Appendix 1: Dictionary of Turkish and Arabic terms used in this article

A

Abdest – a religious cleansing ritual

Alem – a type of metal finial/decoration on the top of the minaret

Askeri – military classes in the Ottoman Empire

B

Bazar – trade district

Beylerbey – the highest-ranking military and administrative official, governor of the province called *beylerbeylik* comprised of several *sancak beyliks*

C

Caravanserai – an inn for merchants, goods, and draft animals, which, unlike the han, was a public building where lodging was provided mostly free of charge

Cemaat – community, municipality

Ceribasha – the commander of an irregular or auxiliary army unit

Çerahorluk – forced public labor

Çikma – dead end

Çarşı – bazar

D

Defter – record, tax register

Devshirme – a system of recruiting Christian children into the *Janisary* corps; in the wider sense it a synonym for all converts in the Ottoman hierarchy

Dizdar – fortress commander

Dükkan – shop

E

Emin – steward

G

Ghazi – every Muslim soldier or Muslim who participated in the war against infidels

H

Hammam – public bath

Han – roadside inn, lodging

Hatib – preacher

Hodja – a Muslim religious official

I

Imam – senior religious official, leader of the *namaz* prayer

Imaret – public kitchen

K

Kadi – an Ottoman judge

Kale – fortress

Kasaba – small town, market town

Kaza – juridical district governed by a *kadi* (judge)

Köpri – bridge

M

Medrese – high school

Magaza – warehouse

Mahalla – residential quarter

Mahfil – women's gallery

Mekteb – primary school

Mescid – a smaller *mahalla* mosque, usually used for common daily prayer, without a *minber* (pulpit)

Mehkeme – tribunal

Mihrab – a wall niche that indicated the direction (*qibla*) of the Kaaba in Mecca

Minaret – tall mosque tower

Minber – pulpit

Misafirhane – guesthouses

Muezzin – a lower religious official

Musalla – an open-air prayer space for common prayer of all resident Muslims

N

Nahiyah – the lowest administrative and territorial unit, comprising a *bazar* or market town, or several villages with more than 200 homes

Nimar – Ottoman builders

Nishan – the upright monolithic stones on top of the graves

O

Ocaklık – hereditary land holdings

R

Resm-i çift – basic *reaya tax*

S

Sahat kula – clock tower

Sancak – the basic administrative unit and area of military territorial organization, smaller than the *beylerbeylik*, governed by a *sancak bey*

Sancak bey – *sancak* governors and military commanders

Sebil – a small kiosk where water is freely dispensed

Serasker – supreme army commander

Serhat – military frontier

Shadirvan – a fountain often used for for ritual ablutions before prayer

Sijil – Ottoman court protocol

Sokak – alley

Squinch – in architecture, construction filling in the upper angles of a square room so as to form a base to receive an octagonal or spherical dome

Suffa – mosque porch

Şerefe – balcony (usually of a minaret)

T

Tholobate – construction part rising above the roof of a noble edifice on which the dome rests, octagonal in shape

Tekke or zawiya – *dervish* monasteries

Timar – a grant of annual tax revenue to a member of *askeri* class of up to 19,999 *akçes*

Türbes – mausoleum

V

Varoş – a market town or downtown in Medieval Hungary and Croatia, also used in Ottoman terminology

W

Waqf – a charitable or religious trust or endowment

Waqfname – the act on the establishment and maintenance of the *waqf*

Waqif – donor

Westwerk – a west-facing edifice characteristic of Pre-Romanesque churches