

had Fīrūz Shāh declare Tughluq Shāh heir apparent and regent in place of Prince Muḥammad Khān for he was the eldest of the grandsons.

On the day of Sulṭān Fīrūz Shāh's death, in Ramaḍān 790/September 1388, Tughluq Shāh acceded to the throne, under the title of Sulṭān Ghiyāth al-Dīn Tughluq Shāh, in the palace of Fīrūzābād. One of the nobles, Malikzāda Fīrūz Turk, son of Malik Tāj al-Dīn, was elevated to the post of *wazīr* and granted the title of Khān Jahān. An armed force was dispatched from Mewat against Prince Muḥammad Khān who, as a consequence, was forced to retreat further into the mountains, to the fort of Nagarkot (Nagarkot').

With Muḥammad Khān on the run, Ghiyāth al-Dīn Tughluq Shāh felt secure in Delhi. The governors of the provinces had the *khutba* ("sermon" delivered at Friday congregational prayers) read and coins struck in his name and regularly sent *fawāḍil* (surplus revenue) to the exchequer. The sultan, however, became indifferent to the affairs of state and plunged headlong into pleasure, leaving the reins of power in the hands of his *wazīr*, a situation increasingly resented by Fīrūz Shāh's slaves. Ghiyāth al-Dīn Tughluq Shāh's arbitrary imprisonment of his brother-in-law, Aspḍār Shāh, irritated the nobles further and precipitated the rebellion of Prince Abū Bakr Shāh, the sultan's cousin and son of Zafar Khān. Malik Rukn al-Dīn Junda, the *nā'ib wazīr* (deputy *wazīr*), and royal slaves joined Abū Bakr Shāh and stormed the palace. Ghiyāth al-Dīn Tughluq Shāh and his *wazīr*, Malikzāda Fīrūz Turk, were killed on 21 Šafar 791 / 20 February 1389 by Malik Rukn al-Dīn Junda as they were trying to escape. Ghiyāth al-Dīn Tughluq Shāh's reign lasted for five months and a few days.

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#### Gritti, Alvise

**Alvise Gritti** (Italian *Luigi* or *Lodovico*, Hungarian *Lajos*, Ottoman *Luise*) was born in Pera (Istanbul) in 1480 and died in Medgyes (now Mediaș, in Romania) on 29 September 1534. The son of a Greek woman and the Venetian nobleman Andrea, he went to Venice in 1502 to improve his education and later studied at Padua University. His illegitimacy meant he was unable to forge a political career, so in 1506 he returned to Istanbul where he became a merchant. He was tall, with black hair and a beard, he spoke Italian, Greek, Turkish, and Latin fluently, was known as *Beyoğlu* (son of the nobleman), and lived in a house in Galata, in the quarter now named after him (even if another etymology makes reference to George Komnenos of the imperial family of Trebizond, who had converted to Islam and lived there in the second half of the ninth/fifteenth century).

In the Ottoman capital he became friends with Pargalı İbrahim (İbrāhīm) Paşa (d. 942/1536) and Süleyman (Süleymān) I (r. 926–74/1520–66) and so when, in 929/1523, his father became *doge* of Venice and İbrahim Paşa was made grand vizier, Gritti became more and more important, holding the position of İbrahim Paşa's advisor. Consequently,

his wealth increased: he was a banker and also used to sell jewels to the sultan and to provide supplies for the Ottoman army. During this time he was able to use his influence to help both Venice and János Szapolyai (d. 1540), the king of Hungary. During the 935–6/1529 Ottoman campaign against Vienna he went to Buda with the Ottoman army, where he became Szapolyai's counsellor and treasurer, as well as the bishop of Agria (Eger). Because of his involvement in Hungarian and Ottoman politics, in July 1530 Venice officially broke with him.

Around this time he began encouraging İbrahim Paşa's projects against the Portuguese. Just after the siege of Vienna the sultan sent him as an ambassador to Szapolyai's coronation as *voivode*. In Hungary he also became the governor-general and the count of Maramureş (now in Transylvania, in Romania), and during this time he opened new mines and sold poor-quality saffron at a very high price. In Receb (Rajab) 937/March 1531 he sent his brother George to Paris probably with the secret aim of organising a joint French-Ottoman military operation against the Habsburgs, and in July that year (Zilkade [Dhū l-Qa'da] 937) he was made commander general of the Hungarian army. In 939/1533 he was charged with making an agreement between Szapolyai and the emperor Ferdinand I (d. 1564) but he obeyed İbrahim Paşa's orders during the negotiations instead of the sultan's. This was significant because, at this time, İbrahim Paşa was losing power while Gritti's enemy, the second vizier Ayas Mehmed (Meḥmed) (d. 946/1539), was gaining it; Gritti also had numerous other enemies, including the great admiral Hayreddin (Khayr al-Dīn) (d. 953/1546), the treasurer Nazlı Mahmud (Maḥmūd) Çelebi (d. 952–3/1546), and the imperial

interpreter Yunus (Yūnus) Bey (d. 958/1551), who had once been a supporter of his. During his time in Hungary in 939–40/1533 he started to become more and more greedy and oppressive, and consequently the populace turned against him. When, in Zilhicce (Dhū l-Ḥijja) 940/June 1534, the vice-governor ordered Gritti to kill Imre Czibak, the bishop of Varadin, the Hungarians and Transylvanians rose against him and besieged him in Medgyes; he tried to flee but was captured and beheaded.

Some sources state that he wanted to become the king of Hungary, others that he wanted to join the Hapsburgs. He never converted to Islam and Ottoman documents always use his Christian name.

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## Gürses, Müslüm

**Müslüm Gürses**, one of the most famous Turkish singers of arabesk music, was born in 1953 in a village in the south-eastern Turkish province of Şanlıurfa. Despite his father's strong objections, he began his singing career in Adana, the fifth most populous city in Turkey.