

Late Ottoman Society

The Intellectual Legacy

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
مَوْلَانَا مُحَمَّدٌ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
وَهُوَ الْخَاتَمُ الْأَخِيرُ

Edited by

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arrested and later condemned and executed (in 1920) for having authorised killings and sackings during the deportation of the Armenians. In Kemalist Turkey, he was considered as a '*Milli Şehid*' (B/682; SA 112/177).

Mehmed Şefik (1899): son of Güzelzade Abdülhamid Aga, notable and landowner in Margiliç/Margariti (today in north-western Greece). He was born in 1876 in Margiliç and studied at Erzincan, at the military *rüştiye* school, and then in Istanbul at the *Mekteb-i Mülkiye* (secondary and superior sections). He knew Turkish, Greek and French, and spoke Albanian. He underwent a short administrative training in Ioannina and in Preveza. Between 1900 and 1912, he was appointed *kaymakam* and later *mutessarif* in different places in the Arab provinces and in Anatolia. In 1912, he was elected the representative of Humus (Syria) in the Ottoman parliament. In 1913, he again became *mutessarif* in Eastern Anatolia and in the Arab provinces. He died in Baghdad in 1916 (Çankaya, B/688; SA 92/309).

Hüseyin Saadet (Hafız) (1899): son of the notable and landowner of Ergiri/Gjirokastër, Mehmed aga. He was born in 1873 in that city and studied at the local *rüştiye*, and then in Istanbul at the *Mekteb-i Mülkiye* (secondary and superior sections). He knew French and Bulgarian. He started his administrative training in Üsküp, the centre of the *vilayet* of Kosova, but after a year resigned and returned to his native town. Eight years later, in June 1908, he was appointed *kaymakam* in Filat (today in northern Greece). From 1911 until his death in 1918, he served in Anatolia (Çankaya, B/696).

Bahri [Karagjozi] (1910): son of Sabri ef. Karagjozi from Ergiri/Gjirokastër, he was born there in 1886. He studied at the local *rüştiye*, then in the *idadi* of Manastir/Bitola and in the *Mekteb-i Mülkiye*. He had his administrative training in Manastir between 1910 and 1912, when he was appointed *kaymakam* in İskeçe/Xanthi in Thrace. According to Çankaya, he was killed there in November 1913 by Greek *komitadjis* (Çankaya, B/1150).

Ziyaeddin (1912): born in Ipek/Peć (in Kosovo) where his father, the *kaymakam* Ali bey, was an official (so it is not certain that Ziyaeddin was an Albanian). He studied at Manastir/Bitola, at the *askeri rüştiyesi*, then in Istanbul at the *Vefa idadisi* and at the *Mekteb-i Mülkiye*. He underwent his administrative training in the Ottoman capital, but joined the army in 1914. He died in Çanakkale in 1916 (Çankaya, B/1421).

Albanian *Mülkiyelis* who continued to served the Ottoman Empire after 1912–13, but for whom we have no information for the subsequent years

Ali Subhi (1882): son of the *mutessarif* Yanyalı Hayreddin Paşa, brother of **Mehmed Azmi Veziri (1883)**, born in 1859. He studied in Istanbul at a *rüştiye* and at the *Mekteb-i Mülkiye* (secondary and superior sections). He knew