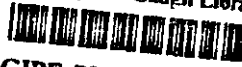


TURKEY OLD AND NEW

Historical, Geographical and Statistical.

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SUTHERLAND MENZIES,

AUTHOR OF "ROYAL FAVOURITES," "POLITICAL WOMEN," "HISTORY OF FRANCE,"
"HISTORY OF GERMANY."

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whisper of death. The Rongba, crouched with teeth chattering, was moaning, and his sudden shudders bespoke great pain. It seemed only common charity to let him have the blanket, which was in any case too small for both, so I wrapped it tightly round his head and body. He was doubled up with his chin on his knees. This small exertion was quite sufficient to make me lose the tug-of-war in which I was pulling against nature. Just like the subject who, under hypnotic influence, feels his own will and power suddenly going from him, so I felt the entire hopelessness of further struggle against the supernatural forces I was contending with. Falling backwards on the snow, I made a last desperate effort to gaze at the glittering stars . . . my sight became dim and obscured. . . .

For how long this semi-consciousness lasted, I do not know. "God! how ghastly! Doctor! Kachi!" I tried to articulate. My voice seemed choked in my throat. Was what I saw before me real? The two men, as if frozen to death by the side of each other, seemed lying on that vast white sheet of snow, motionless as statues of ice. In my dream I attempted to raise them. They were quite rigid. I knelt beside them, calling them and frantically striving to bring them back to consciousness and life. Bewildered, I turned round to look for Bijesing, and, as I did so, all sense of vitality seemed to freeze within me. I saw myself enclosed in a quickly contracting tomb of transparent ice. It was easy to realise that I too would shortly be nothing but a solid block of ice, like my companions. My legs, my arms were already congealed. Horror-stricken as I was at the approach of such a hopeless, ghastly death, my sensations were accompanied by a languor and lassitude indescribable but far from unpleasant. To some

PREFACE.

THE momentous events recently occurring in the East of Europe were the sequel and consequence of revolutions which have agitated that part of the world for several centuries. To thoroughly understand the facts now being accomplished from day to day, it is necessary to follow in its principal features, general results, and most important revolutions, the history of the formation, grandeur, and decadence of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. In tracing the historical development and ethnical peculiarities of the Turks, the author has endeavoured to give a clear idea of the institutions, manners, races, peoples, and religions of the Empire, composed of so many different elements; and also as far as practicable an accurate knowledge of the geography of those still imperfectly known countries. This last-named feature, it is hoped, will be of great service to geography as well as history, and of the utmost interest to all who follow with serious attention the progress of events affecting what in this country is broadly and generally known as the EASTERN QUESTION.

The statistics of the Ottoman Empire are derived from the most trustworthy sources. For these the Author has been greatly indebted to recent researches—notably those of M. Vladimir Jakschitj, Director of the Statistical

Department of Servia, and of Mr. J. W. Redhouse, the well-known Turkish scholar, as also Herren Behm and Wagner.

The sources to which recourse has been made in the historical portion of the work are too numerous to cite here, but which have been acknowledged either in the text or in the foot-notes.

SUTHERLAND MENZIES.

COMRIE,

ALEXANDRA ROAD,

SOUTH HAMPTSTEAD.

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and again at Vasag; he sues for peace after the disastrous "long campaign" at the hands of the Hungarian hero; restores Wallachia to Drakul, and Semendria, &c., to Brankowitch; and concludes a truce which places Servia and Wallachia under the suzerainty of Hungary; disgusted with power, on the death of his eldest son Aladdin, he abdicates, entrusting authority to his son Mahomet, then fourteen years old, and seeks retirement among the dervishes at Magnesia, 111; is speedily drawn from that retreat by the news of a crusade of German and Italian adventurers, which proposed to destroy the Ottoman power and drive the Turks into Asia; Bulgaria is devastated, and Varna besieged, 112; the Sultan defeats Hunyade and Drakul at Varna, and carries the Christian camp by assault, and massacres its defenders; resumes his projects against the remnants of the Byzantine Empire; imposing his alliance on the Duke of Athens; Amurath besieges, captures and burns Corinth, and sacks the Peloponnesus without mercy; next turns his efforts against Albania, and makes preparations for a decisive expedition against Scanderbeg, 113; but is diverted therefrom by the campaign of Hunyade in Servia, whom he defeats, 114; invades Albania with an immense army, but unsuccessfully, and next year besieges Croia, which resists him heroically, and he is compelled to raise the siege; on returning to Adrianople he dies of apoplexy, 115.

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Baffa, the Venetian, Sultana, her dominant influence with Amurath III. in the affairs of Venice; obtains a renewal of the capitulations and greater security for its commerce, 257; her protection preserves peace with the Venetians, 267.

Bagdad, founded by Almanzor *the Victorious*, brother and successor of the first Abbasside, the seat of the Empire of Islam for 500 years, 22; Almanzor, Haroun-Al-Raschid and Al-Mamoun, the three great names of the Eastern Khalifate, 30; grandeur and fall of the Khalifate; its dismemberment by the Turkish Guards, 31.

Bajazet I., son of Amurath I., surnamed Ilderim (*the Lightning*); his first act on accession is the strangling of his only surviving brother Yacoub; his first warlike effort, the reduction of Servia; assists Andronicus, son of Palæologus, to dethrone the old Emperor and his son Manuel; restores them afterwards to the throne on their promise to pay tribute, 84; Philadelphia, with Sarou-Khan and Montesché, fall under his sway and he makes inroad upon Karamania; his haughty message to Palæologus, 85; enforces submission of Bulgaria and Wallachia, and makes inroad upon Hungary; defeats Aladdin, Prince of Karaman, at Aktschai, who is taken and put to death, and the whole country incorporated in the Empire; with the reduction of Kastemouni the whole of the ancient Seljukian Empire merges in the Ottoman, 86; snatches Thessalonica from the Greeks, and defeats a Christian fleet despatched thither from Italy; his domination of Europe appears to have reached its apogee, and he assumes the title of *Sultan*, 87; defeats Sigismund, King of Hungary, at Nicopolis, and slaughters his Christian prisoners, 89; besieges Constantinople for five years and a half; the siege raised on a promise of an augmented tribute, with other humiliating concessions, 90; new accessions through his extensive conquests; reduces the whole of Greece, and plants therein colonies of Turkomans from Central Asia; threatens Constantinople with a second siege, but is diverted from it by Tamerlane, 91; war with Tamerlane, by whom he is defeated and made prisoner at Angora; his treatment during captivity; story of the iron cage; dies in the camp of Tamerlane, 96; his large empire is dismembered, and the remains of it becomes a subject of contention to his three sons, 99.

Bajazet II., son of Mahomet II., on his proclamation as Sultan, the Janis-

saries demand an amnesty for their disorders, the accession bounty, the banishment of the favourite Mustapha Pacha, and the elevation of Ishak Bey to the vizierate, all of which he grants, and their tyranny is thus consecrated; character of Bajazet II. (called the Soft) is thrown by the destinies of the Empire into wars almost perpetual; his brother Djem takes up arms against him, whom he defeats near Jenischehr; ransoms Broussa, which the Janissaries demand for pillage, 160; defeats Djem again at Konieh, who is obliged to flee a second time, and afterwards proposes an equal share of territory, but is refused by the Sultan; Keduk Ahmed, the conqueror of Kaffa and Otranto, put to death on account of his pride and popularity, 161; signs a treaty with the Knights of Rhodes to remain at peace with the order and to pay it an annual pension of 45,000 ducats for keeping Djem in custody, 162; the projected conquest of Constantinople and Jerusalem by Charles VIII. of France, spreads terror and hope throughout the East; the Pope, Venice, and Ferdinand of Naples, to oppose it, solicit the Sultan to make a descent upon Italy, who, instructed by the Venetians in all the details of the conspiracy, extinguished it in the blood of 40,000 Christians, 163; in Hungary and Bosnia a war of pillage and atrocities nearly permanent, in which Kinis, Jaxieh, Tekeli, and other Christian chiefs rival the pachas in ferocity; the Sultan renews the truce for five years concluded with the King of Hungary; Herzegovina subjected without resistance, and incorporated in the Ottoman Empire; turns his arms against Moldavia and seizes upon Kilia and Akerman; a serious war undertaken against the Sultan of Egypt; the Egyptians obtain a great victory between Adana and Tarsus and pillage the Ottoman camp; an honourable peace concluded between the two Mussulman princes, 164; war recommenced overtly with Hungary; an attempt to surprise Belgrade fails, but Transylvania, Croatia, Dalmatia, Illyria, Carniola and Styria desolated; the Turks defeated by the Hungarians at Vlach, but take their revenge the year following, slaying 25,000 of the latter; first relations of the Ottoman Empire with Russia; Ivan III.

making friendly propositions to the Sultan through the medium of the Khan of the Crimea, 165; pacific relations entered into with Poland; concludes a treaty with John Albert, but that good understanding interrupted through both princes contending for the suzerainty of Moldavia; on John Albert invading that country, the Turks drive him out and make two irruptions into Poland, pillaging Jaroslaw and burning several towns; rupture between the Porte and the Venetians; a naval combat, fought near Sapienza, opening the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto to the fleet, the city surrenders; Iskender Pacha invades Friuli, crosses the Isonzo and ravages the Venetian territory, and appears under the walls of Vicenza; the Venetians seize upon Cephalonia, and burn, at Previsa, a squadron of forty Turkish ships, but later, lose Modon, Coron, and Navarino; two treaties concluded with Venice and Hungary, in which all the Christian States are comprised, 166; the last years of Bajazet's reign troubled by the ambitious pretensions of his sons; a struggle appearing imminent, the Sultan distributes the chief governments amongst his three sons—Korkud, Ahmed, and Selim; the ambition of the latter not being satisfied, he revolts and marches towards Roumelia; his father sends an army against him, which is forced to retire; the Sultan treats with his son, and Selim obtains the government of Semendria and Widdin, 167; on entering Adrianople as a sovereign, Selim is defeated near Tchorli and flees to the Crimea; the Janissaries force the Sultan to recall his son, and conduct him in triumph to Constantinople; Bajazet cedes the empire to Selim, and dies on his way to Dimotika, his birthplace, 168.

Bajazet, Prince, son of Solyman the Great, the plot of Lala Mustapha to effect his ruin; is incited to insult his brother Selim, 228; is threatened with disgrace by the Sultan by ordering him to exchange his government of Konieh for that of Amasia; burns his father's letters, and takes up arms, is conquered, and flees to Persia; delivered up to the agents of his brother, is murdered, with his five sons, and the throne thus secured to Selim, 229.

Bajazet the Perdue, last represen-

tative of the dynasty of the Isfendiaris suddenly attacked by Bajazet I. shuts himself up in Sinope and treats with the conqueror, who leaves him that town and its territory; but, not thinking himself in safety, he flees and seeks a protector in Timour, 87.

Barbarossa (*Red Beard*), see Chair-eddin.

Baton, grandson of Zinghis Khan, leader of the Golden Horde, overruns and barbarizes Russia, 28.

Bathori, Stephen, Vöivode of Transylvania, with Paul Kinia, inflicts a memorable defeat on the Turks at Kenger-Mess, near Karlsbourg, 146.

Bektash, Hadji, a celebrated derviah, consecrates the corps of Janissaries, 71.

Bell-Ourosch, son of Voukkan, entitles himself Grand Duke of Servia, 87.

Bochari, Seid (called *Emir-Sultan*), Grand Sheik of Broussa, leads 500 dervishes to the siege of Constantinople on the promise of pillage, and who claim as their share the nuns of the convents therein; gives the signal for a desperate assault which lasts till sunset, when the Turks burn their machines and retire, the Greeks attributing their deliverance to the Virgin Mary having appeared on the walls, 107.

Bosnia created by Voukkan a State, sometimes independent of, sometimes vassal of, Hungary becomes an independent kingdom under the Ban Stephen Tvarko, 68.

Boujide, the sovereigns of Persia, destroy the power of the Turkish guards to replace it by their own more systematic tyranny, 32.

Bragadino, Marc Antonio, valiantly defends Famagosta against Mustapha Pacha, who, in spite of the capitulation, has the barbarity to cause its defender to be flayed alive and quartered, 248.

Bulgarians, their Tartar origin; establish themselves in Moesia towards end of 7th century; for three centuries the terror of the Byzantine Emperors; subdued by John Zimisces and converted to Christianity, they render themselves once more independent; Basil annexes them afresh to his Empire; they regain their independence and wage fierce war against the Franks; fall subsequently under the domination of the Serb Kings;

again form a separate State under the *Kral* Sisman, and follow the Serbs in all their wars against the Turks, 69.

Burton, Edward, ambassador to the Porte from Queen Elizabeth, demands that cruisers might be allowed to molest the commerce of the Spaniards; his demands eluded without being positively rejected, 266.

Byzantine Empire, its caducity, 47; St. Chrysostom's description of a Byzantine Emperor; description of its people, 48; their venality and servility, 49; its losses at the period of Othoman's death, 56.

Cæsar Romanus Diogenes, the Byzantine Emperor, encouraged by the success of three campaigns against Alp Arslan, advances with 100,000 men into Media; Alp's overtures of peace being met by a demand that he should surrender his capital as a pledge of his sincerity, the Sultan arrays his cavalry on the plain of Konogo; at the close of the hard-fought battle, Romanus, left almost alone, is disarmed and led before Alp Arslan, who sets his foot upon the neck of the Emperor, but afterwards treats him with kindness, 84; Romanus is put to death by his subjects, 85.

Candia (*Crete*), siege of, one of the most remarkable in history; its acquisition costs the Turks twenty-five years fighting, 811-12; an attempt to relieve it by the Duke de Navailles in 1669 having failed, the garrison is compelled to capitulate; a peace terminates a struggle in which the Venetians lost 80,000 and the Turks more than 100,000 men, 831-32.

Cantacuzene, John, joint Emperor with John Palæologus vigorously repulses the attack of Orchan upon Constantinople, 63; profiting by the minority of John Palæologus, whilst regent he assumes the purple and declares himself colleague of the young Emperor; seeking absolute sovereignty, in order to carry on civil war, summons to his aid Umer Bey, Prince of Aidin; the latter, recalled to Asia by an attack of the Venetians having abandoned his ally, Orchan intervenes, and demands of Cantacuzene, his daughter's hand, which is accorded him; in spite of the alliance and ties of relationship, a band of Ottomans ravage afresh the coast of

Thrace; solicited by both parties, Orchan finds himself sole arbiter of the Greek Empire, 64; Cantacuzene in vain offers Orchan 40,000 ducats for the ransom of Gallipoli, 65.

Cantacuzene, Michael, surnamed *Sheitanogli*, "son of Satan"; his intrigues and enormous wealth; the splendour of his palace rivals the Seraglio; the fate of whole provinces in his hands; gains his influence through the favour of the Vizier Sokolli; incurs the wrath of Amurath III., and is hanged before the gate of his own palace, 261.

Capistrano, John, the Franciscan, preaches a crusade in Hungary against the Turks; determines the raising of the siege of Belgrade by heading a vigorous sortie, 130.

Carlowitz, Treaty of, entails the loss to the Turks of Hungary and Transylvania, the Morea, Dalmatia, Podolia, the Ukraine, and Azof—the first great gap made in the Ottoman Empire; from that moment it ceased to be formidable in Europe; its decadence could no longer be arrested; and the Russians, by acquiring an entrance to the southern seas, commence their European existence, 379.

Castriot, John, Prince of Albania, compelled to deliver up his four sons to Amurath II., who at Castriot's death takes possession of the country, 110.

Castriot, George, fourth son of John, called by the Turks "Iskender Bey" and by Europeans *Scanderbeg*, "the dragon of Albania," obtains the favour of Amurath II., and the command of 5,000 men in his army; but mindful of his religion and country, abandons the infidels after the first battle of the "long campaign"; kills the Sultan's secretary, and flees into Albania; with a band of 600 partizans forces the gates of Croia and massacres the Turkish garrison; a general insurrection ensues, and in thirty days finds himself master of Albania; defeats four armies successively sent against him, 114; harasses the immense army of Amurath by incessant attacks whilst besieging Croia; repulses the overtures of the Sultan, who tries to negotiate with him, 115; sustains with indefatigable perseverance the attacks of the Turks, and wins the admiration even of his enemies; Mahomet II.,

offers him peace, and leaves him in tranquil possession of Epirus and Albania, 132; dies of fever at Alessio; his tomb opened by Mahomet II., who exhibits his remains to the admiring Moslems; pieces of his bones sought for with avidity to be converted into talismans, 139.

Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote," loses his left arm in the battle of Lepanto, 250.

Cesarini, Cardinal, papal legate, summons Ladislas, King of Hungary, to tear up the treaty (1444) which placed Servia and Wallachia under the suzerainty of Hungary; takes command of an army of German and Italian adventurers with the design of destroying the Ottoman power, 113; is slain at the battle of Varna, 113.

Chaireddin Barbarossa (*Red-beard*), admiral of Solyman's fleet; son of a Sipahi of Mitylene, devotes himself to piracy during the reign of Bajazet II.; enters the service of Mahommed, Sultan of Tunis; his piratical descents upon Cherçell, Bougia and Algiers; makes himself master of the latter by assassinating the Moorish prince; does homage for his conquest to the Sultan, and receives from him the title of Beylerbey of Algiers, which port becomes a nest of corsairs; disperses a Spanish squadron and carries away from Andalusia 70,000 moors; captures two sail of Doria's fleet and burns eighteen vessels off Messina, 205; created Capudan-pacha; equips a formidable fleet of eighty-four ships, with which he sacks Reggio, Fondi, and other Italian strongholds; steers for Africa and takes possession of Tunis in the Sultan's name; Charles V. resolves to take Tunis, but Barbarossa, despairing of defending the town, risks an encounter in the open; abandoned by his African auxiliaries is forced to flee; Tunis being pillaged by the conquerors, 30,000 inhabitants are massacred, and 50,000 Christian captives set free, 206; ravages the islands of the Archipelago and the Ægean, most of which fall to the Turks; then obtains a brilliant victory over a Christian fleet commanded by Andrea Doria, 213; captures Nice; his insolence at Toulon induces Francis I. to pay him 800,000 crowns to quit that harbour; again spreads terror and desolation along

the Italian coasts, whence he carries off 14,000 Christians, the Corsair-captain's last notable exploit, 220.

Chardin, the traveller, his account of the Ottoman State at the commencement of the reign of Mahomet IV., 317.

Charles V., Emperor of Germany, his vast possessions on his accession, 185; accuses Francis I. (France) openly of treason against Christendom by his alliance with Solyman the Great; Francis formally denies the accusation and tells Charles V. that "he lied in his throat," 198; his first appearance at the head of his army against Solyman attended with considerable glory and success, 202; resolves to retake Tunis in the hope of dealing a mortal blow to the Turco-French alliance, and takes command of a powerful armament; carries the place after a month of continual fighting, 30,000 inhabitants massacred and 50,000 Christians released, 206; that feat fills up the measure of power and glory of the Emperor, 207; Charles and Ferdinand desirous of peace, become necessary for both through the revolt of the Lutheran princes, consent to pay the Porte an annual subsidy; a truce for five years concluded with the Sultan, the Emperor, and Ferdinand, 221; the Imperialists capture Szegedin, but are surprised before the town and cut in pieces, 223.

Charles VIII. of France, his projected crusade against Constantinople and Jerusalem; purchases from Thomas Palæologus his rights to the throne of the East; distributes arms and money throughout Macedonia, Greece and Albania, 162; and the route of the French is marked out from Otranto to Avlona, from Avlona to Byzantium; claims the person of Prince Djem, with whom he hopes to kindle war in the Turkish provinces; is hailed in Italy with the titles of "Defender of the Church" and "Liberator of the Faith," and spreads terror and hope throughout the East; the Pope, Venice, and Ferdinand of Naples, in order to oppose the French conquest, solicit the Sultan to make a descent upon Italy; Bajazet II., instructed by the Venetians in all the details of the conspiracy, extinguishes it in the blood of 40,000 Christians, 163.

Chelibi, Yakoub, only surviving brother of Bajazet I., murdered by him on his accession; this example of fratricide becomes a standing law of the Ottoman Empire, 84.

Christian era, that portion of it which preceded the birth of Islamism, 27.

Cicala, the renegade, a Turkish *Corps d'armée* defeated under his command by the Persian Prince Hamsa with the loss of 20,000 men, 287.

Condolmierl, Cardinal, commandant of the pontifical fleet, enters upon a crusade to drive the Turks into Asia, 112.

Constantine (Dragozes) the Greek Prince, defender of the Morea, sends ambassadors to Mahomet II. on his accession, 115.

Corvinus, Matthias, King of Hungary, makes a treaty with Wlad the Devil to attack the Ottomans, 135; flings Wlad into prison, 136.

Cossacks, the, of the Ukraine, their voluntary submission to Mahomet IV. increases for a time the already vast limits of the Ottoman domination; locality and extent of their country; from its position it becomes necessary to seek a protector; their military institution useful and politic so long as the Turks and Tartars menaced the liberty of Europe; their incursions becoming nothing more than brigandage, the kings of Poland are urged to repress them; finding the domination of Poland irksome and galling, they seek to secure the protection of the Turks, 843; upon this a Polish army is sent into their country, and war breaks out between the Sultan and the King of Poland, 844.

Dédé-Sultan (father and lord), a Turk of obscure birth, gives himself out as a prophet, and heads a revolt of dervishes near Smyrna, and goes about preaching equality, 103; mustering to the number of 10,000 strong at Mount Stylarios, they exterminate the first body of troops sent to disperse them; Dédé afterwards defeated in a sanguinary battle by Amurath, the Sultan's son, and put to the sword with all his adherents; this revolt involved an attempt of the Christian races to regain their independence, 104.

Devlet Sheral, sole survivor of the race of Zinghis Khan, becomes founder of the Khans of the Crimea, 143.

Djighala Zadé, son of the renegade Cicala, made governor of the province of Bagdad, seizes upon Disfoul and several other strongholds, and defeats the governors of Loristan and Hamadan, 268.

Djem or Zizim, Prince, younger son of Mahomet II., governor of Karamania, his character; his understanding with the Vizier Karamani, to conceal his father's death, but the truth being suspected, the Janissaries rise and put the Vizier to death, 159; the messenger to Djem intercepted, and warned in time; Bajazet causes himself to be proclaimed Sultan; Djem takes up arms, marches upon Broussa, defeats a corps of 2,000 Janissaries, and enters the city; his brother Bajazet advancing with an army to maintain his rights, Djem dividing his insufficient forces, is defeated near Jenischehr and seeks refuge with the Sultan of Egypt, 160; next year returns from Cairo to Aleppo, allies himself with Kasim Bey, last of the Karaman princes, and besieges Konieh; compelled to raise the siege by Kuduk Ahmed; the governor of Angora is slain, and the rebel prince obliged to flee a second time; proposes to Bajazet an equal share of territory, is refused, and throws himself into the arms of the enemies of the Empire; sends a secret agent to the Grand Master of Rhodes to propose a treaty; is received in the island with great pomp, and a treaty concluded securing great advantages to the Order in the event of his becoming Sultan; is made however to take his departure for France, 161; some days after, the Knights sign a treaty with Bajazet II., who engages to remain at peace with the Order and pay it an annual pension of 45,000 ducats for keeping his brother in custody; the Pope, King of Hungary, and the Emperor, in vain demand that he should be set at liberty, hoping to make him assist in weakening the Ottoman Empire; arrives at Nice and thence successively transferred as a captive to various strongholds during seven years; delivered up at length to Pope Innocent VIII., and on his death, to Pope Alexander Borgia, who offers to get rid of him for 800,000 ducats, 162;

but gives up his captive poisoned, who dies at Naples; his love for the beautiful Helen of Sassenage; his captivity and the events consequent upon it contribute to multiply the relations of the Ottomans with Western Europe, 168.

Djouneld, lieutenant of Solyman, son of Bajazet I., attempts to found an independent principality by seizing upon Ephesus, Smyrna, and Pergamus; confronted by Mahomet I. he sues for peace, and is afterwards made governor of Nicopolis, 102; supports the pretender Mustapha in his invasion of Thessaly, 104.

Doria, Andrea, the Genoese admiral of Charles V., seizes upon Coron, and excites the Greeks to revolt, 202; is compelled to put into Messina to escape from Barbarossa's fleet, 205.

Doroszensko, Hetman of the Cossacks, offers Mahomet IV. the suzerainty of the Ukraine; the Sultan gives him the investiture and title of Sandjak-Bey; that alliance causes war between the Porte and Poland, 844; during that war, the Hetman having offered his aid to the Porte, which, being rejected, out of pique or revenge, he submits himself, with all his people, to the protectorate of Russia; on hearing this, the Sultan draws from prison Georges Kiemielniski, son of an old Hetman, and nominates him in the place of Doroszensko, but the Cossacks refuse to recognize the authority of Kiemielniski; the Porte then invades Moldavia and Podolia, advances to besiege Cehryn, and the Tartars hurry up from the Crimea; the Cossacks and Russians, in order to hinder the junction of the two armies, fall upon the Tartars and cut them in pieces; the Turks, terrified, recross the Bug, 348.

Dousohan, Stephen, the Servian conqueror and legislator, possesses by himself, or by his vassals the whole of what was Turkey in Europe; causes himself to be crowned, at Uskoup, Emperor of the Romans and Triballes, and conceives the project of destroying the Empire of the East; the Serb Empire dismembered under his successor, Oursoch V., 68.

Duquesne, the French Admiral, bombards Chios to compel the Tripolitan corsairs to make their submission to France and deliver up the

French slaves; the Porte demands a heavy sum of money in reparation of damages, and in default of which threatens the life of the Ambassador and of all the Franks, 860; Duquesne arrives in the Dardanelles with ten ships, and the dispute is adjusted by the Ambassador personally making the Sultan a present, 861.

Emir al Omara (or *Chief of Chiefs*) the, supersedes the office of Vizier in the Khalifate, and becomes the real sovereign of the State.

Eugene, Prince of Savoy, in command of the Imperial army, after a series of skilful marches and counter-marches, falls upon the Turks at the fords of the Theiss, near Zenta, and signally defeats them; 10,000 perish in the river, the Grand Vizier is slain, the Sultan, Mustapha II., takes flight, and the conquerors enter Bosnia, 877.

Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, (afterwards King of Hungary and Bohemia), brother of Charles V.; a French ambassador and his twelve attendants assassinated by the Pacha of Bosnia, with the privy, it is supposed, of Ferdinand, 187; claims the vacant throne of Hungary, 192; encounters a rival claimant, John Zapoly, at Tokay, and defeats him; vainly endeavours to bring over the Sultan to his interests, who imprisons his envoys, 193; sends an embassy to Solyman, which, after enduring the insults of the Grand Vizier, leads to pothing, 197-99; awaits at Linz the succours of the German princes to defend Vienna against 300,000 Turks; the defence one of the most brilliant feats in the history of Germany, 197; the Sultan refuses to acknowledge Ferdinand either as King of Hungary or of Bohemia, but simply as lieutenant of Charles V., 199; tries the effect of a new embassy at Nissa, but his envoys undergo humiliations strikingly in contrast with the magnificent reception of the French ambassador, 200; concludes a peace with the Porte, the first made by the house of Austria with the Ottomans, 203.

Ferhad Bey, commander of the Turkish army, causes the sieges of Tebriz and Tiflis to be raised; main-

tains a secret understanding with the Turcomans of the Persian army; fights the great battle of Grues, which lasts three days, ending in the defeat of the Persians, 267; invades Karabagh, takes Ghendjé, and converts it into a stronghold, 268.

Feriol, de, ambassador of Louis XIV., makes seven campaigns with the Turks, but offends the Ottoman Court by conceitedness, and insults the Sultan by presenting himself wearing a sword at his side, 377; tries to traverse the negotiations for peace with Austria, opened through the mediation of England and Holland, 378.

Feudal System, the Turkish; Mahomet II. introduces the old feudal usages of the Seljukian Empire, called the Timariot system; in some respects singularly parallel with the English feudal system; in conjunction with the tributaries of Christian chiefdom, it mainly consolidated the Turkish power in Europe; contrasted favourably in some points with the Western system, 155; the Turkish feudality military and territorial; the decline of cultivation, credit and population not essentially due to the feudal system, 156; the old system has passed away without the substitution of anything better, but with the aggravation of its worst elements, 157.

Feuillade, the Duke de, with 1,200 French gentlemen, attempt by a sortie the deliverance of Candia; they spread a panic in the Turkish camp, and slay some 1,200, but, surrounded by thousands they retreat, leaving 100 dead or wounded, 329.

Fedor Ivanovitch, Czar of Russia, sends ambassadors with rich presents to Amurath III., 267.

Germigny, Baron de, ambassador of Henry III. (France) acquires great influence with the Divan; rescues numerous Frenchmen sold into slavery and obtains reparation for pillage committed by the Barbary corsairs; regulates the new coral fishery of the Marseilles adventurers upon the coast of Tunis; obtains the nomination of a Greek patriarch and a Voivode of Wallachia in spite of the opposition of favourites; favours with his protection the affairs and subjects of the Pope, of the Emperor, of the Signory

of Venice, the Republic of Ragusa, the Grand Master of Malta, and the renewal of the privileges of the Holy Places of Jerusalem and Sinai, &c. Germany, however, appreciates at its proper value the alliance and good-will of the Turks, foreseeing the decadence of the Empire with no longer a Solyman to direct it, 259; presents a Memorial to the Sultan on the wrongs of his nation, which is sent back with a threatening reply; the closing of the churches brings his irritation to a climax; their reopening purchased by presents, 265-6.

Ghazan, King of the Mongols, de-thrones Aladdin III., last of the Seljukides, 52.

Gheraj, Mohammed, Khan of the Crimea, withdraws his aid in spite of remonstrances from Osman Pacha in Daghestan; by his desertion, draws upon himself the displeasure of the Porte, is deposed, but offering resistance is taken with arms in hand and put to death; his brother Islam Gheraj replacing him, 264.

Gratiani, Caspar, Voivode of Moldavia, courts the favour of Sigismund III. of Poland by sending him intercepted letters addressed to Bethlem Gabor; is deposed on its discovery, but being assisted by the Poles with an army, he fights an obstinate battle near Jassy against Iskander Pacha; is defeated and perishes in the retreat, 296.

Greek Empire, the, its effete condition in the middle of the fifteenth century; Constantinople existing only by sufferance of the Turks until it yields to the arms of Mahomet II.; with its fall the curtain falls on the nations of antiquity, and the final establishment of the Turks in Europe forms the first great episode of Modern History, 123.

Greeks, the Byzantine, their corruption and degeneracy, 40; purchase peace of the Barbarians instead of fighting them, 50; their corruption of Christianity, 51.

Greek Fire, use of the, 50, 120.

Hamsa, the Persian Prince, defeats the renegade Cicala near Schembl-Ghazan, with a loss to the Ottomans of 20,000 men, 267.

Hamsa Bey, brother of Bajezid Pacha, causes the arch-rebel Djouneid,

with all his family, to be strangled in prison, 108.

Harsbome (or Harburn), ambassador of Queen Elizabeth (England), charged to demand from Amurath III. freedom of commerce for English ships in Ottoman waters; which is acceded to in spite of the opposition of the ambassadors of France and Venice, 260.

Haroun Al-Raschid, Khalife of Bagdad, his relations with Charlemagne; one of the three great names of the Eastern Khalifate, 23, 30.

Hassan (called *the Old Man of the Mountain*), chief and prophet of the Sect of the *Bathenians* or *Assassins*; three Khalifes slain by his adherents, as well as several heroes of the Crusades, 40; the Mongols track them to their retreats and their last chief surrenders himself into the hands of the great Khan of Mangou, fourth successor of Zinghis, 41.

Haye, De la, French Ambassador, affronts the Grand Vizier Kupruli Mahommed, 317; this personal slight is the cause of divers insults offered to the French during some twenty years; the Vizier finds an occasion for giving vent to his resentment during the war in Candia; orders the son of De la Haye to decipher certain correspondence, who refusing is maltreated and flung into a dungeon, 319; Mazarin demands amends and the dismissal of the Vizier; Blondel the envoy, unable to obtain an audience of the Sultan, returns with his letters; Mazarin anxious to prevent a rupture recalls De la Haye, 319.

Haye, De la, son of the above, is promised by Ahmed Kupruli, the new Vizier, a fair reception as French ambassador in 1666; his haughty demeanour displeases Kupruli, who dismisses him with disdain and reproaches; De la Haye demands a fresh audience, which leads to another altercation during which the ambassador is struck, arrested and detained for three days; the affair is compromised by a third audience, when Kupruli overwhelms De la Haye with kind attentions, politeness and presents, 327; he labours secretly and meanly to maintain himself in office, 332.

Henry II. (France) takes care to keep up friendly relations with the Porte, the alliance being almost solely

directed to the interests of commerce and protection of Christians in the East, 224; his sons, guided by their astute mother, Catherine de' Medici, follow the policy of their grandfather, Francis I., 225.

Henry III. (France) deserting his throne of Poland to return to France, thus miscarries the sole chance of securing the accession of Poland to the Turco-French alliance, an accession that would not only have checked the aggrandisement of Austria, but hindered the rise of Russia, 256; an embassy from Amurath III. receives a magnificent reception; Henry's want of a navy compels him to send his ambassadors in a Venetian vessel, 258.

Hohenlohe, general of the Emperor Leopold I. (Germany), and Zriny, Ban of the Croats, seize upon Presnitz, Babosca, and Baris, and burn the town of Fűtskirchen with more than 500 villages, 322.

Holy League, the, an alliance between Pope Pius V., Philip II. of Spain, and the Venetians against Selim II., 248; another league against the Turks formed by Innocent XI., the Emperor Leopold, John Sobieski, the Czar Ivan Alexiowitch, and the Republic of Venice; the war proclaimed against Mahomet IV., called the Holy War, lasts till the peace of Carlowitz, 363.

Hunyade (or Hunniades), John Corvinus, surnamed the *White Knight*, Voivode of Transylvania, arrests the invasions of the Turks during 20 years; raised by his merits to command the Hungarian armies, Ladislas owed to him his throne; defends Hermanstadt against the Turks, kills 20,000, and drives the rest beyond the Danube, 110; and sends the heads of the Turkish generals to the Kral of Servia; achieves a victory at Vasagas as complete as the first against 80,000 Turks; his "long campaign" still more disastrous to the Ottomans, and Amurath is compelled to sue to him for peace; a truce of ten years places Servia and Wallachia under the suzerainty of Hungary, 111; joins a crusade with King Ladislas, Drakul, and a body of German and Italian adventurers with the design of destroying the Ottoman power; is defeated and put to flight by Amurath II. in the battle of Varna, 113; in-

vades and ravages Servia, wages a terrible and unequal struggle for three days with Amurath at Kassova, but, betrayed by the Wallachians, is compelled to flee, 115; in the campaign of Mahomet II. against Servia, assists the Kral Georges to defeat the Turks, and obtains a truce, 129; Hunyade with an army throws himself into Belgrade besieged by the Sultan, destroys the Turkish flotilla and repulses every assault; at length a vigorous sortie throws the Ottoman camp into disorder and determines the raising of the siege; Mahomet II. withdraws wounded, leaving 24,000 dead and all his artillery; the saviours of the city only shortly survive their triumph; Hunyade succumbs at the end of fifteen days, 130.

Ibrahim Pacha, vizier of Solyman the Great, a Christian by birth, and son of a sailor of Parga; his education and mental qualities; becomes page and favourite of Solyman and afterwards first Vizier; his nomination angers Ahmed Pacha, who, rushing into open rebellion, is delivered up by the Arabs and put to death, 183; possesses the ring worn by Francis I. at Pavia, 187; is won over to the interests of King John Zapoly after the battle of Tokay, 193; appointed Seraskier, directs the siege of Vienna, 197; ordered to reduce Bagdad and bring back to obedience the Khan of Bidlis; receives the submission of places about Lake Van, and enters Tebriz without obstacle, 204; concludes an alliance with France which, under the form of a commercial treaty, was in fact a political league—his last political act; wrings from the Sultan first the deposition and next the condemnation to death of the Defterdar Iskender Tchelebi, whose wealth and fame gave him umbrage; assumes the significant title of *Seraskier-Sultan*, at which presumption the offended Sultan orders him to be strangled, 211.

Ibrahim I., youngest son of Achmet I. and brother of Amurath IV., humours the House of Austria, enjoins Rakoczy, Prince of Transylvania, to discontinue war against the Emperor and break with Sweden; recaptures Azof from the Cossacks; all his efforts directed against the Republic of

Venice; his son having been captured at sea and detained in Candia by the Venetian commander, the Sultan resolves to exterminate all the Christians in his States; confines the ambassadors to their houses, closes the offices of the Frank merchants, and lays an embargo on their ships, 310; directs a great expedition against Candia, the acquisition of which costs twenty-five years' fighting; the Turks fail before Candia and in their attacks on Dalmatia; the religious zeal of the Catholic world finds vent in cries for war against the infidels, 311; the vices of the Sultan rather than the courage of the Candians retard the capture of the city; the favourite Sultanas devour the revenues of the State and dispose at will of every appointment; the army weary of this shameful tyranny, the spirit of revolt is again aroused; the Janissaries depose Ibrahim, and the principal dignitaries cause him to be strangled, 312.

Ibrahim, Grand Vizier of Mahomet IV., succeeds Kara Mustapha; hesitates to accept the charge of governing the Empire amidst the perils threatening it on all sides, 359; arrests the march of the Imperialists by heroically defending Buda; orders Tekeli to be confined in the Seven Towers, 364.

Isakander Pacha, governor of Silistria, defeats a Polish army under Caspar Gratiani in a great battle near Jassy, 296.

Jews, the, occupy an important position in the Empire; monopolize most branches of commerce, 285.

John, son of Andronicus, succeeds to the throne of Constantinople on the abdication of Manuel; Bajazet I. reappears under the walls and haughtily orders the gates to be opened; Christian-like answer of the Byzantines; the Sultan is diverted from undertaking a second siege by the approach of Timour, 91; John, finding himself incapable of defending Constantinople against Amurath II. cedes it to the Venetians, 109.

John, Don, of Austria, the victory of Lepanto creates the reputation of, 250.

Jurissich, Nicholas, at the head of only 700 men, inflicts a humiliating

disgrace upon Solyman *the Great*, who is repulsed before the little town of Güns in eleven assaults and at length obliged to accept a capitulation, 201.

Jurked Pacha, governor of Amasia, makes himself master by treason of the most turbulent chiefs on the Oriental side of Diarbekir, and secures tranquillity upon that frontier, 108.

Kablovitch Milosch, a noble Serb, assassinates Amurath I. during the battle of Kasseova, and overtaken in flight is cut in pieces, 82.

Kara Mustapha, the Kaimacan, succeeds his brother-in-law, Ahmed Kupruli, as grand vizier; maintains himself in power during seven years; the accession of that unworthy heir of the Kuprulis marks the beginning of the period of decadence; his pride and most scandalous ostentation; to meet his lavish expenditure needed enormous sums, which he procured by the most shameful means and cruel extortions; his venality; he sells governments, dignities, and justice, 347; manifests no more talent as a general than probity as an administrator; opposes the opening of negotiations with the victorious Russians and Cossacks, and takes command of an expedition against them; Cehryn only taken after a long and murderous siege; continually harassed by the Russians, the retreat of the Turks resembles à rout; they lose a great portion of their artillery and baggage; a peace at last concluded at Radzin, 348; resolves to openly aid the Hungarian malcontents under Count Emmerich Tekeli, who enters into a formal treaty with the Porte, and several conquests are effected; fixes the heavy conditions of a peace with Austria; takes command of a large but disorderly army transferred to him by the Sultan at Belgrade and talks of renewing the conquests of Solyman, 351; some prompt and easy successes exalt his ambition, and contrary to the advice of Tekeli and others, he resolves to besiege Vienna; advances direct upon that capital and encamps under its walls, 352; through his dilatoriness the Duke of Lorraine throws 12,000 men into the city; he meets with a sturdy resistance, and, when on the point of delivering an assault, a fresh army under John

Sobieski arrives to the succour of Vienna; Kara Mustapha opens the trenches but encounters an obstinate defence, 354; the King of Poland, the Elector of Bavaria and the Duke of Lorraine having joined forces, the Turks are put to flight on all sides, leaving 10,000 dead on the field, 355; seized with a panic, they abandon their camp and baggage, the booty amounting to 15,000,000 crowns, 356; campaign terminated by the capture of Gran, which had been almost a century and a half in the hands of the Turks, 358; Mahomet IV. enraged at these reverses, causes Kara Mustapha to be beheaded at Belgrade, and his head taken to the Sultan on a silver dish, 359.

Kasim Bey, last of the princes of Karaman, joins Prince Djem in besieging Konieh; makes submission to Bajazet II., and all Karamania is pacified, 161.

Kasim Pacha, replaces Ahmed Pacha, put to death as a rebel in the government of Egypt, 183.

Katzianer, general of Ferdinand of Austria, his disastrous defeat by the Ottoman cavalry; is thrown into prison at Vienna; makes his escape, essays to sell himself to the Turks but perishes by assassination before he could consummate his treason, 214.

Keduk Ahmed, conqueror of Kafia and Otranto, compels Prince Djem to raise the siege of Konieh; but rendering himself odious to Bajazet II. alike by his pride and popularity, is put to death, 161.

Klemelniski, George, son of an old Hetman of the Cossacks, is drawn from prison by Mahomet IV., and nominated in the place of Doroszenako, but the Cossacks refuse to recognize his authority; joins in the attack on Cehryn, taken only after a long and sanguinary siege, 348.

Kinis, Paul, Count of Temeswar, long a terror to the Turks inflicts upon them a memorable defeat near Kenger-Meas, 146.

Konigsmark, Count, a Swede, commands a large force of Germans in the Venetian army in the *Holy War* against the Turks, 363.

Koran, the, intended at first only for Arabia, Mahomet's native country, 7; Mussulman society springs from it in its entirety, 8; its dogmas and precepts, 9-10; its errors, 11; the

triple error contained in its code the ruin of all the Empires that Islam has successively raised, 15.

Kruppa, battle of, the Imperialists defeated in the, their heads sent to Constantinople, where the Austrian ambassador is compelled to redeem them from the hands of the executioner, 257.

Kupruli, Mahommed, Grand Vizier of Mahomet IV., situation of the Empire on his being raised to that post, 317; takes offence at not receiving the customary visit and presents from the French ambassador De la Haye, and a serious rupture is the result; becomes infuriated by a correspondence in cipher intercepted by a renegade, which discloses the secret assistance given by France to the Venetians; orders the ambassador's son, on his refusal to decipher the letters, to be maltreated, 318; and afterwards thrown into a dungeon; detains De la Haye at Adrianople under strict watch until after his return from the war in Transylvania; anxious to prevent a rupture, Mazarin sends an envoy with a letter from Louis XIV.; Kupruli receives him superciliously and threatens to send away De la Haye ignominiously; the envoy returns with his letters; Mazarin recalls De la Haye, 319; Mazarin and Kupruli both die in the same year; a comparison between the two ministers, who both exercised a veritable tutelage over their sovereigns and raised up again the States they governed; Kupruli's death-bed advice to the Sultan; Mahomet's last request to his Grand Vizier, 320.

Kupruli, Ahmed, son of Kupruli Mahommed, inherits the functions and authority of his father, who bequeaths to him the termination of two wars; Venice and Austria in vain open negotiations; Ahmed crosses the Danube, lays siege to Neuhausel, 320, and captures that stronghold, the bulwark of Hungary, and which entails the submission of the adjacent fortresses, 321; the menacing tide of Mussulman invasion arrested by the celebrated Montecuculli, who defeats the Turks in the battle of St. Gothard, and throws them into a disorderly flight, in which nearly 25,000 were slain or drowned in the Raab, 322; a treaty concluded at Vasvar for a twenty years' truce, 323; after an at-

tempt to relieve Candia with a large French force under the Duke de Navailles, the garrison is compelled to capitulate, 331; Kupruli shares in the glory of this success and the Sultan lavishes upon him the most signal proofs of his favour, 332; the Vizier's haughty treatment of the French ambassador Nointel so enrages Louis XIV. that a fleet is prepared to obtain by force a renewal of the alliance; Kupruli relents, and negotiations are recommenced but broken off several times, until the Great King threatening the Turks with his vengeance, the Divan greatly alarmed, causes the capitulations to be drawn up even upon the memoranda of Nointel, 339; the Empire under the administration of Kupruli having regained the summit of its power, he dies a few days after signing the Treaty of Daoud, which closed the war between Poland and Turkey, having borne during fifteen years the heaviest burthen of government; after Sokolli the first among the ministers who have directed the Ottoman Empire, 346.

Kupruli, Mustapha, *the Virtuous*, on his appointment as Grand Vizier, shows himself worthy of the illustrious name he bears, 371; infuses vigour into the government, reforms abuses, regulates anew the taxation and restores the finances; having secured payment of the troops, very soon raises an army more numerous than those which his predecessors had collected by dints of threats and severity; treats the Christian subjects with much humanity and grants them permission to rebuild their ancient churches; the first statesman in Turkey who had laid down the principle of free trade and the suppression of all prohibitive measures, 373; his amenity has the effect of causing the Greeks to abandon the party of the Venetians, 374; with the assistance of Tekeli, the Turks recover almost all they had previously lost; Belgrade retaken, to the great alarm of the Viennese, and divisions push on to Temesvar, Waradin and even into Transylvania; but next year Kupruli is completely defeated by Louis of Baden at Salan Kemen and slain, 375.

Kupruli, Hussein, surnamed *the Wise*, nephew of Kupruli Mahommed, summoned to save the Empire in great peril when Mustapha II. gives

him the seals; by clever expedients provides for the most pressing needs, and the army succeeds in driving the Austrians across the Save, 877.

Khodabende, Shah of Persia, father of the great Shah Abbas, compelled by his son to abdicate, 268.

Ladislav, King of Poland, owes the throne of Hungary to the heroic Hunyade, 110; summoned by Cardinal Cesarini to tear up the treaty which placed Servia and Wallachia under the suzerainty of Hungary; enters upon a crusade to destroy the Ottoman power; after devastating Bulgaria and besieging Varna, is slain by a Janissary in the battle of Varna, 118.

Lala Mustapha, former preceptor of Prince Bajazet, becomes confidant of his younger brother Selim and grand-master of his Court; plots to effect the ruin of the elder brother; undertakes to put arms into Bajazet's hands, and provokes him to send Selim an insulting letter, together with a distaff and female vestments, 228; Solyman irritated, threatens Bajazet with disgrace, who takes up arms, but being conquered, flees into Persia; his extradition being demanded, the Shah remits him to the agents of Selim, who murder him with his five sons, thus securing the throne to Selim, who becomes sole heir of Solyman *the Great*, 229.

Leopold I. Emperor of Germany; after the memorable victory of St. Gotthard, won by Montecuculli over the Turks, the Imperial cabinet, instead of pursuing that advantage which opened the road to most extensive conquests, surprises all Europe by making peace with the Porte, a treaty for a twenty years' truce being concluded a few days after at Vasvar; the Emperor abandons to the Turks all their conquests, and withdraws his support from Rakoczy and Kementi, thus abandoning Transylvania to Apafy, the nominee of the Porte, and makes the Sultan a present of 200,000 florins, 323; through the fanatical persecution of Protestantism by Leopold a conspiracy is formed by certain Hungarian leaders, headed by Count Tekeli; the Imperial forces are defeated and several towns captured, and the Austrian Generals, Wurmb and Leslie, compelled to accept the truce he offers, 350; on Kara Musta-

pha besieging Vienna, Leopold, with his Court, flees to Linz, 352; after the relief of Vienna by King John Sobieski and the Duke of Lorraine, the Emperor instead of expressing his thanks and gratitude, receives those commanders with haughty and repulsive coldness, 358; joins the *Holy League* against the Turks, 359; places Prince Eugene at the head of his army, who signally defeats the Turks near Zenta, 377.

Lionne, Minister of Louis XIV. "his letter upon the advances made by that king, to the League of the Rhine against the Turks," 321.

Louis of Baden, Margrave, with an Imperialist army, overruns great part of Bosnia, 369; after the successful campaign of 1689 against the Turks, he advises continuance of the war, and carries it from Bosnia into Servia; inflicts several severe defeats upon the infidels; occupies the passes of the Balkans from the borders of Roumelia to the Herzegovina, and captures all the Danube fortresses from Widdin to Nicopolis; opposes a Turkish army of more than double the number of his own, and completely defeats them near Salankemen, in which battle Mustapha Kupruli is slain, 375.

Louis XIV. (France) having captured Strasbourg, all Europe is in alarm, thinking that France and the Porte are agreed upon the conquest and dismemberment of Germany, 352; advises the Divan to continue the war against Austria, but the Porte, dissatisfied with the French King, listens to the solicitations of the Prince of Orange, and accepts the mediation of England and Holland, which brings about the Peace of Carlowitz, 378.

Loredano, the Venetian commander, delivers Lepanto from the Turks with his fleet, 106.

Lorraine, Charles Duke of, leads skillfully the army of the Emperor Leopold against the Turks at the siege of Vienna, 352; takes advantage of the dilatoriness of the infidels to throw 12,000 men into the city, 353; joined by Sobieski, they attack and put to flight the innumerable squadrons of Turkish cavalry, 355; with the aid of Sobieski, inflicts another signal defeat upon the Turks at Parkany, 358; invades Hungary, seizes upon Wissegrad and Waitzen, as the

result of a brilliant victory Pesth capitulates; defeats the Seraaskier Suleiman Pacha before Buda; besieges Neuhausen and carries it by assault; raises the blockade of Gran, 364; takes Buda by assault, which had been during forty-five years in the hands of the Osmanli, 365; completely defeats the Turks in the battle of Mohacs, who lose 20,000 men, artillery and baggage; the reduction of Transylvania completes the measure of the Duke's glory and the discouragement of the Turks, 366.

Mahmud of Ghizni, the mighty destroyer, his alarm at the progress of the Turks, 32.

Mahomet announces himself as sent from God to explain the laws of Moses and of Christ, 7; the character of Islamism, 9; at first preaches his doctrine at Mecca; is persecuted, condemned to death, and takes refuge in Medina, 15; his rejection by Khoaroes, 29; his tribe and family obtain the sovereignty of Mecca and the guardianship of the Caaba, and a series of events is set in motion in the heart of Arabia of a most stupendous nature, 28; he dies at the moment when he was preparing to enter Syria at the head of an army, 16.

Mahomet I., Sultan, son of Bajazet, established himself at Amasia, 98; struggles with his brother Mousa for ascendancy in Asia; aids the Emperor Manuel to defend Constantinople, 99; advances against Mousa, who, after sustaining four defeats, disappears and lives awhile in obscurity, 100; becomes, by the death of his brothers, undisputed Sultan and sole master of the empire; re-establishes order and peace interiorly after twelve years of anarchy and civil war; in eight years of sway succeeds in effacing the traces of misrule left in the empire; his policy of peace; restores to the Greek Emperor the places Mousa had torn from him; renews the commercial treaty with the Venetians, and frees the princes of Wallachia and Servia from all tribute; represses the revolts of Prince Karaman and Djouneid in Asia, and forces them to sue for pardon and peace; despatches an expedition against the Duke of Naxos, Lord of the Cyclades—whence springs the first hostilities between Venice

and the Ottomans, 102; that war promptly terminated by a treaty ratified at Venice by a Turkish ambassador—the first who had appeared in Christendom; revolt of the Smyrna dervishes crushed by a sanguinary battle near Ephesus by Amurath, son of Mahomet, and Bajezid Pacha, 108-4; the Sultan dies of apoplexy at Gallipoli; his death kept secret, and the mutinous Janissaries, deceived by a trick, defile before his corpse, and permit the peaceful accession of his heir, 105.

Mahomet II., son of Amurath II., receives on his accession an embassy from the Greek Emperor, to whom he testifies his pacific intentions, and renews existing treaties with his Christian allies; concludes a truce with Hunyade, and crosses over into Asia to make war upon the Prince of Karaman; on a threat from Constantine of setting Solyman's grandson, his captive, at liberty, the young Sultan determines to make an end of Constantinople; returns to Europe, and, to starve out the city, builds a formidable fortress on the Bosphorus; the Emperor, terrified, sends a humble embassy, offering to pay tribute, and entreating that the country around may be spared; in answer, the Sultan orders his sipahis to feed their horses on the crops of the Greeks, through which a quarrel arises which proves the beginning of war, 116; his ardour and restlessness in making preparations for the siege prevent him from sleeping, 117; the Genoese of Galata treacherously enter into a treaty with the Sultan; he invests Constantinople by land with 200,000 Osmanli, but at first little progress is made, 119; the Sultan witnesses the disgraceful defeat of his fleet, and revenges the affront on the admiral, who is bastinadoed, deprived of his possessions and exiled; singular project of conveying his vessels overland, 120; he promises life and liberty to the besieged if the city capitulated, to the Emperor peaceful possession of the Morea, but his offers are rejected; orders a general assault, 121; and takes the city by a stratagem, 122; inaugurates the reign of Islam in his new capital; exposes the head of the Emperor Constantine upon the square of the Augusteon, 125; puts 2,000 inhabitants to the

sword and has many thousands sold into slavery; supplies the vacancy thus created by a Turkish population; celebrates his triumph by orgies and bloody executions, 126; in the consolidation of his empire is guided by politic and enlightened counsels; his renewal of the Greek patriarchate gives rise to the population of Greek nobles called Phanariots; drafts families from Servia, the Morea, Genoese colonies, Trebizonde, Sinope, and Adrianople to repeople the capital; confiscates the lands of the great Greek families, and transforms them into *timars*, 128; the rapid development of Ottoman power the work of less than thirty years; Greece, Wallachia, Servia, Bosnia, Albania, the Crimea, and principal isles of the Archipelago, completely subjected; the Turkish Empire very nearly attains its definitive limits in Europe; punishes his Vizier, Khalil Pacha, convicted of connivance with the Greeks, with death; makes war upon Servia, seizes upon Ostrowitz, but miscarries before Semendria; his army defeated by the Kral Georges, assisted by Hunyade, who obtain a truce; recommences the war and besieges Belgrade, 129; is wounded and raises the siege, leaving his dead and all his artillery under the walls; the conquest of Servia is completed, and it is reduced to a province of the Ottoman Empire, 130; the subjection of Greece consummated; the Morea frightfully devastated, its inhabitants pitilessly massacred, and the Turks rule undividedly all the Greek peninsula, and put the isles of the Archipelago to ransom, 131; Scanderbeg having defeated successively three armies, the Sultan offers him peace, and leaves him in tranquil possession of Epirus and Albania; expedition against Trebizonde and Sinope, 132; the Comnenes made prisoners and put to death; the Empress Helena, having witnessed the massacre of her children, dies from grief and misery, 133; attempts the reduction of Bosnia and Wallachia, and overruns the Herzegovina; disguised as a monk, enters Bosnia to inspect the fortresses, is discovered, brought before King Stephen, and honourably dismissed; tries to get rid of his enemy Wlad by cunning, who seizes the Sultan's envoys and empales them;

exasperated at this, reascends the Danube, takes Kilia and Braila, and pursues Wlad, who surprises the Sultan's camp and nearly takes him prisoner; next, directs his march upon Bucharest, and is horror-stricken at the sight of 20,000 Turks and Bulgarians empaled by Wlad on the plain of Prælatu, 135; Jaicza captured, and all Bosnia falls to the Turks; definitively unites Wallachia to the Empire by establishing Radul, brother of Wlad, in his stead, 136; marches against Albania, but compelled by Scanderbeg to retire; Venice menaced by the Osmanli, 139; conquers Karamania, deposes the Grand Vizier Mahmud and causes him to be put to death, 141; Croatia, Carniola, and Styria, invaded and ravaged by savage bands of Turks, 142; seeking to compel Stephen IV. of Moldavia to pay tribute, an Ottoman army of 100,000 thoroughly routed by 40,000 Moldavians; the Crimea conquered and Mengli Sherai installed there as the Sultan's vassal and tributary, 143; Stephen IV. draws the Turkish army into the forest of Roboeni and thoroughly routs it with the loss of 80,000 men, 144; an attempt on Croia repulsed, and Lepanto being delivered by Loredano, a treaty made with Venice, 145; after dreadful ravages in Slavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania, the Turks sustain a memorable defeat at Kenger-Messé; three of the Ionian islands wrested from the depot of Arta, 146; an attempt to take Rhodes by surprise, repulsed by Pierre d'Aubusson, 147; death, character, and institutions of Mahomet II., 148.

Mahomet III., son of Amurath III. by the Sultana Baffa, the Venetian, the last heir of the Turkish throne who enjoyed before accession an independent government; his accession marked by the most horrible application of the fratricidal law of Mahomet II.; he orders his nineteen brothers to be strangled; the first campaign highly unfavourable to the Turks; Sinan, the Grand Vizier, attempting to gain possession of Wallachia, is driven back with great slaughter by Michael *the Brave*, 273; war in Hungary; treatment of the Christians by the viziers, 275; Michael *the Brave*, 276; relations of Mahomet III. with France, 277-279; the two next campaigns highly adverse to the

Turks; the operations of the Serraskier Saturdayschi so unfortunate as to cost him his dismissal and his life; the war carried on feebly for six years longer with varying success, 279; even the death of the Sultan had little effect upon it; Mahomet III. is quietly succeeded by his son, Achmet I., then scarcely seven years of age, 280.

Mahomet IV., son of the Sultan Ibrahim, succeeds him when scarcely seven years old; at first the State is governed by the women and eunuchs, who fill up the highest posts at their pleasure; his long reign may be divided into three periods—the first, filled with seditions and reverses; in the second, Ahmed Kupruli re-establishes the affairs of the Empire; in the third troubles recommence, and the Ottoman power, shaken within and without, totters to its decline; after the murder of Ibrahim, the Porte experiences anew the domination of the soldiery; the Janissaries at first suppress an insurrection of Itchoglans and Sipahis, but make the young Sultan pay dearly for their guardianship; during the war against Venice they compromise the honour of the Crescent by revolts in presence even of the enemy; they refuse to continue the siege of Candia; another sedition costs the life of the Sultan's grandfather; irritated at the delay in the payment of their arrears, 318; they call for death to the members of the Divan; the Sultan obeys, delivers to the executioner his dearest servants, and the whole administration is overthrown; the Grand Vizier next deposed; revolts break out in the Asiatic provinces; the governor of Anatolia is overcome and slain by the rebels; so long as internal anarchy prevails, the Sultan obtains no advantage without the realm; Admiral Moncenigo obtains a complete victory over the Turkish fleet, and, by a strict blockade of the Hellespont, Constantinople is almost famished; Mahommed Kupruli made Grand Vizier, restores order and discipline; suppresses a military mutiny by capital punishments, and hangs the Greek patriarch accused of treason; the war against the Venetians vigorously resumed; the isles of Tenedos and Lemnos reconquered, but these successes are balanced by a victory obtained by the Republic near

Milo, 314; diplomatic rupture with France caused by De la Haye, the ambassador, giving offence to the new Vizier, Kupruli, 317; certain despatches from the Venetians to the Ambassador having been delivered up to the Vizier by a renegade, Kupruli orders De la Haye to repair to Adrianople; the latter being ill is represented by his son, 318; who on refusing to decipher the despatches, is maltreated and thrown into a dungeon, whilst the secretaries and interpreters of the embassy are menaced with torments and even death; on Mazarin demanding amends and the dismissal of the Vizier, Kupruli receives the envoy superciliously and threatens to send away De la Haye ignominiously; the rupture seems complete, but Mazarin refusing to involve himself in an impolitic struggle with Turkey, recalls De la Haye, 319; the Sultan, having remonstrated in vain with the King of Poland against his invasion of the Ukraine, declares war against him, and, in conjunction with the Tartars of the Crimea, besieges and captures Kaminiac and Lemberg; the king sues for peace, but only obtains it by the disgraceful conditions of the treaty of Bucsacs; the Poles refusing to ratify the treaty, the Sultan at the head of his army retakes the way to Poland, but is defeated at Choczim by Sobieski, 345; the Tartar Khan serving as a mediator between Sobieski and the Sultan, a treaty is signed at Daoud, 346; a war disastrous to the Porte waged with the Russians for five years is terminated by the treaty of Radzin, 348; a formal treaty entered into with Tekeli, and several conquests effected against the Austrians, 350; the Sultan having marched with a large army to Belgrade, there transfers it to Kara Mustapha, who rashly resolves to besiege Vienna, 351; the Turks encounter a signal defeat, flee in disorder, abandoning their camp and baggage, and a booty estimated at fifteen million crowns, 353; the Sultan enraged at a succession of reverses causes Kara Mustapha to be beheaded; the league against the Turks, called the *Holy War*, ensues, lasting till the Peace of Carlowitz, 359; fresh reverses in Hungary, and Buda taken by the Duke of Lorraine, 364-5; Athens be-

sieged and its Acropolis partially destroyed by explosion of the Turkish powder magazine, 865; the Vizier, Suleiman Pasha, defeated by the Christian army near Mohacs with a loss of 20,000 men, with their artillery and baggage, and the reduction of Transylvania completes the measure of the Duke of Lorraine's glory and the discouragement of the Turks, 366; after the unfortunate Hungarian expedition, the Janissaries and Sipahis mutiny against the Grand Vizier, who is summoned to give up the standard and seals; to escape that outburst he flees secretly to Peterwardein and thence to Belgrade; the soldiers elect a Grand Vizier and address a solemn petition against Suleiman; Mahomet terrified, grants their demands, and sends them the head of his old minister; but the soldiery could no longer be stopped; they march upon Constantinople and depose the Sultan himself; he is confined in the Seraglio, whence they draw forth his brother Soliman to succeed him; Mahomet IV. dies disregarded five years afterwards, 367.

Malek-Adhel, Sultan of Cairo, reunites under his domination the inheritances of the sons of Saladin, the valorous Sultan of Egypt and chivalrous foe of Richard *Cœur de Lion*, 38.

Malek Shah, son of Alp Arslan, the Seljukian Empire attains its highest pitch of splendour under him; it falls to pieces at his death, 35, 36.

Mameluke dynasty, the, established in Egypt since the middle of the thirteenth century, assailed by Selim I., and defeated after a sanguinary struggle, lasting three days and nights, from street to street in Cairo; almost all are massacred, and with them 30,000 of the inhabitants; the last Mameluke Sultan, Touman Bey, hanged at the gate of Cairo, 175.

Mangou, the great Khan of the Mongols, fourth successor of Zinghis, is converted to Christianity by the prayers and entreaties of the King of Armenia; occupies himself with destroying the sect of the *Assassins*, which had made the western princes tremble during two centuries, 40; tracked to their retreats, their last chief comes to surrender himself into the hands of Mangou, 41.

Manuel, son of Palæologus I., agrees to abdicate the Byzantine throne in favour of John, son of Andronicus and content himself with the Morea, 91; recovers the throne and enters into an alliance with Solyman, son of Bajazet I., who surrenders to him a portion of the Ottoman conquests in Europe, 99; Mousa, brother of Solyman, having laid siege to Constantinople, the Emperor invites Mahomet, Mousa's brother, to aid him, 101; the places recently torn from him by Mousa restored by Mahomet I. on his accession, 102; offended by the refusal of Amurath II. to confide his two brothers to his care, he releases from prison the pretender Mustapha, the latter engaging by treaty to restore to the Greeks Gallipoli, Thessaly, etc., 105; essays in vain to disarm the resentment of Amurath, who besieges Constantinople; incites the Sultan's youngest brother to rebellion, 107.

Massoud, son of Mahmud of Ghizni, utterly defeated at Zendecan by Togrul Bey, the Turkish chief, and this decisive action shatters into fragments the colossal empire of the Ghiznevites, 33.

Maximilian, the Archduke, hastens with Sigismund, Prince of Transylvania, to recover Erlau, and fights a sanguinary battle with the Turks for three days on the plain of Keresztes; the Christians sustain great loss, and, seized with a panic, take to disorderly flight; 50,000 Germans or Hungarians perish, 275.

Mazarin, Jules, Prime Minister of Louis XIV., his wily policy alike towards the Turks and Venetians; but is unwilling that the Turks should dominate the Mediterranean by the possession of Candia; sends an ambassador extraordinary to offer the Divan the mediation of France, which is haughtily rejected; offers to the Venetians the co-operation of the French navy on such conditions that the Senate refuses the offer; sends to Venice a subsidy of 10,000 crowns, but secretly, and in his own name; sends nine ships to fight under the Venetian flag, 311; and allows more than 50,000 soldiers to be recruited in France, and accept the pay of Venice, 312; anxious to prevent a diplomatic rupture arising out of the misunderstanding between the Vizier and the

French ambassador, sends a letter from Louis XIV., demanding amends and the dismissal of Kupruli; the envoy, received superciliously, is unable to obtain an audience of the Sultan, and returns with his letters; Mazarin recalls De la Haye, and entrusts the affairs of France at Constantinople to Boboly, a merchant, who remains in charge till 1665; urged by England, Holland and Austria to declare war, he refuses to involve himself in an impolitic struggle with Turkey, but sends 4,000 Frenchmen to Candia, and prepares to aid the Emperor against the Ottomans, 819; a comparison of Mazarin with Kupruli, 320.

Mengli Sheral, son of Devlet, installed Khan of the Crimea by Mahomet II. as his vassal and tributary, 148.

Michael, King of Poland, invades the Ukraine to hinder the Cossacks throwing themselves into the arms of the Osmanli; refusing to obey the mandate of Mahomet IV., the Sultan, in conjunction with the Tartars of the Crimea, besieges Kaminiac, which capitulates, and Lemberg being taken also, Michael sues for peace, and obtains it by the disgraceful treaty of Bucsacs, 345.

Miridites, the, with the Archbishop of Durazzo, head a conspiracy against Bajazet II., 163.

Mirza Mahmomet, grandson of Timour, pillages and destroys Broussa, Nicea and other places in Asia Minor, 98.

Mohacs, the sanguinary battle of, won by Solyman I., in which perished the Hungarian nationality; its great influence upon the destinies of Europe, 191.

Moncenigo, the Venetian Admiral, obtains a complete victory over the Turkish fleet in the Dardanelles; seizes upon Tenedos, Samothracia, and Lemnos, and by a strict blockade almost famishes Constantinople; loses his life in an indecisive battle fought near the Hellespont, 814.

Montassem, third son of Haroun-Al-Raschid, and twenty-seventh Khalife of Bagdad, forms a body-guard of Turkish mercenaries; his policy fatally erroneous, as they despise the feebleness of the Khalifate, whilst they grasp at its riches; retires in disgust from Bagdad and founds Sa-

mara; becomes the chief agent in the destruction of the Khalifate, 30-1.

Montecuculli, commander-in-chief of the army of Leopold I. (Germany), succeeds Count de Strozzi in Hungary, and arrests the tide of Mussulman invasion; defeats the Turks in the memorable battle of St. Gotthard, in which they are utterly routed, and nearly 25,000 of them slain or drowned in the Raab, 322.

Morosini, governor of Candia, refuses to allow a band of volunteers under command of the Duke de la Feuillade to make a sortie, the garrison being exhausted, 329; on the departure of the French under the Duke de Navailles, Candia being no longer defendable, Morosini capitulates, and signs a peace with the Turks, 331.

Mousa, son of Bajazet I., establishes himself at Broussa, 99; struggles with Mahomet for ascendancy in Asia, and with his brother Solyman in Europe; is defeated, but with a recruited army is welcomed at Adrianople, and on the flight and death of Solyman, takes possession of the throne, 100; effects some conquests in the Byzantine dominions, and lays siege to Constantinople; compelled to raise the siege, and, Mahomet having advanced against him, he sustains a total defeat, and dies in a marsh during his flight, 101.

Murad Pacha, by his indomitable energy, succeeds in terminating a long and murderous struggle against Persia, allied with numerous Asiatic populations, and gains thereby the surname of *Restorer of the Empire*, 283.

Mustapha, a pretender to the throne, giving himself out to be the fourth son of Bajazet I., supported by Marcea Voivode of Wallachia and Djouneid, invades Thessaly, 104; is overcome near Thessalonica and kept prisoner by the Emperor Manuel; on the accession of Amurath II. is released and incited by Manuel to rebel against that Sultan, 105; at the head of a Greek army takes Gallipoli, and thence, accompanied by Djouneid, marches upon Adrianople; is confronted by Bajezid Pacha, Amurath's general, whose troops all pass over to the pretender's side and massacre Bajezid; crosses the straits to encounter the forces of Amurath; deserted by Djouneid and his army, he flees to Lampsaous and thence to Gallipoli;

is pursued by Amurath and defeated; flees to Adrianople, where he robs the treasury and resumes his flight towards Wallachia; is seized upon by his followers, brought back to Adrianople, and hanged upon a tower of that city by Amurath II., 106.

Mustapha Pacha, his rivalry with Sinan Pacha for the Vizierate; on the seals being given by Amurath III. to Sinan, he dies some days after, either of grief or suicide, 268.

Mustapha I., the imbecile brother of Achmet I., is raised from a dungeon to the throne; his pastime to throw gold to the fishes of the Bosphorus; after three months' possession of the sceptre, is led back to prison—replaced by his nephew Osman, 295; on the murder of Osman, is once more set upon the throne; after being for fifteen months the plaything of the soldiery, is deposed in favour of Amurath, eldest son of Achmet, 299.

Mustapha II., on succeeding his brother, Achmet II., as Sultan, energetically heads his army, crosses the Danube, captures several places; carries by assault Lippsa in Hungary, and defeats General Veterani near Lugos; the success of that campaign revives the enthusiasm of the Mussulmans, 376.

Nacouh Pacha dares propose to Achmet I. to purchase the Vizierate; points out to him the general demoralisation of the public service, 293.

Navailles, Duke de, attempts to relieve Candia with a large French force, but fails, and the garrison is forced to capitulate, 331.

Nemania, Stephen, recognized by the Greek Emperors as independent Prince of Servia, and becomes founder of a dynasty which lasts 300 years, 67.

Octal-Kahn, son of Zinghis; under him the Karismians, conquered and driven back by the Mongols, throw themselves upon Syria, ravage it, seize upon Jerusalem and massacre all its inhabitants, 98.

Oghuz-Kahn, a descendant of Turk, the common ancestor of all the Turks; the legend of his six sons, 26.

Omniades, the, usurp the western

provinces of the Eastern Khalifate, 21.

Orban, an Hungarian ironfounder, constructs, for the siege of Constantinople, the most enormous cannon of which history makes mention, 117; it bursts and kills its inventor, 119.

Orchan, son of Othoman, appoints his brother Aladdin Vizier; transfers the seat of government to Broussa, 56; defeats the Emperor Andronicus the younger, and captures Nicæa, 58; his series of conquests, 59; his attempt upon Constantinople vigorously repulsed by John Cantacuzene, 63; Orchan's marriage with the latter's daughter, the bond of an important alliance; he finds himself sole arbiter of the Greek Empire; aiding the Venetians causes an open rupture with Cantacuzene; sides with John Palæologus against the latter, 64; the capture of the fortress of Tzympe gives the Turks their first permanent footing in Europe; sends forces under his son Solyman to aid Cantacuzene against Palæologus, 65; the Turks extend their dominions from the Propontis to the Danube; as a lawgiver and author of the Constitution, Orchan is regarded as the Numa of the Ottomans, and by his policy universally respected as the head of the Moslem faith, 66.

Orthoguel, son of Soliman Shah, renders aid in battle to Alaeddin, the Seljukide Sultan, against the Mongols and Greeks; is rewarded with territory which becomes the cradle of the Ottoman power, 45.

Osman or Othoman (*leg-breaker*), founder of the Ottoman dynasty, 45; its grandeur said to have been miraculously announced to him; his dream; marries the beautiful Malkatoun, 46; founds a new empire upon the ruins of the Seljukian and Byzantine dynasties; stains the commencement of his reign by the murder of his uncle Deindar, 53; his victorious career, character, and death, 55.

Osman II., eldest son of Achmet I., saluted Padscha by the venal soldiery; his character, 295; the success of Iskander Pacha incites him to attempt the conquest of Poland against the advice of his ministers; marches against Sigismund III.; his first assault on the Poles successful, but a mutiny breaks out, and the Sultan retreats; his scheme to destroy the

refractory Janissaries prematurely betrayed; they revolt and attack the Seraglio, 297; drag forth Mustapha from his dungeon and salute him Padiſcha; Constantinople is abandoned to plunder and devastation; the youthful Sultan dragged to the Seven Towers, is there strangled—the first Ottoman Emperor assassinated by his subjects, 298.

Osman Pacha sustains the honour of the Ottoman arms in Daghestan; destroys the Persian army and submission of the country secured; received on his return with extraordinary honour by Amurath III. and named Vizier and Seraekier, 264; begins the Persian war again with renewed activity; the Ottomans enter Tebriz as conquerors, and pillage it during three days and nights; but the ill-health of the Vizier arrests his successes; constrained to effect his retreat, and disabled from directing the army, is attacked, suffers defeat, and dies a few days afterwards, 267.

Ottoman Turks, the, their origin; the Osmanli a branch of the Turks in the larger meaning of the word, 25; their conversion to Islamism, 27; when permanently established in Constantinople, 29; their first passage into Europe and early contests with the Greeks, 62; progress of their arms, 66.

Ottoman Navy, its decay towards the close of the 16th century, 281.

Ourosoh V., the Serb empire dismembered under the attacks of his vassals, who sought to render themselves independent, 68.

Palaologus, John, Emperor of Constantinople, his struggle with Cantacuzene; his troops defeated by Solyman, son of Orohan, 65; sends his son Theodore to serve in the Ottoman camp as a proof of his submission to Amurath I.; conspiracy of his eldest son Andronicus with Sandschi, son of Amurath, to depose their respective fathers, 79; is dethroned by his son Andronicus assisted by Bajazet I.; is restored by the latter under humiliating conditions, 84; forms a plan of fortifying Constantinople, but required to abandon the project by Bajazet; dies, leaving his son Manuel in possession of the throne, 85.

Palaologus II., John, finding him-

self incapable of defending Thessalonica, cedes that city to the Venetians, 109; —, Constantine (Dragozes), not receiving the promised pension for the maintenance of Solyman's grandson, imprudently threatens to set his prisoner at liberty; irritated at that menace, Mahomet II. thinks only of making an end of Constantinople; the Emperor, terrified, sends an humble embassy to Mahomet, offering to pay tribute, which offer is unheeded; sends a last message of defiance, 116; all the energy of the Byzantines expended in miserable religious discords, 118; state of Constantinople when invested by Mahomet II.; the Emperor animates his people by fighting in person on the ramparts, 119; on Mahomet offering life and liberty to the inhabitants if the city capitulated, Constantine refuses the offer, preferring rather to bury himself in its ruins, 121; on the assailants breaking their way through the Caligaria Gate, the Emperor rushes in desperation among their ranks and falls beneath a sabre of a Janissary, 122; his head exposed upon the Augusteon, 125.

Palaologus, Thomas, a son of, sells to Charles VIII. of France his rights to the throne of the East, 162.

Piri Pacha, Grand Vizier of Selim I. and Solyman *the Great*, 172; Selim's cruel reply to Piri's request to give him notice when the Sultan wished to get rid of him, 177; invests Belgrade, 180; is deposed in favour of Solyman's favourite, Ibrahim, 183.

Radhi, Al, an imbecile Khalife of Bagdad, 20th of the Abbassides and 39th of the successors of Mahomet, dies in 940, and the temporal power of the Khalifes terminates with him, 31.

Ragazzoni, his description of the depression and degradation of the Christians in Turkey in 1571, 282.

Roumains, the, become tributary to the Hungarians; regain their independence under Radoul *the Black*, but fall again under Hungarian domination, 69.

Roxalana, a Russian slave, whom Solyman *the Great*, by pre-eminent distinction, acknowledges as his legitimate wife (Khourum Sultana); obtains an extraordinary ascendancy over him; successfully strives for the

succession to the throne of her son Selim; the Persian campaign undertaken at her instigation, in order to display the military talents of her son-in-law, Rustem, made commander-in-chief, 226.

Russia, first relations of the Ottoman Empire with; in 1492, Ivan III., Grand Duke of Moscow, the veritable creator of the Russian Empire, makes friendly propositions to Bajazet II. through the medium of the Khan of the Crimea; in 1495 a Muscovite ambassador appears at Constantinople, 165; and four years after a second envoy obtains commercial privileges for the Russian merchants, 166.

Rustem Pacha, third Vizier of Solyman *the Great*, becomes son-in-law to that Sultan by marriage with the daughter of the Sultana Roxalana, and is raised from favour to favour to the highest dignity of the Empire; is made commander-in-chief to conduct the Persian campaign; renders his benefactress a repulsive service, 226.

Saturdschi, the Seraskier, his campaign of 1598 so highly adverse to the Turkish arms as to cost him his dismissal and his life, 279.

Sava, Prince of Servia, son of Stephen Nemanja, founds the patriarchate, 67.

Scanderbeg,—see Castriot, George.

Selim I., *the Inflexible*, son of Bajazet II., raised to the throne by the Janissaries, distributes fifty ducats per man amongst them on his accession, 168; Ahmed, his brother, endeavouring to assert his claims by arms, is defeated, captured, and executed; and that he may have no rival near the throne, puts to death his younger brother Korkud, and causes five of his nephews to be slain before his eyes at Broussa, 169; Ismaïl, the Shiite leader, half warrior, half prophet, at the head of his adherents harasses the Ottoman frontiers; Selim has an exact census taken of them with the most profound secrecy, and then orders a general massacre; 40,000 heretics perish in one day, 171; the Sultan defeats Ismaïl in the valley of Tchaldiran, and seizes upon the Schah's treasures in Tebriz; after reducing several fortresses he traverses Georgia and Armenia. and passes the winter

in Amasia; conquers, in two years, Northern Mesopotamia and a considerable part of Persia; next, reduces Syria, and then turns his arms against Egypt, 173; subdues Touman Bey, the last Sultan of the Mamelukes, and has him hanged at the gate of Cairo; carries away the treasures of the Mameluke Sultans, and takes with him a colony of artizans, whom he establishes at Constantinople; enforces from Mahomet XII. the last representative of the Abbasside Kalifes, the rights and distinctive ensigns of the Khalifate—the standard, sword and mantle of the Prophet, 175; the rapidity and magnitude of his conquests excite the alarm of the European potentates; Venice and Hungary conciliate the Porte and renew the peace entered into with the Sultan's father; the Venetians transfer to him the tribute previously paid to the Sultan of Egypt for the possession of Cyprus; Pope Leo X. decrees a new crusade against the infidels, but with no result save a profitable compact between himself and the French King, 176; Selim's last enterprise is directed against Rhodes, which he was not destined to accomplish; dies of the plague at Tschorli; the fame of this great conqueror sullied by acts of the most impious cruelty; yet, in spite of sanguinary follies and crimes, he is reckoned amongst the great men of the Ottoman Empire, 177.

Selim II., *the Drunkard*, son of Solyman the Great and Roxalana; his share in the plot to ruin his brother Bajazet, who is given up by the Shah of Persia, and murdered with his five sons, 229; on his accession he exhausts the treasury by gratifications to the Janissaries, Seraglio officers, and the Ulema; the first of the Ottoman Sultans who proves to be unworthy of the throne; leaves all the cares of government to his Vizier Sokolli; after concluding a peace with Austria, 242, the Sultan directs his attention to the conquest of Cyprus and Arabia, by which his reign is chiefly distinguished, 245; curious motive assigned for undertaking the Cyprian war, 246; the Venetians defend Nicosia and Famagosta against the Turkish forces under Mustapha Pacha; Nicosia taken and the inhabitants massacred, 247; Famagosta opposes a stubborn resistance under

Marc Antonio Bragadino, and repulses six assaults; want of munitions compels him at length to capitulate; the Turks shamefully violate the capitulation, the valiant Bragadino being flayed alive and quartered by Mustapha; these atrocities provoke an alliance against the Sultan called the Holy League, concluded between Pope Pius V., Philip II. of Spain, the Venetians and one or two minor powers, 248; the Christians of the League attack the Osmanli fleet near Lepanto, and defeat the Turks with terrible loss of men and ships; the most signal disaster that had yet befallen the Ottoman arms, 249-50; a peace being finally concluded, Venice surrenders Cyprus, and consents to pay a double tribute for Zante, 253; a naval force leaves Constantinople to snatch Tunis from the grasp of the Spaniards, which is taken by assault, 254; this expedition is the last important act of Selim's reign, who dies from the effect of a debauch; towards the close of this reign begin the first disputes of the Porte with Russia, 255.

Seljukide Sultans, the, their ferocious ardour for war and conquest, 84; the empire attains its highest pitch of splendour under Malek Shah; at his death it is divided between the four chief Seljukian dynasties, 86.

Serbs, the, clear the way to Constantinople for the Turks by their conquests, 68.

"Seven Towers," the ancient Byzantine castle called the, description of, 281.

Slawusch Pacha, Grand Vizier of Soliman II., after the deposition of Mahomet IV. by the army, he enters Constantinople at the head of the rebellious troops; the Janissaries and Sipahis becoming more turbulent than ever, demand an increased accession-donative, which being resisted, a furious riot ensues, in which the palaces of the ministers are stormed, plundered, and burnt, and the Grand Vizier himself falls by the hands of those who elected him, his body being torn into shreds, and horrible cruelties inflicted upon his wife, sister, and slaves, 868.

Sigismund, King of Hungary, aided by French and German allies, besieges Nicopolis with a view of crushing the rising Ottoman Empire, but is defeated by Bajazet I.; escapes in the

Venetian and Rhodian fleet to Dalmatia, 89.

Sigismund Bathory, Prince of Transylvania, is defeated with the Archduke Maximilian by the Turks at Keresztes in a battle which lasts three days, an event which creates the greatest alarm throughout Europe, 275.

Siman, Bedreddin, a learned juriconsult and theologian, promoter of certain strange dogmas, the preaching of which causes an insurrection near Smyrna, 108; rapidly raises a force in the Hæmus mountains; is defeated by the Turkish army near Seres, and hanged, 104.

Sobieski, John, King of Poland; the Poles refusing to ratify the treaty of Bucsacs, or become tributary to the Porte, Mahomet IV. again invades Poland; Sobieski, General of the Republic, crosses the Dniester, and seconded by the Wallachians and Moldavians, defeats the Ottomans at Chocozim, and pursues them as far as the Gates of Kaminiac; Michael, King of Poland, dying at that moment, Sobieski receives the reward for his services to the Republic and Christianity by the Diet proclaiming him King, 845; the Turks proving a second time successful against Kaminiac, France in vain attempts to negotiate a peace; the Tartar Khan then serves as a mediator, and a treaty is signed at Daoud, by which Kaminiac, Podolia, and the Ukraine remain to the Porte, except some towns, 846; Sobieski, at the head of a valiant army, aids the Emperor Leopold at the siege of Vienna by the Turks; heading a charge, is carried too far, and nearly overwhelmed by numbers, but puts the enemy to flight on all sides, 855; inflicts upon them another signal defeat at Parkany, and ends the campaign by the capture of Gran, held almost a century and a half by the Ottomans, 858.

Sokoll, Vizier of Selim *the Drunkard*, preserves the traditions of the reign of Solyman *the Great*, and maintains the dignity of the Empire in its foreign relations, 242; after the battle of Lepanto repairs the losses of the Ottoman marine with marvellous promptitude, 252; his authority restrained unfortunately by Amurat III., 255; the Sultan's favourites at the Vizier's ruin; his nephew M.

pha Pacha, Governor of Ofen, is executed, and Sokolli assassinated in his palace, 261.

Soliman Shah, son of Kaialp, driven into Armenia by the invasion of Zinghis, is drowned in the Euphrates; his descendants settle in the narrow canton in Asia Minor, which was the cradle of the Ottoman power, 45.

Soliman, kinsman of Malek Shah, conquers Asia Minor from the Greeks; forms an alliance with one of the two Greek competitors for the Byzantine throne, helps to set him on the throne, and rewards himself by taking possession of all the Greek provinces of Asia; by his Mahomedan zeal earns the title of *Gasi*, the *Holy Champion*; attempting to free himself from the suzerainty of the Seljukides is overcome and slain, 86.

Solyman, son of Orchan, captures a fortress in Thrace, and the Turks first obtain a permanent footing in Europe, 65; fixes his residence at Gallipoli, and extends his conquests until arrested by a fatal accident, 66.

Solyman, son of Bajazet I., establishes himself at Adrianople; enters into an alliance with the Emperor Manuel, and surrenders to him a portion of the Ottoman conquests in Europe, 99; takes the title of *Sultan* in Asia, and enters upon a long and desperate rivalry with his brother Mahomet; attacked in his own states by the allied Princes of Servia and Wallachia, is constrained to abandon Asia; whilst Solyman gives himself up in the Seraglio of Adrianople to his sensual proclivities, Mousa appears suddenly at the gates of that city with his recruited army; that pressing danger cannot tear Solyman from his inaction, 100; his emirs, indignant, abandon him; he is constrained to flee, and is slain on the road to Constantinople by the peasants, 101.

Solyman, *the Great*, son of Selim I., his first acts show his love of justice and his generosity; one revolt alone troubles the commencement of his reign—that of Djanberdi, who is, after causing the massacre of 5,000 Janissaries, defeated, given up by his followers and put to death; hostilities resumed with Hungary; the garrison of Czabacz makes an heroic resistance, but is exterminated, and Solyman enters the town between two ranges of

heads stuck upon stakes; next presses operations against Belgrade, which shattered by his artillery, capitulates after repulsing more than twenty assaults; it becomes thenceforth the strongest bulwark of the Empire; having regained his capital receives the ambassadors and felicitations of the Grand Duke of Russia and other princes; peace renewed with the Venetians and a commercial treaty concluded with them; resumes the projects of his father against Rhodes by besieging that island, 180; after several assaults, repulsed with heroic obstinacy by the knights; stimulated by the example of the aged Grand Master, the Turks retreat with loss of 15,000 men; after two months more of continual fighting, the Sultan offers the knights a capitulation, but the Janissaries treacherously seize upon and pillage the town; Solyman gives the Grand Master an honourable reception, and the knights find a refuge in Malta, which Charles V. cedes to them, 182; the Grand Vizier, Piri Pacha, deposed, and his post given to the Sultan's favourite, Ibrahim Pacha; chagrined at this nomination, Ahmed Pacha throws himself into open rebellion, and assumes the title of Sultan of Egypt; an army of 80,000 Janissaries being sent against him, he is betrayed by one of his viziers, delivered up by the Arabs and put to death, 183; the Janissaries revolt through long inaction, but are appeased and punished by the Sultan, 184; new policy of France towards the Ottoman Empire, 185; a French embassy intercepted by the Sandjak of Bosnia, and the ambassador murdered, together with his twelve attendants, with the supposed privy of Ferdinand of Austria, 187; Solyman makes preparations for invading Hungary, and concludes an armistice with the King of Poland; an alliance contracted between France and the Porte, 189; Francis I. presses Solyman to invade Hungary, to which the Sultan assents; anarchy in Hungary, 190; Solyman captures Peterwardein; is confronted by the young King Louis at Mohacz with greatly inferior forces, who is defeated and perishes in the river marshes; this battle has great influence over the destinies of Europe; the Sultan receives at Földwald the keys of Buda;

Wissegrad and Gran successfully resist, and the Hungarian entrenched camp costs the Turks more men than did the battle of Mohacz, 191; the number of Hungarians massacred in this campaign computed at 200,000; after promising them John Zapoly for their king, the Sultan, laden with booty, retakes the way to his capital; the Turcomans of Cilicia revolt on account of the brutalities and exactions of the Turkish agents; the war continues in Hungary, and the submission of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia effected, 192; Zapoly, defeated by Ferdinand of Austria, implores succour of the Porte, and receives a formal promise from the Sultan to be put in possession of Hungary; new relations of Francis I. and Solyman, 193; second expedition against Hungary, when Ferdinand of Austria humbles himself; King John Zapoly, at the head of the magnates, does homage to the Sultan on the plain of Mohacz; Buda capitulates after a resistance of five days, and its garrison is massacred by the Janissaries, 196; Solyman next besieges Vienna, 197; every assault repulsed, and the Turks at length retreat in the night, after committing their usual barbarities and wasting the country, 198; his third expedition against Hungary; the Sultan begins his march with Oriental pomp, 199; his imposing reception of a French embassy at Belgrade, 200; his march through Hungary resembles a progress in his own dominions; but the little town of Güns inflicts upon him the most humiliating disgrace ever experienced by the pride of Oriental despotism since that of Xerxes, 201; after investing Gatz, which was well defended, Solyman reluctantly abandons an enterprize for which he had made such vast preparations, 202; concludes a peace with Ferdinand's envoys, by which that Emperor was to retain all he held in Hungary, and make what terms he pleased with Zapoly, 203; under the appearance of a commercial treaty, a political league is concluded between Francis I. and the Sultan for the conquest of Naples; Solyman assembles a large force in Albania for a descent upon Italy, but Francis not making his appearance there, the Sultan does not follow up the invasion, 218; the war

in Hungary renewed, and Solyman enters Buda without resistance, 215; new Franco-Turkish alliance, 219; the Sultan besieges Gran, which surrenders, 220; the death of Francis I. hastens the conclusion of a treaty between Charles V., King Ferdinand, and the Sultan; war in Asia, 221; the flames of war rekindled in Hungary; the Imperialists surprised before Szegedin and cut in pieces, 223; Temesvar taken, and all the Banat returns under Ottoman domination, 224; the Turkish fleet join the French fleet—the last time, until the present century, that the French and Turks fight in the same ranks; but the alliance between the two Powers ceases to be effective, direct, and offensive, 225; the Sultana Roxalana, 226; murder of Prince Mustapha, 227; revolt and murder of Prince Bajazet, 229; war with Hungary renewed, 230-1; the enterprize against Szigeth costs the Sultan his life; his death concealed for three weeks, 233; character of Solyman *the Great*, 234; his *Institutions*, 235-7; he himself commenced the decadence of his Empire, 238.

Solyman II. saluted as Padischa in place of his brother Mahomet IV., after living during forty-six years in the most absolute seclusion, 367; the news of his elevation strikes him with terror; is dragged almost by main force to the throne room to receive the homage of the Ulema and great dignitaries; the Janissaries demand an increased accession-donative, which being resisted, they commit the most sanguinary atrocities, murder the Grand Vizier, storm, plunder, and burn the palaces of the ministers, 368; the standard of the Prophet is raised by the Ulema, and the people rising against the rebels, the revolt is suppressed; the aged Ismael Pacha is entrusted with the seals and the conduct of a war which threatens the Ottoman Empire with destruction; Belgrade taken, and a great part of Bosnia overrun by the Imperialists, 369; the affairs of the Empire conducted by an incapable Vizier, Mustapha of Rodosto, the Turks experience nothing but defeats; the Divan resolved to confide the salvation of the Empire to Kupruli Mustapha, 370; his energetic yet enlightened measures, 371-3; his humanity pre-

serves the Morea to the Empire, 874; to his successes in Greece he adds other victories, but proves less successful against the Venetians in Dalmatia; death of Solyman II., 875.

Spahi, the word originally denoted the lowest class of Timariot, 155.

Saasis or Sofia. An important revolution, at once political and religious, is accomplished in the East, which reawakens the sleeping quarrel of the Shiites and Sunnites, and raises upon the ruins of the Tartar and Turkoman Empires the new Persian Empire of the *Saasis*, 169.

Stahrenberg, Count Rudiger de, made commandant of Vienna, makes a bold and active defence against the Turks, until the garrison, exhausted by fighting, sickness, and incessant labour, is succoured by the Christian army under John Sobieski, 354; receives the King of Poland in the magnificent tent of the Grand Vizier and greets him as a deliverer, 356.

Stephen, Prince of Servia, obtains from Rome the title of *King*, at which Emeric, King of Hungary, takes offence, and drives him out of Servia, 67.

Stephen Ourosch III., re-establishes the dynasty of Nemanja, which takes fresh lustre under him, 67.

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Tekeli, Count Emmerich, an unduly compromising enemy of the House of Austria, places himself at the head of the malcontent Hungarian leaders; discontented with the Emperor Leopold's fanatical persecution of Protestantism, enters Upper Hungary; defeats the Imperial forces, captures several towns, occupies the whole district of the Carpathian Mountains; and compels the Austrian general Wurmb and Lealie to accept the truce he offered; in spite of the Liberal offers made him by the Emperor, he enters into a treaty with the Portey, and in conjunction with the Turks effects several conquests; the governor of Buda has orders to aid Tekeli, who assumes the title of King, against Austria; advises Kara Mustapha not to besiege Vienna, 351-2; aided by the Voivode of Wallachia enters Transylvania and destroys a corps of the German army, and in recompense is named Prince of Transylvania, 375.

Togrul Beg, grandson of Seljuk, Emir of Turkestan, defeats the Khalife Massoud at Zendecan, which decisive action shatters into fragments the colossal Empire of the Ghiznevides, and commences the prosperity of the Seljukides, who are about to absorb the other tribes and dominate all the East; enters Khorasaan and overthrows the chief of the Boujides, commander of the Khalife's army; that victory opens to Togrul the way to Bagdad, which he enters unopposed, and compels the Abbaeside prince to confer upon him the title of *Sultan*, and wrests from him the guardianship of the Boujides to impose his own; receives the title of Emir al Omara, and reigns from Bokhara to Syria, from the vicinity of the Indus to the Black Sea, in the name of the monarch whom he had reinstated; at his death bequeaths the vast Empire he had conquered to his nephew Alp Arslan, 83.

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Bulgaria, destroying and massacring all along his route, and carrying away 25,000 captives; other ambassadors being sent to him, on their refusal to take off their turbans, he causes them to be nailed to their heads; exasperated at this, Mahomet pursues him with a large fleet and army; devastating all before him, Wlad surprises the Ottoman camp, very nearly taking or slaying the Sultan, 135; the latter, on reaching the plain of Prælatu, near Bucharest, stands horror-stricken at the sight of 20,000 Turks and Bulgarians empaled; at length, after desolating the country during several months, the ferocious Wlad flees into Hungary, where Matthias Corvinus flings him into prison, and the Sultan establishes his brother Radul in his stead; Wallachia is definitively reunited to the Ottoman Empire; Wlad reappears, terrifies the country by his cruelties, and comes to his end by assassination, 136.

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