

tomb was restored, however, after Ibn 'Alwān appeared in a dream to one of his followers and instructed him to restore his shrine. This was done in 1386/1966, and in 1406/1985 the shrine was expanded further to accommodate growing numbers of visitors.

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MUHAMMAD AZIZ

Aḥmed Cevād Pasha,
Qabağaçzāde

Qabağaçzāde Aḥmed Cevād Pasha (1851–1900) was an Ottoman statesman and official under Sulṭān 'Abd al-Ḥamīd II as well as the author of a number of works on Ottoman military history and training. Born in Damascus, Aḥmed Cevād was the son of Qaraḥışarlı Mīralāy Muṣṭafā 'Aṣım Bey. He graduated from the Military Academy in Istanbul in 1870. As grand vizier from 1891–5, he carried out a bureaucratic reorganisation of the Sublime Porte. Dismissed on the grounds of his disagreement with Sulṭān 'Abd al-Ḥamīd II concerning the policy of the Sublime Porte towards the Armenian uprisings in Anatolia, he became governor of Crete (1897) and, subsequently, commander of the Fifth Ottoman Army in his native Syria (1898–1900). Unusual for his social milieu,

and generation, Aḥmed Cevād Pasha was a remarkable linguist and is said to have known Arabic, Turkish, Persian, French, Italian, and Greek. He died on 9 August 1900.

Aḥmed Cevād wrote a number of textbooks and studies on Ottoman military history, including *Ma'lūmāt-i kāfiye fi memālik-i 'Othmāniye* (Istanbul 1289), a comprehensive geographical textbook used for military schools; *Ta'riḫ-i 'askerī khulāsası* (Istanbul 1291), a short history of international warfare up to the end of the sixteenth century; and *Ta'riḫ-i 'askerī-i 'Othmānī* (Istanbul 1297), a history of the Ottoman military, scheduled to have ten volumes, of which only the first volume was ever printed; two additional volumes remain in manuscript form.

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CHRISTOPH HERZOG

Aḥmed Es'ad Pasha

Aḥmed Es'ad Pasha (1828–75), son of Kolağası Mehmed Bey and father of Celal Esat Arseven, was an Ottoman bureaucrat whose career included several important positions within the empire and abroad in Europe. Born in Sakız (Chios), he graduated from the Military Academy in Istanbul in 1858, where he became a protégé of the famous Fu'ad Pasha. He was then sent on an official mission to Paris, where he served as military attaché and as director of the Ottoman school there. When Sulṭān 'Abd al-'Azīz travelled



T.C.
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MAVİ SÜRGÜN'E DOĞRU

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Cevat Şakir Kabaağaçlı

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