered to determine the ranks and degrees of the *kadis* in the code of laws and brought a new system concerning the new designations of the *kadis*.³¹

Fatih Sultan Mehmet opened *madrasahs*³² for the education of the *kadis* and placed emphasis on correct reading and teaching of *fiqh*.³³ He also showed great attention for the education of the *kadis* from the point of their adjudication freely and without being under any influence. In this period, great importance was attached to the appointment of the *kadis* according to their qualifications such as merit, righteousness, honesty, knowledge, morality, etc. Precautions were also taken for the selection of the two *Qazaskers* among the *kadis* of the big cities like Istanbul, Edirne, Bursa who were qualified with their educations and not to displace them easily.³⁴

The same thoroughness about the *kadis* went on during the rising period, but disruptions occurred during the decline stage as it was for all the fields. Especially after 1699, the embezzlement and bribery settled in military and civilian administration diffused also to the *ulema*³⁵ and the post of *kadi* had begun to be bought and sold like merchandise. A new era had begun because there were no any persons who were free in their jurisprudence, behave equitably and sciential who lead the religious courts.

26 *Divan*; council.

27 İsmail Hakkı Uzunçarsılı, *Osmanlı Tarihi (Ottoman History)*, Volume 1, 6. Print, Ankara, 1994, p. 127.

28 *Kadi asker*; judge of the army; highest official in the Ottoman judiciary.

29 Document given by the religious court.

30 Mehmet II; Mehmet the Conqueror.

31 İsmail Hakkı Uzunçarsılı, *Osmanlı Devletinin Merkez ve Bahriye Teşkilatı (Central and Naval Organisation of the Ottoman State)*, 3. Print, Ankara, 1988, p. 228-241.

32 Theological high schools.

33 Islamic jurisprudence.

34 Ongan, *op.cit.*, 1958, p. xxv.

35 Muslim theologians and scholars.





The results of the various renovation approaches made by the Ottoman Empire beginning from the XIX. century are known well. Many initiatives in the judiciary field were taken, judicial system was reorganized by the publication of new laws and important progress was achieved in this aspect.³⁶

After abolishing the Guild of Janissaries, *Sultan Mahmut II.* had established two commissions in 1837 with the names *Meclis-i Vala-yi Ahkam-i Adliye*³⁷ and *Şura-yi Bab-i Ali*³⁸ with the purpose of making the religious courts more productive and to stop the corruptions existing for a long time and after a short file promulgated two Criminal Codes, one for *qazaskers, kadıs* and regents and the other for civil servants. The first criminal code with the title “*Tarik-i Ilmiyeye Dair Kanunname-i Humayun*” is only for the prevention of the malfeasance of the *kadıs* and regents.

In the *Tanzimat*³⁹ Period, the application of the penalties current in the Criminal Codes of 3 May 1840 and 14 July 1851 were allowed and along these it is seen that retaliation was taken as base. In the *Sher’iyye Mahkemeleri Nizamnamesi*⁴⁰ of May 1855, there are provisions about the duties and authorities of the said courts and also about the fees and levies to be paid. In 1856 a school with the name *Mekteb-i Nüvvab* was opened in order to educate *kadıs* the Criminal Code was promulgated again on 19 August 1858.

The first Commercial Court was founded in 1859 and this was followed by the establishment of the *Nizamiye Courts* and as a result of these *Divan-i Ahkam-i Adliye* was set up as a superior authority for these courts. Consequently, the authority of investigating all the verdicts of the cases except the cases related with religious matters was given as an authority to *Divan-i Ahkam-i Adliye*. To a certain extent, *Divan-i Ahkam-i Adliye* acted as Court of Appeal. However, the resolutions for cases related with religious law was left to the religious courts for Muslims and for the non-Muslim subjects to their judges to be named by them.

The office of appeal for religious courts was solely *Meclis-i Tetkikat-i Şer’iyye* which was established in 1857 and brought to a perfect condition in 1872 and *Fatwahane*.⁴¹

The Ottoman courts were divided into two in shape after a while following the establishment of *Divan-i Ahkam-i Adliye* as the religious ones and the legal ones. But, because the duties and authorities of the two courts are not separated from each other, the juridical transactions were mixed in each other within time and perplexities occurred in the concept of separation of powers. The new needs raised within this context caused the preparation of the *Mejelle*.⁴²

36 For more information, see... Gülnihal Bozkurt, *Batı Hukukunun Türkiye’de Benimsenmesi (Adoption of Western Law in Turkey)*, TTK Publication, Ankara, 1996.

37 Supreme council.

38 *Şura-yi Bab-i Ali*; Council of state.

39 Reorganization.

40 *Şer’iyye Mahkemeleri Nizamnamesi*; Statute Book of Religious Courts.

41 *Fetwahane*.

42 *Mecelle*; Ottoman Code of Civil Law. For more information, see... Soyalp Tamçelik, “Ahmet Cevdet Paşa (1822-1895)”, *Türk-İslâm Tarihinde Yönetim Bilgeleri (Administration Studies in Turkish-Islamic History)*, Ed. Murat Akçakaya, Gazi Kitabevi Publication, Ankara, 2016, p. 353-391.





*Kanun-i Esasi*⁴³ of 1876 gave the judges the right of irremovability.⁴⁴ The Chairmanship of *Divan-i Ahkam-i Adliye* was converted into Ministry of Justice in 1879 and all the *Nizamiye Courts* were attached to this ministry.

*Usul-i Muhakemat-i Sher'iyye Kararnamesi*⁴⁵ which was promulgated on 30 October 1914 fixed the subjects of the traditional religious problems and the remaining cases were all left to the *Nizamiye Courts*.

During the last periods of the Ottoman Empire and especially in the year of 1916, some of the existing laws were modified and improved and topics related with family matters and inheritance which were excluded in the *Mejelle* were reorganized and by this way it was seen that *Ta'dil-i Kavanin*⁴⁶ and *Medeni Kanun Komisyonu*⁴⁷ were founded. But, the works on these subjects did not reach to a desired result. Because the working system of the said commission was depending upon generally on religious provisions or in other words, the Islamic Law.

With the proclamation of the republic, renovations were made in almost all fields and naturally in juridicial system; religious courts were abolished totally with a new law dated 8 April 1924 and their duties were transferred to Civil Courts of First Instance and the titles of *kadi* and regent became history in Turkey.⁴⁸

1.3. Courts Founded in Cyprus During the Ottoman Rule:

Following the conquest of Cyprus, Ottoman Empire had faced some problems regarding the rule of the Island. Accordingly, Ottoman Empire had developed various ruling systems for Cyprus. Along with the conquest, Cyprus was converted to a self-contained *Beylerbegulik*⁴⁹ and on 9 October 1571 the *sanjaqs*⁵⁰ of *Alaiye* from Anatolia, *İc-il*⁵¹ from *Karaman*, *Sis* from *Şulkadir* and *Tarsus* from *Haleb*⁵² were brought together and Cyprus became an administrative unit.⁵³

43 Ottoman Basic Law; Constitution.

44 For more information, see... Soyalp Tamçelik, "Sait Paşa'nın Anayasa Taslağı Üzerine Bir Deneme" (An Essay on Sait Pasha's Draft Constitution), *Türk Kültürü*, Volume 34, Number 402, 1996, p. 610-620; Soyalp Tamçelik, "Osmanlı Devleti'nde Anayasalı Yönetim Faaliyetleri ve Mithat Paşa'nın Anayasa Taslağı" (Constitutional Administrative Activities in the Ottoman State and Mithat Pasha's Draft Constitution), *Erdem*, Volume 12, Number 36, 2000, p. 1007-1031; Soyalp Tamçelik, "Ahmet Mithat Paşa ve Sait Paşa'nın Hazırladığı Anayasa Taslaklarının Mukayesesi" (Comparison of the Constitutional Drafts Prepared by Ahmet Mithat Pasha and Sait Pasha), *Türk Kültürü*, Volume 39, Number 457, 2001, p. 302-311.

45 Decree of the Criminal Procedures of the Religious Courts.

46 Changing of the laws.

47 Commission of Code of Civil Law.

48 Ongan, op.cit., 1958, p. xxiv-xxxi.

49 Ottoman administrative division with a governor.

50 A district larger than a *qaza* and smaller than a *Vilayet*.

51 *İç-il*.

52 Aleppo.

53 For more information, see... Soyalp Tamçelik, "İktisat Tarihi Perspektifinden Hareketle XIX. Yüzyıl Kıbrıs'ında Ekonomik Yapı ve Üretim-Tüketim İlişkileri" (Economic Structure and Production-Consumption Relations in 19th Century Cyprus Based on Economic History Perspective), VII. Cyprus Studies Congress, 4-6 November 2009, Ed. Ülker Vancı Osam, Eastern Mediterranean University Cyprus Research Center Publications, Eastern Mediterranean University Printing House, Famagusta, 2010, p. 149-191; Soyalp Tamçelik, "Kıbrıs'ın Osmanlı Dönemi İktisat





Ottoman Empire had established the judiciary system just after the conquest of the Island, and instituted courts for the application of it. For this reason, it is possible to date the Ottoman judiciary system on the Island and the case history of the religious courts in parallel with this back to the first years of the Ottoman rule on the Island.

Ottoman Empire had promulgated the “*Kıbrıs Kanunnamesi*”⁵⁴ just one year after the taking of the Island from the Venetians in 1572, established its own judicature and judiciary system in Cyprus and developed this system by predicating it to customary and religious laws.⁵⁵ Therefore, one of the first steps realized on the Island is the establishment of the religious courts. Following this, “*kadi*” was appointed as the head of these courts and another functionary called “*naib*”⁵⁶ was appointed in order to help him. With the establishment of the religious courts in Cyprus, many conflicts of the Muslim population such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc. were heard and they were resolved in short periods.

According to Halil Sahillioglu’s evaluation, the first *mufti* in Cyprus was *Ekmeleddin Effendi*^{57, 58} who lived in Nicosia. Mehmet Akif Erdogru expressed that the *Mufti* of Cyprus had a special importance in the island and stated that in 1593⁵⁹ *Mehmet Effendi* was appointed as the *Mufti* and in 1608⁶⁰ *Sadeddin Effendi* was appointed as the *Mufti*.⁶¹ It is also understood from the records in the register that *Sadeddin Effendi* was the son of *Ekmeleddin Effendi*. Later dates state that *Sadeddin Effendi*’s other son, *Ahmet Effendi* also served as *mufti* for a period.⁶² The last *mufti* on the island is *Asim Effendi*,⁶³ who was appointed on 13 January 1882.

Tarihi: Bir Modelleme ve Dönemlendirme Denemesi” (Economic History of Cyprus in the Ottoman Period: A Modelling and Periodization Essay), 2014 International Scientific and Practical Conference “Actual Problems of State and Law in the Era of Globalization” (18 April 2014), Institution Suleyman Demirel University, Almatı-Kazakistan, 2014, p. 456-468.

54 Code of Laws of Cyprus.

55 For Ottoman legal system, see... Akgündüz, op.cit., 1990, p. 49-51.

56 Deputy *kadi* in a *nahiye* (the smallest administrative and territorial unit in the Ottoman Empire); regent.

57 Gentleman; honorary title placed after the name of educated people and religious functionaries.

58 Halil Sahillioglu, “Osmanlı İdaresinde Kıbrıs’ın İlk Yılı Bütçesi” (The First Year of Cyprus’ Budget in the Ottoman Administration), Documents, Volume 4, Issue 7-8, 1967, p. 17.

59 Ali Efdal Özkul states that the term of office for Cyprus *Mufti* Mehmet *Effendi* was between September 1594 and July 1595. For this, see... Translation from Cyprus Court Register (CCR), Book No.1, Page No.126 and 286, Provision No.1 by Ali Efdal Özkul, “Osmanlı İdaresinde Kıbrıs’ta Görev Yapan Müftüler ve Faaliyetleri (1571-1878)”, Turkish Studies - International Periodical for The Languages, Literature and History of Turkish or Turkic, Volume 8, Issue 7, Winter 2013, p. 467.

60 Ali Efdal Özkul states that the Cyprus *Mufti* Sadeddin *Effendi* ibn-i Mevlana Ekmeleddin *Effendi* Al-*Mufti* was between 26 May 1607 and 8 March 1609. For this, see... Translation from CCR, Book No.2, Page No.14 and 55, Provision No.1 and 2 by Özkul, ibid., 2013, p. 467.

61 Mehmet Ali Erdoğan, “Osmanlı Kıbrıs’ında Meclis-i Şerh” (Shariya Court in Ottoman Cyprus), Ottomans in Cyprus II, Nicosia, 2009, p. 78.

62 Translated from CCR, Book No.6, Page No.167, Provision No.1 by Özkul, ibid., 2013, p. 464.

63 Translated from CCR, Book No.53, Page No.140, Provision No.3 by Özkul, ibid., 2013, p. 471.



**Table 1: The *Muftis* of Cyprus and Their Terms of Office During the Ottoman Administration**⁶⁴

Name of <i>Mufti</i>	Term of Office
Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	September 1594 July 1595
Sadeddin <i>Effendi</i> ibn-i Mevlana Ekmeleddin <i>Effendi</i> Al- <i>Mufti</i>	26 May 1607 8 March 1609
<i>Mufti</i> of Nicosia Abdurrahman <i>Effendi</i>	1 July 1635 12 October 1635 29 December 1636
Ahmet <i>Effendi</i> son of Sadeddin <i>Effendi</i>	1 April 1642
Ali <i>Effendi</i>	19 December 1647 26 February 1648
Mehmet <i>Effendi</i> ibn-i Al- <i>Hadji</i> ⁶⁵ Ismail <i>Effendi</i>	9 August 1698 5 November 1699 31 March 1709
<i>Mufti</i> Mehmet <i>Effendi</i> ibn-i Ahmet's death	29 May 1713
Former <i>Mufti</i> Hamza <i>Effendi</i> son of Ali	9 March 1714
<i>Mufti</i> Al- <i>Sayyid</i> ⁶⁶ Omer <i>Effendi</i> ibn-i Al- <i>Sayyid</i> Cafer <i>Effendi</i>	4 May 1714 22 April 1717 12 October 1718 13 May 1720 12 August 1720
The authority of giving a fatwa was taken from Mentesh-zade <i>Effendi</i> and was given to former <i>Mufti</i> Mehmet <i>Effendi</i> 's brother Al- <i>Sayyid</i> Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	22 May 1720
Al- <i>Sayyid</i> Omer <i>Effendi</i> Al- <i>Mufti</i> be- <i>Cezire</i> -i Cyprus	3 December 1720
Al- <i>Sayyid</i> Omer the <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus was taken off from his post	20-29 December 1720
Al- <i>Sayyid</i> Omer <i>Effendi</i>	16 January 1721 15 June 1721 23 May 1722 23 October 1722 29 November 1723 3 May 1724 8 March 1725 13 October 1725 19 March 1726 2 July 1729 15 September 1729
The inheritance of the deceased <i>Mufti</i> of Nicosia Al- <i>Sayyid</i> Omer <i>Effendi</i> son of Al- <i>Sayyid</i> Cafer <i>Effendi</i> son of Al- <i>Sayyid</i> Omer <i>Effendi</i>	17 November 1729
<i>Mufti</i> Al- <i>Sayyid</i> Mustafa <i>Effendi</i> son of Al- <i>Sayyid</i> Omer <i>Effendi</i>	23 September 1729

64 This table was compiled from the work of Ali Efdal Özkul. For this, see... Özkul, *ibid.*, 2013, p. 467-471.

65 Al-*Hadji*; a Muslim who has gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

66 *Seyyit*; master; an address of respect; a title conferred upon the *descendants* of Prophet Mohammed.





Osman <i>Effendi</i> ibn-i Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	27 July 1730 8 August 1731 November 1731
Ali <i>Effendi</i> ibn-i Osman <i>Effendi</i>	14 September 1731 23 September 1731 20 December 1731
<i>Mudarris Mufti-zade Al-Sayyid Mehmet Aziz Effendi</i> was appointed to replace <i>Mufti Osman Effendi</i>	11 April 1732
<i>Mufti-zade Al-Sayyid Mehmet Aziz Effendi</i> was appointed to replace the unseated <i>Osman Effendi</i>	22 July 1734
<i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Omer</i> son of Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	22 July 1735
<i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus <i>Al-Sayyid Mehmet Aziz Effendi</i>	9 August 1736
<i>Mufti-zade Al-Sayyid Mehmet Aziz Effendi</i> was appointed as <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus	26 March 1737
<i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Mufti Mehmet Aziz Effendi</i>	6 March 1737
<i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Mehmet Aziz Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti Al-Hadji Osman Effendi</i>	27 May 1741
<i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Mufti Mehmet Aziz Effendi</i>	29 September 1742 3 June 1745
<i>Mufti Osman Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Mehmet Aziz Effendi</i>	29 June 1745
Former <i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Mehmet Aziz Effendi</i>	12 April 1745 7 June 1745 18 August 1745
<i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Mehmet Aziz Effendi</i>	20 November 1745
<i>Mufti Osman Effendi</i>	24 February 1746
<i>Al-Sayyid Mehmet Aziz Effendi</i>	15 April 1746
Term of office of <i>Al-Sayyid Mehmet Aziz Effendi</i> , <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus was extended	December 1746
<i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Mehmet Aziz Effendi</i> ibn-i <i>Al-Sayyid Omer Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti Al-Hadji Osman Effendi</i> ibn-i Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	12 March 1748
<i>Al-Sayyid Mehmet Aziz Effendi</i> was appointed <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus	27 February 1750
<i>Sheikh</i> ⁶⁷ Tifi Mustafa <i>Effendi</i> was appointed <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus once again	5 April 1757 5 July 1757 10 February 1758
<i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus <i>Al-Sayyid Abdurrahman Effendi Al-Hadji Abdurrahman Effendi</i>	9 December 1760 27 December 1761 9 August 1766 20 September 1766 24 November 1769 27 May 1770 5 September 1771 3 July 1771
<i>Al-Sayyid Huseyin Effendi</i> was appointed to replace <i>Al-Sayyid Abdurrahman Effendi</i> , <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus upon his death	14 December 1779
People were dissatisfied from <i>Al-Sayyid Huseyin Effendi</i> , so <i>Mufti-zade Al-Sayyid Abdullah Effendi</i> was appointed <i>Mufti</i> of Nicosia to replace him	13 November 1784

67 Şeyh; sheyh.





<i>Al-Sayyid Huseyin Effendi</i> was appointed <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus in order to replace <i>Al-Sayyid Abdullah Effendi</i>	30 April 1785
<i>Al-Sayyid Abdullah Effendi</i> was appointed <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus in order to replace <i>Al-Sayyid Huseyin Effendi</i>	4 November 1785
Former <i>Mufti Al-Hadji Abdullah</i>	25 April 1790
Former <i>Mufti Al-Hadji Huseyin Effendi</i> was appointed <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus in order to replace <i>Al-Hadji Abdullah Effendi</i>	12 July 1790
<i>Mufti Al-Hadji Huseyin Effendi</i> ; former <i>Al-Hadji Abdullah Effendi</i>	16 August 1790
<i>Al-Sayyid Al-Hadji Huseyin Effendi</i>	1 April 1791 30 December 1791 30 January 1795
Huseyin <i>Effendi</i> was appointed to replace Ali <i>Effendi</i> , <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus upon his death	2 March 1795
Huseyin <i>Effendi</i>	5 May 1795 12 February 1796 27 September 1795 21 April 1796 19 July 1796
Huseyin <i>Effendi</i> , <i>Mufti</i> of Nicosia was discharged and <i>Al-Sayyid Mehmet Effendi</i> was appointed in order to replace him	November 1796
Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	February 1797 November 1786
Mehmet <i>Effendi</i> was discharged from the post of <i>Mufti</i> of Nicosia and the former <i>Mufti</i> Huseyin <i>Effendi</i> was appointed in order to replace him	25 November 1797
<i>Mufti</i> Huseyin <i>Effendi</i>	29 December 1799
<i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Mehmet Effendi</i>	31 December 1799 3 February 1800
<i>Mufti</i> Huseyin <i>Effendi</i> ; <i>Mufti</i> Huseyin <i>Effendi</i> son of <i>Hadji Mehmet Agha</i> ⁶⁸	14 March 1800 9 October 1800
<i>Al-Sayyid Mehmet Effendi</i> ; <i>Al-Sayyid Mehmet Effendi</i> ibn-i <i>Al-Hadji Huseyin Effendi</i>	8 February 1803 26 February 1803 29 August 1803 30 May 1803 27 February 1805 5 April 1805 28 May 1805 13 September 1806 17 February 1807
<i>Al-Sayyid Mehmet Effendi</i> was appointed <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus once again	28 September 1806
<i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Mehmet Effendi</i>	28 May 1805
Huseyin <i>Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Mehmet Effendi</i>	11 February 1808
Former <i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Mehmet Effendi</i>	13 March 1808
Huseyin <i>Effendi</i>	14 September 1808
The term of office of <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus <i>Al-Sayyid Mehmet Hasip Effendi</i> was extended	25 July 1808 26 November 1808
<i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Mehmet Hasip Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti</i> Huseyin Zuhtu <i>Effendi</i>	18 April 1809

68 Ağa, agha; title of commanders in the Janissary corps.





<i>Mufti</i> of Nicosia Huseyin; <i>Mufti</i> Huseyin Zuhtu <i>Effendi</i>	14 July 1809 20 May 1810 21 June 1810
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mehmet Hasip <i>Effendi</i> , <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus was discharged and Huseyin Zuhtu <i>Effendi</i> was appointed in order to replace him	11 June 1809
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mehmet Hasip <i>Effendi</i>	17 September 1810
Huseyin <i>Effendi</i> , <i>Mufti</i> of Nicosia was discharged and <i>Mufti-zade</i> Mehmet Hasip <i>Effendi</i> was appointed in order to replace him	29 September 1810
<i>Mufti</i> Huseyin <i>Effendi</i>	5 April 1811 17 December 1811
Former <i>Mufti</i> <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	30 July 1811
<i>Mufti</i> Mentesh-zade Huseyin <i>Agha</i>	29 July 1812
Huseyin <i>Effendi</i> , <i>Mufti</i> of Nicosia died, it was requested that the post was to be administrated by <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mehmet Hasip <i>Effendi</i> until the order to be received from Shaykh Al-Islam	20 August 1812
Upon the death of Huseyin <i>Effendi</i> , <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus, the duty was granted to <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mehmet Hasip <i>Effendi</i>	12 September 1812
Death of <i>Mufti</i> Huseyin Zuhtu <i>Effendi</i> ibn-i <i>Al-Hadji</i> Mehmet <i>Agha</i>	10 November 1812
Mehmet Hasip <i>Effendi</i>	17 February 1813
Cyprus <i>Mufti</i> Huseyin Zuhtu	8 July 1813
Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i> was appointed to replace <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mehmet Hasip <i>Effendi</i> , <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus upon his death	27 September 1813
<i>Mufti</i> of Nicosia <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mehmet Hasip <i>Effendi</i> son of <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Huseyin <i>Effendi</i> died	11 November 1813
Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i> ; <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i> ; <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan Hilmi <i>Effendi</i> ; <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i> ibn-i Ismail <i>Agha</i>	11 November 1813 23 January 1814 17 March 1814 16 April 1814 18 June 1814 28 November 1814
<i>Mufti-zade</i> Mustafa <i>Effendi</i> was appointed to replace Mentesh-zade <i>Effendi</i> , <i>Mufti</i> of Nicosia	13 January 1815
Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i> ; <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan Hilmi <i>Effendi</i>	27 January 1815 15 February 1815
<i>Mufti</i> <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mustafa Arif <i>Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti</i> Hasan Hilmi <i>Effendi</i>	11 March 1815
<i>Mufti</i> <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan Hilmi <i>Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti</i> <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mustafa Arif <i>Effendi</i>	21 October 1815
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan Hilmi <i>Effendi</i> ; <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i> ; Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan Hilmi <i>Effendi</i>	29 November 1815 18 December 1815 10 January 1816 30 January 1816 6 September 1816
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i> ibn-i Ismail (Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i>); former <i>Mufti</i> Mustafa Arif <i>Effendi</i>	January 1817
Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i> <i>Mufti</i> ; former <i>Mufti</i> Mustafa Arif <i>Effendi</i>	23 January 1817
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i> ibn-i Ismail	16 February 1817
Blind <i>Mufti</i> <i>Effendi</i>	21 August 1817





Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti Mustafa Arif Effendi</i>	4 September 1817
<i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi Mufti</i> ; former <i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Mustafa Effendi</i>	28 October 1817
<i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi</i> his nibs	16 November 1817
<i>Mufti</i> of Nicosia Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti Hafiz Hadji Mustafa Effendi</i> son of Mustafa	6 April 1817 21 August 1819 3 February 1821 12 March 1821 6 May 1821 28 November 1822 14 March 1823
Hasan Hilmi <i>Effendi</i>	16 March 1823
<i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi</i> , <i>Mufti</i> of Nicosia had malpractised his duty and he was discharged and <i>Mufti-zade Al-Sayyid Mustafa Arif Effendi</i> was appointed to replace him	23 October 1824
<i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Mustafa Arif Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi</i>	20 February 1826 16 November 1826
<i>Al-Sayyid Mustafa Arif Effendi</i>	9 December 1826
<i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi</i> ; Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi</i> ; <i>Hafiz</i> ⁶⁹ <i>Hasan Effendi</i>	3 July 1827 6 August 1827 30 December 1827 15 January 1828 9 February 1828
Ahmet Hulusi <i>Effendi</i> was appointed in order to replace the discharged <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus Mentesh-zade <i>Hasan Effendi</i>	29 June 1828
Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi</i> ; <i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi</i> ; <i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Hilmi Effendi</i> ; <i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi</i> ibn-i Ismail Agha	11 November 1813 23 January 1814 17 March 1814 16 April 1814 18 June 1814 28 November 1814
<i>Mufti-zade Mustafa Effendi</i> was appointed to replace Mentesh-zade <i>Effendi</i> , <i>Mufti</i> of Nicosia	13 January 1815
Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi</i> ; <i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Hilmi Effendi</i>	27 January 1815 15 February 1815
<i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Mustafa Arif Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti Hasan Hilmi Effendi</i>	11 March 1815
<i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Hasan Hilmi Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Mustafa Arif Effendi</i>	21 October 1815
<i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Hilmi Effendi</i> ; <i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi</i> ; Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Hilmi Effendi</i>	29 November 1815 18 December 1815 10 January 1816 30 January 1816 6 September 1816
<i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi</i> ibn-i Ismail (Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi</i>); former <i>Mufti Mustafa Arif Effendi</i>	January 1817
Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi Mufti</i> ; former <i>Mufti Mustafa Arif Effendi</i>	23 January 1817
<i>Al-Sayyid Hasan Effendi</i> ibn-i Ismail	16 February 1817
Blind <i>Mufti Effendi</i>	21 August 1817

69 A Muslim who knows the Quran by heart.





Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti</i> Mustafa Arif <i>Effendi</i>	4 September 1817
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i> <i>Mufti</i> ; former <i>Mufti</i> <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	28 October 1817
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i> his nibs	16 November 1817
<i>Mufti</i> of Nicosia Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti</i> <i>Hafiz</i> <i>Hadji</i> Mustafa <i>Effendi</i> son of Mustafa	6 April 1817 21 August 1819 3 February 1821 12 March 1821 6 May 1821 28 November 1822 14 March 1823
Hasan Hilmi <i>Effendi</i>	16 March 1823
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i> , <i>Mufti</i> of Nicosia had malpractised his duty and he was discharged and <i>Mufti</i> -zade <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mustafa Arif <i>Effendi</i> was appointed to replace him	23 October 1824
<i>Mufti</i> <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mustafa Arif <i>Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti</i> <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i>	20 February 1826 16 November 1826
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mustafa Arif <i>Effendi</i>	9 December 1826
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i> ; Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i> ; <i>Hafiz</i> Hasan <i>Effendi</i>	3 July 1827 6 August 1827 30 December 1827 15 January 1828 9 February 1828
Ahmet Hulusi <i>Effendi</i> was appointed in order to replace the discharged <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus Mentesh-zade Hasan <i>Effendi</i>	29 June 1828
Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan Hilmi <i>Effendi</i>	12 November 1829
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Ahmet <i>Effendi</i>	14 November 1829 5 April 1830
Former <i>Mufti</i> <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Ahmet Hulusi <i>Effendi</i>	9 December 1830
<i>Mufti</i> <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan Hilmi <i>Effendi</i>	26 August 1836
Former <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	23 November 1836
<i>Mufti</i> of <i>Meclis-i Umur-i Nafi'a</i> ⁷⁰ Mehmet Raci <i>Effendi</i> his nibs	3 May 1840
<i>Mufti</i> of <i>Meclis-i Umur-i Nafi'a</i> Mehmet Raci <i>Effendi</i> his nibs	2 June 1840
The deceased <i>Mufti</i> <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	12 August 1840
Hasan Hilmi <i>Effendi</i>	31 March 1841
Mentesh-zade <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan Hilmi <i>Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti</i> Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	2 May 1842
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Hasan Hilmi <i>Effendi</i>	20 December 1842 11 March 1843 11 June 1843 6 December 1843 6 January 1844
<i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mehmet Aziz <i>Effendi</i> ibn-i <i>Al-Sayyid</i> Omer <i>Effendi</i> ; former <i>Mufti</i> Osman <i>Effendi</i> ibn-i Mehmet	21 March 1845

70 Public works.





Ahmet <i>Effendi Al-Sayyid Al-Hadji</i> Ahmet <i>Effendi</i> ; <i>Mufti Al-Sayyid Al-Hadji</i> Ahmet Hulusi <i>Effendi</i>	24 November 1846 21 October 1848 28 November 1849 14 September 1850 2 May 1851 8 July 1853 1 July 1855 29 January 1856 1 March 1856
<i>Mufti</i> Ahmet Hulusi <i>Effendi</i> son of <i>Mufti</i> Huseyin <i>Effendi</i> 's death	15 July 1857
<i>Mufti</i> Mehmet Raci <i>Effendi</i>	15 July 1857
<i>Mufti</i> Hasan	18 October 1859
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mehmet Raci <i>Mufti</i> of Cyprus Mehmet Raci <i>Effendi</i> ibn-i Huseyin Riza <i>Effendi</i>	4 December 1859 14 December 1865 2 May 1866 15 May 1866 21 May 1867 15 August 1870 6 August 1872 15 March 1873
<i>Mufti</i> Asim <i>Effendi</i>	13 January 1882

In some cases, the *muftis* who were on duty in Cyprus could be regents or *kadis* before they had been appointed as *mufti*. For example, according to Ali Eftal Ozkul, Ahmet *Effendi* bin Sadeddin *Effendi*, former *Kadi* of Nicosia was appointed *Mufti* of Nicosia on 1 April 1642.⁷¹ Another example is Suleyman *Effendi*, the *Kadi* of Sinop. Accordingly, Suleyman *Effendi*, the *Kadi* of Sinop was appointed *Kadi* of Nicosia being effective from 9 October 1676. Although Suleyman *Effendi* was appointed exclusively as the *Kadi* of Nicosia, it was requested from to announce fatwas with the title of the *Mufti* of Nicosia.⁷²

Kadis had also administrative, judicial, military, municipal, civil duties besides their juridicial duties as the head of the religious courts such as ensuring the continuation of the municipal works, controlling the quality and the prices of the commercial merchandise, sharing out the inheritances and organising the wills, emancipating the slaves, performing purchases and sales, rentals, deputations and pawns, organising registers of marriages.⁷³

The *kadis* in Cyprus were conducting the areas under their responsibility together with the Regents⁷⁴ who were connected directly to them or responsible to them indirectly, in a similar way which was current throughout the Ottoman Empire.⁷⁵ In order to maintain the substantiality and

71 Translated from CCR, Book No.6, Page No.167, Provision No.1. by Özkul, *ibid.*, 2013, p. 461-462.

72 Translated from CCR, Book No.5, Page No.1, Provision No.1-2. by Özkul, *ibid.*, 2013, p. 462.

73 Mehmet Ali Aydın, "Osmanlıda Hukuk" (Law in the Ottoman Empire), History of Ottoman State and Civilization, Volume 1, Istanbul, 1994, p. 397-399; Ahmed Akgündüz, "İslâm Hukukunun Osmanlı Devleti'nde Tatbiki: Şer'îye Mahkemeleri ve Şer'îye Sicilleri" (Application of Islamic Law in the Ottoman State: The Shariya Courts and the Court Registers), The Turks, Volume X, New Turkey Publications, Ankara, 2002, p. 55.

74 *Naip*.

75 For more information, see... Mehmet İpşirli, "Klasik Dönem Osmanlı Devlet Teşkilatı" (Classical Period Ottoman State Organization), History of Ottoman State and Civilization, Volume 1, Istanbul, 1994, p. 264-265.





pertinence to Islamic fiqh of the provisions of the *kadis* in Cyprus, advisory opinions like fatwas⁷⁶ could be taken from the Office of the *Mufti*. Additionally, *Kadis* were enrolling these opinions in the religious registers as proofs. *Kadis* were exhibiting these fatwas as evidences for cases such as tax, commerce, inheritance, inheritance sharing, etc. which were among their field of responsibility.⁷⁷

In this concept, the books of the *kadis*⁷⁸ have importance also in Cyprus under the Ottoman Rule. Because these books attract the attention as the court registers including the records⁷⁹ of the verdicts of the district *kadis* and the orders sent from the central administration. These books consisting of mainly vast information of social configuration, education, economical and cultural structure of the related district are one of the most important informative sources shedding light on Cyprus under the Ottoman Rule.⁸⁰ As it is same on all the Ottoman geography, also in Cyprus, they are named according to the district they are enrolled as “*Court Books*”, according to the sorts of the courts as “*Religious Books*” or “*Religious Court Books*” or according to the ones who dictate them as “*Kadi Books*”.⁸¹ Besides the naming as “*defter*”,⁸² the name “*sicil*”⁸³ was also used.⁸⁴

The *kadis* in Cyprus, just like it was in other places of the Ottoman Empire, were belonging to the *Ilmiye Sinifi*.⁸⁵ The *kadis* fulfilling their duties in Cyprus were appointed by the *Shaykh Al-Islam*⁸⁶ in Istanbul and the *berat*⁸⁷ of these appointments were recorded in the religious registers.⁸⁸

It was ordered by the central authority to the *kadis* who were sent to Cyprus not to go beyond the scope of *Hanafi fiqh* and all case transactions must be made accordingly.⁸⁹

The *kadis* who were accepted as trustworthy and stanch persons by the Ottoman State were produced as witnesses for many cases. In a document dated 25 July 1812 and related with the subject, the existing *Mufti* of Cyprus states that the former *mufti* and the *kadi* can be shown as trustworthy witnesses.⁹⁰

76 Bahaeddin Yediyıldız, “Osmanlı Toplumı” (Ottoman Society), History of Ottoman State and Civilization, Volume 1, Editor: Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Islamic History, Art and Culture Research Center (IRCICA) Publication, Istanbul, 1994, p. 461.

77 Erdoğan, op.cit., 2009, p. 78; Özkul, op.cit., 2013, p. 461.

78 Religious Registers.

79 For the content of these records, see... Salih Pay, “Bursa Kadi Defterleri ve Önemi” (Bursa Kadi Books and Their Importance), Journal of Uludağ University Faculty of Divinity, Volume 10, Issue 2, 2001, p. 87-95.

80 About the importance of *Kadi Books*, see... Yasin Şen, “Osmanlı Toplumunda Kadıların Mahkeme Önündeki Hukuk Mücadelesi” (Legal Struggle of *Kadis* in Court in Ottoman Society), Turkish Studies-International Periodical for The Languages, Literature and History of Turkish or Turkic, Volume 7, Issue 4, Autumn 2012, p. 2793-2807.

81 For this classification, see... Pay, op.cit., 2001, p. 69.

82 Book.

83 Register.

84 For this classification, see... Pay, ibid., 2001, p. 68.

85 The class of the religious scholars. For more information, see... Cahit Baltacı, “Şer’iye Sicillerinin Tarihsel ve Kültürel Önemi” (The Historical and Cultural Importance of Court Registers), Ottoman Archive and Ottoman Research Symposium, Istanbul, 1985, p. 131.

86 The chief religious officer in the Ottoman Empire.

87 Charter; letters patent.

88 Özkul, op.cit., 2013, p. 461.

89 Translated from CCR, Book No.5, Page No.1, Provision No.2. by Özkul, ibid., 2013, p. 461.

90 Translated from CCR, Book No.28, Page No.138, Provision No.1 by Özkul, ibid., 2013, p. 462.





Following the proclamation of *Tanzimat Firman*⁹¹ in 1839, together with some organizations in the administrative system provincial assemblies were established and it was announced that *kadis* will also take place in them with other related persons.⁹²

It is understood from the documents that some functionaries were also appointed in order to assist the *kadis*. In places like Cyprus where non-Muslim population is great in number, one of the major assistants of the *kadi* is the court translators. The duties of the court translators are to help the non-Muslims who come to the court and cannot speak Turkish, translating the depositions of the plaintiffs and defendants, explaining the verdicts to the plaintiffs and defendants.⁹³

In fact, court translatorship in Cyprus showed great development XVI. century onwards and reached an indispensable status among the Island bureaucracy. According to the determinations of Ali Eftal Özkul from the documents, Yorgi (1714),⁹⁴ Yanni, son of Loizi (1737),⁹⁵ Fezanro, son of Nikola (1802, 1806, 1809),⁹⁶ Mustafa (1821)⁹⁷ and Mustafa Shukru *Effendi* (1842)⁹⁸ had worked as the translators of the *mufti*.

The official acts concerning the non-Muslims who want to convert to Islam religion were performed generally in the Court of Nicosia and by the hand of the *kadi*.⁹⁹ According to the *Islamic fiqh*, if a non-Muslim wants to change the religion and convert to Islam faith, he or she must prove his or her adequacy in the court and in front of the *kadi* and must accept this with his or her independent will. The person who converts to Islam religion may change his or her religion by favour of his or her Muslim proxy.

The conversion operations happening in the general concept of Cyprus were not recorded in the related district *kadi books*, but registered in the greatest religious court in Nicosia¹⁰⁰ and enrolled in the records by the *Kadi* of Nicosia. Accordingly, all the records of the conversion acts happened in Cyprus can be found in the court registers in Nicosia.¹⁰¹ It is understood that, among others the *Kadi* of Nicosia has another responsibility to enroll the conversions to the book.¹⁰² The district

91 Imperial Edict of Reorganization.

92 Hasan Samani, *Tanzimat Devrinde Kıbrıs (1839-1878)* (Cyprus in the Tanzimat Period, 1839-1878), Hacettepe University Social Sciences Institute Department of History Unpublished Doctoral Thesis, Ankara, 2006, p. 28.

93 Cengiz Orhonlu, "Tercümân" (Interpreter), *Encyclopedia of Islam*, Volume 12/I, Istanbul, 1974, p. 176.

94 Translated from CCR, Book No.8, Page No.21, Provision No.1 by Özkul, op.cit., 2013, p. 471.

95 Translated from CCR, Book No.15, Page No.26 and 31, Provision No.2 by Özkul, ibid., 2013, p. 471.

96 Translated from CCR, Book No.24 and 27, Page No.3, 138; 42, Provision No.1 by Özkul, ibid.

97 Translated from CCR, Book No.30, Page No.81, Provision No.3 by Özkul, ibid.

98 Translated from CCR, Book No.39, Page No.54, Provision No.1 by Özkul, ibid.

99 Mehmet Akif Erdoğan, "Osmanlı Kıbrıs'ında İhtida" (Conversion in Ottoman Cyprus), Prof. Dr. Ismail Aka Armağanı, İzmir, 1999, p. 166.

100 Celâl Erdönmez, "Şer'iyye Sicillerine Göre Tanzimat Dönemi'nde Kıbrıs'ta Bir İrtidâd ve Tanassur Vakası" (A Case of Conversion and Becoming Christian in the Tanzimat Period According to the Court Registers), *Journal of Social Sciences*, Volume 10, Issue 1, June 2008, p. 113.

101 Ali Eftal Özkul, "Osmanlı İdaresinde Kıbrıs Adasındaki İslâmiyet'e Geçmede (İhtida) Kadınların Durumu" (The Situation of Women in Relation to Transition to Islam (Conversion) on the Island of Cyprus under the Ottoman Rule), *International Journal of Social Research*, Volume 3, Issue 13, 2010, p. 223.

102 Ronald C. Jennings, *Christians and Muslims in Ottoman Cyprus and the Mediterranean World (1571-1640)*, New York, 1993, p. 139.





kadis were not enrolling the conversions, but delegate them to the court in Nicosia.¹⁰³ The main reason for this was to prevent the future legal and religious distresses possible for the renegades, to compile all the data about this act in one center and to secure the advantages to be received by the ones who convert.

One other duty of the *kadis* was to prevent the converting to the original faith of those who convert to Muslim religion and to prevent the Muslims to convert to another religion. Because it was prohibited to change their faiths for those who convert to Islam religion.¹⁰⁴ So, the investigations related to such acts were carried out by the *kadis* or the regents.

1.3.1. Court Personnel:

The leading functionary of the religious courts was the *kadi*. Regent, clerk, *qassam*,¹⁰⁵ *muhzir*¹⁰⁶ and the court translators were under their command. The responsibility fields of these functionaries are explained hereunder. According to this:

1.3.1.1. Kadis:

Kadis were chosen and appointed from those who had education in the *madrasah*¹⁰⁷ and received *icazet*¹⁰⁸ from these institutions. Graduates from the *madrasah* apply to *Dewan of Qazasker* to become *kadi*. They can be appointed right away or they may be requested to act as *mudarris*¹⁰⁹ for a certain period and appointed afterwards. If there are more than one application for a post of *kadi*, then an examination could be made. However, beginning from XVII. century, these examinations were very seldom and applications for *kadis* were depending upon mostly by intercession and nepotism.¹¹⁰

The appointments, discharges and determination of the places of duty of the *kadis* were made by the office of *Qazasker*. *Qazaskers* present the documents of the transactions related with the *kadis* to the sultan by a “*buyurultu*”¹¹¹ and finalize the procedure according to the relevant provision.

Kadis performing a duty in any one of the districts of the Ottoman geography and finish the duration of their duties, go near the *Qazasker* in Istanbul and develop their experiences and when there will be another duty they were being appointed to a new district as per their degrees.¹¹²

103 Özkul, op.cit., 2010, p. 224.

104 Özkul, ibid., 2010, p. 228.

105 *Kassam*; court personnel who distributes the inheritance to the inheritors.

106 Court crier.

107 *Medrese*; Muslim theological school.

108 Ratification.

109 Teacher in the *madrasah*; professor of law and theology.

110 Uzunçarsılı, op.cit., 1988, p. 82-90.

111 Decree.

112 Yusuf Hallaçoğlu, Osmanlılarda Devlet Teşkilâtı ve Sosyal Yapı (State Organisation and Social Structure in the Ottomans), 3. Print, TTK Publishing, Ankara, 1996, p. 124-127.





Judges; shariya is the duty involving all transactions of the law, wedding, marriage, inheritance division, orphan and the owner of the guardian, the proceedings, magistrates, men, pledge, assault,¹¹³ *cerh*¹¹⁴ treatment, the guardian and vaqf trustees and dismissal, collection of taxes, crime and murder, *kadis* have the duty to fulfill all the transactions regarding the religious law, wedding, marriage, distribution of the inheritance, protection of the orphans, protection of the lost and found, religious conversion; transactions of compromises, prohibition, pawn, battery, wounding; appointment and discharging of custodians and appointment and discharging of trustees of the vaqfs; collecting of the taxes, felony and murder, inspection of the craftsmen, inspection of certain taxes, determination of prices, grains, procurement of workers, recruitment; all kinds of cases regarding judiciary, administrative, municipal, and legal and religious except the military policemenhip.¹¹⁵ However, great radical changes occurred in the state structure of the Ottoman Empire in the XIX. century and religious courts have also influenced with these happenings. Thus, *Nizamiye Mahkemeleri*¹¹⁶ have been established and the power of inspection of the craftsmen were taken from the *kadis* and given to local administrations.¹¹⁷

The title “*kadi*” is used in many places in the Cyprus Religious Register No.1. Some of them are: *Kadi* Muslihiddin;¹¹⁸ Mehmet *Beg*, *Kadi* of Paphos;¹¹⁹ Halil son of Ali, *Kadi* of Manavgat;¹²⁰ Mevlana Alaeddin *Effendi*, *Kadi* of Tuzla;¹²¹ *Kadi* of Kayseri;¹²² Muslihiddin *Effendi*, *Kadi* of Mesaoria;¹²³ Office of the *Kadi* of Ereğli;¹²⁴ Sait *Effendi*, *Kadi* of Nicosia;¹²⁵ Sadeddin *Effendi* bin Ekmeleddin, *Kadi* of Nicosia;¹²⁶ *Kadi* Sadi *Effendi*,¹²⁷ *Kadi* of Alaiye;¹²⁸ Mevlana Shaban *Effendi*, *Kadi* of Tuzla;¹²⁹ Mevlana Muslihiddin *Effendi*, *Kadi* of Lefka;¹³⁰ Ali *Effendi*, *Kadi* of Nicosia;¹³¹ Ali *Effendi*, *Kadi* of Episkopi;¹³² Mehmet *Effendi*, *Kadi* of Episkopi;¹³³ Muslihiddin *Effendi*, *Kadi* of Mesaoria;¹³⁴ Ahmet *Effendi*, *Kadi*

113 Beating.

114 Wounding.

115 For more information, see... İsmail Kurt, “Şer’i Siciller ve Meşihat Arşivleri” (Religious Records and Sheikdom Archives), <http://www.medeniyetimiz.com/index.php/cadi-sicilleri/527-eri-scller-ve-mehat-arvler>, (Date of Access: 31.03.2017).

116 Regular Courts.

117 Municipalities.

118 CCR, Provision: 175, Page: 31, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

119 CCR, Provision: 206, Page: 39, Dated: 29 Shaban 1002.

120 CCR, Provision: 297, Page: 63, Dated: 15 Muharram 1003.

121 CCR, Provision: 432, Page: 101, Dated: 1 Ramadan 1002.

122 CCR, Provision: 450, Page: 108, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

123 CCR, Provision: 470, Page: 118, Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

124 CCR, Provision: 473, Page: 120, Dated: 1 Dhu’l-Qa’dah 1002.

125 CCR, Provision: 523, Page: 148, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

126 CCR, Provision: 534, Page: 153, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

127 CCR, Provision: 578, Page: 169, Dated: 1 Rajab 1003.

128 CCR, Provision: 631, Page: 197 [187], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

129 CCR, Provision: 685, Page: 217 [207], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

130 CCR, Provision: 697, Page: 222 [212], Dated: 15 Sha’ban 1001.

131 CCR, Provision: 705, Page: 224 [214], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

132 CCR, Provision: 709, Page: 226 [216], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

133 CCR, Provision: 742, Page: 235 [225], Dated: 15 Ramadan 1002.

134 CCR, Provision: 742, Page: 235 [225], Dated: 15 Ramadan 1002.





of Karpas;¹³⁵ Muslu *Effendi*, *Kadi* of Paphos;¹³⁶ *Al-Sayyid* Ahmet *Effendi*, *Kadi* of Famagusta;¹³⁷ *Kadi* Habib *Effendi*;¹³⁸ Sadi *Effendi*, *Kadi* of Nicosia¹³⁹ and *Kadi* Perviz *Effendi*.¹⁴⁰

It was also seen that the *Kadi* of Nicosia in Cyprus was acting as “*inspector of goods*”.¹⁴¹ In addition to this, because it was a matter of complaint that the candlemaking workshop superintendents and the bishops whose names were in the mentioned register were taking excess and unrightful money, it was ordered to the *Kadis* of Nicosia, Famagusta, Mesaoria, Karpas, Tuzla and Kyrenia that the subject had to be investigated and not to take excess tax from the people¹⁴² and the *Kadi* of Nicosia and his regents not to take “*resm-i kismet*”¹⁴³ and not to demand foodstuffs, barley, dried grass and others from the people without paying for them, these are rather attention attracting issues.¹⁴⁴

It will be useful to indicate the terms of duty of the *kadis* who were in charge in Cyprus. According to the study conducted by Rajab Dundar, the first *kadi* who was appointed to Cyprus was Mevlana Ahmet Kamil *Effendi*.¹⁴⁵ His successor is not known for sure however, it is evident that Mevlana Alauddin *Effendi* was appointed as *Kadi* of Cyprus on 30 April 1578. The daily wages of the *kadis* in *akche*¹⁴⁶ units was also indicated in the appointments. For example, it was seen that Mevlana Musa *Effendi* was appointed *kadi* of the Tuzla province of Cyprus with a daily salary of 30 *akches*. The term of duty of Mevlana Musa *Effendi* came to an end on 12 September 1607 and Sofi-zade Mustafa *Effendi* had replaced him with a daily salary of 130 *akches*. Mevlana Ahmet *Effendi* was appointed *kadi* of Episkopi on 11 September 1607 with a daily salary of 80 *akches*.¹⁴⁷

Table 2: The List of the *Kadis* Who Served in Cyprus and the Date of Their Appointment¹⁴⁸

Name	Place of Duty	Date of Appointment
Ahmet Kamil <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	August 1570
Alauddin <i>Effendi</i>	Piskobi	30 April 1578

135 CCR, Provision: 834, Page: 248 [238], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

136 CCR, Provision: 939, Page: 269 [259], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

137 CCR, Provision: 973, Page: 274 [264], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

138 CCR, Provision: 1078, Page: 295 [285], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

139 CCR, Provision: 1125, Page: 309 [299], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

140 CCR, Provision: 1157, Page: 317 [307], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

141 CCR, Provision: 430, Page: 100, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1002.

142 CCR, Provision: 487, Page: 130, Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

143 A kind of tipping.

144 CCR, Provision: 447, Page: 107, Dated: 1 Sha'ban 1002.

145 Recep Dünder, Kıbrıs Beylerbeyliği (1570-1670) (Cyprus Governorship (1570-1670)), İnönü University Social Sciences Institute, Unpublished Doctoral Thesis, Malatya, 1998, p. 136.

146 *Akçe*; the smallest Turkish coin; 3 *aqches* make a *para*; silver coin.

147 Dünder, *ibid.*, 1998, p. 136.

148 This table has been prepared from two scientific studies. For this, see... Dünder, *ibid.*, 1998, p. 137; İlhami Yurdakul, “Kıbrıs Kadılığı (Lefkoşa) ve Kadıları (1571-1878)” (The Cyprus Administrative District of a *Kadi* (Nicosia) and *Kadis* (1571-1878)), Proceedings Book of the Cyprus International Symposium in the International Period, Bağcılar Municipality and Near East University, Bağcılar Municipality Culture Publications, Istanbul, 2016, p. 381-408.





Ibrahim <i>Effendi</i>	Famagusta	4 October 1579
Ibrahim <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	10 October 1581
Ahmet <i>Effendi</i>	Paphos	July 1594
Ali <i>Effendi</i>	Piskobi	July 1594
Mevlana Musalli <i>Effendi</i>	Paphos	August 1594
Muslihiddin <i>Effendi</i>	Mesaoria	May 1594
Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	Piskobi	May 1594
Mevlana Ahmet <i>Effendi</i>	Karpas	July 1594
Shemseddin Mohammed <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	November 1606
Mohammed Sadik <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	November 1606
Sadeddin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	10 July 1607
Mevlana Musa <i>Effendi</i>	Tuzla	12 September 1607
Sufi-zade Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Tuzla	12 September 1607
Mevlana Ahmet <i>Effendi</i>	Piskobi	11 September 1607
Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	14 May 1608
Sadeddin (Ekmel-zade) <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	30 May 1608
Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	29 June 1608
Ahmet <i>Effendi</i> son of Sadeddin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	16 October 1633 3 December 1633
Yakup (<i>Al-Sayyid</i>) <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	7 September 1625
Ibrahim <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	1 December 1625
Yakup (Beyisi-zade, <i>Al-Sayyid</i>) <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	27 October 1628
Mevlana Resul <i>Effendi</i>	Hrisofu	?
Ahmet <i>Effendi</i>	Famagusta	?
Veli <i>Effendi</i>	Morphou	?
Mevlana Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	?
Mevlana Ahmet <i>Effendi</i>	Evdim	February 1634
Ali (Hilmi-zade) <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	21 December 1634
Halil <i>Effendi</i>	Kukla	July 1635
Mevlana Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Mesaoria	February 1636
Ali <i>Effendi</i>	Famagusta	February 1636
Abdulahdi <i>Effendi</i>	Tuzla	31 May 1636
Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	24 July 1636





Ali <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	September 1636 ¹⁴⁹
Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	1 October 1636
Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	8 December 1636
Mesut <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	26 February 1637
Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia and Mesaoria	15 May 1637
Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	25 June 1637
Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	13 July 1638
Abdurrahman <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	10 October 1638
Mohammed <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	August 1641
Mustafa-zade Mohammed <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	1642-1644
Abdunnebi <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	1644-1645
Ali <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	20 May 1647
Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia and Mesaoria	20 May 1647
Ahmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	11 August 1647
Ali <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	26 August 1648
Tavil Hasan <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	1645-1648
Huseyin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	24 March 1651
Ali <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	14 December 1651
Akcali Bekir-zade Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	April 1652
Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	7 May 1652
Mevlana Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	?
Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	26 June 1654
Huseyin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	26 June 1654
Shaban <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia and Mesaoria	26 June 1654
Mesut <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	20 August 1657
Celaleddin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia and Kyrenia	19 September 1657
Shaban <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	6 January 1658
Nurullah <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	27 November 1658
Talip Omer <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	5 December 1659
Huseyin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	6 September 1660
Shafri Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	29 December 1664
Huseyin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	4 June 1666

149 Date of death.





CYPRUS COURT REGISTER NO.1
(A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)



Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	1668-1670
Suleyman <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	9 September 1676
Mevlana Ali <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	?
Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	14 December 1678
Ali <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	12 August 1699
Yusuf <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	10 October 1699
Ali <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	24 October 1699
Ibrahim <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	12 April 1709
Omer <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	9 July 1709
Ahmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	4 November 1709
Ali <i>Effendi</i> ibn-i Ramadan <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	18 April 1720
Ali <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia, Gilan, Evdim, Morphou, Pendaia, Karpas	8 June 1720
Ahmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	10 February 1724
Ahmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia, Mesaoria, Evdim, Gilan	28 March 1724
Ubeydullah <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	9 September 1725
Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	9 April 1726
Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	2 June 1726
Feyzullah <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	23 October 1731
Feyzullah <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	30 December 1731
Mustafa <i>Effendi</i> (By proxy)	Nicosia	7 October 1736
Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	10 September 1737
Abdurrahman <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	30 July 1738
Abdurrahman <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	9 August 1738
Abdulkerim <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	1 January 1740
Durri-zade Mustafa <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	19 July 1741
Numan <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	3 May 1745
Abdullah <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	18 October 1746
Abdullah <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	11 May 1747
Mehmet Esad <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	1747
Ismail <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	29 April 1748
Mahmut <i>Effendi</i> (By proxy)	Nicosia	12 October 1748
Omer <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia, Mesaoria, Famagusta, Paphos, Gilan, Lefka, Kyrenia	14 September 1749
Mehmet Emin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	5 April 1750





Mustafa <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	8 April 1750
Mustafa Omeri <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia, Pendaia, Morphou, Karpas, Mesaoria, Kyrenia, Lefka	3 June 1751 1 November 1750
Ahmet <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	15 January 1755
Ebubekir <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	14 September 1759
Mehmet Said <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	27 July 1766
Ali <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	8 August 1767
Ali <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	23 November 1767
Mustafa <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	17 June 1768
Ahmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	9 July 1769
Mehmet Emin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	13 November 1769
Yahya Sherif <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	19 September 1770
Mehmet Emin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	20 November 1770
Mehmet Sadik <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	19 December 1770
Mehmet Sahil <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	14 July 1771
Abdullah Ahit <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	4 April 1772
Huseyin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	28 November 1772
<i>Hadji</i> Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	2 May 1775
Veliyyuddin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	27 September 1775
Veliyyuddin <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	22 March 1776
<i>Hadji</i> Mehmet <i>Effendi</i> (By proxy)	Nicosia	20 May 1776
Sadik Ahmet <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	9 February 1777
Sadik Ahmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	5 August 1777
Ali <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	31 December 1777
Ali <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	27 June 1778
<i>Hadji</i> Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	17 October 1778
Huseyin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	21 December 1778
Ahmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	14 August 1779
Ahmet <i>Effendi</i>	Regency of the Provinces of Cyprus	6 April 1780
Mustafa Hasip <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	3 July 1780
Mehmet Rashit <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	26 December 1871
Mustafa Hasip <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	16 January 1782
Mehmet <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	14 April 1782





Mehmet Emin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	24 September 1782
Ismail <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	5 November 1782
Mehmet Sadullah <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	1 October 1783
Sadik Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	January 1784
<i>Hadji</i> Mehmet <i>Effendi</i> (By proxy)	Nicosia	20 June 1784
Mehmet Sadullah <i>Effendi</i>	Kyrenia, Lefka, Hrisofu, Paphos, Evdim, Kukla, Gilan, Limassol, Tuzla, Mesaoria, Famagusta	16 September 1784
<i>Hadji</i> Mehmet <i>Effendi</i> (By proxy)	Nicosia	11 February 1785
Mehmet Sadeddin <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	9 June 1785
Yahya Aziz <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	21 September 1785
<i>Hadji</i> Mehmet <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	4 December 1785
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Yahya <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	1 February 1786
Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	17 July 1787
<i>Hafiz</i> Ibrahim <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	1789
<i>Hafiz</i> Ibrahim <i>Effendi</i> (By proxy)	Nicosia	27 April 1789
<i>Hadji</i> Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	26 May 1789
Abdullah <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	21 September 1789
Ahmet <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	16 April 1790
Mehmet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	31 August 1791
Ahmet Vesim <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	27 December 1791
Mustafa Edib <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	1793
Mehmet Emin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	29 July 1794
Mehmet <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	22 March 1795
Ismail <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	8 May 1796
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Ismail <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	2 November 1796
Ahmet Salim <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	5 June 1799
Suleyman <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	10 March 1800
Ahmet Nazif <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	27 September 1802
Halil Fevzi <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	27 March 1807
Ibrahim <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	4 September 1807
Halil Fevzi <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	4 October 1807
Halil Fevzi <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	2 November 1807
Mehmet Hashim <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	27 March 1808
Ismail <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	14 June 1809
Mehmet Izzet <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	7 January 1810





Halil Fevzi <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	25 April 1811
Ahmet Nazif <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	9 October 1811
Mehmet Abdulhalim <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	17 December 1811
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mehmet <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	22 November 1812
Ebubekir Necip <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	6 December 1812
Ali <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	26 October 1813
Dervish Ali <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	26 July 1816
Mehmet Riza <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	5 November 1823
<i>Al-Sayyid</i> Mehmet Riza <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	30 April 1824
Sumullah <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	19 April 1825
Mustafa Arif <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	28 April 1827
Mustafa Hayali <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	24 March 1830
Mustafa Arif <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	30 September 1830
Huseyin Hilmi <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	21 March 1840
Mustafa Hayali <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	15 September 1833
Hasan <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	27 July 1835
Hasan <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	16 July 1836
Hasan <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	9 January 1837
Hasan <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	26 November 1840
Hasan <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	16 August 1844
Hasan <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	1 December 1845
Mehmet Celali <i>Effendi</i>	Limassol, Gilan, Evdim, Episkopi, Lefka, Morphou, Paphos, Kukla, Hrisofu, Mesaoria, Tuzla, Karpas, Famagusta, Kyrenia	1 September 1855
Mehmet Celali <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	13 September 1855
Yakup <i>Asim Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	28 December 1856
Fehim <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	23 July 1857
Mehmet Emin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	7 December 1858
Celaleddin <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	20 July 1860
Mehmet Ebulhayr <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	1 February 1862
Ibrahim Sadeddin <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	15 June 1866
Mehmet Said <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	16 October 1871
Ali Riza <i>Effendi</i>	Nicosia	9 May 1872
Ebulhayr <i>Effendi</i> (Regent)	Nicosia	14 November 1864





As can be determined from various sources, in the Hijri (H. / A.H.) year 1119 (A.D. 1707-1708), the *Sheikh* of Nicosia, *Sheikh-zade Mustafa Effendi* was appointed. On the day A.H. 5 Rabi Al-Awwal 1121 (A.D. 5 May 1709) Bosnavi Ibrahim *Effendi* was appointed as the *Kadi* of Cyprus. On the day A.H. 11 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1121 (A.D. 11 February 1710), the *Kadi* of Sofia, Abdumecid-zade *Al-Sayyid Ahmet Effendi* was appointed as the *kadi* of Kyrenia, Mesaoria, Karpas, Gilan¹⁵⁰ and Evdim towns, in addition to his post as the *kadi* of Nicosia. In the year A.H. 1198 (A.D. 1783-1784) *kadi* of Nicosia, Numan *Pasha-zade Mehmet Sadullah Effendi*, in the year A.H. 1200 (A.D. 1785-1786), *kadi Al-Sayyid Yahya Aziz*¹⁵¹ and in 1831, Trabzon born Hayali Mustafa son of *Al-Hadji Ibrahim Effendi* was appointed as the *Kadi* of Nicosia.¹⁵²

In 1908, the *kadi* of Nicosia-Kyrenia was determined to be Numan *Effendi*, the *kadi* of Famagusta-Larnaca was *Hadji Hafiz Ziai Effendi* and the *kadi* of Limassol-Paphos was *Al-Sayyid Abdurrahman Niyazi Effendi*.¹⁵³

1.3.1.2. Regents (Naib):

Regents carry out duties in the Shariya court, on behalf of the *kadis*;¹⁵⁴ they are one of the civil servants who have been appointed by the *kadis* to carry out the shariya duties within their own districts. *Kadis*, make this determination by the tax farming method. The regents act as the proxy to the *kadi* in the court, and they also make shariya interventions when necessary. For this reason, the regents pay visits to villages and neighbourhoods at various times.

Depending on whether the district is large or small, one or more regents may be assigned. If the towns in which the regents are working for are large, these are also called “*mevali naibs*”. In such towns, the regents are also referred to as “*Bab Naibi*”, “*Ayak Naibi*” and “*Arpalik Naibi*” according to the characteristics of their duties.¹⁵⁵

The *kadis* who are assigned to major towns do not go to this region most of the time, they fulfill their tasks through the regents. Thus, the *kadis* try to fulfill their duty by allowing the regents to take pictures¹⁵⁶ from the people who apply to the court.¹⁵⁷

In terms of the judicial order in Cyprus, in the center, namely in Nicosia, there is a *Mufti* who gives legal opinion and a *Bashkadi*¹⁵⁸ who is obliged to apply the sharia and customary law. There

150 Koilani.

151 Nuri Çevikel, Kıbrıs Eyâleti, Yönetim, Kilise, Ayân ve Halk (1750-1800): Bir Değişim Döneminin Anatomisi (Cyprus State, Administration, Church, Notables and the People (1750-1800): Anatomy of a Period of Change), Eastern Mediterranean University Printing House, Famagusta, 2000, p. 339.

152 Osmanlı İdaresinde Kıbrıs (Nüfusu-Arazi Dağılımı ve Türk Vakıfları) Cyprus in the Ottoman Empire (Population-Land Distribution and Turkish Vaqfs), General Directorate of the Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry State Archives Ottoman Archive Department Publications, Ankara, 2000, p. xxv.

153 T.H. Hatton Richards, Cyprus Civil List (1908), Nicosia, 1908, p. 164.

154 Proxy *kadi*.

155 Uzunçarşılı, op.cit., 1988, p. 117.

156 Tax.

157 Uzunçarşılı, ibid., 1988, p. 117-118.

158 *Başkadi*; *molla*.





are also *kadis* in other towns on the island. At times, it is also seen that the regents have taken the place of the serving *kadis*. Accordingly, *kadis* have also handed their duties over to regents in return for money. Particularly with those who have taken duties from larger *kadies*, becoming regents of Nicosia, have even been seen to transfer this duty to a third person. It is known that the regent, who receives this duty, either by proxy or favour, gives some part of the income collected to the person who has handed over the authority.¹⁵⁹

As can be seen in the Cyprus Court Register No.1, the expression “*naib*” is mentioned in many places. Some examples to these are, Abdurrahman Khalif Al-Naib Al-Racil,¹⁶⁰ Mahmud Al-Naib,¹⁶¹ Fahru'l-Ulema Mahmud *Effendi* Al-Naibi Mahkeme-i Sherife¹⁶² and Mustafa *Effendi* Al-Naib.¹⁶³

Furthermore, as is understood from the documents, the *Kadi* of Nicosia and his regents were found to have unlawfully collected money from the inhabitants under the name of “*resm-i kismet*”, therefore, it was ordered that this not be done¹⁶⁴ and that no extra tax be collected other than the determined tax value.¹⁶⁵

1.3.1.3. Clerk (*Khatip*):

*Khatip*¹⁶⁶ is the name given to the official who writes the registers in the shariya court and issues the documents related to this. If the court deems it necessary, the enquiry and examination procedures are carried out by the scribes and they are appointed as experts.¹⁶⁷

As can be seen in the Cyprus Court Register No.1, the expression “*khatip*” is mentioned in many places. Some examples to these are, Ridvan, son of Abdullah Al-Katib,¹⁶⁸ Mustafa Al-Katib,¹⁶⁹ Habib *Beg* Al-Katib,¹⁷⁰ Abdulhalim *Chalabi* Al-Katib,¹⁷¹ Katib Ali *Beg* ibni Abdullah,¹⁷² Ahmet son of Ali Al-Katib.¹⁷³

1.3.1.4. Qassam (*Kassam*):

Qassam is the name given to the official who shares a deceased person's estate between his heirs. *Qassams* are divided into two: those who hold the law estate belong to people of the military

159 “Kıbrıs Mahkemeleri” (Cyprus Courts), Ed. Gökhan Şengör, Prepared by: Ebru Kayınzade, Ümmiye Talay, Canan Türkmen, Nazemin Gelen, TRNC National Archives and Research Department, Kyrenia, 2003, p. 4.

160 CCR, Provision: 32, Page: 7, Dated: 11 Ramadan 988.

161 CCR, Provision: 398, Page: 87, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

162 CCR, Provision: 480, Page: 125, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

163 CCR, Provision: 1123, Page: 308 [298], Dated: 3 Muharram 1003.

164 CCR, Provision: 447, Page: 107, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

165 CCR, Provision: 487, Page: 130, Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

166 Scribe.

167 Halil İnalçık, “Mahkeme” (Court), Encyclopedia of Islam, Volume 7, Istanbul, 1977, p. 150.

168 CCR, Provision: 57, Page: 10, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

169 CCR, Provision: 210, Page: 40, Dated: 18 Shaban 1002.

170 CCR, Provision: 210, Page: 40, Dated: 18 Shaban 1002.

171 CCR, Provision: 222, Page: 44, Dated: 29 Shaban 1002.

172 CCR, Provision: 233, Page: 47, Dated: 29 Shaban 1002.

173 CCR, Provision: 246, Page: 52, Dated: 1 Ramadan 1002.





class, they are referred to as “*Qazasker Qassam*” and those who hold the estate of ordinary folk are called “*Qassam*”. *Qazasker Qassams* can be found in every town, or only one *Qazasker Qassam* can be found dealing with more than one town. As the name suggests, these *qassams* are connected to the *qazaskers*.¹⁷⁴ Whereas the *qassam* who holds the estate of those who have passed away from the ordinary people is determined directly by the *kadi* and is connected to the shariya court.¹⁷⁵

As can be seen in the Cyprus Court Register No.1, the expression “*qassam*” is mentioned in two places. The first of these is that Mevlana Hamza has been appointed to Cyprus as the “*Qassam-i Askeri*”¹⁷⁶ by Rumelia *Qazasker Sunullah*,¹⁷⁷ and the other is that Mevlana Abdunnebi¹⁷⁸ has been appointed, that nobody should interfere with his duties and that every 3 months the inventory records of the taxes collected by him should be sent to Rumelia *Qazaskerligi*.

1.3.1.5. *Muhzırbashi* (Head Usher) and *Muhzırs* (Ushers):

The *muhzırs* are the people who serve in the shariya courts as the ushers and court criers who call the persons who need to be brought to court. When deemed necessary they may bring the persons summoned to court, by force. The *muhzırbashi* working at the shariya court is responsible for distributing the work of the other ushers in a fair manner. The duty of *muhzırbashi* is given by the *iltizam*¹⁷⁹ procedure. In addition, half of the official charter collected during the appointment of the *kadis* is shared among the scribes, head usher and ushers.¹⁸⁰

As can be seen in the Cyprus Court Register No.1, the expression “*muhzır*”¹⁸¹ is mentioned in many places. Some examples to these are, *Muhzır Ali*,¹⁸² *Mustafa Agha Ser-Muhzıran*,¹⁸³ *Huseyin Muhzırbashi*,¹⁸⁴ *Mehmet son of Yusuf Al-Muhzır*,¹⁸⁵ *Mehmet Al-Muhzır*,¹⁸⁶ *Nasuh Al-Muhzır*,¹⁸⁷ *Huseyin Al-Muhzır*,¹⁸⁸ *Mahmud Subashi Muhzırbashi*,¹⁸⁹ *Huseyin Beg Muhzırbashi*,¹⁹⁰ *Muhzırbashi Mahmud*,¹⁹¹ *Huseyin Beshe Muhzırbashi*,¹⁹² *Huseyin Ser-Muhzır*,¹⁹³ *Huseyin Bolukbashi Al-Muhzır*,¹⁹⁴

174 A military judge, a high official in the Ottoman judiciary.

175 Uzunçarşılı, op.cit., 1988, p. 121-125.

176 Military officer for dividing and distributing the shares of the inheritance.

177 CCR, Provision: 421, Page: 96, Dated: 22 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

178 CCR, Provision: 613, Page: 191 [181], Dated: 10 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

179 Tax farming.

180 Uzunçarşılı, op.cit., 1988, p. 111.

181 Usher.

182 CCR, Provision: 49, Page: 9, Dated: 14 Ramadan 988.

183 CCR, Provision: 95, Page: 15, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

184 CCR, Provision: 156, Page: 27, Dated: 15 Rajab 1002.

185 CCR, Provision: 178, Page: 32, Dated: 3 Shaban 1002.

186 CCR, Provision: 201, Page: 38, Dated: 15 Shaban 1002.

187 CCR, Provision: 295, Page: 63, Dated: 15 Muharram 1003.

188 CCR, Provision: 398, Page: 87, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

189 CCR, Provision: 412, Page: 92, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

190 CCR, Provision: 412, Page: 92, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

191 CCR, Provision: 415, Page: 93, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

192 CCR, Provision: 415, Page: 93, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

193 CCR, Provision: 480, Page: 125, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

194 CCR, Provision: 503, Page: 139, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.





Shahab *Muhzirbashi*,¹⁹⁵ Huseyin *Beg Muhzirbashi*,¹⁹⁶ Rajab son of Abdullah Al-*Muhzir*,¹⁹⁷ Huseyin son of Resul Al-*Muhzir*,¹⁹⁸ Rajab Al-*Muhzir*,¹⁹⁹ Pervane Al-*Muhzir*,²⁰⁰ Mehmet son of Yusuf Al-*Muhzir*,²⁰¹ Mehmet Al-*Muhzir*²⁰² and *Muhzir* Ali.²⁰³

1.3.1.6. Interpreters (*Tercuman*):

Within the Ottoman Empire, the institution of interpreting has developed tremendously and since the XVI. century become an indispensable element of the state organization. Cengiz Orhonlu, separates the institution of interpretation into various parts; *Dewan-i Humayonna* Interpreting, Institution Interpreting, State Interpreting, Court Interpreting, Foreign Envoy and Consular Interpreting.²⁰⁴

The interpreters who are referred to as “*Dewan Interpreters*” or “*Palace Interpreters*” in the Ottoman official documents, are also given the name “*Dragoman*” in Western sources.²⁰⁵

In addition to these, there are also interpreters known as the “*Court Interpreter*” in the shariya courts. The duty of court interpreters is limited to the cases the court is dealing with. Court interpreters are required to be present in court cases and to translate what is said in the court, assisting people who do not speak Turkish.

The people who wish to become court interpreters are appointed with a charter following an application to the *kadi*, who accepts the application and submits and offers it to the administrative centre. If the centre approves the application of the person, the centre sends the charter to the applicant and the person is appointed as the Court Interpreter as of the date of the charter.²⁰⁶

As can be seen in the Cyprus Court Register No.1, the expression “*tercuman*”²⁰⁷ is mentioned in many places. Some examples to these are, *Sari*²⁰⁸ Tercuman,²⁰⁹ Solori Tercuman²¹⁰ and Toma Tercuman.²¹¹

195 CCR, Provision: 515, Page: 144, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

196 CCR, Provision: 515, Page: 144, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

197 CCR, Provision: 571, Page: 167, Dated: 13 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

198 CCR, Provision: 571, Page: 167, Dated: 13 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

199 CCR, Provision: 575, Page: 168, Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

200 CCR, Provision: 599, Page: 186 [176], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

201 CCR, Provision: 703, Page: 224 [214], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

202 CCR, Provision: 783, Page: 240 [330], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

203 CCR, Provision: 1181, Page: 323 [313], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Awwal 995.

204 Orhonlu, op.cit. 1974, p. 177.

205 Orhonlu, ibid., 1974, p. 176-178; Kemal Çiçek, “Osmanlı Adliye Teşkilâtında Mahkeme Tercümanları” (Court Interpreters in the Ottoman Courthouse), Social History, Volume 5, Issue 30, 1996, p. 47-51.

206 Çiçek, ibid., 1996, p. 47-51.

207 Interpreter.

208 Yellow.

209 CCR, Provision: 290, Page: 62, Dated: 15 Muharram 1003.

210 CCR, Provision: 901, Page: 261 [251], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

211 CCR, Provision: 1067, Page: 293 [283], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.





1.3.1.7. Witnesses (*Shuhudu'l-hal*):

Apart for the defendant, the plaintiff and the *kadi*, at least three other persons must be present in the court in order for a case to be heard in the Shariya court. These people who are present in court are called “*shuhudu'l-hal*”. They do not need to be aware of the occurrence or development of the case matter. The reason these people are called “*shuhudu'l-hal*” is so that they witness the case being discussed and in connection to the case, witness what happens in the court.

It was also believed that the *Kadi* at times asked the opinions of these people, whom he believed knew well the traditions and social traditions. In addition, these witnesses are seen as evidence that the *Kadi* is performing his duties impartially.²¹²

According to the Shariya law, women can also testify. However, in terms of Islamic jurisprudence, the testimony of two women corresponds to the testimony of one man. It is not appropriate for women who are not involved in a case to watch the cases discussed in the shariya courts of the Ottoman Empire. In addition, attention was paid to the people present in the shariya court during the trials, usually relatives of the plaintiff or the defendants, and persons who are close in terms of duty or community.

The persons who are present in the court with the qualification of a *shuhudu'l-hal* have no influence on the issue of the case. The most effective ones in court are the witnesses of the defendant or plaintiff. During the proceedings of the case, it is requested by the *kadi* that the claimant shows “*beyyine*”²¹³ in relation to the issues claimed. The claimant must show at least two witnesses in relation to the case. The ushers, on the other hand, call these witnesses to the court. What these witnesses say about the case is accepted as evidence and after being recorded exactly in the register using the clause, “*şehâdetleri hayyiz-i kabûlde vâki‘ olduktan (...) mâ-hüve’l-vâki‘ bi’t-taleb kayd-ı sicil olındı*”.²¹⁴

As can be understood from this clause, it is also possible that the testimonies of the persons shown as witnesses are not accepted if in doubt.

Apart from these witnesses stated in the court, there have been cases where witnesses outside the court have to be called upon in order for some legal situations to be valid. For example, in order for a divorce to be legally valid, the husband and wife need to state their divorce in the presence of two witnesses. What is important here is that the divorce has not taken place in court but in the presence of witnesses.

212 Hallaçoğlu, op.cit., 1996, p. 124.

213 Evidence-witness. There is information about this in many parts of the Cyprus Court Register No.1. Some examples of this can be mentioned as follows. Especially in this regard, see... CCR, Provision: 107, Page: 17, Dated: 21 Ramadan 988; CCR, Provision: 109, Page: 17, Dated: 21 Ramadan 988; CCR, Provision: 1214, Page: 334 [324], Dated: 29 Rajab 1003.

214 CCR, Provision: 9, Page: 4, Dated: 1 Ramadan 988. However, many examples can be shown about this. Some of these are as such: “...şehâdetleri ile tasdîki âti’z-zikre şer’an vekâleti sâbit olan...” (CCR, Provision: 21, Page: 6, Dated: 1 Ramadan 988); “...şehâdetleri ba’d-e’t-ta’dîli’şer’î hayyizi kabûlde vâki‘ olub...” (CCR, Provision: 122, Page: 19, Dated: 24 Ramadan 988) etc.





1.3.2. Cases That Have Been Taken to The Shariya Court and Their Characteristics:

Subjects of the Ottoman Empire can apply to the Shariya courts in connection to conflicts arising among individuals in the *rayah* or between the state authority and the individuals. In this way, the loss of rights of individuals is discussed in the Shariya courts or related claims are resolved.

As can be seen in the Cyprus Court Register No.1 discussed, commercial issues such as the sale of goods or property, grants, debt, debt repayment, receivables cases; private law issues such as divorce, inheritance, vaqf, guardian, custody, guardianship and alimony claims; criminal issues such as rape, prostitution, theft, beating and murder.

1.3.2.1. Property Sales:

Property law according to shariya norms; is the fact that a certain property which is in question between man and property and is not forbidden to be used by a Muslim belongs to the person. It is not permissible to acquire property of public interest such as roads, bridges, castles, rivers; however, any other movable or immovable property is allowed to be owned as property.

The right to acquire property in the Ottoman Empire; in areas where there is no shariya obstacle to the acquisition of property, it has been released as a legal status, apart from state-owned land and vaqf property. Even in some cases, it is seen that state-owned lands and vaqf goods can be turned into private property.²¹⁵

As can be seen in the Cyprus Court Register No.1, there is no difference between Muslims and non-Muslims with regards to owning property. Non-Muslims; can take any disputes they may have in connection to the right to property and property with their fellow believers or Muslims to the Shariya courts, file a court case or seek their rights.

The Cyprus Court Register No.1 contains a number of records concerning the sale of property or the right to ownerships. According to these records, houses, farms, vineyards, gardens, water wells, irrigation rights, land, fields, shops and especially tree sales occupy a big place.

As can be seen from the said court register, sometimes the residence was sold only in the form of a building and sometimes changed hands together with its surrounding outbuildings.²¹⁶ The statement "...yedi bâb tahtânî mülk menzîlimi bir çardağyla ve iki havlısı ile ve içinde bir tolâb kuyısıyla ve bir hurma ağacıyla ve cemâ'î tevâbi'ci ve levâhki ile..."²¹⁷ is an example to this.

215 Ömer Lütfi Barkan, Türkiye'de Toprak Meselesi (The Issue of Land in Turkey), Istanbul, 1980, p. 345.

216 Courtyard, well, trees, etc. For more information, see ... CCR, Provision: 214, Page: 41, Dated: 15 Shaban 1002; CCR, Provision: 446, Page: 106, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

217 CCR, Provision: 371, Page: 81, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.





1.3.2.2. Field Transfer:

In the Ottoman Empire, the ownership of state-owned fields which are suitable for crop are not sold to anyone else. However, it is expected that the right of possession can be transferred with the permission of the feudatory²¹⁸ or that the person receiving it has the necessary license conditions. According to this, one of the basic conditions for the person who will take over the state-owned land; is that they are not a child, insane and demented.²¹⁹

Based on the examples in the Cyprus Court Register No.1; incident involving “*spahi*”;²²⁰ three cavalrymen of Nicosia, namely Mehmet, son of Abdullah, Mahmut son of Edip and another *spahi* have made a complaint claiming that Perviz *Chavush*,²²¹ son of Abdullah has collected vineyard tithe and imposts from the people living within the boundaries of the Papadis arable fields which in fact belongs to these cavalrymen; the complaint has been found right and the intervention of Perviz *Chavush* has been restrained,²²² incident involving “*timar*”; it has been registered that Musa, the cavalryman of the village Vezace of Nicosia cannot demand *chift bozan* tax²²³ from Ergiri, son of Ciryaku who had left the village and settled somewhere else 18 years ago,²²⁴ incident involving “*zaim*”;²²⁵ Suleyman, son of *Hadji* Mehmet and his sister Fatma from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Mehmet *Chavush*, son of Suleyman has confiscated 6 houses, a vineyard, garden and a cotton field with an area of 6 *acres*²²⁶ located in the village Harcha²²⁷ and inherited by them; they have been found right and it has been decided that these properties will be given to them,²²⁸ and as for an incident involving “*hâs/sahibü'l-hâs*”; the empty meadow belonging to the state and located near the village Apalestra has been rented out to *Ẓaim* Ridvan *Beg* and Cavalryman Dilaver for a letting value of 500 *akches* per annum²²⁹ has been determined.

1.3.2.3. Property Grants:

Property in the Ottoman Empire; can be bought and sold for money or be given or donated free of charge. On the island, the donation of such properties to another person free of charge is called a “*hibe*”.²³⁰ According to the *Hanafi* jurisprudence, in order for a property to be considered a grant, it is sufficient for the owner to say “*hibe ettim*”.²³¹

218 *Sipahi, sahibü'l-tîmâr, erbâb-ı tîmâr, zâim* and *sahibü'l-hâs*.

219 For more information, see... Ömer Lütfü Barkan, “Timar” (Feudality), Encyclopedia of Islam, Volume 12, MEB Publications, Ankara, 1979, p. 286-333.

220 *Sipahi*; mounted soldier who possessed a *timar*, cavalry soldier.

221 Sergeant; high officer in the imperial guard with policing functions.

222 CCR, Provision: 39, Page: 8, Dated: 13 Ramadan 988.

223 *Çift bozan*; tax collected from farmers who do not plant in their fields for three successive years with no justification.

224 CCR, Provision: 300, Page: 64, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

225 Feoffee.

226 *Ottoman dunum*; a basic measure of land in the Ottoman state, about 910 m².

227 *Harça; Harca; Charkeia*.

228 CCR, Provision: 548, Page: 159, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

229 CCR, Provision: 577, Page: 169, Dated: 4 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

230 Grant.

231 “*I have granted*”.





As can be seen in the Cyprus Court Register No.1, grant-related issues occur in the presence of two trusted witnessing persons. The realization of the grant in front of the witnesses is also called “*Meclis-i Hibe*”. In order for the donated property to be registered and approved by the court, the grantor must apply to the court personally. Thus, the person who applied to the court; records the property’s borders and other characteristics in the court records. In addition, the grantor must state that the donated property is his own property in court.

As can also be understood from the Cyprus Court Register No.1, many people have taken to the action of granting property in order to leave more property to their children. As is the case everywhere, in Cyprus too, the main reason that parents want to leave grant to their children is; according to shariya law, the share of children from their mother’s inheritance, is due to the fact that the father and mother may also be partners of the heirs. In this case, if the parent owning property wants to leave all or a certain portion of his/her property to their children, the safest way known to do this, is to grant the children the property.

There are many records in the Cyprus Court Register No.1 related to this. For example, Abdulkерim *Chavush* has given away his garden in the village Neohoryo²³² of Nicosia to his daughter Fatma and his house with its outbuilding in the *Kızıl Kule* Quarter to his other daughter Ayshe;²³³ Hano, daughter of Parchona who is also the custodian of the deceased Doma’s children Yahoma, Halyo, Hristina and Franko from the village Aymarina²³⁴ of Nicosia has sued his son Marko claiming that he seized the 15 acres of land and 2 houses given to them by Doma, however, she could not prove it and the case has been rejected;²³⁵ it has been registered that *Kara*²³⁶ Hasan son of *Mirza* has given his 7 houses located in the *Kızıl Kule* Quarter to his daughters Fatma, Meryem and Raziye before his death;²³⁷ Nigar *Hatun*²³⁸ from Nicosia has given her houses to her son Ismail, son of Abdulkерim²³⁹ or statements that Ali *Chalabi* the taxman has bought the field of the ruined church called Saint Melodadis? in the village Aydemet²⁴⁰ of Nicosia and given it to his sons Hasan and Huseyin *Chalabi*, thereafter, the villagers bought the field for 3,000 *akches* with the purpose of making a cemetery for the village.²⁴¹

1.3.2.4. Lawsuits Involving Debt:

There are many records in the Cyprus Court Register No.1 regarding the registration of a property or money as debt for future repayment. Many of these records are in the form of pledges of property in return for the money received and approval of this by the court.

232 Neon Chorion.

233 CCR, Provision: 169, Page: 29, Dated: 28 Rajab 1002.

234 Ayios Marina.

235 CCR, Provision: 296, Page: 63, Dated: 15 Muharram 1003.

236 Black.

237 CCR, Provision: 609, Page: 189 [179], Dated: 4 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

238 Lady.

239 CCR, Provision: 788, Page: 240 [230], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

240 Ayios Dometios.

241 CCR, Provision: 514, Page: 144, Dated: 1 Rajab 1003.





In the Cyprus Court Register No.1, it has been determined that in addition to the *akche* and *kurush*,²⁴² foreign currencies²⁴³ are also used in purchases.

In lawsuits involving debt; the first owner of the money, property or good, applies to the shariya court, and if there is no dispute between the parties, their decision or action is recorded exactly. However, in the case of repayment, the owner of the money or property must declare receipt of the money.

There are many such records in the mentioned register. For example, it has been registered that Ciryaku, son of Yorgi from the village Kannavya²⁴⁴ of Pendaya town has lent Bahne,²⁴⁵ son of Petro an amount of money which will be repaid in a fixed term of 2 months,²⁴⁶ it has been registered that Mustafa, son of Abdullah, who is one of the volunteers of Nicosia has received the full amount of cotton money from Zenito, son of Kiryaku,²⁴⁷ *Hadji* Mustafa Nasuh has filed a lawsuit against Abdi *Beg*, son of Abdurrezzak who, following his death while on his way to Istanbul, has been appointed as custodian to *Hadji* Veli's, son of *Hadji* Ibrahim's wife Emine, daughter of *Hadji* Ahmet and their children Fazlullah and Abdullah claiming that the deceased owed him a debt of 49 gold coins; he has been found right and it has been decided that this amount is to be paid to him²⁴⁸ or information that Bali *Chavush*, son of Abdullah, sergeant of Cyprus has sued Korondi and Ergiru claiming²⁴⁹ that he has lent money to them; however, he could not prove it.

1.3.2.5. Marriage:

In the Ottoman Empire, the institution of marriage was established according to the basic legal *vaqf* of the *Hanafi* jurisprudence. According to this, in order for a man to marry a woman, a contract must first be made. In fact, there is no need for any other condition in Islamic Law except that marriages are held before two witnesses. In order to marry a man and woman who have the necessary conditions for a religious marriage, it is sufficient for them to state that they have married in the presence of two witnesses. However, since marriage has a traditionally important place in human life, the marriage contract needs to be known and made public.

In addition, some conditions must be met before a man and a woman can marry. For example, according to religion, a Muslim woman cannot marry a non-Muslim man. While a Muslim man was allowed to marry a woman, who was "*ehli kitap*",²⁵⁰ he was strictly prohibited from marrying someone who was not *ehli kitap*.

242 *Kurus* or *kurush*; piasters.

243 For *flori* see CCR, Provision: 25, Page: 6, Dated: 10 Ramadan 988; for Hungarian penny see CCR, Provision: 393, Page: 86, Dated: 29 Safar 1003 and for Venice penny see CCR, Provision: 838, Page: 249 [239], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

244 Kannavia.

245 Pachna.

246 CCR, Provision: 23, Page: 6, Dated: 10 Ramadan 988.

247 CCR, Provision: 32, Page: 7, Dated: 11 Ramadan 988.

248 CCR, Provision: 129, Page: 20, Dated: 25 Ramadan 988.

249 CCR, Provision: 420, Page: 94, Dated: 15 Rabi Al-Awal 1003.

250 A term used in the Quran to refer to Jews and Christians.





According to the *Hanafi* sect, men and women who are mature and have reached puberty are not eligible to be married by their parents without their consent. Individuals who are faced with such a situation, regardless of whether they are men or women, may apply to the shariya court to ask the court to declare that their consent was not asked for and that the marriage be dropped.

On the other hand, the matter of *mehir*²⁵¹ was considered legitimate and accepted obligatory with the four *Sunni* sects. However, the *mehir*, although obligatory in the nuptial contract, is not a condition for marriage. However, the *mehir* must be explicit and kept away from fraud. Accordingly, the *mehir* can be provided in cash, as well as anything that can be exchanged with any goods or property.

The amount determined as the “*mehir*” is divided into two parts as of ‘the time paid’. The first part is called “*mihri muaccel*” and is the money or property given immediately during marriage, and the second part is called “*mihri mueccel*” and is the money or property promised in case of death or divorce.

The Cyprus Court Register No.1 contains a number of records involving these. For examples to these are; within the lawsuit filed by Cemile, daughter of Abdullah in connection to the alimony and donatio propter nuptias received from her divorced husband Mustafa, son of Abdullah; Mustafa has declared that Cemile has accepted the divorce by renouncing the alimony and donatio propter nuptias;²⁵² the girl from the village Kato Petra of Nicosia who converted to Islam and took Fatma as her new name has been married to the cavalryman Mehmet, son of Al-Cundi in return to a donatio propter nuptias of 2,000 *akches*²⁵³ and it has been registered that Safiye, daughter of *Hadji* Bayram does not have any receivables in connection to her donatio propter nuptias from her husband Ahmet, son of Ilyas from whom she has been divorced.²⁵⁴

1.3.2.6. Divorce:

Divorce, is when for any reason the marriage bond of a couple is broken or the relationship between husband and wife is cut off. According to the court provisions, divorce can occur; in the form of “*talak*”,²⁵⁵ *muhalaa*²⁵⁶ and court decisions.

It is clear that the woman must wait for a certain period of time in order to get remarried after her divorce, whether by *talak*, *muhalaa* or court order. According to the Islamic jurisprudence, this period is called “*iddet*”.²⁵⁷ *Iddet* means the time duration determined by shariya for the effect of a marriage to end. A divorced woman is required to wait for three menstruation periods²⁵⁸ before she can remarry.

251 Donatio propter nuptias; the valuables a man gives a woman with marriage, bride price.

252 CCR, Provision: 85, Page: 14, Dated: 18 Ramadan 988.

253 CCR, Provision: 448, Page: 107, Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

254 CCR, Provision: 627, Page: 195 [185], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

255 For a man to leave his wedded wife.

256 To officially leave one another.

257 Waiting period for next marriage with another man; waiting period.

258 *Muddet-i iddet*.





In fact, in the Islamic world, this waiting period has been seen as the time it takes for it to be understood that woman is not pregnant, the time needed by a woman to be saddened and grieved by her separation or the death of her husband. Therefore, the waiting period in relation to women's rights; it is known to be obligatory according to the Quran, *sunnah* and *idjma*. However, there is no waiting period for men.

According to Shariya law; the responsibility of the woman who is divorced from her husband to support oneself during the waiting period, falls again to the divorcing husband. For this, the husband must give the woman a certain amount of money during the divorce. The money given by the husband during the divorce process is called "*iddet nafakasi*".²⁵⁹

The Cyprus Court Register No.1 contains a number of records related to this. For example, incidents involving "*talak*"; Mustafa, son of Recep and his spouse Shehri, daughter of Huseyin have divorced upon agreement,²⁶⁰ Ayshe, daughter of Ali has renounced the alimony and donatio propter nuptias and has been divorced from her husband Musa, son of Ilyas with whom she has been not getting on with well,²⁶¹ Emine, daughter of Abdullah from Nicosia has sued her divorced husband *Kadi*²⁶² Musluhiddin with a demand for alimony; it has been decided that no alimony will be allocated, that they have been divorced and she has been granted permission to marry another man,²⁶³ Meryem, daughter of Davut from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit demanding the money Ibrahim *Chavush*, son of Veli owes to her husband Abdusselam who has been abroad out of Cyprus; Ibrahim *Chavush* has declared that Abdusselam had said that he would divorce Meryem "*if he did not return for a period of 6 months*" and he has proved that he has not returned for 2 years; therefore, the court case has been rejected,²⁶⁴ as for incidents involving "*iddet*"; since a consent has been given for the marriage of Ali, son of Musa with his divorced wife Fatma, daughter of Hasan without reaching the end of the *iddet* they were remarried in return of 1,200 *akches*' value of donatio propter nuptias²⁶⁵ and lastly information that Huri, daughter of Abdurrezzak and divorced from Mehmet, son of Hasan from Nicosia has renounced the donatio propter nuptias and alimony from her former husband.²⁶⁶

1.3.2.7. Death (Inheritance Records):

According to Islamic law, all assets left by a person after his/her death are shared with certain Islamic jurisprudence rules and calculation techniques among those who are determined to be close to the deceased. According to this, the property left behind by the deceased is called *tereke*.²⁶⁷

In the Ottoman State, *qassams* were assigned in order to distribute the property left as inheritance in accordance with the shariya law. *Qassams* are the first to identify the inheritance of deceased

259 Waiting period alimony.

260 CCR, Provision: 34, Page: 7, Dated: 13 Ramadan 988.

261 CCR, Provision: 115, Page: 18, Dated: 23 Ramadan 988.

262 Judge.

263 CCR, Provision: 175, Page: 31, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

264 CCR, Provision: 540, Page: 155, Dated: 15 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

265 CCR, Provision: 418, Page: 94, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

266 CCR, Provision: 996, Page: 279 [269], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

267 Inheritance.





people, then they are shared among the heirs according to the religious laws. *Qassams* calculate all the debts of the inheritance and the shares given to the heirs and record it all in the “*Tereke Defteri*”.²⁶⁸ In addition, the heirs apply to the shariya court to register the shares they have acquired from the inheritance. At the same time, all disputes related to inheritance are resolved by the shariya courts.

According to the *Hanafi* jurisprudence, if the inheritance does not meet the debt of the deceased, the will is not declared and the heirs cannot receive a share of the property. If the inheritance does not pay the debt of the deceased, the heirs are obliged to pay the debt. In such case, while the heirs pay the amount of the debt, they adjust the proportion of the money they receive from the inheritance.

The Cyprus Court Register No.1 contains a number of records related to this. In connection to this, one of the most common cases seen in the registers are the inheritance records. For example, Recep, son of Shaban *Kethuda*²⁶⁹ from Nicosia gave the two-day water rights, together with a field with the area of 57 *acres* and a garden with the area of 5 *acres* and a house with its outbuilding inherited from his father and located in Beykoy to his sister Cemile; Cemile has declared that she has no rights remaining in the inheritance,²⁷⁰ The inheritance of Huseyin, one of the janissaries of Cyprus who died in the village Istroncilo²⁷¹ has been sold for 30,900 *akches* and the money has been delivered to Mehmet *Subashi*, Bailee of the Treasury of the State of Cyprus to be given to his inheritors,²⁷² The inheritance of Sefer *Beg*, son of Abdulkерim who died in the village Pahna of Evdim has been sold and the money has been shared out among the inheritors²⁷³ and Istavri, son of Andreyra from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit against Perviz *Beg*, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State who has the inheritance, claiming that Zorcor, son of Makri who died at the village Margo²⁷⁴ owed him 67 gold coins; he has been found right and it has been decided that the gold coins to be given to him.²⁷⁵

1.3.2.8. Custody and Guardianship:

Custody; is when a person meets and oversees all financial or personal rights of a person in need and has the right to all kinds of possession.

On the other hand, guardianship is to see and oversee the financial rights and to be able to represent them financially. For this reason, the person who takes on the duty of custodianship is called the custodian and the person who takes on the duty of guardianship is called the guardian.

To be given under custody and guardianship; this happens in the event of the divorce or death of a child's parents, or if a person is mentally and physically incapable of supporting themselves.

268 Inheritance Book.

269 Chamberlain; state official in the capital and provinces – steward, manager.

270 CCR, Provision: 504, Page: 140, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

271 Strongylos.

272 CCR, Provision: 517, Page: 144, Dated: 10 Jumada Al-Thani 999.

273 CCR, Provision: 547, Page: 158, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

274 Markon.

275 CCR, Provision: 584, Page: 171, Dated: 15 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.





For example, in case of the couple's divorce, the child is given to the mother and custodianship is the mother's until the child reaches adolescence. If the mother dies or marries someone else, custody of the child is passed on to the closest female relative to the mother. When the child reaches puberty, this time the custody is granted to the father. If the father dies, the closest relative of the father assumes custody. If for any reason the custodians or guardians are unable to take care of the child, the child's custody may be transferred to someone else who can be a custodian or guardian.

The Cyprus Court Register No.1 contains a number of records related to this. In the register, many of the cases are in connection to the appointment of guardians and custodians, and it is seen that the proceedings are mostly carried out through guardianships. For example, it has been registered that Muslu, son of Abdullah, who has been the custodian of young Mustafa following his father *Yazici* Mustafa's death, has resigned from being the custodian,²⁷⁶ Muhittin *Beg*, son of Yakup as well as the custodian and proxy of the murdered *Kara* Huseyin's daughter Kamer and spouse Emine has bought the property and the land sold to Pervane and Ibrahim from the village Neohoryo by Sinan *Chavush*, son of Abdullah who killed *Kara* Huseyin, for 9,000 *akches* and with a fixed term of 1 year,²⁷⁷ Ramazan, the custodian and proxy of the deceased Tarsus Governor Sinan *Beg*'s children have sued Mehmet *Chavush*, son of Abdullah with the claim that he owes 10,000 *akches* from the inheritance; it has been registered that Mehmet *Chavush* has paid 3,000 *akches* from his debt.²⁷⁸

1.3.2.9. Vaqfs:

Vaqfs; are institutions established by people with good financial status in order for social, educational, municipal and religious tasks to be carried out. Besides vaqfs established for the reconstruction, maintenance and restoration of religiously important places such as mosques, masjids²⁷⁹ or tombs for the fulfillment of religious duties, vaqfs are also established to provide livelihood for people such as *imams*²⁸⁰ and *muezzins*.²⁸¹

Vaqfs established to provide social, municipal and educational services generally emerge as facilities including aqueducts, fountains, inns, baths, libraries, madrasahs, etc. In addition to the construction, maintenance, repair and meeting the needs of these facilities, vaqfs have been established for the people who will work in these facilities.²⁸²

Another purpose in the establishment of vaqfs is to leave a person as much property as desired. According to Islamic law, a person can request something to happen to only one third of all their possessions after their death. Therefore, in order to prevent this and leave as much property as

276 CCR, Provision: 50, Page: 9, Dated: 14 Ramadan 988

277 CCR, Provision: 67, Page: 12, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

278 CCR, Provision: 119, Page: 19, Dated: 24 Ramadan 988.

279 Prayer place in Muslims; small mosque.

280 Head of the smallest Muslim religious community.

281 Muslim religious functionary who calls Muslims to prayer five times a day from the minaret of the mosque.

282 Bahaeddin Yediyıldız, "Vakıf Müesseselerinin XVIII. Asır Türk Toplumundaki Rolü" (Role of Waqf Institutions in XVIII. Century Turkish Society), Journal of Vaqfs, Volume 14, 1982, p. 2-10.





desired, they must establish a trustee vaqfs/foundations.²⁸³ Accordingly, the people who manage the vaqfs are given the name “*muteveli*”²⁸⁴ and the trustees are inspected by the *kadis*.

There are no vaqfs/foundations records in the mentioned Cyprus Court Register No.1. However, there are many records in connection with vaqfs in the registers. For example, it has been registered upon the requests of vaqf trustee Ali *Beg* and Minister Mehmet *Beg* that a monastery, a water wheel, a room, a shop and a house within the vicinity of the Nicosia marketplace have been devoted as vaqf by *Agha Cafer Pasha*²⁸⁵ and that these have been recorded in his deed of trust of pious vaqf,²⁸⁶ In the lawsuit filed by Recep, son of Shaban against Hristofi, son of Petra claiming that the latter has taken possession of the field and gardens which were devoted as vaqf for the mosque of the village Kitriya²⁸⁷ of Nicosia by his decedent father; he has been found right and it has been decided that the field and gardens are vaqf,²⁸⁸ Kasim *Chavush*, son of Mehmet and the *jabi*²⁸⁹ of the Ahmet *Pasha* Vaqf in Nicosia has 1,000 *akches* entrusted with him, therefore, this amount has been registered as his debt,²⁹⁰ Ilyas *Kethuda*, trustee of the vaqf of the deceased Paphos Governor Mehmet *Beg*, which is located in Ahtima has reported that the functionaries have been interfering with the properties of the vaqf; therefore, it has been ordered that the properties of the vaqf will be governed as per the conditions stated in the certificate-charter of the vaqf and the conditions in the order and the management will be carried on by the officers of the vaqf properties²⁹¹ and that upon the request of Mustafa *Pasha*'s son Mehmet, an edict has been found ordering that the vaqf *akches* held by the deceased trustee Suleyman of the Mustafa *Pasha* Vaqf will be taken from his inheritors.²⁹²

1.4. The Importance of Court Registers as Historical Documents:

The books that are kept by the *kadis* as part of their duties which, together with their decisions and deeds, contain various records are called the “*ser'iyye sicilleri*”.²⁹³ These books have also been called the *Kadi Book*, *Court Book* and *Şabt-i Vekayi* Registers.

The Court Registers, as well as contain valuable information with regards to the history of law, military, cultural, social, political and economic structure, have always maintained being a first-hand source for historical and juristical research. In particular, the court registers provide valuable information about the people living in the regions where the court registers were being held, such as; their daily life, clothing and food prices, the items they were using, the bazaars,

283 Hasan Yüksel, “Vakfiyelere Göre Osmanlı Toplumunda Aile” (Family in Ottoman Society According to Vaqfs), Turkish Family in the Process of Socio-Cultural Change, Ankara, 1992, p. 471.

284 *Müteveli*, administrator of a vaqf; trustees.

285 Title of high administrative and military.

286 CCR, Provision: 140, Page: 23, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

287 Kythrea.

288 CCR, Provision: 232, Page: 46, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1002.

289 Collector of the rents and donations to *Evqaf*.

290 CCR, Provision: 390, Page: 85, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

291 CCR, Provision: 426, Page: 98, Dated: 15 Rajab 1002.

292 CCR, Provision: 436, Page: 102, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

293 Court Registers.





their houses, places of worship, various establishments, their neighbourhoods and villages, customs and traditions, the legal regulations of the time, vaqfs, living conditions, the taxes they paid, their relations with government officials and so on.²⁹⁴

Court registers; are the court records, proceedings kept by the *kadis* and these are also called “*Defter*” in short. All kinds of articles submitted to the court are recorded in these books by the registrar within a certain structure.

As in the Ottomans, it is known that in all Muslim-Turkish states of the Near East, a special archive exists for the *kadis* appointed by the central administration, and a copy of the decisions taken in relation to all affairs taking place in the courts is recorded in the relevant book.²⁹⁵ For this reason, the loss or falsification of these books of high importance would cause the *Kadi* to be punished.

In fact, the keeping, preservation or care of these books and corpus of documents; beyond being subject to inspection or determining what those concerned are doing; they are also necessary during the duty transfer of the new *kadi* to the office. Therefore, it is not in vain for the new appointed *kadi*, to ask for his predecessor’s documents and to go through them in front of two trustworthy people which he has appointed.²⁹⁶

It is generally possible to group what is recorded in these books under two headings: The first are the documents sent to the relevant administrative district of a *kadi* by the government and statesmen. These are documents such as provisions, edicts,²⁹⁷ charters, commandments, correspondence,²⁹⁸ and letters. The second are the documents issued by the relevant *kadi* and written in the register. These are documents such as written decrees,²⁹⁹ deeds,³⁰⁰ bills of oath³⁰¹ and so on.

Accordingly, the documents that may be encountered in relation to the first section and their characteristics are as follows: First, are the orders in connection to the expedition, the number of

294 İbrahim Yılmazçelik, “Şer’iyye Sicillerinin Bir Merkezde Toplanması Üzerine Bazı Mülâhazalar” (Some Considerations on the Gathering of the Court Registers in a Center), I. National Archive Council (Papers-Discussions), Ankara, 1998, p. 160.

295 Yılmazçelik, *ibid.*, 1998, p. 161.

296 Ali Osman Çınar, “Osmanlı İmparatorluğu’nda Tanzimat’tan Sonra Kurulan Taşra Arşivleri” (Provincial Archives Founded After the Tanzimat in the Ottoman Empire), I. National Archive Council (Papers-Discussions), Ankara, 1998, p. 259.

297 *Fırman*. In the last part of II. Selim’s decree regarding the A.H. 990 / A.D. 1572 Cypriot Island, there is a clear order to register in court register. This is expressed as the following: “*Buyurdum ki, hükm-i şerif-i vâcibü’l-ittibâ’ım vüsûl bulduk da cezâre-i mezbûreyi temâmen tahrîr eyledük de re’âyânın vergüsü ta’yîn olunduğın re’âyâ tenbîh ve i’lâm edüb bu hükm-i şerifimün bir sûretini vilâyet-i mezbûre defteri zâhrına ve bir sûretini sicill-i malîfûza kayd etdüresin ki min-b’ad mazmûn-ı hümayûna ‘amel olunub emrime muhâlif re’âyâdan kimesne ziyâde nesne taleb eylemeye’*”. For this, see... Akgündüz, *op.cit.*, 1990, p. 638; Soyaloğlu Tamçelik ve Mustafa Kemal Kasapoğlu (Editors), Kıbrıs Şer’iyye Sicilleri 1/A Numaralı Kıbrıs Şer’iyye Sicili (Hicri 988-1003 / Miladi 1580-1595) (Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595), Volume 1, Cyprus Vaqfs Administration Publication, Ankara, 2018, p. 36.

298 *Murasele*. According to Ferit Devellioğlu, it means communication, correspondence or official letter of the *kadi*. For this, see... Ferit Devellioğlu, *Osmanlıca-Türkçe Sözlük (Ottoman-Turkish Encyclopedic Dictionary)*, 30. Print, Akaydın Bookstore, Istanbul, 2013.

299 *İlam; ilam*.

300 *Hüccet*.

301 *Ahidname*.





janissaries, cavalry soldiers, foeffees and volunteers that will participate in the expedition; when, where and who will go under whose command and other orders issued in relation to this. Another is related to taxes, information about the amount of *tekalif-i divaniye*,³⁰² *tekalif-i orfiye*³⁰³ and *tekalif-i shakka*³⁰⁴ to be collected from the public and edicts about who will collect how much tax and how they will be collected is recorded in the *Avarizhane* Book. Then, the collection of the public for the expedition and how much the *nuzul* and *sursat*³⁰⁵ will be, however, if these cannot be given with the same³⁰⁶ method then they will include edicts in relation to the new prices or exemptions. Apart from this, orders about the content of the prayer requested by the public in connection to the course of the war; the performances of the *Sanjaqbeg*,³⁰⁷ *muhasil*,³⁰⁸ *Alaybeg*³⁰⁹ who are busy with their related works in the city, and other documents relating to the appointment, dismissal, transfer, punishment and distraint of property in connection to officials like the *mutesellim*,³¹⁰ *kadi*, *naib*, *mufti*, *yenicheri*,³¹¹ *serdar*,³¹² *kethuda*,³¹³ *kale muhafizi*,³¹⁴ *nakibu'l-eshraf*³¹⁵ district governor and so on.

Orders related to *rayah*,³¹⁶ clan, *zimmi*³¹⁷ and so on communities within the administrative district of a *kadi*; instructions for administrative changes in the city administration and measures to be taken for the provision of police; commandments on the desired innovation movements throughout the Ottoman region; circulars related to the action of the *rayah* law office; provisions related to the artisan, the goods produced in the region, produce grown in the area in which the *Kadi* is responsible and the related price system; edicts for incidents such as disease, flood, grasshopper infestation, drought and fire occurring within the *sanjaq*; orders for messengers, ushers and duty officers passing through the *sanjaq*, are the documents most encountered among them.

On the other hand, provisions regarding the opposition record of the deceased administrators, soldiers and officers, the disciplinary, exile and death punishments, and the grant charters of the *sanjaq* ushers are also included among these documents.

The second matter is about the issues that may be encountered in these documents. Accordingly, holding hearings regarding awols³¹⁸ or failure to submit proposals for the number of troops or soldiers; keeping the *Avarizhane Books* showing the proposal distribution according to the districts, villages and towns of the *sanjaq*; the hearings of those who violate the laws and regulations of the

302 One-time taxes in extraordinary situations such as war.

303 Taxes collected at the will of the ruler for permanent and extraordinary expenses of the state.

304 Arbitrary taxes imposed on warfare and any other need.

305 The name given to the collection of food for money in certain regions for the army's work in the Ottomans.

306 Used for those that are given as material (goods) rather than money.

307 Governor of the *sanjaq*.

308 Person in charge of the control of income belonging directly to the Sultan.

309 Commander of troops.

310 Tax collector.

311 Janissary.

312 Commander-in-chief; sirdar.

313 Chamberlain.

314 Castellan.

315 The organization established to deal with the descendants of the prophet.

316 *Reaya*.

317 Non-muslim person of Islamic state nationality.

318 Absent without official leave.





state; the issuance of court decrees and deeds on these; issuing fatwas concerning murder, inheritance and divorce; listening to witnesses in relation to cases of receivables and debt, determination of names and titles; recording of the agreements made by the notables of the city regarding the administrative and military measures to be taken in the city, determining the punishment to be imposed for those who do not act in accordance with these and taking the issued orders into the record; the appointment of supervisors to manage the city and the trades, registration of the agreements between traders, registration of the punishment given to those who do not obey the traders' law and traditions; arranging the custody and estate books of the deceased civil servants; the preparation of inheritance books showing the will of the deceased and the distribution of the will; the organization of guardians and child support services designated for the protection of orphans; keeping books in connection to the vaqfs, their vaqfs and annual accounts, and the repair of vaqf buildings; identifying persons assigned to vaqf establishments and conducting hearings in relation to them; issuing *Narh Books* showing the officially fixed prices given by the *kadi* for goods manufactured in the city or products grown in the surrounding villages; the issue of court decrees or deeds on matters to do with land, tithes and tax disputes, robbery, immorality and banditry are all important subjects.³¹⁹

There is no definite information as to where the court registers are kept within the Ottoman Empire. However, it is estimated that these books were kept in *Kadi's* mansion. Since there is no monumental official court building in the Ottoman cities, the *kadi* generally uses his own house as a court. Since the public are free to enter and leave this building as the need to in order to follow the cases, it has become a court house by losing the quality of being a private residence.

There is no special archive for town and provincial registers, except for the archive of the Ottoman Empire established during the later period, which includes the court registers, the registers of the courts in and around Istanbul.

In 1894, upon the order of the *Sultan Abdulhamit II.*, the “*Archive of Court Registers*” was established and only the registers collected in this archive belonged to the courts in and around Istanbul. With the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, all the registers in the local centers were left abandoned in the old buildings and basements. After the proclamation of the Republic, the books were transferred to museums and libraries in accordance with the decision taken on 3 November 1941.³²⁰

The number of books in Turkey is approximately 18,000. Of these, 9,866 are in Istanbul and its vicinity and are kept in the Istanbul Mufti's Archive.³²¹ Whereas 7,493 of them, which belong to other cities, were preserved in city museums until 1991. The books other than the registers in the Istanbul Mufti's Archive have been kept in the National Library in Ankara since 1991,³²² and in 2005, they were transferred to the Department of Ottoman Archives within the General

319 For more information, see... Ömer Lütfi Barkan, “Edirne Askerî Kassamı'na Ait Tereke Defterleri (1545-1659)” (Inheritance Books Belonging to the Edirne Military Qassam (1545-1659)), *Journal of Documents*, Volume 3, Issue 5-6, 1966, p. 1-479; Kurt, *op.cit.*, (Date of Access: 31.03.2017).

320 Yasin Taş, “Urfa Şer'iyye Sicilleri Üzerine Bir Deneme” (An Essay on the Urfa Court Registers), *Tarih Okulu Dergisi (TOD) Journal of History School (JOHS)*, Volume 7, Issue 17, June 2014, p. 459.

321 Pay, *op.cit.*, 2001, p. 72.

322 Pay, *ibid.*, 2001, p. 70; Çınar, *op.cit.*, 1998, p. 259-260.





Directorate of State Archives of the Prime Ministry of the Turkish Republic. There is mention of the Ottoman court register existing in the Middle East and Balkan countries and these are known to be around 8,000.³²³ As it will be mentioned in detail later, the court registers in the TRNC are also protected by the Cyprus Vaqfs Administration and the National Archives and Research Department.

In fact, in order to understand the importance of the court registers, it is necessary to look at their significance in terms of public and society in historical, legal, economic and military life. Because in the court register there are many records related to general history, history of law, governmental, social, economic history as well as public law, private law, family law, inheritance law, goods, debts, commercial law, criminal law, administrative and tax law, practice and enforcement law and minorities' law. In other words, court registers are of great importance for researchers as they contain information about almost all segments of society. However, in order to reach this information, it is necessary to be familiar with Ottoman Turkish and Arabic.

1.4.1. The Importance of Court Registers in Terms of History:

The tradition of recording the decisions made by the *kadis* or the records they keep is not unique to the Ottoman State. It is known that some judicial decisions were written, especially from the time of the Prophet. It is understood from the researches that court registers were kept in the Seljuk period. Some scientists such as Osman Turan have reached the court records belonging to the Seljuks and made publications about them.³²⁴

Therefore, the importance of the court registers is of great importance in terms of the sources of Turkish and Ottoman history, as well as the value of historical discipline. It is not possible to write and understand the political, administrative, legal and social history of the Ottoman State before looking at the official correspondence of the *kadis* with the central authority, public complaints and requests, the edict and provisions related to the legal regulations of the local administrations, but most importantly without examining the court decisions³²⁵ that reflect the social and economic life of the region.³²⁶

The Court Registers; while they are accepted as the main source of historical discipline, they are known as first-degree sources in studies in which scientific researches about city history or social history are conducted. First of all, for the local history to be written in a realistic way, it is essential to examine all the relations of the central authority with the community/person; the civil/society; the person/person; the society/person or the court registers where important events are recorded.

323 Yunus Uğur, "Şer'iyye Sicilleri" (Court Registers), Turkish Religious Vaqfs Islamic Encyclopedia, Volume 39, İstanbul, 2010, p. 8-11.

324 It was determined that one of the 12 registers in the Halil Nuri Yurdakul Library in the town Boron of Niğde belongs to the Seljuk period. For this, see... Osman Turan, "Faizle Para İkrasına Dair Hukuki Bir Vesika" (A Legal Document Regarding Money Loan with Interest), Belleten, Volume 16, Issue 62, 1952, p. 251-260.

325 Court Registers.

326 İsmail Hakkı Uzunçarşılı, "Şer'i Mahkeme Sicilleri" (Shariya Court Registers), Ülkü Halkevleri Magazine, Volume 5, Issue 29, July 1935, p. 365 vd.





In this regard, the court registers have a great contribution to the history of discipline. Because these registers; are first-order sources that allow some important historical events, historical figures, local names and important institutions to be determined in a realistic way. For example, the register of the *Kadi of Jaica*,³²⁷ published by Dr. Ciro Truhelka, revealed the value of court registers as a treasure of history, and this publication attracted great interest among European historians.³²⁸ In order to write the history of Bosnia, which has been under Ottoman rule for years, it is almost imperative to examine the court registers, where all the important events from person to person or person to the state are recorded on a day to day basis.³²⁹

From this point of view, big fires that occurred in Istanbul on different dates destroyed the city and first hand original documents related to these are generally in court registers. Therefore, in order to write the Ottoman history of Cyprus in full, these documents must be seen, read and evaluated.

It was also noted that the great statesmen, such as Shaykh Al-Islams, military judges and grand viziers, applied to the registers in order to present their life stories in full detail. Because in these registers, it is possible to learn who is assigned where, at what date, with which qualification and how they are assigned to perform a service from the records.

Moreover, the court registers also allow the identification of all the names of the places or settlements in the Ottoman country and determination of the neighbourhood names.

An important part of the XV. and XVI. century court registers were written in Arabic. However, since the XVI. century, books other than *Arab* geography have been written mostly in Ottoman Turkish. The documents in Istanbul were recorded completely in Ottoman Turkish.³³⁰

Halil Inalcık was the first person to use the registers within the discipline of history, especially in the field of social and economic history. Also, Mustafa Akdag's study called "*Turkey's Economic and Social History*" (Vol. I-II, Istanbul 1961, 1974), is another example of using the register records according to their worth. Mustafa Cagatay Ulucay and Ibrahim Gokcen on the other hand, were the first people to benefit from the registers in their local history studies.³³¹ After the 1980s, in many areas of Ottoman and Middle Eastern studies, the registers were seen as the first-degree historical source and were started to be used extensively.

1.4.2. Importance of Court Registers in terms of History of Law:

The sources of law belonging to the Ottoman period, the forms of the law they call *shariya shereef*,³³² the limits of the legislative powers of the sultans and the state officials called "*ulul-emr*", can only be revealed by examining the court registers. Therefore, it is very important for the history

327 Jaica.

328 Translated from Ciro Truhelka, "Yaiça (Jaica) Kadisi" (Kadi of Jaica), Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini, Issue 30, p. 30 by Halil Inalcık, "Osmanlı Tarihi Hakkında Mühim Bir Kaynak" (An Important Source About Ottoman History), Ankara University Journal of the Language, History and Geography, Volume 1, Issue 1, 1942, p. 89-96.

329 Inalcık, *ibid.*, 1942, p. 90.

330 Uğur, *op.cit.*, 2010, p. 9.

331 Uğur, *ibid.*, 2010, p. 9.

332 *Şer'i şerif*.





of law to examine and reveal the court registers. In fact, court registers are documents that contain accurate and realistic information on many issues.

Another characteristic of the court registers is that they contain court provisions relating to all branches of law. In this case, the court registers; enable learning issues to do with the legal system implemented on the island of Cyprus, the working order of the courts, the content of the decisions, the social characteristics of the period and so on.

1.4.2.1. The Importance of Court Registers in terms of Private Law:

It is possible to see from the decisions about personal law from court registers that the real and legal persons are important in the Ottoman law and that the court provisions concerning the licenses, loss, personal rights and similar issues are given. From the register records; it is possible to learn about the old Turkish family structure, engagement, marriage, and how similar institutions worked, how the right to divorce which is thought to belong entirely to men, was used by women, how marital conflicts would give the woman the right to end the marriage, the existence of wife-husband separation of goods according to regime, the parental rights and duties in relation to the children, which items were given as *mehir* and which things gained importance in a Turkish family in various periods of history in Cyprus.

In addition, in the court registers; it is also possible to have many records involving the characteristics of the inheritance law at the time, the variety of records related to them, the content of the inheritance, and how the goods are divided among the heirs.

Particularly in the social order in Cyprus, the situation of intertwining causes decisions on goods, debts and commercial law to be intertwined and not easily understood. It is noteworthy that the right to property has been granted to all individuals under certain conditions, regardless of religion, language and race, in terms of the law of property in Cyprus, as required by law in the Ottomans. In the law of obligations, it is understood from the decisions taken by the court courts in Cyprus that transactions similar to interest transactions are not accepted, whereas mutual consent declaration is taken as the basis in the contracts.

In the field of private law, apart from the matters of civil status and worship, the principles of Islamic law are applied to *zimmis* with their own consent, that their own law is applied in matters that are necessary for their religion, especially family and inheritance law, the execution of marriage agreement, divorce and division of inheritance, etc. it is appropriate to state that there is freedom of religion. It is also worth noting that there is no Muslim-non-Muslim distinction made in the field of criminal law, goods, debts and commercial law, except for some specific issues such as drinking. Accordingly, it is evident how important the court registers are for the customary law in Cyprus.

1.4.2.2. The Importance of Court Registers in terms of Public Law:

The importance of the court registers in terms of legal discipline is evident in the field of public law. Accordingly, it is appropriate to state that the Ottoman State applied the provisions of Islamic law exactly in the decisions regarding the criminal law.





As is known, crime and punishment are divided into three main groups in Islamic law. The first is the terms of the had crimes, the amount and qualities of which are clearly determined in the Quran and the hadith. These are crimes such as; slander on honour, theft, road blocking, adultery and drinking, and their penalties. It is possible to see from the court registers that they impose punishments on these crimes if conditions arise. The second are; crimes against individuals. It is learned from court registries that the retaliation stipulated by the provisions of court has been applied exactly in the 470-year period without any disruption and that the killer or the victim's religion, language and race are not taken into consideration. The third are; crimes other than those mentioned and their penalties. In Islamic and Ottoman law, these are called *tazir* and political penalties.

Just like in other Islamic geographies, the most common and most applied issues in the court registers are testimony of the witness or defendant in relation to the proof. From the court registers, it is possible to see that there is no discrimination between criminal and civil procedure in Ottoman law, but some different procedures are applied in criminal cases except general principles. Some of these, for example, are the use of suspect from suspicion, or witnesses being investigated very strictly in some cases and doubling their numbers.

Based on the court registers, criminal law cases in Cyprus have been committed with subjects such as forced entry, slander, theft, road hold-ups, adultery, drinking, beating, murder etc; crimes committed against the persons have ended up with punishments such as, retribution, blood money, *tazir* and political punishments; decisions on procedural law are in connection to incidents of, case law, customary law, testimonies, confessions, oaths, with the situation of avoiding the oath; enforcement and bankruptcy law cases are carried out through officers and sergeants; financial law through deeds; administrative law, on the other hand, appears to be carried out with edicts, commandments, decrees. Therefore, it is obvious that the researches on Ottoman law or the legal system on the island will be incomplete without examining the court registers in Cyprus.

1.4.3. The Importance of Court Registers in Terms of Economic History:

Court registers are the original historical texts that record the economic life of their location. In fact, it is possible to learn the life and livelihood style, working life, job opportunities, payment methods of Cypriot people from the court registers, and the characteristics of the commodity that comes to the island from outside or goes out, in other words, the subject of import and export, the agricultural products cultivated by the people of Cyprus, the products they manufacture, the types of arts and professions available in Cyprus, the amount of taxes collected from the people, the amount paid to civil servants by the state, the amount and type of compensation in civil and criminal cases, money supply and types, the historical course of inflation and devaluation in real terms, and in short, all the issues regarding macroeconomic and microeconomics regarding Cyprus, accurately and in place.

In addition, court registers also give a chance to illuminate many parts of the administrative organization in Cyprus. Administrative institutions, such as township, *sanjaq*, town divisions, governorship, *sanjaq* principality and chamberlainship; judicial institutions such as the duty of the





kadis, regentship, bailiff, usher, *bostancibashilik*,³³³ sergeantship and *subashilik*³³⁴ are important in terms of both administrative structure and the functions they perform.

It was also observed that *vaqfs*, *gedik*,³³⁵ price fixing and similar social and economic institutions related to Cyprus are reflected in the registers. Therefore, it is possible to learn from the registers the economic history in Cyprus, the structure of the applied economic model and the course of its development.

In other words, when necessary examinations are made on court registers, important clues about the life of any person in any village of Cyprus can be obtained, and in case of more detailed and long-term research, the economic situation of the public can be determined. Thus, the economic system of the island, individuals, society/societies and the state can be better seen in the Ottoman period.

1.4.4. Military Importance of Court Registries:

Court registers provide important military information as well as many other fields. When the Ottoman army goes on expedition, it sends written orders to the *Beylerbeg* and *Sanjaqbegs* both in Anatolia and Rumelia and sends written orders to *kadis* in order to meet the needs of the army for food, ships, horses, rowers, carts, ammunition and similar needs. In these written orders, it is stated to whom and for what reason the war will be made, and the people are asked to believe in the necessity of the war by reminding them of the Shaykh Al-Islam fatwa. For this reason, it is possible to learn the history of the warfare of the Ottoman Empire after the XV. century with all its written orders from the written orders addressed to the *kadis* in court registers. For example, it is known how *Sultan Mehmet III.* recruited soldiers from Anatolia in order to travel to Hungary and Austria (*Bec*) and what written orders were given to the people about the war during the depressed period, which was difficult with the rebellion of Walachia,³³⁶ based on the Bursa court registers.³³⁷ In this respect, the court registers contain a lot of detailed information in order to enlighten the military operation in all its details and to show the army's organization and status.

1.4.5. Documents and Legal Value of Court Registries:

First of all, it is necessary to know three basic concepts related to the court registers. The first is the word *mahdar*. The dictionary meaning is peace and readiness. As a term it has two meanings. Firstly, they are written statements related to the legal case, which contain the allegations and evidence of the parties, but are not the basis for the judgment of the *Kadi*.

333 Head security; special power that protects the Sultan.

334 Head of law enforcement.

335 *Ghedik*; applied to a certain military or administrative position it meant seniority, advantage, privilege in a long-term holding of a given position and its due salary.

336 *Eflak*.

337 Uzunçarşılı, op.cit., 1935, p. 367.





The second use of the word *mahdar* is for the declaration and signatures of individuals who are present in the court and who are familiar with the issue, such as security chiefs, sergeants and bailiffs, to confirm the accuracy of the content of the written document about any issue.

The second basic concept is the register. The dictionary meaning is: to read and record, and it includes all written documents relating to all legal incidents, copies of decisions, jurisprudence and judgments related to people as terms and records of Shariya; also called *kadi books*, court books or registry books.

All kinds of court decrees, deeds or shariya documents issued by the shariya courts are recorded in these books in accordance with the original documents. In the court registers, the writing style is usually “*ta’lik kirmasi*”; the paper is very strong and glossy, and the ink used remains glossy even today.

At the beginning of all court registers is the “*dibace*”, in other words the introduction, which is usually in Arabic. Respect is paid to the court provisions, as well as *Allah* and the Prophet who declare them, and then the name, title and date of duty of the *Kadi* are recorded. Upon the end of the *Kadi*’s duty, he delivers this book to the successor *Kadi* himself or through his trusty.

Court registers have also been affected by the changes that occurred in every field after the *Tanzimat*. The numbering the pages starting from the first page, scribes having a special seal for their records in the registration, not being able to add anything between the lines, and if added, the need to certify and get the *kadi*’s sealed approval are some of the changes that took place.

According to research carried out on the court registers, it was determined that all kinds of written records are arranged and recorded according to a certain procedure. This method is called the *sakk-i sher’i* method. *Saka*; in the dictionary means written document such as charter, bill, title deed. As a term, *sakk-i sher’i* is the name given to the writing procedure or this kind of written document which is followed in the arrangement and writing of the document that the courts have registered or given to the parties in writing. This example, which explains the order and writing forms of all records, primarily court decrees and deeds, caused the written formation of the *sakk* books and caused the uniformity of the court registers to be based on regular and solid *vaqfs*.

1.4.5.1. Types of Documents in Court Registers:

The types of documents found in court registers are divided into two groups. First; those written by the *kadis* themselves, which make up a large part of the court registers. There are five parts: *Huccet*,³³⁸ *’ilam*,³³⁹ *ma’ruz*,³⁴⁰ *murasele*³⁴¹ and other documents.

338 Deeds.

339 Court decrees; judgment of a Sheri’ Court.

340 Requests.

341 Correspondence.





1.4.5.1.1. Huccet (*Senedat-i Sher'iyye*) in the Court Registers and Their Characteristics:

Huccet, with its dictionary meaning, means evidence and what is conducive to the fact that an action is fixed.³⁴² In Ottoman legal terminology, *huccet* has two meanings. First; it means legal evidence proving a case such as testimony, confession, oath or withdrawal of oath. The second; is the meaning it has in relation to the court registers. The written document that does not contain the judgment³⁴³ of the *Kadi*, which has the confession of one of the parties and the confirmation of the confession of the other, and that has on top the seal and signature of the *Kadi*, which regulates it, is called as *huccet*. After *Tanzimat*,³⁴⁴ the term *senet*³⁴⁵ was used instead of *huccet*. That is why court deeds are called *Senedat-i Sher'iyye*.³⁴⁶

The fact that a court has issued a deed and handed it to the person concerned and recorded a copy of it in the register book means that there will be no legal dispute involving that matter except in some exceptional cases and that the court will decide in favour of the holder of the deed.

The difference between the deed and the court decree is that, no decision is stated on the deed and the shariya court only records the legal situation, as it is with notaries today. However, it has also been observed that the deeds are arranged in a way that they can be considered a provision in the court registers in Cyprus. An example of the deeds given to the parties is a case in which it is recorded in the registry.

Accordingly, the general characteristics of the deed scripts are expressed as follows: The signature and seal of the *kadi* issuing the deed must be on the top side of the deed given to the parties. However, there are no such signs on the top of the deeds found in the register books. In the registers, the signature and seal of the *kadis* are recorded only at the head of the register or at the beginning of the date when the *kadi* took office. For this, the *kadi* always writes the starting date of his duty. The name and address of the parties concerned are recorded so as to eliminate any doubts. The goods or rights constituting the subject of deed are introduced in all its details. The form, conditions and delivery and acceptance procedures, if any, of the legal treatment are definitely declared. Furthermore, the confessor confirms that he will not sue the matter again. When the party, who is in favour of him, certifies the statement of confession, it is clearly stated that the situation was recorded in the register upon request. As in every formality, at the bottom of the deeds, the date, year, month, day and sometimes a certain period of the day are always mentioned and this part is written in Arabic. The names and titles of those who witness the legal treatment under the title of "*shuhudu'l-hal*"³⁴⁷ or "*shuhud-i muhzir*" are most absolutely recorded under the deed.

342 Evidence, deed, document, etc.

343 Decision.

344 The years 1839-1876 in Ottoman history.

345 Bill.

346 Shariya bill.

347 Witnesses of the situation.





It is known that deeds are given when there is an issue involving purchase-sale, rent, alimony, proxy, will, security, testimony, cession,³⁴⁸ loan, grant, proof of legal age, obligation, discovery, compromise, or dispatch, etc. Based on this, types of deeds are; *sulh*³⁴⁹ deed, *ikra*³⁵⁰ deed, *sats*³⁵¹ deed, *kira*³⁵² deed, *vasiyet*³⁵³ deed, *vekalet*³⁵⁴ deed, *feragat*³⁵⁵ deed etc.

Among the types of deeds, there is a kind of deed which is unique to itself. These are the *vaqfihs*.³⁵⁶ The *vaqfihs* is expressed as written documents that are in the context of the statute of the vaqf judgment and approved by the court of shariya as a result of a hypothetical lawsuit.

In addition to this, the term “*hucceti zahriye*” means declarations and orders written or placed behind official documents.

1.4.5.1.2. *‘Ilam* (Court Decrees) in the Court Registers and Their Characteristics:

‘Ilam is one of the most important documents which is confused by most researchers. *‘Ilam* means “*to declare*” in the dictionary. As a term the court document that carries the signature and provision of the *Kadi* who made the decision is called an *‘ilam*. Each *‘ilam* document contains the Claimant’s claim, the evidence on which it is based, the respondent’s answer and objection, the reasons for his objection, the decision made in the last section and the reasons for this decision.

The most important feature that distinguishes the *‘ilam* documents from the other court records is that they contain the decision of the judge. Every document containing the decision of the *kadi* is an *‘ilam*. Apart from that, every document that has the signature and seal of the *Kadi* is customarily called an *‘ilam* whether it contains a provision or not. For this reason, many *ma‘ruzs* in the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archive are recorded as court decrees.

After completing the trial, the *kadi* makes his decision based on the case file and according to the court provisions. He first verbally informs the parties of his decisions. He then prepares a decree, including the rationale for the decision, and then presents a copy to both the defendant and the plaintiff. He also records a copy of it in the register.

In the shariya courts, all records of the course of a case are kept as records of custody. In the case of records, which means the minutes of the proceedings, the rough draft is prepared on the basis of the written record of the case. After the *kadi* examines and notes “*to be written*” on the draft, the court decree is written, then it is examined and initialed by the clerk, and finally, it is recorded into the register with the last review of the *kadi*.

348 Strict or conditional.

349 Compromise.

350 Admission.

351 *Sats*, sales.

352 Hiring.

353 Will.

354 Procuration.

355 Renunciation.

356 Endowment deed.





With the *Ta'limat-i Seniyye*³⁵⁷ dated A.H. 1296 / A.D. 1878, the previously existing but not written principles started to be written. However, there is no difference in terms of style, expression and form between the writings written before 1878 and those written after that date.

In a court decree issued in the courts of shariya; the signature and seal of the *Kadi* are at the bottom, the signature consists of the name and the identity of the *Kadi* written by his own hand, the seal contains the name of the *Kadi* himself and his father, sometimes a short prayer sentence, the case is introduced with formulated expressions, the plaintiff contains the subject of the case, the defendant's response and objections are included, the evidence for the reason of the decision is mentioned, the final decision of the *Kadi* is explained, the date is written in Arabic or the date note is jotted as it is today. Consequently, such conditions must be in place in the form of decrees.

It is not obligatory to give the list of witnesses under the title of *shudu'l-hal*, as in the deeds, in the court decrees. If the means of proof is a witness, the name of the witnesses can be written in or at the end of the court decree. The court decrees are divided into various types such as slander to honour, drinking, adultery according to their subjects. Again, according to their subjects, they take names such as bail, adultery, marriage and divorce.

1.4.5.1.3. *Ma'ruzs* (Requests) in the Court Registers and Their Characteristics:

In the Court Registers, unlike the deeds and court decrees, a type of document that is often confused with decrees in terms of expression and form are the *ma'ruzs*. *Ma'ruz* literally means what is offered. As a term, it has two meanings, one is actual and the other is secondary. As for its secondary meaning; since most of the decrees are written to the enforcement authorities and presented to them, they can also be called *ma'ruz*. Most decrees start with the expression, "*Ma'ruz-i Dai-i Devlet-i Aliyyeleridir ki*".

The actual meaning of *ma'ruz* as a different document is that although it is written by the *Kadi* it does not contain the decision of the *Kadi*, and cannot be accepted as written evidence for the determination of a legal situation as is the case with the *hucet*, and it can only act as written records where the *Kadi* had presented an administrative situation or is the name given to the complaint petition of the public addressed to the executive or the *kadi*. Briefly, *ma'ruz* is written documents and records that indicate a request or a situation written by the subordinate. As it is called "*ma'ruz*", it can also be called "*ariza*"³⁵⁸ or "*arz*"³⁵⁹ and is usually used in the plural "*ma'ruzat*".³⁶⁰

The difference of the *ma'ruz* written by the *Kadi* from the decrees, which are sometimes recorded as *ma'ruz*, is that they do not contain the decision of the *Kadi*. The *ma'ruz* documents end with the statement "*Devletin yuce makamına arz ve i'lâm olındı*". However, just because the term *'ilam* is expressed it does not necessarily mean that the relevant document is a court decree.

357 Bill of Order.

358 Request.

359 Offer.

360 Request.





1.4.5.1.4. *Muraseles* (Correspondence) in the Court Registers and Their Characteristics:

In addition, *kadis* write some of the official documents mentioned above. They can also write an official letter to the chamberlain of that region to capture any defendant, especially following an edict or commandment coming from the center or also transfer their post of judiciary to any regent with an official letter. Therefore, the written documents in the court registers belonging to the *Kadi* and addressed to a person or office of lower ranking or equivalent authorities are also called *murasele*.

1.4.5.1.5. Documents Sent to *Kadi* from Other Authorities and Their Characteristics:

Documents in court registers are not just documents written by *kadis*. *Kadis* also carry out the executive duties of their region. Except for the military parts of the orders sent from the central administration to the *Beylerbeg*, state, *sanjaq* or district, all documents are sent to the *kadis* and the *kadis* record them.³⁶¹ Therefore, *kadis* are not only civil servants who deal with legal issues, but also carry out the administration in that part of the state.

For example, orders and edicts coming from the Sultan are stated in the court registers with the provisions mentioned as “*evamir*”³⁶² or “*feramin*”.³⁶³ *Kadis* keep separate books on this subject. If the *kadis* do not keep it, they either turn the book and write this record upside down to distinguish it from other records, or they write down the words “*evamir*” and “*feramin*” at the top or in the middle of the registers. Apart from that, there are also records from the Sultan but not like the general ones above, records which only concern private, specific individuals. These records are; duty appointments, feudality shares, trade charters, and edicts, charters and orders written in connection to other similar matters.

In the Ottoman State, after the Sultan, the authority who was in charge of enforcement and follow-up with shariya and legal provisions is the grand vizier, who is a kind of absolute deputy of the Sultan. The Grand Viziers may remind *kadis* of certain situations when they deem necessary, based on the order of the Sultan. It is possible to find records related to this in the court registers.

1.5. The Importance and Characteristics of the Cyprus Court Registers:

The most important judicial body of the Ottoman State is undoubtedly the shariya courts. It is possible to find information about the legal, economic, religious, military and administrative institutions of the state from the books of these courts. These documents; contain all matters related to subjects, regardless of religion, language and colour and court orders and administrative regulations concerning these incidents. These registers in Cyprus start from the second half of

361 These orders are; appointing statements, edicts, commandments and other provisions.

362 Orders.

363 Edicts.





the XVI. century³⁶⁴ up until the last quarter of the XIX. century and are the main sources of the Island's nearly 307-year history and culture.

After the Ottoman Empire conquered Cyprus, Nicosia was chosen as the administrative center. In terms of Ottoman administration style, they appointed *kadis* to deal with issues related to artisan, establishments, the city's subsistence, as well as jurisdiction, legal and administrative duties on the island. The *kadis* working in Cyprus continued their activities until the XIX. century from their own homes or mansions rather than separate court buildings.³⁶⁵ In the regions other than towns, mosques, masjids and madrasahs were also used as court buildings.³⁶⁶

The first person to carry out the first important study on the court registers in Cyprus is Vergi H. Bedevi. In this study, Bedevi gives the number of registers and the number of pages. In addition, by specifying the place where the registers are protected, he tries to evaluate the transformation movements on the Island.³⁶⁷

Jakob Markelbach examined the court register dated A.H. 1105-1106 (A.D. 1693-1695), made evaluations regarding the socio-economic structure and institutions of Cyprus and translated the entire register into German. Markelbach's mentioned work was published in 1990.³⁶⁸

Ronald C. Jennings is one of the foreign researchers who benefited from the Cyprus Court Registers.³⁶⁹ The period that Jennings benefited from is between 1580 and 1640 and is related to the early Ottoman period on the island.

Nuri Çevikel is one of the local academicians who has directly and to a large extent benefited from the Cyprus Court Registers.³⁷⁰ In his research, Çevikel examined the 50-year period between 1750-1800 and tried to describe the administrators, *kadis*, *ayans*,³⁷¹ public and the relations between them.³⁷²

364 The oldest register that can be reached since Ottoman Empire is the Bursa Court Registers and it starts from 1455. For this, see... Uğur, op.cit., 2010, p. 11. However, the oldest record that can be reached in Cyprus is the Court Register No.1 dated A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1594 and this book is a reflection of this.

365 For more information, see... İlber Ortaylı, "Osmanlı Şehirlerinde Mahkeme" (Court in Ottoman Cities), Prof. Dr. Bülent Eser Armağan, Ankara, 1974, p. 246.

366 For more information, see... Bilgin Aydın, "Osmanlı Dönemi İstanbul Mahkemelerinde Sicillerin Korunması ve Şer'îye Sicilleri Arşivi'nin Kuruluşu" (The Protection of the Registers in the Courts of Istanbul in the Ottoman Period and the Establishment of the Archives of Court Registers), <http://os-ar.com/module.php?name=Sections&top=printpage&artid=23>, (Date of Access: 30.03.2017).

367 Vergi H. Bedevi, "Kıbrıs Şer'î Mahkeme Sicilleri Üzerine Araştırmalar" (Research on Cyprus Court Registers), 1st International Cyprus Studies Congress (14-19 April 1969) Turkish Delegation Bulletin, Turkish Culture Research Institute Publications, Ankara, 1971, p. 139-156.

368 For more information, see... Jakob Merkelbach, Die Protokolle des Kadiamtes Nikosia ausden Jahren 1105/06 (1693- 1695), Germany, 1990.

369 Ronald C. Jennings, Christians and Muslims in Ottoman Cyprus and the Mediterranean World (1571-1640), New York University Press, New York, 1993.

370 He is one of the researchers who made an overall assessment of the Cyprus Court Registers. Çevikel has many publications on this subject. For this, see... Nuri Çevikel, "KKTC Milli Arşivi Şer'îye Sicilleri" (TRNC National Archive Court Registers), Social History, Volume 13, Issue 78, June 2000, p. 18-22.

371 Nobables.

372 Nuri Çevikel, Kıbrıs Eyâleti, Yönetim, Kilise, Ayân ve Halk (1750-1800): Bir Değişim Döneminin Anatomisi (Cyprus State, Administration, Church, Notables and the People (1750-1800): Anatomy of a Period of Change), Eastern Mediterranean University Printing House, Famagusta, 2000.





One of the researchers who benefited from the Cyprus court registers, albeit to a certain extent, is Kemal Cicek. Cicek, based on the registers tried to determine the legal position of non-Muslims in Cyprus under the Ottoman rule.³⁷³

Another person who made an academic study on the history of Cyprus in the Ottoman period is Recep Dunder. Dunder's work is a doctoral dissertation prepared by making use of Cyprus court registers, among other Ottoman sources.³⁷⁴

In addition, Olcay Akgör studied the Court Register No.18,³⁷⁵ Ali Eftal Ozkul studied the Court Register No.4 (A.H. 1043-1046)³⁷⁶ and the Court Register No.17 of Nicosia (A.H. 1157-1161 / A.D. 1744-1748);³⁷⁷ Celal Erdonmez examined the Social Structure in Cyprus (1839-1856), according to the Court Registers;³⁷⁸ Mehmet Ali Durmus examined Nicosia's Court Register No.7 as an academic thesis.³⁷⁹

Habib Derzinevesi helped transfer the court registers in the TRNC National Archive and Research Department to today's Turkish and as far as can be determined on the matter, made 4 register books as master thesis.³⁸⁰ In general, these theses relate to data from the late XIX. century and early XIX. century.

The present study aims to shed light on other future studies. However, it is useful to provide some preliminary information. First of all, since the documents kept by *kadis* in Cyprus during the court proceedings were recorded in the court registers, they have enabled thousands of declaratory

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- 373 On the subject, Kemal Çiçek made a doctoral thesis at the University of Birmingham. For this, see... Kemal Çiçek, *Zimmis (Non-Muslims) of Cyprus in the Shariya Court, 1110/39 A.H. / 1698-1726 A.D.*, University of Birmingham, Unpublished Doctoral Thesis, Birmingham 1992.
- 374 Recep Dündar, *Kıbrıs Beylerbeyliği (1570-1670) (Cyprus Beylerbeyliği 1570-1670)*, İnönü University Institute of Social Sciences, Unpublished Doctoral Thesis, Malatya, 1998.
- 375 Olcay Akgör, *Kıbrıs'ın 18 Numaralı Şer'iyye Sicili (Cyprus Court Register No.18, Transcription and Evaluation) A.H. 1251-1262 / A.D. 1836-1845*, Gazi University Institute of Social Sciences, Unpublished Master Thesis, Ankara, 1994.
- 376 Ali Eftal Özkul, *4 Numaralı Şer'iyye Sicili (Cyprus Court Register No.4) (A.H. 1043-1046)*, Ege University Faculty of Literature Department of History, Thesis, 1995.
- 377 Ali Eftal Özkul, *Lefkoşa'nın 17 Numaralı Şer'i Mahkeme Sicili (Court Register No.17 of Nicosia) (A.H. 1157-1161 / A.D. 1744-1748)*, Ege University Social Sciences Institute Department of History, Unpublished Master Thesis, Izmir, 1998.
- 378 Celâl Erdönmez, *Şer'iyye Sicillerine Göre Kıbrıs'ta Toplum Yapısı (Community Structure in Cyprus According to the Court Registers) (1839-1856)*, Suleyman Demirel University Institute of Social Sciences History Department, Unpublished Doctoral Thesis, Isparta, 2004.
- 379 Mehmet Ali Durmuş, *Hicri 1120-21 Tarihli Lefkoşa'nın 7 Numaralı Şer'iyye Sicili (Court Register No.7 of Nicosia Dated H. 1120-21)*, Ege University Social Sciences Institute Department of History, Unpublished Master Thesis, Izmir, 1997.
- 380 Ümmiye Talay, *1871-1873 Yılları Arası Şer'iyye Sicili (Court Register Between 1871-1873)*, Near East University Institute of Educational Sciences Ottoman Paleography and Archiving Education Department, Unpublished Master Thesis, Nicosia, 2004; Reyhan Özin, *1911-1916 Yılları Arası Şer'iyye Sicili (Court Register Between 1911-1916)*, Near East University Institute of Educational Sciences Ottoman Paleography and Archiving Education Department, Unpublished Master Thesis, Nicosia, 2004; Canan Türkmen, *1913-1916 Yılları Arası Şer'iyye Sicili (Court Register Between 1913-1916)*, Near East University Institute of Educational Sciences Ottoman Paleography and Archiving Education Department, Unpublished Master Thesis, Nicosia, 2004; Gülin Arlı, *1879 Yılı Girne Bölgesi Şer'i Sicili (1879 Year Kyrenia District Court Register)*, Near East University Institute of Educational Sciences Ottoman Paleography and Archiving Education Department, Unpublished Master Thesis, Nicosia, 2005.





documents to be preserved dating to the end of the XIX. century. It can be understood from this that court registers started to be kept together with the judicial institution established in Cyprus. Therefore, the court registries on the island are as old as the judicial institution established in Cyprus. According to the available data, the first examples of court registers in Cyprus start from the XVI. century. The Court Register No.1 registered in Cyprus covers the dates A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1594. However, there is also a document dated A.H. 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 982 / A.D. 19 July 1574 in the Court Register No.1. This document belonging to 1574, stands separate in the Court Register No.1. The first document that followed was dated A.H. 15 Rabi Al-Thani 988 / A.D. 30 May 1580. The island was partially conquered by the Ottomans in 1570, and completely conquered in 1571, and since after establishing its own system, Ahmet Kamil *Effendi* on August 1570, Alauddin *Effendi* on 30 April 1578 and Ibrahim *Effendi* on 4 October 1579 were appointed as *kadis*, it is incoherent to have the court register on date of A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1594. The fact that there is a 9-year interruption in the court registers is incompatible with the realities of life. First of all, there should be no cases in Cyprus during this time, no orders, commands, edicts, or statements received from the center, which is not possible in the real flow of life. Nevertheless, there is another known fact that during this period, there are no documents or registers in Cyprus. According to this, it is seen that there is a significant intensity in the registers since the XVI. and XVII. centuries. Whereas in the XVII. and XVIII. centuries, registers have gained value in terms of order and regularity.

While court registers belonging to the Ottoman period in Cyprus should, under normal conditions, be transferred from one *kadi* to another and kept in the court where they are located,³⁸¹ to what extent the registers are kept is uncertain. However, it makes it possible to make some assumptions about this from the registers that have been transferred to the present day. Especially if the conquest date of Cyprus 1571 is taken into account, it is seen that the 54 registers currently on the island are before the expected start date, some of them are missing or lost due to an unknown reason. In fact, the reasons for these losses have not been investigated sufficiently. The reasons for the disappearance of the registers kept in various places can be shown as; fires, misconduct and the negligent attitudes of the *kadis* keeping the registers during their transfer to their successors.³⁸² Undoubtedly, although these factors were effective in the disappearance of court registers in Cyprus, they are far from explaining the over-all disappearance of the register No.37 and dated A.H. 1242-1262 / A.D. 1826-1845.

For this, CVA has worked hard to preserve these registers, which have for years been scattered and kept in various locations around Cyprus. Therefore, it is the duty as well as the responsibility of CVA, in terms of its establishment purpose and activities, and as one of the oldest and most established institutions on the island to protect the court registers of Cyprus.

Court registers, which are protected within the constitution of the CVA, were kept under unprofessional conditions for many years and with no classification. With a study carried out years later, registers were separated by centuries and numbered on a chronological basis. It is known

³⁸¹ Taş, op.cit., 2014, p. 459.

³⁸² For this, see... Mehmet Fuat Köprülü, "Anadolu Selçukluları Tarihinin Yerli Kaynakları" (Local Sources of Anatolian Seljuks History), Belleten, Volume 7, Issue 25, 1943, p. 410.





that the documents were brought together and bound in British colonial rule especially in order to benefit from the registers, it is seen that the documents were mixed or pages were not arranged in the required time frame.

As can be seen, court registries have an exceptional place and importance in terms of archiving activities in Cyprus. The CVA, which has a very important archive in Cyprus, with its 54 volumes and approximately 9,626 pages of material, unfortunately has not been examined in terms of its material with regards to Turkish Cypriot history, Cyprus history or the archival history of TRNC.

It has not been possible to gather the court registers under one roof for many reasons, namely because the courts operating in Cyprus were located in different places, in residential areas or were mobile, especially since the XVI. century. However, Cyprus court registers, which gain importance not only by protecting and documenting legal rights but also by being a source for historical, social and economic researches, are protected and stored in a special section of the CVA.

Cyprus court registers must in general be small, narrow and long enough to fit in the pocket of the *Kadi's* robe.³⁸³ In this context, the dimension of the court registers is generally 15×45 cm. in size.³⁸⁴ In terms of the number of pages, the lowest is Register No.58 with 43 pages, followed by No.9, with 62 pages, No.25, with 66 pages and No.23, with 69 pages. Register No.21 stands out with regards to the number of pages. This register consists of 365 pages. Followed by Register No.1, with 324 pages; Register No.52, with 301 pages; Register No.49 which consists of 290 pages and Register No.42 which consists of 285 pages. The average number of pages for the 54 registers is around 178 pages.

However, the content of the court registers, which are the most important source of Ottoman law in Cyprus and known to have 54 registers, has not been uncovered. Actually, the fact that the number of registers within the borders of Cyprus Island is 54, brings with it many difficulties. Considering the existence of so many pages and volumes, it will be seen how important the Ottoman court registers are in terms of Cyprus, Ottoman and Islamic law and history.

31 of these books, which are composed of records kept in the shariya courts by *kadis* or regents, are kept in the TRNC National Archive and Research Department.³⁸⁵ Some of these books have been collected under the title of the register and some of them have been collected under the name of proceedings. Apart from these registries, photocopies of 41 of the 54 register books in the Vaqfs Administration have been transferred to the TRNC National Archive and Research Department, and it has been determined that there are 54 court registers in the *Evqaf*³⁸⁶ Department. However, it is not correct to mention this number since the classification studies of these registers have not been fully concluded.

On the other hand, Ottoman court registers recorded in Cyprus are documents that reveal not only the legal history of the period and the region in which they were held but also the social,

383 Taş, op.cit., 2014, p. 459.

384 Uğur, op.cit., 2010, p. 10.

385 "Kıbrıs Mahkemeleri" (Cyprus Courts), Ed. Gökhan Şengör, op.cit., 2003, p. 13.

386 *Evqaf*





political, economic and cultural history. Court registers, which are specifically the court records, keep a lot of information expressing the conditions of the period. This is because the duties and powers of the Ottoman *kadis* in Cyprus are much larger than those of the judges in the modern sense today. An Ottoman *kadi* working in Cyprus, besides being a judge, is a mayor, a civil servant, a notary, and an inspector overseeing the collection of taxes collected by the state. It is for this reason, that the court registers held by the *kadis* working in Cyprus are important in terms of learning about the legal cases and disputes that have been brought to the courts of the period.

The importance of the court registers in terms of giving first-hand information about the economic markets in Cyprus as of the period, prices of goods and any changes that occur, standards determined for the goods sold, edicts sent to Cyprus from the central government, provisions, reconstruction activities on the island, preparations for the logistical support of the army, migrations, and all kinds of social, economic, administrative and legal actions such as settlement problems, population movements, *vaqfs*, activities of professional organizations, trading, testaments, establishing *vaqfs*, donations, pledges, marriages, divorces, established commercial companies. Unfortunately, the information found in court registers in Cyprus are not expressed in today's conditions and in all its clarity.

When evaluated from this point of view, this study deals with the court registers of the Ottoman Empire for Cyprus, reveals the first sources of the history of law and economics in Cyprus, gives detailed information about the social history of the island in the Ottoman period, provides reliable information on relevant topics and gives an opportunity to evaluate them.³⁸⁷

In fact, court registries in Cyprus also provide valuable and important information about Turks and Greeks as well as the Ottoman administration on the Island. Because in a geography where there is a large Christian population in Cyprus and in a geography where this intensity continues significantly after the conquest, the importance of Cyprus court registers is gradually increasing. The return of non-Muslims who fled after the conquest to the island or the introduction of Turks from Anatolia by the method of "*senlendirme*"³⁸⁸ caused the demographic composition in Cyprus to be shaped to a certain extent. This composition created on the island by the Ottoman administration was balanced within the framework of law and justice, and gave these people the opportunity to live together for 307 years. On the other hand, it has always been a matter of curiosity of how these people, whose language, religion and culture are different from each other, lived together for three centuries, and arranged and maintained their social relations.

Another issue that concerns the minds is about how people on the Island affect or develop their relationships with each other. However, since the commercial, social, family, and religious etc. relations of the communities on the island were not known enough and first-hand sources could not be reached, ideas about this subject could not be evaluated realistically. Therefore, it

387 For the importance of court books in terms of Ottoman legal history, see... Fethi Gedikli, "Şer'iyye Sicillerinin Hukuk Tarihi Açısından Önemi ve Sicillere Dayalı Araştırmalar" (The Importance of the Court Registers in Terms of Legal History and Studies Based on Registers), Ottoman Researches from Past to Present, ISAM Publications, Istanbul, 2007, p. 73-96.

388 To make a place well populated and prosperous.





is necessary to look at the first order documents, in other words, the court registers of Cyprus in order to find answers to such questions or to look at the social traces of the multi-faceted coexistence in the Island.

From this point of view, it will be possible to see through the court registers not only the Island's, but also the status of the Turkish and Greek societies and so forth on the Island, the minorities, as well as the practices and social order of the Ottoman State in this geography. In this way, the examination of the Cyprus court registers will show that '*Ottoman Peace*' existed in at least half of the Ottoman rule that lasted for three centuries, while revealing the religion, language, sect and ethnic structure on the Island.

It is worth noting that the phenomenon of living side by side in peace on the island, which is widely discussed today, was succeeded by the Ottoman administration within the framework of certain principles. This is, of course, is the success of the Ottoman order, law and practice in Cyprus. When evaluated from this aspect, the court registers in Cyprus are an important work to publish within certain principles, as well as a remarkable action in terms of the emergence of Ottoman order, law, economy and social history in Cyprus.

Starting from this point, a difficult job was initiated; the publication of the Court registers of Cyprus, with the will and encouragement of the CVA. The fact that no such publication has been made to date shows a serious shortcoming in this regard. Even in terms of method, this has brought with it many difficulties.

Especially due to the insufficient publication in this field, CVA took the initiative and was asked to bring these registers to the publication life; accordingly, it was decided to publish Cyprus court registers. Within the framework of this decision, starting from Cyprus Court Register No.1, these resources are aimed to be published as a collection.

In fact, the importance given to this study as CVA is admirable. Because CVA has made great efforts, to fill the void which exists in this field, to gather disconnected information, to certify false information, to present information from a single source by making a prestige publishment, and had a number of important missions, such as providing information from official sources and referring to history and to publish this corpus.

The first study on the subject was done between 2005-2007 but could not be finalized. However, although this current work has benefited from previous data, it has been concluded by reviewing almost all of it again. This study has made it compulsory to reconsider the Cyprus Court Register No.1, evaluate, to check the names of places and individuals, to make a detailed correction and to create a writing union. However, for the realization of this project, it was first submitted to the opinion and disposal of the CVA Board of Directors. The CVA Board of Directors approved this project with a unanimous decision and the scientific committee started to work.

Subsequently, the principles regarding the publication of the Cyprus court registers were determined. At the beginning of these principles it was aimed to only translate the targeted literature the Cyprus court registers into today's Turkish and in connection to this to address the





first four registers in Cyprus. The limitation in this area is related to the difficulties in accessing the court records on the Island, difficulties in using time effectively and the sensitivity in publishing the data in its original form. The main purpose here; to reach a more familiar period from a period where there is very little knowledge and to ensure that unknown data is unearthed. Thus, it will be possible to learn the 307-year administrative status of the Ottoman Empire and the content of the prevalent events on the island.

It is evident that the publication of the court registers of Cyprus especially will be important in terms of examining or recognizing the Ottoman law, society, administrative structure, social relations, types of relations and content, in short, all aspects of the Ottoman Empire on the Island and that with the completion of the publication, it will enable the learning of the whole congruity. Thus, freed from all wrong information regarding the Ottoman administration, society, economy, law and social relations on the Island, distorted or disinformed data and the truth will be revealed. Parallel to this, how the Ottoman legal system works on the island, what kind of applications are in place in terms of administrative law, how economic doctrines and social changes take shape will be seen.

Apart from this, each provision related to Cyprus court registers without exception will be published and provision summaries will be given at the beginning of each provision.

That being the case, it will inevitably take time to publish 54 court registers in Cyprus. But this is not a very long time as it is thought. It is expected that the time will not be too long, as the previous studies will be benefited from, these studies will be reviewed again and will be handled by reading comparatively. However, leaving aside the first publication, since publications will continue according to the format which will be formed with this first work, it is envisaged that the others will be released in a shorter time.

Especially in the previous draft studies on the subject, the names of places and people are largely inaccurate, the same word being read or written in different ways, inevitably disrupts the unity of writing and expression. In order to solve this problem, effort was shown to read the names of places and individuals correctly and to include a directory related to this. Thus, efforts were made to ensure the unity of writing and expression. Regarding the subject, Armenian, Hebrew and Greek names were written as they were written in the original text; however, the actual spelling was attempted to be specified by footnotes. These inaccuracies are sometimes caused by the scribe/*kadi* of the era who wrote the text, or by the incorrect reading of the person who transfers it to today's Turkish. Considering that such mistakes are natural, it is aimed to convey the study to be published with the most accurate data as much as possible and attention has been paid to publish the text accordingly. However, it is not scientifically correct, as well as impossible, to claim that everything has been corrected or worked with zero errors in this study. However, it is a fact that maximum effort has been made to minimize the error.

The first phase of the project is the publication of the first four registers of Cyprus. Particular attention was given to starting from the first period court registers and presenting data about the Ottoman administration on the island.





CVA carried out a project with the Turkish Archivists Association between 2005-2007 to facilitate its work in this field, and as a result of this study, it was ensured that the registers were transferred to today's Turkish in its original form. However, the text prepared was of a draft nature and could not be finalized because of its many missing aspects. Despite that, it is a fact that the digital images of the registers are taken and transferred to the virtual environment. Especially when digital shots were taken, it was seen that some pages were repeatedly or not taken as a result of carelessness. For these reasons and many others, CVA did not find it appropriate to publish these texts.

Meanwhile, CVA wanted to restart the publication work, as it saw that some of the data belonging to the court registers owned by the Turkish Cypriot community, which they also had, began to circulate informally and prevented the emergence of questionable situations and prevent the emergence of questionable situations. Considering this fact, CVA decided to publish the court registers at their own disposal. Thus, CVA aspired to add an official meaning to this work carried out under its own authority and to turn it into a prestige project by printing on behalf of CVA as a corporate identity.

From this moment on, the General Manager of the Cyprus Vaqfs Administration, the Chairman and members of the Board of Directors focused on printing this publication on behalf of the institution, and in connection to this Faculty Member of Ankara Haci Bayram Veli (Gazi) University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences Prof. Dr. Soyalp TAMCELİK and employee of the institution, Mustafa Kemal KASAPOĞLU have been assigned. The experts mentioned have reviewed all the available data one by one and spent a lot of effort and time to realize this project. Afterwards, the registers to be published were brought to the printing stage, submitted to the Cyprus Vaqfs Administration for approval and printed. Therefore, this work should be evaluated as a result of common reason, common effort and common labour.

CVA has recently increased its efforts in this field and revised the court registers of Cyprus offering a new service that will print 446 years of institutional history in gold letters.

Accordingly, the registration number, the dates and the number of pages of the Court Registers designed by the CVA are as follows:

Table 3: The Inventory List of Court Registers Found in the Cyprus Vaqfs Administration Archive

Book No.	Year (A.H.)	Year (A.D.)	Page Number
1	988-1003	1580-1594	334 [324] ³⁸⁹
2	1016-1018	1607-1609	130
3	1018-1019	1609-1610	182
4	1043-1046	1633-1636	248

389 In the original text of the Cyprus Court Register No.1 it is stated to be 334 pages. However, after detailed examination it was found to be wrong and the actual number of pages was found to be 324. For more information, see... Tamçelik and Kasapoğlu, op.cit., 2018, p. 54.



**CYPRUS COURT REGISTER NO.1**

(A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)



5	1043-1046	1633-1636	110
6	1110-1111	1698-1699	177
7	1120-1121	1708-1709	121
8	1125-1126	1713-1714	171
9	1129-1130	1716-1717	62
10	1132-1133	1719-1720	145
11	1133-1137	1720-1724	99
12	1136-1139	1723-1726	147
13	1139-1147	1726-1734	227
14	1144-1148	1731-1735	130
15	1148-1156	1735-1748	241
16	1158-1161	1745-1748	227
17	1157-1160	1744-1747	107
18	1170-1198	1756-1783	133
19	1180-1183	1766-1769	153
20	1183-1196	1769-1781	166
21	1198-1212	1783-1797	365
22	1213-1215	1798-1800	128
23	1215-1217	1800-1802	69
24	1217-1221	1802-1806	192
25	1222-1222	1807-1807	66
26	1219-1224	1804-1809	147
27	1244-1227	1809-1812	260
28	1227-1230	1812-1814	259
29	1230-1233	1814-1817	221
30	1233-1238	1817-1822	183
31	1238-1241	1822-1825	135
32	1241-1243	1825-1827	153
33	1243-1245	1827-1829	204
34	1245-1250	1829-1834	192
35	1249-1251	1833-1835	167
36	1251-1254	1835-1838	240
37	1242-1262	1826-1845	Missing
38	1254-1257	1838-1841	235
39	1257-1260	1841-1844	182
40	1260-1262	1844-1845	183
41	1262-1265	1845-1848	230





42	1265-1269	1848-1852	285
43	1269-1270	1852-1853	58
44	1270-1274	1853-1857	179
45	1275-1282	1858-1861	167
46	1278-1280	1861-1863	125
47	1280-1284	1863-1867	191
48	1284-1285	1867-1868	135
49	1285-1287	1867-1868	290
50	1285-1289	1868-1870	218
51	1289-1290	1872-1873	208
52	1291-1296	1874-1878	301
53	1296-1301	1878-1883	179
54	1301-1306	1883-1888	179
Total:			9.626

Court registries in Cyprus are generally safeguarded at the Cyprus Vaqfs Administration and the TRNC National Archives and Research Department. However, the court records in the TRNC National Archives and Research Department have been gathered under the title of Court Register or Record. In addition, there are also registry books which have been expressed by different names. However, it is difficult to precisely state the number of court registers in the archive because the classification studies have not yet been finalised.

Based on the table above, the register numbers and dates of the four books which are aimed to be published in the first stage are as follows:

Court Register No.1: A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1594, consists of 334 [324] sheets;

Court Register No.2: A.H. 1016-1018 / A.D. 1607-1609, consists of 130 sheets;

Court Register No.3: A.H. 1018-1019 / A.D. 1609-1610, consists of 182 sheets;

Court Register No.4: A.H. 1043-1046 / A.D. 1633-1636 and consists of 248 sheets.

The above-mentioned registers were translated into today's Turkish language within a study conducted between the years 2005-2007 and even though with some errors, Mustafa SERIN, Hasan CAGLAR, Murat BILGIN, Necati KURT, Nedim PAKIRDAG, Sabri ATAY and Yasar CELEP's contribution need to be considered. However, although each register was checked by a separate group of experts and the study was completed in a short period of time, it was not possible to reach the desired objective. Unlike the old panel of experts, the new panel of experts compared the Latinised text with the original text, and tried to eliminate or at least reduce the many mistakes which existed.

As a result, it is obvious that the publication of the Court registers in Cyprus will shed light on the social, economic and judicial life of the island, as well as provide comprehensive information about the history of the region and hence, enable realistic evaluations.



CYPRUS COURT REGISTERS

CYPRUS COURT REGISTER NO.1

(A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)

PART II

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE CYPRUS COURT REGISTER (NO.1)





2. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE CYPRUS COURT REGISTER (NO.1)

The Cyprus Court Registers, which are also known as the Sharia Court Books are important since they are records held by the judges regarding the lawsuits on the Island, as well as documents in which orders, edicts and provisions sent from Istanbul are written. The Cyprus Court Registers, especially those recorded between the centuries XVI.-XVIII. contain invaluable information in terms of the provisions and edicts which came from Istanbul.

When evaluated in this respect, the court registers in Cyprus; are one of the most important sources of Turkish Cypriot, Ottoman history and the history of the island. In fact, these registers are important not only for historians but also for economists and fiscal historians in terms of price movements.

It is also possible to come across a number of documents related to law estate in the Cyprus Court Registries. For example, there are many haereditas in the Cyprus Court Register No.1, which are important in terms of showing the kind and the economic power of the properties, as well as find out about the household appliances, goods, clothes, books, etc. left by a deceased person to the heritors. Therefore, it is possible to obtain valuable data from the Cyprus Court Register No.1 in terms of ethnology and folklore. In other words, it is possible to learn a lot of information about the culinary culture of Cyprus, kitchen supplies, home furniture, clothing materials, woven fabrics and so on. In addition, the Court Register No.1; also provides a great opportunity to learn about the size of a family in Cyprus, the structure of the family or the relationships among the members of the family.

Among the records in connection with the Court Register No.1; it is possible to find information and documents related to nearly all matters, be it public, legal, administrative, economic and social history, as well as civil, individual, family, inheritance, property-debts, trade, penalties, procedures, law of enforcements and minorities. When evaluated in this respect, the Court Register No.1 is the oldest register on the island with regards to chronology and is important in terms of being the first example and a treasure in terms of its content.

The Court Register No.1; contains documents about the appointment of *imams*, *muezzins* and preachers for the pursuance of religious services; in addition, law, punishment, security, public order, agriculture, livestock, trade, industry and manor, inspection and auditing of *muqataa*,¹ social security, such as the establishment and execution of taxes applied to all kinds of professional groups, issuing licenses to workplaces, the supervision of trades and the organization of tradesmen, the appointment of guild managers, bazaar-market and food control, settlement, purchase-sale, the control of taxes, such as *jizya*,² grants, *bac*,³ *avariz*,⁴ inheritance, *qassam* transaction, marriage, divorce,

1 *Muqataa*; state revenue-source leased for a sum amounting to about the annual revenue from the source for a term of 3 years.

2 Poll tax in the Islamic states and the Ottoman Empire prescribed by the Sheriat, paid in cash by the non-Muslim males capable to earn their living.

3 *Bach*.

4 Tax in the Ottoman state.





alimony, duties of the janissaries, military records about war and so on, some *fatwas*, relations between the *rayah* and the central authority, relations between non-Muslims and foreign merchants and Muslim citizens, counting goods when necessary, urbanism, architectural structure, the status of villages and towns; social life, social environment, animal rights and many other aspects of the state structure in the most reliable way with regards to religious, legal, economic and social issues.

In particular, records kept in the Court Register No.1, such as the submissions, notifications, *hujjets*, the arrangement and registration of the *vaqfs* which had a great value in the Ottoman Empire, the permissions given to officers for registration, the assignments of proxies, administrative records related to the appointment of civil servants and madrasah teachers, the detection and repair of official buildings, the audit of *vaqfs* and renting of *vaqf* buildings, tax and *jizya* collection, the appointment of the *subahsi* and *kethuda* posts, as well as records involving administrative inspections are of great importance.

At the same time, the Court Register No.1 is a real treasure, which includes all kinds of documents; power of attorney, bail, contracts and loan agreements related to the procedures of Islamic law and performed by notaries today; inheritance issues; decisions and minutes of the Court; copies of administrative, economic, social orders, edicts, imperial decrees and *berats* sent from the center by debt certificates or contracts; provisions concerning the prohibition of tobacco and liquor, the determination of the ranges of the Imperial Army during the military expedition, determination of the required barriers for the army, the follow-up and disciplining of the draft-dodgers, the provisions of regional security and public order; issues of public interest such as water shortage and drought; inspection of abuse of tradesmen; the schedules of distribution of the taxes and liabilities belonging to the conventional undertaking to the public; inspection of tradesmen's misconduct, the public distribution charts of the tax and taxpayers of the customary bid, the records of the guild and all kinds of municipal services.

In fact, another reason that the Court Register No.1 is a treasure trove of history and documents is because it coincides with the reigns of the Ottoman Sultans; *Selim II.* (1566-1574), *Murat III.* (1574-1595) and *Mehmet III.* (1595-1603).

The Grand Viziers in this period are, respectively *Sokollu Mehmet Pasha* (28 June 1565-12 October 1579), *Shemsi Ahmet Pasha* (11 October 1579-28 April 1580), *Lala Mustafa Pasha* (28 April 1580-7 August 1580), *Koca Sinan Pasha* (7 August 1580-6 December 1582), *Kanijeli Siyavush Pasha* (24 December 1582-25 July 1584), *Ozdemiroglu Osman Pasha* (28 July 1584-29 October 1585), *Hadim Mesih Mehmet Pasha* (1 November 1585-14 April 1586), *Kanijeli Siyavush Pasha* (14 April 1586-2 April 1589), *Koca Sinan Pasha* (14 April 1589-1 August 1591), *Serdar Ferhat Pasha* (1 August 1591-4 April 1592), *Kanijeli Siyavush Pasha* (4 April 1592-28 January 1593), *Koca Sinan Pasha* (28 January 1593-16 February 1595), *Serdar Ferhat Pasha* (16 February 1595-7 July 1595) and *Koca Sinan Pasha* (7 July 1595-19 November 1595).

In addition, the *vaqf* records found in the register are of special value and importance. Understanding the value and importance of the *vaqfs* within the social life also highlights and provides a better understanding in terms of the property rights, private law and the situation of the property owned by the *vaqf* administration in relation to the ongoing inter-communal negotiations





in Cyprus. In this respect, it is possible to find evidence of many vaqfs that are unknown or assumed to have existed from the registers. Taking this into consideration, knowing the purpose of the Ottoman vaqfs established in Cyprus, what conditions were put forward in the vaqfs or for what purpose, would be highly beneficial in today's inter-communal negotiations. Therefore, these records, which act as a beacon to more than 2,000⁵ vaqfs/foundations established in Cyprus, will shed light on today's vaqfs, will be the connection between yesterday and today's vaqf activities and, above all, will enrich the cultural life of the Turkish Cypriot people.

The fact that the Court Register No.1 is such a treasure or that it contains such important archive material is not only valuable for the Turkish Cypriot culture, but also for the Greek Cypriots and other states established on Ottoman lands. For this register provides extraordinary information for other societies on the island, as well as within the Ottoman geography.

Accordingly, the general characteristics of the Court Register No.1, which is intended to be published initially, are as follows. First of all, the register has been written in Turkish. However, it is also possible to come across Arabic records. Although this is the case, the record has been translated into today's Turkish, while to a large extent remaining true to the original and all the data has been translated accordingly.

It is also understood from the data in the Court Register No.1 that the sheets were written before, then arranged chronologically and bound according to their subjects. However, it is estimated that this register was re-classified during the British colonial period and bound to take its present state. The greatest evidence supporting this view is that the numbers found on the sheets are made up of numerical numbers used today. In fact, this is thought to have 2 explanations. One explanation is that the register was renumbered when it was bound during the British colonial administration, and the second is that the authorities renumbered it after the transfer of the CVA to the Turkish administration.

The Court Register No.1 generally covers the provisions between the dates of the A.H. 988-1003. Moreover, the label found on the volume of this record, probably adhered during the period of British colonial administration and by the former administrations of the Department of *Evqaf*, has the phrase A.H. 988-1003. However, it is thought that the 649th provision included in the said register was added to the register later. Because, when this provision is examined, it is seen that this provision is dated A.H. 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 982, and the first provision after that is dated A.H. 15 Rabi Al-Thani 988. The fact that there is a period of 6 years between the 2 provisions in the same register indicates that the Court Register No.1 was misplaced or bound later than the period in which the register was written.

While transcribing the register to today's Turkish, there were serious difficulties in reading some words. In order to overcome these difficulties, a number of local and international sources were used when trying to read these words. This difficulty, especially in terms of the names of

5 According to the latest findings within CVA, 2,222 vaqfs have been established throughout Cyprus. Among these established vaqfs, 763 were found to have vaqfs, while others did not or have not yet been identified. The existence of vaqfs that do not have *vaqfiyes* can be determined from their accounting books or other archive records. For more information, see... Tamçelik and Kasapoğlu, op.cit., 2018, p. 60.





non-Muslim subjects or the names of the settlements, were recorded as the greatest difficulty. However, this difficulty was partially overcome because of the familiarity of the expert committee with the names of places and persons on the island. The expert committee paid attention to giving common meaning to these names and writing them in accordance with the single spelling rule. While looking at the names of individuals, Greek, Armenian and Hebrew dictionaries were used and the names of the settlements on the island were analyzed by looking at the maps of the period. In the stage that followed, the names written in the register were compared with the real names of the settlements. The time spent on accessing the right information is considerable.

In the Court Register No.1, a simpler translation method rather than a heavy transcription has been preferred to enable the researchers or interested parties to understand more easily. As a result, the text belonging to the Court Register No.1 is not a literary one which reveals the language and dialect features. However, since the language structure of that period had to be shown, effort has been made to remain true to the original text. Even though the spelling of Turkish words used today has been transferred exactly, the choice has been to not interfere with the originality of the text in general. Even in cases where there have been misspelled words in the register, the original has been complied with, and the word has been written as it is. However, the correct spelling has been given as a footnote.

In addition, uniformity has been given importance in the register in terms of meaning and writing. As such, transcription rules have been used to prevent some words from interfering with other similar words.

The most common subjects in the Court Register No.1 are; provisions related to civil and obligations law such as debt, deed of sale, real estate hire, vaqf establishment. In addition, criminal law records such as theft, manslaughter, wounding, drinking, insults, extortion, can also be found. Marriage, especially divorce and the family law, such as the *mehir*, inheritance law issues such as will and inheritance sahiring are also frequently seen in the registers. Another record encountered in the register is the official records of various consumer goods. In addition, it is possible to come across issues involving debts and receivables in the register.

2.1. Technical Specifications Regarding the Cyprus Court Register (No.1):

The documents which were handled and published belonging to the Court Register No.1, begin with A.H. 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 982 and end on A.H. 1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1003. In other words, the first document of the Court Register No.1 is dated 19 July 1574 and the last document is dated 7 August 1595. Therefore, those who gave or named the Court Register No.1 cannot be said to have made an accurate dating. Because the concerned, gave this register the date of A.H. 988-1003 (A.D. 1580-1595). However, since there is a document in the register before this date, it is possible to withdraw this date to A.H. 982. As mentioned before, there is a provision in the register dated A.H. 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 982 (A.D. 19 July 1574) and the register starts with this provision. However, the date of the register is started with A.H. 988 (A.D. 1580), as can be seen from the label on it. The first document that gives the name to the label in the register and is accepted as the starting date is A.H. 15 Rabi Al-Thani 988 (A.D. 30 May 1580). Therefore, those who started the Court Register No.1





with A.H. 988 (A.D. 1580) may have taken into consideration that the documents have become more concentrated and frequent since this date. However, it is considered that there will be no objection to starting the date of the Court Register No.1 with A.H. 982 (A.D. 1574). The period of time between the first 2 documents in the registry is approximately 6 years and the absence of any documents in this time period does not indicate that there are no judicial records or no legal action has been taken for this period. It is thought that the documents within this timeframe; are probably lost, not recorded by the binders, burned as a result of a fire, taken by the *Kadi* during the change of duty or that the documents could not be preserved or disappeared. However, it was not possible to determine what the real situation was with respect to the documents.

The register is 42x16 cm. in size. A water-patterned, “*aharli*”⁶ white paper was used throughout the register. The register is numbered by sheet and consists of 324 sheets. However, in the original text, this figure is shown as 334 sheets. The main reason for this is due to the mistake made while paging the provisions in the original of the register. Accordingly, the page numbers of the original register have been redefined with the page numbers that the expert committee had to give personally. The reason for this mismatch is that the page after the 173rd page with the provision number 589 in the original text should be 174th page, while suddenly it changes to the 184th page. Although the rhythmic increase in the provision number continues to be 590, the page number for this should have been 175, but this was changed and recorded as page 184.

However, this situation strengthens the thesis that the clerk who made the records made a mistake because the continuation and consistency of the register dates before and after the page on which the numbering error was made is consistent with each other and the similar provisions were kept by the clerk during the 10-day difference. Another point that supports this thesis is that multiple page numbers were given on many pages in the register, that the numbers were written in random, empty places in the register and that the numbers that were considered incorrect were drawn over.

After the determination of this situation, the page numbers of the other provisions, including the provisions of the 590th article, have been redefined and the page number which should be next to the original number is indicated in square brackets.

A point that is noteworthy about the numbering irregularity of the register is that the original register numbers are more than one and that the old numbers have been drawn on. Another numbering irregularity that can be added to this is that the original numbers in the register are written in a blank place, in the middle of the page, sometimes in the upper left or lower corner,⁷ and sometimes in the lower part of the page.⁸

At the same time, it is understood that new numbering was made on this register during the English period. Because there are traces of this in the register. The most important issue is that this

6 Sized paper suitable for calligraphy.

7 As is the case on p. 303 and 307.

8 As is the case on p. 321 and 322.





numbering is not done on a double page, but rather on a single page basis and that it uses today's numerical numbers.⁹

It is also understood that the register has undergone restoration at certain times. However, although it is not clear when this restoration took place, it is highly probable that it was done under British colonial rule. The original of this register is in the archive of CVA.

The cover of the register is in the form of thick coated cardboard and the inner cover is covered with a paper with a marbling design. With this aspect, the register is bound in classical style. Although the general condition of the register is good, there are worn and torn parts. Various pages of the volume are unreadable. There are probably missing sheets at the beginning of the register. Because the first provision of the register is dated A.H. 8 Ramadan 988 (A.D. 17 October 1580). The register does not start from Muharram, the first month of the Islamic calendar. At the same time, there are no other provisions in the register before the 8th of Ramadan.

There are no wormholes in the register that make reading difficult. However, it is understood that the current register has been exposed to serious humidity. Especially the top or bottom of the pages are partially or completely worn, and the first lines of most pages are damaged in such a way that they cannot be read as a result of this wear. There is a blank page at the beginning and end of the register. Accordingly, pages 2, 95 and 129 in the register were left blank by the scribe.

At the beginning of the register, there is no record of who kept this book. Therefore, it was not possible to find out who recorded this record. In addition, there is no "*Aded-i evrâk-ı hâze'd-defter...*"¹⁰ note, which is part of the tradition of registering and shows how many pages it consists of. There are no short notes, such as footnotes at the beginning, end or throughout the book. In addition, the clerk left the 834th and 870th provisions out of the register or moved on to the other provision without completing them.

Since the records in the register are kept at different times and by different scribes, the writing styles are also different from each other. Consequently, different types of writing in the register indicate that the register was written by more than one scribe. However, this should be considered natural. Because the fact that the *kadis* did not stay in Cyprus for a very long time, that the *kadis* who completed their duties were appointed elsewhere or that the work was carried out with the regents, the writings of the people who wrote the provisions differed from each other. Moreover, in some cases the scribes also changed their writing styles. This makes it difficult to read the register from time to time, but also interferes with the coherence. For example, depending on the level of education and knowledge of the clerk the spelling of some words have changed in the Court Register No.1, and this situation has caused differentiation in the provisions in the register. It was observed that there were many spelling mistakes, especially due to the lack of a standard spelling or the clerk's familiarity with the Greek place names and names of the non-Muslims living on the Island. In addition, the handwriting and spelling of some of the scribes made the book difficult to

9 The number 137 is written with numerical numbers where the page number 275 is in the register, 138 where the number 277 is and 139 where the number 279 is. It is located in the middle of the page, like the numbers written on these three pages, and so on throughout the text. For more information, see... Tamçelik and Kasapoğlu, op.cit., 2018, p. 63.

10 Indicates how many pages the book consists of as numbers.





read. The fact that the same word is written in the register with many different spellings indicates that there is no spelling unity in the Ottoman bureaucracy, especially in the courts. Therefore, the spelling of words must be met naturally as they may vary from scribe to scribe.

In the section at the end of the deeds, belonging to the witnesses, it was possible to determine the scribe who kept the record was, since the clerk who registered the deed introduced himself as “*Katibu’l-Huruf*”. Accordingly, only Ridvan son of Abdullah and Mevlana Mustafa Al-*Kadi* could be identified as scribes in the register. The language of the register is generally Turkish. However, Arabic and Persian phrases and definitions are abundantly available in the register. Depending on the length or shortness of the provisions recorded in the register or the type of writing, an average of 3-4 deeds were recorded on some pages, while 7-8 deeds were recorded on others. When writing the provisions, an average gap of 1-2 cm is left between 2 provisions. While this gap was small on some pages, it was quite large on others. In fact, the purpose here is to be able to add provisions to the gap between the 2 provisions when necessary. This is understood from the change in the chronological order followed by the provisions and writing style. In general, the large gaps left between the 2 provisions are to be utilised by writing the provision later. However, this process must be done before the sheets are bound. It is not possible to write a new provision in the book once the sheets are bound and turned into a book. In order to prevent this, after the sheets were bound, if there was enough space to fit a provision, the word “*beyaz*”¹¹ was written to fill this gap or the scribe marked the space to prevent any further writing.

The records in the register are related to the general of the Island and the provisions given are prepared in this manner. As mentioned earlier, the oldest record in the register is dated to A.H. 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 982 (A.D. 19 July 1574). The most recent registration is dated A.H. 1 Dhu’l-Hijja 1003 (A.D. 7 August 1595). Although the date order was made chronologically in the register, it was seen that while the sheets were gathered and bound, some provisions were arranged without considering the date order. Moreover, while the sheets in the register were arranged one after the other, the provisions on the same subject were not brought together. For example, the provisions numbered 801 and 876 should be consecutive with regards to their content, however many provisions were put in between them. It is possible to find many similar examples. Therefore, it is not possible to claim that the provisions are arranged in a certain historical order.

Apart from that, there are also 14 edicts in the said register, besides the deeds.

Table 4: The Number of Provisions in the Cyprus Court Register No.1 According to Years

No.	Year (A.H. / A.D.)	Number of Provisions
1	A.H. 982 / A.D. 1574	1
2	A.H. 988 / A.D. 1580-1581	132
3	A.H. 993 / A.D. 1585	1

11 White.





4	A.H. 995 / A.D. 1586-1587	2
5	A.H. 997 / A.D. 1588-1589	5
6	A.H. 998 / A.D. 1589-1590	3
7	A.H. 999 / A.D. 1590-1591	4
8	A.H. 1000 / A.D. 1591-1592	2
9	A.H. 1001 / A.D. 1592-1593	5
10	A.H. 1002 / A.D. 1593-1594	678
11	A.H. 1003 / A.D. 1594-1595	380
12	A.H. 1104 / A.D. 1692	1
Total Number of Provisions		1214

As can be seen from the table above, there are 1214 provisions recorded in the Court Register No.1. Provided that the number of provisions is 1, the least years are A.H. 982 (A.D. 1574) and A.H. 993 (A.D. 1585). Accordingly, 2 provisions in the years A.H. 995 (A.D. 1586-1587) and A.H. 1000 (A.D. 1591-1592), 3 in the year A.H. 998 (A.D. 1589-1590), 4 in the year A.H. 999 (A.D. 1590-1591), and 5 in the years A.H. 997 (A.D. 1588-1589) and A.H. 1001 (A.D. 1592-1593). However, given that there can hardly be such few provisions in daily life, it is possible that these provisions were lost. Especially, the fact that there are 132 provisions in A.H. 988 (A.D. 1580-1581), 678 in A.H. 1002 (A.D. 1593-1594) and 380 in A.H. 1003 (A.D. 1594-1595) supports this opinion. Because the number of provisions was almost nonexistent before A.H. 988 (A.D. 1580-1581), or there were significantly lower number of provisions in this period from A.H. 1002 (A.D. 1593-1594), on the other hand, the increase of this number to 132 in A.H. 988 (A.D. 1580-1581) cannot be explained otherwise. The fact that the first document after the conquest of the island in 1571 was dated A.H. 982 (A.D. 1574), and that only one of them was recorded, supports the opinion that the Ottoman order was not fully established or the records were not kept fully. However, it is true that this explanation is very weak given the Ottoman legal system. It is therefore highly possible that these documents are likely to be lost or not utilised due to a confusion during binding.

Another fact is the fact that 132 provisions in A.H. 988 (A.D. 1580-1581) increased to 678 in A.H. 1002 (A.D. 1593-1594) and then raised to 380 in A.H. 1003 (A.D. 1594-1595). Accordingly, when an evaluation is made, it shows that the number of provisions in A.H. 988 is actually low. The number of provisions in A.H. 988 (A.D. 1580-1581) corresponds to 1/6 of the provisions in A.H. 1002 (A.D. 1593-1594) and 1/3 of the provisions in A.H. 1003 (A.D. 1594-1595). All this reinforces the view that the number of provisions in A.H. 988 (1580-1581) was missing or documents were lost the same situation may also apply to the provisions of A.H. 1003 (A.D. 1594-1595).

Accordingly, the majority of the 1214 provisions in the Court Register No.1, in other words 98% of it, corresponds to only 3 years. These provisions cover the years; A.H. 988 (A.D. 1580-1581), A.H. 1002 (A.D. 1593-1594) and A.H. 1003 (A.D. 1594-1595). Approximately 2% of it belongs to A.H. 982 (A.D. 1574), A.H. 993 (A.D. 1585), A.H. 995 (A.D. 1586-1587), A.H. 1000 (A.D. 1591-1592), A.H. 998 (A.D. 1589-1590), A.H. 999 (A.D. 1590-1591), A.H. 997 (A.D. 1588-1589) and A.H. 1001 (A.D. 1592-1593).





Table 5: The Number of Provisions in the Cyprus Court Register No.1 According to Months

No.	Month (Hijri)	Number of Provisions
1	Muharram (1 st Month)	140
2	Safar (2 nd Month)	74
3	Rabi Al-Awwal (3 rd Month)	34
4	Rabi Al-Thani (4 th Month)	65
5	Jumada Al-Awwal (5 th Month)	45
6	Jumada Al-Thani (6 th Month)	49
7	Rajab (7 th Month)	56
8	Shaban (8 th Month)	76
9	Ramadan (9 th Month)	246
10	Shawwal (10 th Month)	157
11	Dhu'l-Qa'dah (11 th Month)	179
12	Dhu'l-Hijja (12 th Month)	88

As can be understood from the table above, it was determined that the minimum number of provisions among the Hijri months was 34 in Rabi Al-Awwal which is the 3rd month and the maximum number of provisions was 246 in the 9th month of Ramadan. According to the Hijri calendar, excluding the month of Muharram, the least number of provisions were recorded in the first 8 months (Safar, Rabi Al-Awwal, Rabi Al-Thani, Jumada Al-Awwal, Jumada Al-Thani, Rajab and Shaban) and the 12th month (Dhu'l-Hijja), whereas 140 provisions were recorded in the 1st month (Muharram), 246 provisions in the 9th month (Ramadan), 157 in the 10th month (Shawwal) and 179 in the 11th month (Dhu'l-Qa'dah). When the registration dates are taken into consideration, it is seen that the distribution of the number of provisions is not stable by months. Therefore, it is considered that the probability of missing or missing documents is high.

2.2. Content Analysis of the Cyprus Court Register (No.1):

The Cyprus Court Register No.1 is usually related to land registration and property purchase and sale. There are also records of actions, disputes and other matters.

Since the record covered the whole of Cyprus, the case records reflect the general structure of the Island. The majority of property sales are sales related to tree and water rights.

The record contains 7 records of ordinary murder. It is the provision based on the murder of Janissary *Kara Ali*, who was found dead near the village Vavla of the Lefkara district, and the order of the arrest and punishment of his murderers. This has been expressed in the register as follows; "*Lefkara Kazâsi'na tâbi' Vavla dimekle ma'rûf karye kurbunda mecrûhan maktûl bulunan Yeniçeri Kara Âli'nin kâtîli ma'lûm olmayub, (...) karye-i mezbûre zimmû- lerinden İstefan son of Yakob ve Hristofi son of Filori ve [Yakomo son of] Luka nâm zimmûler maktûli mezbûrun kullandığı Anna nâm avret ile başları hôs olub, mezbûrun*





fırsatın ararlardı ekser ihtimâl anlar eylemişlerdir didiklerinde bundan akdem (...) Lefkoşa merdânlarından Dervîş Âlî bin Ramazân nâm kimesne (...) zimmîlere örf olunsun kollarına kolum ve budlarına budum başlarına başım ve dişlerine dişim şöyle örf olunsun kan bulanlar da zâhîr olmaz ise maktûl-ı mezbûrun dem-i diyeti benim üzerime olsun didiği zaîmü'l-vakt olan Süleymân Subâşî talebiyle maa kayd-ı sicil olındı”¹² and includes a request for blood money.

Other provisions involving murder are as follows: Muhittin *Beg*, son of Yakup as well as the custodian and proxy of the murdered *Kara* Huseyin’s daughter Kamer and spouse Emine have bought the property and the land sold to Pervane and Ibrahim from the village Neohoryo by Sinan *Chavush*, son of Abdullah who killed *Kara* Huseyin, for 9,000 *akches* and with a fixed term of 1 year;¹³ upon Yakomo, son of Viredo’s standing surety for Badista, son of Luka, Badista has been released from prison after 2 months following the claim of someone named Azizuddin that he had murdered his son;¹⁴ when the investigation for the cause of death of Yanni, son of Vasil who died in the Nicosia house of *Mukabeleci* Ahmet *Chalabi* was completed, it was registered that he had died without anybody’s intervention, and caused from a branch falling from a tree on his head;¹⁵ Kyrenia Regiment Commander Memi *Beg* had been accused of murdering Yannaku, son of Kiryaku from the village Asha¹⁶ of Mesaoria, however Kyrenia Regiment Commander Memi *Beg* had not killed Yannaku; Ciryaku, son of Yorgi from the village Ipsos¹⁷ of Nicosia had declared that in the event of his death, Huseyin, son of Abdullah is not to be considered responsible of his death¹⁸ and that Yannaku has proven to be alive in the presence of a *kadi* by returning from Istanbul¹⁹.

The register contains information about prostitution in one part. Although there are 2 provisions on the subject, it is considered to be a single case since it occurred for the same person and in connection to the same event. Accordingly, it was asked to investigate whether there were prostitutes in the village of *Kara* Ali, one of the Cyprus janissaries, near the village Vavla in Lefkara. It was questioned whether a woman named Anna was a prostitute in the village²⁰ and that the villagers had escaped the court during the interrogation.²¹ Then the investigation was deepened and the elders of the village, together with a woman named Anna stated “...*karye-i mezbûrede kahbe ve fâhişe on avret var mıdır dinildik de hâşâ bizim köyümüzde o makûle kahbe on avret yokdur didiklerine...*”²² with the information provided it was determined that there were no prostitutes in the village.

When the register is examined, we seen that the Muslim and non-Muslim subjects in Cyprus or within the religious communities purchased goods from each other. Ramadan, son of Isa from Nicosia had filed a lawsuit claiming that Ramadan, son of Hizir and the custodian for the children

12 CCR, Provision: 16, Page: 5, Dated: 9 Ramadan 988.

13 CCR, Provision: 67, Page: 12, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

14 CCR, Provision: 109, Page: 17, Dated: 21 Ramadan 988.

15 CCR, Provision: 398, Page: 87, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003; CCR, Provision: 400, Page: 88, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

16 Askelia.

17 Gypsou.

18 CCR, Provision: 894, Page: 260 [250], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

19 CCR, Provision: 914, Page: 264 [254], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

20 CCR, Provision: 11, Page: 4, Dated: 1 Ramadan 988.

21 CCR, Provision: 12, Page: 4, Dated: 1 Ramadan 988.

22 CCR, Provision: 11, Page: 4, Dated: 1 Ramadan 988.





of his brother Dede who died in Kayseri; *Hatun Agha*, Gul *Agha*, Cemile and Isa, owes a debt of 4,600 *akches* to the children; as a result, Perviz *Beg*, Bailee of the Treasury of the State had declared that he received this money before in order to protect it²³, Yorgi, son of Filori from Nicosia had renounced his transaction with Nikolo, son of Petro and they have declared that they do not have any receivables from each other²⁴ It had been registered that Ahmet *Agha*, son of Abdulmennan, the Janissary *Agha* of Cyprus and Ahmet, son of Ali who is serving as a clerk for him have no receivables from each other²⁵ can be given as examples to this exchange.

Case involving extortion; upon a request by *Spahi* Mahmut, it has been registered with witnesses that Kabrice, son of Yorgi had blocked the road of the sergeant coming to collect tax and tried to beat him, as well as seize his 64 filorins by force.²⁶

Cases involving theft are; it has been registered that Hristofi, son of Pavli, together with the villagers have captured Kabrice, son of Yorgi while he had been stealing the goods of a merchant who had come to their village from Limassol²⁷, Vasil, son of Iliya from the village Ay Konstantino²⁸ of Limassol had filed a lawsuit claiming that Kabrice, son of Yorgi and the servant of Ishak the Jew had stolen 19 gold coins belonging to Leyandi; he has proved this claim;²⁹ in the lawsuit filed by Andreyra, son of Petro from the village Poli of Hirsofi³⁰ against Gavrail, son of Papa Nikola claiming that he had stolen his donkey, it has been understood that he is right and a decision concerning the return of the donkey to its owner has been reached;³¹ Ahmet, son of Ismail from Nicosia had sued Mehmet, son of Huseyin claiming that he had stolen 200 Hungarian piasters and 2 gold coins from his house; however, he could not prove this;³² Mehmet, son of Huseyin from Nicosia had sued Ahmet, son of Ismail claiming that he had stolen 103 *kurushs* from his house; however, Ahmet has not accepted the accusation;³³ Bali *Beg*, son of Ali from Nicosia had sued Fethullah, the coffee shop owner claiming that he had stolen his one cooking pot and 7 shallow frying pans; as a result, the pot and the pans were confirmed to be found in Fethullah's house;³⁴ Omer, son of Resul from the village Mamonya³⁵ of Kukla³⁶ town had sued Sergi, son of Lenarda claiming that he had stolen 2 lambs from his dairy farm; he has been found right and it has been decided that the lambs are to be returned to him;³⁷ the dervishes from Anatolia, namely Nimet, Musa, Abdullah, *Telash*³⁸ Ali, *Cherchi*³⁹ Ali, Huseyin, Veli and Halil have been sued by Yusuf, son of Veli from Nicosia with the

23 CCR, Provision: 833, Page: 248 [238], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

24 CCR, Provision: 1150, Page: 315 [305], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

25 CCR, Provision: 405, Page: 89, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

26 CCR, Provision: 840, Page: 249 [239], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

27 CCR, Provision: 839, Page: 249 [239], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

28 Ayios Konstantinos.

29 CCR, Provision: 839, Page: 249 [239], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

30 Chrysochou.

31 CCR, Provision: 122, Page: 19, Dated: 24 Ramadan 988.

32 CCR, Provision: 393, Page: 86, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

33 CCR, Provision: 394, Page: 86, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

34 CCR, Provision: 525, Page: 149, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

35 Mamonia.

36 Kouklia.

37 CCR, Provision: 614, Page: 191 [181], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

38 *Telash*; rush.

39 *Çerçi*; peddler.





claim of entering his shop and stealing 1,630 *akches* and some documents; the accused persons have confessed their crime and the money and documents have been found at the place where they hid them and returned to Yusuf;⁴⁰ Pavli has proved that Kabrice, son of Yorgi has stolen 1 donkey and 1 load of grapes from the vineyard belonging to *Spahi* Behram;⁴¹ Ferhat, son of Abdullah from the village Mitsero⁴² of Nicosia has proved that Kabrice, son of Yorgi has stolen 22 Venetian piasters and 2 rolls of fabric; afterwards he has taken 15 gold coins from him; however, after a settlement he has proved that Kabrice took the money back from him using force;⁴³ it has been registered that Yusuf, son of Abdullah has beaten and tortured Mariya claiming that she has stolen his seal;⁴⁴ Mustafa *Agha*, son of Eset and the *Agha* of the Artillerymen has sued Mehmet, son of Abdullah claiming that he has stolen his fine muslin cloth; however, the case has been rejected because he could not prove his claim.⁴⁵ Therefore, we understand that theft comes forward among the ordinary crimes committed on the Island.

Case involving adultery; Cafer, son of Huseyin and Chief of the *Azaps* of Nicosia has claimed that Chakurya, son of Fesenco and a woman named Lucsiye were fornicating; it has been understood after the investigation that the claim is groundless.⁴⁶

Fifteen records have been identified involving slaves; Mehmet, son of Yahya from Nicosia has sold his slave Reyhan, son of Abdullah to his wife Azize, daughter of Durak for 3,500 *akches*;⁴⁷ it has been proved that Suleyman *Subashi* who died in Nicosia had emancipated his slave Mercan, son of Abdullah before his death; so it has been registered that he is free;⁴⁸ Cemal, son of *Pir* Mahmut has declared that his *Arab* slave who he put on auction is free; upon the investigation it has been understood that he was in fact a slave and has been given back to his owner the Tanner *Sheikh Hadji* Mehmet from the *Salhane* Quarter of Damascus;⁴⁹ following the death of Suleyman *Subashi*, tenant of Cafer *Pasha's* Farm in Somolof,⁵⁰ the farm has been rented out to cashier Mehmet *Beg* and an inventory list of the tools, animals, servants and slaves has been prepared;⁵¹ Mevlana Hussein's slave Abdullah Esvet released; Abdullah Esvet, the servant of Mevlana Huseyin has been emancipated;⁵² Ahmet, the son of the *subashi* of Nicosia, Abdulkadir *Subashi* and Ramadan *Subashi*, the *Asesbahs*⁵³ have caught the slave Bilal, son of Abdullah because he had been a fugitive; however, it has been declared by the *Mirahur*⁵⁴ *Kethuda* Ali *Agha* of Ali *Pasha* that Bilal is the slave of the prolocutor of the

40 CCR, Provision: 645, Page: 202 [192], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

41 CCR, Provision: 837, Page: 249 [239], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

42 Mitseron.

43 CCR, Provision: 838, Page: 249 [239], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

44 CCR, Provision: 1008, Page: 280 [270], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

45 CCR, Provision: 1018, Page: 282 [272], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

46 CCR, Provision: 804, Page: 242 [232], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

47 CCR, Provision: 174, Page: 31, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

48 CCR, Provision: 190, Page: 34, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

49 CCR, Provision: 240, Page: 50, Dated: 29 Shaban 1002.

50 Psimolofou.

51 CCR, Provision: 244, Page: 51, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

52 CCR, Provision: 329, Page: 71, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

53 Chief of the night watchmen.

54 Master of the imperial stable.





town of Kargili;⁵⁵ it has been registered that Dilaver, son of Abdullah and the slave of Ahmet *Beg*, the Governor of Paphos, had denied that he was a slave after being convinced by some bandits; however afterwards he accepted that he was a slave;⁵⁶ even though *Bulgar*, son of Abdullah was the emancipated slave of the deceased Kasim *Subashi*, Perviz *Beshe*, son of Abdullah and Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State has wanted to sell him; *Bulgar* has filed a lawsuit, he has been found right and it has been decided that he is free;⁵⁷ it has been decided that Reyhan, daughter of Abdullah who escaped from Adana and came to Cyprus has completed her period of slavery and a *hujjat* has been given depicting that she is free;⁵⁸ *Hatun Beshe*, daughter of Mehmet and wife of Merchant Muslu who died in Nicosia has adopted the Ethiopian⁵⁹ slave Sumbul who she inherited from her husband; she has asked for the registration that he has been emancipated;⁶⁰ it has been registered that Merchant Muslu who died in Nicosia had emancipated his Ethiopian slave Sumbul before his death;⁶¹ Sumbul, son of Abdullah, the Ethiopian slave of Merchant Mustafa *Chalabi* who died in Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that although Mustafa *Chalabi* had emancipated him before his death, his wife *Hatun Beshe*, daughter of Mehmet has wanted to use him as slave; he proved the situation and it has been decided that he is free;⁶² Perviz *Beg*, son of Abdulmennan, Bailee of the Nicosia Treasury of the State has sold one of his bondswomen and one of his slaves to Huseyin *Chalabi*, son of Mustafa for 8,000 *akches*;⁶³ *Muqataaci* Ali *Chalabi*, son of Musa has emancipated his slave Durmush, son of Abdullah⁶⁴ and Mercan slave of Abdulkерim, son of the deceased Beylerhan has filed a lawsuit claiming that although Abdulkерim had emancipated him before his death his inheritors Emine and Mumine have been treating him as if he is still a slave; because he has proved his claim it has been decided that Mercan is a free.⁶⁵

Twelve documents have been found regarding the emancipation of slaves. They were recorded to be free because they proved that Suleyman *Subashi*, who passed away in Nicosia, had freed his slave Mercan son of Abdullah before his death;⁶⁶ the lawsuit filed by Perviz *Beg*, son of Abdullah, Bailee of the Treasury of the State of Cyprus claiming that Omer *Kethuda*, chamberlain of the deceased Paphos *Kadi* Mehmet *Beg* and his trustee Ilyas have given certificates of emancipation to the servants of Mehmet *Beg*; Perviz *Beg* has declared that he has not deputized anyone carrying the name Perviz to take the inheritance of Mehmet *Beg*;⁶⁷ Mercan, son of Abdullah and slave of the deceased Suleyman *Subashi* has claimed that Suleyman emancipated him before his death and he has proven this in the presence of Lalezar, daughter of Abdullah and custodian of Suleyman's children; it has been decided that Lalezar does not intervene with him;⁶⁸ Abdullah Esvet, the

55 CCR, Provision: 336, Page: 73, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

56 CCR, Provision: 399, Page: 87, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

57 CCR, Provision: 576, Page: 168, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

58 CCR, Provision: 626, Page: 195 [185], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

59 *Habeshli*.

60 CCR, Provision: 735, Page: 233 [223], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

61 CCR, Provision: 736, Page: 233 [223], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

62 CCR, Provision: 741, Page: 235 [225], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002

63 CCR, Provision: 1136, Page: 311 [301], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

64 CCR, Provision: 1192, Page: 327 [317], Dated: 1 Muharram 1003.

65 CCR, Provision: 1194, Page: 327 [317], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

66 CCR, Provision: 190, Page: 34, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

67 CCR, Provision: 206, Page: 39, Dated: 29 Shaban 1002.

68 CCR, Provision: 209, Page: 40, Dated: 29 Shaban 1002.





servant of Mevlana Huseyin has been emancipated;⁶⁹ even though *Bulgar*, son of Abdullah was the emancipated slave of the deceased Kasim *Subashi*, Perviz *Beshe*, son of Abdullah and Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State has wanted to sell him; *Bulgar* has filed a lawsuit, he has been found right and it has been decided that he is free;⁷⁰ *Hatun Beshe*, daughter of Mehmet and wife of Merchant Muslu who died in Nicosia has adopted the Ethiopian slave Sumbul who she inherited from her husband; she has asked for the registration that he has been emancipated;⁷¹ it has been registered that Merchant Muslu who died in Nicosia had emancipated his Ethiopian slave Sumbul before his death;⁷² Sumbul, son of Abdullah, the Ethiopian slave of Merchant Mustafa *Chalabi* who died in Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that although Mustafa *Chalabi* had emancipated him before his death, his wife *Hatun Beshe*, daughter of Mehmet has wanted to use him as slave; he proved the situation and it has been decided that he is free;⁷³ the *Kaptan-i Derya*⁷⁴ has emancipated Petro, son of Hristofi and one of the slaves; therefore, it has been requested that nobody hinders him on his way to his country;⁷⁵ Mustafa *Beg*, Governor of Paphos has declared that he will emancipate his Croat origin servant Covan, son of Nikoma with the condition of working in his garden for 1 year;⁷⁶ *Muqataaci* Ali *Chalabi*, son of Musa has emancipated his slave Durmush, son of Abdullah;⁷⁷ Mercan slave of Abdulkерim, son of the deceased Beylerhan has filed a lawsuit claiming that although Abdulkерim had emancipated him before his death his inheritors Emine and Mumine have been treating him as if he is still a slave; because he has proved his claim it has been decided that Mercan is a free.⁷⁸

The number of documents involving ill-treatment and torture are three. These are as follows; it has been registered that Mustafa *Kethuda*, chamberlain of the former Cyprus Governor Ramadan *Pasha*, has beaten Ahmet, son of Isa and blamelessly imprisoned him for a long period;⁷⁹ it has been registered that Yusuf, son of Abdullah has beaten and tortured Mariya claiming that she has stolen his seal⁸⁰ and it has been registered that Yusuf, son of Abdullah and Kochi, son of Abdullah have tortured the woman named Mariya.⁸¹

The number of documents involving assault, hitting or beating is twenty-six. These are as follows; Katello Mestralle from the village Dichuria of Mesaoria claims that Cyprus Dewan sergeant Omer *Chavush*, son of Abdullah and Muslihiddin Khalif have beaten her with the claim that her husband has debt to the state, seizing her household items and jewellery; upon this, Omer *Chavush* has refused the accusation and declared that they have given the goods to someone as

69 CCR, Provision: 329, Page: 71, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.
70 CCR, Provision: 576, Page: 168, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.
71 CCR, Provision: 735, Page: 233 [223], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.
72 CCR, Provision: 736, Page: 233 [223], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.
73 CCR, Provision: 741, Page: 235 [225], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.
74 Chief Admiral.
75 CCR, Provision: 916, Page: 265 [255], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Awwal 993.
76 CCR, Provision: 998, Page: 279 [269], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.
77 CCR, Provision: 1193, Page: 327 [317], Dated: 1 Muharram 1003.
78 CCR, Provision: 1194, Page: 327 [317], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.
79 CCR, Provision: 135, Page: 21, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.
80 CCR, Provision: 1008, Page: 280 [270], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.
81 CCR, Provision: 1010, Page: 281 [271], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.





escrow;⁸² Papa Chatyo has filed a lawsuit against Papa Porto, son of Filibu claiming that he took him to his house and beat him; Papa Porto has declared that he did not beat Chatyo but treated him as a guest;⁸³ upon a request by *Spahi* Mahmut, it has been registered with witnesses that Kabrice, son of Yorgi had blocked the road of the sergeant coming to collect tax and tried to beat him, as well as seize his 64 filorins by force;⁸⁴ the Janissary Huseyin, son of Civan has committed blasphemy to and stabbed Hasan *Chavush*, son of Ahmet and his crime has been proven by witnesses;⁸⁵ in the lawsuit filed by Katello, daughter of Mestralle from the village Dichuria of Mesaoria claiming that Omer *Chavush*, son of Abdullah and one of the sergeants of the Cyprus Dewan has entered her house, taken her money and items and beaten her; it has been registered upon the proof by witnesses that she is right;⁸⁶ it has been registered that Mustafa *Kethuda*, chamberlain of the former Cyprus Governor Ramadan *Pasha*, has beaten Ahmet, son of Isa and blamelessly imprisoned him for a long period;⁸⁷ Munla, son of Bahshal from Nicosia has renounced the lawsuit he filed against Arslan, son of Dimitre and Hirsofi, son of Andon from the Fenaromeni Quarter claiming that they have beaten him;⁸⁸ it has been registered that Shepherd Acemoglu Ilyas, son of Alaaddin from the village Konya⁸⁹ has died of natural causes and without the intervention of any other persons;⁹⁰ Mehmet, son of Resul from the Saint Sophia Quarter of Nicosia has requested a lawsuit claiming that Janissary Mustedam has injured his stepfather Janissary Hasan *Chalabi*; upon the examination of Hasan *Chalabi* it has been seen that he was stabbed with a knife from various places and it has been registered that the one who injured him was Janissary Mustedam;⁹¹ *Bolukbashi* Hasan, son of Abdullah and bastion soldier of Nicosia has sued the boy named Mihail claiming that he pasted faecal matter onto his house and door; it has been registered that he is right;⁹² it has been ordered that a lawsuit is to be filed against Taci *Hatun*, wife of the woodchopper and her 4 bondswomen who have beaten and taken the earrings of the wife of Oruc, one of the janissaries of Cyprus by force;⁹³ Mustafa *Chalabi*, son of Abdi and the journal writer from Nicosia has sued Haydar *Chavush* claiming that he has entered his house, beaten, tied with a rope and then taken his servant Huseyin; it has been registered that Huseyin's father *Dizdar*⁹⁴ Sheref has ordered Haydar *Chavush* to find his son and bring him back;⁹⁵ Janissary Abdunnasir, son of Yusuf has proved that Janissary Ahmet, son of Mehmet and Janissary Mustafa, son of Ilyas had injured him using an axe and knife at night while he had been staying at the house of Ramadan, son of Ishak in the village Agirdag of Kyrenia;⁹⁶ Rahime, daughter of *Kalayci* from the *Cingane*.⁹⁷ village has claimed that Maksut

82 CCR, Provision: 54, Page: 10, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

83 CCR, Provision: 180, Page: 32, Dated: 3 Shaban 1002.

84 CCR, Provision: 840, Page: 249 [239], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

85 CCR, Provision: 10, Page: 4, Dated: 1 Ramadan 988.

86 CCR, Provision: 111, Page: 18, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

87 CCR, Provision: 135, Page: 21, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

88 CCR, Provision: 191, Page: 34, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

89 Konia.

90 CCR, Provision: 212, Page: 40, Dated: 29 Shaban 1002.

91 CCR, Provision: 558, Page: 162, Dated: 7 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

92 CCR, Provision: 601, Page: 187 [177], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

93 CCR, Provision: 638, Page: 200 [190], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

94 Castle warden.

95 CCR, Provision: 640, Page: 201 [191], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

96 CCR, Provision: 789, Page: 240 [230], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

97 *Cingane?*.





has come to her house and beaten her; Maksut has declared that Rahime's son Abdulgaffar had used profanity towards his wife so he had beaten Abdulgaffar;⁹⁸ Mustafa *Agha*, the *Agha* of the Artilleryman has filed a lawsuit claiming that Mehmet, son of Abdullah and servant of Mehmet the *Turkish bath*⁹⁹ owner has beaten him; Mehmet the Turkish bath owner has stood surety for his servant;¹⁰⁰ Abdulkadir, the *Subashi* of Nicosia has declared that Fethullah, son of *Hadji* Recep has taken a boy named Ibrahim to his house, Fethullah's wife Emine Sakine has let out the boy from the house after she heard his screams and the neighbourhood residents have witnessed this incident;¹⁰¹ upon the request made by Abdulkadir, the *Subashi* of Nicosia; Ibrahim, the boy Fethullah, son of *Hadji* Recep took to his house has declared that he escaped from the house while his wife Emine Sakine had been beating him, leaving behind a shoe and a shirt;¹⁰² Fethullah, son of *Hadji* Recep has declared that his wife Emine Sakine had beaten Ibrahim, whom he brought to his house;¹⁰³ Shahdane, daughter of Gavzan has proved that Kamer, wife of *Piri*, son of Abdulgaffar and her mother Ayshe have beaten her; therefore, it has been decided that they will be brought to court;¹⁰⁴ Hamza, son of Rustem's wife has proved that she has beaten Kamer, wife of *Piri*, son of Abdulgaffar who has beaten Shahdane;¹⁰⁵ Shahdane, daughter of Gavzan has declared that Kamer, wife of *Piri*, son of Abdulgaffar and her mother Ayshe have beaten her;¹⁰⁶ it has been registered that Yusuf, son of Abdullah has beaten and tortured Mariya claiming that she has stolen his seal;¹⁰⁷ in the lawsuit filed by Ahmet, son of Husam from Nicosia claiming that Nurullah, son of Abdullah has beaten his ox to death; Nurullah has not accepted the accusation;¹⁰⁸ Karchira, son of Ergiru from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Yakomo, son of Covan had beaten him; however, Yakomo has not accepted this accusation;¹⁰⁹ Yakomo, son of Covan from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Karchira, son of Ergiru had beaten him; however, Karchira has not accepted this accusation¹¹⁰ and Emirze, son of Cafer from the village Yerolakko¹¹¹ of Nicosia has made a complaint that Mustafa, son of Yusuf has beaten him near the village Incirli;¹¹² following the examination it has been registered that he had in fact been beaten.¹¹³

The number of documents involving incidents of stabbing is seven. These are as follows; the Janissary Huseyin, son of Civan has committed blaspheme to and stabbed Hasan *Chavush*, son of Ahmet and his crime has been proven by witnesses;¹¹⁴ Mehmet, son of Resul from the Saint

98 CCR, Provision: 799, Page: 241 [231], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

99 *Hammam*.

100 CCR, Provision: 813, Page: 244 [234], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

101 CCR, Provision: 921, Page: 266 [256], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

102 CCR, Provision: 922, Page: 266 [256], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

103 CCR, Provision: 923, Page: 266 [256], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

104 CCR, Provision: 926, Page: 267 [257], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

105 CCR, Provision: 927, Page: 267 [257], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

106 CCR, Provision: 928, Page: 267 [257], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

107 CCR, Provision: 1008, Page: 280 [270], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

108 CCR, Provision: 1030, Page: 285 [275], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

109 CCR, Provision: 1056, Page: 291 [281], Dated: 4 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

110 CCR, Provision: 1057, Page: 291 [281], Dated: 4 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

111 Gerolakkos.

112 Egkomi-Lefkosias.

113 CCR, Provision: 1116, Page: 308 [298], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

114 CCR, Provision: 10, Page: 4, Dated: 1 Ramadan 988.





Sophia Quarter of Nicosia has requested a lawsuit claiming that Janissary Mustedam has injured his stepfather Janissary Hasan *Chalabi*; upon the examination of Hasan *Chalabi* it has been seen that he was stabbed with a knife from various places and it has been registered that the one who injured him was Janissary Mustedam;¹¹⁵ Zinyo, son of Luiz from the village Vuni¹¹⁶ has been injured; upon examination it has been understood that he has several wounds and that the one who injured him is Sagori, son of Kostantin from the same village; Sagori has confessed his crime and a *hujjat* has been issued about this;¹¹⁷ Mariya, daughter of Luize from the village Vuni has declared that her son Zinyo, son of Luiz has been lacerated by Sagori, son of Kostantin; she has stated that she does not have any conflict with anybody besides this; therefore, Sagori has been handed over to Chakir *Beg*, the cavalryman of the village;¹¹⁸ Musa *Chalabi*, son of Abdi the Financial Journal Writer of Cyprus and his brother Huseyin *Chalabi* have sued Ali, son of Mustafa claiming that he has seized their relative Hasan, son of Mehmet and injured him; Ali has accepted the accusation and it has been decided that he will be punished;¹¹⁹ Janissary Abdunnasir, son of Yusuf has filed a lawsuit claiming that Janissary Ahmet, son of Mehmet and Janissary Mustafa, son of Ilyas have caused injury to his nose and knee after entering the house where he had been staying at Ramadan, son of Ishak's house in the village Agirdag of Kyrenia; he has proved his claim¹²⁰ and Janissary Abdunnasir, son of Yusuf has proved that Janissary Ahmet, son of Mehmet and Janissary Mustafa, son of Ilyas had injured him using an axe and knife at night while he had been staying at the house of Ramadan, son of Ishak in the village Agirdag of Kyrenia.¹²¹

The number of documents involving killing or murder is seven. These are as follows; the corpse of *Kara Ali*, one of the janissaries of Cyprus, has been found in the vicinity of the village Vavla of Lefkara;¹²² the killers of Janissary *Kara Ali*, whose corpse has been found in the vicinity of the village of Vavla of Lefkara, be caught and punished with the necessary punishments;¹²³ Muhittin *Beg*, son of Yakup as well as the custodian and proxy of the murdered *Kara Huseyin's* daughter Kamer and spouse Emine has bought the property and the land sold to Pervane and Ibrahim from the village Neohoryo by Sinan *Chavush*, son of Abdullah who killed *Kara Huseyin*, for 9,000 *akches* and with a fixed term of 1 year;¹²⁴ upon Yakomo, son of Viredo's standing surety for Badista, son of Luka, murder suspect Badista has been released from prison;¹²⁵ when the investigation to find out the cause of death of Yanni, son of Vasil who died in the Nicosia house of *Mukabeleci Ahmet Chalabi* was completed, it was registered that he had died without anybody's intervention, and caused from a branch falling from a tree on his head;¹²⁶ it has been registered that the cause of death of Yanni, son of Vasil, the hired labourer who died in the Nicosia house

115 CCR, Provision: 558, Page: 162, Dated: 7 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

116 Vouni.

117 CCR, Provision: 595, Page: 185 [175], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

118 CCR, Provision: 596, Page: 185 [175], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

119 CCR, Provision: 699, Page: 223 [213], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

120 CCR, Provision: 730, Page: 231 [221], Dated: 10 Shawwal 1002.

121 CCR, Provision: 789, Page: 240 [230], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

122 CCR, Provision: 11, Page: 4, Dated: 1 Ramadan 988.

123 CCR, Provision: 16, Page: 5, Dated: 9 Ramadan 988.

124 CCR, Provision: 67, Page: 12, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

125 CCR, Provision: 109, Page: 17, Dated: 21 Ramadan 988.

126 CCR, Provision: 398, Page: 87, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.





of *Mukabeleci* Ahmet *Chalabi* without anybody's intervention, and caused from a branch falling from a tree on his head¹²⁷ and Kyrenia Regiment Commander Memi *Beg* has been accused of murdering Yannaku, son of Kiryaku from the village Asha of Mesaoria; Ibrahim *Chalabi*, Governor of Mesaoria has proved in the presence of the *Kadi* that he has not killed Yannaku and that Yannaku has returned from Istanbul safe and sound.¹²⁸

The number of cases involving blasphemy, cursing, insult or swearing documents is eleven. These are as follows; Husam, son of Kahraman has filed a lawsuit claiming that Ahmet, son of Mehmet has cursed at him; Ahmet has taken an oath stating that he did not curse;¹²⁹ Ilyas, son of Mehmet from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Osman, son of Ilyas has used profanity towards him; Osman has accepted the accusation;¹³⁰ the Janissary Huseyin, son of Civan has committed blaspheme to and stabbed Hasan *Chavush*, son of Ahmet and his crime has been proven by witnesses;¹³¹ Yusuf, son of Shaban has sued Yusuf, son of Ramadan claiming that he cursed his wife; Yusuf, son of Ramadan has not accepted this accusation;¹³² Halil, son of Yusuf has proven with witnesses that his son Yusuf has cursed him;¹³³ Rahime, daughter of *Kalayci* from the village *Cingane*? has claimed that Maksut has come to her house and beaten her; Maksut has declared that Rahime's son Abdulgaffar had used profanity towards his wife so he had beaten Abdulgaffar;¹³⁴ since Sadi *Chavush*, son of Hamza has proved with witnesses that Yusuf, son of Kasim and one of the guards of the Nicosia Fortress has cursed his religion, faith and his wife, it has been decided that Yusuf will freshen his faith and wedding;¹³⁵ it has been registered that Katello, daughter of Mestralle from the village Dichuria of Mesaoria, who has been brought along with *Pir* Ahmet *Chavush*, son of Huseyin, has been beaten by Dewan Sergeant Memi, son of Abdullah and left in wounds and bruises;¹³⁶ *Al-Sayyid* Mehmet *Subashi* has filed a lawsuit claiming that Yusuf, son of Ibrahim has used profanity towards him and his wife; he has proved his claim with witnesses;¹³⁷ Ilyas, son of Mehmet from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Osman, son of Ilyas has used profanity towards him; Osman has accepted the accusation¹³⁸ and it has been registered that Osman, son of Ilyas was claimed to use profanity towards Ilyas, son of Mehmet.¹³⁹

Throughout the registration, only 15 documents were found involving the changing of religion.¹⁴⁰ Examples to this are; Sitmeri, son of Yakomo from the village Ayios Georgios of Nicosia has converted to the Muslim faith and has been given the new name Mehmet;¹⁴¹ Corshi from

127 CCR, Provision: 400, Page: 88, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

128 CCR, Provision: 914, Page: 264 [254], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

129 CCR, Provision: 965, Page: 273 [263], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

130 CCR, Provision: 1061, Page: 291 [281], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

131 CCR, Provision: 10, Page: 4, Dated: 1 Ramadan 988.

132 CCR, Provision: 745, Page: 235 [225], Dated: 15 Ramadan 1002.

133 CCR, Provision: 747, Page: 235 [225], Dated: 15 Ramadan 1002.

134 CCR, Provision: 799, Page: 241 [231], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

135 CCR, Provision: 938, Page: 269 [259], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

136 CCR, Provision: 36, Page: 7, Dated: 13 Ramadan 988.

137 CCR, Provision: 832, Page: 248 [238], Dated: 20 Shawwal 1002.

138 CCR, Provision: 1061, Page: 291 [281], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

139 CCR, Provision: 1062, Page: 291 [281], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

140 Conversion.

141 CCR, Provision: 27, Page: 6, Dated: 10 Ramadan 988.





Nicosia has converted to Islam upon her own will and taken the name Fatma;¹⁴² the girl from the village Kato Petra of Nicosia who converted to Islam and took Fatma as her new name has been married to the cavalryman Mehmet, son of Al-Cundi in return to a donatio propter nuptias of 2,000 *akches*;¹⁴³ Ibrahim, son of Ramadan has made a complaint that Hristofi, son of Andon and servant of *Hadji* Mehmet strolls wearing Muslim attire at nights; it has been registered that Hristofi has converted to Islam and become a soldier of the bastion and that this was the reason of his appearance;¹⁴⁴ it has been registered that Moridi, son of Zanoci from the village Holi¹⁴⁵ of Hirsofi has converted to Islam by his own will and has taken Mustafa, son of Abdullah as his new name;¹⁴⁶ it has been registered that Andreya, daughter of Piyero from the village Holi of Hirsofi has converted to Islam by her own will and has taken Fatma, daughter of Abdullah as her new name;¹⁴⁷ Andreya, daughter of Piyero from the village Vuni of Hirsofi has converted to Islam and taken a new name as Fatma, daughter of Abdullah; her husband Yano, son of Metoli has not accepted to become Muslim however has declared that he does not have any conflicts with Fatma,¹⁴⁸ upon the request made by Yunus *Chavush*, son of Ahmet and the Governor of Evdim; Mariya, daughter of Aresti has converted to Islam by her own will and has been married to Mustafa;¹⁴⁹ with the request of Mehmet *Beshe*, son of Abdulvahhap and the custodian of Ayni, daughter of Abdullah who converted to Islam with her own will, it has been decided that Ayni's father Flazomi will give his daughter 3 *dirhams* of silver a day for her needs;¹⁵⁰ the stepmother of Kaya, son of Sinan from Nicosia has been registered to have converted to Islam before the death of Kaya's father and taken the name Selime;¹⁵¹ it has been registered that Luize, son of Yakomo has converted to Islam by his own will and taken the name Ridvan, son of Abdullah;¹⁵² the girl named Filori has converted to Islam by her own will and taken Raziye as her new name¹⁵³ Mariya from the village Ipsos of Nicosia who converted to Islam has been given as a servant to *Kadi Perviz Effendi* by her father Yakomo for 2 filorins¹⁵⁴ and a woman named Mariya from the village Palyometoho¹⁵⁵ of Nicosia has converted to Islam with her own will and taken the name Emine.¹⁵⁶ In one of the documents, it has been registered that Karchira, son of Zinyo from the village Vica³ of Mesaoria has escaped from his village and made a commitment stating "*if I do not return in seven days, I will convert to Islam and will pay the tax collectors 10,000 akches*"¹⁵⁷ however no evidence was found to show whether this happened or not. Based on this we see that 14 people changed religion to become Muslims within the mentioned time period.

142 CCR, Provision: 310, Page: 67, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003

143 CCR, Provision: 448, Page: 107, Dated: 29 Cemaziyel'l-Ahir 1003.

144 CCR, Provision: 701, Page: 223 [213], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

145 Choli.

146 CCR, Provision: 722, Page: 230 [220], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

147 CCR, Provision: 723, Page: 230 [220], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

148 CCR, Provision: 783, Page: 240 [230], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

149 CCR, Provision: 830, Page: 247 [237], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

150 CCR, Provision: 872, Page: 255 [245], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Awwal 1002.

151 CCR, Provision: 1001, 1002, Page: 279 [269], 280 [270], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

152 CCR, Provision: 1024, Page: 283 [273], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

153 CCR, Provision: 1068, Page: 293 [283], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

154 CCR, Provision: 1157, Page: 317 [307], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

155 Palaiometochon.

156 CCR, Provision: 1164, Page: 319 [309], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

157 CCR, Provision: 1128, Page: 310 [300], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.





Three documents involving the Gypsy community in Cyprus were found. These are as follows; it has been registered that Hasan *Chavush*, son of Ahmet and one of the sergeants of the Dewan of Cyprus as well as the tax collector of racket and entertainments from the gypsies, has collected 7,000 *akches* from the gypsies and 3,000 *akches* remain to be collected; Sefer *Beshe*¹⁵⁸ and Mehmet *Subashi* from Nicosia have sold their house in Famagusta with its outbuilding and their fields located near to the *Cingane?* Village with a total area of approximately 1,000 *acres* to Piyale *Beg* for 8,000 *akches*¹⁵⁹ and Rahime, daughter of *Kalayci* from the *Cingane?* village has claimed that Maksut has come to her house and beaten her; Maksut has declared that Rahime's son Abdulgaffar had used profanity towards his wife so he had beaten Abdulgaffar.¹⁶⁰

Five documents involving the Armenian community in Cyprus were found. These are as follows; Hristofi, son of Tomazo from Nicosia has sold his house located in the Armenian Quarter with its outbuilding to Hristofi, son of Piyero for 720 *akches*;¹⁶¹ Safiri, son of Coyan has been appointed an over-looker on Marko, the custodian of the children of Murat, son of Coyan who died in the Armenian Quarter of Nicosia¹⁶² and Marko, son of Mihail has been appointed as the custodian of Hadar and Hristina, children of Murat, son of Coyan who died in the Armenian Quarter of Nicosia in order to protect their properties and follow their transactions;¹⁶³ Madak, son of Ciryaku from Nicosia has sold his houses with their outbuildings located in the Armenian Quarter to Yorgi, son of David for 2,460 *akches*¹⁶⁴ and it has been registered that Armenian Abraham, son of Tatyos who died in Nicosia has a sister in Nigde.¹⁶⁵

Nineteen documents involving the Jewish community in Cyprus were found. These are as follows; it has been registered that Iliye the Jew owes a debt of 10 gold coins to Tebarin;¹⁶⁶ Ishak the Jew of Nicosia has declared that he had asked Lazari, son of Andon to bring 8 bushels of rice from his house to him and that Lazari had delivered the rice to Ishak's wife in Nicosia;¹⁶⁷ it has been registered that Ishak the Jew has claimed that Lazari has been in the service of the candy making shop; however, the latter did not accept this claim;¹⁶⁸ it has been registered that although Behram, son of Abdullah has claimed that he has the asset of a saddlebag from Ishak the Jew; Ishak has not accepted this claim;¹⁶⁹ Ishak the Jew who is the taxman for the villages Episkopi and Kolosh¹⁷⁰ of Nicosia has filed a lawsuit suing his assistant Emin Luize claiming that the villagers had stood as surety for him; consequently, it has been understood that the villagers did not stand as surety for him;¹⁷¹ Elisandra, son of Lui from the village Aydemet of Nicosia has declared that

158 CCR, Provision: 101, Page: 16, Dated: 21 Ramadan 988.

159 CCR, Provision: 625, Page: 194 [184], Dated: 15 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

160 CCR, Provision: 799, Page: 241 [231], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

161 CCR, Provision: 445, Page: 106, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

162 CCR, Provision: 620, Page: 193 [183], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

163 CCR, Provision: 621, Page: 193 [183], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

164 CCR, Provision: 919, Page: 265 [255], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

165 CCR, Provision: 1143, Page: 313 [303], Dated: 8 Muharram 1003.

166 CCR, Provision: 200, Page: 38, Dated: 16 Shaban 1002.

167 CCR, Provision: 254, Page: 54, Dated: 1 Ramadan 1002.

168 CCR, Provision: 255, Page: 54, Dated: 1 Ramadan 1002.

169 CCR, Provision: 256, Page: 54, Dated: 1 Ramadan 1002.

170 Kolossi.

171 CCR, Provision: 277, Page: 58, Dated: 1 Ramadan 1002.





the fields which are seen in his possession do not belong to him and that the title deeds of these fields belong to Solomon the Jew, son of Yahya;¹⁷² Ishak the Jew from Nicosia has declared that he ordered his servant Lazar, son of Andon to bring 8 bushels of rice from his wife Bolarho who has been in Limassol and that he has sued him because he failed to bring the rice; Lazar however, has declared that he brought the rice and delivered it to his other wife Senemha;¹⁷³ a *hujjat* has been given stating that the 50,000 *akches* for the galley ammunition which was to be given by Ishak the Jew, tax collector for the Limassol and Gilan districts to Ali *Beg*, the Governor of Famagusta has been delivered¹⁷⁴ and that an official letter has been given;¹⁷⁵ it has been ordered that a *hujjat* is to be given to Ishak the Jew, tax collector for the Limassol and Gilan districts about the money he must give for the galley ammunition after he pays the 30,000 *akches* remaining from the total;¹⁷⁶ Bayram, son of Ishak the Jew from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that he has given a capital to Yasef, son of Abraham who went to Venice for trade transactions; Yasef has accepted the claim and has declared that he bought various things with this money and put these things in a well in the *Small Khan*; however, he must receive 1,500 *akches* from Bayram for his services;¹⁷⁷ it has been ordered that the 30,000 *akches* which were left with Ishak the Jew, tax collector for the districts of Limassol and Gilan will be taken and a *hujjat* will be issued to him¹⁷⁸ and the 30,000 *akches* which were left with Ishak the Jew, tax collector for the districts of Limassol and Gilan has been paid by him and an official letter depicting that the money has been received as income to the records of the palace has been given;¹⁷⁹ Vasil, son of Iliya from the village Ay Konstantino of Limassol has filed a lawsuit claiming that Kabrice, son of Yorgi and the servant of Ishak the Jew has stolen 19 gold coins belonging to Leyandi; he has proved this claim;¹⁸⁰ since the deceased Paphos Governor Mehmet *Beg* did not have any sons, his fields in the village Ashelya¹⁸¹ of Kukla which Silvestro and Luizu are tax farmers, together with a person belonging to the Jewish religion, have been sold to Mustafa *Chavush*, sergeant of the *Dergah-i Ali*¹⁸² for 3,000 *akches*;¹⁸³ Priest Vasil, son of Laryo; Ziberto, son of Simyoni; Yakomo, son of Falezio; Franci, son of Kostandi from the village Kolosh of Episkopi have filed a lawsuit against Ishak, the taxman of Episkopi, Kolosh and Kukla claiming that he has shown them as surety without their consent; they have been found right and their sureties have been cancelled;¹⁸⁴ Mustafa *Chavush*, son of Abdulmennan from Nicosia has sold his houses with their outbuildings located in the Saint Sotira Quarter and adjacent to the properties of Solomo the Jew, to Piyale *Beg*, son of Abdulmennan for 4,000 *akches*;¹⁸⁵ Mustafa *Chavush*, sergeant of the *Dergah-i Ali* from Nicosia has sold his houses with their outbuildings, located in the Saint Sotira Quarter and adjacent to the properties of a Jewish person, to Piyale *Beg* for 4,000 *akches*¹⁸⁶ and Solomo the Jew,

172 CCR, Provision: 651, Page: 205 [195], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

173 CCR, Provision: 661, Page: 209 [199], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

174 CCR, Provision: 974, Page: 274 [264], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

175 CCR, Provision: 975, Page: 274 [264], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002

176 CCR, Provision: 976, Page: 275 [265], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

177 CCR, Provision: 1069, Page: 293 [283], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

178 CCR, Provision: 1211, Page: 333 [323], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

179 CCR, Provision: 1212, Page: 333 [323], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

180 CCR, Provision: 836, Page: 249 [239], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

181 Acheleia.

182 The Great Dargah.

183 CCR, Provision: 138, Page: 22, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

184 CCR, Provision: 692, Page: 220 [210], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

185 CCR, Provision: 910, Page: 263 [253], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

186 CCR, Provision: 915, Page: 265 [255], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.





son of Yahya from Nicosia has sold his house, garden and fields with their outbuildings located in the village Kinusa of Hirsofi to Ali, son of Abdullah for 840 *akches*.¹⁸⁷

Apart from this, as is also learned from the register, the cases in Cyprus are generally heard in courts called *Meclis-i Şer'i*. The phrase is used in many places in the register; "...*meclis-i şer'î-i şerîfe hâzır olub şöyle takrîr-i merâm kılub didi ki...*"¹⁸⁸ as such.

Also, as seen in the register, Perviz *Beg*, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State has declared that he will not file a lawsuit against Mehmet, son of Abdullah; because it has been determined that his apprentice Huseyin fell down the well and died without the intervention of anybody and it is noteworthy that the *Kadi* stated that he would receive opinion from Shaykh Al-Islam.¹⁸⁹ This decision of the *Kadi* also shows how the shariya courts' work principles and the legal norms protect individual rights.

Court registers are certain to give general information about the administrative, social and economic structure of their region. In this register, the Nicosia *kadi* and the regents of the period were ordered not to take unlawful offerings from people or to make requests for free food, barley, straw for their horses etc. In connection to this, the order from Istanbul was as follows; "...*Kibrns Beylerbeyisi dâme ikbâluhu ve kudvet-ül-kuzât ve'l-hükkâm ma'denü'l-fazl ve'l-kelâm Mevlana Leşkoşa Kâdîsî zîde fazluhu tevki'-i refî'-i hümayûn vâsul olcâk ma'lûm ola ki, dârendegân-ı fermân-ı hümayûn Leşkoşa ahâlîsî Südde-i Saâdetüm'e şöyle arz-ı hâl eylediler ki, siz ki kâdîsîn ve nâiblerin ziyâde atlı ile gelüb müft ü meccânen yem ve yemeklerin ve arpa ve saman ve otlukların alub ve size köy kethüdâsı pertevler lâzımdır deyü bunlar tâlib degüller iken evden eve hüccet akçesi deyü bunlardan akçe alub ve müteveffâlarının muhalledâtına kismet lâzım degül iken cebren kismet iderim deyü ve nâiblerin dahi cebren kismet idiüb ve müteveffânın metrükâtın resm-i kismet ziyâde olmak için ziyâdeye tutub akçelerin alub ve vücut-hı hayrât için vasiyyet eyledikleri akçenin sülsüsü ve humsı bizımdır deyü alub taaddı eylediklerin bildirüb emr-i şerîfüm recâ eylediler (...)*"¹⁹⁰ and it was requested to not allow such irregularities.

There are 14 edicts in the register, as well as a large number of deeds. These edicts respectively are; an edict has been issued ordering that Governor of Cyprus Ramadan *Pasha* to embark the *begs*¹⁹¹ under his command together with 300 janissaries and *azap* soldiers to galleys and send them to Rhodes to serve under the command of Captain Sinan *Pasha*;¹⁹² Belceme, whose father died has reported that the cavalymen have wanted to give the fields of her father to other persons based on the notion that her father did not have a son or a brother; an edict has been issued stating that a previous order instructed that girls who are involved with agriculture will have the right to own the inherited fields; therefore, the fields have been given to Belceme;¹⁹³ Mustafa *Chavush*, sergeant of the *Dergah-i Mualla* who has fiefdom in the village Kambi of Nicosia and some other places has not joined the *Bec* Expedition¹⁹⁴ and for this reason some people have wanted to interfere with his fiefdom and

187 CCR, Provision: 988, Page: 277 [267], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

188 CCR, Provision: 130, Page: 21, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1002.

189 CCR, Provision: 1195, Page: 328 [318], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

190 CCR, Provision: 447, Page: 107, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

191 Commanders.

192 CCR, Provision: 423, Page: 96, Dated: 15 Jumada Al-Awwal 1002.

193 CCR, Provision: 431, Page: 100, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1002.

194 Austria; *Beç/Bech* or *Nemçe/Nemche*. This is the expedition of the Ottoman Sultans to Austria during the reign of Murat III. (1593).





sergeantship; an edict has been issued ordering that since he fulfills his duty of collecting the taxes for the property nobody is to interfere with him;¹⁹⁵ upon the request of Mustafa *Pasha*'s son Mehmet, an edict has been found ordering that the vaqf *akches* held by the deceased trustee Suleyman of the Mustafa *Pasha* Vaqf will be taken from his inheritors;¹⁹⁶ an edict has been issued ordering that the bill of the lading *akche*, salt and sugar which has been sent from Cyprus to *Dersaadet*¹⁹⁷ and the Cellars of the Sultan's Palace will be loaded to ships and will be transported to the Silifke Port; all the expenses which will be made for this job will be recorded in the books and sent to *Dersaadet*;¹⁹⁸ an edict has been issued ordering all the *akches* from the *muqataa*,¹⁹⁹ poll tax and wine tithes to be collected and sent to *Dersaadet* via Yahya *Chavush*;²⁰⁰ an edict has been issued to order Ali *Pasha*, who has been appointed to Childir while he was the Governor of Cyprus; that he has been reappointed to Cyprus and will return to Cyprus as soon as possible;²⁰¹ an edict has been issued about Mustafa, the Cyprus Financial Chief Clerk who has been discharged from his post unmethodically²⁰² and an edict has been issued about Mahmut,²⁰³ Cyprus Journals Clerk who has been discharged from his post unmethodically; to be reemployed in his former position; an edict stating that the bastion soldiers and *azaps* in the fortresses of Nicosia and Famagusta will not be employed in any service other than their duties has been sent;²⁰⁴ even though 225 of the 300 *azap* soldiers in Cyprus have duty to guard the fortresses and 75 of them have duty to guard the marines, Governors of the Famagusta *Sanjaq* have illegally requested men from the guards of the fortresses and demanded money from their wages; upon a complaint concerning this situation an edict has been issued for an investigation and the prevention of these unlawful procedures;²⁰⁵ Ahmet from Nicosia has receivables amounting to 11,300 *akches* from Mehmet *Kethuda*, Chamberlain of Sinan *Beg*, the Governor of *Ic-il Sanjaq*; an edict has been issued ordering an investigation to understand whether he has paid it or not, and if determined that he has not, the money must be taken from him and paid to Ahmet²⁰⁶ and finally, an edict has been issued ordering that the artillerymen, armourers and all the troops join the *Bec* Expedition; those who fail to join will not be receiving their monthly wages.²⁰⁷

In the register, there is also a mention of the *Bec* Expedition that took place between the Ottoman State and Austria between 1593-1594. Regarding the subject, information is given about the participation of soldiers in Cyprus in this expedition. There are 3 documents related to this, and they respectively are; Mustafa *Chavush*, sergeant of the *Dergah-i Mualla* who has fiefdom in the village Kambi of Nicosia and some other places has not joined the *Bec* Expedition and for this reason some people have wanted to interfere with his fiefdom and sergeantship; an edict has been

195 There are 2 edicts related to this. For this, see... CCR, Provision: 433, Page: 101, Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Thani 1002 and CCR, Provision: 434, Page: 101, Dated: 29 Shawwal 1001.

196 CCR, Provision: 436, Page: 102, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

197 Istanbul.

198 CCR, Provision: 438, Page: 103, Dated: 11 Shaban 1002.

199 Land tax.

200 CCR, Provision: 439, Page: 103, Dated: 12 Shaban 1002.

201 CCR, Provision: 453, Page: 110, Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

202 CCR, Provision: 468, Page: 118, Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

203 CCR, Provision: 469, Page: 118, Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

204 CCR, Provision: 1202, Page: 330 [320], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Awwal 1000.

205 CCR, Provision: 1206, Page: 331 [321], Dated: 29 Safar 1002.

206 CCR, Provision: 1208, Page: 332 [322], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

207 CCR, Provision: 1210, Page: 333 [323], Dated: 1 Ramadan 1002.





issued ordering that since he fulfills his duty of collecting the taxes for the property nobody is to interfere with him²⁰⁸ and an edict has been issued ordering that the artillerymen, armourers and all the troops join the *Bec* Expedition; those who fail to join will not be receiving their monthly wages.²⁰⁹

There are 5 charters in the register. These charters respectively are that, Mustafa, son of Ali from Alanya has given 10,000 *akches* to Mahmut *Chalabi*, the chronicle writer of Cyprus in order to acquire the fiefdom certificate which has been belonging to him; thereafter Mahmut *Chalabi* took the fiefdom upon himself illegally. Mustafa, son of Ali has filed a lawsuit and has been found to be right; the money has been paid to him and they have declared that there is no conflict between them;²¹⁰ following the death of Veli, one of the *Dergah-i Ali* janitors and the trustee of the Sultan Selim II. Khan Vaqf in Nicosia, Mahmut has been appointed to replace him and a letter depicting that nobody is to interfere with his duty has been given to him;²¹¹ Hasan, son of Musa *Chavush* has got back the fief charter belonging to his father Musa *Chavush* which he had given under the care of *Hadji Hurrem Chavush*, son of Abdulmennan;²¹² *Hadji Hurrem Chavush*, son of Abdulmennan has collected the 3,000 *akches* which was owed to him and has given back the fief charter of his father which he had kept as security²¹³ and finally Veli, son of Ali has demanded the 1,500 *akches* he spent in order to issue the deed of fiefdom for Ibrahim *Chavush*, son of Yakup; however, it has been registered that Ibrahim *Chavush* has not accepted this because the deed belongs to somebody named Huseyin.²¹⁴

The register also includes the names of persons assigned to the *Beylerbeg*,²¹⁵ the greatest administrative supervisor in Cyprus. These respectively are; Cafer *Pasha*,²¹⁶ Nuh *Pasha*,²¹⁷ Murat *Pasha*,²¹⁸ Ramadan *Pasha*,²¹⁹ Arab Ahmet *Pasha*,²²⁰ Ali *Pasha*,²²¹ Okcu-zade Mehmet *Pasha*,²²² Ali *Pasha*,²²³ Ahmet *Pasha*²²⁴ and Hafiz Ahmet *Pasha*.²²⁵

The most important documents recorded in the Cyprus administrative district of a *kadi* are related to the vaqf's accounting and transactions. In Cyprus, the records of vaqfs are documented only by the records held by the court. Accordingly, in the Court Register No.1 there are many documents about vaqfs. Because the registries of the vaqfs in Cyprus are documented only by the

208 CCR, Provision: 433, Page: 101, Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Thani 1002 and CCR, Provision: 434, Page: 101, Dated: 29 Shawwal 1001.

209 CCR, Provision: 1210, Page: 333 [323], Dated: 1 Ramadan 1002.

210 CCR, Provision: 480, Page: 125, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

211 CCR, Provision: 608, Page: 189 [179], Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

212 CCR, Provision: 727, Page: 231 [221], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

213 CCR, Provision: 728, Page: 231 [221], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

214 CCR, Provision: 956, Page: 272 [262], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

215 *Mir-i Miran*; Civil Governor, with the rank of Lieutenant-General.

216 CCR, Provision: 686, Page: 218 [208], Dated: 15 Rajab 998.

217 CCR, Provision: 1202, Page: 330 [320], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Awwal 1000.

218 CCR, Provision: 454, Page: 110, Dated: 15 Rabi Al-Thani 1002.

219 CCR, Provision: 422, Page: 96, Dated: 15 Jumada Al-Awwal 1002.

220 CCR, Provision: 205, Page: 39, Dated: 29 Sha'ban 1002.

221 CCR, Provision: 453, Page: 110, Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

222 CCR, Provision: 749, Page: 236 [226], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

223 CCR, Provision: 468, Page: 118, Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

224 CCR, Provision: 377, Page: 83, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

225 CCR, Provision: 551, Page: 160, Dated: 26 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.





records kept by the sharia court. Accordingly, there are many documents related to vaqfs in the Court Register No.1 respectively; it has been registered upon the requests of vaqf trustee Ali *Beg* and Minister Mehmet *Beg* that a monastery, a water wheel, a room, a shop and a house within the vicinity of the Nicosia marketplace have been devoted as vaqf by *Agha Cafer Pasha* and that these have been recorded in his deed of trust of pious vaqf;²²⁶ in the lawsuit filed by Recep, son of Shaban against Hristofi, son of Petra claiming that the latter has taken possession of the field and gardens which were devoted as vaqf for the mosque of the village Kitriya of Nicosia by his decedent father; he has been found right and it has been decided that the field and gardens are vaqf;²²⁷ a shop located in Nicosia market and belonging to the Saint Sophia Mosque Vaqf has been occupied illegally by Mustafa, son of Yusuf; the shop has been taken from him and sold to Ismail, son of Hizir by means of an auction for 750 *akches* and the document from the official posts concerning this act is to be recorded in the court register upon the request of Veli, the trustee of the vaqf;²²⁸ Kasim *Chavush*, son of Mehmet and the *jabi* of the Ahmet *Pasha* Vaqf in Nicosia has 1,000 *akches* entrusted with him, therefore, this amount has been registered as his debt;²²⁹ the receivables from the deceased trustee Suleyman *Subashi* and other persons of Mustafa *Pasha's* Vaqf in Cyprus has been determined and 110,000 *akches* has been handed by the new trustee of the vaqf Abdi *Chavush* to Suleyman *Agha*, the proxy of Mehmet Baki *Beg*;²³⁰ Ilyas *Kethuda*, trustee of the vaqf of the deceased Paphos Governor Mehmet *Beg*, which is located in Ahtima has reported that the functionaries have been interfering with the properties of the vaqf; therefore, it has been ordered that the properties of the vaqf will be governed as per the conditions stated in the certificate-charter of the vaqf and the conditions in the order and the management will be carried on by the officers of the vaqf properties;²³¹ upon the request of Mustafa *Pasha's* son Mehmet, an edict has been found ordering that the vaqf *akches* held by the deceased trustee Suleyman of the Mustafa *Pasha* Vaqf will be taken from his inheritors;²³² Veli *Beg*, trustee of the Saint Sophia Vaqf opposed the sale of the 7 *acres* of field belonging to the deceased Kara Hasan, son of *Mirza* claiming that the field was vaqf; he has been found to be wrong and the decision has been made for the sale;²³³ upon the request of Mahmut *Beg*, trustee of the Saint Sophia Mosque Vaqf; that the 40,000 *akches* sent from the Cafer *Pasha* Vaqf to Medina every year and which has been delayed this year, has been received from Ali *Beg*, the trustee and Mehmet *Beg*, the over-looker of the said vaqf;²³⁴ despite the fact that there already is a Turkish bath belonging to the Omeriye Mosque Vaqf, it will not be in favour for the vaqf to build a new bath; if, however there is a need for a new bath, it has been ordered for it to be built in the name of the vaqf;²³⁵ at the request of Mustafa *Kethuda*, Chamberlain of Cyprus *Beylerbeg* Ramadan *Pasha*, in the presence of the Cyprus *Defterdar*²³⁶ Mehmet *Effendi* and other clerks and officers, it is registered that

226 CCR, Provision: 140, Page: 23, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

227 CCR, Provision: 232, Page: 46, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1002.

228 CCR, Provision: 304, Page: 65, Dated: 15 Muharram 1003.

229 CCR, Provision: 390, Page: 85, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

230 CCR, Provision: 410, Page: 91, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

231 CCR, Provision: 426, Page: 98, Dated: 15 Rajab 1002.

232 CCR, Provision: 436, Page: 102, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

233 CCR, Provision: 501, Page: 139, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

234 CCR, Provision: 633, Page: 197 [187], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

235 CCR, Provision: 649, Page: 204 [194], Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 982.

236 Bookkeeper; financial commissioner of a province.





the annual allowances given from the vaqf income for the needs of the *pashas* will still be given in the same way;²³⁷ Suleyman *Subashi*, trustee of the Mustafa *Pasha* Vaqf has died and *Sarikci* Cafer *Beg* has been appointed to replace him; Mustafa *Pasha's* son Baki has sent a letter stating that the sale of the vaqf properties which were sold before are no longer valid;²³⁸ it has been registered that Hamza *Agha*, trustee of the Mustafa *Pasha* Vaqf has paid 36,000 *akches* to Mehmet Baki, son of Mustafa *Pasha* as the portion for 4 months of the total 136,000 *akches* which has to be paid with the purpose of distribution to the poor;²³⁹ the deed of trust of the Mustafa *Pasha* Vaqf has been kept under the care of Hamza *Agha*, the *Agha* of *Azaps* and has been handed over to Suleyman *Agha* who has come for an inspection;²⁴⁰ Karchira, son of Mihail; Yorgi, son of Vasil; Nikola, son of Yorgi; Filori, son of Ciryaku; Pihero, son of Luize and Solomo, son of Zorci from the village Tersefan²⁴¹ of Tuzla has paid the letting value of 9,000 *akches* for the fields they have rented from the Mustafa *Pasha* Vaqf to Huseyin *Beg*, son of Abdullah, the trustee of the vaqf and Suleyman, son of Abdullah, the manager of the vaqf;²⁴² the vaqf khan belonging to the Sultan Selim II. Khan Vaqf has been rented out to someone named Perviz by the trustee of the vaqf Veli *Beg* for a period of 3 years and for a letting value of 28,200 *akches* per annum²⁴³ and lastly Veli, trustee of the Sultan Selim II. Khan Vaqf in Nicosia has rented a shop belonging to the vaqf to *Ghazi Beg*, son of Ibrahim, *Hadji* Mustafa, son of Hizir and Ali *Beg* for a letting value of 50 *akches* per month.²⁴⁴

In the time period covered in the register, the Treasurers who served in Cyprus are as follows: *Al-Sayyid* Ahmet *Chalabi*,²⁴⁵ Mehmet *Effendi*,²⁴⁶ Bali *Effendi*,²⁴⁷ Mehmet *Effendi*²⁴⁸ and Korkut *Effendi*.²⁴⁹ In addition, information in the register about those who served in the position of *Qassam-i Askeri* is mentioned in two places. These are Mevlana Hamza²⁵⁰ and Mevlana Abdunnebi²⁵¹ respectively.

Within the circumstances of the period, some important persons who held positions on the were; in the position of the Nicosia *Cebeciler Agha*,²⁵² Hasan, son of Abdullah and Ahmet *Agha*, son of Hasan;²⁵³ in the position of the Cyprus State Treasury Bailee Perviz *Beg*,²⁵⁴ in the position of the Cyprus *Ruznameciligi* and Accountancy Nurullah *Effendi*,²⁵⁵ in the position of the Cyprus Janissaries

237 CCR, Provision: 689, Page: 220 [210], Dated: 1 Sha'ban 1002.

238 CCR, Provision: 706, Page: 225, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

239 CCR, Provision: 720, Page: 229 [219], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

240 CCR, Provision: 768, Page: 238 [228], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

241 Tersefanou.

242 CCR, Provision: 887, Page: 259 [249], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

243 CCR, Provision: 1005, Page: 280 [270], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

244 CCR, Provision: 1197, Page: 328 [318], Dated: 15 Muharram 1003.

245 CCR, Provision: 43, Page: 8, Dated: 13 Ramadan 988.

246 CCR, Provision: 130, Page: 21, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1002.

247 CCR, Provision: 441, Page: 105, Dated: 1 Rajab 1002.

248 CCR, Provision: 440, Page: 104, Dated: 10 Shaban 1002.

249 CCR, Provision: 1096, Page: 302 [292], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

250 CCR, Provision: 421, Page: 96, Dated: 22 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

251 CCR, Provision: 613, Page: 191 [181], Dated: 10 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

252 Chief of the Armourers.

253 CCR, Provision: 176, Page: 31, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

254 CCR, Provision: 206, Page: 39, Dated: 29 Shaban 1002.

255 CCR, Provision: 475, Page: 121, Dated: 16 Ramadan 1002.





Kethudaligi Janissary Minnet, son of Veli;²⁵⁶ in the position of the Famagusta Castle Castellan Abdulkadir;²⁵⁷ in the position of the *Azaps Agha* Mustafa Agha, son of Eset;²⁵⁸ in the position of the Cyprus Janissaries *Agha* Ahmet;²⁵⁹ in the position of the Cyprus *Defter Kethudasi* Lutfullah;²⁶⁰ in the position of the Treasury of Cyprus Treasurer Clerk Huseyin²⁶¹ and in the position of the Paphos *Azaps Agha* Davut²⁶² were appointed.

Apart from this, according to the document types found in the Court Register No.1, there are many documents relating to deeds, decrees, vaqfs, edicts, property sales, land transfers, property grants, tree sales, debt lawsuits, marriage, divorce, *talak*,²⁶³ *muhalaa*²⁶⁴ death, parental rights, guardianship, founding, price fixing and other similar things.

Deed and decree documents in the Court Register No.1 consist mainly of jurisdictions²⁶⁵ and administrative activities of *kadis* working in Cyprus. Apart from the mentioned register, no records and information regarding the administrative duties and powers of *kadis* in Cyprus have been kept.

In addition to this, there is a record of price fixing. In connection to this; Cyprus *Balyos*²⁶⁶ Korduvan bought the cotton produced in Cyprus with the determined price, afterwards he had been in loss because of the forced increased price by *Balci* Mehmet and some other persons; consequently, it has been decided that Korduvan's loss which amounts to 180,000 *akches* has to be paid to him;²⁶⁷ it has been found that the barley found in the cellars is more than the needs of its owner; therefore, it has been decided that they will be bought with the current price on behalf of the state and within the presence of the authorities;²⁶⁸ it has been ordered that the *Kadi* of Nicosia and his regents will not illegally receive any gifts from the people and never request food items, barley, straw and etcetera free of charge;²⁶⁹ information stating that the sugar processing workshops in Cyprus' Episkopi, Kolosh and Kukla and other tax bringing places will become tax-providing work places has been given and that this will be advantageous both for the treasury and the people; therefore, it has been ordered that this subject must be examined and if indeed advantageous, it must be put into application;²⁷⁰ the Taxman of Cyprus Municipality Taxes has complained that the soap manufacturing workshops in Nicosia and Famagusta are producing soap and that for this reason it has been impossible to import soap from abroad and thus he and the treasury bear losses; therefore, it has been decided that the soap workshops in these cities are to be closed and that a

256 CCR, Provision: 493, Page: 135, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

257 CCR, Provision: 521, Page: 147, Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

258 CCR, Provision: 808, Page: 243 [233], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

259 CCR, Provision: 1050, Page: 290 [280], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

260 CCR, Provision: 1050, Page: 290 [280], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

261 CCR, Provision: 1205, Page: 331 [321], Dated: 24 Jumada Al-Awwal 1001.

262 CCR, Provision: 1207, Page: 332 [322], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

263 To divorce, to leave his wedding wife.

264 The official separation of the husband and wife; woman giving money and buying her wedding from her husband.

265 District.

266 Venetian Envoy.

267 CCR, Provision: 333, Page: 72, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

268 CCR, Provision: 375, Page: 82, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

269 CCR, Provision: 447, Page: 107, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

270 CCR, Provision: 460, Page: 115, Dated: 3 Ramadan 1002.





letter concerning the matter has been sent;²⁷¹ Ali *Pasha* has sent a letter in connection to providing wood from the mountain villages in the requested amount and paying the price to its owners, as well as having them delivered it to his functionary Hasan *Agha*;²⁷² upon the request of Perviz *Beg*, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State, it has been registered that 1 bushel of wheat costs 60 *akches* and 1 bushel of barley 30 *akches* in the year 1002;²⁷³ Hizir *Subashi*, son of Abdullah has not accepted that he sold 3 bascules of cotton to Mustafa, son of Abdullah;²⁷⁴ the tax collectors of the candy workshops in Episkopi, Kolosh and Kukla and in the districts of Lefka and Hirsofi have taken excess tax from the people and by this way they have created a loss in the treasury and applied cruelty on people; in order to prevent this, it has been ordered to compare the tax to be collected from the people with cotton prices and collect it in cash.²⁷⁵

In addition, in A.H. 1003 (A.D. 1595) the officially fixed price for the food items sold by cooks, pastry shops, bakeries and other grocery shop traders in Cyprus was determined. In connection to this, the fixed price of bread as a loaf was determined to be 350 *akches* per *dirham*; *frenk*²⁷⁶ bread, 30 *akches*; *corek*,²⁷⁷ 170 *akches* per *dirham*; *borek*,²⁷⁸ 60 *akches*; *kahi*,²⁷⁹ 80 *akches*; wheel-shaped *simit*,²⁸⁰ 6 *akches* per 5 *vakiyye*;²⁸¹ Pafos pie, 35 *akches*; mutton *kebab*, 8 *akches* per *vakiyye*; goat *kebab*, 6 *akches* per *vakiyye*; *kerde*,²⁸² 130 *akches*; Turkish bagel, 80 *akches*; grapes, 10 *akches* per *vakiyye*; figs, 1 *kıyye*²⁸³ for 2 *akches*; melon, 1 *akche* for 2; watermelon, 1 *akches* for 1; figs, 1 *oke*²⁸⁴ for 1 *akche*; wild pear, 1 *akche* per *oke*; mountain pear, 1 *akche* for 3 *okes*; onions, 1 *akche* per *oke*; watermelon, smaller than 3 *okes* 1 *akche* for 1,5 *oke*; gray mullet fish, 14 *akches*; eel, 14 *akches* per *oke*; watermelon, larger than 3 *okes* 1 *akche* for 1 *oke* costs 1 *akche*; loaf bread, 300 *dirhams*; *frenk* bread, 250 *dirhams*; figs, 500 *dirhams* for 1 *akche*; wild pear, 600 *dirhams* for 1 *akche*; figs, 1,5 *okes* for 1 *akche*; watermelon, 1 *akche* per 2 *okes*; sweet *enar*,²⁸⁵ 2 *akches* per *oke*; sour pomegranate, 1 *akche* per 3 *dirhams*; fresh fish, 1 *oke* costs 8 *akches*; mountain pear, 1 *akche* per *oke*; grapes, 10 *akches* per 5 *dirhams*; delicious pomegranate, 1 *akche* per *oke*; sour pomegranate 1 *akche* per 500 *dirhams*; peach, 1 *akche* per 300 *dirhams*; quince, 1 *akche* per 300 *dirhams*; cabbage, 1 *akche* per 400 *dirhams*; delicious pomegranate, 1 *akche* per 500 *dirhams*; sour pomegranate, 1 *akche* per 600 *dirhams*; wax, 12 *akches* for 1 *oke*; henna, 5 *akches* per *oke*; Medina date,²⁸⁶ 16 *akches* per *oke*; wax, 14 *akches* per *oke*; *zeyd yagi*,²⁸⁷ 12 *akches* per *oke*; apples, per *akche* 200 *dirhams*; Tripoli soap, 1 *oke* costs 14 *akches*; *boyar* soap, 1 *oke* costs 12 *akches yevmu's-sebt*; roasted chickpeas, 1 *oke* costs 10 *akches*;

271 CCR, Provision: 496, Page: 136, Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 997.

272 CCR, Provision: 554, Page: 161, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

273 CCR, Provision: 575, Page: 168, Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

274 CCR, Provision: 784, Page: 240 [230], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

275 CCR, Provision: 1035, Page: 286 [276], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

276 Frankish; frenchman but applied also generally to designate a European, Catholic and Latin.

277 Bun.

278 Pie.

279 Three-cornered bazaar pastry.

280 Turkish bagel.

281 *Vakiyye (oke)* means Arabic weighing unit of 400 *dirhams*.

282 Tomato seedling.

283 *Kıyye (oke)* is a unit of measurement weighing 400 *dirhams*.

284 *Okka*; weighing measure, about 1,260 gr.

285 Pomegranate.

286 *Hurma*.

287 Olive oil.





green almond, 1 *akche* per 200 *dirhams*; henna, 1 *oke* costs 8 *akches*; beaten wax, 1 *oke* costs 40 *akches*; Tripoli soap, 1 *oke* costs 16 *akches*; bagel, 1 *akche* per 80 *dirhams*; wheel-shaped bagel, 1 *akche* per 80 *dirhams*; fresh Karaman cheese, 1 *oke* costs 14 *akches*; delicious pomegranate, 400 *dirhams* cost 1 *akche*; sour pomegranate, 500 *dirhams* cost 1 *akche*; grapes, fresh 1 *oke* costs 1 *akche*; watermelon, 4 *okes* cost 1 *akche*; onion, 300 *dirhams* cost 1 *akche*; pastrami, costs 18 *akches* per *oke*; soujouk, 18 *akches* per *oke*; Tripoli soap, 14 *akches* per *oke*; Damascus grapes, 14 *akches* per *oke*; *kebab*, 16 *akches* per *oke*; fig, Galata *A'las* 4 *akches* per *oke*.²⁸⁸

The officially fixed price for the food items in 1003 is as follows: Plain oil *misri*,²⁸⁹ 28 *akches* per *oke*; Karaman oil, 26 *akches* per *oke*; olive oil, 12 *akches* per *oke*; sesame oil, 16 *akches* per *oke*; *asel*,²⁹⁰ 12 *akches* per *oke*; black grapes, 4 *akches* per *oke*; coriander grapes, 8 *akches* per *oke*; Galata figs, 3 *akches* per *oke*; roasted chickpeas, 8 *akches* per *oke*; walnut, Ottoman 4 *akches* each; apricot, 12 *akches* per *oke*; tahini, 10 *akches* per *oke*; molasses, 4 *akches* per *oke*; Damascus grapes, 14 *akches* per *oke*; Panderma soujouk, 12 *akches* per *oke*; oleaster, 10 *akches* per *oke*; starch, 10 *akches* per *oke*; salt, Ottoman 1 *akche* per *oke*; wax, 16 *akches* per *oke*; pomegranate, 2 *akches* per *oke*; sour pomegranate, 1 *akche* per *oke*; *ba'albek* grapes, 10 *akches* per *oke*; hazelnuts 12 *akches* per *oke*; almonds, 32 *akches* per *oke*; fresh fish, 1 *oke* costs 10 *akches*; rice lower quality, 45 *akches* per bushel Dimyat; mature rice, 40 *akches* per bushel; *efrenk*²⁹¹ bread, 1 *akche* for 235 *dirhams*; loaf bread, 1 *akche* for 275 *dirhams*; cheese, 12 *akches* per *oke*; mutton pastrami, 16 per *oke*; beef pastrami and other, 16 *akches* per *oke*; olive oil, 10 *akches* per *oke*; chestnut, 9 *akches* per *oke*; cranberries, 8 *akches* per *oke*; caviar, 60 *akches* per *oke*; tahini, 10 *akches* per *oke*; *canak*²⁹² yogurt, 2 *akches*; milk cup, 3 *Osmani* 1 *akches*; eel, 15 *akches* per *oke*; *kofter*²⁹³ from Antalya, each 1 *oke*; *comlek*²⁹⁴ yogurt, 300 *dirhams*; sesame oil, 14 *akches* per *oke*; linen lower quality, 14 *akches* per *oke*; rice and noodle Dimyat, 50 *akches* per bushel; mature rice, 45 *akches* per bushel; olives for oil making, 12 *akches* per *oke*; 2 barrels of Manol fish, 12 *akches*; linen, 20 *akches* per *oke*; cold sheep *kebab*, 12 *akches* per 1 *oke*; good *canak* yogurt, 3 *akches* per dish; *comlek* yogurt, 2 *akches* per lower quality pot; milk cup, each *Osmaniyye* 2 *akches*; *canak* yogurt, 2 *akches* per pot; *comlek* yogurt, 400 *akches* per 40 *dirhams*; lamb, 5 *akches* per *oke*; good Tripoli soap, 14 *akches* per 1 *oke*; Cyprus soap, 10 *akches* per 1 *oke*; *canak* yogurt, 3 *akches* per 1 *oke*; *comlek* yogurt, 2 *akches* per 1 *oke*; sesame oil, 16 *akches* per *oke*.²⁹⁵

2.3. The Classification of Provisions in the Cyprus Court Register No.1:

It is obvious that it is necessary to classify the provisions between A.H. 982-1003 in the register under various subheadings and turn this data into a meaningful structure. Accordingly, the systematized version of the data in the register is presented as a table. The classification of these provisions is expressed as follows.

288 CCR, Provision: 653, Page: 206 [196], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

289 Corn.

290 Honey.

291 Frankish.

292 Bowl.

293 A sweet made of starch and boiled-down grape juice.

294 Cockey.

295 CCR, Provision: 658, Page: 208 [198], Dated: 15 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.





Table 6: The Classification of the Records in the Cyprus Court Register No.1 According to Subject

Classification Topics	Number of Provisions	Provision Number
<p>Declaration and Proof of Relation and Siblinghood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Declaration of siblinghood from the same mother; - Determination of sibling registration 	5	18, 772, 1003, 1004, 1143
<p>Issue of Debts and Loans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration or commitment to pay the debt; - Registration of time loan; - Debt registration; - Installment of debt; - Put in pledge for the debt; - Confiscation of property if the debt is not paid in payment term; - Declaration of debt repayment; - Non-acceptance of debt; - Provision of goods against debt; - Payment of debts from the cost of goods; - The listing of persons who are legatees to pay the debt; - Commitment to pay the remaining debt; - Proof that the debt was paid in pledge; - Registration of the receivable; - Registration of proof or claim of receivable; - The declaration of creditor or non-creditor; - Collection of money from the proxy and guardian; - Registration of the purchase; - Renouncement of receivables; - Purchase of goods; - Setting fixed term or time for the receivable; - Taking a decision on the payment of the receivable; - Receiving and sharing the receivable; - Collection of the receivable; - Collection of the receivable in return for goods 	175	7, 14, 23, 25, 26, 29, 32, 33, 37, 38, 42, 44, 47, 51, 52, 55, 60, 61, 66, 72, 74, 76, 78, 79, 82, 84, 86, 100, 101, 104, 105, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 126, 129, 133, 134, 164, 170, 183, 192, 193, 200, 201, 203, 208, 211, 226, 250, 261, 262, 264, 274, 282, 292, 293, 295, 316, 318, 327, 328, 332, 356, 358, 359, 360, 373, 376, 385, 391, 392, 405, 407, 410, 417, 420, 458, 502, 518, 541, 542, 544, 546, 549, 557, 574, 578, 584, 610, 656, 686, 687, 694, 703, 716, 725, 726, 729, 742, 744, 746, 757, 758, 760, 762, 776, 778, 779, 780, 785, 786, 800, 806, 826, 858, 859, 868, 869, 870, 883, 906, 908, 909, 912, 917, 925, 935, 944, 945, 946, 948, 956, 957, 966, 967, 968, 969, 986, 989, 991, 1000, 1028, 1029, 1036, 1043, 1055, 1072, 1074, 1090, 1104, 1106, 1114, 1115, 1122, 1123, 1127, 1134, 1137, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1155, 1159, 1162, 1166, 1170, 1171, 1174, 1177, 1183, 1191, 1209
<p>Procurement or Allocation of Funds for Purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Admission of funds; - Registration of the admission of funds; - Acquisition of the legal reserves of minors; - Declaration that the non-treasury fund has not been received 	15	556, 560, 579, 580, 581, 693, 749, 882, 888, 902, 903, 960, 1026, 1142, 1185
<p>Agreed Act of the Parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreement of the parties for sharing the produce; - Consensus in relation to tax; - Consensus on issues involving girls; - The parties consensus on whether they will receive or not; - Inability to agree on the issue they agreed; - Breakdown of partnership; - Agreement on a lawsuit for extortion and theft; - Agreement on granting time for receivables; - Agreement on the issue of night-keeping at the bazaar; - Agreement that there is no claim against property 	15	110, 112, 231, 286, 290, 312, 342, 384, 559, 591, 592, 637, 685, 905, 985





Education - Delivering a student to school to learn science	1	367
Commandment	1	564
Divorce - Invalid divorce; - Acceptance of divorce; - Acceptance of the alimony or the cost of the <i>mihir</i> proposed for divorce; - The use of the phrase ' <i>boş ol</i> ' ²⁹⁶ ; - There is no debt left in <i>mihir</i> ; - Ensuring divorce through renunciation	27	22, 34, 46, 85, 115, 178, 185, 247, 284, 317, 338, 345, 387, 526, 627, 708, 851, 857, 994, 1020, 1025, 1052, 1053, 1110, 1158, 1167, 1188
Odalisque - Declaration of sick bondswomen; - The renunciation of the cost of the bondswoman due to illness; - Taking the bondswoman home forcibly	2	204, 861
Penalty - Arrest and punishment of the murderer; - Punishment of fraudulent trade	3	16, 99, 699
Transfer - Transfer of the shop	1	603
Blood Money Request - Taking blood money for the person who died accidentally; - Not requesting blood money from the neighbourhood for someone who is mentally impaired	2	57, 189
Seizure - Proof of seizure	1	841
Entrusting or Receiving (Person / Goods) - Staying for safety or delivery of the entrusted; - Giving items for safekeeping; - Entrusting one person to another; - Receiving the goods that are entrusted or registering the trust	38	19, 77, 171, 172, 173, 179, 186, 225, 248, 260, 280, 294, 313, 352, 363, 388, 403, 550, 552, 724, 734, 759, 811, 815, 823, 852, 860, 898, 962, 990, 993, 995, 1021, 1054, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121
Ungrounded Accusation	1	740
Desertion	1	885
Charter - Receipt of the feoff charter given by custody; - Return of feoff charter in return to debt	3	608, 727, 728
Renunciation - Renunciation of the right to alimony, <i>mihir</i> or fiefdom	5	197, 862, 901, 996, 1151
Edict ²⁹⁷	14	423, 431, 433, 434, 436, 438, 439, 453, 468, 469, 1202, 1206, 1208, 1210
Fatwa	2	623, 628

296 Be divorced.

297 Edicts, statements and such correspondences belonging to the Sultan were gathered under the name of "Emir" (Order).





<p style="text-align: center;">Seizure or Capture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seizure of jewellery and cash; - Failure to prove the allegation of forced seizure; - The rejection of the case against the seizure on account of insufficient proof; - Order for an investigation into the forceful confiscation of property 	9	202, 215, 278, 296, 298, 396, 548, 840, 1161
<p style="text-align: center;">Transportation by Ship</p>	1	414
<p style="text-align: center;">Duty or Assignment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration of the duty performed; - Transfer of duties; - Giving the order to appoint the inspector 	8	380, 430, 791, 792, 809, 1031, 1034, 1190
<p style="text-align: center;">Registration of the Prison Sentence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration of imprisonment; - Registration of unjust imprisonment 	2	135, 753
<p style="text-align: center;">Money Transfer to the Treasury</p>	1	881
<p style="text-align: center;">Theft</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grape theft; - Registration of theft claim, proof and detection; - Proof of the theft and decision to return the stolen property to the owner; - Stealing money and paperwork 	12	122, 393, 394, 525, 614, 645, 836, 837, 838, 839, 958, 1018
<p style="text-align: center;">Grant or Grant Registration</p>	6	169, 535, 609, 713, 788, 845
<p style="text-align: center;">Shares</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration and submission of shares; - Sale of shares; - Agreement for shares; - Lawsuit regarding the share; - Rent of goods corresponding to the share; - Making a decision on the justification of the claim of the share memorandum; - Lawsuit against unauthorized shares sale; - Proceedings of the share memorandum; - Registration of share sales 	19	41, 285, 505, 569, 570, 671, 698, 765, 849, 850, 900, 1023, 1045, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1080, 1175, 1187
<p style="text-align: center;">Maids or Servers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration of non-payment; - Determination of the inability to get services; - Declaration of the payment of service; - Registration of the service provider leaving the house; - Filing a lawsuit to obtain the cost of the service; - Registration of a servant; - Payment of debt by the servant; - Registration of the residence of the servant; - Return of goods received from the servant in return for debts; - Order for forceful detention of the servant 	19	8, 205, 210, 230, 259, 265, 322, 605, 640, 731, 756, 774, 775, 781, 795, 942, 1007, 1147, 1157
<p style="text-align: center;">Denunciation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration of the false denunciation 	1	696





<p>Proceedings to Prove a Claim²⁹⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Declaration of a claim; - Registration of a claim; - Renunciation of a right; - Decision of payment; - Rejection of a case; - The alleged offense is unsubstantiated; - Declaration that there is no case; - Allowing time for proof of a claim; - Declaration of a claim as untrue; - The trial relating to faecal matter 	52	54, 64, 65, 107, 147, 184, 216, 255, 256, 470, 503, 540, 545, 561, 601, 618, 661, 669, 707, 714, 743, 745, 802, 807, 824, 832, 833, 877, 911, 930, 959, 972, 973, 1032, 1037, 1038, 1044, 1058, 1060, 1064, 1069, 1070, 1075, 1078, 1101, 1102, 1112, 1129, 1131, 1132, 1138, 1214
<p>Bankruptcy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disclosure of bankruptcy due to failure to pay debt 	2	619, 644
<p>Deeds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration of the deed; - Giving the deed for inheritance; - The arrangement of the deed which shows a slave has been released 	34	136, 137, 251, 297, 450, 473, 486, 498, 551, 567, 590, 595, 626, 631, 664, 670, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 691, 848, 886, 892, 974, 978, 1163
<p>Conversion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration of those who accept Islam 	13	27, 310, 701, 722, 723, 783, 872, 1001, 1002, 1024, 1068, 1128, 1164
<p>Notification</p>	1	635
<p>Taxing rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-intervention to earned taxing rights 	2	425, 529
<p>Torture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration of torture 	2	1008, 1010
<p>Miscellaneous Topics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration of settlement in Cyprus; - Acceptance of a child; - Sharing of proceeds among partners; - Delivery of a horse; - Prohibition from intervention; - Giving cotton for the price of a house; - Donation of a house for a mosque; - Distribution of goods; - Registration of a saucepan received; - Closing of the soap workshop; - False notification of a drinking gathering 	30	73, 75, 87, 88, 89, 93, 114, 132, 223, 238, 254, 299, 302, 331, 353, 378, 379, 464, 478, 793, 794, 803, 864, 891, 979, 999, 1046, 1071, 1133, 1186
<p>Loss or Finding Lost Property (Mare, Cow, Spouse, Knife etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of the justification of the disappearance case; - Handing over what is lost to the court; - Failure to sue due to the return of the loss; - No claim for loss due to groundless claim; - Failure to substantiate the case for the alleged loss; - Declaration of the disappearance of the property in lawsuit for the failure of paying tax 	9	160, 219, 222, 311, 381, 630, 929, 983, 1006
<p>Alimony</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocation of alimony; - Receiving alimony; - Custody and child support 	35	3, 15, 22, 35, 48, 49, 81, 113, 116, 130, 269, 271, 272, 273, 319, 362, 499, 527, 599, 600, 604, 616, 622, 636, 748, 766, 899, 932, 987, 1039, 1040, 1042, 1082, 1146, 1179

298 The classification made on this issue is related to the lawsuits filed over the claim.





Declaration of Surety or Being a Guarantor <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Treasury holding bail;- To give up bail;- Registration of the status of being a guarantor or not;- Rejection of bail;- Cancellation of bail;- Being guarantor for debt and receivable;- The emergence of a guarantor for the rent or money;- Appointment of a guarantor	40	2, 6, 28, 30, 31, 45, 56, 94, 95, 96, 102, 103, 108, 109, 149, 150, 166, 181, 194, 198, 228, 257, 277, 291, 382, 456, 474, 568, 615, 659, 692, 761, 822, 825, 835, 907, 963, 1012, 1017, 1172
Rental, Leasing or Leasing Status <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To give up bail;- Leasing (real estate, land, coffeehouse, shop, farm, bath, barley, house, etc.);- Timely payment of rent;- Maintenance of the leased property;- Submission of the rental fee;- Transfer of leased property;- Registration of non-ownership of rented property;- Increase of rent;- Preparation of the detailed list of the leased property;- Acceptance of rent increase;- Determination of the takeover status in exchange for rent	41	21, 40, 131, 163, 165, 243, 244, 253, 276, 279, 305, 306, 326, 330, 337, 344, 354, 368, 369, 383, 386, 389, 406, 490, 515, 523, 577, 598, 607, 667, 817, 940, 941, 1016, 1041, 1063, 1097, 1105, 1109, 1139, 1181
Slavery Status or End of Slavery (Liberation) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sale of slaves;- Preparation of the slave details list;- Liberation of slaves;- Registration of the acceptance of slavery	16	174, 190, 209, 240, 329, 336, 399, 576, 735, 736, 741, 916, 998, 1136, 1193, 1194
Profanity <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Proof of profanity;- Swearing against the use of profanity	6	9, 10, 747, 965, 1061, 1062
Registration to the Court Register <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Registration of the first product of the year;- Registration of the deed	3	156, 297, 304
Demand for Goods (Securities-Real Estate) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Registration of goods	3	763, 829, 843
Letter	8	401, 402, 496, 554, 613, 706, 1198, 1199
Tomb <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Transport of the grave	1	1013
Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none">- No inheritance right	1	655
Ammunition <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Discharge papers for galley ammunition	1	975
Price Fixing	3	333, 653, 658





Nuptial - Registration of unperformed marriage; - Termination of marriage; - Taking the decision to renew the marriage; - Issuance of marriage permit	23	17, 175, 188, 221, 281, 320, 341, 351, 372, 418, 448, 472, 710, 773, 814, 830, 913, 938, 971, 997, 1169, 1180, 1201
Sample Registration - Registration of the first cotton crop of the year by the court	1	1015
Partnership or Partnership Status - Partnership; - Breakdown of partnership in trades; - Not accepting the claim of joint cultivation of the field; - Declaration of non-ownership of the rented farm; - Acceptance of the objection to the agreement in return to partnership; - Joint sale of goods	6	53, 339, 534, 657, 754, 918
Purchase - Termination of marriage; - Crop purchase; - Claim of purchased goods; - Registration of the purchased goods; - Issuance of the declaration regarding the payment of the price of the purchased goods; - Purchase on behalf of the State; - Return of defective goods purchased; - Registration of the house that has not been evacuated; - Renunciation of purchase; - Purchase and demolition of the property; - Sale without return or consent due to impairment; - Purchase of food for cellar needs; - Collection of money from the goods sold; - Purchase of land for the cemetery; - Return of fraudulent goods; - Purchase of a bad-tempered horse; - Purchase of a winery	27	4, 20, 67, 125, 128, 141, 168, 239, 350, 355, 361, 375, 404, 413, 424, 514, 582, 711, 755, 769, 770, 782, 896, 981, 1153, 1182, 1184
Murder - Strangling the person and throwing them into a well; - Beating the person to death; - Determination of unfounded murder	6	139, 234, 894, 914, 1030, 1117
Sharing - Sharing the field	1	97
Pledge - Foreclosure of the goods in return to the money received	3	227, 612, 1126
Coming of Age - Registration of a person's coming of age	1	162
Fraud - Registration of the crime of false book arrangement	1	43





<p style="text-align: center;">Sale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cancellation of the sale; - Rejection of the sale; - Right to savings, registration of sales or payment of sales price; - Lack of income right from sales; - Collection of money from sales; - Having unannounced sales; - Prevention of sales intervention; - Allowing time to evacuate the house after sale; - The sale of goods at low price and asking for a raise; - Sale by auction and <i>muqataa</i>; - Sale of tree, terrain, land, vineyard, garden, shop, nursery, household, cotton and field shares; - Sale of haystack, mill, slave, baths, goat, <i>feryje</i>, ship shares and such 	165	<p>5, 13, 59, 68, 69, 70, 71, 80, 83, 90, 91, 117, 138, 145, 148, 152, 153, 157, 161, 187, 199, 207, 213, 214, 220, 224, 233, 235, 236, 237, 241, 245, 263, 266, 267, 270, 275, 287, 288, 303, 308, 309, 321, 323, 324, 325, 335, 340, 346, 347, 348, 357, 365, 366, 370, 371, 395, 412, 443, 445, 446, 467, 481, 506, 516, 524, 532, 537, 538, 539, 543, 553, 566, 571, 572, 575, 583, 587, 588, 594, 597, 624, 625, 632, 641, 642, 646, 647, 650, 662, 663, 683, 684, 688, 690, 695, 702, 704, 715, 737, 738, 739, 750, 767, 777, 784, 796, 797, 798, 805, 810, 821, 831, 842, 856, 874, 875, 876, 878, 879, 895, 897, 910, 915, 919, 934, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 980, 982, 984, 988, 1051, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1073, 1077, 1083, 1085, 1086, 1088, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1096, 1099, 1107, 1113, 1130, 1144, 1145, 1152, 1156, 1160, 1165, 1168, 1173, 1176, 1192, 1204</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Land Register</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration of title deed; - Declaration by title deed 	3	154, 155, 651
<p style="text-align: center;">Flooding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abandonment of case after flood 	1	182
<p style="text-align: center;">Testimony</p>	1	961
<p style="text-align: center;">Complaint</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unfair collection of tithe and taxes; - Filing an unfounded complaint; - Complaint about the persecution of the people coming to the agenda 	3	39, 1076, 1207
<p style="text-align: center;">Right of Preemption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration on the right to waive 	1	865
<p style="text-align: center;">Barter or Interchange of Goods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exchange of goods 	4	466, 801, 1079, 1091
<p style="text-align: center;">Fiefdom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not interfering with given fiefdom; - Payment of fiefdom debt; - Trial of fiefdom case 	10	427, 428, 480, 500, 555, 589, 866, 867, 873, 1125
<p style="text-align: center;">Repair</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permission to repair the waterway; - Receiving money for repair; - Indication that the money to be spent for the repair of the waterway named Pr. Omer was used for other purposes 	3	301, 377, 844
<p style="text-align: center;">Threatening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention of money collection by threatening 	2	519, 1009





Appointment - Appointment to replace another; - Complaints that the appointed person has persecuted; - Appointment of parent; - Duty dismissal as a result of liquor addiction; - Appointment of a guardian	18	158, 159, 176, 421, 422, 432, 441, 493, 507, 509, 510, 511, 593, 652, 992, 1022, 1050, 1205
Inheritance - Delivery and registration of the inheritance; - Declaration of rights in the inheritance; - Sharing of the inheritance; - Delivery of shares; - Registration of the right to inheritance; - Payment from the inheritance; - Delivery of the inheritance to the treasury; - Sale of the inheritance	29	1, 98, 195, 196, 252, 343, 411, 416, 429, 504, 517, 528, 547, 586, 634, 697, 721, 732, 752, 818, 828, 933, 939, 943, 1081, 1089, 1103, 1111, 1124
Treatment	1	520
Saving - Prevention of interference with saving	1	24
Detection of Inappropriate Situation (People / Cheating) - Registration of the absence of prostitutes; - Investigation into prostitution; - Investigation of the alleged adultery; - Investigation upon complaint of inappropriate situation in the baths; - Production of fraudulent bread	14	11, 12, 804, 812, 853, 854, 855, 920, 921, 964, 1019, 1108, 1135, 1154
Vaqfs - Registration of vaqf goods; - Indicating that the purchased property belongs to the vaqf; - Payment of annual revenue from the vaqf; - Helping the poor from the vaqf; - Submitting the vaqf for inspection; - Registration of the debt to the vaqf; - Rental or sale of vaqf property; - Embezzlement of vaqf money; - Delivery of money sent from the vaqf; - Renting of the vaqf property on condition that it is repaired; - Investigation of vaqf accounting; - Payment of the tenants of the vaqf	24	140, 146, 232, 390, 415, 426, 435, 501, 536, 611, 633, 648, 649, 689, 720, 768, 819, 887, 936, 937, 1005, 1027, 1084, 1197
Heirship - Registration of being an heir or not	3	217, 218, 654
Guardianship - Resignation from guardianship; - Assignment of a minister for the transfer, assignment and supervision of the guardian; - Keeping the money belonging to the guardian; - Receiving money from the guardian; - Leaving the guardian duty; - Registration of guardianship	19	50, 127, 268, 289, 462, 463, 465, 573, 585, 620, 621, 700, 733, 751, 827, 871, 931, 955, 1178
Will Registration	1	893
Parental Right - Custody undertaking	1	719





Death or Accidental Death <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Death by natural causes or accident;- Registration of death with witnesses;- Renouncement of witnesses for death	7	212, 398, 400, 717, 718, 1087, 1195
Giving Power of Attorney <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Registration of proof of proxy;- To give power of attorney for the recitation of the Quran;- Registration of the attorney for marriage	4	58, 530, 531, 1140
Assignment or Appointment of Proxy <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Appointment or non-appointment of proxy;- Becoming a proxy;- Collection of money by proxy;- Request of goods from proxy;- Collection of money from the proxy	34	63, 92, 124, 142, 167, 177, 206, 242, 246, 249, 258, 315, 374, 533, 643, 660, 712, 764, 771, 808, 816, 820, 834, 863, 947, 1014, 1033, 1059, 1095, 1100, 1141, 1189, 1200, 1203
Assault, Forging, Fighting and Tormenting <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Proof of the assault allegation;- Rejection of the crime of assault;- Abandonment of the assault case;- Torture due to drunkenness	26	36, 111, 180, 191, 229, 283, 349, 558, 596, 730, 789, 799, 813, 846, 847, 922, 923, 924, 926, 927, 928, 1056, 1057, 1098, 1116, 1196
Oath <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Taking an oath not to take unlawful money	1	787
Fire <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Burning of the crop in the thresher and compensation of the producer	1	364
Tax <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Becoming a proxy;- Collection of taxes;- Lack of tax request;- Delivery of the collection;- Unfair collection of tax;- Tax collection with fraud;- Collection of the offsetting tax;- Embezzlement of tax;- Manor income;- Registration of tax exemption;- Announcement about tribute collection;- Loaning to pay taxes;- Sending the tax breakdown book;- Payment of the tax debt by someone;- Proof of taxation	24	62, 106, 143, 144, 151, 300, 307, 314, 334, 397, 408, 409, 419, 565, 602, 665, 666, 790, 880, 884, 889, 890, 904, 970

As can be seen from the table above, the provisions in the register are grouped and classified. It is possible to state that various data have been reached as a result of this classification study. Because not only do these provisions reveal the conditions of the period, but they are remarkable data in terms of showing the administrative law and social relations of the Ottoman Empire in Cyprus. According to this, the most common subject matter in the register is the issues concerning receivables and debt. 175 provisions were determined in the register regarding this issue. It was observed that this issue was the most addressed in the register numbered 1, which was examined





as the first example among Cyprus court registers. Based on this data, it shows that there is a serious economic mobility in the Island and this mobility is among the ethnic communities as well as with other ethnic communities and religions. It reveals that the people on the island, who lost their economic power with the oppressive attitude of the Venetian administration, had a serious development in the early years of the Ottoman administration (1580-1895) and had a lively commercial exchange. Accordingly, it is possible to list the diversity of the activities of the communities in Cyprus in terms of economic unit as follows: matters such as the registration or commitment to pay the debt, registration of debt, registration of time loan, installment of debt, put in pledge for the debt, confiscation of property if the debt is not paid in payment term, declaration of debt repayment, rejection of debt, provision of goods in return to debt, payment of debts from the cost of goods, the listing of persons who are legatees to pay the debt, commitment to pay the remaining debt, proof that the debt was paid in pledge, registration of the receivable, registration of proof or claim of receivable, the declaration of creditor or non-creditor, collection of money from the proxy and guardian, registration of the purchase, renouncement of receivables, purchase of goods, setting fixed term or time for the receivable, taking a decision on the payment of the receivable, receiving and sharing the receivable, collection of the receivable, collection of the receivable in return for goods can be mentioned. The fact that there are so many provisions shows that there is an important economic unit on the island and that the island societies are articulated and integrated cumulatively into the Ottoman economic system.

Another data on the economic life in Cyprus is the high number of sales provisions. 165 provisions were identified in the register regarding this. Some of these are related to: Cancellation of the sale, rejection of the sale, right to savings, registration of sales or payment of sales price, lack of income right from sales, collection of money from sales, unannounced sale, prevention of intervention to sales, allowing time to evacuate the house after sale, the sale of goods at low price and asking for a raise, sale of tree, terrain, land, vineyard, garden, shop, nursery, household, cotton and field shares, sale of haystack, mill, slave, baths, goat, *feraje*,²⁹⁹ ship shares and such, as well as other factors in relation to sale. In addition, there are 27 provisions related to the purchase of crops, claim of purchased goods, registration of the purchased goods, issuance of the declaration regarding the payment of the price of the purchased goods, return of defective purchased goods, the abandonment of the purchase, registration of the house that has not been evacuated, purchase of property on behalf of the State, purchase and demolition of the property, sale without return or consent due to impairment, collection of money from the goods sold, purchase of food for cellar needs, purchase of land for cemetery, sale of large or small cattle, purchase of a winery, return of fraudulent goods. Therefore, it has been observed that there is a lively economic life in Cyprus and this life enables individuals to take an active role in the economic environment.

Based on this, the economic prosperity developed in the island has also contributed to the tax to be collected by the central authority. Accordingly, there are 24 provisions in the register regarding tax. Although it seems that the tax law applied by the central authority in Cyprus is not much different from that applied in other regions, it was observed that some changes were made in accordance with the special conditions of the island. Accordingly, there are several provisions related to the

299 Formerly a long full coat worn by Turkish women.





collection of determined taxes, no extra tax request, the delivery of the collection, unfair tax of collection, fraudulent tax collection, deduction of tax, embezzlement of tax, receipt of fiefdom income, registration of tax exemption, announcement about the tribute collection, loaning to pay taxes, sending of the tax breakdown book, payment of the tax debt by someone, Proof of taxation. Actually, the fact that there are so many tax related provisions shows the importance given by the central authority to this issue. Because tax is important for the state to maintain its economic power. Within the framework of this importance, it is also known that the tax is persecuted to the public when it is collected without any need, reason or law. For this reason, the Ottoman Empire paid attention not to persecute the public with the taxes collected in Cyprus and asked the officers it assigned to show sensitivity. The Ottoman administration sent decrees and orders to Cyprus on this issue.

Apart from this, many provisions have been determined in the registry regarding the lease of the property or giving surety. It was observed that there were 41 provisions regarding issues such as renting, leasing and such, while there were 40 provisions regarding the act of being a guarantor. In fact, these provisions show the intensity of the economic relations in Cyprus, that shopping is done actively and that the social welfare is increasing. For example, while the intensity of the rental shows the excess of the owners, it reveals that the tenants are entrepreneurs in producing added value economically. Accordingly, issues that come forth in the provisions are related to the leasing,³⁰⁰ timely payment of rent, maintenance of the leased property, transfer of leased property, increase of rent, delivery of the rental fee, registration of the status of non-rented property, preparation of the detailed list of the leased property, acceptance of the rent increase, and determination of the takeover status in exchange for rent.

The status of the guarantor is very interesting in terms of showing the developments in economic and social life. Because this situation is considered as one of the signs that the relations between the communities started to develop after the conquest in Cyprus. Under these circumstances, it is important that a Muslim becomes guarantor for a Christian or vice versa. Essentially, the fact of being a guarantor in the society itself or in the inter-communal relations in Cyprus also shows the level of economic prosperity. Accordingly, in the provisions, it has been observed that such matters as the treasury holding bail, registration of the status of being a guarantor or not, to give up bail, rejection of bail, cancellation of bail, being guarantor for debt and receivable, the emergence of a guarantor for the rent or money, appointment of a guarantor come to the fore.

In the said register, it is also determined that there is also some information related to social life. Apart from economic life and commercial relations, the most data are the personal lawsuits filed by individuals with 52 provisions to prove their claims. Accordingly, it has been determined that a number of case proceedings related to people's declaration of a claim, registration of a claim, the renunciation of a right, the decision of payment, the fact that the alleged offense is unsubstantiated, allowing time for proof of a claim, declaration of a claim as untrue, the trial relating to faecal matter have been observed. It was observed that these personal lawsuits have been opened not only among an ethnic group, but also within the ethnic group and among ethnic groups, and that the case has finally reached a conclusion within the framework of the investigation.

³⁰⁰ Real estate, land, coffeehouse, shop, farm, bath, barley, house, etc.





It is evident that many provisions for administrative and public law were recorded in the register at the time of the establishment of the Ottoman central authority in Cyprus. This does not only apply to Cyprus. It was seen that the Ottoman Empire adopted such practices in all the conquered regions. According to this, the central authority in Istanbul has sent orders, decrees, declarations, deeds and such provisions stating how to establish the order and state order in the island, what methods to use to solve the problems encountered, or what should be done to punish the crimes committed. The total number of provisions in connection to this is 51. Therefore, the orders that are in fourth place in the mentioned register contain provisions on many issues with regards to social, economic, shariya, vaqf, law, military, tradesmen rights, system of price fixing, fiefdom, tax, and so on. These provisions reorganize the new order and legal structure in Cyprus.

Another indication of inter-communal relations in Cyprus or the social organization within societies is the action of entrustment, alimony, appointing a proxy or guardianship. Accordingly, 38 provisions have been noted showing such actions as staying in a place of entrust, delivering the security in accordance with the original, giving goods to security, entrusting one person to another, receiving goods given to security or the registration of the security.

Particularly, among these provisions, the ability of divorced women to adapt to social life and the protection of their social security by providing protection by society is considered a very important task due to the conditions of the period. Therefore, a method of safeguarding has been developed to enable the guarding, protection and social security of a divorced woman within society and as a natural result she has been entrusted to a reliable or confident person within the society. These persons were generally chosen to be relatives of the woman or well-known people. However, it is understood that in any case and condition, sensitivity has been shown to make sure these people are trustworthy and reliable. On the other hand, alimony is seen as an important support for the woman in order for her to maintain her economic independence, not to be in need or to provide her own livelihood after her divorce. 35 documents involving this subject were found in the register. In general, issues such as the allocation of child support, delivery of alimony, giving security for the delivery of alimony have been encountered.

The same applies to the power of attorney and guardianship. These two issues support social solidarity and self-preservation in Cyprus. For example, appointing or dismissing a proxy in the register, becoming a proxy, receiving money from the proxy, requesting goods or collecting money from the proxy, and so on. Many issues were registered by the *kadi* and it was seen that they were also performed by the deputies. There are 34 provisions related to this. In addition, the issue of guardianship is also very interesting. For, there are 19 provisions regarding guardianship in the register. There are many provisions such as appointment of a guardian, resignation from guardianship, assignment of a minister for the transfer, assignment and supervision of the guardian, keeping the money belonging to the guardian, receiving money from the guardian, leaving the guardian duty, and registration of guardianship. Protecting the interests and economic data of minors in the social system has emerged as an important issue, and court appointees have been asked to act as guardians. So much so that it was seen in most cases that people were appointed as guardians to control the guardian. In this case, it turns out that the system and society protect an underage child who has lost his mother or father.





In the register, it was seen that twenty-three marriages were registered during the first 15 years of the Ottoman rule. It was found that Muslim and non-Muslim subjects were registered in the presence of the *kadi*, marriages were terminated, the decision to renew the marriage was taken or the marriage permit was granted. On the other hand, there were twenty-seven divorce cases during the same period. According to the register, it was observed that divorce procedures were carried out in connection to invalid divorce, acceptance of the alimony or the cost of the *mahr* proposed for divorce, the use of the phrase ‘*bos ol*’,³⁰¹ no debt left in *mahr* or ensuring divorce through renunciation.

Apart from that, there have been some forensic cases in Cyprus. According to this, the most serious crime is murder cases. Accordingly, there are 6 provisions in the register related to murder; strangling the person and throwing them into a well, beating the person to death or determination of unfounded murder. The number of cases of accidental deaths is seven. In addition, the most important judicial case in the register is considered to be theft. 12 provisions have been identified in relation to the subject, and these are mostly related to grape theft, registration of theft claim, proof and detection, proof of the theft and decision to return the stolen property to the owner, and stealing money and paperwork.

In fact, the most common crime related to judicial cases in Cyprus is more related to wounding, fighting, beating and torture than to stealing. In the register, 26 provisions have been determined. Accordingly, it has been seen that issues such as proof of the assault allegation, rejection of the crime of assault, abandonment of the assault case and torture due to drunkenness have come forward.

In addition, there are 9 provisions for the seizure of jewellery or cash, failure to prove the allegation of forced seizure, and the issuance of an order for an investigation into the forceful confiscation of property. In addition, there were 6 provisions for profanity, 2 provisions for torture, demand for money by threat, registration for imprisonment or registration of unjust imprisonment, and finally one provision for the registration of the crime of false book arrangement. In addition, there are 14 provisions in the register related to the registration of the absence of prostitutes in the relevant region upon complaint, investigation into prostitution, investigation of the alleged adultery, investigation upon complaint of inappropriate situation in the baths, production of fraudulent bread.

There were 16 provisions regarding the sale of slaves in Cyprus, the preparation of the slave breakdown list, the release of slaves and the acceptance of slavery.

Between 1580 and 1595, the number of provisions stating that non-Muslims living in the island accepted Islam by changing religion³⁰² and changing their names in connection to this is thirteen. The provision concerning the opening of a grave and the transfer of the body to another grave however is only one.

It was observed that there were 24 provisions in support of the opinions regarding the establishment of the *vaqf* civilization in Cyprus of the Ottoman Empire. According to the register, issues such as; registration of *vaqf* properties, stating that the purchased property belongs to the

301 “*Bos ol*”; be divorced.

302 Conversion.





vaqf, annual revenue from the vaqf, helping the poor from the vaqf, handing over the vaqf for inspection, registration of the debt to the vaqf, rental or sale of vaqf property, embezzlement of vaqf money, handing over the money sent from the vaqf, rental of vaqf property with the condition of repair, examination of vaqf accounting and paying tenants of the vaqf were found in the register.

In addition, the characteristics and number of provisions in the said register are as follows. According to this; there were 34 provisions related to the registration of the deed, giving the deed for inheritance or the arrangement of the deed which shows a slave has been released; 30 provisions concerning the settlement in Cyprus, acceptance of a child, sharing of proceeds among partners, delivery of a horse, prohibition from intervention, giving cotton for the price of a house, donation of the house for the masjid, distribution of goods, registration of a saucepan, closing of the soap workshop and the false notification of a drinking gathering; 29 provisions in relation to the delivery and registration of the inheritance, declaration of rights in the inheritance, sharing of the inheritance, delivery of shares, registration of the right to inheritance, payment from the inheritance, delivery of the inheritance to the treasury and sale of the inheritance; 19 provisions concerning the registration and submission of shares, sale of shares, agreement of shares, lawsuit regarding the shares, the rent of goods corresponding to the share, making a decision on the justification of the claim of the share memorandum, lawsuit against unauthorized shares sale, proceedings of the share memorandum and registration of share sales; 19 provisions for the registration of the non-payment of a service, determination of the inability to get services, declaration of the payment of service, registration of the service provider leaving the house, filing a lawsuit to obtain the cost of the service, registration of a servant, payment of debt by the servant, registration of the residence of the servant, return of goods received from the servant in return for debts and order for forceful detention of the servant; 18 provisions concerning the appointment to replace another, complaints that the appointed person has persecuted, appointment of a parent, duty dismissal as a result of liquor addiction, appointment of a guardian; 15 provisions for which there is an agreement that there is no demand; 15 provisions related to agreement of the parties for sharing the produce, consensus in relation to tax or on issues involving girls, consensus on whether they will receive or not, inability to agree on the issue they agreed, breakdown of partnership, agreement on a lawsuit for extortion and theft, agreement on granting time for receivables, agreement on the issue of night-keeping at the bazaar, agreement that there is no claim against property; 14 provisions related to edicts written on various subjects; 10 provisions in connection to not interfering with a given fiefdom, payment of fiefdom debt and trial of fiefdom case; 9 provisions in connection to proof of the justification of the disappearance case, finding and handing over what is lost to the court, failure to sue due to the return of the loss, no claim for loss due to groundless claim, failure to substantiate the case for the alleged loss, declaration of the disappearance of the property in lawsuit for the failure of paying tax; 8 provisions in connection to registration of the duty performed, transfer of duties, giving the order to appoint the inspector and letters written on various subjects; 7 provisions in connection to death by natural causes or accident, registration of death with witnesses or renouncement of witnesses for death; 6 provisions in connection to partnership, breakdown of partnership in trades, not accepting the claim of joint cultivation of the field, declaration of non-ownership of the rented farm, acceptance of the objection to the agreement in return to partnership, joint sale of goods, granting of goods and the registration of granted goods; 5 provisions in connection to





the renunciation of the right to alimony, *mahr* or fiefdom, declaration of siblinghood from the same mother and the determination of sibling registration; 4 provisions in connection to registration of the attorney's proof; giving power of attorney to read the Holy Quran, registration of power of attorney for marriage and exchange of goods; 3 provisions in connection to the receipt of the feoff charter given by custody, return of feoff charter in return to debt, arrest and punishment of the murderer, punishment of fraudulent trade, registration of the first product of the year in the court book, registration of the goods, price fixing of related goods, foreclosure of the goods in return to the money received, unfair collection of tithes and taxes, unfounded complaints, complaint about the persecution of the people coming to the agenda, permission to repair the waterway, receiving money for repair, indication that the money to be spent for the repair of the waterway named *Hazret*³⁰³ Omer was used for other purposes, registration of the title deed, declaration by title deed, registration of being an heir or not; 2 provisions in connection to declaration of sick bondswomen, the renunciation of the cost of the bondswoman due to illness, taking the bondswoman home forcibly, taking blood money for the person who died accidentally, not requesting blood money from the neighbourhood for someone who is mentally impaired, issuing a fatwa on various issues, disclosure of bankruptcy due to failure to pay debt, non-intervention to earned taxing rights and registration of torture; and 1 provision in connection to making a false accusation, submitting a commandment, transferring a shop, delivering a student to the school to learn science, a case of desertion, carrying out the shipment operation, transferring money to the treasury, registration of an unfounded notice, making a written decree, not having the right to inheritance, giving a warning for the galley ammunition, registering the first cotton crop of the year by the court, sharing the field, registering of a person's coming of age, witnessing, a person giving up their rights, preventing interference with savings, making the treatment, making a will, assuming custody, the burning of the crop in threshing, compensating the producer and swearing to avoid illegal moneymaking.

2.3.1. Incidents Involving Debt Between Individuals or Communities in Cyprus or Installment of Debts:

Suleyman, son of Mehmet from Nicosia has accepted to pay his debt to *Khoja*³⁰⁴ Mehmet, son of Abdulkerim as daily installments of 20 *akches*;³⁰⁵ it has been registered that Ciryaku, son of Yorgi from the village Kannavya of Pendaya town has lent Bahne, son of Petro an amount of money which will be repaid in a fixed term of 2 months;³⁰⁶ it has been registered that Mihail, son of Yorgi from the village Malunda³⁰⁷ of the Lefka district has a debt of 4 gold coins to Mustafa, son of Abdullah;³⁰⁸ Mehmet, son of Yusuf has declared that he has taken 5 filorins from Nikola;³⁰⁹ it has been registered that Franchesko, son of Yorgi from Nicosia has taken on the debt a sum of 2,700

303 Excellency.

304 Teacher, a schoolmaster, Muslim religious functionary who had received education in a *madrasah*.

305 CCR, Provision: 14, Page: 5, Dated: 1 Ramadan 988.

306 CCR, Provision: 23, Page: 6, Dated: 10 Ramadan 988.

307 Malounta.

308 CCR, Provision: 74, Page: 12, Dated: 16 Ramadan 988.

309 CCR, Provision: 89, Page: 15, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.





akches from Shaban, son of Ahmet with a fixed term of 5 months;³¹⁰ it has been registered that Iliye the Jew owes a debt of 10 gold coins to Tebarin;³¹¹ Nikola, son of Danteri has borrowed 27,296 *akches* from Mehmet *Beshe*, son of Abdullah and the Prohibitor of the Court and this debt is to be paid in a fixed term of 1 month;³¹² Sakine, daughter of Mustafa from Nicosia has sued Hatice, daughter of Abdullah claiming that she has borrowed 3,000 *akches* from Hatice and given various jewellery in return for this debt; although she has paid the money Hatice has not been returned her jewellery; she has been found right and it has been decided that the jewellery will be returned to her;³¹³ as a result of the lawsuit filed by Hatice, daughter of Abdullah of Nicosia claiming that Sakine, daughter of Mustafa owes her 13,711 *akches*; they have agreed on a sum of 9,000 *akches* and a payment plan stating that 3,000 *akches* are to be paid in advance, 3,000 *akches* after 2 months and 3,000 *akches* within 3 months;³¹⁴ Piyero, son of Yanni and the tenant of the farm in the village Pirga³¹⁵ belonging to *Kadi Sadi Effendi* from the Alatyodisse Quarter of Nicosia and also the *Cafer Pasha* Farm has borrowed 40,000 *akches* for the expenses of the farms from the Cyprus Accountancy Chamberlain, Mustafa *Beg*; the debt is to be paid in the fixed term of 300 days;³¹⁶ in return to the 19,440 *akches*, value of 4,5 bascules of cotton which has been borrowed by Hamza *Agha*, the former *Azaps Agha* of Limassol from Halil *Agha*; Hamza *Agha* has given his house located in the vicinity of the *Chukur Bostan* of Nicosia, his other house in Lakadamyia,³¹⁷ olive grove and fields as security;³¹⁸ Raziye, daughter of Demir *Chavush* has filed a lawsuit claiming that her husband Bayram *Subashi* has 32,000 *akches* from the money she inherited from her father; Bayram *Subashi* has declared that he owes 6,000 *akches*;³¹⁹ Raziye, daughter of Demir *Chavush* has requested her various belongings from her husband Bayram *Subashi*;³²⁰ it has been registered that Veli, son of Resul has borrowed 37 gold coins from Ibrahim, son of Memi and secured his barber shop situated in the vicinity of the Saint Sophia in return to this debt; if he does not pay his debt in the fixed term the shop will be Ibrahim's;³²¹ Fethullah, son of *Hadiji Recep* has paid Zeyni, son of Suleyman's debt to Mehmet, son of Mehmet; therefore, Zeyni has pledged that he will pay off this debt as 4 piasters each month;³²² Ali, son of Mehmet has given 36 bushels of wheat to Suleyman, son of Salim; Suleyman has undertaken to pay the money for the wheat as 20 *akches* every day;³²³ Ramadan, son of Isa and the proxy of the inheritors of Dede, son of Isa from Nicosia who died in Kayseri has sued Ramadan, son of Hizir claiming that he owed 4,600 *akches* to Dede; Ramadan, son of Hizir has accepted his debt and it has been decided that the money has to be paid;³²⁴ Piyero, son of Zazo from the village Colergi has borrowed 9 gold coins

310 CCR, Provision: 183, Page: 32, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

311 CCR, Provision: 200, Page: 38, Dated: 16 Sha'ban 1002.

312 CCR, Provision: 546, Page: 157, Dated: 19 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

313 CCR, Provision: 549, Page: 159, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

314 CCR, Provision: 559, Page: 163, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

315 Pyrga.

316 CCR, Provision: 578, Page: 169, Dated: 1 Rajab 1003.

317 Lakatameia.

318 CCR, Provision: 612, Page: 190 [180], Dated: 9 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

319 CCR, Provision: 762, Page: 237 [227], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

320 CCR, Provision: 763, Page: 237 [227], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

321 CCR, Provision: 778, Page: 239 [229], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

322 CCR, Provision: 780, Page: 239 [229], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

323 CCR, Provision: 803, Page: 242 [232], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

324 CCR, Provision: 807, Page: 243 [233], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.





from *Bazarbashi* Ahmet, son of Mehmet³²⁵ and Pihero, son of Zazo from the village Colergi who borrowed 9 gold coins from *Bazarbashi* Ahmet, son of Mehmet has promised to pay his debt in the fixed term;³²⁶ Veli, son of Ali has demanded the 1,500 *akches* he spent in order to issue the deed of fiefdom for Ibrahim *Chavush*, son of Yakup; however, it has been registered that Ibrahim *Chavush* has not accepted this because the deed belongs to somebody named Huseyin;³²⁷ it has been registered that Ali lent Suleyman, son of *Hadji* Mehmet 360 *akches*;³²⁸ it has been registered that Kostandil, son of Zorci has a debt of 420 *akches* to Mehmet, son of Abdullah;³²⁹ it has been registered that Ahmet, son of Omer has paid his debt of 900 *akches* to Zeynel, son of Ali;³³⁰ it has been registered that Piyale, son of Abdullah owes 572 gold coins to Ali, son of Mustafa;³³¹ it has been registered that Karchira, son of Zazo from Nicosia has borrowed 25,200 *akches* from Mehmet *Beshe*, son of Abdullah;³³² Suleyman *Chalabi*, son of Isa and the Dewan Accountant³³³ of Cyprus has borrowed from Ahmet *Chalabi*, son of Musa a debt of 6,600 *akches* to be paid in the fixed term of 1 month; he has given his house located in the *Arap*³³⁴ Ahmet Quarter as security;³³⁵ Abdi, son of Mustafa has given 1,450 *akches* to Durak, son of Mustafa as a debt to be paid in 15 days; Janissary Hizir, son of Ishak has stood surety for this debt;³³⁶ it has been registered that *Sheikh* Ahmet, son of *Hadji* Mehmet owes 15 gold coins to Zeynel, the Chief Architect³³⁷ and Geyvan, son of Abdullah has borrowed 5,700 *akches* from the belongings of Nisa and Fatma, orphans of the deceased Janissary Mehmet from Nicosia; he has undertaken to pay it back in 1 year.³³⁸

2.3.2. Place of Alimony within the Social Security Law:

It has been decided that Janissary Mustafa will pay a daily alimony of 2 *akches* to his wife Cemile, daughter of Abdullah whom he has recently divorced and that she will stay entrusted with the *imam* of the *Masjid* of Haydar *Beg*;³³⁹ upon the request of Gokshe, daughter of Iskender *Hatum*, a daily alimony of 2 *akches* has been allocated to her daughter Ayshe from Mehmet, son of Yakup who she entrusts her daughter to;³⁴⁰ the Janissary Mehmet, son of *Hadji*, has declared that he has sold his 4 houses to his wife Hani, daughter of Hizir and that no debt from the selling price is owed to him, Hani, daughter of Hizir has taken possession of the houses belonging to her husband the janissary Mehmet, son of *Hadji* as alimony and donatio propter nuptias;³⁴¹ it has been decided upon

325 CCR, Provision: 868, Page: 255 [245], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

326 CCR, Provision: 869, Page: 255 [245], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

327 CCR, Provision: 956, Page: 272 [262], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

328 CCR, Provision: 957, Page: 272 [262], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

329 CCR, Provision: 966, Page: 273 [263], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

330 CCR, Provision: 969, Page: 273 [263], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

331 CCR, Provision: 989, Page: 277 [267], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

332 CCR, Provision: 1123, Page: 308 [298], Dated: 3 Muharram 1003.

333 *Mouhasebedji*.

334 *Arab*.

335 CCR, Provision: 1126, Page: 309 [299], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

336 CCR, Provision: 1172, Page: 321 [311], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

337 CCR, Provision: 1183, Page: 323 [313], Dated: 15 Muharram 1003.

338 CCR, Provision: 1209, Page: 332 [322], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

339 CCR, Provision: 15, Page: 5, Dated: 9 Ramadan 988.

340 CCR, Provision: 3, Page: 3, Dated: 8 Ramadan 988.

341 CCR, Provision: 47, 48, Page: 9, Dated: 13 Ramadan 988.





the request of Ayni, daughter of Abdullah that her divorced husband Latif, is to pay 4 *akches* per day to her and her child an alimony;³⁴² Ayshe, daughter of Ali has renounced the alimony and donatio propter nuptias and has been divorced from her husband Musa, son of Ilyas with whom she has been not getting on with well;³⁴³ Ayshe, daughter of Abdullah who has been divorced by Musa, son of Ilyas has been given in the care of Recep, son of Latif and an alimony of 2 *akches* per day has been allocated for her needs;³⁴⁴ Emine, daughter of Abdullah from Nicosia has sued her divorced husband *Kadi* Musluhiddin with a demand for alimony; it has been decided that no alimony will be allocated, that they have been divorced;³⁴⁵ Huri, daughter of Abdurrezzak has renounced donatio propter nuptias and alimony and has been divorced from her husband Nebi, son of Evliya;³⁴⁶ Ayni, daughter of Abdullah from Nicosia has renounced donatio propter nuptias and alimony and has been divorced from her husband Nesimi, son of *Hadji* Hamza;³⁴⁷ Nesimi, son of *Hadji* Hamza has remarried his divorced wife Ayni, daughter of Abdullah in return for 400 *akches* as donatio propter nuptias;³⁴⁸ it has been registered that Mercan, daughter of Abdullah, who was the bondwoman of the deceased Suleyman *Subashi* from Nicosia, is pregnant and an alimony of 4 *akches* per day will be allocated after the birth of the child for its needs;³⁴⁹ an alimony of 5 *dirhams* of silver per day has been allocated for the needs of the children Hasan and Ummu of the deceased Mehmet, one of the guards of the Nicosia Fortress and this has been made upon a request by their mother and custodian Teslime, daughter of Mustafa;³⁵⁰ upon the request of his custodian Nikola, an alimony of 14 *akches* per day has been allocated for the needs of Covan, the young son of Covan, son of deceased Kordovan, merchant from Nicosia;³⁵¹ Gullu, daughter of Emir from Nicosia has been divorced from her husband Ismail, son of Mustafa because they could not get along by renouncing the donatio propter nuptias and alimony;³⁵² Kamer, daughter of Abdullah has sued her husband *Ẓaim* Kasim, son of Abdullah and an alimony of 2 *akches* per day has been allocated to her;³⁵³ Ibrahim, son of Abdullah has given his wife Sultan, daughter of Mustafa whom he has divorced 1 donkey, 12 bushels of wheat and 9 bushels of barley for her donatio propter nuptias; he has declared that he still owes 3,000 *akches* to his former wife;³⁵⁴ Ilyas, son of Isa from Nicosia has requested the allocation of an alimony from Hizir who divorced his daughter Fatma, for the needs of Hizir's son Mustafa³⁵⁵ and an alimony of 2,5 *akches* per day from Hizir who divorced his daughter Fatma, has been allocated for the needs of Mustafa;³⁵⁶ upon the request by Zestine, daughter of Fayerdo and wife of Abraham who died in Nicosia an alimony of 2 *akches* per day has been allocated to Hosto,

342 CCR, Provision: 49, Page: 9, Dated: 14 Ramadan 988.

343 CCR, Provision: 115, Page: 18, Dated: 23 Ramadan 988.

344 CCR, Provision: 116, Page: 19, Dated: 23 Ramadan 988.

345 CCR, Provision: 175, Page: 31, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

346 CCR, Provision: 178, Page: 32, Dated: 3 Shaban 1002.

347 CCR, Provision: 185, Page: 33, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

348 CCR, Provision: 188, Page: 33, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

349 CCR, Provision: 273, Page: 57, Dated: 1 Ramadan 1002.

350 CCR, Provision: 604, Page: 188 [178], Dated: 4 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

351 CCR, Provision: 616, Page: 191 [181], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

352 CCR, Provision: 851, Page: 252 [242], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

353 CCR, Provision: 987, Page: 277 [267], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

354 CCR, Provision: 991, Page: 278 [268], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

355 CCR, Provision: 1039, Page: 287 [277], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

356 CCR, Provision: 1040, Page: 287 [277], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.





her little daughter³⁵⁷ and upon her mother Hristina's, daughter of Fablo's request an alimony of 3 *akches* per day has been allocated for the needs of Sivesto, young daughter of Abraham, son of Tatyos who died in Nicosia.³⁵⁸

2.3.3. Standing Surety for Others in Economic Life:

Shaban, son of Hasan is standing surety for Karchira, son of Lui,³⁵⁹ *Piri Beg* and Hasan will be standing surety for Meniko, son of Ciryaku;³⁶⁰ Iskender *Chavush*, son of Isfendiyar has renounced from standing surety for Papa Yanni and Ergiru for whom he has stood surety before;³⁶¹ Omer has stood surety for Papa Yanni and Ergiru;³⁶² Zenito, son of Zinyo will stand as surety for Mariya, daughter of Zivan in connection to her debt of 10 gold coins which she owes to Ridvan, son of Mustafa;³⁶³ Mustafa, son of Mehmet will be standing surety for Preshco, son of Lui;³⁶⁴ Sefer will be standing surety for Yakomo;³⁶⁵ it has been registered that the non-Muslims who Ali *Effendi* claimed to stand surety for him, had in fact not accepted this suretyship³⁶⁶ and Merchant Bahne has given Francici, son of Zinyo 39,5 gold coins as a loan; Francici's wife Lina, daughter of Dimitri has stood surety for this loan.³⁶⁷

2.3.4. Incident Involving Cursing or Profanity:

The Janissary Mustafa, son of Abdullah has committed blaspheme to Hasan *Chavush*, son of Ahmet's wife and religious beliefs and his crime has been proven by witnesses;³⁶⁸ Yusuf, son of Shaban has sued Yusuf, son of Ramadan claiming that he cursed his wife; Yusuf, son of Ramadan has not accepted this accusation;³⁶⁹ Halil, son of Yusuf has proven with witnesses that his son Yusuf has cursed him;³⁷⁰ Rahime, daughter of *Kalayci* from the village *Cingane*? has claimed that Maksut has come to her house and beaten her; Maksut has declared that Rahime's son Abdulgaffar had used profanity towards his wife so he had beaten Abdulgaffar;³⁷¹ *At-Sayyid* Mehmet *Subashi* has filed a lawsuit claiming that Yusuf, son of Ibrahim has used profanity towards him and his wife; he has proved his claim with witnesses;³⁷² since Sadi *Chavush*, son of Hamza has proved with witnesses that Yusuf, son of Kasim and one of the guards of the Nicosia Fortress has cursed his religion, faith

357 CCR, Provision: 1146, Page: 314 [304], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

358 CCR, Provision: 1179, Page: 322 [312], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

359 CCR, Provision: 6, Page: 3, Dated: 8 Ramadan 988.

360 CCR, Provision: 30, Page: 7, Dated: 11 Ramadan 988.

361 CCR, Provision: 94, Page: 15, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

362 CCR, Provision: 96, Page: 15, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

363 CCR, Provision: 149, 150, Page: 25, Dated: 1 Rajab 1002.

364 CCR, Provision: 291, Page: 62, Dated: 15 Muharram 1003.

365 CCR, Provision: 456, Page: 111, Dated: 9 Shawwal 1002.

366 CCR, Provision: 659, Page: 209 [199], Dated: 1 Ramadan 1002.

367 CCR, Provision: 835, Page: 248 [238], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

368 CCR, Provision: 9, Page: 4, Dated: 1 Ramadan 988.

369 CCR, Provision: 745, Page: 235 [225], Dated: 15 Ramadan 1002.

370 CCR, Provision: 747, Page: 235 [225], Dated: 15 Ramadan 1002.

371 CCR, Provision: 799, Page: 241 [231], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

372 CCR, Provision: 832, Page: 248 [238], Dated: 20 Shawwal 1002.





and his wife, it has been decided that Yusuf will freshen his faith and wedding;³⁷³ Husam, son of Kahraman has filed a lawsuit claiming that Ahmet, son of Mehmet has cursed at him; Ahmet has taken an oath stating that he did not curse³⁷⁴ and Ilyas, son of Mehmet from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Osman, son of Ilyas has used profanity towards him; Osman has accepted the accusation.³⁷⁵

2.3.5. Incident Involving Stabbing:

The Janissary Huseyin, son of Civan has committed blaspheme to and stabbed Hasan *Chavush*, son of Ahmet and his crime has been proven by witnesses;³⁷⁶ Mehmet, son of Resul from the Saint Sophia Quarter of Nicosia has requested a lawsuit claiming that Janissary Mustedam has injured his stepfather Janissary Hasan *Chalabi*; upon the examination of Hasan *Chalabi* it has been seen that he was stabbed with a knife from various places and it has been registered that the one who injured him was Janissary Mustedam.³⁷⁷

2.3.6. Opening of an Investigation into Prostitution:

An investigation has been carried out in order to find out whether there is prostitution in the village Vavla of Lefkara or not. Consequently, it has been confirmed that there are no prostitutes in the village.³⁷⁸

2.3.7. Investigation into the Murder:

The killers of Janissary *Kara Ali*, whose corpse has been found in the vicinity of the village of Vavla of Lefkara, be caught and punished with the necessary punishments;³⁷⁹ Muhittin *Beg*, son of Yakup as well as the custodian and proxy of the murdered *Kara Huseyin's* daughter Kamer and spouse Emine has bought the property and the land sold to Pervane and Ibrahim from the village Neohoryo by Sinan *Chavush*, son of Abdullah who killed *Kara Huseyin*, for 9,000 *akches* and with a fixed term of 1 year;³⁸⁰ it has been registered that Halil, son of Halil, his wife Cennet and her mother Suret from the village Prastyo³⁸¹ of Nicosia have strangled Halil's daughter Teslime and disposed of her body by throwing it in a well;³⁸² it has been registered that Shepherd Acemoglu Ilyas, son of Alaaddin from the village Konya has died of natural causes and without the intervention of any other persons,³⁸³ when the investigation to find out the cause of death of Yanni, son of Vasil who

373 CCR, Provision: 938, Page: 269 [259], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

374 CCR, Provision: 965, Page: 273 [263], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

375 CCR, Provision: 1061, 1062, Page: 291 [281], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

376 CCR, Provision: 10, Page: 4, Dated: 1 Ramadan 988.

377 CCR, Provision: 558, Page: 162, Dated: 7 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

378 CCR, Provision: 11, 12, Page: 4, Dated: 1 Ramadan 988.

379 CCR, Provision: 16, Page: 5, Dated: 9 Ramadan 988.

380 CCR, Provision: 67, Page: 12, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

381 Prastion.

382 CCR, Provision: 139, Page: 23, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

383 CCR, Provision: 212, Page: 40, Dated: 29 Sha'ban 1002.





died in the Nicosia house of *Mukabeleci* Ahmet *Chalabi* was completed, it was registered that he had died without anybody's intervention, and caused from a branch falling from a tree on his head;³⁸⁴ Ciryaku, son of Yorgi from the village Ipsos of Nicosia has declared that in the event of his death, Huseyin, son of Abdullah is not to be considered responsible of his death;³⁸⁵ Kyrenia Regiment Commander Memi *Beg* has been accused of murdering Yannaku, son of Kiryaku from the village Asha of Mesaoria; Ibrahim *Chalabi*, Governor of Mesaoria has proved in the presence of the *Kadi* that he has not killed Yannaku and that Yannaku has returned from Istanbul safe and sound;³⁸⁶ Ali *Beshe*, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Huseyin, son of Hasan *Beshe*, son of Abdullah who died some time ago, died as a result of falling into a well while working under Mehmet *Beshe*, son of Abdullah as an apprentice; therefore, Mehmet *Beshe* has been stated to be responsible from his death; Mehmet *Beshe* has proved with witnesses that Huseyin fell down the well without any intervention and the case has been rejected³⁸⁷ Perviz *Beg*, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State has declared that he will not file a lawsuit against Mehmet, son of Abdullah; because it has been determined that his apprentice Huseyin fell down the well and died without the intervention of anybody.³⁸⁸

2.3.8. Commercial Relations of Muslims and Non-Muslims on the Island:

Mehmet *Beg*, Governor of Paphos has rented out his properties and estates located in the village Kofunye³⁸⁹ of Lefkara to Dimitri, son of Covanni; Hristofi, son of Covanni; Zorzi, son of Covanni; David, son of Lui; Hristofi, son of Todori; Eprinardi, son of Covanni; Yakomo, son of Luka and other persons mentioned;³⁹⁰ Ferhat, son of Abdullah has declared that he has sold his vineyards, gardens and houses located in a village in Nicosia to Sakari, son of Mihail and other dhimmis at a price of 600 *akches* and that he has received the payment in full,³⁹¹ Volunteer of Nicosia Mehmet, son of Murat has sold his house in the village Anaya,³⁹² together with its outbuilding to Tovazu, son of Luka for a price of 13 gold coins;³⁹³ the *Agha* of the Nicosia Artillerymen Huseyin *Agha*, son of Mehmet, has sold the garden and the field which he bought from Piyero, son of Kornari from the village Nisu³⁹⁴ of Nicosia to Huseyin *Beg*, son of Iskender and Hasan *Beg*, son of Abdullah from the volunteers of Nicosia, as well as Nisu villagers Ergiru, son of Kiryaku; Karchira, son of Lorenzo; Kostandi, son of Laryo; Lefteri, son of Mecello; Lefteri, son of Istorya; Petriye, son of Meniko; Yorgi, son of Andoni; Kiryaku, son of Londi; Andoni, son of Istorya; Lorenzo, son of Lefteri; Luizi, son of Danet and Zani, son of Safiri for 14,000 *akches*;³⁹⁵ Mehmet, son of Yusuf has declared that he has sold his house to Franchesko for 22 filorins and that he has collected the

384 CCR, Provision: 398, 400, Page: 87, 88, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

385 CCR, Provision: 894, Page: 260 [250], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

386 CCR, Provision: 914, Page: 264 [254], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

387 CCR, Provision: 1087, Page: 299 [289], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

388 CCR, Provision: 1195, Page: 328 [318], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

389 Kofinou.

390 CCR, Provision: 21, Page: 6, Dated: 1 Ramadan 988.

391 CCR, Provision: 59, Page: 11, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

392 Anagyia.

393 CCR, Provision: 69, Page: 12, Dated: 16 Ramadan 988.

394 Nisou.

395 CCR, Provision: 83, Page: 14, Dated: 18 Ramadan 988.





total sum of this money;³⁹⁶ Piyale, son of Abdullah has sold his house and its outbuilding situated in the Ayluka Quarter to Yorgi, son of Sodori for a price of 18,5 gold coins; he has been paid 90 *akches* and gives the buyer a period of 2 months for the payment of the remaining 17 filorins;³⁹⁷ Ridvan and his brother Ali, son of Mustafa from Nicosia have sold their garden situated in the Ayluka Quarter to Yano, son of Marto for a price of 600 *akches*;³⁹⁸ Todori, son of Yakomo from Nicosia has sold his house located in the village Aydemet with its outbuilding to *Piri*, son of Osman for 3,600 *akches*;³⁹⁹ Huseyin *Kethuda*, son of Hamza has bought barley and wheat from Papa Filibu from Karpasia and paid for them, Yakomo, son of Brashuka, Mihail, son of Andon and Piyero, son of *Bafidi* have sued him regardless, claiming that he has not paid; however, their case has been rejected;⁴⁰⁰ Zaya, son of Laro from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the village Evretu of Hirsofi to Huseyin, son of Iskender for 300 *akches*;⁴⁰¹ it has been registered that the bakers of Nicosia Ivaz, son of Musa and *Hadji* Mehmet, son of *Hadji* Mahmut have ended their partnership;⁴⁰² Mehmet *Chavush*, son of Abdurrahman from Istanbul has received 14,000 *akches* as rent and production receivables from Chaya, son of Luize who has rented his farm in the village Alaminio⁴⁰³ of Tuzla town and it has been registered that he does not have any more receivables from the latter;⁴⁰⁴ Perviz *Beg*, son of Abdullah has sold the right of usage of his fields in the village Istrovolo⁴⁰⁵ to Franchi, son of Ohtari for 1,000 *akches*;⁴⁰⁶ Perviz *Beg*, son of Abdullah has sold the right of disposition of his fields in the village Istrovolo to Papapetru, son of Hristofi, Tomazo, son of Laryo and Hristofi, son of Karchira for 1,000 *akches*;⁴⁰⁷ Emir Osman *Chavush* has appointed Yano as proxy for the money owed to him by Franci;⁴⁰⁸ Ordek, daughter of Mustafa from Nicosia has sold her house with its outbuilding located in the *Merdivenli Cheshme* Quarter to Luka, son of Lefteri for 1,800 *akches*;⁴⁰⁹ Covan, son of Kordari has renounced to take the 20 liters of olive oil from Luize, son of Avrashim;⁴¹⁰ Suleyman, son of Kurd from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Mariya, daughter of Istati owes him 50 *vakyyes* of olive oil; however, he could not prove his claim;⁴¹¹ Huseyin, son of Yusuf from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Saint Brashuka⁴¹² Quarter to Papa Nikola, son of Filibu for 2,760 *akches*⁴¹³ and Beneto, son of Kato has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Saint Nikola Quarter to Suleyman, son of Abdullah for 8,000 *akches*.⁴¹⁴

396 CCR, Provision: 90, Page: 15, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

397 CCR, Provision: 100, Page: 16, Dated: 21 Ramadan 988.

398 CCR, Provision: 148, Page: 25, Dated: 1 Rajab 1002.

399 CCR, Provision: 153, Page: 26, Dated: 15 Rajab 1002.

400 CCR, Provision: 184, Page: 33, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

401 CCR, Provision: 224, Page: 44, Dated: 29 Shaban 1002.

402 CCR, Provision: 339, Page: 74, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

403 Alaminno.

404 CCR, Provision: 344, Page: 75, Dated: 1 Safar 1003.

405 Strovolos.

406 CCR, Provision: 365, Page: 79, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

407 CCR, Provision: 366, Page: 79, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

408 CCR, Provision: 863, Page: 253 [243], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

409 CCR, Provision: 874, Page: 256 [246], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

410 CCR, Provision: 901, Page: 261 [251], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

411 CCR, Provision: 1058, Page: 291 [281], Dated: 4 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

412 Ayai Paraskevi.

413 CCR, Provision: 1092, Page: 301 [291], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

414 CCR, Provision: 1144, Page: 314 [304], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.





2.3.9. Situation of the People Who Changed Their Religion (Conversionists) in Cyprus:

Sitmeri, son of Yakomo from the village Ayios Georgios of Nicosia has converted to the Muslim faith and has been given the new name Mehmet;⁴¹⁵ Corshi from Nicosia has converted to Islam upon her own will and taken the name Fatma;⁴¹⁶ the girl from the village Kato Petra of Nicosia who converted to Islam and took Fatma as her new name has been married to the cavalryman Mehmet, son of Al-Cundi in return to a donatio propter nuptias of 2,000 *akches*;⁴¹⁷ Ibrahim, son of Ramadan has made a complaint that Hristofi, son of Andon and servant of *Hadji* Mehmet strolls wearing Muslim attire at nights; it has been registered that Hristofi has converted to Islam and become a soldier of the bastion and that this was the reason of his appearance;⁴¹⁸ it has been registered that Moridi, son of Zanoi from the village Holi of Hirsofi has converted to Islam by his own will and has taken Mustafa, son of Abdullah as his new name;⁴¹⁹ it has been registered that Andreyra, daughter of Piyero from the village Holi of Hirsofi has converted to Islam by her own will and has taken Fatma, daughter of Abdullah as her new name;⁴²⁰ Andreyra, daughter of Piyero from the village Vuni of Hirsofi has converted to Islam and taken a new name as Fatma, daughter of Abdullah; her husband Yano, son of Metoli has not accepted to become Muslim however has declared that he does not have any conflicts with Fatma;⁴²¹ upon the request made by Yunus *Chavush*, son of Ahmet and the Governor of Evdim; Mariya, daughter of Aresti has converted to Islam by her own will and has been married to Mustafa;⁴²² with the request of Mehmet *Beshe*, son of Abdulvahhap and the custodian of Ayni, daughter of Abdullah who converted to Islam with her own will, it has been decided that Ayni's father Flazomi will give his daughter 3 *dirhams* of silver a day for her needs;⁴²³ the stepmother of Kaya, son of Sinan from Nicosia has been registered to have converted to Islam before the death of Kaya's father and taken the name Selime;⁴²⁴ it has been registered that Luize, son of Yakomo has converted to Islam by his own will and taken the name Ridvan, son of Abdullah;⁴²⁵ the girl named Filori has converted to Islam by her own will and taken Raziye as her new name;⁴²⁶ it has been registered that Karchira, son of Zinyo from the village Vica? of Mesaoria has escaped from his village and made a commitment that “*if I do not return in seven days, I will convert to Islam and will pay the tax collectors 10,000 akches*”;⁴²⁷ Mariya from the village Ipsos of Nicosia who converted to Islam has been given as a servant to *Kadi* Perviz *Effendi* by her father Yakomo for 2 filorins⁴²⁸ and a woman named Mariya from the village Palyometoho of Nicosia has converted to Islam with her own will and taken the name Emine.⁴²⁹

415 CCR, Provision: 27, Page: 6, Dated: 10 Ramadan 988.

416 CCR, Provision: 310, Page: 67, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

417 CCR, Provision: 448, Page: 107, Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

418 CCR, Provision: 701, Page: 223 [213], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

419 CCR, Provision: 722, Page: 230 [220], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

420 CCR, Provision: 723, Page: 230 [220], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

421 CCR, Provision: 783, Page: 240 [230], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

422 CCR, Provision: 830, Page: 247 [237], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

423 CCR, Provision: 872, Page: 255 [245], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Awwal 1002.

424 CCR, Provision: 1001, 1002, Page: 279 [269], 280 [270], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

425 CCR, Provision: 1024, Page: 283 [273], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

426 CCR, Provision: 1068, Page: 293 [283], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

427 CCR, Provision: 1128, Page: 310 [300], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

428 CCR, Provision: 1157, Page: 317 [307], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

429 CCR, Provision: 1164, Page: 319 [309], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.





2.3.10. Officials Doing Unlawful Acts and Precautions Taken Against It:

Three cavalymen of Nicosia, namely Mehmet, son of Abdullah, Mahmut son of Edip and another have made a complaint claiming that Perviz *Chavush*, son of Abdullah has collected vineyard tithes and imposts from the people living within the boundaries of the Papadis arable fields which in fact belongs to these cavalymen; the complaint has been found right and the intervention of Perviz *Chavush* has been restrained;⁴³⁰ an investigation has been carried out upon Cyprus Provincial Treasurer of Fiefdoms *Al-Sayyid Ahmet Chalabi*'s application; it has been understood that Mustafa *Chavush*, who has the duty of collecting tax, military accommodation tax and arrears has organized fake record books for the name of the residents of the village Amiando;⁴³¹ Katello Mestralle from the village Dichuria of Mesaoria claims that Cyprus Dewan sergeant Omer *Chavush*, son of Abdullah and Muslihiddin Khalif have beaten her with the claim that her husband has debt to the state, seizing her household items and jewellery; upon this, Omer *Chavush* has refused the accusation and declared that they have given the goods to someone as escrow;⁴³² Shaban *Beg*, son of Ahmet has bought a field of 2 acres from Fesenco and Covanni from the village Neohoryo, however he claims that the field has been occupied by the Chamberlain of the Sergeants Sinan *Chavush*, son of Abdullah and that he has sued him; he has been found right and it has been decided that the intervention of Sinan *Chavush* be prevented;⁴³³ the horse which had been taken as vestry by Yunus *Chavush*, one of the sergeants of Cyprus Dewan, has been found with Pihero, son of Londi from the village Somolof; since it has been determined that the horse belongs to Pihero, son of Londi it has been decided that the horse will be delivered to him;⁴³⁴ it has been registered that Mustafa *Kethuda*, chamberlain of the former Cyprus Governor Ramadan *Pasha*, has beaten Ahmet, son of Isa and blamelessly imprisoned him for a long period;⁴³⁵ Mustafa *Chavush*, sergeant of the *Dergah-i Mualla* who has fiefdom in the village Kambi of Nicosia and some other places has not joined the *Bec* Expedition and for this reason some people have wanted to interfere with his fiefdom and sergeantship; an edict has been issued ordering that since he fulfills his duty of collecting the taxes for the property nobody is to interfere with him;⁴³⁶ Mustafa *Kethuda*, the chamberlain of the farm has been applying oppression and cruelty to the people; therefore, Cafer *Chavush* has been given the duty to seize the farm from him and it has been ordered that all the necessary support will be given to him and farm labourers shall be provided to carry out the services of the Murat *Pasha* farm;⁴³⁷ it has been ordered that the *Kadi* of Nicosia and his regents will not illegally receive any gifts from the people and never request food items, barley, straw and etcetera free of charge;⁴³⁸ it has been ordered that the limestone which has not been slaked and spent because of the former Provincial Treasurer Mehmet *Effendi* will be brought to Nicosia and no oppression will be applied on people by using this pretext;⁴³⁹ Mehmet and Davut have wanted to collect all the money which will come from the sale

430 CCR, Provision: 39, Page: 8, Dated: 13 Ramadan 988.

431 CCR, Provision: 43, Page: 8, Dated: 13 Ramadan 988.

432 CCR, Provision: 54, Page: 10, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

433 CCR, Provision: 64, Page: 11, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

434 CCR, Provision: 77, Page: 5, Dated: 9 Ramadan 988.

435 CCR, Provision: 135, Page: 21, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

436 CCR, Provision: 433, 434, Page: 101, Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Thani 1002 and 29 Shawwal 1001.

437 CCR, Provision: 444, Page: 106, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

438 CCR, Provision: 447, Page: 107, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

439 CCR, Provision: 451, Page: 109, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.





of the farm and other properties which have been inherited from their deceased father Sefer *Beg*, Governor of Kyrenia *Sanjaq* and then go to Anatolia; therefore, it has been ordered that nobody will interfere with them and their properties;⁴⁴⁰ it has been ordered that the inherited goods and properties of the deceased Sefer *Beg*, Governor of Kyrenia *Sanjaq* and the seized goods of Shukufe *Hatun* be returned to her and sent to *Dersaadet* by boat; also that an investigation is to be carried out on the bookkeeping of Sefer *Beg* and that the book prepared will also be sent;⁴⁴¹ it has been ordered that the goods and various belongings of Sefer *Beg*, Governor of Kyrenia *Sanjaq* which were unlawfully sold be taken back from whoever have it and returned to him;⁴⁴² an edict has been issued about Mustafa, the Cyprus Financial Chief Clerk who has been discharged from his post unlawfully; he will be reemployed in his former position;⁴⁴³ an edict has been issued about Mahmut, Cyprus Journals Clerk who has been discharged from his post unlawfully; he will be reemployed in his former position;⁴⁴⁴ following Janissary Minnet, son of Veli's appointment as the Chamberlain of the Cyprus Janissaries, it has been ordered that the former chamberlain Pervane's interferences to his work is to be restrained;⁴⁴⁵ there has been a complaint that the cavalymen in the village *Kurtaga*⁴⁴⁶ of Paphos are collecting money from the villagers claiming that they act as *subashi*;⁴⁴⁷ that they have been forcing the villagers for drudgery services and taking their wheat and barley from the threshing fields; therefore, it has been ordered that the situation is to be investigated and such illegal acts be stopped;⁴⁴⁸ an order has been issued that the Cyprus *Chavush* Bali *Chavush* who has been tyrannizing the people of Paphos town is to be handed to Huseyin *Chavush* who will take him to *Dersaadet* to bear the penalty of a galley slave;⁴⁴⁹ it has been ordered that nobody is to interfere with the duties of Abdulkadir, who has replaced Yusuf, the unseated *Agha* of the Famagusta Fortress;⁴⁵⁰ it has been ordered that the men named *Zaim* Yusuf and Mustafa are to not interfere with the duties of Abdulkadir, the *Agha* of Famagusta Fortress;⁴⁵¹ a letter depicting that Mevlana Abdunnebi has been appointed as Military *Qassam*⁴⁵² of Cyprus and stating that nobody will interfere with his duties and that every 3 months the inventory records of the taxes collected by him will be sent to Rumelia *Qazaskerligi*⁴⁵³ has been given to him;⁴⁵⁴ Fatma, daughter of Abdullah, wife and custodian of the children of the deceased Mustedam, son of Husrev, Governor of Paphos has sued the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus claiming that he has applied oppression on them and seized their properties and other things by force; the provincial treasurer has accepted the claims and handed over the said properties to them;⁴⁵⁵ Abdulkadir, the *Subashi* of Nicosia has sworn an oath that he will not take a

440 CCR, Provision: 454, Page: 110, Dated: 15 Rabi Al-Thani 1002.

441 CCR, Provision: 455, Page: 111, Dated: 9 Shawwal 1002.

442 CCR, Provision: 457, Page: 112, Dated: 17 Muharram 1002.

443 CCR, Provision: 468, Page: 118, Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

444 CCR, Provision: 469, Page: 118, Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

445 CCR, Provision: 494, Page: 135, Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

446 Kourdaka.

447 Security personnel during the war and tax collector in peace.

448 CCR, Provision: 495, Page: 136, Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 997.

449 CCR, Provision: 497, Page: 137, Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

450 CCR, Provision: 521, Page: 147, Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

451 CCR, Provision: 522, Page: 148, Dated: 15 Safar 1003.

452 The one who distributes the shares of the inheritors by protecting the rights of the orphans.

453 Judicature of the army.

454 CCR, Provision: 613, Page: 191 [181], Dated: 10 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

455 CCR, Provision: 618, Page: 192 [182], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.





single *akche* from anybody illegally;⁴⁵⁶ Ali *Chavush* has requested a registration that although Abdurrahman has been holding a *gedik* for 15 years he has never been on guard duty;⁴⁵⁷ Ali has proved with witnesses that the functionary has confiscated 1 load of alcoholic spirit which he had bought from Aya Kostantin;⁴⁵⁸ Mehmet, son of Ali from the village Incirli had rented out his fields in the village to Yusuf; after the death of Yusuf, Mehmet and Mahmut from the cavalymen of the village have wanted to sell the said fields to other persons with their title deeds; therefore, it has been registered that the fields belong to Mehmet and that Yusuf had been his tenant;⁴⁵⁹ *Al-Sayyid* Ahmet *Effendi*, the *Kadi* of Famagusta has filed a lawsuit claiming that although the villages Petra, Makrasika, Sicha, Anaya, Aya Maya?, Lefkoniko, Prastyo and Oga? are included in Famagusta, Muslihiddin *Effendi*, the *Kadi* of Mesaoria has been intervening in these villages; he has been found right and it has been decided that the intervention made by Muslihiddin *Effendi* has to be stopped;⁴⁶⁰ the tax collectors of the candy workshops in Episkopi, Kolosh and Kukla and in the districts of Lefka and Hirsofi have taken excess tax from the people and by this way they have created a loss in the treasury and applied cruelty on people; in order to prevent this, it has been ordered to compare the tax to be collected from the people with cotton prices and collect it in cash;⁴⁶¹ it has been requested from Mehmet *Effendi*, the dismissed Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus to pay the 5 loads of *akches* which were in the Treasury of Cyprus; according to the investigation carried out by Bali *Beg*, Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus it has been determined that this money does not exist in the Treasury of Cyprus and that the functionaries have declared that they have not receive it;⁴⁶² an edict stating that the bastion soldiers and *azaps* in the fortresses of Nicosia and Famagusta will not be employed in any service other than their duties has been sent;⁴⁶³ even though 225 of the 300 *azap* soldiers in Cyprus have duty to guard the fortresses and 75 of them have duty to guard the marines, Governors of the Famagusta *Sanjaq* have illegally requested men from the guards of the fortresses and demanded money from their wages; upon a complaint concerning this situation an edict has been issued for an investigation and the prevention of these unlawful procedures;⁴⁶⁴ it has been registered upon the complaint of Omer, keeper of the sugar workshop in Kukla that Davut, the *Azaps Agha* of Paphos was a man liked by everybody, however Mustafa who was appointed as the *Agha* to replace him applies cruelty upon the people⁴⁶⁵ and an order has been given that all the functionaries and all the people will obey Hizir, son of Ahmet *Beg*, the Governor of the *Sanjaq* of Paphos and those who do not abide will be punished.⁴⁶⁶

456 CCR, Provision: 787, Page: 240 [230], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

457 CCR, Provision: 791, Page: 241 [231], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

458 CCR, Provision: 841, Page: 249 [239], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

459 CCR, Provision: 941, Page: 269 [259], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

460 CCR, Provision: 973, Page: 274 [264], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

461 CCR, Provision: 1035, Page: 286 [276], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

462 CCR, Provision: 1185, Page: 323 [313], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

463 CCR, Provision: 1202, Page: 330 [320], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Awwal 1000.

464 CCR, Provision: 1206, Page: 331 [321], Dated: 29 Safar 1002.

465 CCR, Provision: 1207, Page: 332 [322], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

466 CCR, Provision: 1213, Page: 334 [324], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.





2.3.11. Divorce of Individuals Based on Private Law:

Mustafa, son of Recep and his spouse Shehri, daughter of Huseyin have divorced upon agreement;⁴⁶⁷ Ayni, daughter of Abdullah has renounced the alimony and donatio propter nuptias and has been divorced from her husband Latif, son of Abbas with whom she did not get on well;⁴⁶⁸ a consent has been given for the marriage of Ali, son of Nasuh with Huma *Hatun*, who has been divorced from Lutfi *Beg*;⁴⁶⁹ upon the request of Emine, daughter of Abdullah from Nicosia she has been divorced from her husband Fethullah, the coffee shop owner;⁴⁷⁰ Meryem, daughter of Davut from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit demanding the money Ibrahim *Chavush*, son of Veli owes to her husband Abdusselam who has been abroad out of Cyprus; Ibrahim *Chavush* has declared that Abdusselam had said that he would divorce Meryem “*if he did not return for a period of 6 months*” and he has proved that he has not returned for 2 years; therefore, the court case has been rejected;⁴⁷¹ Mercan, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has declared that he is going to Anatolia and in the case he does not come back after 6 months his wife Ayshe, daughter of Imran will be free to divorce from him;⁴⁷² Ramadan, son of Mahmut from the village Eylence of Nicosia has offered his wife Gul *Beshe*, daughter of Arslan to get divorced following her renouncement from her donatio propter nuptias and alimony; however, it has been registered that Gul *Beshe* has not accepted this offer;⁴⁷³ Hatice, daughter of Hasan from Nicosia has accepted to be divorced from her husband Ahmet, son of *Hadji Zeyneddin* by renouncing her donatio propter nuptias and alimony;⁴⁷⁴ Ayshe, daughter of Hizir from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that her husband Ibrahim, son of Memi has said “*if I drink alcoholic beverages from this day on, let my wife be divorced from me*”; because she could not prove her claim, the case has been rejected.⁴⁷⁵

2.3.12. Taking of Blood Money in Case of Death:

Muslu, son of Abdullah and proxy of Suleyman *Beg*, taxman for the Treasury of the Islamic State and the Sultan has received 10 gold coins from the bailsmen Ahmet, son of Durak and Musa, son of Mustafa as blood money upon the death of the spouse of Zaya, son of Yorgi caused by falling into a well⁴⁷⁶ and it has been registered that Ahmet, son of Huseyin from Nicosia will not request anything from the residents of the district if something was to happen to his father Huseyin who is mentally unstable.⁴⁷⁷

467 CCR, Provision: 34, Page: 7, Dated: 13 Ramadan 988.

468 CCR, Provision: 46, Page: 9, Dated: 14 Ramadan 988.

469 CCR, Provision: 472, Page: 119, Dated: 6 Shawwal 1002.

470 CCR, Provision: 526, Page: 149, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

471 CCR, Provision: 540, Page: 155, Dated: 15 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

472 CCR, Provision: 857, Page: 252 [242], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

473 CCR, Provision: 1052, Page: 290 [280], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

474 CCR, Provision: 1053, Page: 291 [281], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

475 CCR, Provision: 1110, Page: 306 [296], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

476 CCR, Provision: 57, Page: 10, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

477 CCR, Provision: 189, Page: 34, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.





2.3.13. Renting of the Tannery:

It has been registered that Sefer, son of Durmush, the Taxman of the Cyprus Tannery has leased out the tanning yard to Yasef, son of Yorgi from the village Singrasi of Mesaoria for a period of 1 year with a letting value of 33 filorins and that he has collected the rent.⁴⁷⁸

2.3.14. Incidents Involving Slave Trade, Emancipation and the Situation of Servants:

It has been registered that *Hadji* Ibrahim, son of Suleyman has sold the slaves named Hristoviye and Biberiyo, whom he bought from the village Analyonda to Papa Toma, son of Zichite for 5,5 filorins;⁴⁷⁹ Mehmet, son of Yahya from Nicosia has sold his slave Reyhan, son of Abdullah to his wife Azize, daughter of Durak for 3,500 *akches*;⁴⁸⁰ it has been proved that Suleyman *Subashi* who died in Nicosia had emancipated his slave Mercan, son of Abdullah before his death; so it has been registered that he is free;⁴⁸¹ Mercan, son of Abdullah and slave of the deceased Suleyman *Subashi* has claimed that Suleyman emancipated him before his death and he has proven this in the presence of Lalezar, daughter of Abdullah and custodian of Suleyman's children; it has been decided that Lalezar does not intervene with him;⁴⁸² Cemal, son of *Pir* Mahmut has declared that his *Arab* slave who he put on auction is free; upon the investigation it has been understood that he was in fact a slave and has been given back to his owner the Tanner *Sheikh Hadji* Mehmet from the *Salhane* Quarter of Damascus;⁴⁸³ following the death of Suleyman *Subashi*, tenant of *Cafer Pasha's* Farm in Somolof, the farm has been rented out to cashier Mehmet *Beg* and an inventory list of the tools, animals, servants and slaves has been prepared;⁴⁸⁴ Abdullah Esvet, the servant of Mevlana Huseyin has been emancipated;⁴⁸⁵ Ahmet, the son of the *subashi* of Nicosia, Abdulkadir *Subashi* and Ramadan *Subashi*, the *Aseshashi* have caught the slave Bilal, son of Abdullah because he had been a fugitive; however, it has been declared by the *Mirahur Kethuda* Ali *Agha* of *Ali Pasha* that Bilal is the slave of the prolocutor of the town of Kargili;⁴⁸⁶ it has been registered that Dilaver, son of Abdullah and the slave of Ahmet *Beg*, the Governor of Paphos, had denied that he was a slave after being convinced by some bandits; however afterwards he accepted that he was a slave;⁴⁸⁷ Huma, daughter of *Ali Hatun* from Nicosia has given her bondwoman Fatma, daughter of Abdullah to her mother Taci, daughter of *Hadji* Mehmet;⁴⁸⁸ even though *Bulgar*, son of Abdullah was the emancipated slave of the deceased Kasim *Subashi*, *Perviz Beshe*, son of Abdullah and Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State has wanted to sell him; *Bulgar* has filed a lawsuit, he has been found right and it has been decided that he is free;⁴⁸⁹ Ramadan, son of Rustem *Subashi* from the village Larnaka⁴⁹⁰ of Tuzla has

478 CCR, Provision: 62, Page: 11, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

479 CCR, Provision: 70, Page: 12, Dated: 16 Ramadan 988.

480 CCR, Provision: 174, Page: 31, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

481 CCR, Provision: 190, Page: 34, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

482 CCR, Provision: 209, Page: 40, Dated: 29 Shaban 1002.

483 CCR, Provision: 240, Page: 50, Dated: 29 Shaban 1002.

484 CCR, Provision: 244, Page: 51, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

485 CCR, Provision: 329, Page: 71, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

486 CCR, Provision: 336, Page: 73, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

487 CCR, Provision: 399, Page: 87, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

488 CCR, Provision: 535, Page: 153, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

489 CCR, Provision: 576, Page: 168, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

490 Larnaca.





filed a lawsuit against *Hadji* Sinan, son of Abdulmennan claiming that he is free; he has been found right and a *hujjat* depicting his freedom has been issued;⁴⁹¹ as per their agreement, Mustafa *Chavush* has given *culha* and *gedik*⁴⁹² to Mehmet, son of Abdullah in return Mehmet's son Mustafa will serve Mustafa *Chavush* for 10 years;⁴⁹³ it has been decided that Reyhan, daughter of Abdullah who escaped from Adana and came to Cyprus has completed her period of slavery and a *hujjat* has been given depicting that she is free;⁴⁹⁴ *Hatun Beshe*, daughter of Mehmet and wife of Merchant Muslu who died in Nicosia has adopted the Ethiopian slave Sumbul who she inherited from her husband; she has asked for the registration that he has been emancipated;⁴⁹⁵ Sumbul, son of Abdullah, the Ethiopian slave of Merchant Mustafa *Chalabi* who died in Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that although Mustafa *Chalabi* had emancipated him before his death, his wife *Hatun Beshe*, daughter of Mehmet has wanted to use him as slave; he proved the situation and it has been decided that he is free;⁴⁹⁶ Franchesko, son of Mavile from the village Lakadamyia has declared that he took all the receivables from Yoralimo, for whom he served as a servant for 10 years and that no money is owed to him;⁴⁹⁷ Rustem, son of Abdullah has requested a registration that his servant Mercan, son of Abdullah has left the house with his belongings;⁴⁹⁸ Mercan has accepted to serve Rustem, son of Abdullah for a period of 3 years with the condition of taking a pair of horses in return;⁴⁹⁹ Dimyarlo, son of Zivan has filed a lawsuit claiming that his daughter Lina has worked as servant to Recep, son of Hasan for 7 years but got nothing for her services; Recep has declared that he has given 3 gold coins in return of her services;⁵⁰⁰ Abdurrahman *Chavush* has declared that he has paid last year's guard duty money to his servant Seydi, son of Yusuf but that he has not paid it for this year;⁵⁰¹ *Arab* Sumbul has been given in the care of Abdulgani *Chalabi*;⁵⁰² Mehmet, son of Huseyin has bought from Ibrahim, son of Mustafa a bondswoman named Faide for 6,000 *akches*; however, because she is flawed she has been left in the care of Ahmet, son of Nurullah;⁵⁰³ Mehmet, son of Huseyin has bought from Ibrahim, son of Mustafa a bondswoman named Faide and declared that she is unhealthy; upon this Ibrahim has stated that Faide had been unhealthy when he bought her⁵⁰⁴ and since the bondswoman Faide bought by Mehmet, son of Huseyin from Ibrahim, son of Mustafa is flawed, Ibrahim has made a discount of 1,000 *akches* from the money he will receive;⁵⁰⁵ Sumbul, son of Abdullah and the servant of Muslu *Chalabi* who died in Nicosia, has accepted that he will serve Perviz *Beg*, son of Abdulmennan and the Bailee of Nicosia for a period of 7 years; Perviz *Beg* has promised to give him a fiefdom at the end 7 years;⁵⁰⁶ Mustafa *Beg*, Governor of Paphos has declared that he will emancipate his Croat origin servant Covan, son of Nikoma with the condition

491 CCR, Provision: 590, Page: 184 [174], Dated: 23 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

492 Sorts of fabrics.

493 CCR, Provision: 605, Page: 188 [178], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

494 CCR, Provision: 626, Page: 195 [185], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

495 CCR, Provision: 735, 736, Page: 233 [223], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

496 CCR, Provision: 741, Page: 235 [225], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

497 CCR, Provision: 756, 757, Page: 236 [226], 237 [227], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

498 CCR, Provision: 774, Page: 238 [228], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

499 CCR, Provision: 775, Page: 238 [228], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

500 CCR, Provision: 781, Page: 239 [229], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

501 CCR, Provision: 795, Page: 241 [231], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

502 CCR, Provision: 815, Page: 244 [234], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

503 CCR, Provision: 860, Page: 253 [243], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

504 CCR, Provision: 861, Page: 253 [243], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

505 CCR, Provision: 862, Page: 253 [243], Dated: 29 Shawwal 993.

506 CCR, Provision: 942, Page: 269 [259], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.





of working in his garden for 1 year;⁵⁰⁷ it has been registered that Mariya from Nicosia is the servant of Mustafa *Kethuda*;⁵⁰⁸ Perviz *Beg*, son of Abdulmennan, Bailee of the Nicosia Treasury of the State has sold one of his bondswomen and one of his slaves to Huseyin *Chalabi*, son of Mustafa for 8,000 *akches*;⁵⁰⁹ Muqataaci Ali *Chalabi*, son of Musa has emancipated his slave Durmush, son of Abdullah⁵¹⁰ and Mercan slave of Abdulkерim, son of the deceased Beylerhan has filed a lawsuit claiming that although Abdulkерim had emancipated him before his death his inheritors Emine and Mumine have been treating him as if he is still a slave; because he has proved his claim it has been decided that Mercan is a free.⁵¹¹

2.3.15. Slaves Selling Property:

Hizir, son of Mehmet and Mustedam, son of Abdullah have sold the houses and gardens of the slaves Kosti Nikoli and Sazu Sevari from the village Denya of Morphou to Yorgi, son of Hristofi for 3 gold coins.⁵¹²

2.3.16. Marriage of Muslims to Non-Muslims:

Mehmet, son of Ahmet has been warned and advised to wed Petro⁵¹³ daughter of Luka, however it has been ascertained that the marriage has not yet taken place;⁵¹⁴ Mehmet, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has divorced his wife Luize, daughter of Ciryaku upon her renouncing the donatio propter nuptia;⁵¹⁵ Ali, son of Mehmet and Lina, daughter of Vasil have been married in return of a donatio propter nuptia of 500 *akches*⁵¹⁶ and Mehmet, son of Abdullah and Lina, daughter of Yakomo have married as a result of a donatio propter nuptias value of 600 *akches*.⁵¹⁷

2.3.17. Fines:

Upon Muslu's, son of Abdullah's purchase of a stray mare and foal from Nasrullah *Chalabi*, a penalty of 2 *akches* has been decided.⁵¹⁸

2.3.18. Incidents Involving Gypsies:

It has been registered that Hasan *Chavush*, son of Ahmet and one of the sergeants of the Dewan of Cyprus as well as the tax collector of racket and entertainments from the gypsies, has collected

507 CCR, Provision: 998, Page: 279 [269], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

508 CCR, Provision: 1007, Page: 280 [270], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

509 CCR, Provision: 1136, Page: 311 [301], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

510 CCR, Provision: 1193, Page: 327 [317], Dated: 1 Muharram 1003.

511 CCR, Provision: 1194, Page: 327 [317], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

512 CCR, Provision: 71, Page: 12, Dated: 16 Ramadan 988.

513 Since "*Petro* - پیترو" is a male's name, therefore, it is highly possible that the name is "*Petra* - پتری".

514 CCR, Provision: 17, 19, Page: 5, Dated: 9 Ramadan 988 and CCR, Provision: 22, Page: 6, Dated: 10 Ramadan 988.

515 CCR, Provision: 708, Page: 225 [215], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

516 CCR, Provision: 710, Page: 226 [216], Dated: 3 Shawwal 1002.

517 CCR, Provision: 1201, Page: 329 [319], Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

518 CCR, Provision: 99, Page: 16, Dated: 21 Ramadan 988.





7,000 *akches* from the gypsies and 3,000 *akches* remain to be collected⁵¹⁹ and Rahime, daughter of *Kalayci* from the *Cingane*² village has claimed that Maksut has come to her house and beaten her; Maksut has declared that Rahime's son Abdulgaffar had used profanity towards his wife so he had beaten Abdulgaffar.⁵²⁰

2.3.19. Statements Involving Embezzlement:

Mahmut, son of Sefer and cavalryman of Evdim's Agridya⁵²¹ village has sued Hasan, son of Abdullah with the claim that he has collected the village's one-year worth of *ispence*⁵²² and kept it in his possession;⁵²³ Lina, daughter of Korsaryo from Nicosia has taken on the house she bought from Yorgi, son of Hristofi which is located in the Alatyodisse Quarter however she has declared that the real owner of the house is Yorgi;⁵²⁴ Abdullah, son of Huseyin and the custodian of Ayshe, the young daughter of Ramadan who died in Kyrenia, has filed a lawsuit claiming that upon hearing about Ayshe's death, Cafer, the Governor of Degirmenlik had seized all the goods to be inherited by her; it has been determined that Ayshe is alive and decided that the intervention is to be stopped;⁵²⁵ Mustafa *Beg*, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has taken 5,000 *akches* in return for the sword fiefdom in the village Api of Pendaya which was registered illegally to Hasan *Beg*'s, son of Veli's son Cafer; he has renounced his rights on the fiefdom;⁵²⁶ it has been ordered that the 30,000 *akches* which were left with Ishak the Jew, tax collector for the districts of Limassol and Gilan will be taken and a *hujjat* will be issued to him⁵²⁷ and lastly Sinan, farm chamberlain of Osman son of Yusuf from Nicosia, son of deceased Tripoli Governor Hasan *Pasha* has filed a lawsuit claiming that the cavalryman *Spahi* Behram, son of Abdullah has taken 44,850 *akches* with the purpose of delivering them to the *Pasha*, however he has not done so; he has been found right and it has been decided that the money will be paid.⁵²⁸

2.3.20. Settlement of Incidents Involving Theft:

In the lawsuit filed by Katello, daughter of Mestralle from the village Dichuria of Mesaoria claiming that Omer *Chavush*, son of Abdullah and one of the sergeants of the Cyprus Dewan has entered her house, taken her money and items and beaten her; it has been registered upon the proof by witnesses that she is right⁵²⁹ and reached an agreement of 1,000 *akches*;⁵³⁰ in the lawsuit filed by Andreya, son of Petro from the village Poli of Hirsofi against Gavrail, son of Papa Nikola claiming

519 CCR, Provision: 101, Page: 16, Dated: 21 Ramadan 988.

520 CCR, Provision: 799, Page: 241 [231], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

521 Agridia.

522 A land tax on non-Muslims.

523 CCR, Provision: 106, Page: 17, Dated: 21 Ramadan 988.

524 CCR, Provision: 1071, Page: 293 [283], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

525 CCR, Provision: 1112, Page: 307 [297], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

526 CCR, Provision: 1151, Page: 315 [305], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

527 CCR, Provision: 1211, 1212, Page: 333 [323], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

528 CCR, Provision: 1214, Page: 334 [324], Dated: 29 Rajab 1003.

529 CCR, Provision: 111, 112, Page: 18, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

530 CCR, Provision: 110, Page: 17, Dated: 23 Ramadan 988.





that he has stolen his donkey, it has been understood that he is right and a decision concerning the return of the donkey to its owner has been reached;⁵³¹ Omer *Kethuda*, chamberlain of Mehmet *Beg*, the Governor of Paphos has declared that Mustafa *Kethuda* has taken Rahime, daughter of Abdullah, bondswoman and the treasurer of the governor who came to Nicosia, by force, brought her to his house and seized her jewellery and cash;⁵³² Bali *Beg*, son of Ali from Nicosia has sued Fethullah, the coffee shop owner claiming that he had stolen his one cooking pot and 7 shallow frying pans; as a result, the pot and the pans were confirmed to be found in Fethullah's house;⁵³³ Omer, son of Resul from the village Mamonya of Kukla town has sued Sergi, son of Lenarda claiming that he has stolen 2 lambs from his dairy farm; he has been found right and it has been decided that the lambs are to be returned to him;⁵³⁴ the dervishes from Anatolia, namely Nimet, Musa, Abdullah, *Telash* Ali, *Cherchi* Ali, Huseyin, Veli and Halil have been sued by Yusuf, son of Veli from Nicosia with the claim of entering his shop and stealing 1,630 *akches* and some documents; the accused persons have confessed their crime and the money and documents have been found at the place where they hid them and returned to Yusuf;⁵³⁵ Vasil, son of Iliya from the village Ay Konstantino of Limassol has filed a lawsuit claiming that Kabrice, son of Yorgi and the servant of Ishak the Jew has stolen 19 gold coins belonging to Leyandi; he has proved this claim;⁵³⁶ Pavli has proved that Kabrice, son of Yorgi has stolen 1 donkey and 1 load of grapes from the vineyard belonging to *Spahi* Behram;⁵³⁷ Ferhat, son of Abdullah from the village Mitsero of Nicosia has proved that Kabrice, son of Yorgi has stolen 22 Venetian piasters and 2 rolls of fabric; afterwards he has taken 15 gold coins from him; however, after a settlement he has proved that Kabrice took the money back from him using force;⁵³⁸ it has been registered that Hristofi, son of Pavli, together with the villagers have captured Kabrice, son of Yorgi while he had been stealing the goods of a merchant who had come to their village from Limassol;⁵³⁹ upon a request by *Spahi* Mahmut, it has been registered with witnesses that Kabrice, son of Yorgi had blocked the road of the sergeant coming to collect tax and tried to beat him, as well as seize his 64 filorins by force;⁵⁴⁰ it has been registered that Yusuf, son of Abdullah has beaten and tortured Mariya claiming that she has stolen his seal⁵⁴¹ and Mustafa *Agha*, son of Eset and the *Agha* of the Artillerymen has sued Mehmet, son of Abdullah claiming that he has stolen his fine muslin cloth; however, the case has been rejected because he could not prove his claim.⁵⁴²

2.3.21. Situation of the Winery:

Ahmet, son of Abdullah has sued Badista, son of Yertelmo from the village Ayios Theodoros of Evdim claiming that he has taken 12 loads of wine from the winery he has bought; Badista

531 CCR, Provision: 122, Page: 19, Dated: 24 Ramadan 988.

532 CCR, Provision: 202, Page: 38, Dated: 29 Shaban 1002.

533 CCR, Provision: 525, Page: 149, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

534 CCR, Provision: 614, Page: 191 [181], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

535 CCR, Provision: 645, Page: 202 [192], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

536 CCR, Provision: 836, Page: 249 [239], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

537 CCR, Provision: 837, Page: 249 [239], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

538 CCR, Provision: 838, Page: 249 [239], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

539 CCR, Provision: 839, Page: 249 [239], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

540 CCR, Provision: 840, Page: 249 [239], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

541 CCR, Provision: 1008, Page: 280 [270], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

542 CCR, Provision: 1018, Page: 282 [272], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.





has declared that the amount has been 7,5 loads and that it belonged to him⁵⁴³ and proved that the wines belonged to him;⁵⁴⁴ Kali and Mandeli, daughters of Ifan from the village Palehor⁵⁴⁵ of Nicosia have filed a lawsuit against Hamza, son of Abdullah claiming that he has confiscated the shares of the winery they have inherited from their father; they have been found right and it has been decided that the shares be returned to them.⁵⁴⁶

2.3.22. Situation of the Turkish Baths (Hammam):

Mehmet, son of Ali has rented the Turkish bath from the Mustafa *Pasha* Vaqf for 1 year with a letting value of 18,000 *akches*;⁵⁴⁷ the Great Baths in Nicosia which belongs to Mustafa *Pasha* has been rented out to Mehmet, son of Hasan for 20,000 *akches*;⁵⁴⁸ *Hadji* Mehmet, son of Ali, the attendant of the bath in the Great Baths in Nicosia belonging to Mustafa *Pasha*, has rented out the Small Baths to *Hadji* Mehmet, son of Hasan; because it was not right to demand excess rent from him it has been decided that he will pay a letting value of 17,000 *akches*;⁵⁴⁹ despite the fact that there already is a Turkish bath belonging to the Omeriye Mosque Vaqf, it will not be in favour for the vaqf to build a new bath; if, however there is a need for a new bath, it has been ordered for it to be built in the name of the vaqf;⁵⁵⁰ Mehmet, son of Hasan and the Turkish bath owner has informed that *Topcubashi* Mustafa *Beg* and his brother-in-law Mustafa have come to the bath together; *Topcubashi* Mustafa *Beg* stated that they came to check on Mustafa, his servant and the brother-in-law of Mehmet the Turkish bath owner;⁵⁵¹ Mehmet, son of Hasan and the Turkish bath owner from Nicosia could not prove his claim about his seeing his brother-in-law Mustafa, son of Veli and Mustafa *Agha*, son of Eset, the *Agha* of the Artilleryman laying down together in the baths;⁵⁵² Mehmet, the owner of the Turkish bath has appointed Mehmet, son of Abdullah as the watchman of the bath;⁵⁵³ Mustafa *Agha*, the *Agha* of the Artilleryman has filed a lawsuit claiming that Mehmet, son of Abdullah and servant of Mehmet the Turkish bath owner has beaten him; Mehmet the Turkish bath owner has stood surety for his servant;⁵⁵⁴ Mustafa *Agha*, *Agha* of the Artillerymen of Nicosia has rented out the Turkish bath belonging to the Mustafa *Pasha* Vaqf for 1 year for 16,000 *akches*;⁵⁵⁵ Mustafa *Agha*, son of Eset and *Agha* of the Artillerymen of Nicosia who is the tenant of the Mustafa *Pasha* Turkish bath in Nicosia has handed the bath onto *Hadji* Mehmet, son of Ali and sold his belongings in the bath to him for 4,500 *akches*; with this he has paid his debts to the vaqf and *Hadji* Mehmet;⁵⁵⁶ Mustafa *Agha*, son of Eset, the *Agha* of the Artillerymen who is the tenant of the Mustafa *Pasha* Turkish bath has appointed Rustem *Beg* and Mahmut, son of Abdullah

543 CCR, Provision: 125, Page: 20, Dated: 24 Ramadan 988.

544 CCR, Provision: 128, Page: 20, Dated: 25 Ramadan 988.

545 Palaichori.

546 CCR, Provision: 570, Page: 167, Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

547 CCR, Provision: 131, Page: 21, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1002.

548 CCR, Provision: 386, Page: 85, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

549 CCR, Provision: 389, Page: 85, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

550 CCR, Provision: 649, Page: 204 [194], Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 982.

551 CCR, Provision: 731, Page: 232 [222], Dated: 11 Shawwal 1002.

552 CCR, Provision: 802, 812, Page: 242 [232], 244 [234], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

553 CCR, Provision: 809, Page: 243 [233], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

554 CCR, Provision: 813, Page: 244 [234], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

555 CCR, Provision: 817, Page: 244 [234], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

556 CCR, Provision: 819, Page: 245 [235], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.





as his proxies for the managing of the bath;⁵⁵⁷ Mustafa, son of Yusuf *Cebeci*⁵⁵⁸ has filed a lawsuit claiming that he gave Mehmet the Turkish bath owner 2,000 *akches* at the bath he is managing as vestry; Mehmet has declared that he took the money, put it under a mattress and could not find it there afterwards;⁵⁵⁹ Mustafa, son of Yusuf *Cebeci* has filed a lawsuit claiming that he gave Mehmet the Turkish bath owner 2,000 *akches* at the bath he is managing as vestry; Mehmet has sworn an oath that the money had been 35 *akches* less than 2,000 *akches*;⁵⁶⁰ *Hadji* Hasan, son of Yusuf from Nicosia has claimed that Mehmet, son of Hasan the Turkish bath owner said “*if I take your brother-in-law into my home and my bath, may my wife be divorced from me*”; it has registered that Mehmet the Turkish bath owner has not accepted the testimony by *Hadji* Hasan;⁵⁶¹ *Hadji* Hasan, son of Yusuf from Nicosia has claimed that Mehmet, son of Hasan the Turkish bath owner said “*if I take your brother-in-law into my home and my bath, may my wife be divorced from me*”; it has been registered that he has proved with witnesses that this claim is not correct;⁵⁶² the Great Turkish bath in Nicosia belonging to the Mustafa *Pasha* Vaqf has been rented out to Abdurrahman, the Chamberlain of the Janissary Squadron and Bali *Chavush* for a letting value of 17,000 *akches* per annum;⁵⁶³ Murat *Subashi* and Hasan *Kethuda* from Nicosia have filed a lawsuit claiming that *Hadji* Huseyin, son of Yusuf has been watching the women coming out of the women’s Turkish bath; *Hadji* Hasan has rejected the claim and declared that he has been waiting there to greet them⁵⁶⁴ and Korkut *Effendi*, the Fiefdom Treasurer of Nicosia has rented out his Small Turkish Bath to Mehmet Dede, son of Hasan for 1 year and for a letting value of 11,000 *akches*.⁵⁶⁵

2.3.23. Situation of Cattle:

Janissary *Hadji* Suleyman *Chavush* has declared that he owes a debt of 10 gold coins to Hasan, son of Musa for the ox he bought from him;⁵⁶⁶ it has been decided that a price of 7 gold coins for the ox sold by Luiz to Betaven, son of Mihail is to be paid;⁵⁶⁷ it has been registered that Halil *Chalabi* has bought a donkey from Yahya, son of Toratan;⁵⁶⁸ it has been registered that the donkey bought by Abdi, son of Himmet with the interference of Mustafa, son of Erdogdu is crippled;⁵⁶⁹ Karamanli Halil from Nicosia has sold his mare to Ohtori, son of Zanto for 42 gold coins and sued him for the payment of this money; Ohtori has proved that he returned the horse to *Chavush* Abdulkерim, son of Suleyman, the proxy of Halil because the horse was crippled;⁵⁷⁰ Huseyin, son of Resul from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that the donkey he has lost is now with Hasan, son of Cafer; it has been decided that he is right and the donkey is to be handed over to him;⁵⁷¹ *Hadji* Mehmet,

557 CCR, Provision: 820, Page: 245 [235], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

558 Armourer; member of a military corps.

559 CCR, Provision: 958, Page: 272 [262], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

560 CCR, Provision: 959, Page: 272 [262], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

561 CCR, Provision: 1019, Page: 282 [272], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

562 CCR, Provision: 1025, Page: 284 [274], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

563 CCR, Provision: 1041, Page: 287 [277], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

564 CCR, Provision: 1108, Page: 305 [295], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

565 CCR, Provision: 1109, Page: 306 [296], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

566 CCR, Provision: 133, Page: 21, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1002.

567 CCR, Provision: 199, Page: 38, Dated: 16 Shaban 988.

568 CCR, Provision: 350, Page: 77, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

569 CCR, Provision: 361, Page: 78, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

570 CCR, Provision: 537, Page: 154, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

571 CCR, Provision: 669, Page: 211 [201], Dated: 1 Ramadan 1002.





son of Ali from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that he gave Todori, son of Yakomo a pair of oxen and that they died because he gave them poisonous grass to eat; Todori has rejected the claim and has declared that the oxen died because of sickness and accepted that he owes 3 gold coins to *Hadji Mehmet*;⁵⁷² Porta, son of Filibu and the priest and proxy of Ramadan *Chalabi*, Ahmet *Effendi* and Yahya *Chavush*, the cavalymen of Lakadamyia village has delivered the 2 mares and 1 cow he found as lost to the court;⁵⁷³ in the lawsuit filed by Ahmet, son of Husam from Nicosia claiming that Nurullah, son of Abdullah has beaten his ox to death; Nurullah has not accepted the accusation;⁵⁷⁴ Mustafa, son of Ilyas from Nicosia has borrowed a mule to go to Paphos from *Hadji Mustafa*, son of Ibrahim;⁵⁷⁵ Nasuh *Beg*, son of Yusuf from Karpas has sued Sinan *Kethuda*, son of Abdullah, chamberlain of *Ali Beg*, the Governor of Famagusta claiming that in connection to the debt he owed him, he had bought the horse with an underprice and against his consent; he has been found right and it has been decided that the horse will be returned to its previous owner;⁵⁷⁶ Ali, son of Mehmet has declared that the horse he bought from Ali, son of Ishak for 10 gold coins is badtempered;⁵⁷⁷ it has been registered that Vasil, son of Ilias has sold a horse to *Ghazi*, son of *Mirza* for 850 *akches*;⁵⁷⁸ Huseyin, son of Ibrahim has bought a donkey from Emrullah, son of Sefer for 6 gold coins; however, has given it back because it was flawed;⁵⁷⁹ in return to his share granted from the inheritance of the deceased Muslu *Chalabi*, his brother Ibrahim, son of Mehmet from Nicosia has taken 3,000 *akches* and a foal from Perviz *Beg*, son of Abdulmennan and Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State who had been keeping hold of the inheritance; he has declared that he does not have any further rights from the inheritance;⁵⁸⁰ it has been decided that the horse sold to Huseyin, son of Bayram by Cihan *Chavush*, son of *Hadji Chavush* and taken again as surety by Cihan *Chavush* has to be given back to Huseyin;⁵⁸¹ Murat *Subashi*, son of Koca *Beshe* from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that the horse he gave as vestry to *Telli Yusuf*, son of Abdullah is with Mehmet, son of Mustafa; he has been found right and it has been decided that the horse has to be given back him;⁵⁸² Mehmet *Beg*, son of Sefer and cavalryman of the village Litronda⁵⁸³ of Nicosia has found a foal and a registration has been made as stray animal;⁵⁸⁴ an alimony of 2 *akches* per day has been allocated for a donkey in the village Ipsos where Hasan, son of Kasim from Nicosia has been the cavalryman;⁵⁸⁵ Abdi, son of Yusuf from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that he has receivables amounting to 570 *akches* from the horseshoe and horseshoe nails which he sold to the deceased Mehmet *Beg*; therefore, he has suggested that Musa, son of Ali and the custodian of the children of Mehmet *Beg* should pay this debt; he has been found right and it has been decided that the money must be paid;⁵⁸⁶ *Hadji Mehmet*, son of Ali has filed a lawsuit claiming that he had sold

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- 572 CCR, Provision: 912, Page: 264 [254], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.
573 CCR, Provision: 929, Page: 267 [257], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.
574 CCR, Provision: 1030, Page: 285 [275], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.
575 CCR, Provision: 225, Page: 45, Dated: 29 Sha'ban 1002.
576 CCR, Provision: 239, Page: 49, Dated: 29 Sha'ban 1002.
577 CCR, Provision: 755, Page: 236 [226], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.
578 CCR, Provision: 777, Page: 239 [229], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.
579 CCR, Provision: 782, Page: 239 [229], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.
580 CCR, Provision: 943, Page: 270 [260], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.
581 CCR, Provision: 954, Page: 272 [262], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.
582 CCR, Provision: 972, Page: 274 [264], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.
583 Lytrodontas.
584 CCR, Provision: 999, Page: 279 [269], Dated: 20 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.
585 CCR, Provision: 1042, Page: 287 [277], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.
586 CCR, Provision: 1102, Page: 303 [293], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.





a foal to Musa, son of Abdullah but could not get the money for it; he could not prove his claim;⁵⁸⁷ Piyero, son of Lefteri from Nicosia has declared that he bought a donkey from Yakomo, son of Videl 5 years ago;⁵⁸⁸ Hasan *Chalabi*, son of Musa *Chavush* has filed a lawsuit claiming that Memi, son of Abdullah has seized his horse; he has been found to be right⁵⁸⁹ and it has been registered that *Dellal Mustafa Beshe* from Nicosia has bought horse strappings from Ahmet *Beshe*, son of Abdullah in order to sell it to Kordovan.⁵⁹⁰

2.3.24. Determination of the Bakers and Bakeries in Nicosia:

According to the list showing the total number of breadmakers and their names in some villages of Nicosia; in the village Yerolakko a total of 10 breadmakers, names being Kostanti Yanni, Yanko Yanni, Morati Ciryaku, Filori Marko, Piyero Lorence, Filori Ohtori, Kostanti Yanni, Luka Rakko, Marko Okino and Kostanti Sodiri; in the village Sarnar? a total of 10 breadmakers, names being Yakomi Yanni, Tomazo Ekinu, Pavlo Yorgi, Franchesko Manciyе, Luka Pavlo, Dalyandi Papa, Ohtori Milic, Tomazo Manciyе, Paraskeve[] Dalyandi and Safiri Papa Lefteri; in the village Musa *Chalabi* a total of 16 breadmakers, names being Hezan Yakomo, Karchira Todori, Dalyandi Vategyo, Nikoli Ciryaku, Karchira Zinyo, Ayameniko, Mertinkani Yanni, Diko Yanni, Andreyа Luizu, Safiri Luizu, Cakomo Istefani, Pavlo Lorence, Cako Istemati, Piyero Okino, Lorence Okino and Zanto Cangar; in the village Omorfita a total of 7 breadmakers, names being Lefteri Agusti, Istemad son of Yorgi, Zinyo Lefteri, Vasil Kalmar, Zizoviye Cakabaz, Menail Aralakdi and Yakomo; in the village Eylence a total of 6 breadmakers, names being Luizu Brako, Solomo Piyeri, Nikola Corci, Covanni Luizu, Solomo Luizu and Yorgi Okino; in the village Melamyе? a total of 4 breadmakers, names being Solomo Pavli, Piyero Tomazo, Andreyа Marko and Corci Okino; and in the quarter Tribiyodi a total of 14 breadmakers, names being Mansur, Okino, Luizu, Niko, Luizu, Hristo, Hristofi, Eslimyo, Yorgi, Pavlo, Franchesko, Estoriye, Yasеf and Nikolo Luizu;⁵⁹¹ it has been registered that Solomo, son of Poli and his mother Fornali, daughter of Filori from the Saint Kashano⁵⁹² Quarter of Nicosia have stood surety for Solomo's father Poli to borrow 12 gold coins from the people of the quarter for the purpose of opening a bakery;⁵⁹³ Andreyа, son of Luka; Andon, son of Aleksandra and Lucsiye, son of Delavende have given a capital of 10 gold coins to Lefteri, son of Covan believing that he would work as a breadmaker; however, because he has not worked as baker, they have demanded their money back;⁵⁹⁴ Accountant Ali has requested the registration that the breads baked by breadmaker *Hadji* Ali, son of Omer are undercooked, black and inedible;⁵⁹⁵ the non-Muslims of the Ayluka Quarter of Nicosia have given a capital of 1,200 *akches* to Lefteri the breadmaker and upon Lefteri's escape, it has been registered that they have given another capital of 1,800 *akches* to Istoryа, son of Zanato;⁵⁹⁶ Ali,

587 CCR, Provision: 1138, Page: 312 [302], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

588 CCR, Provision: 1153, Page: 316 [306], Dated: 1 Muharram 1003.

589 CCR, Provision: 1161, Page: 318 [308], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

590 CCR, Provision: 1184, Page: 323 [313], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

591 CCR, Provision: 136, Page: 22, Dated: 19 Shawwal 1002.

592 Ayios Kassianos.

593 CCR, Provision: 825, Page: 246 [236], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

594 CCR, Provision: 843, Page: 249 [239], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

595 CCR, Provision: 853, 854, 855, Page: 252 [242], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

596 CCR, Provision: 888, Page: 259 [249], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.





son of Abdullah and one of the *merdams*⁵⁹⁷ of Nicosia has demanded *chift bozan* and bantam taxes from Hristofi, son of Luka; however, because it has been understood that he is among the bakers' trade group, it has been registered that he will be exempt from these taxes;⁵⁹⁸ Ahmet, son of Ahmet the breadmaker has declared that he bought 18,5 bushels of wheat from Ahmet, son of Abdullah for 24 *akches* per bushel;⁵⁹⁹ Ahmet, son of Mehmet and Suleyman, son of Selim from Nicosia have declared that they bought 19 bushels of wheat and then another 15 bushels of wheat and flour from *Hadji Mehmet*, son of Ali and paid 30 *akches*; they have accepted that the remaining money owed is their joint debt;⁶⁰⁰ Ahmet, son of Mehmet and Suleyman, son of Selim have accepted that they will pay 15 *akches* per day each in return of their debt to *Hadji Mehmet*, son of Ali;⁶⁰¹ Ahmet, son of Ahmet the breadmaker has declared that he owes a debt of 18 gold coins and 20 *akches* to *Hadji Mehmet* in connection to a wheat purchase⁶⁰² and the accountant *Hadji Huseyin* has requested the registration that Solomon, son of Lui the breadmaker makes bread which are 25 *dirhams*⁶⁰³ lighter than the legal weight.⁶⁰⁴

2.3.25. Vaqfs (Foundations) Established in Cyprus:

It has been registered upon the requests of vaqf trustee Ali *Beg* and Minister⁶⁰⁵ Mehmet *Beg* that a monastery, a water wheel, a room, a shop and a house within the vicinity of the Nicosia marketplace have been devoted as vaqf by *Agha Cafer Pasha* and that these have been recorded in his deed of trust of pious vaqf;⁶⁰⁶ *Al-Sayyid Mehmet*, son of *Al-Sayyid Kasim*, trustee of the *Arab Ahmet Pasha Vaqf* in Nicosia, has applied for the registration of the bakery shop bought by *Huseyin Chavush*, sergeant of the *Dergah-i Ali* from the son of *Sefer Chavush*, stating that it belongs to the vaqf;⁶⁰⁷ *Kasim*, trustee of the *Arab Ahmet Pasha Mosque Vaqf* has been relieved of his duty and *Murat*, son of *Abdullah* has been appointed to this post;⁶⁰⁸ in the lawsuit filed by *Recep*, son of *Shaban* against *Hristofi*, son of *Petra* claiming that the latter has taken possession of the field and gardens which were devoted as vaqf for the mosque of the village *Kitriya* of Nicosia by his decedent father; he has been found right and it has been decided that the field and gardens are vaqf;⁶⁰⁹ *Ghazi Beg*, son of *Ibrahim* and *Hadji Mustafa*, son of *Hizir* from Nicosia have rented a shop in the Nicosia market which is included in the *Saint Sophia Mosque Vaqf* for a letting value of 50 *akches* per month;⁶¹⁰ half share of the shop located in the Nicosia Fortress and belonging to the Vaqf of *Sultan Selim II*.

597 Valiants.

598 CCR, Provision: 889, Page: 259 [249], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

599 CCR, Provision: 944, Page: 270 [260], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

600 CCR, Provision: 945, Page: 270 [260], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

601 CCR, Provision: 946, Page: 270 [260], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

602 CCR, Provision: 1122, Page: 308 [298], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

603 *Dirhem*; drachmas.

604 CCR, Provision: 1135, Page: 311 [301], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

605 *Nazir*; overseer.

606 CCR, Provision: 140, Page: 23, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

607 CCR, Provision: 146, Page: 24, Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1002.

608 CCR, Provision: 158, 159, Page: 27, Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1002.

609 CCR, Provision: 232, Page: 46, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1002.

610 CCR, Provision: 279, Page: 59, Dated: 15 Muharram 1003.





Khan has been rented out to Mustafa, son of Ali for 15 *akches* per month;⁶¹¹ a shop located in Nicosia market and belonging to the Saint Sophia Mosque Vaqf has been occupied illegally by Mustafa, son of Yusuf; the shop has been taken from him and sold to Ismail, son of Hizir by means of an auction for 750 *akches*;⁶¹² *Hadji* Musa, son of Bahshayish has rented out the 6 shoemaker shops belonging to Nicosia's Emir *Effendi* Vaqf for a letting value of 114 *akches* per month;⁶¹³ Pihero, son of Luize and Hristofaki, son of Yodi from Nicosia have claimed that the money devoted as vaqf by the Cyprus Governor Ahmet *Pasha* for the repair of the aqueduct of *Hazreti* Omer located on the road to Tahtakale has been spent for other purposes by Abdi *Chavush*, the trustee of the Vaqf of Mustafa *Pasha* and this claim has been found to be right;⁶¹⁴ a bakery shop belonging to the Saint Sophia Vaqf in Nicosia has been rented out to Mehmet, son of Mehmet and the *jabi* of the Ahmet *Pasha* Vaqf for the daily letting value of 3 *akches*;⁶¹⁵ Kasim *Chavush*, son of Mehmet and the *jabi* of the Ahmet *Pasha* Vaqf in Nicosia has 1,000 *akches* entrusted with him, therefore, this amount has been registered as his debt;⁶¹⁶ the receivables of the Ahmet *Pasha* Vaqf in Nicosia from various persons has been declared;⁶¹⁷ the receivables from the deceased trustee Suleyman *Subashi* and other persons of Mustafa *Pasha*'s Vaqf in Cyprus has been determined and 110,000 *akches* has been handed by the new trustee of the vaqf Abdi *Chavush* to Suleyman *Agha*, the proxy of Mehmet Baki *Beg*;⁶¹⁸ the *tekke*⁶¹⁹ belonging to the *Arab* Ahmet Vaqf and which is located near the Kyrenia Gate of the Nicosia Fortress has been rented out for a period of 40 years to Ali, son of Papas who is one of the janissaries of Nicosia with a letting value of 4,000 *akches* per annum and with the condition of conducting the repair and maintenance with his own money;⁶²⁰ Ilyas *Kethuda*, trustee of the vaqf of the deceased Paphos Governor Mehmet *Beg*, which is located in Ahtima has reported that the functionaries have been interfering with the properties of the vaqf; therefore, it has been ordered that the properties of the vaqf will be governed as per the conditions stated in the certificate-charter of the vaqf and the conditions in the order and the management will be carried on by the officers of the vaqf properties;⁶²¹ it has been ordered that an inspection be carried out within the Hadim Cafer *Pasha* Vaqf, therefore the trustee, custodian and clerk of the said vaqf will be sent to Istanbul;⁶²² upon the request of Mustafa *Pasha*'s son Mehmet, an edict has been found ordering that the vaqf *akches* held by the deceased trustee Suleyman of the Mustafa *Pasha* Vaqf will be taken from his inheritors;⁶²³ it has been ordered that upon the death of Suleyman, the general trustee of the *Lala* Mustafa *Pasha* Vaqf, Abdi *Chavush*, one of the *Dergah-i Ali* sergeants has been appointed to this post

611 CCR, Provision: 285, Page: 61, Dated: 15 Muharram 1003.

612 CCR, Provision: 303, Page: 65, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003 and CCR, Provision: 304, Page: 65, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

613 CCR, Provision: 337, Page: 73, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

614 CCR, Provision: 377, Page: 83, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

615 CCR, Provision: 383, Page: 84, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

616 CCR, Provision: 390, Page: 85, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

617 CCR, Provision: 391, Page: 85, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

618 CCR, Provision: 410, Page: 91, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

619 Cell, lodge of a Sufi and centre of a Sufi brotherhood.

620 CCR, Provision: 415, Page: 93, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

621 CCR, Provision: 426, Page: 98, Dated: 15 Rajab 1002.

622 CCR, Provision: 435, Page: 101, Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

623 CCR, Provision: 436, Page: 102, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.





and nobody is to interfere with his work;⁶²⁴ the *tekke* constructed by *Arab Ahmet Pasha* and located near the Fortress of Nicosia has been rented out to *Ali Beshe*, with the condition that all repairs and other expenses be covered, for a period of 90 years and with the condition that the articles of rental is to be renewed every 3 years and with a letting value of 4,000 *akches* per annum;⁶²⁵ *Veli Beg*, trustee of the Saint Sophia Vaqf opposed the sale of the 7 *acres* of field belonging to the deceased *Kara Hasan*, son of *Mirza* claiming that the field was vaqf; he has been found to be wrong and the decision has been made for the sale;⁶²⁶ following the death of *Yahya Kethuda*, the Chamberlain of *Dergah-i Ali* Janissaries in Nicosia, *Lutfi* who had been appointed as the trustee for the *Masjid-i Sherif* Vaqf has not been fulfilling his duty properly and is addicted to alcoholic drinks; therefore, he has been unseated and *Abdulgani*, son of *Ahmet* has been appointed to replace this post;⁶²⁷ following the death of *Mehmet*, the tenant of a shop belonging to the Sultan Selim II. Khan Mosque Vaqf in Nicosia, the shop has been rented by auction to *Abdi*, son of *Isa* for a period of 90 years for 20 *akches* per month;⁶²⁸ the tenant of the shop located in the shoemakers and sellers market belonging to the Sultan Selim II. Mosque Vaqf in Nicosia has handed over the shop to *Ahmet*, son of *Ismail* in return to key money amounting to 1,200 *akches*;⁶²⁹ it has been decided that those who are tenants in the shops belonging to the vaqf in Nicosia's covered bazaar for fabrics will pay 50 *akches* of rent;⁶³⁰ following the death of *Veli*, one of the *Dergah-i Ali* janitors and the trustee of the Sultan Selim II. Khan Vaqf in Nicosia, *Mahmut* has been appointed to replace him and a letter depicting that nobody is to interfere with his duty has been given to him;⁶³¹ the vaqf land with the area of 2 *acres* located between the villages *Aydemet* and *Istrovolo* of Nicosia has been sold by auction to taxman *Ali Chalabi*, son of *Musa* for 60 *akches*; thereafter with an excuse related to the cheapness of the price a rise of 40 *akches* was made and the price was increased to 100 *akches*;⁶³² a fatwa depicting that the fields which are public land cannot become vaqf has been issued;⁶³³ *Abdi Chavush*, son of *Yusuf* and one of the *Dergah-i Ali* sergeants and the trustee of the *Mustafa Pasha* Vaqf have sold a house in ruins with its outbuilding and field with its taxing by auction to *Durak Chavush*, son of *Omer* and one of the *Dewan-i Cyprus* sergeants for 7,000 *akches*;⁶³⁴ it has been ordered that the ruined shops and houses in Nicosia and Famagusta which belong to the *Vizier*⁶³⁵ *Mustafa Pasha* Vaqf are to be exchanged in advantage of the vaqf;⁶³⁶ despite the fact that there already is a Turkish bath belonging to the *Omeriye Mosque* Vaqf, it will not be in favour for the vaqf to build a new bath; if, however there is a need for a new bath, it has been ordered for it to be built in the name of the vaqf;⁶³⁷ it has been confirmed that *Yusuf*, son of *Idris* owes 1,000 *akches* and *Omer Beg*, son of *Veli*

624 CCR, Provision: 489, Page: 133, Dated: 28 Ramadan 1002.

625 CCR, Provision: 490, Page: 133, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

626 CCR, Provision: 501, Page: 139, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

627 CCR, Provision: 509, Page: 142, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

628 CCR, Provision: 598, Page: 186 [176], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

629 CCR, Provision: 603, Page: 187 [177], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

630 CCR, Provision: 607, Page: 188 [178], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

631 CCR, Provision: 608, Page: 189 [179], Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

632 CCR, Provision: 611, Page: 190 [180], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

633 CCR, Provision: 623, Page: 193 [183], Dated: 10 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

634 CCR, Provision: 646, Page: 203 [193], Dated: 1 Rajab 1003.

635 *Vezir*.

636 CCR, Provision: 648, Page: 204 [194], Dated: 15 Sha'ban 999.

637 CCR, Provision: 649, Page: 204 [194], Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 982.





owes 1,040 *akches* to the *Arab Ahmet Pasha Vaqf*;⁶³⁸ Papa Virashim from the village Degirmenlik of Nicosia has rented a mill belonging to the Sultan Selim II. Vaqf and located in the village Kitriya; the rental period has come to an end and he does not want to rent it again; however, the *jabi* of the vaqf Mahmut, son of Abdurrahman has applied pressure on him to rent it again; therefore, Papa Virashim has sued Abdurrahman with this claim and the *jabi*'s intervention has been stopped and a *hujjat* has been issued for this;⁶³⁹ Veli *Beg*, son of Suleyman and trustee of the Mustafa *Pasha Vaqf* and Mahmut, son of Abdurrahman the *jabi* of the same Vaqf have rented out the house and its outbuilding belonging to the vaqf and situated in the Saint Istasi Quarter of Nicosia to Abdulgani *Chalabi*, son of Ahmet for a period of 50 years and for 3,000 *akches* to be paid in advance and 80 *akches* per each year;⁶⁴⁰ Suleyman, Trustee of the Mustafa *Pasha Vaqf* and *Subashi* of Nicosia has sold his flooded field with an area of 3 *acres* and the houses in it located in the village Lakadamyia to Franchesko, son of Mavile for 35 filorins;⁶⁴¹ Suleyman *Subashi*, trustee of the Mustafa *Pasha Vaqf* has died and *Sarikci Cafer Beg* has been appointed to replace him; Mustafa *Pasha*'s son Baki has sent a letter stating that the sale of the vaqf properties which were sold before are no longer valid;⁶⁴² it has been registered that Hamza *Agha*, trustee of the Mustafa *Pasha Vaqf* has paid 36,000 *akches* to Mehmet Baki, son of Mustafa *Pasha* as the portion for 4 months of the total 136,000 *akches* which has to be paid with the purpose of distribution to the poor;⁶⁴³ *Hadji Mehmet*, preacher of the Saint Sophia Mosque has been appointed as the trustee of the shops consecrated by Governor Okcu-zade Mehmet *Pasha* and that he will be paid 2 *akches* per day with the condition of reading the surah-al-*Yasin*;⁶⁴⁴ the deed of trust of the Mustafa *Pasha Vaqf* has been kept under the care of Hamza *Agha*, the *Agha* of *Azaps* and has been handed over to Suleyman *Agha* who has come for an inspection;⁶⁴⁵ Mustafa *Agha*, *Agha* of the Artillerymen of Nicosia has rented out the Turkish bath belonging to the Mustafa *Pasha Vaqf* for 1 year for 16,000 *akches*;⁶⁴⁶ Mustafa *Agha*, son of Eset and *Agha* of the Artillerymen of Nicosia who is the tenant of the Mustafa *Pasha* Turkish bath in Nicosia has handed the bath onto *Hadji Mehmet*, son of Ali and sold his belongings in the bath to him for 4,500 *akches*; with this he has paid his debts to the vaqf and *Hadji Mehmet*;⁶⁴⁷ Karchira, son of Mihail; Yorgi, son of Vasil; Nikola, son of Yorgi; Filori, son of Ciryaku; Pihero, son of Luize and Solomo, son of Zorci from the village Tersefan of Tuzla has paid the letting value of 9,000 *akches* for the fields they have rented from the Mustafa *Pasha Vaqf* to Huseyin *Beg*, son of Abdullah, the trustee of the vaqf and Suleyman, son of Abdullah, the manager of the vaqf;⁶⁴⁸ *Hadji Mehmet Effendi*, the preacher of the Saint Sophia has declared that he owes 2,000 *akches* to the Ibrahim *Agha Vaqf*;⁶⁴⁹ it has been registered that Karchira, son of Mihail; Yorgo, son of Luiz and Nikola, son of Yorgi have 2,869 *akches* of debt owed to the Mustafa *Pasha Vaqf* because of the fields they had

638 CCR, Provision: 656, Page: 208 [198], Dated: 15 Ramadan 1002.

639 CCR, Provision: 664, Page: 210 [200], Dated: 1 Ramadan 1002.

640 CCR, Provision: 667, Page: 211 [201], Dated: 15 Ramadan 1002.

641 CCR, Provision: 690, 691, Page: 220 [210], Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Thani 999 and 15 Ramadan 1002.

642 CCR, Provision: 706, Page: 225 [215], Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

643 CCR, Provision: 720, Page: 229 [219], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

644 CCR, Provision: 749, Page: 236 [226], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

645 CCR, Provision: 768, Page: 238 [228], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

646 CCR, Provision: 817, Page: 244 [234], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

647 CCR, Provision: 819, Page: 245 [235], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

648 CCR, Provision: 887, Page: 259 [249], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

649 CCR, Provision: 936, Page: 268 [258], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.





managed in the village Tersefan of Tuzla;⁶⁵⁰ the vaqf khan belonging to the Sultan Selim II. Khan Vaqf has been rented out to someone named Perviz by the trustee of the vaqf Veli *Beg* for a period of 3 years and for a letting value of 28,200 *akches* per annum;⁶⁵¹ somebody called Ibrahim has rented out the *New Khan* belonging to the Sultan Selim II. Vaqf in Nicosia for a monthly letting value of 50 *akches* and 28,200 *akches* per annum;⁶⁵² *Hadji Mehmet Effendi*, son of *Khoja* and the preacher of the Saint Sophia Mosque in Nicosia has taken the 7,000 *akches* consecrated to the mosque by the deceased Ibrahim *Agha*, from the former *imam* of the mosque Abdullah *Effendi* who had been keeping the money as vestry and declared that no further receivables remain;⁶⁵³ Abdurrahman *Kethuda* from Nicosia, the *Bolukbashi* of the Janissaries has rented out the Great Turkish bath belonging to the Mustafa *Pasha* Vaqf which he had previously rented out to Mahmut, son of Abdullah for 17,000 *akches* per annum;⁶⁵⁴ Ilyas, son of Mahmut and *muezzin* of the Sinan *Pasha Masjid* in Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that the Khan owner Hasan, son of Yusuf has not paid the letting value of 2 *akches* per day to him for the khan he rented belonging to Cafer *Pasha* Vaqf; he has been found right and it has been decided that the money is to be paid;⁶⁵⁵ Kasim, son of Abdullah who has rented the village *Cite*⁶⁵⁶ of Tuzla from the Mustafa *Pasha* Vaqf for 60,000 *akches* per annum has requested the registration that he has paid 36,000 *akches* from his remaining debt of 46,000 *akches* from the years 999 and 1001 to Huseyin *Beg*, the *jabi* of the vaqf and that he still has a debt of 10,000 *akches*;⁶⁵⁷ Suleyman, son of *Hadji Mehmet* from Nicosia has sold his coffee shop located near the *New Khan* and belonging to Saint Sophia Vaqf, together with the items inside it to Abraham, son of Abdullah for 3,000 *akches*;⁶⁵⁸ Abraham, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has sold the coffee shop located near the *New Khan* and belonging to the Saint Sophia Vaqf, together with the items inside it to Abraham, son of Mansur for 2,400 *akches*;⁶⁵⁹ Hidayet *Chalabi*, trustee of the Sultan Selim II. Khan Vaqf in Nicosia has rented out the butcher's shop belonging to the vaqf to *Sagir*⁶⁶⁰ Ali the butcher for 10 years and for a letting value of 1 *akche* per day;⁶⁶¹ it has been registered that *Sagir* Ali the butcher has bought the goods in the butcher's shop which he rented from the Saint Sophia Vaqf for 22 gold coins;⁶⁶² Veli *Beg*, trustee of the Saint Sophia Mosque Vaqf in Nicosia has sold his half share of the butcher's shop located in the Nicosia Bazaar and belonging to the vaqf to Mustafa, son of Ali for 750 *akches*⁶⁶³ and Veli, trustee of the Sultan Selim II. Khan Vaqf in Nicosia has rented a shop belonging to the vaqf to *Ghazi Beg*, son of Ibrahim, *Hadji* Mustafa, son of Hizir and Ali *Beg* for a letting value of 50 *akches* per month.⁶⁶⁴

650 CCR, Provision: 937, Page: 268 [258], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

651 CCR, Provision: 1005, Page: 280 [270], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

652 CCR, Provision: 1016, Page: 282 [272], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

653 CCR, Provision: 1027, Page: 284 [274], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

654 CCR, Provision: 1063, Page: 292 [282], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

655 CCR, Provision: 1064, Page: 292 [282], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

656 *Cite; Kiti*.

657 CCR, Provision: 1074, Page: 294 [284], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

658 CCR, Provision: 1083, Page: 298 [288], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

659 CCR, Provision: 1084, Page: 298 [288], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

660 Deaf.

661 CCR, Provision: 1181, Page: 323 [313], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Awwal 995.

662 CCR, Provision: 1182, Page: 323 [313], Dated: 15 Jumada Al-Awwal 995.

663 CCR, Provision: 1187, Page: 325 [315], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

664 CCR, Provision: 1197, Page: 328 [318], Dated: 15 Muharram 1003.





2.3.26. Appointment of a Proxy in a Shariah Case:

Emine, daughter of Abdullah from Nicosia has appointed Hasan, son of Hamza as proxy in her court case;⁶⁶⁵ Ali, son of Sadik has become a proxy for Gul *Beshe*, daughter of Arslan from Nicosia⁶⁶⁶ and Inan *Beshe*, daughter of Ali from Nicosia has appointed Halil, son of Ali as her proxy in order to be divorced from her husband Yakup, son of Hudaverdi.⁶⁶⁷

2.3.27. Cancellation and Reinstatement of a Religious Wedding:

Mehmet, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has married his son *Satilmish* to Emine, daughter of Suleyman son of Mustafa; however, afterwards the marriage has been cancelled and he has handed the girl over to her father;⁶⁶⁸ because a consent has been given for the marriage of Ali, son of Musa with his divorced wife Fatma, daughter of Hasan without reaching the end of the *iddet* they were remarried in return of 1,200 *akches*' value of donatio propter nuptias;⁶⁶⁹ Suleyman, son of Abdullah and Safire have been married in the presence of witnesses;⁶⁷⁰ Ahmet, son of Cuma and Fatma, daughter of Abdullah have been married in return for a donatio propter nuptias of 1,000 *akches*;⁶⁷¹ consent has been given to Huri, daughter of Abdurrezzak who has been divorced from Mehmet, son of Hasan from Nicosia to marry with Nebi, son of Evliya at the end of the *iddet*;⁶⁷² Fatma, daughter of Hasan and Ayshe, daughter of Abdullah have filed a lawsuit claiming that their husband Halil, son of Musa has divorced them; it has been determined that Halil is mentally unstable and therefore has been decided that the divorces are invalid.⁶⁷³

2.3.28. Incidents Involving the Detainment of a Person from Freedom:

Behram *Beg*, son of Abdullah from the village Nisu of Nicosia has sued Mustafa *Agha*, son of Eset and *Agha* of the Artillerymen by claiming that he has taken his housemaid Mariya and brought her to Nicosia; Mustafa *Agha* has said that Behram *Beg* gave away Mariya to him, however he could not prove this⁶⁷⁴ and Behram *Beg*, son of Abdullah from the village Nisu of Nicosia and Mustafa *Agha*, son of Eset and *Agha* of the Artillerymen have both declared that they will solve the conflict between them, which came about in connection to a girl, by amicable settlement and that they will not carry on with the lawsuit towards each other;⁶⁷⁵ Mustafa *Chalabi*, son of Abdi and the journal writer from Nicosia has sued Haydar *Chavush* claiming that he has entered his house and taken his servant Huseyin; it has been registered that Huseyin's father *Dizdar* Sheref has ordered Haydar

665 CCR, Provision: 167, Page: 29, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

666 CCR, Provision: 1059, Page: 291 [281], Dated: 4 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

667 CCR, Provision: 1189, Page: 325 [315], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

668 CCR, Provision: 221, Page: 43, Dated: 29 Sha'ban 1002.

669 CCR, Provision: 418, Page: 94, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

670 CCR, Provision: 814, Page: 244 [234], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

671 CCR, Provision: 971, Page: 274 [264], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

672 CCR, Provision: 997, Page: 279 [269], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

673 CCR, Provision: 1167, Page: 320 [310], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

674 CCR, Provision: 230, Page: 45, Dated: 29 Sha'ban 1002.

675 CCR, Provision: 231, Page: 46, Dated: 29 Shaban 1002.





Chavush to find his son and bring him back;⁶⁷⁶ Musa *Chalabi*, son of Abdi the Financial Journal Writer of Cyprus and his brother Huseyin *Chalabi* have sued Ali, son of Mustafa claiming that he has seized their relative Hasan, son of Mehmet and injured him; Ali has accepted the accusation and it has been decided that he will be punished;⁶⁷⁷ it has been registered that Suleyman, brother of Muslihiddin *Effendi* and *Kadi* of Mesaoria has been sent to prison because of Idris *Chavush*,⁶⁷⁸ Abdulkadir, the *Subashi* of Nicosia has declared that Fethullah, son of *Hadji* Recep has taken a boy named Ibrahim to his house, Fethullah's wife Emine Sakine has let out the boy from the house after she heard his screams⁶⁷⁹ and declared that Ibrahim escaped from the house while Emine Sakine had been beating him, left leaving behind a shoe and a shirt behind and that the neighbourhood residents have witnessed this incident;⁶⁸⁰ Suleyman *Chavush*, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Gavrail, son of Hristofori from the village Kato Zodya⁶⁸¹ of Omorfo⁶⁸² pulled him off his horse using force; he proved his claim with witnesses.⁶⁸³

2.3.29. Situation of the Soap Shops:

The Taxman of Cyprus Municipality Taxes has complained that the soap manufacturing workshops in Nicosia and Famagusta are producing soap and that for this reason it has been impossible to import soap from abroad and thus he and the treasury bear losses; therefore, it has been decided that the soap workshops in these cities are to be closed and that a letter concerning the matter has been sent⁶⁸⁴ and apart from this, Carpenter Ahmet *Chavush*, son of Abdullah and the custodian of the daughters Rahime and Hamide of the deceased Ahmet, son of Ahmet has a debt of 5,000 *akches* in connection to a soap purchase and owed to provincial treasurer Bali *Effendi*; he has requested the registration stating that he had paid his debt through Ali, son of Abdullah.⁶⁸⁵

2.3.30. Failure to Get Service or Labour Fee:

It has been registered that Hristofi did not pay the wage of his servant Piyero, son of Zorci⁶⁸⁶ and Ali *Effendi*, the *Kadi* of Episkopi has given a petition that the workers of the tax collecting offices in Episkopi and Kolosh have not been paid and that they are in a difficult situation; therefore, their wages are to be paid immediately.⁶⁸⁷

676 CCR, Provision: 640, Page: 201 [191], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

677 CCR, Provision: 699, Page: 223 [213], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

678 CCR, Provision: 753, Page: 236 [226], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

679 CCR, Provision: 921, Page: 266 [256], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

680 CCR, Provision: 922, Page: 266 [256], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

681 Kato Zodeia.

682 Morfou.

683 CCR, Provision: 1129, Page: 310 [300], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

684 CCR, Provision: 496, Page: 136, Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 997.

685 CCR, Provision: 1072, Page: 294 [284], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

686 CCR, Provision: 265, Page: 55, Dated: 1 Ramadan 1002.

687 CCR, Provision: 709, Page: 226 [216], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.





2.3.31. Status of the Rental Fee / Letting Value:

Muezzin Hasan, the *jabi*⁶⁸⁸ of *Cafer Pasha Khan* in Nicosia has requested excess rent from *Abdullah Effendi*, prolocutor of the *Omeriye Mosque* and tenant of the *khan*; it has been decided that the letting value of 6 *akches* is sufficient;⁶⁸⁹ *Shahap*, who works as the coffee shop keeper in the shop inherited by the children of the deceased *Ahmet Chavush* of Nicosia has accepted the increase on the rent of the shop⁶⁹⁰ and *Hadji Mehmet*, son of *Ali*, the attendant of the bath in the Great Baths in Nicosia belonging to *Mustafa Pasha*, has rented out the Small Baths to *Hadji Mehmet*, son of *Hasan*; because it was not right to demand excess rent from him it has been decided that he will pay a letting value of 17,000 *akches*.⁶⁹¹

2.3.32. Trade-Receiveable Relations in Commercial Order:

Merchant *Kallatyo*, son of *Fesenco* from Nicosia has declared that he has no receivables from his partner *Mavridi*, son of *Yano* and registered that nobody will have any right to claim anything after his death;⁶⁹² *Nasir*, son of *Seman* from Nicosia has sued *Kostandi*, son of *Mesat* claiming that the latter owes him 45 *dirhams* of silver and 5 gold coins; *Kostandi* has declared that his remaining debt is 24 *dirhams* of silver;⁶⁹³ *Ayandorka*, son of *Marko* from Nicosia has a receivable of 3 gold coins and 45 *akches* from *Franchesko*, son of *Nikola*; he has given up his claim on 45 *akches* and given a fixed term of 1 month for the payment of the remaining 3 gold coins;⁶⁹⁴ it has been registered that *Ali*, son of *Ibrahim* owes 1,300 *akches* to *Huseyin Chalabi* resulting from the watermelon business;⁶⁹⁵ *Andreya*, son of *Papa* from the village *Aybifan*⁶⁹⁶ of *Lefka* has sued *Ahmet*, son of *Ali*, the cavalryman of the village claiming that he has taken his 3 gold coins from him by force; consequently, they have come to an agreement of 2 gold coins;⁶⁹⁷ *Yusuf* from Nicosia has sued *Hristofi* claiming that *Hristofi* owes him 19 gold coins from the purchase of sewing silk; *Hristofi* has proved that he has paid his debt to the proxy of *Yusuf*;⁶⁹⁸ *Mustafa*, son of *Ali* from *Alanya* has given 10,000 *akches* to *Mahmut Chalabi*, the chronicle writer of Cyprus in order to acquire the fiefdom certificate which has been belonging to him; thereafter *Mahmut Chalabi* took the fiefdom upon himself illegally. *Mustafa*, son of *Ali* has filed a lawsuit and has been found to be right; the money has been paid to him and they have declared that there is no conflict between them;⁶⁹⁹ in the lawsuit filed by *Luka*, son of *Alestodro* claiming that *Zanto*, son of *Cino* owes him 5,040 *akches* in connection to a cotton purchase, *Zanto* has accepted his debt and has declared that he will pay it in a few days;⁷⁰⁰ *Hatice*, daughter of *Abdullah* from Nicosia has sued *Sakine*, daughter of *Mustafa*

688 Collector of rents and donations to *Evqaf*.

689 CCR, Provision: 276, Page: 58, Dated: 1 Ramadan 1002.

690 CCR, Provision: 326, Page: 70, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

691 CCR, Provision: 389, Page: 85, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

692 CCR, Provision: 282, Page: 60, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

693 CCR, Provision: 328, Page: 71, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

694 CCR, Provision: 359, Page: 78, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

695 CCR, Provision: 385, Page: 84, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

696 *Ayios Epifanios*.

697 CCR, Provision: 396, Page: 86, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

698 CCR, Provision: 407, Page: 90, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

699 CCR, Provision: 480, Page: 125, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

700 CCR, Provision: 542, Page: 156, Dated: 15 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.





claiming that she owes her 13,711 *akches*; she has been found right and it has been decided that the money will be paid to her;⁷⁰¹ Istavri, son of Andreyra from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit against Perviz *Beg*, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State who has the inheritance, claiming that Zorcor, son of Makri who died at the village Margo owed him 67 gold coins; he has been found right and it has been decided that the gold coins to be given to him;⁷⁰² *Zaim Halil Agha*, son of Abdulmennan has made a commitment stating that he will pay the 15,000 *akches* within 10 days, which is the remaining debt from the 4 bascules of cotton money which has been inherited by Covan, son of Merchant Kordovan who died in Nicosia;⁷⁰³ Mevlana Shaban *Effendi*, former *Kadi* of Tuzla has come to an agreement with Himmet, son of Abdullah in connection to his debt of 19 gold coins to him which he paid; however, upon Himmet demanding this money again, he has filed a lawsuit and as a result Himmet has accepted the claim and the agreement has been cancelled;⁷⁰⁴ it has been registered that Mustafa *Agha*, son of Eset and the *Agha* of the Artillerymen of Nicosia owes 2,000 *akches* to Ahmet *Chalabi*, son of Mustafa in connection to a meat purchase;⁷⁰⁵ the deceased Todori, son of Galata from Gilan owes 12,000 *akches* to Yunus *Chavush*, son of Ahmet from Nicosia; he has received 4,000 *akches* from Todori's inheritor Menail, son of Hristofori and has declared that he does not have any more receivables;⁷⁰⁶ Mahmut, son of Uveys has requested a registration that Abdurrahman *Kethuda* owes him 160 *akches* in connection to a button purchase;⁷⁰⁷ it has been registered that Hasan, for whom Halil, son of Musa had stood surety for, has paid his debt of 6 gold coins to Abdulkерim, son of Ali;⁷⁰⁸ Sadi *Chavush*, son of Mustafa has filed a lawsuit claiming that Ibrahim, son of Mehmet owes him 1,000 *akches*; Ibrahim has declared that he has given this money to Sadi's brother, the deceased Muslu *Chalabi*;⁷⁰⁹ it has been registered that Kostandi, son of Corci and Ohtori, son of Yakomo have paid their debts of 7 gold coins to Mehmet from Nicosia;⁷¹⁰ Davut *Beshe* from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Lefteri, son of Covan owes a debt to his deceased son-in-law Yusuf, son of Abdullah in connection to a wheat purchase; Lefteri has accepted the debt of 8 gold coins;⁷¹¹ Gul *Beshe*, wife of Nasuh *Beshe* who died in Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Yakomo, son of Tomazo from the village Pera owed a debt of 4 gold coins and 4 bushels of wheat to her deceased husband; however, she could not prove her claim;⁷¹² it has been registered that Franchesko, son of Yorgi owes Nikola, son of Papapetru 40 gold coins in connection to a cheese purchase;⁷¹³ Ahmet, son of Abdullah and the custodian of the children of the deceased Ahmet *Chavush* has filed a lawsuit claiming that Ali *Beg*, son of Abdullah owed a debt of 5,000 *akches* to the deceased Ahmet *Chavush*; he has been found right and it has been decided that the debt must be paid⁷¹⁴ and Ahmet from Nicosia has receivables amounting to 11,300 *akches* from Mehmet

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- 701 CCR, Provision: 544, Page: 157, Dated: 15 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.
702 CCR, Provision: 584, Page: 171, Dated: 15 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.
703 CCR, Provision: 610, Page: 189 [179], Dated: 10 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.
704 CCR, Provision: 685, Page: 217 [207], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.
705 CCR, Provision: 744, Page: 235 [225], Dated: 15 Ramadan 1002.
706 CCR, Provision: 806, Page: 242 [232], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.
707 CCR, Provision: 906, Page: 262 [252], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.
708 CCR, Provision: 948, Page: 270 [260], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.
709 CCR, Provision: 1038, Page: 287 [277], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.
710 CCR, Provision: 1043, Page: 288 [278], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.
711 CCR, Provision: 1101, Page: 303 [293], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.
712 CCR, Provision: 1131, Page: 311 [301], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.
713 CCR, Provision: 1137, Page: 312 [302], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.
714 CCR, Provision: 1032, Page: 285 [275], Dated: 15 Rabi Al-Thani 998.





Kethuda, Chamberlain of Sinan *Beg*, the Governor of *Ik-il Sanjaq*; an edict has been issued ordering an investigation to understand whether he has paid it or not, and if determined that he has not, the money must be taken from him and paid to Ahmet.⁷¹⁵

2.3.33. Incidents Involving Giving Additional Time for Proof or Failure to Prove:

Filorina, daughter of Brashuka from Nicosia has sued Yusuf, son of Abdullah claiming that he had injured her head; however, because she could not prove the act additional time has been given to her to prove it;⁷¹⁶ Hano, daughter of Parchona who is also the custodian of the deceased Doma's children Yahoma, Halyo, Hristina and Franko from the village Aymarina of Nicosia has sued his son Marko claiming that he seized the 15 acres of land and 2 houses given to them by Doma; however, she could not prove it and the case has been rejected⁷¹⁷ and Huseyin *Reis*,⁷¹⁸ Chief of the *Azaps* of Famagusta has sued *Ruznamecheci*⁷¹⁹ Yusuf *Chalabi* claiming that he has not paid the title deed tax of the fields located in the village Mandia and belonging to Ali *Beshe*, the deceased from the village Asha of Mesaoria; he could not prove this so additional time has been given to him to do so.⁷²⁰

2.3.34. Incidents Involving Tax Collection:

It has been registered that Musa, the cavalryman of the village Vezace of Nicosia cannot demand *chift bozan* tax from Ergiri, son of Ciryaku who had left the village and settled somewhere else 18 years ago⁷²¹ therefore, in accordance to the issued fatwa it has been ordered that he will be kept exempt from this tax;⁷²² Ali, son of Veli, Yusuf, son of Shaban and Mustafa, son of Abdullah from the bravemen of Famagusta have sued Hristofi, son of Yakomo claiming that he has not paid the tithe for the wheat he has produced; Yakomo has declared that the wheat had disappeared after he brought it to the threshing field;⁷²³ the order of tax collecting is within the authority of the Cyprus Provincial Treasurer and it has been recommended that this has to be announced by the *Dellallar Kethudasi*;⁷²⁴ it has been registered that Aliyar, son of Suleyman, the *Subashi*⁷²⁵ of the village Calamithasa of Pendaya town cannot ask for *chift bozan* tax from Yakomo, son of Yano, because he is a resident of another village and does not own a field;⁷²⁶ although a tithe of 1 bushel is taken from 5 bushels, it has been registered that a tithe of 1 bushel from 10 bushels has been taken from Hasan upon the request of Huseyin *Reis*;⁷²⁷ Huseyin *Reis* has filed a lawsuit claiming that Hasan has taken the crop from the threshing field without paying its tithe; Hasan however has declared that

715 CCR, Provision: 1208, Page: 332 [322], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

716 CCR, Provision: 283, Page: 60, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

717 CCR, Provision: 296, Page: 63, Dated: 15 Muharram 1003.

718 Chief; leader; headman.

719 Keeper of the journal.

720 CCR, Provision: 397, Page: 86, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

721 CCR, Provision: 300, Page: 64, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

722 CCR, Provision: 492, Page: 134, Dated: 15 Jumada Al-Awwal 999.

723 CCR, Provision: 311, Page: 67, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

724 Chamberlain of the Bellmen. CCR, Provision: 314, Page: 68, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

725 The officer entitled to keep peace in the area.

726 CCR, Provision: 334, Page: 73, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

727 CCR, Provision: 408, Page: 91, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.





in order to protect his crop from damage caused by animals he has stored it in the barn as well as pay the tithe for it;⁷²⁸ the fiefdom of Omer from the village Kalavach of Nicosia which was given to another person because he had become fugitive, will be given back to him and no one will be allowed to interfere;⁷²⁹ Belceme, whose father died has reported that the cavalrymen have wanted to give the fields of her father to other persons based on the notion that her father did not have a son or a brother; an edict has been issued stating that a previous order instructed that girls who are involved with agriculture will have the right to own the inherited fields; therefore, the fields have been given to Belceme;⁷³⁰ there is a complaint that the bailees of the candlemaking workshops and their bishops are taking unjustly and excess taxes from the people of Cyprus; therefore, an order has been sent to the *kadis* of Nicosia, Famagusta, Mesaoria, Karpas, Tuzla and Kyrenia ordering that the situation is to be investigated and no excess tax is to be collected more than the taxes determined;⁷³¹ it has been ordered that the tax collecting styles of the taxes in connection to the candlemaking workshops and their bishops to be annulated, people will manufacture their candles themselves and their taxes will be paid to the treasury by themselves;⁷³² it has been ordered that Huseyin *Agha*, who has been taken into service for collecting the tax related with sheep and goats to collect this tax from the people in time and with the determined rates⁷³³ and Mustafa, one of the janitors of *Dergah-i Mualla* has been taken into service for collecting the sheep and goats tax in Cyprus; therefore, it has been ordered that all the necessary support to collect this tax to be provided to him and the amount collected before to be determined and delivered to him;⁷³⁴ Perviz *Beg*, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State has collected the cotton tithe and other taxes from the villages Pano Hrisida⁷³⁵ and Kato Hrisida;⁷³⁶ the duty of the collection of taxes concerning marriage, crime of murder, largesse, drivel, stray animals, animals and vassal of Nicosia has been given to Perviz *Beg*, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State as taxman;⁷³⁷ it has been registered that Piyale *Chavush*, *Dergah-i Ali* sergeant has received 20 loads of *akches* from Bali *Effendi*, the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus in order to take them to *Dersaadet*;⁷³⁸ Mihail, son of Gaspari from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that *Piri*, son of Osman and one of the artillerymen of Nicosia has taken 60 *akches* as *chift bozan* tax from him, however he is a resident of Nicosia and exempt from this tax; therefore, he has been found right and it has been decided that *Piri* will not demand *chift bozan* tax from Mihail;⁷³⁹ it has been registered that Osman *Beg*, Governor of Kyrenia has received 784,000 *akches* for his allocation of the cotton product tax of Lefka from Bali *Effendi*, the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus;⁷⁴⁰ the cavalrymen of the village Palehor of Nicosia, Kasim, son of Abdullah and Hizir, son of Ahmet and the villagers of the same village Papa Lefteri, son of Kiryaku; Vasil, son of Karli and Papa Andon, son of Kiryaku have agreed that the cavalrymen will collect 37,5 loads of stum

728 CCR, Provision: 409, Page: 91, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

729 CCR, Provision: 427, 428, Page: 98, 99, Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Awwal 1002 and 29 Rajab 1002.

730 CCR, Provision: 431, Page: 100, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1002.

731 CCR, Provision: 487, Page: 130, Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

732 CCR, Provision: 491, Page: 134, Dated: 15 Muharram 1003.

733 CCR, Provision: 508, Page: 141, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

734 CCR, Provision: 512, 513, Page: 143, Dated: 7 Safar 1003.

735 Kato/Pano Chrysida.

736 CCR, Provision: 523, Page: 148, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

737 CCR, Provision: 529, Page: 151, Dated: 8 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

738 CCR, Provision: 556, Page: 162, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

739 CCR, Provision: 565, Page: 165, Dated: 15 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

740 CCR, Provision: 580, Page: 170, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.





per year from their vineyards in the village as tithes;⁷⁴¹ the former bailee of Mesaoria regional taxes Ibrahim *Chalabi*, son of Ramadan *Beg* who collected tithes and pig tax and other taxes from the crops of the people of the village Vadili in connection to his period of duty; he has declared that there is nothing left to be paid by the villagers;⁷⁴² Mehmet *Beg*, son of Abdullah and the cavalryman of the village Aymama⁷⁴³ of Gilan has filed a lawsuit claiming that Nikola, son of Kalaca, son of Kortis is among the people connected to him; he has been found right and permitted to collect tax from Nikola;⁷⁴⁴ Brashuka, daughter of Ciryaku from the village Episkopyo of Nicosia has sued the villagers claiming that they have demanded the tribute tax of her deceased husband Nikola, son of Paskalu from her; she has been found right and it has been decided that no tax will be taken from her;⁷⁴⁵ it has been decided that Yakomo, son of Filori from the market shopkeepers of Famagusta will not be paying *chift bozan* tax;⁷⁴⁶ it has been confirmed that a non-Muslim went on paying his or her taxes although he or she had left his or her village and a period of 20 years had passed; it has been decided that it is not fair to include him or her within the taxes of the old village;⁷⁴⁷ Dika, son of Yorgi who has been a functionary among the guards of the officers of the Famagusta *Sanjaq* has demanded bantam tax from Yorgi, son of Yakomo and son-in-law of Kalavize, daughter of Andon; however, because he died 1 year ago no tax can be demanded from him;⁷⁴⁸ Agusti from the village Balikoma[?] of Karpas has requested a registration that although he has demanded the tribute tax from Farya's husband Hristofi, he has not approached him and has not sent him the tax;⁷⁴⁹ Hasan, son of Kasim and cavalryman of the village Ipsos of Nicosia has declared that he will not take *chift bozan* tax from Papa Yano, son of Dimitri and his son Yakomo;⁷⁵⁰ a *hujjat* has been given stating that the 50,000 *akches* for the galley ammunition which was to be given by Ishak the Jew, tax collector for the Limassol and Gilan districts to Ali *Beg*, the Governor of Famagusta has been delivered;⁷⁵¹ it has been ordered that a *hujjat* is to be given to Silvestro, tax collector for the Episkopi area after he pays the 20,000 *akches* for the expenses of Mustafa *Beg*, the Governor of Paphos;⁷⁵² the tax collectors of the candy workshops in Episkopi, Kolosh and Kukla and in the districts of Lefka and Hirsofi have taken excess tax from the people and by this way they have created a loss in the treasury and applied cruelty on people; in order to prevent this, it has been ordered to compare the tax to be collected from the people with cotton prices and collect it in cash⁷⁵³ and Ahmet *Agha*, son of Hasan, the *Cebeciler Agha* from Nicosia has declared that he has received the stum and largesse money from Andon, son of Kibriyanu, Papa Kibriyanu, son of Francici from the village Agridya of Limassol and that he has no further receivables no assets to be received has left.⁷⁵⁴

741 CCR, Provision: 591, Page: 184 [174], Dated: 26 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

742 CCR, Provision: 602, Page: 187 [177], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

743 Ayios Mamas.

744 CCR, Provision: 665, Page: 210 [200], Dated: 15 Ramadan 1002.

745 CCR, Provision: 666, Page: 210 [200], Dated: 15 Ramadan 1002.

746 CCR, Provision: 307, Page: 66, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

747 CCR, Provision: 884, Page: 258 [248], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

748 CCR, Provision: 890, Page: 260 [250], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

749 CCR, Provision: 904, Page: 262 [252], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

750 CCR, Provision: 970, Page: 273 [263], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

751 CCR, Provision: 974, Page: 274 [264], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002; CCR, Provision: 975, Page: 274, Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002; CCR, Provision: 976, Page: 275 [265], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

752 CCR, Provision: 977, Page: 275 [265], Dated: 15 Ramadan 1002; CCR, Provision: 978, Page: 275 [265], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

753 CCR, Provision: 1035, Page: 286 [276], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

754 CCR, Provision: 1134, Page: 311 [301], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.





2.3.35. Borrowing Money from the Bishop of Cyprus:

It has been registered that Paphos Governor Mustafa *Beg* has received 30,000 *akches* from the Bishop of Cyprus for ship repair.⁷⁵⁵

2.3.36. Women as Proxy:

Abdi, son of Himmet acting on behalf of his proxy Emine has filed a lawsuit claiming that Rustem owes some money to her; Rustem has declared that he has paid his debt.⁷⁵⁶

2.3.37. Collection of Public Debt:

Huseyin *Beg*, son of Abdussamet has died in Nicosia and in return to the money he owed to the state, the Cyprus Provincial Treasurer Bali *Effendi* has distrained on inheritance; however, Huseyin *Beg* had borrowed 1,200 *akches* from his servant Yusuf, son of Abdullah and given him his horse in return for this debt; consequently, it has been decided that the horse will be handed to his servant;⁷⁵⁷ an edict has been issued ordering all the *akches* from the *muqataa*, poll tax and wine tithe to be collected and sent to *Dersaadet* via Yahya *Chavush*;⁷⁵⁸ it has been understood that all *akches* collected as *muqataa* tax have not been sent to the Sultan's Treasure by the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus Mehmet; he has been expelled from his post and it has been ordered that a book consisting of his bookkeeping, liabilities and receivables be prepared and sent to *Dersaadet*;⁷⁵⁹ it has been ordered that he tithes of the fiefs of Nicosia for the year 1002 and other taxes will be collected and the sum will be handed to the visiting functionary Yusuf *Beg* and the prepared book will be sent to *Dersaadet*;⁷⁶⁰ Mehmet *Beg*, former Regiment Commander of Kyrenia has stood surety for former Mesaoria tax collecting bailee Ibrahim *Chalabi* for his debt of 70,000 *akches*;⁷⁶¹ Huseyin *Chavush*, sergeant of the *Dergah-i Ali* who is also the taxman of customs and salt marsh duties, as well as taxes related with the treasury of the state and marine works, has complained that although his accountancy has been inspected every year and a copy of this inspection report has been given to him signed and sealed, there has been an intervention towards his tax collecting and the debt of his predecessor Murat *Agha* to the treasury has been claimed from him; therefore, it has been ordered that the situation be investigated and if he is found right, nobody will interfere with his tax collecting;⁷⁶² since the sergeancy of Huseyin *Chavush*, sergeant of the *Dergah-i Ali* who is also the taxman of customs and salt marsh duties, as well as taxes related with the treasury of the state and marine works, has been given to his son Mahmut and Huseyin *Chavush* has been appointed as confiscator and custodian; it has been ordered that their sureties be taken, their accountancy be inspected every 6 months and

755 CCR, Provision: 301, Page: 64, Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

756 CCR, Provision: 316, Page: 68, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

757 CCR, Provision: 322, Page: 69, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

758 CCR, Provision: 439, Page: 103, Dated: 12 Shaban 1002.

759 CCR, Provision: 440, Page: 104, Dated: 10 Shaban 1002.

760 CCR, Provision: 442, Page: 105, Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

761 CCR, Provision: 474, Page: 120, Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

762 CCR, Provision: 476, Page: 122, Dated: 8 Rabi Al-Thani 997.





that the collected taxes be transferred to the treasury⁷⁶³ and finally, upon the requisition of 228,000 *akches* owed to the treasury by Cafer, Governor of Antalya Iskele, Cafer has stated that this sum of money is in the possession of his brother Huseyin, *mukabeleci*,⁷⁶⁴ residing in Cyprus; an investigation has been made and it has been understood that Huseyin has gone into bankruptcy and he is severely ill and thus it has been registered that he does not have the money in his possession.⁷⁶⁵

2.3.38. Incidents Involving Unfair Earnings:

Cyprus *Balyos* Korduvan bought the cotton produced in Cyprus with the determined price, afterwards he had been in loss because of the forced increased price by *Balci* Mehmet and some other persons; consequently, it has been decided that Korduvan's loss which amounts to 180,000 *akches* has to be paid to him;⁷⁶⁶ Kordava, one of the merchants from Venice has bought cotton from Cyprus however with the forcing of Mehmet, provincial treasurer of Cyprus he has paid more than the normal price; therefore, it has been ordered that the money he has paid to be returned to him⁷⁶⁷ and since it has been determined that Mehmet, the provincial treasurer of Cyprus has taken 180,000 *akches* more than the real price of the cotton sold to Kordavan, one of the merchants of Venice; however, there has been a complaint that although an order had been recently sent for the payment of this money, it had not been paid. It has been ordered that the subject is to be investigated and that if the money of the merchant has been not paid, it must be done so.⁷⁶⁸

2.3.39. Evacuation of Owned Property:

Yorgi, son of Hristofi has sold his house to Nikola, son of Chaya, however because he did not leave the house for a period of time he has been given a day to evacuate the house⁷⁶⁹ and Huseyin, son of Abdullah has requested the registration that Ciryaku, son of Yorgi has not evacuated the house he has bought.⁷⁷⁰

2.3.40. Marriage Registration Made by Non-Muslims:

Mariya and Simyo, son of Hristofi have been married⁷⁷¹ and Luka, son of Zorci from Nicosia, while marrying his sister Lavire off to his brother-in-law Savva, son of Luka, made an agreement by taking 300 *akches* from the house which has been given by their father as dowry.⁷⁷²

763 CCR, Provision: 477, Page: 123, Dated: 8 Rabi Al-Awwal 997.

764 The public reader of Quran.

765 CCR, Provision: 644, Page: 202 [192], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

766 CCR, Provision: 333, Page: 72, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

767 CCR, Provision: 482, 483, Page: 126, Dated: 29 Shawwal 1001 and 21 Shawwal 1001.

768 CCR, Provision: 484, 485, Page: 127, 128, Dated: 26 Shawwal 1002.

769 CCR, Provision: 335, Page: 73, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

770 CCR, Provision: 896, Page: 260 [250], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

771 CCR, Provision: 341, Page: 74, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

772 CCR, Provision: 372, Page: 82, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.





2.3.41. Non-Muslims Establishing Inheritance:

Bakrico, son of Galice from the village Kolosh of Nicosia has proven that he is the inheritor of Polo, son of Matiyo; therefore, it has decided that Perviz *Beg*, Bailee of the Treasury of the State who has kept the inheritance with him will deliver it to this inheritor⁷⁷³ and due to the fact that Enzola, daughter of Ladsiyi and one of the inheritors of the deceased Polo is a resident of Venice, the share of Enzola which amounts to 13,000 *akches* will be taken from Bakricho, who has hold of the inheritance and in order to protect it, it has been given to Perviz *Beg*, Bailee of the Treasury of the State.⁷⁷⁴

2.3.42. Incidents Involving Injury or Wounding:

A stone fell on Tomali's head in Nicosia and he has been injured, he has made an agreement with Andreyra, son of Luka for the treatment of his wound; it has been decided that Andreyra will pay 2 gold coins to Tomali;⁷⁷⁵ Mariya, daughter of Luize from the village Vuni has declared that her son Zinyo, son of Luiz has been lacerated by Sagori, son of Kostantin; she has stated that she does not have any conflict with anybody besides this; therefore, Sagori has been handed over to Chakir *Beg*, the cavalryman of the village;⁷⁷⁶ it has been ordered that a lawsuit is to be filed against Taci *Hatun*, wife of the woodchopper and her 4 bondswomen who have beaten and taken the earrings of the wife of Oruc, one of the janissaries of Cyprus by force;⁷⁷⁷ Janissary Abdunnasir, son of Yusuf has filed a lawsuit claiming that Janissary Ahmet, son of Mehmet and Janissary Mustafa, son of Ilyas have caused injury to his nose and knee after entering the house where he had been staying at Ramadan, son of Ishak's house in the village Agirdag of Kyrenia; he has proved his claim;⁷⁷⁸ Janissary Abdunnasir, son of Yusuf has proved that Janissary Ahmet, son of Mehmet and Janissary Mustafa, son of Ilyas had injured him using an axe and knife at night while he had been staying at the house of Ramadan, son of Ishak in the village Agirdag of Kyrenia;⁷⁷⁹ Yakomo, son of Piyero from the village Halassa of Nicosia has requested the registration of the lawsuit he filed claiming that he had been beaten and injured by Yakup, son of Ali;⁷⁸⁰ Hasan, son of Mehmet requested the registration that Rushen from the village Incirli has beaten and injured him from his head;⁷⁸¹ Shahdane, daughter of Gavzan has proved that Kamer, wife of *Piri*, son of Abdulgaffar and her mother Ayshe have beaten her; therefore, it has been decided that they will be brought to court;⁷⁸² Hamza, son of Rustem's wife has proved that she has beaten Kamer, wife of *Piri*, son of Abdulgaffar who has beaten Shahdane;⁷⁸³ Shahdane, daughter of Gavzan has declared that Kamer, wife of *Piri*,

773 CCR, Provision: 343, Page: 74, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

774 CCR, Provision: 378, Page: 83, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

775 CCR, Provision: 349, Page: 77, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

776 CCR, Provision: 596, Page: 185 [175], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

777 CCR, Provision: 638, Page: 200 [190], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

778 CCR, Provision: 730, Page: 231 [221], Dated: 10 Shawwal 1002.

779 CCR, Provision: 789, Page: 240 [230], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

780 CCR, Provision: 846, Page: 251 [241], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

781 CCR, Provision: 847, Page: 251 [241], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

782 CCR, Provision: 926, Page: 267 [257], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

783 CCR, Provision: 927, Page: 267 [257], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.





son of Abdulgaffar and her mother Ayshe have beaten her;⁷⁸⁴ it has been registered that Yusuf, son of Abdullah has beaten and tortured Mariya claiming that she has stolen his seal;⁷⁸⁵ it has been registered that Yusuf, son of Abdullah and Kochi, son of Abdullah have tortured the woman named Mariya;⁷⁸⁶ Karchira, son of Ergiru from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Yakomo, son of Covan had beaten him; however, Yakomo has not accepted this accusation;⁷⁸⁷ Emirze, son of Cafer from the village Yerolakko of Nicosia has made a complaint that Mustafa, son of Yusuf has beaten him near the village Incirli; following the examination it has been registered that he had in fact been beaten⁷⁸⁸ and lastly, following the promise made by his son-in-law Yakomo, stating that he will not drink alcoholic beverages and abuse his daughter again, as well as Yakomo's father standing surety for his son, Hristofi, son of Yorgi from Nicosia has accepted his daughter's being with her husband.⁷⁸⁹

2.3.43. Allowing a Muslim Man to Marry a Non-Muslim Girl:

Papa Toma, son of Hristodori from the village Somolof of Nicosia has given consent for his daughter Mari to get married to Bayram, son of Ibrahim.⁷⁹⁰

2.3.44. Renting of the Green Grocery in Nicosia:

The Municipal Officer *Hadji* Huseyin, son of Bilal has rented out the green grocery in the Nicosia market to Fethullah, son of *Hadji* Recep for 6 *akches* per day for a duration of 3 years.⁷⁹¹

2.3.45. Declaration of Commitment:

Karchira, together with Mahi, daughter of Elviz have undertaken that they will not be going anywhere else and they have declared that if they do, they will pay 1,000 *akches* to the Treasury of the State⁷⁹² and Yomi, son of Tomas from the village Sillura⁷⁹³ of Nicosia has declared that he will not demand anything from Doctor Solomo, son of Lui who has been treating his sick father if his father was to die.⁷⁹⁴

784 CCR, Provision: 928, Page: 267 [257], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

785 CCR, Provision: 1008, Page: 280 [270], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

786 CCR, Provision: 1010, Page: 281 [271], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

787 CCR, Provision: 1056, 1057, Page: 291 [281], Dated: 4 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

788 CCR, Provision: 1116, Page: 308 [298], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

789 CCR, Provision: 1196, Page: 328 [318], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

790 CCR, Provision: 351, Page: 77, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

791 CCR, Provision: 354, Page: 78, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

792 CCR, Provision: 353, Page: 77, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

793 *Sillura*; Sykloura.

794 CCR, Provision: 520, Page: 147, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.





2.3.46. Covering Damage / Loss:

Hamza *Beg*, son of Ali from the village Saint Irini of Nicosia has caused a fire which destroyed the harvests and properties of the villagers; therefore, it has been decided that he will pay 5,000 *akches* to cover the losses of the villagers.⁷⁹⁵

2.3.47. Social Solidarity Within Society:

Ummi Hatun, daughter of Ali has been left in the care of Ali *Beshe*, son of Mehmet because she does not have any place to stay;⁷⁹⁶ Raziye, daughter of Abdullah has been left in the care of Yasemin *Hatun*;⁷⁹⁷ Ayni, daughter of Abdullah who has no place to stay has been given under the care of *Al-Sayyid* Mehmet, son of *Al-Sayyid* Celal;⁷⁹⁸ Gullu, daughter of Emir from Nicosia has been given in the care of Dervish, son of Mehmet;⁷⁹⁹ Saliha, daughter of Hizir has been given in the care of Osman, son of Bekir⁸⁰⁰ with an alimony of 2 *akches* per day;⁸⁰¹ Gullu, daughter of Emir who had been given in the care of the person named Dervish, son of Mehmet before has now been given in the care of her uncle Ibrahim, son of Emrullah;⁸⁰² Azize, daughter of Taceddin has been given in the care of Yusuf, son of Kasim;⁸⁰³ Huri, daughter of Abdurrezzak who has been divorced from Mehmet, son of Hasan from Nicosia has been given in the care of Hizir, son of Mustafa;⁸⁰⁴ Zahide, daughter of Abdullah has been given in the care of Abdulgaffar *Beg*, son of Mehmet;⁸⁰⁵ Ayni, daughter of Abdullah has been given in the care of *Hadji Veli*;⁸⁰⁶ Ayshe, daughter of Durmush from Nicosia who has been divorced by her husband Halil, son of Husrev and was kept in the care of Musa, has been given in the care of Veli, son of Yusuf⁸⁰⁷ and lastly, Fatma, daughter of Hasan from Nicosia has been given in the care of Halil, son of Iskender.⁸⁰⁸

2.3.48. Education Related:

Ibrahim, the young son of Mehmet, son of Abdullah who died in Nicosia has been given to Mehmet *Chalabi*, the Prolocutor of Kyrenia to learn science.⁸⁰⁹

795 CCR, Provision: 364, Page: 79, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

796 CCR, Provision: 363, Page: 79, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

797 CCR, Provision: 388, Page: 85, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

798 CCR, Provision: 550, Page: 159, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

799 CCR, Provision: 852, Page: 252 [242], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

800 CCR, Provision: 898, Page: 261 [251], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

801 CCR, Provision: 899, Page: 261 [251], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

802 CCR, Provision: 990, Page: 278 [268], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

803 CCR, Provision: 993, Page: 278 [268], Dated: 20 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

804 CCR, Provision: 995, Page: 279 [269], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

805 CCR, Provision: 1054, Page: 291 [281], Dated: 4 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

806 CCR, Provision: 1118, Page: 308 [298], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

807 CCR, Provision: 1120, Page: 308 [298], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

808 CCR, Provision: 1121, Page: 308 [298], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

809 CCR, Provision: 367, Page: 80, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.





2.3.49. State Purchase of Market Goods:

It has been found that the barley found in the cellars is more than the needs of its owner; therefore, it has been decided that they will be bought with the current price on behalf of the state and within the presence of the authorities.⁸¹⁰

2.3.50. Fee for Prayer Reading:

The 2,400 *akches* given by the decedent Ibrahim *Agha* for the reciting of the *Amme* and *Tebareke surahs* of the Quran at the Saint Sophia Mosque of Nicosia were taken for this purpose from Muslihiddin *Effendi* by the prolocutor of the Mosque *Hadji* Meyrek Mehmet, son of Hocakin;⁸¹¹ *Sheikh* Ali has been appointed to the Omeriye Mosque to read the surah-al-*Yasin* after morning prayer, surah-al-*Amme* after mid-afternoon prayer and surah-al-*Mulk* after evening prayer by receiving his payment from the *Ghazi* Mustafa *Pasha* Vaqf located in the Nicosia Fortress⁸¹² and finally, *Hadji* Mehmet, preacher of the Saint Sophia Mosque has been appointed as the trustee of the shops consecrated by Governor Okcu-zade Mehmet *Pasha* and that he will be paid 2 *akches* per day with the condition of reading the surah-al-*Yasin*.⁸¹³

2.3.51. Registration of Demolished Houses:

Merchant Mustafa who has bought the mansion in which following the conquest of Cyprus Mustafa *Pasha*, then Memi *Agha* the *Alaybeg* of Paphos, then Ibrahim *Kethuda* and some other persons have resided in, has declared that he has demolished the mansion and sold the debris⁸¹⁴ and it has been registered that Merchant Mustafa has bought the house located in the *Ayakhane* Quarter and belonged to Hasan *Chavush*, sergeant of the *Dergah-i Ali* and has demolished it.⁸¹⁵

2.3.52. Salt Production and Export:

Upon the order of Bali *Effendi*, the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus, Yakomo *Reis* has loaded 5,000 bushels of salt onto his boat at Limassol Pier and set sail to Istanbul;⁸¹⁶ it has been ordered that the residents of the village Aydemet of Nicosia will be employed to serve their city masters, as they did before, and will be sent to the saltworks to offer their services and will be kept exempt from other duties and responsibilities;⁸¹⁷ an edict has been issued ordering that the bill of the lading *akche*, salt and sugar which has been sent from Cyprus to *Dersaadet* and the Cellars of the Sultan's Palace will be loaded to ships and will be transported to the Silifke Port; all the expenses which will be made for this job will be recorded in the books and sent to *Dersaadet*;⁸¹⁸ Damascus Janissary Mevlana

810 CCR, Provision: 375, Page: 82, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

811 CCR, Provision: 379, Page: 83, Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

812 CCR, Provision: 652, Page: 205 [195], Dated: 7 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

813 CCR, Provision: 749, Page: 236 [226], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

814 CCR, Provision: 412, Page: 92, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

815 CCR, Provision: 413, Page: 92, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

816 CCR, Provision: 414, Page: 93, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

817 CCR, Provision: 437, Page: 102, Dated: 29 Shawwal 997.

818 CCR, Provision: 438, Page: 103, Dated: 11 Shaban 1002.





Gurani Arslan's son *Sheikh* Isa has a right of collecting money in return to his duty in the saltworks in Cyprus, therefore it has been decided that his receivables amounting to 19,800 *akches* will be paid by Nurullah *Effendi*, the accountant of Bali *Effendi*, Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus;⁸¹⁹ Perviz *Beg*, the custodian of the taxes from the salt marshes has made complaints concerning the villagers who are obliged to serve in these places, stating that they do not work properly. It has been ordered that this situation be examined, the subject of complaint be stopped and that the villagers who were sent to provide services for the saltworks fulfill their duties;⁸²⁰ it has been ordered that the people who serve in the salt marshes of Cyprus and the transportation means needed for this service must be provided as before; that the salt must be extracted in time and sent to *Dersaadet* and that no lenience will be shown to anybody⁸²¹ and it has been ordered that the salt and sugar needed by the Treasury of the Palace and the Royal Kitchens will be brought to the Silifke Pier and delivered to the galley and *kalite*;⁸²² the expenses with the total of 402,108 *akches* is to be shared between the tax collecting baileys and collected from them.⁸²³

2.3.53. Giving Non-Muslims Tax-Farming Rights:

Luiz, taxman of Episkopi, Kukla and Kolosh for *muqataa* tax⁸²⁴ has offered to collect more tax than Silvestre and Ishak; therefore, because he has accepted the same amount of surplus, the right of collecting tax has been given to him again.⁸²⁵

2.3.54. Protection of the Government Records and Financial Office Money:

Based on the reassignment in the post of the Cyprus Provincial Treasurer, Mustafa *Chavush* has been sent to Cyprus to protect the money, journals, tax books in the fortress; therefore, it has been ordered to Bali *Effendi*, the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus and other functionaries that things shall be made easier for him.⁸²⁶

2.3.55. Determination of the Monetary Policy and Protection of the Value of Money:

Since the carat value of the piasters in use in Cyprus has deficiency, it has been ordered that the piasters of less than 20 piasters denomination will be exchanged with the proper ones and those who act against this order will be punished.⁸²⁷

819 CCR, Provision: 458, Page: 113, Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

820 CCR, Provision: 459, Page: 114, Dated: 16 Ramadan 1002.

821 CCR, Provision: 461, Page: 116, Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

822 A kind of war ship from the Ottoman fleet.

823 CCR, Provision: 668, Page: 211 [201], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

824 Tax collected for vineyards, gardens and fields.

825 CCR, Provision: 425, Page: 97, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

826 CCR, Provision: 449, Page: 108, Dated: 29 Rajab 1002.

827 CCR, Provision: 452, Page: 109, Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.





2.3.56. Status of the Sugar Workshops:

Information stating that the sugar processing workshops in Cyprus Episkopi, Kolosh and Kukla and other tax bringing places will become tax-providing work places has been given and that this will be advantageous both for the treasury and the people; therefore, it has been ordered that this subject must be examined and if indeed advantageous, it must be put into application;⁸²⁸ it has been ordered that the salt and sugar needed by the Treasury of the Palace and the Royal Kitchens will be brought to the Silifke Pier and delivered to the galley and *kalite*; the expenses with the total of 402,108 *akches* is to be shared between the tax collecting baileys and collected from them⁸²⁹ and lastly Silvestro, tax collector for the Kukla sugar workshop has paid the 20,000 *akches* for the expenses of the *kalite* owned by Mustafa *Beg*, the Governor of Paphos and an official letter has been given to him.⁸³⁰

2.3.57. Finding Missing Persons:

Izzettin, son of *Hadji* Ahmet has appointed *Hadji* Ali, son of *Hadji* Halil as a proxy for the release of his son from prison;⁸³¹ an alimony of 5 *akches* per day has been allocated for Gulistan, whose husband Hizir has been lost for 2 years, and who has been staying with and under the care of Hizir, son of *Hadji* from Nicosia;⁸³² Yusuf, son of Ibrahim from Nicosia has claimed that his wife Ayshe, daughter of Abdullah has disappeared in the house of Osman, son of Abdullah *Chavush*; however, it has been registered that she had died before and decided that he cannot demand any rights;⁸³³ Ramadan, son of Davut's wife Fatma has been lost in the village Prastyo of the town Mesaoria of Nicosia; he has requested from the villagers to find her as soon as possible;⁸³⁴ however, it has been registered that Ramadan, son of Davut from Nicosia has found his lost wife Fatma, daughter of Abdullah in the village Ispmolofu.⁸³⁵

2.3.58. Cemetery Construction:

Ali *Chalabi* the taxman has bought the field of the ruined church called Saint Melodadis? in the village Aydemet of Nicosia and given it to his sons Hasan and Huseyin *Chalabi*; thereafter, the villagers bought the field for 3,000 *akches* with the purpose of making a cemetery for the village.⁸³⁶

828 CCR, Provision: 460, Page: 115, Dated: 3 Ramadan 1002.

829 CCR, Provision: 668, Page: 211 [201], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

830 CCR, Provision: 979, Page: 275 [265], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

831 CCR, Provision: 63, Page: 11, Dated: 15 Ramadan 988.

832 CCR, Provision: 499, Page: 138, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

833 CCR, Provision: 630, Page: 196 [186], Dated: 15 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

834 CCR, Provision: 983, Page: 276 [266], Dated: 15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

835 CCR, Provision: 1006, Page: 280 [270], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Q'dah 1002.

836 CCR, Provision: 514, Page: 144, Dated: 1 Rajab 1003.





2.3.59. Submission of the Will:

It has been registered that Trustee Veli *Beg*, son of Suleyman before his death has confessed to whom and how much debt he had and left a will and a list of names depicting the payment of these debts;⁸³⁷ Nasuh, son of Ali has requested the registration that the deceased Kerim had left one third of his belongings to him before he died⁸³⁸ and finally, Merchant Kallotya, son of Fesenco from Nicosia has declared that if he was to die for any reason, he does not have any receivables from his partner Franchesko, son of Zulfino.⁸³⁹

2.3.60. Threatening Someone:

Annaza, daughter of Andreyra from the Fenaromeni Quarter of Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that her Ali *Reis Beg*, son of Bedir has threatened her and demanded money from her; Annaza has been found right and it has been decided that the interference of Ali *Reis* is to be stopped⁸⁴⁰ and it has been registered that Ahmet, son of Ismail from Nicosia has told his mother-in-law Rabia, daughter of Mehmet “*do not come to my house again, if you do, I will break your arms and legs and kill you*”.⁸⁴¹

2.3.61. Helping the Poor:

Huma, daughter of Ali *Hatun* from Nicosia has consecrated the courtyard of 2,5 *acres* which is located in front of her house for the purpose of cooking and distributing meals for the poor and performing Islamic memorial services⁸⁴² and it has been registered that Hamza *Agha*, trustee of the Mustafa *Pasha* Vaqf has paid 36,000 *akches* to Mehmet Baki, son of Mustafa *Pasha* as the portion for 4 months of the total 136,000 *akches* which has to be paid with the purpose of distribution to the poor.⁸⁴³

2.3.62. Providing of Wood:

Ali *Pasha* has sent a letter in connection to providing wood from the mountain villages in the requested amount and paying the price to its owners, as well as having them delivered to his functionary Hasan *Agha*.⁸⁴⁴

837 CCR, Provision: 518, Page: 145-146, Dated: 29 Safar 1003.

838 CCR, Provision: 893, Page: 260 [250], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

839 CCR, Provision: 1191, Page: 326 [316], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

840 CCR, Provision: 519, Page: 147, Dated: 1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

841 CCR, Provision: 1117, Page: 308 [298], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

842 CCR, Provision: 536, Page: 154, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.

843 CCR, Provision: 720, Page: 229 [219], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

844 CCR, Provision: 554, Page: 161, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003.





2.3.63. Determination of the Price of Wheat, Barley and Cotton:

Upon the request of Perviz *Beg*, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State, it has been registered that 1 bushel of wheat costs 60 *akches* and 1 bushel of barley 30 *akches* in the year 1002;⁸⁴⁵ apart from this, the Cyprus Accountancy Chamberlain, Mustafa *Beg* has sold 335 bascules of cotton from the cotton crop of his farm for a price of 1,000 *akches* per bascule to merchant Pavli, son of Poco and it has been registered that he has received the full amount of 335,000 *akches*.⁸⁴⁶

2.3.64. Sale of Incense:

Yakomo from Nicosia has bought 48 *vakiyyes*⁸⁴⁷ of incenses from merchant *Hadji* Ali, son of Abdullah of Aleppo, however because it has been understood that the incenses were less than 48 *vakiyyes*, it has been decided that the incenses will be returned to *Hadji* Ali.⁸⁴⁸

2.3.65. Determination of the Situation Involving Polygamy:

Upon Cyprus Dewan Sergeant Ibrahim's death, his inheritance has been sold and shared between his inheritors, wives Melek, daughter of Mahmut and Ayshe, daughter of Mahmut and his children Ilyas, Hizir, Emine and Rahime;⁸⁴⁹ Ishak the Jew from Nicosia has declared that he ordered his servant Lazar, son of Andon to bring 8 bushels of rice from his wife Bolarho who has been in Limassol and that he has sued him because he failed to bring the rice; Lazar however, has declared that he brought the rice and delivered it to his other wife Senemha⁸⁵⁰ and Fatma, daughter of Hasan and Ayshe, daughter of Abdullah have filed a lawsuit claiming that their husband Halil, son of Musa has divorced them; it has been determined that Halil is mentally unstable and therefore has been decided that the divorces are invalid.⁸⁵¹

2.3.66. Performing the Night Watch:

Upon the request of *Hadji* Huseyin, the municipality official of Nicosia and the Market Chief Ahmet, son of Mehmet, they have agreed that Mehmet, son of Mehmet and Shuayb, son of Ahmet will serve as night watchmen in the market.⁸⁵²

845 CCR, Provision: 575, Page: 168, Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

846 CCR, Provision: 579, Page: 169, Dated: 1 Rajab 1003.

847 A kind of weight measurement unit.

848 CCR, Provision: 582, Page: 170, Dated: 15 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

849 CCR, Provision: 586, Page: 172, Dated: 29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

850 CCR, Provision: 661, Page: 209 [199], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

851 CCR, Provision: 1167, Page: 320 [310], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

852 CCR, Provision: 592, Page: 184 [174], Dated: 2 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.





2.3.67. Negligence of Duty:

Due to his neglect of duty, Huseyin the *muezzin* of the *Arab Ahmet Pasha* Mosque has been replaced by Ilyas, son of Mahmut.⁸⁵³

2.3.68. Allocation of Alimony to Unclaimed Animals:

An alimony of 2 *akches* per day has been allocated for the donkey found by *Hadji* Huseyin, the *Subashi* of Nicosia⁸⁵⁴ and an alimony of 2 *akches* per day has been allocated for the donkey found by *Biyikli*⁸⁵⁵ Suleyman and handed over to *Hadji* Huseyin, the *Subashi* of Nicosia.⁸⁵⁶

2.3.69. Smearing on the Door:

Bolukbashi Hasan, son of Abdullah and bastion soldier of Nicosia has sued the boy named Mihail claiming that he pasted faecal matter onto his house and door; it has been registered that he is right.⁸⁵⁷

2.3.70. Determination of the Right to Use Water:

An order has been issued stating that those who use water from the exiles, non-Muslims and Muslims residing in the village Balikitre⁸⁵⁸ will have to bring the bills of debt for comparison with the principal records; water used by those who act against this order will be sold to other persons and an official letter has been issued about this order;⁸⁵⁹ Janissary Yusuf, son of Mustafa from Nicosia has sold his house, garden and olive trees and a field with an area of 10 *acres* with watering right situated in the village Neohoryo to Abdurrezzak, son of Mehmet for 11,000 *akches*;⁸⁶⁰ Galo, Pavlo and Karchiro have shared the garden, located in the village Pano Hrisida of Nicosia, and its watering right of 1 hour per day which they have inherited from their grandfather;⁸⁶¹ Kasim *Chalabi*, son of Mehmet, Fiefdom Journal Writer of Cyprus has rented the 2-year-crops of the farms belonging to the Cyprus Governor Cafer *Pasha* located in Nicosia, Limassol and Holi village and he has a debt of 380,000 *akches* resulting from the letting value; therefore, in order to cover this amount he has sold his houses with their outbuildings located in the village Dikomo of Kyrenia for 32,000 *akches* and his farm and fields located in the same village with their watering rights for 150,000 *akches*, his houses with their outbuildings located in the *Newbethane* Quarter of Nicosia and watering rights for 30,000 *akches* to Cafer *Pasha* and it has been registered that he still has 200,000 *akches* remaining from the letting value;⁸⁶² Komo, son of Laryo from the village Pano Deftera of Nicosia has sold her garden located in the same village with

853 CCR, Provision: 593, Page: 184, Dated: 2 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

854 CCR, Provision: 599, Page: 186 [176], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

855 Mustached.

856 CCR, Provision: 600, Page: 186 [176], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003.

857 CCR, Provision: 601, Page: 187 [177], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

858 Palaikythron.

859 CCR, Provision: 606, Page: 188 [178], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

860 CCR, Provision: 624, Page: 194 [184], Dated: 15 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

861 CCR, Provision: 657, Page: 208 [198], Dated: 15 Ramadan 1002.

862 CCR, Provision: 686, 687, Page: 218 [208], Dated: 15 Rajab 998 and 1 Rajab 998.





its outbuilding and watering right to Bahne, son of Istefanu for 4,200 *akches*;⁸⁶³ Menayol, son of Zorci from Nicosia has sold his farm and its outbuilding, a vineyard with the area of 2 *acres* with the watering right, olive trees and fields located in the village Mari of Kyrenia to Omer, son of Kasim for 8,000 *akches* and with a fixed term of 1 year;⁸⁶⁴ the waterways supplying water to the fields of Ali *Chalabi*, tax collector, which is located in the vicinity of the Paphos Gate and the fields he bought from Murat *Agha* who died while he had been the Governor of Nicosia have been ruined; therefore, a consent has been given for the repairing of them⁸⁶⁵ and Ali *Chalabi*, tax collector, has given his fields in the village Aydemet and located in the vicinity of the Paphos Gate and the fields he bought from Murat *Agha* who died while he had been the Governor of Nicosia and other fields with their watering rights to his sons Huseyin *Chalabi* and Hasan.⁸⁶⁶

2.3.71. Making Arrangements for Fabric Sales:

It has been ordered upon the request of the *Darussaade Agha*,⁸⁶⁷ Mustafa *Agha* that it is prohibited to make trade on the sets in front of the shops belonging to the Sultan Selim II. Mosque Vaqf and to have dealings of fabrics out of the *bezistan*.⁸⁶⁸

2.3.72. Status of Bankruptcy:

Lefteri, son of Covan has been said to owe 1,000 *akches* to Mehmet, son of Abdullah from Nicosia however he does not have the power to pay his debt; it has been decided that he is to be released from prison and announced bankrupt.⁸⁶⁹

2.3.73. Fatwa Concerning that Interest Cannot be Applied:

A fatwa has been issued stating that those who are appointed as custodian to the orphans of a deceased person can sell the inheritance to other persons; and if buyers do not pay the price of the inheritance they cannot apply an interest; therefore, nothing will be paid in connection to the delay in payment, only a small amount as per the determined by the judge.⁸⁷⁰

2.3.74. Donation to Medine-i Munevvere:

Upon the request of Mahmut *Beg*, trustee of the Saint Sophia Mosque Vaqf; that the 40,000 *akches* sent from the Cafer *Pasha* Vaqf to Medina every year and which has been delayed this year, has been received from Ali *Beg*, the trustee and Mehmet *Beg*, the over-looker of the said vaqf.⁸⁷¹

863 CCR, Provision: 739, Page: 234 [224], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

864 CCR, Provision: 821, Page: 245 [235], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

865 CCR, Provision: 844, Page: 250 [240], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

866 CCR, Provision: 845, Page: 250 [240], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

867 The chief eunuch in the Ottoman palace, of the black eunuchs, chief of the imperial harem.

868 *Bedesten*; covered structure used for transactions with goods. CCR, Provision: 617, Page: 192 [182], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1003.

869 CCR, Provision: 619, Page: 192 [182], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

870 CCR, Provision: 628, Page: 195 [185], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

871 CCR, Provision: 633, Page: 197 [187], Dated: 29 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.





2.3.75. Declaration of Goods:

Elisandra, son of Lui from the village Aydemet of Nicosia has declared that the fields which are seen in his possession do not belong to him and that the title deeds of these fields belong to Solomon the Jew, son of Yahya.⁸⁷²

2.3.76. Determination of the Fixed Price:

The official fixed price in the year 1003 in Cyprus for the food items⁸⁷³ being sold by cooks, pie-makers, bun-makers and other groceries has been determined.⁸⁷⁴

2.3.77. Determination of the Fate of the Money in the Cyprus Treasury:

Following an inspection, it has been seen that there are 300,592 filorins in the Cyprus Treasury and that this money has been delivered to Mustafa *Chavush*⁸⁷⁵ and since the 5 loads of *akches* were sent to *Dersaadet* on various dates during the period of duty of Mehmet *Effendi*, the dismissed former Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus; it has been decided that nothing will be demanded from Bali *Effendi*, the new Provincial Treasurer.⁸⁷⁶

2.3.78. Experiencing Public Order Issues Involving Alcohol:

Ahmet, son of Abdulkadir and *Subashi* of Nicosia and *Piri Subashi*, Chief of the Infantry and City Officer have made a denouncement that a wassail has been organized in Gavrail's house with Gavrail's wife Mariya with Benefshe and Emine together with Gavrail, son of Lefteri and Filibu, son of Lefteri; an investigation has been made and it has been registered that the denouncement was untrue;⁸⁷⁷ Abdulkadir, *Subashi* of the City has proved the lawsuit he filed claiming that Fethullah, son of Mehmet has been drinking alcohol⁸⁷⁸ and following the promise made by his son-in-law Yakomo, stating that he will not drink alcoholic beverages and abuse his daughter again, as well as Yakomo's father standing surety for his son, Hristofi, son of Yorgi from Nicosia has accepted his daughter's being with her husband.⁸⁷⁹

2.3.79. Wearing Muslim Clothing:

Ibrahim, son of Ramadan has made a complaint that Hristofi, son of Andon and servant of *Hadji* Mehmet strolls wearing Muslim attire at nights; it has been registered that Hristofi has converted to Islam and become a soldier of the bastion and that this was the reason of his appearance.⁸⁸⁰

872 CCR, Provision: 651, Page: 205 [195], Dated: 1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003.

873 CCR, Provision: 653, Page: 206 [196], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

874 CCR, Provision: 658, Page: 208 [198], Dated: 15 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003.

875 CCR, Provision: 693, Page: 221 [211], Dated: 12 Shaban 1002.

876 CCR, Provision: 1190, Page: 326 [316], Dated: 15 Muharram 1003.

877 CCR, Provision: 696, Page: 222 [212], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

878 CCR, Provision: 707, Page: 225 [215], Dated: 1 Shaban 1002.

879 CCR, Provision: 1196, Page: 328 [318], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

880 CCR, Provision: 701, Page: 223 [213], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.





2.3.80. Determination of the Inheritance Status of the *Kadi*'s Family:

In return to the shares they inherited from Mehmet, son of the deceased *Kadi* of Lefka Muslihiddin *Effendi* who died after his father, *Kadi* Ali *Effendi* from Nicosia and his brother *Mudarris* Mehmet *Effendi* who were the brothers of Muslihiddin *Effendi* have reached to an agreement and received 1,500 *akches* from Mehmet's custodian Mahmut, son of Abdurrahman.⁸⁸¹

2.3.81. Pilgrimage Visit:

It has been registered in the presence of witnesses that Ali *Chavush*, son of Veli who has 12,300 *akches*' worth of fiefdom in the village Katokopya⁸⁸² of Omorfo and some others in his control has died in the city of Beirut on his way back from pilgrimage,⁸⁸³ however *Hadji* Veli and *Hadji* Hasan have declared that they have been shown as witnesses for the death of Ali *Chavush*, son of Veli without their awareness and that they do not accept to be the witnesses.⁸⁸⁴

2.3.82. Defamation:

Emine, daughter of *Effendi* from Nicosia went to her neighbour, wife of Gavrail's house on a Ramadan night; therefore, it has been registered that the crime she has been accused by Abdulkadir, the *Subashi* of the City is not true;⁸⁸⁵ City *Subashi* Abdulkadir has filed a lawsuit claiming that Benefse, daughter of Abdullah from Nicosia went to her neighbour, wife of Gavrail's house to organize an entertainment at a Ramadan night; in fact, they had met for a chat and have proved that the claim of the *subashi* is untrue;⁸⁸⁶ Mehmet, son of Hasan and the Turkish bath owner from Nicosia could not prove his claim about his seeing his brother-in-law Mustafa, son of Veli and Mustafa *Agha*, son of Eset, the *Agha* of the Artilleryman laying down together in the baths⁸⁸⁷ and Cafer, son of Huseyin and Chief of the *Azaps* of Nicosia has claimed that Chakurya, son of Fesenco and a woman named Lucsiye were fornicating; it has been understood after the investigation that the claim is groundless.⁸⁸⁸

2.3.83. Resolution of the Debt Relationship Among *Kadis*:

Mehmet *Effendi*, former *Kadi* of Episkopi has stated that he owes 6,000 *akches* to Muslihiddin *Effendi*, the *Kadi* of Mesaoria and sent him 4,000 *akches* with his brother Mustafa Chalabi; it has been registered that 2,000 *akches* of the debt is remaining;⁸⁸⁹ Mustafa Chalabi, brother of Mehmet *Effendi* and former *Kadi* of Episkopi could not prove that he gave 4,000 *akches* to Muslihiddin *Effendi*,

881 CCR, Provision: 705, Page: 224 [214], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

882 Katokopia.

883 CCR, Provision: 717, Page: 228 [218], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

884 CCR, Provision: 718, Page: 228 [218], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

885 CCR, Provision: 740, Page: 234 [224], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

886 CCR, Provision: 877, Page: 257 [247], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

887 CCR, Provision: 802, Page: 242 [232], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

888 CCR, Provision: 804, Page: 242 [232], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

889 CCR, Provision: 742, Page: 235 [225], Dated: 15 Ramadan 1002.





the *Kadi* of Mesaoria;⁸⁹⁰ Muslihiddin *Effendi*, *Kadi* of Mesaoria has received 6,000 *akches* from Mehmet *Effendi*, former *Kadi* of Episkopi which was owed to him⁸⁹¹ and Mustafa Chalabi, son of the deceased *Kadi* Habip *Effendi* has sued Hachador, son of the deceased *Sari* Hizir with the claim that *Sari* Hizir had owed 72,150 *akches* to his father; Hachador has proved that his father had paid some part of the debt before his death and that the remaining part had also been paid to Mehmet, brother of *Kadi* Habip and Muharrem, their custodian.⁸⁹²

2.3.84. Determination of the Support Given to the Military:

Seydi, son of Yusuf has pledged to give Ali *Chavush* 6 bushels of wheat and 30 bushels of barley for each soldier.⁸⁹³

2.3.85. Determination of the Price of Barley:

Ahmet has requested a registration that he has sold 42 bushels of barley to Ali *Beshe* and received 4 gold coins in return.⁸⁹⁴

2.3.86. Determination of the Price of Cotton:

Ergiru, son of Ciryaku from the village Nisu of Nicosia has pledged that he will give 73 filorins to Bahne, son of Petro and take 3 bascules and 10 liters of cotton from him in return;⁸⁹⁵ Mustafa, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has bought 1 bascule cotton from Petro, son of Nikoli from the village Lapta of Kyrenia for 25 filorins and left it in the care of the seller;⁸⁹⁶ Tomazi, son of Zandil from the village Dikomo of Kyrenia has borrowed 73 filorins from Bahne, son of Petro and undertook to give 3 bascules of cotton in return⁸⁹⁷ and Hasan, son of Lutfi and *Azaps* Sergeant of Nicosia has produced the first cotton crop of the year 1002 and has had a sample of it registered by the court.⁸⁹⁸

2.3.87. Facing the Charge of Adultery:

Cafer, son of Huseyin and Chief of the *Azaps* of Nicosia has claimed that Chakurya, son of Fesenco and a woman named Lucsiye were fornicating; it has been understood after the investigation that the claim is groundless;⁸⁹⁹ Ali, son of Mahmut from the village Prastyo of Nicosia has proved

890 CCR, Provision: 743, Page: 235 [225], Dated: 15 Ramadan 1002.

891 CCR, Provision: 758, Page: 237 [227], Dated: 29 Ramadan 1002.

892 CCR, Provision: 1078, Page: 295 [285], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

893 CCR, Provision: 794, Page: 241 [231], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

894 CCR, Provision: 797, Page: 241 [231], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

895 CCR, Provision: 801, Page: 242 [232], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

896 CCR, Provision: 811, Page: 244 [234], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

897 CCR, Provision: 858, Page: 253 [243], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

898 CCR, Provision: 1015, Page: 282 [272], Dated: 25 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

899 CCR, Provision: 804, Page: 242 [232], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.





with witnesses that he has caught Ramadan, son of Davut in his house with his wife Saide⁹⁰⁰ and it has been registered that Yusuf, son of Kasim from Nicosia has brought home a strange woman.⁹⁰¹

2.3.88. Giving a Table Napkin to Safety:

It has been registered that Ahmet *Beshe* has given Mehmet, son of Dervish a table napkin.⁹⁰²

2.3.89. Determination of the Unit Price of Goats:

Hadji Ahmet, son of Suleyman has requested the registration that Vasil, son of Duka owes him 58 goats each costing 32 *akches*⁹⁰³ and Ibrahim, son of Mehmet from Nicosia has declared that he has sold his 30 goats to Hanno from the village Aymarina for 15 gold coins and collected the total sum of the money.⁹⁰⁴

2.3.90. Most Interesting Female Name of the Period:

Ordek, daughter of Mustafa from Nicosia has sold her house with its outbuilding located in the *Merdivenli Cheshme* Quarter to Luka, son of Lefteri for 1,800 *akches*.⁹⁰⁵

2.3.91. Finding Fugitive Persons:

Upon the declaration made by Muhip, son of Meri, cavalryman of the village Poli of Hirsofi about Zaya, son of Istasi's being a resident of the village although he had escaped from the village 20 years ago; Zaya declared that he had left the village 8 years ago;⁹⁰⁶ a *hujjat* has been given to Zaya, son of Istasi from the village Holi of Hirsofi stating that he is not obliged to live in his village which he left 6 years ago and that he can reside anywhere he wants;⁹⁰⁷ since Mevlana Muslihiddin, former *Kadi* of Mesaoria has been the surety for the fugitive Ibrahim, taxman of Mesaoria, it has been demanded from him to show a surety for the 50,000 *akches*, the debt of Ibrahim; he has declared that he will pay this money when it was ordered and the 12,000 *akches* which was under his surety to be kept in the treasury.⁹⁰⁸

900 CCR, Provision: 920, Page: 266 [256], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

901 CCR, Provision: 964, Page: 273 [263], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

902 CCR, Provision: 823, Page: 246 [236], Dated: 15 Shawwal 1002.

903 CCR, Provision: 859, Page: 253 [243], Dated: 29 Shawwal 1002.

904 CCR, Provision: 951, Page: 271 [261], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

905 CCR, Provision: 874, Page: 256 [246], Dated: 1 Shawwal 1002.

906 CCR, Provision: 885, Page: 258 [248], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

907 CCR, Provision: 886, Page: 258 [248], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

908 CCR, Provision: 907, Page: 263 [253], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.





2.3.92. Value of a Furry Feraje:

Ciryaku, son of Yorgi from the village Ipsos of Nicosia has declared that he has sold his houses in the village to Huseyin, son of Abdullah is return to a furred *feraje*.⁹⁰⁹

2.3.93. Replacing a Ring Stone:

Hadji Mehmet Beg has given a ring to *Dellal Mustafa*, son of Dede Bali to sell, the latter did not sell the ring and gave it back to its owner, however upon *Hadji Mehmet Beg's* claim that the precious stone on the ring has been changed, Mustafa has proved by witnesses that he has not changed the stone.⁹¹⁰

2.3.94. Appointment of Proxy:

Satilmish Beg, son of Veli has appointed *Hadji Hurrem Chavush* as his proxy in order to follow the *feraje* case⁹¹¹ and Zanito, son of Zinyo has appointed Muharram *Beshe*, son of Abdullah as his proxy for his court case.⁹¹²

2.3.95. The Moving of a Grave:

The grave of Huseyin *Jabi's* daughter has been stated to be next to the grave of Ali *Chalabi*, the deceased son of the *Shaykh Al-Islam*⁹¹³ Mehmet *Effendi*; therefore, it has been decided that he is to be carried to another place.⁹¹⁴

2.3.96. Appointment of the Sheikh to the Martyr's Cemetery:

Sheikh Nasruddin, son of Abdurrezzak has been appointed to the *sheikhdom*⁹¹⁵ of the martyr's grave in the vicinity of the courtyard of the Turkish bath in Nicosia.⁹¹⁶

2.3.97. Determination of the Guardianship Status:

Since Mariya, daughter of Kaplan from Nicosia has become of full legal age, she has received the 3,600 *akches* inherited from her father from Madak, son of Ciryaku, who has been the custodian for her;⁹¹⁷ upon the request by Abdullah, son of *Piri* and the custodian of the young son Mustafa of Abdullah who died in Nicosia, a consent has been given for the sale of the ox and the flock of goats and

909 CCR, Provision: 895, Page: 260 [250], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

910 CCR, Provision: 911, Page: 264 [254], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

911 CCR, Provision: 947, Page: 270 [260], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

912 CCR, Provision: 1100, Page: 303 [293], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

913 The chief religious officer of the Ottoman Empire.

914 CCR, Provision: 1013, Page: 281 [271], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

915 *Şeyhlik*; *sheyhlik*.

916 CCR, Provision: 1022, Page: 283 [273], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

917 CCR, Provision: 1026, Page: 284 [274], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.





sheep inherited by the boy;⁹¹⁸ in the lawsuit filed by Ali *Beg*, the custodian of the children of Abdullatif who died in Nicosia claiming that Nikola, son of Chaya has taken 117 bushels of barley, the debt of Papa Luka from the village Trimitya to Abdullatif; Nikola has declared and proved with witnesses that Abdullatif had told him to take the barley in return to his receivables from Luka before his death and that he has done so based on these instructions;⁹¹⁹ Perviz *Beg*, Bailee of the Nicosia Treasury of the State has declared that because the deceased *Hadji Ibrahim Beg* from Antep did not have any inheritors, his inheritance has been sold; his debts have been paid and that he has taken the remaining 9,300 *akches*;⁹²⁰ Ali *Reis*, son of Durmush and the custodian of the children of Abdullatif who died in Nicosia has declared that he has received the 960 *akches*' worth of receivables of Abdullatif from Mihali and Mariku⁹²¹ and in order to protect her properties and follow the transactions of Sivesto, daughter of Abraham, son of Tatyos who died in Nicosia, Manoil, son of Zorci has been appointed as a custodian and Shelovi, daughter of Zorci has been appointed as an over-looker.⁹²²

2.3.98. Determination of the Unit Price of Shoes:

It has been registered that Zeyni, son of Ali owes 6 gold coins to Fethullah, son of *Hadji Recep*⁹²³ and that Zeyni, son of Ali has declared that he gave 9 pairs of shoes in return to his debt to Fethullah, son of *Hadji Recep*.⁹²⁴

2.3.99. Determination of the Tanner Leather Sale:

Hizir, son of Kutlu *Beg* has filed a lawsuit claiming that Yasef owes him 9 gold coins and 45 *akches* from the tanner leather purchase; Yasef has declared that he sold these to the deceased Sarka and that the money has been taken by Perviz *Beg*, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State.⁹²⁵

2.3.100. Determination of the Share in the Ship Karamursel:

Mehmet *Beg*, son of Ismail and teller from Nicosia has sold the half share he had on the ship named Karamursel to Mehmet *Chalabi*, son of Mehmet and Omer *Beg*, son of Mehmet for 37,000 *akches*⁹²⁶ and Mehmet *Beg*, son of Ismail and teller from Nicosia has declared that he does not hold any rights to the revenues from the Dimyat Voyage of the ship he sold to Mehmet *Chalabi*, son of Mehmet and Omer *Beg*, son of Mehmet.⁹²⁷

918 CCR, Provision: 1065, Page: 292 [282], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

919 CCR, Provision: 1075, Page: 294 [284], Dated: 29 Muharram 1002.

920 CCR, Provision: 1103, Page: 304 [294], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

921 CCR, Provision: 1115, Page: 307 [297], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

922 CCR, Provision: 1178, Page: 322 [312], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

923 CCR, Provision: 1028, Page: 284 [274], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

924 CCR, Provision: 1029, Page: 284 [274], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

925 CCR, Provision: 1037, Page: 287 [277], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

926 CCR, Provision: 1045, Page: 288 [278], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

927 CCR, Provision: 1046, Page: 289 [279], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.





2.3.101. Dismissal of Duty:

Ahmet, *Agha* of the Cyprus Janissaries has stated that the weather of Cyprus is not good for him and that he cannot get on well with those under his command and requested his removal from his post; therefore, Lutfullah, former Chamberlain of Cyprus Records has been appointed to this post to replace him⁹²⁸ and it has been requested from Mehmet *Effendi*, the dismissed Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus to pay the 5 loads of *akches* which were in the Treasury of Cyprus; according to the investigation carried out by Bali *Beg*, Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus it has been determined that this money does not exist in the Treasury of Cyprus and that the functionaries have declared that they have not receive it.⁹²⁹

2.3.102. Trade with Venice:

Bayram, son of Ishak the Jew from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that he has given a capital to Yasef, son of Abraham who went to Venice for trade transactions; Yasef has accepted the claim and has declared that he bought various things with this money and put these things in a well in the *Small Khan*; however, he must receive 1,500 *akches* from Bayram for his services⁹³⁰ and upon the complaints made against Kordovan, the Ambassador of Venice of Cyprus, saying that he has been taking three-four gold coins from each sack of cotton and various excess money from other commercial goods coming from Venice and other cities to Cyprus; an investigation has been made and it has been understood that the complaint is untrue.⁹³¹

2.3.103. Determination of Tenancy Relations:

Yorgi, son of Hristofi from Nicosia has made some expenses for the repairs and other works while he has been living in the house located in the Alatyodisse Quarter and belonging to Garacho, daughter of Franchesko as a tenant; he has filed a lawsuit claiming that this money has to be paid to him; Garacho has declared that she will pay the money if these expenses are determined⁹³² and Andon, son of Maniko the cauldron maker has renounced from renting his place to Nikola, son of Mosi.⁹³³

2.3.104. Determination of the Selling Price of the Mill:

Huseyin *Chavush* from Nicosia has sold his rundown mill located in Lefka to *Zaim* Mustafa *Chalabi* for 4,000 *akches*⁹³⁴ and *Zaim* Mustafa *Chalabi* from Nicosia has sold his mill in Lefka to Piyale *Beg*, son of Abdulmennan for 4,000 *akches*.⁹³⁵

928 CCR, Provision: 1050, Page: 290 [280], Dated: 1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

929 CCR, Provision: 1185, Page: 323 [313], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

930 CCR, Provision: 1069, Page: 293 [283], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

931 CCR, Provision: 1076, Page: 295 [285], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

932 CCR, Provision: 1070, Page: 293 [283], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

933 CCR, Provision: 1097, Page: 303 [293], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

934 CCR, Provision: 1085, Page: 298 [288], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

935 CCR, Provision: 1094, Page: 301 [291], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.





2.3.105. Property Sales Cannot Be Prevented:

It has been decided that the intervention by Yakomo, son of Lui to Lui, son of Corci from Nicosia preventing the sale of his houses located in the Tribyodi⁹³⁶ Quarter will be stopped.⁹³⁷

2.3.106. Sale of the Property Owned by Sadeddin *Effendi*, Teacher of Sultan Selim II.:

Mevlana Sadeddin *Effendi*, son of Hasan Can *Effendi* and the *khoja* of the Sultan has appointed Bali *Effendi*, Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus as proxy for the properties he will be selling⁹³⁸ and Mevlana Sadeddin *Effendi*, son of Hasan Can *Effendi* and the *khoja* of the Sultan has sold his Small Turkish bath in Nicosia to Korkut *Effendi*, the fiefdom treasurer in Cyprus for 60,000 *akches*.⁹³⁹

2.3.107. Playing the Javelin Game:

Bayram *Beshe* from Nicosia has declared that he threw his *jirit*⁹⁴⁰ to Shaban *Effendi* while they were having a game of *jirit*; however, he has stated that he did not know where his *jirit* struck him.⁹⁴¹

2.3.108. The Right to Renounce Purchase:

Dellal Lora, daughter of Lesandra from Nicosia has sold the items belonging to the daughter of the Governor of Kyrenia; upon Dervish Ali not purchasing the items, Lora took them back⁹⁴² and Yorgi, son of Filori from Nicosia has renounced his transaction with Nikolo, son of Petro and they have declared that they do not have any receivables from each other.⁹⁴³

2.3.109. The Renting of the Candlemaking Workshop:

Hadji Huseyin, son of Bilal the accountant from Nicosia has rented out the Nicosia Candlemaking Workshop to Andreyra, son of Pernardi for a period of 3 years and for 30,000 *akches*;⁹⁴⁴ *Hadji* Huseyin, accountant from Nicosia had previously rented out the candlemaking workshop to Andreyra, son of Pernardi for 12,000 *akches* per annum; this time he has rented out the same place to Pernardi, son of Yakomo for a period of 3 years and for a letting value of 36,000 *akches*.⁹⁴⁵

936 Tripiotis.

937 CCR, Provision: 1088, Page: 300 [290], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

938 CCR, Provision: 1095, Page: 302 [292], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

939 CCR, Provision: 1096, Page: 302 [292], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

940 Javelin.

941 CCR, Provision: 1098, Page: 303 [293], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

942 CCR, Provision: 1099, Page: 303 [293], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

943 CCR, Provision: 1150, Page: 315 [305], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

944 CCR, Provision: 1105, Page: 304 [294], Dated: 1 Muharram 1003.

945 CCR, Provision: 1139, Page: 312 [302], Dated: 1 Muharram 1003.





2.3.110. Protection of Inheritance Law:

Hasan, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has declared that he has received the total amount of 30,000 *akches* inherited from his deceased relative Pernardi, son of Filibu from Franci, son of Lui who had been keeping control of the inheritance.⁹⁴⁶

2.3.111. Payment of Janissary Salaries:

It has been registered that Pervane *Kethuda*, the Chamberlain of Cyprus Janissaries and his clerk Shaban *Effendi* and Hasan *Bolukbashi* have given Bali *Effendi*, the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus 427,328 *akches* as the monthly wages of the janissaries for Dhu'l-Qa'dah, Dhu'l-Hijja and Shawwal months of the year 1002.⁹⁴⁷

2.3.112. Tradesman Using Fraudulent Scales:

Hadji Huseyin, Accountant of the City has filed a lawsuit claiming that Seydi *Kadi* from the marketplace has weighed the pomegranates as less; it has been registered that his scales weigh 75 *dirhams* less than the actual weight.⁹⁴⁸

2.3.113. Determination of the People to Participate in the War and Providing Logistic Support:

The Chief Admiral has sent a letter to the Governor of Cyprus ordering him to join the fleet by coming to Egriboz, after sending off the Governor of the Rhodes *Sanjaq* and Egyptian ships;⁹⁴⁹ the official Ali *Agha* has sent a letter to the *Kadi* of Nicosia in connection to the purchase of 500 chickens, 200 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of barley and the delivery of them⁹⁵⁰ and an edict has been issued ordering that the artillerymen, armourers and all the troops join the *Bec* Expedition; those who fail to join will not be receiving their monthly wages.⁹⁵¹

2.3.114. The Presence of a Fish Market in Nicosia:

It has been registered that the inheritors of Sinan *Beg*, son of Eyvan who died in Nicosia's fish market are his daughter Altin and his son Kaya who live in Kayseri and his other son Mustafa who lives in Cyprus; Altin has appointed her husband Mehmet, son of Yakup as her proxy in order to complete all kinds of formalities on her behalf.⁹⁵²

946 CCR, Provision: 1111, Page: 306 [296], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002.

947 CCR, Provision: 1142, Page: 313 [303], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

948 CCR, Provision: 1154, Page: 316 [306], Dated: 29 Muharram 1003.

949 CCR, Provision: 1198, Page: 329 [319], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

950 CCR, Provision: 1199, Page: 329 [319], Dated: 29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002.

951 CCR, Provision: 1210, Page: 333 [323], Dated: 1 Ramadan 1002.

952 CCR, Provision: 1200, Page: 329 [319], Dated: 19 Shawwal 1002.





2.3.115. Sale of the Monastery:

Polyo, son of Kostantin from Nicosia has sold the Monastery of Bici with its outbuildings to the monks of the monastery for 12,000 *akches*.⁹⁵³

2.3.116. Determination of the Number of Soldiers in Cyprus:

Even though 225 of the 300 *azap* soldiers in Cyprus have duty to guard the fortresses and 75 of them have duty to guard the marines, Governors of the Famagusta *Sanjaq* have illegally requested men from the guards of the fortresses and demanded money from their wages; upon a complaint concerning this situation an edict has been issued for an investigation and the prevention of these unlawful procedures.⁹⁵⁴

953 CCR, Provision: 1204, Page: 330 [320], Dated: 12 Shaban 1002.

954 CCR, Provision: 1206, Page: 331 [321], Dated: 29 Safar 1002.



CYPRUS COURT REGISTERS

CYPRUS COURT REGISTER NO.1

(A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)

PART III

INDEX OF THE RECORDS IN THE CYPRUS COURT REGISTER (NO.1) ACCORDING TO HIJRI DATES





3. INDEX OF THE RECORDS IN THE CYPRUS COURT REGISTER (NO.1) ACCORDING TO HIJRI DATES

Date of Record	Provision No	Page No	No of Pr.	Provision Summary
The Year 982				
Rabi Al-Awwal				
29 Rabi Al-Awwal 982 (19 July 1574)	649	204 [194]	1	Despite the fact that there already is a Turkish bath belonging to the Omeriye Mosque Vaqf, it will not be in favour for the vaqf to build a new bath; if, however there is a need for a new bath, it has been ordered for it to be built in the name of the vaqf.
Total Number of Provisions	1			

Date of Record	Provision No	Page No	No of Pr.	Provision Summary
The Year 988				
Shaban				
16 Shaban 988 (26 September 1580)	198	38	2	It has been registered that Ilyas Kethuda who had been one of servants of the deceased Mehmet Beg and who stands surety for Memi, son of Abdullah has handed Memi over to Perviz Agha.
	199			It has been decided that a price of 7 gold coins for the ox sold by Luiz to Betaven, son of Mihail is to be paid.
Ramadan				
1 Ramadan 988 (10 October 1580)	9	4	4	The Janissary Mustafa, son of Abdullah has committed blaspheme to Hasan Chavush, son of Ahmet's wife and religious beliefs and his crime has been proven by witnesses.





1 Ramadan 988 (10 October 1580)	10	4	4	The Janissary Huseyin, son of Civan has committed blaspheme to and stabbed Hasan Chavush, son of Ahmet and his crime has been proven by witnesses.
	11			The corpse of Kara Ali, one of the janissaries of Cyprus, has been found in the vicinity of the village Vavla of Lefkara and an investigation has been carried out in order to find out whether there is prostitution in the village or not. Consequently, it has been confirmed that there are no prostitutes in the village.
	12			In the investigation carried out in connection to the finding of Kara Ali's corpse, who was a janissary of Cyprus, in the vicinity of the village Vavla of Lefkara and while the inquiry has been directed to the villagers to find out if there was a prostitute named Anna residing in the village, it has been recorded that the villagers have ran away from the court.
	13	5	3	Seydi Ali, son of Halil has sold his house together with its outbuilding located in the Saint Sophia Quarter to Abdussamet, son of Musa.
	14			Suleyman, son of Mehmet from Nicosia has accepted to pay his debt to Khoja Mehmet, son of Abdulkерim as daily installments of 20 akches.
	20			Ridvan, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has bought farm and houses from Nikola, son of Yakomi and Papa Androniku, one of the relatives of Nikola has expressed claim on these properties.





1 Ramadan 988 (10 October 1580)	21	6	1	Mehmet Beg, Governor of Paphos has rented out his properties and estates located in the village Kofunye of Lefkara to Dimitri, son of Covanni; Hristofi, son of Covanni; Zorzi, son of Covanni; David, son of Lui; Hristofi, son of Todori; Eprinardi, son of Covanni; Yakomo, son of Luka and other persons mentioned.
8 Ramadan 988 (17 October 1580)	2	3	7	Suleyman Siddik, taxman for the state treasury, benefice and vassalage, together with his friends have expressed that they stand surety to each other in the case before the court.
	3			Upon the request of Gokshe, daughter of Iskender Hatun, a daily alimony of 2 akches has been allocated to her daughter Ayshe from Mehmet, son of Yakup who she entrusts her daughter to.
	4			Mehmet, son of Ali and one of the volunteers of Famagusta has bought houses from Pertalme, son of Ohandiru and Ayios Georgios, son of Adromiyan; he has also paid the sum of money increased by the church and the registration of these properties has been made in the name of Mehmet.
	5			The Janissary Kaya, son of Yusuf is selling his house located in Nicosia's Tahtakale Quarter to Musa, son of Mustafa.
6	Shaban, son of Hasan is standing surety for Karchira, son of Lui.			





8 Ramadan 988 (17 October 1580)	7	3	7	Ciryaku, son of Yorgi from Kannavya village of Pendaya has accepted to pay the debt caused in connection to the linen purchase to Bahne, son of Petro and resident of the Nicosia Fortress.
	8			The registration that Mehmet, servant to taxman Suleyman Subashi, has come to Cyprus with the Governor of Yemen, and is staying there.
9 Ramadan 988 (18 October 1580)	15	5	5	It has been decided that Janissary Mustafa will pay a daily alimony of 2 akches to his wife Cemile, daughter of Abdullah whom he has recently divorced and that she will stay entrusted with the imam of the Masjid of Haydar Beg.
	16			The killers of Janissary Kara Ali, whose corpse has been found in the vicinity of the village of Vavla of Lefkara, be caught and punished with the necessary punishments.
	17			Mehmet, son of Ahmet has been warned and advised to wed Petro, ¹ daughter of Luka whom he has been withholding in his house, however it has been ascertained that the marriage has not yet taken place.
	18			Refia, daughter of Abdullah, stepmother of Hadji Huseyin, son of Omer from Nicosia, has admitted that Hadji Huseyin is the son of her deceased husband Omer.
	19			Petro, daughter of Luka who has divorced and is in need of a home has been left in the care of Burhan, the Coffee House keeper.

1 Since "Petro - پترو" is a male's name, it has been taken into account as "Petra - پتری".





10 Ramadan 988 (19 October 1580)	22	6	7	Petro, daughter of Luka, who has been divorced by Ali, son of Halil is in need of a house, so she has been left in the care of Burhan, son of Hasan, the Coffee House keeper and has been assigned the right of receiving 2 akches per day as alimony.
	23			It has been registered that Ciryaku, son of Yorgi from the village Kannavya of Pendaya town has lent Bahne, son of Petro an amount of money which will be repaid in a fixed term of 2 months.
	24			The use of the houses which were in the possession of Andoni, son of Zinyo were interrupted by Nikola, son of Ergiru; it has been decided to stop his intervention.
	25			It has been registered that the cook Karabash Mehmet, son of Abdullah has a debt of 7 florins to the merchant Ahmet who passed away in New Khan.
	26			Mustafa, son of Abdullah from the village Dali has asked for an official registration of Meniko's, son of Kiryaku's debt to him of 96,5 florins from a cotton purchase.
	27			Sitmeri, son of Yakomo from the village Ayios Georgios of Nicosia has converted to the Muslim faith and has been given the new name Mehmet.
	28			Mehmet, son of Malik will be standing surety for Suleyman, son of Mehmet.





11 Ramadan 988 (20 October 1580)	29	6	1	It has been registered that Yusuf, son of Abdullah has a debt of 345 piasters to Ali, son of Mustafa.
	30	7	4	Piri Beg and Hasan will be standing surety for Meniko, son of Ciryaku.
	31			Zinyo, son of Nikolo will be standing surety for Ohtoro.
	32			It has been registered that Mustafa, son of Abdullah, who is one of the volunteers of Nicosia has received the full amount of cotton money from Zenito, son of Kiryaku.
	33			It has been registered that Bulgar, son of Satilmish owes 290 akches to Muslu, son of Mehmet.
13 Ramadan 988 (22 October 1580)	34	7	5	Mustafa, son of Recep and his spouse Shehri, daughter of Huseyin have divorced upon agreement.
	35			Shehri, daughter of Huseyin has been left in the care of Hamza, son of Mehmet and she has been assigned the right to receive 2 akches per day as alimony.
	36			It has been registered that Katello, daughter of Mestralle from the village Dichuria of Mesaoria, who has been brought along with Pir Ahmet Chavush, son of Huseyin, has been beaten by Dewan Sergeant Memi, son of Abdullah and left in wounds and bruises.
	37			Lieutenant Husam Khalif is the brother of Troop Leader Mehmet, son of Abdullah and he has renounced the amount he claims from the deceased Pervane Beg.
	38			It has been registered that Huseyin, son of Mustafa owes 320 akches to Hadji Ibrahim.





13 Ramadan 988 (22 October 1580)	39	8	6	Three cavalrymen of Nicosia, namely Mehmet, son of Abdullah, Mahmut son of Edip and another have made a complaint claiming that Perviz Chavush, son of Abdullah has collected vineyard tithes and imposts from the people living within the boundaries of the Papadis arable fields which in fact belongs to these cavalrymen; the complaint has been found right and the intervention of Perviz Chavush has been restrained.
	40			Hadji Musa has rented out his coffee shop, which is located in Cafer Pasha Khan to Hadji Selim with a letting value of 6 akches per day.
	41			Cyprus Dewan sergeants Musa Chavush son of Ahmet and Kasim Chavush son of Mehmet have sold their shares of the houses and fields situated in Kyrenia's Dikomo village to Mir Ali Subashi, son of Mehmet.
	42			It has been registered that Kolci, son of Brashuka owes 340 piasters to Bulgar, son of Satilmish.
	43			An investigation has been carried out upon Cyprus Provincial Treasurer of Fiefdoms Al-Sayyid Ahmet Chalabi's application; it has been understood that Mustafa Chavush, who has the duty of collecting tax, military accommodation tax and arrears has organized fake record books for the name of the residents of the village Amiando.
	44			It has been registered that Petro, son of Zorzi from Arsos village of Evdim owes 21 filorins to Mansur, son of Nasrullah from the purchase price of barley and wheat.
	47	9	2	The Janissary Mehmet, son of Hadji, has declared that he has sold his 4 houses to his wife Hani, daughter of Hizir and that no debt from the selling price is owed to him.





13 Ramadan 988 (22 October 1580)	48		2	Hani, daughter of Hizir has taken possession of the houses belonging to her husband the Janissary Mehmet, son of Hadji as alimony and donatio propter nuptias.
14 Ramadan 988 (23 October 1580)	45	9	6	Hadji Osman, son of Huseyin will be standing surety for Iskender, son of Abdullah.
	46			Ayni, daughter of Abdullah has renounced the alimony and donatio propter nuptias and has been divorced from her husband Latif, son of Abbas with whom she did not get on well.
	49			It has been decided upon the request of Ayni, daughter of Abdullah that her divorced husband Latif, is to pay 4 akches per day to her and her child an alimony.
	50			It has been registered that Muslu, son of Abdullah, who has been the custodian of young Mustafa following his father Yazici Mustafa's death, has resigned from being the custodian.
	51			It has been registered that the Janissary Mehmet, son of Abdullah, has a debt of 24 bascules of carob to Bahne, son of Petro.
	52			It has been registered that Yorgi from the village Yeri ² of Nicosia owes 25 gold coins to Nasrullah Chalabi, son of Osman Chalabi, the Clerk of the Volunteers.
	53	10	1	Loizu, son of Yorgi from Yeri village of Nicosia, who has the rights to the ploughing and service prices, has established a partnership with Abdullah Chalabi, son of Osman Chalabi and the Clerk of the Volunteers, with the condition that the latter supplies the seeds and they have also agreed on sharing the revenue.

2 Geri.





15 Ramadan 988 (24 October 1580)	54	10	5	Katello Mestralle from the village Dichuria of Mesaoria claims that Cyprus Dewan sergeant Omer Chavush, son of Abdullah and Muslihiddin Khalif have beaten her with the claim that her husband has debt to the state, seizing her household items and jewellery; upon this, Omer Chavush has refused the accusation and declared that they have given the goods to someone as escrow.
	55			It has been registered that Dellal Hasan, son of Ahmet owes 15 gold coins to Abdurrahman, the Chamberlain of the Bezistan.
	56			Upon the request of Muslu, son of Abdullah for a surety from Zaya, son of Yorgi, whose wife fell into a well and died, Ahmet, son of Durak and Musa, son of Mustafa will be standing surety for him.
	57			Muslu, son of Abdullah and proxy of Suleyman Beg, taxman for the Treasury of the Islamic State and the Sultan has received 10 gold coins from the bailsmen Ahmet, son of Durak and Musa, son of Mustafa as blood money upon the death of the spouse of Zaya, son of Yorgi caused by falling into a well.
	58			It has been registered that a proxy has been given by Ayshe, daughter of Abdullah from the village Cromidia of Hirsofi to Mustafa, son of Abdullah and one of the janissaries of Cyprus, in order to remarry Osman, the janissary.
	59	11	7	Ferhat, son of Abdullah has declared that he has sold his vineyards, gardens and houses located in a village in Nicosia to Sakari, son of Mihail and other dhimmis at a price of 600 akches and that he has received the payment in full.





15 Ramadan 988 (24 October 1580)	60	11	7	Osman, son of Abdulkadir from the village Kitriya of Nicosia has declared that he has collected all receivables from Yakup, son of Ali from the village Chatoz of Mesaoria and that there is no debt left to be paid to him.
	61			It has been registered that all the debt of Yakup, son of Ali from the village Chatoz of Mesaoria has been paid in full to Osman, son of Abdulkadir from the village Kitriya of Nicosia.
	62			It has been registered that Sefer, son of Durmush, the Taxman of the Cyprus Tannery has leased out the tanning yard to Yasef, son of Yorgi from the village Singrasi of Mesaoria for a period of 1 year with a letting value of 33 filorins and that he has collected the rent.
	63			Izzettin, son of Hadji Ahmet has appointed Hadji Ali, son of Hadji Halil as a proxy for the release of his son from prison.
	64			Shaban Beg, son of Ahmet has bought a field of 2 acres from Fesenco and Covanni from the village Neohoryo, however he claims that the field has been occupied by the Chamberlain of the Sergeants Sinan Chavush, son of Abdullah and that he has sued him; he has been found right and it has been decided that the intervention of Sinan Chavush be prevented.
65	Kristina, daughter of Ohtoro has bought some property in the village Litronda from Zinori, her enslaved relative and that she has sued Andaniku, son of Dimyato because he has been hindering her from using the said property; she has been found right and it has been decided that the intervention of Dimyato be prevented.			





15 Ramadan 988 (24 October 1580)	66	12	2	It has been decided that servant Arslan is to pay his debt of 3,000 akches to his master.
	67			Master ³ Muhittin, son of Yakup as well as the custodian and proxy of the murdered Kara Huseyin's daughter Kamer and spouse Emine has bought the property and the land sold to Pervane and Ibrahim from the village Neohoryo by Sinan Chavush, son of Abdullah who killed Kara Huseyin, for 9,000 akches and with a fixed term of 1 year.
	86	14	3	It has been registered that Nikola, son of Gavrail owes 4,5 bascules of cotton to Mehmet, son of Yusuf.
	87			Nikola, son of Gavrail has declared that he has not taken 4 bascules and 12 lodras of cotton from Mehmet, son of Yusuf, but that he has taken them from his brother in law Hristo.
	88			Mehmet, son of Yusuf has declared that he has given 4 bascules of cotton to Nikola towards a payment for a house.
	89	15	6	Mehmet, son of Yusuf has declared that he has taken five florins from Nikola.
	90			Mehmet, son of Yusuf has declared that he has sold his house to Franchesko for 22 florins and that he has collected the total sum of this money.
	93			Omer, son of Ibrahim, one of the volunteers of Nicosia has requested the money of 2,5 bascules of cotton from Papa Yanni, son of Vasili and Ergiru, son of Poli from the village Milyu ⁴ of Hirsofi.

3 Üstat; ustat.

4 Miliou.





15 Ramadan 988 (24 October 1580)	94	15	6	Iskender Chavush, son of Isfendiyar has renounced from standing surety for Papa Yanni and Ergiru for whom he has stood surety before.
	95			Ali, son of Ibrahim and Veli, son of Ibrahim have stood surety for Bayram, son of Ibrahim, a resident of Kyrenia's Fota village and an expellee from Mut, in connection to his debt to Ahmet, son of Mahmut.
	96			Omer has stood surety for Papa Yanni and Ergiru.
	103	17	1	Mehmet Chavush, son of Kasim and Pir Ahmet Chavush, son of Huseyin have stood surety for Ramadan, son of Nasuh.
	111	18	2	In the lawsuit filed by Katello, daughter of Mestralle from the village Dichuria of Mesaoria claiming that Omer Chavush, son of Abdullah and one of the sergeants of the Cyprus Dewan has entered her house, taken her money and items and beaten her; it has been registered upon the proof by witnesses that she is right.
	112			Katello, daughter of Mestralle from the village Dichuria of Mesaoria has reached an agreement with Omer Chavush, son of Abdullah and one of the sergeants of the Cyprus Dewan, who has entered her house, taken her money and items, upon being given her belongings back and 1,000 akches for the remaining stolen items.
	151	25	1	It has been registered that Ibrahim Chalabi, son of Ramazan, taxman for the tax on agricultural fields in Mesaoria, has collected 500 bushels of wheat and 3,000 bushels of barley on the account of Nuh Pasha and delivered them to the Pasha's chamberlain Huseyin Kethuda.





15 Ramadan 988 (24 October 1580)	168	29	1	Ali, son of Hasan from Nicosia has bought the house and its outbuilding located in the Arab Ahmet Quarter which was inherited from his deceased father from his sisters Selime, Hatice and Raziye for 12,000 akches.
16 Ramadan 988 (25 October 1580)	68	12	7	Shaban Beg, son of Ahmet has sold his house which has been adjacent to the house of Chalabi Chavush, the former Chamberlain of the Sergeants of Cyprus to Muslu, son of Mehmet for a price of 220 akches.
	69			Volunteer of Nicosia Mehmet, son of Murat has sold his house in the village Anaya, together with its outbuilding to Tovazu, son of Luka for a price of 13 gold coins.
	70			It has been registered that Hadji Ibrahim, son of Suleyman has sold the slaves named Hristoviye and Biberiyo, whom he bought from the village Analyonda to Papa Toma, son of Zichite for 5,5 filorins.
	71			Hizir, son of Mehmet and Mustedam, son of Abdullah have sold the houses and gardens of the slaves Kosti Nikoli and Sazu Sevari from the village Denya of Morphou to Yorgi, son of Hristofi for 3 gold coins.
	72			It has been registered that Al-Sayyid Ibrahim, son of Al-Sayyid Suleyman owes a debt of 4,5 akches to Ali, son of Mehmet.
	73			Kavlak Muslu, proxy of Suleyman Subashi watchman of the city, has declared that he does not have a black coloured ox.
	74			It has been registered that Mihail, son of Yorgi from the village Malunda of the Lefka district has a debt of 4 gold coins to Mustafa, son of Abdullah.





16 Ramadan 988 (25 October 1580)	75		1	It has been registered that the house given by Piri, son of Abdullah, Huseyin, son of Abdullah and others from the village Omorfita of Nicosia for the purpose of making a masjid for the village is adjacent to the house belonging to Hristodiye, son of Yanni.
17 Ramadan 988 (26 October 1580)	76	13	5	It has been registered that Khoja Omer, son of Hasan has collected the debt of 600 gold coins owed by Cyprus Colonel ⁵ Bali Chalabi, son of Kasim Agha.
	77			The horse which had been taken as vestry by Yunus Chavush, one of the sergeants of Cyprus Dewan, has been found with Piyero, son of Londi from the village Somolof; since it has been determined that the horse belongs to Piyero, son of Londi it has been decided that the horse will be delivered to him.
	78			Mustafa, son of Nezir who has lent 2,000 akches to Mustafa, son of Mehmet has collected the said money.
	79			Valeryo, son of Piyero from the village Tripiti has declared that he will give 15 goats to Hasan, son of Abdullah as an equivalent of his debt of 7 gold coins.
	80			Mehmet, son of Abdullah together with Maro Chaka, daughter of Zorzi and their mother Hristina, daughter of Yakomi from village Kitriya have sold their house and its outbuilding to Hanna, son of Lui for 9 gold coins and 47 lodras ⁶ of cotton.

5 Miralay.

6 Rottolo.





18 Ramadan 988 (27 October 1580)	81	14	5	Cemile, daughter of Abdullah has been left in the care of Abdulgani, son of Suleymanverdi and an alimony of 2 akches per day has been allocated.
	82			It has been registered that Cemile, daughter of Abdullah owes a debt of 545 akches to Mehmet, son of Abdi.
	83			The Agha of the Nicosia Artillerymen Huseyin Agha, son of Mehmet, has sold the garden and the field which he bought from Piyero, son of Kornari from the village Nisu of Nicosia to Huseyin Beg, son of Iskender and Hasan Beg, son of Abdullah from the volunteers of Nicosia, as well as Nisu villagers Ergiru, son of Kiryaku; Karchira, son of Lorenzo; Kostandi, son of Laryo; Lefteri, son of Mecello; Lefteri, son of Istorya; Petriye, son of Meniko; Yorgi, son of Andoni; Kiryaku, son of Londi; Andoni, son of Istorya; Lorenzo, son of Lefteri; Luizi, son of Danet and Zani, son of Safiri for 14,000 akches.
	84			It has been registered that Pir Dede, son of Maksut owes a debt of 300 akches to Teslime, daughter of Omer and wife of artilleryman Ali.
	85			Within the lawsuit filed by Cemile, daughter of Abdullah in connection to the alimony and donatio propter nuptias received from her divorced husband Mustafa, son of Abdullah; Mustafa has declared that Cemile has accepted the divorce by renouncing the alimony and donatio propter nuptias.
19 Ramadan 988 (28 October 1580)	91	15	2	Clerk Halil, son of Kasim has sold his house and its outbuilding which is situated in Saint Irine Quarter to Janissary Ramadan, son of Davut for a price of 750 akches.





19 Ramadan 988 (28 October 1580)	92	15	2	Hadji Ibrahim, son of Suleyman has appointed Gonyeli resident Mustafa, son of Cafer, a proxy for the collection of the receivables of his fiefdom products located in Piri.
21 Ramadan 988 (30 October 1580)	97	16	5	Iskender Chavush son of Isfendiyar and Janissary Yusuf, son of Mehmet have half and half shared the 3 fields located in the village Poli of Hirsofi.
	98			In the lawsuit filed against Suleyman, Bailee of the Treasury of the State, who holds the inheritance, by Abdulgani, son of Hadji Salih from Antep; he has claimed that he is the son of the decedent Hadji Salih from the Hazreti Omer Quarter of Nicosia; he has been found right and it has been decided that the inheritance will be handed to him.
	99			Upon Muslu's, son of Abdullah's purchase of a stray mare and foal from Nasrullah Chalabi, a penalty of 2 akches has been decided.
	100			Piyale, son of Abdullah has sold his house and its outbuilding situated in the Ayluka Quarter to Yorgi, son of Sodori for a price of 18,5 gold coins; he has been paid 90 akches and gives the buyer a period of 2 months for the payment of the remaining 17 filorins.
	101			It has been registered that Hasan Chavush, son of Ahmet and one of the sergeants of the Dewan of Cyprus as well as the tax collector of racket and entertainments from the gypsies, has collected 7,000 akches from the gypsies and 3,000 akches remain to be collected.





21 Ramadan 988 (30 October 1580)	102	17	7	Mehmet Chavush, son of Kasim and Pir Ahmet Chavush, son of Huseyin have stood surety for Ramadan, son of Nasuh.
	104			It has been registered that Huseyin, son of Mustafa owes a debt of 800 akches to Abdi, son of Hadji Ibrahim.
	105			It has been registered that Durmush, son of Hudaverdi owes a debt of 14 gold coins to Abdulkерim, son of Mahmut resulting from the purchase of his house.
	106			Mahmut, son of Sefer and cavalryman of Evdim's Agridya village has sued Hasan, son of Abdullah with the claim that he has collected the village's one-year worth of ispence and kept it in his possession.
	107			Gavrail, son of Papa Nikola from the village Lukrunu of Hirsofi has sued Papa Hristoforo, son of Andoni and Franchesko, son of Ohtoro, both from the village Peristerona of Nicosia claiming that they have not delivered the 2 donkeys which he bought from them; he has been found to be wrong and his claim has been refused.
	108			Yakomo, son of Viredo will stand surety for Badista, son of Luka.
	109			Upon Yakomo's, son of Viredo's standing surety for Badista, son of Luka, Luka has been released from prison.
23 Ramadan 988 (1 November 1580)	110		1	Katello, daughter of Mestralle from the village Dichuria of Mesaoria has sued Memi Chavush with the claim that he has entered her house and stolen some money and items, however they have reached an agreement upon his paying 1,000 akches to her.





23 Ramadan 988 (1 November 1580)	113	18	3	Kurd, son of Abdullah has paid his divorced wife Zile, daughter of Brashuka 5 akches as donatio propter nuptias and alimony.
	114			It has been registered that Perviz Chavush, son of Abdullah has taken 4 shallow frying pans and one cooking pot from Mahmut, son of Maksut.
	115			Ayshe, daughter of Ali has renounced the alimony and donatio propter nuptias and has been divorced from her husband Musa, son of Ilyas with whom she has been not getting on with well.
	116	19	2	Ayshe, daughter of Abdullah who has been divorced by Musa, son of Ilyas has been given in the care of Recep, son of Latif and an alimony of 2 akches per day has been allocated for her needs.
	117			It has been registered that Abdulgani, son of Hadji Salih has collected 230 akches from Nusret in connection to his deceased father selling clothes to Nusret.
24 Ramadan 988 (2 November 1580)	119	19	4	Ramazan, the custodian and proxy of the deceased Tarsus Governor Sinan Beg's children have sued Mehmet Chavush, son of Abdullah with the claim that he owes 10,000 akches from the inheritance; it has been registered that Mehmet Chavush has paid 3,000 akches from his debt.
	120			It has been registered by the witnesses that Meniko, son of Isterlando has a debt owed to Kochi, son of Ciryaku.
	121			Osman, son of Abdulkadir and the muezzin of the Shaban Kethuda Masjid in the village Potamya has declared that he has collected all the money owed to him by Ibrahim, son of Yusuf and the trustee of the masjid and that there is no more debt to be received.





24 Ramadan 988 (2 November 1580)	122	19	4	In the lawsuit filed by Andreyra, son of Petro from the village Poli of Hirsofi against Gavrail, son of Papa Nikola claiming that he has stolen his donkey, it has been understood that he is right and a decision concerning the return of the donkey to its owner has been reached.
	123	20	4	It has been registered that Omer, son of Ibrahim from the volunteers of Nicosia has a remaining debt of 290 akches owed to Muslu, son of Mehmet.
	124			Mahmut, son of Veli, the muezzin of Saint Sophia Mosque has appointed Mustafa Khalif, son of Erdogdu as a proxy to his post because of his upcoming visit to his hometown.
	125			Ahmet, son of Abdullah has sued Badista, son of Yertelmo from the village Ayios Theodoros of Evdim claiming that he has taken 12 loads of wine from the winery he has bought; Badista has declared that the amount has been 7,5 loads and that it belonged to him.
	126			It has been registered that Gani, son of Mehmet owes a debt of 150 akches to Ahmet, son of Omer.
25 Ramadan 988 (3 November 1580)	127		3	Abdi Beg, son of Abdurrezzak has been appointed as custodian to Hadji Veli, son of Hadji Ibrahim's wife Emine, daughter of Hadji Ahmet and their children Fazlullah and Abdullah in order to protect their properties and carry out their transactions, following his death while on his way to Istanbul.





25 Ramadan 988 (3 November 1580)	128	20	3	Ahmet, son of Abdullah has sued Badista, son of Yertelmo from the village Ayios Theodoros of Evdim claiming that he has taken 12 loads of wine from the winery he has bought; Badista has proved that the wines belonged to him.
	129			Hadji Mustafa Nasuh has filed a lawsuit against Abdi Beg, son of Abdurrezzak who, following his death while on his way to Istanbul, has been appointed as custodian to Hadji Veli's, son of Hadji Ibrahim's wife Emine, daughter of Hadji Ahmet and their children Fazlullah and Abdullah claiming that the deceased owed him a debt of 49 gold coins; he has been found right and it has been decided that this amount is to be paid to him.
29 Ramadan 988 (7 November 1580)	118	19	1	Deniz, son of Suleyman has declared that he has collected all his receivables in full from Bulgar, son of Yagmur.
Total Number of Provisions	132			

Date of Record	Provision No	Page No	No of Pr.	Provision Summary
The Year 993				
Jumada Al-Awwal				
1 Jumada Al-Awwal 993 (1 May 1585)	916	265 [255]	1	The Kaptan-i Derya has emancipated Petro, son of Hristofi and one of the slaves; therefore, it has been requested that nobody hinders him on his way to his country.
Total Number of Provisions	1			





Date of Record	Provision No	Page No	No of Pr.	Provision Summary
The Year 995				
Jumada Al-Awwal				
15 Jumada Al-Awwal 995 (23 April 1587)	1182	323 [313]	1	It has been registered that Sagir Ali the butcher has bought the goods in the butcher's shop which he rented from the Saint Sophia Vaqf for 22 gold coins.
29 Jumada Al-Awwal 995 (7 May 1587)	1181		1	Hidayet Chalabi, trustee of the Sultan Selim II. Khan Vaqf in Nicosia has rented out the butcher's shop belonging to the vaqf to Sagir Ali the butcher for 10 years and for a letting value of 1 akche per day.
Total Number of Provisions	2			

Date of Record	Provision No	Page No	No of Pr.	Provision Summary
The Year 997				
Rabi Al-Awwal				
8 Rabi Al-Awwal 997 (25 January 1589)	477	123	1	Since the sergeancy of Huseyin Chavush, sergeant of the Dergah-i Ali who is also the taxman of customs and salt marsh duties, as well as taxes related with the treasury of the state and marine works, has been given to his son Mahmut and Huseyin Chavush has been appointed as confiscator and custodian; it has been ordered that their sureties be taken, their accountancy be inspected every 6 months and that the collected taxes be transferred to the treasury.





Rabi Al-Thani				
8 Rabi Al-Thani 997 (24 February 1589)	476	122	1	Huseyin Chavush, sergeant of the Dergah-i Ali who is also the taxman of customs and salt marsh duties, as well as taxes related with the treasury of the state and marine works, has complained that although his accountancy has been inspected every year and a copy of this inspection report has been given to him signed and sealed, there has been an intervention towards his tax collecting and the debt of his predecessor Murat Agha to the treasury has been claimed from him; therefore, it has been ordered that the situation be investigated and if he is found right, nobody will interfere with his tax collecting.
Shawwal				
29 Shawwal 997 (10 September 1589)	437	102	1	It has been ordered that the residents of the village Aydemet of Nicosia will be employed to serve their city masters, as they did before, and will be sent to the saltworks to offer their services and will be kept exempt from other duties and responsibilities.
Dhu'l-Qa'dah				
1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 997 (11 September 1589)	495	136	2	There has been a complaint that the cavalymen in the village Kurtaga of Paphos are collecting money from the villagers claiming that they act as subashi; that they have been forcing the villagers for drudgery services and taking their wheat and barley from the threshing fields; therefore, it has been ordered that the situation is to be investigated and such illegal acts be stopped.





1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 997 (11 September 1589)	496	136	2	The Taxman of Cyprus Municipality Taxes has complained that the soap manufacturing workshops in Nicosia and Famagusta are producing soap and that for this reason it has been impossible to import soap from abroad and thus he and the treasury bear losses; therefore, it has been decided that the soap workshops in these cities are to be closed and that a letter concerning the matter has been sent.
Total Number of Provisions	5			

Date of Record	Provision No	Page No	No of Pr.	Provision Summary
The Year 998				
Rabi Al-Thani				
15 Rabi Al-Thani 998 (21 February 1590)	1032	285 [175]	1	Ahmet, son of Abdullah and the custodian of the children of the deceased Ahmet Chavush has filed a lawsuit claiming that Ali Beg, son of Abdullah owed a debt of 5,000 akches to the deceased Ahmet Chavush; he has been found right and it has been decided that the debt must be paid.
Rajab				
1 Rajab 998 (6 May 1590)	687	218 [208]	1	Kasim Chalabi, son of Mehmet, Fiefdom Journal Writer of Cyprus has rented the two-year-crops of the farms belonging to the Cyprus Governor Cafer Pasha located in Nicosia, Limassol and Holi village and he has a debt of 380,000 akches resulting from the letting value; therefore, in order to cover this amount he has sold his houses with their outbuildings located in the village Dikomo of Kyrenia for 32,000 akches and his farm and fields located in the same village with their watering rights for 150,000 akches to Cafer Pasha and it has been registered that he still has 200,000 akches remaining from the letting value.



**CYPRUS COURT REGISTER NO.1**

(A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)



15 Rajab 998 (20 May 1590)	686	218 [208]	1	Kasim Chalabi, son of Mehmet, Fiefdom Journal Writer of Cyprus has rented the two-year-crops of the farms belonging to the Cyprus Governor Cafer Pasha located in Nicosia, Limassol and Holi village and he has a debt of 380,000 akches resulting from the letting value; therefore, in order to cover this amount he has sold his houses with their outbuildings located in the village Dikomo of Kyrenia for 32,000 akches and his farm and fields located in the same village with their watering rights for 150,000 akches, his houses with their outbuildings located in the Nevbethane Quarter of Nicosia and watering rights for 30,000 akches to Cafer Pasha and it has been registered that he still has 200,000 akches remaining from the letting value.
Total Number of Provisions	3			

Date of Record	Provision No	Page No	No of Pr.	Provision Summary
The Year 999				
Rabi Al-Thani				
1 Rabi Al-Thani 999 (10 February 1591)	690	220 [210]	1	Suleyman, Trustee of the Mustafa Pasha Vaqf and Subashi of Nicosia has sold his flooded field with an area of 3 acres and the houses in it located in the village Lakadamyia to Franchesko, son of Mavile for 35 filorins.
Jumada Al-Awwal				





15 Jumada Al-Awwal 999 (11 March 1591)	492	134	1	Ergiru from the village Omorfita has made a complaint that village cavalrymen have demanded chift bozan tax from him although he has been residing in the village Vezace of Nicosia for the last 18 years; therefore, in accordance to the issued fatwa it has been ordered that he will be kept exempt from this tax.
Jumada Al-Thani				
10 Jumada Al-Thani 999 (5 April 1591)	517	144	1	The inheritance of Huseyin, one of the janissaries of Cyprus who died in the village Istroncilo has been sold for 30,900 akches and the money has been delivered to Mehmet Subashi, Bailee of the Treasury of the State of Cyprus to be given to his inheritors.
Shaban				
15 Shaban 999 (8 June 1591)	648	204 [194]	1	It has been ordered that the ruined shops and houses in Nicosia and Famagusta which belong to the Vizier Mustafa Pasha Vaqf are to be exchanged in advantage of the vaqf.
Total Number of Provisions	4			

Date of Record	Provision No	Page No	No of Pr.	Provision Summary
The Year 1000				
Jumada Al-Awwal				
1 Jumada Al-Awwal 1000 (14 February 1592)	1202	330 [320]	1	An edict stating that the bastion soldiers and azaps in the fortresses of Nicosia and Famagusta will not be employed in any service other than their duties has been sent.





29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1000 (13 March 1592)	573	168	1	For the young children, namely Mehmet, Ayshe and Mahbube whose father Abdalbaki, son of Ahmet died in Nicosia, their mother Fatma, daughter of Budak has been appointed as custodian in order to protect their properties and follow their transactions.
Total Number of Provisions	2			

Date of Record	Provision No	Page No	No of Pr.	Provision Summary
The Year 1001				
Jumada Al-Awwal				
24 Jumada Al-Awwal 1001 (26 February 1593)	1205	331 [321]	1	Khatip Huseyin, the financial journal writer of the Cyprus Treasury has resigned from his duty by his own will and Khatip Mustafa, son of Abdi has been appointed to replace him.
Shaban				
15 Shaban 1001 (17 May 1593)	697	222 [212]	1	Consent for the shared inheritance has been given for Mehmet and Neslihan, son and daughter of the deceased Kadi of Lefka Mevlana Muslihiddin Effendi.
Shawwal				
21 Shawwal 1001 (21 July 1593)	483	126	1	Kordava, one of the merchants from Venice has bought cotton from Cyprus however with the forcing of Mehmet, provincial treasurer of Cyprus he has paid more than the normal price; therefore, it has been ordered that the money he has paid to be returned to him or to be given cotton in return of the money.



**CYPRUS COURT REGISTER NO.1**

(A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)



29 Shawwal 1001 (29 July 1593)	434	101	1	Mustafa Chavush, sergeant of the Dergah-i Mualla who has fiefdom in the village Kambi of Nicosia and some other places has not joined the Bec ⁷ Expedition and for this reason some people have wanted to interfere with his fiefdom and sergeantship; an edict has been issued ordering that since he fulfills his duty of collecting the taxes for the property nobody is to interfere with him.
	482	126	1	Kordava, one of the merchants from Venice has bought cotton from Cyprus however with the forcing of Mehmet, provincial treasurer of Cyprus he has paid more than the normal price; therefore, it has been ordered that the money he has paid to be returned to him.
Total Number of Provisions	5			

Date of Record	Provision No	Page No	No of Pr.	Provision Summary
The Year 1002				
Muharram				
1 Muharram 1002 (27 September 1593)	243	51	1	The farm with its buildings and servants belonging to Cafer Pasha and which is located in the village Somolof has been rented to cashier Mehmet with a letting value of 60,000 akches per annum.





17 Muharram 1002 (1 October 1593)	457	112	1	It has been ordered that the goods and various belongings of Sefer Beg, Governor of Kyrenia Sanjaq which were unlawfully sold be taken back from whoever have it and returned to him.
29 Muharram 1002 (25 October 1593)	1075	294 [284]	1	In the lawsuit filed by Ali Beg, the custodian of the children of Abdullatif who died in Nicosia claiming that Nikola, son of Chaya has taken 117 bushels of barley, the debt of Papa Luka from the village Trypimeni to Abdullatif; Nikola has declared and proved with witnesses that Abdullatif had told him to take the barley in return to his receivables from Luka before his death and that he has done so based on these instructions.
Safar				
29 Safar 1002 (24 November 1593)	1206	331 [321]	1	Even though 225 of the 300 azap soldiers in Cyprus have duty to guard the fortresses and 75 of them have duty to guard the marines, Governors of the Famagusta Sanjaq have illegally requested men from the guards of the fortresses and demanded money from their wages; upon a complaint concerning this situation an edict has been issued for an investigation and the prevention of these unlawful procedures.
Rabi Al-Awwal				
1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1002 (25 November 1593)	430	100	2	It has been ordered that the Kadi of Nicosia is also appointed as the inspector of properties.
	431			Belceme, whose father died has reported that the cavalrymen have wanted to give the fields of her father to other persons based on the notion that her father did not have a son or a brother; an edict has been issued stating that a previous order instructed that girls who are involved with agriculture will have the right to own the inherited fields; therefore, the fields have been given to Belceme.





Rabi Al-Thani				
15 Rabi Al-Thani 1002 (8 January 1594)	454	110	1	Mehmet and Davut have wanted to collect all the money which will come from the sale of the farm and other properties which have been inherited from their deceased father Sefer Beg, Governor of Kyrenia Sanjaq and then go to Anatolia; therefore, it has been ordered that nobody will interfere with them and their properties.
29 Rabi Al-Thani 1002 (22 January 1594)	130	21	5	An alimony of 5 akches per day has been allocated for the needs of Emine, daughter of Abdullah who has been left in the care of former provincial treasurer Mehmet Effendi by Hadji Hurrem Chavush.
	131			Mehmet, son of Ali has rented the Turkish bath from the Mustafa Pasha Vaqf for 1 year with a letting value of 18,000 akches.
	132			It has been registered that Hadji Suleyman has taken an ox from Hasan, son of Musa.
	133			Janissary Hadji Suleyman Chavush has declared that he owes a debt of 10 gold coins to Hasan, son of Musa for the ox he bought from him.
	134			It has been registered that Mustafa owes a debt of 3,000 akches to Sadi Effendi in connection to the harar ⁸ purchase.
	195	35	1	The sharing of the inheritance of Hadji Chavush, son of Cihan to his inheritors.
	232	46	1	In the lawsuit filed by Recep, son of Shaban against Hristofi, son of Petra claiming that the latter has taken possession of the field and gardens which were devoted as vaqf for the mosque of the village Kitiya of Nicosia by his decedent father; he has been found right and it has been decided that the field and gardens are vaqf.

8 Large sacks.





Jumada Al-Awwal				
1 Jumada Al-Awwal 1002 (23 January 1594)	427	98	1	The fiefdom of Omer from the village Kalavach of Nicosia which was given to another person because he had become fugitive, will be given back to him and no one will be allowed to interfere.
	721	229 [219]	1	The inheritance from the deceased Nebi, son of Isa left to his sister and his wife has been registered.
	872	255 [245]	1	With the request of Mehmet Beshe, son of Abdulvahhap and the custodian of Ayni, daughter of Abdullah who converted to Islam with her own will, it has been decided that Ayni's father Flazomi will give his daughter 3 dirhams of silver a day for her needs.
15 Jumada Al-Awwal 1002 (6 February 1594)	422	96	2	The Governor of Karaman Ramadan Pasha has been appointed as the Governor of Cyprus.
	423			An edict has been issued ordering that Governor of Cyprus Ramadan Pasha to embark the begs under his command together with 300 janissaries and azap soldiers to galleys and send them to Rhodes to serve under the command of Captain Sinan Pasha.
29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1002 (20 February 1594)	234	47	1	Perviz Beg, son of Abdulmennan, Bailee of the Treasury of the State of Nicosia has collected some amount of money from the villagers of Aydemet, Yerolakko and Kinusa as blood money for Zaya, son of Marco who was murdered near the village Incirli; he has declared that he does not have any conflict with the people of these villages.





Jumada Al-Thani				
1 Jumada Al-Thani 1002 (22 February 1594)	146	24	1	Al-Sayyid Mehmet, son of Al-Sayyid Kasim, trustee of the Arab Ahmet Pasha Vaqf in Nicosia, has applied for the registration of the bakery shop bought by Huseyin Chavush, sergeant of the Dergah-i Ali from the son of Sefer Chavush, stating that it belongs to the vaqf.
	158	27	1	Kasim, trustee of the Arab Ahmet Pasha Mosque Vaqf has been relieved of his duty and Murat, son of Abdullah has been appointed to this post.
29 Jumada Al-Thani 1002 (22 March 1594)	196	36	1	The inheritance of Hasan Chavush, son of Abdullah has been sold and shared between his daughter and wife.
	433	101	1	Mustafa Chavush, sergeant of the Dergah-i Mualla who has fiefdom in the village Kambi of Nicosia and some other places has not joined the Bec Expedition and for this reason some people have wanted to interfere with his fiefdom and sergeantship; an edict has been issued ordering that since he fulfills his duty of collecting the taxes for the property nobody is to interfere with him.
Rajab				
1 Rajab 1002 (23 March 1594)	141	23	1	It is registered that the price value of the horse bought from Hasan Chavush has been paid in full by Bayram Chavush, son of Habip of Nicosia.
	142	24	3	Muslu Chalabi, son of Ahmet, the Sermahfil of Saint Sophia Mosque has appointed Piri Khoja, son of Hadji Mehmet in his place while he is visiting Silifke.





1 Rajab 1002 (23 March 1594)	143	24	3	It has been registered that Ishak, son of Ahmet from the village Fertek of Mamuriye town of Ic-il has been enlisted as a janissary and therefore will be exempt from taxes accordingly.
	145			Yusuf Beg, son of Ali from Nicosia has sold his house and outbuilding situated at the Arab Ahmet Quarter to Recep, son of Ivaz for a price of 3,300 akches.
	147	25	4	Cafer Beg, son of Yusuf, taxman of the village Balikitre of Nicosia, has sued Ibrahim Beg, son of Yusuf, cavalryman of the village, for the delivery of the tax of the field of Yakomo, son of Ciryaku; however, the lawsuit has been rejected because Ibrahim Beg has proved that the subject is not a field as claimed by Cafer Beg, but a garden.
	148			Ridvan and his brother Ali, son of Mustafa from Nicosia have sold their garden situated in the Ayluka Quarter to Yano, son of Marto for a price of 600 akches.
	149			Zaneto, son of Zinyo will stand as surety for Mariya, daughter of Zivan in connection to her debt of 10 gold coins which she owes to Ridvan, son of Mustafa.
	150			Zaneto, son of Zinyo will stand as surety for Mariya, daughter of Zivan in connection to her debt of 8 gold coins which she owes to Ali, son of Mustafa.
	154	26	1	The field which belonged to Mehmet Chalabi who died in the Monastery Grounds within the vicinity of the Kyrenia Gate of Nicosia has been sold to Ayshe, daughter of Huseyin Chavush and Shemsi Hatun, daughter of Mehmet Beg for 1,000 akches; therefore, the land registration will be completed accordingly.





1 Rajab 1002 (23 March 1594)	441	105	1	Bali Effendi from the treasurers of Sultan's Treasure has been appointed as the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus.
11 Rajab 1002 (2 April 1594)	144	24	1	It has been registered that Osman, son of Emrullah from the village Fertek of Mamuriye town of Ic-il has been enlisted as a cavalryman and exempt from taxes accordingly.
15 Rajab 1002 (6 April 1594)	152	26	3	Sefer, son of Hadji Ahmet from Nicosia, has sold the vineyard, garden, field, house and farms which he inherited from his father and located in the village Dudu of Karaman's Gaferyat town to Nasuh, son of Ali for 7,200 akches.
	153			Todori, son of Yakomo from Nicosia has sold his house located in the village Aydemet with its outbuilding to Piri, son of Osman for 3,600 akches.
	155	The field which belonged to Mehmet Chalabi who died in the Monastery Grounds within the vicinity of the Kyrenia Gate of Nicosia has been sold to Ayshe, daughter of Huseyin Chavush and Shemsi Hatun, daughter of Mehmet Beg for 1,000 akches; therefore, the land registration will be completed accordingly.		
	156	27	2	Yusuf, son of Musa has brought barley, the first produce of the year and this has been recorded in the register.
	157			Nasuh, son of Ali from Nicosia has sold his house located in the Tabakhane ⁹ Quarter with its outbuilding to Ali, son of Mustafa Beg for 2,000 akches.

9 Tannary.





15 Rajab 1002 (6 April 1594)	426	98	1	Ilyas Kethuda, trustee of the vaqf of the deceased Paphos Governor Mehmet Beg, which is located in Ahtima has reported that the functionaries have been interfering with the properties of the vaqf; therefore, it has been ordered that the properties of the vaqf will be governed as per the conditions stated in the certificate-charter of the vaqf and the conditions in the order and the management will be carried on by the officers of the vaqf properties.
28 Rajab 1002 (19 April 1594)	169	29	1	Abdulkerim Chavush has given away his garden in the village Neohoryo of Nicosia to his daughter Fatma and his house with its outbuilding in the Kizil Kule Quarter to his other daughter Ayshe.
	172	30	2	Fatma, daughter of Abdullah has been left in the care of Mehmet, son of Murat.
	173			Ahmet, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has paid back his debt of 2,500 akches to the deceased Kerim Beshe and taken back the sword he left as a safety deposit.
29 Rajab 1002 (20 April 1594)	135	21	1	It has been registered that Mustafa Kethuda, chamberlain of the former Cyprus Governor Ramadan Pasha, has beaten Ahmet, son of Isa and blamelessly imprisoned him for a long period.
	138	22	1	Due to the deceased Paphos Governor Mehmet Beg not having any sons, his fields in the village Ashelya of Kukla have been sold to Mustafa Chavush, sergeant of the Dergah-i Ali, for 3,000 akches.





29 Rajab 1002 (20 April 1594)	139	23	2	It has been registered that Halil, son of Halil, his wife Cennet and her mother Suret from the village Prastyo of Nicosia have strangled Halil's daughter Teslime and disposed of her body by throwing it in a well.
	140			It has been registered upon the requests of vaqf trustee Ali Beg and Minister Mehmet Beg that a monastery, a water wheel, a room, a shop and a house within the vicinity of the Nicosia marketplace have been devoted as vaqf by Agha Cafer Pasha and that these have been recorded in his deed of trust of pious vaqf.
	159	27	2	Kasim Chavush, son of Mehmet, trustee of the Arab Ahmet Pasha Mosque Vaqf has been relieved of his duty and Murat, son of Abdullah has been appointed to this post.
	160			Ali, son of Mansur has sued Huseyin, son of Budak claiming that his lost donkey is in the possession of the latter; he has been found right and it has been decided that the donkey will be returned to him.
	161	28	4	Mehmet, son of Ahmet from Nicosia has sold his fields and the houses in these fields located in the village Saint Thodoro with its outbuilding to Ibrahim Beg, son of Abdullah for 4,500 akches.
	162			It has been registered that Ali, son of Hasan from Nicosia has reached full legal age.





29 Rajab 1002 (20 April 1594)	163	28	4	Rahime, daughter of Hadji Kasim has rented out the farm located at the village Matyat ¹⁰ and which belongs to the orphans of Mehmet Chalabi, with all its animals and wares to Mustafa, son of Abdullah Al-Cundi for a letting value of 8,000 akches.
	164			It has been registered that Mustafa, son of Abdullah Al-Cundi who has rented the farm located at the village Matyat and which belongs to the orphans of Mehmet Chalabi owes a debt of 5,000 akches to these children.
	165	29	3	Janissary Agha Ahmet Agha of Nicosia has rented out his barley field located in the town Goksun to Hadji Mehmet, son of Ali from Adana for a letting value of 22,000 akches.
	166			Janissary Agha Ahmet Agha of Nicosia has rented out his barley field located in the town Goksun to Hadji Mehmet, son of Ali from Adana for a letting value of 22,000 akches; Ali, son of Davut will be standing surety for this amount of money.
	167			Emine, daughter of Abdullah from Nicosia has appointed Hasan, son of Hamza as proxy in her court case.
170	30	2	Perviz Beg, Nicosia Bailee of the Treasury of the State has opened a lawsuit claiming that Paphos Governor Mehmet Beg owes him 780,000 akches and various stores of grain; however, the case has been rejected because he could not prove it.	

10 Mathiatis.





29 Rajab 1002 (20 April 1594)	171	30	2	Cemile Hatun has been left in the care of her stepfather Yusuf, son of Kasim.
	174	31	2	Mehmet, son of Yahya from Nicosia has sold his slave Reyhan, son of Abdullah to his wife Azize, daughter of Durak for 3,500 akches.
	175			Emine, daughter of Abdullah from Nicosia has sued her divorced husband Kadi Musluhiddin with a demand for alimony; it has been decided that no alimony will be allocated, that they have been divorced and she has been granted permission to marry another man.
	269	56	1	Upon a request by Hadji Hurrem, son of Abdullah Chavush from the Dizdar Agha Quarter, who is also the custodian of Ayni, daughter of Hasan Chavush, an alimony of 10 akches per day has been allocated from the properties of Ayni, daughter of Hasan Chavush for her needs.
	424	97	2	The rations and food in the estimated amounts needed for the cellars of the Governor of Cyprus have to be bought with their current prices and sent to him via Kasim Agha.
	425			Luiz, taxman of Episkopi, Kukla and Kolosh for muqataa tax has offered to collect more tax than Silvestre and Ishak; therefore, because he has accepted the same amount of surplus, the right of collecting tax has been given to him again.
	428	99	1	It has been ordered that Mehmet and other persons cannot interfere with the fiefdom of Omer from the village Kalavach of Nicosia.





29 Rajab 1002 (20 April 1594)	436	102	1	Upon the request of Mustafa Pasha's son Mehmet, an edict has been found ordering that the vaqf akches held by the deceased trustee Suleyman of the Mustafa Pasha Vaqf will be taken from his inheritors.
	449	108	2	Based on the reassignment in the post of the Cyprus Provincial Treasurer, Mustafa Chavush has been sent to Cyprus to protect the money, journals, tax books in the fortress; therefore, it has been ordered to Bali Effendi, the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus and other functionaries that things shall be made easier for him.
	450			The Kadi of Kayseri has issued a hujjat informing that Ramadan, son of Musa from Cyprus owed 4,600 akches to Dede, son of Isa who died in Kayseri and that Ramadan, son of Isa and the custodian of the orphans has been appointed proxy in order to collect this money.
	451	109	1	It has been ordered that the limestone which has not been slaked and spent because of the former Provincial Treasurer Mehmet Effendi will be brought to Nicosia and no oppression will be applied on people by using this pretext.
	673	214 [204]	1	A hujjat showing the amount of tax on linen and cotton to be collected from the villages of the Kukla District has been given.
Shaban				
1 Shaban 1002 (22 April 1594)	176	31	1	Ahmet Agha, son of Hasan has been appointed to replace the Armourers Agha of Nicosia, Hasan, son of Abdullah.





1 Shaban 1002 (22 April 1594)	182	32	2	Zano, son of Solomo from Nicosia has renounced the lawsuit he filed against Yakomo, son of Luizi in connection to the claim of him raiding his house.
	183			It has been registered that Franchesko, son of Yorgi from Nicosia has taken on the debt a sum of 2,700 akches from Shaban, son of Ahmet with a fixed term of 5 months.
	184	33	5	Huseyin Kethuda, son of Hamza has bought barley and wheat from Papa Filibu from Karpasia and paid for them, Yakomo, son of Brashuka, Mihail, son of Andon and Piyero, son of Bafidi have sued him regardless, claiming that he has not paid; however, their case has been rejected.
	185			Ayni, daughter of Abdullah from Nicosia has renounced donatio propter nuptias and alimony and has been divorced from her husband Nesimi, son of Hadji Hamza.
	186			Ayni, daughter of Abdullah has been given in the care of Bali, son of Abdullah.
	187			Hadji Hurrem Beg, son of Abdulmennan, custodian for Ayni, the young daughter of Hasan Chavush who died in Nicosia, has sold the house and its outbuilding located in the Saint George Quarter and which Ayni inherited from her father, to Yusuf Beg, son of Mehmet for 4,000 akches.
	188			Nesimi, son of Hadji Hamza has remarried his divorced wife Ayni, daughter of Abdullah in return for 400 akches as donatio propter nuptias.





1 Shaban 1002 (22 April 1594)	189			It has been registered that Ahmet, son of Huseyin from Nicosia will not request anything from the residents of the district if something was to happen to his father Huseyin who is mentally unstable.
	190	34	3	It has been proved that Suleyman Subashi who died in Nicosia had emancipated his slave Mercan, son of Abdullah before his death; so it has been registered that he is free.
	191			Munla, son of Bahshal from Nicosia has renounced the lawsuit he filed against Arslan, son of Dimitre and Hirsofi, son of Andon from the Fenaromeni Quarter claiming that they have beaten him.
	244	51	1	Following the death of Suleyman Subashi, tenant of Cafer Pasha's Farm in Somolof, the farm has been rented out to cashier Mehmet Beg and an inventory list of the tools, animals, servants and slaves has been prepared.
	442	105	1	It has been ordered that he tithes of the fiefs of Nicosia for the year 1002 and other taxes will be collected and the sum will be handed to the visiting functionary Yusuf Beg and the prepared book will be sent to Dersaadet.
	447	107	1	It has been ordered that the Kadi of Nicosia and his regents will not illegally receive any gifts from the people and never request food items, barley, straw and etcetera free of charge.
	493	135	1	Janissary Minnet, son of Veli has been appointed the Chamberlain of the Cyprus Janissaries.





1 Shaban 1002 (22 April 1594)	689	220 [210]	1	Upon the request made by Mustafa Kethuda, Chamberlain of the Cyprus Governor Ramadan Pasha, it has been registered in the presence of Mehmet Effendi, Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus and other clerks and other functionaries that the annual allowances given for the needs of the pashas will continue as such.
	706	225 [215]	2	Suleyman Subashi, trustee of the Mustafa Pasha Vaqf has died and Sarikci Cafer Beg has been appointed to replace him; Mustafa Pasha's son Baki has sent a letter stating that the sale of the vaqf properties which were sold before are no longer valid.
	707			Abdulkadir, Subashi of the City has proved the lawsuit he filed claiming that Fethullah, son of Mehmet has been drinking alcohol.
3 Shaban 1002 (24 April 1594)	177	32	5	Azap Veli, son of Mehmet been made proxy for Huri, daughter of Abdurrezzak.
	178			Huri, daughter of Abdurrezzak has renounced donatio propter nuptias and alimony and has been divorced from her husband Nebi, son of Evliya.
	179			Huri, daughter of Abdurrezzak has been left in the care of Veli, son of Mehmet.
	180			Papa Chatyo has filed a lawsuit against Papa Porto, son of Filibu claiming that he took him to his house and beat him; Papa Porto has declared that he did not beat Chatyo but treated him as a guest.
	181			Ahmet, son of Nasuh will be standing surety for Papaz Porto, son of Filibu.





10 Shaban 1002 (1 May 1594)	440	104	1	It has been understood that all akches collected as muqataa tax have not been sent to the Sultan's Treasure by the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus Mehmet; he has been expelled from his post and it has been ordered that a book consisting of his bookkeeping, liabilities and receivables be prepared and sent to Dersaadet.
11 Shaban 1002 (2 May 1594)	438	103	1	An edict has been issued ordering that the bill of the lading akche, salt and sugar which has been sent from Cyprus to Dersaadet and the Cellars of the Sultan's Palace will be loaded to ships and will be transported to the Silifke Port; all the expenses which will be made for this job will be recorded in the books and sent to Dersaadet.
12 Shaban 1002 (3 May 1594)	192	35	3	Upon the application of Suleyman Beg, son of Guclu, it has been registered that Behcet Beg, son of Abdullah owes him a debt of 4,000 akches.
	193			Suleyman Beg, son of Guclu has been given time to prove that he has receivables amounting to 4,000 akches from Behcet Beg, son of Abdullah.
	194			Allahkulu Chavush, son of Kaya has been shown as surety by Behcet Beg, son of Abdullah in connection to his debt owed to Suleyman Beg, son of Guclu.
	439	103	1	An edict has been issued ordering all the akches from the muqataa, poll tax and wine tithes to be collected and sent to Dersaadet via Yahya Chavush.





12 Shaban 1002 (3 May 1594)	693	221 [211]	1	Following an inspection, it has been seen that there are 300,592 filorins in the Cyprus Treasury and that this money has been delivered to Mustafa Chavush, responsible for the roads and connected to Provincial Treasurer Bali Effendi by former Provincial Treasurer Mehmet Effendi.
	1204	330 [320]	1	Polyo, son of Kostantin from Nicosia has sold the Monastery of Bici with its outbuildings to the monks of the monastery for 12,000 akches.
15 Shaban 1002 (6 May 1594)	201	38	1	Suleyman Beg, son of Guclu has declared that he has collected all his money from Behmen Beg, son of Abdullah.
	207	39	2	Andon, son of Petra, cavalryman of the village Celocera ¹¹ of Paphos has sold the fields of the deceased Mehmet Beg, Governor of Paphos which were located in the village to Hristofi, son of Petra for 4,000 akches.
	208			Halil, son of Arka Ghazi has lent 8 gold coins to Hasan, son of Ibrahim.
	213	41	3	Mehmet, son of Yusuf from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Hazreti Omer Quarter to Yusuf, son of Abdullah for 1,680 akches.
	214			Miralem Mehmet Chalabi, son of Ayas from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Emir Effendi Quarter to Colonel Ahmet Beg, son of Abdulmennan for 1,260 akches.

11 Kelokedera.





15 Shaban 1002 (6 May 1594)	215	41	3	Mustafa, son of Ilyas from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit against Hadji Ali, son of Abdullah claiming that on the way to the city, he tried to take his wife Fatma, daughter of Abdullah from him by force; Fatma has declared that there was no such act and that Hadji Ali had taken them to his house as guests, therefore the case has been rejected.
	216			Mustafa, son of Ilyas has declared that he does not have any conflict with Hadji Ali Beg, son of Abdullah.
	218	42	2	Because the deceased Mariya, daughter of Yerashim from the village Kitriya of Nicosia has no inheritors, her property has been sold by the Cyprus Treasury of the State Trust to Brashuka, son of Luize and his brother Pervane, son of Abdullah for 500 akches.
	1203	330 [320]	1	Gurani-zade Sheikh Isa has appointed Mehmet from the janissaries of Damascus as his proxy in order to receive his salt fields revenues from the Treasury of the Palace.
16 Shaban 1002 (7 May 1594)	197	37	1	Memi, son of Himmet and Squadron Chief has received 6,000 piasters and demised from the chieftaincy of the squadron in benefit of Behcet Piri Subashi, son of Hizir.
	200	38	1	It has been registered that Iliye the Jew owes a debt of 10 gold coins to Tebarin.
18 Shaban 1002 (9 May 1594)	210		1	It has been registered that the horse lost by Mehmet Pasha is with Mustafa, servant of Perviz Beg.
19 Shaban 1002 (10 May 1594)	211	40	1	It has been registered that Ilyas, son of Mahmut from the village Konya of Paphos owes a debt of 410 akches to Huseyin, son of Ibrahim.





29 Shaban 1002 (20 May 1594)	202	38	3	Omer Kethuda, chamberlain of Mehmet Beg, the Governor of Paphos has declared that Mustafa Kethuda has taken Rahime, daughter of Abdullah, bondswoman and the treasurer of the governor who came to Nicosia, by force, brought her to his house and seized her jewellery and cash.
	203			The lawsuit filed by Perviz Beg, son of Abdullah, Bailee of the Treasury of the State of Cyprus claiming that Omer Kethuda took 15,000 filorins from the fortune of the deceased Mehmet Beg, the Governor of Paphos; it has been understood that Omer Kethuda did not take the money and that he declared that this sum of money must be asked from Rahime, daughter of Abdullah, who has been the treasurer and bondswoman of Mehmet Beg.
	204			The lawsuit filed by Perviz Beg, son of Abdullah, Bailee of the Treasury of the State of Cyprus claiming that Omer Kethuda is hiding Rahime, daughter of Abdullah, who has been the treasurer and bondswoman of Mehmet Beg; Omer Kethuda has declared that Mustafa Kethuda, the Chamberlain of Records has brought Rahime to his house by force.
	205	39	2	Memi, son of Abdullah and one of the servants of Governor Arab Ahmet Pasha has escaped and came to Nicosia; he has confessed this in the presence of Perviz Beg, son of Abdullah, Bailee of the Treasury of the State of Cyprus.





29 Shaban 1002 (20 May 1594)	206	39	2	The lawsuit filed by Perviz Beg, son of Abdullah, Bailee of the Treasury of the State of Cyprus claiming that Omer Kethuda, chamberlain of the deceased Paphos Kadi Mehmet Beg and his trustee Ilyas have given certificates of emancipation to the servants of Mehmet Beg; Perviz Beg has declared that he has not deputized anyone carrying the name Perviz to take the inheritance of Mehmet Beg.
	209	40	2	Mercan, son of Abdullah and slave of the deceased Suleyman Subashi has claimed that Suleyman emancipated him before his death and he has proven this in the presence of Lalezar, daughter of Abdullah and custodian of Suleyman's children; it has been decided that Lalezar does not intervene with him.
	212			It has been registered that Shepherd Acemoglu Ilyas, son of Alaaddin from the village Konya has died of natural causes and without the intervention of any other persons.
	217	42	1	Because the deceased Mariya, daughter of Yerashim from the village Kitriya of Nicosia has no inheritors, her property has been sold to Brashuka, son of Luize and his brother Pervane, son of Abdullah for 500 akches.
	219	43	3	Mustafa Kethuda, apodictic of Governor Ramadan Pasha has sued Mehmet Chalabi, the Chamberlain of Bezistan, with the claim of finding the money lost by bezistan merchants Omer Beg, son of Ilyas and Koca, son of Yahshi; consequently, Mehmet Chalabi has declared that Hasan, son of Ahmet and the bezistan servant had found this money and delivered it to the owners; the merchants of the bezistan have also spoken about him positively.





29 Shaban 1002 (20 May 1594)	220	43	3	Suleyman, son of Mustafa from Nicosia has sold his house and its outbuilding located in the Hasbeyli Quarter of Kayseri to Suleyman, son of Nasuh for 3,600 akches.
	221			Mehmet, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has married his son Satilmish to Emine, daughter of Suleyman son of Mustafa; however, afterwards the marriage has been cancelled and he has handed the girl over to her father.
	222	44	3	Shamas from Nicosia has sued Janissary Hadji Mehmet, son of Yusuf by claiming that his lost knife and girdle were with him; however, he could not prove this and therefore court case has been rejected.
	223			It has been registered that Mustafa Chavush, son of Abdullah, sergeant of the Dergah-i Mualla has delivered 10 gold coins which he claimed from the Baskarpas people to Dorin, son of Istefan from Famagusta.
	224			Zaya, son of Laro from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the village Evretu of Hirsofi to Huseyin, son of Iskender for 300 akches.
	225	45	6	Mustafa, son of Ilyas from Nicosia has borrowed a mule to go to Paphos from Hadji Mustafa, son of Ibrahim.
	226			Bilal, son of Abdullah has sued Hamza, son of Huseyin claiming that he had lent 150 akches to him; however, he could not prove it.
	227			Zerka, son of Hasan has impignorated his house located in the Manastir ¹² Quarter for his debt of 1,200 akches which he owes to Hadji Mehmet, son of Ahmet from Nicosia.

12 Monastery.





29 Shaban 1002 (20 May 1594)	228	45	6	Abdulkadir, son of Ahmet will be standing surety for 1,200 akches which were borrowed by Zerka, son of Hasan from Hadji Mehmet, son of Ahmet.
	229			Upon the application by Behram Beg, son of Abdullah from the village Nisu of Nicosia, it has been registered that Mustafa Agha, son of Eset and Agha of the Artillerymen has beaten him.
	230			Behram Beg, son of Abdullah from the village Nisu of Nicosia has sued Mustafa Agha, son of Eset and Agha of the Artillerymen by claiming that he has taken his housemaid Mariya and brought her to Nicosia; Mustafa Agha has said that Behram Beg gave away Mariya to him, however he could not prove this.
	231	46	1	Behram Beg, son of Abdullah from the village Nisu of Nicosia and Mustafa Agha, son of Eset and Agha of the Artillerymen have both declared that they will solve the conflict between them, which came about in connection to a girl, by amicable settlement and that they will not carry on with the lawsuit towards each other.
	233	47	1	Since the late Omer Beg had no inheritors, the servant of Perviz Beg, son of Abdulmennan, Bailee of the Treasury of the State of Nicosia, his house and its outbuilding which are located in the Hazreti Omer Quarter have been sold to Tezkireci Mehmet Chalabi, son of Abdullah for 15,000 akches.
	235	48	3	Yakup, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in Saint George Quarter to Ahmet, son of Mustafa for 1,500 akches.





29 Shaban 1002 (20 May 1594)	236	48	3	Ahmet, son of Mustafa from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in Saint George Quarter to Ine Beg, son of Mehmet for 600 akches.
	237			Ahmet, son of Mustafa from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in Saint George Quarter to Mehmet Beg, son of Ali for 900 akches.
	238	49	2	It has been registered that the bastion at Haslar belongs to Bali Effendi, the provincial treasurer of Cyprus.
	239			Nasuh Beg, son of Yusuf from Karpas has sued Sinan Kethuda, son of Abdullah, chamberlain of Ali Beg, the Governor of Famagusta claiming that in connection to the debt he owed him, he had bought the horse with an underprice and against his consent; he has been found right and it has been decided that the horse will be returned to its previous owner.
240	50	1	Cemal, son of Pir Mahmut has declared that his Arab slave who he put on auction is free; upon the investigation it has been understood that he was in fact a slave and has been given back to his owner the Tanner Sheikh Hadji Mehmet from the Salhane Quarter of Damascus.	
Ramadan				
1 Ramadan 1002 (21 May 1594)	241	50	2	Mehmet, son of Huseyin from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Hazreti Omer Quarter to Mustafa, son of Abdullah for 14,000 akches.
	242			The remaining 27,585 akches from the farm and the fiefdom of the decedent Yayabashi Suleyman Subashi which is located in the village Somolof have been collected from Lalezar, daughter of Abdullah and the custodian of his children.





1 Ramadan 1002 (21 May 1594)	245	52	5	It has been registered that the gardens in the Pano Deftera village inherited by Yusuf, son of Huseyin of Nicosia and his siblings from their father had been sold to Ali, son of Huseyin's father before the death of their father.
	246			Ahmet Chavush, son of Ali and sergeant of the Dergah-i Ali of Nicosia has appointed Shaban, son of Huseyin as his proxy.
	247			Ahmet Chavush, son of Ali and sergeant of the Dergah-i Ali of Nicosia has divorced his wife Ummi, daughter of Mustafa.
	248			Emine, daughter of Abdullah Hatun has been left in the care of Kanber, son of Abdullah.
	249			The remaining 27,585 akches from the farm and the fiefdom of decedent Yayabashi Suleyman Subashi located in the village Somolof has been collected from Lalezar, daughter of Abdullah, the custodian of his children and given to Tripoli Governor Cafer Pasha, because it was owed to him as debt.
	250	53	3	It has been registered that Nikola, son of Luize owes 180 akches to Piyero, son of Yakomo in connection to a purchase of wheat.
	251			The remaining 27,585 akches from the farm and the fiefdom of the decedent Yayabashi Suleyman Subashi which is located in the village Somolof have been collected from Lalezar, daughter of Abdullah and the custodian of his children and given to Tripoli Governor Cafer Pasha, because it had been owed to him and a hujjat has been given to the orphans.





1 Ramadan 1002 (21 May 1594)	252	53	3	The remaining 27,585 akches from the farm and the fiefdom of the decedent Yayabashi Suleyman Subashi which is located in the village Somolof was a debt to Tripoli Governor Cafer Pasha and it has been paid from the inheritance of the decedent.
	253	54	6	The farm belonging to Cafer Pasha and located in the village Somolof has been lent to cashier Mehmet with its outbuildings and servants for a letting value of 60,000 akches per annum.
	254			Jewish Ishak of Nicosia has declared that he had asked Lazari, son of Andon to bring 8 bushels of rice from his house to him and that Lazari had delivered the rice to Ishak's wife in Nicosia.
	255			It has been registered that Jewish Ishak has claimed that Lazari has been in the service of the candy making shop; however, the latter did not accept this claim.
	256			It has been registered that although Behram, son of Abdullah has claimed that he has the asset of a saddlebag from Jewish Ishak; Ishak has not accepted this claim.
	257			Upon Ishak's request from Lazari for surety, Behram, son of Abdullah has become proxy for him.
	258			Veli, son of Abdullah has become proxy for Ahmet Reis, son of Abdullah.
	259			55	7	Hasan, son of Ahmet Reis and servant of Ahmet Subashi, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has been given to his parents Ahmet Reis and Safire, daughter of Yorgi.





1 Ramadan 1002 (21 May 1594)	260	55	7	Nefise Hatun, daughter of Ahmet has been left in the care of Ali, son of Mehmet.
	262			It has been registered that Oruc, son of Erdogdu owes 19 gold coins to Hadji Ahmet, son of Mentеше from Nicosia resulting from the transaction of tanned leather.
	263			It has been registered that Hadji Ahmet, son of Mentеше from Nicosia has sold a feraje to Oruc, son of Erdogdu for 25 gold coins.
	264			It has been registered that Istoriye owes 100 akches to Istilyanu.
	265			It has been registered that Hristofi did not pay the wage of his servant Pihero, son of Zorci.
	266			Covan, son of Luka from the village Neohoryo of Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding to Nikola, son of Mihaili for 1,170 akches.
	267			56
	268	Before his death, Hasan Chavush, from the Arab Ahmet Quarter of Nicosia had appointed Hadji Hurrem, son of Abdullah Chavush from the Dizdar Quarter as custodian to his young daughter Ayni; to protect her goods and follow her transactions.		
	270	57	4	Lui, son of Zorci from Nicosia has sold his land for house construction which is located in the Tribyodi Quarter to Franchesko, son of Lefteri for 200 akches.





1 Ramadan 1002 (21 May 1594)	271	57	4	Upon Lalezar, daughter of Abdullah's request, who is also the custodian for the deceased Suleyman Subashi's children Mustafa and Rahime, a daily alimony of 8 akches for each of them has been allocated for their needs.
	272			Upon Yasemin, daughter of Abdullah's request, who is also the custodian for the deceased Suleyman Subashi's children Mustafa and Rabia, a daily alimony of 8 akches for each of them has been allocated to Yasemin who is the mother of the children.
	273			It has been registered that Mercan, daughter of Abdullah, who was the bondwoman of the deceased Suleyman Subashi from Nicosia, is pregnant and an alimony of 4 akches per day will be allocated after the birth of the child for its needs.
	274	58	4	It has been registered that Mehmet Beshe, son of Abdullah has lent 1,200 akches to Papa Nikola.
	275			Zorci, son of Mihail from the village Agriosichia of Nicosia has sold his stum making place, vineyard and gardens to Turemish, son of Memi for 1,380 akches.
	276			Muezzin Hasan, the jabi of Cafer Pasha Khan in Nicosia has requested excess rent from Abdullah Effendi, prolocutor of the Omeriye Mosque and tenant of the khan; it has been decided that the letting value of 6 akches is sufficient.
	277			Jewish Ishak who is the taxman for the villages Episkopi and Kolosh of Nicosia has filed a lawsuit suing his assistant Emin Luize claiming that the villagers had stood as surety for him; consequently, it has been understood that the villagers did not stand as surety for him.





1 Ramadan 1002 (21 May 1594)	432	101	1	Mevlana Alaaddin Effendi has been appointed as the Kadi of Tuzla.
	659	209 [199]	4	It has been registered that the non-Muslims who Ali Effendi claimed to stand surety for him, had in fact not accepted this suretyship.
	660			Selime, daughter of Ismail has appointed Mustafa, son of Omer as her proxy in the hearing of the court case.
	662			Koli, son of Brashuka from the village Musa Chalabi ¹³ of Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the same village and 1 donkey to Papa Nikola for 1,620 akches.
	663			Geyma, daughter of Veli from the village Balikitre of Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding and its garden located in the same village to Abdullah, son of Isa for 1,500 akches.
	664	210 [200]	1	Papa Virashim from the village Degirmenlik of Nicosia has rented a mill belonging to the Sultan Selim II. Vaqf and located in the village Kitriya; the rental period has come to an end and he does not want to rent it again; however, the jabi of the vaqf Mahmut, son of Abdurrahman has applied pressure on him to rent it again; therefore, Papa Virashim has sued Abdurrahman with this claim and the jabi's intervention has been stopped and a hujjat has been issued for this.
	669	211 [201]	1	Huseyin, son of Resul has filed a lawsuit claiming that the donkey he has lost is now with Hasan, son of Cafer; it has been decided that he is right and the donkey is to be handed over to him.

13 Title; honorary address placed after the name of educated or eminent men pretending on aristocratic background.





1 Ramadan 1002 (21 May 1594)	688	219 [209]	1	Following the death of Mehmet, Sanjaq Commander of Paphos who had rented out the Todori Farm belonging to the Cyprus Governor Cafer Pasha in Hirsofi; the farm has been sold by auction to Yusuf, son of Kasim son of Abdullah and Bailee of Havass-i Humayonna ¹⁴ of Hirsofi town and afterwards Yusuf has sold the farm to Cafer Pasha for 25,000 akches.
	1210	333 [323]	1	An edict has been issued ordering that the artillerymen, armourers and all the troops join the Bec Expedition; those who fail to join will not be receiving their monthly wages.
3 Ramadan 1002 (23 May 1594)	460	115	1	Information stating that the sugar processing workshops in Cyprus' Episkopi, Kolosh and Kukla and other tax bringing places will become tax-providing work places has been given and that this will be advantageous both for the treasury and the people; therefore, it has been ordered that this subject must be examined and if indeed advantageous, it must be put into application.
9 Ramadan 1002 (29 May 1594)	261	55	1	It has been registered that Hristofi, son of Maso has paid his debt of 2 loads of stum and 2 kafiz ¹⁵ of figs to Ali, son of Mustafa.
15 Ramadan 1002 (4 June 1594)	656	208 [198]	2	It has been confirmed that Yusuf, son of Idris owes 1,000 akches and Omer Beg, son of Veli owes 1,040 akches to the Arab Ahmet Pasha Vaqf.

14 A term used for personal property, land, annual income and resistances belonging to the sultan, dynasty and high government officials in the Ottomans.

15 An old unit of measurement.





15 Ramadan 1002 (4 June 1594)	657	208 [198]	2	Galo, Pavlo and Karchiro have shared the garden, located in the village Pano Hrisida of Nicosia, and its watering right of 1 hour per day which they have inherited from their grandfather.
	665	210 [200]	2	Mehmet Beg, son of Abdullah and the cavalryman of the village Aymama of Gilan has filed a lawsuit claiming that Nikola, son of Kalaca, son of Kortis is among the people connected to him; he has been found right and permitted to collect tax from Nikola.
	666			Brashuka, daughter of Ciryaku from the village Episkopyo of Nicosia has sued the villagers claiming that they have demanded the tribute tax of her deceased husband Nikola, son of Paskalu from her; she has been found right and it has been decided that no tax will be taken from her.
	667	211 [201]	1	Veli Beg, son of Suleyman and trustee of the Mustafa Pasha Vaqf and Mahmut, son of Abdurrahman the jabi of the same Vaqf have rented out the house and its outbuilding belonging to the vaqf and situated in the Saint Istasi Quarter of Nicosia to Abdulgani Chalabi, son of Ahmet for a period of 50 years and for 3,000 akches to be paid in advance and 80 akches per each year.
	671	214 [204]	1	Franchesko, son of Karchira and the custodian of the children of Karchira, son of Mavile who died in the village Lakadamyia of Nicosia has taken the shares of the children to the inheritance from Karchira's brother Luize.





15 Ramadan 1002 (21 May 1594)	683	217 [207]	2	Yoralimo, son of Fesenco from the Tribiyodi Quarter of Nicosia has sold his house and its outbuilding located in the same quarter to Lonkaro, daughter of Partelime for 2,100 akches.
	684			Lonkaro, daughter of Partelime from the Tribiyodi Quarter of Nicosia has sold her house and its outbuilding located in the same quarter to Yakomo, son of Piyero, on behalf of the trustee of the Ayazma Church for 2,400 akches.
	691	220 [210]	1	It has been registered and a hujjat has been given stating that the deceased Suleyman, Trustee of the Mustafa Pasha Vaqf and Subashi of Nicosia has sold his flooded field with an area of 3 acres and the houses in it located in Lakadamyia village to Franchesko, son of Mavile for 35 filorins.
	742	235 [225]	7	Mehmet Effendi, former Kadi of Episkopi has stated that he owes 6,000 akches to Muslihiddin Effendi, the Kadi of Mesaoria and sent him 4,000 akches with his brother Mustafa Chalabi; it has been registered that 2,000 akches of the debt is remaining.
	743			Mustafa Chalabi, brother of Mehmet Effendi and former Kadi of Episkopi could not prove that he gave 4,000 akches to Muslihiddin Effendi, the Kadi of Mesaoria.
	744			It has been registered that Mustafa Agha, son of Eset and the Agha of the Artillerymen of Nicosia owes 2,000 akches to Ahmet Chalabi, son of Mustafa in connection to a meat purchase.





15 Ramadan 1002 (21 May 1594)	745	235 [225]	7	Yusuf, son of Shaban has sued Yusuf, son of Ramadan claiming that he cursed his wife; Yusuf, son of Ramadan has not accepted this accusation.
	746			It has been registered that Mustafa, son of Abdullah owes 8 piasters to Yusuf, son of Ramadan.
	747			Halil, son of Yusuf has proven with witnesses that his son Yusuf has cursed him.
	748			An alimony of 3 akches per day has been allocated for the daughter of Yusuf, son of Halil.
	977	275 [265]	1	It has been ordered that a hujjat is to be given to Silvestro, tax collector for the Episkopi area after he pays the 20,000 akches for the expenses of the kalite owned by Mustafa Beg, the Governor of Paphos.
16 Ramadan 1002 (5 June 1594)	459	114	1	Perviz Beg, the custodian of the taxes from the salt marshes has made complaints concerning the villagers who are obliged to serve in these places, stating that they do not work properly. It has been ordered that this situation be examined, the subject of complaint be stopped and that the villagers who were sent to provide services for the saltworks fulfill their duties.
	475	121	1	It has been ordered that based on Nurullah's appointment from former chronicle writer and accountant of Karaman to the post of Cyprus chronicle writer and accountant, the fiefdoms related with these posts will be granted to him.
28 Ramadan 1002 (17 June 1594)	489	133	1	It has been ordered that upon the death of Suleyman, the general trustee of the Lala Mustafa Pasha Vaqf, Abdi Chavush, one of the Dergah-i Ali sergeants has been appointed to this post and nobody is to interfere with his work.





29 Ramadan 1002 (18 June 1594)	453	110	1	An edict has been issued to order Ali Pasha, who has been appointed to Childir while he was the Governor of Cyprus; that he has been reappointed to Cyprus and will return to Cyprus as soon as possible.
	661	209 [199]	1	Jewish Ishak from Nicosia has declared that he ordered his servant Lazar, son of Andon to bring 8 bushels of rice from his wife Bolarho who has been in Limassol and that he has sued him because he failed to bring the rice; Lazar however, has declared that he brought the rice and delivered it to his other wife Senemha.
	668	211 [201]	1	It has been ordered that the salt and sugar needed by the Treasury of the Palace and the Royal Kitchens will be brought to the Silifke Pier and delivered to the galley and kalite; the expenses with the total of 402,108 akches is to be shared between the tax collecting baileys and collected from them.
	682			A hujjat has been given stating that Ibrahim Chavush, who has been taken into service to collect tax on linen and cotton has fulfilled his duty without injustice and offense towards the people.
	685	217 [207]	2	Mevlana Shaban Effendi, former Kadi of Tuzla has come to an agreement with Himmet, son of Abdullah in connection to his debt of 19 gold coins to him which he paid; however, upon Himmet demanding this money again, he has filed a lawsuit and as a result Himmet has accepted the claim and the agreement has been cancelled.





29 Ramadan 1002 (18 June 1594)	692	220 [210]	1	Priest Vasil, son of Laryo; Ziberto, son of Simyoni; Yakomo, son of Falezio; Franci, son of Kostandi from the village Kolosh of Episkopi have filed a lawsuit against Ishak, the taxman of Episkopi, Kolosh and Kukla claiming that he has shown them as surety without their consent; they have been found right and their sureties have been cancelled.
	694			It has been registered that Ibrahim, son of Memi owes 5 gold coins to Huseyin, son of Cemal.
	695	221 [211]	2	Zaim Musa Chavush, son of Ahmet has sold his houses and outbuildings located in the village Argaca ¹⁶ of Omorfo with a pair of oxen and fields belonging to his father Musa, to Mustafa Chavush, son of Ali for 8,500 akches.
	696	222 [212]	2	Ahmet, son of Abdulkadir and Subashi of Nicosia and Piri Subashi, Chief of the Infantry and City Officer have made a denouncement that a wassail has been organized in Gavrail's house with Gavrail's wife Mariya with Benefshe and Emine together with Gavrail, son of Lefteri and Filibu, son of Lefteri; an investigation has been made and it has been registered that the denouncement was untrue.
	698			It has been registered that Selime, daughter of Ismail has received the share of inheritance from her deceased husband Musa, from her son Hamza, son of Musa.

16 Argaki.





29 Ramadan 1002 (18 June 1594)	699	223 [213]	4	Musa Chalabi, son of Abdi the Financial Journal Writer of Cyprus and his brother Huseyin Chalabi have sued Ali, son of Mustafa claiming that he has seized their relative Hasan, son of Mehmet and injured him; Ali has accepted the accusation and it has been decided that he will be punished.
	700			Isa, son of Hadji has been appointed as the custodian for the children Fatma and Rabia, daughters of the deceased Mustafa, son of Hasan from the village Sotira of Nicosia in order to protect their properties.
	701			Ibrahim, son of Ramadan has made a complaint that Hristofi, son of Andon and servant of Hadji Mehmet strolls wearing Muslim attire at nights; it has been registered that Hristofi has converted to Islam and become a soldier of the bastion and that this was the reason of his appearance.
	702			Halil, son of Hadji from the village Sotira of Nicosia has sold the deceased Mustafa, son of Hasan's fields to Ahmet, son of Hamza for 1,000 akches.
	703	224 [214]	3	Hadji Mehmet, son of Mentеше from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit against Mehmet, son of the deceased Mahmut claiming that his father Mahmut had owed 300 akches to him in connection to a leather purchase; he has proved this; therefore, it has been decided that the money has to be paid.
	704			Hamza Agha, the Agha of the Azaps of Nicosia has sold his house located in the Hazreti Omer Quarter with its outbuilding to Ahmet, son of Abdullah and Emine, daughter of Abdullah for 1,080 akches.





29 Ramadan 1002 (18 June 1594)	705	224 [214]	3	In return to the shares they inherited from Mehmet, son of the deceased Kadi of Lefka Muslihiddin Effendi who died after his father, Kadi Ali Effendi from Nicosia and his brother Mudarris Mehmet Effendi who were the brothers of Muslihiddin Effendi have reached to an agreement and received 1,500 akches from Mehmet's custodian Mahmut, son of Abdurrahman.
	709	226 [216]	2	Ali Effendi, the Kadi of Episkopi has given a petition that the workers of the tax collecting offices in Episkopi and Kolosh have not been paid and that they are in a difficult situation; therefore, their wages are to be paid immediately.
	711			Gavrail from Nicosia has bought 117 liters of cotton from Luize, son of Yuna for 18 gold coins.
	714	227 [217]	1	Ayshe Hatun from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that she has receivables amounting to 3,300 akches from the house and its outbuilding located in the Hazreti Omer Quarter and inherited by his son from her deceased husband; it has been registered that a non-Muslim named Karagoz has paid a portion of the money to Ali Beg before his death and the remainder to Ahmet, over-looker of the properties belonging to Mehmet.
	720	229 [219]	1	It has been registered that Hamza Agha, trustee of the Mustafa Pasha Vaqf has paid 36,000 akches to Mehmet Baki, son of Mustafa Pasha as the portion for 4 months of the total 136,000 akches which has to be paid with the purpose of distribution to the poor.





29 Ramadan 1002 (18 June 1594)	749	236 [226]	8	Hadji Mehmet, preacher of the Saint Sophia Mosque has been appointed as the trustee of the shops consecrated by Governor Okcu-zade Mehmet Pasha and that he will be paid 2 akches per day with the condition of reading the surah-al-Yasin.
	750			Mehmet, son of Ahmet from Nicosia has sold his house and its outbuildings located in the Dizdar Quarter to Yusuf, son of Kasim for 3,000 akches.
	751			Hamza, son of Musa has been appointed as the custodian to the deceased Musa, son of Mehmet's children, Mehmet and Cennet in order to protect their properties and follow their transactions.
	752			The inheritance of the deceased Musa, son of Mehmet inherited by his children Mehmet, Hamza, Melek and Cennet and his wife has been granted to its inheritors.
	753			It has been registered that Suleyman, brother of Muslihiddin Effendi and Kadi of Mesaoria has been sent to prison because of Idris Chavush.
	754			Kerim, son of Hizir does not accept that he has been sowing the fields within a partnership with Mehmet, son of Ahmet.
	755			Ali, son of Mehmet has declared that the horse he bought from Ali, son of Ishak for 10 gold coins is badtempered.
	756			Franchesko, son of Mavile from the village Lakadamyia has declared that he took all the receivables from Yoralimo, for whom he served as a servant for 10 years and that no money is owed to him.





29 Ramadan 1002 (18 June 1594)	757	237 [227]	9	Yoralimo has declared that his servant Franchesko, son of Mavile from the village Lakadamyia does not owe any money to him.
	758			Muslihiddin Effendi, Kadi of Mesaoria has received 6,000 akches from Mehmet Effendi, former Kadi of Episkopi which was owed to him.
	759			Ismail, son of Hizir left his wife Emine in the care of her aunt Ayshe.
	760			Ali Effendi, brother of the deceased Muslihiddin Effendi and Kadi of Lefka has filed a lawsuit claiming that he has receivables amounting to 2,000 akches from the share inherited by his brother's son Mehmet and has claimed it from Mahmut, son of Abdurrahman, the custodian of Mehmet; he has been found right and it has been decided that the money has to be paid.
	761			Kasim, son of Ahmet has stood surety for the money borrowed by Durmush, son of Recep, from Hadji Hasan.
	762			Raziye, daughter of Demir Chavush has filed a lawsuit claiming that her husband Bayram Subashi has 32,000 akches from the money she inherited from her father; Bayram Subashi has declared that he owes 6,000 akches.
	763			Raziye, daughter of Demir Chavush has requested her various belongings from her husband Bayram Subashi.
	764			Ibrahim, son of Abdullah has become proxy for his wife Sultan, daughter of Mustafa.





29 Ramadan 1002 (18 June 1594)	765	237 [227]	9	Ibrahim, son of Abdullah has received the 3,000 akches which has been inherited by his wife Sultan, daughter of Mustafa from her father from her custodian Hizir, son of Hizir Abdullah.
	766	238 [228]	10	Upon their custodian Hamza's demand an alimony of 1 akche per day for each has been allocated for Mehmet and Cennet, the orphans of the deceased Musa.
	767			Ibrahim, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has sold his field with an area of 50 acres with his houses and their outbuildings located in the village Ache? of Pendaya to Suleyman, son of Mustafa for 2,400 akches.
	768			The deed of trust of the Mustafa Pasha Vaqf has been kept under the care of Hamza Agha, the Agha of Azaps and has been handed over to Suleyman Agha who has come for an inspection.
	769			Mehmet, son of Yusuf has declared that he bought the houses of the deceased Ali Beg for 55 gold coins and had paid 20 gold coins of the total amount to him before his death.
	770			Karagoz has declared that he gave 25 gold coins for the houses he bought from the deceased Ali Beg, to Ahmet Beg, the custodian of the children of Ali Beg.
	771			Mehmet Beg, the proxy of Ayshe, wife of the deceased Ali Beg has declared that he has received 10 gold coins from Karagoz.





29 Ramadan 1002 (18 June 1594)	772	238 [228]	10	Gaffar, son of Huseyin has requested the registration that the inheritors of Omer Shah who died in Famagusta are his brother Ali Chalabi and sister Habibe who are both living in Antep.
	773			Fatma, daughter of Abdullah from the village Aybifan of Pendaya has been married to Yusuf Beshe.
	774			Rustem, son of Abdullah has requested a registration that his servant Mercan, son of Abdullah has left the house with his belongings.
	775			Mercan has accepted to serve Rustem, son of Abdullah for a period of 3 years with the condition of taking a pair of horses in return.
	776	239 [229]	2	It has been registered that Musa, son of Ilyas owes 6 gold coins to Recep, son of Musa.
	777			It has been registered that Vasil, son of Ilias has sold a horse to Ghazi, son of Mirza for 850 akches.
	973	274 [264]	1	Al-Sayyid Ahmet Effendi, the Kadi of Famagusta has filed a lawsuit claiming that although the villages Petra, Makrasika, Sicha, Anaya, Aya Maya?, Lefkoniko, Prastyo and Oga? are included in Famagusta, Muslihiddin Effendi, the Kadi of Mesaoria has been intervening in these villages; he has been found right and it has been decided that the intervention made by Muslihiddin Effendi has to be stopped.
Shawwal				
1 Shawwal 1002 (20 June 1594)	479	125	1	It has been ordered that nobody is to interfere with the fiefdom of Davut, son of Omer from the village Kitriya of Nicosia who has the right of managing the fiefdom worth 6,666 akches.





1 Shawwal 1002 (20 June 1594)	708	225 [215]	1	Mehmet, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has divorced his wife Luize, daughter of Ciryaku upon her renouncing the donatio propter nuptia.
	712	226 [216]	1	Zanito, son of Zinyo has collected the money of 270 liters of cotton from Luize, taxman of Episkopi and Kolosh and has made Cafer, son of Sheikh proxy for sending him the said wares.
	713	227 [217]	2	It has been registered that Zinyo, son of Mihail from Kaymakli village of Nicosia has given his house in the village with its outbuilding to Nikola, son of Papa Yorgi.
	715			Mustafa Chalabi, son of Ali from Nicosia has sold his mill with its garden located in the village Milyu of Hirsofi to Bali Chavush, son of Yar Hamza for 4,000 akches.
	716	228 [218]	1	It has been registered that Mehmet, son of Mehmet from Nicosia has collected his receivables of 41,5 piasters from Zeyni, son of Suleyman.
	722	230 [220]	5	It has been registered that Moridi, son of Zanoci from the village Holi of Hirsofi has converted to Islam by his own will and has taken Mustafa, son of Abdullah as his new name.
	723			It has been registered that Andreyra, ¹⁷ daughter of Piyero from the village Holi of Hirsofi has converted to Islam by her own will and has taken Fatma, daughter of Abdullah as her new name.

17 The name Andreyra is a name given to men. However, in this provision the person who has converted to Islam has taken the name Fatma (Fatima), showing in fact that she is a woman, not a man. Based on this, it has been determined that the clerk recording this provision has made a mistake.





1 Shawwal 1002 (20 June 1594)	724	230 [220]	5	Fatma, daughter of Abdullah from the village Holi of Hirsofi has been given under the care of Mehmet, son of Yakup.
	725			It has been registered that Khoja Ilyas owes 3,043 akches in connection to a muslin purchase to Hadji Ahmet.
	726			Zaim Musa Chavush, son of Ahmet, has received 3,600 coins in return to the fiefdom and crop in the village Argaca of Omorfo from Mustafa, son of Hasan Chavush who controls the fiefdom and has declared that he does not have any more receivables.
	727	231 [221]	2	Hasan, son of Musa Chavush has got back the fief charter belonging to his father Musa Chavush which he had given under the care of Hadji Hurrem Chavush, son of Abdulmennan.
	728			Hadji Hurrem Chavush, son of Abdulmennan has collected the 3,000 akches which was owed to him and has given back the fief charter of his father which he had kept as security.
	732	232 [222]	3	The inheritance of the deceased Abrashim, son of Tatyos received by his pregnant wife and sister has been registered.
	733			Hristina, the pregnant wife of the deceased Abrashim, son of Tatyos has been appointed as the custodian for the child to be born in order to protect his properties and follow the transactions; Sarioglu has been appointed as an over-looker for this purpose.





1 Shawwal 1002 (20 June 1594)	734	232 [222]	3	Emine, daughter of Abdullah who had been under the care of Kanber has now been given under the care of Hayrettin, son of Ali.
	737	233 [223]	1	Hasan, son of Mehmet from Nicosia has sold his house located in the Tahtakale Quarter with its outbuilding to Mehmet Chalabi, son of Osman for 6,500 akches.
	738			Lina, daughter of Ciryaku from Nicosia has sold her house with its outbuilding located in the Ayluka Quarter to Yusuf, son of Abdullah for 2,400 coins.
	739	234 [224]	3	Komo, son of Laryo from the village Pano Deftera of Nicosia has sold her garden located in the same village with its outbuilding and watering right to Bahne, son of Istefanu for 4,200 akches.
	740			Emine, daughter of Effendi from Nicosia went to her neighbour, wife of Gavrail's house on a Ramadan night; therefore, it has been registered that the crime she has been accused by Abdulkadir, the Subashi of the City is not true.
	741	235 [225]	1	Sumbul, son of Abdullah, the Ethiopian slave of Merchant Mustafa Chalabi who died in Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that although Mustafa Chalabi had emancipated him before his death, his wife Hatun Beshe, daughter of Mehmet has wanted to use him as slave; he proved the situation and it has been decided that he is free.
	778	239 [229]	5	It has been registered that Veli, son of Resul has borrowed 37 gold coins from Ibrahim, son of Memi and secured his barber shop situated in the vicinity of the Saint Sophia in return to this debt; if he does not pay his debt in the fixed term the shop will be Ibrahim's.





1 Shawwal 1002 (20 June 1594)	779	239 [229]	5	It has been registered that Piri Beg, son of Abdullah owes 162 akches to Hasan, son of Mehmet in connection to the sale of a caftan.
	780			Fethullah, son of Hadji Recep has paid Zeyni, son of Suleyman's debt to Mehmet, son of Mehmet; therefore, Zeyni has pledged that he will pay off this debt as 4 piasters each month.
	781			Dimyarlo, son of Zivan has filed a lawsuit claiming that his daughter Lina has worked as servant to Recep, son of Hasan for 7 years but got nothing for her services; Recep has declared that he has given 3 gold coins in return of her services.
	782			Huseyin, son of Ibrahim has bought a donkey from Emrullah, son of Sefer for 6 gold coins; however, has given it back because it was flawed.
	783	240 [230]	7	Andreya, daughter of Piyero from the village Vuni of Hirsofi has converted to Islam and taken a new name as Fatma, daughter of Abdullah; her husband Yano, son of Metoli has not accepted to become Muslim however has declared that he does not have any conflicts with Fatma.
	784			Hizir Subashi, son of Abdullah has not accepted that he sold 3 bascules of cotton to Mustafa, son of Abdullah.
	785			Huseyin has collected his 3 gold coins from Damyanos.
	786			The deceased Muslu Chalabi to stated to owe 2,200 akches to Mustait ¹⁸ Ahmet Chalabi; upon the proof of this debt it has been decided that this money will be paid by Perviz.
	787			Abdulkadir, the Subashi of Nicosia has sworn an oath that he will not take a single akche from anybody illegally.

18 Means naturally talented or capable.





1 Shawwal 1002 (20 June 1594)	788	240 [230]	7	Nigar Hatun from Nicosia has given her houses to her son Ismail, son of Abdulkерim.
	789			Janissary Abdunnasir, son of Yusuf has proved that Janissary Ahmet, son of Mehmet and Janissary Mustafa, son of Ilyas had injured him using an axe and knife at night while he had been staying at the house of Ramadan, son of Ishak in the village Agirdag of Kyrenia.
	790	241 [231]	11	Ali Chavush, sergeant of the Famagusta troops has requested a registration that Mehmet owes him 60 bantams.
	791			Ali Chavush has requested a registration that although Abdurrahman has been holding a gedik for 15 years he has never been on guard duty.
	792			Abdurrahman and Hadji Mehmet have requested a registration that Seydi, son of Yusuf has been serving as subashi for the Famagusta troops for 1 year.
	793			Seydi, son of Yusuf has delivered 30 bushels of barley, 19 bushels of wheat, 17 liters of cotton and 1 bushel of vetch to Hadji Mehmet.
	794			Seydi, son of Yusuf has pledged to give Ali Chavush 6 bushels of wheat and 30 bushels of barley for each soldier.
	795			Abdurrahman Chavush has declared that he has paid last year's guard duty money to his servant Seydi, son of Yusuf but that he has not paid it for this year.
	796			Franci, son of Mavile has sold his houses with their outbuildings located in the village Lakadamyia to Zinyo, son of Franci for 540 akches.





1 Shawwal 1002 (20 June 1594)	797	241 [231]	11	Ahmet has requested a registration that he has sold 42 bushels of barley to Ali Beshe and received 4 gold coins in return.
	798			Ismail has requested a registration that his mother Nigar Hatun has sold the houses she gave him to Kanber without him knowing.
	799			Rahime, daughter of Kalayci from the Cingane? village has claimed that Maksut has come to her house and beaten her; Maksut has declared that Rahime's son Abdulgaffar had used profanity towards his wife so he had beaten Abdulgaffar.
	800			Hasan, son of Ibrahim has requested a registration that Ilyas, son of Mahmut owes him 410 akches.
	801	242 [232]	6	Ergiru, son of Ciryaku from the village Nisu of Nicosia has pledged that he will give 73 filorins to Bahne, son of Petro and take 3 bascules and 10 liters of cotton from him in return.
	802			Mehmet, son of Hasan and the Turkish bath owner from Nicosia could not prove his claim about his seeing his brother-in-law Mustafa, son of Veli and Mustafa Agha, son of Eset, the Agha of the Artilleryman laying down together in the baths.
	803			Ali, son of Mehmet has given 36 bushels of wheat to Suleyman, son of Salim; Suleyman has undertaken to pay the money for the wheat as 20 akches every day.
	804			Cafer, son of Huseyin and Chief of the Azaps of Nicosia has claimed that Chakurya, son of Fesenco and a woman named Lucsiye were fornicating; it has been understood after the investigation that the claim is groundless.





1 Shawwal 1002 (20 June 1594)	805	242 [232]	6	Nigar, daughter of Abdulkerim from Nicosia has sold her houses and their outbuildings in the Saint Sophia Quarter to Kanber, son of Abdullah for 1,500 akches.
	806			The deceased Todori, son of Galata from Gilan owes 12,000 akches to Yunus Chavush, son of Ahmet from Nicosia; he has received 4,000 akches from Todori's inheritor Menail, son of Hristofori and has declared that he does not have any more receivables.
	807	243 [233]	3	Ramadan, son of Isa and the proxy of the inheritors of Dede, son of Isa from Nicosia who died in Kayseri has sued Ramadan, son of Hizir claiming that he owed 4,600 akches to Dede; Ramadan, son of Hizir has accepted his debt and it has been decided that the money has to be paid.
	808			Mustafa Agha, son of Eset and Agha of the Azaps has appointed Mehmet, son of Piri as his proxy.
	809			Mehmet, the owner of the Turkish bath has appointed Mehmet, son of Abdullah as the watchman of the bath.
	811	244 [234]	3	Mustafa, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has bought 1 bascule cotton from Petro, son of Nikoli from the village Lapta of Kyrenia for 25 filorins and left it in the care of the seller.
	812			Mehmet, son of Hasan and the Turkish bath owner from Nicosia could not prove his claim about seeing his brother-in-law Mustafa and Mustafa Agha, the Agha of the Artilleryman laying down together in the bath.





1 Shawwal 1002 (20 June 1594)	813	244 [234]	3	Mustafa Agha, the Agha of the Artilleryman has filed a lawsuit claiming that Mehmet, son of Abdullah and servant of Mehmet the Turkish bath owner has beaten him; Mehmet the Turkish bath owner has stood surety for his servant.
	830	247 [237]	1	Upon the request made by Yunus Chavush, son of Ahmet and the Governor of Evdim; Mariya, daughter of Aresti has converted to Islam by her own will and has been married to Mustafa.
	837	249 [239]	1	Pavli has proved that Kabrice, son of Yorgi has stolen 1 donkey and 1 load of grapes from the vineyard belonging to Spahi Behram.
	844	250 [240]	2	The waterways supplying water to the fields of Ali Chalabi, tax collector, which is located in the vicinity of the Paphos Gate and the fields he bought from Murat Agha who died while he had been the Governor of Nicosia have been ruined; therefore, a consent has been given for the repairing of them.
	845			Ali Chalabi, tax collector, has given his fields in the village Aydemet and located in the vicinity of the Paphos Gate and the fields he bought from Murat Agha who died while he had been the Governor of Nicosia and other fields with their watering rights to his sons Huseyin Chalabi and Hasan.
	846	251 [241]	2	Yakomo, son of Piyero from the village Halassa of Nicosia has requested the registration of the lawsuit he filed claiming that he had been beaten and injured by Yakup, son of Ali.





1 Shawwal 1002 (20 June 1594)	847	251 [241]	2	Hasan, son of Mehmet requested the registration that Rushen from the village Incirli has beaten and injured him from his head.
	874	256 [246]	1	Ordek, daughter of Mustafa from Nicosia has sold her house with its outbuilding located in the Merdivenli Cheshme Quarter to Luka, son of Lefteri for 1,800 akches.
	900	261 [251]	1	Emine, daughter of Beylerhan from Nicosia has taken her share from the inheritance left to her from her deceased brother Abdulkерim and received the total of her share from Abdulhalim Beg, son of Hudaverdi who she has appointed as proxy for the registration.
3 Shawwal 1002 (22 June 1594)	710	226 [216]	1	Ali, son of Mehmet and Lina, daughter of Vasil have been married in return of a donatio propter nuptia of 500 akches.
6 Shawwal 1002 (25 June 1594)	471	119	2	Mehmet Chavush who is entitled to 65,787 akches of fiefdom at the sanjaqs of Cyprus, Ic-il, Kayseri and Hudavendigar, ¹⁹ an additional fiefdom of Ramazan, one of the clerks of Defter-i Khaqani ²⁰ with a value of 13,000 akches at Lakadamyia and some other places has been added to his fiefdom and it has been ordered that since he carries out the sergeantship of Dergah-i Mualla he will get ahead and the villagers who are subject to fiefdom will recognize him as the Subashi; ²¹ if they face any problems, villagers will apply to him.

19 Bursa.

20 Land registry and cadastre.

21 Cavalryman in charge of security and tax collecting.





6 Shawwal 1002 (25 June 1594)	472	119	2	A consent has been given for the marriage of Ali, son of Nasuh with Huma Hatun, who has been divorced from Lutfi Beg.
9 Shawwal 1002 (28 June 1594)	455	111	2	It has been ordered that the inherited goods and properties of the deceased Sefer Beg, Governor of Kyrenia Sanjaq and the seized goods of Shukufe Hatun be returned to her and sent to Dersaadet by boat; also that an investigation is to be carried out on the bookkeeping of Sefer Beg and that the book prepared will also be sent.
	456			Sefer will be standing surety for Yakomo.
10 Shawwal 1002 (29 June 1594)	730	231 [221]	1	Janissary Abdunnasir, son of Yusuf has filed a lawsuit claiming that Janissary Ahmet, son of Mehmet and Janissary Mustafa, son of Ilyas have caused injury to his nose and knee after entering the house where he had been staying at Ramadan, son of Ishak's house in the village Agirdag of Kyrenia; he has proved his claim.
11 Shawwal 1002 (30 June 1594)	674	215 [205]	1	A hujjat showing the amount of tax on linen and cotton to be collected from the villages of the Gilan District has been given.
	731	232 [222]	1	Mehmet, son of Hasan and the Turkish bath owner has informed that Topcubashi Mustafa Beg and his brother-in-law Mustafa have come to the bath together; Topcubashi Mustafa Beg stated that they came to check on Mustafa, his servant and the brother-in-law of Mehmet the Turkish bath owner.
15 Shawwal 1002 (4 July 1594)	137	22	1	A deed listing the names of the bakers and their sureties of the village Yerolakko has been issued.





15 Shawwal 1002 (4 July 1594)	810	243 [233]	1	Menayol, son of Dimitri sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Fenaromeni Quarter to Yoralimo, son of Franchesko for 18,000 akches.
	814	244 [234]	4	Suleyman, son of Abdullah and Safire have been married in the presence of witnesses.
	815			Arab Sumbul has been given in the care of Abdulgani Chalabi.
	816			Daughters of Huseyin from Nicosia, Fatma and Ayshe have appointed Unvan, son of Hudaverdi as their proxy for the purpose of selling their house and vineyards located in the town Bor of Nigde.
	817			Mustafa Agha, Agha of the Artillerymen of Nicosia has rented out the Turkish bath belonging to the Mustafa Pasha Vaqf for 1 year for 16,000 akches.
	818	245 [235]	4	The inheritance of the deceased Solomo, son of Asator inherited by his son has been registered.
	819			Mustafa Agha, son of Eset and Agha of the Artillerymen of Nicosia who is the tenant of the Mustafa Pasha Turkish bath in Nicosia has handed the bath onto Hadji Mehmet, son of Ali and sold his belongings in the bath to him for 4,500 akches; with this he has paid his debts to the vaqf and Hadji Mehmet.
	820			Mustafa Agha, son of Eset, the Agha of the Artillerymen who is the tenant of the Mustafa Pasha Turkish bath has appointed Rustem Beg and Mahmut, son of Abdullah as his proxies for the managing of the bath.





15 Shawwal 1002 (4 July 1594)	821	245 [235]	4	Menayol, son of Zorci from Nicosia has sold his farm and its outbuilding, a vineyard with the area of 2 acres with the watering right, olive trees and fields located in the village Mari of Kyrenia to Omer, son of Kasim for 8,000 akches and with a fixed term of 1 year.
	822	246 [236]	6	Ramadan, son of Isa from Nicosia has shown Ali Reis as his surety for his debt of 4,600 akches owed to Ramadan, son of Hizir.
	823			It has been registered that Ahmet Beshe has given Mehmet, son of Dervish a table napkin.
	824			Hamza, son of Husrev has filed a lawsuit claiming that Ramadan, son of Hasan owes him 20 vakiyyes of cotton; Ramadan has declared that he has delivered the said amount of cotton to Ridvan, son of Abdullah and the Azaps Odabashi ²² of Kyrenia.
	825			It has been registered that Solomo, son of Poli and his mother Fornali, daughter of Filori from the Saint Kashano Quarter of Nicosia have stood surety for Solomo's father Poli to borrow 12 gold coins from the people of the quarter for the purpose of opening a bakery.
	826			Solomo, son of Poli and his mother Fornali, daughter of Filori from the Saint Kashano Quarter of Nicosia have borrowed 300 akches from the residents of the quarter.
	827			Havvana, daughter of Ahmet has been appointed as custodian for Mustafa, the young son of Ubeydullah who died in the village Prastyo in order to protect his properties and follow his transactions.

22 Second in importance officer in the Janissary.





15 Shawwal 1002 (4 July 1594)	828			The inheritance of the deceased Muslu Chalabi, inherited by his brother and his wife has been registered.
	829	247 [237]	2	It has been registered that in connection to the houses demanded from Yunus Chavush by Mustafa, son of Mehmet, Yunus Chavush will ask for these houses from his sister Shemsi, who is his proxy.
	833	248 [238]	3	Ramadan, son of Isa from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Ramadan, son of Hizir and the custodian for the children of his brother Dede who died in Kayseri; Hatun Agha, Gul Agha, Cemile and Isa, owes a debt of 4,600 akches to the children; as a result, Perviz Beg, Bailee of the Treasury of the State has declared that he received this money before in order to protect it.
	834			Ahmet Effendi, the Kadi of Karpas has appointed Sari Yazici as his proxy.
	835			Merchant Bahne has given Francici, son of Zinyo 39,5 coins as a loan; Francici's wife Lina, daughter of Dimitri has stood surety for this loan.
	836	249 [239]	7	Vasil, son of Iliya from the village Ay Konstantino of Limassol has filed a lawsuit claiming that Kabrice, son of Yorgi and the servant of Jewish Ishak has stolen 19 gold coins belonging to Leyandi; he has proved this claim.
	838			Ferhat, son of Abdullah from the village Mitsero of Nicosia has proved that Kabrice, son of Yorgi has stolen 22 Venetian piasters and 2 rolls of fabric; afterwards he has taken 15 gold coins from him; however, after a settlement he has proved that Kabrice took the money back from him using force.





15 Shawwal 1002 (4 July 1594)	839	249 [239]	7	It has been registered that Hristofi, son of Pavli, together with the villagers have captured Kabrice, son of Yorgi while he had been stealing the goods of a merchant who had come to their village from Limassol.
	840			Upon a request by Spahi Mahmut, it has been registered with witnesses that Kabrice, son of Yorgi had blocked the road of the sergeant coming to collect tax and tried to beat him, as well as seize his 64 filorins by force.
	841			Ali has proved with witnesses that the functionary has confiscated 1 load of alcoholic spirit which he had bought from Aya Kostantin.
	842			Mustafa, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has sold his house and its outbuilding located in the Ayluka Quarter to Franchesko, son of Toma for 1,200 akches.
	843			Andreya, son of Luka; Andon, son of Aleksandra and Lucsiye, son of Delavende have given a capital of 10 gold coins to Lefteri, son of Covan believing that he would work as a breadmaker; however, because he has not worked as baker, they have demanded their money back.
	848	251 [241]	3	Ali, son of Mustafa, Ridvan, son of Mustafa and Franchesko, son of Toma from Nicosia have demanded a hujjat from Mustafa, son of Abdullah concerning the house they bought from him in the Ayluka Quarter.
	849			Mustafa, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has sold half of the courtyard of his house located in the Ayluka Quarter and the half share of the said house to Ali, son of Mustafa for 1,190 akches.





15 Shawwal 1002 (4 July 1594)	850	251 [241]	3	Mustafa, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has sold half of the courtyard of his house located in the Ayluka Quarter and the half share of the said house to Ridvan, son of Mustafa for 1,890 akches.
	851	252 [242]	5	Gullu, daughter of Emir from Nicosia has been divorced from her husband Ismail, son of Mustafa because they could not get along by renouncing the donatio propter nuptias and alimony.
	852			Gullu, daughter of Emir from Nicosia has been given in the care of Dervish, son of Mehmet.
	853			Accountant Ali has requested the registration that the breads baked by breadmaker Hadji Ali, son of Omer is undercooked, black and inedible.
	854			Accountant Ali has requested the registration that the breads baked by breadmaker Hadji Ali, son of Omer is undercooked and inedible.
	855			Accountant Ali has requested the registration that the breads baked by breadmaker Hadji Ali, son of Omer is undercooked and inedible.
	974	274 [264]	1	A hujjat has been given stating that the 50,000 akches for the galley ammunition which was to be given by Jewish Ishak, tax collector for the Limassol and Gilan districts to Ali Beg, the Governor of Famagusta has been delivered.
	1207	332 [322]	3	It has been registered upon the complaint of Omer, keeper of the sugar workshop in Kukla that Davut, the Azaps Agha of Paphos was a man liked by everybody, however Mustafa who was appointed as the Agha to replace him applies cruelty upon the people.





15 Shawwal 1002 (4 July 1594)	1208	332 [322]	3	Ahmet from Nicosia has receivables amounting to 11,300 akches from Mehmet Kethuda, Chamberlain of Sinan Beg, the Governor of Ic-il Sanjaq; an edict has been issued ordering an investigation to understand whether he has paid it or not, and if determined that he has not, the money must be taken from him and paid to Ahmet.
	1209			Geyvan, son of Abdullah has borrowed 5,700 akches from the belongings of Nisa and Fatma, orphans of the deceased Janissary Mehmet from Nicosia; he has undertaken to pay it back in 1 year.
19 Shawwal 1002 (8 July 1594)	136	22	1	A deed listing the names of the bakers and their sureties in some of the villages of Nicosia has been issued.
	1200	329 [319]	1	It has been registered that the inheritors of Sinan Beg, son of Eyvan who died in Nicosia's fish market are his daughter Altin and his son Kaya who live in Kayseri and his other son Mustafa who lives in Cyprus; Altin has appointed her husband Mehmet, son of Yakup as her proxy in order to complete all kinds of formalities on her behalf.
20 Shawwal 1002 (9 July 1594)	832	248 [238]	1	Al-Sayyid Mehmet Subashi has filed a lawsuit claiming that Yusuf, son of Ibrahim has used profanity towards him and his wife; he has proved his claim with witnesses.
26 Shawwal 1002 (15 July 1594)	484	127	1	Since it has been determined that Mehmet, the provincial treasurer of Cyprus has taken 180,000 akches more than the real price of the cotton sold to Kordavan, one of the merchants of Venice; however, there has been a complaint that although an order had been recently sent for the payment of this money, it had not been paid. It has been ordered that the subject is to be investigated and that if the money of the merchant has been not paid, it must be done so.





26 Shawwal 1002 (15 July 1594)	485	128	1	Since it has been determined that Mehmet, the provincial treasurer of Cyprus has taken 180,000 akches more than the real price of the cotton sold to Kordavan, one of the merchants of Venice; however, there has been a complaint that although an order had been recently sent for the payment of this money, it had not been paid. It has been ordered that the subject is to be investigated and that if the money of the merchant has been not paid, it must be done so.
29 Shawwal 1002 (18 July 1594)	301	64	1	It has been registered that Paphos Governor Mustafa Beg has received 30,000 akches from the Bishop of Cyprus for ship repair.
	435	101	1	It has been ordered that an inspection be carried out within the Hadim Cafer Pasha Vaqf, therefore the trustee, custodian and clerk of the said vaqf will be sent to Istanbul.
	468	118	3	An edict has been issued about Mustafa, the Cyprus Financial Chief Clerk who has been discharged from his post unlawfully; he will be reemployed in his former position.
	469			An edict has been issued about Mahmut, Cyprus Journals Clerk who has been discharged from his post unlawfully; he will be reemployed in his former position.
	470			The Bailee of Mesaoria, Ibrahim Chalabi has declared that he does not have any conflicts with the Kadi of Mesaoria, Muslihiddin Effendi.
497	137	1	An order has been issued that the Cyprus Chavush Bali Chavush who has been tyrannizing the people of Paphos town is to be handed to Huseyin Chavush who will take him to Dersaadet to bear the penalty of a galley slave.	





29 Shawwal 1002 (18 July 1594)	639	200 [190]	1	Mehmet Subashi who has been the custodian for the children of Huseyin Beshe who died in the village Istroncilo of Mesaoria has laid down his duty; therefore, it has been decided that he is to assign all his accountancy to Mustafa, son of Abdullah and Abdulkadir Subashi will continue his duty as the over-looker of the inheritance.
	717			It has been registered in the presence of witnesses that Ali Chavush, son of Veli who has 12,300 akches' worth of fiefdom in the village Katokopya of Omorfo and some others in his control has died in the city of Beirut on his way back from pilgrimage.
	718	228 [218]	3	Hadji Veli and Hadji Hasan have declared that they have been shown as witnesses for the death of Ali Chavush, son of Veli, who had 12,300 akches' worth of fiefdom in the village Katokopya of Omorfo and some others in his control; they have stated that he died in the city of Beirut on his way back from pilgrimage and without their awareness and that they do not accept to be the witnesses.
	719			Ali, son of Mehmet has got the custody of Ayshe, daughter of Abdullah.
	729	231 [221]	1	It has been decided that since Hadji Halil, son of Hadji Ali has proved that Isa, son of Mehmet from the Khoja Mahmut Quarter of Larende owes him 55 filorins, the money must be paid.
	735	233 [223]	2	Hatun Beshe, daughter of Mehmet and wife of Merchant Muslu who died in Nicosia has adopted the Ethiopian slave Sumbul who she inherited from her husband; she has asked for the registration that he has been emancipated.





29 Shawwal 1002 (18 July 1594)	736	233 [223]	2	It has been registered that Merchant Muslu who died in Nicosia had emancipated his Ethiopian slave Sumbul before his death.
	831	247 [237]	1	Husrev Chavush, sergeant of the Dergah-i Ali from Nicosia has sold his houses and their outbuildings located in the Ayluka Quarter of Nicosia to Al-Sayyid Osman, son of Arslan for 2,520 akches.
	856	252 [242]	2	Yakomo, son of Filori from Nicosia has sold his house and its outbuilding located in the village Angastina of Mesaoria to Zorci, son of Marko for 720 akches.
	857			Mercan, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has declared that he is going to Anatolia and in the case, he does not come back after 6 months his wife Ayshe, daughter of Imran will be free to divorce from him.
	858	253 [243]	6	Tomazi, son of Zandil from the village Dikomo of Kyrenia has borrowed 73 filorins from Bahne, son of Petro and undertook to give 3 bascules of cotton in return.
	859			Hadji Ahmet, son of Suleyman has requested the registration that Vasil, son of Duka owes him 58 goats each costing 32 akches.
	860			Mehmet, son of Huseyin has bought from Ibrahim, son of Mustafa a bondswoman named Faide for 6,000 akches; however, because she is flawed, she has been left in the care of Ahmet, son of Nurullah.
	861			Mehmet, son of Huseyin has bought from Ibrahim, son of Mustafa a bondswoman named Faide and declared that she is unhealthy; upon this Ibrahim has stated that Faide had been unhealthy when he bought her.





29 Shawwal 1002 (18 July 1594)	862	253 [243]	6	Since the bondswoman Faide bought by Mehmet, son of Huseyin from Ibrahim, son of Mustafa is flawed, Ibrahim has made a discount of 1,000 akches from the money he will receive.
	863			Emir Osman Chavush has appointed Yano as proxy for the money owed to him by Franci.
	864	254 [244]	3	Istefanu, brother and inheritor of Nectar who died in Nicosia has delivered 238 filorins borrowed from Kobert Yovan to Bailee of the Treasury of the State, Perviz Beg.
	865			Bali Chavush, son of Niyet from the village Abahor ²³ of Nicosia has bought houses from Ordek Hanim's son Ali; however, it has been stated that Ordek Hanim has preemptive right in these houses, Bali Chavush has requested a registration that Ordek Hanim had renounced her preemptive right before.
	866			Hasan Beg, son of Veli and Cavalryman of Pendaya's Abada ²⁴ village has given the fiefdom revenues to the villagers for 6 years beginning from the year 1001 and amounting to 14,000 akches per annum; he has declared that he has collected the total money for the year 1001 from the villagers.
	867			Hasan Beg, son of Veli and Cavalryman of Pendaya's Abada village has given the fiefdom revenues to the villagers for 6 years beginning from the year 1001 and amounting to 14,000 akches per annum; he has declared that he has collected the total money for the year 1001 from the villagers.

23 Epicho.

24 Abade.





29 Shawwal 1002 (18 July 1594)	868	255 [245]	5	Piyero, son of Zazo from the village Colergi has borrowed 9 gold coins from Bazarbashi Ahmet, son of Mehmet.
	869			Piyero, son of Zazo from the village Colergi who borrowed 9 gold coins from Bazarbashi Ahmet, son of Mehmet has promised to pay his debt in the fixed term.
	870			Mustait Ahmet Chalabi has lent Ibrahim, son of Mehmet 200 akches.
	871			Havanna who has been the custodian of young Mustafa, son of Ubeydullah, son of Ismail who died in Nicosia has laid down her duty; Abdullah, son of Piri has been appointed as the custodian and Ali Chavush as the over-looker.
	875	256 [246]	1	Papa Nikola, son of Filibu from the village Musa Chalabi of Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the same village to Mehmet, son of Abdullah for 1,800 akches.
	898	261 [251]	2	Saliha, daughter of Hizir has been given in the care of Osman, son of Bekir.
	899			An alimony of 2 akches per day has been allocated to Saliha, daughter of Hizir who has been left in the care of Osman, son of Bekir.
	972	274 [264]	1	Murat Subashi, son of Koca Beshe from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that the horse he gave as vestry to Telli Yusuf, son of Abdullah is with Mehmet, son of Mustafa; he has been found right and it has been decided that the horse has to be given back him.





29 Shawwal 1002 (18 July 1594)	1011	281 [271]	1	The inheritance of the deceased Muslu from Skopje has been registered.
	1194	327 [317]	1	Mercan slave of Abdulkerim, son of the deceased Beylerhan has filed a lawsuit claiming that although Abdulkerim had emancipated him before his death his inheritors Emine and Mumine have been treating him as if he is still a slave; because he has proved his claim it has been decided that Mercan is a free.
Dhu'l-Qa'dah				
1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (19 July 1594)	473	120	1	An inheritance hujjat has been given by the Kadi of Eregli for Hasan, son of Ali as the only inheritor of Suleyman, the chamberlain of Ahmet Pasha and Governor of Egypt, who died in Eregli and that the inheritance should be given to him.
	494	135	1	Following Janissary Minnet, son of Veli's appointment as the Chamberlain of the Cyprus Janissaries, it has been ordered that the former chamberlain Pervane's interferences to his work is to be restrained.
	873	256 [246]	1	Zeyneddin, son of Turhan from the village Arminu of Kukla has taken back the fiefdom and its money, which he had given to Huseyin Beg, son of Durali from Uluborlu; he has received the 11,000 akches in full from Khatip Suleyman Beg who had been holding the control of the fiefdom.
	876	257 [247]	4	Kiryaku, son of Yorgi from the village Ipsos of Nicosia has sold his houses with their outbuildings located in the same village to Huseyin, son of Abdullah for 2,000 akches.





1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (19 July 1594)	877	257 [247]	4	City Subashi Abdulkadir has filed a lawsuit claiming that Benefse, daughter of Abdullah from Nicosia went to her neighbour, wife of Gavrail's house to organize an entertainment at a Ramadan night; in fact, they had met for a chat and have proved that the claim of the subashi is untrue.
	878			Ali, son of Durak from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the village Abahor to Bali Chavush for 900 akches.
	879			Ali, son of Durak from Nicosia has sold his fields located in the village Abahor to Bali Chavush for 720 akches.
	880	258 [248]	7	Halil Bolukbashi and Musa have collected the tax of 16 akches from Nikola, son of Zaya for his garden and backed down from taking 2 pots of olive which they had demanded before.
	881			It has been requested that from Ali Beg, the Famagusta Colonel sends 50,000 akches from the debenture of the Paphos Colonel Mustafa Beg to the Treasure of the Sultan's Palace.
	882			Paphos Colonel Mustafa Beg has received 50,000 akches from the Evdim District Tax Collector Yunus Chavush.
	883			Paphos Colonel Mustafa Beg has received 50,000 akches from the Evdim District Tax Collector Yunus Chavush and has declared that he did not have any more receivables from Yunus Chavush.





1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (19 July 1594)	884	258 [248]	7	It has been confirmed that a non-Muslim went on paying his or her taxes although he or she had left his or her village and a period of 20 years had passed; it has been decided that it is not fair to include him or her within the taxes of the old village.
	885			Upon the declaration made by Muhip, son of Meri, cavalryman of the village Poli of Hirsofi about Zaya, son of Istasi's being a resident of the village although he had escaped from the village 20 years ago; Zaya declared that he had left the village 8 years ago.
	886			A hujjat has been given to Zaya, son of Istasi from the village Holi of Hirsofi stating that he is not obliged to live in his village which he left 6 years ago and that he can reside anywhere he wants.
	887	259 [249]	3	Karchira, son of Mihail; Yorgi, son of Vasil; Nikola, son of Yorgi; Filori, son of Ciryaku; Piyero, son of Luize and Solomo, son of Zorci from the village Tersefan of Tuzla has paid the letting value of 9,000 akches for the fields they have rented from the Mustafa Pasha Vaqf to Huseyin Beg, son of Abdullah, the trustee of the vaqf and Suleyman, son of Abdullah, the manager of the vaqf.
	888			The non-Muslims of the Ayluka Quarter of Nicosia have given a capital of 1,200 akches to Lefteri the breadmaker and upon Lefteri's escape, it has been registered that they have given another capital of 1,800 akches to Istorya, son of Zanato.





1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (19 July 1594)	889	259 [249]	3	Ali, son of Abdullah and one of the merdans of Nicosia has demanded chift bozan and bantam taxes from Hristofi, son of Luka; however, because it has been understood that he is among the bakers' trade group, it has been registered that he will be exempt from these taxes.
	890			Dika, son of Yorgi who has been a functionary among the guards of the officers of the Famagusta Sanjaq has demanded bantam tax from Yorgi, son of Yakomo and son-in-law of Kalavize, daughter of Andon; however, because he died 1 year ago no tax can be demanded from him.
	891			Ciryaku, son of Yorgi from the village Ipsos of Nicosia has fulfilled the order of Ali Pasha demanded from him by Huseyin, son of Abdullah 2 years ago.
	892	260 [250]	8	While Huseyin, son of Abdullah was requesting from the Preacher Muslu Effendi to read the hujjat he had, Ciryaku, son of Yorgi from the village Ipsos of Nicosia objected; however, it has been registered by the witnesses that the hujjat is valid.
	893			Nasuh, son of Ali has requested the registration that the deceased Kerim had left one third of his belongings to him before he died.
	894			Ciryaku, son of Yorgi from the village Ipsos of Nicosia has declared that in the event of his death, Huseyin, son of Abdullah is not to be considered responsible of his death.





1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (19 July 1594)	895	260 [250]	8	Ciryaku, son of Yorgi from the village Ipsos of Nicosia has declared that he has sold his houses in the village to Huseyin, son of Abdullah is return to a furred feraje.
	896			Huseyin, son of Abdullah has requested the registration that Ciryaku, son of Yorgi has not evacuated the house he has bought.
	897			Ali, son of Hasan Chavush from Nicosia has sold his houses with their outbuildings located in the Arab Ahmet Pasha Quarter to Omer Chavush, son of Mustafa for 9,000 akches.
	901	261 [251]	1	Covan, son of Kordari has renounced to take the 20 liters of olive oil from Luize, son of Avrashim.
	902	262 [252]	5	Mustafa Beg, Governor of Paphos has received 33,334 akches from Perviz Beg, Bailee of Lefka and the connected districts, from his salyane. ²⁵
	903			Mustafa Beg, Governor of Paphos has received 34,140 akches from Perviz Beg, Bailee of Nicosia, Famagusta, Kyrenia and the connected districts, from his salyane.
	904			Agusti from the village Balikoma? of Karpas has requested a registration that although he has demanded the tribute tax from Farya's husband Hristofi, he has not approached him and has not sent him the tax.
	905			Veli has declared that he does not have any conflicts with Mahmut, son of Uveys.

25 A tax collected once every year.





1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (19 July 1594)	906	262 [252]	5	Mahmut, son of Uveys has requested a registration that Abdurrahman Kethuda owes him 160 akches in connection to a button purchase.
	907			Since Mevlana Muslihiddin, former Kadi of Mesaoria has been the surety for the fugitive Ibrahim, taxman of Mesaoria, it has been demanded from him to show a surety for the 50,000 akches, the debt of Ibrahim; he has declared that he will pay this money when it was ordered and the 12,000 akches which was under his surety to be kept in the treasury.
	908	263 [253]	4	Suleyman Agha from Nicosia has received 50,400 akches from Gulluzar, the custodian of the children of the Suleyman Subashi who died recently, from the total sum of 131,412 akches which has been kept by the deceased and requested the registration that he still has receivables amounting to 81,012 akches.
	909			Huseyin, son of Abdullah, the proxy of Gulluzar, the custodian of the children of the deceased Suleyman Subashi has requested the registration that a debt of 39,400 akches has been left to Suleyman Agha of Nicosia owed by Suleyman Subashi.
	910			Mustafa Chavush, son of Abdulmennan from Nicosia has sold his houses with their outbuildings located in the Saint Sotira Quarter to Piyale Beg, son of Abdulmennan for 4,000 akches.





1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (19 July 1594)	911			Hadji Mehmet Beg has given a ring to Dellal Mustafa, son of Dede Bali to sell, the latter did not sell the ring and gave it back to its owner, however upon Hadji Mehmet Beg's claim that the precious stone on the ring has been changed, Mustafa has proved by witnesses that he has not changed the stone.
	912	264 [254]	2	Hadji Mehmet, son of Ali from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that he gave Todori, son of Yakomo a pair of oxen and that they died because he gave them poisonous grass to eat; Todori has rejected the claim and has declared that the oxen died because of sickness and accepted that he owes 3 gold coins to Hadji Mehmet.
	915	265 [255]	1	Mustafa Chavush, sergeant of the Dergah-i Ali from Nicosia has sold his houses with their outbuildings located in the Saint Sotira Quarter to Piyale Beg for 4,000 akches.
	962	272 [262]	1	Kamer, daughter of Abdullah has been given in the care of Kasim Beshe.
	976	275 [265]	1	It has been ordered that a hujjat is to be given to Jewish Ishak, tax collector for the Limassol and Gilan districts about the money he must give for the galley ammunition after he pays the 30,000 akches remaining from the total.
	1005	280 [270]	1	The vaqf khan belonging to the Sultan Selim II. Khan Vaqf has been rented out to someone named Perviz by the trustee of the vaqf Veli Beg for a period of 3 years and for a letting value of 28,200 akches per annum.





1 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (19 July 1594)	1050	290 [280]	1	Ahmet, Agha of the Cyprus Janissaries has stated that the weather of Cyprus is not good for him and that he cannot get on well with those under his command and requested his removal from his post; therefore, Lutfullah, former Chamberlain of Cyprus Records has been appointed to this post to replace him.
	1211	333 [323]	2	It has been ordered that the 30,000 akches which were left with Jewish Ishak, tax collector for the districts of Limassol and Gilan will be taken and a hujjat will be issued to him.
	1212			The 30,000 akches which were left with Jewish Ishak, tax collector for the districts of Limassol and Gilan has been paid by him and an official letter depicting that the money has been received as income to the records of the palace has been given.
8 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (26 July 1594)	488	131	1	It has been ordered that a janitor and sergeant tax of 6 akches per thousand is to be collected from all the functionaries conducting the revenue sources reserved for the Sultan and delivered to Hasan Chavush, one of the Dergah-i Mualla sergeants sent to Cyprus.
15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (2 August 1594)	368	80	1	The farm located in the village Balikitre of Nicosia and belonging to Mahmut Agha, the Chamberlain of the Saray-i Amire ²⁶ has been rented out with the determined conditions and all the goods and properties inside to Durmush Agha, the Azaps Agha of Famagusta for 3 years and 50,000 akches per year.

26 Sultan's Palace.





15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (2 August 1594)	452	109	1	Since the carat value of the piasters in use in Cyprus has deficiency, it has been ordered that the piasters of less than 20 piasters denomination will be exchanged with the proper ones and those who act against this order will be punished.
	486	130	2	It has been decided that the 500 bushels of wheat per annum from the properties in Cyprus which has to be given to Ramadan Pasha, the Governor of Cyprus for his needs is to be taken from taxman Perviz Beg and delivered to Ramadan Pasha and that the hujjat is to be sent to Dersaadet.
	487			There is a complaint that the bailees of the candlemaking workshops and their bishops are taking unjustly and excess taxes from the people of Cyprus; therefore, an order has been sent to the kadis of Nicosia, Famagusta, Mesaoria, Karpas, Tuzla and Kyrenia ordering that the situation is to be investigated and no excess tax is to be collected more than the taxes determined.
	521	147	1	It has been ordered that nobody is to interfere with the duties of Abdulkadir, who has replaced Yusuf, the unseated Agha of the Famagusta Fortress.
	913	264 [254]	2	Hasan, son of Mehmet and Raziye, daughter of Mustafa have been married in return of a donatio propter nuptias of 3,000 akches.
	914			Kyrenia Regiment Commander Memi Beg has been accused of murdering Yannaku, son of Kiryaku from the village Asha of Mesaoria; Ibrahim Chalabi, Governor of Mesaoria has proved in the presence of the Kadi that he has not killed Yannaku and that Yannaku has returned from Istanbul safe and sound.





15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (2 August 1594)	925	267 [257]	1	Mustedam, son of Husrev, the bailee of the candlemaking workshops has declared that Andreyra, who he employed as the tax collector of the candlemaking workshops of Nicosia and nearby provinces has died and he has received 18,000 akches of the receivables due from Andreyra, from Andreyra's son Luka and that no debt remains to be paid to him.
	933			Raziye, daughter of Mustafa from Nicosia has taken all the shares and the money of the donatio propter nuptias inherited from her deceased husband Mehmet Beg from Zaim Ridvan Beg who is the custodian of her children and who has the inheritance.
	934			Halil Beshe has given the fields inherited by the children of the deceased Mehmet Beg from the village Zelende? of Hirsofi, first to Murat Chavush for 1,600 akches and then to Ali Chorbaci ²⁷ who offered a higher price.
	935	268 [258]	5	Mahmut, son of Abdullah has requested the registration that Mehmet has a debt of 70 akches to him.
	936			Hadji Mehmet Effendi, the preacher of the Saint Sophia has declared that he owes 2,000 akches to the Ibrahim Agha Vaqf.
	937			It has been registered that Karchira, son of Mihail; Yorgo, son of Luiz and Nikola, son of Yorgi have 2,869 akches of debt owed to the Mustafa Pasha Vaqf because of the fields they had managed in the village Tersefan of Tuzla.

27 Commander of a Janissary.





15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (2 August 1594)	938	269 [259]	5	Since Sadi Chavush, son of Hamza has proved with witnesses that Yusuf, son of Kasim and one of the guards of the Nicosia Fortress has cursed his religion, faith and his wife, it has been decided that Yusuf will freshen his faith and wedding.
	939			Muslu Effendi, Kadi of Paphos has requested the registration that Hamza, brother of Ahmet Agha and the Dizdar of Nicosia has died in the village Finike ²⁸ of Paphos; and that his inheritance has been delivered to the Subdivision of the Cyprus Treasury by Ferruh, the proxy of Perviz Beg.
	940			Mehmet, son of Ali from the village Incirli has rented out his fields in the village to Yusuf.
	941			Mehmet, son of Ali from the village Incirli had rented out his fields in the village to Yusuf; after the death of Yusuf, Mehmet and Mahmut from the cavalrymen of the village have wanted to sell the said fields to other persons with their title deeds; therefore, it has been registered that the fields belong to Mehmet and that Yusuf had been his tenant.
	942			Sumbul, son of Abdullah and the servant of Muslu Chalabi who died in Nicosia, has accepted that he will serve Perviz Beg, son of Abdulmennan and the Bailee of Nicosia for a period of 7 years; Perviz Beg has promised to give him a fiefdom at the end 7 years.
	944	270 [260]	1	Breadmaker Ahmet, son of Ahmet has declared that he bought 18,5 bushels of wheat from Ahmet, son of Abdullah for 24 akches per bushel.





15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (2 August 1594)	971	274 [264]	1	Ahmet, son of Cuma and Fatma, daughter of Abdullah have been married in return for a donatio propter nuptias of 1,000 akches.
	979	275 [265]	1	Silvestro, tax collector for the Kukla sugar workshop has paid the 20,000 akches for the expenses of the kalite owned by Mustafa Beg, the Governor of Paphos and an official letter has been given to him.
	983	276 [266]	1	Ramadan, son of Davut's wife Fatma has been lost in the village Prastyo of the town Mesaoria of Nicosia; he has requested from the villagers to find her as soon as possible.
	987	277 [267]	2	Kamer, daughter of Abdullah has sued her husband Zaim Kasim, son of Abdullah and an alimony of 2 akches per day has been allocated to her.
	989			It has been registered that Piyale, son of Abdullah owes 572 gold coins to Ali, son of Mustafa.
	990	278 [268]	2	Gullu, daughter of Emir who had been given in the care of the person named Dervish, son of Mehmet before has now been given in the care of her uncle Ibrahim, son of Emrullah.
	994			It has been registered that Mehmet, son of Hasan from Nicosia and his wife Huri, daughter of Abdurrezzak have been divorced.
	995	279 [269]	3	Huri, daughter of Abdurrezzak who has been divorced from Mehmet, son of Hasan from Nicosia has been given in the care of Hizir, son of Mustafa.





15 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (2 August 1594)	996	279 [269]	3	Huri, daughter of Abdurrezzak and divorced from Mehmet, son of Hasan from Nicosia has renounced the donatio propter nuptias and alimony from her former husband.
	997			Consent has been given to Huri, daughter of Abdurrezzak who has been divorced from Mehmet, son of Hasan from Nicosia to marry with Nebi, son of Evliya at the end of the iddet.
	1213	334 [234]	1	An order has been given that all the functionaries and all the people will obey Hizir, son of Ahmet Beg, the Governor of the Sanjaq of Paphos and those who do not abide will be punished.
20 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (7 August 1594)	993	278 [268]	1	Azize, daughter of Taceddin has been given in the care of Yusuf, son of Kasim.
	999	279 [269]	1	Mehmet Beg, son of Sefer and cavalryman of the village Litronda of Nicosia has found a foal and a registration has been made as stray animal.
22 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (9 August 1594)	1000		1	It has been registered that Hadji Mustafa has sold his arakiyye ²⁹ and his receivables of 80 akches from the jabi has not been paid.
24 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (11 August 1594)	1014	282 [272]	1	Abdullah Effendi, son of Musa and the preacher of the Hazreti Omer Mosque in Nicosia has appointed Abdultevvap, the imam of the Saint Sophia Mosque as his proxy to replace him while he will be travelling to his hometown.
25 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (12 August 1594)	1015		1	Hasan, son of Lutfi and Azaps Sergeant of Nicosia has produced the first cotton crop of the year and has had a sample of it registered by the court.

²⁹ A headdress made with goat fleece.





25 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (12 August 1594)	1021	283 [273]	1	Kamer, daughter of Abdullah has been given in the care of Hatice, daughter of Mehmet.
29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (16 August 1594)	458	113	1	Damascus Janissary Mevlana Gurani Arslan's son Sheikh Isa has a right of collecting money in return to his duty in the saltworks in Cyprus, therefore it has been decided that his receivables amounting to 19,800 akches will be paid by Nurullah Effendi, the accountant of Bali Effendi, Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus.
	461	116	2	It has been ordered that the people who serve in the salt marshes of Cyprus and the transportation means needed for this service must be provided as before; that the salt must be extracted in time and sent to Dersaadet and that no lenience will be shown to anybody.
	462			Following Kaplan, son of Yagab's death, his wife Andreyra, daughter of Hristofi has been appointed the custodian for his daughter Hristina in order to protect her goods and follow her transactions; the 47 gold coins and 20 akches inherited by her father have been given to Andreyra.
	463	117	3	It has been registered that Christian subject Andreyra has taken 47 gold coins and 20 akches from her custodian Covanni.
	464			It has been registered that Christian subject Andreyra has given 47 gold coins to Zanto, son of Zelino to manage and make money.
	465			It has been registered that the Janissary Nasuh took 45 gold coins belonging to Mehmet, son of Mahmut for whom he stands custodian for.





29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (16 August 1594)	653	206 [196]	1	The official fixed price in the year 1003 in Cyprus for the food items being sold by cooks, pie-makers, bun-makers and other groceries has been determined.
	917	265 [255]	3	Zeynel, son of Ali has requested the registration that Ahmet, son of Omer owes him 900 akches.
	918			Ahmet, son of Mustafa has declared that Ishak Chalabi is not his partner in the farm he has rented from Ahmet Agha.
	919			Madak, son of Ciryaku from Nicosia has sold his houses with their outbuildings located in the Armenian Quarter to Yorgi, son of David for 2,460 akches.
	920	266 [256]	5	Ali, son of Mahmut from the village Prastyo of Nicosia has proved with witnesses that he has caught Ramadan, son of Davut in his house with his wife.
	921			Abdulkadir, the Subashi of Nicosia has declared that Fethullah, son of Hadji Recep has taken a boy named Ibrahim to his house, Fethullah's wife Emine Sakine has let out the boy from the house after she heard his screams and the neighbourhood residents have witnessed this incident.
	922			Upon the request made by Abdulkadir, the Subashi of Nicosia; Ibrahim, the boy Fethullah, son of Hadji Recep took to his house has declared that he escaped from the house while his wife Emine Sakine had been beating him, leaving behind a shoe and a vest.
	923			Fethullah, son of Hadji Recep has declared that his wife Emine Sakine had beaten Ibrahim, whom he had brought to his house.





29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (16 August 1594)	924	266 [256]	5	Emine Sakine, wife of Fethullah, son of Hadji Recep has declared that she had a quarrel with her husband because he wanted her to go to bed with his servant Ibrahim whom he had brought to his house.
	926	267 [257]	5	Shahdane, daughter of Gavzan has proved that Kamer, wife of Piri, son of Abdulgaffar and her mother Ayshe have beaten her; therefore, it has been decided that they will be brought to court.
	927			Hamza, son of Rustem's wife has proved that she has beaten Kamer, wife of Piri, son of Abdulgaffar who has beaten Shahdane.
	928			Shahdane, daughter of Gavzan has declared that Kamer, wife of Piri, son of Abdulgaffar and her mother Ayshe have beaten her.
	929			Porta, son of Filibu and the priest and proxy of Ramadan Chalabi, Ahmet Effendi and Yahya Chavush, the cavalrymen of Lakadamyia village has delivered the 2 mares and 1 cow he found as lost to the court.
	930	Solomo, son of Nikoli from Nicosia has stood surety for Lui, son of Papa Yano and paid Lui's debt of 274 akches owed to the deceased Muslihiddin Effendi; he has filed a lawsuit claiming this, however, he has been found wrongful.		
	931	268 [258]	2	Abdullah, the custodian for the children of the deceased Ubeydullah from Nicosia has laid down his duty because of illness and Yakup, son of Abdurrezzak has been appointed custody to replace him.





29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (16 August 1594)	932	268 [258]	2	An alimony of 1,5 akches per day has been allocated for Mustafa, the young son of the deceased Ubeydullah from Nicosia, for his needs.
	943	270 [260]	6	In return to his share granted from the inheritance of the deceased Muslu Chalabi, his brother Ibrahim, son of Mehmet from Nicosia has taken 3,000 akches and a foal from Perviz Beg, son of Abdulmennan and Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State who had been keeping hold of the inheritance; he has declared that he does not have any further rights from the inheritance.
	945			Ahmet, son of Mehmet and Suleyman, son of Selim from Nicosia have declared that they bought 19 bushels of wheat and then another 15 bushels of wheat and flour from Hadji Mehmet, son of Ali and paid 30 akches; they have accepted that the remaining money owed is their joint debt.
	946			Ahmet, son of Mehmet and Suleyman, son of Selim have accepted that they will pay 15 akches per day each in return of their debt to Hadji Mehmet, son of Ali.
	947			Satilmish Beg, son of Veli has appointed Hadji Hurrem Chavush as his proxy in order to follow the feraje case.
	948			It has been registered that Hasan, for whom Halil, son of Musa had stood surety for, has paid his debt of 6 gold coins to Abdulkерim, son of Ali.





29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (16 August 1594)	949	270 [260]	6	Hasan Chavush, son of Abdulmennan from Nicosia and one of the Dergah-i Ali sergeants has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Ayluka Quarter to Mustafa, son of Abdullah for 7,880 akches.
	950			Longaritsa, daughter of Dimitri from Nicosia has sold her house with its outbuilding located in the Ayluka Quarter to Makarya, daughter of Matyo for 4,100 akches.
	951			Ibrahim, son of Mehmet from Nicosia has declared that he has sold his 30 goats to Hanno from the village Aymarina for 15 gold coins and collected the total sum of the money.
	952	271 [261]	4	Ali, son of Kerim from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Saint Kashano Quarter to Ibrahim, son of Abdullah for 1,800 akches.
	953			Ibrahim, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Saint Kashano Quarter to Andreniku, son of Marko for 2,060 akches.
	954			It has been decided that the horse sold to Huseyin, son of Bayram by Cihan Chavush, son of Hadji Chavush and taken again as surety by Cihan Chavush has to be given back to Huseyin.
	955	272 [262]	9	Huseyin, son of Bayram has declared that he has the 50,000 akches belonging to Suleyman, the young son of Ali Bayrak Chavush because of his custodianship to the boy.





29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (16 August 1594)	956	272 [262]	9	Veli, son of Ali has demanded the 1,500 akches he spent in order to issue the deed of fiefdom for Ibrahim Chavush, son of Yakup; however, it has been registered that Ibrahim Chavush has not accepted this because the deed belongs to somebody named Huseyin.
	957			It has been registered that Ali lent Suleyman, son of Hadji Mehmet 360 akches.
	958			Mustafa, son of Yusuf Cebeci has filed a lawsuit claiming that he gave Mehmet the Turkish bath owner 2,000 akches at the bath he is managing as vestry; Mehmet has declared that he took the money, put it under a mattress and could not find it there afterwards.
	959			Mustafa, son of Yusuf Cebeci has filed a lawsuit claiming that he gave Mehmet the Turkish bath owner 2,000 akches at the bath he is managing as vestry; Mehmet has sworn an oath that the money had been 35 akches less than 2,000 akches.
	960			Hadji Mehmet, son of Ibrahim has given Bilal 10 akches every day in order to bring this money to Mehmet Chalabi; it has been registered that Bilal has delivered this money to Mehmet Chalabi.
	961			Al-Sayyid Mehmet, son of Ali has testified that Bilal brought 10 akches every day to Mehmet Chalabi.
	963			It has been registered that Papa Yano, son of Lui was not among the residents of the villages Melandra and Liso ³⁰ of Hirsofi who stood surety for the losses of Huseyin, son of Abdullah and tax collector of these villages.

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29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (16 August 1594)	964	273 [263]	7	It has been registered that Yusuf, son of Kasim from Nicosia has brought to his home a strange woman.
	965			Husam, son of Kahraman has filed a lawsuit claiming that Ahmet, son of Mehmet has cursed at him; Ahmet has taken an oath stating that he did not curse.
	966			It has been registered that Kostandil, son of Zorci has a debt of 420 akches to Mehmet, son of Abdullah.
	967			It has been registered that Zeyni, son of Ali owes 900 akches to Zeynel, son of Ali.
	968			It has been registered that Zeynel, son of Ali has paid his debt of 900 akches to Ahmet, son of Omer.
	969			It has been registered that Ahmet, son of Omer has paid his debt of 900 akches to Zeynel, son of Ali.
	970			Hasan, son of Kasim and cavalryman of the village Ipsos of Nicosia has declared that he will not take chift bozan tax from Papa Yano, son of Dimitri and his son Yakomo.
	975	274 [264]	1	An official letter has been given stating that the 50,000 akches for the galley ammunition which was to be given by Jewish Ishak, tax collector for the Limassol and Gilan districts to Ali Beg, the Governor of Famagusta has been delivered.
	978	275 [265]	1	It has been ordered that a hujjat is to be given to Silvestro, tax collector for the Episkopi area after he pays the 20,000 akches for the expenses of the kalite owned by Mustafa Beg, the Governor of Paphos.





29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (16 August 1594)	980	276 [266]	3	Mehmet, son of Iskender, Mehmet, son of Abdi and Halil, son of Abdullah from Nicosia have sold the fields of Tomazo, son of Yoralimo who died in the village Omorfo; since he did not have any inheritors, they sold them to Luize, son of Petrit for 1,020 akches.
	981			It has been registered that Behram, son of Abdullah has bought from Huseyin, the custodian of Suleyman, the young son of the deceased Ali, the crops of the farm belonging to the boy for 4,000 akches.
	982			Mariya, daughter of Zumine and her son Zanoci, son of Franchesko from the village Kitriya of Nicosia have sold their houses with their outbuildings located in the same village to Yorgi, son of Luka for 1,440 akches.
	984	277 [267]	4	Papa Yano, son of Dimitri from the village Ipsos of Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding to Hasan Beg, son of Kasim for 1,000 akches.
	985			Ramadan, son of Isa has demanded the 4,600 akches which have been in the possession of his deceased brother Dede, from Perviz Beg, Bailee of Nicosia Treasury of the State who has kept a hand on the inheritance; consequently, he has taken 9 zira of violet drapery cloth and they have reached an agreement.
	986			It has been registered that Yunus, son of Mahmut owes 12 akches to Halil, son of Hadji.
	988			Solomo, son of Yahya from Nicosia has sold his house, garden and fields with their outbuildings located in the village Kinusa of Hirsofi to Ali, son of Abdullah for 840 akches.





29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (16 August 1594)	991	278 [268]	2	Ibrahim, son of Abdullah has given his wife Sultan, daughter of Mustafa whom he has divorced 1 donkey, 12 bushels of wheat and 9 bushels of barley for her donation proper nuptials; he has declared that he still owes 3,000 akches to his former wife.
	992			Mevlana Habip has been appointed as the preacher of the Saint Sophia.
	998	279 [269]	2	Mustafa Beg, Governor of Paphos has declared that he will emancipate his Croat origin servant Covan, son of Nikoma with the condition of working in his garden for 1 year.
	1001			The stepmother of Kaya, son of Sinan from Nicosia has been registered to have converted to Islam before the death of Kaya's father and taken the name Selime.
	1002			The stepmother of Mustafa, son of Sinan from Nicosia has been registered to have converted to Islam before the death of Mustafa's father and taken the name Selime.
	1003			Mustafa, son of Sinan from Nicosia has requested the registration that Kaya is his brother.
	1004	280 [270]	7	Mustafa, son of Sinan from Nicosia has requested the registration in the presence of his brother Kaya that his deceased father Sinan has a house in Kayseri.
	1006			It has been registered that Ramadan, son of Davut from Nicosia has found his lost wife Fatma, daughter of Abdullah in the village Ispmolofu.
	1007			It has been registered that Mariya from Nicosia is the servant of Mustafa Kethuda.





29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (16 August 1594)	1008	280 [270]	7	It has been registered that Yusuf, son of Abdullah has beaten and tortured Mariya claiming that she has stolen his seal.
	1009			Kochi, son of Abdullah has declared that when some persons came in front of the house belonging to Yusuf, son of Abdullah and demanded that the door be opened, Yusuf threatened them and did not let him to open the door.
	1010	281 [271]	3	It has been registered that Yusuf, son of Abdullah and Kochi, son of Abdullah have tortured the woman named Mariya.
	1012			Ferhat, son of Abdullah has stood surety for 434 akches owed to Ali, son of Mustafa from Nicosia by Piyale, son of Abdullah.
	1013			The grave of Huseyin Jabi's daughter has been stated to be next to the grave of Ali Chalabi, the deceased son of the Shaykh Al-Islam Mehmet Effendi; therefore, it has been decided that he is to be carried to another place.
	1016	282 [272]	4	Somebody called Ibrahim has rented out the New Kahn belonging to the Sultan Selim II. New Khan Vaqf in Nicosia for a monthly letting value of 50 akches and 28,200 akches per annum.
	1017			Mehmet, son of Abdullah has stood surety for Mehmet, son of Abdullah.
	1018			Mustafa Agha, son of Eset and the Agha of the Artillerymen has sued Mehmet, son of Abdullah claiming that he has stolen his fine muslin cloth; however, the case has been rejected because he could not prove his claim.





29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (16 August 1594)	1019	282 [272]	4	Hadji Hasan, son of Yusuf from Nicosia has claimed that Mehmet, son of Hasan the Turkish bath owner said "if I take your brother-in-law into my home and my bath, may my wife be divorced from me"; it has registered that Mehmet the Turkish bath owner has not accepted the testimony by Hadji Hasan.
	1020	283 [273]	4	Hadji Mehmet, son of Ahmet from Nicosia has divorced his wife Kamer, daughter of Abdullah with the condition of her renouncement from her donatio propter nuptias and other rights.
	1022			Sheikh Nasruddin, son of Abdurrezzak has been appointed to the sheikhdom of the martyr's grave in the vicinity of the courtyard of the Turkish bath in Nicosia.
	1023			Luize, son of Polo from Nicosia has sold his field with an area of 5 acres located in the village Kitriya and his share in the Baniryako Mill to Yakomo, son of Ciryaku for 4,320 akches.
	1024			It has been registered that Luize, son of Yakomo has converted to Islam by his own will and taken the name Ridvan, son of Abdullah.
	1025	284 [274]	5	Hadji Hasan, son of Yusuf from Nicosia has claimed that Mehmet, son of Hasan the Turkish bath owner said "if I take your brother-in-law into my home and my bath, may my wife be divorced from me"; it has been registered that he has proved with witnesses that this claim is not correct.





29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (16 August 1594)	1026	284 [274]	5	Since Mariya, daughter of Kaplan from Nicosia has become of full legal age, she has received the 3,600 akches inherited from her father from Madak, son of Ciryaku, who has been the custodian for her.
	1027			Hadji Mehmet Effendi, son of Khoja and the preacher of the Saint Sophia Mosque in Nicosia has taken the 7,000 akches consecrated to the mosque by the deceased Ibrahim Agha, from the former imam of the mosque Abdullah Effendi who had been keeping the money as vestry and declared that no further receivables remain.
	1028			It has been registered that Zeyni, son of Ali owes 6 gold coins to Fethullah, son of Hadji Recep.
	1029			Zeyni, son of Ali has declared that he gave 9 pairs of shoes in return to his debt to Fethullah, son of Hadji Recep.
	1030	285 [275]	2	In the lawsuit filed by Ahmet, son of Husam from Nicosia claiming that Nurullah, son of Abdullah has beaten his ox to death; Nurullah has not accepted the accusation.
	1031			It has been registered that the duty of Hasan, son of Yusuf and the Quran Reader of the Saint Sophia Mosque of Nicosia has been given to Abduettevap, son of Mehmet and the imam of the mosque.
	1035	286 [276]	1	The tax collectors of the candy workshops in Episkopi, Kolosh and Kukla and in the districts of Lefka and Hirsofi have taken excess tax from the people and by this way they have created a loss in the treasury and applied cruelty on people; in order to prevent this, it has been ordered to compare the tax to be collected from the people with cotton prices and collect it in cash.





29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (16 August 1594)	1038	287 [277]	5	Sadi Chavush, son of Mustafa has filed a lawsuit claiming that Ibrahim, son of Mehmet owes him 1,000 akches; Ibrahim has declared that he has given this money to Sadi's brother, the deceased Muslu Chalabi.
	1039			Ilyas, son of Isa from Nicosia has requested the allocation of an alimony from Hizir who divorced his daughter Fatma, for the needs of Hizir's son Mustafa.
	1040			Upon the request of Ilyas, son of Isa from Nicosia an alimony of 2,5 akches per day from Hizir who divorced his daughter Fatma, has been allocated for the needs of Hizir's son Mustafa.
	1041			The Great Turkish Bath in Nicosia belonging to the Mustafa Pasha Vaqf has been rented out to Abdurrahman, the Chamberlain of the Janissary Squadron and Bali Chavush for a letting value of 17,000 akches per annum.
	1042			An alimony of 2 akches per day has been allocated for a donkey in the village Ipsos where Hasan, son of Kasim from Nicosia has been the cavalryman.
	1043	288 [278]	2	It has been registered that Kostandi, son of Corci and Ohtori, son of Yakomo have paid their debts of 7 gold coins to Mehmet from Nicosia.
	1044			Ahmet, son of Abdulkерim from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that his deceased partner Hadji Hasan, son of Hadji Suleyman owed him 3,000 akches and that his inheritance is now with Perviz Beg, Bailee of Nicosia Treasury of the State; he has been found right and it has been decided that the money is to be paid.





29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1002 (16 August 1594)	1047	289 [279]	3	Teslime, daughter of Abdullah and wife of Sinan, son of Abdullah who died in Nicosia and her son Mustafa have taken their shares from the inheritance and declared in the presence of other inheritors Kaya and Altun that they have no rights concerning the properties and estates in Kayseri.
	1048			Kaya, son of Sinan has taken his share from his deceased father Sinan, son of Abdullah's inheritance and declared in the presence of other inheritors that he has no rights concerning the properties and estates in Kayseri.
	1049			Altun, daughter of Sinan has taken his share from his deceased father Sinan, son of Abdullah's inheritance and declared in the presence of other inheritors that he has no rights concerning the properties and estates in Kayseri.
	1163	318 [308]	1	It has been registered and a hujjat has been given that Vahap Chavush, sergeant of the Dergah-i Ali of Nicosia has received his receivables of 5,000 akches from Medik.
	1198	329 [319]	2	The Kaptan-i Derya has sent a letter to the Governor of Cyprus ordering him to join the fleet by coming to Egriboz, after sending off the Governor of the Rhodes Sanjaq and Egyptian ships.
	1199			The official Ali Agha has sent a letter to the Kadi of Nicosia in connection to the purchase of 500 chickens, 200 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of barley and the delivery of them.





Dhu'l-Hijja				
1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002 (18 August 1594)	1036			It has been registered that Mustafa Chalabi, son of Mahmut owes 105 akches to Allahverdi.
	1037	287 [277]	2	Hizir, son of Kutlu Beg has filed a lawsuit claiming that Yasef owes him 9 gold coins and 45 akches from the tanner leather purchase; Yasef has declared that he sold these to the deceased Sarka and that the money has been taken by Perviz Beg, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State.
	1045	288 [278]	1	Mehmet Beg, son of Ismail and teller from Nicosia has sold the half share he had on the ship named Karamursel to Mehmet Chalabi, son of Mehmet and Omer Beg, son of Mehmet for 37,000 akches.
	1046	289 [279]	1	Mehmet Beg, son of Ismail and teller from Nicosia has declared that he does not hold any rights to the revenues from the Dimyat Voyage of the ship he sold to Mehmet Chalabi, son of Mehmet and Omer Beg, son of Mehmet.
	1051			Garacho, daughter of Franchesko from Nicosia has sold her house with its outbuilding located in the Alatyodisse Quarter to Chaya, son of Nikola for 10,000 akches.
	1052	290 [280]	2	Ramadan, son of Mahmut from the village Eylence of Nicosia has offered his wife Gul Beshe, daughter of Arslan to get divorced following her renouncement from her donatio propter nuptias and alimony; however, it has been registered that Gul Beshe has not accepted this offer.





1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002 (18 August 1594)	1053	291 [281]	4	Hatice, daughter of Hasan from Nicosia has accepted to be divorced from her husband Ahmet, son of Hadji Zeyneddin by renouncing her donatio propter nuptias and alimony.
	1060			Ilyas, son of Mehmet from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Osman, son of Ilyas owes him 1 piaster however he could not prove his claim.
	1061			Ilyas, son of Mehmet from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Osman, son of Ilyas has used profanity towards him; Osman has accepted the accusation.
	1062			It has been registered that Osman, son of Ilyas was claimed to use profanity towards Ilyas, son of Mehmet.
	1063	292 [282]	4	Abdurrahman Kethuda from Nicosia, the Bolukbashi of the Janissaries has rented out the Great Turkish Bath belonging to the Mustafa Pasha Vaqf which he had previously rented out to Mahmut, son of Abdullah for 17,000 akches per annum.
	1064			Ilyas, son of Mahmut and muezzin of the Sinan Pasha Masjid in Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that the Khan owner Hasan, son of Yusuf has not paid the letting value of 2 akches per day to him for the khan he rented belonging to Cafer Pasha Vaqf; he has been found right and it has been decided that the money is to be paid.
	1065			Upon the request by Abdullah, son of Piri and the custodian of the young son Mustafa of Abdullah who died in Nicosia, a consent has been given for the sale of the ox and the flock of goats and sheep inherited by the boy.





1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002 (18 August 1594)	1066	292 [282]	4	Mustafa, son of Mehmet from Nicosia has sold his vineyard with an area of 25 acres located in Denizli to Hasan, son of Mehmet for 5,000 akches.
4 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002 (21 August 1594)	1054	291 [281]	6	Zahide, daughter of Abdullah has been given in the care of Abdulgaffar Beg, son of Mehmet.
	1055			Suleyman has filed a lawsuit claiming that Papa Fota owes him 2 Venetian piasters; however, Papa Fota has not accepted this claim.
	1056			Karchira, son of Ergiru from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Yakomo, son of Covan had beaten him; however, Yakomo has not accepted this accusation.
	1057			Yakomo, son of Covan from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Karchira, son of Ergiru had beaten him; however, Karchira has not accepted this accusation.
	1058			Suleyman, son of Kurd from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Mariya, daughter of Istati owes him 50 vakiyye of olive oil; however, he could not prove his claim.
	1059			Ali, son of Sadik has become a proxy for Gul Beshe, daughter of Arslan from Nicosia.
15 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002 (1 September 1594)	638	200 [190]	1	It has been ordered that a lawsuit is to be filed against Taci Hatun, wife of the woodchopper and her 4 bondswomen who have beaten and taken the earrings of the wife of Oruc, one of the janissaries of Cyprus by force.
	1140	312 [302]	1	Hadji Hasan from Larende who came to Cyprus for trade and died; his inheritors in Larende, Mahmut, Emine and Cemile and his wife Sitti, daughter of Abdulkерim has appointed Muharram, son of Abdulkерim as their proxy for taking the inheritance and bringing it to them.





23 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002 (9 September 1594)	1119	308 [298]	1	Ayshe, daughter of Durmush from Nicosia who has been divorced by her husband Halil, son of Husrev has been given in the care of her former father-in-law Husrev Beg.
29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002 (15 September 1594)	466	117	1	Petro, son of Hristofi from Nicosia has exchanged his house in the Alatyodisse Quarter with the house of Papa Nikola located in the Tribiyodi Quarter.
	670	212 [202]	1	A hujjat has been given to show the names of the seamen of the kalite belonging to the Paphos Colonel Mustafa Beg and the galley belonging to the former Paphos Colonel Ali Beg as well as various expenses made for them.
	672	214 [204]	1	A hujjat showing the amount of tax on linen and cotton to be collected from the villages of the Hirsofi District has been given.
	675	215 [205]	4	A hujjat showing the amount of tax on linen and cotton to be collected from the villages of the Evdim District has been given.
	676			A hujjat showing the amount of tax on linen and cotton to be collected from the villages of the Paphos District has been given.
	677			A hujjat showing the amount of tax on linen and cotton to be collected from the villages of the Lefka District has been given.
	678			A hujjat showing the amount of tax on linen and cotton to be collected from the villages of the Pendaya District has been given.
	679	216 [206]	2	A hujjat showing the amount of tax on linen and cotton to be collected from the villages of the Limassol District has been given.





29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002 (15 September 1594)	680	216 [206]	2	A hujjat showing the amount of tax on linen and cotton to be collected from the villages of the Episkopi District has been given.
	681	217 [207]	1	A hujjat showing the amount of tax on linen and cotton to be collected from the villages of the Omorfo District has been given.
	1033	285 [275]	2	Hadji Hasan, the muezzin of the Saint Sophia Mosque has appointed Huseyin, son of Mehmet as proxy to replace him because he will be visiting his hometown.
	1034			Hadji Hasan, the muezzin of the Saint Sophia Mosque has given his duty of the head official for the Cafer Pasha Khan to Huseyin, son of Mehmet to replace him because he will be visiting his hometown.
	1067	293 [283]	5	Garacho from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that he still has receivables in connection to the house located in the Alatyodisse Quarter and which he sold to Chaya, son of Nikola amounting to 4,000 akches; however, Chaya has proved that he paid the money in full.
	1068			The girl named Filori has converted to Islam by her own will and taken Raziye as her new name.
	1069			Bayram, son of Jewish Ishak from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that he has given a capital to Yasef, son of Abraham who went to Venice for trade transactions; Yasef has accepted the claim and has declared that he bought various things with this money and put these things in a well in the Small Khan; however, he must receive 1,500 akches from Bayram for his services.





29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002 (15 September 1594)	1070	293 [283]	5	<p>Yorgi, son of Hristofi from Nicosia has made some expenses for the repairs and other works while he has been living in the house located in the Alatyodisse Quarter and belonging to Garacho, daughter of Franchesko as a tenant; he has filed a lawsuit claiming that this money has to be paid to him; Garacho has declared that she will pay the money if these expenses are determined.</p>
	1071			<p>Lina, daughter of Korsaryo from Nicosia has taken on the house she bought from Yorgi, son of Hristofi which is located in the Alatyodisse Quarter however she has declared that the real owner of the house is Yorgi.</p>
	1072	294 [284]	3	<p>Carpenter Ahmet Chavush, son of Abdullah and the custodian of the daughters Rahime and Hamide of the deceased Ahmet, son of Ahmet has a debt of 5,000 akches in connection to a soap purchase and owed to provincial treasurer Bali Effendi; he has requested the registration stating that he had paid his debt through Ali, son of Abdullah.</p>
	1073			<p>Papa Nikola from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Alatyodisse Quarter to Yerolamo, son of Galato for 2,000 akches.</p>
	1074			<p>Kasim, son of Abdullah who has rented the village Cite of Tuzla from the Mustafa Pasha Vaqf for 60,000 akches per annum has requested the registration that he has paid 36,000 akches from his remaining debt of 46,000 akches from the years 999 and 1001 to Huseyin Beg, the jabi of the vaqf and that he still has a debt of 10,000 akches.</p>





29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002 (15 September 1594)	1076	295 [285]	3	Upon the complaints made against Kordovan, the Ambassador of Venice of Cyprus, saying that he has been taking three-four gold coins from each sack of cotton and various excess money from other commercial goods coming from Venice and other cities to Cyprus; an investigation has been made and it has been understood that the complaint is untrue.
	1077			Inorya, daughter of Hristofi from Nicosia has sold her house, vineyard with an area of 4 acres, garden and fig trees and the half share she has in the slum processing workshop in the village Ayluka of Limassol to Musa Beg, son of Hamza for 840 akches.
	1078			Mustafa Chalabi, son of the deceased Kadi Habip Effendi has sued Hachador, son of the deceased Sari Hizir with the claim that Sari Hizir had owed 72,150 akches to his father; Hachador has proved that his father had paid some part of the debt before his death and that the remaining part had also been paid to Mehmet, brother of Kadi Habip and Muharrem, their custodian.
	1079	296 [286]	2	Bali Effendi, the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus has given his farm in the village Trahona to Mustafa Chavush, one of the Dergah-i Ali sergeants and in return taken from Mustafa Chavush his field with an area of 100 acres, houses and garden located in the village Ashelya of Kukla town.
	1080			Maro, daughter of Lari from the village Cavichi of Nicosia has filed a lawsuit demanding that half share of the house left in the inheritance from her brother Nikola to his wife Mariya, should be given to her; the case has been against Zenito, son of Brashuka, Mariya's uncle's son; she has been found right and it has been decided that the share is to be given to her.





29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002 (15 September 1594)	1081	297 [287]	2	The inheritance of the deceased Mehmet, son of Abdullah has been sold and distributed to his inheritors; namely his wife Hatice and children Hasan, Zahide and Fatma.
	1082			Musa, son of Ali has been appointed as custodian to the children Hasan, Zahide and Fatma, of the deceased Mehmet, son of Abdullah to protect their properties and follow their transactions; 3 akches per day to each has been allocated for the needs of the children.
	1083	298 [288]	3	Suleyman, son of Hadji Mehmet from Nicosia has sold his coffee shop located near the New Khan and belonging to Saint Sophia Vaqf, together with the items inside it to Abraham, son of Abdullah for 3,000 akches.
	1084			Abraham, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has sold the coffee shop located near the New Khan and belonging to the Saint Sophia Vaqf, together with the items inside it to Abraham, son of Mansur for 2,400 akches.
	1085			Huseyin Chavush from Nicosia has sold his rundown mill located in Lefka to Zaim Mustafa Chalabi for 4,000 akches.
	1086	299 [289]	2	Zenito, son of Brashuka from the village Cavichi of Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding to Behram Beg, son of Abdullah for 1,500 akches.
	1087			Ali Beshe, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Huseyin, son of Hasan Beshe, son of Abdullah who died some time ago, died as a result of falling into a well while working under Mehmet Beshe, son of Abdullah as an apprentice; therefore, Mehmet Beshe has been stated to be responsible from his death; Mehmet Beshe has proved with witnesses that Huseyin fell down the well without any intervention and the case has been rejected.





29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002 (15 September 1594)	1088	300 [290]	4	It has been decided that the intervention by Yakomo, son of Lui to Lui, son of Corci from Nicosia preventing the sale of his houses located in the Tribyodi Quarter will be stopped.
	1089			The inheritance of the deceased Muharram, the coffees hop owner has been registered.
	1090			Franchesko has requested the registration that he has paid some part of his debt of gold coins borrowed from Yakomo, son of Luka and his remaining debt is 16,5 gold coins.
	1091			Piyero, son of Hirsofi from Nicosia has given his house with its outbuilding located in the Alatyodisse Quarter to Papa Nikola; he has taken Papa Nikola's houses in the Tribyodi Quarter in return.
	1092	301 [291]	3	Huseyin, son of Yusuf from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Saint Brashuka Quarter to Papa Nikola, son of Filibu for 2,760 akches.
	1093			Sadi Effendi from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Saint Kashano Quarter to Mustafa, son of Abdullah for 15,000 akches.
	1094			Zaim Mustafa Chalabi from Nicosia has sold his mill in Lefka to Piyale Beg, son of Abdulmennan for 4,000 akches.
	1095	302 [292]	2	Mevlana Sadeddin Effendi, son of Hasan Can Effendi and the khoja of the Sultan has appointed Bali Effendi, Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus as proxy for the properties he will be selling.





29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002 (15 September 1594)	1096	302 [292]	2	Mevlana Sadeddin Effendi, son of Hasan Can Effendi and the khoja of the Sultan has sold his Small Turkish bath in Nicosia to Korkut Effendi, the fiefdom treasurer in Cyprus for 60,000 akches.
	1097	303 [293]	6	Andon, son of Maniko the cauldron maker has given up renting his place to Nikola, son of Mosi.
	1098			Bayram Beshe from Nicosia has declared that he threw his jirit to Shaban Effendi while they were having a game of jirit; however, he has stated that he did not know where his jirit struck him.
	1099			Dellal Lora, daughter of Lesandra from Nicosia has sold the items belonging to the daughter of the Governor of Kyrenia; upon Dervish Ali not purchasing the items, Lora took them back.
	1100			Zanito, son of Zinyo has appointed Muharram Beshe, son of Abdullah as his proxy for his court case.
	1101			Davut Beshe from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Lefteri, son of Covan owes a debt to his deceased son-in-law Yusuf, son of Abdullah in connection to a wheat purchase; Lefteri has accepted the debt of 8 gold coins.
	1102			Abdi, son of Yusuf from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that he has receivables amounting to 570 akches from the horseshoe and horseshoe nails which he sold to the deceased Mehmet Beg; therefore, he has suggested that Musa, son of Ali and the custodian of the children of Mehmet Beg should pay this debt; he has been found right and it has been decided that the money must be paid.





29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002 (15 September 1594)	1108	305 [295]	1	Murat Subashi and Hasan Kethuda from Nicosia have filed a lawsuit claiming that Hadji Huseyin, son of Yusuf has been watching the women coming out of the women's Turkish bath; Hadji Hasan has rejected the claim and declared that he has been waiting there to greet them.
	1109	306 [296]	3	Korkut Effendi, the Fiefdom Treasurer of Nicosia has rented out his Small Turkish Bath to Mehmet Dede, son of Hasan for 1 year and for a letting value of 11,000 akches.
	1110			Ayshe, daughter of Hizir from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that her husband Ibrahim, son of Memi has said "if I drink alcoholic beverages from this day on, let my wife be divorced from me"; because she could not prove her claim, the case has been rejected.
	1111			Hasan, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has declared that he has received the total amount of 30,000 akches inherited from his deceased relative Pernardi, son of Filibu from Franci, son of Lui who had been keeping control of the inheritance.
	1112	307 [297]	4	Abdullah, son of Huseyin and the custodian of Ayshe, the young daughter of Ramadan who died in Kyrenia, has filed a lawsuit claiming that upon hearing about Ayshe's death, Cafer, the Governor of Degirmenlik had seized all the goods to be inherited by her; it has been determined that Ayshe is alive and decided that the intervention is to be stopped.





29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002 (15 September 1594)	1113	307 [297]	4	Abdullah, son of Huseyin and the custodian of Ayshe, the young daughter of Ramadan who died in Kyrenia, has sold the garden with an area of 2 acres and located in the village Trahona, inherited by Ayshe from her deceased father, to Abdulkerim, son of Hizir for 1,800 akches.
	1114			Mahmut the bath attendant from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Abdurrahman the Janissary Squadron Chamberlain owes him money; Abdurrahman Kethuda has proved that he paid his debt and the case has been rejected.
	1115			Ali Reis, son of Durmush and the custodian of the children of Abdullatif who died in Nicosia has declared that he has received the 960 akches' worth of receivables of Abdullatif from Mihali and Mariku.
	1116	308 [298]	6	Emirze, son of Cafer from the village Yerolakko of Nicosia has made a complaint that Mustafa, son of Yusuf has beaten him near the village Incirli; following the examination it has been registered that he had in fact been beaten.
	1117			It has been registered that Ahmet, son of Ismail from Nicosia has told his mother-in-law Rabia, daughter of Mehmet "do not come to my house again, if you do, I will break your arms and legs and kill you".
	1118			Ayni, daughter of Abdullah has been given in the care of Hadji Veli.





29 Dhu'l-Hijja 1002 (15 September 1594)	1120	308 [298]	6	Ayshe, daughter of Durmush from Nicosia who has been divorced by her husband Halil, son of Husrev and was kept in the care of Musa, has been given in the care of Veli, son of Yusuf.
	1121			Fatma, daughter of Hasan from Nicosia has been given in the care of Halil, son of Iskender.
	1122			Ahmet, son of Ahmet the breadmaker has declared that he owes a debt of 18 gold coins and 20 akches to Hadji Mehmet in connection to a wheat purchase.
	1125	309 [299]	2	Kadi Sadi Effendi from Nicosia has given his farm located in the village Prastyo of the town Kukla to Mustafa Beg; in return he has taken on the fiefdom worth 7,000 akches in the village Sicha of Degirmenlik from Mustafa Beg.
	1126			Suleyman Chalabi, son of Isa and the Dewan Accountant of Cyprus has borrowed from Ahmet Chalabi, son of Musa a debt of 6,600 akches to be paid in the fixed term of 1 month; he has given his house located in the Arab Ahmet Quarter as security.
	1127	310 [300]	1	It has been registered that Durak, son of Mustafa owes Abdi, son of Mustafa 1,449 akches in connection to a plain butter purchase.
Total Number of Provisions	678			





Date of Record	Provision No	Page No	No of Pr.	Provision Summary
The Year 1003				
Muharram				
1 Muharram 1003 (16 September 1594)	1105	304 [294]	2	Hadji Huseyin, son of Bilal the accountant from Nicosia has rented out the Nicosia Candlemaking Workshop to Andreyra, son of Pernardi for a period of 3 years and for 30,000 akches.
	1106			Zeyni, son of Ali has a debt of 900 akches owed to Chief Architect Zeynel, son of Ali; this has been assigned to Muhzir Pervane.
	1124	309 [299]	1	Perviz Beg, son of Abdulmennan, Bailee of the Nicosia Treasury of the State has declared that from the inheritance of Merchant Hadji Ibrahim from Antep who died in Cyprus, he has received, 1,300 akches as inheritance and 9,240 akches as the money to be paid to the servants, from the Janissary Al-Sayyid Hasan, son of Hadji and that no further receivables remain from the inheritance.
	1139	312 [302]	1	Hadji Huseyin, accountant from Nicosia had previously rented out the candlemaking workshop to Andreyra, son of Pernardi for 12,000 akches per annum; this time he has rented out the same place to Pernardi, son of Yakomo for a period of 3 years and for a letting value of 36,000 akches.
	1152	316 [306]	2	Zaim Ahmet Beg from Nicosia has sold his farm and fields with their outbuildings located in the vicinity of the Famagusta Gate to Piyale Beg, son of Abdullah for 18,000 akches.





1 Muharram 1003 (16 September 1594)	1153	316 [306]	2	Piyero, son of Lefteri from Nicosia has declared that he bought a donkey from Yakomo, son of Videl 5 years ago.
	1193	327 [317]	1	Muqataaci Ali Chalabi, son of Musa has emancipated his slave Durmush, son of Abdullah.
3 Muharram 1003 (18 September 1594)	1123	308 [298]	1	It has been registered that Karchira, son of Zazo from Nicosia has borrowed 25,200 akches from Mehmet Beshe, son of Abdullah.
8 Muharram 1003 (23 September 1594)	1143	313 [303]	1	It has been registered that Armenian Abraham, son of Tatyos who died in Nicosia has a sister in Nigde.
15 Muharram 1003 (30 September 1594)	279	59	1	Ghazi Beg, son of Ibrahim and Hadji Mustafa, son of Hizir from Nicosia have rented a shop in the Nicosia market which is included in the Saint Sophia Mosque Vaqf for a letting value of 50 akches per month.
	285			Half share of the shop located in the Nicosia Fortress and belonging to the Vaqf of Sultan Selim II. Khan has been rented out to Mustafa, son of Ali for 15 akches per month.
	286	61	4	Fatma, daughter of the deceased Piri Beg, son of Hibetullah has declared that she has come to an agreement with her custodian Mustafa Beg in connection to the properties she inherited from her father for 12,000 akches and that she has no other receivables from him.
	287			Margarita, daughter of Yanni has sold her house with its outbuilding located in the village Trahona ³¹ of Nicosia to Kiryaku, son of Martin for 603 akches.

31 Trachonas.





15 Muharram 1003 (30 September 1594)	288	61	4	Petro, daughter of Pezola and the custodian for Margarita, daughter of Yanni has sold her house with its outbuilding located in the village Trahona of Nicosia to Kiryaku, son of Martin for 600 akches.
	289	62	6	Margarita, daughter of Yanni has been appointed custodian for the deceased Pezola's daughter Petra from the village Trahona in order to serve her needs and follow her transactions.
	290			Liyo, son of Lesandre from the village Lacha ³² of Nicosia has given 1 ox, 3 donkeys, 6 bushels of barley and 26 bushels of wheat flour to Luize, son of Piyero in return for 4 gold coins and that they reached an agreement.
	291			Mustafa, son of Mehmet will be standing surety for Preshco, son of Lui.
	292			Mumine and Emine, sisters of Kerim Beshe who died in Nicosia have filed a lawsuit against Yusuf, son of Abdullah claiming that he owed 8 bushels of wheat to Kerim Beshe; they were found right and it has been decided that the wheat will be given to them.
	293			Mumine and Emine, sisters of Kerim Beshe who died in Nicosia have filed a lawsuit against Yusuf, son of Abdullah claiming that he owed the price of 10 bushels of barley to Kerim Beshe; they were found right and it has been decided that the price of the barley will be given to them.
294	Meryem, daughter of Yusuf from Nicosia has been left in the care of Veli, son of Suleyman.			

32 Latsia.





15 Muharram 1003 (30 September 1594)	295	63	4	It has been registered that Lorence, son of Askar owes 4 gold coins to Ridvan, son of Abdullah.
	296			Hano, daughter of Parchona who is also the custodian of the deceased Doma's children Yahoma, Halyo, Hristina and Franko from the village Aymarina of Nicosia has sued his son Marko claiming that he seized the 15 acres of land and 2 houses given to them by Doma; however, she could not prove it and the case has been rejected.
	297			Halil, son of Ali and the Kadi of Manavgat has sent a hujjat expressing that the inheritance of Yusuf, son of Veli, who died in New Khan in Cyprus belongs to Huseyin, son of Musa from the village Seki of Manavgat and that the hujjat has been recorded in the registry of Nicosia.
	298			Fatma, daughter of Huseyin, son of Abdullah who died in Nicosia has sued Ahmet, son of Abdullah claiming that he has seized the house, garden and mill she inherited from her father; Ahmet has proved that he bought these properties from Huseyin before his death and has paid the price for all, therefore the case has been rejected.
	304	65	1	A shop located in Nicosia market and belonging to the Saint Sophia Mosque Vaqf has been occupied illegally by Mustafa, son of Yusuf; the shop has been taken from him and sold to Ismail, son of Hizir by means of an auction for 750 akches and the document from the official posts concerning this act is to be recorded in the court registry upon the request of Veli, the trustee of the vaqf.





15 Muharram 1003 (30 September 1594)	491	134	1	It has been ordered that the tax collecting styles of the taxes in connection to the candlemaking workshops and their bishops to be annulated, people will manufacture their candles themselves and their taxes will be paid to the treasury by themselves.
	1183	323 [313]	1	It has been registered that Sheikh Ahmet, son of Hadji Mehmet owes 15 gold coins to Zeynel, the Chief Architect.
	1190	326 [316]	1	Since the 5 loads of akches were sent to Dersaadet on various dates during the period of duty of Mehmet Effendi, the dismissed former Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus; it has been decided that nothing will be demanded from Bali Effendi, the new Provincial Treasurer.
	1197	328 [318]	1	Veli, trustee of the Sultan Selim II. Khan Vaqf in Nicosia has rented a shop belonging to the vaqf to Ghazi Beg, son of Ibrahim, Hadji Mustafa, son of Hizir and Ali Beg for a letting value of 50 akches per month.
29 Muharram 1003 (14 October 1594)	280	60	5	Merchant Kallatyo, son of Fesenco from Nicosia has declared that he has taken back the broadcloth which he lent to Nikola, son of Cayi and that he has no rights left with him.
	281			Ibrahim, son of Mahmut has got married to Ayni Hatun in return for donatio propter nuptias of 800 akches.
	282			Merchant Kallatyo, son of Fesenco from Nicosia has declared that he has no receivables from his partner Mavridi, son of Yano and registered that nobody will have any right to claim anything after his death.





29 Muharram 1003 (14 October 1594)	283	60	5	Filorina, daughter of Brashuka from Nicosia has sued Yusuf, son of Abdullah claiming that he had injured her head; however, because she could not prove the act additional time has been given to her to prove it.
	284			Meryem, daughter of Abdullah has renounced her donatio propter nuptias and alimony and has been divorced from her husband Yusuf, son of Shaban.
	299	64	3	It has been registered that Hadji Mehmet from Nicosia has delivered 500 bushels of wheat to Perviz Beg, Bailee of the Treasury of the State with the purpose that they be delivered to Ramadan Pasha, Governor of Cyprus.
	300			It has been registered that Musa, the cavalryman of the village Vezace of Nicosia cannot demand chift bozan tax from Ergiri, son of Ciryaku who had left the village and settled somewhere else 18 years ago.
	302			Luize, son of Zorzi has taken his daughter-in-law Maro on behalf of his son Yakomo.
	303	65	2	A shop located in Nicosia market and belonging to the Saint Sophia Mosque Vaqf has been occupied illegally by Mustafa, son of Yusuf; the shop has been taken from him and sold to Ismail, son of Hizir by means of an auction for 750 akches.
	305			Rahime, daughter of Kasim Chavush and the custodian for the children of Mehmet Chalabi who died in Nicosia, has rented the farm and other properties located in the village Matyat and inherited by the children from Mustafa, son of Abdullah with a letting value of 8,000 akches and a debt of 5,000 akches.





29 Muharram 1003 (14 October 1594)	306	66	3	Mustafa, son of Abdullah has rented the farm and other properties located in the village Matyat and inherited by the children of Mehmet Chalabi who died in Nicosia with a letting value of 8,000 akches and a debt of 5,000 akches.
	307			It has been decided that Yakomo, son of Filori from the market shopkeepers of Famagusta will not be paying chift bozan tax.
	308			Mihail, son of Zorci from the village Litronda of Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding to Hasan, son of Abdullah for 1,500 akches.
	309	67	4	Karchira, son of Luize from the village Aydemet of Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding to Sergi, son of Lui for 520 akches.
	310			Corshi from Nicosia has converted to Islam upon her own will and taken the name Fatma.
	311			Ali, son of Veli, Yusuf, son of Shaban and Mustafa, son of Abdullah from the bravemen of Famagusta have sued Hristofi, son of Yakomo claiming that he has not paid the tithes for the wheat he has produced; Yakomo has declared that the wheat had disappeared after he brought it to the threshing field.
	312			It has been declared that the conflict between Arslan Beg, the cavalryman of the village Caluce of Paphos and the villagers has been solved and there is not any disagreement between the parties.
	313	68	6	Fatma, daughter of Hasan has been left in the care of Huseyin, son of Abdullah.





29 Muharram 1003 (14 October 1594)	314	68	6	The order of tax collecting is within the authority of the Cyprus Provincial Treasurer and it has been recommended that this has to be announced by the Dellallar Kethudasi.
	315			Abdi, son of Himmet from Nicosia has appointed his wife Emine, daughter of Beylerhan as his proxy.
	316			Abdi, son of Himmet acting on behalf of his proxy Emine has filed a lawsuit claiming that Rustem owes some money to her; Rustem has declared that he has paid his debt.
	317			Fatma, daughter of Hasan from Nicosia has renounced her donatio propter nuptias and alimony and has been divorced from her husband Halil, son of Musa.
	318			It has been registered that Abdi, son of Himmet has collected some of the receivables which Rustem owed to his wife Mumine and that some of them have been left in the possession of Rustem.
	319	69	4	Upon the request of Musa, son of Ali and the custodian of the children of Mehmet who died in Nicosia, Hasan, Zahide and Fatma an alimony of 2,5 akches per day for each of them has been allocated from their inheritance for their needs.
	320			Emine, daughter of Abdullah from Nicosia has been married to Shaban, son of Himmet.
	321			Nikoli, son of Sapsari has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Tribiyodi Quarter of Nicosia to Ohtori, son of Sivestre for 5,000 akches.





29 Muharram 1003 (14 October 1594)	322	69	4	Huseyin Beg, son of Abdussamet has died in Nicosia and in return to the money he owed to the state, the Cyprus Provincial Treasurer Bali Effendi has distrained on inheritance; however, Huseyin Beg had borrowed 1,200 akches from his servant Yusuf, son of Abdullah and given him his horse in return for this debt; consequently, it has been decided that the horse will be handed to his servant.
	323	70	4	Recep, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Tribyodi Quarter of Nicosia to Hristofi, son of Corci for 3,900 akches.
	324			Fatma, daughter of Abdullah from Nicosia has sold her house with its outbuilding located in the Tribyodi Quarter of Nicosia to Hristofi, son of Luka for 2,000 akches.
	325			Hristofi, son of Luka from Nicosia has sold his 2 houses with their outbuildings located in the Tribyodi Quarter of Nicosia to Behram, son of Abdullah for 1,680 akches.
	326			Shahap, who works as the coffee shop keeper in the shop inherited by the children of the deceased Ahmet Chavush of Nicosia has accepted the increase on the rent of the shop.
	327	71	3	The Cyprus Provincial Treasurer, Bali Effendi who has kept the inheritance of Huseyin Beg who died in Nicosia in his hand has claimed that the decedent owed him a mule, a saddle and a sculpsit; he has been found right and it has been decided that the said goods will be delivered to him.





29 Muharram 1003 (14 October 1594)	328	71	3	Nasir, son of Seman from Nicosia has sued Kostandi, son of Mesat claiming that the latter owes him 45 dirhams of silver and 5 gold coins; Kostandi has declared that his remaining debt is 24 dirhams of silver.
	329			Abdullah Esvet, the servant of Mevlana Huseyin has been emancipated.
	333	72	1	Cyprus Balyos Korduvan bought the cotton produced in Cyprus with the determined price, afterwards he had been in loss because of the forced increased price by Balci Mehmet and some other persons; consequently, it has been decided that Korduvan's loss which amounts to 180,000 akches has to be paid to him.
	334	73	4	It has been registered that Aliyar, son of Suleyman, the Subashi of the village Calamithasa of Pendaya town cannot ask for chift bozan tax from Yakomo, son of Yano, because he is a resident of another village and does not own a field.
	335			Yorgi, son of Hristofi has sold his house to Nikola, son of Chaya, however because he did not leave the house for a period of time, he has been given a day to evacuate the house.
	336			Ahmet, the son of the subashi of Nicosia, Abdulkadir Subashi and Ramadan Subashi, the Aseshashi have caught the slave Bilal, son of Abdullah because he had been a fugitive; however, it has been declared by the Mirahur Kethuda Ali Agha of Ali Pasha that Bilal is the slave of the prolocutor of the town of Kargili.





29 Muharram 1003 (14 October 1594)	337	73	4	Hadji Musa, son of Bahshayish has rented out the 6 shoemaker shops belonging to Nicosia's Emir Effendi Vaqf for a letting value of 114 akches per month.
	339	74	5	It has been registered that the bakers of Nicosia Ivaz, son of Musa and Hadji Mehmet, son of Hadji Mahmut have ended their partnership.
	340			Huseyin, son of Ahmet from the village Gonyeli of Nicosia has sold half of the house and fields which he inherited from his father to Hizir, son of Tanriverdi for 1,320 akches.
	341			Mariya and Simyo, son of Hristofi have been married.
	342			Huseyin, son of Musa and the inheritor of Yusuf Veli who died in Nicosia has come to an agreement with Perviz Beg, Bailee of the Treasury of the State who has kept the inheritance with him by taking broadcloth for a pair of trousers ³³ from him.
	343			Bakrico, son of Galice from the village Kolosh of Nicosia has proven that he is the inheritor of Polo, son of Matiyo; therefore, it has decided that Perviz Beg, Bailee of the Treasury of the State who has kept the inheritance with him will deliver it to this inheritor.
	379			83	1	2,400 akches given by the decedent Ibrahim Agha for the reciting of the Amme and Tebareke surahs of the Quran at the Saint Sophia Mosque of Nicosia were taken for this purpose from Muslihiddin Effendi by the prolocutor of the Mosque Hadji Meyrek Mehmet, son of Hocakin.

33 Donluk.





29 Muharram 1003 (14 October 1594)	380	84	1	Muslihiddin Effendi, the imam of the Saint Sophia Mosque of Nicosia has transferred his duty to Hadji Meyrek Mehmet Effendi by his own will.
	467	117	1	Altun, daughter of Sinan from Kayseri has sold half share of her deceased father's house located in the Saint Sophia Quarter of Nicosia to Nebi, son of Hizir for 7,000 akches; she has received the money in full.
	478	124	1	Fatma, daughter of Piri Beg from Pendaya has appointed her husband Sadik, son of Hamza as proxy in order to collect the 12,000 akches inherited from her father and deliver to her; it has been decided that the money which is in the possession of Mustafa, son of Abdullah be given to Sadik.
	509	142	1	Following the death of Yahya Kethuda, the Chamberlain of Dergah-i Ali Janissaries in Nicosia, Lutfi who had been appointed as the trustee for the Masjid-i Sherif Vaqf has not been fulfilling his duty properly and is addicted to alcoholic drinks; therefore, he has been unseated and Abdulgani, son of Ahmet has been appointed to replace this post.
	1103	304 [294]	3	Perviz Beg, Bailee of the Nicosia Treasury of the State has declared that because the deceased Hadji Ibrahim Beg from Antep did not have any inheritors, his inheritance has been sold; his debts have been paid and that he has taken the remaining 9,300 akches.
	1104			It has been registered that Zeyni, son of Ali owes 18 gold coins and 10 akches to Al-Sayyid Yahya, son of Al-Sayyid Ahmet.





29 Muharram 1003 (14 October 1594)	1107	304 [294]	3	Margarita, daughter of Yano and the custodian of the children of Yoralimo, son of Piyero who died in the village Trahona of Nicosia has sold Yoralimo's house in the village with its outbuilding to Kiryaku, son of Martin for 600 akches.
	1128			It has been registered that Karchira, son of Zinyo from the village Vica? of Mesaoria has escaped from his village and made a commitment that "if I do not return in 7 days, I will convert to Islam and will pay the tax collectors 10,000 akches".
	1129	310 [300]	3	Suleyman Chavush, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Gavrail, son of Hristofori from the village Kato Zodya of Omorfo pulled him off his horse using force; he proved his claim with witnesses.
	1130			Musa, son of Shuayp from Nicosia has sold his house and fields located in the village Armira to Nebi, son of Mustafa for 1,080 akches.
	1131			Gul Beshe, wife of Nasuh Beshe who died in Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Yakomo, son of Tomazo from the village Pera owed a debt of 4 gold coins and 4 bushels of wheat to her deceased husband; however, she could not prove her claim.
	1132	311 [301]	6	Ali Beshe, proxy of Gul Beshe, wife of Nasuh Beshe who died in Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Yakomo, son of Tomazo from the village Pera owed 4 gold coins and 4 bushels of wheat to Gul Beshe's deceased husband; however, he could not prove his claim.





29 Muharram 1003 (14 October 1594)	1133	311 [301]	6	Ine Beyi who has been looking after Mehmet, the young son of Yakup who died in Nicosia has handed the boy to Yakup's another son Ali.
	1134			Ahmet Agha, son of Hasan, the Cebeciler Agha from Nicosia has declared that he has received the stum and largesse money from Andon, son of Kibriyanu, Papa Kibriyanu, son of Francici from the village Agridya of Limassol and that he has no further receivables no assets to be received has left.
	1135			The accountant Hadji Huseyin has requested the registration that Solomon, son of Lui the breadmaker makes bread which are 25 dirhams lighter than the legal weight.
	1136			Perviz Beg, son of Abdulmennan, Bailee of the Nicosia Treasury of the State has sold one of his bondswomen and one of his slaves to Huseyin Chalabi, son of Mustafa for 8,000 akches.
	1137	312 [302]	2	It has been registered that Franchesko, son of Yorgi owes Nikola, son of Papapetru 40 gold coins in connection to a cheese purchase.
	1138			Hadji Mehmet, son of Ali has filed a lawsuit claiming that he had sold a foal to Musa, son of Abdullah but could not get the money for it; he could not prove his claim.
	1141	313 [303]	2	Muharrem, son of Abdulkерim and the proxy of the inheritors of Hadji Hasan from Larendе who came to Cyprus for trade and died filed a lawsuit against Perviz Beg, son of Abdulmennan, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State who has kept the inheritance with him; upon Perviz Beg's request he has proved his proxy with witnesses.





29 Muharram 1003 (14 October 1594)	1142	313 [303]	2	It has been registered that Pervane Kethuda, the Chamberlain of Cyprus Janissaries and his clerk Shaban Effendi and Hasan Bolukbashi have given Bali Effendi, the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus 427,328 akches as the monthly wages of the janissaries for Dhu'l-Qa'dah, Dhu'l-Hijja and Shawwal months of the year 1002.
	1144	314 [304]	4	Beneto, son of Kato has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Saint Nikola Quarter to Suleyman, son of Abdullah for 8,000 akches.
	1145			Ahmet Agha, son of Ilyas has sold his farm with its outbuildings located in the vicinity of the Famagusta Gate and his fields in the village Eylence to Fatma, daughter of Mustafa Kethuda for 18,000 akches.
	1146			Upon the request by Zestine, daughter of Fayerdo and wife of Abraham who died in Nicosia an alimony of 2 akches per day has been allocated to Hosto, her little daughter.
	1147			It has been decided that the 75 akches for the 3 months of service provided by Ahmet Chavush has been requested to be paid by Yorgi.
	1148	315 [305]	4	Yorgi, son of Filori from Nicosia has committed to pay his debt remaining from a fabric and pepper purchase from Nikolo, son of Petro.
	1149			Yorgi, son of Filori from Nicosia has declared that his debt in connection to a fabric and pepper purchase from Nikolo, son of Petro is 340 akches.





29 Muharram 1003 (14 October 1594)	1150	315 [305]	4	Yorgi, son of Filori from Nicosia has renounced his transaction with Nikolo, son of Petro and they have declared that they do not have any receivables from each other.
	1151			Mustafa Beg, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has taken 5,000 akches in return for the sword fiefdom in the village Api of Pendaya which was registered illegally to Hasan Beg's, son of Veli's son Cafer; he has renounced his rights on the fiefdom.
	1154	316 [306]	2	Hadji Huseyin, Accountant of the City has filed a lawsuit claiming that Seydi Kadi from the marketplace has weighed the pomegranates as less; it has been registered that his scales weigh 75 dirhams less than the actual weight.
	1155			It has been decided that Mustafa, son of Recep must pay his debt of 1 gold coin to Nasir, son of Ilyas.
	1156	317 [307]	4	Mahmut Chavush, son of Abdurrahman from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Saint Sophia Quarter to Mehmet, son of Iskender for 3,000 akches.
	1157			Mariya from the village Ipsos of Nicosia who converted to Islam has been given as a servant to Kadi Perviz Effendi by her father Yakomo for 2 filorins.
	1158			Elif, daughter of Huseyin Chavush from Nicosia has been divorced from her husband Mehmet, son of Abdullah in return to renouncing her donatio propter nuptias and alimony.
	1159			Elif, daughter of Huseyin Chavush from Nicosia has been divorced from her husband Mehmet, son of Abdullah and received the 300 akches owed to her by him.





29 Muharram 1003 (14 October 1594)	1160	318 [308]	3	Ahmet Beg, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Tabakhane Quarter to Hasan, son of Cafer for 5,000 akches.
	1161			Hasan Chalabi, son of Musa Chavush has filed a lawsuit claiming that Memi, son of Abdullah has seized his horse; he has been found to be right.
	1162			Rustem Beg, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Covan, son of Andreyra from the village Anaya owed a debt of 23 bushels of barley to his deceased brother-in-law Kerim; Covan has accepted the claim.
	1164	319 [309]	3	A woman named Mariya from the village Palyometoho of Nicosia has converted to Islam with her own will and taken the name Emine.
	1165			Menail, son of Zorci and the custodian of the children of Abraham, son of Tatyos who died in Nicosia has sold some belongings of Abraham to Varter, son of Nik for 4,800 akches.
	1166			Menail, son of Zorci and the custodian of the children of Abraham, son of Tatyos who died in Nicosia has received the 1,200 akches owed to him by Mihail, son of Kostandi to Abraham.
	1167	320 [310]	5	Fatma, daughter of Hasan and Ayshe, daughter of Abdullah have filed a lawsuit claiming that their husband Halil, son of Musa has divorced them; it has been determined that Halil is mentally unstable and therefore has been decided that the divorces are invalid.





29 Muharram 1003 (14 October 1594)	1168	320 [310]	5	Musa, son of Shuayb from Nicosia has sold half share of his house located in the Arab Ahmet Quarter to Halil, son of Musa for 1,800 akches.
	1169			It has been registered that Milo, daughter of Franco, son of Covan from Nicosia has been married to Yasef, son of Abraham.
	1170			It has been registered that Muslu, son of Ilyas owes 72 gold coins to Recep, son of Musa.
	1171			It has been registered that Durak, son of Mustafa owes 1,449 akches to Abdi, son of Mustafa in connection to an oil purchase.
	1172	321 [311]	5	Abdi, son of Mustafa has given 1,450 akches to Durak, son of Mustafa as a debt to be paid in 15 days; Janissary Hizir, son of Ishak has stood surety for this debt.
	1173			Yorgi, son of Hristofi from Nicosia has sold his house and its outbuilding located in the Alatyodisse Quarter to Chaya, son of Nikolo for 3,360 akches.
	1174			It has been registered that Fethullah, son of Hadji Recep owes 9 gold coins to Abdulvahhap, son of Sefer.
	1175			Perviz Beg, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State has received 4,250 akches, the share of the sister living in Nigde of Abraham, son of Tatyos who died in Nicosia from Manoil, son of Corci, custodian of Abraham's daughter Sivesto.
	1176			Shems Beg, son of Abdi Chavush from Nicosia has sold his field, vineyard and meadow located in the village Yarimca of the Eski-il town of Karaman to Bekir Beg, son of Huseyin for 1,800 akches.





29 Muharram 1003 (14 October 1594)	1177	322 [312]	4	It has been registered that Manoil, son of Zorci and custodian of Sivesto, daughter of Abraham, son of Tatyos who died in Nicosia has sold Abraham's chest with its contents which were in Bezistan to Varter, son of Nik for 4,800 akches; there is still a remaining amount of 2,400 akches to be paid.
	1178			In order to protect her properties and follow the transactions of Sivesto, daughter of Abraham, son of Tatyos who died in Nicosia, Manoil, son of Zorci has been appointed as a custodian and Shelovi, daughter of Zorci has been appointed as an over-looker.
	1179			Upon her mother Hristina, daughter of Fablo's request an alimony of 3 akches per day has been allocated for the needs of Sivesto, young daughter of Abraham, son of Tatyos who died in Nicosia.
	1180			Ali Mehmet got married to Yasemin, daughter of Abdullah in return to a donatio propter nuptias of 2,000 akches.
	1184	323 [313]	2	It has been registered that Dellal Mustafa Beshe from Nicosia has bought horse strappings from Ahmet Beshe, son of Abdullah in order to sell it to Kordovan.
	1185			It has been requested from Mehmet Effendi, the dismissed Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus to pay the 5 loads of akches which were in the Treasury of Cyprus; according to the investigation carried out by Bali Beg, Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus it has been determined that this money does not exist in the Treasury of Cyprus and that the functionaries have declared that they have not receive it.





29 Muharram 1003 (14 October 1594)	1187			Veli Beg, trustee of the Saint Sophia Mosque Vaqf in Nicosia has sold his half share of the butcher's shop located in the Nicosia Bazaar and belonging to the vaqf to Mustafa, son of Ali for 750 akches.
	1188	325 [315]	3	Inan Beshe, daughter of Ali from Nicosia has been divorced from her husband Yakup, son of Hudaverdi by renouncing her alimony and donatio propter nuptias.
	1189			Inan Beshe, daughter of Ali from Nicosia has appointed Halil, son of Ali as her proxy in order to be divorced from her husband Yakup, son of Hudaverdi.
	1191	326 [316]	1	Merchant Kallotya, son of Fesenco from Nicosia has declared that if he was to die for any reason, he does not have any receivables from his partner Franchesko, son of Zulfino.
	1192	327 [317]	1	Piyero, son of Franchesko has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Alatyodisse Quarter to Yano, son of Yorgi for 3,000 akches.
	1195			Perviz Beg, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State has declared that he will not file a lawsuit against Mehmet, son of Abdullah; because it has been determined that his apprentice Huseyin fell down the well and died without the intervention of anybody.
	1196	328 [318]	2	Following the promise made by his son-in-law Yakomo, stating that he will not drink alcoholic beverages and abuse his daughter again, as well as Yakomo's father standing surety for his son, Hristofi, son of Yorgi from Nicosia has accepted his daughter's being with her husband.





Safar				
1 Safar 1003 (16 October 1594)	344	75	2	Mehmet Chavush, son of Abdurrahman from Istanbul has received 14,000 akches as rent and production receivables from Chaya, son of Luize who has rented his farm in the village Alaminyo of Tuzla ³⁴ town and it has been registered that he does not have any more receivables from the latter.
	345			Raziye, daughter of Abdullah has renounced her donatio propter nuptias and alimony and has been divorced from her husband Huseyin Chalabi, son of Ahmet.
	500	139	1	The fiefdom worth 6,660 akches located in the village Dohni and belonging to the deceased Durmush, one of the cavalymen of Famagusta has been given to Muezzin Mehmet Chalabi.
	528	150	1	The inheritance of Veli Beg, one of the janitors of Dergah-i Ali has been drawn up.
7 Safar 1003 (22 October 1594)	512	143	2	Mustafa, one of the janitors of Dergah-i Mualla has been taken into service for collecting the sheep and goat tax in Cyprus; therefore, it has been ordered that all the necessary support to collect this tax to be provided to him and the amount collected before to be determined and delivered to him.
	513			Mustafa, one of the janitors of Dergah-i Mualla has been taken into service for collecting the sheep and goats tax in Cyprus; therefore, it has been ordered that all the necessary support to collect this tax to be provided to him and the amount collected before to be determined and delivered to him.

34 Larnaka.





15 Safar 1003 (30 October 1594)	522	148	1	It has been ordered that the men named Zaim Yusuf and Mustafa are to not interfere with the duties of Abdulkadir, the Agha of Famagusta Fortress.
29 Safar 1003 (13 November 1594)	330	71	1	Huseyin Chalabi has rented out his garden to Andreyra, son of Polo for 1 year.
	331	72	2	It has been registered that Mehmet, son of Yusuf has not bought sheep and goats from the deceased Hasan.
	332			Mehmet, son of Yusuf's contradictory statement about his debt has been registered.
	338	73	1	It has been registered that Huseyin, son of Hasan has divorced his wife Cemile, daughter of Ibrahim from Nicosia.
	346	76	2	Geyvan, son of Abdullah has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Hazreti Omer Quarter of Nicosia to Musa, son of Nebi for 6,000 akches.
	347			Hadji Mehmet, son of Abdurrahman from Istanbul has sold the 2 stories house and its outbuilding belonging to his deceased brother Pir Mehmet, son of Abdurrahman and located in the Saint Sophia Quarter of Nicosia to Ahmet Effendi, son of Pir Veli for 18,500 akches and has collected the money in full.
	348	77	6	Nikola, son of Hristofi from Nicosia has asked for the payment of the 4 saffian ³⁵ leathers from Hasan Beg because he had sold them to him; Hasan Beg has declared that he had not bought the leathers from Nikola but from somebody else named Hasan.

35 Polished goatskin.





29 Safar 1003 (13 November 1594)	349	77	6	A stone fell on Tomali's head in Nicosia and he has been injured, he has made an agreement with Andreyra, son of Luka for the treatment of his wound; it has been decided that Andreyra will pay 2 gold coins to Tomali.
	350			It has been registered that Halil Chalabi has bought a donkey from Yahya, son of Toratan.
	351			Papa Toma, son of Hristodori from the village Somolof of Nicosia has given consent for his daughter Mari to get married to Bayram, son of Ibrahim.
	352			Fatma, daughter of Abdullah Hatun has given the person named Yusuf in the care of Gulistan, son of Hizir.
	353			Karchira, together with Mahi, daughter of Elviz have undertaken that they will not be going anywhere else and they have declared that if they do, they will pay 1,000 akches to the Treasury of the State.
	354	78	8	The Municipal Officer Hadji Huseyin, son of Bilal has rented out the green grocery in the Nicosia market to Fethullah, son of Hadji Recep for 6 akches per day for a duration of 3 years.
	355			Hadji Mehmet, son of Mehmet has declared that he bought 18 bushels of wheat from Mustafa, son of Seydi.
	356			It has been registered that Franchesko, son of Nikola owes 3 gold coins to Ayandorka, son of Marko from Nicosia.





29 Safar 1003 (13 November 1594)	357	78	8	Ayandorka, son of Marko from Nicosia has claimed that he has sold a raincoat to Franchesko, son of Nikola for 5 gold coins; however, Franchesko has declared that he has bought it for 2 gold coins and has given a sack in return.
	358			It has been registered that Franchesko, son of Nikola owes 1 gold coin and 40 akches to Ayandorka, son of Marko from Nicosia.
	359			Ayandorka, son of Marko from Nicosia has a receivable of 3 gold coins and 45 akches from Franchesko, son of Nikola; he has given up his claim on 45 akches and given a fixed term of 1 month for the payment of the remaining 3 gold coins.
	360			It has been registered that Dellal Mustafa owes 200 akches to Ahmet, son of Uveys from Famagusta.
	361			It has been registered that the donkey bought by Abdi, son of Himmet with the interference of Mustafa, son of Erdogdu is crippled.
	362	79	5	2 akches of alimony have been allocated for Emine, daughter of the Janissary Ibrahim.
	363			Umme Hatun, daughter of Ali has been left in the care of Ali Beshe, son of Mehmet because she does not have any place to stay.
	364			Hamza Beg, son of Ali from the village Saint Irini of Nicosia has caused a fire which destroyed the harvests and properties of the villagers; therefore, it has been decided that he will pay 5,000 akches to cover the losses of the villagers.





29 Safar 1003 (13 November 1594)	365	79	5	Perviz Beg, son of Abdullah has sold the right of usage of his fields in the village Istrovolo to Franchi, son of Ohtari for 1,000 akches.
	366			Perviz Beg, son of Abdullah has sold the right of disposition of his fields in the village Istrovolo to Papapetru, son of Hristofi, Tomazo, son of Laryo and Hristofi, son of Karchira for 1,000 akches.
	367	80	1	Ibrahim, the young son of Mehmet, son of Abdullah who died in Nicosia has been given to Mehmet Chalabi, the Prolocutor of Kyrenia to learn science.
	369	81	3	The farm located in the village Balikitre of Nicosia and belonging to Mahmut Agha, the Chamberlain of the Saray-i Amire has been rented out with the determinated conditions and all the goods and properties inside to Durmush Agha, the Azaps Agha of Famagusta for 3 years and 50,000 akches per year.
	370			Rustem Beg, son of Abdullah and Ergiru, son of Ciryaku from Nisu village of Nicosia have sold their fields, gardens and olive trees in the village Perahoryo ³⁶ to Ahmet, son of Abdullah for 1,200 akches.
	371			Fesenco, son of Zanyaco has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the Saint Kashano Quarter to Yoralimo, son of Luka for 20,400 akches.
	372	82	5	Luka, son of Zorci from Nicosia, while marrying his sister Lavire off to his brother-in-law Savva, son of Luka, made an agreement by taking 300 akches from the house which has been given by their father as dowry.

36 Pera Chorion.





29 Safar 1003 (13 November 1594)	373	82	5	It has been registered that Imam Ahmet owes 2 gold coins to Yusuf, son of Abdullah from Nicosia.
	374			Lavire, daughter of Partalimo from Nicosia has appointed Jorci Vasil, son of Ergiru as her proxy.
	375			It has been found that the barley found in the cellars is more than the needs of its owner; therefore, it has been decided that they will be bought with the current price on behalf of the state and within the presence of the authorities.
	376			Abdi, son of Selvihan from Nicosia has undertaken to pay his debt of 4 gold coins to Isa, son of Islam.
	377	83	2	Piyero, son of Luize and Hristofaki, son of Yodi from Nicosia have claimed that the money devoted as vaqf by the Cyprus Governor Ahmet Pasha for the repair of the aqueduct of Hazreti Omer located on the road to Tahtakale has been spent for other purposes by Abdi Chavush, the trustee of the Vaqf of Mustafa Pasha and this claim has been found to be right.
	378			Due to the fact that Enzola, daughter of Ladsio and one of the inheritors of the deceased Polo is a resident of Venice, the share of Enzola which amounts to 13,000 akches will be taken from Bakricho, who has hold of the inheritance and in order to protect it, it has been given to Perviz Beg, Bailee of the Treasury of the State.
	381	84	5	Marko, son of Mihal from Nicosia has sued Nikola, son of Marko claiming that his brother-in-law has disappeared from the latter's house; however, upon Nikola returning the boy, he renounced the claim.





29 Safar 1003 (13 November 1594)	382	84	5	Ali, son of Abdullah has bought 15 tanned leathers from Ridvan, son of Abdullah and another Ridvan, son of Abdullah stood surety for the buyer.
	383			A bakery shop belonging to the Saint Sophia Vaqf in Nicosia has been rented out to Mehmet, son of Mehmet and the jabi of the Ahmet Pasha Vaqf for the daily letting value of 3 akches.
	384			Mehmet, son of Abdullah and Nebi, son of Mustafa from Nicosia have come to an agreement following Mehmet taking 30 bushels of barley related with the case concerning the fiefdom of Abdulcelil from the 17. squadron of the Famagusta Fortress.
	385			It has been registered that Ali, son of Ibrahim owes 1,300 akches to Huseyin Chalabi resulting from the watermelon business.
	386	85	7	The Great Baths in Nicosia which belongs to Mustafa Pasha has been rented out to Mehmet, son of Hasan for 20,000 akches.
	387			Raziye, daughter of Abdullah from Nicosia has renounced her donatio propter nuptias and alimony and has been divorced from her husband Huseyin Chalabi, son of Ahmet.
	388			Raziye, daughter of Abdullah has been left in the care of Yasemin Hatun.
	389			Hadji Mehmet, son of Ali, the attendant of the bath in the Great Baths in Nicosia belonging to Mustafa Pasha, has rented out the Small Baths to Hadji Mehmet, son of Hasan; because it was not right to demand excess rent from him it has been decided that he will pay a letting value of 17,000 akches.





29 Safar 1003 (13 November 1594)	390	85	7	Kasim Chavush, son of Mehmet and the jabi of the Ahmet Pasha Vaqf in Nicosia has 1,000 akches entrusted with him, therefore, this amount has been registered as his debt.
	391			The receivables of the Ahmet Pasha Vaqf in Nicosia from various persons has been declared.
	392			It has been registered that Sheikh Ahmet, son of Mehmet owes a debt of 9 gold coins to Hadji Mansur.
	393	86	5	Ahmet, son of Ismail from Nicosia has sued Mehmet, son of Huseyin claiming that he has stolen 200 Hungarian piasters and 2 gold coins from his house; however, he could not prove this.
	394			Mehmet, son of Huseyin from Nicosia has sued Ahmet, son of Ismail claiming that he has stolen 103 kurushs from his house; however, Ahmet has not accepted the accusation.
	395			Shemsi, son of Abdi from Nicosia has sold his ramshackle house with its outbuilding located in the Saint Sophia Quarter to Hasan Chavush, son of Musa for 900 akches.
	396			Andreya, son of Papa from the village Aybifan of Lefka has sued Ahmet, son of Ali, the cavalryman of the village claiming that he has taken his 3 gold coins from him by force; consequently, they have come to an agreement of 2 gold coins.
397	Huseyin Reis, Chief of the Azaps of Famagusta has sued Ruznamcheci Yusuf Chalabi claiming that he has not paid the title deed tax of the fields located in the village Mandia and belonging to Ali Beshe, the deceased from the village Asha of Mesaoria; he could not prove this so additional time has been given to him to do so.			





29 Safar 1003 (13 November 1594)	410	91	1	The receivables from the deceased trustee Suleyman Subashi and other persons of Mustafa Pasha's Vaqf in Cyprus has been determined and 110,000 akches has been handed by the new trustee of the vaqf Abdi Chavush to Suleyman Agha, the proxy of Mehmet Baki Beg.
	411	92	3	The inheritance of Shaban Kethuda who died in Nicosia has been divided between his son Recep and daughter Cemile.
	412			Merchant Mustafa who has bought the mansion in which following the conquest of Cyprus Mustafa Pasha, then Memi Agha the Alaybeg of Paphos, then Ibrahim Kethuda and some other persons have resided in, has declared that he has demolished the mansion and sold the debris.
	413			It has been registered that Merchant Mustafa has bought the house located in the Ayakhane Quarter and belonged to Hasan Chavush, sergeant of the Dergah-i Ali and has demolished it.
	498	138	2	The Surgun ³⁷ Osman and Kara Hasan, son of Mirza who died leaving no inheritors have 7 acres of fields each; the fields have been sold to Kilicci Huseyin, son of Pir Ahmet by an auction organized by the Treasury of the State of Cyprus for 3,000 akches and an hujjat has been issued to show this.
	499			An alimony of 5 akches per day has been allocated for Gulistan, whose husband Hizir has been lost for 2 years, and who has been staying with and under the care of Hizir, son of Hadji from Nicosia.

37 Exile.





29 Safar 1003 (13 November 1594)	501	139	2	Veli Beg, trustee of the Saint Sophia Vaqf opposed the sale of the 7 acres of field belonging to the deceased Kara Hasan, son of Mirza claiming that the field was vaqf; he has been found to be wrong and the decision has been made for the sale.
	502			Recep, son of Musa has requested the registration that Muslu, son of Ilyas owes him 7,5 gold coins.
	504	140	2	Recep, son of Shaban Kethuda from Nicosia gave the two-day water rights, together with a field with the area of 57 acres and a garden with the area of 5 acres and a house with its outbuilding inherited from his father and located in Beykoy to his sister Cemile; Cemile has declared that she has no rights remaining in the inheritance.
	505			Recep, son of the deceased Shaban Kethuda and one of the sergeants of Dewan-i Cyprus has received the total share he inherited from his father together with the revenue from the fiefdom crop from his brother-in-law Ibrahim Beg, son of Yusuf, who is also his custodian.
	518	145-146	1	It has been registered that Trustee Veli Beg, son of Suleyman before his death has confessed to whom and how much debt he had and left a will and a list of names depicting the payment of these debts.
	526	149	1	Upon the request of Emine, daughter of Abdullah from Nicosia she has been divorced from her husband Fethullah, the coffee shop owner.
	1201	329	1	Mehmet, son of Abdullah and Lina, daughter of Yakomo have married as a result of a donatio propter nuptias value of 600 akches.





Rabi Al-Awwal				
1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003 (14 November 1594)	414	93	2	Upon the order of Bali Effendi, the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus, Yakomo Reis has loaded 5,000 bushels of salt onto his boat at Limassol Pier and set sail to Istanbul.
	415			The tekke belonging to the Arab Ahmet Vaqf and which is located near the Kyrenia Gate of the Nicosia Fortress has been rented out for a period of 40 years to Ali, son of Papas who is one of the janissaries of Nicosia with a letting value of 4,000 akches per annum and with the condition of conducting the repair and maintenance with his own money.
	480	125	2	Mustafa, son of Ali from Alanya has given 10,000 akches to Mahmut Chalabi, the chronicle writer of Cyprus in order to acquire the fiefdom certificate which has been belonging to him; thereafter Mahmut Chalabi took the fiefdom upon himself illegally. Mustafa, son of Ali has filed a lawsuit and has been found to be right; the money has been paid to him and they have declared that there is no conflict between them.
	481			Mahmut Chalabi, the chronicle writer of Cyprus together with cavalryman Huseyin, son of Ali has sold his house and garden with its outbuilding located in the Hadji Nebi Quarter in the town Avine of Alaiye to cavalryman Mustafa, son of Ali from Alaiye for 10,000 akches.
	507	141	2	Upon the death of Veli, trustee of the Saint Sophia Mosque, Hafiz Hadji Mehmet Chalabi, muezzin of the Saint Sophia Mosque has been appointed by proxy.





1 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003 (14 November 1594)	508	141	2	It has been ordered that Huseyin Agha, who has been taken into service for collecting the tax related with sheep and goats to collect this tax from the people in time and with the determined rates.
	519	147	2	Annaza, daughter of Andreyra from the Fenaromeni Quarter of Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that her master Ali Reis, son of Bedir has threatened her and demanded money from her; Annaza has been found right and it has been decided that the interference of Ali Reis is to be stopped.
	520			Yomi, son of Tomas from the village Sillura of Nicosia has declared that he will not demand anything from Doctor Solomo, son of Lui who has been treating his sick father if his father was to die.
	532	152	1	Mustafa Chavush, sergeant of the Dergah-i Ali has sold his house and its outbuilding and all the fields of his farm located in the village Armira of Omorfo to Mustafa Beg, son of Hasan Chavush for 4,700 akches.
	572	167	1	Papa Petro, son of Zozi from the village Aya Todori of Tuzla has sold 50 olive trees located in the village Mari and belonging to his brother Abrashim to Ramadan Beshe, son of Abdullah for 1,200 akches.
8 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003 (21 November 1594)	529	151	1	The duty of the collection of taxes concerning marriage, crime of murder, largesse, drivel, stray animals, animals and vassal of Nicosia has been given to Perviz Beg, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State as taxman.





15 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003 (28 November 1594)	420	94	1	It has been registered that Bali Chavush, son of Abdullah, sergeant of Cyprus has sued Korondi and Ergiru claiming that he has lent money to them; however, he could not prove it.
	510	142	2	Ali, the imam of the masjid in the New Khan of Nicosia has been unseated and Mevlana Muslihiddin has been appointed to replace this post.
	511			Mevlana Muslihiddin has been appointed as the cuzhan ³⁸ of the Ghazi Mustafa Pasha Mosque in Nicosia.
	629	196 [186]	1	Ahmet, son of Abdullah, cavalryman from the 6. Agha Squadron who has gone to Istanbul on leave and his gedik ³⁹ has been given to another person; therefore, it has been ordered that the duty is to be returned to him.
	658	208 [198]	1	The official fixed price for various food items for the year 1003 has been determined.
18 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003 (1 December 1594)	401	88	2	The rent of the farm in Cyprus which has been rented out to Mustafa Chavush for 60,000 is increased to 120,000 akches and the letter written and sent to Mustafa Chavush by Kizlar Agha so that he pays the rent in a timely manner has been registered.
	402			The letter sent from Kizlar Agha to Mustafa Chavush instructing that the rented farm must be looked after properly has been registered.

38 The functionary in a mosque who has the duty of reading the cuz; fascicle.

39 Duty of controlling social cooperation.





29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003 (12 December 1594)	398	87	2	Upon the completion of the investigation to determine the cause of death of Yanni, son of Vasil who died in the Nicosia house of Mukabeleci Ahmet Chalabi, it was registered that he had died without anybody's intervention, and caused from a branch falling from a tree on his head.
	399			It has been registered that Dilaver, son of Abdullah and the slave of Ahmet Beg, the Governor of Paphos, had denied that he was a slave after being convinced by some bandits; however afterwards he accepted that he was a slave.
	400	88	1	It has been registered that the cause of death of Yanni, son of Vasil, the hired labourer who died in the Nicosia house of Mukabeleci Ahmet Chalabi without anybody's intervention, and caused from a branch falling from a tree on his head.
	403	89	1	It has been registered that Ahmet, son of Ali has taken back all his money and other belongings from Ahmet Agha, the Agha of Janissaries.
	416	93	1	The inheritance of Shaban Kethuda who died in Nicosia has been divided between his son Recep and daughter Cemile and the brother and sister have declared that they do not have any conflict with each other.
	417	94	3	Due to the fact that Andon, son of Nikolo from Mesaoria is the inheritor of the decedent Petro, son of Androniko together with Shiro, son of Zanta who is the son of the other inheritor brother; they have taken 1,200 akches as the receivables of Pernardi, son of Yakomo in return to the 5 bascules of cotton and they shared the money among them.





29 Rabi Al-Awwal 1003 (12 December 1594)	418	94	3	Since a consent has been given for the marriage of Ali, son of Musa with his divorced wife Fatma, daughter of Hasan without reaching the end of the iddet they were remarried in return of 1,200 akches' value of donatio propter nuptias.
	419			In order to pay their tribute taxes, Pihero, son of Lui and Marko, son of Zano from the village Inya of Paphos have borrowed 2,500 akches from Mehmet Beshe, son of Abdullah and Prohibitive of the Court.
	525	149	1	Bali Beg, son of Ali from Nicosia has sued Fethullah, the coffee shop owner claiming that he had stolen his one cooking pot and 7 shallow frying pans; as a result, the pot and the pans were confirmed to be found in Fethullah's house.
	586	172	1	Upon Cyprus Dewan Sergeant Ibrahim's death, his inheritance has been sold and shared between his inheritors, wives Melek, daughter of Mahmut and Ayshe, daughter of Mahmut and his children Ilyas, Hizir, Emine and Rahime.
	608	189 [179]	1	Following the death of Veli, one of the Dergah-i Ali janitors and the trustee of the Sultan Selim II. Khan Vaqf in Nicosia, Mahmut has been appointed to replace him and a letter depicting that nobody is to interfere with his duty has been given to him.
Rabi Al-Thani				
1 Rabi Al-Thani 1003 (14 December 1594)	405	89	1	It has been registered that Ahmet Agha, son of Abdulmennan, the Janissary Agha of Cyprus and Ahmet, son of Ali who is serving as a clerk for him has no receivables from each other.





1 Rabi Al-Thani 1003 (14 December 1594)	407	90	1	Yusuf from Nicosia has sued Hristofi claiming that Hristofi owes him 19 gold coins from the purchase of sewing silk; Hristofi has proved that he has paid his debt to the proxy of Yusuf.
	408	91	2	Although a tithe of 1 bushel is taken from 5 bushels, it has been registered that a tithe of 1 bushel from 10 bushels has been taken from Hasan upon the request of Huseyin Reis.
	409			Huseyin Reis has filed a lawsuit claiming that Hasan has taken the crop from the threshing field without paying its tithe; Hasan however has declared that in order to protect his crop from damage caused by animals he has stored it in the barn as well as pay the tithe for it.
	503	139	1	Fatma, daughter of Hadji Mehmet and Suleyman from Nicosia have sued Hadji Huseyin, son of Abdullah claiming that he sold their vineyard and gardens located in the village Harcha of Kyrenia to Mehmet Spahi and took the money; it has been registered that Hadji Huseyin has not accepted the allegations.
	506	140	1	Ridvan, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has sold his house and its outbuilding located in the Saray Quarter to Piyale Beg for 4,000 akches.
	515	144	2	Hadji Mehmet has taken the main chamber in the Fortress of Nicosia from Hadji Ali with a letting value of 60 akches per day.





1 Rabi Al-Thani 1003 (14 December 1594)	516	144	2	Mehmet, son of Yusuf from Nicosia has sold his house and its outbuilding located in the Hazreti Omer Quarter to Omer, son of Omer for 840 akches.
	547	158	1	The inheritance of Sefer Beg, son of Abdulkirim who died in the village Pahna of Evdim has been sold and the money has been shared out among the inheritors.
	563	164	1	Sefer who has fiefdom lands in the village Prastyo of Evdim and other villages has died in the village Pahna; he does not have any sons however has daughters and a brother who does not reside in Cyprus; his brother is from the mother's side; so, nothing will be inherited from his patrimony; therefore, it has been ordered that his inheritance will be delivered to the Cyprus Treasury of the State.
10 Rabi Al-Thani 1003 (23 December 1594)	613	191 [181]	1	A letter depicting that Mevlana Abdunnebi has been appointed as Military Qassam of Cypus and stating that nobody will interfere with his duties and that every 3 months the inventory records of the taxes collected by him will be sent to Rumelia Qazaskerligi has been given to him.
14 Rabi Al-Thani 1003 (27 December 1594)	562	164	1	The tax collecting period of Ibrahim, tax collector of the Mesaoria taxes has ended and he has not become candidate for acquiring the same post again; the tax collecting duty has been given to Recep, son of Abdullah for 3 years and in return to 15 loads and 15,500 akches and Huseyin Chavush, sergeant of the Dergah-i Ali has stood surety for him; therefore, it has been ordered that nobody interferes with his tax collecting.





15 Rabi Al-Thani 1003 (28 December 1594)	540	155	1	Meryem, daughter of Davut from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit demanding the money Ibrahim Chavush, son of Veli owes to her husband Abdusselam who has been abroad out of Cyprus; Ibrahim Chavush has declared that Abdusselam had said that he would divorce Meryem “if he did not return for a period of 6 months” and he has proved that he has not returned for 2 years; therefore, the court case has been rejected.
	541	156	3	Mustafa Chavush, son of Ali and sergeant of the Dergah-i Ali and the chamberlain of the fiefs of Mustafa Agha, son of Abdulmennan, the Darussaade Agha from the village Balikitre of Nicosia have filed a lawsuit claiming that Mustafa, son of Ferit and the manager of the farm composed of fiefs owes him 60,000 akches; it is registered that Mustafa has paid all of his debt.
	542			In the lawsuit filed by Luka, son of Alestodro claiming that Zanto, son of Cino owes him 5,040 akches in connection to a cotton purchase, Zanto has accepted his debt and has declared that he will pay it in a few days.
	543			Since Davut Beshe, son of Abdullah and one of the janissaries of Dergah-i Mualla has been appointed the custodian of Ismail and Mihri, the children of the Janissary Ismail, son of Abdullah who died in the village Trahona; acting for and on behalf of the children he has sold the farm belonging to the children together with its animals, items and plantations to Ibrahim Kethuda, son of Abdullah for 52,000 akches.





15 Rabi Al-Thani 1003 (28 December 1594)	544	157	2	Hatice, daughter of Abdullah from Nicosia has sued Sakine, daughter of Mustafa claiming that she owes her 13,711 akches; she has been found right and it has been decided that the money will be paid to her.
	545			Yusuf, son of Abdullah from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Perviz Beg, son of Abdullah, the Bailee of the Treasury of the State of Nicosia has taken from the inheritance of the deceased Cavalryman Sefer Beg 10,000 akches for and on behalf of Huseyin, son of the deceased who is abroad out of Cyprus; he has been found unjust and the case has been rejected.
19 Rabi Al-Thani 1003 (1 January 1595)	546		1	Nikola, son of Danteri has borrowed 27,296 akches from Mehmet Beshe, son of Abdullah and the Prohibitor of the Court and this debt is to be paid in a fixed term of 1 month.
26 Rabi Al-Thani 1003 (8 January 1595)	551	160	1	Huseyin Agha, the Azaps Agha of Kyrenia who is also the custodian of the orphans of the deceased Mehmet Agha, Azaps Agha of Nicosia Fortress had previously lent 60,000 akches from the possession of the children to Durak Kethuda who has also passed away; therefore, Huseyin Agha has filed a lawsuit against Ahmet Agha, the commander of the Nicosia Fortress and the custodian of Durak Kethuda's children and he has been found right; a hujjat depicting that the money has to be paid from the inheritance of Durak Kethuda has been issued.
29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003 (11 January 1595)	404	89	1	It is confirmed that Bali Chavush, son of Yakup has bought the fields of the decedent Ismail from the village Abohor.





29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003 (11 January 1595)	406	90	1	The farm located in the village Balikitre which belongs to Mustafa Agha, the Agha of Darussaade has been rented out to Mustafa Chavush from Nicosia for the letting value of 100 akches per annum.
	429	99	1	Ibrahim, the brother of the deceased Muslu from Skopje has taken 3,000 akches from Perviz Beg, Bailee of the Treasury of the State in return of his brother's the inheritance and he has declared that he has no rights left as such.
	443	105	1	The field located in the village Manastir of Nicosia which has an area of 20 acres and no owner has been sold by the village cavalryman Hizir, son of Mehmet to Covan, son of Lui, Pavlo, son of Bartinyo, Petro, son of Bartinyo and Tomazo, son of Brashuka for 500 akches.
	444	106	3	Mustafa Kethuda, the chamberlain of the farm has been applying oppression and cruelty to the people; therefore, Cafer Chavush has been given the duty to seize the farm from him and it has been ordered that all the necessary support will be given to him and farm labourers shall be provided to carry out the services of the Murat Pasha farm.
	445			Hristofi, son of Tomazo from Nicosia has sold his house located in the Armenian Quarter with its outbuilding to Hristofi, son of Piyero for 720 akches.
	446			Ali, son of Guvendik from the village Abaho of Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding to Isa, son of Mehmet for 200 akches.





29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003 (11 January 1595)	490	133	1	The tekke constructed by Arab Ahmet Pasha and located near the Fortress of Nicosia has been rented out to Ali Beshe, with the condition that all repairs and other expenses be covered, for a period of 90 years and with the condition that the articles of rental is to be renewed every 3 years and with a letting value of 4,000 akches per annum.
	523	148	1	Perviz Beg, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State has collected the cotton tithes and other taxes from the villages Pano Hrisida and Kato Hrisida and rented out the farms of Sait Effendi, Kadi of Nicosia located in Balikitre to Mustafa Kethuda for a letting value of 20,000 akches per annum; he has taken the money in advance.
	524	149	2	Nasuh, son of Sinan from Nicosia has sold his house and its outbuilding located in the Arab Ahmet Pasha Quarter to Mehmet, son of Abdullah for 3,360 akches.
	527			Mahmut who has died in Nicosia has 2 young children, namely Ismail and Mustafa; their mother Ummu has been appointed as their custodian and their uncle Nasrullah Chavush has been appointed as over-looker to protect them and manage their transactions; an alimony of 5 akches per day for each has been allocated for their needs.
	530	152	3	Ramadan, son of Hamza has given the procuration to Sinan Effendi in order for the fascicle from the Quran to be read after morning prayer at the Saint Sophia Mosque.
	531			Ramadan, son of Hamza has given the procuration to Husameddin in order for the fascicle from the Quran to be read afternoon prayer at the Saint Sophia Mosque.





29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003 (11 January 1595)	533	152	3	Fatma, daughter of Abdullah from Nicosia has given the procuration to Yusuf, son of Abdullah Chavush to use any kind of authority in all court cases related with her.
	534	153	2	Suleyman Chavush, the deceased trustee of the Omeriye Mosque Vaqf and Sadeddin Effendi, son of Ekmeleddin, the Kadi of Nicosia have reached an agreement for the partnership of the farm belonging to the deceased and located in the village Trahona in return to taking 110 bascules of cotton from the farm's crop; however, Lalezar, daughter of Abdullah and the custodian of the children of Suleyman Chavush has objected this; therefore, it has been decided that Sadeddin Effendi is right and the cotton of the designated amount is to be delivered to him.
	535			Huma, daughter of Ali Hatun from Nicosia has given her bondwoman Fatma, daughter of Abdullah to her mother Taci, daughter of Hadji Mehmet.
	536	154	3	Huma, daughter of Ali Hatun from Nicosia has consecrated the courtyard of 2,5 acres which is located in front of her house for the purpose of cooking and distributing meals for the poor and performing Islamic memorial services.
	537			Karamanli Halil from Nicosia has sold his mare to Ohtori, son of Zanto for 42 gold coins and sued him for the payment of this money; Ohtori has proved that he returned the horse to Chavush Abdulkерim, son of Suleyman, the proxy of Halil because the horse was crippled.





29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003 (11 January 1595)	538	154	3	Ali, son of Ibrahim from Nicosia has sold the austerity of his fiefdom in the village Kambo ⁴⁰ of Lefka town which is worth 6,666 akches to Mehmet, son of Abdullah for 25,000 akches.
	539	155	1	Since Davut, son of Abdullah, one of the janissaries of Dergah-i Mualla has been appointed the custodian of the children of the deceased Ismail Pasha, acting for and on behalf of the children he has sold the farm belonging to the children together with its animals, items and plantations to Ibrahim Kethuda, son of Abdullah for 52,000 akches.
	548	159	3	Suleyman, son of Hadji Mehmet and his sister Fatma from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Mehmet Chavush, son of Suleyman has confiscated 6 houses, a vineyard, garden and a cotton field with an area of 6 acres located in the village Harcha and inherited by them; they have been found right and it has been decided that these properties will be given to them.
	549			Sakine, daughter of Mustafa from Nicosia has sued Hatice, daughter of Abdullah claiming that she has borrowed 3,000 akches from Hatice and given various jewellery in return for this debt; although she has paid the money Hatice has not been returned her jewellery; she has been found right and it has been decided that the jewellery will be returned to her.
550	Ayni, daughter of Abdullah who has no place to stay has been given under the care of Al-Sayyid Mehmet, son of Al-Sayyid Celal.			

40 Kampos.





29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003 (11 January 1595)	553	161	3	Mustafa Chavush, sergeant of Dergah-i Mualla has sold his field located in the village Ashelya of Kukla to Bali Effendi, the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus for 10,000 akches.
	554			Ali Pasha has sent a letter in connection to providing wood from the mountain villages in the requested amount and paying the price to its owners, as well as having them delivered it to his functionary Hasan Agha.
	555			It has been decided that Mehmet Beg, son of Abdullah and over-looker of the Cafer Pasha Vaqf will pay a sum of 12,500 akches which was the debt of the deceased Ali, son of Abdullah's fiefdom at the village Kambo of Lefka to Perviz Beg, Bailee of the Treasury of the State of Nicosia.
	556	162	2	It has been registered that Piyale Chavush, Dergah-i Ali sergeant has received 20 loads of akches from Bali Effendi, the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus in order to take them to Dersaadet.
	557			Emin Mustedam has borrowed a sum of 40,000 akches from Mustafa Chavush, one of the sergeants of Dergah-i Mualla and given his farm located in the village Akatu ⁴¹ of Mesaoria as a recompense of 6,000 akches.
	559	163	1	As a result of the lawsuit filed by Hatice, daughter of Abdullah of Nicosia claiming that Sakine, daughter of Mustafa owes her 13,711 akches; they have agreed on a sum of 9,000 akches and a payment plan stating that 3,000 akches are to be paid in advance, 3,000 akches after 2 months and 3,000 akches within 3 months.

41 Akanthou.





29 Rabi Al-Thani 1003 (11 January 1595)	574	168	2	Ayshe, daughter of Ali from the Haydar Pasha Quarter of Nicosia has sued Huseyin, son of Abdullah claiming that he owes 200 akches to her deceased husband Ali, son of Abdullah who died in Dimyat; she has been found right and it has been decided that her share in the said money is to be paid to her.
	576			Even though Bulgar, son of Abdullah was the emancipated slave of the deceased Kasim Subashi, Perviz Beshe, son of Abdullah and Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State has wanted to sell him; Bulgar has filed a lawsuit, he has been found right and it has been decided that he is free.
	580	170	2	It has been registered that Osman Beg, Governor of Kyrenia has received 784,000 akches for his allocation of the cotton product tax of Lefka from Bali Effendi, the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus.
	581			It has been registered that Osman Beg, Governor of Kyrenia has received 27,000 akches for his allocation from Bali Effendi, the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus.
Jumada Al-Awwal				
1 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003 (13 January 1595)	560	163	2	It has been registered that Mustafa Beg, Governor of the Paphos Sanjaq has taken 22,950 akches from the property of Nicosia cotton tax in return to his annual allocation and an official letter has been given.
	561			Mustafa Chavush and Perviz Beg, Bailee of the Treasury of the State of Nicosia have filed a lawsuit claiming that the cotton remaining from the crop of the farm in the possession of Mustafa Beg, son of Pashaoglu, the owner of the Mustafa Agha Farm; they have been found right and it has been decided that Mustafa Beg must pay 8 bascules of cotton.





1 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003 (13 January 1595)	567	166	2	It has been registered that Mustafa Beg, Governor of the Paphos Sanjaq has taken 22,950 akches from the property of Nicosia cotton tax in return to his annual allocation and an official letter has been given.
	568			The former regiment commander of Kyrenia Mehmet Beg, son of Abdulvahit has stood surety for the debt of Measoria Governor Ibrahim Chalabi, son of Ramadan Beg; an amount of 117,000 akches is owed to the Cyprus Treasury of the State.
	570	167	1	Kali and Mandeli, daughters of Ifan from the village Palehor of Nicosia have filed a lawsuit against Hamza, son of Abdullah claiming that he has confiscated the shares of the winery they have inherited from their father; they have been found right and it has been decided that the shares be returned to them.
4 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003 (15 January 1595)	577	169	1	The empty meadow belonging to the state and located near the village Apalestra has been rented out to Zaim Ridvan Beg and Cavalryman Dilaver for a letting value of 500 akches.
7 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003 (18 January 1595)	558	162	1	Mehmet, son of Resul from the Saint Sophia Quarter of Nicosia has requested a lawsuit claiming that Janissary Mustedam has injured his stepfather Janissary Hasan Chalabi; upon the examination of Hasan Chalabi it has been seen that he was stabbed with a knife from various places and it has been registered that the one who injured him was Janissary Mustedam.





9 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003 (20 January 1595)	552	160	1	Hadji Ali Beg, son of Hasan, cavalryman from Nicosia has forgotten to return a cooking pot he borrowed from Bali Beg, son of Ali; he has given the cooking pot to Fethullah, son of Hadji Recep to be delivered to Bali Beg.
10 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003 (21 January 1595)	569	166	1	Janissary Yusuf, son of Hasan has sued his uncles Hadji Mahmut, Nasruddin, Mehmet and Memi claiming that they have sold the house located in Nicosia and inherited from his late mother Emine, daughter of Ahmet to Nikola, son of Karchira without his consent; as a result, he has taken 3 ziras ⁴² of baize from Nikola and declared that he does not have any further rights concerning the house.
13 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003 (24 January 1595)	571	167	1	Huseyin, son of Ali who is from the village Erkilit of Kadiabad town of Tokat however residing in Nicosia has sold his shares in the 14 fields located in Erkilit and which he inherited from his father to his brothers Osman and Hanefi for 1,200 akches.
15 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003 (26 January 1595)	564	165	2	The inheritors of Sefer, who has fiefdom lands in the village Prastyo of Evdim and other villages and has died in the village Pahna, have declared that his brother who lives abroad is from the mother's side and there has been an order about this fact.
	565			Mihail, son of Gaspari from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit claiming that Piri, son of Osman and one of the artillerymen of Nicosia has taken 60 akches as chift bozan tax from him, however he is a resident of Nicosia and exempt from this tax; therefore, he has been found right and it has been decided that Piri will not demand chift bozan tax from Mihail.

42 A measurement unit equal to 60 centimetres.





15 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003 (26 January 1595)	582	170	1	Yakomo from Nicosia has bought 48 vakiyyes of incenses from merchant Hadji Ali, son of Abdullah of Aleppo, however because it has been understood that the incenses were less than 48 vakiyyes, it has been decided that the incenses will be returned to Hadji Ali.
	583	171	2	Cavalryman Hasan Beg, son of Abdullah from the Dizdar Quarter of Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the same quarter to Ramadan, son of Ali and the Chief of Squadron of Cyprus Janissaries for 8,000 akches.
	584			Istavri, son of Andreyra from Nicosia has filed a lawsuit against Perviz Beg, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State who has the inheritance, claiming that Zorcor, son of Makri who died at the village Margo owed him 67 gold coins; he has been found right and it has been decided that the gold coins to be given to him.
18 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003 (29 January 1595)	585		1	Cuma, son of Ramadan who has been the custodian for Ahmet and Mehmet, sons of the deceased Memi Bolukbashi, son of Ahmet in order to protect their properties and follow their transactions has laid down his post; therefore, Ali, son of Omer has been appointed to replace him.
22 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003 (2 February 1595)	421	96	1	Mevlana Hamza has been appointed by the Qazasker of Rumelia Sunullah as Qassam-i Askeri to Cyprus.
23 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003 (3 February 1595)	590	184 ⁴³ [174]	1	Ramadan, son of Rustem Subashi from the village Larnaka of Tuzla has filed a lawsuit against Hadji Sinan, son of Abdulmennan claiming that he is free; he has been found right and a hujjat depicting his freedom has been issued.

43 The clerk who recorded the registrations into the book wrote the page number 184 instead of writing 174 after 173; therefore, the correct numbers are shown in parenthesis near the page numbers shown in the original text. For more information, see... Tamçelik and Kasapoğlu, op.cit., 2018, p. 263.





26 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003 (6 February 1595)	591	184 [174]	1	The cavalrymen of the village Palehor of Nicosia, Kasim, son of Abdullah and Hizir, son of Ahmet and the villagers of the same village Papa Lefteri, son of Kiryaku; Vasil, son of Karli and Papa Andon, son of Kiryaku have agreed that the cavalrymen will collect 37,5 loads of stum per year from their vineyards in the village as tithes.
29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003 (9 February 1595)	474	120	1	Mehmet Beg, former Regiment Commander of Kyrenia has stood surety for former Mesaoria tax collecting bailee Ibrahim Chalabi for his debt of 70,000 akches.
	566	165	1	Filori, daughter of Kostantin from the village Harcha of Kyrenia has stated that she has sold her 2 gardens, a cotton field with an area of 4 acres and 5 watering rights for her fields to the deceased Hadji Mehmet for 12 filorins and has declared this within the presence of Hadji Mehmet's son Suleyman.
	575	168	1	Upon the request of Perviz Beg, Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State, it has been registered that 1 bushel of wheat costs 60 akches and 1 bushel of barley 30 akches in the year 1002.
	587	173	3	Anola, daughter of Andreyra from the Degirmenlik Avkaroz Quarter of Nicosia has sold his house with its outbuilding located in the same quarter to Bali Beg, son of Murat for 7,500 akches.
	588			Mustedam, son of Huseyin and Governor of Paphos has sold his houses in the village Akatu of Mesaoria, a pair of oxen, a garden and fields to Mustafa Chavush, son of Ali and sergeants of Dergah-i Ali for 6,000 akches.





29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003 (9 February 1595)	589	173	3	Cavalryman Cafer, son of Abdullah has sued Cavalryman Mustafa Beg, son of Hadji Karaman claiming that he confiscated the fiefdom worth 7,000 akches at the village Akseki and other villages of Tarsus and has given nothing to him from the revenues; Mustafa Beg has accepted the claim and it has been decided that the intervention will be stopped.
	594	185 [175]	3	Zaim Mehmet Beg, son of Ayas Beg has sold his properties to Huseyin Agha, son of Mustafa.
	595			Zinyo, son of Luiz from the village Vuni has been injured; upon examination it has been understood that he has several wounds and that the one who injured him is Sagori, son of Kostantin from the same village; Sagori has confessed his crime and a hujjat has been issued about this.
	596			Mariya, daughter of Luize from the village Vuni has declared that her son Zinyo, son of Luiz has been lacerated by Sagori, son of Kostantin; she has stated that she does not have any conflict with anybody besides this; therefore, Sagori has been handed over to Chakir Beg, the cavalryman of the village.
	597	186 [176]	4	Ridvan, son of Abdullah and one of the cavalymen of Nicosia has sold his house located in the Paphos Gate area with its outbuilding, garden with an area of 3 acres and the watering right to Mustafa Kethuda, the Chamberlain of Cyprus Accountancy for 12,000 akches.





29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1003 (9 February 1595)	598	186 [176]	4	Following the death of Mehmet, the tenant of a shop belonging to the Sultan Selim II. Mosque Vaqf in Nicosia, the shop has been rented by auction to Abdi, son of Isa for a period of 90 years for 20 akches per month.
	599			An alimony of 2 akches per day has been allocated for the donkey found by Hadji Huseyin, the Subashi of Nicosia.
	600			An alimony of 2 akches per day has been allocated for the donkey found by Biyikli Suleyman and handed over to Hadji Huseyin, the Subashi of Nicosia.
Jumada Al-Thani				
1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003 (11 February 1595)	601	187 [177]	3	Bolukbashi Hasan, son of Abdullah and bastion soldier of Nicosia has sued the boy named Mihail claiming that he pasted faecal matter onto his house and door; it has been registered that he is right.
	602			The former bailee of Mesaoria regional taxes Ibrahim Chalabi, son of Ramadan Beg who collected tithe and pig tax and other taxes from the crops of the people of the village Vadili in connection to his period of duty; he has declared that there is nothing left to be paid by the villagers.
	603			The tenant of the shop located in the shoemakers and sellers market belonging to the Sultan Selim II. Mosque Vaqf in Nicosia has handed over the shop to Ahmet, son of Ismail in return to key money amounting to 1,200 akches.
	605	188 [178]	2	As per their agreement, Mustafa Chavush has given culha and gedik to Mehmet, son of Abdullah in return Mehmet's son Mustafa will serve Mustafa Chavush for 10 years.





1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003 (11 February 1595)	606	188 [178]	2	An order has been issued stating that those who use water from the exiles, non-Muslims and Muslims residing in the village Balikitre will have to bring the bills of debt for comparison with the principal records; water used by those who act against this order will be sold to other persons and an official letter has been issued about this order.
	614	191 [181]	2	Omer, son of Resul from the village Mamonya of Kukla town has sued Sergi, son of Lenarda claiming that he has stolen 2 lambs from his dairy farm; he has been found right and it has been decided that the lambs are to be returned to him.
	616			Upon the request of his custodian Nikola, an alimony of 14 akches per day has been allocated for the needs of Covan, the young son of Covan, son of deceased Kordovan, merchant from Nicosia.
	619	192 [182]	1	Lefteri, son of Covan has been said to owe 1,000 akches to Mehmet, son of Abdullah from Nicosia however he does not have the power to pay his debt; it has been decided that he is to be released from prison and announced bankrupt.
	620	193 [183]	2	Safiri, son of Covan has been appointed an over-looker on Marko, the custodian of the children of Murat, son of Covan who died in the Armenian Quarter of Nicosia.
	621			Marko, son of Mihail has been appointed as the custodian of Hadar and Hristina, children of Murat, son of Covan who died in the Armenian Quarter of Nicosia in order to protect their properties and follow their transactions.





1 Jumada Al-Thani 1003 (11 February 1595)	626	195 [185]	3	It has been decided that Reyhan, daughter of Abdullah who escaped from Adana and came to Cyprus has completed her period of slavery and a hujjat has been given depicting that she is free.
	627			It has been registered that Safiye, daughter of Hadji Bayram does not have any receivables in connection to her donatio propter nuptias from her husband Ahmet, son of Ilyas from whom she has been divorced.
	628			A fatwa has been issued stating that those who are appointed as custodian to the orphans of a deceased person can sell the inheritance to other persons; and if buyers do not pay the price of the inheritance they cannot apply an interest; therefore, nothing will be paid in connection to the delay in payment, only a small amount as per the determined by the judge.
	631	197 [187]	1	The kadi of Alaiye has sent a hujjat depicting that Abdulkерim, son of Beylerhan from the village Shahap of Alanya is the inheritor of Bali, son of Halil son of Nebi.
	634	198 [188]	1	The inheritance of the deceased Kasim Subashi has been sold and shared between his inheritors, daughter Cemile and son Mustafa and upon the request of their mother an alimony of 5 akches for each per day has been allocated for their needs.
	651	205 [195]	1	Elisandra, son of Lui from the village Aydemet of Nicosia has declared that the fields which are seen in his possession do not belong to him and that the title deeds of these fields belong to Jewish Solomon, son of Yahya.





2 Jumada Al-Thani 1003 (12 February 1595)	592	184 [174]	2	Upon the request of Hadji Huseyin, the municipality official of Nicosia and the Market Chief Ahmet, son of Mehmet, they have agreed that Mehmet, son of Mehmet and Shuayb, son of Ahmet will serve as night watchmen in the market.
	593			Due to his neglect of duty, Huseyin the muezzin of the Arab Ahmet Pasha Mosque has been replaced by Ilyas, son of Mahmut.
4 Jumada Al-Thani 1003 (14 February 1595)	604	188 [178]	1	An alimony of 5 dirhams of silver per day has been allocated for the needs of the children Hasan and Ummu of the deceased Mehmet, one of the guards of the Nicosia Fortress and this has been made upon a request by their mother and custodian Teslime, daughter of Mustafa.
	609	189 [179]	1	It has been registered that Kara Hasan, son of Mirza has given his 7 houses located in the Kizil Kule Quarter to his daughters.
7 Jumada Al-Thani 1003 (17 February 1595)	652	205 [195]	1	Sheikh Ali has been appointed to the Omeriye Mosque to read the surah-al-Yasin after morning prayer; surah-al-Amme after mid-afternoon prayer and surah-al-Mulk after evening prayer by receiving his payment from the Ghazi Mustafa Pasha Vaqf located in the Nicosia Fortress.
9 Jumada Al-Thani 1003 (19 February 1595)	612	190 [180]	1	In return to the 19,440 akches, value of 4,5 bascules of cotton which has been borrowed by Hamza Agha, the former Azaps Agha of Limassol from Halil Agha; Hamza Agha has given his house located in the vicinity of the Chukur Bostan of Nicosia, his other house in Lakadamyia, olive grove and fields as security.





10 Jumada Al-Thani 1003 (20 February 1595)	610	189 [179]	1	Zaim Halil Agha, son of Abdulmennan has made a commitment stating that he will pay the 15,000 akches within 10 days, which is the remaining debt from the 4 bascules of cotton money which has been inherited by Covan, son of Merchant Kordovan who died in Nicosia.
	622	193 [183]	2	An alimony of 2 dirhams of silver per day has been allocated for the needs of the young girl Emine, daughter of Abdullah, of Milo, daughter of Gavrail from the village Trahona.
	623			A fatwa depicting that the fields which are public land cannot become vaqf has been issued.
15 Jumada Al-Thani 1003 (25 February 1595)	624	194 [184]	2	Janissary Yusuf, son of Mustafa from Nicosia has sold his house, garden and olive trees and a field with an area of 10 acres with watering right situated in the village Neohoryo to Abdurrezzak, son of Mehmet for 11,000 akches.
	625			Sefer Beshe and Mehmet Subashi from Nicosia have sold their house in Famagusta with its outbuilding and their fields located in various places with a total area of approximately 1,000 acres to Piyale Beg for 8,000 akches.
	630	196 [186]	1	Yusuf, son of Ibrahim from Nicosia has claimed that his wife Ayshe, daughter of Abdullah has disappeared in the house of Osman, son of Abdullah Chavush; however, it has been registered that she had died before and decided that he cannot demand any rights.
	635	199 [189]	1	A verdict exists stating that following the inheritance of a deceased person being shared between his or her sisters; if, however, a third person proves to have claim on the inheritance a share from the inheritance will be given to him or her.





23 Jumada Al-Thani 1003 (5 March 1595)	637	200 [190]	1	Mehmet Chavush from Nicosia has had a conflict with Ali Chalabi because of the land located in the vicinity of the Paphos Gate with an area of 2 acres and the marsh; however, after he received 100 akches again return to these properties he has declared that he holds no rights to these said properties.
29 Jumada Al-Thani 1003 (11 March 1595)	448	107	1	The girl from the village Kato Petra of Nicosia who converted to Islam and took Fatma as her new name has been married to the cavalryman Mehmet, son of Al-Cundi in return to a donatio propter nuptias of 2,000 akches.
	607	188 [178]	1	It has been decided that those who are tenants in the shops belonging to the vaqf in Nicosia's covered bazaar for fabrics will pay 50 akches of rent.
	611	190 [180]	1	The vaqf land with the area of 2 acres located between the villages Aydemet and Istrovolo of Nicosia has been sold by auction to taxman Ali Chalabi, son of Musa for 60 akches; thereafter with an excuse related to the cheapness of the price a rise of 40 akches was made and the price was increased to 100 akches.
	615	191 [181]	1	Zazo, son of Jorzi from the village Pano Deftera of Nicosia has bought a garden from Yorgi, son of Pascali and in order to pay his remaining debt of 6,420 piasters he has sold his houses and garden situated in the same village to Pascali, son of Niko and appointed him as his surety.





29 Jumada Al-Thani 1003 (11 March 1595)	618	192 [182]	1	Fatma, daughter of Abdullah, wife and custodian of the children of the deceased Mustedam, son of Husrev, Governor of Paphos has sued the Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus claiming that he has applied oppression on them and seized their properties and other things by force; the provincial treasurer has accepted the claims and handed over the said properties to them.
	632			Durak Chavush, son of Omer from the Dizdar Quarter of Nicosia has sold his house and its outbuilding located in the 9,500 akches.
	633	197 [187]	2	Upon the request of Mahmut Beg, trustee of the Saint Sophia Mosque Vaqf; that the 40,000 akches sent from the Cafer Pasha Vaqf to Medina every year and which has been delayed this year, has been received from Ali Beg, the trustee and Mehmet Beg, the over-looker of the said vaqf.
	636	199 [189]	1	Following Abdulkерim, son of Suleyman's death, an alimony of 5 akches for each per day has been allocated for his daughters Ayshe and Fatma for their needs upon the request of their mother Huma Hatun.
	640	201 [191]	4	Mustafa Chalabi, son of Abdi and the journal writer from Nicosia has sued Haydar Chavush claiming that he has entered his house and taken his servant Huseyin; it has been registered that Huseyin's father Dizdar Sheref has ordered Haydar Chavush to find his son and bring him back.





29 Jumada Al-Thani 1003 (11 March 1595)	641	201 [191]	4	Mustafa Al-Taharin from Nicosia has sold his house and its outbuilding located in the Alatyodisse Quarter of Nicosia to Mustafa, son of Abdullah and chamberlain of Bali Effendi, Provincial Treasurer of Cyprus for 3,000 akches.
	642			Musa, son of Mustafa from the village Trahona has sold his olive grove and cotton field with an area of 4 acres to Nebi, son of Mustafa for 720 akches.
	643			Lonroko, daughter of Cana ⁴⁴ and wife of merchant Kordovan Piyero, son of Covan who died in Nicosia has made proxy her father Cana, son of Piyero to take her share of the inheritance and give to her.
	644	202 [192]	2	Upon the requisition of 228,000 akches owed to the treasury by Cafer, Governor of Antalya Iskele, Cafer has stated that this sum of money is in the possession of his brother Huseyin, mukabeleci, residing in Cyprus; an investigation has been made and it has been understood that Huseyin has gone into bankruptcy and he is severely ill and thus it has been registered that he does not have the money in his possession.
	645			The dervishes from Anatolia, namely Nimet, Musa, Abdullah, Telash Ali, Cherchi Ali, Huseyin, Veli and Halil have been sued by Yusuf, son of Veli from Nicosia with the claim of entering his shop and stealing 1,630 akches and some documents; the accused persons have confessed their crime and the money and documents have been found at the place where they hid them and returned to Yusuf.

44 Çana.



**CYPRUS COURT REGISTER NO.1**

(A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)



29 Jumada Al-Thani 1003 (11 March 1595)	654	207 [197]	1	Bali, son of Halil and nephew of Janissary Abdulkерim, son of Beylerhan who died in Nicosia has accepted that the sisters of Abdulkерim, Mumine and Emine are also inheritors of the deceased.
Rajab				
1 Rajab 1003 (12 March 1595)	514	144	1	Ali Chalabi the taxman has bought the field of the ruined church called Saint Melodadis? in the village Aydemet of Nicosia and given it to his sons Hasan and Huseyin Chalabi; thereafter, the villagers bought the field for 3,000 akches with the purpose of making a cemetery for the village.
	578	169	2	Piyero, son of Yanni and the tenant of the farm in the village Pirga belonging to Kadi Sadi Effendi from the Alatyodisse Quarter of Nicosia and also the Cafer Pasha Farm has borrowed 40,000 akches for the expenses of the farms from the Cyprus Accountancy Chamberlain, Mustafa Beg; the debt is to be paid in the fixed term of 300 days.
	579			The Cyprus Accountancy Chamberlain, Mustafa Beg has sold 335 bascules of cotton from the cotton crop of his farm for a price of 1,000 akches per bascule to merchant Pavli, son of Poco and it has been registered that he has received the full amount of 335,000 akches.
	646	203 [193]	1	Abdi Chavush, son of Yusuf and one of the Dergah-i Ali sergeants and the trustee of the Mustafa Pasha Vaqf have sold a house in ruins with its outbuilding and field with its taxing by auction to Durak Chavush, son of Omer and one of the Dewan-i Cyprus sergeants for 7,000 akches.



**CYPRUS COURT REGISTER NO.1**

(A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)



1 Rajab 1003 (12 March 1595)	655	207 [197]	1	Bali, son of Halil and nephew of Janissary Abdulkерim, son of Beylerhan who died in Nicosia, as one of the inheritors he has received his share from the inheritance of the deceased from Abdulkерim's sisters Mumine and Emine and declared that he holds no further rights in the said inheritance.
15 Rajab 1003 (26 March 1595)	650	205 [195]	1	Huseyin, son of Husrev Chavush from the cavalymen of Ic-il has sold his father's share in the fields in which his father Husrev Chavush, Kara Hasan and Turkmen Osman are partners to Huseyin Beg, son of Pir Ahmet for 2,000 akches.
29 Rajab 1003 (9 April 1595)	647	203 [193]	1	Bayezit, son of Ibrahim from Nicosia has sold his house and fields located in Omorfo to his wife Mihriban, daughter of Abdullah for 25,000 akches.
	1214	334 [324]	1	Sinan, farm chamberlain of Osman son of Yusuf from Nicosia, son of deceased Tripoli Governor Hasan Pasha has filed a lawsuit claiming that the cavalryman Spahi Behram, son of Abdullah has taken 44,850 akches with the purpose of delivering them to the Pasha, however he has not done so; he has been found right and it has been decided that the money will be paid.
Ramadan				
15 Ramadan 1003 (24 May 1595)	278	59	1	In the lawsuit filed by the Cyprus Provincial Treasurer, Bali Effendi claiming that Huseyin Chavush, sergeant of the Dergah-i Ali has seized the legacies of the deceased Murat Captain; Huseyin Chavush has proved that the said goods were in his possession even before the death of Murat Captain and the case has been rejected.





Dhu'l-Qa'dah				
29 Dhu'l-Qa'dah 1003 (5 August 1595)	617	192 [182]	1	It has been ordered upon the request of the Darussaade Agha, Mustafa Agha that it is prohibited to make trade on the sets in front of the shops belonging to the Sultan Selim II. Mosque Vaqf and to have dealings of fabrics out of the bezistan.
Dhu'l-Hijja				
1 Dhu'l-Hijja 1003 (7 August 1595)	1186	324 [314]	1	Upon the complaint, that the farm belonging to the deceased Sefer Beg, former Bailee of the Cyprus Treasury of the State has been sold with a low price in return to his debt to the treasury and that Shukufe Hatun's belongings and properties have been confiscated and nothing has been given to her; an investigation has been made and it has been determined that Sefer Beg had sold his farm in order to pay his debt to the treasury before his death and that Shukufe Hatun had taken all her belongings with her while going to Dersaadet and that nobody had intervened.
Total Number of Provisions	380			

Date of Record	Provision No	Page No	No of Pr.	Provision Summary
The Year 1104				
Rabi Al-Awwal				
12 Rabi Al-Awwal 1104 (22 November 1692)	1	1	1	The inheritance of decedent Halil son of Al-Sayyid Mustafa from the village Vadili of the Mesaoria region.
Total Number of Provisions	1			



CYPRUS COURT REGISTERS

CYPRUS COURT REGISTER NO.1

(A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)

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CYPRUS COURT REGISTERS

CYPRUS COURT REGISTER NO.1

(A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)

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CYPRUS COURT REGISTERS

CYPRUS COURT REGISTER NO.1

(A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)

APPENDIX





APPENDIX

1. TABLES:

Table 1: Villages Connected to the Paphos District in the Cyprus Court Register No.1

No	Village Name in the Court Register	Correct Spelling of the Mentioned Village and its Name in that Period	Name of the District ¹ / Sub-District ² Where the Mentioned Village was Recorded	District Where the Village is Located According to Grivaud	Number of Villages
Paphos District					
1	Prygos [Pirga, Pirga]	Baf	... ³	Chrysochou	56
2	Perniya? [Perniya?]			Pafos	
3	Pera Vassa [Beravasa]				
4	Katos? [Katos?]				
5	Tera [Tera, Tera]		Chrysochou		
6	Paphos [Baf, Nefs-i Baf]		Pafos		
7	Moron Neron [Moronero, Moranero]				
8	Capparia [Kapariya]		...		
9	Psathi [Psahi, Pisadi]		Chrysochou		
10	Koloni [Koloni, Koloni]		Pafos		
11	Appi [Epi]				
12	Stefani [Istefani]				
13	Tennuri [Tenuri]		...	Pentageia	

1 It refers to the names of the districts separated by the administrative division within the borders of the Greek Cypriots Administration of South Cyprus (GCASC) today.

2 It refers to the names of the districts within the borders of the TRNC, separated by administrative division.

3 It refers to the village names that have no equivalent names today.





14	Lempa [Lemba, Lenbe]	Baf	Paphos	Pafos	56
15	Armou [Armu, Armu]				
16	Pegeia [Peya, Peya]				
17	Episkopi [Episkopi, Piskobi]				
18	Letymvou [Letimbu, Letibu]				
19	Axilorou [Aksiloru, Aksilori]				
20	Faida [Faida]				
21	Zalachia [Zalaça]				
22	[Pano] Koilincia [Yukarı Gilinya, Bano Kalinye]				
23	[Kato] Koilincia [Aşağı Gilinya, Kato Kalinye]				
24	Kourtaka [Kurtağa, Kurtağa]				
25	Mesogi [Mesoyi, Mesoyi]				
26	Choulou [Hulu, Hulu]				
27	Lemona [Lemona, Limone]				
28	Akoursos [Agurso, Akurso]				
29	Chierognia [Çerokye]				
30	Marathounta [Maratunda, Maradunda]				
31	Penaha? [Penaha?]				
32	Gulufa [Kultafa]				
33	Mesa Chorion [Mesahoryo, Kasahorya]				
34	Koili [Kili, Kili]				





35	Axilou [Aksilu, Eksilu]		Paphos		
36	Mesana [Mesana, Mesane]				
37	Stromato [Istranto]		...		
38	Statos [Istatos, Istado]		Paphos		
39	Serdiye? [Serdiye?]		...		
40	Kalohdiri? [Kalohdiri?]				
41	Foinikas [Finike, Finika]		Paphos		
42	Aya Ramad? [Aya Ramad?]		...		
43	Eledio [Eletyu, Elatyu]				
44	Ayios Ioannis [Ayyanni, Aya Yanni]				
45	Faleia [Falya, Falya]	Baf	Paphos	Pafos	56
46	Ayios Fotios [Ayfoti, Aya Fodi]				
47	Nata [Nada, Nada]				
48	Pentalia [Pendalya, Pentalye]				
49	Sindi [Sindi]		...		
50	Tsada [Çada, Çada]				
51	Vretsia [Vreçça, Evreçça]		Paphos		
52	Ineia [Inya, İnye]				
53	Caluce [Celuce]		...		
54	Kelokedara [Celocera, Kilokdere]				
55	Konia [Konya, Konye]		Paphos		
56	Polemi [Polem, Polani]				



**Table 2: Villages Connected to the Avdimou District in the Cyprus Court Register No.1**

No	Village Name in the Court Register	Correct Spelling of the Mentioned Village and its Name in that Period	Name of the District/Sub-District Where the Mentioned Village was Recorded	District Where the Village is Located According to Grivaud	Number of Villages
Avdimou District					
1	Paramali [Paramal, Maramal]	Evdim	Limassol	Avdimou	24
2	Kamares [Kamara]		...		
3	Arsos [Arsos, Arsoz]		Limassol		
4	Mandalas [Mantalye]		...		
5	Ayios Georgios [Ayyorgi, Aya Yorgi]		Limassol		
6	Kato Panagia [Aşağı Panaya, Kato Panaya]		Paphos	Pafos	
7	Alektora [Alehtora, Alehtori]		Limassol	Avdimou	
8	Dora [Dora, Tora]				
9	Ayios Amvrosios [Ayamvrosiyo, Ayavrosi]				
10	Kissousa [Kissusa, Kisuse]				
11	Gerovasa [Yerovasi, Yoravasa]				
12	Potamiou [Potamyu, Bodamyu]				
13	Vasa [Vasa, Vase]				
14	Pachna [Pahna, Bahne]				





15	Avdimou [Evdim, Nefs-i Evdim]	Evdim	Limassol	Avdimou	24
16	Kato Avdimou [(Aşađı) Evdim, (Kato) Evdim]		...		
17	Plastanisteia [Platanistia, Platasiye]		Limassol		
18	Prastion [Prastyo, Prestyo]				
19	Karidi? [Karidi?]		...		
20	Milavri [Melavri]				
21	Foini [Fini, Fini]		Limassol		
22	Schlinica [İskalika]		...		
23	Ayios Theodoros [Aytototo, Aya Torsi]				
24	Alassa [Halassa, Alkasa]		Limassol		
... ⁴	Agridia [Agritya, Agridye, Karidye]				

⁴ It is seen that the clerk recorded the village of "Agridia" in the same register connected to both the Avdimou (Provision No: 106) and the Limassol (Provision No: 679) district. Accordingly, it is foreseen that, it is more correct to show the village mentioned in the Provision No. 679 as a village located in the Limassol district.



**Table 3: Villages Connected to the Koilani District in the Cyprus Court Register No.1**

No	Village Name in the Court Register	Correct Spelling of the Mentioned Village and its Name in that Period	Name of the District/Sub-District Where the Mentioned Village was Recorded	District Where the Village is Located According to Grivaud	Number of Villages	
Koilani District						
1	Mandria [Mandirya, Mandirye]	Gilan	Limassol	Limassol	21	
2	Pera Pedi [Perapedi, Perapedi]					
3	(Kato) Platres [(Aşağı) Platres ⁵ , Pelandre]					
4	Vrisses [Virse]		...			
5	Koilani [Gilan, Nefs-i Gilan]		Limassol			
6	Lancia [Lanya, Lanya]					
7	(Kato) Kouka [(Aşağı) Kuka, Kato Kuka]					
8	Zoopigi [Zoopiyi, Zorci]					Limassol
9	Lofou [Lof, Lof]					
10	Trimiklini [Trimiklini, Trimiklini]					
11	Moniatis [Monyat, Monyad]					
12	Monagri [Monagri, Monagri]					
13	Saint Zorzi Angathioti [Zorzi]					...

5 Today, it is seen that the village is divided into 2 as “pano” (upper) and “kato” (lower). As “Platres” village is divided into upper and lower today, the lower “Platres” village, where the Turkish people live was preferred while being shown in the relevant map.





14	Silikou [Siliku, Siliku]	Gilan	Limassol	Limassol	21
15	Saittas [Sayita]		...		
16	Ayios Mamas [Aymama, Aya Mama]		Limassol		
17	Ambelicu [Anbeliku]		...		
18	Pano Limnatis [(Yukarı) Limnat, Bano Limnadi]		Limassol		
19	Filagra [Felağri]		...		
20	Kapilio [Kapilyo, Kapolyo]		Limassol		
21	(Pano) Kouka [Yukarı Kuka, Bano Kuka]		...		





Table 4: Villages Connected to the Kyrenia District in the Cyprus Court Register No.1

No	Village Name in the Court Register	Correct Spelling of the Mentioned Village and its Name in that Period	Name of the District/Sub-District Where the Mentioned Village was Recorded	District Where the Village is Located According to Grivaud	Number of Villages
Kyrenia District					
1	Agridia/Agirda [Ağırdağ, Agritye]	Girinye	Girne İlçesi	Cérines	7
2	Lapithos [Lapta, Labta]				
3	Margi? [Mariyi?]				
4	Charkeia [Harça, Harçeh]				
5	Dikomon [Dikomo, Dikomo]				
6	Kyrenia [Girinye, Girine]				
7	Fota [Fota, Fotta]				



**Table 5: Villages Connected to the Chrysochou District in the Cyprus Court Register No.1**

No	Village Name in the Court Register	Correct Spelling of the Mentioned Village and its Name in that Period	Name of the District/Sub-District Where the Mentioned Village was Recorded	District Where the Village is Located According to Grivaud	Number of Villages
Chrysochou District					
1	Vouni [Vuni, Bone (Boni)]	Hirsofi	Limassol	Limassol	49
2	Drouseia [Truša, Druša]		Paphos	Chrysochou	
3	Saint Sava [Sava]		...	Pafos	
4	Makounta [Magunda, Makunda]		Paphos		
5	Calandio [Kalano]		...	Chrysochou	
6	Poyin [Pocin]		...		
7	Lyso [Liso, Liso (Lison)]		Paphos		
8	Pano Arodes [Yukarı Arodez, Bano Aroda]				
9	Kato Arodes [Aşağı Arodez, Kato Aroda]				
10	Ano Aroda? [Ano Aroda?]		...		
11	Melandra [Melandra, Milandiri (Malendire)]		Paphos	Pafos	
12	Miliou [Milyu, Milyu]				
13	Filousa [Filusa, Filusa]			Chrysochou	
14	Lasa [Lasa, Lasa]				
15	Megali Miglia [Megalimilye]		...		





16	Ayios Dimitrianos [Ay Dimitriano, Aya Dimitroz]	Hirsofi	Paphos	Chrysochou	49					
17	Theletra [Teletra, Teletre]			Chrysochou		Pafos				
18	Acogliu [Akolyu]									
19	Choli [Holi, Holo (Yulu)]									
20	Meladeia [Meladiya, Malatya]									
21	Kato Akourdaleia [Aşağı Akurdali, Kato Katliya]									
22	Korhodi? [Korhodi?]									
23	Doros [Doros, Dorosa]						Limassol	Limassol		
24	Drymou [Drimu, Desmu]						Paphos	Chrysochou		
25	Ayorni? [Ayorni?]						...			
26	Simou [Simu, Simu]						Paphos			
27	Fyti [Fidi, Fidi]									
28	Melamiou [Melanyu, Melamyu]									
29	Androlikou [Androligu, Anderloka]								Pafos	
30	Prus [Pero]								...	Chrysochou
31	Peristerona [Peristerona, Peresterana]								Paphos	
32	Chrussopateritissa? [Hirse?]		...							
33	Gialia [Yayla, Yayla]		Paphos							





34	Pano Akourdaleia [Yukarı Akurdalı, Bano Katliya]	Hirsofi	Paphos	Chrysochou	49
35	Saint Zorzi [Aya Seri]		...	Pafos	
36	Asprogia [Asproya, Apostorya]		Paphos		
37	Ayios Merkourios [Ay Merkur, Aya Markuri]				
38	Kinousa [Kinusa, Cinusa]				
39	Kritou Marottou [Giritmarut, Karadmarud]				
40	Kathikas [Gahika, Kahaka]		Paphos	Chrysochou	
41	Arakleias [Arekyu]				
42	Scerona [Sakoroni]				
43	Hamito? [Hamito?]		...		
44	Polis [Poli, Poli]		Paphos		
45	Zelende? [Zelende?]		...		
46	Chrysochou [Hirsofi, Hirsofi]		Chrysochou		
47	Cromidia [Koru Midye]		...		
48	Loukrounou [Lukrunu, Lukruna]		Paphos		
49	Evretou [Evretu, Evretu]				





Table 6: Villages Connected to the Karpasia District in the Cyprus Court Register No.1

No	Village Name in the Court Register	Correct Spelling of the Mentioned Village and its Name in that Period	Name of the District/Sub-District Where the Mentioned Village was Recorded	District Where the Village is Located According to Grivaud	Number of Villages
Karpasia District					
1	Balikoma? [Balikoma?]	Karpasia	...	Carpasse	1



**Table 7: Villages Connected to the Kouklia District in the Cyprus Court Register No.1**

No	Village Name in the Court Register	Correct Spelling of the Mentioned Village and its Name in that Period	Name of the District/Sub-District Where the Mentioned Village was Recorded	District Where the Village is Located According to Grivaud	Number of Villages
Kouklia District					
1	Timi [Dimi, Dimi]	Kukla	Paphos	Pafos	24
2	Stavrokonnou [Stavrogonno, İstavroko]				
3	Contochieri [Kontesera]		...		
4	Mousere [Musere, Muserre]		Paphos		
5	Mandria [Mandırya, Manderye]				
6	Ayia Varvara [Ayvarvara, Aya Varvara]				
7	Acheleia [Aşelya, Aşelye]				
8	Ayia Marinouda [Aymarinuda, Aya Mararnute]				
9	Venradi? [Venradi?]				
10	Lagona [Lagona]		...		
11	Souskiou [Susuz, Susuz]		Paphos		
12	Saint Erini [Ayarine]		...		





13	Maronas [Marona, Marone]				
14	(Kato) Kedares [(Aşağı) Kedares, (Kato) Kedare]				
15	(Pano) Kedares [(Yukarı) Kedares, Bano Kedare]				
16	Kidasi [Ciyas, Cidasi]				
17	Trachypedoula [Trahipedula, Trasi Bedulla]				
18	Prastion [Prastyo, Prestyo]				
19	Fasoulla [Fasula, Fasula]				
20	Anarita [Anarida, Anarite]				
21	Praitori [Pretori, Porakar?]				
22	Ayios Nikolaos [Aynikola, Aya Nikola]				
23	Mamonia [Mamonya, Mamonye]				
24	Arminou [Arminu, Armoni]				
		Kukla	Paphos	Pafos	24





Table 8: Villages Connected to the Larnaca District in the Cyprus Court Register No.1

No	Village Name in the Court Register	Correct Spelling of the Mentioned Village and its Name in that Period	Name of the District/Sub-District Where the Mentioned Village was Recorded	District Where the Village is Located According to Grivaud	Number of Villages
Larnaca District					
1	Vavla [Vavla, Vavla]	Tuzla	Larnaca	Mazatos	12
2	Kofinou [Kofunye, Köfünye]				
3	Alaminno [Aleminyo, Alaminye]				
4	Tochni [Dohni, Dohni]				
5	Ayios Theodoros [Aytotoro, Aya Totori]				
6	Mari [Mari, Mari]				
7	Pyrga [Pirga, Pirga]				
8	Larnaca [Larnaka/Tuzla]			Salines	
9	Kiti [Çite, Çite]				
10	Tersefanou [Tersefan, Kersefan]				
11	Arpera [Arpera, Arpera]				
12	Mazatos [Mazato, Mazato]					Mazatos



**Table 9: Villages Connected to the Lefka District in the Cyprus Court Register No.1**

No	Village Name in the Court Register	Correct Spelling of the Mentioned Village and its Name in that Period	Name of the District/Sub-District Where the Mentioned Village was Recorded	District Where the Village is Located According to Grivaud	Number of Villages
Lefka District					
1	Katydata [Katidata, Katidade]	Lefke	Nicosia (GCASC)	Pentageia	40
2	Moutoullas [Mudulla, Mudulla]		...		
3	Miglia [Milyc]		...		
4	Livadi [Livadi]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
5	Kalopanagiotis [Kalopanayot, Kato Penayod]		Limassol		
6	Kaminaria [Kaminarga, Kamanaryc]		Lefke İlçesi		
7	Ayios Georgios [Ayyorgi?, Aya Yorgi]		...		
8	Cosma Et Chilachi [Kosme]		Lefke İlçesi		
9	Petra [Petre, Petre]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
10	Flasou [Flasu, Eflasu ⁶]		...		
11	Agroladou [Agroladu, Agroviladi]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
12	Mesfilo [Mesfilo]		...		
13	Cataforu [Katakori]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
14	Temvria [Tembriya, Temmerya]				

6 Today, it is seen that the village is divided into 2 as “pano” (upper) and “kato” (lower). As “Flasou” village is divided into upper and lower today, the lower “Flasou” village, where the Turkish people live was preferred while being shown in the relevant map.





15	Evrichou [Evrihu, İvrihu]	Lefke	Nicosia (GCASC)	Pentageia	40
16	Exo Agros [Agros, Agro]				
17	Milari [Melari]		...		
18	Maratho [Marato]				
19	Fyllia [Filya, Filye]		Güzelyurt İlçesi		
20	Animoclidu [Anamoklodi]		...		
21	Apliyevladka? [Apliyevladka?]				
22	Sina Oros [Sinaoros, Sinehor]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
23	Palaiomylos [Palyomilo, Balyemilo]		Limassol		
24	Saint Dimitri [Aya Dimitri]				
25	Athassi [Aktosi]		...		
26	Exo Galata [Bano Galata]				
27	Kamos [Kambo, Kanbo]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
28	Variseia [Varışa, Varışe]		Lefke İlçesi		
29	Ayios Georgios Kafkalou [Ayyorgi Kafkalu, Aya Yorgi]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
30	Ayia Marina Floudi [Aya Marine Flosi]				
31	Kamaderka? [Kamaderka?]	...			
32	Pagliomassara [Peralmassare]				
33	Galini [Galini, Galeni]	Güzelyurt İlçesi			





34	Palicoz [Palicozi]	Lefke	...	Pentageia	40
35	Trullino [Turloni]				
36	(Kato) Petra [[Aşağı] Petre, Kato Petre]				
37	Ayios Epifanios [Aybifan, Aya Bifani]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
38	Malounta [Malunda, Malunde]				
39	Platanistasa [Pladanistasa, Platese]				
40	Linou [Linu, Linu]					Lefke İlçesi





Table 10: Villages Connected to the Nicosia District in the Cyprus Court Register No.1

No	Village Name in the Court Register	Correct Spelling of the Mentioned Village and its Name in that Period	Name of the District/Sub-District Where the Mentioned Village was Recorded	District Where the Village is Located According to Grivaud	Number of Villages		
Nicosia District							
1	Nisou [Nisu, Nisu]	Lefkoşa	Nicosia (GCASC)	Vicomté	56		
2	Omorfita [Omorfita, Omorfide]		Lefkoşa İlçesi				
3	Trachonas [Trahona, Terhone]		...				
4	Cavichi [Kaliviçe]		Lefkoşa İlçesi				
5	Neon Chorion [Neohoryo, İnyehoryo (İnchorye)]		Nicosia (GCASC)				
6	Mitseron [Mitsero, Miçero]		...				
7	Ayios Demetios [Aydemet, Aya Demet]		Güzelyurt İlçesi			Pentageia	
8	Athalassa [Atalasa, Hallassa]		...				
9	Musa Celebi [Musa Çelebi]		Değirmenlik			...	Degirmenlik
10	Prastion [Prastyo, Prestyo]						
11	Saint Marina [Aya Marine]		Lefkoşa			Nicosia (GCASC)	Vicomté
12	Sicha [Sika]						
13	Lythrodontas [Litronda, Litorevinde (Litronde)]						
14	Aglangia [Eylence, Eylence]	Lefkoşa	Nicosia (GCASC)	Vicomté			
15	Palaimetochon [Palyometoho, Palmetcho]						





16	Egkomi [İncirli, İncirli]	Lefkoşa	Nicosia (GCASC)	Vicomt�	56
17	Kalyvakia [Kalavaç, Kalavaç]		Lefkoşa İlçesi		
18	Beg Keuy [Beyk�y, Beyk�y]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
19	Epicho [Abahor, Abahor]		...		
20	Strovolos [Istrovolo, İstravolo (İstiravil)]		Lefkoşa İlçesi		
21	Saint Erini [Ayarine]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
22	Gonyeli [G�nyeli, G�nyeli]		...		
23	Pera Chorion [Perahoryo, Prehorye]		Lefkoşa İlçesi		
24	Idalion [Dali, Dali]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
25	Ayios Georgios [Aya Yorgi]		...		
26	Pera [Pera, Pere]		Lefkoşa İlçesi		
27	Kythrea [Değirmenlik, Kitreya (Çitriya)]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
28	Anagyia [Anaya, Anaya]		Lefkoşa İlçesi		
29	Analiaontas [Analyonda, Analyonda]		Pentageia		
30	Potamia [Bodamya, Petarye]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
31	Peristerona [Peristerona, Perostroye]		Lefkoşa İlçesi		
32	Gerolakkos [Yerolakko, Yerolakka (Yerolakka)]		...		
33	Sarnar? [Sarnar?]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
34	Melamye? [Melamye?]		Lefkoşa İlçesi		
35	Gendinar/Cinavie [Cinusal (Cinovinyar)]		...		
36	Palaikythron [Palakitre, Balakitre]		Lefkoşa İlçesi		





37	Saint Thodoro [Aya Todori]		...		
38	Mathiatis [Matyat, Matyat]				
39	Pano Defteras [Yukarı Deftera, Bano Deftera]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
40	Episkopion [Episkopyo, Piskobi]				
41	Latsia [Lakşa, Laça]				
42	Vezace [Vezace]		...		
43	Palaichori [Palchor, Balyahor]				
44	Markon [Margo, Margo]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
45	Psimolofou [Somolof, Ipsmolof (Ipsmolofu)]				
46	Kourou Monastiri [Kuru Manastır, Manastır]	Lefkoşa İlçesi	Lefkoşa İlçesi	Vicomté	
47	Skylloura [Şillura, Işkilura]				56
48	(Pano) Chrytida [(Yukarı) Hrisida, Bano Hirsida]		...		
49	(Kato) Chrytida [(Aşağı) Hrisida, Kato Hirsida]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
50	Ayii Trimithias [Aytrimitya, Tirmitye]				
51	Voni [Voni, Voni]				
52	Kythrea [Değirmenlik, Değirmenlik]		Lefkoşa İlçesi		
53	Lakatamia [Lakadamyā, Lakadamyā]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
54	Kampi [Kambi, Kambi]				
55	Gypsou [Gipso, Ayos (İpsos)]	Mesarya	Gazimağusa İlçesi	Messarée	
56	Geri [Yeri, Yeri]	Lefkoşa	Nicosia (GCASC)	Vicomté	



**Table 11: Villages Connected to the Limassol District in the Cyprus Court Register No.1**

No	Village Name in the Court Register	Correct Spelling of the Mentioned Village and its Name in that Period	Name of the District/Sub-District Where the Mentioned Village was Recorded	District Where the Village is Located According to Grivaud	Number of Villages
Limassol District					
1	Ayios Athanasios [Ayatanasiyo, Aya Tanas]	Leymesun	Limassol	Limassol	48
2	Monagroulli [Monagrul, Monagrulli]				
3	Mesa Gitoneia [Mesayitonya, Mesandon]				
4	Mouttagiaka [Mutayaka, Mutayaka]				
5	Klonari [Klonari, Kalonari]				
6	Pyrgos [Pirgo, Perko]				
7	Vasa [Vasa, Vase]				
8	Vikla [Vikla, Vikle]				
9	Moni [Moni, Moni]				
10	Pentakomon [Pendakomo, Pendakomi]				
11	Aya Medohi? [Aya Medohi?]				
12	Marathesses/ Marathasa [Maratasi]				
13	Germasogeia [Yermasoya, Yoramasoya]				
14	Finichi [Finike ⁷]				

7 It is seen that the clerk recorded the village of "Finike" in the same register connected to both the Episkopi (Provision No: 680) and the Limassol (Provision No: 679) district. Accordingly, it is foreseen that, it is more correct to show the village mentioned in the Provision No. 679 as a village located in the Limassol district.





15	Asgata [Azgata, Askade]	Leymesun	Limassol	Limassol	48	
16	Kato Mylos [Katomilo, Kato Milo]					
17	Apsiou [Apşu, Apşu]					
18	Parreklisia [Pareklisa, Pareklise]					
19	Kalon Chorion [Kalahoryo, Kalehorki] ⁸					
20	...? [...?]					...
21	Foinikaria [Finikarya, Fenakarya]					
22	Agros [Agros, Ağro]					
23	Fasoulla [Fasula, Fasulla]					
24	Sanida [Sanida, Sanide]					
25	Mathikoloni [Matikolon, Matakoleni]					Limassol
26	Pelendri [Pelendri, Pelendri]					
27	Ayios Ioannis [Ayanni, Aya Yanni]					
28	Prastion [Prastyo, Prestyo]					
29	Stremmata [Istermade]					...
30	Agridia [Agridya (Karidye), Agridye]		Limassol			
31	Louvaras [Luvara, Luvare]					
32	Pascali [Paskali]		...			

8 Due to an ink stain on the village written in the relevant section of the register, it could not be read.





33	Ayios Theodoros [Aytotoro, Aya Totro]	Leymesun	Limassol	Limassol	48
34	Eptagoncia [Eftagonya, Eftegonye]		...		
35	Rondia [Rondeye]		Limassol		
36	Kellaki [Kellaki, Celaci]		...		
37	Chira [Kira]		Limassol		
38	Dafnes [Dimi Defni]		...		
39	Alonakia [Alonachia, Alenaki]		Limassol		
40	Arakabas [Arakaba, Arakabe]		...		
41	Zios [Zivosi]		Limassol		
42	Armenochori [Armenehor, Armenochori]		...		
43	Sykopetra [Sikopetra, Sikopetro]		Limassol		
44	Roais [Royis]		...		
45	Glossa [Klosse]		Limassol		
46	Ayios Konstantinos [Ay Konstantino, Aya Kostanti]		...		
47	Ayios Loukas [Ayluka, Aya Luka]		Limassol		
48	Amiando [Amyanto, Amyando]		...		



**Table 12: Villages Connected to the Mesaoria District in the Cyprus Court Register No.1**

No	Village Name in the Court Register	Correct Spelling of the Mentioned Village and its Name in that Period	Name of the District/Sub-District Where the Mentioned Village was Recorded	District Where the Village is Located According to Grivaud	Number of Villages
Mesaoria District					
1	Vatili [Vadili, Vadilli]	Mesarya	Gazimağusa İlçesi	Messarée	15
2	Kiados [Çatoz, Çatoz]		Gazimağusa İlçesi		
3	Sygkrasis [Singrasi, Sengrasi]		Yeniiskele İlçesi		
4	Askeia [Aşa, Aşe (Aşha)]		Gazimağusa İlçesi		
5	Strongylos [Stroncilo, Istroncelo (Istronca)]				
6	Akanthou [Akatu, Akatçu]		...		
7	Apalestra [Apalestre]				
8	Vica? [Vica?]				
9	Sotira [Sotira, Sotira]		Famagusta (GCASC)		
10	Angastina [Angastina, Ankasdine]		Gazimağusa İlçesi		
11	Trypimeni [Firmen, Tripimeni]		Girne ilçesi		
12	Dichuria [Dohorye]		...		
13	Mandia [Mandeya]				
14	Lefkonikon [Lefkonuk, Lefkonuk]		Gazimağusa İlçesi		
15	Kuleli [Kuleli]		...		



**Table 13: Villages Connected to the Morphou District in the Cyprus Court Register No.1**

No	Village Name in the Court Register	Correct Spelling of the Mentioned Village and its Name in that Period	Name of the District/Sub-District Where the Mentioned Village was Recorded	District Where the Village is Located According to Grivaud	Number of Villages	
Morphou District						
1	Akaki [Akaça, Akaça]	Morphou	Nicosia (GCASC)	Pentageia	15	
2	Orounta [Orunda, Runda]					
3	Vyzakia [Vizakya, Vizace]					
4	Ayia Marina Xyliatou [Ay Marina Ksilyadu, Aya Marine]					
5	Astromeritis [Astromerit, Astromeridi]					
6	Avlona [Avlona, Avlona]					Güzelyurt İlçesi
7	Xyliatos [Ksilyatos, Iksilyadi]					Nicosia (GCASC)
8	Mavromaria [Mavmariye]					...
9	Kannavia [Kannavya, Kannovi]					Nicosia (GCASC)
10	Kyra [Kira, Kire]					Güzelyurt İlçesi
11	Azzas [Aztas]					...
12	Dencia [Denya, Denye]					Nicosia (GCASC)
13	Katokopia [Katokopya, Katokopya]					Nicosia (GCASC)
14	Kato Zodeia [Aşağı Zotya, Kato Zokya]					Güzelyurt İlçesi
15	Armira [Armera]					...
... ⁹	Palaiomylos [Palyomilo, Balyomilo]	Nicosia (GCASC)				

⁹ It is seen that the clerk recorded the village of “Palyomilo” in the same register both in the Morphou (Provision No: 647) and the Lefka (Provision No: 677) sub-district. Accordingly, it is foreseen that it is more accurate to mention it as it is in the provision numbered 677 and show it in among the villages of the Lefka District.





Table 14: Villages Connected to the Pentageia District in the Cyprus Court Register No.1

No	Village Name in the Court Register	Correct Spelling of the Mentioned Village and its Name in that Period	Name of the District/Sub-District Where the Mentioned Village was Recorded	District Where the Village is Located According to Grivaud	Number of Villages
Pentageia District					
1	Mandres [Mandre]	Pendaya	...	Pentageia	24
2	Kapouti [Kaputi, Kapute]		Güzelyurt İlçesi		
3	Lagoudera [Lagudera, Lavedere]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
4	Saranti [Sarandi, Serende]				
5	Potiras [Podira]			Limassol	
6	Semedar? [Semedar?]		...	Pentageia	
7	Angolemi [Angolem, Ankolami]		Güzelyurt İlçesi		
8	Palloura [Palluri]				
9	Colergi [Koleri]				
10	Ipsometi [Epsote]				
11	Ayios Philimon [Filimon, Filimo]			Pafos	
12	Ayios Georgios (Monastery) ¹⁰ [Aya Yorgi Manastırı, Ayorni Manastırı]			Pentageia	
13	Agriosichia [Agrosica]				
14	Ikleri? [Ikleri?]				

¹⁰ The monastery, read as “Ayorni”, is considered to be the “Aya Yorgi Monastery” even though its equivalent cannot be determined today.





15	Kato Koutrafas [Aşağı Kutrafa, Katotrafa]	Pendaya	Nicosia (GCASC)	Pentageia	24
16	Pentageia [Pendaya, Nefs-i Pendaya]		Güzelyurt İlçesi		
17	Ayios Epifanios [Aybifan, Aya Bifan]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
18	Agia Eirini [Ayirini, Ayrine]		...		
19	Asinou [Asini]		...		
20	Ace? [Açe?]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
21	Abada [Abeda]		...		
22	Selemanoi [Süleymaniye, Sellaintappi, Api]		...		
23	Cannavia [Kanavye]		...		
24	Calamithasia [Kalamatso]		...		





Table 15: Villages Connected to the Episkopi District in the Cyprus Court Register No.1

No	Village Name in the Court Register	Correct Spelling of the Mentioned Village and its Name in that Period	Name of the District/Sub-District Where the Mentioned Village was Recorded	District Where the Village is Located According to Grivaud	Number of Villages
Episkopi District					
1	Kolossi [Koloş, Koloş]	Piskopi	Limassol	Episkopi	21
2	Apaisia [Abeşa, Abeşe]				
3	Ergates [Argadez, Argate]		Nicosia (GCASC)		
4	Saint Erini [Ayarine]		...		
5	Polemida [Polemitya, Palamitye]		Limassol		
6	Caridachi [Kardaçe]		...		
7	Souni [Suni, Suni]		Limassol		
8	Sotira [Sotira, Sodire]				
9	Fassuri [Fasuri]		...		
10	Saint Chindino [Aya Gindoni]		Limassol		
11	Kantou [Kandu, Kandu]				
12	(Pano) Sotira [(Yukarı) Sotira, Bano Sodire]				
13	Asomatos [Asomato, Assota]				
14	Ayia Fylaxis [Ayafila, Aya File]				





15	Ayios Gionas [Aya Gine]	Piskopi	...	Episkopi	21
16	Korfi [Korfi, Korfe]		Limassol		
17	Trachoni [Trahoni, Terhoni]		...		
18	Persia [Perseye]		Limassol		
19	Spitalli [İspitalli, İspidalı]		...		
20	(Kato) Sotira [(Aşağı) Sotira, (Kato) Sodire]		Limassol		
21	Palodeia [Palodya, Palotye]		...		
... ¹¹	Finichi [Finike]		...		

¹¹ It is seen that the clerk registered the village “Finike” in both the Episkopi (Provision No: 680) and Limassol (Provision No: 679) sub-districts. Accordingly, it is foreseen that it is more accurate to show the village, which is close to Limassol, as one of the villages of the Limassol district, as mentioned in the Provision No: 679.



**Table 16: Villages Connected to the Villages Whose Sub-district Cannot Be Identified in the Cyprus Court Register No.1**

No	Village Name in the Court Register	Correct Spelling of the Mentioned Village and its Name in that Period	Name of the District/Sub-District Where the Mentioned Village was Recorded	District Where the Village is Located According to Grivaud	Number of Villages
Villages Whose Sub-district Cannot Be Identified					
1	Cingane? [Çingane?]	...	...	...	4
2	Aya Maya? [Aya Maya?]	...	...	...
3	Oga? [Oga?]	...	...	...
4	Tripiti [Tripte]	...	...	Vicomté	





Table 17: Villages that are Registered in the Cyprus Court Register No.1 and Do Not Have an Equivalent Name Today

No	Village Names Registered in the Court Register No.1 and Do Not Have an Equivalence Today	District Name	Page and Provision Numbers of the Villages Registered in the Court Register No.1 and Do Not Have Equivalent Names Today		Village Number	
			Page Number	Provision Number	Total Number of Villages	General Total
1	Contochieri [Kondesera]	Kukla	214 [204]	673	5	136
2	Venradi? [Venradi?]					
3	Lagona [Lagona]					
4	(Kato) Kedares [Kato Kedare]					
5	Saint Erini [Ayarine]					
6	Miglia [Milye]	Lefke	215 [205]	677	19	
7	Livadi [Livadi]					
8	Cosma Et Chilachi [Kosme]					
9	Mesfilo [Mesfilo]					
10	Cataforu [Katafor]					
11	Eso Galata [Bano Galata]					
12	Milari [Melari]					
13	Maratho [Marato]					
14	Animochidu [Anamoklodi]					





15	Apliyeviladka? [Apliyeviladka?]	Lefke	215 [205]	677	19	136
16	Saint Dimitri [Aya Dimitri]					
17	Athassi [Aktosi]					
18	Palicoz [Palicozi]					
19	Trullino [Turloni]					
20	Kamaderka? [Kamaderka?]					
21	(Kato) Petra [Kato Petre]					
22	Pagliomassara [Peralmassare]					
23	Exo Agros [Agro]					
24	Ayia Marina Floudi (Aya Marine Flosi)					
25	Saint Sava [Sava]	Hirsofi	214 [204]	672	15	
26	Calandio [Kalano]					
27	Poyin [Pocin]					
28	Megali Miglia [Megalimilye]					
29	Korhodi? [Korhodi?]					
30	Prus [Pero]					
31	Ayorni? [Ayorni?]					
32	Chrussopateritissa? [Hirse?]					
33	Saint Zorzi [Aya Seri]					
34	Arakleias [Arekyu]					





35	Scerona [Sakoroni]	Hirsofi	214 [204]	672	15	136
36	Ano Aroda? [Ano Aroda?]					
37	Hamito? [Hamito?]					
38	Zelende? [Zelende?]					
39	Cromidia [Koru Midye]					
40	Mandalas [Mantalye]	Evdim	215 [205]	675	6	
41	Karidi? [Karidi?]					
42	Milavri [Melavri]					
43	Kamares [Kamara]					
44	Schlinica [İskalika]					
45	(Kato) Avdimou [Kato Evdim]					
46	Caluce [Celuce]	Baf	215 [205]	676	21	
47	Perniya? [Perniya?]					
48	Pera Vassa [Beravasa]					
49	Katos? [Katos?]					
50	Capparia [Kapariya]					
51	Appi [Epi]					
52	Stefani [İstefani]					
53	Tennuri [Tenuri]					
54	Axilorou [Aksilori]					





55	Faida [Faida]	Baf	215 [205]	676	21	136
56	Zalachia [Zalaça]					
57	Chierognia [Çerokye]					
58	Penaha? [Penaha?]					
59	Gulufa [Kultafa]					
60	Stromato [İstranto]					
61	Serdiye? [Serdiye?]					
62	Kalohdiri? [Kalohdiri?]					
63	Aya Ramad? [Aya Ramad?]					
64	Sindi [Sindi]					
65	(Pano) Koilineia [Bano Kalinye]					
66	Pyrgos [Pirga]	169	578			
67	Vrisses [Virse]	Gilan	215 [205]	674	6	
68	Saint Zorzi Angathiotti [Zorzi]					
69	Saittas [Sayita]					
70	Filagra [Felağri]					
71	(Pano) Kouka [Bano Kuka]					
72	Ambelicu [Anbeliku]					
73	Ayios Loukas [Aya Luka]	Leymesun	295 [285]	1077	15	
74	Aya Medohi? [Aya Medohi?]		216 [206]	679		





75	Marathasa/Marathesses [Maratasi]	Leymesun	216 [206]	679	15	136		
76	Finichi [Finike]							
77	Stremmata [Istermade]							
78	Pascali [Paskali]							
79	Rondia [Rondeye]							
80	Chira [Kira]							
81	Dafnes [Dimi Defni]							
82	Alonachia/Alonakia [Alenaki]							
83	Zios [Zivosi]							
84	Roais [Royis]							
85	Glossa [Klosse]							
86	...? [...?]							
87	Amiando [Amyando]	8	43					
88	Mavromaria [Mavmariye]	Omorfe (Morfe)	217 [207]	681	3			
89	Azzas [Aztas]							
90	Armira [Armera]						152	532
91	Apalestra [Apalestre]	Mesarya	169	577	5			
92	Vica? [Vica?]						310 [300]	1128
93	Dichuria [Dohorye]						7	36
94	Kuleli [Kuleli]						218 [208]	687





95	Mandia [Mandeya]	Mesarya	86	397	5	136		
96	Ayios Georgios [Aya Yorgi]	Lefkoşa	6	27	12			
97	Sarnar? [Sarnar?]		22	136				
98	Melamye? [Melamye?]						137	
99	Musa Celebi [Musa Çelebi]							
100	Gendinar/Cinavie [Cinusal/Cinovinyar]							
101	(Pano) Chrysida [Bano Hirsida]						148	523
102	Saint Thodoro [Aya Todori]						28	161
103	Saint Marina [Aya Marine]						63	296
104	Vezace [Vezace]						64	300
105	Saint Erini [Ayarine]						79	364
106	Sicha [Sika]	274 [264]			973			
107	Cavichi [Kaliviçe]	296 [286]	1080					
108	Cingane? [Çingane?]	Nahiyesi Belli Olmayan	241 [231]	799	4			
109	Aya Maya? [Aya Maya?]		274 [264]	973				
110	Oga? [Oga?]		13	79				
111	Tripiti [Tripte]	Pendaya	215 [205]	678	15			
112	Potiras [Podira]							
113	Semedar? [Semedar?]							
114	Palloura [Palluri]							





115	Colergi [Koleri]	Pendaya	215 [205]	678	15	136
116	Ipsometi [Epsote]					
117	Ayios Georgios Monastery [Ayorni Manastiri]					
118	Ayios Philimon [Filimo]					
119	Ikliri? [Ikliri?]					
120	Agriosichia [Agrosica]					
121	Asinou [Asini]					
122	Ace? [Açe?]					
123	Abada [Abeda]					
124	Cannavia [Kanavye]					
125	Calamithasia [Kalamatso]					
126	Mandres [Mandre]					
127	Saint Erimi [Ayarine]	Piskobi	216 [206]	680	8	
128	Caridachi [Kardaçe]					
129	Fassuri [Fasuri]					
130	Saint Chindino [Aya Gindoni]					
131	(Pano) Sotira [Bano Sodire]					
132	(Kato) Sotira [Kato Sodire]					
133	Ayios Gionas [Aya Gine]					
134	Persia [Perseye]					
135	Balikoma? [Balikoma?]	Karpas	262 [252]	904	1	
136	Margi? [Mariyi?]	Girinye	245 [235]	821	1	



**Table 18: Total Number of Villages in the Cyprus Court Register No.1**

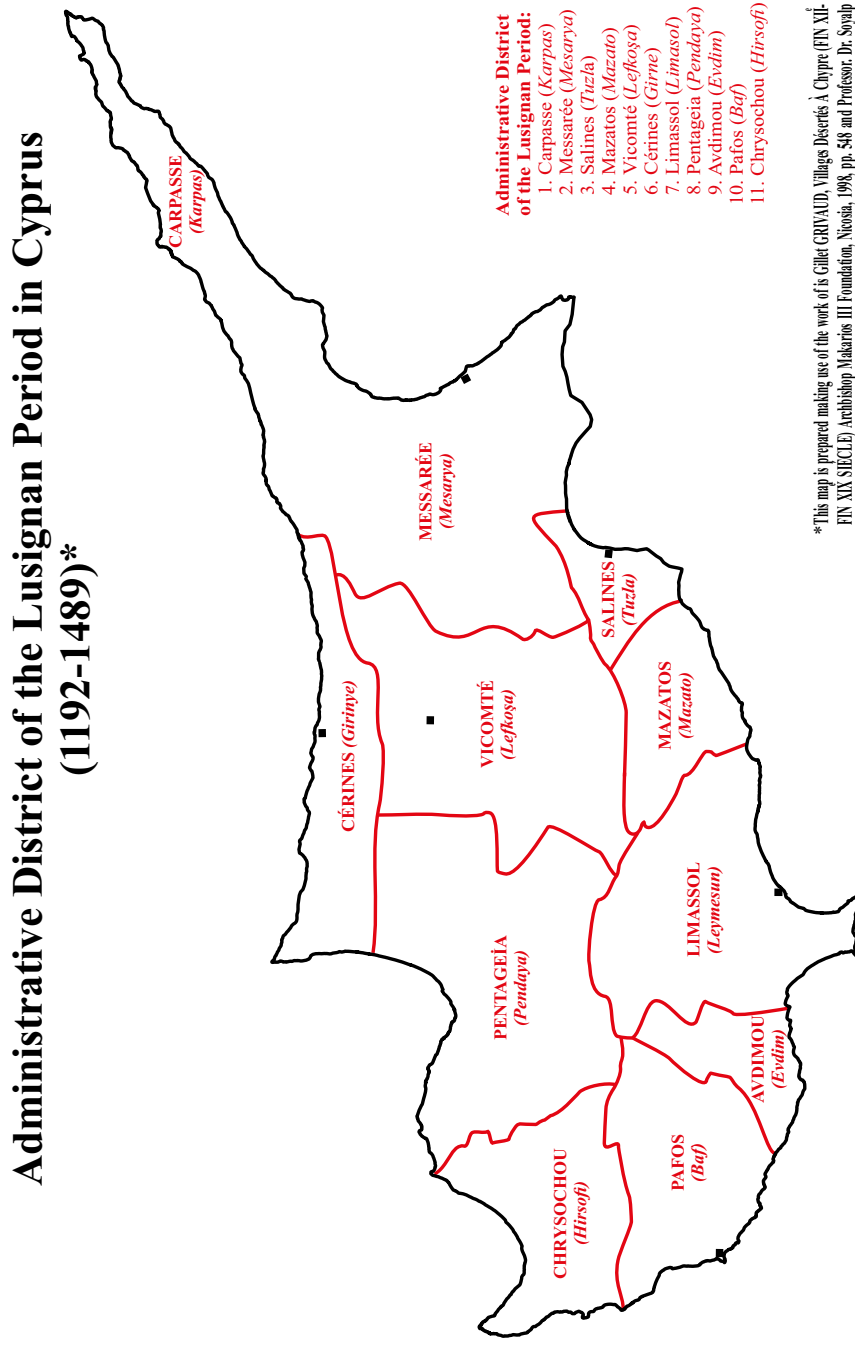
No	Districts Name in the Cyprus Court Register No.1	Districts Connected to in the Cyprus Court Register No.1	Number of Villages
1	Paphos	56	417
2	Karpasia	1	
3	Nicosia	56	
4	Morphou	15	
5	Chrysochou	49	
6	Kouklia	24	
7	Mesaoria	15	
8	Kyrenia	7	
9	Lefka	40	
10	Larnaca	12	
11	Pentageia	24	
12	Avdimou	24	
13	Koilani	21	
14	Limassol	48	
15	Episkopi	21	
16	Villages Whose Sub-district Cannot Be Identified	4	





2. MAPS:

Map 1:



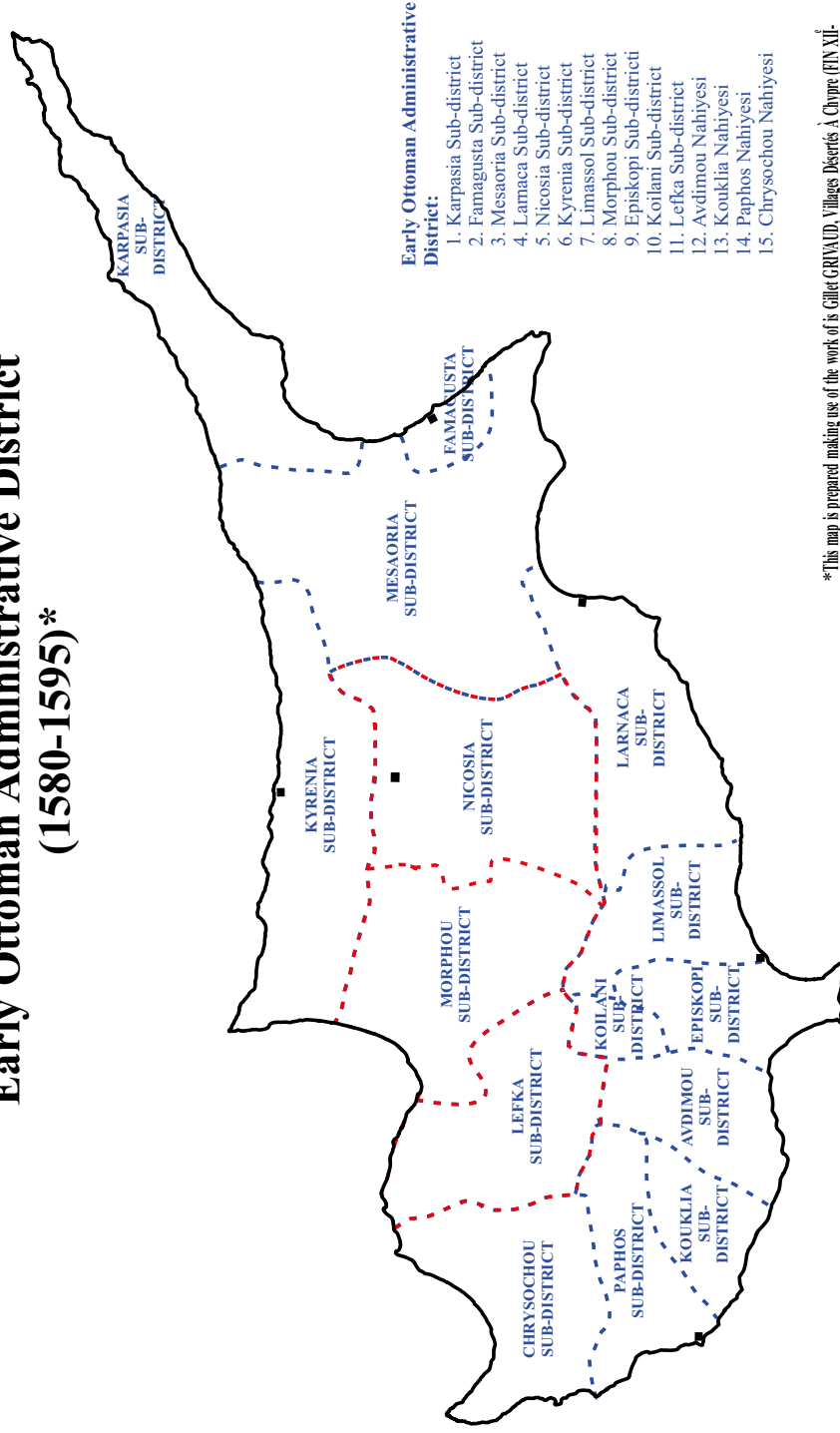
*This map is prepared making use of the work of G. Gillet GRIVAUD, *Villages Discrets À Chypre (FIN XII-FIN XIX SIECLE)*, Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 548 and Professor Dr. Soyup TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPÖĞÜ (edited by), *Cyprus Court Registers, Cyprus Court Registers*, No. 1 (A.H. 988-1003/A.D. 1580-1595), Cyprus Yağ Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.



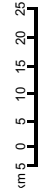


Map 2:

**Early Ottoman Administrative District
(1580-1595)***



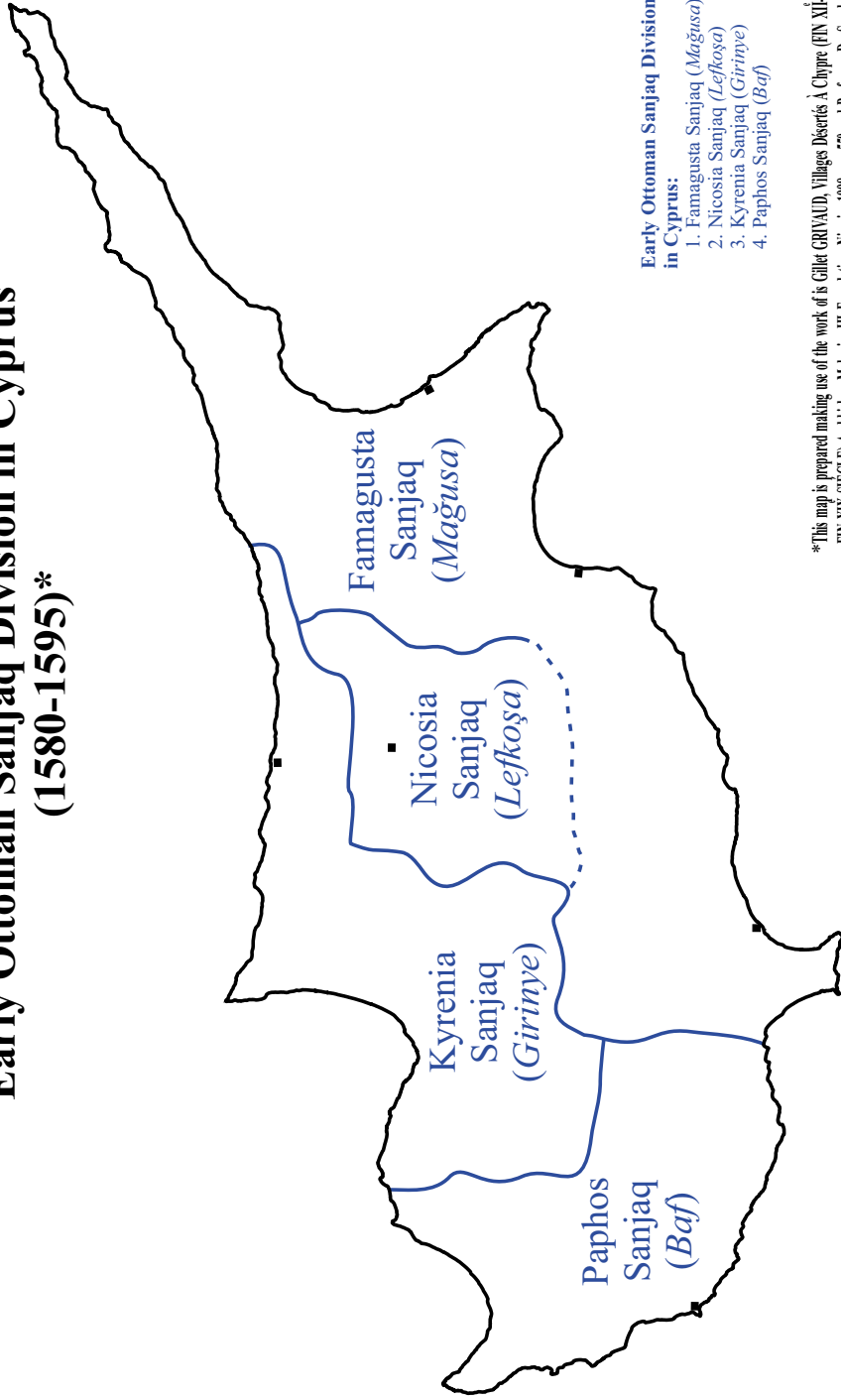
*This map is prepared making use of the work of Is Güller GRIVAUD, *Villages Désertés À Chypre (FIN XVII-FIN XIX SIÈCLE)* Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 551 and Professor Dr. Seyah TAMCELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPÖGLÜ (edited by), *Cyprus Court Registers, Cyprus Court Registers No. 1 (A.H. 988-1003/A.D. 1580-1595)*, Cyprus Vaqf Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.





Map 3:

**Early Ottoman Sanjaq Division in Cyprus
(1580-1595)***



Early Ottoman Sanjaq Division in Cyprus:

1. Famagusta Sanjaq (*Mağusa*)
2. Nicosia Sanjaq (*Lefkoşa*)
3. Kyrenia Sanjaq (*Girinye*)
4. Paphos Sanjaq (*Baf*)

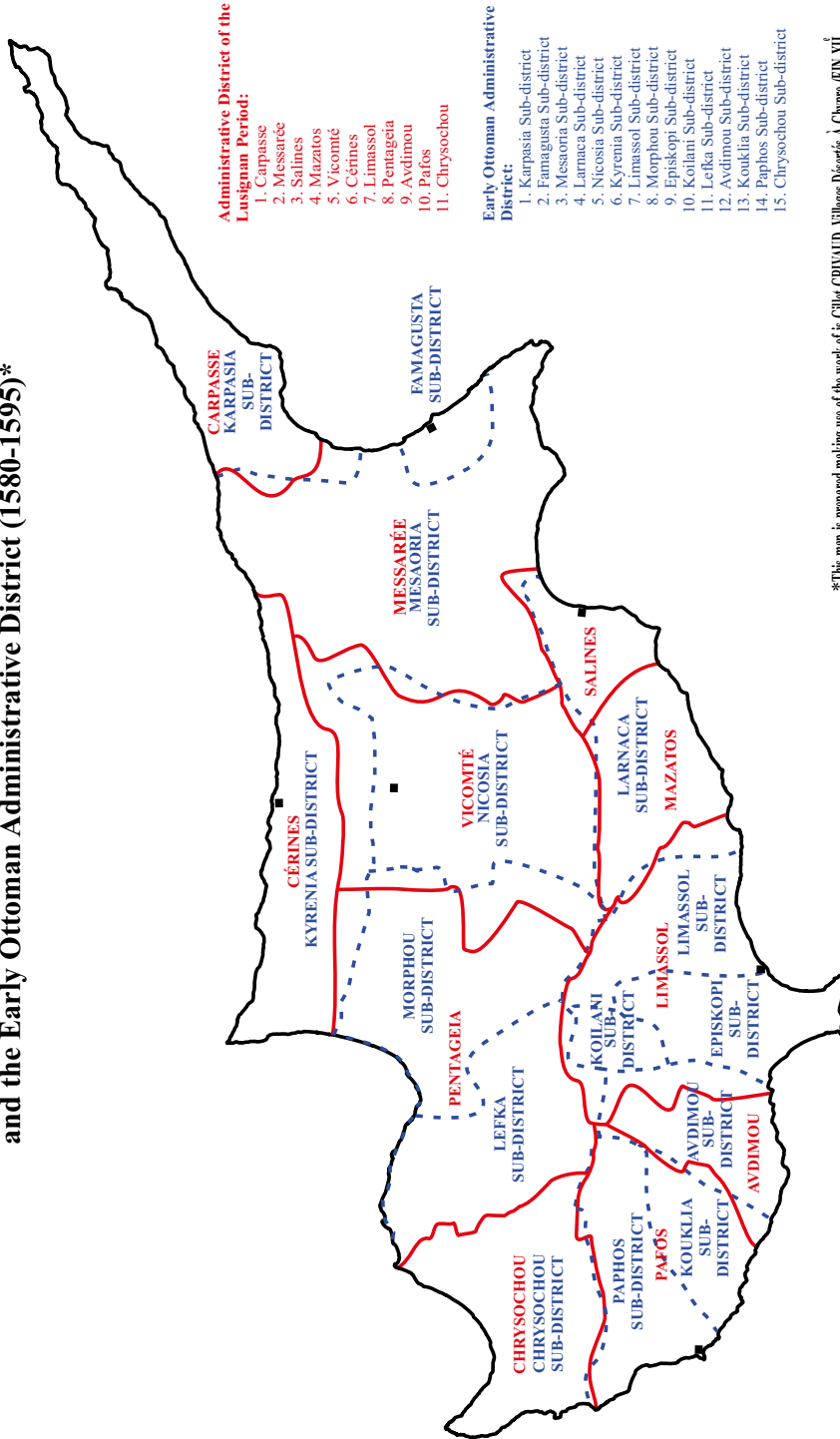
*This map is prepared making use of the work of is Güler GRIVAUD, Villages Déçertés À Chypre (FIN XII-FIN XIX SIECLE), Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 530 and Professor. Dr. Savaş TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPOĞLU (edited by), Cyprus Court Registers, Cyprus Court Registers No. 1 (A.H. 988-1003/A.D. 1580-1595), Cyprus Vaqf Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.





Map 4:

**Comparison of the Administrative District of the Lusignan Period in Cyprus (1192-1489)
and the Early Ottoman Administrative District (1580-1595)***



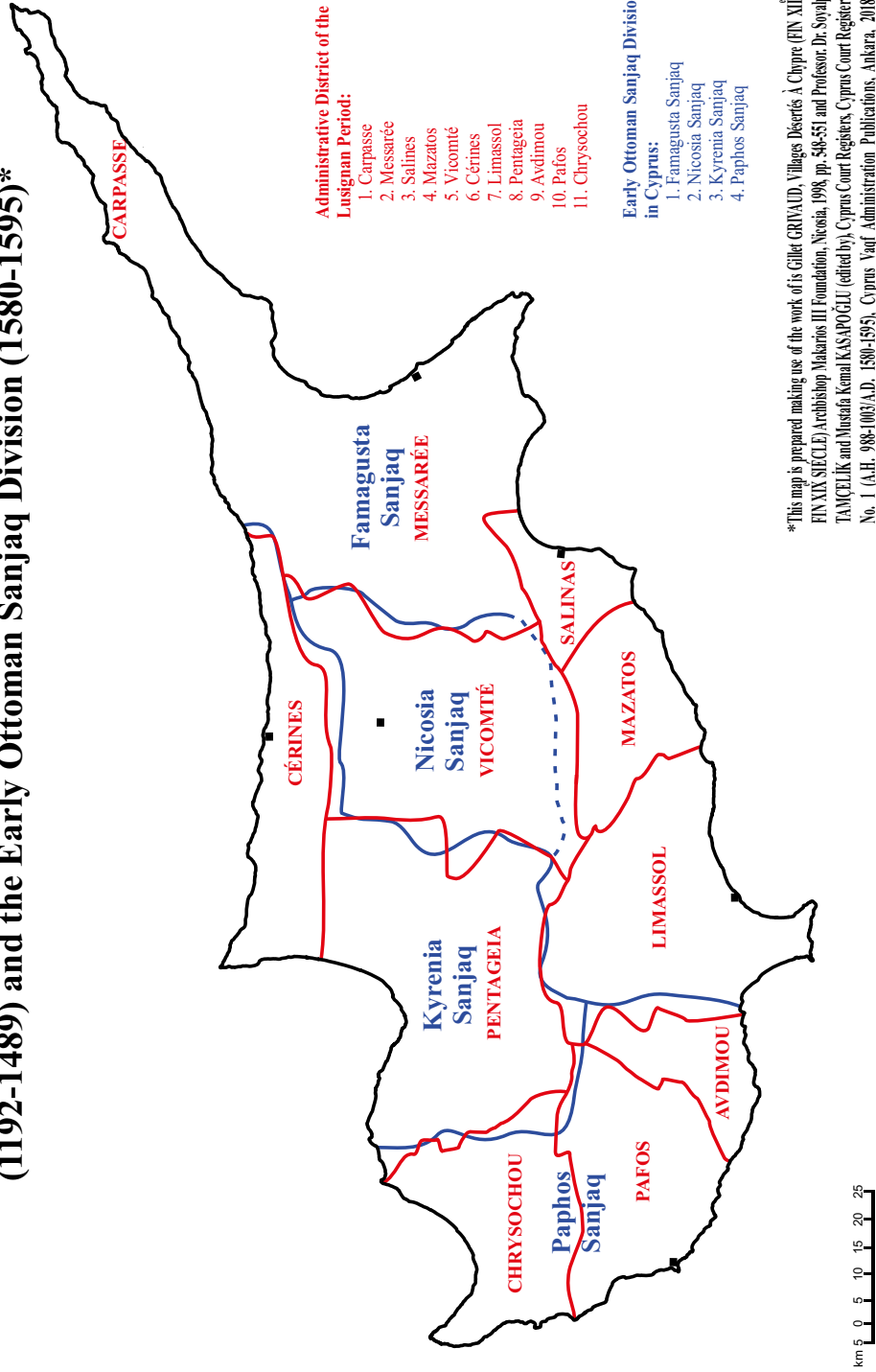
*This map is prepared making use of the work of is Gillet GRIVAUD, *Villages Détruits à Chypre (FIN XII- FINXIX SIÈCLE)* Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1988, pp. 548-551 and Professor. Dr. Sopiha TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPÖGLÜ (edited by), *Cyprus Court Registers, Cyprus Court Registers No. 1 (A.H. 988-1003/A.D. 1580-1595)*, Cyprus Vaqf Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.





Map 5:

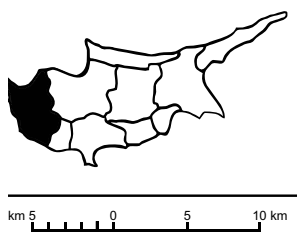
Comparison of the Administrative District of the Lusignan Period in Cyprus (1192-1489) and the Early Ottoman Sanjaq Division (1580-1595)*



*This map is prepared making use of the work of its Güler GRIVAUD, *Villages Désertés À Chypre (FIN XII-FIN XIX SIÈCLE)* Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 348-351 and Professor Dr. Soyup TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPÖÇÜ (edited by), *Cyprus Court Registers, Cyprus Court Registers No. 1 (A.H. 988-1003/A.D. 1580-1595)*, Cyprus Yaqf Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.

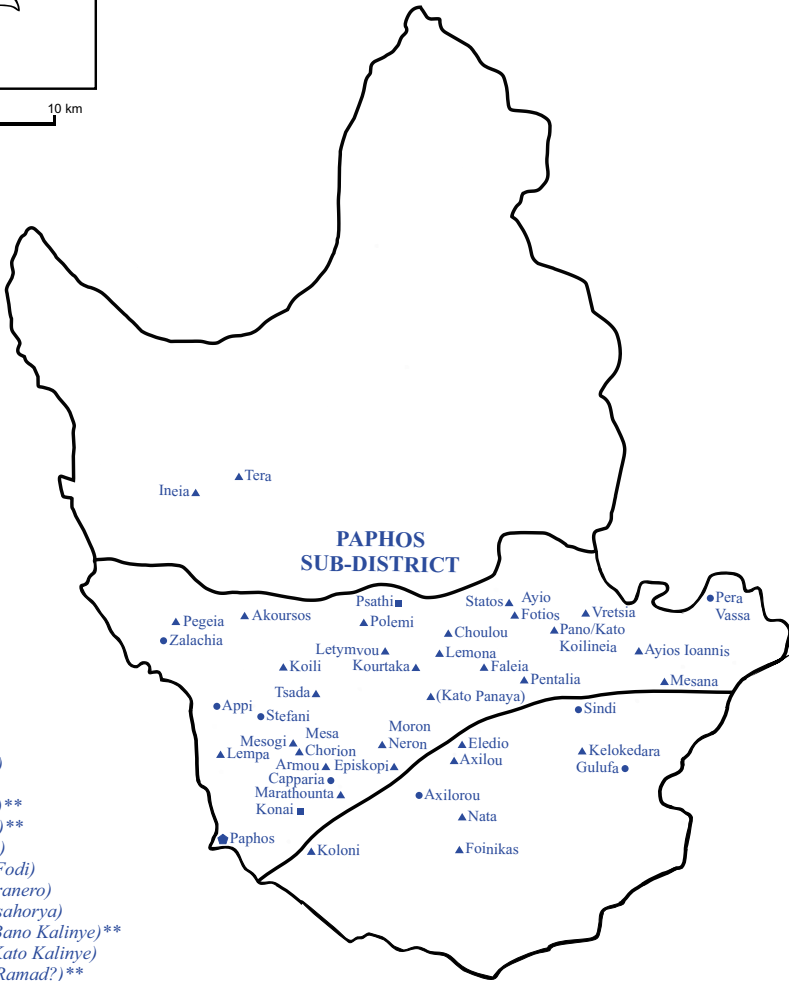


Map 6:



List of Villages Connected to the Paphos District in the Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*

1. Koili (*Kili*)
2. Tera (*Tera*)
3. Appi (*Epi*)
4. Ineia (*İnye*)
5. Nata (*Nada*)
6. Tsada (*Çada*)
7. Sindi (*Sindi*)
8. Pegeia (*Peya*)
9. Faida (*Faida*)**
10. Pyrgos (*Pirga*)**
11. Armou (*Armu*)
12. Faleia (*Falya*)
13. Eledio (*Elatyu*)
14. Lempa (*Lenbe*)
15. Axilou (*Eksilu*)
16. Psathi (*Pisadi*)
17. Statos (*İstado*)
18. Choulou (*Hulu*)
19. Stefani (*İstefani*)
20. Tennuri (*Tenuri*)**
21. Foinikas (*Fınika*)
22. Mesogi (*Mesoyi*)
23. Gulufa (*Kultafa*)
24. Mesana (*Mesane*)
25. Zalachia (*Zalaça*)
26. Lemona (*Limone*)
27. Letymvou (*Letibu*)
28. Akoursos (*Akurso*)
29. Episkopi (*Piskobi*)
30. Paphos (*Nefs-i Baf*)
31. Axilorou (*Aksilori*)
32. Penaha? (*Penaha?*)**
33. Serdiye? (*Serdiye?*)**
34. Kourtaka (*Kurtağa*)**
35. Ayios Fotios (*Aya Fodi*)
36. Moron Neron (*Moranero*)
37. Mesa Chorion (*Kasahorya*)
38. (Pano) Koilineia (*Bano Kalınye*)**
39. (Kato) Koilineia (*Kato Kalınye*)
40. Aya Ramad? (*Aya Ramad?*)**
41. Marathounta (*Maradunda*)
42. Ayios Ioannis (*Aya Yanni*)
43. Kalohdiri? (*Kalohdiri?*)**
44. Kelokedara (*Kilokdere*)
45. Pera Vassa (*Beravasa*)
46. Chierognia (*Çerokye*)**
47. Capparria (*Kapariya*)
48. Perniya? (*Perniya?*)**
49. Stromato (*İstranto*)**
50. Pentalia (*Pentalye*)
51. Katos? (*Katos?*)**
52. Vretsia (*Evreça*)
53. Caluce (*Celuce*)**
54. Koloni (*Koloni*)
55. Polemi (*Polani*)
56. Konia (*Konye*)



- ▲ Village names used between 1550-1881
- Abandoned village names
- Villages established between XVII-XIX century

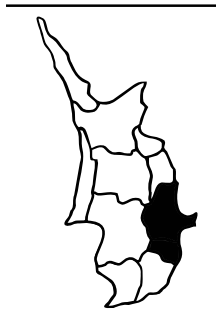
*This map is prepared by making use of the work of is Gillet GRIVAUD, *Villages Désertés À Chypre (FIN XII-5 FIN XIX SIÈCLE)* Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 575-577 and Professor Dr. Soyalp TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPÖĞLU (edited by), *The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*, The Cyprus Vaqfs Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.

**On the map; villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “()” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.





List of Villages Connected to the Avdimou District in the Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*



1. Kato Panagia (*(Kato Panara)***)
2. (Kato) Avdimou (*(Kato Evdim)***)
3. Ayios Georgios (*(Aya Yorgi)*)**
4. Potamiou (*(Bodamyi)*)
5. Mandalas (*(Mantahé)*)
6. Gerovasa (*(Yoravasa)*)
7. Paramali (*(Maramal)*)
8. Schlimca (*(Skalka)*)
9. Alektora (*(Alehtori)*)
10. Prastion (*(Presyo)*)
11. Kissousa (*(Kisuse)*)
12. Pachna (*(Bahne)*)
13. Alassa (*(Alkasa)*)
14. Dora (*(Tora)*)
15. Vasa (*(Vase)*)
16. Foini (*(Fini)*)
17. Arsos (*(Arsöz)*)
18. Milavri (*(Melavri)*)
19. Karidi? (*(Karidi?)***)
20. Kamares (*(Kamara)***)
21. Platamisteia (*(Platasive)*)
22. Avdimou (*(Nefs-I Evdim)*)
23. Ayios Amvrosios (*(Ayavrosi)*)
24. Ayios Theodoros (*(Aya Torosi)*)

▲ Village names used between 1550-1881

● Abandoned village names

■ Village established between XVII-XIX century

**On the map: villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “(?)” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.

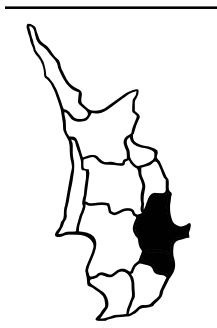


* This map is prepared by making use of the work of is Gillet GRIVAUD, Villages Désertés À Chypre (FIN XII-5 FIN XIX SIECLE) Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 572-574 and Professor Dr. Soyup TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPOĞLU (edited by), The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595), The Cyprus Vacfs Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.

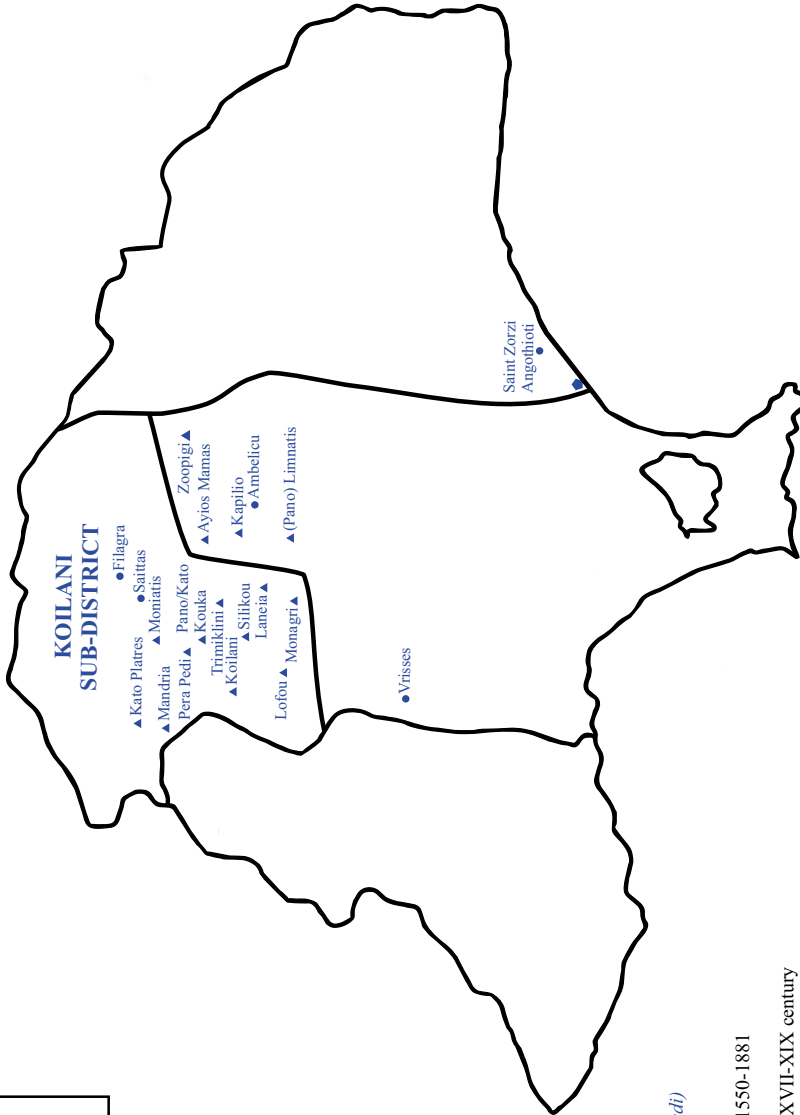




List of Villages Connected to the Koilani District in the Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*



1. Saint Zorzi Angathioti (*Zorzi*)
2. (Kato) Kouka (*Kato Kuka*)
3. Ayios Mamas (*Aya Mama*)
4. (Kato) Platres (*Pelandre*)
5. Koilani (*Néjs-i Gilan*)
6. Ambelicu (*Ambeliku*)
7. Pera Pedi (*Perapedi*)
8. Mandria (*Mandiryé*)
9. Monagri (*Monagri*)
10. Kapilio (*Kapolyo*)
11. Filagra (*Felagri*)
12. Saittas (*Sayita*)
13. Lancia (*Lanya*)
14. Vrisses (*Virse*)
15. Lofou (*Lof*)
16. Silikou (*Siliku*)
17. Zoopigi (*Zorci*)
18. Moniatiss (*Moniyad*)
19. Trimiklimi (*Trimiklmi*)
20. (Pano) Kouka (*Bano Kuka*)**
21. (Pano) Limmatiss (*Bano Limnadi*)



▲ Village names used between 1550-1881

● Abandoned village names

■ Villages established between XVII-XIX century

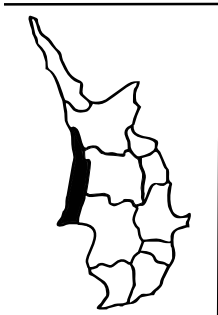
**On the map, villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “()” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.

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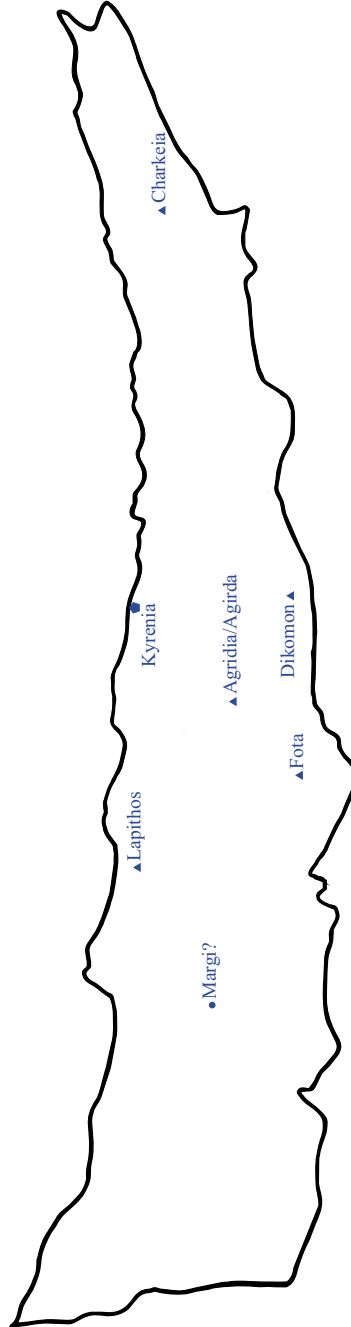
Map 8:



List of Villages Connected to the Kyrenia District in the Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*



km 5 0 5 10



1. Agridia/Agirda (*Agriṭiye*)
2. Lapithos (*Labia*)
3. Margi? (*Mariyi?*)
4. Charkeia (*Harçeh*)
5. Dikomom (*Dikomo*)
6. Kyrenia (*Girine*)
7. Fota (*Fotta*)

▲ Village names used between 1550-1881

● Abandoned village names

*This map is prepared by making use of the work of is Gillet GRIVAUD, *Villages Désertés à Chypre (FIN XII-5 FIN XIX SIECLE)* Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 560-562 and Professor Dr. Soyap TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPOĞLU (edited by), *The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*, The Cyprus Vaqfs Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.

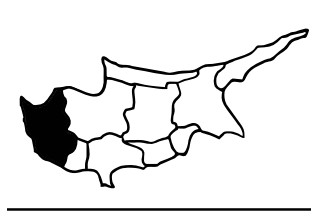
**On the map, villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “()” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.

Map 9:





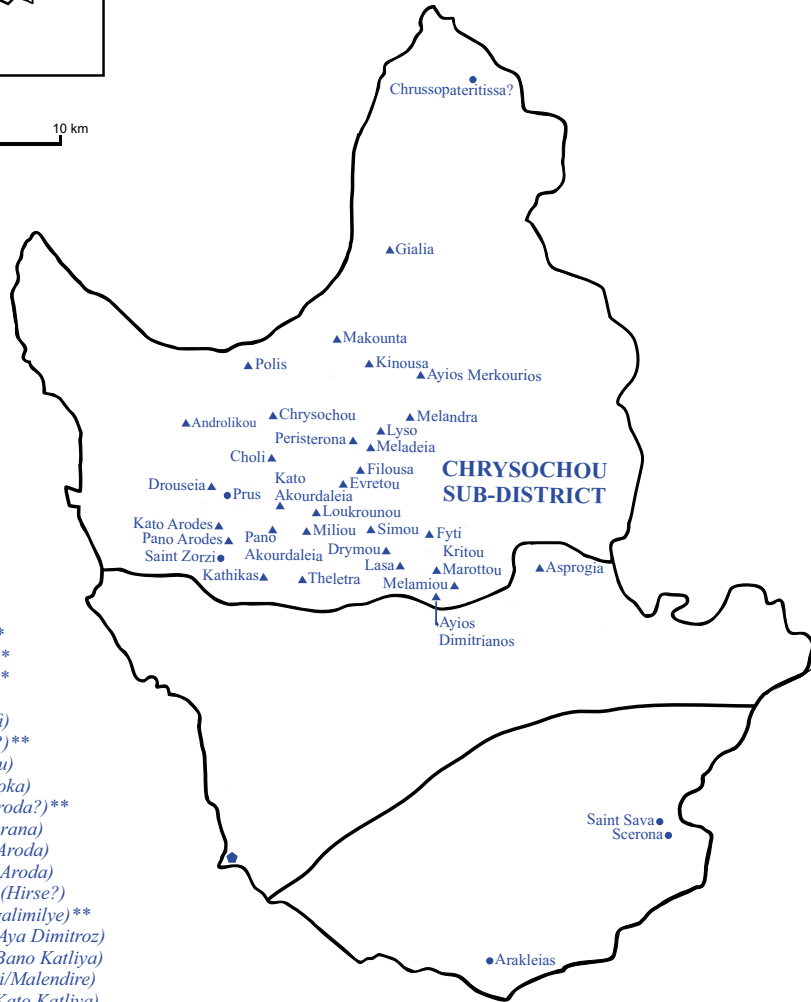
Map 10:



km 5 0 5 10 km

List of Villages Connected to the Chrysochou District in the Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*

1. Fyti (*Fidi*)
2. Polis (*Poli*)
3. Prus (*Pero*)
4. Lasa (*Lasa*)
5. Gialia (*Yayla*)
6. Poyin (*Pocin*)**
7. Simou (*Simu*)
8. Miliou (*Milyu*)
9. Filousa (*Filusa*)
10. Doros (*Dorosa*)**
11. Acogliu (*Akolyu*)**
12. Theletra (*Teletre*)
13. Drouseia (*Druşa*)
14. Drymou (*Desmu*)
15. Lyso (*Liso/Lison*)
16. Choli (*Holo/Yulu*)
17. Saint Sava (*Sava*)
18. Ayorni? (*Ayorni?*)**
19. Vouni (*Bone/Boni*)**
20. Calandio (*Kalano*)**
21. Meladeia (*Malatya*)
22. Chrysochou (*Hirsofi*)
23. Korhodi? (*Korhodi?*)**
24. Melamiou (*Melamyu*)
25. Androlikou (*Anderloka*)
26. Ano Aroda? (*Ano Aroda?*)**
27. Peristerona (*Peresterana*)
28. Kato Arodes (*Kato Aroda*)
29. Pano Arodes (*Bano Aroda*)
30. Chrussopateritissa? (*Hirse?*)
31. Megali Miglia (*Megalimilye*)**
32. Ayios Dimitrianos (*Aya Dimitroz*)
33. Pano Akourdaleia (*Bano Katliya*)
34. Melandra (*Milandiri/Malendire*)
35. Kato Akourdaleia (*Kato Katliya*)
36. Ayios Merkourios (*Aya Markuri*)
37. Kritou Marottou (*Karadmarud*)
38. Cromidia (*Koru Midye*)**
39. Loukrounou (*Lukruna*)
40. Makounta (*Makunda*)
41. Saint Zorzi (*Aya Seri*)
42. Asprogia (*Apostorya*)
43. Zelende? (*Zelende?*)**
44. Hamito? (*Hamito?*)**
45. Scerona (*Sakoroni*)
46. Kathikas (*Kahaka*)
47. Arakleias (*Arekyu*)
48. Kinousa (*Cinusa*)
49. Evretou (*Evretu*)



▲ Village names used between 1550-1881

● Abandoned village names

*This map is prepared by making use of the work of Gillet GRIVAUD, *Villages Désertés à Chypre (FIN XII-5 FIN XIX SIÈCLE)* Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 575-577 and Professor Dr. Soyalp TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPÖĞLÜ (edited by), *The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*, The Cyprus Vaqfs Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.

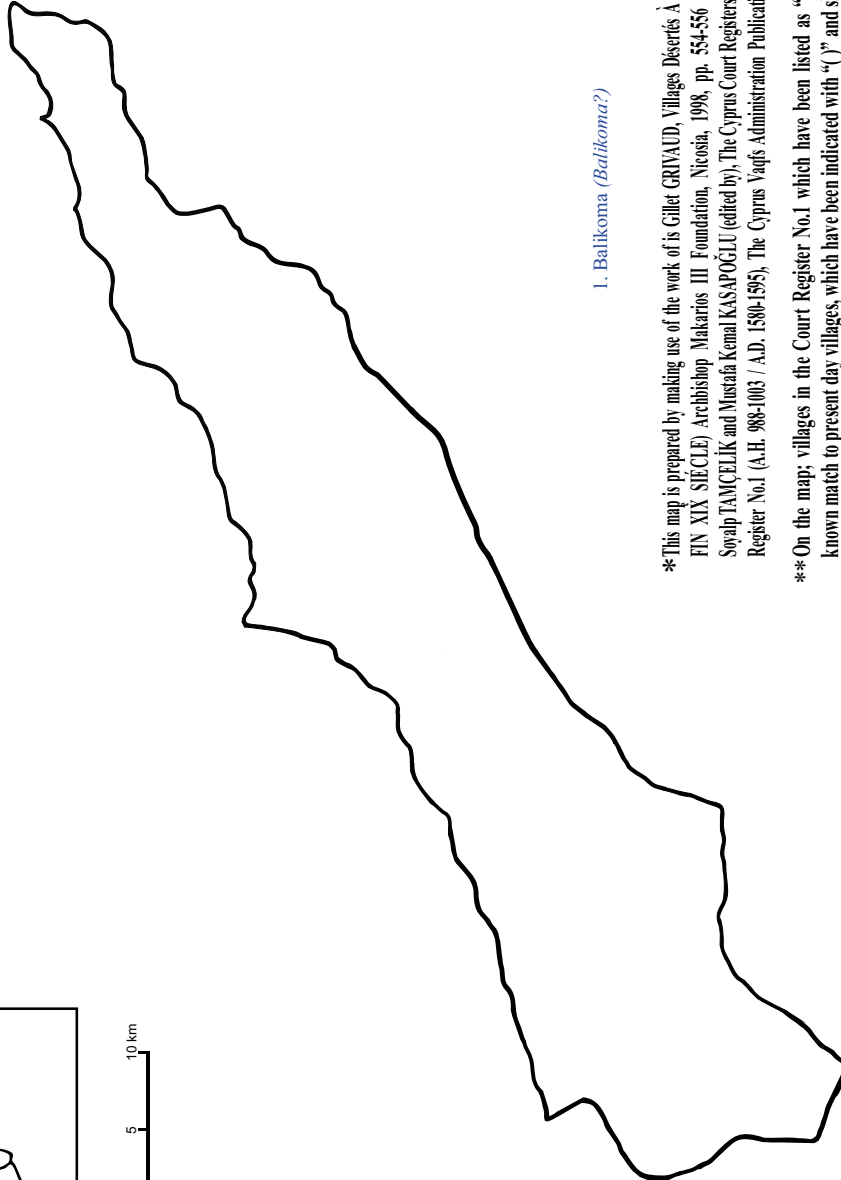
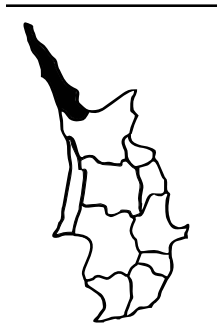
**On the map; villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “()” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.





Map 11:

List of Villages Connected to the Karpasia District in the Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*



1. *Balikoma (Balikoma?)*

*This map is prepared by making use of the work of Gillet GRIVAUD, *Villages Désertés À Chypre (FIN XII-5 FIN XIX SIÈCLE)*, Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 554-556 and Professor Dr. Soyalp TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPÖĞÜ (edited by), *The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*, The Cyprus Vaqfs Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.

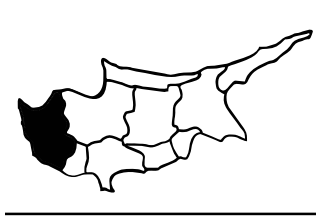
**On the map; villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “()” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.





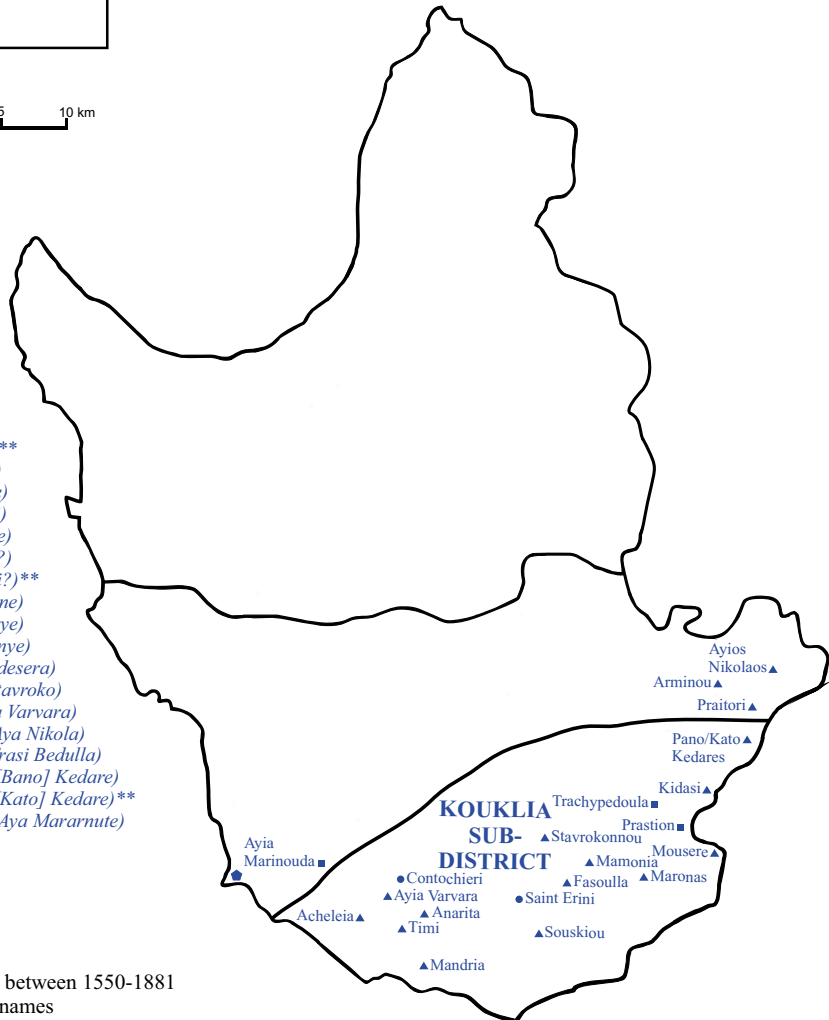
Map 12:

List of Villages Connected to the Kouklia District in the Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*



km 5 0 5 10 km

1. Timi (*Dimi*)
2. Kidasi (*Cidasi*)
3. Souskiou (*Susuz*)
4. Anarita (*Anarite*)
5. Acheleia (*Aşelye*)
6. Fasoulla (*Fasula*)
7. Lagona (*Lagona*)**
8. Prastion (*Prestyo*)
9. Maronas (*Marone*)
10. Arminou (*Armoni*)
11. Mousere (*Muserre*)
12. Praitori (*Porakar?*)
13. Venradi? (*Venradi?*)**
14. Saint Erini (*Ayarine*)
15. Mandria (*Manderye*)
16. Mamonía (*Mamonye*)
17. Contochieri (*Kondesera*)
18. Stavrokonnou (*İstavroko*)
19. Ayia Varvara (*Aya Varvara*)
20. Ayios Nikolaos (*Aya Nikola*)
21. Trachypedoula (*Trasi Bedulla*)
22. (Pano) Kedares (*[Bano] Kedare*)
23. (Kato) Kedares (*[Kato] Kedare*)**
24. Ayia Marinouda (*Aya Mararmute*)



- ▲ Village names used between 1550-1881
- Abandoned village names
- Villages established between XVII-XIX century

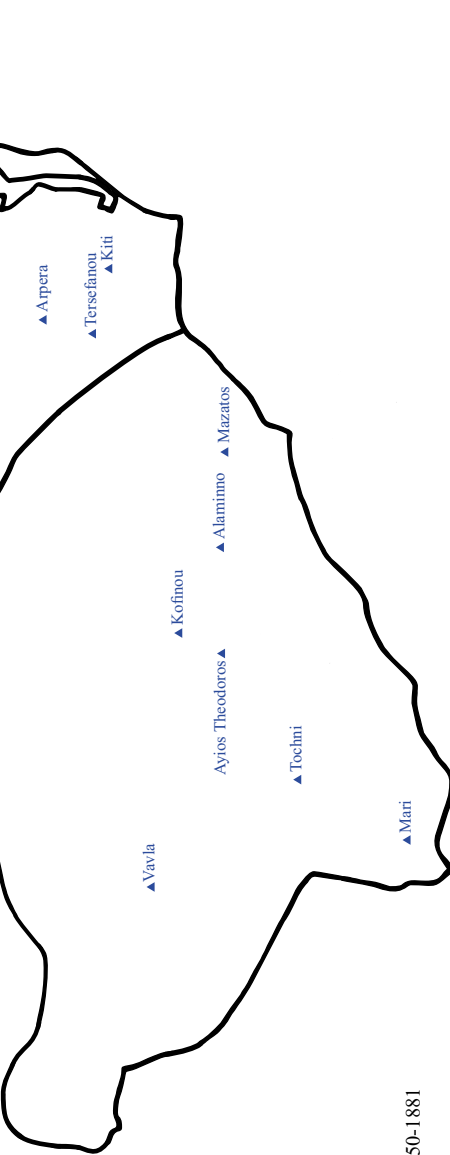
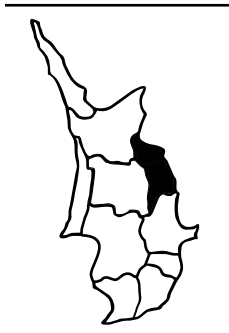
*This map is prepared by making use of the work of is Gillet GRIVAUD, *Villages Désertés À Chypre (FIN XII-5 FIN XIX SIECLE)* Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 575-577 and Professor Dr. Soyalp TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPÖĞLU (edited by), *The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*, The Cyprus Vaqfs Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.

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List of Villages Connected to the Larnaca District in the Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*



1. Kiti (*Cite*)
2. Mari (*Mari*)
3. Pyrga (*Pirga*)
4. Vavla (*Vavla*)
5. Tochni (*Dohmi*)
6. Arpera (*Arpera*)
7. Mazatos (*Mazato*)
8. Kofinou (*Köfınye*)
9. Alamimmo (*Alaminye*)
10. Tersefanou (*Kersefan*)
11. Larnaca (*Larnaka/Tuzla*)
12. Ayios Theodoros (*Aya Totori*)

▲ Village names used between 1550-1881

● Abandoned village names

■ Villages established between XVII-XIX century

**On the map; villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “()” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.

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List of Villages Connected to the Nicosia District in the Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*

1. Pera (Pere)
2. Anagyia (Anaya)
3. Epicho (Abdara)
4. Egkomi (Inçirli)
5. Prastion (Presyo)**
6. Gönyeli (Gönyeli)
7. Aglangia (Eylance)
8. Beg Keuy (Beykayı)
9. Gendinar/Cinavie (Cinusal/Chinovinyar)**
10. Kalyvakia (Kalavac)**
11. Saint Erini (Ayarine)**
12. Strovolos (Strovolo)
13. Athalassa (Hallassa)
14. Pera Chorion (Prehorne)
15. Palaimetochon (Palmetcho)
16. Musa Celebi (Musa Çelebi)**
17. Kythrea (Kıryeay/Cırya)
18. Ayios Georgios (Aya Yorgi)**
19. Saint Thodor (Aya Todori)**
20. Pano Deferas (Bano Deftera)
21. Saint Marina (Aya Marıne)
22. Ayios Demetios (Aya Demel)
23. Degırmenlik (Degırmenlik)**
24. (Pano) Chryssida (Bano Hırsıde)**
25. (Kato) Chryssida (Kato Hırsıde)
26. Gerolakkos (Gerolokka/Lerolokka)
27. Lythrodontas (Lıtronda/Lıtrrevınde)
28. Neon Chorion (nehorye/ınyehoryo)
29. Geri (Geri)
30. Voni (Voni)
31. Nisou (Nısu)
32. Sicha (Sıka)
33. Idalion (Dalı)
34. Latsia (Laca)
35. Markon (Margo)
36. Kampi (Kambi)
37. Vezaçe (Vezaçe)**
38. Cavichi (Kalviçe)
39. Samar? (Samar?)**
40. Mathiatis (Marya)
41. Mıtseron (Mıçero)
42. Potamia (Petarye)
43. Trachonas (Terhone)
44. Omorfıta (Omorfıde)
45. Episkopion (Pıskobı)
46. Palaichori (Balıyhor)
47. Skyloura (Skılara)
48. Gypsou (Ayos/İpsos)**
49. Melamye? (Melamye?)**
50. Psmolofou (İspmolof)
51. Analiontias (Analıvonda)
52. Palaikythron (Balıktıre)
53. Lakatamia (Lakadamıya)
54. Peristerona (Perıstıroye)**
55. Ayii Trımıthıas (Trımıtye)
56. Kourou Monastiri (Manastır)

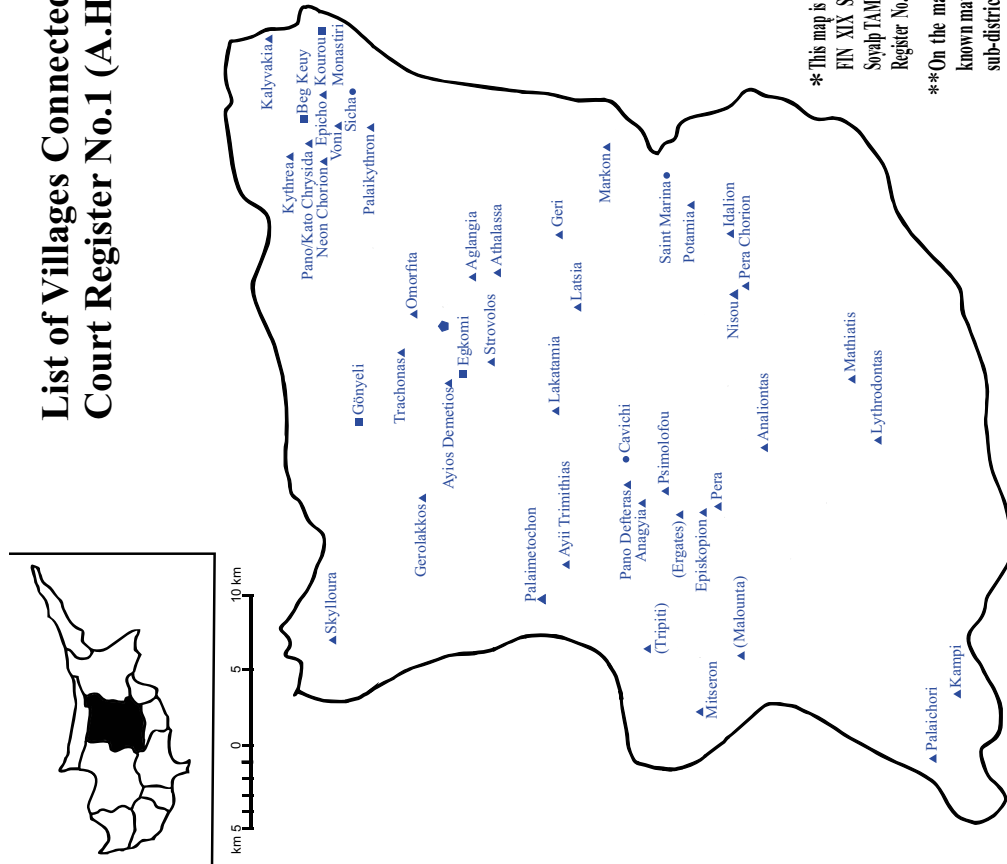
▲ Village names used between 1550-1881

● Abandoned village names

■ Villages established between XVII-XIX century

* This map is prepared by making use of the work of is Gillet GRIVAUD, Villages Désertés À Chypre (FN XII-5 FN XIX SÉCLE) Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 563-565 and Professor Dr. Soyup TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPÖZÜ (edited by), The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595), The Cyprus Vakıf Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.

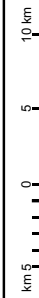
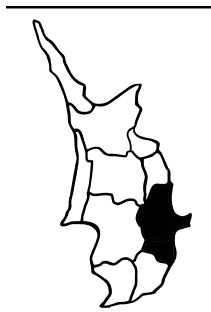
**On the map; villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “()” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.





Map 16:

List of Villages Connected to the Limassol District in the
Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*



1. Kato Mylios (Kato Milo)
2. Pelendri (Pelendri)
3. Asgata (Askade)
4. Roais (Royis)
5. Samida (Samide)
6. Pyrgos (Perko)
7. Finichi (Finike)
8. Glossa (Klousse)
9. Paskali (Paskali)
10. Kellaki (Celaci)
11. Louvaras (Lunare)
12. Rondia (Rondave)
13. Klonari (Kalonari)
14. Prastion (Prestyo)
15. Ayios Theodoros (Aya Toiro)
16. Vikla (Vikle)
17. Fasoulla (Fasulla)
18. Arakabas (Arakabe)
19. Dafnes (Dimi Defni)
20. Parrekhsia (Pareklise)
21. Sykopetra (Sykopetro)
22. Stremmata (Stremmade)
23. Eptagonia (Eftegonve)
24. Mouttiagiaka (Mutayaka)
25. Ayios Konstantinos (Aya Kontanti)
26. Ayios Athanasios (Aya Tanas)
27. Aya Medolhi? (Aya Medolhi?)**
28. Kalon Chorion (Kalehoriki)
29. Agria (Agriche/Karidve)
30. Pentakomon (Pendakomi)
31. Monagroulli (Monagrulli)
32. Mathikoloni (Matokolani)
33. Ayios Loukas (Aya Lukaj)**
34. Germasogeia (Yoramasya)
35. Armenochori (Armenehori)
36. Ayios Ioannis (Aya Yanni)
37. Amiando (Amyando)
38. Zios (Zivosi)
39. Chira (Kira)
40. Vasa (Iase)
41. ...? (...?)**
42. Moni (Monti)
43. Agros (Agro)
44. Apsiou (Apsiu)
45. Foinikaria (Fenakarya)
46. Mesa Gitoneia (Mesandon)
47. Alonakia/Alonachia (Alenaki)
48. Marathasa/Marathesses (Maratas?)**

▲ Village names used 1550-1881

● Abandoned village names

■ Villages established between XVII-XIX century

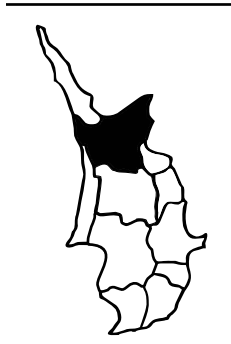
**On the map, villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “()” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.

*This map is prepared by making use of the work of Gillet GRIVAUD, Villages Désertés À Chypre (FIN XII-5 FIN XIX SIECLE) Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 572-574 and Professor Dr. Sotirios TAMCELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPOLU (edited by), The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595), The Cyprus Vapfi Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.



Map 17:

List of Villages Connected to the Mesaoria District in the Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*

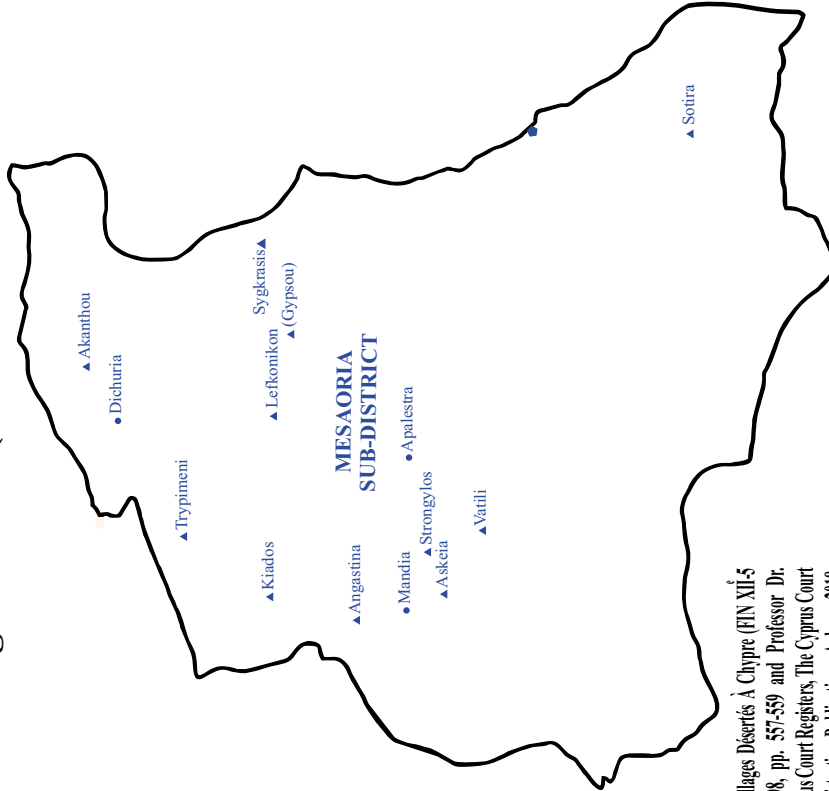


1. Strongylos (*Istroncelo*)
2. Lefkonikon (*Lefkonuk*)
3. Angastina (*Ankaside*)
4. Trypimene (*Trippimene*)
5. Apalestra (*Apalestre*)
6. Sygkrasis (*Sengrasi*)
7. Dichuria (*Dohorye*)
8. Mandia (*Mandeya*)
9. Akanthou (*Akatçu*)
10. Askeia (*Ase/Asha*)
11. Kiados (*Çatoz*)
12. Kuleli (*Kuleli*)**
13. Vätii (*Vadilli*)
14. Sotira (*Sotira*)
15. Vica? (*Vica?*)**

- ▲ Village names used between 1550-1881
- Abandoned village names
- Villages established between XVII-XIX

*This map is prepared by making use of the work of Gillet GRIVAUD, *Villages Désertés À Chypre (FIN XII-5 FIN XIX SIÈCLE)*, Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 557-559 and Professor Dr. Soyup TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPOLU (edited by), *The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*, The Cyprus Vaqfs Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.

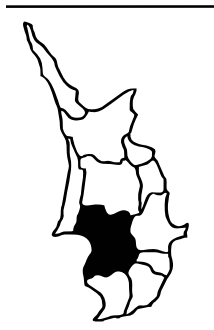
**On the map, villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “()” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.



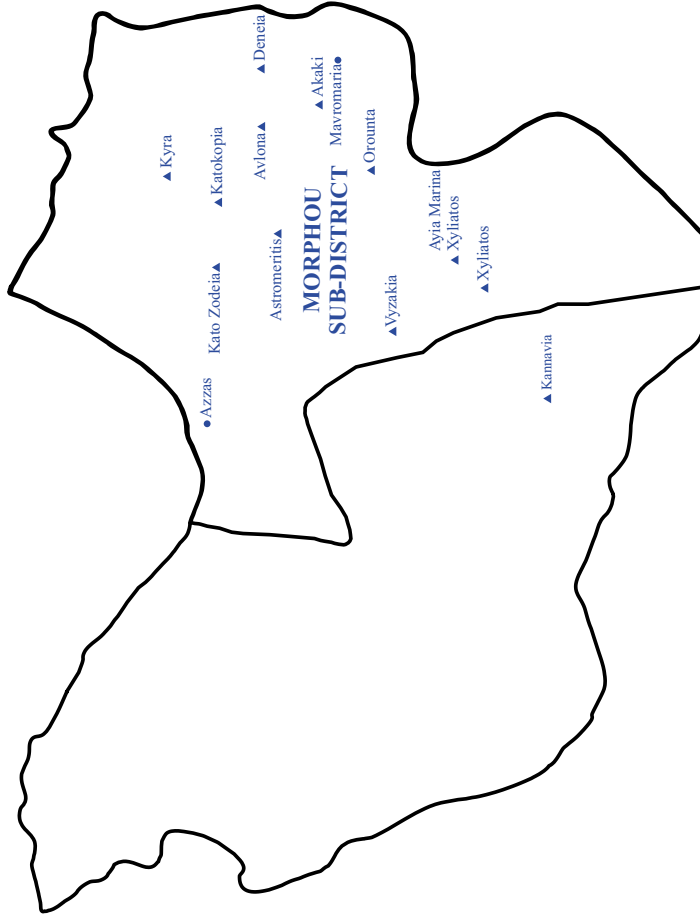


Map 18:

List of Villages Connected to the Morphou District in the Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*



1. Kyra (*Kire*)
2. Azzas (*Aztaş*)
3. Akaki (*Akaça*)
4. Deneia (*Denye*)
5. Avlona (*Avlona*)
6. Vyzakia (*Vizace*)
7. Orounta (*Runda*)
8. Amira (*Armera*)**
9. Xylaios (*İksilyadi*)
10. Kannavia (*Kannovi*)
11. Katokopia (*Katokopya*)
12. Mavromaria (*Mavmarıye*)
13. Astromeritis (*Astromeridi*)
14. Kato Zodeia (*Aşağı Zokya*)
15. Ayia Marina Xyliatou (*Aya Marine*)



▲ Village names used between 1550-1881

● Abandoned village names

**On the map; villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “()” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.

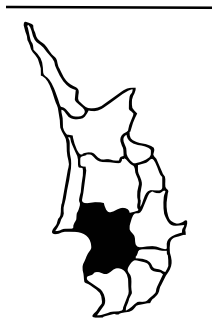
*This map is prepared by making use of the work of Gillet GRIVAUD, Villages Décrits À Chypre (FIN XII-5 FIN XIX SIECLE) Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 566-568 and Professor Dr. Soyup TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPÖĞLU (edited by), The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595), The Cyprus Vaqfs Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.





Map 19:

List of Villages Connected to the Pentageia District in the Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*



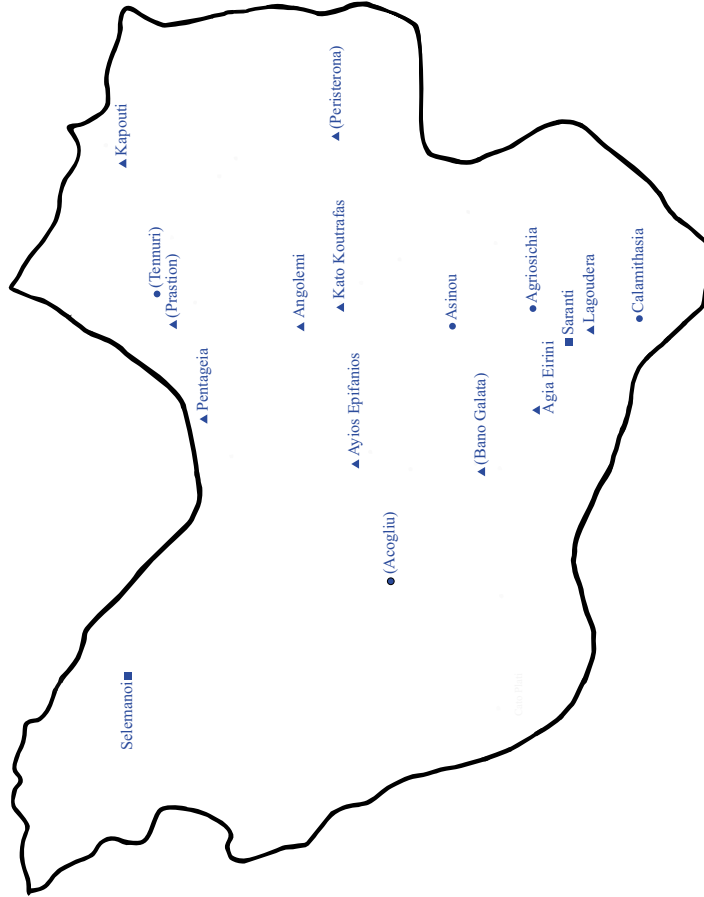
1. Ace? (Açe?)**
2. Ikiri? (Ikiri?)**
3. Asinou (Asini)
4. Abada (Abeda)**
5. Selemanoi (Api)
6. Potiras (Podira)**
7. Colergi (Koleri)**
8. Saranti (Serende)
9. Palloura (Palluri)**
10. Ipsometi (Epsote)**
11. Kapouti (Kapute)
12. Mandres (Mandre)**
13. Agia Eirimi (Ayrine)
14. Semedar? (Semedar?)**
15. Cannavia (Kanayie)**
16. Angolemi (Ankolami)
17. Lagoudera (Lavedere)
18. Agriosichia (Agrosica)
19. Ayios Philimon (Filino)**
20. Calamithasia (Kalamasfo)
21. Pentageia (Nefs-i Pendaya)
22. Kato Koutrafas (Katoirafa)
23. Ayios Epifanios (Aya Bijan)
24. Ayios Georgios [Monastery] (Ayvomi Manastiri)**

▲ Village names used between 1550-1881

● Abandoned village names

■ Villages established between XVII-XIX century

**On the map, villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “()” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.

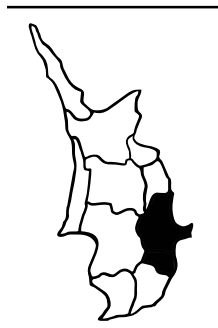


*This map is prepared by making use of the work of is Gillet GRIVAUD, Villages Désertés À Chypre (FIN XII-5 FIN XIX SIECLE) Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 566-568 and Professor Dr. Soyulp TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPVOĞLU (edited by), The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595), The Cyprus Varis Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.

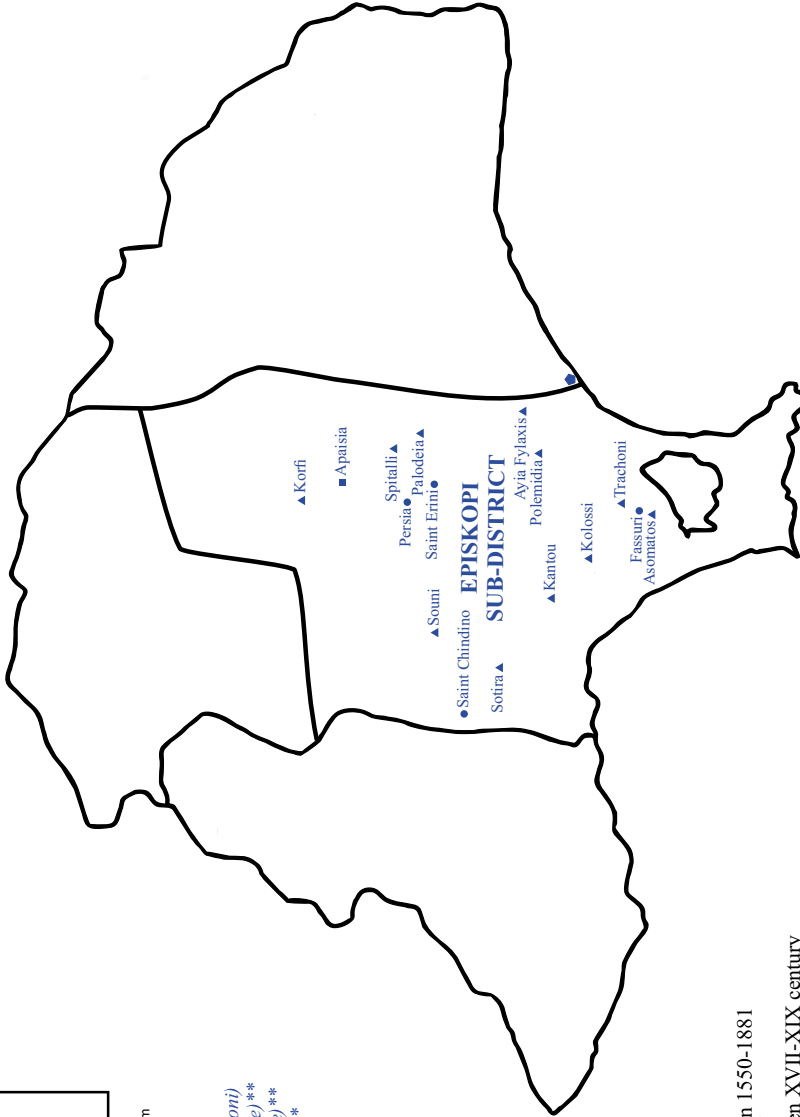




List of Villages Connected to the Episkopi District in the Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*



1. Saint Chindino (*Aya Gindoni*)
2. (Pano) Sotira (*Bano Sodire*)**
3. (Kato) Sotira (*Kato Sodire*)**
4. Ayios Gionas (*Aya Gine*)**
5. Aya Fylaxis (*Aya File*)
6. Polemida (*Palamite*)
7. Caridachi (*Kandace*)**
8. Saint Ermi (*Ayarine*)
9. Asomatos (*Assota*)
10. Ergates (*Argate*)**
11. Kantou (*Kandiu*)
12. Kolossi (*Kolosy*)
13. Apaisia (*Abeçe*)
14. Sotira (*Sodire*)
15. Korfi (*Korfje*)
16. Soumi (*Sumi*)
17. Fassuri (*Fasuri*)
18. Persia (*Persvey*)
19. Spitali (*Ispidali*)
20. Palodeia (*Paloye*)
21. Trachoni (*Terthoni*)



▲ Village names used between 1550-1881

● Abandoned village names

■ Villages established between XVII-XIX century

**On the map; villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “()” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.

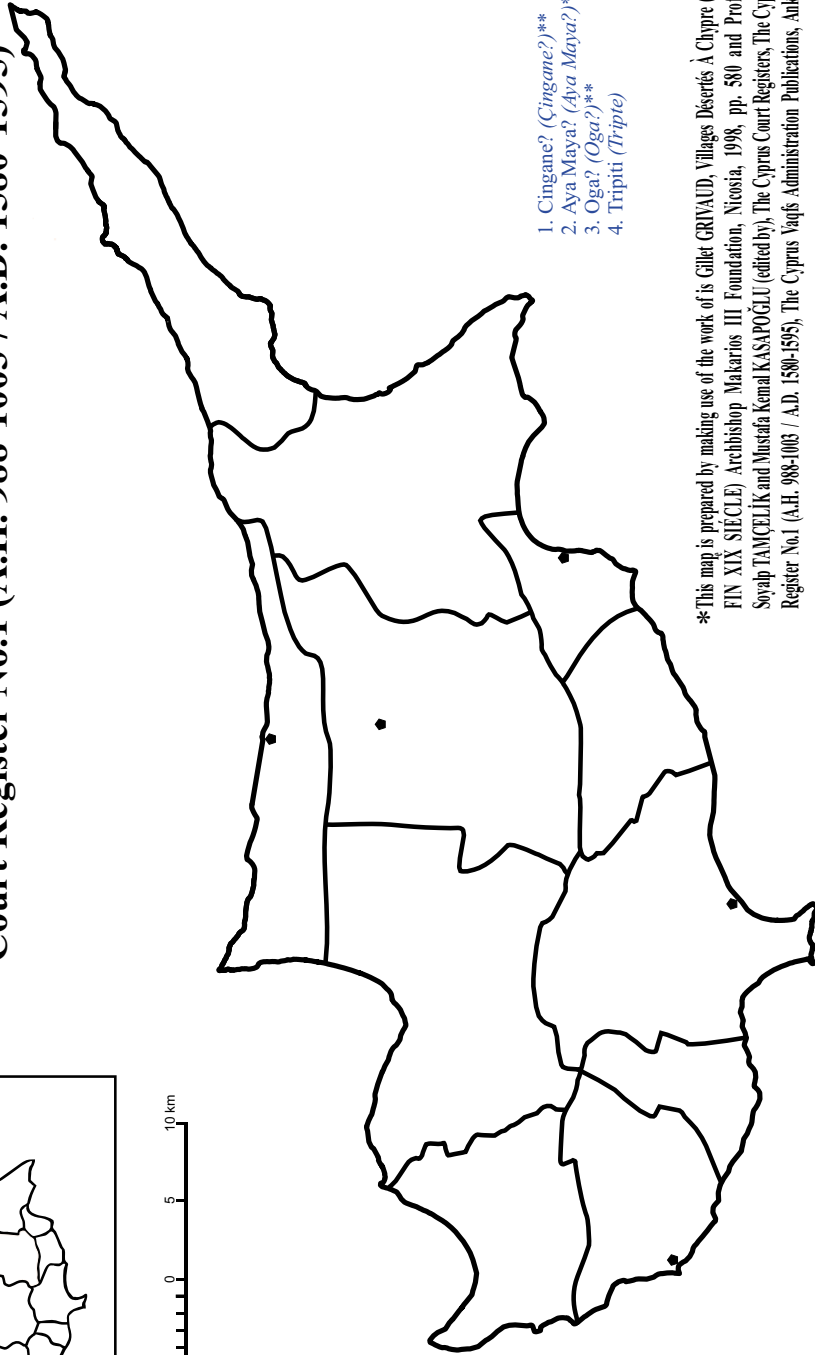
* This map is prepared by making use of the work of Gillet GRIVAUD, *Villages Désertés À Chypre (FIN XII-5 FIN XIX SIECLE)* Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 572-574 and Professor Dr. Soyup TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPOĞLU (edited by), *The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*, The Cyprus Agis Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.





Map 21:

Villages in which the District Cannot be Identified in the Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*



1. Cingane? (*Çingane?*)**
2. Aya Maya? (*Aya Maya?*)**
3. Oga? (*Oga?*)**
4. Tripti (*Tripte*)

*This map is prepared by making use of the work of is Gillet GRIVAUD, Villages Désertés À Chypre (FIN XII-5 FIN XIX SIECLE) Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 580 and Professor Dr. Soyup TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPOĞLU (edited by), The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595), The Cyprus Vaqfs Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.

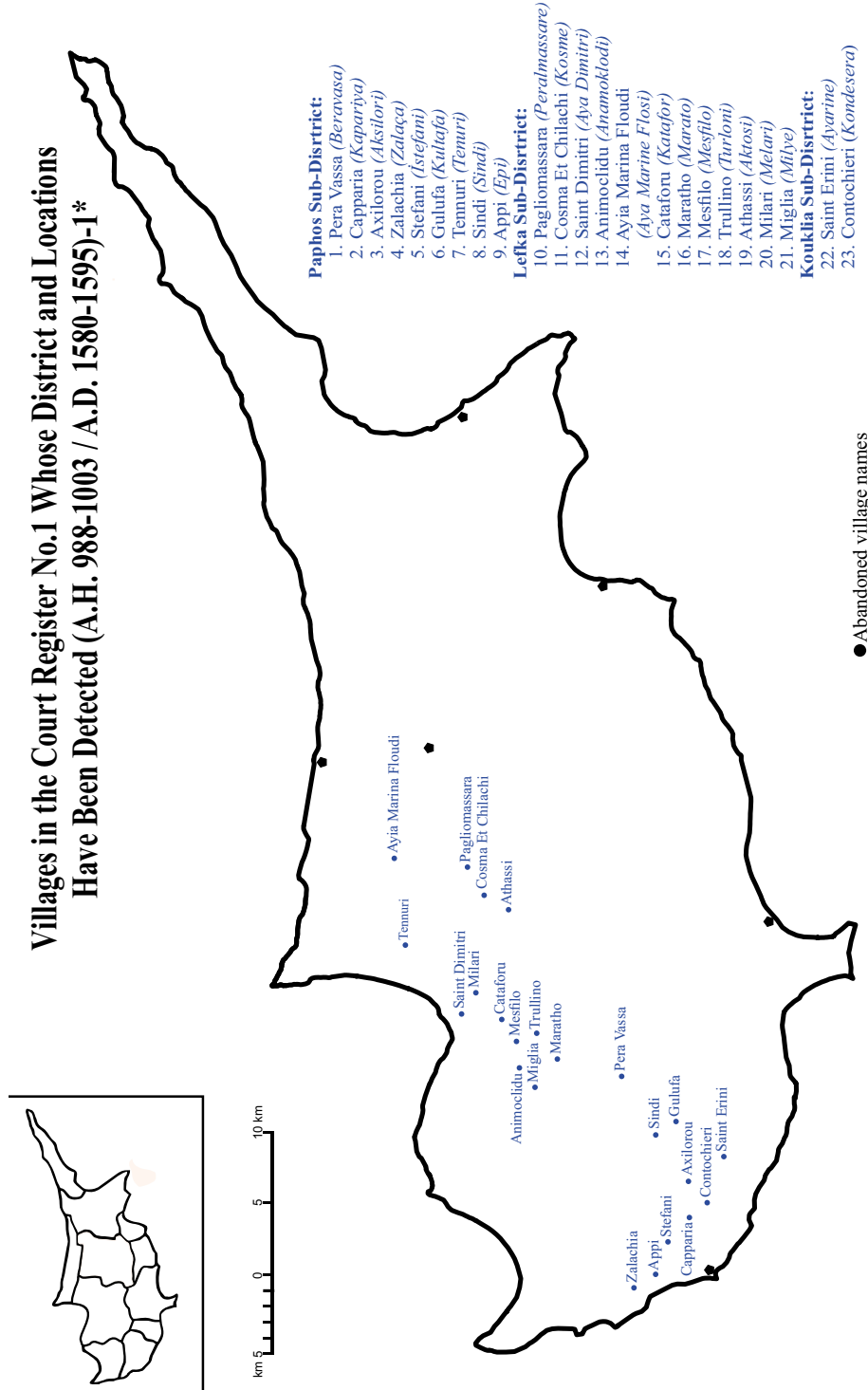
**On the map; villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “()” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.





Map 22:

Villages in the Court Register No.1 Whose District and Locations Have Been Detected (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)-1*



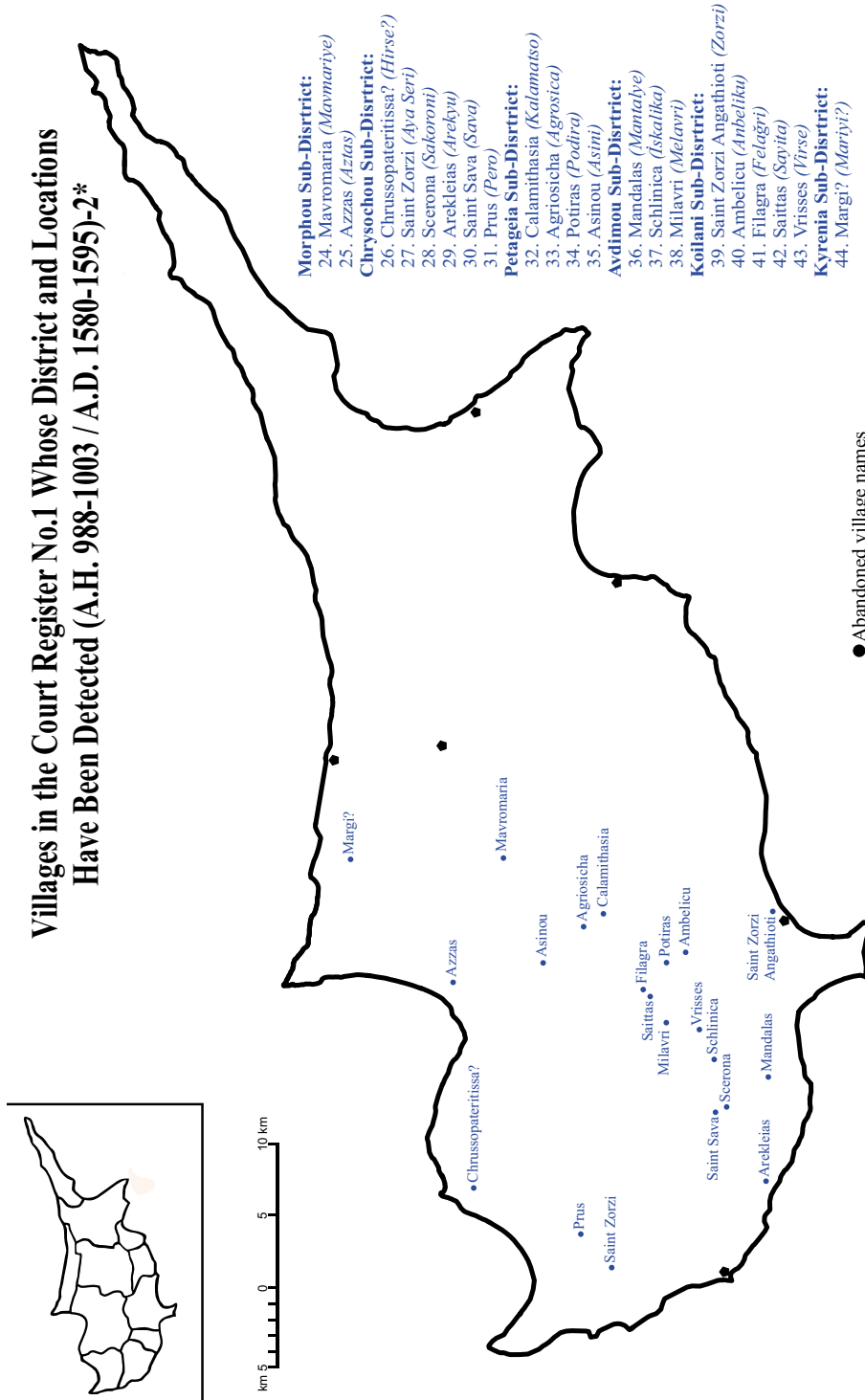
**On the map, villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “(?)” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.

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Map 23:

Villages in the Court Register No.1 Whose District and Locations Have Been Detected (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)-2*



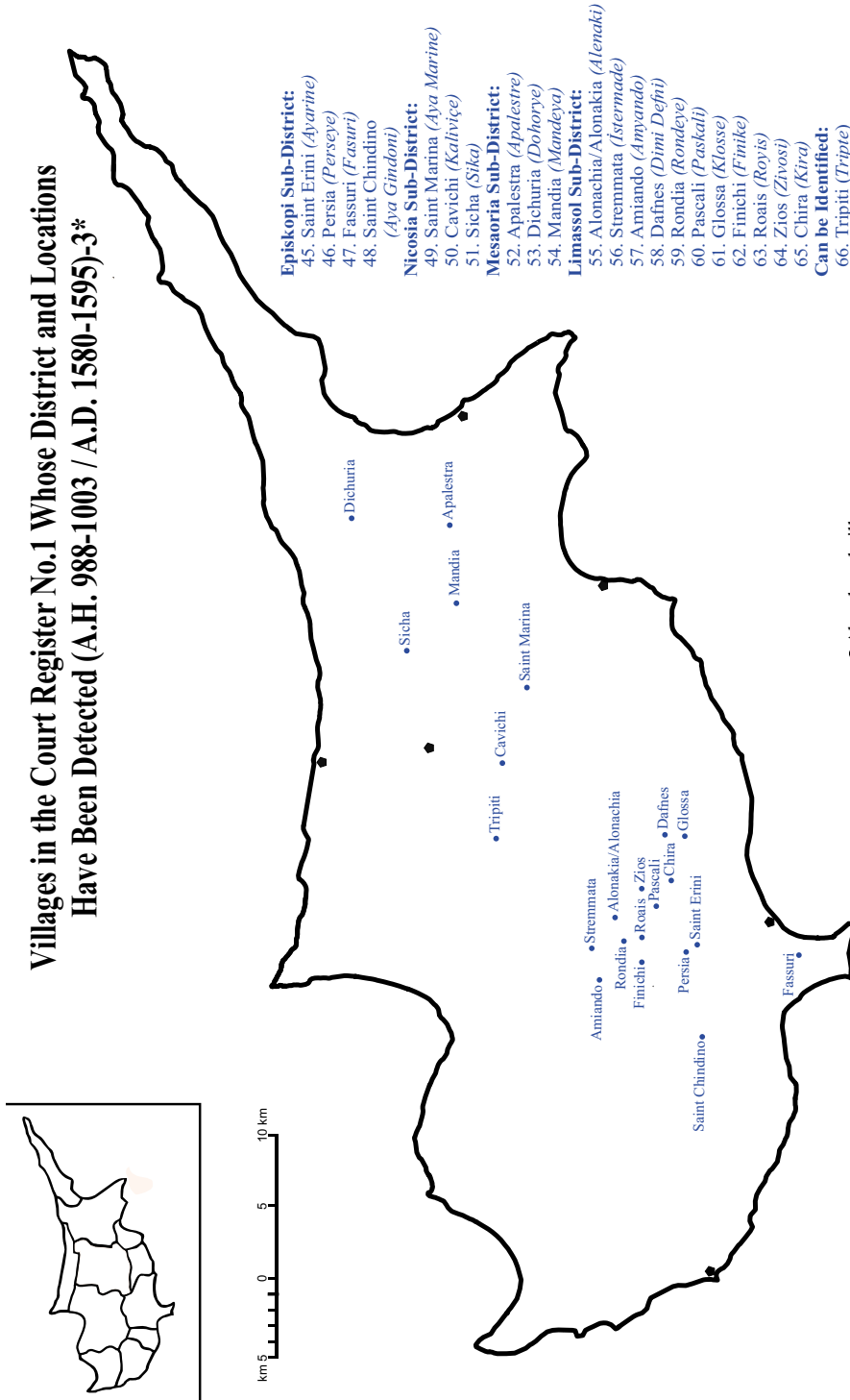
*This map is prepared by making use of the work of is Gillet GRIVAUD, Villages Déserts à Chypre (FIN XII-5 FIN XIX SIECLE) Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 580 and Professor Dr. Soyup TAMÇELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPÖĞÜ (edited by), The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595), The Cyprus Vapf Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.

**On the map; villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “()” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.



Map 24:

Villages in the Court Register No.1 Whose District and Locations Have Been Detected (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)-3*



Episkopi Sub-District:

- 45. Saint Erini (*Ayarine*)
- 46. Persia (*Perseye*)
- 47. Fassuri (*Fasuri*)
- 48. Saint Chindino (*Aya Gindoni*)

Nicosia Sub-District:

- 49. Saint Marina (*Aya Marine*)
- 50. Cavichi (*Kalviçe*)
- 51. Sicha (*Sika*)

Mesoria Sub-District:

- 52. Apalestra (*Apalestre*)
- 53. Dichuria (*Dohorve*)
- 54. Mandia (*Mandeya*)

Limassol Sub-District:

- 55. Alonachia/Alonakia (*Alenaki*)
- 56. Stremmata (*Istermade*)
- 57. Amiando (*Amyando*)
- 58. Dafnes (*Dimi Defni*)
- 59. Rondia (*Rondeye*)
- 60. Pascali (*Paskali*)
- 61. Glossa (*Klosse*)
- 62. Finichi (*Finike*)
- 63. Roais (*Royis*)
- 64. Ziros (*Zivosi*)
- 65. Chira (*Kira*)

Can be Identified:

- 66. Tripiti (*Tripite*)

● Abandoned village names

* This map is prepared by making use of the work of Gillet GRIVAUD, *Villages Désertés À Chypre (FIN XII-5 FIN XIX SIECLE)* Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 580 and Professor Dr. Soyap TAMCELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPÖĞÜ (edited by), *The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)*, The Cyprus Vakıf Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.

** On the map; villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “(?)” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.



Map 25:

Villages in the Court Register No.1 with Known District, However Whose Locations Have Not Been Able to be Detected (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)-1*



km 5 0 5 10



Paphos Sub-District:

1. (Pano) Koilinea (*Bano Kalinye*)
2. Aya Ramadi? (*Aya Ramad?*)
3. Kalohdiri? (*Kalohdiri?*)
4. Chierognia (*Çerokye*)
5. Perniya? (*Perniya?*)
6. Serdiye? (*Serdıye?*)
7. Penaha? (*Penaha?*)
8. Stromato (*İstranto*)
9. Caluce (*Celuce*)
10. Katos? (*Katos?*)
11. Prygos (*Pirga*)
12. Faida (*Faida*)

Nicosia Sub-District:

13. (Pano) Chryside (*Bano Hirsıde*)
14. Saint Thodoro (*Aya Todori*)
15. Musa Celebi (*Musa Celebi*)
16. Ayios Georgios (*Aya Yorgı*)
17. Melamye? (*Melamye?*)
18. Saint Erimi (*Ayarine*)
19. Gendinar/Cinavie (*Çınusar/Cınovınyar*)
20. Vezace (*Vezece*)
21. Sarnar? (*Sarnar?*)

Avdimou Sub-District:

22. (Kato) Avdimou (*Kato Evdim*)
23. Kamares (*Kamara*)
24. Karidi? (*Karidi?*)

● Abandoned village names

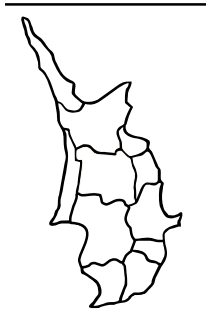
*This map is prepared by making use of the work of is Gillet GRIVAUD, Villages Désertés À Chypre (FIN XII-5 FIN XIX SIECLE) Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 580 and Professor Dr. Soyap TAMCELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPÖĞÜ (edited by), The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595), The Cyprus Vakıf Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.

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Map 26:

Villages in the Court Register No.1 with Known District, However Whose Locations Have Not Been Able to be Detected (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)-2*



Pentageia Sub-District:

- 25. Ayios Georgios (Monastery) (*Ayorni Manastiri?*)
- 26. Ayios Philimon (*Filimo*)
- 27. Samedar? (*Semedar?*)
- 28. Cannavia (*Kanavye*)
- 29. Mandres (*Mandre*)
- 30. Ipsometi (*Epsote*)
- 31. Palloura (*Palluri*)
- 32. Colergi (*Koleri*)
- 33. Abada (*Abeda*)
- 34. Ikliri? (*Ikliri?*)
- 35. Ace? (*Ace?*)

Chrysochou Sub-District:

- 36. Megali Miglia (*Megalimihe*)
- 37. Ano Aroda? (*Ano Aroda?*)
- 38. Cromidia (*Koru Midye*)
- 39. Korhodi? (*Korhodi?*)
- 40. Zelende? (*Zelende?*)
- 41. Hamito? (*Hamito?*)
- 42. Calandio (*Kalano*)
- 43. Ayorni? (*Ayorni?*)
- 44. Poyin (*Pocin*)

Kouklia Sub-District:

- 45. (Kato) Kedares (*Kato Kedare*)
- 46. Venradi? (*Venradi?*)
- 47. Lagona (*Lagona*)

Koilani Sub-District:

- 48. (Pano) Kouka (*Bano Kouka*)

● Abandoned village names

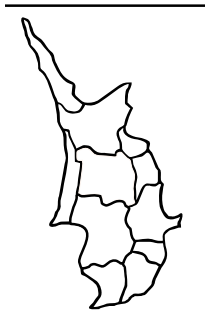
*** On the map, villages in the Court Register No.1 which have been listed as “?” and have no known match to present day villages, which have been indicated with “()” and shown in another sub-district, those whose locations have not been able to be detected in the recorded district or those which have been divided/not divided into upper/lower have not been shown.

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Map 27:

Villages in the Court Register No.1 with Known District, However Whose Locations Have Not Been Able to be Detected (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595)-3*



Lefka Sub-District:

- 49. Apliyeviladka? (*Apliyeviladka?*)
- 50. Kamaderka? (*Kamaderka?*)
- 51. (Kato) Petra (*Kato Petre*)
- 52. Palicoz (*Palicozi*)
- 53. Exo Agros (*Agro*)
- 54. Livadi (*Livadi*)
- 55. Eso Galata (*Bano Galata*)

Episkopi Sub-District:

- 56. (Pano) Sotira (*Bano Sodire*)
- 57. (Kato) Sotira (*Kato Sodire*)
- 58. Ayios Gionas (*Aya Gine*)
- 59. Caridachi (*Karidaçe*)

Mesaoria Sub-District:

- 60. Kuleli (*Kuleli*)
- 61. Vica? (*Vica?*)

Mophou Sub-District:

- 62. Armira (*Armera*)

Limassol Sub-District:

- 63. Marathasa/Marathesses (*Maratasi*)
- 64. Aya Medohi? (*Aya Medohi?*)
- 65. Ayios Loukas (*Aya Louka*)
- 66.? (...?)

Karpasia Sub-District:

- 67. Balikoma? (*Balikoma?*)

Can not be Identified:

- 68. Aya Maya? (*Aya Maya?*)
- 69. Cingane? (*Cingane?*)
- 70. Oga? (*Oga?*)

● Abandoned village names

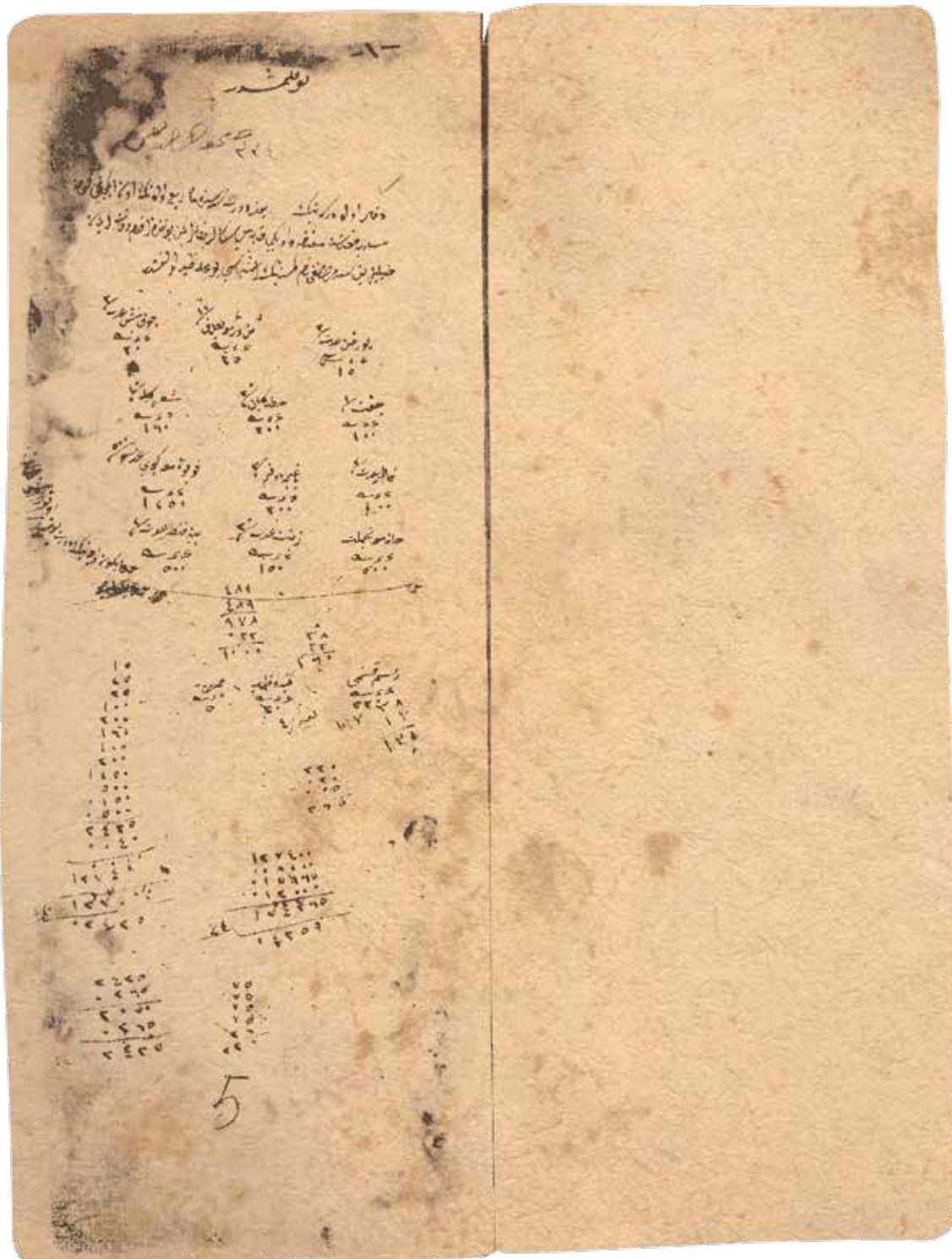
* This map is prepared by making use of the work of is Gillet GRIVAUD, Villages Désertés À Chypre (FIN XII-5 FIN XIX SIECLE) Archbishop Makarios III Foundation, Nicosia, 1998, pp. 580 and Professor Dr. Soyup TAMCELİK and Mustafa Kemal KASAPÖĞÜ (edited by), The Cyprus Court Registers, The Cyprus Court Register No.1 (A.H. 988-1003 / A.D. 1580-1595), The Cyprus Vapıs Administration Publications, Ankara, 2018.

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3. IMAGES:

p. 1





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p. 202





Handwritten text in Arabic script, organized into several columns and rows. The text appears to be a legal or administrative record, possibly a court register or a list of transactions. It includes various entries with numbers and names, and is separated by horizontal lines. The script is dense and fills most of the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, organized into several columns and rows. The text appears to be a legal or administrative record, possibly a court register or a list of transactions. It includes various entries with numbers and names, and is separated by horizontal lines. The script is dense and fills most of the page.



