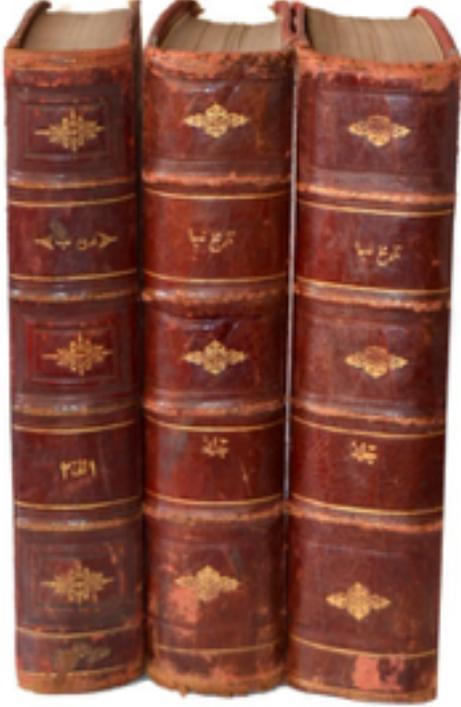


GİRİDÎ MUSTAFA NAİMA



Ravzatü'l-hüseyin fî Hûlâsat-ı Ahbâri'l-hafikayn (Garden of Elegance Containing Extracts of on the Orient and the Occident)

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6 Volumes in 3 Vols. + appendix about "Edirne Incident"

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58 p. Half leather bound, 21.5 x 14 cm.

NAİMÂ (1655-1716). Historian. His real name was Mustafa Naim. Born in Aleppo, he went to Istanbul at an early age, entered the bureaucracy, and rose to the position of secretary of the Imperial Council. In 1700 the grand vizier Amucazade Hiiseyin Pasha appointed him court historian. After 1704 Naimâ served as the director of the Registry of Landed Property (Defter Emini) and chief accountant (Baş Muhasebeci 1713), and finally director of Land Registration for the Morea (1715), where he died (Patras, Greece). Naima became celebrated for his work on Ottoman history for the period 1574-1655. *Ravzatü'l-hüseyin fî Hûlâsat-ı Ahbâri'l-hafikayn* (Garden of Elegance Containing Extracts of on the Orient and the Occident), also called *Naima Tarihi* (History of Naima), is one of the major sources for late 16th and early 17th century Ottoman social history.

Sheyhülislam Feyzullah Efendi (1638–1703) was the head of the *ilmiye* (the legal-academic establishment) during the entire reign of Sultan Mustafa II (1695–1703). During this time he amassed extraordinary power and wealth. Feyzullah Efendi was in fact the most dominant figure in politics. It was primarily through the Sheyhülislam that the sultan tried to curb the growing power of households established by viziers and pashas. As the sultan's beloved mentor, Feyzullah Efendi was granted unprecedented executive power. He was authorized to intervene in the management of state affairs, so much so that the Sheyhülislam also came to dominate the central administration. This situation eventually resulted in his violent demise, a direct consequence of what came to be known in Ottoman history as the "Edirne Incident" (Edirne vakası). Because of this incident he is executed in Istanbul in 1703.

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