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The financial staff for the sultanic fisc increasingly grew in importance during al-Ghawrī’s reign, and thus some of them extended their authority and acquired broader powers.<sup>109</sup> The emergence of the sultan’s *bardadār* in 907/1502 is a good example to illustrate the change in power structure within the government. The post of *bardadār*, which had been that of a minor official, was established during Qāyṭbāy’s reign as a new office directly relating to the sultan, probably intended to collect money for the sultan more effectively.<sup>110</sup> Thereafter, the sultan’s *bardadār* gained political influence by taking advantage of his strong connection to the sultan, and eventually assumed jurisdiction over the three major bureaus of the government, i.e., Dīwān al-Wizārah, Dīwān al-Khāṣṣ, and al-Dīwān al-Mufrad in 908/1502, although he had no official authority over them.<sup>111</sup> After 920/1514, the sultan’s *bardadār* assumed executive responsibilities for the management of al-Dīwān al-Mufrad.<sup>112</sup> Finally, the dependence of the administration of the Mamluk regime on the sultanic fisc, which increased in Qāyṭbāy’s reign, reached the *terminus ad quem* under al-Ghawrī as a necessary consequence of the reorganization of the state’s finances and the development of the sultanic fisc that had advanced throughout the Circassian Mamluk period.

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*al-Dhakhīrah* was in 886/1481 under Qāyṭbāy’s reign (*Badā‘ī*, 3:190).

<sup>107</sup>Ibid., 4:139.

<sup>108</sup>Ibid., 4:170, 429.

<sup>109</sup>For example, Ibn Abi al-Jūd, who served concurrently as *wakīl*, the sultan’s *bardadār* (bailiff), *nāẓir al-awqāf* (the controller of religious endowments), etc., took charge of confiscations from foreign merchants (*Badā‘ī*, 4:29, 44–45; *Ḥawāḏith al-Zamān*, 2:170–71); Shams al-Dīn Ibn ‘Awad, who held the posts of *wakīl* and *ustādār al-dhakhīrah*, served as “the person in charge of a lot of financial resources of lands (*mutakallim ‘alá ‘iddat jihāt min al-bilād*)” for al-Ghawrī (*Badā‘ī*, 4:377, 387–388); al-Zaynī Barakāt, who succeeded these two people’s jobs, took the responsibility for the management of al-Ghawrī’s various income sources including land (*Badā‘ī*, 4:50, 75, 157–58, 197–98, 381, 397–98; 5:19, 46. Cf. Petry, *Protectors or Praetorians?*, 144–47).

<sup>110</sup>*Badā‘ī*, 4:29. Cf. Popper, *Systematic Notes*, 1:95, 100.

<sup>111</sup>*Badā‘ī*, 4:44.

<sup>112</sup>Ibid., 4:380–81, 390–91; 5:5, 67.