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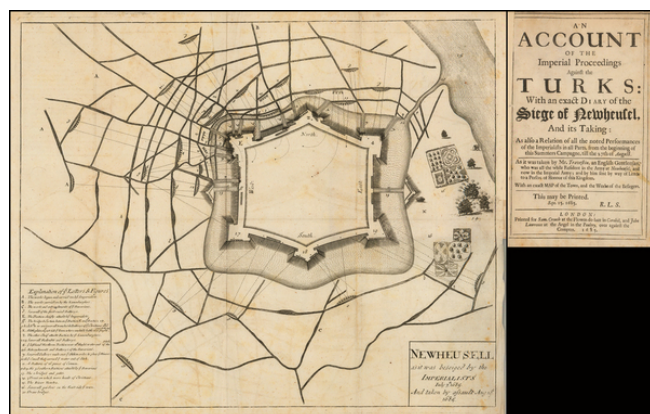
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Newheusell as it was beseiged by the Imperialists July 7, 1685 and taken by assault Aug 19th 1685. (bound into An Account of the Imperial Proceedings Against the Turks: With an exact Diary of the Siege of Newheusel, And its Taking . . . as it as taken by Mr. Travestin . . .

Stock#: 48375
Map Maker: Anonymous
Date: 1685
Place: London
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG
Size: 15 x 12.5 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Nice example of this battle plan of the Siege of Érsekújvár, published in London by Samuel Crouch and John Lawrence.

The Siege of Érsekújvár was fought between July 7 and August 17 of 1685, between the besieging Habsburg army and the Ottoman garrison of Érsekújvár, in what is today Nové Zámky, Slovakia. The Austrian commander, Aeneas de Caprara, besieged the city and obtained the garrison's surrender over the course of 40 days in the summer of 1685.

The city had previously been taken by the Ottomans by siege in 1663. In the first half of the 17th century, a stalemate was reached between the Ottoman Empire and the Habsburg Austria. But after peaceful years, border clashes began. John Kemény the Habsburg candidate to Transylvania (modern west Romania) throne, was trying to defeat the Ottoman vassal Michael I Apafi.

Although Apafi won the throne with Ottoman support, Austrians captured the forts of Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca in Romania) and Székelyhíd (Săcueni in Romania). They also built the fort of Zrínyiújvár (in Croatian Novi Zrin) facing the Ottoman fort of Kanije (Nagykanizsa in Hungary). Meanwhile, the Ottoman army was already marching to Dalmatia in the scope of Cretan War (1645-1669) against Venice. Ottoman sultan Mehmet IV gave the priority to Austrian front and the army changed its course.

The commander of the Ottoman army was grand vizier Fazıl Ahmet Pasha (a member of Köprülü family). He began marching to Austrian front. The Austrians appealed for peace. There were three series of talks,



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the first in Belgrad (capital of Serbia), the second in Eszék (Osijek in Croatia) and the third in Budapest (capital of Hungary). The Ottoman side asked for reparations (200,000 florins) and the withdrawal of the Austrian army, which the Austrian side rejected.

Fazıl Ahmet Pasha decided to march to Érsekújvár (Nové Zámky or Uyvar, in Turkish). Uyvar was a major fort in Northern Hungary (now in Slovakia). It was fortified and in the 16th century several times the Ottomans had tried to capture it in vain. The popular saying "Strong (insistent) as a Turk in front of Nové Zámky", reflects the memory of conquest determination of the Ottomans. Before the army reached to Érsekújvár on August 7, 1663 the commander of Érsekújvár Ádám Forgách tried to raid the Ottoman camp. But this attempt was disastrous to Austrian side. The siege began in August and the fort was captured on 13 September. According to the treaty of surrender, the residents of Érsekújvár were given free passage to Austria and a letter was written to the Austrian government to certify that the fort was defended bravely.

Fazıl Ahmet Pasha further captured Nógrád (Northern Hungary). Uyvar and the neighboring area was declared a seat of Beylerbey, as the Uyvar Eyalet of the Empire. The subsequent clashes in the winter of 1663-1664 and in 1664 ended with the Peace of Vasvár, with Nové Zámky remaining in Ottoman hands until 1685.

Detailed Condition:

Minor foxing. 60 page pamphlet (56pp plus 4 unnumbered pages), bound in 19th Century wraps.