MIKLÓS FÓTI

OPPIDUM BAJA.

The detailed survey register of the sancak of Szeged from 1578 provides us the most comprehensive picture of the area as part of the Ottoman Empire. At the same time, it is a crucial source for the reconstruction both of the medieval and Ottoman settlement network which was only sporadically known after the repulsion of the Turks. Inhabitants recorded in the towns and villages reflect the profound and rapid demographic changes that followed the fall of the medieval Hungarian Kingdom. The book is an unusual defter-edition insofar as it gives - in the footnotes - the geographical data of the settlements from the other registers of Szeged.

(1578)DEFTERİ GEDİN RiR SE TAH OF SSAL **SANJAK MUFA**: THE MUI

21st

قانونام ملول كردين مثلال الإسكرديد والعاد فرق مشلف فرق مبالك وقرانك واسكارك فاللرنط ننذ مرم جكر في قانون وعاد فري مقر بعد أو الخابط ند من من من الجبركودي بسر ونظر خانده وبيل مبغ وش طويطري فعدوا فعالى جلق عابونات القركان وليفر في في المحالية

3

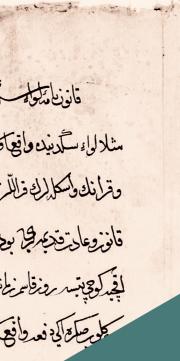
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Tile official ومغير اذبي اللغي ذينه وفعاوني (1578)

Text and index

Molac Fluviale

Filuvius.



THE MUFASSAL TAHRIR **DEFTERİ OF THE SANJAK** OF SEGEDİN

