

**IBRAHIM PASHA** (?1493-942/1536), Grand Vizier of Siileyman I, known to the chroniclers as 'Makbul' ("the favourite") and 'Maktul' ("the executed"), was probably born near Parga, on the coast of Epirus. Enslaved as a child, he was brought up in the "Palace School", and then attached to the service of Prince Siileyman while he was governor of Ma-misa (according to other accounts he was taken in a raid by Iskender Pasha and presented to Prince Siileyman at Kefe; or was taken by pirates and sold to a widow near Ma-nisa, etc.); he gained the confidence and friendship of the Prince, and upon Siileyman's accession (926/1520) became his *Khdsoda bashi* [see GIJULAM, p. 1088a]. The following year the Sultan was causing to be built for him the famous palace on the north-west side of the Hippodrome (see Z. Orgun, *Ibrahim Pasasarayt*, Istanbul 1939, and ISTANBUL). Already the influence of "Ibrahim Agha" was greater than that of the viziers, and on 13 vSha-ban 929/27 June 1523, in succession to Piri Mehmed Pasha [*q.v.*], he was appointed Grand Vizier and *beglerbegi* of Rumeli (see Pecewi, i, 20). He was only about thirty years old; and this unprecedented promotion—direct from the Palace Service to the two highest offices of the state held in plurality—deeply offended Ahmed Pasha [see AHMAD PASHA KHA'IN], who could reasonably have expected the promotion, and who was allowed to withdraw from the capital as governor of Egypt. Ibrahim Pasha's marriage to Siileyman's sister Khadidje in Radjab 930/May 1524 was celebrated with spectacular pomp, but four months later he had to set out for Egypt in order to compose the difficulties provoked by Ahmad Pasha's revolt [see MISR]. He was absent for a year, and was then recalled hurriedly as the result of a Janissary disturbance, perhaps provoked by his rivals. He was appointed *serddr* [*q.v.*] on the great campaign into Hungary in 932/1526 [see MOHAC]. From Buda (T. Budin [*q.v.*]) Ibrahim Pasha brought back to stand before his Palace three bronze statues of Hercules, Diana and Apollo (this action provoked the famous epigram of Fighani [*q.v.*], which cost the poet his life). The next year Ibrahim put down the revolts which had broken out in Anatolia (see Danismend, *Kronoloji*, ii, 121-5; DJALALI [in Supplement]; and KALENDER SHAH). In 935/1529 he was *serddr* (for his *berdt* see Feridun, *Munsha'diz*, i, 544-6; his Mass was increased to the value of 3 million *akces*, see Pecewi, i, 129) on the campaign in which Budin was re-taken and Vienna (Bee [*q.v.*]) besieged. In 938/1532 the third Hungarian campaign resulted only in the surrender of the fortress of Guns (Hung.: Koszeg; T.: Kosek [*q.v.*]). The following year Ibrahim Pasha acted with quasi-plenipotentiary powers in the negotiations with Ferdinand's ambassador Cornelius Schepper, whose reports (A. von Ge-vay, *Urkunden und Aktenstücke*, 2 vols., Vienna 1840-42, part 6; *Missions diplomatiques de . . . Scepperus — Mem. de Vac. Roy. des Sciences de Belgique*, xxx (1857)) give a vivid picture of Ibrahim's excessively—and dangerously—arrogant attitude. In the autumn of the same year, upon the outbreak of war with Persia, Ibrahim Pasha took command of the Ottoman army; after wintering at Aleppo, he occupied Tebriz on 25 Muharram 941/6 August 1534, where next month the Sultan joined him; Baghdad was occupied on 24 Djumada I 941/1 December 1534. It was during this campaign that Ibrahim's authority and pretensions reached their height: in one firman sent him there figures among his *alkdb*: "*ka'im-makdm-i saltanat*" (Topkapi Sarayi archives, no. 2759) > and the army criers (*dellid*)

ended their proclamations with the words: "*Ser^asker-Sultdn emridur*" (Pecewi, i, 189; when the very wealthy and influential Bash-Defterdar Iskender Celebi protested, Ibrahim Pasha procured first his dismissal and later his execution). The Sultan and the Grand Vizier arrived back at Istanbul in Radjab 942/January 1536, and during the next month Ibrahim was conducting with the French ambassador the negotiations for the capitulations (Charriere, *Negotiations* . . . , i, 255 ff.).

Then quite unexpectedly, after no hint that the Sultan had withdrawn his favour, Ibrahim was strangled, on the night of 22 Ramadan 942/14-15 March 1536, in his bedroom in the *harem* of Topkapi Sarayi (Pecewi, i, 191); his body was buried at the Djanfeda Zawiyesi behind the Arsenal (*Hadlkat aldiawdmi\**, i, 28; ii, 39). Various explanations were advanced for his fall: his arrogation of the titles of sovereignty; his responsibility for the execution of Iskender Celebi; extravagance on the campaign of 941/1534; an irreligious attitude; the intrigues of Khurrem Sultan [*q.v.*] ("Roxelana"), given freer play after the death of Ibrahim's protector the Walide Hafsa Sultan; and possibly jealousy felt by his wife Khadidje Sultan, the sister of Siileyman I, for his other wife Muhsine.

Ibrahim Pasha had a son by Khadldje, named Mehmed Shah. His parents embraced Islam, the father taking the name Yunus and being made a *sandjak-begi*, while two brothers of Ibrahim were admitted to the Palace (Albe"ri, *Relazioni* . . . , iii, 103). Numerous foundations were made by himself and by his wife Muhsine in Istanbul (*Hadlkat aldiawdmi\**, i, 28), Ghalata, Mecca, Hezarghrad, etc.

Hi? palace on the At-Meydan was later used as a training school for *\*-adjami oghlans* [see GHULAM. 10873]. His gardens at Siitludie on the Golden Horn long remained a popular place of resort (cAta, i, in).

*Bibliography:* General histories: Hammer-Purgstall, iii, 32-163, ix, XXIX-XXXII; Zinkeisen, *GOR*, ii, iii, 70-81; I. H. Uzuncarsih, *Osmanli tarihi*, ii, Ankara 1949, 305-46. Ottoman chroniclers: Pecewi, i, 20, 79-91; Djalalzade Mustafa [*q.v.*], *Tabakdt al-mamdlik* (in MS, unpublished but IBRAHIM PASHA 999

important, since the author was Ibrahim's private secretary); cAU, *Kunh al-akhbdr* (in MS); idem, *Mahdsin al-dddb* (unpubl.), cited in *Hadlkat al-d\_iawdmi*, i, 29; "Ferdî" [*q.v.*] (= Bostanzade), *Silleymdndme* (in MS); Kemalshazade, book x (= Pavet de Courteille, *Histoire de la campagne de Mohacz* . . . , Paris 1859). Contemporary

Western sources: Marino Sanuto, *Diarii*, xxxv, 258 ff.; Albe"ri, *Relazioni* . . . , 3rd ser., iii, 99 ff. (Bragadino), 113 ff. (Minio); P. Giovio, *Cose dei Turchi*, Venice 1541; A. Geuffroy, *Briefve description de la mort du grand Turc*, Paris 1546; G.

Postel, *La tierce partie des orientates histories*, Poitiers 1560, 48-61. For his wives, see: Qagatay Ulucay, *Osmanh sultanlanna aSk mektuplan*, Istanbul 1950; I. H. Uzuncarsili, *Kanuni* . . . *Ibrahim Pa\$a padisah damadi degildi*, in *Belleten*, xxix/ii4 (1965), 355-61.

The above is abridged from the article in *IA*, fasc. 50, 908-15, where will be found further bibliography and especially (gisa) references to archive documents. (M. TAYYIB GOKBILGIN)