1. Count of Salmour Ruggiero Gabaleone

**Photo Source: Aristide Calani, *Il Parlamento del Regno d’Italia,* 1861**

**Short Info:** (1806-1878) An Italian politician. Her served as Secretary General in the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont. In 1860, he was appointed as a senator of the Kingdom and was the member of a commission on penitentiary cases.

1. Mehmed Emin Ali Pasha

**Photo Source: Mayer & Pierson, Bibliothéque Nationale de France, FOL-NF-49. V:18, 1856**

**Short Info:** (1815-1871) An influential Ottoman statesman during the Tanzimat period. He served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Grand Vizier multiple times during his career. He is known for his role in the Treaty of Paris that ended the Crimean War.

1. Keçecizade Mehmed Fuad Pasha

**Photo Source: Abdullah Fréres, 1865**

**Short Info:** (1814-1869) An influential Ottoman statesman during the Tanzimat period. He served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Grand Vizier multiple times during his career. During the Mount Lebanon Civil War (1858-1860), he was sent to the region to oversee the situation and presive over an international commission.

1. Mahmud Nedim Pasha

**Photo Source: Abdullah Fréres**

**Short Info:** (1818-1883) An Ottoman statesman during the Tanzimat period. He served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Navy and Grand Vizier multiple times throughout his career. Due to his close connections with Russia during the Russo-Turkish War (1877-78), he was referred to by the nickname “Nedimoff”.

1. Mehmed Esad Safvet Efendi (later Pasha)

**Photo Source: Abdullah Fréres**

**Short Info:** (1814 -1883) An Ottoman statesman who served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Education and briefly served as Grand Vizier during the reign of Abdulhamid II.

1. Rüstem Mariani Bey (later Pasha)

**Photo Source: Photo Bryne and Co., Richmond**

**Short Info:** (1810-1895) An Ottoman diplomat who served as plenipotentiary in Turin, Florence and Rome, as well as ambassador to St. Petersburg and London. In 1873, he was also appointed governor of Mount Lebanon.

1. Sigmund Spitzer

**Photo Source: Collection of the Medical University of Vienna, 1853**

**Short Info:** (1813-1895). An Austrian physician who entered Ottoman service in 1839. He became the director of the Ottoman Medical School (*Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-yi Şahane*) in 1847. He was also appointed Undersecretary at the Ottoman Embassy in Vienna and later served as Charge d’Affaires in Naples.

1. Domenico Carutti

**Photo Source: Archivio storico dell’Academia delle Scienze**

**Short Info:** (1821-1909) An Italian historian, diplomat and politician. He was the director of the Royal Library of Sardinia. He later served as Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont and held the same position after the formation of the new Italian nation.

1. Cardinal Pietro Gianelli

**Photo Source: “The Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church”**

[**https://cardinals.fiu.edu/bios1875.htm**](https://cardinals.fiu.edu/bios1875.htm)

**Short Info:** (1807-1881) An Italian prelate who was appointed as Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church in 1875.

1. Bettino Ricasoli

**Photo Source: Duroni & Murer, Tufts Digital Library**

**Short Info:** (1809-1880) An Italian statesman influential in the politics of the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont. He became the Prime Minister of Italy from 1866 to 67.

1. Luigi Amedeo Melegari

**Photo Source: The New York Public Library Digital Collections**

**Short Info:** (1805-1881) An Italian politician and diplomat. He served as the Minister of Foreigner Affairs of Italy.

1. Count of Cavour, Camillo Benso

**Photo Source: Léopold Ernest-Mayer and Pierre-Louis Pierson, Musée Elysée**

**Short Info:** (1810-1861) An influential Italian statesman and politician. He played a key role in the unification of Italy. He served as Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia and Piedmont and later became the first Prime Minister of Italy. He represented Italy in the Paris Peace Treaty and played an active role in the Kingdom’s involvement in the Crimean War.