

SEYYID ḤASAN PASHA, Ottoman Grand Vizier under the sultan Mahmūd I; a native of a village in the district of *Shārki* (*Shebin*) *Qara Hısār*, he entered the Janissary *Odjak*, in 1146/1733-4, attained the rank of *kul-kāhyası* (lieutenant-general), took part in the Persian campaigns and in mid-Rabi' I 1151/29 June-8 July 1738, during the war with Austria, was promoted to be Agha of the Janissaries. After receiving the title of vizier on 22 Ramađān 1152/26 December 1739 for his bravery in this war, he was appointed Grand Vizier on 4 Sha'ban 1156/23 September 1743, owing his nomination to the favour of *Bashīr*, the influential *Kızlar-aghası* (chief black eunuch) of the Imperial Harem. The continuation of the war with *Nādir Shah* [q.v.], the cessation by the convention of 18 January 1744 of the border warfare with Austria, which had been going on intermittently since the Peace of Belgrade (1739), and various diplomatic steps, instigated by the celebrated adventurer *Ahmed Pasha Bonneval* [q.v.] with a view to the reception of the Porte into the European Concert, all fell within his period of office. As a result of Palace intrigues he was dismissed on 22 Radjab 1159/10 August 1746 and banished to Rhodes. In the following year (mid-Rabi' I 1160/13 March-1 April 1747) the governorship of *Iç-il* and a little later (mid-Dhu'l-*Qa'da*/12-23 November) that of *Diyārbakr* was given him, and he died in the latter town at the end of 1161/1748.

Illiterate, but a wise and experienced man, he occupied with success the highest posts of the Empire for almost a decade. As a pious Muslim he built in 1158/1745 in the *Bāyazid* quarter of Istanbul, near a *khān* constructed by himself, a two-storey building including a mosque, a *maḍrasa* and a public fountain.

Bibliography: *Dilāver-zāde 'Ömer, Ḥadīkat al-wuzarā'*, suppl. i, 71 f.; *Sidjill-i 'Othmāni*, ii, 152 f.; *IA*, s.v. (by *Celāl Atasoy*); *Şubhī, Ta'rikh*, 127a, 130b f., 151a ff., 169b, 232b; *'Izzī, Ta'rikh*, 65a ff., 114a, 142b, 187b f.; *Aywānsarāyī Hüseyin, Ḥadīkat al-djwāmi'*, i, 189; *Hammer-Purgstall*, vii, 512, viii, 6, 46-75, 118; *I. Hakki Uzunçarşılı, Osmanlı tarihi*, Ankara 1956, iv/1, index. (J. H. MORDTMANN-[E. KURAN])

SHERIF ḤASAN PASHA, Ottoman Grand Vizier in the reign of *Selim III*, was the son of *Celebi Ḥadīdji Süleymān Agha*, one of the *a'yan* [q.v.] of *Rusçuk*, who is mentioned in the year 1183/1770 as leader of the troops of *Rusçuk*, *Silistre* and *Yergöğü* (*Giurgewo*) in the war against *Russia* (1769-1774). He himself took part with distinction in the raid led by the *Crimean Khān* into the *Ukraine* in the winter of 1769, a campaign celebrated through *Baron de Tott's* description (*Mémoires*, ii, 202-67), as *serdengeḍi aghası* (chief of the volunteers). In the course of the campaign he was rewarded for the financial support which he had given the Grand Vizier *Muhsinzāde Mehmed Pasha* [q.v.] by being granted the rank of *kapudji bashi*, and on 23 *Djuma'dā II* 1187/11 September 1773 was appointed commandant of *Rusçuk* with the rank of vizier. Being transferred shortly afterwards to the post of commandant of *Silistre*, he defended it with success when the *Russians* attacked at the end of the year. After the conclusion of peace (July 1774) he fell into disgrace, lost the rank of vizier and spent a number of years in exile in *Gümüldjine* and *Salonica*. After the outbreak of war with *Russia* at the end of 1201/autumn 1787 he was again given various military commands on the *Danube* and, following the death of *Djezārli Ḥasan Pasha* [q.v.], he was appointed on 1 Sha'ban 1204/16 April 1790 Grand Vizier and

Serdār-i ekrem (commander-in-chief) in his place. While his brother *Seyyid Mehmed* was able on 25 Ramađān/8 June to inflict at *Yergöğü* a considerable reverse on the *Austrians* who had declared war on the Ottoman Empire, his own campaign against the *Russians* was most unfortunate; towards the end of the year the latter captured in rapid succession the fortresses of *Kili*, *Tulča*, *Isakdja* and *Ismā'il* and, as *Sherif Ḥasan Pasha* had moreover brought suspicion upon himself by all kinds of arbitrary actions and the frankness of his reports, he was surprised in the night of 9 *Djuma'dā II* 1205/12-13 February 1791 in his quarters in *Shumnu* (*Shumla*) and shot by the Sultan's orders.

Bibliography: *Ahmed Djāwid, Ḥadīkat al-wuzarā'*, suppl. ii, 43 ff.; *Sidjill-i 'Othmāni*, ii, 160; *Wāşif, Ta'rikh*, ii, 63, 267, 290; *Djewdet, Ta'rikh*, iv, 62, 67, v, 18-102; *Zinkeisen, GOR*, vi, 768, 796-814; *I. Hakki Uzunçarşılı, Osmanlı tarihi*, Ankara 1956, iv/1, index.

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ḤASAN-I RÜMLÜ, grandson of the *kızilbaş* chief *Amir Sultān Rūmlü*, the governor of *Qazwīn* and *Sāudj Bulāgh*, who died in 946/1539-40. *Ḥasan-i Rūmlü* was born at *Kumm* in 937/1530-1, and was trained in the *Şafawid* army as a *kürçü*.

Ḥasan-i Rūmlü is chiefly remembered as the author of a twelve-volume general history entitled *Aḥsan al-tawārikh*. Only two volumes are extant, but these are probably the most valuable ones. Vol. x, covering the period 807-899/1405-1493, exists only in MS. in *Leningrad* (*Dorn* 287). *C. N. Seddon* published (*Baroda* 1931) the text of Vol. xi, covering the period 900-985/1494-1577, and (*Baroda* 1934) an abridged translation of this volume (see *Storey*, i/1, 306-08; *Rieu, Supp.*, 55; description by *Seddon* in *JRAS*, 1927, 307-13, and reviews by *V. Minorsky* in *BSOS*, vii/2 (1934), 449-55, and vii/4 (1935), 990-3).

Ḥasan-i Rūmlü, as a *kızilbaş* officer, concentrates on military affairs, and has less information on administrative matters than other chroniclers of the period; moreover, political caution leads him to present the actions of the *kızilbaş* in the most favourable light. Despite this, the *Aḥsan al-tawārikh* contains valuable biographical material, and remains the best authority for the reign of *Shāh Tahmāsp* (930-84/1524-76). From 948/1541-2, *Ḥasan-i Rūmlü* accompanied the *Shāh* on most of his expeditions, and was an eye-witness of events from that date until 985/1578, in which year he brought his chronicle to a close with an account of the accession of *Sultān Muḥammad Shāh*.

Bibliography: references in the text. (R. M. SAVORY)

ḤASAN-I ŞABBĀH, first *dā'i* of the *Nizārī* *Ismā'ilis* at *Alamūt*. *Ḥasan* was born at *Kumm*, son of an *Imāmi Shī'i* of *Kūfa*, 'Ali b. al-*Şabbāh* al-*Himyarī*. He studied at *Rayy* and there, sometime after the age of seventeen, was converted to *Ismā'ilism*. (The tale of his schoolfellow pact with 'Umar *Khayyām* and *Nizām al-Mulq*, his later enemy, is a fable.) In 464/1071-2 he became a deputy of 'Abd al-Malik b. 'Aṭṭāsh, chief *Ismā'ili dā'i* in the *Saldjūq* domains; in 469/1076-7 he was sent to *Egypt*, presumably for training, where he remained about three years. (The stories of his conflict there with the *wasir*, *Badr al-Djamālī*, are not dependable.) On returning to *Irān*, he travelled widely in the *Ismā'ili* cause. In 483/1090 he seized the rock fortress of *Alamūt* [q.v.] in *Rūdhbār* in *Daylamān* with the aid of converts among the garrison. This was one of the first coups in a general rising against the *Saldjūq*