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Observations of Cooling Neutron Star Transients

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Observations of Soft X–ray Transients (SXTs) with the X–ray satellites *Chandra* and XMM–*Newton* turned out to have a profound impact on the study of cooling neutron stars. Model fits especially to those cases where the accretion history is well known, such as quasi–persistent sources (sources that have accreted matter at a high rate for $\sim$10 years) provide good test grounds for theoretical models. I will review the observations of quiescent neutron star SXTs. In particular, I will discuss the neutron star SXT with the lowest quiescent luminosity, 1H 1905+000, and focus on the implications of our deep 300 ksec Chandra observation of this source on the neutron star EoS and the relation between the quiescent luminosity of neutron stars and black holes.