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Catalogue 194: TURCICA

An exceptional selection of 16th century books and pamphlets on a divided Europe and the external role of the Ottomans



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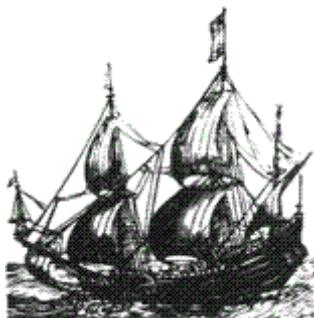
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CATALOGUE 194: TURCICA

An exceptional selection of 16th century books and pamphlets on a divided Europe and the external role of the Ottomans. Catholic mainstream versus the Reformation as a reaction from within.

Books from the collection of Wicher Smit, part III

Prices are quoted in euro, for clients within the European Community 9 % VAT will be added to the prices.



Pamphlet on the invasion of Ottoman armies in Hungary



1 **AUSSZUG ETTLICHER ZEITUNGEN**, was sich zum Anfang des jetzigen Türckenkriegs, an etlichen Orten inn Ungern, verlossen und zugetragen hat 1566. Nürnberg, Valentin Geysler, (1566).

4to. Later half vellum. With woodcut battle scene on title-page. (4) lvs.

€ 2.450,00

Rare pamphlet on the invasion of Ottoman armies in Hungary.
Apponyi 400; Göllner 1145.

Rare 'newsletter' on the raids of Hassan Pascha of Bosnia in Central Europe

2 **ERSCHRECKLICHE NÄWE ZEITUNG** / 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.





Modern 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 of and the Ottoman military commander who led an invasion of Habsburg Croatia.

Young Nikola was taken to Constantinople as *acem-i oglan* (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 forces of around 20,000 *jansissaries* 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 Croation Frontier and took some 35,000 war captives. In 1593 Hasan Pasha decided to advance further, but his force was defeated in an attempt to conquer Sisak, battle in which Hasan was killed.

Göller 1894; Apponyi 1888.

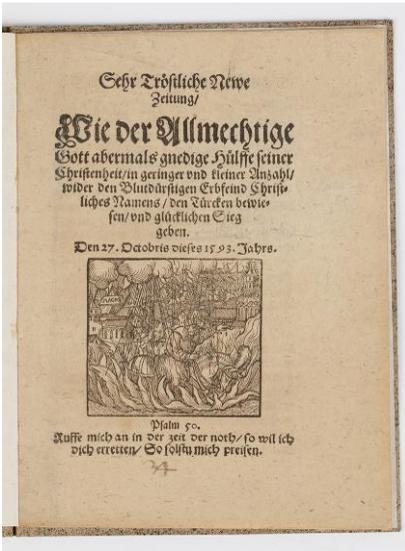
Extremely rare 'newsletter' on the war against the Turks in Central Europe

3 **SEHR TRÖSTLICHE NEWE ZEITUNG/** wie der Allmechtige Gott abermals gnedige Hülffe seiner Christenheit/ in geringer und kleiner Anzahl/ wider den Blutdürstigen Erbfeind Christliches Namens/ den Türcken bewiesen/ und glücklichen Sieg geben. Den 27. Octobris dieses 1593 Jhrs.

(Leipzig, Michael Stoll, 1593).

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

€ 1.950,00



Extremely rare 'newsletter' on the war against the Turks in Central Europe.

Only 1 copy in WorldCat.

Very rare questionnaire with fine large woodcut



4 **WARHAFFTIGE NEW ZEITUNG /** von dem Türckē/ welliche eyn gefangner Türk zu 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 möglichern 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 Vöolker beim türkischen Heer,

die Krantheit bei den Türken, die Pläne des Sultans etc. sind die Gefangenen befragt worden. (...)' (Akpınar Dellal, p 184 - 186)

Apponyi 254.

An extensively illustrated Turkish chronicle



5 **ADELPHUS, Johannes.** Die Türckisch Chronica von irem ursprung anefang und regiment/ biss uff dise zeyt/ sampt irem kriegien und streyten mit den christen begangen/ erbärmklich zu lesen. Strassburg, Johann Knobloch, 1516.

Folio. Old vellum (leaf from an antiphonar. With 26 half-page woodcuts (7 repeats). 48 lvs. € 11.950,00

First published in 1513 - A extensively illustrated Turkish chronicle from its beginnings to 1500, with special emphasis on the crusades. The work records the first Ottoman siege of Rhodos in 1480.

The beautiful woodcuts show battles and other scenes from the Middle East, presenting Ottomans, European kings and noblemen, and crusaders

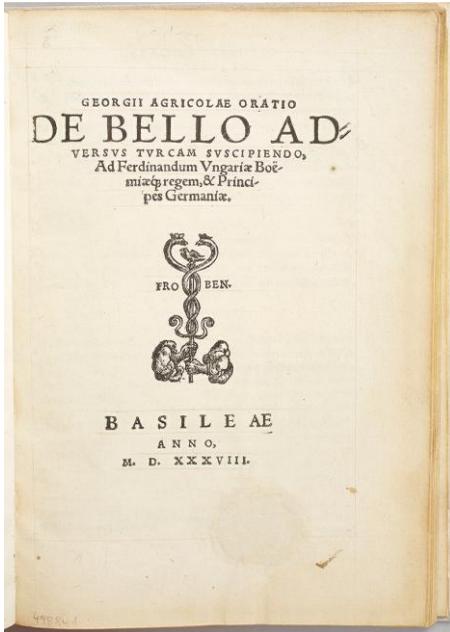
bearing the cross on their clothes and banners. Some woodcuts show a perspective and style reminiscent of mediaeval art, while others are good examples of Renaissance work showing modern perspective and rendering each figure with personal character. (*Koc I, p 27*).



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). He depicted the Ottomans primarily as a military force marching on horses and attacking cities and islands. (*Hajdarpasic 2018*)

Göllner 80 (seltene Druck); not in Weber, Blackmer or Atabey.

A pamphlet on the Turkish wars in Hungary



6 **AGRICOLA, George.** Oratio de bello adversus Turcam suscipiendo, ad Ferdinandum Ungariae boemiaeque 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), an pamphlet on the Turkish wars in Hungary which began with the siege of Vienna in 1529.

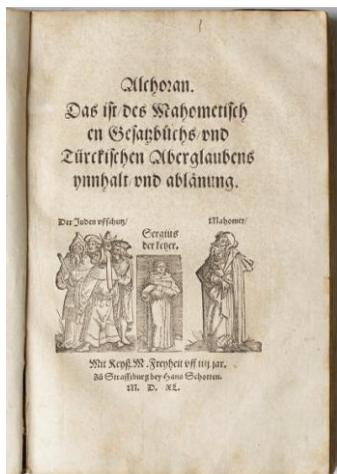
"Agricola gives a long-winded account of the Turks' cruelties and warns that Germany is now threatened by the Turkish forces. Hungary must be given every assistance." No writer has so praised the superiority of the Imperial

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 a so poorly equipped enemy 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.

First German Qu'ran translation: 1540



7 **ALCHORAN.** Das ist des Mahometisch en Gesatzbüchens und Türckischen Aberglaubens ynnhalt und ablänung. (Mit Vorwort von Dionysius von Rickell).
Strassburg, Hans Schotten, 1540.

Small folio. Contemporary limp vellum. With 3 woodcuts on title-page: Der Juden usschutz, Sergius der ketzer and Mahomet, and woodcut initials. 31 lvs. € 7.450,00

First German edition. - One of the very first appearances of any part of the Koran in German. This work comprises extracts from the Latin "Contra Alchoranum" (Cologne 1533) and was translated by Heinrich von Eppendorff. Dionysius

von Rickell (Denys van Ryckel, after his birthplace in Belgium) was an Carthusian polemicist. This work is prepared in the form of questions and answers quoting from the Koran. The Christian replies are given in the form of quotations from the Old and New testament. The author felt deeply the terrific woes threatening Christendom following the fall of Constantinople and urged the Princes of Europe to join in war against their common enemy the Turks (*Hamilton 1994, p. 3*).

Göllner 660.

Bound with:



TRAUT, Veit. Türkischer Kayser Ankunfft/ Krieg und sig/ wider die Christen, biss auff den zwelfften yetzt regierenden Tyrannen Soleymannum, an den edlen und vesten Hansen von Trenbach zu Waltperg .. Hertzog Albrechts in Bayrn &c. Hofmayster .. geschriben. Augsburg, Hainrich Stainer, 1543.

With large woodcut on title-page and 15 fine large woodcuts illustration scenes of the lives of the sultans. (1),23 lvs.

First edition published in February 1543, this second edition is published on 5 December 1543. It is an account of the sufferings of the Christian populations

during the conquests of the first 12 sultans of Turkey, with a short chronicle of each sultan. The very interesting woodcuts illustrate scenes from the life of the Sultans or of Christian sufferings.

Göllner 810; Blackmer Collection 1672; Apponyi 1726: Auf dem Titelblatt ein das Drittel der Seite einnehmender Holzschnitt, die Krönung des Sultans darstellend.

Bound with:

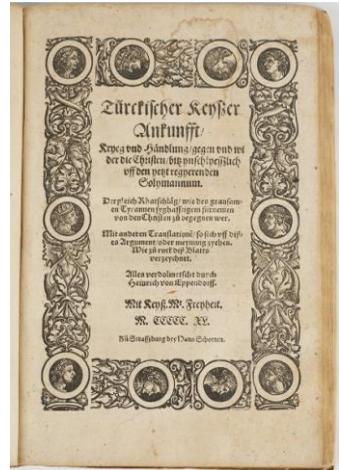
EPENDORFF, Heinrich von. Türkischer Keyser Ankunfft/ Kryeg und Händlung/ gegen und wider die Christen/ biss ynshlyesszlich uff den yetzt regyerenden Solymannum. Strassburg, Hans Schotten, 1540.

With beautiful woodcut border on title-page, woodcut coat of arms and portrait and 19 woodcut initials. 4,151 lvs.

First edition. - Eine Übersetzung des Schriften von P. Nannius, L. Vives, J. Fontaine und Poalo Gioivo. Der Übersetzer, Heinrich von Eppendorff ist vor allem bekannt durch seine Auseinandersetzungen mit Erasmus von Rotterdam (*Göllner 661*).

Eppendorff played a major part in making German prose popular and, with its strong, proverbial, latinizing sentence formations, inserted it into the thinking of the German people.

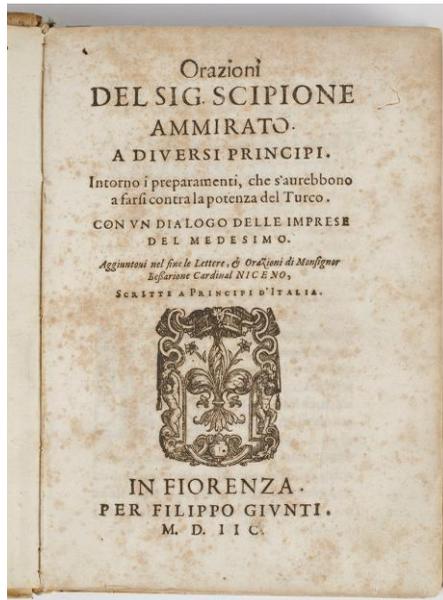
Three famous 16th century books in one volume. - (Some foxing and wormholes).



Scipione AMMIRATO, political writer and historian & Johannes BESSARION

8 **AMMIRATO, Scipione.** Orazioni .. a diversi principi. Intorno i preparamenti, che s'aurebbono a farfi contra la potenza del Turco. Con un dialogo delle imprese del medesimo. Aggiuntoni nel fine le lettere, & orazioni di monsignor Bessarione Cardinal Niceno, scritte a principi d'Italia. Firenze, Filippo Giunti, 1598.

4to. Contemporary limp vellum (small hole in spine), written title on spine. With woodcut device on title-page. (8),148 pp. € 2.450,00



Bound with:

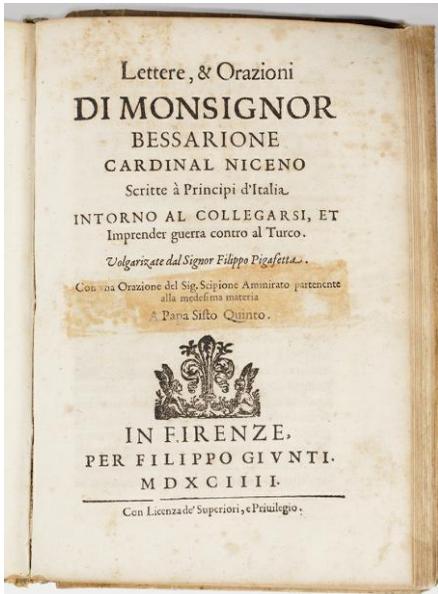
Scipione AMMIRATO. Oratione .. al beatiss.et santiss. padre, et signor nostro Clemente VIII. Detta Clementina terza. Firenze, Filippo Giunti, 1596.
With woodcut printers device on title-page. 27 pp.

Bound with:

Scipione AMMIRATO. Orazione .. fatta nella morte di Don Francesco de Medici, gran duca di Toscana. Fiorenza, Filippo Giunti, 1587.
With woodcut printers device on title-page. 24,(1),130,(6) pp.

Scipione Ammirato (1531-1601), Italian historian, born at Lecce, in the kingdom of Naples. His father, intending him for the profession of law, sent him to study at Naples, but his own decided preference for literature prevented him from fulfilling his father's wishes. Entering the church, he resided for a time at Venice, and afterwards engaged in the service of Pope Pius IV. In 1569 he went to Florence, where he was fortunate in securing the patronage and support of Duke Cosimo I, who gave him a residence at the Medici Palace and the Villa Zopaja on the understanding that he should write his *Istorie Florentine*, the work by which he is best known. In 1595 he was made a canon of the cathedral of Florence.

Bound with:



Johannes BESSARION. Lettre, & orazioni .. scritte à principi d' Italia intorno al collegarsi, et imprender guerra contro al Turco. Volgarizzate dal signor Filippo Pigafetta. Con una orazione del. Sig. Scipione Ammirato partenente alla medesima materia. A Papa Sisto Quinto. Firenze, Filippo Giunti, 1594.

With printers device on title-page and with the additional leaf in gathering E, recto blanc and on verso a woodcut device, and large woodcut initials. (20),58,(1) pp.

Bessarion supported the Roman church and gained the favour of Pope Eugene IV , who invested him with the rank of Cardinal . He resided permanently in Rome. His palazzo was a virtual academy

and a center for learned Greeks whom he supported by commissioning transcripts of Greek manuscripts and translations into Latin that made Greek scholarship available to Western Europeans.

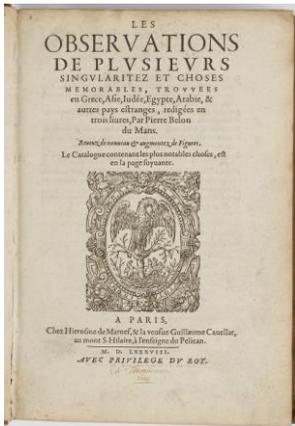
Göllner 1944; Atabey Collection 104.

***First scientific French inquiry
in the Ottoman Empire***

9 **BELON DU MANS, Pierre.** Les observations de plusieurs singularitez et choses memorables, trouuees en Grece, Asie, Judée, Egypte, Arabie et autres pays estranges. Paris, Hierosme de Marnef & la veufue Guillaume Cavellat, 1588.

Small 4to. Contemporary vellum, written title on spine (soiled). With woodcut printer's device on title-page, woodcut portrait of Belon, large folding woodcut plate of St. Catherine's monastery, Mount Sinai (small tear), and numerous woodcut vignettes of costumes, natural history, etc. (map of Athos missing). (24),468,(2) pp.

€ 3.450,00

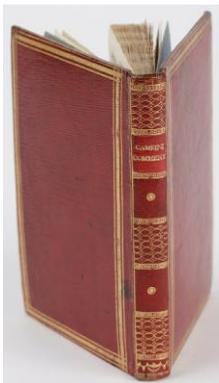


Fourth edition, first published in 1553. - Belon, a botanist and naturalist, travelled widely in the Levant from 1546 to 1549 as part of Gabriel d'Aramon' diplomatic mission to Constantinople. His account is rich in useful detail, not just relating to natural history, but also concerning local customs, from details of food to advise on safe travelling. Belon's work was praised by many other travellers (*Koç Collection p.50*). Leaving the diplomatix expedition at Ragusa in march 1547, Belon proceeded more leasurly by way of Corfu, Zante, Cythera and Crete, twice narrowly escaping from corsairs, and reached Constantinople in late April or May. After three month of exploiration of Constantinople and its enviromens, Belon joined the expedition of

M. de Funel to Egypt, stopping at Gallipoli, Chios and Rhodos. In October he proceeded to the Holy Land, returning overland to Asia Minor and spent the winter with the Turks. In spring he went to Bursa and back to Constantinople. He also went part way with d'Aramon, when he accompanied Soliman's military expedition against Persia. *Atabey Collection 94; Blackmer Collection 115 (ed. Paris 1554); Weber 156; Angus O'Neill, Koç Collection, 12a.*



An early history of the Ottoman Empire



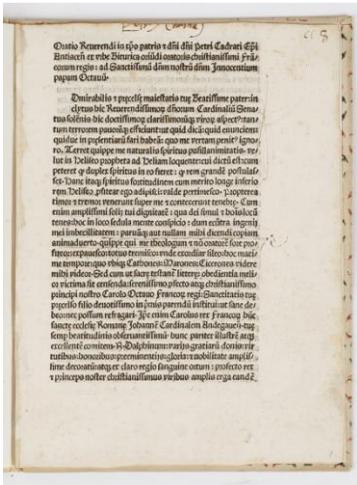
10 **CAMBINI, Andrea.** Commentario de Andrea Cambini Fiorentino, de la Origine de Turchi et Imperio della Casa Ottomanna. (Venice, 1538).

Sm 8vo. 18th century full red morocco with gilt fillets, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, silk endpapers. With half title (no title-page) and woodcut initials. 72 pp. € 2.250,00

Third edition, first printed at Florence in 1529. - A clear chronological history of the Ottomans up to their conquest of Egypt. Part is a translation by Andrea Cambini of a report of Aeneas Sylvius, the later Pope Pius II, who wrote about the fall of Constantinople in 1453 and the role of Constantine Palaiologos, the last Emperor. Cambini belonged to a group of sixteenth-century Italian historians which included Paolo Giovio and Giovanni Menavino. They openly praised the Ottoman's organization and behavior. - (Some contemporary marginal annotations). - *A fine copy*.

Atabey Collection 186; Blackmer Collection 273; Göllner 620.

Very early Roman edition of 1485



11 **CARRÉ, Pierre & Adreaccius CHINUCCIUS.** Oratio reverendi (Ch)r(ist)o patris (ac) d(omi)ni Petri Cadrati Ep(iscop)i Antiacen(i) ex urbe Biturica oriu(n) di oratoris christianissimi Fra(n)corum regis: ad Sanctissimu(m) d(omi)n(u)m nostru(m) d(omi)n(u)m Innocentium, papam octavu(m). & Oratio R(evere)ndi D(omi)n(u)m Andreocci de Shinucciis Epi(scopi) Suanen(sis) ad Sa(n)ctissimu(m) d(omi)n(u)m Innocentiu(m) papa(m) pro republica Sesen(si).

Rome, Stephan Planck, after February 11, 1485.

4to. Decorated boards. 4 lvs. € 3.975,00

With bookplate of Estelle Doheny - Only

editions of two orations presented to the Pope Innocentius VIII for his elevation to the Papal seat. The first one was pronounced on February 11, 1485, by Pierre Carré, a native of Bourges, bishop of Angers, in order to swear fidelity on the account of Charles VIII, the King of France. The text of the speech is an exhortation to eradicate the Turkish danger by military force, based mostly on theological arguments. Charles VIII, who tried in vain to expel the Spaniards from Southern Italy, The King of France preferred rather to have the Turkish power as allied, sometime clandestine and sometimes official.

The printer / publisher is Stephan Planck from Passau, who worked for Ulrich Han before setting up on his own printing shop in Rome in 1477. He was until 1500 the most prolific printer of 15th-century in Rome. Among his most famous books is the first Roman edition of Columbus letter. - Some contemporary annotations.

WorldCat only 1 copy known.

Prayers during the Cyprus wars



12 **DECIANO, Giovanni Francesco & Claudio Cornelio FRANGIPANE.**

Iohannis Francisci Deciani iuris utriusque doctoris, psalmus. Ad implorandum diuinum auxilium in bello. Claudiique Cornelii Frangipanis ad Deum opt. max hymnus.

Venice, Domemico & Giovanni Battista Guerra, 1570.

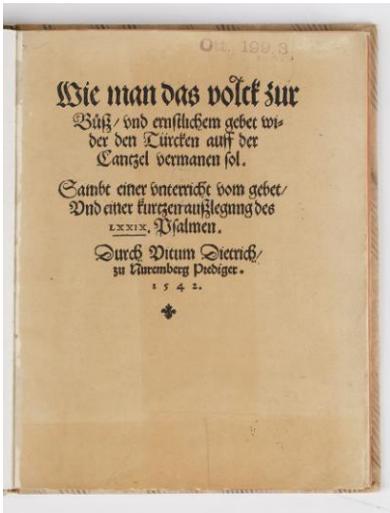
4to. Modern wrappers. With title-page within a manneristic woodcut border incorporation the printers' eagle-and-sun device and a view of Venice; 3 woodcut headpieces and 3 woodcut initials. 4 lvs. € 1.350,00

First edition. - Apparently published the year before the battle of Lepanto, this work c later Pope Innocent IX, was sent as papal nuncio to Venice by Pius V in 1556 and was instrumental in furthering the alliance against the Turks between the Papacy, Venice and Spain ultimately resulted in the victory of Lepanto.

Both works were translated by Lodovico Dolce (1508-1568) and produced under the eye of the great venetian publisher Gabriel Giolitho.

Göllner 1256; Only one copy in WorldCat.

‘Türkenpredigten’ by Veit Dietrich



13 **DIETRICH, Veit.** Wie man das volck zur Busz/ und ernstlichem gebet wider den Türcken auff der Cantzel vermanen sol. Sambt einer unterricht vom gebet/ und einer kurtzen auszlegung des LXXIX Psalmen. Nürnberg, Johan vom Berg & Ulrich Neuber, 1542.

4to. Old boards. 36 lvs.

€ 1.495,00

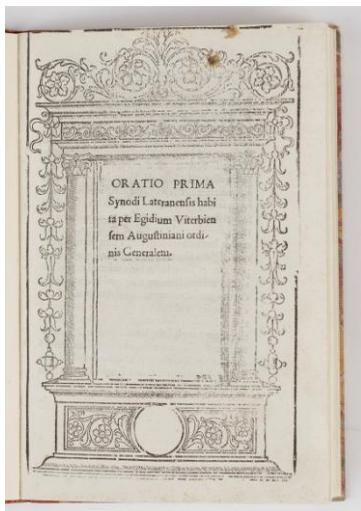
First and only edition. - One of the two ‘Türkenpredigten’ which Veit Dietrich held in Nürnberg in 1542. Dedicated to Martin Pfintzing, supreme commander of the Nurnberg contingent during the 1542 imperial campaign against the Turks. Veit Dietrich betrachtet die Türken als ein

„Flagellum Die“ „weil nun an dem kein Zweyffel ist wo wirs mit ndern Sünden nit hetten verschulder der gotlose Feindt wurde wider uns nit zu vil glück haben“ (Göllner 725).

Veit Dietrich was born on 8 December 1506 in Nuremberg, his father was a shoemaker. The talent of the boy was soon recognized and patronage of a wealthy benefactor enabled him to attend high school at the university of Wittenberg. He enrolled in March 1522. In University Philipp Melanchton recognized his talent and encouraged him. Later, he was Martin Luther’s housemate and a close confidant. As such he accompanied Luther to the Marburg Colloquy and stayed with him during the Diet of Augsburg in 1530 at the Fortress of Coburg. He earned a master’s degree in 1529 and taught in the art department. Later on he was offered a professorship in Wittenberg but he rejected it.

Like other writers, Dietrich believed that the seventy-ninth psalm could and should be used as a prayer against the Turks. Presumably these sermons were actually put to the intended use; they are good examples of the kind of preaching against the Turks that occurred in ordinary Lutheran country churches (Bohnsted 1968 / p. 16)

Opening of the Fifth General Council of 1512



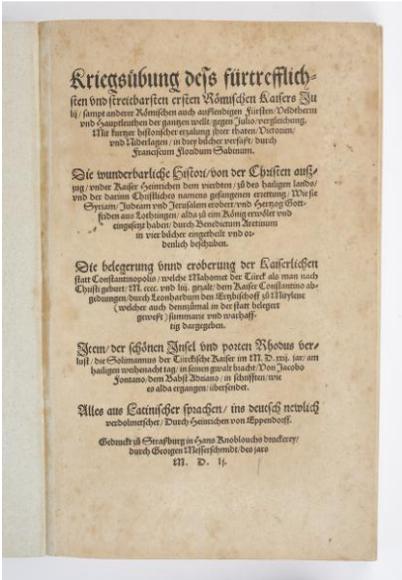
14 **EGIDIUS VITERBIENSIS.** Oratio prima Synodi Lateranensis habita per Egidium Viterbiensem Augustiniani ordinis Generalem. Rome, J. Beplin, 1512.

Modern half brown morocco. With woodcut border on title-page. 10 lvs. 0
€ 1.450,00

Aegidius of Viterbo (1470-1532) was an Italian Augustinian cardinal, theologian, orator, humanist and poet. He was born at the Villa Canapina, near Viterbo, of rich and noble parents. He entered the Augustinian Order at an early age. After a course of studies with the Augustinians he was made doctor of theology and in 1503 became general of his order. Aegidius is famous in ecclesiastical history for the boldness and earnestness of the discourse which he delivered at the opening of the Fifth General Council, held in 1512, at the Lateran Palace. It is printed in Harduin's collection of the councils. Pope Leo X made him cardinal, confided to him several in succession, employed him as legate on important missions, gave him (in 1523) the title of Latin Patriarch of Constantinople.

Egidius schildert die Verwüstungen in Ungarn, die er mit eigenen Augen gesehn hatte. In der einleitenden Zuschrift des J. Sadolete an Bembo berichtet dieser über den ungeheuern Eindruck, den die Rede gemacht hatte (*Göllner 52*). - *A nice copy.*

Four translations into German by the humanist Heinrich von Eppendorff (1496-1551)



15 **EPENDORFF, Heinrich von.** Convolute of 4 works dealing with the first crusades, the conquest of Constantinople and Rhodes by the Turks, for the first time translated into German by the humanist author Heinrich von Eppendorff (1496-1551). His extensive translation activity deserves greater attention in terms of style and content. He played a major part in making popular prose in Germany popular and, with its powerful proverbial, latinizing sentence formations, having inserted a disparaging language into the thinking of the German people.

Strassburg, Georgen Messerschmidt für Hans Knobloch, 1551.

4 volumes in 1. Folio. Later boards. (4),153
lvs. € 3.750,00

FONTANUS, Jacobus. Der schönen Insel und porten Rhodus verlust/ die Solimannus der Türckische Kaiser im M.D.XXII jar/ am hailigen weihenacht tag/ in seinen gwalt bracht.

The Order of the Knights Hospitaller had participated in the crusades and in 1309 established itself on the island of Rhodes. The island had withstood Ottoman sieges in 1460 and 1480. In 1522 Sultan Suleyman the Magnificent dispatched a force. The fortress of Rhodes held out for several months; the island, however, proved untenable. Starved, Grand Master Philippe de Villiers surrendered 21 December 1522. On Januar, 1523 the Knights withdrew. In 1530 Emperor Charles V. transferred the island of Mal to the Knights.

Fontanus was a Flemish jurist, later judge of the appeal court in Rhodes and attaché to Giles Caoursin the vice-chancellor of Rhodes. Fontanus lived through the siege and capitulation, and was an eye-witness of such important events as the audience of the Sultan with the Grand Master of the Knights of Rhodes on the 26th and 29th of December (*Blackmer p.133*).

Cf. Blackmer Collection 613: valuable contemporary account; Atabey Collection 444; Göllner 224.

Bound with:

LEONARD OF CHIOS. Die belegerung und eroberung der Kaiserlichen statt Constantinopolis/ welche Mahomet der Türck als man nach Christi geburt, M.CCC. und liii gezahlt/ dem Kaiser Constantino abgedrungen.

Leonard of Chios was Dominican and Archbishop of Mytilene In 1452, Cardinal Isidor of Kiev stopped at Lesbos on his way to Constantinople to conduct negotiations for a union between the Catholic and Greek Orthodox churches. He invited Leonard to join him and the latter arrived at Constantinople in October 1452. He was an eyewitness of the capture of Constantinople by Mehmet II in May 1453. He participated in the councils of the defenders and in the defence of the sector of Saint Demetrios, that Isidore commanded. Both Isidore and Leonard were captured, but soon released or ransomed. Leonard was able to buy some books from the Turks and managed to find passage to Chios, from where he wrote to Pope Nicholas V a detailed account. Written in Latin, he "describes the conquest in a fashion hostile to the Byzantines and Venetians but favorable to the Genoese". It remains our basic source for the event, and was reprinted several times in subsequent centuries, translated into Venetian and vernacular Greek.

Blackmer Collection 1006 and Atabey Collection 705 both ed. 1823 only; Göllner 835 (ed. 1544).

Bound with:

ARETINUM, Benedictum. Die wunderbarliche Histori, von der Christen ausszug/ under Kaiser Heinrichen dem vierdten, zu des hailigen lands .. errettung/ wie sie Syriam, Judeam und Jerusalem erobert.

Bound with:

FLORIDUS, Franciscus. Kriegsübung dess fürtrefflichsten und streitbarsten ersten Römischen Kaisers Julii.

.

Pope Pius II & Cardinal Bessarion



16 **FICKLER, Johann Baptist.** Klagschrift über den hochschädlichen Verlust der Christenheit von dem laidige Türcken/ ein gute Zeit herumb erlitten / mit wolbedachtem Fürschlag mehrerm dess Erbfeinds Eingriff und Gewalt zu begegnen / bey disen gefährlichen Zeiten / und Kriegsrüstung wider den Türcken / fast nütz und fürträglich. München, Adam Berg, 1595.

4to. Later vellum (leaf from an antiphonar dated 1659). (11),131 lvs.
€ 2.950,00

Kompilation anhand der Schriften von Papst Pius II und des Kardinals Bessarion (*Göllner p.533*). - Johann Baptist Fickler genöß seine Ausbildung in Freiburg im Breisgau, Würzburg und an der Universität Ingolstadt, wo er Famulus des italienischen Kanonisten Zoanetti wurde. Als magister artium et philosophiae war er 1555 Privatsekretär des Basler Dompropstes Ambrosius von Gumpfenberg. 1560 wurde er Sekretär, 1566 Rat des Salzburger Hofrats, 1585 erzbischöflicher Protonotar. 1562 ist er den salzburgischen Abgeordneten für das Trienter Konzil beigegeben worden. Das juristische Doktorat erwarb er sich 1565 in Bologna. Auch als Salzburger Reichstagsgesandter wurde Fickler tätig (*Deutsche Biographie*). - *Göllner 2032*.

Religious references for a new crusade, direct after the Battle of Lepanto

17 **FILIARCHI, Cosimo.** Trattato della guerra, et dell'unione de'principi christiani contra Turchi et gli altri infedeli. Venice, Gabel Giolito de'Ferrari, 1572.

4to. Old wrappers. With woodcut printer's device on title-page and on verso of final leaf, woodcut head- and tail-pieces, woodcut initials. (12), 163, (11) pp. € 1.975,00



First edition was printed at Lyon in 1553 Protestant reformer Philipp Melanchton, who wrote the preface for this edition. Georgijeviç's work appeared in a vast number of editions (*Koç collection p. 54*).

Contains an account of the Turkish emperors, the Turkish court and army, Turkish customs and Our Father in Turkish and Arabian, etc. He gives a general account of the life and customs of the Ottomans. Of special interest is the practical advice he gives on how to escape Turkish slavery. With a severe preface against the Turks by Philipp Melanchton.

This work was one of the most frequently reprinted of all accounts of Turkish life and customs. The number of editions and translations is staggering (*Atabey Collection p.261*).

Atabey Collection 488; Blackmer Collection 671; Weber 667; Göllner 1126; Angus O'Neill, Koç Collection, 14; Apponyi 358.

Italian history of the Ottomans

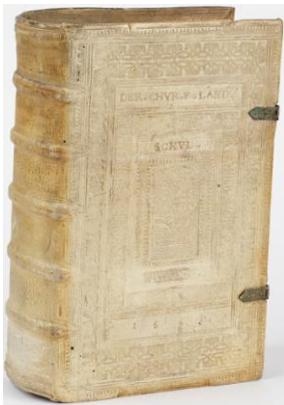
19 **GEUDER VON HEROLTZBERG, Jacob.** Turca Niketos: hoc est, de imperio Ottomannico evertendo, et bello contra Turcas prospere gerendo, consilia tria lectione & cognitione valde digna: I. Lazari Soranzii, patr. Veneti: quod Ottomannum, sive de rebus Turcicis: II. Achillis Tarducci: quod Turcam Vincibilem inscribere placuit: III Anonymi cuiusdam dissertatio, de stutu imperii Turcici, cuiusmodi sub Amurathe III. fuit: deq(ue) eius euertendi modo. Nunc primum ex Italivo idiomatie in Latinum conuersa a Jacobo Geudero ab Horoltzberga. Francofurti, typis Wechelianiis, apud Claudium Marnium & Heredes J. Aubrii, 1601.

3 works in 1 volume. Sm. 8vo. Contemporary vellum.embossed religious emblems and fleurs-de-lis on front and back covers (spine rep.). With printer's device on title-page and verso of final leaf, historiated and foliated initials and head- and tailpieces. (16),389,(27) pp. € 1.650,00



With engraved armorial bookplate of Order of Servites in Vienna and name of 'Gerard Ecker of Brabant, 1614' on free endpaper. - The three tracts in this collection, translated from the Italian by Jacob Geuder von Heroltzberg (1575-1616), discuss the rise of Turkish power and the military defeats in Hungary, focusing on the period under Mehmed II (1595-1603). Lazarzaro Soranzo's *L'Ottoman*, first published in 1598, is an important work describing the structures of the Ottoman administration which is thought must have been based on personal observations (*Atabey Collection p.614*); Achille Tarducci, a career soldier (fl.1600), who served in Transylvania during the Turkish wars, proposes strategies to thwart further Turkish military gains; and the anonymous work discusses the state of the Ottoman empire at the time. - *A very scarce work.*

Cf. Blackmer Collection 1575 & Göllner 2342 and Atabey Collection 1157.



**Over 500 woodcuts from
 Sebastian Münster's *Kosmographie*
 and Jost Amman**

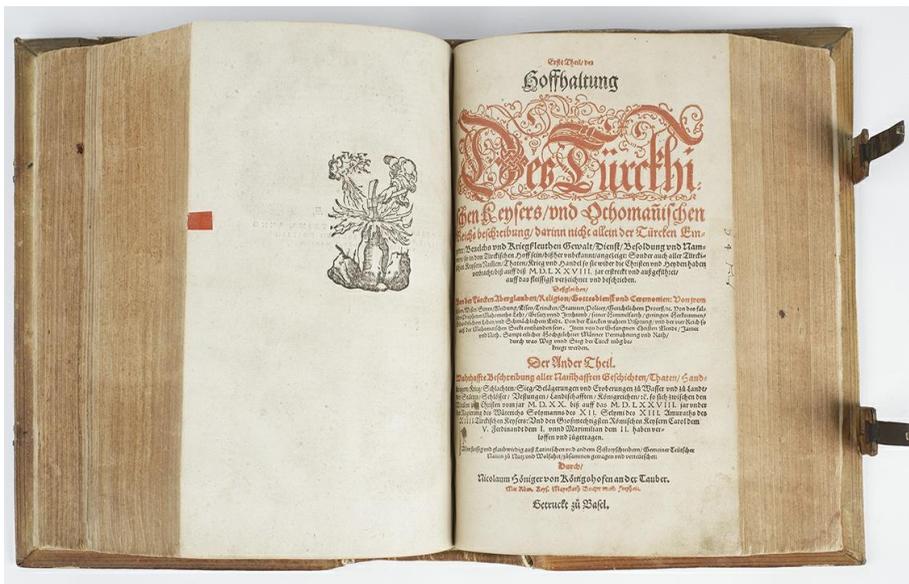
20 **GEUFFROY, Antoine.** Hoffhaltung des Turckhischen Keyser/ und Othomanischen Reichs beschreibung/ darinn nicht allein der Türcken Empter/ Bevelsch und Kriegsleuthen Gewalt/ Besoldung und Namen so in dem Türckischen Hoff sein/ bisher unbekannt/ angezeigt: sonder auch aller Türckischen Keysern Namen/ Thaten/ Krieg und Handel so sie wider die Christen und Heyden haben verbracht/ biss auff biss

1578. jar erstreckt und aussgeführt/ auff das fleissigst verzeichnet und beschrieben.

Dessgleichen/ von der Türcken Aberglauben/ Religion/ Gottesdienst und Ceremonien .. zusammen getragen und verteutschet durch Nicolaum Höniger. Basle, (S. Henricpetri, 1578).

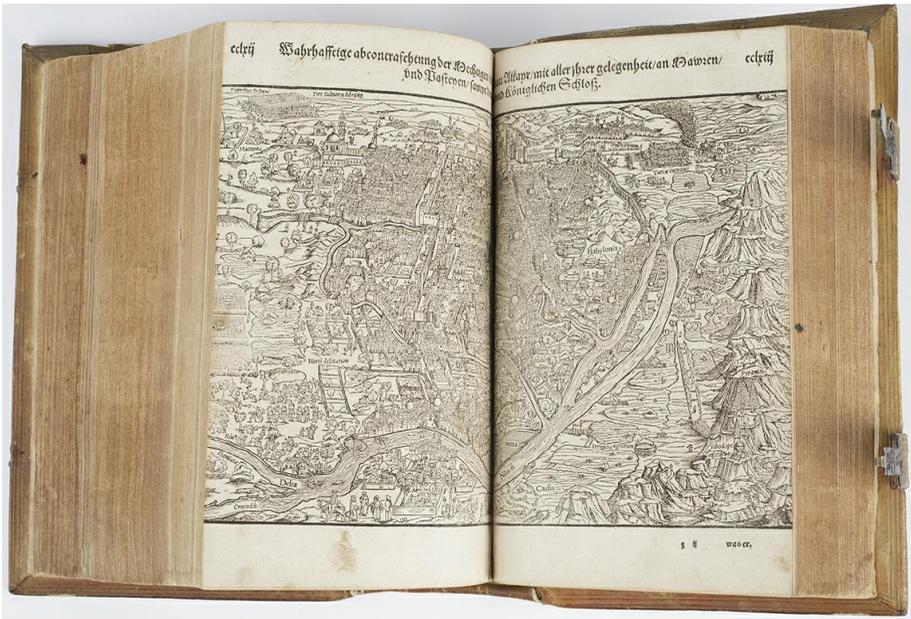
2 volumes in 1. Folio. 17th century blindstamped pigskin over wooden boards dated 1661 with the contemporary stamp of the princely grammar school at Meissen, with clasps. With title-page printed in red and black and ca. 500 woodcuts in text (4 double-page; edges of view of Constantinople quite close cropped). (4),343; (4),278 lvs. € 12.950,00

Second German edition. - The first part of this work is a translation of Geuffroy's *Estat de la court du Grand Turc*, of 1542; a particularly good history of the Turkish court. The second part contains the history of the wars of sultans Suleiman, Selim and Murad against Charles V, Ferdinand I and Maximilian II. With a highly attractive set of woodcuts from Sebastian Munster's *Kosmographie* and by Jost Amman. They represent battles, Janissaries, weapons, coats of arms, portrait



medallions, music, architecture, shipbuilding, etc. Antoine Geuffroy was a knight of St. John, but in spite of this he maintained a surprisingly objective attitude to Turkish customs and religion. He even transcribed the Muslim call to prayer, which most other travellers feared as a snare of the evil. This work is noted for its sound and intelligent description of the Turkish empire (*Blackmer Collection p.146*). - A very attractive copy.

Atabey Collection 492 (German ed. of 1573); Blackmer Collection 679 (Latin ed. of 1577); Göllnerr 1692; Angus O'Neill, Koç Collection, 6 (French ed. of 1542).



Bound with:

Freher, M. Originum Palatinarum. (Leipzig), Gotthard Voegelin, 1613.

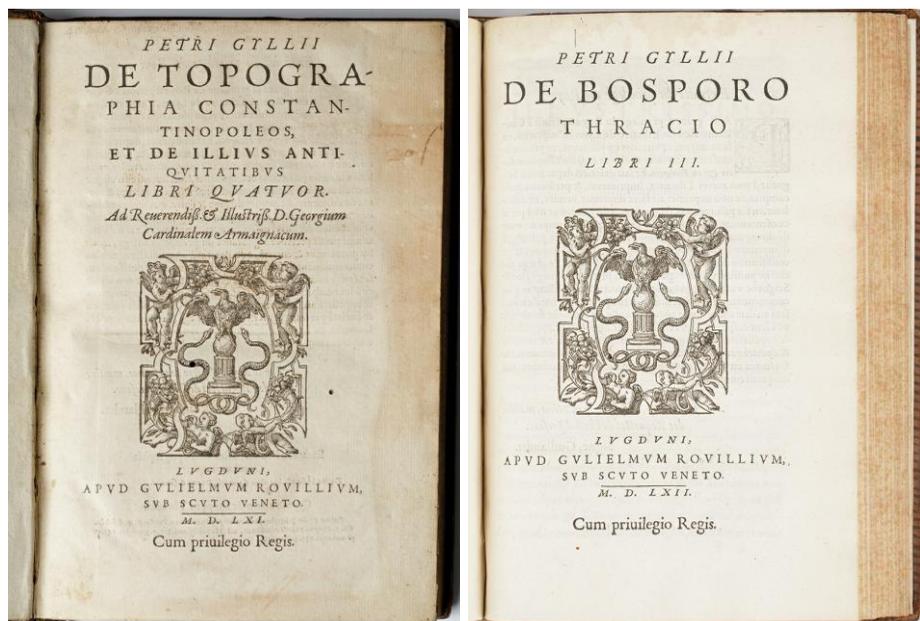
Quatuordecim Tabulae Genealogicae .. Principum Imperii. Tubingen, J.G. Cotta, 1660. With folding tables.

Lucanus M. ANNEUS. Pharsaliae libri X. Basle, Henricpetri, 1578.
With woodcut device on title-page and colophon.

The first two works are related to the election of the holy Roman emperors. The third author was a Roman poet of the Silver Age. His work, the Pharsalia, was much read, particularly in the Middle Ages.

Topography of ancient Constantinople

21 **GILLES, Pierre.** De topographia Constantinopoleos, et de illius antiquitatibus libri quatuor. & De Bosporo Thracio libri III.
Lugduni, apud Gulielmum Rouillium, 1561-1562.



2 volumes in 1. Contemporary calf, spine gilt, skilfully restored. With woodcut device on title-pages and woodcut initials. (8),245; (8),263 pp. € 5.450,00

First and second edition. - Pierre Gillis, also known as Petrus Gyllius (c.1489-1555), here provides one of the most complete and accurate early accounts of Byzantine and Ottoman Constantinople. He seems to have first visited Constantinople in c. 1544-47, and returned with Gabriel d'Aramon's embassy to the Porte in 1550, instructed to collect Greek books, manuscripts and antiquities for François I of France. After travelling with André Thevet in Asia Minor, Gillis returned to France, but died in Rome in 1555. Gillis is noteworthy for his systematic exploration of 16th century Constantinople. Among other achievements he rediscovered the vast 6th century Basilica Cistern built by Justinian. As the *De topographia Constantinopoleos*, the *De Bosporo Thracio* is not in any sense a travel memoir, rather an account of the archaeology and antiquities of the city and its surroundings (*Angus O'Neill, Koç Colletion, p.56-57*).

Gilles' works are basic to an understanding of Constantinople in the 16th century (*Atabey* p.263).

These works by Pierre Gilles are among the earliest to describe Constantinople and the Thracian Bosphorus, providing accurate and reliable information. They were edited and published posthumously by his nephew Antoine Gilles (*Blackmer* p. 147) . - (Small wormhole throughout; otherwise fine).

Blackmer Collection 684-685; *Atabey Collection* 495-496 ; *Angus O'Neill, Koç Colletion*, 16-17 ; *Göllner* 1022-1023.

Written by one of the most prolific historians of the era



22 **GIOVIO, Paolo.** Comentario 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 at Rome in 1531; with contemporary ownership entry on title-page.

Giovio's work was the most popular source of information on the Turks in the 16th century. It is also of significance as a symbol of resistance to the continued expansion of the Turkish forces. Giovio, provoked by the siege of Vienna in 1529, regarded this

work his contribution to the struggle, as is clear from the dedication to Charles V (*Atabey Collection* p.264).

With Giovio's interests in history, literature, geography, exploration, medicine, and the arts, he reflects almost the entire spectrum of High Renaissance civilization. *Göllner* 595; *Weber* 658; *Blackmer Collection* 690 (*Venice 1541*), *Atabey Collection* 499 (*Rome 1535*).

‘Wittenberg World Map’ or ‘Daniel Dream Map’



23 **JONAS, Justus.** Das siebend Capitel Daniels/ von des Türcken Gottes lesterung und schrecklicher morderey/ mit unterricht. Wittenberg, Hans Lufft, (1530).

4to. Modern marbled wrappers. With title-page with large woodcut border (small hole) and 2 identical full-page woodcut worldmaps (1 with small hole and 1 margin cut short) by G. Lemberger, and woodcut initials. 32 lvs.

€ 2.950,00

First edition. - A somewhat curious map of Europe, Africa, and Asia is to be found in apocalyptic literature originally emanating from Wittenberg in 1530. One of the first impressions of the map was used by the printer Hans Lufft. The map is showing the four beasts of Daniel's dream and the simplified continents of Europe, Africa and Asia. It is known as the 'Wittenberg World Map' or 'Daniel Dream Map' (Shirley, *The mapping of the world*. 65A)



In den vielen Prophezeiungen, die im 16. Jahrhundert auf die Türcken bezogen wurden, spielte das siebente Kapitel Daniels eine grosse Rolle: 'Und vier grosse Tiere stiegen herauf aus dem Meer, eins je anders, denn das andere'. Jonas und auch Luther glaubten hier den Ursprung des Osmanischen Reiches angedeutet und auch Hinweise für seine Entwicklung zu finden. Je mehr die eigene Ohnmacht sichtbar wurde, desto mehr nahm man aus der Welt Wirklichkeit zu Weissagungen und Phrophezeiungen Zuflucht. Obwohl diese Schrift unter dem Namen von Justus Jonas veröffentlicht wurde, war sie von Melanchthon entworfen und disponiert worden (*Göllner 305*). Justus Jonas (1493-1555), was a German Lutheran and reformer. He was a jurist, professor and hymn writer. He is best known for his translations of the writings of Martin Luther and Philipp Melanchthon. His birth name was Jodokus (Jobst) Koch, which he changed according to the common custom of German scholars in the

sixteenth century, when at the University of Erfurt.

With Melanchthon, Amsdorf and Bugenhagen, was Koch one of Luthers closest friends. His election in 1519 as rector of the University of Erfurt was regarded as a triumph of the New Learning. In 1546 he was present at Luther's deathbed at Eisleben, and preached the funeral sermon (*Pettegree 2015, p. 167 - 197*).

Göllner 381.

Translation of Ottoman historical sources

24 **LEUNCLAVIUS, Johannes.** *Neuwe Chronica Türckischer nation/ von Türcken selbs beschrieben: Volgendts gemehrt/ unnd in vier Bücher abgetheilt:*

Das Erst/ Gitab Teuarichi, Chronic oder Zeitbuch der Fürsten Osmanischen Stammens .. vom ersten Osman Chan/ biss auff den Sultan Suleiman Chan/ und das 1550. Jar Christi: Welches der Edel und Gestreng, Herr Jeronymus Beck von Leopoldstorff, &c. im nechstfolgendem 1551. Jar von Constantinopol mit sich bracht.

Das Ander/ Von Türckischen Geschichten/ die nacht dem 1550, Jar Christi/ biss auffs 1590. zugetragen.

Das Dritt/ Pandectes Türckischer Histori

Das Vierd/ Etliche Particular Beschreibungen mercklicher/ und zur Türckischen Histori gehörigen Geschicht. Frankfurt am Mayn, A. Wechels Erben, 1595.



Folio. Contemporary limp vellum (soiled). Title-page printed in red and black with printer's device, woodcut plan of Constantinople in text, folding woodcut view of Budapest and folding genealogical woodcut table. (6), 535, (20) pp. € 5.950,00

Second edition, first published in 1590.

Anti-Mohammedan and Turkish newsletter



25 **LÖW, Conrad.** Mahometische History. Was der Gottlose und falsche Prophet Mahomet für ein falsche verführische Ketzerey und Lehr erdacht durch welche er in grosses ansehen bey allerley Völcker kommen und ihm ein gewaltigen anhang gemacht welche ihn für ein König auffgeworffen .. Mit angehangter Ungarischer Chronick was sich in Ungern vom ersten Christlichen König biss auff disen jetzt regierenden begeben hat. Köln, Lützenkirchen, 1596.

Sm.4to. 19th century half calf. With 2 woodcut medaillon portraits on title-page depicting Rudolph II and Mahmut III. (80) lvs. € 1.550,00

€ 1.550,00

First edition. - Anti-Mohammedan, Koranic and Turkish treatise. Containing the history of Mahommed, Turkey, and the Turkish customs and government.

This is an example of a 'Messrelation' or a newsletter especially prepared to be sold at fairs. The last 24 leaves contain a chronicle of Hungary up to 1596 (*Atabey p.369*). - (Library stamps on title-page; margins cut short with no loss of text). *Atabey Collection, 726; Gollner 2204.*

Luther and the Turks: 1528 - 1542



26 **LUTHER, Martin.** Der ander Teil der Bücher D. Mart. Luther. Darin alle Streitschriften/ sampt etlichen Sendbrievan an Fürsten und Stedte etc. zusammen gebracht sind/ wider allerley Secten, so zu seiner Zeit seine Christliche Lere angefochten haben/ welche von Stück zu Stück verzeichnet sind nach der Vorrede. Wittenberg, Simon Gröenberg, 1588.

Folio. Contemporary vellum (soiled; new endpapers). With title-page printed in red and black with half page woodcut vignette (mounted), half page woodcut depicting a world map showing four animals and an army (see *Shirley, World Maps*, 65A), and woodcut initials. 6, 429 lvs.

€ 4.250,00

Second volume only of the new edition of the Wittenberg collective edition of Martin Luther containing his pamphlets and sermons about Islam and resistance to the Ottoman Empire.

Part I: Streitbücher und Schriften .. und anderer Christlichen gelarten Mennern (wider die Rotten der Bildstürmer/ Widerteuffer und Sacraments Schender.
Part II: Schriften wider den Tücken.
(Age-browned, some lvs with marginal waterstaining).



Luther on war against the Ottomans: 1529

27 **LUTHER, Martin.** Vom Kriege wider den Türcken.
Wittenberg, Nickel Schirlentz, 1542.



4to. Later limp leather (dam.), in cloth box. With fine woodcut title-page by Lucas Cranach. 42 lvs
€ 1.450,00

First edition published in 1529. - 'On war against the Turk' was a book written by Martin Luther in 1528 and published in 1529. It was one of several pamphlets and sermons by Martin Luther about Islam and resistance to the Ottoman Empire, during the critical period of territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire in Europe, marked by the capture of Buda in 1526 and the Siege of Vienna in 1529. In this pamphlet, Luther is less critical of the Turks than he is of the Pope, whom he calls an anti-Christ, or the Jews, whom he describes as 'the Devil incarnate'. He was

actively urging Emperor Charles V and the German people to fight a secular war against the Turks.

Göllner 740.

Luther after the defeat before Buda in 1541

28 **LUTHER, Martin.** Vermanunge zum Gebet wider den Türcken.
Wittenberg, Nickel Schirlentz, 1542.

Modern wrappers. With nice woodcut border on title-page. 23 lvs. € 1.250,00

First published in 1541. - In 1541, when the Turks again threatening the Empire, the Elector of Saxony asked Luther to write to all the ministers of his domain to exhort them and their people to constant prayer because of the immanent danger threatening from the Turks. Luther went into detail enumerating the transgressions of the so-called Christian nations. It was because of this general depravity that one should not be surprised that God had sent the Turks to punish Germany (*Forell 1945 / p. 259 + 266*)



Short after the fall of Buda, Luther wrote the third of his tracts on the Turkish peril. The tract shows that Luther, like many others, was even more deeply worried about the Turkish menace than he had been in 1529. He now feared that perhaps the sinful Germans were incorrigible, that God was about to punish the wicked nation by allowing the Turks to invade Germany.

Once again Luther gave edifying advice to those who might be captured and transported by the infidel. It is interesting to note that Luther wrote in response to a directive of his ruler, Elector John Frederic of Saxony, who also believed that prayer was a potent weapon against the Turks (Bohnstedt 1968 / p. 15).

Luther's theological interpretation of the events surrounding the Turkish Crusades, as he made

them especially in his writing *Vermanunge zum Gebet wider den Türcken* of 1541, was still in the context of medieval understanding of the world. In the threat of the Turkish troops Luther saw a judgment of God, which wanted to lead to penance and new life.

Göllner 740.



One of the most important contemporary descriptions of Turkish life & biography of George Castrioti, called Scanderbag

29 **MENAVINO, Giovanni Antonio.** Türkische Chronica: Warhafftige eigentliche und kurtze Beschreibung, der Türcken Ankunfft, Regierung, Königen, und Keysern,

Kriegen, Schlachten, Victorien und Sigen, wider Christen und Heyden. .. Item: Von der Türcken Religion und Gesetz .. Endtlich ist mit angehenckt von Ursachen der Christen Verderben ..Vormals Aus Italianischer Sprach in unser teutsche verdolmetscht durch .. Heinrich Müller.

Franckfurt am Mayn, (Georg Raben in Verlegung Sigmund Feyrabendt), 1577.

3 volumes in 1. Folio. Contemporary blindstamped pigskin, wide decorative border around an inner panel (sl. soiled). With title-page printen in red and black, 3 woodcut printer's devices, woodcut coat of arms, woodcut initials and 63 woodcut illustrations in the text after Jost Amman. (4),74,(3); 71,(2); 23 lvs. € 8.950,00

This work is one of the most important contemporary descriptions of Turkish life, of particular interest because Manavino himself spent 10 years in the Seraglio as an *içoglan* or page of the Sultan. At the age of 12 he had been captured by pirates and presented as a gift to the Sultan. He was enrolled among the tribute-children and in his book describes their education in detail and speaks with authority of the inner life of the great palace (*Blackmer p.235*).

Atabey Collection 801 (ed.1570); BlackmerCollection 1112 (Latin edition 1551); Göllner 1681; Angus O'Neill, Koç Collection, 8a; Cf. Weber 676-677.



Bound with:

Marino BARLEZIO. Scanderbeg. Warhafftige eigentliche und kurtze Beschreibung aller namhafften Ritterlichen Schlachten und Thaten, so der aller streytbarst und theurest Fürst und Herr, Herr Georg Castriot, genant Scanderbeg, Hertzog in Epiro und Albanien, etc. wider beyde Türckische Keyser, Amurath und Mahometh .. vom jar 1444 biss auff das jar 1466 mannlich und glücklich bey seinem Leben gethan und erhalten.

Franckfurt am Meyn, (Georg Raben in Verlegung Sigmund Feyrabendt), 1577.

With woodcut portrait on title-page, woodcut coat of arms and 70 woodcut illustrations in the text by Jost Amman. (5),156,(4) lvs.

This work is the first biography of the famous Albanian hero George Castrioti, called Scanderbeg (1405-1468), who defended Albania against the Turks.
Göllner 1677.

Feyerabendt, Feyerabend, formed a company with Georg Rab (or Raben) in 1562; he and his heirs continued publishing in Frankfurt until 1599. He specialised in highly illustrated translations into German of important historical works. The skilled woodcut artist Jost Amman was employed as an in-house illustrator for a number of years (*Koç Collection p. 33*). - (*Age-browned*).

Ottoman – Persian war based on first hand knowledge



30 MINADOI, Giovanni Thommaso. Historia della guerra fra Turchi, et Persiani .. divisa in libri nove. Dall'istesso nuovamente riformata, & aggiuntui i successi dell'anno 1586. Con una descrizione di tutte le cose pertinenti alla religione, alle forze, al governo, & al paese del regno de Persiani .. Venetia, appresso Andrea Muschio & Barezzo Barezzi, 1588.

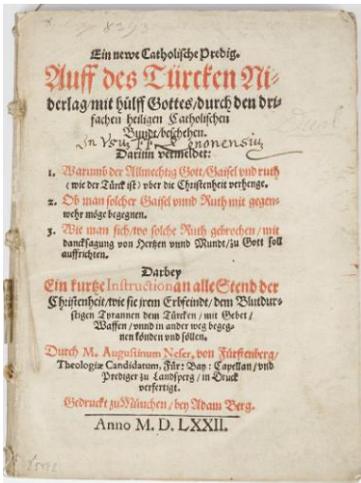
8vo. Contemporary limp vellum (new endpapers, sl. soiled), manuscript title to spine. With woodcut printer's device on title-page, head- and tail-pieces and engraved folding map (small tear). (32),383,(27) pp. € 2.950,00

Second augmented edition, first published at Rome in 1587. With bookplate of Prince W.C. Czartoryski and manuscript notes at endpapers. - Giovanni Tommaso Minadoi (1545-1618) served as personal physician to Teodoro Balbi, the Venetian consul in Syria. While in Aleppo, Minadoi witnessed the outbreak of the Ottoman-Safavid War (1578-90) fought between the Turkish Sultan Murad III and the Persian Shah Mohammad Hodabanda the Blind. His book recounting the conflict also records many interesting details of Persian culture

This eye-witness account of the war between the Ottoman Empire and Persia is notable for its discussions of government and administration as well as religious practices and local customs. Two brief lexicons precede the main text: the first explains terminology listed in transliteration from the “barbarous tongues”; the latter provides vernacular placenames for Lation geographical terms. Serving as a physician both in Syria and Constantinople, the author engaged with military and civilian leaders on both sides of the conflict. - Some marginal wormholes with no loss of text, otherwise a good copy.

Atabey Collection 816; Göllner 1830; Wilson p.144.

Anti-Turkish sermon



31 **NESER, Augustin.** Ein neue Catholische Predig. Auff des Türcken Niderlag/ mit hülf Gottes/ durch den drifachen heiligen Catholischen Bundt/ beschehen .. Darbey ein kurtze Instruction an alle Stend der Christenheit/ wie sie irem Erbfeind/ dem Blutdurstigen Tyrannen dem Türcken/ mit Gebet/ Waffen/ unnd in ander weg begegnen könden und söllen. München, Adam Berg, 1572.

4to. Disbound, in cloth box. With title-page printed in red and black. 60 (of 64) lvs (missing last lvs of which 1 blank, 1 printed on recto only and 2 printed lvs). € 950,00

First and only edition. - Very rare anti-Turkish sermon. Göllner 1544a; no copy in WorldCat.

One of the most influential 16th century works on the Turks and their subject peoples



32 **NICOLAY, Nicolas de.** Plusieurs description des accoustrements tant des magistrats et officiers de la Porte de l'Empereur des Turcs que des peuples assubjectis à son empire .. (Paris, 1600).

Folio. Original wrappers, preserved in a modern marbled box. With 62 full-page engraved portraits of Turkish, Arabian and Grec characters and costumes and 17 full-page engraved epigrammatic plates prophesying the fall of the Ottoman empire.

€ 10.950,00

First published in French at Lyon in 1567 *Les quatre premeurs livres des navigations et peregrinations orientales*. This is the very rare anonymous and uncommon edition, with a new title. At the end: **Artus THOMAS**. Tableaux

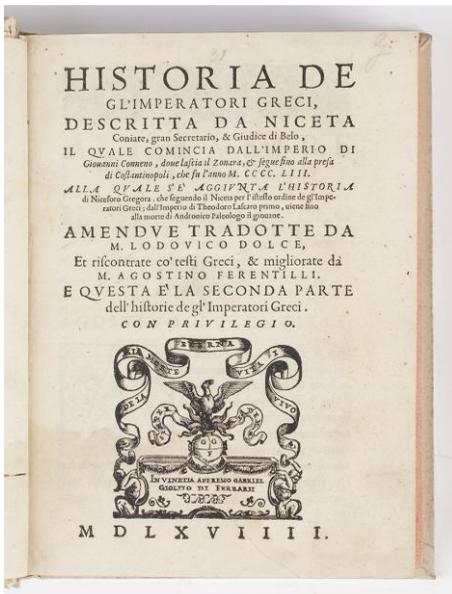
prophetiques des empereurs severe et leon, avec leurs epigrammes predisans la ruine de la monarchie des Turcs.



This is one of the most important Turkish costume books. The fine costume plates were extremely influential and have been used as prototypes in many different works. 'C'est la première série de documents sérieux sur les habillements du proche Orient' (*Colas 2200*). Nicolay(1517-1583), royal geographer to the French king Charles IX, followed the ambassador Gabriel d' Aramon on his mission to Constantinople in 1551. In the Navigations, he deals as much with France after the outbreak of the civil war as with the Ottoman Empire. Through his portrayal of the Turks and other Mediterranean peoples, the traveller turned royal geographer advocates loyalty to the monarch, religious moderation and tolerance, as well as national unity. The copper engravings are now generally accepted to have been made by Louis Danet after Nicolay's drawings (*Angus O'Neill, Koç collection, 18*). One of the most influential works on the Turks and their subject peoples to appear in the 16th century. It was translated into various languages and left a deep mark on later publications on the same topic (*Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world, p.50*). We have not been able to locate an other copy except for the one at the Bibliothèque Nationale de France.

This edition not in the Blackmer Collection (cf. 1196) and Atabey Collection (cf. 870) or in Atkinson (cf. 178), Weber (cf. 163), Göllner (cf. 1241) and Lipperheide (cf. Lb2).

Capture of Constantinople in 1204



33 **NIKETAS CHONIATES & Nicephorus GREGO.** Historia degl' imperatori Greci, descritta da Niceta Coniate, gran Secretario, & Giudice di Belo, il Quale Comincia dall'Imperio di Giouanni Conneno, doue lascia il Zonara, & segue fino alla presa di Constantinopoli, che fu l'anno M.CCCC.LIII. Alla qvale s'è aggivnta l'Historia di Niceforo Gregora, che seguendo il Niceta per l'istesso ordine de gl'imperatori greci; dall'imperio di Theodoro Lascaro primo, uiene fino alla morte di Andronico Paleologo il giouane. Vinetia, apresso Gabriel Giolito di Ferrarii, 1569.

3 volumes in 1. 19th century vellum, spine gilt (1 hinge broken but holding). With engraved printer's device on title-pages, woodcut initials and headpieces. (20),127,(1); (20),254,(2); (24),302,(2) pp.

€ 4.950,00

The Byzantine historian Niketas Choniates (c.1155-1216), was born in Chonai (Phrygia, Asia Minor, and present day Khonas), hence his name Choniates. He joined his older brother Michael in Constantinople, where he embarked upon a political career, and became an important civil servant. As governor of Thrace he was personally involved in the events relating to Frederick Barbarossa's passage through Thrace during the Third Crusade in 1189, when he lost his province to the Germans.

A major work with an eyewitness account of the disastrous capture and sack of Constantinople by soldiers of the Fourth Crusade in 1204. It was written probably between 1204 and 1210 and it is to this work that his fame as an historian of medieval Constantinople rests. Covering the period from 1180 to 1206, it is practically an account of the fateful reigns of the last of the Comneni especially the vicissitudes of the royal city during the Fourth Crusade (1204); its siege, capture, and pillage by the Latin Christians. In spite of its florid and bombastic style, it is of considerable

value as a record and for its time, on the whole impartial, of events of which he was either eyewitness or had heard of first hand. Its most interesting portion is the description of the capture of Constantinople.

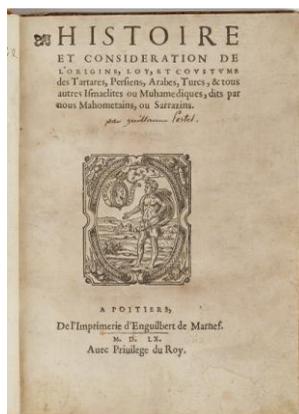
Nicephorus Gregoras (c.1295-1360), Byzantine historian, man of learning and religious controversialist was the source of the third part and constitutes a continuation of the Niketas Choniates' History of Constantinople. The work examines the period 1118-1206, covering the reigns of the last Comneni and the capture of Constantinople by the Fourth Crusade in 1204. The Fourth Crusade was directed at Egypt. There were, however, a series of financial difficulties that enabled the Venetians, who had been hired as transportation providers, to divert the crusade to their own ends. First it attacked the Christian city of Zara, and then Constantinople itself. The result was the establishment of a series of Latin states in Greece and the Aegean, and the permanent collapse of communion between Catholic and Orthodox Churches. Bound with this volume is Gregoras' work continuing the history from 1204 to 1359.

Both works were translated in the main by Lodovico Dolce (1508-1568), the editor of Giolito's 1555 edition of Dante, with further additions by Agostino Ferentilli, all produced under the eye of the great Venetian publisher Gabriel Giolito. The work is often found with the third part missing as it could be sold as a separate work. - (Some age-browning, last lvs sl. waterstained otherwise fine).

Cf. Blackmer Collection 748.

'The first great Arabist of the late renaissance'

34 **POSTEL, Guillaume.** De la republique des Turcs, & là ou l'occasion s'offrera, des moeurs & loy de tous Muhamedistes. - Histoire et consideration de l'origine, loy, et coustume des Tartares, Persiens, Arabes, Turcs, & tous autres Ismaelites ou Muhamediques, dits par nous Mahometains, ou Sarrazins. - La tierce partie des orientales histoires, ou est exposée la condition, puissance & revenu de l'empire Turquesque ..
Poitiers, Enguilbert de Marnef, 1560.



3 volumes in 1. 4to. Later half calf, with red title label on spine. With 3 woodcut printer's devices on title-pages. (8),127; 57; (8),90 pp. € 9.950,00

First edition. - 'Postel was the most learned of the French travellers to the East at this period. He published the first Arabic grammar in French and numerous other learned works. He accompanied the ambassador La Forest to Constantinople in 1535 and returned to the city again in 1549. His work is not so much a descriptive account of his travels as a compendium of information gleaned while travelling and from other sources. The third book .. furnished 'an unusually complete and accurate picture of the governing system of the Ottoman empire' (*Blackmer p. 281*). He was perhaps the first great Arabist of the late renaissance. Postel's work on the Ottoman Empire, written over a period of many years, represents the fruition of his experiences in the East and his appreciation of the Islam (*Atabey p.523*). Guillaume Postel's two stays in Turkey made him more familiar than most Europeans with Turkish customs (*Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world, p.48*). - (Slightly dampstained and age-browned, part two bound before part one).
Atabey Collection. 977; Blackmer Collection 1335 (ed. of 1565); Apponyi 1790; Weber 139; Göllner 1005; Angus O'Neill, Koç Collection, 15..

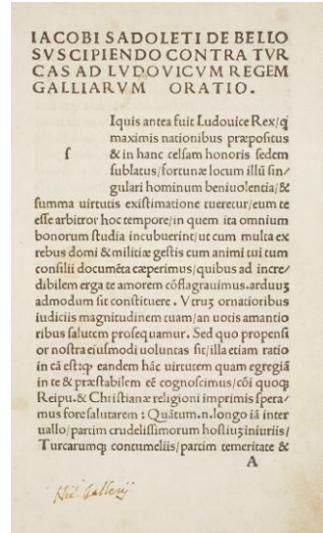
Jacopo Sadoleto (1477-1547), an Italian humanist

35 **SADOLETO, Jacopo.** De bello suscipiendo contra Turcas ad Ludovicum regem Galliarum oratio. (Rome, J. Mazzocchi, 1509 ?).

4to. Modern boards, in cloth box. 46 lvs.

€ 5.450,00

First edition; with contemporary ownership inscription of Nic. Gallerii on first leaf. - 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.

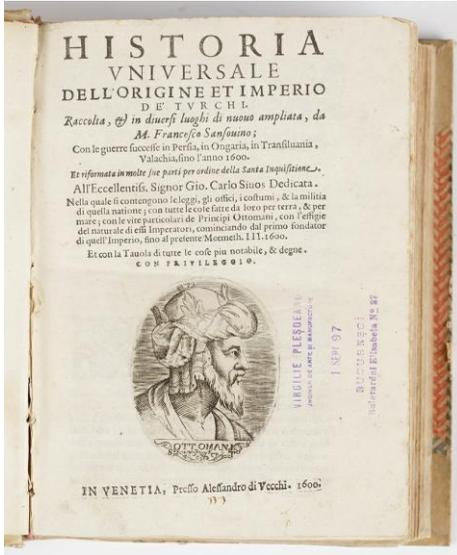


Jacopo Sadoleto (1477-1547), an Italian humanist, was born in Modena in 1477. Passing to Rome, he obtained the patronage of Cardinal Carafa and adopted the ecclesiastical career. Pope Leo X chose him as a secretary and in 1517 made him bishop of Carpentras. Sadoleto approved himself a faithful servant 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. Some authorities in the past have treated the book as an incunable, which is why it features in *Goff* (S17, Harvard only) No other copy is recorded.

A more favourable view of the Turks

36 **SANSOVINO, Francesco.** Historia universale dell origine guerre et imperio de Turchi. Raccolta, & in diversi luoghi di nuovo ampliata, ... Con le querre successe in Persia, in Ongaria, in Transilvania, Valchia, sino l'anno 1600. Venice, Alessandro di Vecchi, 1600.

Small 4to. Old half vellum, with black morocco title label on spine. With engraved vignette portrait on title-page, repeated later in the text with 14 other engraved portraits of different Sultans, woodcut headpiece and decorative woodcut initials. (5), 557 lvs. € 1.950,00



First published at Venice in 1560 - 1561 without illustrations. With ownership stamps and bookplate of Loenis Olschki. - The work contains an important collection of source material of the Turks edited by Sansovino. It includes the report by the Bishop Leonard of Chios on the fall of Constantinople, written only a few weeks after the Turks took over the city, and also the important work by Spandugino comprising the earliest description of Ottoman manners, religion and government. Excerpts from Menavino, Cambini, Giovio and Barletius are also included (*Blackmer p. 314*).

Francesco Sansovino was born in Rome in 1521 and brought to Venice following

the sack of his native city in 1527. He studied law in Padua and Bologna. After attempting a career as courtier at the court of Pope Julius III, he eventually returned to Venice. There he married and lived quiet until his death in 1583.

A more favourable view of the Turks was put forwards by the famous Venetian historiographer Francesco Sansovino, where he depicted a more enlightened vision of the Ottoman prince within the Renaissance framework, drawing similarities between the figures of the Greco-Roman antiquity and certain Ottoman Sultan (*Soykut 2003 / p. 58*).

Atabey Collection 1088 (ed. of 1560): an important and influential history; Blackmer Collection. 1487 (ed. of 1654); Göllner 1243.

German eye-witness account of the campaign against Suleyman

37 **SOITER, Melchior.** De bello Pannonico, per illustrissimum principem dominum ac dominum Fridericum Comitem Palatinum Rheni Bavariaeque ducem perque optimum, adversus Soleymanum Turcarem Tyrannum & Amyram.... Item strategemation ac rerum turcicarum epithome Item de Turcarem militaribus magistrattibus.

(Augsburg), 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. (71) lvs. (old manuscript numbering on upper outer corner).
€ 4.450,00



First edition; with the bookplate of Sefik E. Atabey. - 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 first section gives an account of the Turkish invasion into Hungary in 1529-30, and the unsuccessful siege of Vienna. The second section, written by the jurist Johannes Schnotenbeck, is an accurate explanation of the Ottoman military

functionaries 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 Collection 1152; Göllner 626; not in the Blackmer Collection.

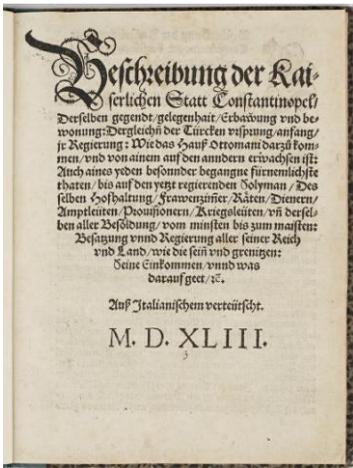
Based on an eye-witness account



38 **SPANDUGINO, Theodoro.** Beschreibung der kaiserlichen Statt Constantinopel derselben gegend/ gelegenheit/ Erbauung ur bewonung: Dergleichen der Türcken ursprung/ anfang/ jr Regierung: wie das Hauss Ottomani darzu kommen/ und von aine/ auf den andern erwachsen ist: Auch aines yeden besonnder begangne fürnemlichste thaten/ bis auf den yetzt regierenden Solyman/ Des selben Hofhaltung/ Frawenzimmer/ Räten/ Dienern Hauptleuten, Provisionern, Kriegsleuten, und derselben aller Besö vom minsten bis zum maisten/ Besatzung unnd Regierung aller seiner Reich/ und Land, wie die seinen und grenitzen/ seine

Einkommen und was/ darauf geet, usw. Auss Italianischen verteütscht. Augspurg, Melcher Kriesstein, 1543.

4to. Old boards with gilt initials (H.T.) and library coat of arms on covers. (16) lvs.
€ 5.950,00



Copy from the famous French travel collection of Henry Ternaux-Compas, with his initials and library coat of arms on covers (*Guigard, Nouvel armorial II, 445*).

Kurze Beschreibung von Konstantinopel der eine Liste der Sultane folgt. Kompilation, die sich hauptsächlich auf Sandugino stützt (*Göllner p. 382*).

Teodoro Spandugino hatte als Kind in Konstantinopel gelebt und war dann nach Venedig geflohen. Sein literarisches Werk über das Osmanische Reich ist gekennzeichnet durch den Versuch den Beweis zu führen, dass es in vielen Beziehungen eine Fortsetzung des Byzantinischen Reiches sei. Seine Wertung und Beschreibung türkischen Sitten und Gewohnheiten ist frei von

den Vorurteilen seiner Zeitgenossen (*Göllner p.112*)
Göllner 815; Cf. Angus O'Neill, Koç collection, 9.

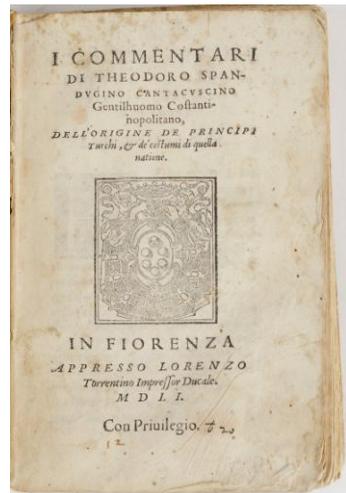
One of the major sources of information about Constantinople in the early years of the 16th century

39 **SPANDUGINO, Theodoro.** I commentari di Theodoro Spandugino Cantacuscino Gentiluomo Constinopolitano, dell 'origine de principi Turchi, & de' costumi di quella natione. Firenze, apresso Lorenzo Torrentino, 1551.

Sm.8vo. Contemporary limp vellum, rebacked with old vellum with title in manuscript on spine. With printer's device on title-page and decorated initials. (16),202,(1) pp. € 3.250,00

First Italian edition. - Spandugino, or Spandounes, was a well-connected Christian of Byzantine Greek extraction (his mother was a Cantacuzene) whose family had settled in Venice after 1453. He seems to have travelled to Constantinople in c. 1503. He began compiling this account of Ottoman

history as a way of coping with the shock of events. His text was first written in Italian in c. 1509 and published in a French translation in Paris in 1519, followed by a



German translation in Bamberg in 1523; but he later revised the text more than once, with the final version being presented to Henry of Valois (later king Henry II) in 1538. Although Spandugino's account was primarily intended to alert Christians to the dangers of Ottoman power, his descriptions are accurate and reliable, and the book remains one of the major sources of information about Constantinople in the early years of the 16th century (*Angus O'Neill, Koç collection, 9*). - (Some marginal foxing and light damstain to corner of some leaves).

Atabey Collection French ed. of 1896 only; Gollner 912.

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