

The Ottoman - Habsburg confrontations around the 'Militärgrenze' in the 16th - 17th century



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Amsterdam, ca. 1730

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Catalogue 186

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History of the Ottoman – Habsburg wars around the 'Militärgrenze' in the 16th - 17th century

The Ottoman–Habsburg wars refers to the military conflicts between the Ottoman Empire and the Habsburg dynasties of the Austrian Empire, Spain and the Kingdom of Hungary.

The Ottomans started with the conquest of Bosnia in 1463 and they made significant gains with a decisive victory at Mohács in 1529. The capture of Buda in 1541 brought a great part of Hungary to the status of an Ottoman tributary. Till the end of the 16th century a divided Europe could not counter this military power. The Protestant Reformation, the France-Habsburg rivalry and the civil conflicts in Germany served as distractions. The economic and military might of the Ottomans was far greater than the Habsburg, but the logistic lines on the Balkan were long and difficult. Because the terrain was rugged transport of heavy weapons and food supplies were restricted to rivers, which limited the campaign season and the distances that could be overcome. Warfare was mainly limited to raiding and counter raiding.

After a 'quiet period' and modernising of his army Emperor Rudolf in 1592 felt strong enough to refuse paying the further annual tributes the Habsburgs were obliged too. A year later the Long Turkish War broke out, with again a lot of fighting on Hungarian soil. The Ottoman vassal states Transsylvania, Wallachia and Moldavia tried to use the situation and rebelled. But till the end of the 17th century fighting concentrated mostly around the 'Militärgrenze' in Central and South-east Europe.

After the siege of Vienna in 1683 the Ottomans lost their military grip on South East Europe. The Habsburg army under Prince Eugen could defeat them in a serie of battles and in the end reconquered Belgrad in 1718.

References:

BORN, Robert & Andreas Puth Osmanischer Orient und Ostmitteleuropa: Perzeptionen und Interaktionen in die Grenzzonen zwischen dem 16. und 18. Jahrhundert Stuttgart 2014

LEDER, Irmgard Nachrichten über die Osmanen und ihre Vorfahren in Reise- und Kriegsberichten; analytische Bibliographie mit Standortnachweisen 1095 – 1600 Budapest, 2005

ROTHENBERG, Gunther E. Die Österreichische 'Militärgrenze', 1522 bis 1881 München 1970

STROHMEYER, Arno & Norbert Spannenberger Frieden und Konfliktmanagement in interkulturellen Räumen: das Osmanische Reich und die Habsburgermonarchie in der Frühen Neuzeit Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 2013 p. 197 - 22



**The Ottoman 1566 campaign in Hungary:
Crimean Tartars as vanguard - *Nakkaş Osman
Hünernâme II 1584***

I. Ottoman conquest of Hungary in the 16th century

1. SADOLETO, Jacopo.

De belle suscipiendo contra Turcas ad Ludovicum regem Galliarum oratio.
(Rome, J. Mazzocchi, 1509).

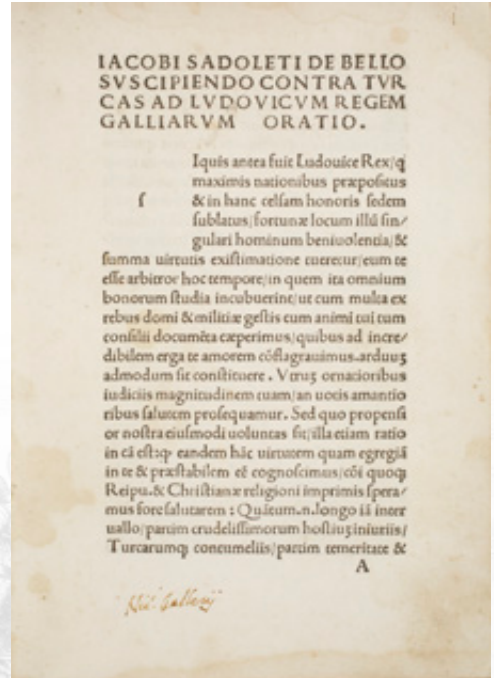
4to. Modern boards, in cloth box. 46 lvs. First edition; with contemporary ownership inscription of Nic. Gallerii on first leaf.

€ 5.450,00

An address to the French king on the Turkish question. Sadoleto is in favour of war and harks back to Charles Martell, grandfather of Charlemagne, who checked the Muslim invasion of Europe by defeating the Moors at Poitiers in 732. He reviews the recent history of the conflict with Turkey with particular reference to Venice and judges the time ripe for the French king not only to end the Turkish threat but assume control of Greece and Asia Minor.

Jacopo Sadoleto (1477-1547), an Italian humanist, was born in Modena in 1477. Moving to Rome, he obtained the patronage of Cardinal Carafa and adopted the ecclesiastical career. Pope Leo X chose him as a secretary and in 1517 made him bishop of Carpentras. Sadoleto proved himself a faithful servant of the papacy in many difficult negotiations under successive Popes, especially as a peacemaker. His great aim was to win back the Protestants by peaceful persuasion. He was a devoted bishop and left his diocese with reluctance even after he was made a cardinal in 1536.

In the past some authorities have treated the book as an incunable, which is why it features in Goff (S17, Harvard only) No other copy is recorded.



- I**
1500 - 1541
Ottoman - Hungarian campaigns
-
- II**
1593 - 1606
Long Turkish wars: Bohemen & Hungary
-
- III**
1620 - 1664
Coexistence, till the battle of St. Gotthard
-
- IV**
1683
The Siege of Vienna
-
- V**
1683 - 1699
Great Turkish war: Hungary / Serbia
-
- VI**
1703 - 1711
Hungarian resistance
-
- VII**
1716 - 1718
Campaigns of Prince Eugene: Belgrade

Early Ottoman war history

2. ADELPHUS, Johannes.

Die Türckische Chronica von irem ursprung anefang
und regiment/ biss uff dise zeyt/ sampt irem
kriegen und streyten mit den christen begangen/
erbärmlich zu lesen.

Strassburg, Johann Knobloch, 1516.

Folio. Old vellum. With 26 half-page woodcuts
(7 repeats). 48 lvs.



The work records the first Ottoman siege of Rhodes in 1480.

The beautiful woodcuts show battles and other scenes from the Middle East, presenting Ottomans, European kings and noblemen, and crusaders bearing the cross on their clothes and banners. Some woodcuts show a perspective and style reminiscent of mediaeval art, while others are good examples of Renaissance work showing modern perspective and rendering each figure with personal character.

(Koc I 2014, p. 27)

Johannes Adelphus (1485-1523) was a physician from Strassbourg. He took a keen interest in Turkish affairs, producing also a *Historia von Rhodis* (Strassbourg 1513).
Göllner, Türccica, 80, (seltene Druck); not in Weber, Blackmer or Atabey.

Reference:

NECİPOĞLU, Gülru Suleyman the Magnificent and the representation of power in the context of Ottoman - Hapsburg - Papal rivalry in: Art Bulletin 71, no. 3 (September 1989) p. 401-427



€ 11.950,00

First published in 1513 - An extensively illustrated Turkish chronicle from its beginnings to 1500, with special emphasis on the crusades.



The fall of Hungary: 1526

Ottoman expansion into southeastern Europe reached its maximum extent just as the wars of religion were breaking out in western Europe. The struggle between the Habsburgs and the Ottomans took place deep within Christian Europe. It is sometimes portrayed as a contest between East and West, between Christendom and Islam. But at a time when Christendom was about to go to war with itself, when Persian shahs were sending emissaries to European kings and Ottoman sultans were sending support to Dutch Protestants, the real identity of the combatants was never so simple.

King Francis I of France was defeated at the Battle of Pavia on 24 February 1525 by the troops of Charles V. After several months in prison, he was forced to sign the Treaty of Madrid. Francis came to an understanding with the Ottoman Empire, which led to a formal alliance. To relieve the pressure, Francis asked Suleiman to make war on the Habsburgs and the road from Turkey to the Holy Roman Empire led across Hungary. The request of the French king coincided with the ambitions of Suleiman and gave him an incentive to attack Hungary in 1526, leading to the Battle of Mohács. The Ottoman victory led to the partition of Hungary for several centuries between the Ottoman Empire, the Habsburg Monarchy, and the Principality of Transylvania. The death of Louis II marked the end of the Jagiellon dynasty in Hungary and Bohemia, whose claims passed to the House of Habsburg.



Ottomans at Mohacs 1526
Nakkaş Osman - Hünername II 1584

References:

PALFFY, Geza The kingdom of Hungary and the Habsburg Monarchy in the sixteenth century Boulder Colorado, 2009

PERJES, Geza The fall of the Medieval Kingdom of Hungary: Mohacs 1526 – Buda 1541 Colombia UP 1989

Ottoman source about the battle of Mohacs

3. ZADEH, Kemal Pacha.

Histoire de la Campagne de Mohacz de Suleiman. La traduction française et des notes par M. Pavet de Courteille. Paris, l'Imprimerie Impériale, 1859.

8vo. Original printed wrappers, uncut. VII, 199, (166) pp.

€ 600,00

L'histoire de la campagne de Mohacz due à la plume de Kemal Pacha Zadeh est rédigée avec beaucoup d'élégance. Ses appréciations sur la situation politique de l'Europe vis-à-vis de l'Empire Ottoman peuvent ne pas flatter notre amour-propre. Mais à ne faut pas oublier qu'au XVI^e siècle la Turquie était une puissance réellement colossale, contre laquelle aucune des puissances occidentale n'était en état de lutter. Quant au reproche de fanatisme que l'on pourrait se croire en droit d'adresser à l'historien, il n'est personne qui ignore qu'à cette époque les écrivains chrétiens étaient loin de donner aux musulmans l'exemple de l'impartialité et de la modération. (*Preface*)

References:

DOMONKOS, Leslie S. *The Battle of Mohacs as a cultural watershed*. In: BAK, Janos & Bela Kiraly ec. *From Hunyadi to Rackoczi – War and society in late Medieval and Early Modern Hungary*, Brooklyn press 1982 p. 203 - 224

LEDER, Irmgard *Nachrichten über die Osmanen und ihre vordahren in Reise- und Kriegsberichten; analitische Bibliographie mit Standortnachweisen 1095 – 1600* Budapest, 2005

SZABO, Janos B. & Ferenc Toth *Mohacs (1526): Soliman le Magnifique prend pied en Europe centrale*. *Economica / Paris* 2009



Ottoman campaigns in Hungary: 1526 - 1529

The Siege of Vienna in 1529 was the first attempt by the Ottomans to capture the city. There is speculation by historians that Suleiman's main objective was actually to assert Ottoman control over Hungary.

In Mai 1529, Suleiman mustered an army in Bulgaria. The rains were heavy that year, many large-calibre cannon pieces became bogged down, leaving Suleiman no choice but to abandon them. In August they reached the Mohács plain, to be greeted by a cavalry force led by John Zápolya, who helped him recapture several fortresses lost since Mohács, including Buda, which fell on September 8th.

The Ottomans arrived at Vienna late in September. Many of the troops arrived in a poor state after a long march through the thick of the European wet season and of those fit to fight, a third were Sipahis, ill-suited for siege warfare. More rain fell and with the Ottomans failing to make any breaches in the walls, the prospects for victory began to fade. It was decided to attempt one final assault. However, this was also beaten back as the Ottoman retreat turned into a disaster with much of the baggage and artillery abandoned or lost in rough conditions, as were many prisoners.

References:

DÜRIGL, G. Wien 1529: Die erste Türkenbelagerung, Historischn Museum der Stadt Wien 1979 / 2 vol.

HUMMELBERGER, Walter. Wien erste Belagerung durch die Turken 1529. Militärhistorische Schriftreihe, Heft 33. Wien 1976

KABDEBO, H. Bibliographie zur Geschichte der beiden Türkenbelagerungen Wiens. Wien 1876

STURMINGER, W. Bibliographie und Ikonographie der Türkenbelagerung Wiens 1529 und 1683. Graz 1955



**The Ottoman army before Vienna 1529
*Nakkaş Osman - Hünernâme II 1584***

Early German newspaper, direct after Vienna 1529

4. Warhafftige neue Zeitung

von dem Türcke/ welliche eyn gefangner Türck zü Wien/ auff die Fragstück/ so hierin begriffen/ geantwort.
(No pl.), 1532.

4to. In cloth box. With large woodcut depicting a Turkish warrior. (4) lvs.

€ 3.250,00

"Die Befragung besteht aus 35 Fragen und Antworten. Man versucht durch Hilfe alle möglichen Fragen, Näheres über die Stärke und Pläne des türkischen Sultan zu ermitteln. Über die Büchsen und andere Gewehre, die Zahl des Kriegsvolkes, der Gefangene und die Schiffe, die Zahl andere Völker beim türkischen Heer, die Krantheit bei den Türken, die Pläne des Sultans etc. sind die Gefangenen befragt worden. (...)" (*Akpınar Dellal*, p 184 – 186)

Very rare questionnaire with fine large woodcut.
Apponyi 254.

References:

AKPINAR DELLAL, Nevide Das Türkenbild in deutschsprachende Newen Zeitunfen am Beginn der Frühen Zeit Berlin 2010

BOHLAUS, Hermann Wien 1529: die erste Turkenbelagerung. Sonderausstellung des Historischen Museums der Stadt Wien I + II Wien 1980



Written direct after the 1529 siege of Vienna

5. AGRICOLA, George.

Oratio de bello adversus Turcam suscipiendo, ad Ferdinandum Ungariae boemiaequ regem & principes Germaniae. Basel, Froben, 1538.

4to. Modern boards. With 2 woodcut printer's devices. 18 lvs.

€ 3.950,00

First Latin translation of "Oration, Anred und Vermanung Herrn Ferdinandum zu Ungern" (Nuremberg, Peypus, 1531), a pamphlet on the Turkish wars in Hungary which began with the siege of Vienna in 1529. "Agricola gives a long-winded account of the Turkish cruelties and warns that Germany is now threatened by the Turkish forces. Hungary must be given every assistance." No writer has so praised the superiority of the Imperial armaments over the apparently weak Turkish weaponry. He stressed the superior arms of the German mercenaries, while the Turks had but flimsy pikes. Victory over an enemy so poorly equipped is nothing less than certain. His oration was written a few months after the siege of Vienna, which may explain his excessive optimism" (*Kertbeny, p. 89 etc.*). With preface by Georg Fabricius dedicated to Chemnitz and at the end a letter of Laurentius Bermannus to king Ferdinand, ex valle Joachimi April, 1530.



A catholic with a broad humanistic education, George Agricola spent most of his life in Saxony as an educator, physician, scientist and expert on mining and metallurgy. His outlook was more secular than that of the other pamphleteers. He viewed the Turkish question primarily as a military and economic problem rather than as a divine visitation. In one respect his views resembled those of the other Catholic writers: he envisaged the eventual extirpation of the Islamic religion at the point of the sword. (*Bohnstedt 1968 / p/ 14*) (3 blank corners restored). *Göllner 617; Apponyi I, 268; Sturminger 234; Jöcher 63; Hubay 165.*

“Skanderbeg”: resistance against the Ottoman

6. GIOVIO, Paolo.

Commentario de le cose de' Turchi, di Paulo Giovio, Vescovo di Nocera, à Carlo Quinto Imperadore Augusto.
Roma, Antonio Blado, 1537.

Modern half vellum. With woodcut device on title-page and last leaf. (42) lvs.

€ 4.950,00

First published in Rome in 1531, with contemporary ownership entry on title-page. Account of the military resistance to Ottoman rule in Albania, led by George Kastrioti (1405-68), widely known as “Skanderbeg” (from Turkish ‘Iskender Bey’, ‘Lord Alexander’). “A synopsis of Paolo Giovio’s ‘Commentario delle cose de Turchi’ and Marinus Barleti’s ‘Historia de vita et gestis Scanderbegi’” (cf. Göllner), two of the principal 16th-century works on the man who increasingly was perceived as the late hero of the western world.
Apponyi I, 234

Trained as a physician, Paolo Giovio (1483 – 1552) spent most of his career in Rome and served three successive Popes. In 1528 he was rewarded with a bishopric and became one of the most prolific historians of the era. This earliest historical work reflected his interest in what he regarded as the two greatest perils to Catholic Christendom - the Ottomans and the Lutherans. His eyewitness accounts of battles form a significant primary sources for the period. He was in contact with protagonists of the great events he so vividly described. He used the information he gleaned from his contacts to carry on an extensive correspondence that became a kind of proto-journalism. With his interests in history, literature, geography, exploration, medicine and the arts, this man reflects almost the entire spectrum of High Renaissance civilization.

Apponyi I, 234; Göllner, Tüccica, 595; Blackmer Collection 690 (Venice 1541), Atabey Collection 499 (Rome 1535).

References:

MAJER, Hans Georg Giovio, Veronese und die Osmanen ; zum Sultansbild in Renaissance in: GÜTHMÜLLER, Bodo / Kühlmann, Wilhelm Europa und die Türken in der Renaissance Tübingen 2000 p.345 - 372

ZIMMERMANN, T.C. Price Paolo Giovio: the historian and the crisis of sixteenth-century Italy Princeton 1995



German eye witness of a campaign against Suleyman

7. SOITER, Melchior.

De belle Pannonico, per illustrissimum principem dominum ac dominum Fridericum Comitem Palatinum Rheni Bavariaeque ducem perque optimum, adversus Soleymannum Turcarem Tyrannum & Amyram.... Item strategemation ac rerum turcicarum epithome Item de Turcarem militaribus magistrattibus. Augustae Vindelicorum Alexander Weissenborn excudat 1538.

4to. Recent blind-tooled period style calf. With full-page woodcut of the Duke Friedrich in full armour on horseback (by Michael Ostendorfer?) and 6 large woodcut initials. 72 lvs. (old manuscript numbering on upper outer corner).

€ 4.450,00

First edition, with the bookplate of Sefik E. Atabey. Reprinted in 1673 and 1744 in the corpus of the Hungarian historians.

Melchior Soiter was a lawyer born in Windau (Curland), who covered several dignities in the organization of the Holy Roman Empire and participated personally to the campaign he describes in this book.

The second section of the book, written by the jurist Johannes Schnotenbeck, is an accurate excursus on the military grades of the Turkish army, with several details on the tasks of every officer and a final economical statistics of the Turkish Empire, considering both its European and Asiatic territories. *Apponyi I, 269; Atabey 1152; Göllner 626; not in Blackmer.*

References:

DAVID, Geza & Pal Fodor ed. *Hungarian – Ottoman military and diplomatic relations in the age of Suleyman the Magnificent* Budapest 1994

SZAKALY, Ferenc Lodovico Gritti in Hungary 1529 – 1534; a historical insight into the beginnings of the Turco – Habsburgian rivalry, Budapest 1995



Ottoman conquest of Buda: 1541

John I of Hungary died in 1540 and his son John II, who was still a minor, was crowned king under the regency of his mother Isabella Jagiellon and bishop George Martinuzzi.

This was accepted by Suleiman under the condition that the Hungarians would continue to pay tribute to the Ottoman Sultan. The new King however was not accepted by the Habsburgs. Ferdinand I sent an army of 50,000 composed of troops commanded by Wilhelm von Roggendorf to besiege Buda. The siege was badly managed and several attacks failed with high casualties on the Habsburg side. Suleiman took personal command of an Ottoman relief army, which on 21 August reached Buda. The Habsburg army was defeated and 7,000 men were slaughtered. Roggendorf was also wounded in the battle and died 2 days after of his injuries. The Ottomans occupied the city, which was celebrating the liberation from the Habsburgs.



Suleyman before Buda 1541
Nakkaş Osman - Hünernâme II 1584



**Map of the three parts of Hungary in mid
16th century**

References:

BJORKMAN, Walther Ofen fur Turkenzeit, vornehmlich nach turkischen Quellen Hamburg 1920

DAVID, Geza & Pal Fodor ed. Ottomans, Hungarians and Habsburgs in Central Europe; the military confines in the era of the Ottoman conquest Brill / Leiden 2000

SZAKALY, Ferenc Turkenherrschaft und Reformation in Ungarn um die Mitte des 16. Jahrhunderts Etude Historiques Hongroises I Budapest p. 437 – 459

Ottoman Hungary campaign of 1566



Old Süleyman in the way to Sziget 1566
Nakkaş Osman - Hünernâme II 1584

After a dispute over late annual tribute payment by the Habsburgs Süleyman I led an Ottoman field army into Hungary in the summer of 1566, prompting a large imperial mobilization. His army advanced and besieged the fortified town of Szigetvár, which became the focal point of the fighting in Hungary in 1566.

The Ottomans seemed poised to advance on Vienna after Szigetvár capitulated in early September 1566, but abruptly abandoned their campaign and withdrew. Süleyman the Lawgiver had actually died at the encampment at Szigetvár, but his senior officers managed to keep his death a secret for several months.

References: DAVID, Geza & Pal Fodor Hungarian – Ottoman military and diplomatic relations in the age of Süleyman the Magnificent Budapest 1994
RUZSAS, Lajos – The Siege of Szigetvar of 1566 : Its significance in Hungarian Social development. In : BAK, Janos & Bela Kiraly ec. From Hunyadi to Rackoczi – War and saociety in late Medieval and Early Modern Hungary, Brooklyn press 1982 p. 251 – 259
TRACY, James The roads to Szigetvar: Ferdinand I defence in his Hungarian border, 1548 – 1566. in: Austrian History Yearbook 44 (2013) p. 17 – 36

German newspaper from 1566

8. Auszug ettlicher Zeitingen

was Sich zum Anfang des jetzigen Turckemkriegs, an ettlichen Orten inn Ungern, verlossen und zugetragen hat. Nurnberg, V. Geysler, 1566.

€ 2.450,00

4to. Later half vellum. With woodcut battle scene on title page. Rare pamphlet on the invasion of Ottoman armies in Hungary.

Apponyi 400; Göllner 1145.



Contemporary print: the battle of Szigetvar

9. LAFRERI, Antonio / Hendrick van Schoel.

Il Vero ritratto de Zighet
con Il suo Castello,
fortezza nuova, Paludi,
Lago fiume & ponte, & alter
Cose Notabili per lettera
annotate, con monstra del
monte fatto da Turchi.
Rome, 1602

Engraved plan. Framed.
Ca. 34 x 49 cm.

€ 2.950,00

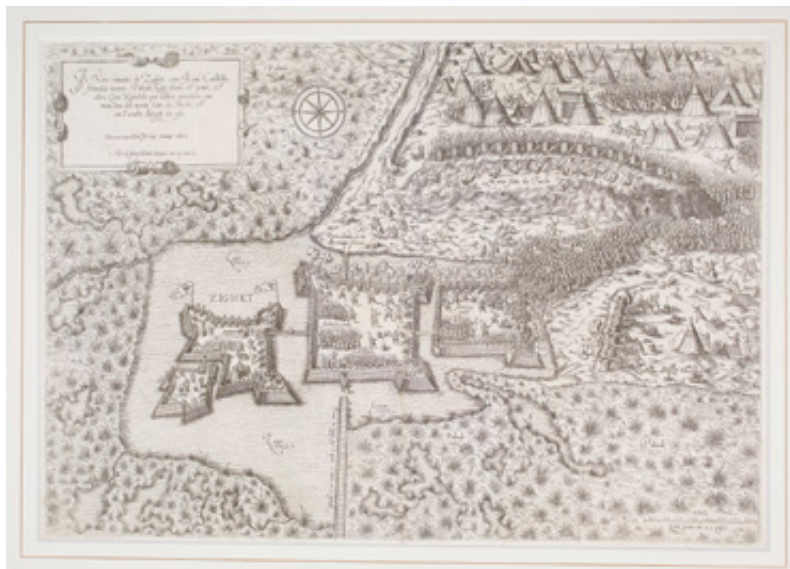
The second state of Antonio
Lafrere's map of the Battle
of Szigetvar, which saw the
death of Sultan Suleiman the
Magnificent. The battle was

fought between the defending Magyar forces under the leadership of Nikola Subic Zrinski, former Ban of Croatia, and the invading Ottoman army under the nominal command of Sultan Suleiman.

The map shows a meticulous image of the battle, with the Magyar forces battling from the walled castle and "fortezza nova", defending the Ottoman forces firing across the water, with mounted horseman and canon shown. The location of the tent of Suleiman (Padiglione del gran turcho) is shown in the top of the map. The siege lasted from August 6 to September 8 1566 and though it resulted in an Ottoman victory, there were heavy losses on both sides. Both commanders died during the battle - Zrinski in the final charge and Suleiman in his tent from natural causes.

Reference:

*BRUMMETT, Palmira Mapping the Ottomans: sovereignty, territory and identity in the early modern Mediterranean
Cambridge UP 2015*



Transilvania anno 1566

10. ORTELIUS, Abraham.

Transilvania. Hanc ultravel Transilvaniam. quae et panno dacia, et dacia ripensis, vulgo sibemburgen dicitur, edidit Vienne, Anno 1566 ... Ioes Sabucus Pannonius. (Antwerpen, Christoffel Plantijn, 1592).

Handcoloured engraved map of Romania by János Zsámboky, with 2 decorative cartouches. Ca. 31 x 43,5 cm *From Ortelius, Abraham. Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. - Fine.*

€ 950,00



The first map of Transylvania was published in 1532.

It was the work of Johannes Honterus (1498-1549). Around 1532 he often traveled to his native soil Transylvania, gathering information that was to serve in his design of a map of Transylvania, one that he engraved and printed in Basel, and the very first one of the region to be printed. The only known copy of the map survives in the National Library of Hungary. It is known that Honter was not pleased with the map – he tried to get back all copies that he had sent to friends and other scientists. His plan was to improve the map before reprint and distribution. Dedicated to the leadership of Braşov, it was the basic design for all later maps of Transylvania, up to the early 18th century. Abraham Ortelius made the map famous by beautifully engraving it in copper, based on the 'Transilvania' – map from Johann Sambucus, who made a remake of the map of Honterus. (Engelmann 1982, p. 41 – 43)

The map of Sambucus does not show the whole region, it's focus is Siebenbuergen, the part inhabited by Transylvanian Saxons. Hungarian / Secler names are mentioned for the major cities and the Rumanian population is indicated by generic names. This work is based on the map of Johannes Honter, a Saxon of the city of Kronstadt (today Brasov, Romania) in Transylvania in the Kingdom of Hungary.

Born in 1527, Abraham Ortelius started in Antwerp while still a teenager as a colorist and a mapseller. Afterwards he made the change from colorist, map seller and collector with a modest reputation to one of the most successful publishers of the century. While his friend Mercator turned to maps as a way of understanding the world, Ortelius saw them as merchandise to be sold as quickly as possible.

References:

BROECKE, Marcel P.R. van den Ortelius Atlas Maps; an illustrated guide H&S / 't Goy 1996

Life of George Kastrioti / Scanderbeg

11. BARLEZIO, MARINO & Paolo GIOVIO.

Commentaire d'aucunes choses des Turcs & du Seigneur George Scanderbeg, Prince d'Épire & d'Albanie, contenant sa vie et les victoires par luy obtenues. Traduiet de Toscan, en Francois par Guillaume Gaulberon de Cenquoins. Paris, Denys Janot, 'on les vend a Paris et la Galerie du Palais pres la Chancellerie par Vincent Sertenas, 1544.

Sm.8vo. Contemporary calf gilt, boards and edges gilt, old manuscript vellum leaves used as spine lining (joints cracked), in cloth box. 91 lvs ruled in red throughout, with woodcut initials.

€ 4.950,00

First French edition. The life of the fifteenth century Albanian national hero, Scanderbeg, combined with a commentary on the Ottoman Turks. Scanderbeg's early years were spent as a hostage to Murad II, but with the death of his father he escaped and returned to Albania. There he set himself up as a national Prince and rallying the support of other Albanian chieftains around him dedicated himself to the defeat of the Turkish enemy. For the rest of his reign Albania maintained her independence, but following his death Albania was sold by his son to Venice who then sold her to the Ottomans. She was to remain under Turkish rule for more than four centuries and did not begin to find her national freedom again until 1912.

Göllner, 828: On les vend a Paris en la Galerie du Palays pres la Chancellerie par Jan Longis.

Reference:

HODGKINSON, Harry Scanderbeg Center of Albanian Studies / London 1999



Facsimile

12. Turckische belegerung der Stadt Wien 1529

Frankfurt, Stadtbibliothek, (1926). Marbled wrappers. With woodcut engraving. 4 lvs.

€ 100,00

Faksimile edition, 'für die Teilnehmer an der 22. Versammlung Deutscher Bibliothekare bei der 200 jährigen Festfeier der Nationalbibliothek'



13. FEKETE, Ludwig.

Einführung in die osmanische-türkische Diplomatiek der türkischen Botmässigkeit in Ungarn. Budapast, Königliche Ungarische Universitätsdruckerei, 1926. Folio. Half cloth portfolio. With 16 facsimiles. LXVIII, 35 pp.

€ 100,00

Veröffentlichungen des Königlichen Ungarischen Staatsarchives.

Translation of Ottoman source

14. SCHAENDLINGER, Anton.

Die Feldzugstagebücher der ersten und zweiten ungarischen Feldzugs Suleymans I.Wien, Verlag des Verbandes der wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaften Österreichs, 1978. Large 8vo. Original printed wrappers. With 64 facsimiles. 131,(5) pp.

€ 50,00

Beihefte zur Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes.

Old secondary literature

15. SALAMON, Franz.

Ungarn im Zeitalter der Turkenherrschaft Ins Deutsch übertragen von Gustav Jurany, Leipzig, Haessel, 1887. Modern half cloth. XIV, (2), 408 pp.

€ 85,00



16. WESTERMANN, Uschan.

Die Türkenhilfe und die politisch-kirchlichen Parteien auf dem Reichstag zu Regensburg 1532. Seidelberg, Karl Winter, 1910. Original printed wrappers,uncut. VIII,237 pp.

€ 45,00



II. The Long Turkish war and the Habsburg claim on Transylvania

Importance of Hungary for the Habsburgs

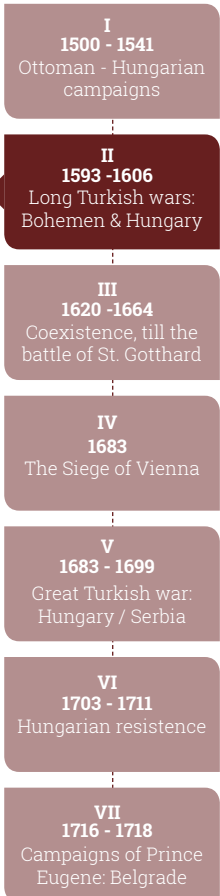
In the 16th century Austria was in a bad economic shape. Ferdinand introduced the "Türken Steuer", but was unable to pay his defense costs. The Habsburgs needed the economic power of Hungary to finance the Ottoman wars. Despite the fact that their territory shrunk with 70%, the smaller Royal Hungary was for Ferdinand economically more important than Austria or Bohemia. (Palffy 2009)

The 'Long War' started in 1593, when Rudolf II refused to pay the annual tribute and reacted on raids by the Ottoman boarder commandant from Bosnia into Croatia. An army under

Sinan Pasha captured Győr and Komárom in 1594. Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia rebelled against Ottoman indirect rule. An alliance of European powers was organized by Pope Clement VIII. The Spanish Habsburgs sent 6,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry from Holland. Revolts in Hungary and Transylvania in 1603 - 1606 were important in the polarization of Europe and the polemics between the Calvinist and Catholic camps. Rudolf II had placed Transylvania under direct rule in 1601 and tried to wipe out Protestantism. This provoked an uprising against Habsburg rule in 1604, led by Stephan Bocskai. In 1606 two agreements ended these wars. The Peace of Vienna guaranteed the rights of Hungarian Protestants. The Transylvanian Diet elected Calvinist Zsigmond Rákóczi early 1607 as their prince. The Peace of Zsitvatorok confirmed the Ottomans' inability to penetrate further into Habsburg territory and demonstrated that Transylvania was beyond Habsburg power.



Nakkaş Osman - Hünenebene II 1584



References:

ARENS, Meinolf *Habsburg und Siebenburgen. Gewaltsame Eingliederungsversuche eines ostmitteleuropaischen Furstentums in einen fruhabsolutischen Reichsverband* Koln 2001

BAUMGARTNER, Wilhelm Andreas *Der Lange Krieg: Siebenburgen zwischen Sultan und Kaiser (1593 – 1606)* Bonn 2012

BAYERLE, Gustav *The compromise of Zsitvatorok Archivum Ottomanicum* 6 1980 p. 5 – 53

MOLNAR, Andrea *Stefan Bocskay als Staatsman und Persoenlichkeit im Spiegel seiner Briefe* Munchen 1983

'Philippics'
by Flemish Franciscan

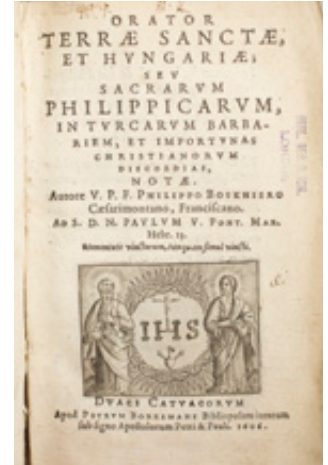
17. BOSQUIER, Philippe.

Orator Terrae Sanctae, et Hungariae; seu, Sacrarum Philppicarum in Turcarum barbariem. Douai, Ex typographia Laurentii Kellam, sumptibus Petri Borremans, 1606.

Sm.8vo. Contemporary limp vellum. With engraved device on title of Sts. Peter and Paul and engraved plate signed Waldor, woodcut floriated initials. (32),422,(2) pp.

€ 2.250,00

With bookplate of the Mount Street Jesuits and their small library stamp in blank margin of titlepage, 'Chris Hunt: lege age' in contemporary m.s on flyleaf. - Rare first edition of these 'Philippics' by the Flemish Franciscan Philippe Bosquier (1561-1636), in which he excoriates the Turks for their persecution of Christians especially in Hungary. The engraved plate depicts with gruesome detail the torture upon the Hungarians, including the feeding to the dogs of Christians, by the Ottomans.



Bosquier was born at Mons, studied theology at the University of Paris, and was sent to Rome where Cardinal Caesar Baronius became his patron. He was the author of thirty volumes of sermons and several plays, populist with strong moral themes, in which he attacks the Huguenots and the 'mondains'.

Bosquier employs the same populist tone against the Turks, though he uses many classical and religious sources to back his arguments. He also includes a powerful plea for unity in the Church in face of the Ottoman threat.

A rare work, that provides much insight into the Counter Reformational reaction of the Church to the Ottoman invasion of Europe.

Not in Apponyi, Blackmer or Atabey



Näwe Zeittung uber den Krieg in Ungarn

18. Erschreckliche näwe Zeittung

aus Newheusel / Carlstadt / und Rab / den 12.13.14. October von dem wütenden Erbfeind dem Türcken / disz 92. Jahrs. Copey des Türkischen Keisers Absagbrieffs / an den Römischen Keyser im Septemb. disz 92. Jars.
Nürnberg, Lucas Meyer, 1592.

Boards. With nice woodcut on title page and woodcut medaillon portrait. (4) lvs

€ 1.950,00

Extremely rare 'newsletter' on the raids of Hassan Pascha of Bosnia in Central Europe in the period 1591 – 1592. Hasan Predojević (c. 1530 – 22 June 1593) was Beylerbey of Bosnia and the Ottoman military commander who led an invasion of Habsburg Croatia. Young Nikola was taken to Constantinople as acem-i ođlan (foreign child) and brought up in the

Sultan's court, converting to Islam, adopting the name Hasan and advancing to

the post of çakircibaşa (chief falconer). He was appointed Beglerbeg of Bosnia in 1591. A dynamic military leader, Hasan strengthened the army of the Eyalet, attacked Croatia and reached Sisak. Thomas Erdödy, Ban of Croatia, launched a counterattack and seized much of the Moslavina region. Hasan's forces of around 20,000 janissaries continued to raid the region, with the idea of seizing the strategical town of Senj and its port, and to eliminate the Uskoci. Hasan brought his force to Bihać, which was conquered in June 1592 after eight days of siege. During the campaigns the Bosnian burned 26 cities throughout the Croatian Frontier and took some 35,000 warcaptives. In 1593 Hasan Pasha decided

to advance further, but his force was defeated in an attempt to conquer Sisak, a battle in which Hasan was killed.
Göller, Turcica, 1894; *Apponyi 1888*

Reference:

FODOR, Pal Making a living on the frontiers: volunteers in the sixteenth century Ottoman army.

In: DAVID, Geza & Pal Fodor ed. Ottomans, Hungarians and Habsburgs in Central Europe; the military confines in the era of the Ottoman conquest. Brill / Leiden 2000 p.229 - 264



19. HOEFNAGEL, Joris (George)

Sanctonicolaum vulgo S. Nicolas
oppidum in superiore Hungaria prope
Zolnochium quod ipsi met Turcae
(adventante Ser. Maximiliano) igne
cremarunt ac dereliquerunt.
Anno domini 1595, die 20 Octobris.
Cologne, 1617.

Engraved bird's-eye view of the
fortified city of Törökszentmiklós,
many of the buildings are going
up in flames or have already been
destroyed, with Ottoman cemetery in
right-hand corner. Ca. 33 x 43,5 cm.

€ 950,00



In Braun & Hogenberg Theatri praecipuarum Totius Mundi Urbium Liber Sextus Anno MDCXVII.

Sankt Niklas wurde in 1330 – 1333 in der papstlichen Zehntenliste angeführt. Ein Urkunde von 1559 erwähnt den Ort als oppidum und castellum, Landstadt und Kastel. Bei dem Feldzug von 1552 nahmen den Turken die Festung an. I davor und das Bad mit den halbkugelformischen Kuppel. Ziemliech zelten erscheinen auf ungarischen Ansichten turkische Friedhofe; hier ist ein solcher mit kuppelbedeckten kleinen Grabaufbauten (Turbe) im Vordergrund zu sehen. (Erzsebet p. 60 – 63)

Joris Hoefnagels made many landscape drawings during his travels in Europe. These later served as the models for engravings for Ortelius' *Theatrum orbis terrarum* (1570) and Braun's *Civitates orbis terrarum* (Cologne, 1572–1618). Hoefnagel worked on the *Civitates* his whole life and may have acted as an agent for the project, by commissioning views from other artists. He also completed more than 60 illustrations himself. He enlivened the finished engravings with a Mannerist sense of fantasy and wit by using dramatic perspectives and ornamental cartouches. Due to the topographical accuracy he heralded the realist trend in 17th-century Netherlandish landscape art.

His son Jacob reworked designs of his father in 1617 for the sixth volume of the *Civitates*, which was published in Cologne in 1618. Volume 6 contains a homogeneous series of images of cities in Central Europe (in Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary and Transylvania), which are very consistent in their graphics. The views are in perspective and, only in a few cases, isometric and stand out through the accuracy of the information, the particular attention to the faithful representation of the territory, the landscape, the road conditions and the power of observation and refinement of interpretation

References:

ERZSEBET, Soltesz Alte Ungarische Burgen, Helikon, Budapest 1993

MOUT, M.E.H.N. Bohemen en de Nederlanden in de zestiende eeuw, UP Leiden 1975 p. 74 – 76

Contemporary print of the „Hungarian war“

20. LEU, Thomas de.

Bird's Eye view of the Battle of Nagykanizsa.
Paris, 1602.

Etching and copper engraving,
mounted on a larger piece
of contemporary paper,
text panels contemporarily
separated from print and
mounted on verso. Ca. 43x56
cm. Framed

€ 2.950,00

View of a battle fought in Hungary
between forces loyal to the
Habsburgs under the Duke of
Mercœur and the Ottomans. «

En cette Journée se voit comme
l'armée Chrestienne campée à une demy lieue de Canise. & tout aupres de celle des Turcs, fit contre eux & soustint plusieurs
efforts. »



This commemorates the victory of Philippe Emmanuel, the Duke of Mercœur, in a battle against the Turks, fought in Hungary in 1601. Published in Paris, likely shortly after Mercœur's death in 1602. It was created by Thomas de Leu (1560–1612), a Flemish engraver who lived in Paris.

Philippe Emmanuel de Lorraine, Duke of Mercœur was born in 1558 in Nomeny / France. In 1589-90, he led the Catholic League in Brittany, in opposition to the ascension of the Protestant Henri IV to the French throne. After the league was defeated, Mercœur was persona non grata in France. Meanwhile, the Habsburg Empire was in the midst of the 'Long War' against the Ottomans. The Austrians felt a need to shore up their position in Lower Hungary. Rudolf's brother, Archduke Matthias, was charged with leading the campaign. Mercœur was eager to redeem himself, fighting for a new cause. In 1597, he travelled to Hungary at the head of an army of 3,000 men composed of French recruits. He distinguished himself as one of the leading Habsburg commanders of the war and won important battles at Nagykanizsa and Győr. He besieged Nagykanizsa at the head of 15,000 troops against Ibrahim Pasha's army of 60,000. His most famous battle was fought at Székesfehérvár in September 1601. It is reported that after capturing the city he treated the Turkish governor with courtesy.

References:

SAHIN-TÓTH, Peter *La France et les Français face à la 'longue guerre' de Hongrie. Hungarian Historical Review* 4 no. 2 (2015) p. 287–436.

FINKEL, Caroline *French mercenaries in the Habsburg – Ottoman war of 1593 – 1606 in: Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, 55, 3, 1992 pp. 451 - 471

PENZI, Marco *From "Frenchman" to Crusader: the political and military Itinerary of Philippe Emmanuel Duke de Mercœur (1558 – 1602). In: BORN, Robert & Sabine Jagodzinski Turkenkriege und Adelskultur in Ostmitteleuropa vom 16. Bis 18. Jahrhundert Ostfildern 2014 p. 155 - 164*

War history of Hungary and Transylvania till 1607

21. ORTELIUS, Hieronymus.

Ortelius redivivus et continuatus, oder der Ungarischen Kriegs- Empörungen/
historische Beschreibung/ darinnen enthalten alles/ was sich bey vorgenommenen
Beläger/ und Eroberungen der Stätte/ Vestungen und Schlösser/ desgleichen
in veranlassten Schlachten/ und vorgelauffenen Scharmützeln/ zwischen theils
Christlichen Ungarischen Königen und dem hochlöbl. Ertz-Hauss Oeserreich/ auss
auffener/ und dem Turcken und dessen Anhang/ auff der andern Seiten/ in Ober- und
Nider-Ungarn wie auch Siebenbürgen/ von dem 1395 biss in das 1607 Jahr ... auch mit
einer neuen Beschreibung dess gantzen Königreichs Ungarn. Mit einer Continuation,
von dem 1607 biss an das 1665 Jahr vermehret durch Martin Meyern.
Franckfurt am Mäyn, Daniel Fievet, 1665.

2 volumes in 1. Folio. Contemporary half calf, spine richly gilt in compartments, with
green title label on spine. With engraved allegorical titlepage, 2 titlepages printed in
red and black, engraved plate, engraved portrait of Fürst Christian, 117 portraits on 13
engraved leaves and 32 (of 34) full page engraved portraits. (8), 431, (11); (8) 362,(20) pp.

€ 4.495,00



Third most extensive edition, first published in Nürnberg in 1602. This chronicle was published in 4 separate volumes. The first volume is divided in 3 parts, and treats the period 1395-1602. The full-page portraits show the Turkish sultans and the Hungarian military commanders and rulers. This is followed by the Continuatio, describing the events from January 1603 until December 1603, followed by the Viertter Thail (fourth part) on the years 1604 till February 1607.

Nothing like this was ever printed before. Especially the period 1592-1612 is treated in great detail since the author included eyewitness reports on the Turkish invasions in the region. The author, a notary at the imperial court was encouraged to write the work by his brother-in-law, Johann Sibmacher, a Nürnberg engraver and publisher, who was also responsible for the engraved plates in the first volume.

Principal work on the history of the Turkish wars with the portraits of the Turkish sultans and the Hungarian military commanders and rulers. - (Without the engraved views). *Sturminger 300.*

German Admiral of the Spanish 'Dutch Fleet' as a Habsburg General in Hungary

22. MANSFELD, Karl von.

Carolus Furst und Graff von Mansfeldt, Kaisers Rudolphi General Luitenant in Ungarn.
(No pl., ca. 1720).

Engraved portrait within a decorative border. Framed. Ca. 27,5 x 16 cm.

€ 395,00

Karl von Mansfeld (1543 – 24 August 1595) was a German general during the Cologne War and the Ottoman-Habsburg wars. Von Mansfeld was the son of Count Peter Ernst I von Mansfeld-Vorderort, born in present-dayLuxembourg and was educated in France. He entered the military of Philip II of Spain and was appointed a general and an admiral in the navy of the Spanish Netherlands. He was sent to Hungary, where along with Count Mátyás Csezneky he participated in the siege of Estergom in 1595 during the Long War. He died shortly thereafter, probably of his wounds, in Komárom.

Reference:

CROSSMANN, Julius Der Grafen von Mansfeld letzte Pläne und Thaten Breslau 1870



23. Respublica et status Regni Hungariae



(Leiden), Ex officiana Elzeviriana, 1634. 12mo. Contemporary vellum. With engraved titlepage, headpiece and decorative initials. 330, (1) pp.

€ 350,00

First edition. - A history of the kingdom of Hungary, its origins, kings and the establishment of the sovereignty of the Holy Crown with a commentary on the political, ecclesiastical and military establishments in Hungary. The last two lines on page 330 read 'anno similiter vigesimo octavo | FINIS'. 'Summa Privilegii', on the final leaf, is dated 15 May 1626. - *A fine copy.*

Apponyi II, 828; Willems, Les Elzevier, 409.

Map of Hungary in the 16th century, made by Joannes van Deutecom in 1596

24. VISSCHER, Claes Janszoon.

Nova et recens emendata totius regni
Ungariae una cum adiacentibus et
finitimis regionibus delineatio.
Amsterdam, 1634.

Engraved hand-coloured map by
Joannes Van Deutecom of Hungary
and adjacent parts. Ca. 35 x 53,5 cm.
Framed.

€ 1.950,00

First published in 1596 by Cornelis Claesz,
then by David de Meyen in 1619, Pieter van
den Keere in 1620 and followed by this
edition of 1634. Highly detailed map of Hungary and adjacent parts of the Danube River Valley showing populated places occupied by the invading Turks and places remaining Christian by Claes Janszoon Visscher (1587- 1652), a Dutch Golden Age draughtsman, engraver, mapmaker and publisher.



Translations of Ottoman sources and old secondary literature

25. ANGYAL, Zoltan.



Rudolfs II Ungarische Regierung: Ursachen, Verlauf und Ergebnis des
Aufstandes Bocskay. Budapest 1916

Half cloth. 125 pp. –

With autograph dedication by the author.

€ 75,00

26. BAYERLE, Gustav.

The Hungarian letters of Ali Pasha of Buda 1604 – 1616
Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, 1991.

Cloth. XVI, 295 pp.

€ 50,00



27. FEKETE, Ludwig (red).

Türkische Schriften aus dem Archive des Palatins Nikolaus
Esterhazy 1606 – 1645. Im auftrage des Fürsten Paul Esterhazy.
Budapest, 1932.

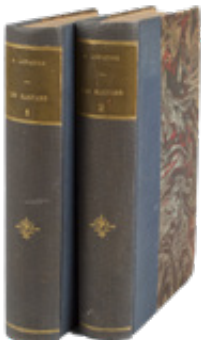
8vo. Original wrappers, uncut. With folding map and 10 folding
plates of facsimiles documents. LXXI, 501, (2) pp.

€ 150,00

First printing of 150 Osmanli documents directed to the Palatine Nikolaus
Esterhazy (1606-1645). The volume comprises the Turkish original texts,
their translations into German, together with notes on spelling and
language.



28. LEFAIVRE, Albert Alexis.



Les Magyars pendant la domination Ottomane en Hongrie
Paris 1902.

2 volumes. Original half cloth. 441; 459 pp *First edition.*

€ 100,00

III. Wars in Central Europe and the battle of St. Gotthard

Battle of St. Gotthard

I
1500 - 1541
Ottoman - Hungarian campaigns

II
1593 - 1606
Long Turkish wars: Bohemen & Hungary

III
1620 - 1664
Coexistence, till the battle of St. Gotthard

IV
1683
The Siege of Vienna

V
1683 - 1699
Great Turkish war: Hungary / Serbia

VI
1703 - 1711
Hungarian resistance

VII
1716 - 1718
Campaigns of Prince Eugene: Belgrade

The Battle of Szentgotthárd was fought on August 1st, 1664 between an Habsburg army led by Raimondo Montecuccoli and an Ottoman army under the command of Köprülü Fazıl Ahmed. The battle took place near Mogersdorf in Western Hungary. The Turks were militarily defeated but were able to negotiate the Treaty of Vasvár, which was highly favorable to them.

Köprülü Fâzil Ahmed Pascha führte in den Jahren 1663 und 1664 einen Feldzug gegen den habsburgischen Teil Ungarns. Nachdem er mehrere Festungen erobert hatte, erlitt er bei der Schlacht von St. Gotthard eine Niederlage und sah sich gezwungen, mit Österreich unter Habsburg den Frieden von Eisenburg zu schließen, der allerdings viele der türkischen Eroberungen sicherte. Der kaiserliche Feldherr Montecuccoli war wegen der Schwächen seines Heeres nicht in der Lage, den Sieg auszunützen, deswegen blieb Fâzil Ahmed Paschas Einfluss auf den Sultan ungebrochen.

References:

NEUMANN, W. *Die Türkeneinfälle nach Kärntenin: Südost-forschungen 14 (1955) p. 84-109*

TCHELEBI, Evliya La *Querre des Tucs. Récits de batailles, extraits du Livre du Voyage – La Bataille de Saint Gotthard. Acte Sus 2000 p. 127 – 162*

TOTH, Ferenc / Jean Bérenger *Saint-Gotthard 1664; une bataille européenne Paris 2007*

WAGNER, Georg *Das Turkenjahr 1664, eine europäische Bewahrung Eisenstadt 1964*

Explanation of Ottoman military power

29. Arcana Reipublicae Turcicae detecta

das ist: Funffzig Türchische Regiments Geheimnisse/ worauss solch Reich/ als auff so viel Seulen bisshero sich gestützet/ und wie selbige durch Göttliche Hülffe und Christlicher Prudenz zu stürzen seyn. Aus vielfältigen Autoribus geoffenbahret. (No pl.), 1664. Sm. 8vo. Modern boards. 417 pp.

€ 75,00

Detailed discussing of policy, military power, and their psychological and moral ideas of the Ottoman army. – (Age-browned).



Fortress along the Danube

30. BIRKEN, Sigmund von.

Der vermehrte Donau-Strand mit allen seinen Ein- und Zuflüssen, angelegenen Königreichen, Provinzen, Herschafften und Städten auch derselben alten und neuen Namen von Ursprung bis zum Ausflusse vorgestellt: auch sampt kurtzer Verfassung einer Hungar- und Türckis.



Chronick/ und des Anno 1663. und 1664. geführten Türken-Krieges. Mit einer kurzen Continuation der merkwürdigsten Türkischen Kriegs-handlungen Jacob Sandrart, Nürnberg , 1684.

Sm. 8vo. Contemporary vellum. With 50 engraved plates (including 4 maps and 8 folding plates) (8), 231 p.

€ 3.750,00



First published in 1664, later editions appeared in 1674, 1684, 1686, 1688 and 1690.

The plates depict the fortress along the Danube and includes views of Constantinople, Adrianople, Belgrade, etc. Sandrart produced many engravings of the Balkan and the Levant, mainly plans and views of cities and maps. (Atabey 108)

Sigmund von Birken (1626-81) war Dichter und student der Rechtswissenschaft, Philosophie und Theologie. Er hielt in 1646 eine Stellung als Prinzenenerzieher am Hof Augusts d.J. in Wolfenbüttel. Nach Reisen durch Norddeutschland kam er 1650 nach Nürnberg, um die dortigen Friedensfeierlichkeiten auszurichten. Birken, der 1655 nobilitiert wurde, setzte seine Tätigkeit als Festspieldichter und Geschichtsschreiber an den Höfen in Wien, Bayreuth u.a. fort. Er schrieb in erster Linie pastorale Dichtungen und Schaustücke, aber auch geistliche Erbauungsliteratur und historiographische Schriften wie die vorliegende.

Atabey Collection 108 (incomplete copy); not in Blackmer or Apponyi.

Essays on wars with the Ottomans

31. BRÈVES, Francois Savary de & Louis de May a.o.

Recueil historique contenant diverses pieces curieuses de ce temps.
Cologne, Christophre van Dyck, 1666.

12mo Contemporary calf, spine gilt (extremities of spine sl. dam.). (4), 350 pp.

€ 595,00

This work, published two years after the Austrian defeat of the Ottoman army at Saint Gotthard, gathers together ten essays concerning i.a. the war with the Ottomans.

François Savary de Brèves was Henri IV's ambassador to the Porte (1589-1605). He was a remarkably successful envoy: he had experience in Turkey, could speak the language fluently and appears to have enjoyed distinction and raised French prestige considerably in the eyes of the Turks.
(*Koç, Istanbul, p.106*)

"Discours abrégé des asseurez moyens d'aneantir la Monarchie des Princes Ottomans"(p. 101 - 145) is a project for a crusade against the Ottoman Empire by Francois Savary de Brèves, that originally appeared as an appendix to Jacques du Castel's *Relation de voyages de Monsieur de Breves* (1628). In 1585, de Brèves accompanied his relative Jacques Savary de Lancosme to Constantinople when he became ambassador to the Porte. Savary de Lancosme refused to recognize Henry IV of France, leading to his imprisonment by the Ottomans and the nomination of Savary de Brèves as interim ambassador. From 1591 to 1605 he was French ambassador to the Ottoman Court. He spoke Turkish and Arabic and was famed for his knowledge of Ottoman culture. He tried to incite the Sultan to wage war against Philip II and to limit the activities of Barbary pirates on the French coasts of Provence, but in vain, leading to tense relations between France and the Porte.

"Discours historique et politique sur les causes de la Guerre Hongrie" and *"Discourse politique sur le traité de paix fait entre Léopold et Mahomet dernier Empereur des Turcs"* are by Louis de May and were first published in Lyon in 1665.

Willems, Annexes de la collection Elzevirienn, 1880.



Ottoman leaders at St. Gotthard

32. CHASSEPOL, Francois de.

Histoire des Grands Vizirs Mahomet Coprogli-Pacha, et Ahmet Coprogli-Pacha. Celle des trois derniers Grands Seigneurs; de leurs Sultanes, & principales favorites; avec les plus secrettes intrigues du Serrail. Et plusieurs autres particularitez des guerres de Dalmatie, Transilvanie, Hongrie, Candie, & Pologne.
Amsterdam, Abraham Wolfgangk, 1676.

Sm.8vo. Contemporary calf, spine richly gilt. With engraved titlepage and folding engraved 'Plan du Camp de Cotzchim' (Romeyn de Hooghe). 251, (7) pp.

€ 795,00

First edition of this biography of the two members of the Köprülü family who restored partly the (military) power of the Ottoman empire between 1656 and 1676.



Romeyn de Hooghe



In the same year an edition was published in Paris. - Biography of two successful Grand Viziers, Mehmet and Ahmet Köprülü; the former (1583-1661) was in power from 1656 to 1661, the later (his son, born 1635) from 1661 until his death in 1676. The Köprülü family, of Albanian origin, produced several Grand Viziers, of whom these two were the first; they were instrumental in managing the transformation period of the Ottoman Empire (Koç, Istanbul, p.134). - *Fine copy with the often missing plan.* Blackmer 326; Atabey 224.

Reference:

PROKOSCH, Erich (ed) Krieg und Sieg in Ungard; Die Ungarnfeldzuge des Grosswesirs Kopruluzade Fazil Ahmed Pasha 1663 und 1664 nach den „Kleinodien der Historien“ seines Siegelbewahrars Hasan Aga Übersetzt, eingeleitet und erklärt von Erich Prokosch Osmanische Geschichtsschreiber / band 8

'News' about the Ottomans, published during the Köprülü campaigns

33. Chronica Turcica

oder auszuführen und wahrhaftige Beschreibung/ von desz
Turckischen Reichs Ursprung und Auffnehmen: von dessen Stifter
dem Mahomet/ nebenst seinem gantzen Lebenslauff/ auch von
Regierung der ersten Turck: und Tartarischen Konigen ...Ordentlich
und umstandlich ausz vielen glaubwürdigen Scribenten und Historicis
zusammen gelesen.

Franckfurt am Mayn, Wilhelm Serlin, 1664.

4to. Old boards. With engraved title-page, 8 full-page engraved plates
and 10 engravings in the text. (8), 293, (7) pp.

€ 4.500,00



Apparently first collected
edition, compiled from various
sources including early
Turkish histories. The first
part, the life of the prophet Mohammed, together with the 10 engravings in
the letterpress, is reprinted from De Bry's *Acta Mechemeti I saracenorum
principis*, Frankfurt, 1597.

The second part is a description of Turkish religious customs. This together
with the 7 plates which illustrate mosques, dervishes, etc., is reprinted
from Johann Wallich. The extra plate is an engraved full-length portrait of
Scanderberg, the Albanian George Castriot, who died in 1467.

This work was one of the very many publications issued in 1663 / 64, amidst
the upsurge of interest in the Turks which was provoked by Kiuprili's
campaign against the Austrians and his terrorizing siege of Vienna in 1663.
It had been 50 years since the Turks had achieved such brilliant military
successes in Europe. (Blackmer collection 352).
Not in the Atabey collection or Weber.



Hungarian war till 1663

34. FRANCISCI, Erasmus.



Neue und kurtze Beschreibung des Königreichs Ungarn: dessen fürnehmsten Städten und Vestungen. Wobey vieler Belägerungen, und dergleichen Denckwürdigkeiten absonderlich,, was in dem jetzigen Türcken-Krieg von An. 1663 bis an den Hornung dieses 1664 Jahrs, bei diesem und jenen Ort fürgelauffen gemeldet, auch, zum Anhang die vormähliche Belägerung der Stadt Wien ausführlich erzehlet wird.

Nürnberg, by Wolf Eberhard Felssecker for Johan Hofmann, 1664.



Sm8vo. Early 19th century half calf, spine richly gilt with 2 title-labels. With folding engraved titlepage, 4 folding engraved maps and 6 folding engraved plates. (20),379,(5) pp.

€ 2.250,00

Four editions were published the same year. Published under pseudonym Caspar Minsicht. Contains a detailed description of the siege of Vienna.

Erasmus Francisci (1627-1694), born Erasmus von Finx, was a prolific polyhistor and is considered to be among the most influential figures in the German Baroque period. He became a secretary in the Endter publishing house and later rose to the position of corrector. Considered a literary celebrity, Francisci was one of the best selling authors for this period. – (Browned). *Sturminger 99; Apponyi 886.*



'Tischreden' in the period of the battle of St. Gotthard

35. FRANCISCI, Erasmus.

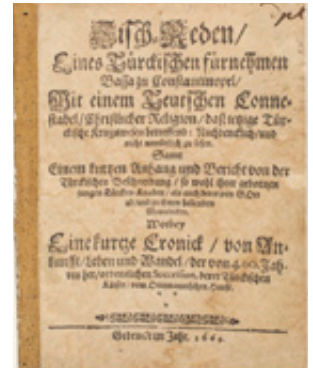
Tisch-Reden, eines Türckischen fürnehmen Bassa zu Constantinopel/ mit einem Teutschen Connestabel / christlicher Religion / das ietziges Türkische Kriegswesen betreffend. : Nachdencklich, und nicht unnützlich zu lesen. Samt einem kurtzen Anhang und Bericht von der Türckischen Beschneidung/ so wohl ihrer gebornen jungen Türcken-Knaben/ als auch derer von Gott ab/ und zu ihnen fallenden Mamelucken. Wobey eine kurtze Cronick/ von Ankunfft/ Leben und Wandel/ der von 400. Jahren her, ordentlichen Succession, derer Türckischen Kaiser/ vom Ottomannischen Hause.

(No pl., probably Nürnberg), 1664.

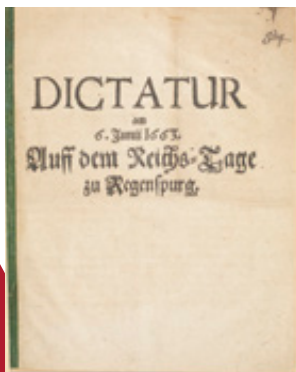
4to. Modern wrappers. 20 lvs.

€ 950,00

Anonym erschiedene, frühe Schrift des Erasmus Francisci. Die seltene Türken-Schrift, die zuerst 1663 erschienen war, steht in Zusammenhang mit den 1663/64 erneut aufgeflammten Türkenkriegen und stellt ein Streitgespräch zwischen einem türkischen Pascha und einem deutschen Beamten da. (Age-browned; some waterstaining).



36. DICTATUR AM 6. JUNI 1663



Am dem Reichstage zu Regensburg.
(No pl., ca. 1663).

Modern wrappers. (4) lvs.

€ 450,00

By order of Kaiser Leopold I, Guidobald Graf von Thon und Hohenstein (1616 - 1668), bishop of Regensburg, was asked for support against the Turcks.

Habsburg General at the battle of St. Gotthard

37. MONTECUCCOLI, Raimondo.

Memoires de Montecuculi, généralissime des armées,
et grand-maître de l'artillerie de l'empereurs ; avec les
commentaires de Turpin de Crissé.
Amsterdam, Leipzig, Arkstée & Merkus, 1770.

3 volumes. Contemporary half red morocco. With 3 titlepages
printed in red and black with portrait and 2 vignettes, engraved
portrait frontispiece, 3 engraved headpieces and 41 engraved
folding plans and plates. XXIV, 398, (2); 432, (2); 493, (3) pp.

€ 1.295,00

Montecuculi (1608-1680) was an Italian military commander. At
sixteen he began as a private soldier under his uncle, Count Ernest
Montecuculi. Four years after active service in Germany and the Low
Countries, he became a captain of infantry. He fought in Pomerania,
Bohemia and Saxony and in 1639 he was taken prisoner by the Swedish
army at Melnik and detained for two and a half years in Stettin and
Weimar. In captivity he studied military science, geometry, history and
architecture and planned his great work on war. In 1645-46 he served in
Hungary against Prince Rákóczy of Transylvania. In 1657 he commanded
an expedition against Rákóczy and the Swedes, who had attacked the
king of Poland. He became field-marshal in the imperial army, and with

the Great Elector of Brandenburg
completely defeated Rákóczy and his allies. From 1661 to 1664 Montecuculi with
inferior numbers defended Austria against the Turks and at St. Gotthard (Aug. 1, 1664) he
defeated an Ottoman army under Wesire Köprülü Fazil Ahmad. – *A fine set*

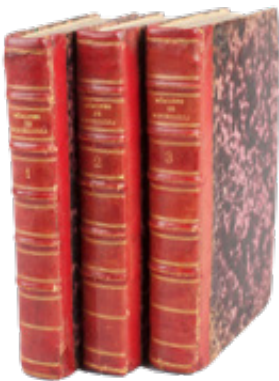
Atabey Collection 832; not in the Blackmer Collection.

References:

*BARKER, Thomas M. The military intellectual and battle: Raimondo Montecuculi and the
Thirty Years War Albany, New York 1975*

*MAERS, John A. The influence of the Turkish Wars in Hungary on the military theories of
Count Raimondo Montecuculi in: KLEY, Edwin J. Van & Cyriac K. Pullapilly Encounters
and exchanges from the Age of Exploirations Indiana / USA 1986 p. 129 - 145*

*WAGNER, G. Raimund Montecuculi, die Schlacht an der Raab und die Friede von
Eisenburg (Vasvar) 1664 in: Österreich in Geschichte und Literatur 8 (1964) p. 201 - 221*



38. NADANYI, Janos.



Florus Hungaricus sive Rerum Hungaricarum ab ipso exordio ad Ignatium Leopoldum deductarum compendium.
Amsterdam, ex off Joannis à Waesberge, 1663.

Sm.8vo. Contemporary half vellum (lower end of spine sl. dam.).
With engraved titlepage and woodcut device on pinterd titlepage.
(24),380,(28) pp.

€ 650,00

First edition. - Nadányi's family had ruled his home town of Körösladány in Hungary since the thirteenth century, but during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Turkish invasions radically altered the power dynamics of the area. János was sent to the Low Countries for his education, where he published this short history of Hungary in Latin in 1663. – (Some waterstaining).

Apponyi II, 862.

39. NADASDY, Franz.

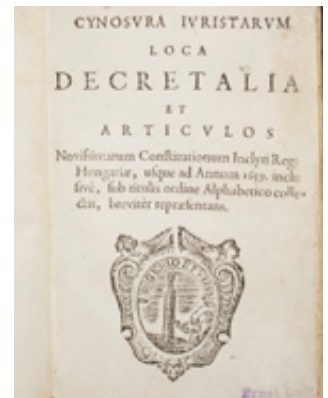
Cynosura iuristarum loca decretalia, et articulos novissimarum constitutionum inclyti Regni Hungariae, usque ad annum 1569 inclusive, sub titulis ordine alphabetico collectis, breviter repraesentantes.
Pottendorf, Hieronymus Verdussen, 1668.

8vo. Contemporary calf (rubbed). With printer's device on titlepage (margin restored) and woodcut engraved plate illustrating familial bloodlines for five generations. 269 pp.

€ 550,00

Name on flyleaf, dated 1725; interleaved copy with many contemporary manuscript annotation. - The Nádasdy is a major Hungarian aristocratic family whose roots reach into the Middle Ages. They made a large contribution to the development of Hungarian printing.

Franz III Nádasdy's work on Hungarian Imperial law, printed within the walls of his castle at Pottendorf. Count Franz Nádasdy (1622-1671) descended from the line of the Anjou Plantagenet, whose medieval ancestors settled as the Nádasd in Hungary. In 1665 he gained control of Pottendorf castle and set up a printing shop where he employed the Antwerp printer Jerome Verdussen. The next year, this printed work appeared from within the castle walls. The Cynosura is a self-compiled work that provided short comments on the recent subject index of Hungarian Imperial laws adopted until 1659. Two years later the count found himself amidst an uprising and armed rebellion and was later beheaded in 1671 for conspiracy against Emperor Leopold I of Austria. – *Rare.*



Ottoman – Habsburg wars

40. SCHUSTER, David.

Mahomets und Türcken Grewel/ Vorge stellt durch eine kurtze historische Entwerffung/ so viel desselbigen an sein Mahomets selbst eygener Person/ abschewlichen Lehr/ seinen Nachfolgern an Mord/ Regiment/ Lehr und Glauben sich befindet: woraus das Ottomanische Reich entsprungen .. Wie der Türckische Hoff an Amptleuthen und officiren bestellt ... Wie lang dieser Mahometisch und Turckische Grewel etwan annoch wehren solle. Alles dem gemeinen Teutschen Mann zum besten. Francfurt am Mayn, Johann Baptista Schonwettters 1664.

5 volumes in 1. Contemporary vellum (sl. soiled). With engraved title page, 4 engraved half titles and 7 engraved plates (5 folding). (8), 418 pp.

€ 2.150,00



Apparently first collected edition, compiled from various sources, including early Turkish histories. (Blackmer 352.)

Rare popular description of the Ottoman Empire, with emphasis on the wars of the Ottomans with Austria in the 16th and 17th century. Schuster has prefaced his historical narrative with an account of Islam. With fine engraved battle scenes.

Apponyi 2080; Atabey 1111; Weber 1663 – 712

41. Treu und wolgemeinte erinnerung

bey der anietzt/ von dem Erbfeind christlichen Nahmens/ dem Türcken/ obschwebender/ und iemehr und mehr antringender allgemeiner Noth und Gefahr. Verfertigt von einem des Reichs lieben Getreuen. (No pl.), 1663.

Modern boards. 24 lvs. – (Stained; some leaves with a pink stain).

€ 475,00



History of the wars in Hungary after 1655

42. VANEL, Claude.

Histoire des troubles de Hongrie, depuis 1655 jusques à present. Avec le Siege de Neucheusel, & une relation exacte du combat de Gran, &c
Amsterdam, Pierre Mortier 1686. 2 volumes.

Sm.8vo. Contemporary calf, spines richly gilt (spine ends sl. dam., 1 hinge dam.).
With printer's device on titlepags, folding engraved map, folding engraved plate
(with tears), folding engraved plan of Neuheusel and 4 engraved plates (some
tears, one lower margin missing). (36)364,(16); 403, (16) pp.

€ 950,00

With engraved armorial bookplate.
- (Age-browned; some stains).

Blackmer 1714 & Atabey 1273 (other editions).



Added: Claude VANEL. Histoire de l'etat present du royaume de la Hongrie. Cologne, (= Holland), Pierre de Jeune, 1686. Sm.8vo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt (dam.). 213, (11) pp. - (Bound with another copy of Histoire des troubles, volume II).

Reference:
KÖPECZI, Bela Staatsräson und Chrisliche solidarität; die Ungarischen Aufstande und Europa in der Zweiten Halfte des 17. Jahrhunderts Wien, 1983

Extremely rare newspaper

43. WOLDER, SIMON.

Türkischer Untergang, over Rächtlichers Bedencken Kayserl. May. Ferdinando dem Ersten, glorwürdigster Gedächten, anno 1558 übergeben: welcher Gestalt ... der Gross-Türcke. zu Wasser und zu Land zu überziehen, und mit Hülfe des unüberwindlichen Gottes, zu überwinden wäre ... Aufs neue übersehen und an vielen Orten gebessert. (No pl.), 1664.

4to. Wrappers, in cloth box. With engraved frontispiece (trimmed). 27 lvs.

€ 950,00



New enlarged edition, first published with the title 'New Türckenbüchlin, 1558. - Emperor Leopold I had achieved by his personal presence at the Reichstag in Regensburg in 1663, that the German princes would united fight against the Turks. The author makes clear on the title-page, that for 'a good cause' 'leichtlich an Volck etlich hundert tausend Mann und an Geld viel Millionen Gold aufzubringen wären'. The prayer on the frontispiece goes as follows ... Gib den Christen Buss und Eintracht, zu des Christen-Feindes Noth/ Mach ihn deine Gottheit kennen, oder schlag ihn bald zu Todt. - (Age-browned). *Hohenemser 5920; Göllner 988.*

Translations of Ottoman sources

44. ATSIZ, Bugra.

Das Osmanische Reich um die Mitte des 17. Jahrhunderts; nach den Chroniken des Vecihi (1637 – 1660) und des Mehmed Halifa (1633 – 1660).
München, Rudolf Trofenik, 1977.

Cloth. 144,108 pp.

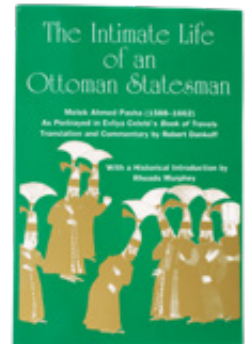
€ 50,00

45. DANKOFF, Robert.

The intimate life of an Ottoman statesman, Melek Ahmad Pasa (1588 – 1662), as portrayed in Evliya Çelebi's Book of Travels (Seyahat-name). With a historical introduction by Rhoads Murphey.
New York, State University, 1991.

Wrappers. 304 pp.

€ 35,00



46. FEHER, Geza.

Türkische Miniaturen aus den Chroniken des Ungarischen Feldzug.
Budapest, Corvina Magyar Helikon, 1976.

Large 8vo. Cloth, with dust-jacket. With 51 coloured plates.

€ 50,00



47. PROKOSCH, Erich (ed).

Krieg und Sieg in Ungarn; Die Ungarnfeldzüge des Grosswesirs Kopruluzade Fazil Ahmed Pasha 1663 und 1664 nach den „Kleinodien der Historien“ seines Siegelbewahrers Hasan Aga.
Übersetzt, eingeleitet und erklärt.
Graz, Styria, 1976.

€ 25,00

Osmanische Geschichtsschreiber, Band 8.

48. TEPLY, Karl & Richard F. Kreutel.

Der Löwe von Temeschwar. Erinnerungen an Cafer Pasha der Ältere, aufgezeichnet von seinem Siegelbewahrer Ali. Übersetzt, eingeleitet und erklärt von Richard F. Kreutel. Graz, Styria, Graz 1972.
Wrappers. 295 pp.

€ 25,00

Osmanische Geschichtsschreiber, Band 10.

IV. Pamphlets around the siege of Vienna / 1683

Importance of Hungary for the Habsburgs

Pamphlets as non-periodical brochures, mostly of short length, that report and comment on contemporary events as well as controversial debates. They address a broad public and aim at reaching their readers quickly and efficiently. The authenticity of pamphlets makes them a source of special character and great value for historical research.

Nach Jahrzehnten relative Ruhe im Südosten des Reiches spitte sich der Konflikt mit des osmanischen Reich ab 1661 erneut ab. Die Publizistik reagierte mit einer Flut von Flugblätter, Liedern und Flugschriften, die nach Beendigung des Krieges (1664) verebbte. Und durch das Fanal der zweiten Belagerung Wiens wieder auflebte. (Hollenbeck p. 111)

References:

BUCHMANN, B.M. *Türkenlieder zu den Türkenkriegen und besonders zur zweiten Wiener Türkenbelagerung Wien 1983*

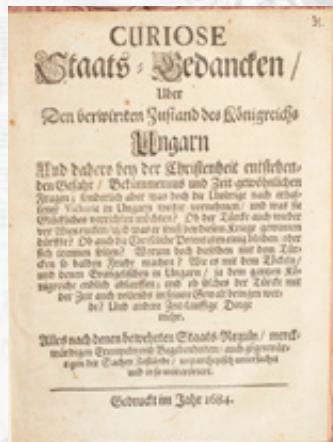
HOLLENBECK, Meike *Die Türkenpublizistik im 17. Jahrhundert – Spiegel der Verhältnisse im Reich? Mitteilungen des Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung 107 (1999) p. 111 - 130*

KABDEBO, H. *Bibliographie zur Geschichte der beiden Türkenbelagerungen Wien's. Wien 1876*

STURMINGER, Walter *Die Türken vor Wien, in Augenzeugenberichten. Dusseldorf 1968*

49. Curiose Staats-bedancken

über den verwitzten Zustand der Königreichs Ungard und dahero bey der Christenheit entstehende Gefahr; sonderlich abe..ob der Türcke auch wieder vor Wien rucken / und was Er sonst bey diesem Kriege gewinnen dürffte? Worum doch dieselben mit dem Türcken so bald Friede Machen? (No. pl.), 1684.



4to. Modern marbled boards. 78 pp.

€ 745,00

Rare pamphlet dealing with the present state of the Turkish wars.
Apponyi, 1145.

I
1500 - 1541
Ottoman - Hungarian campaigns

II
1593 - 1606
Long Turkish wars: Bohemen & Hungary

III
1620 - 1664
Coexistence, till the battle of St. Gotthard

IV
1683
The Siege of Vienna

V
1683 - 1699
Great Turkish war: Hungary / Serbia

VI
1703 - 1711
Hungarian resistance

VII
1716 - 1718
Campaigns of Prince Eugene: Belgrade

50. Distinta relatione della Rassegna

DELL'ESSERCITO DEL GRAN TURCO QUANDO SORTI IN CAMPAGNA, Con la descrizione del Treno & Vittovaglie, e distribuzione de' Campeggiamenti della medema Armata.

Mantova, Lucca, Marescandoli, (1683).

4to. Modern boards. With nice woodengraved portrait on title-page. 4 pp.

€ 895,00

Very rare 'newsletter' with descriptions of the Turkish army (weapons, soldiers, horses, etc.). - *Fine.*



51. FISCHER, Johann Ferdinandt.



Diarium, oder Weitläufig und gründliche Beschreibung, von der Käys. Haupt- und Residenz-Stadt Wien, in Unter-Oesterreich, im Viertel unterm Wienerwald liegend; welche vom 14 Julii biß 12 Septemb. Anno 1683 61 Tag von des Türckischen Käysers Sultan Machomet Kriegs-Volck anfänglich in die 200000 Mann bestehend, so ihr Logament rings umb die Stadt mit 22 Lagern gemacht, ist belärgert worden, nebst einer außführlichen Specification aller hierbey gebliebner Hoch- und Nieder-Officieren. Regensburg, Augustus Hanckwitz, (ca. 1683).

4to. Old green paper spine. With woodcut imperial arms at end. 9 lvs.

€ 695,00

Sturminger 1245. – (Browned).

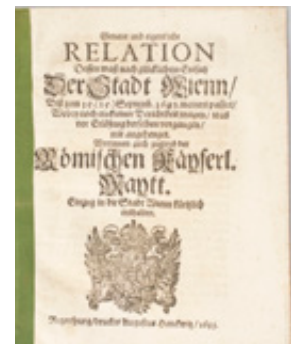
52. Genau und eigentliche relation

dessen waß nach glücklichem Entsatz der Stadt Wienn, biß zum 15 (25) Septemb. 1683 weiters passirt, wobey noch ein kleiner Bericht des jenigen, was vor Erlösung derselben vorgangen, mit angehenget. Worinnen auch zugleich der Römischen Käyserl. Maytt. Einzug in die Stadt Wienn kürztlich enthalten. Regensburg, Hanckwitz, 1683.

4to. Old green paper spine. With woodcut Imperial arms on title. (6) lvs.

€ 525,00

Sturminger 2470.



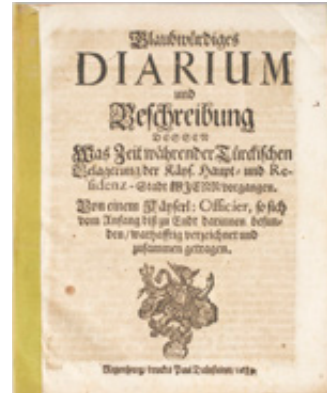
53. Glaubwürdiges Diarium

Und Beschreibung dessen was Zeit wahrender Turckischen Belagerung der Kays. Haupt- und Residenz-Stadt Wienn vorgangen. Von einem Kayserl. Officier, so sich vom Anfang biß zu Endt darinnen befunden warhafftig verzeichnet und zusammen getragen.
Regensburg, Paul Dalnstener, 1683.

4to. Old green paper spine. With small woodcut of Mercury on title and a large woodcut tailpiece.(16) lvs.

€ 695,00

One of several editions to appear in the same year. An English translation appeared the following year in London A journal: or a most particular account of all that passed in the late siege of Vienna. Written by a principal officer, who was in the town during the whole time of the siege. And sent by authority to the Imperial Commissioner at the Dyet of Ratisbonne. Translated out of High-Dutch (sic) by His Majesties special command.- (Browning).
Apponyi 1038; Sturminger 1096-1100.



54. MEGERLE, Johann Ulrich.



Auf, auf ihr Christen! - Das ist eine bewegliche Anfrischung der Christlichen Waffen wider den Turckischen Bluet-Egel; Sampt beygefügten Zusatz vieler herrlichen Victorien und Sieg wider solchen Ottomannischen Erbfeindt (...) Im Eyll ohne Weill, zusammen getragen durch Abraham a S. Clara, Augustiner Baarfusser.
Wienn, Johann van Ghelen, 1683.

Sm.8vo. Contemporary vellum (soiled). With engraved frontispiece after Rauchmyker by Rossetti and woodcut initials. (16), 328, (4) pp.

€ 725,00

First edition. - Abraham a Sancta Clara (1644 - 1709), German devine, was born at Kreenheinstetten near Meßkirch. His lay name was Johann Ulrich Megerle. He has been described as 'a very eccentric but popular Augustinian monk'. Johann van Ghelen (1645 – 1721), a Flemish bookprinter, was one of the most important printers in Vienna. – (Browned). Sturminger 602-630: between 1683 and 1907 many editions were published.

Reference:
HOLLENBECK, Meike Die Turkenpublizistik im 17. Jahrhundert – Spiegel der Verhaltnisse im Reich? Mitteilungen des Institut fur Osterreichische Geschichtsforschung 107 (1999) p. 126

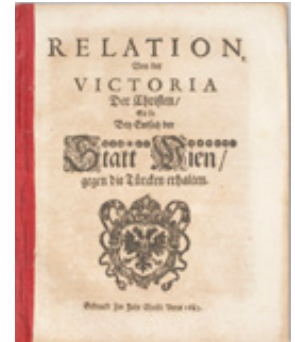
55. Relation, von der victoria der Christen

so sie bey Entsatz der Statt Wien, gegen die Türcken erhalten.
(No pl., 1683).

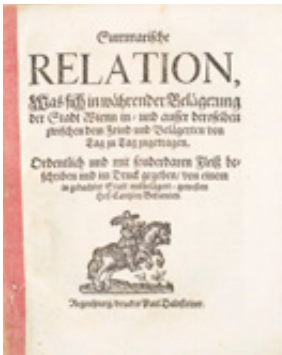
4to. Old red paper spine. With woodcut arms on title and a large woodcut tailpiece. (6) lvs.

€ 595,00

Apponyi 1062; Sturminger 2450.. – (Browned).



56. Summarische Relation



was sich in wahrender Belagerung der Stadt Wienn in/ und ausser der deroeselden zwischen dem Feind und Belagerten von Tag zu Tag zugetragen. Ordentlich und mit sonderbaren Fleiss beschriben und im Druck gegeben/ von einem in gedachter Statt mitbelagert-gewesten Hof-Cantzley bedienten.
Regensburg, Paul Dalnsteiner, 1683.

4to. With woodcut on title-page. (8) lvs.

€ 695,00

Sturminger 2483.

57. Summarischer Bericht

dess bey Barcan von den kayserlichen und konigl. pollnischen Armeen mit denen Turcken gehaltenen zweymahligen blutigen Gefechts/ und darauf erfolgter glucklicher Eroberung der Staat Barcan.
Regensburg, Augustus Haniviss, 1683.

4to. With woodcut on title-page. (4) lvs.

€ 695,00

Not in Apponyi. – (Browned).



58. Weitberuhmte und wohl ausgebaute Türckische Bad-stube

so vor Wienn 1683 ist geheitzt worden.
(No. pl. ca. 1683.)

4to. Old red paper spine. (4; 2) lvs.

€ 695,00

Sturminger 692. – (Browned).



Important account of the Battle of Vienna

59. VAELCKEREN, Johann Peter von.



Wienn von Türcken belägert, von Christen entsetzt. Das ist: kürztliche Erzehl- und Beschreibung alles dessen was sich vor- in- und nach der grausamben Türckischen Belägerung der Kayserlichen Residentz Statt Wienn in Oesterreich Anno 1683 vom 6 Maii an biß 19 Septembris von Tag zu Tag denckwürdigs zugetragen. Erstlich in Lateinischer Sprach beschrieben.

Lintz, Rädlmayr, 1684.

4to. Old green paper spine. With woodcut head- and tailpieces (without the 3 folding plates). (8), 102 pp.

€ 1.250,00

First edition in German, published in Latin the previous year. Important eye-witness account of the siege of Vienna.- (Title soiled and slightly stained). *Sturminger 2945; VD17 12:189190P (recording only two complete copies).*

References:

BARKER, Thomas M. Double Eagle and Crescent, Vienna's second Turkish Siege and it's historical setting New York 1967

KABDEBO, H. Bibliographie zur Geschichte der beiden Türkenbelagerungen Wien's Wien 1876

KREUTEL Richard F. Osmanische Berichte über Kara Mustafas Feldzug gegen Wien in: Die Welt des Islams, New Series, Vol. 12, Issue 4 (1969), pp. 196-227

LEITSCH, W. Warum wollte Kara Mustafa Wien erobern? in: Jahrbücher für Geschichte Ost-Europas XXIX (1981) 4, p. 494 – 514

Translations of Ottoman sources and old secondary books

60. CAMESINA, Albert.

Wien und seine Bewohner während und nach der zweiten
Türkenbelagerung 1683.
(Wien, 1864).

4to. Half cloth. With plates. 90; XIV pp. - (With annotations on fly-leaf
and title-page).

€ 100,00



61. KLOPP, Onno.



Das Jahr 1683 und der folgende große Türkenkrieg, bis zum Frieden von
Carlowitz.
Graz, Sturia, 1882.

8vo. Boards. With plates. XIV,380 pp.

€ 100,00

62. KLUCZYCKI, Franz.



König Johann III vor Wien. Histische Darstellung des glorreichen Feldzuges
um Jahr 1683. Deutsch von Karl J. Petelenz.
Krakau, Fr. Kluczcki & Comp., 1883

8vo. Modern half cloth (original wrappers preserved). With portrait. 106 pp.

€ 100,00

63. KREUTEL, Richard F. & Karl TEPLY. (Ed.).



Kara Mustafa vor Wien 1683 aus der Sicht türkischer Quellen.
Wien, Styria, 1982.

Boards. 376 pp.

€ 45,00

64. NEWALD, Johann.

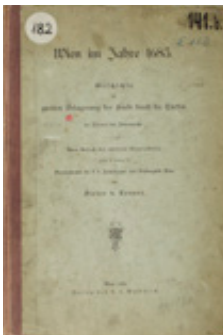
Beiträge zur Geschichte der Belagerung von Wien durch die Türken in Jahre 1683.
Wien, Kubasta & Voigt, 1883-1884.

2 volumes in 1. Half cloth. 268; 141 pp.

€ 75,00



65. RENNER, Victor von.



Wien im Jahre 1683. Geschichte der zweiten Belagerung der Stadt durch die Türken.
Wien, R. von Waldheim, 1883.

8vo. Original half cloth. With plates. XVII, 487 pp.

€ 100,00

66. SCHEIDL, Franz.



Denkmale und Erinnerungszeichen an die Türkenzeit in Wien.
Wien, 1908.

Half cloth. 102 pp. - *Privately printed.*

€ 75,00

V. The Great Turkish war and the Habsburgs reconquest of Hungary: 1683 - 1699

Buda in the 17th century

I
1500 - 1541

Ottoman - Hungarian campaigns

II

1593 - 1606

Long Turkish wars: Bohemen & Hungary

III

1620 - 1664

Coexistence, till the battle of St. Gotthard

IV

1683

The Siege of Vienna

V

1683 - 1699

Great Turkish war: Hungary / Serbia

VI

1703 - 1711

Hungarian resistance

VII

1716 - 1718

Campaigns of Prince Eugene: Belgrade

The townscape of Buda significantly changed in consequence of the Ottoman occupation. The royal seat became the hub of a border province in a giant empire. The Christian cultural circle of the Kingdom of Hungary and the Muslim one of the Ottoman Empire crucially deviated from each other. Buda became the seat of the new province of Buda (vilayet). Therefore, the reconstruction of Buda started very early: Christian churches were built into djamis, and new buildings, such as djamis (mosques), schools, monasteries, and baths, related to the Ottoman institutional framework, appeared. As a result, many buildings built by the Ottomans in the 16th and 17th century can be identified in contemporary Budapest. Archaeological excavations discovered artifacts dating to the same period.



Joris Hoefnagels: Buda in: *Civitates orbis terrarum*
Erzsebet Budapest 1993

This includes four thermal baths built in the 16th century and in use ever since. Natural thermal sources can be located in particular clusters south and north of the castle of Buda on the bank of River Danube. Three of four Ottoman baths in Buda were built by Sokollu Mustafa Pasha of Buda in the 1570s. He acquired the fourth one. All four were part of the pasha's gracious waqf. His türbe (mausoleum) was built in Buda by Mimar Sinan, outstanding architect of classic Ottoman architecture. This shows that Mustafa Pasha considered Buda to have been a key town for him and his family. He ordered constructions in Buda accordingly: four djamis, two medreses, three baths, and two caravanserais were erected. The baths did not stand on their own djamis, caravanserais and monasteries were laid out nearby them. Travelers who visited Buda in the 16th and 17th centuries recalled the fascinating bath buildings and the beneficial effects of their waters. These baths were so much part of the town that their original function was kept after the re-occupation wars.

References:

ERZSEBET, Soltesz Alte Ungarische Burgen, Helikon, Budapest 1993

PAPP, Adrienn Thermal Baths in Buda in the Ottoman Period of Hungary, Turkish Cultural Foundation Fellow (2012)

Celebration Habsburg recapture of Buda

67. BARTOLI, Domenico.

Buda ritolta a' Turchi dall'armi chistiane. Canzone del Sig. Domenico Bartoli Lucchese dedicata all'illustriss(imo) a reverendiss(imo) Sig. Monsig. Giuseppe Archinto Arcivescovo di Tessalonica, e Nunzio Apostolico appresso il Sreniss(imo) Granduca di Toscana. Florence, Piero Matini 1686.

Modern wrappers. (16) lvs.

€ 950,00

Canzone in celebration of the recapture of Buda from the Turks. The present edition is strangely unrecorded. The poem, consisting of 24 twelve-line stanzas, is edited to Giuseppe Archinto, Archbisshop of Thessalonica in partibus and Apostolic Nuncio to Florence. According to Bartoli's dedication, dated from Florence on 10 september, Archinto's brother Ludovico had taken part in the recapture of Buda.

Apponyi 2239 (Lucca, 1686).

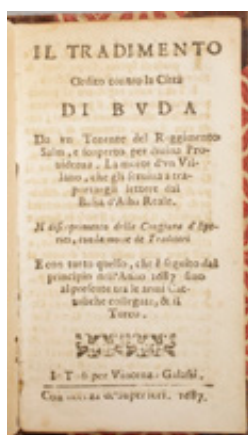


References:

KÖPECZI, Bela *L'Europe et la Hongrie en 1686. Forces et idées politique Acta Historica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 33 (2-4) 1987 p. 151 - 157

SZAKALY, Ferenc *Hungaria Eliberata; die Ruckerobringung von Buda im Jahr 1686 und Ungarns Befreiung von des Osmanenherrschaft Budapest* 1986

68. (BUDA).



Il tradimento ordito contro la città de Buda. Da un tenente del reggimento Salm, e scoperto per divina providenza. Todi, Vincenzo Galassi, 1687. 12mo. 19th century sheep-back patterned boards. 6 lvs.

€ 595,00

First edition. A resumé of notable events in the war against the Turks in Hungary from the beginning of 1687 until the autumn of that year. Recounted are details of a treacherous plot against the city of Buda following its recapture from the Turks, the death of a peasant who couriered letters from the pasha of Szekesfehervar and the recovery of a plot at Eperjes.

Allegorical engraving of the winning parties of the Battle of Vienna

69. Branle des Provinces conquises sur les Turcs

ou la décadence de l'Empire Ottoman. La sanglante défaite des Turcs entre le Danuble et la Drave gagnée par les Imperiaux le 12 Aout, avec perte de plus 24 milles Turcs, deux millions d'or, cent piece de canans et generallemt. de toutes les provisions de bouche et de guerre.

Koln, François Jollain, 1688.

Allegorical engraving. Ca. 75,5 x 54,5 cm.
Framed

€ 1.950,00

Fine allegorical engraving made after the Battle of Vienna (1683). Showing (a.o.) Charles V Duc de Lorraine / Jean II Sobieski, King of Poland / Maximilian II, Electeur of Bayern / Francesco Morosini, General of the Habsburgs, etc. (Lower part with the printed almanac cut off). - *Very rare.*

Reference:

KABDEBO, H. Bibliographie zur Geschichte der beiden Türkenbelagerungen Wien's Wien 1876



Habsburgs diplomat in Istanbul: 1682 / 1685

70. CAPRARA, Alberto.

Relatione del presente governo Ottomano fatta dal Sig. Conte Alberto Caprara, stato ultimamente internunzio à quella corte per la maestà dell' imperatore Leopoldo Primo. Venetia, per il Bosio, 1684.

Disbound. With fine half-page woodcut portrait of Mehmet IV on title-page. (8) pp.

€ 1.950,00

Albert Caprara (1627-1691), Leopold's ambassador to the Sultan. Er war ein italienischer General und Diplomat in österreichisch-habsburgischen Diensten. Caprara war der Spross einer alten bolognesischen Adelsfamilie im Kirchenstaat. Sein Bruder war Kardinal Alessandro Caprara und Er war ein Neffe des kaiserlichen Reitergenerals Octavio Piccolomini sowie ein Cousin des Generals und Staatsmannes Raimund von Montecuccoli. Als kaiserlicher Offizier zeichnete er sich in den türkischen Kriegen in Ungarn aus. Er war erfolgreicher bei zwei diplomatischen Missionen, mit denen er 1682 und 1685 nach Konstantinopel geschickt wurde. Die erste Mission 1682 sollte den Frieden von Eisenburg (1664) erneuern. Bemerkenswert ist der Bericht über seine erste Mission, den sein Sekretär, Giovanni Benaglia, veröffentlicht hat. Caprara war auch schreibend tätig. So übersetzte er Werke des jüngeren Seneca in die deutsche Sprache. *Apponyi 1094 (Lucca 1684); Sturminger 949-950 (Bologna & Lucca 1684).*

Reference:

WAGNER, Georg Raimund Montecuccoli, die Schlacht an der Raab und die Friede von Eisenburg 1664. in: Österreich in Geschichte und Literatur 8 (1964) p. 201 - 221



Charles Duc de Lorraine en Hongrie

71. CLERC, Sebastian le.

Les actions gloreuses des S.A.S. Charles Duc de Lorraine en Hongrie, Transylvania, etc.
Augsburg, Jeremias Wolff, (ca. 1700).

Large 8vo. Marbled boards. With engraved titlepage (lower margin restored) and 15 engraved plates after Sebastian Le Clerc by Johanna Sybilla Kräusin, representing and celebrating the military exploits of Charles V Duke of Lorraine.

€ 1.950,00



Charles Duc de Lorraine (1643-1690) was born in Vienna, became the brother in law of Emperor Leopold. He was from a long established family of Lorraine, who had to take refuge from the forces of France. He managed to become the titular Duke of Lorraine in 1675 at a time when Lorraine was occupied by France.

Since 1663 he had been in imperial Habsburg service and had a very notable military career. He was able to first distinguish himself at the Battle of Saint Gotthard in 1664, where he was under the service of Montecuccoli. In 1683 he became an imperial generalissimo. Right before the siege of Vienna. With the Siege of Neuhausel in 1685, Charles was able to take all of upper Hungary. After this Charles besieged Buda for two months, claiming victory in 1686. - (2 blank margins restored). - *A fine copy.*

References:

ROZSA, Gyorgy *Schlachtenbilder aus die Zeit der Befreiungsfeldzuge Budapest 1987 p. 158 - 163*

SZAKALY, Ferenc *Hungaria Eliberata; die Ruckerobringung von Buda im Jahr 1686 und Ungarns Befreiung von des Osmanenherrschaft Budapest 1986*



French propaganda for a crusade against the Ottomans

72. COPPIN, Jean.

Le Bouclier de l'Europe, ou la Querre Sainte, contenant des avis politiques & Chrétiens, qui peuvent servir de lumière aux rois & aux souverains de la chrétienté, pour quarantir leur estats des incursions des turcs, & reprendre ceux qu'ils ont usurpé sur eux.

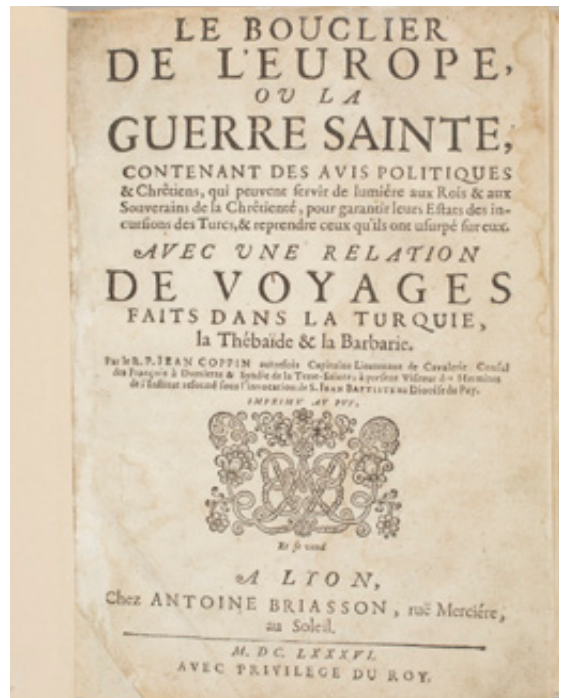
Lyon, chez Antoine Briasson, 1686.

Modern boards. With 4 engraved plans. (8), 496, (6) pp.

€ 2.950,00

First edition, another edition was published in the same year, and a third edition appeared in 1720 reprinting only the accounts of voyages.

Jean Coppin (c.1615-c.1690) has written an account of his journeys long after the fact, together with his attempts to spread his ideas of a new crusade. Coppin had first travelled to Egypt in 1638 where he spent two years. He later travelled to Tunis and Syria. In 1644 he was named consul at Damietta and he spent three years there. He returned to Europe in the hope of persuading the Pope to agree to a new crusade (Blackmer p. 85).



The original work appeared in 1656, under the title *Bouclier de l'Europe*.... In this reprint, the title has been changed: the title of the first edition has become the title of the first chapter, and the title of the second part of the first edition has become the title of this second edition. This change can be explained by the fact that his idea to form a crusade wasn't really relevant anymore 30 years later, so Coppin put the emphasis on his voyages. – (Some staining).

Capture of Buda and Pest

73. Description historique de la glorieuse conquête



de la ville de Bude, capital du Royaume d'Hongroie, par les armes victorieuse de nostre-auguste & invincible Empereur Leopold I. Sous la conduite de ... Duc de Lorraine & l'electeur de Baviere Cologne, Jean Jacques le Jeune, 1686.

12mo. Modern marbled boards. 190 pp.

€ 975,00

History of the 1686 siege and capture of Buda by Duke Charles V of Lorraine and Elector Maximilian II Emanuel of Bavaria. An English edition was published in 1687 An historical description of the glorious conquest of the city of Buda, the capital city of the kingdom of Hungary, by the victorious arms of the thrice illustrious and invincible Emperor Leopold I.

Under the conduct of his Most Serene Highness, the Duke of Lorraine, and the Elector of Bavaria ... A day by day account of the advance on Buda and Pest in Hungary, resulting in the withdrawal of the Ottoman garrison and a Treaty of Peace. The wry joke "the operation was successful, but the patient died" might describe the liberation of Buda and Pest in 1686. The two towns were utterly destroyed, with only a few thousand people remaining alive inside the walls by the time the Turks were vanquished. Having survived the Turkish period intact, the royal palace was destroyed in the siege. Resettlement and rebuilding were gradual, and formerly Gothic Buda took on a decidedly baroque appearance during the process. Though it would never again be a royal seat, the palace was rebuilt and expanded over the years. Hungary was to be ruled by the House of Habsburg until the collapse of the empire in World War I. - (Titlepage restored).

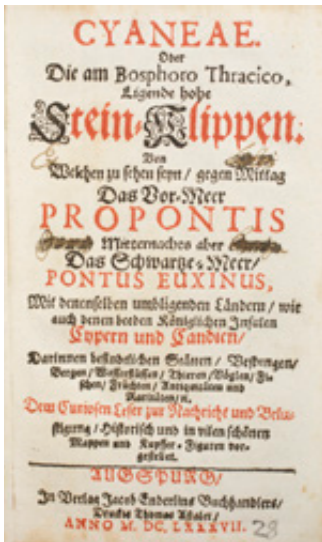
Extremely rare, unrecorded variant.

Not in Apponyi.

Reference:

MANDLMAYR, Martin C. & Karl G. Vocelka Christliche Triumphfreude über herrliche Victorien und stattliche Kriegsprogressen. Die Eroberung Ofen 1686 Fallstudie über Zahl, Verbreitung und Inhalte propagandistische Medien in frühen Neuzeit Sudost Forschungen 44 (1985) p. 99 – 138

74. ENDERLIN, Jacob.



Cyaneae oder die am Bosphoro Thracico, ligende hohe Stein-Klippen. Von welchen zu sehen seyn, gegen Mittag das Vor-Meer Propontis, Mitternachts aber das Schwartze-Meer, Pontus Euxenius, mit denenselben umbligenden Landern wie auch denen beeden Königlichen Insulen Cypren und Candien. Augsburg, Verlag Jacob Enderling, Drucker Thomas Astaler, 1687.

Sm. 8vo. Contemporary vellum (spine restored). With title printed in red and black, folding plan, folding map of the Black Sea, and 26 (16 folding) engraved plates depicting views, plants and animals. 74, (2) pp.

€ 6.950,00

Many similar works were issued by the publisher Jacob Enderlin at that time. Including a description of Constantinople with fine view. He was trying to take advantage of the interest in the Levant aroused by the Austro – Venetian – Turkish wars of 1684 – 1690. Many of the plates were based on engravings from Coronelli's *Memorie Istoriografiche della Morea*. All the Enderlin publications are related and made use of many of the same plates. There was one publication every year from 1685 to at least 1693 (Collection Contominas 239).

The work was probably inspired by the increased interest in Ottoman affairs which followed the unsuccessful siege of Vienna by the Turks in 1683, rather than through any pressing need to communicate first-hand information about Constantinople to actual travellers (Koç p.175).

Atabey 402; Blackmer 1303(note); Weber 749.



Chronicles of the wars in Hungary

75. FRANCISCI, Erasmus.

Der blutig-lang-gereizte, endlich aber Sieghafft-entzündte Adlerblitz, wider den Glantz dess barbarischen Sebels, und Mord-Brandes, in historischer Erzehlung der Kriegs Empörungen Ungarischer Malcontanten, wieauch grausamen Kriegs-Verwüstung der Ottomannisch – Tartarischen, in Ungarn, und dessen Nachbarschafft, sonderlich aber vor der belägerten Kaiserlichen Residentz Stadt Wien.

Nürnberg, Johan Andrea Endters Seel. Söhne, 1684.

Contemporary calf, with 1 (of 2) clasp. With engraved frontispiece, titlepage printed in red and black, 3 engraved folding plates by J. Sandrart and 10 engraved portraits. 375, (2) pp. (Added manuscript index, 2 lvs.).

€ 2.250,00



Erasmus Finx (1627 - 1694), alias Erasmus Francisci, was a German Polymath, author and writer of Christian hymns. Finx was born in Lübeck, the son of a lawyer and received higher education at Lüneburg and Stettin. He studied law and travelled through Italy, France and the Netherlands afterwards. As of 1657, he worked as a reader at Endter publishing at Nuremberg, where he also published some of his books.

With portraits of Sultan Mehmed IV, Grossvisir Kara Mustafa, Kaiser Leopold I, Graf Rudiger von Starhemberg, Johann Sobiesky from Poland and others. The plates depict the siege of Vienna and recapture of Gran.

Sturminger 1268.

76. FRANCISCI, Erasmus.

Der Türkische Governator und Vasall das ist: gründlicher und glaubhafter Bericht/ von den heutigen Governamenten/ Governatorm und Lehr Fürsten dess Ottomannischen Reichs/ wie auch deren Einkommen und Tribut; imgleichen von ihren Ross Schweissen Standarten/ u.a.m. Nürnberg, Johan Andrea Endters Seel. Söhne, 1684.

Modern marbled wrappers. With engraved frontispiece by Sandrart. (12), 80 pp.



€ 995,00

Erasmus Finx (1627 - 1694) was a German Polymath, author and writer of Christian hymns. Finx was born in Lübeck, the son of a lawyer and received higher education at Lüneburg and Stettin. He studied law and travelled through Italy, France and the Netherlands afterwards. As of 1657, he worked as a reader at Endter publishing at Nuremberg, where he also published some of his books.

Sturminger 1271.

77. FRESCHOT, Casimir.

Idea Generale del Regno d'Vngheria, Sua Descrizione, Costumi, Regi, e Guerre; Con I motiui dell'ultima solleuazione, Inuasione de'Turchi, Assedio, e Liberatione di Vienna, E progressi dell'Armi Christiane. Al Reuendissimo Padre D. Pietro Sagredo.

Venetia, Lorenzo Marchesini, 1684.

12mo. Comtemporary vellum. With woodcut title vignette and initials. (22), 356 pp.

€ 1.750,00

First edition. An interesting work on the history, civilization and rulers of Hungary, as well as comments on the Turkish invasion and the siege and liberation of Vienna. Freschot (1640 – 1720) was a French historian. He wrote about fifty works in French, Italian and Latin, the most notable being *Histoire du congrès et de la paix d'Utrecht* (1716). Born in Morteau around 1640, he became a novice in the benedictine Saint-Maur congregation, was ordained on March 20, 1663 in the Saint-Vincent de Besançon monastery. In 1674 he moved to Italy, joining the benedictine congregation in Montecassino. Around 1700 he returned to the lay state and moved to Utrecht, where he earned a living teaching literature and history. Having returned to France, Freschot was reintegrated as a monk in the Saint-Vanne congregation in 1718 and died in 1720, in the Abbey of Luxeuil.

Sturminger 1281; not in Blackmer, Attabey or Apponyi.



Manuscript mit aquarellierten Schlachtenordnungen

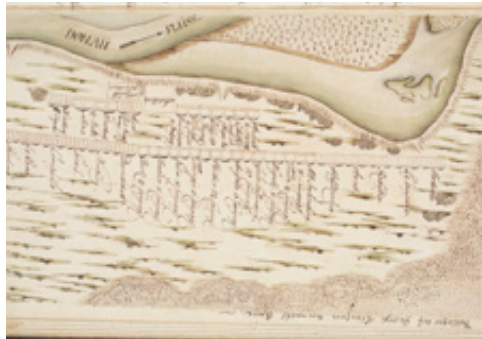
78. HASSLINGEN, (Heinrich) Tobias.

Der Kayserlichen Armée Feld-Zug Anno 1692. Unter dem Com(m)ando Ihre Durchleucht (plinißimo titulo) deß Herrn Marggrafen Ludwig zu Baden. Durch Der Röm. Kayserl. Majest. General-Wachtmeistern, General-Quartiermeistern, Obristen und Com(m)endanten zu Ollmütz im Marggraffthumb Mähren, Herrn Tobiam zu Haßlingen."

(Ohne Ort), 1693.

Deutsche Handschrift, in flüssiger Kursive von einer Hand mit schwarzer Tinte geschrieben. Folio. Brauner Lederband der Zeit mit goldgeprägtem Deckeltitel mit kaiserlichem Wappen und reicher Rückenvergoldung. Mit 13 (1 doppelblattgr.) Plänen und Schlachtenordnungen in aquarellierter Federzeichnung. 88 nn. Bll.

€ 19.950,00



Am Schluss der Handschrift findet sich ein eigenhändiger Vermerk des Wiener Archivars Frans Sylvius von Hannekart (1788 – 1855): Äktenstück aus dem k.k. Kriegsarchiv in Wien. Wien den 17. November 1838". Der von einem Kanzleischreiber sorgfältig geschriebene Band enthält die Aufzeichnungen Tobias von Hasslingen (1649-1716), aus einem "Freiherrlichen Geschlecht in Schlesien, welches seinen Ursprung aus Oesterreich hat" (Zedler XII, 738). Das Werk behandelt die Truppenstärke, Feldlager, Offiziersnamen, Hygienevorschriften etc. während des Sommerhalbjahres 1692. Der Feldzug war arm an Ereignissen, einen Höhepunkt bildete u.a. die Rückeroberung von Peterwardein.

Ludwig Wilhelm von Baden (1655 – 1707) begann seine militärische Laufbahn 1674 mit dem Eintritt in die kaiserliche Armee, sein militärischer Lehrmeister war Raimundo Montecuccoli. Als 1677 sein Großvater starb, wurde er Markgraf von Baden-Baden, doch zum Regieren kam er wenig. Er war als Generalwachtmeister bei der Befreiung Wiens und wurde in November 1683 zum General der Kavallerie befördert. In 1686 war er Feldmarschall und wurde 1689 zum Oberbefehlshaber an der osmanischen Front befördert. Dort konnte er in über 20 Schlachten sein strategisches Können unter Beweis stellen. Seinen Spitznamen Türkenlouis erwarb er sich durch seine Erfolge im Kampf gegen die Osmanen im Großen Türkenkrieg 1683–1699. Die Beute aus den Türkenkriegen befindet sich heute im Karlsruher Schloss. In der Schlacht bei Slankamen konnte er 1691 seinen größten Triumph erzielen und wurde Leopold I. zum Generalleutnant aller kaiserlichen Truppen ernannt. Dieser Titel wurde im 17. Jahrhundert nur fünfmal verliehen.

References:

HOHRATH, Daniel & Christoph Rehm *Zwischen Sonne und Halbmond: Der Türkenlouis als Barockfürst and Feldher Rastatt 2005*

OSTER, Uwe A. *Markgraf Ludwig Wilhelm von Baden, der Türkenlouis Bergisch Gladbach 2001*

RÖDER VON DIERSBURG, Philipp *Des Markgrafen Ludwig Wilhelm von Baden Feldzüge wider die Türken Karlsruhe 1842*



79. LISOLA, Franz Paul.

Türkische Raths Stube/ worinnen des Türckischen Kaysers Mahamets IV. nebst dessen Vornehmsten Bedienten. Kriegs Berathschlagungen / wegen des aufs Früh Jahr gegen Ungarn und andere Länder vorhabenden grossen Feldzugs/ entdeckt/ und mit vielen curiösen Denckwürdigkeiten vorgestellt werden.
Freystadt (Linz), Johann Rädelmeyer, 1684 85.

2 volumes in 1. 4to. Modern boards. Title printed in red and black. 96; 70 pp.

€ 975,00

First and only edition of this important booklet dealing with the Turkish wars.

Apponyi II, 1167.



Habsburg Kaiser Leopold I

80. MENCKE, Johann Burkhard.



Leben und Thaten Sr. Majestät, des Römischen Käysers Leopold des Ersten.
Leipzig, Joh. Friedrich Gleditsch, 1707.

8vo. Contemporary vellum. With titlepage printed in red and black. (14), 915, (21) pp.

€ 575,00

Leopold I was Holy Roman Emperor, King of Hungary, Croatia, and Bohemia. The second son of Ferdinand III, Holy Roman Emperor, by his first wife, Maria Anna of Spain, Leopold became heir in 1654 by the death of his elder brother Ferdinand IV. Elected in 1658, Leopold ruled the Holy Roman Empire until his death in 1705, becoming the longest-ruling Habsburg emperor (at 46 years and 9 months). Leopold's reign is known for conflicts with the Ottoman Empire in the east and rivalry with Louis XIV, a contemporary and first cousin, in the west. After more than a decade of warfare, Leopold emerged victorious from the Great Turkish War thanks to the military talents of Prince Eugene of Savoy. By the Treaty of Karlowitz, Leopold recovered almost all of the Kingdom of Hungary, which had fallen under Turkish power in the years after the 1526 Battle of Mohács.

Reference:

KALMAN, Benda Das Habsburger Reich und Ungarn in den letzten Jahrzehnten des 17. Jahrhunderts Acta Historica Academiae Hungaricae 33 (2-4) 1987 p. 217 - 222

Spanish contemporary account of the Siege of Vienna and the war in Hungary till 1688

81. MONTALBO, Francois de.

Historia de las guerras de Ungria desde el anno de 82 hasta el de 88.
Palemo, Pedro Copula, 1693.

Small folio. Contemporary marbled calf, spine ribbed and richly gilt with green title-label to spine. With full-page engraved coat of arms of the Duke of Uzeda. (18),454,(19) pp.

€ 2.950,00

Der Verfasser sagt in der Vorrede, er habe dieses Werk in Rom geschrieben, und nur aus den glaubwürdigsten Quellen geschöpft, wie Briefe des Kaisers an den Papst, Briefe des Kurfürsten von Baiern an seinen Agenten, Gesandtschaftsberichte an die Königin von Schweden, Berichte der spanischen Gesandten u.s.w. (Apponyi 1440).



Extremely rare contemporary account of the Siege of Vienna by the Turks. The account, divided into six books, described in detail all events leading up to the siege of Vienna and its aftermath up to the official recognition and crowning of Leopold I in 1689 as King of Hungary. With an extensive index at the end.

Nothing personal could be found of the author except what he himself noted on the title-page : « Fray Francisco de Montalbo de la Sagrada Religion de S. Geronimo, Doctor Theologo y Predicator de Su Magestad », so he was a priest, theologian and court preacher. He was also the author of an emblem book for the funeral of the Spanish Queen, Marie Louise de Bourbon, married to Charles II, King of Spain from 1665 to 1700. – *A very fine copy.*

Vienna Liberata

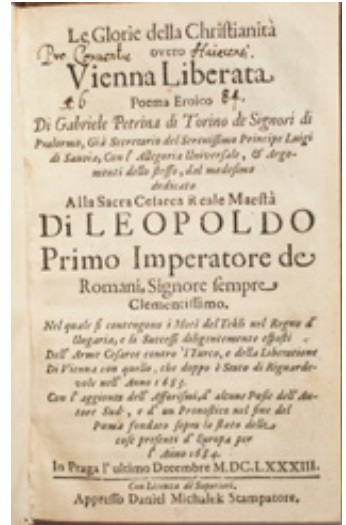
82. PETRINA, Gabriel.

Le Glorie delle Christianita ovvero Vienna Liberata. Poema Eroico. Nel quale si contengono i moti del Tekli nel Regno d'Ungharia, e li Successi diligentemente esposti Dell'arme Cesaree contro'l Turco, e della Liberazione Di Vienna con quello, che doppo e Stato di Riguardevole nell'Anno 1683. Praga, Daniel Michalek, 1683.

Sm. 8vo. Contemporary mottled calf, spine covered with whitish paint to resemble it to vellum, with title and library classification written spine. 125, (2) pp

€ 3.450,00

First and only edition. Gabriel Petrina was a Catholic priest born in Turin, who wrote musical dramas and other poems. This booklet is interesting for Austrian history and its relation with Turkey. In the first section the revolt headed by Count Tököly is described. He heralded the discomfort felt by many Hungarians who saw the Turkish domination, relatively tolerant, being followed by the harsh Austrian one. After his defeat Tököly fled to Turkey. The other sections give a good survey of the military and diplomatic operations around the siege of Vienna. The book is not only a catalogue of battles and heroic deed in defence of the faith, but provides also i.a. descriptions of collections of the Royal Palace and the Imperial Library in Vienna.



„Das lange Gedicht ist unmittelbar nach die Belagerung geschrieben worden. Dass der Verfasser während der Belagerung in Wien weilte, ist wahrscheinlich, wird aber nicht hervorgehoben. Sicher ist, dass er an dem Gefecht bei Petronell teilnahm, welches er mit grosser Ausführlichkeit schildert, das er sich in der Nähe des Prinzen Ludwig von Savoyen befand, als dieser todlich zu Boden sank. (p 161) (...) Im weiteren Verlauf der Erzählung wird auch Ludwig's Bruder Eugen ernannt, der sich in der Armee des zum Entsatz heraneilenden Herzogs von Lothringen befand. Das seltene Buchlein ist noch in anderer Beziehung interessant. Wir finden hier im 4. Gesange eine Beschreibung der Kaiserlichen Sammlungen, der Bildergalerie, der Bibliothek und der Schatzkammer. (p. 162) (...) Der Beschreibung von Wien, seiner Merkwürdigkeiten und seiner Umgebung sind 20 Strophen gewidmet“ (Apponyi 2159).

Reference:

KABDEBO, H. *Bibliographie zur Geschichte der beiden Türkenbelagerungen Wien's Wien 1876*

Grand vizir Mustafa Kara

83. PRECHAC, Jean de.

The True History of Cara Mustapha, Late Grand Visier, being a most faithful account of his first rising, the several degrees of his fortune, his amours in the serraglio, his emplois, the true cause of his undertaking the siege of Vienna, together with the particulars of his death. Written originally in French by a person of quality, and now translated in English by Francis Philon, Gent.

London, Hen. Rodes, 1685.

Contemporary calf, blind ruled covers, with morocco label with gilt lettering on spine (top of spine dam.). 139 pp.

€ 925,00

First printed in Paris in 1684; in 1685 two English translations were published, also a German edition appeared in 1685. One page with a full page poem in an early owner's hand; with contemporary owner's name, John Booth.

Cara Mustapha was the grand vizier who commanded the Turkish army at the Turkish siege of Vienna in 1683. The shock of the siege and the joy felt at its relief were responsible for this spate of publications on Cara Mustapha (Atabey p. 533-534).

The book, often referred to in studies of English and Continental views of the Ottoman Empire, is recognized as an early English language novel. – (Age-browned).

Sturminger 2320-2323 (not this English ed.); Atabey 996; not in Blackmer.

References:

KREUTEL, Richard F. & Karl Teply ed. *Kara Mustafa vor Wien 1683 / aus der Sicht türkischer Quellen Styria / Wien 1982*

KREUTEL Richard F. *Osmanische Berichte über ara Mu afās Feldzug gegen Wien in: Die Welt des Islams, New Series, Vol. 12, Issue 4 (1969), pp. 196-227*



Military development up to Vienna and after

84. Relation de tout ce qui s'est passé

en allemagne depuis la descente des Turcs en Hongrie jusques à la levée du siege de Vienne.

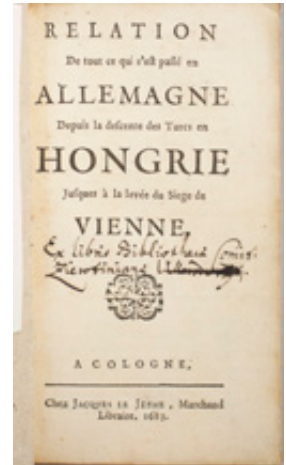
Cologne, Jacques le Jeune, 1683.

12mo. Wrappers. 72 pp.

€ 975,00

Interessantes, flott geschriebenes Wercken. Der Author muss ein sehr wohl informierter Mann gewesen sein, der sowohl am französischen Hofe, als auf dem türkischen Kriegsschauplatze zu Hause war. Die Schilderung der Begebnisse vor der Belagerung ist mit mehr Weitläufigkeit und Sachkenntniss behandelt als in den meisten Schriften dieser Epoche, die Belagerung selbst nicht in Form eines Diariums, sondern in zusammenhängender, lebendiger Erzählung (Apponyi p. 183-184).

Sturminger 2439 ; Apponyi 1060.



85. Relation du siege de Vienne



mis par les Turcs le Quinsieme Juillet et leve le Douzieme Septembre de lannee 1683, par Francois Mxxx, a un de ses amis.

Toulouse, Jean Boude 1683.

Sm 8vo. Contemporary calf (expertly restored), spine richly gilt. 284 pp

€ 1.150,00

First edition. - Rare French account of the famous Siege of Vienne in 1683. - *Fine.*

Sturminger 2442.

**Very rare
pamphlet**

86. Relation de ce qui s'est passé

à la prise de Vicegrad & de Weitzen par les Imperiaux, & dans les deux combats donnez entre leurs troupes & celles des Turcs, le 17 & le 27 du mois de Juin dernier.
(Paris, 2 Aoust, 1684).

4to. Old half calf, pink wrappers preserved. 8 pp.

€ 2.250,00

By 1683, the Ottoman Empire had spread westward until Vienne itself was under siege. Campaigns by the members of the Holy League, comprised of Austria, Poland and the Venetian Republic, finally brought relief to Central Europe, and negotiations ended with the Treaty of Karlowitz in 1693. This Treaty, between Turkey on the one side and the countries of the Holy League on the other, resulted in Turkey's loss of Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, the Peloponnesus, and other territories. The Treaty also marked the beginning of the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire.

This pamphlet pertains to the taking of Vicegard and Weitzen, two towns close to Budapest, by Charles, Duke of Lorraine and his Holy League forces, not long after they had relieved Vienna. Some months later, in early 1685, they also took Budapest from the Turks, and the Turkish hegemony in Eastern Europe was over.
We have not located any copy in any library which we have consulted.



***Italian manuscript:
start of the Ottoman march to Vienna***

87. Relazione dell'Armata fatta dal Turco l'anno 1682

Venedig, 1683.

Folio. Later boards. Italian manuscript on paper. 32 lvs.

€ 11.500,00

Description of the march of the Turkish army from Konstantinopel where the plague raged, to Adrianopel, fall 1682. There the Ottoman forces were gathered for the attack on Vienna. The author pictures the outfit of the party, with accompaniment of music and the wonderful decorated vehicles and the refreshments "varii rinfreschi di Confetturo, Sorbetti, Caffé, e Tabacchi di più sorti".

At the end follows a detailed statistical report of all the participating people, their force, their arms, etc. Hardly ten years later in Matthäus Merian's *Theatrum Europaeum*, the depart of the army is described the same way: *Der Außzug aber war folgender massen beschaffen: Anfangs sahe man eine grosse Anzahl Janitscharen. Diesen folgten vier tausend Mann von deß Groß-Veziers Leib-Guarde, welche alle halbe Piquen trugen, die oben an den Spitzen kleine Fähnlein von unterschiedlichen Farben hatten, Auff diese kamen sechs tausend junger Mannschafft, in schwarz-gülden Stücken gekleidet* (vol. XII, p. 491).

March 31st 1683 the army, consisting of 168.000 men with artillery, left Adrianopel with direction Vienna. On July the 15th the second siege began which ended two months later with the relief of the city and the defeat of Kara Mustapha. – Some waterstaining but in all a good copy

In obbedienza de' comandi del Subano Corà Mustafa
presente Primo Visir, stabilì l'usato delle Cade di
Cavalla ataghi nel gran Seraglio, e ne gli altri de' su-
periori Ministri per di giorno, e la giornata dell'11
Settembre decorò vesta fermata l'usata delle cor-
desime nella maniera che qui appresso si vedrà
spiegando.

La Naarski Sultana, e madre delli figliuoli Naarsi, come
si me del Primogenito Sultan Mustafa, e che dovea
succedere a l' Trono, desiderò di far passaggio dal
Seraglio de' gli Specchi, vicino a gli Arsenali di que-
sta Metropoli douo vide deca, a quelli di David Dupo,
una Lega in circa lontano da Costantinopoli, y di-
uertirsi farsi con la crista dell' Esercito, che era desti-
nato accamparsi al poco distante.

Per obbedire a questa sua volontà furono spediti dal
Tersano della rivina doua la Sultana doueva calarsi
tedici faicci grandi di capacità d'un terzo di
Palero, tra i quali uno più ricco de' gli altri, con la
Poppa intagliata con uarie galanterie, e fisci d'oro
all' Arabasca, cinta di gebeie pur tutto in dorato, e
coperta la poppa con una gran teleja, d' uoglianno
di u' Strato di Suro Scarlatta Veneziano ricama-
to d' Oro, e con grandiissime frange d' Oro intorno

88. ROCOLES, Jean Baptiste de.

Vienne deux- fois assiegee par les Turcs, MDXXXIX & MDCLXXXIII & heureusement delivree. Avec des réflexions historiques sur la maison de Habsbourg, ou d' Autriche, et sur l'origine, grandeur & décadence dernière de la puissance Ottomane.

Leyde, Jean Prins, 1684.

Contemporary calf, spine gilt (spine ends sl. dam., 1 hinge sl. dam.). With engraved frontispiece, folding plan of Vienna and 10 engraved portraits. (24), 431 pp.

€ 595,00

With engraved bookplate of Albus Currus. - Jean-Baptiste de Rocolles (1620-1696) war ein französischer Historiker, der mehrfach die Religion wechselte. Er war Katholik in Frankreich und Protestant in Holland. Er stammte aus einer adligen Familie im Compoix-Cadastres, wählte den geistlichen Stand und trat in den Benediktinerorden ein, wo er Griechisch und Latein lernte. Außerdem trieb er die Rechtsgelahrtheit, wurde Protonotarius des römischen Stuhls, Rat König Ludwigs, Almosenier, königlich französischer Geschichtsschreiber und Doktor der Juristenfakultät an der Universität Paris. 1672 gab er die Ämter auf, ging nach Genf und trat, angeblich wegen der Irrtümer der päpstlichen Kirche, zur evangelisch reformierten Religion über.



In 1675 ging er nach Leiden, aber die protestantische Kirche zahlte wohl nicht genug und so zog er 1687 wieder nach Frankreich und wollte wieder in die römische Kirche eintreten. Da man ihm aber seine einträglichen Stellen nicht wieder einräumen wollte, ging er erneut nach Holland und wurde reformiert. Zwischen 1681 und 1683 hatte er in Den Haag Schriften herausgegeben. Zuletzt holte die römische Kirche ihn doch zurück und gab ihm sein Kanonikat wieder. – (Age-browned). *Sturminger 2550.*

History of the Turkish power

89. SEYFRIED, Johann Heinrich.

Turckische Gross-Macht / Turckisches Prahl-sacht/ und Turckisches Hab-Acht: oder Tuckische Reichs-Beschreibung/ Zusamt den Gewinn und Verlust/ auf Christlich- und Turckischer Seiten/ was sich/ seit Anno 1683. bis zu Anfang des 1687sten Jahrs, fur herzliche Siege und Eroberungen/ unterschiedlicher Stundte/ Landschafften/ und berühmter Vestungen.. zugetragen. Alles nervus und lesswurdig/ dem Curiosen Liebhaber zur Belustigung verabfasset/ in Acht sonderbaren Theilen. Nurnberg, Joh. Leonhard Buggel, 1687.

12mo. Contemporary vellum. With engraved frontispiece. 312 pp.

€ 1.350,00

Second edition. History of the Turkish power and influence and their customs and religion. This work was inspired by the victories of the Austrians against the Turks, 1684 – 85, following the unsuccessfull siege of Vienna. The map, mentioned on the title-page, probably was never published.

(Atabey 1129, Latin edition of 1685 only). (Age-browned).



90. Summarischer inhalt

einer Italiänischen Tractätleins, genannt Le Raggioni, die sua Sta. il Papa Innocento XI. Das ist: die Ursachen / welche die heilige Papst Innocentius XII den Frieden unter den Christlichen Potentaten zu schliessen; und dagegen den Krieg mit den Türcken fortzusetzen / anführe / mit unterschiedlichen Motiven bestärcket. (No pl.), 1692 (= 1712).

4to. Marbled wrappers. (6) lvs.

€ 495,00

Innozenz XII war in 1691 als Kompromisskandidat der pro habsburgischen und der pro französischen Partei zum Papst gewählt worden. Aus dieser Mittelstellung heraus versuchte er einen Ausgleich zwischen beide Lagern herbeizuführen, um Ludwig XIV aus seinem Zweckbündnis mit den Türcken zu lösen. Der vorliegende Flugschrift ist der Form nach eine Würdigung des päpstlichen Versuchs, dem Inhalt nach eine harte und eindeutige Darstellung des habsburgischen Position. Die Jahrgangabe auf dem Titel ist offensichtlich fehlerhaft. Innozenz XII regierte von 1691 – 1700 und gleich zu Beginn wird die Eroberung von Namur durch die Franzosen (1692) erwähnt.



91. VOIGT, Johann Heinrich.

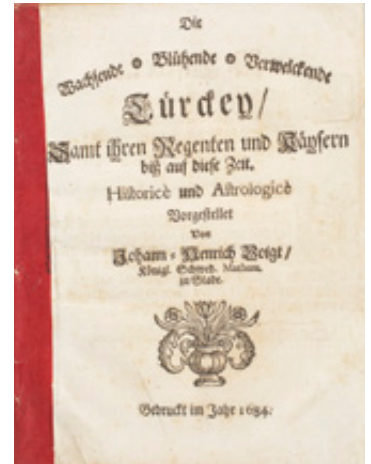
Die wachsende blühende verwelckende Türckey, samt ihren Regenten und Käysern biß auf diese Zeit. Historice und astrologice vorgestellt. (No.pl., 1684).

4to. Old red paper spine. 19 lvs.

€ 550,00

Johann Henrich Voigt (1613 - 1691) war ein deutscher Mathematiker und Astronom. Er stammte aus Rudelstadt in Thüringen und studierte in Erfurt die „mathematischen Künste“. Während des Dreißigjährigen Krieges siedelte Voigt nach Norddeutschland und wurde Schullehrer in Rethwisch. Als die schwedische Armee die Deiche einriss, floh er über Itzehoe und Glückstadt nach Stade. Voigt beschäftigte sich mit Mathematik und Astronomie.

Ab 1665 stellte er Jahreskalender her, die in vielfältiger Weise als Almanache mit unterschiedlichen Ausrichtungen herausgegeben wurden. Sie hießen 'Curiositätenkalender', 'Christ- und Planetenkalender', 'Historienkalender', später auch 'Staatskalender'. In diesen beschrieb er mehrere Kometenerscheinungen die er selbst beobachtete. Auch über den Halleyschen Kometen von 1682 erschien eine Schrift *Kurzer Auszug der Beschreibung des Nordischen Cometen, so Anno 1682 im Augustmonat* (Wikipedia). – (Some margins frayed).



92. WEIGEL, ERHARD.



Grundmässige Auflösung des militar-Problematis, warum doch der Türk den Christen nunmehr weichen müsse? Dessen Ursach uns versichert, dass ingleichen auch die andern Aggressores der Friedliebenden unter den Christen künfftig eben also diesen weichen werden müssen.

Jena, Johann Bielcken, 1689.

4to. Wrappers. (24) lvs.

€ 1.350,00

Keine Militärwissenschaftliche, vielmehr eine pädagogische Programmschrift. Der Mathematiker und Universalgelehrte Erhard Weigel, Lehrer von Leibniz, nutzte jeden Anlass, um seine pädagogischen Reformideen zu propagandieren. Hier ist es die Türkengefahr: das Wesen des Menschen sei die Vernunft. Diese zeige, dass Frieden nützlicher als Krieg sei. Das Wesen des Türkischen Staates aber sei aggressiver Expansionsdrang. Insofern der türkische Staat damit in Widerspruch zur menschliche Natur stehe, könne es zwar vorübergehend, nicht aber auf Dauer Erfolg haben. Für das Westen komme es darauf an, das vernunftmässige Wesen des Menschen zu pflegen und zu enthalten. (...) Noch im selben Jahr eröffnete Weigel die nach seinem Plänen konzipierte „Kunst- und Jugendschule“.

Translations of Ottoman sources and old secondary books

93. ANGELI, Moriz Edlen von

Feldzüge des Prinzen Eugen von Savoyen. Serie I – Band II: Feldzüge gegen die Türken 1697-1698 und der Karlowitzer Friede in 1699 (With) Supplement-Heft: Feldzüge des Prinzen Eugen von Savoyen 1697-98.
Wien, 1876.

8vo. Modern cloth (original wrappers mounted). IX,515;105 pp. – (Maps missing).

€ 75,00



94. KORNAUTH, Friedrich & Richard F. Kreutel (ed).



Zwischen Paschas und Generälen. Bericht des Osman Ağa aus Temeschwar über die Höhepunkte seines Wirkens als Diwansdolmetscher und Diplomat.
Graz, Styria 1966.

Wrappers. 176 pp.

€ 25,00

95. RÖDER VON DIERSBURG, Philipp.

Des Markgrafen Ludwig Wilhelm von Baden
Feldzüge wider die Türken.
Carlsruhe, Chr. Fr. Müller, 1842.

Original half decorated cloth. With 4 (2 folding))
plans. XXVI,446 pp.

€ 200,00



VI. Hungarian revolutions against the Habsburgs

Rákóczi's War of Independence (1703–11) was the first significant attempt of the leading families of Hungary and Transylvania to topple the catholic rule of the Habsburgs over their countries. Originally started as a peasant uprising, its main aims were to protect the rights of the different social orders, and to ensure the economical and social development of the country. Due to the adverse balance of forces, the political situation in Europe and internal conflicts the freedom fight was eventually suppressed, but it succeeded in keeping Hungary from becoming an integral part of the Habsburg Empire, and its constitution was kept, even though it was only a formality. The insurrection was closed by the Treaty of Szatmár, where the Hungarian nobility managed to partially satisfy Hungarian interests.

Ferenc Rákóczi II (1676-1735) is at the moment seen as one of the national heroes of Hungary.



I

1500 - 1541

Ottoman - Hungarian campaigns

II

1593 - 1606

Long Turkish wars: Bohemen & Hungary

III

1620 - 1664

Coexistence, till the battle of St. Gotthard

IV

1683

The Siege of Vienna

V

1683 - 1699

Great Turkish war: Hungary / Serbia

VI

1703 - 1711

Hungarian resistance

VII

1716 - 1718

Campaigns of Prince Eugene: Belgrade

96. BETHLEN, Janos.

Rerum Transylvanicarum libri quatuor, continentes res gestas principum eiusdem ab anno 1629 usque ad an 1663. (Amsterdam), 1664.

Sm.8vo. Contemporary overlapping vellum. (24), 447, (14) pp.

€ 650,00



A history of Transylvania, in which the Turkish-friendly policy of the leading families are confirmed. János Bethlen (1613 – 1678) was a Hungarian noble in the Principality of Transylvania, who served as Chancellor of Transylvania from 1659 to 1678. He was the only son of Farkas Bethlen and Anna Kemény, sister of John Kemény, Prince of Transylvania. His parents died during his youth, he grew up in the court of Ferenc Macskási and converted from Unitarianism to Calvinism. He studied for several years in the University of Frankfurt. – (Browned).

References:

ADAMS, Bernard (translation) *The autobiography of Miklos Bethlan* London 2004

HARAI, Denes Gabriel *Bethlen: Prince de Transylvanie et Roi élu de Hongrie (1580 – 1629)* L'Harmattan, Paris 2013

Emre Teckely and the Hungarian / protestant uprising against the Habsburg contra-reformation

Emeric Teckely (1657 - 1705) was prince of Upper Hungary and Transylvania. His father István Thököly held large domains in Royal Hungary, was involved in the conspiracy against Leopold I and died fighting against Habsburgs troops in 1670. Emre fled to Transylvania, his estates in Hungary were confiscated. Leopold's soldiers suppressed resistance and foreign mercenaries replaced Hungarian troops in the fortresses. A new government pursued a violent anti-Protestant policy. The princely council appointed Emeric to command of the Kuruc army on 26th of September and authorized him to raise volunteer troops in Transylvania. Encouraged by promises of help from Louis XIV the anti-Habsburg rebels rose "pro libertate et justitia" and chose Thököly as their leader. The war began in 1678. Eastern Hungarian and central Hungarian mining towns were soon conquered. In 1681 he was reinforced by 10,000 Transylvanians and a Turkish army under the Pasha of Nagyvárad (Oradea) and compelled the Emperor to grant an armistice. Thököly assisted the Turks in the Battle of Vienna in 1683 and shared the fate of the Turkish army. The Grand Vizier blamed him for the Turkish defeat, whereupon he went to Edirne to defend himself before the Sultan. Perceiving that the Turkish cause was lost he sought mediation of John III Sobieski to reconcile him with Leopold, offering to lay down his arms if the Emperor would confirm the religious rights of the Protestants in Hungary. Leopold demanded an unconditional surrender and Thököly renewed the war, but was defeated at Prešov. When he sought help from the Turks they seized him, was sent to Edirne, whereupon most of his followers made their peace with the Emperor. He was excluded from the amnesty promised to Hungarian rebels by the Treaty of Karlowitz and settled down at Galata. From Mustafa II he received large estates, died in İzmit and is buried in Kežmarok.



Le fameux Comte Michel Teckely, Chef des Rebelles des montagnes de Hongrie.

References:

ABOU-EL-HAJ, Rifaat Ali Ottoman diplomacy at Karlowitz The Journal of the American Oriental Society t. 87 (1967) p. 121 - 146

ADANIR, Fikret Heiduckentum und osmanische Herrschaft; Socialgeschichtliche Aspekte der Discussion um das fruhneuzeitliche Rauberwesen in Sudosteuropa Strassburg 1980

BÉRENGER, Jean (eds) La Paix de Karlowitz 26 janvier 1699: les relations entre l'Europe centrale et l'Empire Ottoman Paris 2010

HAZAI, Gyorgy und Barbara Kellner-Heinkele Bibliographisches Handbuch der Turkologie, vom 18 Jahrhundert bis 1979 Bibliotheca Orientalis Hungarica Wiesbaden 1986

POPOVIC, Mihailo R. Der Friede von Karlowitz (1699) Leipzig 1893

Memoirs of Emre Teckely

97. CLERC, Jean le (ed.)

Memoirs of Emeric Teckely in four books, which are related all the most considerable transactions in Hungary and the Ottoman Empire, from his birth anno 1656 till after the battle of Salakement in the year 1691. Translated from French.

London, Abel Roper, 1693.

Sm.8vo. 4 pars in 1 volume. Contemporary calf (corners dam.; rebacked). With engraved portrait and title page printed in red and black. XII, 175; 84; 67; (16) pp.

€ 725,00



Jean Leclerc war ein aus Frankreich verjagter Hugenotten pastor und Lehrer in Holland, der in enger Verbindung stand mit John Locke. Er ubte eine breitangelegte popularwissenschaftliche und publizistische Tatigkeit aus. (Kopecki 1983, p. 305 - 311) Louis XIV's envoy, Abbé Dominique Révérend, who met with Emeric Thököly around that time, described him as "the most powerful lord and the most honest man in Hungary". This publication is still regarded as the most detailed contemporary biography of Count Imre Tököly. He lead the Hungarian Protestants in rebellion against Austria, seeking aid from the Turks. He fought with the Turkish army at the siege of Vienne (*Atabey p.360*). *Not in Apponyi.*

98. LECLERC, Jean.



Histoire d'Emeric comte de Tekeli, ou Memoire pour servir a sa vie, ou l'on voir ce qui s'est passé de plus considerable en Hongrie, depuis sa naissance jusqu' à present. Cologne, Jacques de la Verite, 1693.

Sm 8vo. Contemporary mottled calf, spine richly gilt, with red morocco title label. 332 pp.

€ 550,00

First edition. - This publication is still regarded as the most detailed contemporary biography of Count Imre Tököly. He lead the Hungarian Protestants in rebellion against Austria, seeking aid from the Turks. He fought with the Turkish army at the siege of Vienne (*Atabey p.360*). – *Fine. Not in the Blackmer Collection.*

References:

CELLER-WILHELMB, Gisela Feind oder zukünftiger Verbündeter? Zur beurteilung der politischer Rolle des Emerikus Thököly. In: HEISS, Gernot & Grete Klingenstein (ed) Das Osmanische Reich und Europa 1683 bis 1789: Konflikt, Entspannung und Austausch Wien 1983 pp. 54 - 62

IVANOVA, Dzheni The image of the Sultan's ally Imre Thokoly in Ottoman Historical Writings, according to the writings of Silahdar Mehmed Aga and Defterdar Sari Mehmed Pasha In: BARAMOVA, Maria & Plamen Mitev & Ivan Parvev & Vania Racheva Power and influence in South – Eastern Europa 16th – 19th century Zurich 2013 p. 245 – 256.

Biography of Niklos Bethlem

99. RÉVÉREND, Dominique.

Mémoires historiques du Comte Betlem-Niklos contenant l'histoire des derniers troubles de Transylvanie. Amsterdam, Jean Swart, 1736.

2 volumes. Sm.8vo. Contemporary mottled calf, spines richly gilt (some small holes). With titles printed in red and black with engraved vignettes, with engraved portrait of Count Imre Tököly dressed in armour. (6), 344; (2), 189 pp.

€ 775,00

L'Abbé Révérend est né à Rouen le 14 novembre 1648. Il fut élu par le Chapitre de Saint-Cloud, doyen de cette collégiale en 1681. Il résigna depuis, ce bénéfice en 1697, pour se retirer à Paris, où il vécut de façon privée jusqu'à son décès 1734. Il laissa le manuscrit de ce livre à sa mort.

Cet ouvrage est d'autant plus exact, précise l'éditeur qu'il fut l'Agent secret de la fameuse diversion que furent les "Mécontents de Hongrie" en 1677. Il avait été envoyé au commencement de cette année en Transylvanie par M. le marquis de Bethune qui était ambassadeur extraordinaire de la Cour de France auprès du fameux Sobietzki, roi de Pologne. Il resta 4 années à la cour du Prince Apassi, Prince de Transylvanie. *Apponyi 2441.*

References:

ADAMS, Bernard (translation) The autobiography of Miklos Bethlan London 2004

ALMOND, Ian Muslim, protestant and peasants: Ottoman Hungary In: Two faiths, one banner; when Muslims marched with Christians across Europe's battlegrounds. Chapter 4: Muslims, Protestant and Peasants in Ottoman Hungary Tauris/ London 2009 p. 139 - 180



VII. The campaigns of Prince Eugen in the Balkan; the beginning of the eighteenth century

I
1500 - 1541

Ottoman - Hungarian campaigns

II

1593 -1606

Long Turkish wars: Bohemen & Hungary

III

1620 -1664

Coexistence, till the battle of St. Gotthard

IV

1683

The Siege of Vienna

V

1683 - 1699

Great Turkish war: Hungary / Serbia

VI

1703 - 1711

Hungarian resistance

VII

1716 - 1718

Campaigns of Prince Eugene: Belgrade

The Treaty of Karlowitz (1699) was not a long-standing agreement for the Ottomans.

The Turkish Grand Vizier Baltacı Mehmet's army defeated the Russians in the Ottoman - Russo War (1710–1711) and in the Ottoman – Venetian War (1714–1718) the new Grand Vizier Damat Ali re-conquered in 1715. As a reaction, Austria, as the guarantor of the Treaty of Karlowitz, threatened the Ottoman Empire, but in

response the Ottoman Empire declared war on Austria. In 1716, Prince Eugene of Savoy defeated the Turks at Petrovaradin. The Banat and its capital Timișoara was conquered in October 1716. The following year, after the Austrians captured Belgrade, the Turks wanted peace and in 1718 the Treaty of Passarowitz was signed. The Austrians maintained control over Belgrade and the Treaty of Passarowitz confirmed their gains leaving the Turks with control over the south bank of the Danube river.

References:

AUGUSTON, Gabor The Ottoman wars and the changing of the balans of power along the Danube in the early Eighteenth Century. In: INGRAO, Charles & Nikola Samardzic & Jovan Pesalj The peace of Passarowitz, 1718 Purdue UP, 2011 p. 93 - 110

AKSULU, Nurdan Melek (Hrsg.)Die Hohe Pforte, Turkenkriege, Konflikte und Beziehungen zwischen Abandland und der Turkei (1703 – 1738) Norderstedt, 2009

ZÖLLNER, Erich & Karl Gutkas Österreich und die Osmanen – Prinz Eugen und seine Zeit Wien 1988



Romeyn de Hoogh: Prince Eugen for Belgrade 1717
Rozsa: Schlachtenbilder 1987

100. BORMEESTER, Joachim.

Eugenius, Princ subaubd, Cesarianar Copiar ad padum in Italia. Summem Rector Spondebatque ducem celsi nitor igneus oris.
Amsterdam, (ca. 1700).

Engraved portrait within a decorative border. Ca. 36 x 26,5 cm. Framed.

€ 550,00

Prince Eugene of Savoy (1663 -1736) was a general of the Imperial Army and statesman of the Holy Roman Empire and the Archduche of Austria and one of the most successful military commanders in modern European history, rising to the highest offices of state at the Imperial court in Vienna.

Joachim Bormeester (fl.1679 - 1702 died), Dutch publisher and engraver in Amsterdam. Son-in-law of Clement de Jonghe, but only took over a small part of his stock after his death in 1679.



101. HUCHTENBURG, Jan van.

Plan de Temiswar et de ses environs, avec l'attaque dans la Palanque et un projet pour la fortifier. - Plaan van Temiswar en van zyne omleggende streeken met de attaque in de Palank, en een ontwerp om die te versterken.
Den Haag, van der Kloot, 1729.

Engraved plan after Van Huchtenburgh, with legend in French and Dutch. Ca. 68 x 92,5 cm - (Framed).

€ 950,00



Monumentaler Plan der Stadt Temeswar (Temesvár/Timisoara) im Banat, das 1716 im Zuges des Venezianisch-Österreichischen Türkenkrieges unter dem Kommando von Prinz Eugen von Savoyen erobert wurde und damit die 164 Jahre dauernde türkische Herrschaft über das Banat beendete.

Jan van Huchtenburg (1647 – 1733) was a famous Dutch horse and battle painter. He was admired by Prince Eugene of Savoy and King Willima III. They gave the painter sittings, and commissioned him to throw upon canvas the chief incidents of the battles they fought upon the continent of Europe. He made ten paintings for Prince Eugen, a.o. the Battles near Zenta (1697), Petrovaradin (1716) and Belgrad (1717). *Cohen-Ricci p. 337*

Reference:

ROZSA, Gyorgy Schlachtenbilder aus die Zeit der Befreiungsfeldzuge Budapest 1987

Theatre de la Guerre d'Hongrie

102. OTTENS, Joachim.

Theatre de la guerre
d'Hongrie et lieux
circonvoisins, selon
les plus exacts auteurs
geographiques.
Nouvellement represente.
Novissima tabula regni
Hungariae et regionum
quondam ei unitarum ut
Transilvaniae, Valachiae,
Moldaviae, Serviae,
Romaniae, Bulgariae,
Bessarabiae, Croatiae,
Bosniae, Dalmatiae,
Slavoniae, Morlachiae et
reipublicae Ragusanae :
accedit pars magna
dominii Veneti, Maris
Adriatici et Regionum
adjacentium.
Amsterdam, Joachim Ottens, (ca. 1730).



Handcoloured engraved map of the eastern Adriatic and the northern Balkans by Jacob Keyser printed on two leaves joined. Ca.51 x 89 cm. - Framed.

€ 1.350,00

A large and impressive map of Central Europe including Hungary, the Danube Delta, Transylvania, Walachia, Moldavia, Croatia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Slavonia, Morlachia and the Republic of Ragusa.

Distressed and warring figures appear alongside the title cartouche, while the powerful and triumphant Habsburgs, as indicated by the double-headed eagle, stand above the defeated figures of the Ottoman Empire. The map emphatically depicts this European supremacy.

Scarce detailed war history

103. Ungarisch und Venetianisches Kriegs-Theatrum

auff welchem die höchst-glücklichen Feld-Züge, so die Röm. Kayserl. und Venetianischen Armeen, in dem mit Gott zurückgelegten 1716. Jahre, in Hungarn und Griechenland wider die Türcken gethan, das Hungarische in einer besondern Beschreibung, und Neun nach und nach darauff erfolgten Fortsetzungen derselben, das Venetianische aber in drey Eröffnungen, mit dazu dienlichen curieuses Kupffern ..vorgestellt werde.

Leipzig, Johann Theodoro Boetio, 1716-1719.

5 volumes in 1. Half vellum. With 5 separate title-pages (4 printed in red and black), 7 double-page maps and plates, 10 frontispieces, 33 title-vignettes, mainly of city views, showing fortifications, and decorative woodcut head and tail pieces and initials and other illustrations in text (1 page damaged with some loss of text).

€ 4.950,00



- I. Ungarisches Kriegs-Theatrum, so mit Anfang der Türckischen Niederlage bey Carlowitz, den 5. Aug. 1716 eröffnet worden.
- II. Venetianisch-Türckisches Kriegs-Theatrum, auff welchem vorgestellt wird die Insul Corfu.
- III. Vorstellung des höchst-beglückten Zweyten Feldzugs, auff dem Hungarisch- und Venetianischen Kriegs-Theatro.
- IV. Der Höchst-erwünscht und beglückte Schlutz Dritten Feldzugs, auf dem Hungarisch- und Venetianischen Kriegs- und Friedens-Theatro.
- V. Das Hungarisch- und Venetianische Kriegs-Nunmehr/ Gott Lob! mit bessern Fug so zu zunehmende Friedens-Theatrum.

The eighth war between the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Venice was initiated by Karl VI and was fought in the Peloponnese (Morea) in 1714-1718. The troops under Prince Eugene of Savoy (1663-1736) arrived on this front in 1716 and the Turks were first defeated at Peterwadein in 1716. In the same year the last Turkish possessions in Hungary, Temesvar, also fell. In 1717 Eugene defeated the Ottomans at Belgrade. Accounts of these battles and others are included in this work, as are the details of the Treaty of Passarowitz, signed on July 21st, 1718, when the Ottomans ceded territories in Serbia and Bosnia to Austria. Die in das Werk eingelassenen Visualisierungen, die Tabellen, die Zeitungsauszüge und die Augenzeugenberichte etc. bringen im Zusammenspiel mit den wortreichen, vielfach langatmigen Verbalbeschreibungen eine Art plurimedialen Schauplatz hervor. Dieser lässt sich einer bebilderten Gazette oder einem monatsperiodischen Kleinalmanach vergleichen. Im ersten Drittel des Jahres 1717 muss das vorliegende Werk auf den Markt gekommen sein, denn als Terminus ante quem können die Belagerung und die schließlich für die kaiserlich-österreichischen Truppen siegreiche Eroberung Belgrads von Mai bis August 1717 gelten. (Jörn Münkner 2018)

Very scarce – Not in Apponyi

References:

INGRAO, Charles & Nikola Samardzic & Jovan Pesalj *The peace of Passarowitz, 1718* Purdue UP, 2011

HAZAI, Gyorgy und Barbara Kellner-Heinkele *Bibliographisches Handbuch der Turkologie, vom 18 Jahrhundert bis 1979 Bibliotheca Orientalis Hungarica* Wiesbaden 1986



Der Friede tractiret und den 21. Julii 1718. geschlossen worden.

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Classic history of Prince Francois Eugene de Savoie

104. MAUVILLON, Eleazar de.

Histoire du Prince Francois Eugene de Savoie, generalissime des armées de l'empereur et de l'empire. Amsterdam, Leipzig, Arkstée & Merkus, 1740. 5 volumes. Small 8vo. Contemporary tan calf. With title-pages, with vignettes, printed in red and black, engraved frontispiece portrait by Bernigeroth and 12 battle plans, some engraved head- and tail-pieces and decorative initial.



€ 1.750,00

Prince Eugene de Savoie was born in Paris on 18 October 1663, he died in Vienna on 24 April 1736. An exceptional military commander and diplomat, he led the military campaigns that laid the foundations of Habsburg power in central Europe. He fought the Turks besieging Vienna in 1683, and helped to establish the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. Later, Prince Eugene won several further victories against the Turks, capturing Belgrade in 1688. He was sent on a diplomatic mission to Savoy by Leopold I in 1691. Upon his return he was granted command of the Hungarian army. He fought against France in two wars, and helped Marlborough in several battles during the War of the Spanish succession, including the Battle of Blenheim in 1704 where they destroyed the French and Bavarian armies.

Reference:

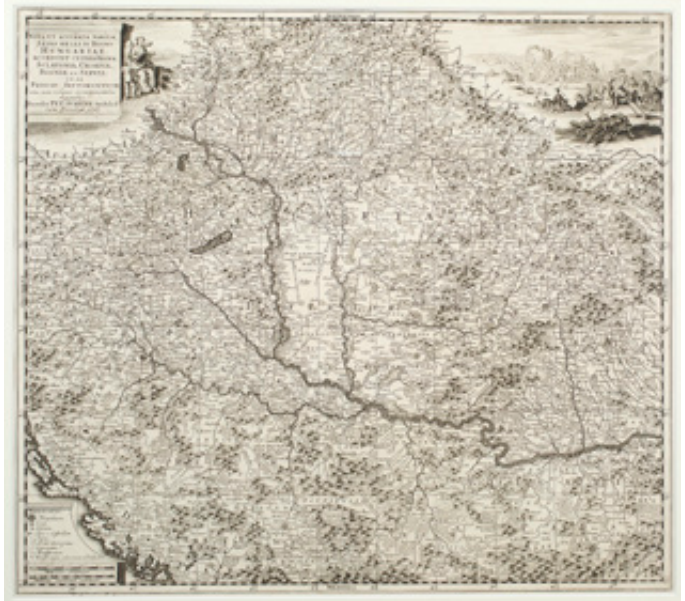
MOCKER, Hermann Österreich und die Osmanen: Prinz Eugen und seine zeit. Bundesverlag Wien, 1988

105. SCHENK, Pieter.

Nova Et Accurata Tabula Sedis Belli
In Regno Hungariae. Accedunt Cetera
Regna, Sclavonia, Croatia, Bosnia Et
Servia: Ut Et Princip: Septimontium.
una cum reliquis circumjacentibus
regionibus. Carte Particuliere de la
Hongrie, de la Transylvanie, de la
Croatie et de la Slavonie.
Amsterdam, 1717.

Engraved map of Hungary,
Transylvania, Slavonia, Bosnia, Croatia
and Dalmatia, decorated in the upper
right corner showing a battle scene of
the Austrian troops and the Turkish
troops. Ca. 51 x 57 cm.

€ 850,00



Map of Hungary by Comte Luigi Marsigli (1658-1730), an Italian military engineer who surveyed Hungary and the Danube from 1696-99 after the peace agreement between Austria and the Ottoman Empire.

Depicting the Christian territories in Europe under Ottoman rule. In 1687 the Christian allies regained Hungary and the south of the Peloponnese fell to the Venetians. These wars diverted the attention of the public to the European frontiers of the Ottoman Empire. Numerous maps were issued to illustrate the fighting between the Ottoman and the West. Commercial publishers in the Low Countries such as Johannes Danckerts (Amsterdam / ca. 1690) and Pieter Schenk (Amsterdam / ca. 1695) produced maps of south – east Europe in large format. They refer to the “Christian kingdom” of Hungary, Greece and the Peloponnese, and a ‘Christianised’ Apollo is the main feature of the decorative cartouche. The basic purpose of these maps was to provide the European public with cartographic images of the contemporary theatre of war. (Tolias 2011, p. 219 - 223)

References:

KATALIN, *Plihal Magyarorszag Legszebb Terkepei 1528 – 1895 Kossuth Kiado, Budapest 2009 p. 156 - 159*

BENE, Sandor *Illyria o what you will : Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli's and Pavao Ritter Vitezovic's "mapping" of the borderlandse recaptured from the Ottomans In: TRENCSENYI, Balazs & Marton Zaszkaliczky ed. Whose love of which country? Composite states, narional histories and patriotic discources in Early Modern East Central Europe Brill, Leiden 2010 p. 351 - 403*

Campaigns of Prins Eugen in Hungary

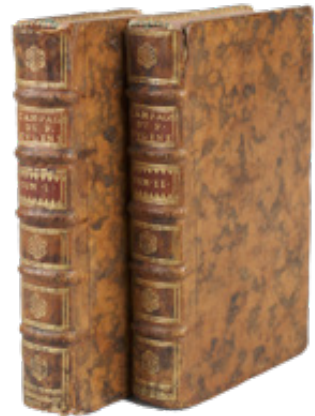
106. TRICAUD, Anthelme.

Campagnes de Monsieur le Prince Eugène en Hongrie, et des Vénitiens dans la Morée.
Amsterdam, Frédéric Bernard, 1730.

2 volumes. Contemporary marbled calf, spines ribbed. With engraved plate with coat of arms. LXX,439 ; 500 pp.

€ 1.250,00

With bookplate of Madame de la Borde. - Tricaud, prior of the Abbey of Belmont, was a litterateur and historian. Most of the work is concerned with the Turco-Venetian campaign in the Morea 1716 -1717.



Unique édition, très peu commune, de ce texte attribué au polygraphe Anthelme Tricaud (1671-1739) par Barbier. Il relate essentiellement les opérations menées en 1715-1716 dans le cadre de la Troisième guerre austro-turque, où Venise se trouva l'alliée des Habsbourg contre l'Empire ottoman: les Turcs voulaient en effet reconquérir la Morée (Péloponnèse), cédée à Venise par le Traité de Carlowitz (1699), et déclarèrent la guerre à la République dès décembre 1714, tout en menant une double offensive, terrestre et maritime, contre les possessions vénitiennes. Il fallut l'intervention des 70 000 hommes du Prince Eugène et la victoire autrichienne de Peterwardein (5 août 1716) pour soulager les Vénitiens, et mettre fin à la guerre. Par le traité de Passarowitz, signé le 21 juillet 1718, la Turquie céda le Banat de Temesvar, la Valachie occidentale et le nord de la Serbie, mais gardait la Morée, que les Vénitiens avaient été incapables de reprendre.

Navari, *Collection Contominas*, 748.

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AGOSTON, Gabor *The Ottoman wars and the changing balance of power along the Danube in the early Eighteenth century* In: Charles Ingrao e.a. *The peace of Passarowitz 1718* Purdue UP 2011 p. 93 - 110

MOCKER, Hermann *Osterreich und die Osmanen: Prinz Eugen und seine zeit* Bundesverlag Wien, 1988

War against the Ottomans in 1716 - 1717

107. VANOSSI, Antonio & Franciscus Eyl.

Decas Augusta seu lustrum geminum imperii Augustissimi Caroli VI. Cum accurata belli Turcici relatione dum autoritate, & consensu perillustris, consultissimi, & magnifici domini universitatis rectoris.

Viennae, typis Mariae Theresiae Voigtin, (1720)

Sm. 8vo. Contemporary vellum with written number on spine. With folding engraved allegorical frontispiece and 5 folding engraved maps and plans. (4), 225, (3) pp.

€ 2.950,00

First edition. - Dealing with the first years of the reign of Karl VI and the war against the Turks in 1716-1717 under Prince Eugen. - (Aged-browned).
Mayer, Wiens Buchdruckergeschichte II, 23; Not in Blackmer and Atabey.



Prophezeiungen für Kaiser Karl VI

108. WEDEL, GEORGE WOLFGANG.

Abdruck einer gewissen Muthmassung de fatis Turcarum e fastis sacris erutis, schon vor einigen Jahren mit einigen berühmten seel. Theologis communiciert / bishero aber mit vielen andern / und zu allerunterthänigsten Glückwunsch 1716 d. 30. Maii an den Kayserlichen Hoff geschicket. (und) Continuation des Abdrucks einer gewissen Muthmassung de fatis Turcarum.

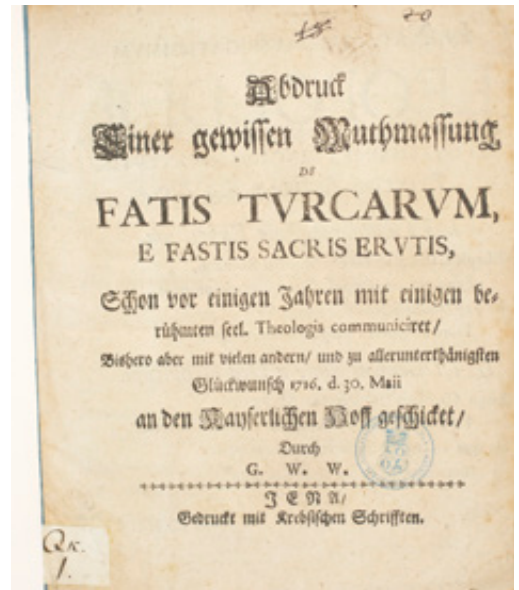
Jena, Krebs, 1716 – 1717.

2 volumes in 1. 4to. Marbled wrappers. (2; 4) lvs

€ 1.500,00

Seltene deutung aus der Offenbarung Johannis und andere Prophezeiungen auf Kaiser Karl VI und die Kamphe mit den Türken als dem Antichristen. Die schrift verstand sich als guten Auspicium zur Geburt des enoch im selben Jahr verstorbenen Thronfolger Leopold. Den eigentliche Anlass gab aber wohl der 1716 vom Prinz Eugen begonnene und 1718 siegreich geendete Türkenkrieg.

Georg Wolfgang Wedel (1645 – 1721) attended between 1656-61 the famous school in Schulpforta with a scholarship from the Elector of Saxony. In 1662 he entered the University of Jena, where he studied philosophy and especially medicine. In 1667 he qualified for his medical license and in 1669 took his M.D. while practicing medicine in Gotha. His affiliation was Lutheran and he published on alchemy. Wedel was an extremely productive author. In 1673 he assumed the chair of anatomy, surgery, and botany at the University of Jena. Later he assumed the chair of theoretical medicine. Wedel was Rector of the university some ten times. In 1679 he became the personal physician to the Duke of Weimar, and in 1685 to the Prince of Saxony.





Illustrations in the text from:

HÜNERNÄME.

From Court historian Seyyid Lokman (in office 1569 – 1597) and artist Nakas Osman (active ca. 1565 – 1585) Ottoman illuminated Manuscript / In 1579 the first volume was started and in 1588 the second volume was finished. Facsimile part I: Yapi Kredi Bankasi / Dogan Kardes: 1969. RADO, SEVKET (Preface by) Hunername. Minyaturleri ve sanatçilari. Introduction by Nigar Anafarta. Istanbul: Yapi Kredi Bankasi / Dogan Kardes, 1969.

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