

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



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Illustration on cover no. 46: Joachim Ottens. Theatre de la  
guerre d'Hongrie et lieux circonvoisins.  
Amsterdam, ca. 1730



## *Illustrated early Ottoman Chronica*

### 1. ADELPHUS, Johannes.

Die Türkische 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. With 26 half-page woodcuts (7 repeats). 48 lvs.

€ 11.950,00



First published in 1513 - An extensively illustrated Turkish chronicle from its beginnings to 1500, with special emphasis on the crusades. 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 Strassburg. He took a keen interest in Turkish affairs, producing also a *Historia von Rhodis* (Strassburg 1513).

Göllner, *Türccica*, 80; not in Weber, *Blackmer or Atabey*.



## *Explanation of Ottoman military power*

### 2. ARCANA REIPUBLICAE Turcicae detecta

das ist: Fünffzig 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).



## Written after the 1529 siege of Vienna

### 3. 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.



## German newspaper from 1566

### 4. AUSSZUG 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.



## *Life of George Kastrioti / Scanderbeg*

### **5. BARLEZIO, MARINO & Paolo GIOVIO.**

Commentaire d'aucunes choses des Turcs & du Seigneur George Scanderbeg, Prince d'Epirre & 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 Palais pres la Chancellerie par Jan Longis .



## *Celebration Habsburg recapture of Buda*

### **6. 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 Sereniss(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, Archbisschop 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) .

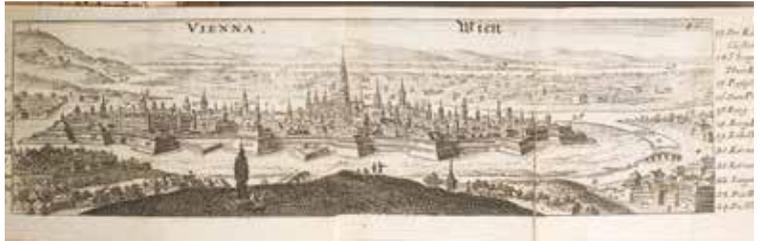


## *Fortress along the Danube*

### 7. BIRKEN, Sigmund von.

Der vermehrte Donau-Strand mit allen seinen Ein- und Zuflüssen, angelegenen Königreichen, Provinzen, Herschafften und Städten auch dererselben 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 Prinzenzerzieher 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 Schautücke, aber auch geistliche Erbauungsliteratur und historiographische Schriften wie die vorliegende.

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

## Portrait of Prince Eugene

### 8. BORMEESTER, Joachim.

Eugenius, Princ subaudb, 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.



### 9. 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

## *Allegorical engraving: winning parties of Vienna: 1683*

### 10. 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.

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.

## *War with the Ottomans*

### 11. 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 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 assurez 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 Elzevirienne, 1880.



## Capture of Buda: 1686

### 12. IL TRADIMENTO ORDITO CONTRO LA CITTA DE BUDA.

Da un tenente del reggimento Salm, e scoperto per divina provvidenza. Toti, 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.



## Habsburgs diplomat in Istanbul: 1682-1685

### 13. 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).



## *Memoirs of Emre Teckely*

### 14. 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. (Kocpeczi 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.



### 15. CLERC, Jean le

Histoire d'Emeric comte de Tekeli, ou Memoire pour servir a sa vie, ou l'on voit 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.



## *Charles de Lorraine in Hongry: 1686*

### 16. CLERC, Sebastian le.

Les actions gloieuses 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 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 Montecucoli. 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.



## *French propaganda for a crusade against the Ottomans: 1686*

### 17. COPPIN, Jean.

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

Lyon, chez Antoine Briasson, 1686.

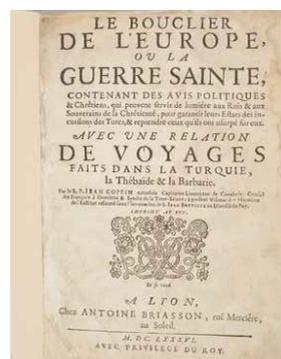
Modern boards. With 4 engraved plans. (8), 496, (6) pp.

€ 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: 1686

### 18. DESCRIPTION HISTORIQUE

de la glorieuse conquête de la ville de Bude, capital du Royaume d'Hongroie, par les armes victorieuses 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.



## War in Hungary: 1592

### 19. 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.

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 oğlan (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 strategic 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 war captives. 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



## Ottoman leaders at St. Gotthard: 1664

### 20. CHASSEPOL, Francois de.

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

Amsterdam, Abraham Wolfgank, 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.

## *'News' published during Köprülü campaigns*

### 21. CHRONICA TURCICA

oder ausfühlich und wahrhafftige 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 aus 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 Mehmeti 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.

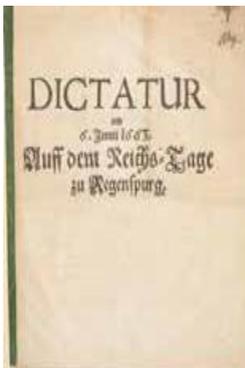
This work was one of the very many publications issued in 1663 / 64, amidst the upsurge of interest in the Turks which was provoked by Kiuprili's campaign against the Austrians and his terrorizing siege of Vienna in 1663. It had been 50 years since the Turks had achieved such brilliant military successes in Europe. (Blackmer collection 352).

Not in the Atabey collection or Weber.



## *Reichtstag Regensburg: 1663*

### 22. DICTATUR 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 Turks.

## *Austro – Venetian – Turkish wars of 1684 – 1690.*

### 23. 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 Koniglichen Insulen Cypern 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 Istoriografische 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.



## Hungarian war till 1663

### 24. 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 vormählig 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.



## During the battle of St. Gotthard: 1664

### 25. FRANCISCI, Erasmus.

Tisch-Reden, eines Türkischen fürnehmen Bassa zu Constantinopel/ mit einem Teutschen Connestabel / christlicher Religion / das ietzige Türkische Kriegswesen betreffend. : Nachdencklich, und nicht unnützlich zu lesen. Samt einem kurtzen Anhang und Bericht von der Türkischen 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 Türkischen Kaiser/ vom Ottomannischen Hause.

(No pl., probably Nürnberg), 1664. 4to. Modern wrappers. 20 lvs.

€ 950,00

Anonym erschienene, frühe Schrift des Erasmus Francisci. Die seltene Türken-Schrift, die zuers zusammenhang mit den 1663/64 erneut aufgeflammenden Türkenkriegen und stellt ein Streitgespräch zwischen einem türkischen Pascha und einem deutschen Beamten da. (Age-browned; some waterstaining).



## *Chronicles of the wars in Hungary: 1684*

### 26. 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 Malcontentanten, 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

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.

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.

Sturminger 1268.



### 27. FRANCISCI, Erasmus.

Der Turkische Governator und Vasall das ist: gründlicher und glaubhafter Bericht/ von den heutigen Governamenten/ Governatoren 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.  
Sturminger 1271.

€ 995,00



## 28. FRESCHOT, Casimir.

Idea Generale del Regno d'Vngheria, Sua Descrizione, Costumi, Regi, e Guerre; Con I motiui dell'ultima solleuatione, Inuasion de'Turchi, Assedio, e Liberazione di Vienna, E progressi dell'Armi Christiane. Al Reuendissimo Padre D. Pietro Sagredo. Venetia, Lorenzo Marchesini, 1684.

12mo. Contemporary 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*.



## *“Skanderbeg”: resistance against the Ottoman*

## 29. 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.

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, *Tucica*, 595; *Blackmer Collection* 690 (Venice 1541), *Attabey Collection* 499 (Rome 1535).

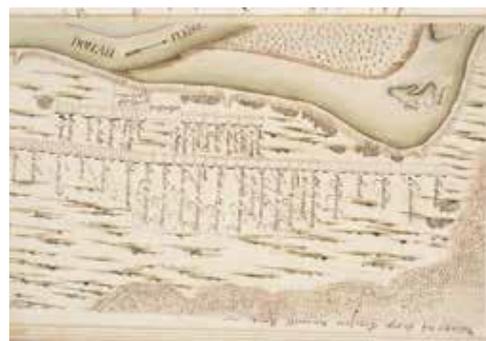


## Manuscript mit aquarellierten Schlachtenordnungen

### 30. HASSLINGEN, (Heinrich) Tobias.

Der Kayserlichen Armée Feld-Zug Anno 1692. Unter dem Com(m)ando Ihero 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.



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.

## *Recapture of Sankt Niklas*

### **31. 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 halbkugelförmischen Kuppel. Ziemlich zelten erscheinen auf ungarischen Ansichten türkische 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

*Map of Timosoara,  
during capture of the Banat through Prince Eugene*

**32. HUCHTENBURG, Jan van.**

Plan de Temiswar et de ses environs, avec l'attaque dans la Palanque et un projet pour la fortifier. - Plan 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 (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

## Scarce detailed war history

### 33. HUNGARISCH 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 curieusen Kupffern ..vorgestellet 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. Hungarisches 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-Nummehro/ Gott Lob ! mit bessern Fug so zu nehmende 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.  
Very scarce – Not in Apponyi

**Contemporary print:  
the battle of Szigetvar 1566**

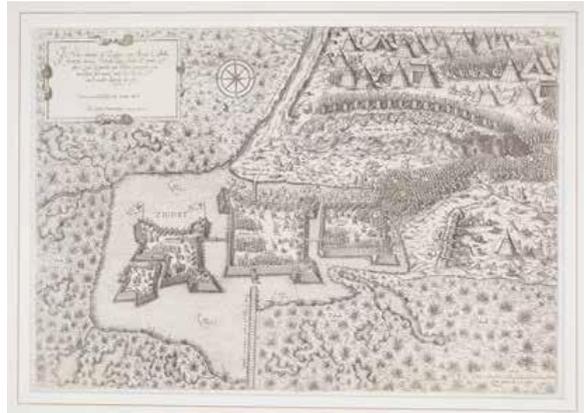
**34. LAFRERI, Antonio / Hendrick van Schoel.**

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.

**35. LISOLA, Franz Paul.**

Türkische Raths Stube/ worinnen des Türkischen Kayzers 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 curiosen Denckwürdigkeiten vorgestellt werden.  
Freystadt (Linz), Johann Rädelmeyer, 1684

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.



**Contemporary print:  
war in northern Hungary - 1602**

**36. 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.



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

### **37. 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-day Luxembourg 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 Cseznegy he participated in the siege of Estergom in 1595 during the Long War. He died shortly thereafter, probably of his wounds, in Komárom.

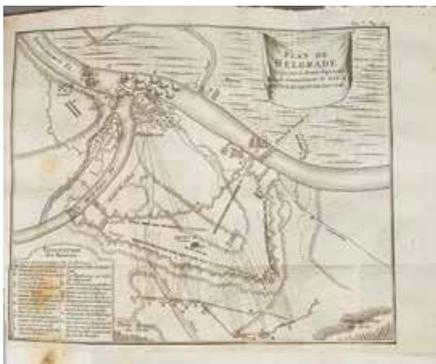
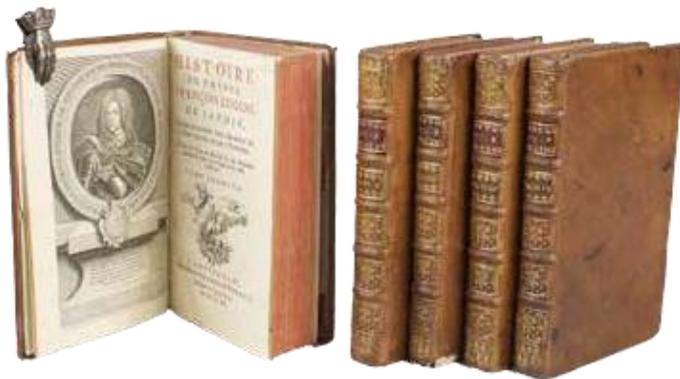


## *Classic history of Francois Eugene de Savoie*

### **38. 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.

## *Habsburg Emporer Leopold I*

### **39. MENCKE, Johann Burkhard.**

Leben und Thaten Sr. Majestät, des Röischen 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.



## *Spanish account of the war in Hungary till 1688*

### **40. 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



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.

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).

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.



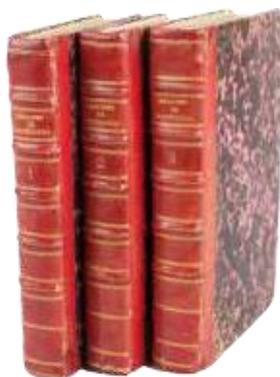
## *Habsburg General at the battle of St. Gotthard*

### **41. 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 Fazıl Ahmad. – A fine set

Atabey Collection 832; not in the Blackmer Collection..



## 42. NADANYI, Janos.

Florus Hungaricus sive Rerum Hungaricarum ab ipso exordio ad Ignatium Leopoldum deductarum compendium.

Amsterdam, ex off Joannis à Waesberge, 1663.

€ 650,-

*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.*



## 43. 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.

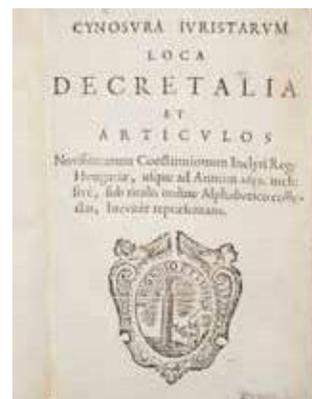
8vo. Contemporary calf (rubbed). With printer's device on titlepage (margin restored) and woodcut engraved plate illustrating familial bloodlines for five generations. 269 pp.

€ 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.



## Transilvania anno 1566

### 44. 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.

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

## *Detailed description of the War in Hungary till 1607*

### **45. 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 Vierter 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.

## Contemporary print: Theatre de la Guerre d'Hongrie

### 46. 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.

***Pamphlets around  
the siege of Vienna / ca. 1683***

**47. CURIOSE STAATS-BEDANCKEN**

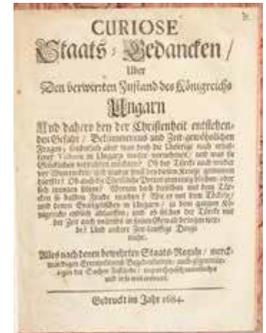
ii verwitzten Zustand der Königreichs Ungard und dahero bey der Christenheit entstehende Gafahr; sonderlich abe..ob der Türcke auch wieder vor Wien rucken / und was Er sonst bey diesem Kriege gewinnen dürffte? Worum doch dieselben mit dem Türcken so bald Friede Machen?

(No. pl.), 1684.

4to. Modern marbled boards. 78 pp.

€ 745,00

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



**48. 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.



**49. FISCHER, Johann Ferdinandt.**



Diarium, oder Weitläuffig 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).

## 50. GENAUE 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.



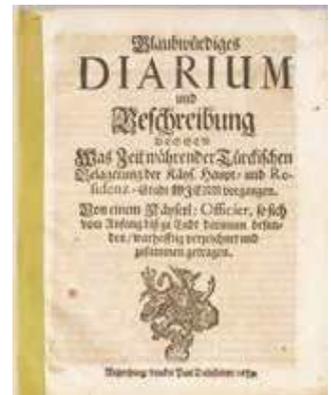
## 51. GLAUBWURDIGES DIARIUM

Und Beschreibung dessen was Zeit während Türckischen Belagerung der Kays. Haupt- und Residenz-Stadt Wienn vorgangen. Von einem Käyserl. Officier, so sich vom Anfang biß zu Endt darinnen befunden warhafttig verzeichnet und zusammen getragen. Regensburg, Paul Dalnsteyner, 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.



## 52. MEGERLE, Johann Ulrich.

Auf, auf ihr Christen! - Das ist eine bewegliche Anfrischung der Christlichen Waffen wider den Türckischen Bluet-Egel; Sampt beygefügeten Zusatz vieler herrlichen Victorien und Sieg wider solchen Ottomannischen Erbfeindt (...) Im Eyll ohne Weill, zusammen getragen durch Abraham a S. Clara, Augustiner Baarfüsser. 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.



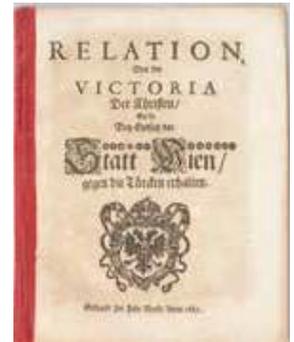
### 53. RELATION, VON DER VICTORIA DER CHRISTEN

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

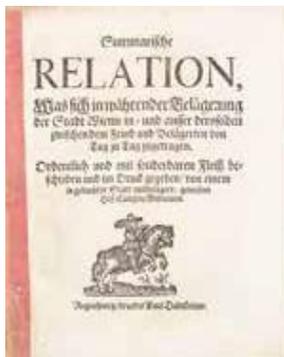
4to. Old red paper spine. With woodcut arms on title and a large woodcut tailpiece. (6) lvs.

€ 595,00

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



### 54. SUMMARISCHE RELATION



was sich in währender Belägerung der Stadt Wienn in/ und ausser der dero selben zwischen dem Feind und Belägerten von Tag zu Tag zugetragen. Ordentlich und mit sonderbaren Fleiss beschriben und im Druck gegeben/ von einem in gedachter Statt mitbelägert-gewesten Hof-Cantzley bedienten. Regensburg, Paul Dalnsteiner, 1683.

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

€ 695,00

Sturminger 2483.

### 55. SUMMARISCHER BERICHT

dess bey Barcan von den käyserlichen und königl. pollnischen Armeen mit denen Türcken gehaltenen zweymahligen blutigen Gefechts/ und darauf erfolgter glücklicher Eroberung der Staat Barcan.

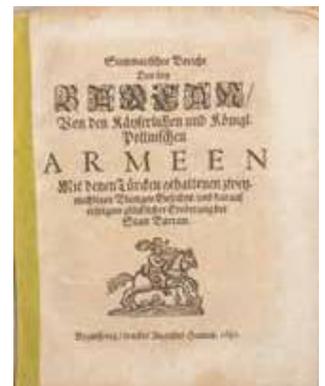
Regensburg, Augustus Haniviss,

1683. 4to. With woodcut on title-

page. (4) lvs.

€ 695,00

Not in Apponyi. – (Browned).



## 56. WEITBERUHMTE UND WOHL AUSGEBAUETE 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).



## 57. VAELCKEREN, Johann Peter von.

Wienn von Türcken belägert, von Christen entsetzt. Das ist: kürtzliche Erzehl- und Beschreibung alles dessen was sich vor- in- und nach der grausamben Türkischen Belägerung der Kayserlichen Residentz Statt Wienn in Oesterreich Anno 1683 vom 6 Maii an biß 19 Septembris von Tag zu Tag denckwürdigis 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).



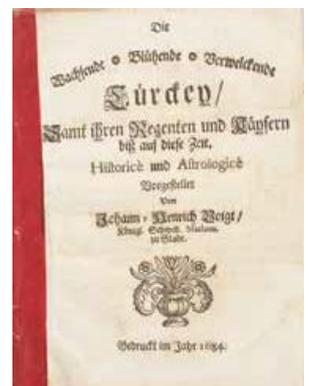
## 58. VOIGT, Johann Heinrich.

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

4to. Old red paper spine. 19 lvs.

€ 550,00

Johann Henrich Voigt (1613 - 1691) war ein deutscher Astronom. Er stammte aus Rudelstadt 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. 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).



## Vienna Liberata: 1683

### 59. PETRINA, Gabriel.

Le Glorie delle Christianita ovvero Vienna Liberata. Poema Eroico. Nel quale si contengono i moti del Tekli nel Regno d'Ungaria, 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 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. Sicher ist, das er an dem Gefecht bei Petronnell teilnahm, wo er sich in der Nahe 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 ermannt, der sich in der Armee des zum Entsatz heraneilenden Herzogs von Lotheringen befand. 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) .



## Grand vizir Mustafa Kara

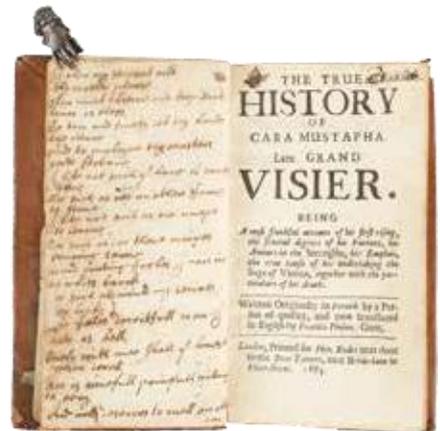
### 60. PRECHAC, Jean de.

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.



## 61. 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.



## *Vienna and after: 1683*

## 62. 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.

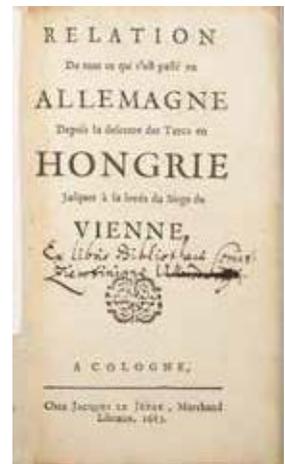
Cologne, Jacques le Jeune, 1683.

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 elagerung 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.



## 63. RELATION DU SIEGE DU 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: 1684

### 64. RELATION DE CE QUI S'EST PASSÉ

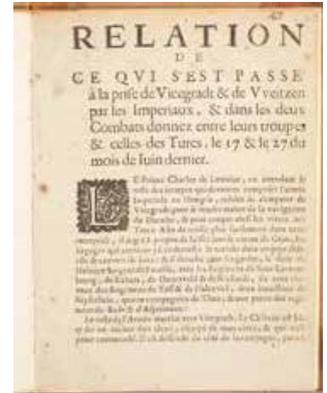
à la prise de Vicegradt & de Weitzen par les Imperiaux, & dans les deux combats donnez entre leurs troupes & celles des Turcs, le 17 & le 27 du mois de Juin dernier.  
(Paris, 2 Aoust, 1684).

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.



## Biography of Niklos Bethlem

### 65. RÉVÉREND, Dominique.

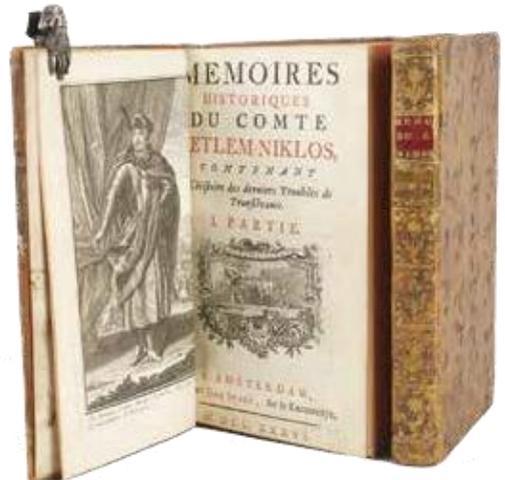
Mémoires historiques du Comte Bethlem-Niklos contenant l'histoire des derniers troubles de Transilvanie.  
Amsterdam, Jean Swart, 1736.

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 resigna 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 "Mécontens de Hongrie" en 1677. Il avait été envoyé au commencement de cette année en Transilvanie 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 Transilvanie. Apponyi 2441.



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

**66. RELAZIONE DELL' ARMATA fatta dal Turco l'anno 1682**

Venedig, 1683.

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

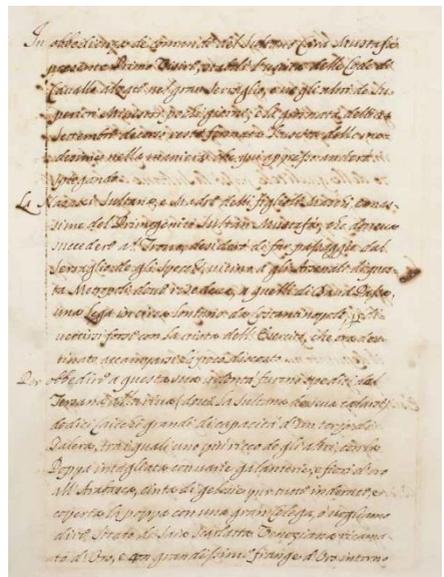
€ 11.500,00

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



## Vienna 1526 & 1683

### 67. ROCOLES, Jean Baptiste de.

Vienne deux- fois assiegee par les Turcs & heureusement delivrée. 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. With engraved bookplate of Albus Currus

€ 595,00

Jean-Baptiste de Rocoles (1620-1696) war ein französischer Historiker. 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.

In 1672 gab er die Ämter auf, ging nach Genf und trat zur evangelisch reformierten Religion über. In 1675 ging er nach Leiden, aber die protestantische Kirche zahlte 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.



## Early Italian proposition for war on the Ottomans: 1509

### 68. 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. Sadoletto 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 Sadoletto (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. Sadoletto 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.

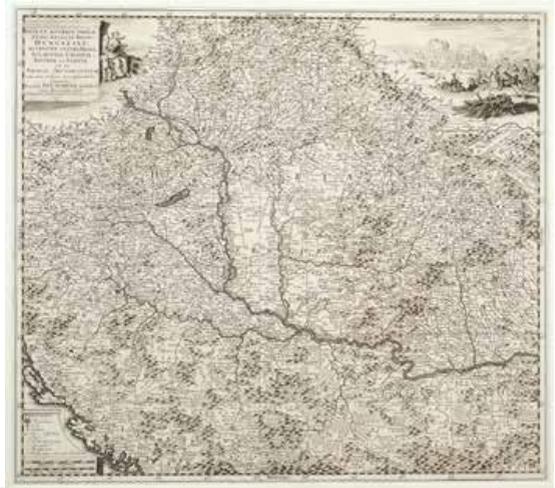
**Map of Hungary**  
**based on the Habsburg cartograph Luigi Marsigli**

**69. 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 Transilvanie, 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)

## 70. SCHUSTER, David.

Mahomets und Türcken Grewel/ Vorge stellt durch eine kurtze historische Entwerffung/ so viel desselbigen an sein Mahomets selbst eygener Person/ abschwelichen Lehr/ seinen Nachfolgern an Mord/ Regiment/ Lehr und Glauben sich befindet: woraus das Ottomanische Reich entsprungen .. Wie der Türkische 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



## *History of the Turkish power*

## 71. 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).





## 74. 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



## *Campaigns of Prince Eugen in Hungary*

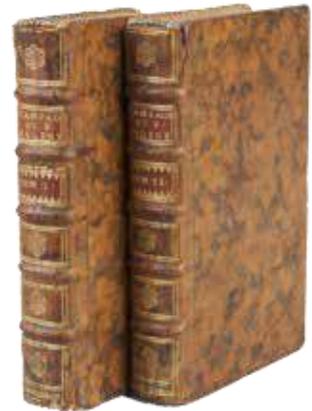
### 75. TRICAUD, Anthelme.

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.

## War history in Hungary after 1655

### 76. VANEL, Claude.

Histoire des troubles de Hongrie, depuis 1655 jusques à present. Avec le Siege de Neuheusel, & 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 titlepages, 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).



## War against the Ottomans in 1716 - 1717

### 77. 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.



*Map of Hungary,  
made by Joannes van Deutecom in 1596*

**78. VISSCHER, Claes Janszoon.**

Nova et recens emendata totius regni Ungariae una cum adjacentibus 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.



*German newspaper after Vienna 1529*

**79. WARHAFFTIGE NEUE ZEITUNG**

von dem Türcke/ welliche eyn gefangner Türck zü Wien/ auff die Fragstuck/ 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 Vöölker beim türkischen Heer, die Krantheit bei den Türken, die Pläne des Sultans etc. sind die Gefangenen befragt worden. (...)” (Akpinar Dellal, p 184 – 186)

Very rare questionnaire with fine large woodcut.

Apponyi 254.



## Prophezeiungen für Kaiser Karl VI

### 80. 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

Seltsame 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.



### 81. 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 künfttig 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“.





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