

DAWUD PASHA, Kodia, Darwish, d. 904/1498, Ottoman Grand Vizier. Of Albanian origin, he came through the *dewshirme* to the Palace School. In 876/1472, as beylerbeyi of Anadolu, he fought under Prince Mustafa, *wall* of Konya, against the Akkoyunlu Yusufca Mirza. In the battle against Uzun Hasan at Otluk-beli in 878/1473, he was in command of the vanguard. He served in the Boghdan campaign of 881/1476 and, as beylerbeyi of Rumeli, in the operations in Albania and the siege of Ishkodra (883/1478). After the accession of Bayezid II he was made vizier and shortly afterwards, in 888/1483, succeeded Ishak Pasha as Grand Vizier, remaining in this post for 15 years. During this period he went on only two campaigns, the operations against the Mamluks in 892/1487, when he re-occupied Adana and Tarsus and reduced the Warsaks to obedience, and the Albanian campaign of 891/1492, when he took Tepedelen and defeated the Albanian forces (though according to one source he remained at Uskiib to guard against a possible Hungarian attack from the north). He was dismissed from the Grand Vizierate on 4 Radjab 902/8 March 1497 and ordered to live at DImetoka (with a yearly pension of 300,000 *aktes*). The reason for his dismissal was that the flight of the Ak-koyunlu Gode Ahmed Bey, a grandson of Mehmed II, to Tabriz was attributed to Dawud Pasha's negligence. Two years later, in 4 Rabi CI 904/20 October 1498, he died and was buried in the *tiirbe* before the *mihrdib* of his mosque in Istanbul.

He is described as a capable and upright statesman and a patron of learning. In foreign policy he supported Venice. He was one of the richest statesmen of his time: the *resm-i kismet* due to the *kddi'asker* on his estate amounted to no less than 2,000,000 *akfr:s*. The mosque which he built in the quarter which bears his name exists today, together with an *Hmdret*, a *feshme*, a school and a *medrese*. There are also an *iskele* and a *kasr* named after him. The Dawud Pasha SahrasI, on which the Dawud Pasha Barracks now stands, was for centuries a famous camping-ground for the Ottoman army. His sons Mustafa Pasha and Mehmed Bey are mentioned in the sources.

Bibliography: *IA*, s.v. (by I. H. Uzuncarsili); Hammer-Purgstall, *GOR*, ii, 309 ff. and index; Leunclavius, *Hist.*, 644 ff.; Kantemir, *Gesch. d. Osm. Reiches*, 428; *al-Shakd'ik al-Nucmdmya, Hadikat al-wuzard**, *Hadikat al-djiawdmi*^ (s.vv.); for his *wakfs*, T. Gokbilgin, *Edirne ve Pasa Livasi*, Istanbul 1952, index. (M. TAYYIB GOKBILGIN)