

1888, 50; A. Cour, *L'établissement des dynasties des chérifs au Maroc*, Paris 1904, chaps. 4 and 6; P. Ruff, *La domination espagnole à Oran*, Paris 1900, chaps. 9-13; Aziz Sami Ilter, *Şimalî Afrika'da Türkler*, Istanbul 1936, i, 124-40, *passim*; R. Le Tourneau, *Les débuts de la dynastie sa'dienne*, Algiers 1954, chap. 4; Sir Godfrey Fisher, *The Barbary States*, London 1957, 76, 81-2, 85.

(R. LE TOURNEAU and CENGİZ ORHONLU)

X **HASAN PASHA**, governor of the Baghdād *eyālet* (*wilāyet*) (and intermittently of adjacent provinces also) from 1116/1704 to 1136/1723, and father and predecessor of Aḥmad Paşa [q.v.], founded the line of Mamlūk rulers of 'Irāk which lasted till 1247/1831. A Georgian by origin and son of an officer of Murād IV, he was born about 1068/1657, educated in the Sarāy schools, and advanced rapidly to the governorships of Konya, Aleppo, Urfa and Diyārbakr. In 'Irāk he showed exceptional gifts of character by his piety, firmness and justice, and, by yearly (at times monthly) expeditions, successfully imposed discipline on the unruly Arab and Kurdish tribes, secured a high (if never flawless) standard of law and order, and demanded justice and honesty from his subordinates. The Ottoman declaration of war on Persia in 1136/1723 involved Ḥasan Paşa in important military operations and a large-scale invasion of enemy territory in the winter of that year. He died at Kermānshāh before the spring, and his posthumous title of "conqueror of Hamadān" was strictly earned not by him but by his son Aḥmad: but his own lengthy tenure of the Pashalik was rightly judged as outstandingly successful.

Bibliography: As for Aḥmad Paşa [q.v.] (S. H. LONGRIGG)

X **HASAN PASHA**, ÇATALDĀJLI, Ottoman Kapudan Paşa. The son of a Janissary from ÇataldĀja, he was trained as a saddler in the household of the *Çāshnagir* Mehmed Agha. The patronage of the *Dār al-sā'ada aghası* Muştafā procured him appointment in the Palace service successively as *Maṭbakh emini*, *Çavuş-başı*, *KapıdĀji-başı* and *Mirakḥur-i cüvel* [see SARĀY]. Upon his appointment as Kapudan Paşa in 1035/1625-6 he was given in marriage 'Ā'isha Sultān, the daughter of Aḥmed I.

As Admiral, he procured the installation of Djānibek Girāy as Khān of the Crimea (1037/1627-8). In 1040/1630-1 he destroyed the Cossack fleet which had ravaged the Black Sea coasts while he was cruising in the Ionian islands and he repaired and re-fortified Ōzi ([q.v.], Oczakov) on the Dnieper. The jealousy of the *Kā'im-makām* Redjeb Paşa, who suspected that he was aspiring to supersede him, led to Ḥasan Paşa's dismissal as Kapudan (12 Rabī' I 1041/8 October 1631) and appointment as beylerbey of Budin. While he was supervising the movement of troops in Rumeli, he died at Doghan Köprüsü in Northern Thessaly. His body was brought to Istanbul and buried by a *mekteb* (in *Sidjill-i 'Oḥmāni*, ii, 132: a *mesḥid*) which he had founded in the Gedik Paşa quarter.

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HASAN PASHA [see DJEZĀ'IRLI GHĀZĪ HASAN PASHA, KĀHYA HASAN PASHA, KHĀDIM HASAN PASHA, ŞOKOLLĪ, TIRYĀKĪ HASAN PASHA, YEMENLĪ HASAN PASHA, YEMİSHĀDĪ HASAN PASHA].

X **DĀMĀD HASAN PASHA**, (?-1125/1713), Ottoman Grand Vizier. The sources refer to him sometimes as "Morall", i.e., "from the Morea" and sometimes as "Enişte", i.e., "brother-in-law" (of the sultan, in this instance). He became a *ĥokādār* and then, in 1095/1683-4, rose to the rank of *silāhdār*. On the accession to the throne of Süleymān II in Muḥarrem 1099/November 1687 he was made governor of Egypt (with the status of vizier)—an appointment that he held until 1101/1689-90, when, according to the *Sidjill-i 'Oḥmāni*, he became *mutaşarrıf* of Brusa and Nicomedia (Izmid). Ḥasan Paşa, in 1102/1690-1, received the hand of KhādĀjia Sultān, a daughter of Mehmed IV. After serving for some time as *Boghāz muḥāfiẓi* he was sent, in 1105/1693-4, to govern the island of Sākız (Chios). The war of the "Sacra Lega" (Austria, Venice, Poland) against the Ottoman Empire was still in progress (1684-99). Ḥasan Paşa now, in 1106/1694, had to meet at Chios the assault of a Venetian naval force sailing under the command of Antonio Zeno and consisting of about one hundred vessels, great and small, with more than eight thousand troops on board. Effective resistance was not possible and Ḥasan Paşa, after a brief siege, surrendered the island to the Venetians, the Muslim garrison and the Muslim population on Chios being allowed to depart, with their arms and baggage, for Çeşme on the mainland of Asia Minor. As a punishment for this reverse Ḥasan Paşa suffered a brief incarceration, after which he became governor of Kefe (Kaffa) in the Crimea (*Nusretnâme*, i/1, 27). He was raised, in 1106/1695, to the rank of fifth and then of second vizier (*Nusretnâme*, i/1, 27, 33). Ḥasan Paşa now held office in succession as *muḥāfiẓi* of Edirne (1107/1695-6: *Nusretnâme*, i/1, 110), as *Beglerbegi* of Anadolu (1109/1697: *Nusretnâme*, i/3, 302) and as *Beglerbegi* of Haleb (1109/1697: *Nusretnâme*, i/3, 307). Appointed to be *kā'im-makām* at Istanbul in 1110/1698 (*Nusretnâme*, i/3, 353), Ḥasan Paşa continued to serve in different capacities, until, not long after the accession of Aḥmed III, he was made Grand Vizier on 8 Redjeb 1115/17 November 1703, retaining that office till 28 Djumādā I 1116/28 September 1704. Ḥasan Paşa became governor of Egypt for the second time in 1119/1707 and then, in 1121/1709, governor of Tripoli in Syria. He served as *Beglerbegi* of Anadolu once more in 1124/1712 and later in the same year was transferred to Raḳqa in Syria. He died in Rebi' II 1125/May 1713.

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