

## **THE ROLE OF THE MAWALI TRIBE IN MANAGING THE FACILITIES OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE**

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### **Abstract:**

This research came to shed light on the role of the Mawali tribe in the administration of the Ottoman Empire, especially maintaining security and stability in the areas it controls and the main roads used by the Ottoman state in transporting water and livelihoods between states and international trade, as well as the role of the Mawali tribe in collecting taxes for crops and animals because of their An economic impact of the eight state and as a result of the human potential and long military experience possessed by the tribe of the loyalists as well as the honesty and credibility in tax collection, which was reflected positively within the Ottoman state as well as providing a source of livelihood for the loyal night through the salaries you receive from the Ottoman .state in exchange for those services

### **:Introduction**

The tribe of Al-Mawali worked with all the capabilities it possessed in order to support the Ottoman Empire in maintaining security and stability within the areas it controlled. Many of the military campaigns it .fought in the Baghdad Eyalet, as the sons of the loyalists played a major role

Taxes are one of the methods used by the Ottoman Empire to control public conditions, in addition to being an economic source for the public treasury, which necessitated the appointment of a loyal leader with .this task because the tribes owned large farms and many animals

The research contained an introduction, two axes of the research, and a conclusion. The introduction dealt with the importance of the research and the reasons for testing it, dividing the plan. The first axis included the military role of the sons of the Mawali tribe in supporting the Ottoman state in maintaining security and .stability. In that position, the conclusion is the most important finding of the research

The first axis: the military role

During its rule of the Arab countries, the Ottoman Empire relied on the tribes as a permanent and supportive element in order to provide security and stability, especially in Iraq and the Levant. The tribe, and the Al-Mawali tribe came at the forefront of the Arab tribes that played a prominent military role represented by its assistance to the Ottoman authorities in eliminating many of the rebellions carried out by the tribes in the provinces of Aleppo and the Levant, as well as their protection of military equipment that was transferred to the province of Basra during the military campaigns, as they live on The extension of the Euphrates River .<sup>i</sup> from Raqqa and even about it

The sheikhs of the loyalists often showed their submission to the Ottoman authorities in the areas they inhabited, declaring their complete readiness to carry out many tasks entrusted to them, especially the military

ones, as those sheikhs have always carried out military duties represented in eliminating some tribal rebellions and providing security and stability. Military in 1741 A.D. Its content was to restore order and maintain security and stability in the Salamiyah district, which witnessed in that year many attacks by clans against commercial convoys passing through that brigade, and it represented the subjugation of those clans after a number of clashes with them that resulted in the killing of dozens of bandits and the arrest of A number of .<sup>ii</sup> others, which eventually led to the return of security and stability to the districts of Salamiyah Brigade

,The Eyalet of Aleppo was not the only Eyalah that witnessed rebellions against the Ottoman Empire as the clans in the Eyalet of the Levant began to carry out many attacks against the residents of the safe villages in a number of districts and villages belonging to that Eyalet. On July 20, 1753, for a wide and comprehensive ,attack on the safe population in all the villages and districts belonging to the aforementioned two districts during which they committed a lot of looting and looting, after they killed and wounded dozens of the residents of those areas, who showed resistance against them in order to defend their money and property, in addition to destroying many crops. In those villages, which prompted (Sheikh Hassan), the sheikh of the Al-Mawali tribe in the Hama Brigade, who was assigned by the Ottoman Empire to protect those areas, to move at the head of three hundred fighters from his tribe in order to suppress the rebellion of those clans, supported by the gendarmerie forces in the center of Ayala al-Sham, led by the governor of Hama, which It was sent by the governor of Sham (Assaad Pasha), who managed to subdue the rebels in the districts of (Hama and Maara) .<sup>iii</sup> after they killed dozens of them in a number of clashes and restored security and stability to those areas

The Ottoman Empire reached a complete conviction that it is not possible for any military equipment to pass from the Levant to the Baghdad Eyalet unless it satisfies the tribe of Al-Mawali, as they live on both banks of the Euphrates River, which the Ottoman Empire uses to transport military equipment to the Baghdad Eyalet, so we see that it receives the task of protecting that The military equipment was given to the sons of the Al-Mawali tribe in exchange for cash that it provided to them. The sons of the Al-Mawali tribe worked to protect the military equipment that the Ottoman Empire sent from (Sidon and Alexandria) to the Baghdad .<sup>iv</sup> Eyalet in 1733 in order to repel the Persian attacks launched by the Persians at the time on Iraq

Iraq witnessed an Ottoman-Persian conflict between the years (1726-1779), which prompted the Ottoman Empire to confront the Persian attacks throughout that period, especially in the Baghdad Eyalet. The tribesmen in order to deliver military equipment, including weapons and ammunition, to its forces stationed in the Baghdad Eyalet after the Persian forces occupied the Basra Eyalet in 1776 AD. As well as many important sites in the northern regions of Iraq at a time when the Ottoman Empire was not able to provide assistance to its forces stationed in the Baghdad Eyalet, due to its preoccupation with the war on the Russian This prompted the Ottoman Empire to rely heavily on the tribes living in western Iraq and the Levant .<sup>v</sup> borders to support its forces in the Baghdad Eyalet, so it sent to the minister (Abdullah Pasha) and the governor of Baghdad at the time an order to recruit the tribesmen in those areas and rely on them in combat missions in .<sup>vi</sup> order to repel Persian attacks

The governor of Baghdad (Abdullah Pasha) recruited thousands of fighters from tribes in western Iraq and the Levant, and the Al-Mawali tribe had the largest share in the number of fighters recruited from among those tribes, in addition to the fact that the Al-Mawali tribe had a major role in transporting military equipment from weapons Ammunition, in addition to food supplies and other requirements from the Eyalet of the Levant

to the Eyalet of Baghdad via the Euphrates River, the tribe of Al-Mawali was chosen in order to carry out the task of protecting these equipment, ammunition and food supplies, as they live in the areas located on the banks of that river from Raqqa until the Anah Brigade on the one hand and own them For a large number of .fighters, who gave it control over all the tribes that live near it (Al- Akidat , Al-Jubour, and Albu Shaaban) The Al-Mawali tribe was able to complete the task successfully after it secured the arrival of one hundred and fifty ships loaded with weapons, ammunition and food supplies to the Baghdad Eyalet at the end of 1777 AD .<sup>vii</sup> under protect a large number of its fighters

The Ottoman Empire appreciated the great role played by the Al-Mawali tribe in the military support it provided to the Ottoman forces in the Baghdad Eyalet with the aim of repelling Persian attacks, as well as its full cooperation with the Ottoman authorities in the Aleppo and Levant Eyales in order to suppress the clan rebellions that carried out many attacks and looting operations, taking advantage of the preoccupation The Ottoman Empire in its war on the Russian and Persian fronts, the sheikhs of the loyalists in those areas eliminated many clan rebellions in many areas that fall within the administrative borders of the provinces of Aleppo and the Levant, along with the gendarmerie forces that cannot alone confront such rebellions, which the government turned to Central in Istanbul and honored those sheikhs in 1782 AD by sending them a lot of gifts in addition to a cash amount of twelve and a half thousand piasters in return for carrying out many military missions that they carried out against the rebels from the clans against the Ottoman authorities in the provinces .<sup>viii</sup> of Aleppo and the Levant

The elimination of the Mamluks in Iraq was part of the reform plan that was ensured by the implementation of the Ottoman Sultan Mahmoud II (1808-1839). 1831) to direct Ottoman rule, as Sultan .Mahmoud II sent a military campaign to Baghdad led by the Wali of Aleppo (Ali Reda Pasha) in 1830 AD whose<sup>ix</sup> ,A large number of Arab tribes fighters joined it, especially the Shammar, Aqil, and Al-Mawali tribes fighters actively participated in that campaign that ended Mamluk rule. In Iraq, in addition to the fact that the ,Al-Mawali tribe played an exceptional role that was not played by other Arab tribes, as (Sheikh Muhammad) one of the sheikhs of the Al-Mawali tribe in the Eyalet of Aleppo, with a large number of fighters from his tribe, protected the military equipment, supplies and ammunition that were transported by the Ottoman ships to support the forces The Ottoman besieged the Mamluks in the Baghdad Eyalet, starting from its launch from .<sup>x</sup> (Bir Gik ) until its arrival at the Baghdad Citadel

which<sup>xi</sup> ,The entry of the Ottoman Empire into a war against the Russians, dubbed the Crimean War broke out on July 3, 1853, prompted it to issue an order to all the governors of the Anatolian provinces to send regular military forces to the battle fronts. Preserving security and stability. The clans in Ayala al-Sham took advantage of these circumstances and began launching attacks on the inhabitants of the safe villages in 1854 in order to obtain funds by committing many looting and looting operations that affected the inhabitants of ,those villages. The al-Naim tribe in the village of Shinshar , one of the villages belonging to the Homs Brigade killed a number of its people and wounded others before committing looting of their money and property, as it looted one hundred and seventy heads of sheep and goats and twelve camels, except that (Sheikh Ahmed) the sheikh of the loyalists in Hama, who was commissioned by the Ottoman Empire With the protection of those areas, he managed with a large number of his men to defeat the flames in a battle that resulted in restoring .<sup>xii</sup> what the people of that tribe had plundered and returning it to the Naim tribe

The Ottoman Empire relied on the sons of its loyal tribes to maintain security and stability at a time

.when the regular forces of the provinces were fighting on the Russian front , especially in the Arab provinces It paid monthly salaries to two hundred and fifty fighters from the sons of the loyalists led by Sheikh Ahmed in return for their cooperation with the gendarmerie in the province. Aleppo in order to deter the attacks carried out by the clans against the safe villages in (Liwa Hama) in April 1855 AD, in addition to that it allocated an amount of twenty thousand piasters to the sheikh of the Al-Mawali tribe to use it in providing weapons and ammunition that it used in suppressing those rebellions in cooperation with the gendarmerie forces in Ayala Aleppo after many clashes that led to dozens of deaths and injuries and caused great destruction in most of the villages that were attacked by the rebel clans for the purpose of looting and plundering and destroying a .<sup>xiii</sup> lot of crops

The kinship relationship between (Sheikh Ahmed), the sheikh of the Al-Mawali tribe (and Muhammad Al-Kharfan), the sheikh of one of the tribes belonging to the Al-Mawali tribe in the Aleppo Eyalet, did not stand in the way of Sheikh Ahmed's implementation of the duties entrusted to him, represented in maintaining security and stability in all areas of the Eyalah. By mobilizing his military forces, which amounted to two hundred and fifty fighters, and with the support of a large number of members of his tribe, in order to eliminate the rebellion of part of the loyalists in Aleppo, led by (Sheikh Muhammad Al-Kharfan) in 1855 AD, when he moved with his forces and clashed with them in a great battle that claimed the lives of a large number of dead and wounded on both sides. As a result of which (Sheikh Muhammad al-Kharfan) fled and his fighters ,dispersed in the desert of Aleppo, but they began to carry out many attacks on the residents of safe villages which resulted in a lot of looting and looting, so security was disturbed and chaos spread, which prompted (Sheikh Ahmed) to seek help from the governor of Aleppo Who obtained the approval of the central government to move the military units to support (Sheikh Ahmed) in eliminating the rebellion of the loyalists and (Sheikh Ahmed) was able to restore security and stability with the support of those forces after he ,<sup>xiv</sup> arrested a number of the leaders of the rebellion during the attack which he waged against them in February .<sup>xv</sup> and who were brought to the Court of Appeal in the center of the Eyalet of Aleppo ,1856

### **The second axis: tax collection**

,The tribal nature of the society in the Arab provinces put the Ottoman Empire in an awkward position especially with regard to tax collection, if we know that most of the tribes were nomadic tribes that are difficult those tribes often declared their disobedience to the Ottoman authorities in provinces. Bilad<sup>xvi</sup> to control, and al-Sham through its refusal to pay the taxes due on agricultural crops and livestock under the pretext that the taxes are more than what is imposed on them, which left the tax-collection officials in those camels in a critical situation, which prompted them to sustain military force in order to collect taxes through their use of the .<sup>xvii</sup> gendarmerie and army forces

The refusal of the tribes in the provinces (Aleppo and the Levant) to pay taxes for many times prompted the Ottoman Empire to try to rely on the tribal sheikhs to collect taxes by appointing them as officials to collect taxes in a number of brigades affiliated to those provinces. The Turkmen tribes in the provinces (Homs and Hama) declared ) Their refusal to pay taxes in the year 1732 AD under the pretext that their agricultural crops were damaged as a result of an attack by large numbers of rats in that year, which prompted the Ottoman Empire to appoint the loyal sheikh (Hamid al-Abbas) as responsible for tax collection in those areas, who collected large sums of money from The taxes are much larger than what was collected by his predecessors

which won him great confidence with the ,<sup>xviii</sup> from the tax collectors for the years 1732 AD and 1733 AD Ottoman Empire, which appointed him as an official to collect taxes for other regions, the most important of which was the districts of (Salamiyah and Deir al-Rahba) in the year 1734 AD, which managed to collect . districts<sup>xix</sup> taxes on the face completely without any opposition from the tribesmen in the aforementioned

The villages and districts in the districts of (Salamiyah and Deir al-Rahba) witnessed chaos and instability in the year 1738 AD after their residents refused to pay taxes to the Ottoman tax official who was appointed by the Ottoman state after the death of Sheikh (Hamid al-Abbas), the sheikh of the tribe of al- in addition to imposing royalties on the nomadic Bedouin tribes that They come to those areas for<sup>xx</sup> ,Mawali grazing in the winter season. Some tribes that live in the villages and districts of the two districts (Al-Salamiyya and Deir Al-Rahba) imposed royalties on the Bedouin Arab (Rashwan tribe) that used to graze their sheep in the desert of Al-Salamiyya and Deir Al-Rahba in the winter season in 1839 AD and took from them Money, horses and sheep in exchange for providing them with protection from bandits and thieves at a time when the Ottoman authorities were unable to provide them with protection, which prompted the Ottoman Empire to assign the governors of Raqqa and Aleppo (Ahmed Pasha and Othman Pasha) to choose who they find suitable from the children of (Sheikh Hamid al-Abbas), the sheikh of the loyalists In order to appoint him as an official to collect taxes in the aforementioned districts , in return for his pledge to work to restrain the sheikhs of other tribes and prevent their encroachments against the (Rashwan tribe) due to the power and respect enjoyed by the tribe of Al-Mawali. In those areas that witnessed relative calm and high flow in tax .<sup>xxi</sup> collection after (Sheikh Muhammad Hamid Al-Abbas) became responsible for tax collection in 1739 AD The services performed by (Sheikh Muhammad Hamid al-Abbas) in his capacity as responsible for tax collection in the districts of (Salamiyeh and Deir al-Rahba) strengthened the confidence of the Ottoman Empire in him, which prompted it to appoint him as an official for tax collection in all areas that fall within the administrative borders of the Eyalet of Aleppo in 1743 AD in exchange for remunerative salaries. She used to pay him annually after collecting the taxes in those areas, and she made it one of his tasks to collect the tithe taxes imposed on agricultural crops and the population in the Aleppo Eyalet, foremost of which was the lodge tax, in addition to the taxes imposed on animals (sheep, goats, horses, camels, and mules), which he managed to collect without any problems. Remember, he collected an amount of fifty thousand piasters for the year 1743 AD and sent it through the local government in the Eyalet of Aleppo to the central treasury in .<sup>xxii</sup> Istanbul

The Ottoman Empire continued to rely on the sheikhs of the Al-Mawali tribe in collecting taxes due to their knowledge, competence and strength of their tribe, which made the task of collecting taxes an arduous task an easy one without any difficulties. belonging to them in 1753 AD when I sensed the unwillingness of the residents of those areas to pay taxes and procrastination in them from time to time. (Sheikh Hassan) was able to collect taxes from the residents of those areas without any difficulties, as he collected all taxes, whether they were imposed on agricultural crops as a tax The tithe and other things, or what was imposed on animals for the year 1753, and he sent it to the central state treasury in Istanbul in exchange for salaries that the state used to disburse to him after collecting taxes and sending them to him through the governor of the Eyalet of .<sup>xxiii</sup> Levant (Asaad Pasha)

The great cooperation shown by the sheikhs of the Mawali tribe with the Ottoman Empire in the second half of the eighteenth century with regard to providing security and stability prompted the central government

in Istanbul to assign these sheikhs many administrative positions, especially as officials for tax collection, a task that preoccupied many Ottoman employees assigned to it. The central government in Istanbul appointed (Sheikh Muhammad Al-Hazq) as an employee responsible for collecting tithe taxes on agricultural crops from farmers in all the villages belonging to the brigades (Hama, Homs, and Al-Ma'ara) in 1776 AD, but he exploited the strength of his influence that he derived from his tribe, and the preoccupation of the Ottoman state in its war against the Persians, he collected much more taxes than what is imposed on those farmers. He collected an increase in the amount of three thousand four hundred and twenty piasters that went into his own pocket, which aroused the discontent of the central government in Istanbul, which sent him a column of regular forces to his headquarters in the brigade. Hama in 1778 AD and managed to arrest him and put him in the castle prison until he was tried before the Court of Appeal in the Eyalat Al-Sham Center, which convicted him of several cases. Oh corruption, during the period of his assumption of responsibility for collecting taxes, and I issued a prison sentence for him for a period of three months, with the return of all the sums that were<sup>.xxiv</sup> collected for his own pocket

The tribe of Al-Mawali in the Eyalet of the Levant had the same power and prestige that it enjoyed in the rest of the tribes in the Eyalet of Aleppo, which gave it many privileges represented by entrusting many administrative positions in that Eyalet to its sheikhs. In Eyalet Al-Sham in 1753 AD as responsible for tax collection in the Homs district and the districts and villages affiliated to it, especially from the tribes that live in those areas, which were a stumbling block in the way of collecting the employees appointed by the Ottoman state to collect taxes, but the appointment of (Sheikh Rajab Hamid Al-Abbas) humiliated all those Difficulties as he was able to collect taxes amounting to eleven thousand piasters from the villagers and tribesmen imposed on agricultural crops and animals without any opposition due to the power and prestige he enjoyed, which he<sup>.xxv</sup> invested in from the strength of his tribe and the large number of its fighters

The prestige enjoyed by the Al-Mawali tribe in the Eyalet of Aleppo reached its zenith at the beginning of the nineteenth century as a result of its strength, the large number of its fighters, and the manifold relations of its sheikhs, whether at the official level represented by their relations with Ottoman officials, including governors, princes, and army commanders, or at the popular level, which was represented by the good relations of their sheikhs with the sheikhs of other tribes. Which left a good impression on that tribe, which was accepted by the tribes in the province of Aleppo. The tribal council in that province, consisting of eighteen tribal sheikhs, agreed to choose (Sheikh Muhammad al-Jumu'ah), the sheikh of the al-Mawali tribe in Aleppo, as the Emir of the tribes in Aleppo in 1827 AD, which I agreed to. The Ottoman authorities represented by the Wali of Aleppo (Yusuf Pasha) after obtaining the approval of the central government in Istanbul, which made<sup>.xxvi</sup> the conditions for his appointment work to collect taxes in all the brigades of the Eyalet of Aleppo

The strength of the Mawali tribe in the Eyalet of Aleppo and its position among the other tribes gave it the confidence of the central government in Istanbul and its sheikhs to rely on its sheikhs to manage many administrative positions outside the administrative boundaries of that Eyalet, recognizing their ability to manage it properly. Aleppo in 1854 A.D. He was responsible for tax collection in the (Hama Brigade) of the Levant Eyalet, who in turn collected taxes imposed on agricultural crops from the residents in the villages belonging to that brigade, in addition to collecting sums of taxes imposed on the animals of a number of tribes that live in the Hama Brigade, including tribes Al-Naim, Al-Hadidiyyin, Bani Khalid and Al-Turki, who relied on animal husbandry for their livelihood, as they owned large numbers of sheep and goats, and as a result of

the good relations that (Sheikh Ahmed) had with the sheikhs of those tribes, they paid him the taxes imposed<sup>.xxvii</sup> on their animals completely, which he handed over to the governor of the Levant

,Many of the sheikhs of the Mawali tribe were known for their complete loyalty to the Ottoman Empire and this is a natural result, as we learned that the central government in Istanbul had lavished gifts and money on them and was extravagant in that in order to win their loyalty. Those responsible for tax collection, even if they are outside the position of responsibility, and this was evident in the telegram sent by the Governor of Aleppo (Ali Pasha) to the central government in June 1782 AD, in which he provided in detail the cooperation shown by the loyal sheikhs in cooperation with tax collection officials in most of the subaltern brigades. He facilitated the task for those officials who worked to collect tax amounts completely without any deficiency in it, which prompted the central government to honor them by sending a lot of money to those sheikhs through<sup>.xxviii</sup> the governor of Aleppo (Ali Pasha) after notifying the Ministry of Finance of that

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the Ottoman Empire relied on the sheikhs of the mawali in many positions in the Arab provinces in Iraq and the Levant . , Al-Mawali, and Khazn Tabh) that I used in ,December 1897 AD in return for monthly salaries estimated at two hundred and fifty piasters per month which I paid to them in the form of fodder every three months, while I appointed (Sheikh Abd Al-Karim) Sheikh Al-Mawali in the Wilayat of Aleppo as the one responsible for collecting taxes in all the brigades affiliated to that The state in 1898 A.D., who collected taxes until 1900 A.D. without any problems or and other taxes<sup>.xxix</sup> difficulties. The governor of Aleppo handed over large sums of tithe , motel, baggage imposed on animals, which strengthened the confidence of the government, which lavished on him with many gifts and money, in addition to appointing it to him. In the position of Al- Hamayouni riders for the veil , and in the third degree, which is one of the medals with which the Ottoman<sup>.xxx</sup> awarded him (the Majidi Wissam)<sup>.xxxii</sup> Empire honored its competent men in return for their devotion to their services to it

M/ At the end of the sixteenth century, the term regency replaced the state, and that remained until 1846, the . States Law

## **:Conclusion**

It is clear to us through a review of the research that the tribe of Al-Mawali had a great importance within the Ottoman Empire. The role it played through the collection of taxes and the continuous cooperation between it and the Ottoman Empire, as well as the great role of the leaders of the loyalists in their control over the areas in which they live and the neighboring areas, as well as the knowledge of the sons of the loyalists about the size of taxes imposed on crops and animals and managing them properly, which strengthened the confidence of the Ottoman Empire To the loyal leaders, which prompted the Ottoman Empire to increase .salaries, allowances, and monthly payments in order to gain their loyalty.

## **Margins**

<sup>i</sup> .Fadel Bayat, The Ottoman Empire in the Arab Domain, Center for Arab Unity Studies, (Beirut, 2007), p .93

<sup>ii</sup> C.DH.132/6570.1741M.

<sup>iii</sup> C.DH.18/857,1753M.

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- iv A.DVNS.MHM.d.139/1398,1733.
- v Sarmad Akidi , Fathi al-Dahan, Sattar Muhammad Allawi, The Ottoman-Persian Conflict and its Impact on .Iraq 1508-1779 AD, Magazine, Issue, Sunnah, p. 140
- vi C.AS543/2277,1777M.
- vii C.AS630/26610,1777M.
- viii C.DH334/16667,1782M.
- ix ,.Haider Jerry Shaker Al- Khaifani , The Reasons for the Fall of the Mamluk Rule in Iraq in 1831 A.D Magazine, Issue, Sunnah, p. Dalila Ammari, Samira Daham, The Ottoman Reforms between the Experiences of Sultan Mahmoud II and the Governor of Egypt, Muhammad Ali Pasha, Master Thesis, College of .Humanities and Social Sciences, Dr. Yahya Fares University (Al-Madinah), p. 28
- x C.DH220/10994,1840M.
- xi The Crimean War: It is the war that began on July 13, 1853 AD, when thirty-five thousand Russian soldiers, supported by seventy-two cannons, entered the Ottoman Empire, Romania. For more information see: Yilmaz Aztona , History of the Ottoman Empire, translated by: Adnan Mahmoud Salman, Faisal .Foundation for Finance, (Istanbul, 1990), Vol. 2, pp. 46-58
- xii MVL.285/178,1854M.
- xiii A.MKT.NZD151/84,1855M.
- xiv I.DH.332/21.774,1855M.
- xv MVL.289/11503,1856M;A.AMD.70/3,1856M.
- xvi ,Imad Karim Abbas Al-Rawi, The Ottoman State's Policy towards Clans in the Levant Eyalet 1516-1566 .Babylon University Journal for Human Sciences, Issue 1, March, 2019, p
- xvii BEO2361/177075,1904M.
- xviii A.DVNSMHM.D139/1389,1733M.
- xix A.DVNSMHM.D140/773,1734M.
- xx A.DVNSMHM.D1461/54,1738M.
- xxi A.DVNSMHM.D145/128,1739M.
- xxii AE.SMHD.I.209/10559,1743M.
- xxiii . C.DH18/857.1753M
- xxiv C.M1470/191693,1787M.
- xxv TS.MA.E427/21,1753M.
- xxvi HAT.508/24978,1827M.
- xxvii MVL.285/78,1854M.
- xxviii C.DH334/16667,1782M.
- xxix Al-Baj tax : It is a tax that is taken on the products of the desert, such as cattle sold from wood that is offered for sale or fat, and the like, Abbas Al-Azzawi, The History of Iraqi Taxes from the Early Islam to . the End of the Ottoman Era (633-1917 AD), Trading and Printing Company, Baghdad, 1958 AD, p. 114
- xxx Rikab Al- Hamayouni : He is the person who goes out with the Sultan to war or when he stays in -Al ,Istanbul, the Grand Vizier goes out instead of him, as he is the man who works in the service of the Sultan



,Salih Saadawi Salih, Terms of Ottoman History, Illustrated Encyclopedic Dictionary, Vol. Riyadh, 2016 AD .pp. 660-661

<sup>xxxi</sup> ,The Majidi Medal: A type of decoration created during the reign of Sultan Abd al-Majid II (1868-1944) and it was the highest decoration in the Ottoman Empire until the creation of the Ottoman Medal, with its inlaid ranks, the first, the second, Abi al-Fayd Abd al-Sattar Abd al-Wahhab, the bestowal of the King, the .Wahhab, the Exalted. Translated by Abd al-Malik bin Abdullah, vol. 1, 1869 CE, p. 1219

<sup>xxxii</sup> DH.TMiK.M72/22,1897M.