the part of the better Turkish statesmen to check the torrent of misrule. His creature, Mahmúd Pasha, main­tained his place in spite of universal contempt, until a conspiracy was formed at Constantinople, which cost the sultan his throne (30th May 1876) and a few days later his life. His imbecile successor, Murád V., gave place after a reign of three months to ‘Abd-ul-Hamíd II. The Bosnian insurrection had already extended to Bulgaria, and the slaughter of the Turkish inhabitants in certain villages had been avenged by massacres of the most fearful character. Servia and Montenegro took up arms. The resources of European diplomacy were exhausted in fruit­less attempts to gain from the Porte some real securities for better government, and in April 1877 Russia declared war. The neutrality of Austria had been secured by a secret agreement permitting that country to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, if Russia should extend its influ­ence beyond the Balkans. The Bulgarian massacres had excited such horror and indignation in England that Lord Beaconsfield was forced to remain neutral. The ministry contented itself with stating that England would not per­mit Egypt to be the scene of hostilities, nor acquiesce in any prolonged occupation of Constantinople by Russian troops. Turkey was thus left without an ally. The Russians entered Bulgaria in June; and, while Rustchuk was besieged, their advanced guard under Gourko hurried across the Balkans. Meanwhile Osman Pasha, coming from Widdin, occupied and fortified Plevna on the Russian line of march. Against his redoubts the Russians, ill commanded, threw themselves in vain, and Gourko was compelled to fall back on the Shipka Pass. But in December the capture of Plevna, in which Roumanian troops cooperated, set free the invading army, and the march on Constantinople was resumed. The Balkans were passed in mid-winter ; Adrianople was occupied ; and the Turkish armies were captured or annihilated. The Russians now pressed forward to the very suburbs of Constantinople, and on 3d March 1878 peace was concluded at San Stefano. In Asia the Russians had captured Kars and were besieging Erzeroum. The treaty of San Stefano ceded to Russia the portion of Bessarabia taken from it in 1856, together with the Dobrudja, and also Kars, Batoum, and the adjoining territory in Asia. It recognized the independence of Servia, Montenegro, and Roumania, and largely extended the territory of the first two. Bulgaria was constituted an autonomous state, though tributary to the Porte, and was defined so as to extend to the Ægean Sea and to include the greater part of the country between the Balkans and the coast. Crete, Thessaly, and Epirus were to receive the necessary reforms at the hands of a European com­mission. To this treaty Great Britain refused to give its assent, and vigorous preparations were made for war. The fleet was at the Dardanelles, and Indian troops were brought to Malta. Russia could no longer count on the neutrality of Austria. Under these circumstances the court of St Petersburg consented to submit the treaty to a European congress, which, after a secret agreement had been made between Russia and England on the principal points of difference, assembled at Berlin. The treaty of San Stefano received various modifications, the principal being a reduction of the territory included in Bulgaria and the division of that state into two parts. Bulgaria north of the Balkans was constituted an autonomous prin­cipality ; Bulgaria south of the Balkans was made into a province, with the title of Eastern Roumelia, subject to the authority of the sultan, but with a Christian governor and an autonomous administration. Austria received Bosnia and Herzegovina. The territory ceded to Servia and Montenegro by the treaty of San Stefano, as well as that ceded to Russia in Asia, was somewhat diminished.

The Porte was advised to make some cession of territory to Greece, and the line of frontier subsequently recom­mended gave to Greece Janina as well as Thessaly. The usual promises of organic reform were made by Turkey. By a separate convention England undertook the defence of Asiatic Turkey and received Cyprus. The organization of Eastern Roumelia was duly taken in hand by a Euro­pean commission and brought to a favourable conclusion ; but it was not until a naval demonstration had been made by England that the final cession of Dulcigno to the Monte­negrins was effected, and that Thessaly, without Epirus, was given up to Greece. Alexander of Battenberg became prince of Bulgaria. By a popular movement in 1885 Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia were united into a single state. This revolution occasioned the utmost displeasure at St Petersburg; and under Russian influence Prince Alexander was kidnapped and forced to abdicate. The Porte offered no armed resistance to the union. (c. a. f.)

*Literature.—*The best work on Ottoman history is Von Hammer’s *Geschichte des osmanischen* *Reiches* (Buda-Pesth, 1834-35), which covers the period between 1300 and 1774. The author availed himself of the writings of the Turkish annalists as well as of those of his European predecessors ; and all later Western historians of the empire have borrowed directly or indirectly from his volumes. This valuable work has been translated into French by Hellert, *Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman* (Paris, 1835-41). The best English work is Creasy’s *History of the Ottoman Turks* (London, 1854-56); it is compiled for the most part from Yon Hammer. Prince Cantemir of Moldavia’s *History of the Growth and Decay of the Othman Empire* (London, 1734) contains many interesting particulars, but is not always trustworthy. The best Turkish authorities for the period 1300-1730 are—Sa'd-ud-Dín, *Táj-ut-Teváríkh (1300-1520) ;* Pecheví, *Táríkh, i.e.,* “ History” (1520-1631); Na'ímá, *Táríkh* (1591-1659); Rashid, *Táríkh* (1661-1722) ; and Chelebi-záda, *Táríkh* (1722-28). For the later period, see Zinkeisen, *Geschichte des osmanischen Reiches,* 7 vols. (Hamburg and Gotha, 1840-63) ; Finlay, *Greece under Othoman Domination* (Edinburgh, 1856); Kanitz, *Donau-Bulgarien (Leipsic,* 1875-79); Prokesch-Osten, *Geschichte des Abfalls der Griechen* (Stuttgart, 1867); Finlay, *Greek Revolution* (Edinburgh, 1861); Bourchier’s Codrington ; H. von Moltke, *Russisch-Türkische Feldzug* (1828-29) (2d ed., Berlin, 1877) ; H. von Moltke, *Briefe über Zustände in der Türkei* (1835-39) (3d ed., Berlin, 1877); Prokesch-Osten, *Mehmed Ali* (Vienna, 1877); Rosen, *Ge­schichte der Türkei* (1826-56) (2 vols., Leipsic, 1866-67) ; Kinglake, *Invasion of the Crimea* (6 vols., new ed., Edinburgh, 1875-80); Eichmann, *Reformen des Osmani­schen Reiches* (Berlin, 1858) ; V. Baker, *War in Bulgaria* (2 vols., London, 1879) ; W. Müller, *Russisch-Türkischer Krieg* (Stuttgart, 1878). For the diplomatic his­tory, see *A us Metternich's Papieren* (Vienna, 1880-84) ; Wellington, *Despatches (*new ser., London, 1867-71); Gentz, *Dépêches Inédites (3* vols., Paris, 1876-77); Sir H. Bulwer, *Palmerston* (2 vols., London, 1871); Guizot, *Mémoires* (Paris, 1858-67); Sir F. Hertslet, *British and Foreign State Papers* (London, 1819, and stilt in progress), and *Map of Europe by Treaty* (1875) ; *Parliamentary History* ; and *Papers Presented to Parliament.*

Sultans of the House of 'Osmán.

The dates are those of the sultan’s accession, according to the Moslem and Christian eras. A.H. A.D.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 'Osmán I | son of Er-Toghrul | 700 | 1301 |
| 2. Orkhan | son of 'Osmán I | . 726 | 1326 |
| 3. Murad I | son of Orkhan | 761 | 1359 |
| 4. Báyezíd I | son of Murád I | . 791 | 1389 |
| Interregnum |  | 804 | 1402 |
| 5. Muhammed I | son of Báyezíd I | . 816 | 1413 |
| 6. Murád II | son of Muhammed I | 824 | 1421 |
| 7. Muhammed II | son of Murád II | . 855 | 1451 |
| 8. Báyezíd II | son of Muhammed II | 886 | 1481 |
| 9. Selim I | son of Báyezíd II | 918 | 1512 |
| 10. Suleymán I | son of Selim I | . 926 | 1520 |
| 11. Selím II | son of Suleymán I | 974 | 1566 |
| 12. Murád III | son of Selám II | 982 | 1574 |
| 13. Muhammed III | son of Murád III | 1003 | 1595 |
| 14. Ahmed I | son of Muhammed III | 1012 | 1603 |
| 15. Mustafa I | son of Muhammed III | 1026 | 1617 |
| 16. 'Osmán II | son of Ahmed I | 1027 | 1618 |
| Mustafa I | (restored) | 1031 | 1622 |
| 17. Murád IV | son of Ahmed I | 1032 | 1623 |
| 18. Ibrâhîm | son of Ahmed I | 1049 | 1640 |
| 19. Muhammed IV | son of Ibrâhîm | 1058 | 1648 |
| 20. Suleymán II | son of Ibráhím | 1099 | 1687 |
| 21. Ahmed II | son of Ibrâhîm | 1102 | 1691 |
| 22. Mustafa II | son of Muhammed IV | 1106 | 1695 |
| 23. Ahmed III | son of Muhammed IV | 1115 | 1703 |
| 24. Mahmud I | son of Mustafa II | 1143 | 1730 |
| 25. 'Osmán III | son of Mustafa II | 1168 | 1754 |
| 26. Mustafa III | son of Ahmed III | 1171 | 1757 |
| 27. 'Abd-ul-Hamíd I | son of Ahmed III | 1187 | 1773 |
| 28. Selím III | son of Mustafa III | 1203 | 1789 |
| 29. Mustafa IV | son of 'Abd-ul-Hamíd I. ... | 1222 | 1807 |
| 30. Mahmúd II | son of 'Abd-ul-Hamíd I. .. | 1223 | 1808 |
| 31. 'Abd-ul-Mejid | son of Mahmud II | 1255 | 1839 |
| 32. 'Abd-ul-'Azíz | son of Mahmud II | 1277 | 1861 |
| 33. Murád V | son of 'Abd-ul-Mejíd | 1293 | 1876 |
| 34. 'Abd-ul-Hamíd II. ... | son of 'Abd-ul-Mejíd | 1293 | 1876 |