

"Mustafa *voyvoda*" (a ploughland of about 40 bags, a pasture of 40 carts, a garden and a two-wheeled mill).⁷⁵ Then he is named simply Mustafa; what is more, this time the reference to Kasım is also missing when his *çiftlik* in Terehid⁷⁶ is referred to, which contained a ploughland of about 40 bags, a pasture of 25 carts, 2 vineyards, and a garden.⁷⁷ On the basis of these examples we could conclude that we are encountered with two different persons, a certain Mustafa *voyvoda* and one of Kasım *bey's* men of the same name. The situation is further complicated by the fact that, among the beneficiaries of the village Henye,⁷⁸ a tenant of a *çiftlik* was recorded as "Mustafa *voyvoda*, man of Kasım" in the *defter*.⁷⁹ We might think that the latter variant is a mistake. This is, however, contradicted by a *ruznamçe* entry of the *vilayet* of Buda during Kasım's second tenure of office as *beylerbeyi* on October 7, 1558 which concerns Mustafa *voyvoda's* *zi'amet*-holding in the province of Pécs-Mohács worth 34,012 *akçe*, thus indicating his relationship with the *beylerbeyi* clearly. In addition, Belvárd-Gyula and Kisasszonyfalu were listed among his prebends, that is two villages where he had had interests.⁸⁰ Although it is somewhat discouraging to see in the 1546 *defter* of Pécs that, according to the last reference to Mustafa, the *tapu*-fee of the *mezra'a* of Ivancs⁸¹ belonging to the village of Monostor⁸² was paid by "Mustafa *voyvoda*, one of the *timar*-holders",⁸³ in the light of the decisive entry of 1558 it must, nevertheless, be concluded that Kasım had only one man called Mustafa, who served him in part as a *voyvoda*.⁸⁴