

continue to meet and participate in rituals organised by Muḥammad al-Munawwar, in the lodge itself or in private houses at family celebrations for the completion of a new house, a circumcision, or a return from pilgrimage. Today, however, the *zāwiya* is large, with multiple additional buildings that serve mainly for the celebration of the Prophet's birthday (*mawlid*), for which the *zāwiya* is renowned. After the death of the master, Khalafallāh, the Madaniyya split into several distinct groups, the most important of which is that of Shaykh Ismā'īl al-Hādifi (el-Hedfi) (d. 1994) in Tozeur.

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RACHIDA CHIH

(130104)

Mahmud I

Mahmud (Maḥmūd) I (3 Muḥarrem (Muḥarram) 1108–27 Safar (Safar) 1168/2 August 1696–13 December 1754), who bore the title of Gazi (Ghāzī) and (as a poet writing in Turkish and Arabic) the literary nom-de-plume of Sabqatī ("the one who precedes") was the twenty-fourth sultan of the Ottoman Empire. He was the eldest son of Sultan Mustafa (Muṣṭafā) II (8 Zilkade (Dhū l-Qa'da) 1074–20 Şaban (Sha'bān) 1115/2 June 1664–29 December 1703) and Saliha (Şāliḥa) Valide Sultan (Valide Sūltān, mother of the reigning sultan, 1191?–17 Cemaziülahir (Jumādā II) 1152/1680?–21 September 1739).

Mahmud I was born on the night of 3 Muḥarrem 1108/2 August 1696 in Edirne, and he began his education there on 20 Zilhicce (Dhū l-Ḥijja) 1113/18 May 1702, with a grand ceremony, in which he received his first lesson from Feyzullah Efendi (Şaykh al-Islām Sayyid Fayḍ Allāh Efendi) (d. 1703/1115) in front of his father, Mustafa II. After the sultan's deposition (10 Rebiülahir (Rab' II) 1115/23