

DJANBAZAN (Persian plural of *didnbdz*, see previous article)—the name of a military corps in the Ottoman Empire. It is not known when exactly the corps was founded, although it may have been in the reign of Orkhan Ghazi [*q.v.*]. The *didnbdzdn* served only in time of war, like the *-azab* [*q.v.*], *gharibdn* and *cerkhor* ("territorial" miners and sappers). Grzegorzewski (*Zsidzylatow Rumelijskich epoki wyprawy wiedznskiej*, Lwow 1912, 53 ff.) believes, however, that they were organized in 844/1440 by Murad II [*q.v.*] to meet the first Balkan expedition of John Hunyady and that they took part in the battle of Varna. The *didnbdzdn* served in the vanguard and were charged with dangerous tasks. This fact led Hammer (*Staatsverjassung*, index) to class them with the irregulars known as *serden-gecti* (lit. "mad or wild adventurers"), *gonullu* ("volunteers") and *deli* ("madmen", [*q.v.*]). Grzegorzewski followed by Babar (*Zur wirtschaftlichen Grundlage des Feldzuges der Turken gegen Wien im Jahre 1683*, - Vienna/Leipzig 1916, 29 ff.) held, however, that they formed the personal body-guard of *Beglerbegis* [*q.v.*] and *sandiak begis*, like the *didndrdn*, while D'Ohsson (*Tableau general*, vii, 309) thought that, like the *gharibdn*, the *didnbdzdn* served as coastal militia in Anatolia. The *didnbdzdn* later joined the *yuruks* ("nomads", [*q.v.*]) and Tatars as well as the *yaya* ("infantry") and *miisellems* ("sappers") in forming support forces for the Janissaries (cf. Djelal-zade Nishandji, *Tabakdt al-mamdlik fl daradidt al-masdlik*, Fatih Library MS 4467, f. 8; I. Hakki Uzuncarsili, *Osmanh devleti teskildinda kapi kulu ocaklan*, Ankara 1943, 2). A *kdnunndme* dating back to the middle of the 10th/16th century is in existence concerning the *didnbdzdn* of Rumeli. It states that 10 *didnbdzdn* formed an *odiak*, that only one served at a time, the remaining nine paying 50 *akces* each as **awdrd-i dlwdniyye* [see c A W ARID]. The *kdnun-ndme* describes the *didnbdzdn* as nomads, paying taxes (*bdd-i hawd rusumu*) to their own officers (*Su-bashi*). The relatives and dependants of the *didnbdzdn* were assimilated to the corps, which could also be joined by outsiders, related by marriage, and by converts. The *didnbdzdn* of Rumeli were considered part of the *yuruk ze^dmet* of Vize; they were subject to the same penal, taxation

and other rules, and seem, therefore, to have come largely from the same stock. They were subject, however, to a more complicated system of *awdrid* services (*Kdnunndme-i Didnbdzdn*, Basvekalet Arsivi, Tapu Defterleri, no. 226). The *Kdnunndme-yi Al-i Othmdn* (v. *TOEM*) states that *didnbdzdn* 011 active service should be considered as soldiers and that the "estate duty" (*resm-i kismet*) for any killed in war should be paid to the *kadi asker*, if it exceeds 100 *akces*, and in other cases to the *kadis* of *wildyets*. Later, however, all *didnbdzdn* were considered soldiers and all duties became payable to the *kadi Dasher* of Rumeli.

In 950/1543 the corps (*tdife*) of *didnbdzdn* amounted to 39 and in 964/1557 to 41 *odiaks*. cAyn-i CA II' (*Kawdnin-i Al-i Othmdn*, 45) gives their strength together with that of *azabs* as 1280, of whom one tenth served at any one time. The corps was abolished towards the end of the 16th century (according to D'Ohsson under Sellml) together with those of the *yaya* and *musellems*.

The *didnbdzdn* were cavalry troops and they also bred horses for the army. After their dissolution their name lived on in the form "*at didnbdzi*" meaning "horse broker". (M. TA YYIB GOKBILGIN)