

News in England on the Great Turkish War (1683 – 1699)

Collection dirigée par

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VIOREL PANAITE

**News in England on the Great Turkish War
(1683 – 1699)**

MUZEUL BRĂILEI
„CAROL I”



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„Carol I”, Editura Istros

In memory of my wife Cristina-Maria

CONTENTS

Foreword	9
Abbreviations	13
Introduction	15
News in England on the Great Turkish War (1683–1699)	45
Chronological History of Central and Southeastern Europe (1682 – 1700)	175
Table of correspondence: Sultans, Grand Viziers, Khans, Emperors, Kings, Princes and Hospodars in Central and Southeastern Europe	205
Dimitrie Cantemir’s Manifesto – A Version from the English Press of 1711	211
Bibliography	215
Facsimiles	224

FOREWORD

There were two great collectors of early English newspapers: Rev. Dr. Charles Burney (1757-1817) and the editor John Nichols (1745-1826).

In 1818, the British Museum purchased the immense private library of Charles Burney (13500 printed books and manuscript volumes, nearly 400 volumes of notes, cuttings, playbills etc.), including also an impressive collection of English newspapers printed between 1603-1818 and bounded chronologically in about 700 volumes. Since its acquisition the Burney Newspapers Collection has been housed at the British Library. Much later, in 1865, the Bodleian Library of Oxford became the owner of the other collection of early English newspapers, gathered by John Nichols.

Twentieth-century scholars started to use more and more the information of early press for studying the social, intellectual and political modern history. In the seventies and eighties of the 20th century, the project of microfilming the above-mentioned collections of newspapers and their subsequent additions was initiated. Thus all pieces of early English press were gathered in the same place, so that one can at last fill the gaps of the other¹. The first time I got in touch with this huge microfilm collection happened during my research internship at Princeton University in 1998-1999.

In the first decade of the 21st century, IT evolution allowed transformation into a digitized form of the microfilms collection of early English newspapers. This is how was born the *17th-18th Century Burney Newspapers Collection* which were included in the online data basis of various Western library. I was able to access this digital collection during my research stays in Florence (European University Institute Library, in 2009) and Washington (Folger Shakespeare Library and Library of Congress, in 2012).

¹ *Early English Newspapers. Bibliography and Guide to the Microfilm Collection.* Compiled by Susan M. Cox and Janice L. Budeit, Research Publications. Woodbridge, CT Reading, England, 1983.

For a fairly long time I have been in the dilemma of whether and how to valorize historically this kind of sources. In Romanian historiography the interest in reflecting the events in our region (to which the West paid attention due to the Ottoman Empire) in the first regular publications of international news began in 1932, with V. Mihordea, who valorized the French press published in 1680-1699².

Early British newspapers have so far remained a source unused by the Romanian historians. I therefore decided to take the first step to making known this material by producing an anthology of excerpts from English newspapers printed during the major conflict between the West and the Orient, beginning with the failed siege of Vienna in 1683 and ending with the peace of Karlowitz in 1699. The result is the core of this book, entitled *News in England about the Great Turkish War (1683–1699)*, which also is the title of the whole book. Documents which are gathered in this work are constantly following the situation, as information arrived to London at the speed allowed by the couriers.

I did not think of this anthology as a critical edition of texts, which implied – among other things – the historical evaluation of information and the exact identification of places and characters. But I was careful to provide the reader with two helpful tools. The first working tool is a detailed chronology of the political and military events from the Central and Southeastern Europe during the Great Turkish War, more precisely between 1682-1700. It can be used to confront the news published in the English press with historical information from other sources. Then I built a correlation table including Ottoman sultans and grand viziers, Crimean khans, Habsburg emperors, Polish kings, Transylvanian princes and Moldavian–Wallachian hospodars in the last two decades of the 17th century. This can be used to identify the rulers of that time who are usually unnamed in newspapers.

An introductory study has become necessary to present the place of foreign news in the early English press and methods of obtaining news about foreign affairs (especially on Central and Southeastern Europe). I also tried to identify the vocabulary of the news, to point out the British interest – as it was revealed through the newspapers – in the events that took place in the other part the continent, and to decipher the terminology

² V. Mihordea, “Les Principautés roumaines dans la presse française au XVII^e siècle (1680-1699).” Extrait de “la Gazette”, *Mélanges de l’École roumaine en France*, Paris, 1932, 163 p.

used in London when news about the Romanian Principalities was published in the context of the Great Turkish War (1683–1699).

Curiosity also pushed me out of the year 1700, so it was not difficult to find in the English press the famous Manifesto of Dimitrie Cantemir issued in 1711. I decided not to delay the publication of this discovery, writing a short chapter devoted to the version published in the issue 209 of *The British Mercury*, from 23-25 July 1711, although this text is chronologically out of the context of this book.

I do not want to end this foreword without expressing my gratitude to Andrei Pippidi, Radu-Andrei Dipratu and Christina Stanland, who have read and corrected my English text.

ABBREVIATIONS

BL	– The British Library. London
BnF	– Bibliothèque Nationale de France. Paris
EAN	– Early American Newspapers
EEN	– Early English Newspapers
H	– Hegira
<i>Hurmuzaki</i>	– <i>Documente privitoare la istoria românilor culese de Eudoxiu de Hurmuzaki</i>
LC	– Library of Congress. Washington
MC	– Microfilms Collection
mf.	– microfilm
n.	– note
PrincetonUL	– Princeton University Library
r.	– reel

INTRODUCTION

Foreign News in English Press

Newspapers appeared in Western Europe as a consequence of the expansion of the political and commercial relations between states. Gathering information on the same page about events around the world became a necessity. Newspapers were firstly printed in Venice, which is normal if one considers the large implication of that city in the European and Mediterranean policy and trade. After obtaining its independence, when its merchants spread out the Mediterranean, Holland became the main place where information from the continent and overseas gathered and circulated in the form of “journals” in European cities. The appearance of “newspapers” (called *gazette*, *tydinghen*, *zeytung*) moved to change temporary and accidental “newsletters” into “papers” with a permanent title, as well as with a precise and constant rhythm of publishing. This process took place for the first time in Holland in the first half of the seventeenth century, when some newspapers were published once per month (called *mercure*) or at two-three week intervals. Soon, these newspapers started to be printed weekly, twice or three times per week (called, as a rule, *gazette*). Editors from Amsterdam (in 1607) and Augsburg (in 1609) tried to publish for the first time weekly newspapers³.

Following the example of *Gazette de France (La Gazette)*, published in 1631 as the first weekly magazine in Paris, the King Charles II of England gave his permission to the Secretary of State Joseph Williamson to publish a similar newspaper. This gazette was printed for

³ Eugène Hatin, *Les Gazettes de Hollande et la presse clandestine aux XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles*, Paris, 1865, p. 49-50, 76-9; Joseph Frank, *The Beginnings of the English Newspaper, 1620-1690*, Cambridge, MA, 1961, p. 2; Kenneth E. Olson, *The History Makers: The Press of Europe from its Beginnings through 1965*, Los Angeles, 1967, p. 99-134; Zdenek Simeček, “The first Brussels, Antwerp and Amsterdam newspapers: additional information”. *Revue belge de philologie et d’histoire*, 50, n° 4, 1972, p. 1098-1115; Johannes Weber, “Strassburg, 1605: The origins of the newspaper in Europe.” *German History*, 24, n° 3, 2006, p. 387-412.

the first time at Oxford in 1665, where the Royal Court took for refuge during the plague epidemic in London. That is why the name of the first twenty-three numbers was *The Oxford Gazette*. Since February 1666, when the King came back to London, the newspaper was titled *The London Gazette*, a half-sheet folio printed twice per week, every Tuesday and Thursday. At that time H. Muddiman wrote the news without any personal commentary.⁴ The target readers were merchants in London, who wanted to have information from Europe, but the gazette usually circulated in the coffeehouses of London. Considering the official permission of publishing (*by authority*), as a rule the foreign news was censored⁵.

Until the beginning of the 18th century, “news from abroad” occupied the main place of British press (initially, being the only accounts printed for public)⁶. It was a dilemma to choose between the quantity and quality. The English newspapers aiming to increase their value had been focusing on the quality of foreign information, despite the cost of getting it⁷. Considering that many Englishmen were involved in maritime conflicts, obtaining information about wars was a necessity and determined the foundation and survival of newspapers. Moreover, war intelligence dominated the early English press⁸.

The London Gazette focused on the external news from the beginning of its publication, the military conflicts on the continent offering abundant and various information. As a consequence, *The London Gazette* got a widespread respect being a source for other British newspapers⁹. Yet, enemies in London tried to attack the gazette’s notoriety in relating the events of Europe from the last decade of the 17th

⁴ Jim Allee Hart, *Views on the News. The Developing of Editorial Syndrome. 1500-1800*, Carbondale, 1970, p. 52.

⁵ Bob Clarke, *From Grub Street to Fleet Street. An Illustrated History of English Newspaper to 1899*, London, 2004, p. 29.

⁶ Clarke, *From Grub Street to Fleet Street*, p. 195; Jeremy Black, *The English Press in the Eighteenth Century*, Philadelphia, 1987, p. 198. Yet, official important documents were published before foreign news (Black, *English Press*, p. 95).

⁷ In May 1728, *The Post Boy* wrote about the high cost of getting letters from The Hague, emphasizing they deserved this price because of their best information from the continent (Black, *English Press*, p. 198).

⁸ R. M. Wiles, *Freshest Advices. Early Provincial Newspaper in England*, Ohio State University Press, 1965, p. 192.

⁹ Some of them postponed their appearance for including information which had been already published in *The London Gazette* (Black, *English Press*, p. 95).

century. From time to time, some *newsletters* were spread in London for criticizing certain inconsistent and partisan accounts printed in the *gazette*¹⁰.

Historians of the English press appreciated differently sources used by editors for obtaining foreign news. According to Jeremy Black, this kind of sources can be divided in “unprinted matter” and “printed matter”.

Unprinted material was the “principal sources employed for foreign news”, including official notes, diplomatic correspondence, *newsletters* from correspondents established in the most important towns in Europe, merchants’ letters,¹¹ travel accounts, information from foreign diplomats etc.¹² Usually, information from the British diplomats got an official character, being included in *newsletters* issued by the State Secretary. As a rule, *The London Gazette* took over news about political and military events in Europe from these official texts¹³.

Printed matter was a “secondary source” for foreign news in English. In this category were included: newspapers of French language published on the continent and other British newspapers (which were plagiarized). Thus, the early English press, including *The London Gazette*, published regularly excerpts from newspapers that had been already published in Paris (*Gazette de France*), Brussels (*Relations Véritables*) and especially from the Dutch newspapers of French language that were printed in Amsterdam (*Gazette d’Amsterdam*), Utrecht, Leiden and The Hague. Jeremy Black considered that “a major source of foreign news was foreign newspapers, particularly the French-language Dutch papers which benefited from the relatively unconstrained nature of the press in the federal United Provinces and from an excellent network of informants that owed much to the Huguenot diaspora”¹⁴. Moreover, Peter Fraser considered that the basic source of foreign news published in the early English press was for a long time the newspapers printed in

¹⁰ See the case of September 1693 (P.M. Handover, *A History of the London Gazette 1665-1965*, London, 1965, p. 30).

¹¹ James Sutherland, *The Restoration Newspaper and its Development*, Cambridge, 1986, p. 130.

¹² Black, *English Press*, p. 91.

¹³ Peter Fraser, *The Intelligence of the Secretaries of State & their Monopoly of Licensed News 1660-1688*, Cambridge, 1956, p. 130; D.B. Horn, *The British Diplomatic Service 1689-1789*, Oxford, 1961, p. 20.

¹⁴ Black, *English Press*, p. 88.

continental countries a few days or weeks before¹⁵. As a matter of fact, French and Dutch newspapers were at the disposal of people in London and other British towns. A letter from Horatio Walpole, the English ambassador at The Hague, to Lord Harrington, the State Secretary for the Department of North Affairs, was quoted to prove the dependence of diplomats – even in the first part of the 18th century – on the continental newspapers for getting information about events from South-eastern Europe¹⁶.

The continental newspapers were not infallible and the uncritical publishing of news was sometimes blamed. Thus *The Holland Pacquet Boat* expressed the irritation that the news published repeatedly in *Gazette de France* about the Sultan's arrival at Belgrade in June 1695 was not confirmed by other sources:

“Tho' the Paris Gazette has threatened us these six weeks since, that the Grand Signior was daily expected at Belgrade, with an Army of near 100000 men; the Advices from Vienna, June the 4th, tell us nothing of his arrival, nor of his Forces neither, except of some small Bodies”¹⁷.

By Jeremy Black, above-mentioned sources composed an open system of getting information, defined as “common sources”¹⁸. In this respect, he quoted a long excerpt from a number of *Daily Journal* published in 1721:

“Nothing can be more tire some than a perusal of all papers, since, whoever has seen two or three of 'em, has seen them all... correspondence is chargeable, an though every one desires, yet has no one taken care to be better informed than his neighbor news-monger. They have built a superstructure upon a scanty foundation, and therefore we not only find the same news penned by different

¹⁵ Fraser, *Intelligence*, p. 52.

¹⁶ “Monr Van Heck, the Post Master of Leyden, wrote a short note to one Monr Van Maanen, a person, who lives here, but is concerned in the *Leyden Gazette*, to let him know, that the Muscovites had entirely beat the Turks upon the river Nog, near a place called Kora-Basha” (*apud* Jeremy Black, “Russia and the British Press 1720-1740.” *British Journal for Eighteenth-Century Studies* 5, Spring 1982, p. 85-92).

¹⁷ *The Holland Pacquet Boat: or An Account of the Publick Transactions in Christendom*. Numb. 14.

¹⁸ Black, *English Press*, p. 87.

authors, but often the very same story, and almost verbatim, in one individual paper, in the several articles perhaps of Paris, Naples, Hamburg, Dresden and Rome; so that the poor reader... must take up with soup for breakfast, soup for dinner, and soup for breakfast again. That I might not be guilty on this common fault, I have taken care to settle as good a correspondence as possibly I could, and that not only abroad, but also within His Majesty's dominions, and especially at Edinburgh and Dublin”¹⁹.

The Great Turkish War, which began with the siege of Vienna by the Ottoman army in 1683, could practically affect the English trade in the Levant. The interest for political and military events happening in Central and Southeastern Europe suddenly increased, determining a bigger request of official newspapers. Besides a substantial increase of selling the older newspapers, such as *The London Gazette*, new ones started to be published²⁰. Let us underline that, due to the military conflicts and alliances, news on the Ottoman Empire and the Romanian Principalities were frequently connected with information on Austria, Poland and Russia. Besides the fact that *The London Gazette* was considered the most important newspaper at that time, it has an outstanding continuity in relating the military events from Central and Southeastern Europe²¹. That is why I used it as the main source for showing how the Ottoman-Austrian-Polish conflict from the last two decades of the 17th century, known also as the Great Turkish War, was illustrated in the English press.

Other newspapers were also licensed between 1683-1694 but none surpassed one which had *The London Gazette's* continuity. This is the case of *The Present State of Europe or, the Historical and Political Monthly Mercury*, which appeared on the 1st July 1690, was republished in Edinburgh and Dublin, and usually took over the news that had been already published in Holland. It was an unusual newspaper, structured sometimes as a small booklet containing information or arguments about a single subject, its purpose being extensively defined: *Giving an Account*

¹⁹ Apud Black, *English Press*, p. 90.

²⁰ P.M. Handover, *A History of the London Gazette 1665-1965*, London, 1965, p. 22.

²¹ *The London Gazette*. 1665-. H. Muddiman et. al. Published by Authority. Issued twice a week. Title changes: first title was *The Oxford Gazette* (PrincetonUL, MC, EEN, r. 633-684). Starting with the Number 24 of 1-5 February 1665 (in fact, 1666) the name was *The London Gazette*.

of all the Publick and Private Occurrences, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military, that are most considerable in every Court: The Interest of Princes, their Pretensions, and Intrigues²². I have excerpted information published in November 1691²³ and I have included them in the present anthology. The same I did with the news published in *The Monthly Account* of April 1688²⁴. For June 1694 I have found significant information in another newspaper which was published for a limited interval, whose title indicates unequivocally Holland as source for London press: *The Holland Pacquet-Boat: or An Historical Account of the Publick Transactions of Christendom*²⁵.

After the restrictions for granting a license were abolished on the 3rd May 1695, a quantitative and qualitative change took place in the British press. Newspapers published three times per week (usually on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) started to appear, such as *The Flying Post*, *The Post Boy*²⁶ and *The Post-Man*, which dominated the British press at the beginning of the 18th century²⁷. By their titles, the three newspapers suggested the meaning of “post office”, being addressed more to the provincials. *The London Gazette* dominated still the British capital²⁸. Consequently, in this anthology I have also included excerpts

²² Clarke, *From Grub Street to Fleet Street*, p. 35.

²³ *The Present State of Europe: or, the Historical and Political Monthly Mercury*. (Vols. 2-3). 1691-1692. Publication dates Jul. 1690 - Dec. 12, 1738. For the Month of ...1691, vol. II, no. 1-12, London 1691; For the Month of ... 1692, vol. III, London, 1692 (PrincetonUL, MC, EEN, r. 940).

²⁴ April <1688>. Numb. 7. The First Article. Vienna. London, Printed by J.B., MDCLXXXVIII.

²⁵ London: Printed for Richard Baldwin, near the Oxford-Arms in Warmick-Lane, 1694 (PrincetonUL, MC, EEN, r. 3).

²⁶ *The Post Boy* (A. Roper). Oct. 1695 - 1702; 1711 - 1715; 1718 - March 1723; March - June 1728. A Roper. London: Printed by L. Beardwell, next the Red Cross Tavern, in Black Friars. Issued three times per week. Sept. 28, 1695 - Dec. 30, 1708; Febr. 6, 1711 - Sept. 30, 1728. Title changes: *The Post Boy, Foreign and Domestick*; *The Post Boy, With Foreign and Domestick*; *The Post Boy and the Historical Account*; *The Post Boy, with the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick*; *Daily Post Boy* (PrincetonUL, MC, EEN, r. 921-8).

²⁷ In 1704, the number of newspapers was estimated as being 44,000 per week. *The Post Man* occupied the second place with 11,600 copies, and *Post Boy* was the third with 9,000 copies (Black, *English Press*, p. 12).

²⁸ Michael Harris, *London Newspapers in the Age of Walpole. A Study of the Origins of the Modern English Press*, London 1987, p. 33, 159.

from *The Post-Man: and the Historical Account & C.* for the interval between 1695-1699 of the Great Turkish War²⁹.

Dating the news from the early English newspapers is a question that must be clarified. The Gregorian calendar was adopted in Western Europe in 1582, excepting England, where the New Year would still start on the 25th March (when Lady Day of Annunciation was celebrated) till the 3rd September 1752. At this date the English Parliament voted that the New Year would start on the 1st January, as well as the 3rd September would become the 14th September. Consequently, all news published in English newspapers of 1683–1699, and dated from the 1st January to the 25th March of every year must be actually ascertained to the following year. For instance, the events of January and February 1692 happened in fact in January and February 1693³⁰.

Transmitting the news on Central and Southeastern Europe

An incipient system of postal routes appeared on the continent, covering France, Austria and Italy³¹. Yet, regular mail service across Europe did not still exist in the 17th century, so that the transmitting speed of information and its publishing as news in England depended of the travel route – on sea or on land – used by couriers, ambassadors or private envoys³². Fernand Braudel considered that until the improvement of roads took place in the middle of the 18th century, the speed of any kind of transportation was maximum 100 km in 24 hours³³. The circulation

²⁹ *The Post-Man: and the Historical Account & C.* 1695- 1710; 1714-1715; 1717-1720 (R. Baldwin) London: Printed by Dryden Leach in Elliot's Court in Little Old Baily, for Richard Baldwin, near the Oxford-Arms, in Warwick lane. Printed three times per week. Oct. 24, 1695 - Febr. 21, 1730. Title changes: *Oedipus: or the Post Man Remounted* (PrincetonUL, MC, EEN, r. 930-9).

³⁰ R.M. Wiles preferred to check the sure date of a newspapers by the day of the week (Wiles, *Freshest Advices*, p.xi).

³¹ Peter Fraser, *The Intelligence of the Secretaries of State & their Monopoly of Licensed News. 1660-1688*, Cambridge, 1956, p. 63.

³² Daniel Woolf, "News, History and the Construction of the Present in Early Modern England." In *The Politics of Information in Early Modern Europe*, edited by Brendan Dooley and Sabrina A. Baron, London and New York, 2001, p. 89.

³³ Fernand Braudel, *Civilization and Capitalism, 15th-18th Century*, vol. I, New York, 1979, p. 424-8.

speed of external information was similarly. Moreover, the English newspapers depended on news supplied from Holland, which took place on the slower maritime route³⁴.

In the second part of the 17th century, the Secretaries of State used two main routes for sending to and receiving letters from Istanbul. The traditional route lasted about 24 days, via Venice, where the travelers came on land and continued their journey by sea to the Ottoman capital. In 1666 Lord Winchelsea travelled via Danzig for going to the Ottoman Court, so that a new route started to be used between London and Istanbul.

According to the map drawn and published by Peter Fraser with the title *The location of English consul 1660-1688 and some main postal routes used by the Secretaries of State*, the routes and time for delivering information to London were as following: Venice – London, via Innsbruck and Brussels (15 days); Vienna – London, via Brussels (17 days); The Hague – London (3 days); Brussels – London (5 days). A letter could cover the distance between Istanbul and London, via Danzig, in 46 days, as it follows: 14 days were necessary from Istanbul to Jassy; an express, which implied a rapid delivery service, could carry a letter from the Moldavian capital to Zamosc in 7-8 days; another 10 days from Zamosc to Danzig by the weekly postal service; and, finally, from Danzig to London another 14 days. One can also read on the quoted map the route Istanbul – London, via Hamburg, Zamosc, Warsaw, Konigsberg, Hamburg, The Hague (in 46 days)³⁵.

The time passed between the real date of a historical event and the moment of news publishing about it in the English newspapers varied. Sometimes, if one takes into consideration the eleven days between the continental calendar and the English one, too, it was necessary a month at least. News from Istanbul of 5 January 1715 was dated 6 February in Vienna and was published in *The Post Boy* from 17 February 1715³⁶. Moreover, news relating an event could be published some months later than the event had really happened. For instance, one knows that in June 1685 Constantin Cantemir replaced Dumitrașco Cantacuzino as Hospodar of Moldavia, but news about this change would be published in London on September 1685: “Dantzicke, September 5... The Letters from

³⁴ Woolf, *News History*, p. 85.

³⁵ Fraser, *Intelligence*, p. 65.

³⁶ Clarke, *From Grub Street to Fleet Street*, p. 197.

Lembourg tell us... that the Grand Signior has deposed the Vayvode of Valachia (actually, Moldavia - n.), having put Constantin Serdar³⁷, one of his chief Officers, into his place³⁸. Yet, one could say that it is better later than never.

The London Gazette mentioned certain towns and regions that were used in the process of obtaining news about Central and Southeastern Europe.

Constantinople was indicated 64 times as a direct source for political and military decision of the Ottoman Court.

Vienna was constantly quoted as an important location for taking over news about events happening in Central and Southeastern Europe. In this anthology it appears 237 times. Vienna was mentioned as either an original source of news or an intermediary location of news. In the second case, Vienna was followed by indication – more or less precisely – of the primary location from where the news came: Constantinople, Adrianople (59 times), Turkey (17 times), Ottoman territories, the sultan's camp, Hungary, Transylvania, Braşov (*Cronstadt*, 3 times), Wallachia, Serbia, Belgrade, Bulgaria, Croatia, Karlowitz (6 times), the Habsburg Army, Frontier, Poland, Krakow.

The Polish towns were important sources of news about the Great Turkish War, such as Warsaw, which was mentioned 73 times in this compilation, Lemberg (Lwów) (32 times) and Jaworów (7 times) and Krakow (4 times). Warsaw was mentioned as either a primary spot of news or an intermediary one for information coming from Moldavia. The *Polish Camp* was referred as original source for military actions.

The British press referred also to other European towns as intermediary places for obtaining information.

Venice was mentioned 27 times in this anthology as an intermediary location of information coming from towns and regions of the Eastern Mediterranean, such as Constantinople (or Turkey), Corfu, Smyrna (3 times), the Levant, Hungary (via Dalmatia). Livorno (*Leghorne*, 2 times) and Marseille were rarely mentioned as intermediate locations for news coming from Constantinople and Smyrna.

³⁷ Constantin Cantemir (15 June 1685 – March 1693).

³⁸ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2070 (1685, September 17-21).

To Danzick (*Dantzick, Dantzicke*), which was mentioned 9 times, letters arrived from *Leopol (Leopolstadt*, now a neighborhood of Vienna), Lemberg (Lwów), Moldavia, Wallachia (via Lemberg). In Hamburg letters were collected from Poland, generally, or from Lemberg, particularly (including news on what happened at Jassy). At Köln (*Cologne*), which was mentioned 4 times, news gathered from Transylvania and Wallachia (via Vienna). To Ratisbonne news came from Lintz and Vienna.

To The Hague, which was mentioned 3 times, information was collected from Transylvania (via Vienna) and Danzick. To Brussels (6 times) came letters from Poland and Vienna.

The following towns are rarely mentioned as primary or secondary sources for foreign news: Ragusa (mentioned 2 times for news coming from Turkey), Bucharest (one time), Sibiu (*Hermanstadt*, mentioned 6 times), Szeged (mentioned 3 times with news coming directly from the Romanian countries).

Vocabulary of news on Central and Southeastern Europe

When publishing news about Central and Southeastern Europe, early English newspapers of 1683–1699 (*The London Gazette*, especially) used invariably certain terms and formulas, such as: *letters, account, advice, news, express, report, relation, intelligence* and *courier*.

Letters appear 109 times in the excerpts of my selection in formulas such as: *We received Letters from Sir Williams Hussey, Ambassador from their Majesties of Great Britain to the Ottoman Port*³⁹; *From Transylvania are Letters of the 4th dated at General Veterani's Camp near Palomir, which say*⁴⁰; *The Letters from the Imperial Camp of the 4th instant, which we received this day, give an account*⁴¹.

³⁹ 1691, July 6-9: "... dated the 13th of the last month at Adrianople; They give an account of his arrival at Adrianople the later end of May..." (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2677).

⁴⁰ 1691, August 20-24: "...which say, that the whole Province is very quiet, and that they had advice by their Spies, that there are no Tartars in *Valachia*..." (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2690).

⁴¹ 1691, September 17-21: "...that the whole Army passed the Danube on the 2nd instant..." (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2698).

Account is used 70 times to describe an event. Here are some instances: *Our last Letters from Constantinople are dated the 10th of January, they give us an account*⁴²; *By an Express from the Imperial Camp in Hungary we have an account*⁴³; *The Letters from Constantinople of the 18th of February give an account*⁴⁴; *From Dantzick we have an account*⁴⁵; *By the way of Ragusa we have an account*⁴⁶.

Advice appears 66 times in this compilation in formulas like: *The advices from Transilvania say*⁴⁷; *The last advices from Transilvania say*⁴⁸; *From Cronstadt we have advice*⁴⁹; *We have advice from Hungary*⁵⁰; *By a Courier arrived from Poland, we have advice*⁵¹.

News is used 29 times, referring in particular to complex political-military situations. Here are some examples: *The Merchants here are*

⁴² 1683, March 26-29: "... of the Grand Signior's arrival at Adrianople, and of the great Preparations that are making for the War against the Emperor" (*The London Gazette*. Numb 1811).

⁴³ 1691, October 15-19: "...that the same day arrived there Count Marsigli with a Chiaus from Constantinople, bringing Proposals of Peace..." (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2706).

⁴⁴ 1692, April 18-21: "...That the New Grand Visier, Ali Passa had made great Alterations among the principal Officers of that Court, removing all those that gave him any Jealousy..." (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2759).

⁴⁵ 1684 (1683 in newspaper), February 7-11: "...of a great Victory which the Cossacks have lately gained against the Tartars. That *Moldavia* and *Walachia* have put themselves under the Protection of the Crown of Poland..." (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 1902).

⁴⁶ 1684, July 3-6: "...that the Poles and Cossacks have obtained a great victory upon the Turks on the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, which is confirmed by the Letters of the 27th of the last Month from Belgrade." (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 1944).

⁴⁷ 1688, April 9-12: "...General Caraffa continued at Hermanstat, where an Envoy arrived the 6th of the last month from the Prince of *Valachia*..." (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2337).

⁴⁸ 1691 (1690 in newspaper), March 19-23: "... that Teckelely lies dangerously ill, at Brankowar in *Valachia*, and that many of his Followers had deserted him" (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2646).

⁴⁹ 1691, April 13-16: "... that the Baron de Pace had seized two Transilvanians who came from *Valachia* with Letters to some of Teckelely's Partisans..." (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2653).

⁵⁰ 1695, November 12-14: "... that the Turkish Army repassed the Danube at Nicopolis on the 15 ultimo, and were marched into their winter quarters..." (*The Post Man: and the Historical Account & C.* Numb. 81).

⁵¹ 1684, September 22-25: "... that the Treasurer of the Crown hath defeated the Troops of the Hospodar or Prince of *Valachia* ..." (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 1967).

*very much concerned at the News they have from Constantinople*⁵²; *The entire Submission of Transilvania is as great a piece of news as has happened since the War began*⁵³; *This week arrived here an Express from the Army, with the news of the Victory which the Poles obtained against the Turks and Tartars*⁵⁴.

Express as a service of rapid dispatch appears 29 times in my selection in expressions like: *The Express which arrived here some days since from Adrianople brought Letters from the Imperial Minister, the Count de Caprara, dated the 29th of January*⁵⁵; *The 21st Instant arrived here an Express from Transilvania with the News*⁵⁶; *This week arrived here an Express from the Army with the news*⁵⁷; *An Express arrived here two Days ago from Transilvania, with advice*⁵⁸; *We have this day an account (brought, they say, by an Express, but we must expect the confirmation)*⁵⁹.

⁵² 1683, April 2-5: "... That three or four Venetian Ships that were ready to Sail, had been forced to unlade again, in order to their serving for the transporting the Ottoman Troops from Cairo, which will be of great Prejudice to their Trade" (*The London Gazette*. Numb 1812).

⁵³ 1688, June 11-14: "... and since my last, it has been resolved by the Prince and States, That Cronstadt (which lies upon the Confines of *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, and is the most important Post of that Kingdom) shall receive an Imperial Garrison..." (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2355).

⁵⁴ 1686, November 1-4: "... The Army was encamped on the 12th Instant not far from a place called Peschani, between the Niester and the Pruth" (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2187).

⁵⁵ 1683 (1682 in newspaper), March 19-22: "... Wherein he gives the Emperor an account, That he had had a Conference with the Aga of the Janissaries, who had demanded of him whether the Emperor did accept the Proposals which had some time ago been made to him by order of the Sultan..." (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 1809).

⁵⁶ 1686, June 3-7: "... that Prince Abaffi had declared, with the consent of the States of that Country, that in pursuance of the Treaty lately concluded by his Deputies here, he would join his forces with those of his Imperial Majesty against the Turks" (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2144).

⁵⁷ 1686, November 1-4: "... of the Victory which the Poles obtained against the Turks and Tartars... The Army was encamped on the 12th Instant not far from a place called Peschani, between the Niester and the Pruth" (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2187).

⁵⁸ 1688, June 4-7: "... That Prince Michael Abaffi, and the States of that Country, had not only renounced the Protection of the Turks, and declared that they will not pay them any more Tribute, but that they had resolved to do homage to the Emperor and to the King of Hungary..." (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2353).

⁵⁹ 1691 (1690 in newspaper), January 8-12: "... that General Veterani had routed a great Body of Tartars, who designed to force a passage into *Valachia*, and so to return home, and that the Imperialists had killed 2000 of them..." (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2626)

Report as an account given of a particular matter, in particular in the form of an official document, is used in formulas like: *Our Spies, who come back from Budziacke, report*⁶⁰; *There is a report, that the Tartars have made a great Incursion into Valachia*⁶¹; *Here is come a report by the way of Valachia*⁶²; *We had a report here the last week that*⁶³.

Relation is a rarely used word in my selection, appearing in phrases like: *A Particular Relation of the raising of the Siege of Vienna, and the Defeat of the Turkish Army on the 12th of September, 1683*⁶⁴; *A Brief Relation of the Siege of Vienna*⁶⁵; *An Officer, who is come hither from the Army, has given us the following Relation of the late Actions between our Forces and those of the Turks and Tartars*⁶⁶.

Intelligence is also a rarely used word, appearing in particular in news on military context of Central and Southeastern Europe. Here are some instances: *In the mean time several strong Parties have been sent towards Moldavia, to get intelligence of the Enemies Motions, and they all bring an account*⁶⁷; *We hear from Army by letters of the 10th instant, that the General of our forces having received intelligence*⁶⁸.

Courier as a messenger carrying documents appears 4 times in this anthology in expressions such as: *Several Couriers have passed through this place since yesterday Morning, coming from Vienna and from the Imperial Army, by whom we are informed*⁶⁹; *The Letters farther add, that*

⁶⁰ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2500.

⁶¹ 1690 (1689 in newspaper), February 20-24: "... Cologne, February 2... There is a report, that the Tartars have made a great Incursion into *Valachia*" (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2534).

⁶² 1687, April 25-28: "Dantzick, April 15. The Letters from Lemberg of the 2nd Instant tell us, they had received advice by the way of *Valachia*..." (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2762).

⁶³ 1684 (1683 in newspaper), February 21-25 (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 1906).

⁶⁴ 1683, September 24-27 (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 1863).

⁶⁵ 1683, October 18-22 (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 1870).

⁶⁶ 1685, November 30 - December 3 (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2091).

⁶⁷ 1692, May 5-9: "... and they all bring an account, that the Tartars who Conducted the last Convoy to Caminiee are returned home; and that the Cham with most of his Hordes was preparing to march towards Hungary, to joyn the Ottoman Army" (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2764).

⁶⁸ 1695, November 3-5: "...that a Body of Turks was marching through *Valachia*, in order to attack Nimieck and Soczova, he was marched towards the Dniester near Warsaw, to cover those places" (*The Post Man: and the Historical Account & C.* Numb. 77).

⁶⁹ 1683, September 13-17: "...That on Sunday the 12th instant, the Christian Army attacked the Turks in their Camp, and totally defeated them..." (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 1860).

*a Courier was arrived from Poland with advice*⁷⁰; *a Courier was arrived at Adrianople from the Prince of Transylvania, to inform the Grand Signior*⁷¹.

The newspapers often expressed doubts about the accuracy of some information. Here are some examples: *but we know not what credit to give to it, till we hear directly from Constantinople*⁷²; *if we may credit some advices*⁷³. Sometimes contradictory news was published as it arrived in London. For example, referring to the struggle for the control of Moldavia in 1684 *The London Gazette* faces the information provided by a “report” and a “particular account”:

1684 (1683 in newspaper), February 21-25: “Cracow, February 3. We had a report here the last week that the Cossacks had been engaged with a body of Turks and Tartars, which was by much too strong for them, and had been forced to retire with the loss of between 2 and 3000 men; but since we have received a particular account of that action, which thereby appears to have been quite otherwise, and that Cossacks have a second time obtained a very great Victory over the Turks and Tartars commanded by the new Hospodar *Dukas* < Gheorghe Duca (1678–1683) – n.>, who was going to take possession of the Government of *Wallachia*, which the Grand Signior had Conferred upon him, having deposed the Hospodar *Petrozensko* < Ștefan Petriceicu (1683–1684) – n.> presently, after the raising the Siege of *Vienna*, upon the complaints made against him by the Grand Visier”⁷⁴.

⁷⁰ 1684, September 22-25: “...That the King having sent out the Treasurer of the Crown with a great detachment to attack the Hospodar of *Valachia*, established by the Turks...” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 1967).

⁷¹ 1686 (1685 in newspaper), March 1-4: “...that the Imperialists had by Force taken Winter-quarters within that Principality...” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2117).

⁷² 1692, May 9-12: “Vienna, May 4...Here is come a report by the way of *Valachia* of the disgrace of the Grand Visier, who they say is imprisoned, and his Estate Confiscated; and that a Bassa in Mesopotamia is made choice of to succeed him, and two Agas sent for him; *but we know not what credit to give to it, till we hear directly from Constantinople*” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2762).

⁷³ 1697, October 5-7: “...Vienna, September 28: The Grand Signior, with 3000 Spahys, *if we may credit some advices*, is returned home thro *Wallachia*, having finished his Campaign...” (*The Post Man: and the Historical Account & C.* Numb. 379).

⁷⁴ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 1906.

The attribute *certain* is used either to express the certainty of information or to highlight the specificity of a news item. Here are some examples: *We have now certain advice, that General Heusler has quitted Valachia*⁷⁵; *We have certain advice, That the March of the Moscovites has obliged the Cham of Tartary... to return home*⁷⁶.

Wishing to assure readers that they would learn the recent news about the Great Turkish War, newspaper editors add the “last” or “fresh” attributes to nouns “letters” or “advices,” resulting in formulas such as: *the last Letters* (an expression which is used 12 times in this anthology) *from Turkey*⁷⁷, *from Poland*⁷⁸, *from Adrianople*⁷⁹, *from Transilvania and Venice*⁸⁰; *the last advice* (a formula which is used 17 times in this selection) *from Bulgaria*⁸¹, *from Turkish territories*⁸², *from Transilvania*⁸³,

⁷⁵ 1690 (1689 in newspaper), February 27 - March 3: “... He retired from Bugarest the chief City of that Province with four Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, and two of Foot, to Campo Longo...” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2536).

⁷⁶ 1689, July 1-4 (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2467).

⁷⁷ 1694 (1693 in newspaper), January 4-8: “Vienna, December 23. The last letters from Turkey, by the way of *Valachia* and Transilvania, say, That the Cham of Tartary was come to Adrianople to be present at a great Council of War, and that the Turks make great Efforts to prepare for the next Campaign...” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2938).

⁷⁸ 1684, July 14-17: “Vienna, July 6 ...The last Letters from Poland gave us an account that the King intended to part from Jawarow the 26th or 27th of the last month; That in the mean time the Army was marching...” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 1947).

⁷⁹ 1692 (1691 in newspaper), January 21-25: “Vienna, January 17. The last Letters from Adrianople, which came by the way of *Valachia*, say that the Grand Signior had, by advice of the Visier, and Persuasion of the French Ambassador, held a Divan...” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2734).

⁸⁰ 1694, August 11: “...Of these Commotions you have already an Account in one of our Gazette’s, which is confirmed by the Last Letters from Transilvania and Venice, with some other particulars... If this <Arabian revolt> continues with he same Vigour wherewith it has begun, it will prove a fatal blow to the Ottoman Empire” (*An Account of the Publick Transactions in Christendom*. Numb. 1).

⁸¹ 1690, August 25-28: Vienna, August 17. The last advices from Bulgaria say, that the Grand Visier was on his march from Sophia with a design to attack Nissa, and that another Body made up of Turks and Tartars was marched towards Hirschawa, either to relieve Temeswaer or Waradin, or (which is most likely) to invade Transilvania” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2587).

⁸² 1687 (1686 in newspaper), February 21-24: “Vienna, February 13 ...The last Advices from the Turkish Territories said the Grand Visier was still at Belgrade, but that he had Orders to repair to Adrianople, to attend the Grand Signior upon his Arrival there” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2219).

⁸³ 1688, April 9-12: “Vienna, April 1 ...According to the last Advices from Transilvania, General Caraffa continued at Hermanstat...” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2337).

from Serbia⁸⁴, from Moldavia⁸⁵ and Valachia⁸⁶, from Carlowitz⁸⁷; fresh Advices from the Frontiers of Valachia say⁸⁸; The freshest advices from the Frontiers say⁸⁹; The freshest Advices from Vienna⁹⁰; The freshest account we have of the Enemy⁹¹.

Clearly, when publishing a news item, English newspapers did not usually use a single term from the ones above. For the rule, we are dealing with combinations of two, three or even four terms to clarify how information was obtained and sent to England: *News – Account*⁹²; *Advices – Report – Letters*⁹³; *Letters – Currier – Advice*⁹⁴.

⁸⁴ 1690, October 6-9: “Vienna, September 28. The last advice from Serbia give an account, that Prince Louis of Baden decamped on the 18th instant from Caransebes...” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2599).

⁸⁵ 1692 (1691 in newspaper), March 7-10: “Lemberg in Poland, February 10... This confirmed by the last advices from *Moldavia*, that the Hospodar had cut off several of his chief Officers...” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2747).

⁸⁶ 1691, August 24-27: “Lemberg, July 26... the Cham of Tartary is marched with a great Body of his Troops towards Hungary, which the last advices from *Moldavia* and *Valachia* do all make mention of...” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2691).

⁸⁷ 1698, December 19-22: “...Our last Advices from thence say, that since the concluding of the Truce between the Emperor and the Ottoman Port, a great Progress has been made in the Negotiations relating to our Allies...” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 3455).

⁸⁸ 1690 (1689 in newspaper), February 24-27: “...That General Heusler had quitted Bugarest, the Capital City of that Province...” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2535).

⁸⁹ 1695, November 28-30: “... that the Princes of *Moldavia* and *Valachia* have paid Tribute to the Grand Signior, and have been confirmed in their Principalities.” (*The Post Man: and the Historical Account & C.* Numb. 88).

⁹⁰ 1695, June 4-8: “...are of the 28th of May, and we are told that the Imperial Army will be formed in a short time” (*The Holland Pacquet Boat: An Account of the Publick Transactions in Christendom*. Numb. 13).

⁹¹ 1685, October 5-8: “...is that the Serasquier Soliman Mahomet was marching with an Army of about 30000 Men towards the Niester...” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2075).

⁹² 1691 (1690 in newspaper), January 12-15: “Vienna, January 7. The News from Transilvania concerning the defeat of the Tartars, of which we gave you an account in our last, is variously related... This is certain, that Prince Louis has quite cleared Transilvania of the Enemy” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2627).

⁹³ 1693 (1692 in newspaper), February 6-9: “Vienna, January 28... The Advices from Turkey say, that the French have prevailed with the Port to renew their Alliance with them for a year longer; though at the same time there is a Report that this Resolution of continuing the War has occasioned new Disturbances at Constantinople, of which we must expect the certainty by our next Letters” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2843).

⁹⁴ 1684, September 22-25: “Brussels, September 29... The Letters farther add, that a Courier was arrived from Poland with advice That the King having sent out the Treasurer of the Crown with a great detachment to attack the Hospodar of *Valachia*, established by the Turks...” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 1967).

News in England on the Great Turkish War

In a short article of 1982 Jeremy Black examined methodically how the English press reflected the political and military events related to the Russian Empire between 1720-1740⁹⁵. Following this approach, I will try to highlight the British interest, as it was revealed by early newspapers, in the event that took place in the Central and Southeastern Europe, including the Romanian Principalities, during the conflict between Ottoman Empire and Holy League of the last two decades of the 17th century⁹⁶. It should be emphasized from the outset that *The London Gazette's* news followed the main moments of the Great Turkish War (1683–1699).

In the spring of 1682, Count Albert of Caprara⁹⁷ was sent by Emperor Leopold I to the Porte for renewing the truce of Vasvár (1664) which was due to expire in August 1682. The Ottomans had already started military preparations as early as March 1682, when the Austrian envoy had not yet reached Istanbul, through a general mobilization of troops and their calling to Adrianople⁹⁸. Inclining to war, the Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa Pasha demanded unacceptable conditions from the Habsburg Empire for renewing the peace, such as the surrender of the fortress Győr. Consequently, peace negotiations failed⁹⁹.

Any negotiation of peace being doomed to failure, in January 1683 the standard of war was raised to Adrianople. Between April and June 1683, the army headed by the Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa Pasha advanced to Vienna. The Sultan sent his orders to his tributary princes of Moldavia (Gheorghe Duca), Walachia (Șerban Cantacuzino) and

⁹⁵ Jeremy Black, "Russia and the British Press 1720-1740." *British Journal for Eighteenth-Century Studies* 5 (Spring 1982), p. 85-92.

⁹⁶ For the period 1683–1699, see: M. Dorothy Vaughan, *Europe and the Turk. A Pattern of Alliances (1350-1700)*, Liverpool, 1954 (reprint New York, 1974); Kenneth M. Setton, *Venice, Austria and the Turks in the Seventeenth Century*, Philadelphia, 1991; Ivan Parvev, *Habsburgs and Ottomans between Vienna and Belgrade (1683-1739)*, East European Monographs, Boulder, New York, 1995.

⁹⁷ G. Benaglia, *Relazione del Viaggio fatto a Constantinopoli e ritorno in Germania del conte Albertino Caprara*, Bologna, 1685.

⁹⁸ *The New Cambridge Modern History. Vol. 5: The Ascendancy of France, 1648-1688*, Cambridge University Press, 1961, p. 513; M.M. Alexandrescu-Dersca Bulgaru, "Sur les relations entre Habsbourg et Ottomans (1681-1683)." In *Habsburgisch-Osmanische Beziehungen, CIEPO Colloque*, Wien, 26-30 September 1983, p. 193-207.

⁹⁹ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 1809.

Transylvania (Mihál Apafy I), as well as to the Khan of Crimea and Count Imre Thököly¹⁰⁰ “to have their troops in readiness to take the Field upon the first Summons” and to march with their forces towards Vienna¹⁰¹.

The siege of Vienna lasted 60 days, between 14 July and 12 September 1683, and ended once the Polish army (led by the King Jan III Sobieski) and Austrian troops (headed by Charles V de Lorraine) defeated the Ottoman army¹⁰². During 1683 the *London Gazette's* news outlined in detail the main moments of the conflict: the march of the Ottoman army to Vienna, the siege of the Austrian capital, the victory of the Christian alliance and the Austrian-Polish offensive to the Danube river. *The London Gazette* published constantly news about the military evolution around Vienna, culminating with “A Brief Relation of the Siege of Vienna” – which actually is a detailed account – printed in the number of 1683, October 18-22¹⁰³.

Once the Emperor Leopold I came back to Vienna, he began to transform the defensive policy into a military offensive against the Ottoman Empire. The Count Csáki's diplomatic mission was intended to convince Poland, as well as Moldavia and Wallachia to follow the Austrian offensive policy. As a result, the Holy League was founded in March 1684, being initially an alliance under the Pope Innocent IX

¹⁰⁰ Imre Thököly (Tököli, Tekli, Tekely) (1657–1705) – prince of Transylvania between 1690-1691 and rebel against the Habsburgs. See: Jean Berenger, “Le royaume de France et les 'malcontentes' de Hongrie. Contribution à l'étude des relations entre Louis XIV et Imre Thököly (1678-1689).” *Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique*, 87, Juillet-Décembre 1973, p. 277-319; Paul Cernovodeanu, “Imre Thököly et ses liens avec les Pays Roumains.” *Revue roumaine d'histoire*, XXI, n° 1, 1982, p. 59-66; Eva Boka, “La politique étrangère de Imre Thököly (1678-1685).” *Südost-Forschungen*, 48, 1989, p. 51-86.

¹⁰¹ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 1809. About the participation of the tributary voyvodes at the siege of Vienna, see Dumitru Zaharia, “O cronică napolitană despre participarea românilor la asediul Vienei.” *Revista Arhivelor*, 3, 1983, p. 267-9; Constantin Rezachevici, “Steagurile românești în oastea lui Jan Sobieski în campania pentru eliberarea Vienei (1683), după un izvor polon.” *Revista de Istorie*, 36, n° 6, 1983, p. 605-24.

¹⁰² J. Stoye, *The Siege of Vienna*, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, 1964; Thomas M. Barker, *Double Eagle and Crescent. Vienna's Second Turkish Siege and Its Historical Setting*, New York, 1967; Asır Arkayın, “The Second Siege of Vienna (1683) and Its Consequences.” *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire* (Ankara), 46, 1980, p. 107-17; Constantin Șerban, “Asediul Vienei din 1683 în conștiința societății românești din secolele XVII și XVIII.” *Revista de Istorie*, 36, n° 6, 1983, p. 625-36.

¹⁰³ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 1870.

between the King Jan III Sobieski and the Emperor Leopold I. One year later, the Doge of Venice join the alliance, followed by the Tsar of Russia in June 1686¹⁰⁴.

The Christian offensive to the Carpathians and the Danube had direct consequences on the political and legal status of Transylvania, Moldavia and Wallachia. Although Austria and Poland were allied, the two great Christian powers had some divergent interests, each trying to occupy the sovereign power vacuum that would have been left in the Romanian countries in the case of the withdrawal of the Ottoman power in the area. In this context, the tributary princes were in a great dilemma. Any wrong course made towards the Christian alliance could cause the losing of their throne and life, as long as the Polish or Austrian troops did not provide effective support. On the other side, the temporary encampment of the foreign armies in the Romanian countries could become permanently, which meant occupation. The question for autochthonous princes was whether it would be worthwhile to take such a risk by engaging openly in the conflict between the Ottoman Empire and the Holy League if the result was only the change of one master to another (even if he was a Christian). As a result, tributary princes chose to have a cautious diplomacy, marked by the initiation of more or less secret negotiations with the Habsburg Empire and Poland. Starting with the autumn of 1683, the news published in *The London Gazette* mentioned constantly diplomatic actions, political pressure and military interventions to determine the princes of Transylvania, Moldavia and Wallachia to join the Christian coalition.

The Habsburg policy for attracting Transylvania¹⁰⁵ to the side of the Christian alliance dominated the news from 1684-1686. The secret negotiations, which lasted long time due to Mihál Apafy's hesitations, ended by conclusion of a treaty stipulating the acceptance of the Emperor Leopold I's protection¹⁰⁶. In June 1686, *The London Gazette* informed its

¹⁰⁴ Paul Cernovodeanu, "Coordonatele politicii externe a lui Constantin Brâncoveanu." In *Constantin Brâncoveanu*, ed. Paul Cernovodeanu, Florin Constantiniu, Bucharest, 1989, p. 124 and note 3.

¹⁰⁵ Virgil Zaborovski, *Istoria politice externe a celor trei principate, Țara Românească, Transilvania și Moldova de la asediul Vienei (1683) până la moartea lui Șerban Cantacuzino și suirea pe tron a lui Constantin Brâncoveanu (1688)*, Bucharest, 1921, p. 76-84; I. Lupaș, "Sfârșitul suzeranității otomane și începutul regimului habsburgic în Transilvania." *Analele Academiei Române. Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice*, s. III, XXV, 1942-1943, p. 805-33.

¹⁰⁶ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2118.

readers that “The Prince of Transylvania has put himself under the Emperor’s protection”. Moreover, the last letters from Vienna related that the Prince Apafy “was sending Ambassadors to the Princes of Moldavia and Valachia, to exhort them to do the like”¹⁰⁷.

In 1687-1688 the march of the Imperial army into Transylvania became inevitable and Austrian Garrisons were established in main towns and fortresses, according to the treaties of Vienna (1686) and Blaj (October 1687). In November 1687 the English readers could learn that the Duke of Lorraine concluded an advantageous agreement accordingly “Transilvania submits to receive Imperial Troops into Hermanstat, Clausemberg, Zaswaros, Szaszebes, Bistriz, Monastor, Weissembourg, Deva, Wisserkel, and Dovis, and no other place, unless it be by a New Treaty”¹⁰⁸. Braşov (*Cronstadt*) refused to receive an Austrian Garrison and it was consequently occupied by force in May 1688. So that, in London one could read on 11-14 June 1688 that “arrived here another Express from Transylvania, with advice, That the Inhabitants of Cronstadt had refused to obey the Orders of Prince Abaffi, requiring than to receive an Imperial Garrison; upon which some Troops had been sent to repress their Insolence.” Considering its strategic importance, the news of receiving an Imperial Garrison in Braşov was emphasized in English press because “Cronstadt... lies upon the Confines of Moldavia and Valachia, and is the most important Post of that Kingdom”¹⁰⁹. The occupation of Transylvania by the Austrians became a fulfilled fact, despite Mihál Apafy I’s attempt to counteract the deep breakthrough of the Habsburgs into Transylvania by returning to the protection-tributary relationship with the Ottoman Porte in November 1687. It was too late.

Mihál Apafy I’s death in April 1690 caused important changes in Transylvania. The Diet proclaimed Mihál Apafy II as prince, but – in the same office – the Porte appointed Imre Thököly, who was supported by France. The news about this character abounds in the English press, so even in this anthology his name (*Teckelej, Count Teckelej*) can be found 61 times. Under Ottoman military pressure, the Diet gathered at the village of Cristian and proclaimed Count Imre Thököly as prince. After a short time, the Diet approved the document that was long time negotiated, known as *Diploma Leopoldina*. Consequently George (György) Bánffy

¹⁰⁷ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2145.

¹⁰⁸ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2299.

¹⁰⁹ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2355.

was appointed as governor of Transylvania, remaining in office almost two decades, until November 1708.

Moldavia was traditionally a target of Poland. As early as December 1683, Poland intervened in Moldavia with the aim of replacing the Hospodar Gheorghe Duca, loyal to the Turks, with Ștefan Petriceicu, loyal to the King. The capital Jassy was occupied and Gheorghe Duca was kept as prisoner in Poland. Let us note here that according to the Romanian historians, Gheorghe Duca died in Poland on the 31st March 1684. Yet, in London it was known that the Moldavian prince died in Spring of 1685 in Leopold, a quartier of Vienna: “Warsaw, May 18... The Hospodar Duca, Prince of Moldavia, who was taken Prisoner the last Summer by Cossacks, and offered 100 thousand Crowns for his Ransom is lately dead at Leopold”¹¹⁰.

The Ottoman reaction materialized in the Tartar expedition of March 1684 that forced Ștefan Petriceicu to withdraw to Poland. In January 1684, the Porte had already appointed Dumitrașco Cantacuzino as a new tributary voyvode, who would replace the former voyvode, Gheorghe Duca. Trying to revitalize an old custom, the local nobles elected Constantin Cantemir as the Hospodar of Moldavia and asked the Sultan’s confirmation. But he had to wait one and a half year until he Porte would officially appoint him¹¹¹.

In this interval, fights between the Polish army and Turkish-Tartar troops took place continuously, implying the Moldavian princes, too. The defeat of the Hospodar Dumitrașco Cantacuzino by the Polish troops is related shortly in *The London Gazette* of September-October 1684: “Vienna, September 17... By a Courier arrived from Poland, we have advice, that the Treasurer of the Crown hath defeated the Troops of the Hospodar or Prince of *Valachia* (actually, Moldavia – n.), Serdar Dimitrasco, who was set up by the Turks”¹¹².

The Sultan Mehmed IV appointed Constantin Cantemir as Hospodar of Moldavia in June 1685, replacing Dumitrașco Cantacuzino¹¹³. Almost immediately, the King Jan III Sobieski asked him to accept Poland’s

¹¹⁰ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2041 of 8-11 June 1685.

¹¹¹ Dimitrie Cantemir, *Viața lui Constantin Cantemir*, ed. Radu Albala, Bucharest, 1973.

¹¹² *The London Gazette*. Numb. 1967.

¹¹³ 1685, September 17-21: “Dantzicke, September 5... The Letters from Lembourg tell us... that the Grand Signior has deposed the Vayvode of *Valachia* (actually Moldavia – n.), having put Constantin Serdar <Constantin Cantemir (15 June 1685 – March 1693) – n.>, one of his chief Officers, into his place” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2070).

protection and join the Polish army in fighting against the Turks. Considering the Ottoman-Tartar tight military control over Moldavia, Constantin Cantemir refused this demand, invoking the fact that his oldest son was kept as hostage in Constantinople¹¹⁴. Despite the fact that he sent a diplomatic mission trying to avoid a military confrontation, the Polish army invaded Moldavia but it was defeated in September 1685 by Turkish-Tartar-Moldavian troops:

1685, October 19-22: “Warsaw, September 30... the Hospodar drew what Troops he could together, under the Command of Serdar his Lieutenant General, who being reinforced with a Body of Turks, Commanded by a Bassa, fell upon the Cossacks, but were so well received by them, that about 800 of the Enemy were slain, and several Prisoners taken”¹¹⁵.

In February 1690 a secret agreement was concluded at Sibiu between Constantin Cantemir and General D. Heissler, according to which Moldavia was to enter under the protection of the Habsburg Empire. The Moldavian prince was to support the offensive of the Austrian army when it arrived at Brăila and Siret, which did not happen. As a result, the treaty became void. For fear of inevitable retaliation by Turks and Tartars, Constantin Cantemir refused to go under Poland's protection. Encouraged by the Habsburg emperor, the King Jan III Sobieski followed his political goal of reaching the Danube through a new expedition to Moldova organized in the second half of 1691.

The Polish-Ottoman peace negotiations in February 1694 were doomed to failure, as Poland continued to claim its right over Moldavia, demanding a practically split-up by surrendering cities such as Suceava, Neamt, Soroca, Hotin. Nothing was given to her. And then, at the command of King Jan III Sobieski, the Polish troops continued to grind the country through incursions that sometimes reached the capital, despite the protests of the voyvode Constantin Duca (April 1695).

As concerns Wallachia, news about the Hospodar Șerban Cantacuzino's envoys to Vienna, and negotiations for the passage of Wallachia under the protection of the Habsburgs were present in *The*

¹¹⁴ *The Present State of Europe: or, the Historical and Political Monthly Mercury*. For the Month of November, 1691, vol. II, n° 11, London, 1691, p. 424-6.

¹¹⁵ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2079.

London Gazette of 1688. The death of Şerban Cantacuzino,¹¹⁶ which took place on October 28, halted the conclusion of a veritable treaty. The death of the Wallachian hospodar - announced in Vienna on December 5 and published as news in London only on December 17-20 – caused irritation at the Habsburg court. However, in January 1689, the Emperor Leopold announced his protection of the widow of Şerban Cantacuzino and her country, Wallachia.

After 1688 and until the end of war, the Hospodar Constantin Brâncoveanu¹¹⁷ took over the dangerous policy between Habsburgs and Ottomans. In autumn and winter 1689 the relationship with the Habsburgs turned into conflict. The Austrian army led by the General Donat Heissler marched from Transylvania to Wallachia for winter camping. They needed financial resources, and the Austrian general asked 700000 florins¹¹⁸ from the Wallachian voyvode to supply his troops. Constantin Brâncoveanu asked the Tartars' help to push the Austrian troops out of his Country. Moreover, obeying the order of the Sultan Süleyman II, Constantin Brâncoveanu supported Imre Thököly to take the throne of Transylvania. In August 1690, together with Ottoman troops and Thököly's soldiers, the Wallachian voyvode defeated the Austrian army of the General Heissler (who was even taken as prisoner) at Tohani-Zărneşti.

Starting with 1691-1692, considering that France planned to dethrone him, Brâncoveanu tried to improve his relationship with the

¹¹⁶ About Şerban Cantacuzino, see I. Radonić, "Situatiunea internațională a Principatului Țării Românești în vremea lui Şerban Cantacuzino (1678-1688)." *Analele Academiei Române. Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice*, s. II, t. XXXVI, 1913-1914, p. 949-71; Dan Ionescu, "Ideal and Representation. The Ideal of the Restoration of the Byzantine Empire during the Reign of Serban Cantacuzino (1678-1688)." *Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes*, XII, n° 4, 1974, p. 523-35.

¹¹⁷ About Constantin Brâncoveanu, see I. Ionescu-Gion, *Ludovicu XIV și Constantinu Brâncoveanu. Studiu asupra politicei franceze în Europa Resăriteană (1534-1688-1715)*, Bucharest, 1884; N. Iorga, *Documente privitoare la Constantin Vodă Brâncoveanu, la domnia și sfârșitul lui*, Bucharest, 1901; Radu logofătul Greceanu, *Istoria domniei lui Constantin Basarab Brâncoveanu Voievod (1688-1714)*, ediție critică de Aurora Ilieș, Bucharest, 1970; Valeriu Papahagi, "Corespondența inedită a lui Constantin Brâncoveanu cu bailul Ascanio Giustinian." *RI*, XVII, n° 7-9, 1931, p. 169-76; Ștefan Ionescu, Panait I. Panait, *Constantin Vodă Brâncoveanu. Viața. Domnia. Epoca*, Bucharest, 1969.

¹¹⁸ Paul Binder, "Cronologia campaniei din 1690." In *Constantin Brâncoveanu*, ed. Paul Cernovodeanu, Florin Constantiniu, Bucharest, 1989, p. 113-22.

Habsburgs. Appreciating his diplomatic activity as intermediary in relationship with the Ottoman Court, the Emperor Leopold I granted him the title “prince of the Empire”. After five years, in 1700, the Tzar Peter the Great of Russia awarded Brâncoveanu the Order of St. Andrew for his secret plans of military action against the Turks (presented by envoys sent to Moscow in 1697 and 1698). The “secret” negotiations with Austria and Russia were considered a double betrayal by the legal suzerain in Istanbul and will be imputed to the Wallachian tributary voyvode, along with other charges, and will result in its execution in 1714.

News about the involvement of the Crimean Khanate in the conflict with the Holy League was abundant in *The London Gazette* throughout the period 1683–1699. The Porte used the Tartars as a quick means of pressure directed against Poland, Transylvania, but also the Moldavian-Wallachian voyvodes who would have taken the side of the Christian coalition. In this selection the word *Tartar* could be found 206 times, including the forms *Tartars*, *Tartary*, *Cham of Tartary*, *Tartar Han*.

The conclusion of the peace of Karlowitz in January 1699¹¹⁹ was widely illustrated in the English press. The announcement that the treaty would be signed on 26 January (an information sent from Karlowitz on 11 January, via Vienna) was published in the 23-26 January issue of *The London Gazette*: “the Treaty for a Truce of 25 Years between the Emperor and the Ottoman Port shall be signed on the 26th of this Month...”¹²⁰ On the Peace of Karlowitz one can find detailed information, including the text of treaty, in *The Post Man: and the Historical Account & C*¹²¹.

¹¹⁹ Rifa’at Ali Abou-el-Haj, “Ottoman Diplomacy at Karlowitz.” *JAOS*, 87, n° 4, 1967, p. 498-512; idem, “The Formal Closure of the Ottoman Frontier in Europe: 1699-1703.” *JAOS*, 89, n° 3, 1969, p. 467-75; idem, “Ottoman Attitudes toward Peace Making: The Karlowitz Case.” *Der Islam*, Bd. 51, 1, 1974, p. 130-7; Nestor Camariano, *Alexandre Mavrocordato, le Grand Drogman. Son activité diplomatique (1673-1709)*, Thessaloniki, 1970; Paul Cernovodeanu, “Le journal des travaux du Congrès de Karlowitz (1698-1699).” *Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes*, XIX, n° 2, 1981, p. 325-54.

¹²⁰ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 3465.

¹²¹ Issues 561, 566, 572, 574, 581 and 591.

The Romanian Principalities in English news terminology

Wallachia (also written *Walachia*, *Vallachia*, *Valachia*) is mentioned about 200 times in this anthology, including the news about Wallachians. Moldavia with 186 mentions and Transylvania with 185 come in a comparable number. It should be mentioned that there are sometimes confusions about the events concerning the Romanian countries, especially because of the use of Wallachia for Moldova. In fact, a London newspaper made a terminological statement that could have led to this confusion: “*Moldavia*, on which the River *Moldaw* has conferred its name, but has sometimes been known by that of *Great-Wallachia*, and of *Wallachia-Cisalpina*”¹²².

Names of local rulers varied between “prince”, constantly used for Transylvania, “Hospodar” (*Hospodar Dukas*¹²³) and “voyvode” (*Vayvode*, *Weywode*). Due to their exotic nature, the terms “Hospodar” and “voyvode” were often explained through the notion of “prince”: *Hospodar or Prince*¹²⁴; *Hospodar or Prince of Moldovia*¹²⁵; *Weywode or Prince of Valachia*¹²⁶.

The term “principality” (“principalities”) was used 33 times in this selection. It was invariably applied to Transylvania. The notion of principality was also used for Wallachia and Moldova, especially when the two countries were in relation to neighboring Christian powers with *their desire to protect them: the Government of that Principality*¹²⁷; *his great Design of annexing the Principality of Moldavia to the Crown of Poland*¹²⁸; *the King of Poland’s design to annex that Principality to this Crown*¹²⁹; *the Hospodars of Moldavia and Valachia are confirmed in those Principalities by the Grand Signior, upon their paying 450000 Crown, each for the Arrears of their Tribute*¹³⁰.

¹²² *The Monthly Account*. April <1688>. Numb. 7. The First Article. Vienna. London, Printed by J.B., MDCLXXXVIII, p. 13-16.

¹²³ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 1906, Numb. 1910.

¹²⁴ In Wallachia (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 1893).

¹²⁵ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 1902, Numb. 1967, Numb. 2870.

¹²⁶ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 1965.

¹²⁷ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2370.

¹²⁸ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2740.

¹²⁹ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2744.

¹³⁰ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2853.

At the same time, Wallachia and Moldavia were catalogued in the English press with the term “province”, which one can find 35 times in present excerpts (but not only for the Romanian countries): *the Province of Valachia*¹³¹; *to advance towards Moldavia and Valachia to secure those Provinces*¹³²; *the Turks have several thousand Men on the Frontiers of Valachia to secure that Province*¹³³.

The capitals of the Romanian Principalities are well identified, although the Wallachian capital was more difficult in spelling it: *Bucarest in Valachia*¹³⁴; *Bucharest in Valachia*¹³⁵; *Bugarest, the Capital City of that Province*¹³⁶; *Bugarest the chief City of that Province*¹³⁷; *Jassi, the Capital City of that Province*¹³⁸; *Jassi, the chief City of Moldavia*¹³⁹.

The notions of *vassals* and *tributaries* were used only once for describing the political status of the Romanian countries. This happened when the English press related on the practice of sending hostages for keeping in obedience the tributaries (vassals), such as voyvodes of Wallachia and Moldavia, the Tartar khan and other rulers¹⁴⁰.

During the Great Turkish War, Austria and Poland pushed Transylvania, Wallachia and Moldavia to throw off the Ottoman domination, called “the Turkish Yoke” or “Ottoman Yoke” in the English Press, and to accept their protection. For instance, in January 1684 it was known at London that Moldavia (called Wallachia in newspaper) abandoned “the Turkish Yoke” and asked the protection of the Polish Crown, that established there a new hospodar (who could be identified as Ștefan Petriceicu)¹⁴¹. The liberation from the “Ottoman yoke” by the Poles was re-taped once Constantin Cantemir had ascended to the throne of Moldova. In September – October 1686, relating the expedition of the

¹³¹ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2404.

¹³² *The London Gazette*. Numb. 1947.

¹³³ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2057.

¹³⁴ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2638.

¹³⁵ *The Post Man: and the Historical Account & C.* Numb. 195.

¹³⁶ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2535. In December 1690, Târgoviște is also indicated as being the capital city of Wallachia: “*Tergovista, the Capital City of Valachia*” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2615).

¹³⁷ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2536.

¹³⁸ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2716.

¹³⁹ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2175.

¹⁴⁰ *The Present State of Europe: or, the Historical and Political Monthly Mercury*. For the Month of November, 1691, vol. II, no. 11, London, 1691, p. 424-6.

¹⁴¹ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 1893.

Polish army in Moldova, *The London Gazette* noticed the dispute between Jan III Sobieski and Constantin Cantemir, each invoking arguments to be taken into account:

1686, September 30 – October 4: “*From the Polish Camp near Jassi in Moldavia, August 18. The Army after having marched several days through a very Desert Country, encamped the 9th Instant near the ruines of Stefanowitz, a City heretofore very famous, but which has now nothing left but the name of what it was in former time. Here it was, that the Hospodar of Moldavia sent Deputies to the King to excuse his retiring from Jassi, and his not joyning his Forces with those of his Majesty, seeing he could not now openly declare himself without exposing his Children, whom he had been forced to give as Hostages to the Turks, to certain destruction; The King answered, That the Hospodar could never meet with a more favourable conjuncture to cast off the Ottoman Yoke, he being come in Person to free him from it; That he expected the performance of his repeated promises, and that if he did not now manifest the sincerity of them, he would treat him as his declared Enemy*”¹⁴².

In November 1691, the English press related once again the dispute between the King of Poland and the Hospodar of Moldavia. When Jan III Sobieski proposed him to fight together against the Turks, Constantin Cantemir answered in a “submissive” way. He emphasized that it was impossible to exit from “the Turkish yoke”, because his oldest son was still kept as hostage in Constantinople¹⁴³. Let us note that the formula “the Ottoman Yoke” was also used in the British press in March-April 1688, when it was relating the Albanians and inhabitants of Thessaloniki to throw off the Ottoman domination¹⁴⁴.

“Protection” was the most used concept referring to the political status of the Romanian Principalities, both in relation to the Ottoman Empire and to Christian neighboring powers: *to put himself and his*

¹⁴² *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2178 .

¹⁴³ *The Present State of Europe: or, the Historical and Political Monthly Mercury*. For the Month of November, 1691, vol. II, n° 11, London, 1691, p. 424-6.

¹⁴⁴ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2331, 2339.

*Country under the Protection of his Imperial Majesty*¹⁴⁵; *the Principality of Transylvania shall be under the Emperor's Protection*¹⁴⁶. In February 1684, *The London Gazette* published news “that *Moldavia and Walachia* have put themselves under the Protection of the Crown of Poland”¹⁴⁷, and it hoped that their policy would be followed by Transylvania, too.

In March 1686 the Habsburg policy of alliance with the Wallachian voyvode was counteracted by the Grand Vizier promising to all three tributary voyvodes to have a hereditary rule and “protection” against the Christian army if they would join the Ottoman army in May¹⁴⁸.

Replacing the Ottoman “protectorate” with the Christian protection was intended to be a fundamental change of political and legal status. Yet, it was expressed in terms specific to the vocabulary established and used by Ottomans in Southeastern Europe.

Entering the protection of a great Christian power presumed the taking of an oath of “loyalty” to the new suzerain. Letters from Warsaw of 14 January 1684, which would be published at London after one month, related that the Wallachians would vow allegiance to the King of Poland and engaged themselves to be allied against the Turks and Tartars¹⁴⁹.

Being loyal to the Sultan implied the paying of a yearly tribute to him, a term used 18 times in this selection: *the Transilvanians not sending their annual Tribute made them doubt of their Fidelity*¹⁵⁰.

Loyalty towards the Sultan and tribute-payment brought as a result the confirmation of the voyvodes in their office: *the Princes of Moldavia and Valachia have paid Tribute to the Grand Signior, and have been confirmed in their Principalities*¹⁵¹; *the Hospodars of Moldavia and Valachia are confirmed in those Principalities by the Grand Signior, upon their paying 450000 Crown, each for the Arrears of their Tribute*¹⁵².

The tribute was an expression of submission, and its augmentation emphasized and enforced their status: *The Port did from time to time*

¹⁴⁵ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2096.

¹⁴⁶ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2118..

¹⁴⁷ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 1902. See also *The London Gazette*. Numb. 1893; *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2747.

¹⁴⁸ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2122.

¹⁴⁹ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 1902.

¹⁵⁰ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2225.

¹⁵¹ *The Post Man: and the Historical Account & C.* Numb. 88.

¹⁵² *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2853.

*augment the tribute of the Moldavians as well as that of the Wallachians, for the rendering them poor and Obedient*¹⁵³. Paying money for obtaining protection was already a custom in the Southeastern Europe. In this respect, one can quote the answer of the Prince Mihál Apafy I of Transylvania when, in May 1686, “a Body of Turks” advanced to the Frontiers of Transylvania and sent an envoy to the Prince “to demand the Tribute he used to pay to the Grand Signior”. Mihál Apafy answered that “since the Port was not able to protect him, it was not reasonable they should expect any Tribute from him.” News about this action was published in *The London Gazette* of 3-7 June 1686¹⁵⁴. Of course, this answer was possible because in February 1686 a treaty was “at last” concluded between the Habsburg emperor and the Transylvanian envoys. On 4-8 March 1686, it was known in London that this treaty stipulated protection over Transylvania, hereditary succession and preserving the nobles’ privileges. Let us emphasize that these stipulations were not unconditionally granted, but the Transylvanians “promise to pay to his Imperial Majesty yearly 100000 Crowns, and 100000 Measures of Wheat, and the same quantity of Oats, for the subsistence of his Troops”¹⁵⁵.

On 21-25 February 1689, *The London Gazette* published the news of the treaty-concluding between the Wallachian envoys and the Habsburgs, stipulating the protection-tribute exchange that was applied throughout the centuries in relation with the Turks. The difference is that the agreement now mentioned “the Emperor’s Protection” obtained by paying “a yearly Tribute of 50000 Crowns...”¹⁵⁶

In March 1690 one could read in the English press that the Prince of Moldavia had sent two of his Chief Officers to General Heissler to ask for the Emperor’s Protection, which it would be paid by horses, oxen and a sum of money. The Moldavian officers would be kept as hostages, as it was known from the Ottoman practice¹⁵⁷.

¹⁵³ *The Monthly Account*. April <1688>. Numb. 7. The First Article. Vienna. London, Printed by J.B., MDCLXXXVIII, p. 13-6.

¹⁵⁴ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2144.

¹⁵⁵ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2118.

¹⁵⁶ *The London Gazette*. Numb. 2430.

¹⁵⁷ “a certain number of Horses for remounting the Imperial Cavalry, with 500 Oxen, and 50 Purses each containing 500 Dollars” (*The London Gazette*. Numb. 2542).

The documents that were drawn from the English newspapers and included in this book closely follow the military and political situation in Central and Southeast Europe between 1683–1699, as the information from Constantinople, Vienna, Warsaw, Venice, Dantzig, Brussels, The Hague, Sibiu and other places arrived to London. Impressive is the regularity, but especially the accuracy of the information retained by the London newspapers, all the more so as England was not directly involved, but only to the extent that it was overseeing the reactions of the King Louis XIV of France.

There are reasons, however, that dictated the English interest in the political and military events in the region, as well as the paths and rhythms by which the information reached London. It should be remembered that it was no coincidence that most of the mentions in the English press were from 1691, when England, allied with the Habsburgs against France, attempted to mediate a Habsburg-Ottoman peace. As a result, the English authorities watched with great interest the hostilities in the region, hoping that they would allow as soon as possible the transfer of as many military units of Emperor Leopold I to the Rhine front. Another topic that may have raised English interest in news from South-Eastern Europe at this time was the involvement of ambassador William Paget in mediating the peace treaties at Karlowitz between the Ottomans and the Holy League.

For researchers, the interest in the news published in early English press is double. Sometimes they also bring attention to information that is not found in other sources about the political and military events they refer to. But the role of this news is more important in highlighting the way in which the English image of the Ottoman Empire and of Central and Southeastern Europe was formed.

**NEWS IN ENGLAND
ON THE GREAT TURKISH WAR
(1683 – 1699)**

1683

1683 (1682 in newspaper), March 19-22: “Vienna. March 11. The Express which arrived here some days since from Adrianople, brought Letters from the Imperial Minister, the Count de Caprara, dated the 29th of January. Wherein he gives the Emperor an account, That he had had a Conference with the Aga of the Janisaries, who had demanded of him whether the Emperor did accept the Proposals which had some time ago been made to him by order of the Sultan. That his Imperial Majesty should yield to the Grand Signior the Fortresses of Comorra and Raab, with the Island Schuts, and the Islands Rabaw and Setin, and that in consideration thereof the Grand Signior would renew the Peace with his Imperial Majesty: That he (the Count of Caprara) had answered, That he had not received any Instructions from his Imperial Majesty upon those Proposals, much less Orders to agree to them; and that the Aga had replied, That seeing the Emperor would not grant these Demands by a Treaty, the Grand Signior would obtain them by the Sword, and that some days after the Horses Tail had been hung out, as the Sign of War; That the Grand Signior had sent his orders to the Cham <Khan – n.> of Tartary, to March with his Forces towards Hungary, as likewise to the Princes of *Moldavia*, *Walachia*, and *Transilvania*, and to Count Teckeley, to have their troops in readiness to take the Field upon the first Summons; That the Aga of the Janisaries was to March with the Avant-Guard of the Army on the 25th of this Month, and that the Grand Signior would follow about eight days after, and that a House was building near Belgrade to receive him. There are Letters from Buda, of the 27th of February, which tell us, That the Turks were building 50 Boats or small Vessels there, and 100 at Belgrade and Essecke.”

1683, March 22-26: “... We have advice from Hungary, That the Mufti was arrived at Adrianople, upon the Orders he had received to follow the Grand Signior into the Field...”

1683, March 26-29: “Venice. March 13. Our last Letters from Constantinople are dated the 10th of January; they give us an account of the Grand Signior’s arrival at Adrianople, and of the

great Preparations that are making for the War against the Emperor; That the Grand Visier did publicly declare, That he would have 200 thousand Men in the Field, which he intended should act in three or four distinct Bodies; That the Caimacam at Constantinople had, in pursuance of the Orders he had received from the Grand Signior, stopt three of four Venetian Merchant Ships, which were ready to Sail, and had obliged the Commanders of them to put all their Goods again on Shore, in order to their attending the Service of the Grand Signior, who had commanded, That they should go and fetch his Troops from Cairo; and that the Count de Caprara, the Imperial Minister, was endeavouring to obtain leave to return home.”

1683, April 2-5: “Venice, March 18. The Merchants here are very much concerned at the News they have from Constantinople. That three or four Venetian Ships that were ready to Sail, had been forced to unlade again, in order to their serving for the transporting the Ottoman Troops from Cairo, which will be of great Prejudice to their Trade.”

1683, April 9-12: “The Letters we receive from Hungary tell us, That the Visier... has appointed a Rendezvous of all the Troops under his Command, on St. George’s Day; That Count Teckeley has promised to bring Twenty thousand Men into the Field, and that the Troops of *Transilvania*, *Walachia*, and *Moldavia*, and the Tartars, are to act against the Poles.”

1683, June 14-18: “Our Letters from Warsaw tell us,... That the Cham of Tartary had sent an Envoy to the King of Poland to inform him of his arrival at *Jassi*, the Capital City of *Walachia* (actually, *Moldavia* – n.), and that he was continuing his March towards Hungary, with a very considerable Body of Horse, in order to join the Troops of the Grand Visier at Belgrade.”

1683, September 10-13: “Ratisbonne. September 9. We have Letters from Lintz of the fourth instant, which give us an account, that... the Grand Visier had drawn his three Camps into one, which he fortified, and that he had summoned Count Teckeley, the Transilvians, the Moldavians, and the Walachians, to join him, being resolved to expect the Christian army there.”

1683, September 13-17: “From the Imperial Camp about four Miles from Vienna. September 2. The King of Poland has joined us, and all things are disposing for the relief of Vienna, which continues to make a very brave Defence...; Ratisbonne. September 16. Several Couriers have passed through this place since yesterday Morning, coming from Vienna and from the Imperial Army, by whom we are informed; That on Sunday the 12th instant, the Christian Army attacked the Turks in their Camp, and totally defeated them, that their Foot were all cut in pieces, and their Horse fled, leaving their Baggage, Cannon, Tents, and all they hand behind them; that the Imperial Army stood in Battalia all the night following, that they might be in posture to receive the Enemy, in case they should rally again. That the king of Poland with his Troops, and some of the Germans, were gone in pursuit of them, and were not returned to the Imperial Army on Monday noon, at which time liberty was given to the Soldiers to strip the Enemies dead. It’s said that the Imperialists have not lost above 4 or 500 men; and that the King of Poland has taken two Horse Tails, (which are the Turks Signals of War) as likewise the Grand Visier’s Standard, and his own Horse, but that it is not yet known what is become of himself. The Letters we expect tomorrow will give us with more certainty, the particulars of these great actions.

Brussels, September 21. Last night arrived here a Gentlemen from the Imperial Army, who brought the great and happy news of the raising the Siege of Vienna and the total defeat of the Turkish Army on Sunday the 13th instant...”

1683, September 24-27: “A Particular Relation of the raising of the Siege of Vienna, and the Defeat of the Turkish Army on the 12th of September, 1683”

1683, October 18-22: A Brief Relation of the Siege of Vienna. The Turks falling with their formidable forces, like a Torrent into Hungary, the Duke of Lorraine was forced to repass the River Raab, and first to bring his Army under the Walls of Altenbourg, and afterwards to cause his Infantry to pass one of the Arms of the Danube, and to post themselves in the Island Schutz, while his Highness remained with his Cavalry on this side the River, but he

was quickly obliged to retire, upon the Advice he had, that the Hungarians, who were appointed to guard the Passage of the river Raab, had betrayed the same to the Enemy. His Highness marched with all the speed he could, but the Enemy followed him so close, that their foremost Troops fell upon his Rear; the Skirmish was very hot, and the Imperialists suffered a considerable loss; but in condition the Enemy were forced to retire: In this Action the Prince of Savoy was mortally wounded. On the 8th of July, the Duke of Lorraine arrived near this place with the Imperial Cavalry; and about nine a clock that night, their Imperial Majesties, with the Arch-Dukes and Arch-Duchesses, parted from hence in great haste for Lintz. The next day, and the following, great numbers of People left this place, some one way, some another; and the Confusion and Consternation we were here in, cannot be express. The Enemy in the mean time advanced into Austria, the Tartars making a most terrible Ravage wherever they came: Our Governor, the Count de Starenberg, who arrived here from the Army on the Eighth, being assisted by the Count de Caplieres, in Quality of the Emperor's Commissary-general, was not wanting all this while as well as the time would permit to put the place also... of defence, and particularly to plant Palisades... The 11th and 12th, the imperial Infantry making Six regiments, entered the place, and then our Garrison, with the Regiment of *Staremburg* of 1500 Men, which was here before, consisted of 14500 Foot and 1000 Horse, and besides these, we counted between 12 and 15000 Burghers, Students and Servants, capable to bear Arms. The 13th we set fire to the Suburbs in which were above 5000 Houses, and 15 or 16 stately palaces, which were all burnt with their rich and costly Furniture. The 14th, the Imperial Cavalry in Eleven-Regiments, Seven of Regiments Dragodas, Three of Croats, and 16 Troops of Polish Horse, who the day before, had had some Skirmishes with the Enemies Vanguard, marched through this City, and having passed the Danube over six or seven Bridges, marched to Corne-Neubourg; the same day arrived here Four large Boats with Ammunition, and several Incendiaries, who intended to fire the Magazine, and in effect, had already burnt several Houses very near it, were discovered, and being dragged about the Streets by People, were Fled alive; and the Turks began to invest the place. The 15th we were formally besieged by 150 thousand fighting Men; the Grand

Visier taking his Quarters in the Empress Dowagers Palace, called La Favorite. The Enemy began that very day to fire upon the place, and opened their Trenches. The 16th the Enemy fired upon us from Three Batteries, and shoe great many Bombs, into the Town; they possessed themselves, in the night, of Leopoldstadt; and another small Isle in the Danube, by which means they likewise shut us on that side. This day our Governor received a small wound in the Head with a Stone, raised by a Cannon shot. The 17, 18 and 19, were spent by Enemy in advancing their Approaches to gain the Counterscarp; and on our side we made several Sallies to binder them in their Works, the Cannon playing on both sides almost without intermission. In a Sally we made on the 19th; we took two or three Prisoners, who told us the Turks were above 100000 fighting Men, besides 20000 which still kept Raab blocked up, under the Command of two Bassa's. The 20th the Enemy had finished a Battery in Leopoldstadt, from whence they likewise attacked us with their Cannon and Bombs. The 21st our Governor received Letters from the Duke of Lorraine, promising a speedy Relief. The 23rd the Enemy did not, make so much use of their Batteries as they had hitherto done; but about 7 at night, they sprang a Mine on each side of their chief Attack, which was against the Lebl Bastion, between those of Melcke and the Court, and followed them with three several Assaults in both places, but were so bravely received that they did not advance a hands breadth without very great loss. The 25th they again sprang a Mine, and stormed 3 times, but were repulsed, though with great loss on our side. The 26th in the evening we sprang a Mine, but it had not the effect we desired. The Enemy shot into the Town a Letter, being tied to an Arrow, which our Governor had some days before writ to the Duke of Lorraine, and this they accompanied with to the their Paper, persuading us to save our selves by yielding in time, and not to irritate the Grand Signior. The 27th the Enemy again attacked the Counterscarp, at the same places where they sprang their Mine the 23rd, which they renewed four several times, and were as often beaten off; and thus there did not pass a day without the Enemies making an Assault in one place or another. The Third of August, about 10 at night, they stormed the Counterscarp before the Ravelin of the Bursbor, and after having been repulsed four several times, they lodged themselves there; that day the Enemy raised a Battery

against the right face of the Burg Bastion. The 6th the Enemy sprang several Mines, and made a descent into the Ditch which caused a great Alarm among us. The 7th we made a Sally, and killed a great many of the Enemy. On the 9th they sprang again a Mine which buried many of our Men; in the Evening we made a Sally and ruined then their Works in the Ditch; but with great loss on our side. The 11th, 12th and 13th, several Mines were sprang on both sides; the Enemy raised several new Batteries, and again lodged themselves in the Ditch, and we made several Sallies. The 14th they advanced their Works in the Ditch before the Ravelin, and the night following lodged themselves on the point of the Ravelin. The 17th we Sallied out with 200 Men, and mined their Works in the Ditch; and the next day we beat them from the point of the Ravelin; The days following we were in continual action with the Enemy, who had now secured their Lodgments in the Ditch, and we made several Retrenchments within the Bastions; our Garrison began to be very much weakened, we had lost a Colonel, five Lieutenant-Colonels, about 30 Captains, and 38 Lieutenants and many were sick. The 2nd of September the enemy sprang a Mine under the bastion of Lebl, and blew up the point of it; and thereupon made an Assault with great number of men, but were repulsed. The 4th they sprang another Mine, which made a Breach in the stank of the said Bastion, and they endeavoured to lodge themselves there, but were beaten off. The same day we made signs from St. Stephen's Tower, of the great Distress we began to be in. The 5th, 6th and 7th, the Enemy made great Efforts to lodge themselves on the Lebl Bastion. The 8th we discovered a great Mine of the Enemies, and took the Powder out of in; and again made sign from St. Stephen's Tower, for our danger began to be very great. The 9th we saw great part of the Enemies troops decamp, and march towards Kalemberg and the Forest, and we understood by a prisoner that they were in great Consternation, upon the advice they had of the approach of the Christian Army; however they continued to attack us with their Cannon and Bombs as furiously as ever, and went on with their Mines under the Lebl Bastion. The 10th at night they sprang a Mine but without great effect. The 11th in the Afternoon the whole Turkish Army marched out of their Camp towards Kalemberg..."

1684

1684 (1683 in newspaper), January 7-10: “Vienna, December 27. We have Letters from Cracow which give an account, That the Sieur Cracowski, who commands the Polish Troops in Ukrain, had been engaged with 20000 Turks and Tartars not far from Caminiec, and had defeated them; and that upon the news of it, *Walachia* had cast off the Turkish Yoke, and had demanded the protection of the Crown of Poland, in whose name the said Sieur Cracowski had established there a new Hospodar or Prince...”

1684 (1683 in newspaper), February 7-11: “Warsaw. January 14. There are other Letters which say, that the hiahians to the number of 30000 have sworn Fidelity to the King and Crown of Poland, and have likewise engaged themselves by Oath in a Defensive and Offensive League with the Cossacks against the Turks and Tartars. And that the Moldavians are entered into the same Confederation, and have put themselves under the Protection of the King of Poland, who has restored the Hospodar or Prince of *Moldavia*, that was some years since deposed by the Turks...”

Hague, February 8.... From Dantzick we have an account of a great Victory which the Cossacks have lately gained against the Tartars. That *Moldavia* and *Walachia* have put themselves under the Protection of the Crown of Poland...”

1684 (1683 in newspaper), February 21-25: “Cracow, February 3. We had a report here the last week that the Cossacks had been engaged with a body of Turks and Tartars, which was by much too strong for them, and had been forced to retire with the loss of between 2 and 3000 men; but since we have received a particular account of that action, which thereby appears to have been quite otherwise, and that Cossacks have a second time obtained a very great Victory over the Turks and Tartars commanded by the new Hospodar *Dukas*, who was going to take possession of the Government of *Wallachia*, which the Grand Signior had Conferred upon him, having deposed the Hospodar *Petrozensko* presently, after the raising the Siege of Vienna, upon the complaints made against him

by the Grand Visier. This Body of Turks and tartars, having advice that the Cossacks plundered and destroyed the Country of Bassarabia; passed the Danube not far from the place where is divided it self into several branches which sally into the Black Sea, and sell upon them; The Cossacks were surprised, but putting themselves into the best posture they could, they received the Enemy very well. On the other side, the Turks and Tartars pressed hard upon them, and the Cossacks Horse not being able to maintain their ground, retreated with their General Kuniski; The Foot seeing themselves thus abandoned, became desperate, and resolving to dye or conquer, they not only defended themselves, but had their turn to attack the Enemy who seeing their obtained a very great Victory, above 15000 of the Enemy being slain, and Hospodar *Dukas* taken prisoner. After the sight the Cossacks being very much dissatisfied with Kuniski for having forsaken them, chose an Eminent Officer among them, whose name is Mehil, to be their General; which it's not doubted but the King of Poland will approve of, not to give them any occasion of dissatisfaction while they render his Majesty such signal Services as they now do. The consequence of this Victory had been the reestablishment of *Petrozensko* in *Wallachia*, and *Diemeniski* in *Moldavia*, and the fixing thereby those Countries in a dependence upon this Crown. Our Letters from Moscovy give us great reason to believe that the Czars will enter into War against the Turks. The news of the Grand Visier's being strangled at Belgrade is confirmed; and it's said the Caimacan is declared his Successor."

1684 (1683 in newspaper), February 25-28: "Ratisbonne, February 24. The Letter from Lintz of the 19th instant, confirm the account we gave you in our last of a second Victory obtained by the Cossacks against the Turks and Tartars, except that part of it that concerned their General Kunicki, who, it's now said, did not leave the Army, when engaged with the Enemy, but marched several days before the Fight with 4000 Horse to *Jassi*, the chief City of *Moldavia*, to re-establish the Hospodar, whom the Turks had displaced, in that Government."

1684 (1683 in newspaper), March 6-10: "Dantzick, February 23. The Last Letters from Poland, confirm the account we had of the Defeat

of the Hospodar *Dukas*, who was going to take the Possession of the Government of *Walachia*, and his being a Prisoner.”

1684 (1683 in newspaper), March 20-24: “Warsaw, February 18. Our Letters from Cracow of the 12th Instant inform us, That the King intended to part from thence as yesterday for Niemirow, a place on the Frontiers of Podolia, to give the necessary Orders concerning the Siege of Caminiec, which his Majesty has resolved to undertake so soon as the Weather permit it. That the new Hospodars of *Moldavia* and *Walachia*, were with the assistance of the Poles and Cossacks established in their Governments, and that it was hoped the Transilvanians would follow their Example and put themselves under the Protection of the Crown of Poland.”

1684, March 24-27: “Linz, March 15... Here has been a report these two or three days that Abaffi Prince of *Transilvania* is dead...”

1684, July 3-6: “Venice. June 26... By the way of Ragusa we have an account, that the Poles and Cossacks have obtained a great victory upon the Turks on the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, which is confirmed by the Letters of the 27th of the last Month from Belgrade.”

1684, July 14-17: “Vienna, July 6... The last Letters from Poland gave us an account that the King intended to part from Jawarow the 26th or 27th of the last month; That in the mean time the Army was marching; and that it had been resolved not to meddle with Caminiec in the beginning of the Campagne, but to advance towards *Moldavia* and *Valachia* to secure those Provinces.”

1684, September 1-4: “Leopol, August 10. The King of Poland having taken his leave of the Queen at Zlozow, two days journey from hence, is gone to his Army, which is on it’s march towards the Niester; The general belief is that His Majesty will pass that Rivers, and enter into *Moldavia* and *Valachia*; We do not hear that the Turks have any great Army to make head against him; It was indeed reported that a considerable Body had passed the Danube, but it is not confirmed, farther than that it’s said some Parties of Turks and Tartars have been seen on that side, and that they have laid a Bridge over the Danube.”

1684, September 15-18: “Francfort, September 17... By the way of Vienna we have advice, that the King of Poland had sent part of his Army to attack the strong Fortress of Jaslowic in Podolia; and that the Weywode or Prince of *Valachia* had taken Arms for the Poles, having slain a Bassa and 1000 Turks who were sent by the Grand Signior to seize the Weywodes Wife and Children, and bring them to Adrianople as a Pledge of his Fidelity; and had possessed himself of a very advantageous Post on the Danube, which he would put into the hands of the Poles, if they designed to pass the River.”

1684, September 18-22: “Leopol, September 1... In the mean time various Conjectures are made concerning the King’s designs, but the most general is, that leaving Caminiec blocked up to hinder the executions of that Garrison, which it’s said consists in about 5000 men, he will pass the Niester with an Army of between 16 and 60000, and to advance through *Moldavia* and *Valachia* (the Princes whereof have assured his Majesty of their Fidelity to him) towards the Danube; We do not hear that the Turks have any Forces together able to oppose his Majesty, and if we may believe the Advices we have from the Turkish Frontiers, they will not be able to bring any considerable Army into the Field, at least this year.

Hamburgh, September 22: “Our Polish Letters say, the King was marching towards the Niester, 16000 Cossacks commanded by their General Mohilow having joined him; that his Majesty had given orders for the laying several Bridges over that River, which he intended to pass, and marching through *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, to enter into Bulgaria...”

1684, September 22-25: “Vienna, September 17... By a Courier arrived from Poland, we have advice, that the Treasurer of the Crown hath defeated the Troops of the Hospodar or Prince of *Valachia* (actually, *Moldavia* – n.), Serdar Dimitrasco, who was set up by the Turks.

Ratisbonne, September 11... We have advice from Poland that the Treasurer of the Crown hath at a place called Stepka Nova, totally defeated the Hospodar of *Valachia*, together with the Turkish Auxiliary Troops, that had joined him, and made himself Master of their Camp.

Brussels, September 26... The same Letter adds that the King of Poland after the taking of Jaslowic, was marching with his whole Army to oblige the Transilvanian to declare against the Turks.

Brussels, September 29... The Letters farther add, that a Courier was arrived from Poland with advice, That the King having sent out the Treasurer of the Crown with a great detachment to attack the Hospodar of *Valachia*, established by the Turks, he had given the said Hospodar an entire defeat, and had taken all his Baggage and Artillery; and that the Turks and Tartars, who were with the Hospodar were retired to the Danube, and had laid a Bridge over that River to repass it, in case they were pursued.”

1684, October 6-9: “Leopol, September 16... The Hospodar of *Valachia* (actually, *Moldavia* – n.) *Dimitrasko* (Dumitraşco Cantacuzino – n.), who was lately routed near Stepanowska by the Great Treasurer of the Crow, is retired with the remains of his Forces to Czechora, where lies the main Army of the Turks and Tartars, being commanded by two Eminent Bassa’s and the Son of the Cham of Tartary... We are told that the Hospodar of *Moldavia*, who is in the Interests of this Crown, hath got together an Army of between 15 and 20000 Men, and that he hath sent to the King to desire how he shall act with them...”

1684, November 3-6: “Dantzicke, October 23... Our Letters from Leopol of the 6th Instant inform us,... That the Turks had drawn together what Troops they could; which had been joyned by 40000 Tartars commanded by the Son of the Kam; That together they made an Army of about 70000 Men; and that it was feared when they heard the King of Poland had repasted the Niester, they would fall upon the Hospodar of *Moldavia*, who had put himself under the Protection of the Crown.”

1684, November 17-20: “Leopol, October 26... The King had given Orders for the laying Bridge over the Niester between Grodsko and Casprovitz, and that it was said his Majesty intended, notwithstanding the season, to pass that River, and to enter into *Moldavia*...”

1685

- 1685 (1684 in newspaper), January 5-8:** “Vienna, December 24... The Visier of Buda has sent to the Prince of *Transilvania*, and to the Hospodars of *Moldavia* and *Valachia* to supply him with Provisions, of which they are in much want at Buda. The said Visier has offered great rewards to the Christian Peasants, that shall carry any Provisions to Neuheusel.”
- 1685, March 23-26:** “Vienna, March 18... The Envoy from the Prince of *Transilvania* has not yet had Audience; it’s said he comes to make Proposals of Peace; but the Emperor will not receive any but what are made to him and his Allies together. There is a report that Count Teckeley is in disgrace with the Grand Signior...”
- 1685, April 2-5:** “Brussels, April 3... The Letters from Vienna tell us... that the Envoy from the Prince of *Transilvania* had at his earnest instance been admitted to an Audience of the President of the Council of War; that afterwards several Conferences had been held with him, and that it was hoped that Prince would be drawn from his engagements with the Turks.”
- 1685, May 21-25:** “Warsaw, April 6... In the mean time we have advice that the Turks intend to enter into Podolia this Summer with a very great Army; and that the Grand Signior has sent Orders to Abaffi Prince of *Transilvania* to have his Troops in a readiness to march; and to provide 100 thousand Measures of Corn and Wagons to carry the same to such places as the Grand Signior shall direct...”
- 1685, June 8-11:** “Warsaw, May 18... The Hospodar *Dukas*, Prince of *Moldavia*, who was taken Prisoner the last Summer by Cossacks, and offered 100 thousand Crowns for his Ransom is lately dead at Leopol.”
- 1685, August 3-6:** “Hamburgh, July 26... They write from Leopol of the 5th Instant that the Sieur Lasniski, being abroad with a Part of Poles, was informed by some Prisoners he took that a great Body of Tartars was expected of Caminieci to joyn the Turkish Forces

commanded by Soliman Bassa; That besides these the Turks have several thousand Men on the Frontiers of *Valachia* to secure that Province...”

1685, August 6-10: “Warsaw, July 15... An Envoy is arrived here from Michael Abaffi Prince of *Transilvania*; It’s said he comes to assure the King of the good Intentions of his Master, and that he will not joyn his Troops with the Turks this Campaigne...”

1685, September 17-21: “Dantzicke, September 5... The Letters from Lembourg tell us... that the Grand Signior has deposed the Vayvode of *Valachia* (actually *Moldavia* – n.), having put Constantin Serdar (Constantin Cantemir – n.), one of his chief Officers, into his place.”

1685, September 24-28: “Vienna, September 16... The Emperor has lately made Count Caraffa Mareschal de Camp General; He will be sent with 8000 Men towards the Frontiers of *Transilvania* to try whether Prince Abaffi will declare for the Emperor, as it’s said he has given assurances he will, in case his Imperial Majesty sends a Body of Men to support him...”

1685, September 28-October 1: “Vienna, September 20... The Letters from Poland tell us... that the Generals has resolved to pass the Niester, and to enter into *Moldavia*, but that a Body of Turks and Tartars had posted themselves on the other side of that River to dispute their passage.”

1685, October 5-8: “Lembourg, September 16... The Crown General had held a Council of War, where it was resolved that the Army should march the 11th to meet the Forces of Lithuania, who advanced very slowly towards them, and that after their Conjunction they should pass the Niester, and enter into *Moldavia*. The freshest account we have of the Enemy, is, that the Serasquier Soliman Mahomet was marching with an Army of about 30000 Men towards the Niester...”

1685, October 19-22: “Warsaw, September 30. We have an account of three Rencontres, which the Forces of this Crown have had with the Enemy, since the beginning of this month... The third was between the Enemy and Colonel Apostel, he was detached with 2000 Cossacks towards *Moldavia*, and passing the River Pruth, advanced towards *Jassi* the Capital City of that Province, and ravaged all the Country thereabouts, upon which the Hospodar drew what Troops he could together, under the Command of Serdar his Lieutenant General, who being reinforced with a Body of Turks, Commanded by a Bassa, fell upon the Cossacks, but were so well receivd by them, that about 800 of the Enemy were slain, and several Prisoners taken.”

1685, October 22-26: “Vienna, October. 16... The Letters from the Court of Poland of the fourth instant say that the Princes of *Moldavia* and *Valachia* had sent to the Crown General to let him know, that if the Christian Forces advanced that way they would joyn with them against the Turks...”

1685, November 30 - December 3: “Lemberg, October. 24. An Officer, who is come hither from the Army, his given us the following Relation of the late Actions between our Forces and those of the Turks and Tartars. The Poles who were not 20000 fighting Men having passed the Niester on a bridge they had made for that purpose, advance into *Moldavia*, and encamped in this advantageous place, to expect the coming tip of the rest of the Troops of Lithuania; Some days after the Lieutenant General of Lithuania joined the Army with 3500 Horse, upon which the Great general of the Crown held a Council of War, and it was resolved to march towards the Enemy, who they had advice were preparing a great convoy at Czecora; which they intended to conduct to Caminiec. The Army marched accordingly, and entred into Woods and Defiles of Bukovina (which they could not avoid) and were three days in passing them, without receiving any news of the Enemy...”

Was on the left of the Poles, they likewise attack them on that side; The fight was maintained very obstinately for the space of an hour, but the Poles having placed 12 pieces of Cannon upon a Hill hard

by mad playing upon the Enemy with them, obliged them at last to give way; The Poles encamped on the other side of the Ditch of Trajan, which passes quite through *Moldavia*; the 11th about three hours before day the Army marched again; The Enemy appeared on their left, upon which the Poles made a halt for two hours, but the Turks durst not attack them; The following night they encamped about a league from thence, and the next day continued their march towards the Niester, making in this manner a very orderly retreat before an Enemy that were treble the number, and through very difficult ways, the Honor of which is owing to the great courage and resolution of the Soldiers, and Conduct of the Generals.”

1685, December 17-21: “Vienna, December 6... The Envoy that is here from the Prince of *Transilvania* has had several Conferences with the Commissioners appointed by the Emperor to Treat with him, and we are not without hopes that the Prince will be brought to quit his Engagements with the Turks, and to put himself and his Country under the Protection of his Imperial Majesty...”

1685, December 21-24: “Vienna, December 16. General Caraffa has taken his Head-quarters at Diosecke a great Town in *Transilvania*, not far from Great Waradin... of which the Envoy who is here from the Prince Abaffi makes great Complaints, protesting his Master will be forced to draw his Troops together to oblige the Imperialists to dislodge, but he has, it’s said, been answered, That the said Prince cannot expect any favour from hence, till he has quitted his Engagements with the Turks...”

1685, December 31-January 4: “Warsaw, December 15... The Serasquier Soliman has put his Troops into Winter quarters in *Valachia*...”

1686

- 1686 (1685 in newspaper), January 4-7:** “Dantzick, December. 12... We have an account from *Moldavia*, that the Turks have repassed the Danube; They give out that they shall have greater Armies in the Field the next Campagne than they have had this last. Vienna, December 22. The Turkish Aga continues still at Comorra, but will now be very suddenly dispatched with an Answer in the Name of all the Allies; It’s said, that on the Part of the Emperor will be demanded the Restitution of all the Place, that are possessed by the Turks in the Upper and Lower Hungary and in Croatia; On the Part of the King of Poland, the Restitution of Caminiec, and the whole Province of Podolia; And on the Part of the Republick of Venice, the Cession of the whole Morea. Prince Abaffi and the states of *Transylvania* have, we are told, agreed to provide Winter quarters for 8000 Men, and to furnish Provisions and Forage for the other Imperial Regiments, which are in Garrison at Zolnocke, St. Nicolas, and Saravas...”
- 1686 (1685 in newspaper), January 18-21:** “Warsaw, December. 30. The Turks shew how desirous they are of a Peace by their Endeavors to procure it; They have made proposals to all the Allies, but so, as that by the advantages they have proposed to each in particular, they might induce them to Treat separately, but the success has not answered their expectations as for the offers they have made to this Crown they come by the hand of the Polish Resident at Constantinople, who has been kept there under a Guard ever since the beginning of this War. He had been given the King an account, at the desire of the chief Ministers of the Ottoman Port, that the Grand Signior, to re-establish a firm Peace with this Crown, is willing to restore the whole Ukrain and the Province of Podolia except Caminiec, and to give besides a great sum of money for the charges of the War; but the King far from hearing to these Proposals, has sent directions to his said Minister, to let the Grand Visier know, that he will not receive any overtures of Peace, how advantageous soever they may be to him and the Crown of Poland, but what are made jointly to him and his Allies...”

- 1686 (1685 in newspaper), January 28-February 1:** “Vienna, January 21. The Letters from Upper Hungary give an account of the great Consternation the Turks are in, occasioned by their late Defeat near Arach; That they have abandoned several small Forts and Castles about Temeswaer and Gyula; And that the chief Inhabitants of these and other neighbouring places, not thinking themselves secure there, were retired with their best Goods to Belgrade...”
- 1686 (1685 in newspaper), February 22-25:** “Vienna, February 10. The differences are adjusted with the Deputies of *Transilvania* concerning the Winter-quarters which the Imperial Troops have taken in that Country; but as to the Alliance which has been proposed to them against the Turks, it’s said they alledge, that it is not yet time for Prince Abaffi openly to declare against the Ottoman Port, seeing the Turks are possessed of all the Frontier places of that Country, which they can therefore when they please plunder and burn; however it’s believed that the news of Teckeley’s Liberty, and his being declared Prince of *Transilvania*, will make Prince Abaffi take other Resolutions...”
- 1686 (1685 in newspaper), February 25-March 1:** “Vienna, February 17... The advices from Upper Hungary say Count Teckeley was come with Seven thousand Turks to Temeswaer, intending to march from thence towards Waradin; and that the Turks had given him a Guard to attend him, not so much, as it’s believed, for the security of his Person, as to observe him, that he may not escape out of their hands...”
- 1686 (1685 in newspaper), March 1-4:** “Marseilles, February 25. Yesterday arrived in this Port a Merchant Ship, in 17 days from Smirna, by which we have advice, that the Turks make great preparations for the War; and that they will have a very numerous Army in Hungary this Campagne, but composed, for the most part, of raw, undisciplined Men. That a Courier was arrived at Adrianople from the Prince of *Transilvania*, to inform the Grand Signior, that the Imperialists had by Force taken Winter-quarters within that Principality...”

- 1686 (1685 in newspaper), March 4-8:** “Vienna, February 28: A Treaty is at last concluded with the Transilvanian Deputies, the chief Articles of it are; That the Principality of *Transilvania* shall be under the Emperor’s Protection; That Prince Abaffi, and his lawful Heirs, shall be confirmed in the Hereditary Succession thereof; And the States in all their Rights and Privileges. In consideration of which, they promise to pay to his Imperial Majesty yearly 100000 Crowns, and 100000 Measures of Wheat, and the same quantity of Oats, for the subsistence of his Troops.”
- 1686 (1685 in newspaper), March 11-15:** “Vienna, March 3... All our advices from the Frontiers say, the Turks make great preparations for the Campaigne; That the Grand Visier will come into Hungary with a very numerous Army, and that he will be joyned by a great Body of Tartars; That Hali Bacha is made Seraskier against the Poles, who with the Forces of *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, will it’s said, have 80000 Men under his Command...”
- 1686 (1685 in newspaper), March 18-22:** “Zolkiew, February 18. The Count Csáki, who was sent by the Emperour about two Months ago to the Hospodar of *Valachia*, to make some Overtures to induce him to quit his Engagements with the Turks, and to enter into an Alliance with the Emperor and this Crown, is come back, and is given the King of Poland an account, that the Hospodar, having notice of his approach to the place of his Residence, sent one of his chief Ministers to desire him to advance no farther, and to receive what Proposals he was charged with, for that he could not himself see him, without giving jealousy to the Turks, which might be very prejudicial to him. The Count thereupon declared his Commission to this Person who came to meet him, but finding by his manner of receiving it, that he could not promise himself any success in his Negotiation, did not think fit to stay for the Hospodar’s Answer, but hastened his return hither, that he might from hence inform his Imperial Majesty of his proceeding, and expect his farther Orders. We have advice that the Grand Visier Solyman has written to the Prince of *Transilvania*, and to the Hospodars of *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, to have their Forces ready to join the Ottoman Army in the beginning of May, assuring them, the

better to dispose them to comply with this command, that the Grand Signior will Protect them against the Arms of the Christians, and will make those Principalities Hereditary to their Children...”

Vienna, March 14... We have an account from the Turkish quarters that the new Grand Visier has changed all the Commanders in their Frontier places... and, that his Army may be composed of the best Troops the Turks have left, those that served the last Campagne against the Poles are, it's said, ordered to come into Hungary, and the new-raised Forces will be employed on that side, with which are to joyn the Tartars, the Moldavians, and Valachians...”

1686, March 29-April 1: “Vienna, March 19... The advice of the march of the Tartars is confirmed from several hands; We are told they are commanded by Sultan Galga, and that they take their march through *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, with a design, as it's thought, to join with the Turks for the relief of Montgatz...”

1686, April 1-5: “Vienna, March 23... Our advices from Poland, as well as from other Parts, assure us, that the Tartars are 12000 strong commanded by Sultan Galga, and that the Princes of *Moldavia*, *Valachia*, and *Transilvania*, have been obliged to promise to furnish Provisions and Forage for them in their march through those Countries...”

1686, April 8-12: “Dantzick, March 30. The Letters from Poland... add, that the King's resolution was to march through Besserabia, to visit the Tartars of Bialagrod near the Euxin Sea, who, by their continual Incursions, do greatly infest the Frontier Provinces of that Kingdom...”

1686, April 15-19: “Vienna, April 7... The Letters from the Camp before Mongatz of the 26th past, say... That a Party of Tartars had appeared on the Confines of the Country of Marmoros, but presently retired again...”

1686, April 19-22: “Vienna, April 11... They write from Croatia, that since the Turks abandoned Great Cladussa, which is not above four

Hungarian Miles from Stredicke, where there is a Garrison of Croats, a great many Valaques and Greeks have put themselves under the Emperor's protection."

1686, April 29-May 3: "Vienna, April 21... It is reported that the Count of Scherffenberg is entered into *Transilvania* with 5000 Foots and 1000 Horse, in order to join with the Forces of Prince Abaffi, and those of *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, in pursuance of a private Treaty, which, it's said, has been lately made between the Emperor and those Princes."

1686, May 6-10: "Vienna, April 28. The News of Lieutenant-General Scherffenberg's being entred into *Transilvania* with a Body of 10000 Men, is confirmed, but what his Orders are, is not yet known; It was reported upon the first Advice we had of the march of these Forces, that they were to join with those of *Transilvania*, but by the account we have since, that the Treaty between General Caraffa and the Deputies of *Transilvania* about settling the Contributions, is broken off, and that the Imperialists have thereupon made several Incursions into that Country, there seems to be more reason to believe that they are gone to treat Prince Abaffi as an Enemy, than to join with him as a Friend..."

1686, May 17-20: "Zolkiew, April 17... The King has received Advices from *Valachia*, which confirm, That the Turks have built two Bridges over the Danube; That the Grand Visier was going from Hungary, to command in person the Ottoman Army on that side; And that the Tartars are to join with the Forces that are to act against this Crown."

1686, June 3-7: "Jawarow, May 1... We have advice from *Valachia*, that the Turks are again preparing a great Convoy of Provisions for Caminieci, but the King has given Orders for the Posting several Troops on that side, to hinder their design. We begin to despair of the Success of our Ambassadors Negotiation at Moscow, notwithstanding all the Offers that have been made by them; The Turks, to persuade the Czars to a Neutrality, promise to take off the

Tribute they pay yearly to the Tartars, to be freed from their Incursions.

Vienna, May 23... The 21st Instant arrived here an Express from *Transilvania*, with the News that Prince Abaffi had declared, with the consent of the States of that Country, that in pursuance of the Treaty lately concluded by his Deputies here, he would join his forces with those of his Imperial Majesty against the Turks.

Vienna, May 26. We have advice that a Body of Turks, having advanced to the Frontiers of *Transilvania*, had sent to Prince Abaffi, to demand the Tribute he used to pay to the Grand Signior, but that he had answered, That since the Port was not able to protect him, it was not reasonable they should expect any Tribute from him. That at the same time Prince Abaffi had joined his Forces with those commanded by the Lieutenant-General Scherffenberg, and that they had attack the Turks, and defeated them, many of the Enemy being killed, and the rest put to flight.”

1686, June 7-10: “Vienna, May 30... The Prince of *Transilvania* has put himself under the Emperor’s protection, and the last Letters from those Parts told us, that the Prince Abaffi was sending Ambassadors to the Princes of *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, to exhort them to do the like. These Letters confirm the defeat of the Turks who came to demand the yearly Tribute to the Transilvanians used to pay the Turks...”

1686, July 5-8: “Jawarow, June 10... <on Polish King’s campaign> The Train of Artillery is ready. Magazines have been provided by the Pope’s Nuncio at Lemberg, and other frontier places; and Bridges a laid over the Nister, the King’s resolution being, as it’s said, at the first opening of the Campagne to pass that River, and to enter into *Moldavia* and *Valachia*...”

1686, July 26-29: “Dantzick, July 20... They write from Lemberg, That General Mohila, who commands the Cossacks, having joined with a Detachment of the Garrison of Sniatin, marched towards *Jassi* in *Moldavia*, and meeting not far from that place a Party of Tartars, he charged and defeated them the 22nd of the last Month...”

1686, August 23-26: “From the Polish Camp at Tlumes on the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, July 18. Our march has been hindered for some days by a difference arisen between Mohila and Abaffi, who command 2 Bodies of Cossacks; It went so far, That they not only fought themselves, but had almost engaged their Troops in their Quarrel, which being at last ended by the King’s Interposition, the Army will decamp this day, and enter into *Moldavia*. The King has written to the Hospodars of that Country and of *Valachia*, to have their Forces in a readiness to join him, as they have promised they shall do. We have Advice that Sultan Galga who had passed through *Valachia* with a Body of Tartars in his march towards Hungary, is recalled by the Cham to defend his Country against the Moscovites.

Lemberg, July 30... The King of Poland marches towards the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, the Hospodars of that Country and of *Valachia* have, we are told, promised to send 14000 Men to join the Army of this Crown...”

1686, August 26-30: “From the Imperial Camp before Buda, August 16. The 14th instant, by break of the day, we were informed the Grand Visier had detached from his Army a Body of Men, who descending from the Hills into the Plain, which separates his Camp from ours; passed it without opposition, and gained the Hills which commanded our Lines on the Right their Number, as we have been since told by the Prisoners, was 6000 Janisaries, and 4000 Spahies, all chosen men, the Grand Visier design was to force a way into the Town on the Right, while he drew up his Army in the Plain to attack our Left; or in case they failed therein, that they should retrench themselves upon the Hills, to inconvenience our Camp with their Cannons.”

1686, September 2-6: “The last Letters from Polish Camp are of the 27th of the last Month; They tell us, that the Army advanced the 24th to the Forest of Buckovine (where the Poles were engaged into the Enemy the last year)...; That his Majesty had given Orders for the building several Redoubts to guard the Passages of the Forest for the security of his Retreat, and that so soon as they were finished he would decamp, and march towards *Jassi*, the Capital City of

Moldavia, to give the Hospodars of that Country and of *Valachia*, an opportunity to join their Forces with him, as they had promised to do; after which his Majesty intended to enter into the Provinces of Kili and Bialogrod. There was encamped a Body of 20000 Turks and Tartars between the Forest and Czecora, but being so much inferior to the Poles, it was not believed they would expect them there, but that they would retire as soon as our Army moved towards them...”

1686, September 9-13: “Sambor, August 20... The Letters from the Polish Camp of the 16th instant tell us That the King had again summoned the Hospodars of *Moldavia* and *Valachia* to joyn their Forces with those of this crown; but that they shewed very little disposition to comply there with, and that the Hospodar of *Valachia* upon the news of the Kings marching towards his Country was retired into the Turkish Territories. These advice add, that the Prisoners which the Polish parties had brought in, reported, that 20000 Turks and 30000 Tartars, the first commanded by the Seraskier, and the last by Sultan Galga, were joyned together, with a resolution to dispute the passage of the Forest of Buckovina, but that the King had notwithstanding resolved so soon as the Forts, he had caused to be built for the security of his Retreat, were finished, to pass in and to march towards *Jassi*.”

1686, September 13-16: “Warsaw, August 23. We have Letters from the Army, dated the 4th Instant, at Pererita on the River Pruth, seven miles from Caminiec, and 14 from *Jassi*. The King expected there the return of several Parties which he had sent out to get certain advice of the Enemy... The same Letters say farther, that the King had fortified the passages of the Forest of Buckovina, and had summoned *Jassi*, threatening the Inhabitants with Fire and Sword if they stood out a Siege; and that he intended, after having made himself Master of that place, to march towards the Black Sea... They write from Lemberg... that the Hospodar of *Moldavia* was retired from *Jassi* upon the approach of the Forces of his Crown, notwithstanding the assurances the King had given him of his Protection.”

1686, September 20-23: “From the Polish Camp at Pererit in *Moldavia* August 10, 1686. The King arrived here the 4th Instant with the Cavalry, and part of the Infantry, and gave Orders the same day for the building a Royal Fort in a very advantageous situation near this place, which stands on the side of the River Pruth, from whence the Water may easily be brought into the Ditches of the said Fort; This is the fourth the King has caused to be built since he entred into *Moldavia*; The other three are in the Forest of Bukovina; to secure those famous Defiles, where so much Blood hath heretofore been spilt; And thereby our Retreat, and the passage of our Convoys, without which it will be difficult for us to subsist in these Countries, which by the continual marches and ravages of the Turks and Tartars; are now more like to the Desart, than what they were in former ages. We expect here a great Convoy of Provisions and Ammunition under a Guard of Five thousand Men, and so soon as it arrives, the Army will decamp, and march to *Jassi*, the Capital City of *Moldavia*, which is about 12 Leagues from hence, and having put a Garrison into that place, the King intends to pass the River Pruth, and to advance through the Province of Budziack towards the Black Sea.”

1686, September 23-27: “Vienna, September 15... The Letters from Cracow tell us, that the King of Poland had put a Garrison into *Jassi*, the chief City of *Moldavia*, and that he was marching towards Budziack with a resolution to attack Bialagrod situated near the Black Sea, and after the taking of that place (which will be of very great importance to the Crown of Poland, for that it will hinder the Incursions of the Tartars) to put his Troops into Winter-quarters in *Moldavia*.”

1686, September 27-30: “Constantinople, August 14... An Extraordinary Council was held in the Grand Signior’s presence, after which the Asseki Aga was sent to Hungary with express Orders for the Grand Visier to assemble all the Troops he could, and to relieve this important Place...; A few days after, we had advice that this Body of Tartars, or at least the greatest part thereof, was countermanded; And the Cham has since excused his not sending the Troops he had promised to joyn the Ottoman Army in

Hungary, for that he should himself stand in need of them for the defence of his Country against the Moscovites and the Cossacks. The Hospodars of *Moldavia* and *Valachia* have likewise represented, that they cannot send their Troops out of their Country for that they would then be left without any defence; declaring withal, that unless they shall be protected by the Ottoman Army, they shall be forced to submit to the King of Poland...”

1686, September 30 – October 4: “From the Polish Camp near *Jassi* in *Moldavia*, August 18. The Army after having marched several days through a very Desert Country, encamped the 9th Instant near the ruines of *Stefanowitz*, a City heretofore very famous, but which has now nothing left but the name of what it was in former time. Here it was, that the Hospodar of *Moldavia* sent Deputies to the King to excuse his retiring from *Jassi*, and his not joyning his Forces with those of his Majesty, seeing he could not now openly declare himself without exposing his Children, whom he had been forced to give as Hostages to the Turks, to certain destruction; The King answered, That the Hospodar could never meet with a more favourable conjuncture to cast off the Ottoman Yoke, he being come in Person to free him from it; That he expected the performance of his repeated promises, and that if he did not now manifest the sincerity of them, he would treat him as his declared Enemy.”

Lemberg, Septemb. 8. The Army of this Crown was encamped the 23 of the last Month at a place called Pradi, near the River Pruth. The King had sent an Officer to the Hospodar of *Valachia*, to perswade him to lay hold the opportunity that is now offered him to deliver himself and his Country from the servitude that have so long lain under, and to enter into the Christian League; but we have too much reason to believe that he will follow the example of the Hospodar of *Moldavia*, who has been so-far from joyning his Forces with those of this Crown, as he had assured his Majesty he would do before he entered into *Moldavia*, that he not only sent upon the approach of our Army to excuse it, under pretence that he was in a condition to resist the formidable Forces of the Turks and Tartars, who threatned his Country with Fire and Sword, but fled with all his Riches, and the most considerable Men of his Country, into the Turkish Territories.”

- 1686, October 4-7:** “Hamburgh, October 4... The Letter from Poland tell us, That the King (Jan III Sobieski – n.) arrived the 16th of August at *Jassi*, the capital City of *Moldavia*, where he caused Te Deum to be sung in the principal Church, and afterwards entertained very magnificently the Senators that accompanied him; That the next day the Palatin of Podolia, and the Chastellan of Zarnow received in his Majesties name an Oath of Fidelity from the Magistrates and chief Inhabitants of that City; and that the 23rd, the King continued his march towards Putzna, intending to enter into Besserabia, and to advance from thence towards the mouth of the Danube.”
- 1686, October 11-14:** “Warsaw, September 28. We have Letters from the Polish Army of the 29th of the last month, which say..., That the Moldavians, instead of putting themselves under the Protection of this Crown, as they pretended at the opening of the Campagne they would do, had joined the Tartars, who were likewise reinforced with Detachments of Turks which had passed the Danube at Ken and Smil. When this Letters were written the Polish Army was within two or three days march of the Black Sea...”
- 1686, October 18-21:** “Warsaw, October 5... These Letters add, that a Fire had happened at *Jassi* while the Army was encamped in the neighbourhood thereof, which had burnt down the greatest part of that City.”
- 1686, October 25-28:** “From the Polish Camp near *Jassi*, Sept. 20. The King having advanced with the Army to Falxin, intended to have continued his march to Budziacke...; but upon advice that the Tartars had likewise passed that River <Pruth – n.>, and that they burnt and ruined all the Country, to deprive us of the means of subsisting, and they had likewise destroyed all the Springs of Water, it was resolved in a second Council of War to march back towards *Jassi*. In our march, on the 4th Instant, we saw the Forces of the Turks and Tartars, being joined together...; After a march of six days we returns into the Neighborhood of *Jassi*, having the Enemy continually in sight on the other side of the River, who in several places, where we were to pass through narrow Passages, play’d upon us with their Cannon, but we answered them in such a manner

with ours, that we still obliged them to retire; The Prisoners we took assure us, that the Turks, were 20000, and the Tartars 50000 strong. The Hospodar of *Valachia* appeared in our sight with a great Detachment on the side the Pruth, but some of our Troops advancing towards him, he made haste to repass the River; After which the Enemies whole Army began to pas the River, but the King continued his Retreat towards *Jassi*... Greatest part of the Town of *Jassi* has been burnt by accident.”

1686, October 28 - November 1: “Sambor, October 12... Yesterday the Queen of Poland received by an Express the News of the King’s having obtained a great Victory against the Turks and Tartars, of which her Majesty has this account; That the King finding his Troops were kept in continual Alarm, and the Foragers frequently cut off by the Enemies Parties which daily appeared on all sides of them, and understanding that the main Body of the Tartars commanded by Sultan Nuradin was advanced near to his Camp, yet without being able precisely to learn the place where they were, his Majesty caused it to be published among the Moldavians, That whoever brought him certain intelligence of them, should have a Reward of 200 Crowns; One that was acquainted with the Country, went thereupon into the Enemies Camp, and having observed it, returned, and gave the King an account, That they lay within a Mile of his Army, and that a Party of 4000 Tartars was advanced some distance from the rest... This Detachment, with the help of the Moldavian who was their Guide, came upon the Enemy before they had time to retire to their main Body, and after a sharp Dispute, entirely routed them, and took about 300 Prisoners...”

1686, November 1-4: “Lemberg, October 18... This week arrived here an Express from the Army, with the news of the Victory which the Poles obtained against the Turks and Tartars... The Army was encamped on the 12th Instant not far from a place called Peschani, between the Niester and the Pruth.”

Vienna, October 27... The Republick of Ragusa have sent Deputies hither, to pray the Emperor to receive them under his Protection, and to include them in the Peace which his Imperial Majesty shall make with the Port, that so they may be delivered from the Tyranny of the Turks, and the Tribute they have been

forced to pay them. In *Transilvania* there appears now a general disposition to cast off entirely their Engagements with the Turks, and to put themselves under the Emperor's protection, and Ambassadors are coming hither for this purpose."

1686, November 4-8: "Hamburg, November 8... The freshest advices from Poland say, That the Army of that Crown not being able to subsist no longer, in *Moldavia*, was marching back towards the Frontiers of Poland..."

1686, November 22-25: "Lemberg, October 25. The Campagne being ended, the General Officers begin to return hither...; The last advices from Sniatyn gave an account, That the King had not only quitted *Jassi*, for that it was not defensible, but had caused the several Forts, that were built to secure the passages of the great Forest of Buckovina, to be demolished; from whence people concluded, that the Forces of this Crown will not in a long time advance again so far, but that his Majesties design is to employ his Arms the next Campagne against Caminiec..."

1686, December 9-13: "Constantinople, October 4. We have already given an account of the great Confusion which the news of the taking of Buda occasioned here. Of the deposing of the great Mufti. And of the great Reform that was made in the Seraglio. That which was chiefly laid to the charge of the Mufti, was, That to please the Grand Visier Cara Mustapha, he had signed the Fetva or Resolution for the beginning the present War, against which he had before declared his Opinion. The last Week was held an extraordinary Council, at which the Grand Signior was present, to consider of the means to put the Ottoman Forces, which are now extremely broken, into a condition to oppose the farther progress of the Christian Arms. The Grand Signior offers all his Treasure to be employed in the War. The Sultana 4000 purses, of 500 Crowns each; And the chief Officers of the Seraglio offer likewise great Sums. Deputies arrived here from the Greeks of Athens, to desire leave to pay the Venetians a yearly Tribute, to free the Neighbouring Country from their Incursions."

1686, December 13-16: "Vienna, December 3... The Deputies that are here from the Republick of Ragusa to demand the Emperor's

Protection, offer a yearly Tribute of 10000 Ducats, and to put their Militia under the Command of an Imperial Governor, whom they will likewise maintain at their own charge. The Grand Visier continues to solicit a Passport from an Envoy he would send hither.”

1686, December 16-20: “Vienna, December 5. The Grand Visier being sensible that the Affairs of the Ottoman Empire are at present in such a condition, that nothing but a speedy Peace can restore them, has made several Efforts to dispose this Court to agree to a Conference for that purpose...”

1686, December 23-27: “Vienna, December 8... The Deputies from the Prince and States of *Transilvania*, as well as those from the Republick of Ragusa, continue their Conferences with the Imperial Ministers, to remove the difficulties which hitherto hinder the Conclusion of their Negotiations...”

1686, December 27-30: “Lemberg, November 29... An Envoy is arrived here from the Cham of Tartary, accompanied with Deputies from the Prince of *Valachia*, to treat about the exchange of Prisoners taken during the last Campagne.”

1687

1687 (1686 in newspaper), February 14-17: “Leghorne. February 3. This week arived here a Merchant Ship from Smirna, by which we have advice, that the Grand Signior had received an account by the Expresses dispatched by the Grand Visier from the Belgrade, that the Ouvertures he had made in order to a Peace, had been rejected by the Imperialists, who had even refused to grant a Passport for the Ambassador he had proposed to send to Vienna; That this News had very much disturbed him, and made him resolve to remove to Adrianople, fearing it would occasion some new disorder at Constantinople, where the People were kept in their Duty, by nothing more than the hopes they had of a Peace; And that to satisfy them the Grand Signior had again declared, that he will command in Person his Army in Hungary in next Campagne. By another Vessel arrived from Alexandria, we are informed that they left in that Port four great Ships ready to sail to Constantinople, on which were embarked the new Levies that had been made in those Parts, and some Ammunition and Provisions.”

1687 (1686 in newspaper), February 17-21: “Lemburgh, January 25... The Turks having provided a great Convoy of Provisions in *Moldavia*, a Body of Tartars was ordered to conduct it to Caminie, but in their march between that place and Chocxin, they were met by the Cossacks, commanded by General Mohila, who defeated the Enemy, and took 200 Wagons Laden with provisions...”

1687 (1686 in newspaper), February 21-24: “Vienna, February 13... “The last Advices from the Turkish Territories said the Grand Visier was still at Belgrade, but that he had Orders to repair to Adrianople, to attend the Grand Signior upon his Arrival there: And that this Minister judging the Turks would not be able to make Head against the Christian Army the next Campagne, designs to post himself advantageously on the other side of the Theysse, and on the Frontiers of *Transilvania*, to keep the Transilvanians in their ancient Engagements with the Port, and to draw the Imperialists unto the Upper Hungary, where he thinks they will suffer very much, for want of the conveniency of being supplied with Provisions by the Danube...”

- 1687 (1686 in newspaper), March 7-10:** “Leghorne, February 15: By a Vessel arrived in this Port from Constantinople we have advice, That the Grand Signior was at Adrianople, and that it was still given out (to encourage the Soldiery) that he will the next campagne command in Person his Forces in Hungary...”
- 1687 (1686 in newspaper), March 10-14:** “Brussels, March 14... The Letters from Vienna of the 2nd Instant tell us... That the Prince of *Transilvania* had in part performed the Agreement he made with General Caraffa, about the Contributions he is to pay in lieu of Winter-quarters; but he absolutely refuses to put himself under the Emperor’s Protection, till he sees the Success of the next Campagne...”
- 1687 (1686 in newspaper), March 14-17:** “Venice, March 8... We have Letters from Constantinople of the 4th of the last month, which give an Account, That... the Transilvanians not sending their annual Tribute made them doubt of their Fidelity.”
- 1687 (1686 in newspaper), March 21-26:** “The Grand Signior (Mehmed IV – n.) continues his Hunting, and cannot be prevailed with to return to this City, to the great discontent of his People. The Visier Azem, who remains at Belgrade, presses for Money: The Grand Signior had ordered him a Supply of 1000 Purses, and 300 for the Janisaries, but before’twas sent away he commanded half of it to be stopt for his own immediate Service. The Grand Signior intends to lay a Tax upon all his great Officers, and the Rich Merchants his Subjects, for the Supporting the Expences of the next Campagne, for which great Preparations are making, and Officers aer employed in all the Provinces of this Empire to raise Men, but the great Aversion the People have to the War, is the reason their Levies advance very slowly.”
- 1687, April 25-28:** “Venice, April 19... The Letters from Constantinople of the 20th of February, of which we gave some account in last, tell us farther, That the Caimacam to raise money for the War, had sent to all the rich Musselmen, to require them to assist the Grand Signior according to their several Circumstances, fixing at the same

time the Sums that were expected of them, by which means 6000 Purses had been already raised at Constantinople, and it's not doubted but the same method will be taken through the whole Ottoman Empire; That the Caimacam made likewise his utmost Efforts to raise Men, and that a Bustangee having desired to be excused from being sent to the War, in regard his Education had not qualified him for that sort of Service, had, after receiving 500 Drubs, been obliged to comply with the Grand Signior's Command; And that another, who pretended to such extreme Poverty that he was not able to provide any one part of his Necessaries for the War, had been sent to the Gallies. And that Officers had been dispatched into all Provinces, to hasten the Levies which the Bassa's have Orders to make within their respective Governments. These Letters add, That the Caimacam had sent for the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople, and had obliged him to write to the Patriarch of Moscovy, to endeavor by his means to divert the Czars from their resolution of entering into the War against the Grand Signior, for that the Turks upon the first Act of Hostility committed by the Moscovite Forces, would revenge it upon all the Greeks within the Ottoman Dominions..."

"Dantzick, April 15. The Letters from Lemberg of the 2nd Instant tell us, they had received advice by the way of *Valachia*, that the Cham of Tartary had, at the instance of Grand Signior, notwithstanding the great need he has of his Troops to defend his own Countries against the Moscovites, resolved to send a considerable Body of Tartars under the command of Sultan Galga, to join the Ottoman Forces in Hungary the next Campagne..."

1687, May 30 - June 2: "Cologne, June 2... They write from *Transilvania*, that Prince Abaffi had declared to the States of that Country, that it was their Interest to endeavor to maintain a Neutrality in the present War between the Emperor and the Turks."

1687, July 14-18: "Warsaw, June 20... The King being now returned to Jawarow, applies himself to give directions concerning the march of the Army, as soon as it shall be all assembled... It does not yet appear, what shall be the first enterprize at the opening of the Campagne, some will have it, that it is intended that part of the

Army shall march again into *Walachia*, whilst the other part is employed in blocking up *Caminiec*.”

1687, August 4-8: “Constantinople, June 2. Notwithstanding that all diligence hath been used to draw Recruits out of the several Governments in Asia and Africa, to serve in the Armies this Campagne; it does not appear to have had any great effect hitherto, since we cannot find, that there has anyet passed by this place (which has been the great *Randezvous*) above 15500 Men, whereof there was 1500 only raised out of that vast Tract of Land which makes up the Lesser Asia: And of these the distribution has been made of 3000 into the *Morea*, with the like number to the Islands in the Archipelago; 6000 have been sent for Hungary, and the remainder are gone by the way of the Black Sea for *Bessarabia*, a Province between the *Niester* and the mouth of the *Danube*...”

1687, October 6-10: “Vienna, October 2... The Envoy of *Transilvania* has been very industrious to deprecate their lying too heavy upon those Countries, sometimes representing, that for as many Germans as should be sent into *Transilvania*, they were threatned on the other side, that they must provide Quarters for as many Turks, which would be the Ruine of that Country; and he did not think they had deserved so ill of the Emperor, since he believed the Emperor ought to be less offended with their Neutrality than the Ottoman Court; not only because he had been more prosperous so as not to need their Assistance, but also because the *Transilvanians* had of late years more visible Engagements with and Dependences on the Port...”

1687, November 28-December 1: “Vienna, November 20... The Duke of Lorrain is suddenly expected back, having concluded a very advantageous Treaty in *Transilvania*, the Particulars whereof are according to the following Extract. I. *Transilvania* submits to receive Imperial Troops into *Hermanstat*, *Clausemberg*, *Zaswaros*, *Szaszebes*, *Bistriz*, *Monastor*, *Weissembourg*, *Deva*, *Wisserkel*, and *Dovis*, and no other place, unless it be by a New Treaty. II The Principality shall furnish to the Troops 66000 Measures of Wheat, 1980 Tun of Flesh... XIII. The Prince may send to the Port to

justify himself in these his Proceedings; and that whenever a Peace shall be concluded with the Turk, all things shall continue upon the Foot of the Treaty made at Vienna by the Envoy Julajj...”

1687, December 19-22: “On the 6th Instant Advice was brought to Presburgh, That on the 23rd past, the Bassa of Agria, accompanied with Three of his Principal Officers richly attired, came into the Camp, in order to Treat of a Surrender; for whose Security there were Three Officers sent as Pledges into the Town, till these following Articles were agreed on...”

1687, December 29 - January 2 (1688): “Vienna, December 21... There are two Envoys at Presbourg from the Prince of *Moldavia*, sent to demand the assistance of some German Regiments under the Command of such Officer as the Emperor shall please to set over them, which he engages to mount and recruit, and to join his own Forces with them to act in concert against the Turks; and as a Pledge of his sincere Intentions, he offers his Eldest Son to be left at Vienna...”

1688

1688 (1687 in newspaper), January 23-26: “Constantinople, November 16. Since the Armies arrival here, there seems to be no other form of Government but their good pleasure, which sways also their Creature the new Visier. The Janisaries and Spahis act by consent, having sworn to stand one by the other. Last week the Janisaries turned off their Aga, and would have a new one out of the Serail, so the Sword Bearer of the present Grand Signior is made Janifer Aga, for they might govern...”

1688 (1687 in newspaper), January 26-30: “Vienna, January 18... The Deputies of *Moldavia* are very forward in offering the Assistance of those Countries, to send Supplies either of Horses or Provisions: Commisioners are appointed to receive their Proposals, and to examine and report of what use they might be...”

1688 (1687 in newspaper), March 8-12: “We hear that the Prince of *Walachia* was very busy in raising Men, and providing Stores, without declaring to what end all these Preparations are made; and keeping it still in suspense, whetherhe will join with the Emperor, or stick to his former Engagements with the Turks...”

1688 (1687 in newspaper), March 12-15: “Vienna, March 7... They write from *Transilvania*, that Count Teleky, having received all necessary Powers, had concented to such Regulations as were proposed for the more convenient Substance of the Troops. The Bishop of Nicolopis is come hither from *Valachia*, to signifie that Prince’s Desires to join with the Emperor to oppose the Turks, in case he may be assisted with 5 Regiments and a Train of Artillery to be employed towards the Danube, to prevent the Enemies passing that River and to over-run his Country. He is dispatched with a fair Answer...”

1688 (1687 in newspaper), March 19-22: “Venice, March 12. By a Vessel arrived from Smirna in 22 days, we are informed, That Advice was come thither of the Grand Visier’s marching away from Constantinople with 20000 Men towards Belgrade; And that the

Grand Signior was preparing to go to Adrianople, whither the like number of the Assiatick Troops were expected to follow him... The same Letters <from Port Leone of the 2nd of February - n.> add, That a Deputy was arrived at Athens from Salonicki, or the old Thessalonica, the Archiepiscopal See of Macedonia, to declare the Inclinations of that People to throw off the Ottoman Yoke, who had been sent back with all Encouragements, and a Present of a Gold Chain and Medal..."

1688, March 29-April 2: "Cologne, March 28... The same Advices <from Hungary - n.> add, That General Caraffa had ordered three Regiments of Horse to march towards Cronstadt to join with the Hospodars of *Valachia* and *Moldavia* in case that persisted in their resolution of putting themselves under the Emperor's Protection, and declaring against the Turks..."

1688, April 5-9: "Constantinople, January 9. The disorders which have for several Months disturbed this City are at last quieted, the Shops are again opened, and the Commerce begins to be restored as the troops march from hence: The Months of November and December were wholly employed in paying them their Arrears and distributing the Donative usual at every Coronation. This Expencc amounted to above 10 Millions, which was raised by a Tax imposed upon particular Persons according to the Arbitrary Estimation that was made of what they were worth, and was exacted with such rigor, that a great many Families were reduced to an extreme misery.

The Grand Signior Commanded that the Troops, so soon they had received what was due to them, should march leasurly, some towards Hungary, and the rest to the Morea, which Order was at first readily obeyed, but about the middle of the last month some of the most mutinous began to assemble again declaring they would not stir from hence till they had received satisfaction upon several fresh Complaints they had formed... The Grand Visier fearing their arrival would produce new Troubles, especially if they should join with those here that had begun to desobey his Orders, sent a positive Command to the latter upon pain of Death to march immediately towards Hungary... The Grand Signior published

afterwards an Order, grounded upon the Advice of the Mufti, wherein it was declared, That all those who refused to repair to the Army and to obey their Commanders , as well as all deserters, should be treated as common Enemies, and that it should be free for all Persons to kill them. The public Quiet being by this means in great measure restored...

Constantinople, January 31... The 16th Instant Sir William Tranball, Ambassador of His Majesty of Great Britain, had his Audience of the Grand Visier; the Ceremony whereof was the manner following: His Excellency set out about Noon, being attended by all the English merchants, as also the Venetians and Germans, who are under his Protection... First went Six Janisaries belonging to his Excellency's House...; and then his Excellency..., his Secretary, and all the Merchants.... The Audience lasted about half an hour..."

1688, April 9-12: "Vienna. April 1...According to the last Advices from *Transilvania*, General Caraffa continued at Hermanstat, where an Envoy arrived the 6th of the last month from the Prince of *Valachia*, but with what Commission was not known...;

Venice, April 3. On Monday last arrived here a Vessel, in 20 days from Constantinople, bringing Letters of the sixth of the last Month, which give the following Account;

The Calm which succeeded the Inauguration of our new Sultan, was of a short continuance, through the insupportable Insolence of the Turbassi, who are the Heads of the Squadrons of the Janisaries that were established by the Chiaus Bassa, before he was made Grand Visier, in their March hither, when under pretence of coming to demand their pay, they designed the great Revolution that afterwards happened in this Governement. For these Men, usurping the Imperial Authority, disposed at their pleasure of all the publick Offices and Employments; and, by their Arrogance and Instability, made it notorious, that instead of redressing the former miscarriages, nothing but Disorder and Confusion was to be expected for the future. The Grand Visier, to remedy these growing Mischiess, thought to break the Faction by sending the chief Supporters of it to several Employments, far distant from hence; but they imagining the design, would not accept of any he offered

them. This not succeeding, the Visier resolved to take off those who had been set up by the sole Authority of the Turbassi, but herein likewise he met with Difficulties which he could not overcome; and one of these Officers, named Tetfagi, was so bold, that going to the Visier he threatened him in case he proceeded in his contrivances against the Turbassi, that they would cut him in pieces; The Visier answered very mildly, and endeavouring to divert the storm he foresaw, began to think of retiring from that Employment; And accordingly having consulted with some of his Friends resigned the Seal of his Office into the hands of the Mufty, wherein it is thought he committed a great Error, for that he thereby deprived himself of the Respect the Turks naturally bear to the Person that is invested with it: After which he sent for the Aga of the Janisaries and some others, who though they had been also elected by the Turbassi, yet did not approve of their proceedings, and advising with them what was farther to be done, the Aga promised to remove Tetfagi out of the way, who was become the Head of the Rebellion; In the mean time the Mutiniers perceiving the Visier acted by the Advice of the Caimacan Cuperli his Kipsman, resolved in the first place to shew their resentment against him, but the Visier prevented it by sending him to the Dardanelli, which increased their Animosity against the Visier. The Aga of the Janisaries executed what he had promised by the Death of Tetfagi on the 29th of February, of which being accompanied with a great many Officers, and between 4 or 5000 Janisaries, he carried himself the News to the Grand Visier, but coming afterwards into the Market Place where the rest of the Janisaries, were assembled, these began to murmur, and being animated by the Turbassi, fell upon their Aga and killed him; charging him with the Death of their former Aga his immediate Predecessor; And at the same time chose one of the Turbassi Achmet Aga to be Aga of the Janisaries, with a Resolution to cut off the Visier, and their New Sultan, and to set up in his place Mustapha, Son of the Deposed Mehmet, which under hand was promoted by the Sultanness Mother of Mustapha, with a promise of a Donative of 2000 Purses. In this heat they went to the House of the Grand Visier, who searing their insolence, had before sent to the Captain Bassa to come with a good number of the Leventi to his assistance; The Bassa came alone, his Men being dispersed, and

advised the Visier to retire into the Seraglio, which he would not content to; And now the Janisaries began to force the Visier House who at first made some little Resistance, and with his own hand killed one or two of the Rebels, which only served to provoke the rest the more, who at last killed the Visier, wounded his Wife, the Daughter of old Cuperli, and plundered his House; after which they went to the House of the Treasurer and other Rich Men, and to the Chief Shops, which they likewise Plundered. They continued these Violences all Monday the second of March, which the Inhabitants not being able to bear, on Tuesday Morning they went in a considerable ... to the Seraglio, at which the Grand Signior was at first greatly affrighted of the Turbassi, and that the Rebels should be punished according to their Desert, he caused the great Standard of Mahomet to be planted before the Gate of the Seraglio; whereupon, in less than three hours time, there assembled together above 100000 armed Men, who fell upon the Turbassi and their Followers, and flew a great many of them, and continued in Arms till Wednesday Evening, when the Standard was again taken. Since that time, till the writing of this Letter, there have been every day several put to Death, and many drowned; and it cannot yet be known where these disorders will end. Nifangi Ismael Bassa is declared Grand Visier, but being a man of 75 years, of little spirit, and incapable besides of managing the affairs of the War, it's believed he will be given to the Caymacan Cuperli, if he will accept of it. To this Account the Master of the Vessel, who came from Constantinople the eighth of March adds, That at this departure the City was on Fire in several places, That above 4000 Houses, with the Custom-house, and several Magazines of Provisions, brought from Alexandria, and designed for the War had been burnt: That in this Confusion a great many Slaves had escaped, and that above 300 were got into the House of the French Ambassador. That 20000 new raised Men being sent towards Belgrade, greatest part of them had differed in their March. That the new Imposition of a Sequin upon every Chimney occasioned a great dissatisfaction among the people. And that 4000 Horse, under the command of a Bassa, were advancing towards Constantinople, with a design to place Mustapha, the Son of Mahomet, upon the Throne. By a Vessel arrived from Cyprus we are informed, That the affairs

of that Island are likewise in great Confusion, and that the Inhabitants had made themselves Masters of Nicosia, a place of considerable Strength.

The Nobility have been assembled since Tuesday last, in order to the Election of a new Doge, and it's not doubted but they will choose the Captain General Morosini."

1688, April 16-19: "Venice, April 3... The People of Albania, who are in number about 120000 Souls, among whom there are very few Turks, seem likewise very much inclined to throw off the Ottoman Yoke; This Province is 170 miles in length, extending from Antivari to Vallona..."

1688, April 19-23: "Constantinople, February 27 - March 8, 1688. You had an account in our last of the 31st of January, of the state of things here, and that the Soldiers in this City began to be very mutinous again, and to cabal against the Visier. Since that (their Suspicions daily increasing, upon Changes made of the Janisar-Aga, and several other Officers) the chief Mutiniers met at the Visier's House, and with Menaces and greater Insolences than formerly, demanded the remove of Kuperli the Caimacan, saying, That he was as bad a Man as his Father, who had spilt to much Blood, and ruined the Empire: The Visier thinking himself unable to resist these People, seemed to concur with them in all they asked, and ordered a Galley immediately to transport Kuperly to the Castie of the Dardanelli; and did not only, at their desire, put out several other Officers, and give the chief of the Rebels their Places, but also renewed a Solemn Oath with them, to stand by them and never to the their Enemy; and the Spahi's and Janisaries took a like Oats to stand by each other. The Visier had now put out the Horses Tails, the usual Sign of their approaching march into the Field, but, having been forced to remove his Brother-in-Law Kuperli, and, having no Body, that, in his Absence, he could trust in a Place of so great Importance more safely then his own Kia (one Shaban Aga) he designed to make him Caimacan, and to make Zulficar Effendi (late Chiaus Pachi, who had been turned out by these Mutiniers) his own Kia,: Which Tetsagi, (the activest and ablest Head of the rebels) hearing, he told the Visier to his Face, That if he

made that man his Kia, he would kill him in his Prefence. The Visier still dissembled these Affronts, as well as many others, till these Mutiniers, by having projected a new Tax of a Sequin to be paid yearly for every Chimney (though for popularity it was ordered, that the rich should pay for the poor), as well as by quartering of Soldiers, levying of Moneys by extraordinary ways, and several Violences committed, had rendered themselves universally odious; and then he resolved of executing their destruction, which had been before contrived between him and Kuperli and to this purpose he prevailed with the new Janisar Aga to concur with him: Accordingly, on Sunday the 19th Instant in the Morning, a Hattesherriss, or Imperial Order, under the Grand Signior's Hand, was sent to the Janisar Aga, who, assembling all the chief Officers, read it to them to this effect; That whereas the Soldiers, having lain under many Grievances, and long Arrears of their Pay, had chosen some of their Body to obtain a redress there; which having been granted to them, and they fully satisfied in all their just Demands, their Duty was now to be Obedient to their Commanders, and to all such as the Sultan should appoint their Officers, and not to meddle in Affairs relating to the Government; and that whosoever were refractory should be punished as Rebels.

The Janisar Aga asked them, Whether they would be Obedient to the Imperial Command To which the Officers (for it was only the inferior Soldiers, who joined with the Mutiniers) answered Yes: But Tetfagi cried out, That he was a Villain and a Rafeal that regarded this Order; Whereupon the Janisar Aga calling him Infidel and Traitor, caused, him to be carried into an Inner Room, where he was killed, and his Body thrown out before the Gate. After which, the Janisar Aga went to the Visier, to give him an account of what was done, who was well fatisfied, thinking the Business ended, this chief Man, who kept the Janisaries and Spahi's united; and presently sent the Tefterdar (or chief Treasurer) to Seal up his House, in order to the Confiscation of his Estate...;

In some of the Shops of the City, four of these Janisaries took away several Handkerchiefs, and other small things that were there to be sold; upon which, an Emir (which is one of their Religious Men, who pretending to be of the Race of Mahomet, wear green Turbans, the color of the Propfet) encouraging the Shop-keepers, they sell on

them and killed two of them, and the Emir putting ... Linten Cloth on a Stick; and lifting it up, cried, let all true Musselmen come to the Seraglio, and entreat the Grand Signior to put out the Prophet's Standard, and destroy these Rebels. Upon this, grate number of the Citizens got together, and went to the Seraglio, which encouraged the Grand Signior and those within; and about Noon the Standard was set up, and proclaimed in the Streets: The Reverence paid to this brought an incredible Concourse of people; for whoever repairs not to it, is by the Law an Infidel, and ipso facto divorced from his Wife; and persons of all of Conscience to shew their Obedience by a personal appearance, though they are not able to serve. Then a Sheick spoke from the Seraglio Wall to the people, and asked them thrice, if they were content with their present Emperor? To which, with three great Shoots, they answered Yes, Let the Sultan lives, and the Rebels be destroyed. So Orders were given to seize them, and they found 13 of them and out them to pieces, the rest having sled and did themselves. The Mufti also was changed, as being united with the Mutineers, and he that was lately deposed, restored. All that night great number of the people remained about the Seraglio but the next day (Tuesday the 21st) all was quiet as it nothing had happened; only Proclamation was made to search for the Rebels."

1688, April: Vienna. During these transactions in *Transilvania*, the Hospodar of *Wallachia* has likewise received Chauox from the Port, in order to induce him not to listen to any Proposals that may be made to him on the behalt of his Imperial Majesty. But as in the present juncture it would be extreamly advantageous for the Emperour to engage this Prince in his Interests, he has also dispatched an able and understanding person to him, to represent to him that he will sooner find his safety with him than with the Other, and causes advantageous Conditions to be offered to him, in case he will joyn his Troups to his. The Hospodar is said to be at a loss where to fix and that he has not as yet declared which side he will Espouse. In the mean while he has given our several Commissions for the making of new Leavies, but his Money falling short, he has used all manner of means for the supplying that want, so far as to pawn his Jewells which he has sent into Poland for that purpose. It

is said he will have twenty five thousand Men on Foot before the opening of the campaign; which will go a great way towards turning the Balance on that side he shall declare himself, of. Some do affirm that he has privately sent a Person to the Prince of *Transilvania* to engage him to side with the Infidels: But it is unlikely that this Prince should be so ill advised as to make so false a step till such time as that he sees the Grand Signior take the field in Person; For as long as that he lies Skulking in some Corner of his Seraglio, and there trembling Expects what will be the Events of the War, these two Princes will themselves undoubtedly tremble, and not dare to trust in the Promises of a Grand Visier, or of some Bassa whose ill concerted Orders would draw upon them their absolute Ruine... *Wallachia* lying on the North-East of *Transilvania*, along and on the North of the Danube, was called Petty and Transalpina for the distingrshing it from *Moldavia*. It is said to have derrived its name of *Wallachia* from one Flaccus, sent thither by Trajan with thirty thousand men, who staid here, and having been then called Flaccia and since *Wallachia* by Corruption. It is wated with a great Number of Rivers; some of its Montains have large Mines of Gold, and its Horses are by many accounted... in Europa. Its Principal City is Tergowis, which is situated in the forty Seaventh Degree, and which is the hospodars residence, He being also sometimes called Vaivode, that is to say, Head of Troups. This prince did formerly pay Homage to the kings of Hungary, which giving the Emperour a sufficient Title, it is a Reason to further authrize this Account. These Princes have also paid Homage to the Kings of Poland; but for some time past they depended on the Grand Signior, to whom they paid a hundred and twenty thousand Livres of Annual Tribute.

It is the like with *Moldavia*, on which the River Moldaw has conferred its name, but has sometimes been known by that of *Great-Wallachia*, and of *Wallachia-Cisalpina*. This Country is rich in Wax and Honey, out of which it raises every Year above two hundred thousand Crawns, only for the Prince's tenths; there are several heaps of stones which are said to have been set up by order of Darius Kingof Persia, who made War upon the Scythias. Its Capital Cities are Yasi, and Sockow. Ghoczin near the Niceter, is the Place where a Polish Army was defeated under King Sigismond

Augustus; and where King John Sobieski a little before his Election, did over the Turks gain a Victory, the most Memorable of our Age. The Eastern part, called Bessarabia, butes upon the Black-Sea, and belongs to the Grand Signior, who is Master of the Mouths of the Danube and the Niceter, and who did take all possible means to subject those of the Nieper, and entirely subject the rich Province of the Ukrain. Here is also the lake Obidoro, so called, as some say, from the name of Ovid, who by Augustus was confined to the Country of the Geres, Inhabitants of those Parts: Whence the City of Tomi is believed not to be far distant, being a Place that Poet so often mentions, and which Ptolomey places in Lower-Mysia. The Champain of Budziacch is twelve Leagnes in Length, Ten in Breadth, is possessed by the Dobruck-Tartary, who are the greatest Robbers of all those Parts. They said to amount to above 15000. They inhabit the Country round about Braligrod. About the year 1500 a Governor of *Moldavia*, called Ettienka (Ștefan – n.) rendered himself the Sovereign thereof, and at several times vanquished the Turks, the Lesser-Tartars, and the Polanders. His Successors have plaid there, as it were, at bo-peep, and several of them have been Massacred by their Subjects upon the Account of their Cruelties. Of a score of its Princes, which be their called Waiwodes, not two of them succeeded their Fathers. They did for some time hold of Poland, and of late of the Turk at Discretion. The Ordinary was a hundred and four score thousand Livers. The Port did from time to time augment the tribute of the Moldavians as well as that of the Wallachians, for the rendering them poor and Obedient; if it in appearance protected their Princes, who are commonly of mean Extraction, it imitated those who defend sheep and suffer Bees to live, upon the Account of the Wool and Honey they afford.”

1688, May 17-21: “Vienna, May 13. On Monday last two Expresses arrived here one after the other from the Camp before Alba Regalis, with an Account, That the Garrison... had to obtain the better Terms by an early Treaty, obliged the Three Bassa’s, that commanded there, to desire a Parly...”

1688, June 4-7: “Vienna, May 30... An Express arrived here two Days ago from *Transilvania*, with advice, That Prince Michael Abaffi, and the States of that Country, had not only renounced the Protection of the Turks, and declared that they will not pay them any more Tribute, but that they had resolved to do homage to the Emperor and to the King of Hungary, and to Incorporate themselves with the Crown, promising withal to join their Forces this Campagne with those of the Emperor, and to furnish 30000 Sacks of Oats for the subsistence of the Imperial Forces. There is to remain a German Garrison in Cronstadt, and in some other Fortresses in *Transilvania*, to hinder the Incursions of the Turks and Tartars...”

1688, June 11-14: “Vienna, June 6... The Act of Submission of the Prince and States of *Transilvania*. The Imperial Majesties returned hither this day from Luxembourg. The Duke of Lorrain, who is perfectly well again, will part from hence the 9th or 10th instant for the Army, which will Rendezvous on the 14th near Essecke. On the Fourth instant arrived here the Count de Herberstein, with the original Treaty, which General Carassa has concluded with the Prince and States of *Transilvania*, by which (as hath been said) they have renounced the Protection of the Ottoman Port, and have submitted themselves to the Emperor, and to the King of Hungary. The next day arrived here another Express from *Transilvania*, with advice, That the Inhabitants of Cronstadt had refused to obey the Orders of Prince Abaffi, requiring than to receive an Imperial Garrison; upon which some Troops had been sent to repress their Insolence; And that General Carassa, having left two Regiments of Horse, two of Dragoons, and several Regiments of Foot in *Transilvania*, under the Command of the Count de Veterani, was on his March with the rest of the Imperial Forces, that had their Winter, Quarters in that Country, and with several pieces of Cannon, towards Lippa; And this day we have an account that he had invested that Fortress, and had already raised several Batteries against it. We are told by an express from Effecks, the General Caprara, after having provided all the Frontier places with what they wanted began his March the 30th past, with 6000 Men, to attack Illocke; but at the some time we have likewise advice that the

Turks have put a Convoy into that place, and are drawing their Forces together at Belgrade, for the farther relief of it. A Party of the Garrison of Valkowar have taken, between Illocke and Peter Waradin, two Turkish Barques, which were Laden with Provisions and Ammunition, and were defended by an Aga and 24 Janisaries.

Vienna, June 6. The news about Yeghen Bassa still continues, though with alteration, That it's now said he was strangled at Sophia by the Capichi Bassa, who was sent thither for that purpose by the Grand Signior; That greatest part of the Army had thereupon Disbanded, and that the Inhabitants at Belgrade were in so grate Consternation, that they were removing further into *Turkey*; But this advice not coming from any authentick hands, needs a Confirmation. The entire Submission of *Transylvania* is as great a piece of news as has happened since the War began and since my last, it has been resolved by the Prince and States, That Cronstadt (which lies upon the Confines of *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, and is the most important Post of that Kingdom) shall receive an Imperial Garrison; To this it seems the Commonalty made some opposition, but it's not doubted the place is before this time in the hands of the Imperialists. The Turks have put a strong Convoy into Illocke, thought some days before 100 Haydukes surprised two Boats that were designed for that place with Provisions and Ammunitions."

1688, June 18-21: "Dantzick, June 14... There is a report that the Princes and States of *Moldavia* and *Valachia* are enclined to follow the example of those of *Transylvania*, and to put themselves under the Emperour's Protection."

1688, July 23-26: "Constantinople, May 30. The apprehensions and fears encrease here daily upon the news of the Imperialists designing to besiege Belgrade; there being nothing (in case they should become Masters of that place) to hinder their marching hither, but the scarcity of provisions in so desert and ruined a Country. The confusions are also very great in almost all other places of the Grand Signior's Dominions..."

1688, July 26-30: "Vienna, July 18... The Deputies from *Valachia* have had Audience of the Emperors; under whose Protection it's said the

Prince and States of that Country do offer to put themselves, with a Promise to employ their Arms against the Infidels, according to such Orders as they shall receive from his Imperial Majesty...”

1688, August 2-6: “Vienna, July 25... Several Conferences have been held with the Deputies of *Valachia*, and it’s said a Treaty is concluded with them, by which the Prince and States of that Country do put themselves under the Protection of the Emperor, and in acknowledgment thereof are to pay yearly 100 thousand Crowns to his Imperial Majesty, upon condition that the present Hospodar, or Prince, and his Heirs Males, be maintained in the Government of that Principality, and the States in their just Rights and Privileges...”

1688, August 6-9: “Vienna, August 1... The Bishop of Nicopolis is returned to *Valachia*, to demand farther Instructions, as well as a more ample Power, of the Prince and States of that Country, for the finishing the Treaty with this Court: In the mean time the two other Deputies of *Valachia* remain here, and continue their Conferences with the Imperial Commissioners.”

1688, August 9-13: “Brussels, August 13. Our last Letters from Vienna are of the first instant; They give an account..., that a very considerable Progress has been made towards the Conclusion of the Treaty with the Deputies of *Valachia*, with whom the Cardinal de Collonitz, and the Counts de Wallenstein, de Kinski, and Straetinan, the Emperor’s Commissioners, have on that subject had several Conferences.”

1688, August 13-16: “Vienna, August 5... It is not the Bishop of Nicopolis, but another of the Deputies, that is returned to *Valachia*, to desire a more ample Power; And the mean time the said Bishop and his Colleague continue their Conferences with the Imperial Commissioners; It is not doubted if Belgrade be taken, but the Treaty with them will be quickly concluded.”

1688, August 20-23: “Constantinople, June 19. The last week a Council was held here, where a Resolution was taken to send Letters to the

Emperor; In which the Grand Signior, after the notice of his coming to the Throne, declares, That whereas the ancient Amity and Friendship between the two Empires, had been broken during the Reign of his Predecessor; He did by no means approve of the Measures that were then taken, and God had punished the Authors of that War: That he for his part was of other Dispositions; That he considered the Emperor as his Neighbour, and was desirous to renew the former Friendship, and to establish a firm and lasting Peace with him.

The Persons chosen to carry them, are Zulficat Effendi, (who was lately Chiaus Bachi, but turned out by the Giurba's when they Govern'd) and Mauro Cordato, who is joined with the other as being a Man of Rufiness. They will carry about 60 Persons in their Train, one half in the Turkish, and the other in the Grecian Habir, and will set out about 12 or 15 days hence, and made arrive in 25 or 30 days more at Belgrade, where it is supposed they till an Answer comes from Vienna.

The Grand Signior, who at first for several Months abstained, has lately taken 5 or 6 Women; and does often divert himself on the Water; leaving the Conduct of the publick Affairs to the Visier, while he continues chiefly to entertain himself with the Reading and Study of the Alcoran.

Yerghen Bassa is certainly made Serasquire of Hungary; Hassan Bassa, with whom he had the Contest being privately sled away. And now the Robbers of Natolia are coming over in great numbers to join with him: One Tocmec Bolucbachi (a chit Man of these Banditi) is already come hither with 400 Men; And Tedic their Commander is not only pardoned, but made a Bassa, and is following with his Party. We shall see towards Winter what Revolutions will happen hereupon, the said Yeghen and his Followers favoring the Interests of the deposed Grand Signior and his Son. In the mean time all forts of People talk here of nothing but Changes; And the Astrologers and Fortune Tellers began to be very busie, till the following Story gave a check to them. On the 8th instant one of their Shelcks, preaching before the Visier, inveighed very earnestly against such as took upon them to spread abroad Prophecies, to the great Prejudice of the Government; Whereupon the Visier desiring to be further informed, and being told of a

certain Ragusean Jew, who kept a Shop in Stambol, and there distributed his Prophecies to all Comers, and talk'd publickly, that both the Grand Signior and Visier would in a short time be changed: He called this Man before him, and the matter being examined, and fully proved, that he had foretold they should not continue above 3 months longer, the Visier asked him, Whether he thought he might not be 3 years in stead of 3 months? He replied that could not be; For in much less time then 3 years, the Christians should drive them out of all. The Visier then demanded, If he could tell his own Fortune? To which the Jew answering, He had not yet considered of it: Then, said the Visier, I can forerel yours, that you shall be hanged presently; And accordingly gave his Orders, the Man being carried from the Visier's House, and hang'd before his own News Shop."

1688, August 27-30: "Warsaw, August 6... It's reported that the Army of this Crown will march towards *Moldavia*."

1688, September 3-6: "Vienna, August 29... They write from Segedin, That the Count de Veterani and Colonel de Patz had taken several Castles on the Confines of *Transilvania* and *Valachia*, and among others, Caranzeb and Salancar, in which there were Turkish Garrisons..."

1688, September 10-13: "Vienna, September 3... The Letters from Upper Hungary confirm the taking of Caransebes, and the strong Castle of Salancar, by the Troops under the Command of General Veterani: The Garrisons of these Fortresses were, according to their Capitulation, to retire with their Wives and Children, to Orsowa near the Danube, and accordingly a Convoy was sent with them, but the Imperialists leaving them within a Mile of the Town, where they thought them out of all danger, the Rascians inhabiting that Country, who had some days before possessed themselves of that place (putting the whole Garrison to the Sword) unknown to these Turks or their Convoy, fell upon them, and cut them all off..."

1688, September, 20-24: "Vienna, September 12... They write from Zerniz in *Valachia*, That General Veterani having sent his Infantry

and Baggage to Cronstade, he marched himself from Orsowa with the Cavalry and some Dragoons towards the Danube, and posted himself near the ruins of Trajans Bridge, where on the 19th Deputies came to him from the garrison of Novigrad, situated on the other side of the Danube, with a Compliment and a Present of Refreshments, to whom it was intimated, That if they would surrender the Place they might expect very good Conditions...”

1688, September 24-27: “Warsaw, September 11... We have Advice that the States of *Valachia* are very inclinable to put themselves under the Emperor’s Protection, as those of *Transilvania* have done...”

1688, September 27 - October 1: “Vienna, September 23. The Imperial Army decamped from Belgrade, or rather separated on the 13th Instant... A Detachment was likewise sent to join with General Veterani on the Frontiers of *Valachia*, and another towards Temeswaer, and the rest of the Imperial Forces will be put into Winter Quarters in Servia, *Transilvania* and Upper Hungary...”

1688, October 1-4: “Ratisbonne, September 27. We hear from Hungary that the Imperial Army is separated; several Regiments being sent to reinforce Prince Louis of Baden in Bosnia; And General Veterani on the Frontiers of *Valachia*; and the rest going to their Winter Quarters. The 20th Instant Te Deum was sung here with the Solemnity usual on the like occasions, for the taking of Belgrade, the Capital City of Servia, considerable for its largeness, and situation on a Hill, near the Danube and Save, which renders it very strong, and convenient for Trade. Amurat II. and Mahomet II. besieged it in the years 1442, and 1456, but unsuccessfully; Solyman II. <Süleyman the Magnificent – n.> at last took it in 1521 and it has ever since continued in the hands of the Turks, notwithstanding all the Efforts of the Christians to recover it, till now, that it has pleased God to Crown the Imperial Arms with this important conquest.”

1688, October 18-22: “Vienna, October 3. A considerable Detachement has been sent from the Imperial Army, which, according to our last

advices, was encamped at Semlyn, about three miles on this side Belgrade, to join the Forces commanded by General Veterani on the Frontiers of *Valachia*; And, it's believed, if the Season permits, they will pass the Danube and make some Attempts in Bulgaria, the People of that Country being up in Arms in great numbers..."

1688, November 1-5: "Vienna, October 24... General Veterani is returned from the Frontiers of *Valachia* to *Transilvania*, and has put his Troops into Winter Quarters..."

1688, November 15-17: "Vienna, November 4... There are two Deputies from the Prince and States of *Valachia* come as far as Cronstadt in their way hither, with Proposals of Submissio; but on several Pretences they delay their Journey to see what the Turkish Embassy will produce. The Ambassadors from the Port, do in the mean time press with great earnestness to be admitted to an Audience, which the Emperor will not grant till he has received the Answer of his Allyes upon the late Communication that was given them of the Copies of the Grand Signior and Visier's Letters..."

1688, November 19-22: "Warsaw, November 5... We hear from *Valachia*, that the Prince and States of that Country have resolved to send Deputies to Vienna, with an ample Power to treat and conclude with the Imperial Ministers upon the Ouvertures that have been lately made of putting that Country under the Emperor's Protection."

1688, November 24-26: "Vienna, November 14. The Deputies of *Valachia* are on their way hither to finish the Treaty that was set on foot some time ago, for the putting that Country under the Emperor's Protection: But the Polish minister residing here, has represented to the Imperial Ministers, that the Province of *Valachia* having been formerly under the Dominion of the Crown of Poland, the King does desire it may be reunited to that Kingdom..."

1688, December 17-20: "Vienna, December 5... We have advice of the Death of the Prince of *Valachia*, which may put some stop to the Deputation that was coming from him and the States of that

Country to finish the Treaty set on Foot some time since, about their putting themselves under the Emperor's Protection..."

1688, December 24-27: "Vienna. December 12... The Deputies of *Valachia* are at last arrived here with a numerous Train, and we hope not only to obtain of them a considerable Sum of Money in lieu of Winter Quarters, but that they will likewise Declare against the Turks..."

1688, December 31-January 3: "Vienna, December 23. On Monday last, the Deputies of *Valachia* had Audience of the Emperor and the King of Hungary; They desire some Imperial Troops may be sent thither to secure that Country against the Incursions of the Turks and Tartars; who are much dissatisfied with their present Prince, and would have Teckeley put into his place."

1689

1689 (1688 in newspaper), January 10-14: Vienna, December 26... We have advice from *Valachia*, that a great Body of Tartars was come into the Country of Budziac, with a Design to make an Incursion into *Transilvania*...

1689 (1688 in newspaper), January 22-24: “Constantinople, November 6. The Grand Visier hath prudently and happily appeased all publick Disturbances in these parts of the Ottoman Empire, by timely redressing most of the publick Grievances, that have hitherto hindred the Repose thereof. Most of the Turkish Troops are now quartered near Adrianople, who being well and punctually paid, live there in good Order and Discipline. ‘Tis reported the Army have received Orders to be in a Readiness to march this month, towards Hungary, with the grand Signior or Grand Visier; and the Stores of Provision and Forage are preparing on the Road for thei Subsistance. An Officer of great Reputation is also sent to assemble the Timariotes and fugitive Souldiers of the Countries conquered by the Emperor, whereof they design to form a Body, to reinforce the Army, which is to be further augmented by the Succours the Bassa’s of Asia have promised to bring them...”

1689 (1688 in newspaper), January 31 - February 4: “Venice, January 15... We hear from *Turkey*, that the Disorders at Constantinople were greater than ever, the People crying for Peace upon any Terms, to be freed from the Miseries they suffered; And that the Grand Visier, to keep them quiet, had assured them that they should very quickly have their desire. Great Preparations are making here for the next Campagne.”

1689, February 10-13: Constantinople, November 21. On the 16th of September arrived here the French Ambassador, who was in so much haste, that, after having seen the Caimacan, he took Post the 21st, six Horses being allowed for his small Train, and an Aga to conduct him Sophia; where he arrived on the 3rd of October, and had his publick Audience of the Visier on the 6th, and a private one two days after; His Business was to persuade him to continue the

War, and to enter into a close Alliance, Offensive, with his Master; But he was answered, that the Grand Signior had yet seen no effect of the great Promises the French King had made him; And on the 13th the Ambassador departed towards Adrianople: Whither the Grand Signior was returned from Sophia, upon News of the taking of Nissa <Nish in Serbia – n.>, leaving the Visier behind to give the necessary Orders, and to consult with the Tartar Han, and with Teckeley, what was to be done to oppose the Germans. About the middle of October, Teckeley came, with 80 Horse, to Sophia, and was received with the same Ceremony as Ambassadors usually are, but advice being brought thither of the taking of Widin, and that these Tartar Chamwas come with his Son to Necopolu, he was sent back in great haste. In the mean time the Visier, laying the blame of their late defeats upon the Serasquier Ibrahim Bassa, caused him to be strangle, and put Arab Regeb Bassa, who defended Negrepont the last Year, into his place; and to prevent a Mutiny, (which he very much apprehend) among the Soldiers, he sent away most of the Spanish and Janisaries that were left near Sophia. But while he was thus providing for his Security there, a great Party was formed against him at Adrianople, who, proceeding upon the old Turkish Maxim, of Judging by Success, easily prevailed with the Grand Signior to remove the Visier, and to advance Kuperli Ogle (who was Bassa at Scio), to that station; and accordingly Kuperli Ogle was sent for, and the Bostangi Bassa was dispatched to Sophia to take the Seals from Mustapfa the late Visier, and to bring him Prisoner to Adrianople. Some think the Tartar Cham had a great Share in this Change, by the means of the Caddies and other Lawyers whom he had engaged, and that he may have some farther design upon this Empire. The Bassa Kuperly having received the Grand Signior's Orders, passed in a Galley from Scio to Gallipoli, and then went Post to Adrianople, where being arrived he was declared Visier. This Kuperli Ogle (the younger Brother of the Famous Visier Kuperli), is esteemed a very strict and just Person, greatly skilled in their Law, and a rigid Observer of it; and is, 'tis thought, advanced to the Visierat, rather from the popular Opinion of his Integrity, than any Inclination of the Seraglio: He has already declared his intention of settling the Government according to the ancient Methods, by having always

Seven Visiers of the Bench with him, and consulting with them in publick Divan about all Matters of Importance; a thing left off many years since. What will become of the late Visier, whether he will be strangled, or only banished, is not yet known. About the end of the last month the Grand Signior's Fleet returned hither, consisting in all but of 9 Men of War, and 15 Gallies; together with the Prize of Captain Paolo's a Leghornese, and a Venetian Galley and two Briganded to the Captain Bacha, as a Present to the Grand Signior.

The French Ambassador has had a private Audience of the present Visier, and has earnestly pressed him to declare Teckelej Prince of *Valachia* and *Moldavia*, as a Reward for his great Services to the Ottoman empire; but we do not hear that he has yet received any more Encouragement from this Visier than he did from his Predecessor."

1689 (1688 in newspaper), February 14-19: "Vienna, February 3. The Turkish Ambassadors are to have their Audience the 8th Instant. The Ministers of Poland and the Republick have, at the desire of the Court, sent Expresses to Warsaw, and Venice, to demand a full Power to Treat and conclude a Peace; The Instructions they have now directing them only to hear the Turkish Proposals, and to make Report thereof to their respective Masters. In the mean time, we are told, that the Emperors demands, besides the Satisfaction of his Allies, are reduced to these Heads: I. That the Port shall for ever quit all Claim and Pretention to Hungary, Croatia, and the Territories thereunto belonging. II. That Servia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, and their Dependencies, shall be yielded to the Emperor for ever. III. That the Turks shall not committ any Hostilities against *Transylvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Valachia*, they having put themselves under the Emperor's Protection..."

1689 (1688 in newspaper), February 21-25: "Vienna, February 6. The Deputies of *Valachia* have concluded the Treaty, by which the Prince and States of that Country do put themselves under the Emperor's Protection, and promise to pay his Imperial Majesty a yearly Tribute of 50000 Crowns..."

- 1689 (1688 in newspaper), March 4-7:** “Vienna, February 20... We have an Account, that the Prince and States of *Transilvania* have not only promised to furnish the Imperial Troops quartered there, with Provisions, but have likewise resolved, that the Militia of that Country shall join with them for their defence against the Invasion of the Turks and Tartars...”
- 1689, March 25-28:** “Vienna, March 17... On the 12th Instant another Conference was held with the Turkish Envoys, at which the Imperial Commissioners delivered the Emperor’s Answer to their last Proposals; The Substance whereof was, That the Turks should yield to his Imperial Majesty all the Countries and Places which his Arms have Conquered during this War, together with the Towns and Fortresses they are still possessed of in Hungary, with all their Dependencies; That *Transilvania* and *Valachia*, which have put themselves under the Emperor’s Protection, should be freed from the Annual Tribute they formerly paid to the Port...”
- 1689, May 13-16:** “Vienna, May 3... They write from *Valachia*, That the Cham of Tartary had sent two Sons with a great Body of his Forces, towards the Crimee, intended to remain himself in Besserabia, till he has received a farther account a farther account of the Strength and Design of the Moscovites, upon which he will either march against them, or else towards *Valachia* and *Transilvania*.”
- 1689, May 20-23:** “Warsaw, Apr. 29... They write from Lemberg, That a great Body of Tartars was marching through *Moldavia*, to conduct a Convoy of Provisions and Ammunition to Caminiec...”
- 1689, June 20-24:** “Vienna, June 12... They write from *Transilvania*, That Major-General Heusler was marched towards Cronstadt, to secure the Country on that side against the Incursions of the Tartars...”
- 1689, June 24-27:** “Vienna, June 19... The Ambassador of Poland, before his departure, gave in a Memorial, desiring, That *Moldavia* and *Valachia* might be reunited to the Crown of Poland; but he was

answered, That those Countries had voluntarily put themselves under the Emperor's Protection, and Treaties had been thereupon made; From which, his Imperial Majesty could not depart."

1689, July 1-4: "Vienna, June 26... We have certain advice, That the March of the Moscovites has obliged the Cham of Tartary, who was advanced with very considerable Forces into *Moldavia*, in order to fall into *Transilvania*, to return home with precipitation to defend his own Country..."

1689, July 4-8: "Constantinople, April 9. The French Ambassador died suddenly in the beginning of January, in the height of his Negociation for hindering a Peace with the Germans, and his Endeavors to make Teckeley Prince of *Transilvania*, whom he supplied with Money: His sudden Death, and private Burial that Evening, in his own Chapel, made the Turks think, that having made great Promises to the part, and told them many things, which they found afterwards to be false, he was fled for Fear and Shame; His Janisaries were examined, whether he was really dead; And to take of this Suspition, some days after, a solemn Funeral was made for him. On the 20th of January the Tartar Cham arrived at Adrianople, the Visier having sent his Kia with 300 Soldiers of his Guards, 20 Aga's the Chiaus Bashi with 40 Chiauses, a days Journey to meet him, and going himself, attended by his Aga, the two Generals or the Spahi, with the Spahi in the City, Two hours distance from Adrianople; where a Tent was pitched to receive the Han: The visier having reposed half an hour, the Cham approached, and the Visier met him at the Entrance of the Tent, and went before him, conducting him in, where having drunk Coffee and Sherbet they again mounted their horses, the Visier going on the Right, and the Cham on the Left, the Visiers Guards and Chiausses marching before, and the Pages and Musick following, with 300 Tartars; Being come to the Visier's Palace, he entered first, and then the Han, and while he alighted, the Visier stood at the Stair-head to receive him, and went before him to the Chamber of Audience, where the Visier sat on the Left hand, and the Cham on the Right, and having had a long discourse, they afterwards supped together; which being ended, the Visier vested him with a Sables Vests and then accompanied him to the Stair-head; The Cham mounted a

Horse, presented him, with all the Furniture, by the Visier, and was conducted to a Palace prepared for him. The next day the Visier went and visited him; And on the 23rd sent to invite him to his Audience of the Grand Signior; He was first conducted to the Seraglio, accompanied with the Visier; Which they entered at the Garden Gate, going directly to the Bostangee bashi's (or Chief Gardener's) Lodging, where they dismounted; And while they were drinking Coffee, the Visier was called to the Grand Signior, and a little after came the Capaga and Capigi Kia to conduct the Cham to the Chamber where the Grand Signior was; The Cham being entered, bowed his Head, and put down from his Throne, advancing three Steps to receive him, and saluting him with bowing his Head, and then returned to his Throne, the Cham sitting on a Stool on his Right Hand, and the Visier in the same manner on the Left; After a quarter of an hours Discourse the Cham was vested with a Sables Vest, with great Gold Buttons and Loops, and a Sable Cap, with two small Feathers on each side set in Jewels, and having taken leave he mounted a Horse furnished as for the Grand Signior himself, 40 Tartars wading a Foot 2 by 2 before him, next the Chiaus Bashi with his Chiauses, and then the Master of the Ceremonies, and after them the Cham on the Right Hand, and The Visier on the left, and behind them the Visier's Court, and then the Han's Visier, with all the Tartars two by 2, vested with Vests given them by the Grand Signior; And being with this Pomp come to the Visiers Palace-Gate, the Visier without alighting, saluted the Han, and went into his Palace with the Captain of his Guard and the Pages, and the Cham, with the rest of the Retinue, went to his Quarters, Several Consultations were held the days following about reducing Teghen Bassa, Serasquier of Hungary, and it was resolved to make a new Serasquier, to which Place one Arab Rageb Bassa was preferred and the Nesiriam or Arrierban was ordered to be raised, and some Tartars commanded by the Cham to join them. The Nephew of Teghen, a Youth of 18 years old, who was going to him with about 40 Men, was not long after taken at Philipoli, and their Heads brought to Adrianople On the 13th of February the Tartar Cham had his Audience of Leave of the Grand Signior; He was vested with a Sable Vest, and Girt with a Scimitar, Bow and Quiver set with Jewels, and presented 2 Horse with Imperial Furniture; At his return from Audience he alighted at the Visier's

Palace, where was held a great Council, the Mufti, the two Cadilesters, and Janisar Aga, and all the Chief Officers of the Janisaries, and two Aga's off the Spahi assisting ended all went away but the Musti, who staid with the Cham and Vilier till Evening; and the next day the Visier accompanie the Cham of Town, as at him first Entrance.

There came about this time 800 of the Robbers in Asia to Scutari, over-against this City, presenting their design was to serve the Grand Signior in his Wars; But it being feared that they had a Correspondence with Yeghen, above 10000 Men were sent out of this City against them, who lay 4 days in fight of them, not during to attack them and suffered them at last to march away. On the 9th of March the Heads of Yeghen and 16 of his Chief Officers were bought to Adrianople; He went with about 800 Men into Albania to, one Mahmut Beg, who commanding 4000 Men in those Mountains, received him at first very kindly, but afterwards betrayed him. This Yeghen from a Robber in Asia, made himself General of the Turkish Army, and for 18 months did what he pleased. The Port was much rejoiced at his Death, which put an end to the Rebellion in Europe; But in Natolia it succeeds nor so well, for Gedic Bassa of Sivas, an old Companion of Yegen's having got together 4500 Men, and being joined by the 800, that went from Scutari, near Bruta, sell upon the Testish Bassa, who had raised the Arrierban, routed them and killed the Testish Bassa upon the place; He makes the Cities and Great Towns pay contributions, and burns the Villages that will not furnish him with Provisions. This gives great Disturbance to the Port, it hindering any Succors coming from Asia to the War. The Visier prepares to go into the Field, and will carry the Grand Signior with him; The Design is (if Peace do not made) that the Turkish Army shall pass the Danube, and march towards Temeswaer; And that the Tartars shall enter *Transilvania*, and make Teckeley Prince of that Country; And the Han, having done this, is to succor Waradis, Gyula, and the other places the Turks are still Masters of in Upper Hungary. But their forces are very weak and Provisions mean; And the want of Money is great, for they coyn Copper Money, not worth a Tenth of the Intrinsick Value, to pay the Soldiers. It's stranger to see the misery this Empire is reduced to in so few years."

1689, September 5-9: "Vienna, August 28... General Heusler <Heissler

– n.>, who is with a Body of Troops on the Frontiers of *Transilvania* and Upper Hungary, gives an account by his Letters of the 30th past, That he had received Advice from Several Places, that the Tartars, since the retreat of Moscovites, did assemble a great Body of Forces near Budziack, which were to joyn the Turks in Hungary; And that the Hospodar of *Valachia* had received Orders from the Port to send 2000 Men of his Troops to reinforce Count Teckeley, who was encamped at Caransebes, having put a Garrison into Orsowa (which the Imperialists had abandoned) with Orders to fortify it.”

1689, September 16-19: “Constantinople, June 1. The Grand Signior and Visier departed with the Army five days since from Adrianople; It’s thought the Grand Signior will stay at Filipopoli, about 3 days Journay from Adrianople, and that the Visier will march on towards Belgrade. The Turks have made their utmost Efforts to bring an army into the Field this Summer, and have accomplished it as to number, which will amount to near 60000, besides the Assistances they expect from the Tartars, but they are all raw unexperienced Men both Officers and Soldiers...”

1689, October 21-24: “Vienna, October 16. We have an account from the Imperial Army in Servi, that Prince Louis of Baden had resolved to attack Nicopolis, Widen, and some other places situated on the Danube; in order whereunto he had directed several pieces of Cannon for Battery, with Mortars, Bombs, &c. to be sent thither by Water from Belgrade.”

1689, October 24-28: “Lemberg, September 28... Our Spies, who come back from Budziacke, report that the Cham had indeed been very sick, but that he began to recover...; and that Bathir Aga was marched with the 2 youngest Sultans towards *Moldavia*, where a great Convoy of Provisions was preparing for the relief of Caminie. But all the Letters from *Moldavia* give an account of the death of the Cham, though they say endeavours had been used to keep it secret...”

1689, November 7-11: “Warsaw. October 7... The Advices from

Moldavia say, that the Grand Visier had sent several Expresses to the Cham of Tartary, to press his sending a speedy Succor to the Ottoman Army; but that he had excused it, on pretence, that he had himself occasion for his Troops to secure his Country against the Invasion the Moscovites.”

1689, November 28 - December 2: “Vienna, November 17... The same day <27th - n.> the Count de Scheliche, who had been sent to the Prince and States of *Valachia*, returned with Deputies from them. The 28th the said Deputies had Audience of Prince Louis, but making some Difficulties about the Winter-Quarters he demanded, for the Imperial Troops, they were sent back with this Declaration, That if the States of *Valachia* did not within six days comply with what he had proposed to them, he would cause part of the Army to march that way, to force them thereunto...

Cologne, December 2... We have an account by Letters from Vienna of the 24th past, that the Prince and States of *Valachia* had agreed with Prince Louis of Baden about the Winter-Quarters he demanded; and that they had likewise obliged themselves to furnish a considerable number of Horses for the recruiting the Imperial Cavalry against the Spring. That the Imperialists had laid a Bridge over the Danube; That they were going to raise several Forts on the Frontiers of *Valachia*, to hinder the Incursions of the Tartars; and that they worked very hard on the Fortifications of Widin and Fetislau.”

1689, December 12-16: “Vienna, December 4... We hear likewise, That six German Regiments are quartered in *Valachia*, and several others on the Frontiers towards *Transilvania*... It’s said, That Count Guidoof Staremborg is to command the Emperor’s Forces in *Transilvania* this Winter; Count Veterani in *Valachia*; and General Heissler at Nissa.”

1689, December 30 - January 2: “Vienna, December 22... It is confirmed, that General Heusler is to command, this Winter, the Imperial Forces in *Valachia* and *Transilvania*... We hear from Bulgaria, that the Hospodar and States of *Valachia*, who would at first receive but three Imperial Regiments into their Country, had

finally agreed with Prince Louis of Baden to provide Quarters and Subsistence for six Regiments...”

Ratisbonne, December 14... We are told, that the Turkish Envoys at Vienna have proposed to exchange Temeswaer, Giulia, and the other places the Turks are still possessed of on that side (except Great Waradin) for Belgrade, and the Countries the Imperialists have made themselves Masters of beyond the Save; declaring, that this was the utmost they had Power to consent to. But the Imperialists seem resolved not to relinquish any of their Conquests.”

1690

1690 (1689 in newspaper), January 2-6: “Vienna, December 23. Yesterday arrived here Prince Louis of Baden from Bulgaria; having adjusted all matters with the Prince and States of *Valachia*, who have not only granted Quarters for 12 Regiments and a half, but are likewise to furnish a Sum of Money, and 15000 Horses for the remounting the Imperial Troops against the Spring...”

1690 (1689 in newspaper), January 6-9: “Vienna, December 25... The General Heusler has now the Command of the Imperial Forces in *Transilvania* and *Valachia*... The Turkish Envoys here have declared, that they are impowered, by the Instructions they received by the last Courier Mustapha Aga, to offer Temeswaer, Giula, and the other places on the River Theysse, in exchange for Belgrade, and the other Countries the Imperialists have made beyond the Save; and that if this Proposal was rejected, they could not consent to any other. But the Imperial Court seems resolved rather to continue the War, than the part with that important place...”

1690, January 16-20: “Vienna, January 6. We have an account, by Letters of the 9th past, from the Frontiers of *Valachia*, That, on the 7th, the Baron de Heusler began his march from *Transilvania* towards that Province, with the Regiments of Herbeville and Magni; that the Baron the Patz was to follow three days after with his Regiment of Cuirassiers, and that of Heusler; that a Battalion of Archinto was ordered to march at the same time from Cronstadt; and that these Forces were to joyn together, in order to put a strong Garrison into *Bugarest*, a very large and well built City, the Residence of the Hospodar of *Valachia*, within 12 Miles of the Danube; where there are to remain 7 Imperial Regiments, during the Winter: The other Regiments, that have suffered more by the Fatigues of the last Campagne, will be quartered in such places as are the least exposed to the Incursions of the Tartars; and for their greater Security, General Heusler had ordered the Passages of the River Aluta, and some other Posts, to be fortified. The Baron de Patz is to remain with General Heusler at *Bugarest*, but his new Regiment of Dragoons, with five Troops of Baden, are to return to

Transilvania, to join the five Regiments that are to continue at Cronstad...

Augsburg, January 6... The Imperialists have already raised 600000 Florins out of *Valachia*, and proportionably from Servia, Bulgaria, and Albania. There are 7 Imperial Regiments quartered at *Bugarest*, the chief Residence of the Prince of *Valachia*."

- 1690 (1689 in newspaper), February 20-24:** "Warsaw, January 20... We have advice from *Moldavia*, that Mustapha Bassa had made a great Provision at *Jassi* for the Relief of Caminieci, and that he expected Sultan Nuradin with 6000 Tartars to conduct this Convoy thither; which the Troops of this Kingdom are not at present in a condition to oppose...
Cologne, February 2... There is a report, that the Tartars have made a great Incursion into *Valachia*."

- 1690 (1689 in newspaper), February 24-27:** "Vienna, February 16... Fresh Advices from the Frontiers of *Valachia* say, That General Heusler had quitted *Bugarest*, the Capital City of that Province, and was retired with the Imperial Troops (whose Quarters on that side lay too open to the Tartars) towards the Frontiers of *Transilvania*, where he had ordered them to Encamp..."

- 1690 (1689 in newspaper), February 27 - March 3:** "Vienna, February 23. We have now certain advice, that General Heusler has quitted *Valachia*; He retired from *Bugarest* the chief City of that Province with four Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, and two of Foot, to Campo Longo on the Frontiers of *Transilvania*, where he staid till the first of this Month expecting the Money and Provisions which the Hospodar of *Valachia* is by the late Agreement to furnish for the subsistence of the Imperial Forces, but seeing no likelihood of his complying therewith, he marched on the ad farther into *Transilvania*. In his march from *Bugarest* he sent a Cornet with 24 Horse to protect a Greek Convent from being troubled by his Soldiers, who were met by 300 Tartars, and after a stout resistance were all of them cut off except seven, of which number was the Officer that commanded the Party; These got to the Convent, and having quitted their Horses, defended themselves in a little Tower till night, when they returned to their Camp..."

- 1690 (1689 in newspaper), March 10-13:** “Vienna, March 5... General Heusler was at Cronstadt in *Transilvania*; but intended to march again into *Valachia*, to oblige the Prince and States of that Country to make good their late Agreement with Prince Louis, by which they are to furnish a certain number of Horses for the use of the Imperial Troops, and Provisions, or Money in lieu there of, for their Subsistence.”
- 1690 (1689 in newspaper), March 13-17:** “Constantinople, January 9. Since the Advancement of Mustapha Kuperli Oglu, to the Visierate here has been made a great alteration of Officers, as is usual in such Changes... The French Ambassador is still at Adrianople, endeavouring all he can to hinder a Peace; which the late Visier was very much bent upon; but the inclinations of this are not yet known: At present his chief Care seems to be to recover *Valachia*, for should the Germans make themselves Masters of that Country, and of the Mouth of the Danube, this City would be greatly straitned for Provisions, a considerable part whereof is furnished from thence; and therefore all the Forces the Turks have in Europe on one side, and the Tartars on the other, are marching to force the Germans to quit their Province...”
- 1690 (1689 in newspaper), March 20-24:** “Vienna, March 16... They write from *Transilvania*, that the Prince of *Moldavia* had sent two of his Chief Officers to General Heusler (who Commands the Imperial Forces on that side) to demand the Emperor Protection, offering in case the same was granted, to furnish a certain number of Horses for remounting the Imperial Cavalry, with 500 Oxen, and 50 Purses each containing 500 Dollars, and that they would remain Hostages for the performance thereof...”
- 1690, April 14-17:** “Vienna, April 9... We have advice, that 150 Valachian Families are escaped from Lypordian, a Turkish Territory, and are come to Novi on the River Unna, desiring the Emperor’s protection...”
- 1690, May 1-5:** “Vienna, April 27. Since the Death of the Prince of *Transilvania*, the Baron Heusler has taken upon him that

Government, till the Emperor shall confirm the Succession to the young Prince, which the Envoy that is now here from that Country does strongly solicit...”

1690, July 24-28: “Vienna, July 16. Prince Louis of Baden will part from hence in 3 or 4 days to Command the Imperial Army in Bulgaria; from whence we hear, That the Major General Count de Trautmansdorf having received advice, That Count Teckeley advanced with a Body of Turks and Tartars towards Widin, in order to make some attempt upon that place, he decamped from Ftetslau, with the Troops that lay posted there under his Command, and marched towards the Enemy, who upon notice of it, repassed the Danube, and retired into Valaquia.”

1690, July 28-31: “Vienna, July 21... The Letters from Nissa of the 15th instant tell us... That General Heusler lay with a flying Camp near Orsowa; and that another Body of Imperialists was posted on the Confines of *Moldavia* to oppose the Enemies Incursions... Two days since Count George Brancowitz, a Valachian, was brought hither under a strong Guard, for holding Correspondence with Teckeley and the Turks.”

1690, August 11-14: “Vienna, August 3. We have advice, that Teckeley is declared by the Port Prince of *Transilvania*, at the sollicitation of the French Ambassador there, and that Achmet Bassa with the Title of Seraschier, and several thousand Turks and Tartars were joined with him in *Valachia*, to support his Pretentions, but that General Heusler had so secured all the Passes, as not to fear any attempt they could make on that side...”

1690, August 25-28: “Warsaw, August 13. They write from Lemberg of the 4th instant, That they had advice of the march of a Body of Tartars, under the Command of Sultan Galga, to joyn with Count Teckeley, who is declared by the Port, at the Sollicitation of the French Ambassador, Prince of *Transilvania*. And that the Grand Signior had likewise sent Orders to the Hospodar of *Moldavia* to assist him.

Vienna, August 17. The last advices from Bulgaria say, that the

Grand Visier was on his march from Sophia with a design to attack Nissa, and that another Body made up of Turks and Tartars was marched towards Hirschawa, either to relieve Temeswaer or Waradin, or (which is most likely) to invade *Transilvania*. But the Imperial Forces were in a good condition to receive the Enemy... We have an account from Poland, that Sultan Galga having relieved the Garrison of Caminieci, received orders to march into *Valachia* and joyn Teckeley, in order to support his Pretentions to the Principality of *Transilvania*."

1690, August 28-September 1: "From the Imperial Camp near Widin, July 27... Teckeley is in *Valachia* with a small Body of Turks and Tartars, and seems to intend an Incursion into *Transilvania*. But General Heusler who Commands there, has sopped his Troops that 'tis not doubted but he will prevent it.

Vienna, August 17... The Turks seem likewise resolved to make an Effort in order to Establish Teckeley in the Principality of *Transilvania*; to which end, they have sent Orders to Sultan Galga, who Commands a strong party of Tartars, and to the Hospodars of *Moldavia* and *Valachia* to assist him; and our last advices from those parts said, That Teckeley was marching with a Body of Turks and Tartars towards the Frontiers of *Transilvania*, and had Published a Declaration of his Pretentions to that Principality. But we hear at the same time, That the States thereof had in a General Assembly, not only unanimously rejected them, but had also resolved firmly to adhere to the Interests of the Emperor, and their young Prince, Son to the Deceased Prince Abaffi, and Religiously to observe the Treatym by which they put themselves under his Imperial Majesties Protection."

1690, September 1-4: "Vienna, August 27... This Morning arrived an Express from *Transilvania*, and brought an account that Teckeley with 16000 Turks, Tartars and Valachians had forced a Pass near Cronstadt, which was guarded by 4000 Germans, commanded by General Heusler, and 6000 Transilvanians; the later abandoning thir Post upon the first appearance of the Enemy, which obliged the Germans likewise to retire towards Clausenburg."

1690, September 8-11: “Warsaw, August 18... Our Frontiers have of late been very quiet, the Tartars who were encamped near Caminiec, being marched towards *Valachia*, to assist Teckeley, whom the Turks have declared Prince of Trasyvania. The Hospodars of *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, have by the Command of the Port, sent likewise some Troops to his assistance, in order to the establishing him in that Principality...”

1690, September 15-18: “Vienna, September 3... On the last 31st past arrived here a Deputy from the States of *Transilvania*, to represent to the Emperor the ill condition of that Country, which now lies open to the Invasion of the Turks and Tartars under the Conduct of Count Teckeley, and to pray a speedy assistance from hence. Upon which, the Emperor has ordered a strong reinforcement to be sent to his Troops in *Transilvania*...”

1690, September 18-22: “Warsaw, September 9. The Letters from Lemberg give an account, that the Army of this Crown consisting of 11000 Foot and 6000 Horse with a very good Train of Artillery decamped the 28th past from Baritz, and marched towards the Niester. That the Force of Lithuania were likewise on their march, and that after their Conjunction they would enter into *Moldavia*...”

Vienna, September 14... As to the present state of Affairs in *Transilvania*, we have this account of it, as well by the Marquis Doria, as the freshest Advices from those Parts. That Teckeley (with whom was the Hospodar, or Prince of *Valachia*) was advanced no farther than Cronstadt, and had not yet been able to posses himself of one fortified place for want of Cannon. But that he had written to the States of *Transilvania* (who were assembled with the young Prince Abaffi at Clausenburg, to consider how to defend themselves) that if they did not by the 4th of this Month acknowledge him for their Prince, he would destroy the Country with Fire and Sword. But this Term eas expired before the Marquis Doria cam away, and the States, instead of complying with Teckeley, had resolved to do all they could to oppose him.”

1690, September 22-25: “Warsaw, September 9. The Letters from our Army of the 29th past, give an account, ... That the Resolution was

taken to march into *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, to give at least the Tartars a diversion, who had drawn all their Forces towards Bulgaria and *Transilvania*, the Cham himself having joined the Grand Visier at Sophia.”

1690, October 6-9: “Vienna, September 28. The last advice from Servia give an account, that Prince Louis of Baden decamped on the 18th instant from Caransebes, having sent a detachment before to secure the Pass, called the Iron-Gate, which he understood the Enemy had a design to possess themselves of; And that he intended so to order his marches, as to be by the 25th of this Month at Hermanstadt in *Transilvania*. From whence we are told that Count Teckeley arrived the 18th with the main Body of his Forces at Alba Julia, where he had appointed a meeting of the States of that Country, with severe threatenings to such as did not comply with his Summons; and that he had received a reinforcement of several thousand Men from *Moldavia* and *Valachia*. But in all probability, the march of the Polanders, and the Incursions which the Rascians with the Imperial Garrison at Orsowa, have orders to make into *Valachia*, will give those Provinces such a Diversion, as will quickly oblige them to recall the Succors they have sent to Teckeley, in order to employ them fro their own defence...”

1690, October 20-23: “Lemberg in Poland, September 21. The Letters from our Army of the 16th instant, tell us, That a Council of War having been held, and consideration had of the great difficulties which their march into *Valachia* would be subject to at this time of the year, when the ways are by reason of the great Rains, become almost unpassable, and Forage is grown very scarce, it was resolved to change their first design, and to send only a Detachment of 800 Foot and 300 Horse, with 8 pieces of Cannon towards *Valachia*, with orders to possess themselves of Mirme and Szoczaw, and to remain there this Winter...”

1690, October 27-30: “Warsaw, October 13. The last Letters from our Army, which are of the 3rd instant, inform us, That Colonel Harstal with 800 Foot and 300 Horse had possest himself at Soczawa in *Valachia*, and had begun to fortifie it... We have an account from

Transilvania, that the Count Teckelely had summoned the States of that Country to meet at Alba Julia, and that accordingly some of the smaller Towns, who were not in a condition to resist him, had sent their Deputies thither, and owned him for their Prince; but that the arrival of Prince Louis of Baden, with the Imperial Forces under his Command, had given a new turn to things on that side, and would in all appearance very much break the Measures Teckelely had taken to establish himself in that Principality.”

1690, November 6-10: “Vienna, October 29... an Express that arrived here on the 26th from Prince Louis, who brought this farther account, that Teckelely, upon the approach of the Imperial Army, had caused the Suburbs of Hermanstadt, with the Villages thereabout, to be burnt, and then retired towards the Frontiers of *Valachia*, having before sent his Baggage under a Guard of 6000 Men to Ziachi, a considerable place situated among the Mountains,... and that the States of *Transilvania* had again taken an Oath of Fidelity to the Emperor, with a resolution religiously to observe the same, provided his Imperial Majesty does protect them against their Enemies...”

1690, November 13-17: “Warsaw, October 21... We have of late heard nothing considerable from the Ukrain or *Valachia*...”

1690, November 20-24: “Vienna, November 12... An Express arrived here on the 6th instant from Prince Louis of Baden, who left him on the 24th of the last Month encamped with the Imperial Army, consisting of 5000 Men, near Cronstadt in *Transilvania*, near the Borders of *Valachia*, within an hours march of Teckelely, being resolved to march towards him the next day, and to try once more to engage him to a Battel, which he had so often avoided.”

1690, December 1-4: “Jawarow in Poland, October 28... the 6000 Tartars that were sent to the assistance of Count Teckelely, and were entred with him into *Transilvania*, had abandoned him, upon the approach of the Imperial Army commanded by Prince Louis of Baden; ... The Troops of *Moldavia* and *Valachia* are likewise gone home, and that Teckelely himself was retiring in great disorder

towards *Valachia*... The Forces of this Crown posted at Soczaw, and other places in *Moldavia*, have so well fortified themselves, that they do not fear any attempt the Enemy can make upon them this Winter; A Party of Moldavians advanced lately near to Soczow, with a design to have seized upon our Horses that were feeding in the Meadows hard by, but the Garrison being informed of it, sent out a Detachment, who put them to flight, and took several Prisoners...

From the Imperial Camp near Reps in *Transilvania*, November 3... Teckeley..., who being the 25th in the morning informed of the near approach of our Forces, and finding he must either fight, or quit *Transilvania*, he chose the latter, and retired with great precipitation and disorder, through the Pass of Borza into *Valachia*. Prince Louis set out several Parties after him, who took part of his Baggage; and we hear since, that Teckeley is fled to Tergovista, the Capital City of *Valachia*, and that the Turks and Tartars that were with him are gone home, the first by the way of Nicopolis, and the others by Braila. After this, Prince Louis having provided for the Guard of the Passes towards *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, in the first instant separated his Forces, consisting of about 15000 men..."

1690, December 4-8: "Vienna, November 30... great Dissentions were risen in *Valachia* upon account of Teckeley's rigorous exacting of Winter-Quarters."

1691

1691 (1690 in newspaper), January 8-12: “Vienna, January 4. By an Express, who arrived here 4 or 5 days ago from *Transilvania*, we have advice, That Prince Louis, being come with 4000 men to Clausenburg, had notice on the 17th of the last Month, that a Body of Turks, commanded by a Bassa, were on their march, and not far from him; Whereupon he resolved to march and attack them first, and accordingly advanced towards them with all possible diligence; but Teckelely, who had promised the Turks to fall at the same time into *Transilvania* from *Valachia*, and to come to Weissenburg or Alba Iulia, failing therein, the Enemy retired towards Temeswaer, and the Imperialists pursued them with that advantage, that they killed a great number of them, and took divers Prisoners... We have this day an account, (brought, they say, by an Express, but we must expect the confirmation) that General Veterani had routed a great Body of Tartars, who designed to force a passage into *Valachia*, and so to return home, and that the Imperialists had killed 2000 of them...”

1691 (1690 in newspaper), January 12-15: “Vienna, January 7. The News from *Transilvania* concerning the defeat of the Tartars, of which we gave you an account in our last, is variously related... This is certain, that Prince Louis has quite cleared *Transilvania* of the Enemy, who still retired as he advanced towards them; and that having sufficiently provided for the security of that Country, but strongly guarding the several Passes, and placing good Garrisons in all places where it was necessary, he has left the Imperial Forces on that side under the command of General Veterani...”

1691 (1690 in newspaper), January 29-February 2: “Vienna, January 21... General Veterani, with the Baron Pace, marched after the Prince <Augustus of Hanover - n.> night and day with seven Regiments; but Teckelely having Notice of their approach, retired again into *Valachia*...”

Hague, February 6... The Letters from Vienna of the 25th past, tell us, That they had the day before received advice from *Transilvania*, that the Imperialists had quite driven Teckelely from

the Frontiers of that Principality, having attackt the Rear of his Army, killed 400, and taken most of his Bagage and Artillery; and that Colonel Polland, with 3 or 4000 Rassians, had taken a Fort called Falorch, guarded by 500 Janisaries, and some other plces near Caransebes on the Frontiers of *Valachia*, and had put the Country thereabouts under Contribution. These Letters say likewise, That the Grand Signior had commanded Teckeley to send General Heusler (his Prisoner) to Constantinople, which he had refused, though in all likelihood he would be obliged to comply with this Order of the Grand Signior, which was signified to him by a Chiaus sent on purpose.”

1691 (1690 in newspaper), February 5-9: “Warsaw, January 8... We have a likewise, that another great Convoy is preparing at *Jassi*, the Capital City of *Moldavia*, for the Relief of the Garrison of Caminieci, and that to conduct it thither, a strong Party of Tartars was expected from Budziack.”

1691 (1690 in newspaper), February 9-12: Vienna, February 4... afterwards, with the assistance of some Germans, they <the Rascians - n.> took another Fort called Waradia, whose they killed 200 Turks, and set fire to the place. Some days after a considerable Body of Valachians (who designed to joyn with 14 or 15000 Tartars that lay within 8 Leagues of Lippa under the command of Sultan Galga) endeavoured to force the Pass called Filehdia (?) near Caransebes, but Colonel Polland and Captain Antonio were ready to receive them, which they did with that bravery, that they killed 300 of the Enemy, and recovered a great deal of Booty. They write from *Transilvania*, that Lieutenant-Colonel Savire, who was commanded with a Party of 400 Horse to visit the Frontiers of *Valachia*, returned the 14th of the last Month to Cronstadt, after having made an Incursion into that Province as far as Campolungo, within 2 Leagues of which place Teckeley lay encamped, his Troops, as the Country People as well as the Prisoners, reported being in a very ill condition, and several of his Party deserting daily...”

- 1691 (1690 in newspaper), February 16-19:** “Vienna, February 11... The Letters from Cronstadt of the 19th past say, that the Imperial Troops quartered in *Transilvania* were against in motion towards the Confines, upon notice that Teckeley had passed the River Alta in *Valachia* with a design to march towards Orsowa, and there joyn Sultan Galga...”
- 1691 (1690 in newspaper), February 19-23:** “Vienna, February 15... The advices from *Transilvania* say, that the States of that Province were assembled at Fogaras, to consider of what had been proposed to them by Count Falckenham in the Emperor’s Name. That the Imperial Troops, which lately marched towards the Confines of *Valachia*, were returned to their Quarters; and that Teckeley, according to the last News they had of him, was encamped at Bucarest in *Valachia*, designing to march towards Orsowa, but that he had not with him above 2000 men, many of his Followers having deserted him, and being gone home to their Houses...”
- 1691 (1690 in newspaper), March 19-23:** “Vienna, March 4... The last advices from *Transilvania* say, that Teckeley lies dangerously ill, at Brankowar in *Valachia*, and that many of his Followers had deserted him.”
- 1691, March 26-30:** “Vienna, March 18... By late Letters from the Confines of *Transilvania* we are assured, that Teckeley is retired to Widin, where he lies very ill...”
- 1691, April 6-9:** “Venice, March 23... By a Vessel arrived here in 29 days from Constantinople we hear, that the Grand Signior and the Visier were come thither, and that their Preparations for the next Campagne were carried on with extraordinary Application.”
- 1691, April 13-16:** “Vienna, April 9... From Cronstadt we have advice, that the Baron de Pace had seized two Transilvanians who came from *Valachia* with Letters to some of Teckeley’s Partisans, giving an account of the great Preparations the Turks are making for the Campagne; That they design to act in two Armies, one towards *Transilvania*, and the other on the Danube; and that they have

provided a great number of Barks and Boats to transport their Forces upon occasion from one side of the Danube to the other.”

1691, April 16-20: “Vienna, April 8... We hear, too, That Teckeley, who continues about the Frontiers of *Valachia*, is endeavouring to get together a Body of Turks and Hungarians, with a design... to act with them towards *Transilvania*...”

1691, April 23-27: “Vienna, April 15. We hear from the Frontiers, that Teckeley is now at Temeswear, endeavouring to gather a Body of Men in order to some enterprize towards *Transilvania*... The Letters from *Turkey* say, That the Grand Visier would in the Month of April, set forward, with the Troops from Constantinople towards Adrianople; that several French Engineers were arrived at Constantinople from Marseilles, and that the French Ambassador told them, they could do nothing more acceptable to the King their Master, than to serve Faithfully the Grand Signior his Alley...”

1691, April 27-30: “Vienna, April 19... We hear that the Rascian Captain Antonia has taken a strong Castle on the Confines of *Valachia*...”

1691, May 14-18: “Warsaw, April 20... we are assured the whole army will be in the Field by the beginning of June; the King is still resolved to command it in Person; ‘tis the general Opinion he will march directly into *Moldavia*, to secure that province...”

1691, May 18-21: “Vienna, May 6... From *Transilvania* they write, that things are very quiet on that side, and the Forces, quartered there, in a condition to secure the Country against all the attempts of the Enemy.”

1691, May 21-25: “Vienna, May 17... The Rendezvous of the Turkish Army is to be near Sophia, from whence they are to seperate in 3 Bodies, in order to act towards *Transilvania*, Croatia, and Buda.”

1691, May 25-28: “Warsaw, May 2... The King Commands them <the Forces of this Crown - n.> in Person, and the general Discourse is, that he will march directly into *Moldavia*...”

1691, June 22-25: “Vienna, June 17. General Veterani, who commands the Emperor’s Forces in *Transilvania*, by his Letters of the 9th instant from Hermanstadt, which arrived here yesterday, gives an account, that he had by the way of *Valachia* received advice, of a great Tumult and Commotion at Constantinople, between the Janisaries on the one part and the Spahi’s and Asiatick Troops that were going for Hungary on the other; That the latter were for setting up the late Grand Signior’s Son, and the former for the present; That the Grand Visier had done all he could to appease them, but his Endeavours for that purpose being ineffectual, and finding his own Life in danger, he was retired with the Grand Signior to Adrianople, whither he was quickly followed by the French Ambassador, who, in this General Disorder, thought himself not safe at Constantinople... But we must expect the Confirmation of this news by our next advice from *Turkey*...”

1691, July 2-6: “Vienna, June 28... These Letters add, that the Report of an Insurrection at Constantinople, comes confirmed again by the way of *Valachia*...”

1691, July 6-9: “Vienna, July 1... We received Letters from Sir Williams Hussey, Ambassador from their Majesties of Great Britain to the Ottoman Port, dated the 13th of the last month at Adrianople; They give an account of his arrival at Adrianople the later end of May... The Visier likewise received the offer of it <his Mediation – n.> with great satisfaction, applauding the Generous Friendship of the King of England, in interposing to stop the Bloody Effects of this long War, and expressing a great Readiness to conclude a Peace upon reasonable Terms.”

1691, July 30-August 3: “Vienna, July 26. The Report of the Grand Signior’s Death comes to us by several ways. They write from *Valachia* that he died at Adrianople on the 24th of the last of Month of a Dropsie, and that the Grand Visier thereupon Summoned a Meeting of his Friends and Creatures, with whom he resolved to place Sultan Achmet (a third Brother of the late Sultan Mahomet the IV.) upon the throne...”

- 1691, August 3-6:** “Vienna, July 29... We are still assured, by all the Deserters and Spies, that Sultan Solyman is dead, and his younger Brother Achmet advanced to the Throne; and that the Grand Visier is gone back to Constantinople, to settle the Government under the new Sultan... ‘Tis confirmed from *Transilvania*, that the Rascians being informed that 80 Wagons of Provisions were designed to Temeswaer under the Convoy of 800 Turks, way-lay’d them so successfully, that they routed the Turks on the 10th instant, and took all the Booty.”
- 1691, August 6-10:** “Vienna, August 2... From *Transilvania* we have advice, that the new Cham of Tartary was on his march towards the Danube to joyn Teckeley near Orsowa...”
- 1691, August 17-20:** “Constantinople, July 4 <on the election of the new sultan>... On the 22nd of June Sultan Solyman died, and the same day Sultan Achmet was proclaimed at Adrianople, and on the 25th here and at Galata. This change will, it’s believed, very much facilitate a Peace with Christians, which seems to be very necessary for the Establishing the Visier’s Authority under the new Sultan...”
- 1691, August 20-24:** “Vienna, August 16... From *Transilvania* are Letters of the 4th dated at General Veterani’s Camp near Palomir, which say, that the whole Province is very quiet, and that they had advice by their Spies, that there are no Tartars in *Valachia*, nor any appearance of an Invasion on that side, and that the Cham with his Troops was gone towards the Danube to join the Grand Visier...”
- 1691, August 24-27:** “Lemberg, July 26. The Crown-General went from hence the last week to the Army, which being joyned by the Forces of Lithuania, and making together about 24000 Men, decamped on the 22nd instant, and marched towards the Frontiers of *Moldavia*. The King of Poland seems still resolved to Head the Army himself, and the Discourse continues of his design to detach 6000 Horse towards *Transilvania*, to joyn the Imperial Froces that are so act on that side this Summer, especially it it be true, that the Cham of Tartary is marched with a great Body of his Troops towards Hungary, which the last advices from *Moldavia* and *Valachia* do all

make mention of. We hear likewise, that the Hospodar of *Valachia* has promised to joyn his Forces with those of the Turks, but that the Hospodar of *Moldavia* has declared, that he cannot spare his, having himself occasion for them to defend his Country...”

Vienna, August 16: <again, in extenso, an account of the Death of Sultan Solyman, and the Advancement of his Brother Achmet to the Ottoman Throne>

1691, August: “The Grand Visier depends very much upon the Tartars, who have promised to sall into *Transilvania*, with between Thirty and forty thousand Men. To which purpose, their Cham <Khan – n.> has demanded of the Hospodars of *Moldavia* and *Walachia*, to pass through their territories. But those princes well knowing, that the tartars spare neither Friends nor Foes, but on the contrary, that where e’re they pass, they leave behind ‘em always most cruel marks of their Fury, they have done all they can to free themselves from such unwelcome and troublesome Guests; and to that purpose have offered ‘em considerable Summs. ‘Tis said, the Cham has accepted the Hospodars of *Moldavia*’s money; so that ‘tis most likely he will pass through *Wallachia*, if he intends to put his Designs in Execution; in regard there is no other ways, unless he will go above Two hundred hundred Leagues about. Count Veterani however has fortified all the passes, and furnished ‘em with store of Men. He has also received a Re-inforcement of several Imperial regiments; so that there is not great fear on that side. Nay, they believe themselves so secure in those Parts, that a part of the Transilvanian Forces are employed in a Second Blockade of Great Waradin; which ‘tis thought the Turks have not been so careful to furnish with Provisions, believing the Imperialists would not be long in a Condition to undertake any considerable Enterprizes.”

1691, August 31-September 3: “Ratisbonne, August 27. Yesterday arrived here an Express from Vienna with the news of the Entire Defeat of the Ottoman Army in Hungary, which was composed of 70000 men under the command of the Grand Visier...”

1691, September 7-10: “Vienna, August 23. Every day brings up new Particulars of the late Great Action in Hungary, whis is too memorable not to be remarked in all its Circumstances...”

1691, September 17-21: “Vienna, September 13. The Letters from the Imperial Camp of the 4th instant, which we received this day, give an account, that the whole Army passed the Danube on the 2nd instant..., that the Deserters continued still to confirm the great confusion among the Turks; and that the Tartars were actually retired to the other side of the Danube, pretending to relieve Temeswaer, but its rather believed they are gone home to secure their own Country, which is in danger of being invaded by the Poles... From the *Transilvania* we hear, that General Veterani was come with the Forces under his command near to Deva, and that the Turks had abandoned Lugos, having destroyed all the Forage round about...”

Hamburgh, September 21. The Letters from Lemberg in Poland of the 30th past, tell us, that the King arrived the day before in the Army, which was encamped near Chomonitz, and that he was resolved to march into *Moldavia*.”

1691, October 1-5: “Vienna, September 27... They write from Poland, that the King with 24000 Men was on the 3rd Instant encamped near the River Pruth in *Moldavia*, and had resolved to send a strong Detachment to encounter a Body of Tartars who were conducting a Convoy of Provisions to Caminiec...”

1691, October 15-19: “Vienna, October 7. By an Express from the Imperial Camp in Hungary we have an account... that the same day arrived there Count Marsigli with a Chiaus from Constantinople, bringing Proposals of Peace, of which we do not yet know the Particulars, but they are said to be such, as ‘tis not doubted but a speedy Peace will follow; To which the Turks were before very much enclined, but their Defeat at Salankement has fixed them in that Resolution...”

1691, October 19-22: “Adrianople, August 28... Count Marsigli is dispatched by the way of *Valachia*, to give Prince Lewis an account of these Advances that are made on this side towards a Peace, and of the Conditions upon which the Turks are willing to conclude it...”

- 1691, October 29-November 1:** “Warsaw, October 24. By Letters from the King of Poland’s Camp of the 28th of the last Month, we understand that the Army was then encamped near Kutnar within 6 miles of *Jassi*, the Capital City of *Moldavia*, where they found great plenty of Provisions. And a body of Cossacks commanded by the Sieur Chelmsky had taken the Fortress of Sorock on the Niester, and destroyed divers Villages thereabouts belonging to the Tartars.”
- 1691, November 19-23:** “Lemberg, October 26... On the 18th the Army passed the River Moldau; and the 19th the King designed to encamp near Soczowa. The Hospodar of *Moldavia* has abandoned *Jassi*, the Capital City of that Province, and is, ‘tis said, retired towards Budziac, to sollicite Succors from the Tartars.”
- 1691, November 26-30:** “Venice, November 16. A Report is brought hither by a Vessel from Corfou, that there has lately happened a new Disturbance at Constantinople, that Sultan Achmet is deposed, and the Visier strangled, &c. but we give no Credit to it, till the News comes by a way which we can more depend upon.”
- 1691, November:** “Advice from the Poland and the North. The Polish Army advanced as far as *Jassi*, the Capital City of *Moldavia*, and the usual Residence of the Hospodar, who was no sooner advertised of the King of Poland’s approach, but he quitted the City, and retired farther up the Country, cross the Woods, with such as would follow him. The King sent an Express after him, to admonish him to return and joyn Forces with his, that they might act jointly together against the Infidels. To which the Hospodar sent a submissive Answer. That he was sorry he was not in a condition to shake off the Turkish Yoke, as heavy as it was to him, and to assist his Majesty in all his good Designs; but that his Eldest Son being a Hostage at Constantinople, he could not comply with his Majesties desires, for fear of exposing so precious a Pledge to the rage of the Turks. The King was not satisfied with this Answer, but took possession of *Jassi*, which having been ruined by the Polanders, in 1686, is no place of any Importance. He also seized upon Roman, Nimick, and Novocran, and some other places, less considerable. Nimick put him to more trouble than all the rest; but after the

Expence of some few Bombs, and other artificial Fireworks, it surrendered at discretion.

Reflections upon the Advice from Poland and the North. The Expedition which the Polish Army made this last summer, is so like to that which they made in the year 1686, that the Relation of the one, shews all the particulars of the other. There is this only difference between 'em, that in the first, the Tartars were effectually beaten; in this, they were only reported so to be; in other Circumstances it is still the same. The Polish Army commanded by the King, advanced as far as *Jassi*, and thence proceeded farther up in the Country; they made themselves masters of the capital City of *Moldavia*, the Hospodar fled; the King sent to him to join with him, he excused himself, because his Son (*Antioh Cantemir* – n.) was an Hostage with the Grand Turk; and after this Excursion the Army returned back into Poland, as they will do this year. As to remains, the Policy of the Turks is no way be discommended, to keep their Vassals and Tributaries within the Bounds of their Obedience, by detaining their Eldest son in Hostage: But that means they may be assured that they will not been easily shake off the Yoke which is imposed upon 'em, in regard there has not been known as yet, any Nation so barbarous, whose Princes have preferred their Liberty before the Lives of their Children. Nor is it only with the Hospodar of *Moldavia*, that the Grand Signior takes this Course, for that the Hospodar of Wallahia, the Prince of the petty Tartars, and several others, are under the same Restraint.”

1691, December 7-10: “Loscadi in *Transilvania*, November 14... The 9th we had advice, that a Body of 8 or 10000 Tartars, part of those that had served in Hungary this last Campagne, were returning home through *Valachia*. On the 10th we were informed, that the Tartars had seized upon Teckeley, for having released General Heusler without the consent of the Port, and on pretence that he had not done all he might for the relief of Great Waradin. This News was confirmed on the 11th, and we heard farther, that the Tartars had carried Teckeley away towards Orsowa...”

1691, December 14-17: “Lemberg in Poland, November 17... The whole Court is now at Jawarow, and will continue there till towards the

meeting of the Dyet, which will be held at Warsaw in January next... At this Meeting care will be likewise taken to send such farther Supplies to the Garrisons that are left in *Moldavia*, as are necessary to preserve those places which may be of great consequence to the Crown of Poland, in facilitating the Entire Conquest of that Province.”

1691, December 21-24: “Vienna, December 16... According to our last Advices from *Turkey*, the Negotiation of a Peace seems to be at a stand, the Court at Constantinople being wrought upon by the Offers and Persuasions of the French, to turn their Thoughts towards the continuance of the War...”

1691, December 28-31: “Vienna, December 23. The Turkish Envoys, Sulficar Efendi, and Mauro Cordato, who were sent to this Court in 1688, and have ever since remained here and in the Castles of Raab and Potendorf, at which last place they are at present, not having all this while received sufficient Power to treat of a Peace, though that was made the Pretence of their coming hither; Its has at last been signified to them, by the Emperors Command, that they should forthwith return home; and a Convoy of 300 men is to conduct them to the Frontiers of *Turkey*... The Sieur Antonio, Lieutenant-General of tha Radziens, has lately taken Siclevaz, a very strong Castle on the Frontiers of *Valachia*...”

1692

- 1692 (1691 in newspaper), January 11-14:** “Warsaw, December 23... Orders have been sent to the Officers to use all possible diligence in recruiting their Troops; and we are told, that Commissions will be given out for raising several new Regiments; The King being resolved to have both a greater Army this next Campagne, and to be earlier in the Field than he was the last. They say his design is to unite the Dutchies of *Moldavia* and *Valachia* to this Crown, and even to advance as far as Budziack, to cut off the Communication between the Tartars and those Provinces; and that to this end the Garrisons in Sirocke on the Niester, and in the other places, we took the last Summer in *Moldavia*, have, not only been lately reinforced, and furnished with whatever may be necessary for their defence, but Directions are given for the providing Magazines there for the use and subsistence of the Army in their march through those Desert and ruined Countries; the want of which, and the difficulty of sending Convoys, was the reason the Forces suffered so much the last year.”
- 1692 (1691 in newspaper), January 21-25:** “Vienna, January 17. The last Letters from Adrianople, which came by the way of *Valachia*, say that the Grand Signior had, by advice of the Visier, and Persuasion of the French Ambassador, held a Divan, and that the said Ambassador being called to it, he dissuaded them from making a Peace, and promised in the Name of his Master to assist them with Provisions, Officers, Ingeniers, and what else they wanted; whereupon it was resolved to continue the War, and the Grand Signior ordered that the Horse Tail and Mahomet’s Standard should be exposed to the view of the People, which is never done but in the greatest Danger and Necessity...”
- 1692 (1691 in newspaper), February 11-15:** “Warsaw, January 19... The last advices from the Frontiers, confirm the accounts we had by our former Letters of the defeat of a great Convoy of Provisions which the Tartars were Conducting to Caminieć; and of 400 Moldavians by a Party of our Garrison in Campolongo; But withal tell us, that the Hospodar of *Moldavia* continued to draw what

Troops he could together, with a resolution to Attack the Polish Garrisons in that Province, and to force them to quit his Country; upon which the King has ordered Reinforcements to be sent thither, being resolved to maintain those Places which are so necessary to the Prosecution of his great Design of annexing the Principality of *Moldavia* to the Crown of Poland.”

1692 (1691 in newspaper), February 25-29: “Venice, February 3... The Advices from *Turkey* confirm the great Preparations of the Turks, who to appease the Murmures and Discontents of the People, give out, that the Christians will not make a Peace but upon Conditions that would destroy the Ottoman Empire.

Warsaw, February 3. We hear, that the Prince of *Moldavia*, having discovered some secret Practices which were carried on by several of the principal Men, in favour of the King of Poland’s design to annex that Principality to this Crown, had caused them to be seized, and 8 of them to be put to death...”

1692 (1691 in newspaper), February 29-March 3: “Jawarow, February 1... ‘Tis confirmed that the Hospodar of *Moldavia* has cause his Cancellor, and the General of his Forces, with several others of his chief Officers, to be put to death, upon his having discovered some Practices which they were carrying on in favour of the Crown of Poland; And that he was preparing, with the assistance he expected from the Turks and Tartars, to attack the Poles who are possessed of several places in his Country.

Vienna, February 14... All the Advices from Constantinople and Adrianople speak of the great preparations which the Turks make for this next Campagne in Hungary.”

1692 (1691 in newspaper), March 7-10: “Lemberg in Poland, February 10... ‘Tis confirmed by the last advices from *Moldavia*, that the Hospodar had cut off several of his chief Officers, upon a discovery of their being engaged in a design to cast off their subjection to the Turks and Tartars, and to put that Country under the Protection of the Crown of Poland. The Particulars we hear, are; That the Hospodar, whose name is Cantemir, having intercepted a Letter which gave him a suspicion that the General of his Forces held

intelligence with the Poles, he sent for him, and having taxed him with it, was going to strike him with a Stick he had in his Hand; but the General wrested it from him, as also his Sabre which the Hospodar drew upon him; but in the mean time his Guards came in, and cut the General in pieces; after this the Hospodar caused his Chancellor, with his Son and Brother, and 7 of the chief Boyars or great Men, to be put to death, and divers others to be imprisoned; and at the same time sent to the Turks and Tartars for assistance.”

1692 (1691 in newspaper), March 10-14: “The King of Poland has received advice, that a strong Body of Tartars, under the Command of their Officers, assisted by the Hospodar of *Moldavia*, advanced lately with several Pieces of Cannon to the Fort of Sorocke on the Niester, and thought to have surprised it, but the Garrison was prepared for them, and made so brave a defence, taht the Enemy did not only fail in their design, but were beaten off and forced to retire with considerable loss; and among others the Sultan who commanded the Tartars, was killed with a Cannon-Shot...”

1692 (1691 in newspaper), March 21-24: “Venice, March 14... We have advice by Letters of the 30th of January from Constantinople, that the Visier had held a great Council of War, at which the Cham of Tartary was present; That some of the principal Bassa’s inclined to a Peace, because should any misfortune befall them the next Summer, after having brought together all the Force they are able, it might endanger the whole Ottoman Empire, but the Cham of Tartary and the Visier were for pursuing the War with all possible vigor, and the rest durst not but follow their Opinion, and accordingly Orders were sent to all parts of the Empire to raise Men, and to make other preparations fro the next Campagne in Hungary...”

1692, March 31- April 4: “Vienna, March 27... The Advices from *Turkey* say, That Teckeley was come to Adrianople, where he had had several Audiences of the Grand Visier, and Conferences with the French Ambassador, and had undertaken, with the Assistance of the Tartary, to make an Invasion into *Transilvania*, and that the Turks gave out they would be very early in the Field this year...”

- 1692, April 11-14:** “Vienna, April 6... We received advice yesterday from Constantinople, That the Visier had caused the Aga of the Janisaries to be Strangled, the Captain Bassa to be Deposed and sent to the Dardanells, and a Page of the Grand Signior put into his place...; and that there was great Murmuring and Confusion at Constantinople, by reason of their want of Trade and good Money.”
- 1692, April 18-21:** “Vienna, April 12... The Letters from Constantinople of the 18th of February give an account, That the New Grand Visier, Ali Passa (Merzifonlu Hacı Ali Paşa – n.) had made great Alterations among the principal Officers of that Court, removing all those that gave him any Jealousie. That he had put out the Tugh or Horse Tails, as a Sign of his departure from Adrianople, which ‘twas believed might be in April, but that he intended to stay some time at Sophia, and would not be at Belgrade till June; That his Army, as the Turks gave out, would consist of 50000 Foot, and 40000 Horse, but most of them new raised men; and that Teckelely was to act with a separate Body towards *Transilvania*.”
- 1692, April 21-25:** “Constantinople, April 20; The Grand Signior, who was thought to be in a Dropsie, which carried off his Brother Sultan Solyman, is in appearance well revered. The New Visier, Ali Passa, has, to secure himself, removed out of his way all those that gave him any Jealousy; The Passa’s of the Army that enclined to make Halil Passa Visier he has cut off; and Halil himself above 80 years old, who refused that Honour, is divested of all his Employments, and an Allowance given him to pass the rest of his days in Retirement at Nardo; And Topal Uffine, late Passa of Bosnia, is made Seraskier in his place. Ibrahim Passa of Negropont, who defended that place against the Doge Morosint, and was in Nomination to have been Visier, is ordered to go Passa to Balsora, on the Persian Gulf, on pretence to quire the Arabs, who have killed their Bassa Osman Oglu, and committed great Disorders. Ismail Effendi, the Chief Treasurer, a Person very fit for that Office, and Dexterous in improving the Grand Signior’s Revenues, was Imprisoned, his Accounts Examined, and he run danger of loosing his Head, but Ransomed it with 100000 Crowns. Mehmet Aga, who was formerly Kiah Beg of the Janisaries, and Chief Director off all

the Military affairs, and after the Death of the Janisar Aga, killed in the Battle of Salankement, was advanced to that Station, was at first highly Caressed by the Visier, to whom he was of great Use by reason of the credit he had in the Army, but the Visier soon after growing Jealous of him, took this pretext to remove him; The caravan from Mecca, which is always very Rich being Robbed by the Arabs, he was made Emir Hatch, or Bassa, to conduct the Pilgrims, and to chastise the Insolence of those that had disturbed them, as being a Person in whose Prudence and Conduct the Grand Signior did very much Confide; And the Gebegeebashi was made Janisar Aga in his room. Mehmet was immediately sent away from Adrianople, but coming to Constantinople, he found his House Sealedup, and his Goods seized upon by the Visiers Order, whereupon he endeavored to escape into Asia, but was taken on the 17th of December, and Strangled the 24th of January, being generally lamented as a Man of great Capacity and Zeal for the publick, and very necessary to the Ottoman Empire in this Conjunction. On the 7th of January, an Ambassador from Persia made his Entrance into this City; He was brought from Scutari in a Galley, and was met at the Water-side by the Chiausbashi and Chiauses, and some Agas of the Chaimachams; He had an Elephant, and some other Presents for the Grand Signior, and comes purely to make a Complement in return of the Embassy that was sent to Persia by Sultan Solyman: He would not visit the Chaimacham, as all Ambassadors do, and went on to Adrianople, where he arrived the 27th of January, and was Conducted to the Palace of Cara Mustapha Aga; On the first of February he had Audience he had of the Visier, and was treated by him at Supper; after which the Visier would have vested him and his Followers, but he refused it. The 14th of January, Ibrahim Oglu, the Captain Passa, was displaced, and made Bassa of Negropont, and the Hasna Kiasi, or Treasurer of the Seraglio, who was bred a Page in the Seraglio, and never was at Sea succeeds him in the place of Captain Bassa, or Admiral; and has Married the Grand Signior's Sister. On the 2nd of February, Teckeley arrived at Adrianople, with a retinue of 30 Persons, was met by the Chiausbashi and 20 Chiausis; and on the 4th had Audience of the Visier, and was Vested with a Sables Vest, and 15 of his Followers with ordinary Vests. The 13th of

February, Captain de la Rocca and his Brother, who Berrayed the Fortress of Carabusa in Candia to the Turks came to Adrianople, and had an Allowance given them; The Occasion was this; The Noble Venetian, who has Governor of the place, had as he imagined done him some Injury, in Revenge of which, having corrupted some of the Garrison, and agreed the matter with the Turks, he let them into the Town in the Night, and made Slaves of the Governor, and all that were not in the Conspiracy. The Visier has put out the horsetails, intending to depart from Adrianople in April, to stay some time at Sophia, or Philipopoli, and to be at Belgrade in June. He has given Orders for raising 15000 Albanesis and expects 15000 more from other parts, to join with 20000 Janisaris, and pretends to have about 40000 Horse; but in all likelihood their Army will not be so numerous as they give out, and will not exceed what it was the last year. They are likewise providing about 100 Gallies and small Vessels, which are to serve on the Danube, and to carry 40 and 50 Men each.”

1692, May 1-5: “Vienna, April 27... There are Letters from *Turkey* which say, that there had happened a new Commotion at Constantinople, and that the People had strangled the Mufti, Grand Visier, and Aga of Janisaries, for supporting so zealously as they did the French Interests, and hindering a Peace with the Emperor; of which we must expect a Confirmation.”

1692, May 5-9: “Warsaw, April 20... The Great Officers are accordingly preparing their Equipages, and the King intends to be himself with the Army before the end of May. In the mean time several strong Parties have been sent towards *Moldavia*, to get intelligence of the Enemies Motions, and they all bring an account, that the Tartars who Conducted the last Convoy to Caminieci are returned home; and that the Cham with most of his Hordes was preparing to march towards Hungary, to joyn the Ottoman Army.”

1692, May 9-12: “Vienna, May 4... Here is come a report by the way of *Valachia* of the disgrace of the Grand Visier, who they say is imprisoned, and his Estate Confiscated; and that a Bassa in Mesopotamia is made choice of to succeed him, and two Agas sent

for him; but we know not what credit to give to it, till we hear directly from Constantinople.”

1692, May 23-26: “Lemberg in Poland, May 11. On the 10th a Detachment of our Garrison in Szoczow surprised Orkyovia, a place belonging to the Tartars, on the Frontiers of Budziack, put the whole Garrison to the Sword, and brought away a great deal of Booty; about the same time the Sieur Galewski pasted the Niester with 2500 Horse, and made an Incursion into the Country of Budziack, where he plundered and Burnt divers Villages; and afterwards defeated a strong Party of Moldavians. These successes have put the Hospodar of *Moldavia* upon sending to the Crown General, to desire a cessation of Arms, which is not yet consented to on our side.”

1692, May 26-30: “Vienna, May 22... We hear from *Transilvania*, that the Turks from Widin and Belgrade, having made a fierce Attack both by Land and Water upon the Imperialists that guard the pass on the Danube, near Orsowa, the latter had been forced to quit an out Post called Maraculle, but that they still maintained teh Cave in the Rock of Pescabara, and hade received a reinforcement, which was sent to them by Col. Antonio, with much difficulty...”

1692, June 20-23: “From the Imperial Camp before Great Waradin, June 6... The 5th the Turks presented to General Heusler Articles of Capitulation which the chief Officers of the Garrison had agreed on and signed, and, with some little alterations, they were consented to on our side; They are as follows: ... 4. No persons now in the place, whether Slaves, or others who being Christians have turned Turks, shall be molested... 15. The Turks that defended the Fortress by Order of the Sultan, shall not be molested. 16. All such strangers as are in the place, shall be at liberty to go where they please...”

1692, June 23-27: “Warsaw, June 17... They write from Lemberg that 6000 Turks and Walachians have besieged Soroche, on the Niester, in which we have a Garrison of about eight Hundred Men...”

- 1692, June 27-30:** “Vienna, June 22... We hear from *Transilvania*, That our Troops quartered in that Principality were on their march towards Clausenburg, where they expected farther Orders... The Turks work very hard at Belgrade to repair part of the Wall which is lately fallen down.”
- 1692, July 7-11:** “Warsaw, June 25... ‘Tis generally believed that he <the King – n.> Designs to march directly into *Moldavia*, to reduce that Province under the Obedience of the Crown of Poland.
Vienna, June 29... General Veterani has posted himself on the Frontiers of *Transilvania*, and has beset all the Passages to secure that Principality against the Invasions which it is threatned with by Teckeley and the Tartars.”
- 1692, July 21-25:** “Warsaw, June 30... ‘Tis reported, That the Cham is marched with part of his Troops to joyn the Turkish Army in Hungary; and that he has already passed the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, in his way thither.”
- 1692, August 4-8:** “Warsaw, July 16... The advices from *Wallachia* tell us, That the Cham of Tartary, upon the repeated Orders he had received from the Port, had at last resolved to go with a Body of his Troops, and joyn the Turkish Army in Hungary; and some Letters say, that he was already on his march.”
- 1692, August 11-15:** “Vienna, August 7... The Vessels that attended the Lord Ambassador Harbord to Belgrade were returned to Peter Waradin, with an account, That his Excellency was received by the Turks with great respect and Kindness, being met and Complimented by the Chief Officers of the Garrison, Saluted with the Cannon, and welcomed by the People with Acclamations of Joy, on account of the Mediation he came to offer for the making a Peace, which is so earnestly desired by them...”
- 1692, August 15-18:** “Lemberg, July 24... From *Moldavia* we have Advice, That the Cham of Tartary had resolved not to go himself to Hungary, but to send thither a good Body of his Forces, under the command of Sultan Galga.”

1692, August 22-25: “Vienna, August 17. The Advices from the Frontiers confirm the Grand Visier’s arrival at Belgrade; That the Turkish Army was encamped near that Place, and that he had ordered a Bridge to be layed over the Danube near Panzova, which made it conjectured that he designed to send a Body of Men towards *Transilvania* to observe the Imperial Forces commanded by General Veterani.”

1692, September 1-5: “Hamburgh, September 2. We have Advice, That the Tartar Cham marching through *Valachia* to joyn the Grand Visier, there arose on the 21st of July, at a place called Odivoia, a dispute between him and the principal Men of the Tartars, which was occasioned by some old disgusts, and proceeded now to that height, that they all abandoned the Tartar Han, and returned towards Budziack, being headed by Badirlag Bei, a famous Commander among the Tartars. The Cham seeing himself thus forsaken, went back likewise towards Budziack; There were with him two Turkish Officers, who were sent from the Port to hasten the March of the Tartars, one of whom went to acquaint the Visier with what happened, and the other returned with the Cham to see the Conclusion of this Affair.”

Constantinople, May 30: “The new Visier has, since his entering up on that Station, made divers Alterations at Court: He has removed Ali Passa, *Chaimacham* to the Grand Signior (the attempting whereof ruined his Predecessor) and made him Passa of Tripoli in Siria; and Seletar Mustapha, Passa of Tripoli, is named to succeed him in the place of *Chaimacham*, who is a Man of great experience, having been Sword-beare to Sultan Mahomet, afterwards Captain Bassa, or Admiral, and successively Passa of Silestria, Caminiee, General against the Poles, Passa of Damascus, and now of Tripoli. Ismael passa, *Chaimacham* of Constantinople, was on the 10th instant sent for to Adrianople, and made Janisar Aga, in which Militia he had been educated: He was Kiah Begor Lieutenant General of the Janisaries at the Siege of Vienna, and afterwards made Passa, and taken Prisoner at Buda; and the new *Chaimacham* here is Ussine Passa, who was Passa of Widin when it was taken by the Germans, for which the Visier Kuperli would have

cut off his Head, but the old Tartar Cham saved his Life; but he was stript of all Employments, and lived till now in great Obscurity and Poverty at a Country Farm. Hali Effendi, lately made Mufty, died at Adrianople suddenly of an Apoplexy, and Fesulah Effendi, who was turned out to make way for him, is restored again. Janibi Ahmet Effendi, an old Officer, and of great experience in the Treasury, is made Tefterdar, or Chief Treasurer and his Predecessor made Passa of Cyprus. Several others are likewise displaced; and by degrees the Visier, according to Custom, will make a thorough Change of all the Chief Officers at Court, to introduce his own Creatures. The deposed Visier is banished to Rhodos; but his Son, his Kiah, and all his Servants that were in Prison, are set at Liberty. On the 12th instant the Turkish Envoys arrived at Belgrade from Vienna, and had Orders to come Post to Adrianople, where they are daily expected. The Persian Ambassador had the 19th his Audience of leave of the Grand Signior under Tents in the Seraglio-Gardens, and was presented with a Sables Vest, and a Horse richly furnished; and he will begin his Journey home so soon as their Fast of Ramazan is over: The occasion of his Embassy was purely Ceremony, in answer to that sent to the Court of Persia by Sultan Solyman. The Visier is gone out to the Tents, and about the 10th of the next month may depart from Adrianople his march to Belgrad will be flow, and stop for several days at Sophia, so that he will hardly reach Belgrade till towards the end of July; What Forces he will have with him, cannot be certainly calculated; there is but a small appearance as yet at Adrianople, but they begin to come from Asia; By the best computation, they have now there 6000 Janisaries; 3000 more are on the Confines, and the same number expected to come from different parts; 8000 Albanese Foot; and 20000 Horse of *Zaimi*, *Timariots*, and those that come with the Passa's and 10000 Tartars: So that the Army which the Visier is to command in person will, it's said, not exceed 50000 effective Men."

1692, September 5-8: "Lemberg in Poland, August 27... From the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, we hear, That the Tartar Cham is marched with 15000 Men to joyn the Ottoman Army in Hungary, having left some Troops about Budziack, who are to be joyned by a Body of Turks, in order as it's believed to attack Sorocke..."

1692, September, 26-29: “Lemberg, September 4... The Tartars are drawing together in the Country of Budziack, to oppose our Forces, and particularly to hinder their entrance into *Moldavia*, which is thought to be the Design in hand. The Envoy from the Cham of Tartary is sent home again, with this Answer, That the King of Poland will not enter upon any Negotiation, or Treaty of Peace, without the Concurrence of the Emperor and the Republick of Venice, his Allies...”

1692, October 24-27: “Vienna, October 18. The Armies in Hungary, according to the last advice from thence, continued in their former Camps; ours near Peter Waradin, and the Turks near Belgrade... In the mean time frequent Conferences are held at this Court about making a Peace or Truce with the Turks, not without hopes of a speedy Conclusion of one or the other.”

1692, November 10-14: “Warsaw, November 1... The Turks and Tartars continue the Siege of Sorocke on the Niester; The Place is very well defended, and the Enemy have lost a great many Men before it, but yet ‘tis feared it will fall into their hands, unless it be speedily relieved...”

1692, November 21-24: “Lemberg in Poland, October 30... The Turks and Moldavians have at last quitted the Siege of Sorocke on the Niester; They set down before the place on the 27th of September; their strength consisting of 4 or 5000 Turks, commanded by a Bassa, 1500 Modavians under their Hospodar, 500 Cossacks, and 3000 Tartars, with 20 pieces of Cannon. The next day they sent a Summons to the Governor, to surrender the place, with an Offer of very honorable conditions; which being rejected by him, the Enemy began to attack the Town with their Cannon and Mortars, and afterwards made several Assaults, in some of which they were repulsed with great loss, and in others they succeeded so far, that they made themselves Masters of the Old and New Town, the Garrison retiring into the Castle and the New Fort built by the present Governor; which the Enemy likewise stormed, but were beaten off, after an Attack of 4 hours; the Besieged pursued their Advantage; and made several Sallies upon them, with such Success,

that they drove the Turks out of their Trenches, and took 9 Colours; This so disheartened the Enemy, that they raised the Siege on the 9th Instant, having lost above 2000 Men, and leaving many sick and wounded behind them. The Garrison in the Town was composed of 600 Men, commanded by Colonel Rappen, of whom about 160 were killed during the Siege.”

1692, December 22-26: “Lemberg, November 26... Our Troops, who are posted in the Front built lately within two Leagues of Caminiec, do so diligently observe that Garrison, that their Parties dare not venture abroad to raise Contributions, or to furnish themselves with Provisions out of the Neighbouring Country as they used to do; and at the same time Care is taken to secure the Passes on the Frontiers of *Moldavia* and Podolia, to prevent their being supplied by the Tartars and Moldavians; so that we hope to reduce the Enemy to great Necessities before the Winter be over, and thereby facilitate the Design of attacking that place in the Spring.”

1693

1693 (1692 in newspaper), January 2-5: “Warsaw, December 15... The Garrison of Caminieć suffers very much through the want of Provisions, and unless they be succored by the Moldavians and Tartars, (who, it’s said, are preparing Convoys for that purpose,) they will in a short time be reduced to the last Extremity.”

1693 (1692 in newspaper), January 12-16: “Warsaw, December 23... From the Frontiers we have advice, That our Troops are so vigilant to secure all the Passes about Caminieć, that the Tartars and Moldavians have not yet been able to supply that Garrison with Provisions, of which they begin to be in great want.”

1693 (1692 in newspaper), January 16-19: “Warsaw, December 26... The Preparations for the War are continued at the same time, and ‘tis generally believed that the next Campagne will be opened with the Siege of Caminieć. The Moldavians have lately sent out several Parties to try to throw some Provisions into that Place, but our Troops Posted thereabouts, have taken such Care to observe them, that they have not hitherto been able to effect their Design.”

1693 (1692 in newspaper), February 6-9: “Grodno in Lithuania, January 10. The General dyet of this Kingdom was opened here on the 31st of the Month... The Great Cancellor made a Speech to them, containing in substance... 2. To pay the Arrears of the Army, and to provide for the maintaining the Forces now on foot, and for the preservation of the Places which the Crown is at present possesed of in *Moldavia*, and on the River Niester...”

Vienna, January 28... The Advices from *Turkey* say, that the French have prevailed with the Port to renew their Alliance with them for a year longer; though at the same time there is a Report that this Resolution of continuing the War has occasioned new Disturbances at Constantinople, of which we must expect the certainty by our next Letters.”

1693 (1692 in newspaper), February 9-13: “Vienna, February 4... Our Advices from *Valachia* give an account, that the Turks are making

preparations for an early Campagne. The like is done on our side; but 'tis not yet certainly known who is to command the Emperor's Army in Hungary."

1693 (1692 in newspaper), March 13-16: "Vienna, March 4. The Letters from Hungary tell us, That 300 Turkish Horse had conducted some Provisions to Giula and Jenö, and had reinforced those Garrisons with 100 Men each. They have likewise put fresh Supply of Men and Provisions into Temeswaer, and are at Work to repair the Fortifications there, having some apprehensions that the Imperialists design to Attack that place this Summer. We have advice, That the Hospodars of *Moldavia* and *Valachia* are confirmed in those Principalities by the Grand Signior, upon their paying 450000 Crown, each for the Arrears of their Tribute; some of the Subjects of the Prince of *Moldavia*, who were lately in Arms against him, having fled to the Port to represent their Grievances, and Sollicit a Redress of them, had procured the Protection of the French Ambassador; but he had the Mortification notwithstanding, to see them thrown into Prison; and himself forced to deliver up their Goods and Servants, who retired for shelter into his House. All the Advices from the Frontiers say, That the Turks make great Preparations for the War, and that the Visier pretends to take the Field very early..."

1693 (1692 in newspaper), March 16-20: "Warsaw, February 17... We have an account from the Frontiers, that the new Fort, which was built the last Summer within a mile of Caminiec, and Garrisoned by the Poles, does very much annoy that place, having reduced it to a great want of Provisions, and especially of Wood, insomuch that the Turks have been forced to pull down several Houses to make use of the Wood for Fuel; They tell us likewise, that some of our Troops lately took a Hundred Wagons that were going to the relief of Caminiec, having first routed the Turks that guarded them; and that the another Convoy of 500 Wagons, which was coming from *Moldavia*, hearing of their misfortune, durst not venture on, but returned with all the haste they could towards *Jassi*..."

- 1693, March 30-April 3:** “Vienna, March 21. The Advices from *Turkey* say, That the Enemy design to open the Campagne with some attempt upon *Transylvania*, and that the Grand Visier had for that purpose sent repeated Orders to the Cham of Tartary to hasten his march that way; and that the Turks propose to Form their main Army on the Save...”
- 1693, April 3-6:** “Warsaw, March 14... The Advices from *Moldavia* say, That the Hospodar, or Prince of that Country, was preparing for another attempt upon Sorocke on the Niester, and expected in order thereunto, a Reinforcement of Turks and Tartars; for which reason the King of Poland has, on the other side given Orders to supply that Garrison with all things necessary for their defence.”
- 1693, April 6-10:** “Vienna, April 1... An Express arrived here some days ago with Letters of the 20th of February from Adrianople, which give an account, that my Lord Paget, Ambassador from Their Majesties of Great Britain, arrived there on the 11th of the same month; That his Excellency had not yet had Audience of the Grand Visier, nor had any answer been yet returned to Monsieur Heemskerke’s Proposals of Peace, the Turks being wholly taken up with their preparations for the Campagne, which they earried on however with great Difficulty, by reason of the general Aversion of the People to the continuance of the War, and their unwillingness to enter into Service of it, insomuch, that the Mufti have found it necessary to give a Phefta or Permission for forcing all Persons, who had at any time touched the Sultan pay, to repair to Mahomet’s Standard, which is exposed on this Occasion...”
- 1693, April 17-20:** “Vienna, April 11... The Advices <letters from Adrianople of the 13th of March last - n.> say that the Grand Visier seems inclined to a Peace, but that the Mufti, and those of the Law, with the Aga of the Janisaries, do earnestly oppose it...”
- 1693, April 27-May 1:** “Vienna, April 22... We have advice from Belgrade, That the Turks had prepared a great Convoy of Provisions and Ammunition, which they designed to send under a Guard of 1000 Janisaries, and 500 Spahis to Temeswaer,

whereupon Orders have been dispatched to the Imperial Troops quartered in and about Segedin to endeavour to intercept them...”

1693, May 11-15: “Vienna, May 6... The Hospodar or Prince of *Moldavia* is lately dead, and his Son who is about 15 years old, is appointed by the Port to succeed him.”

1693, May 15-18: “Warsaw, April 27. The last Advices from the Frontiers inform us, That the Moldavians are preparing, with the Assistance of the Turks and Tartars to make a second attempt upon Fortress of Sorocke on the Niester, upon which Orders are given to reinforce that Garrison and to furnish them with a fresh supply of Provisions and Ammunition... They write from Lemberg, That they were informed by some Prisoners, taken by a Party of Poles, who had made an Incursion towards the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, that the Cham of Tartary had received a new Summons, accompanied with large Presents from the Port, to send the greatest part of his Troops to joyn the Ottoman Army in Hungary.”

1693, July 17-20: “Vienna, July 11... We have an account of the March of the Grand Visier, and all the Letters from the Frontiers say, that his Army which was encamped near Adrianople, did not, together with the Assiaticks who had joyned it, consist of above 24000 Men...”

1693, July 24-27: “Warsaw, June 30. They write from Lemberg, That our Troops Posted in the New Fort de la Trinité, do greatly annoy the Garrison of Caminiec...; and to streighten them yet more, another Body of our Forces is ordered to Encamp between the Fort of la Trinité, and the Fortress of Sorocka, where they will be also at hand to succour either of these places, in case the Enemy, with the assistance of the Moldavians, should design an attempt upon either of them...”

1693, August 3-7: “Warsaw, July 7. “Tis said that the King of Poland... has sent Orders to the Great Generals of Poland and Lithuania to draw their Forces together, and to march towards the Frontiers of *Moldavia* to give the Enemy a Diversion, and to hinder the Tartars

from sending any considerable Body of their Troops to the assistance of the Turks in Hungary... The Envoy from the Cham of Tartary will be dispatched in few days with the same Answer that was given to the other Envoy of Tartary who departed from hence about two month ago, to wit, That the King will not Enter upon any Treaty of Peace, but with the Concurrence of his Allies.”

1693, August 31 - September 4: “Venice, August 21... The Letters from Constantinople of the 16th of July inform us, That the Grand Visier set out from Adrianople on the 6th of the same Month towards Nicopolis, where he was to meet and joyn with the Cham of Tartary, after which, as ‘twas given out, he designed to continue his March towards *Transilvania*...”

“Vienna, August 22... They write from *Transilvania*, That General Veterani was Encamped with the Imperial Forces under his Command near Cronstadt on the Frontiers of *Valachia*, to observe the Enemies motions on that side...”

1693, September 7-11: “Vienna, September 2. The Siege of Belgrade is carried on with great vigor... On the 27th of the last Month arrived here an Express from General Veterani, with an account, that the Grand Visier, who was marching with the Cham of Tartary and Teckley to make an incursion into *Transilvania*, had changed their march, and were about repassing the Danube with about 50000 Men, to try if they could relieve Belgrade.”

1693, September 18-22: “Venice, September 4... We have advice from Constantinople, that the Lord Paget, Ambassador from Their Majesties of Great Britain, arrived there on the 28th of July; That the Grand Visier was marched towards *Transilvania*, with a very small Army, not having with him above 20000 Men, besides the Tartars who were to join him in his march...”

1693, September 21-25: “Lemberg in Poland, August 27... The Advices from *Moldavia* say, that they were again making preparations at *Jassi* and other places in that Province, which were thought to be designed for the attacking of Sorocke on the Niester, which is Garrisoned by the Poles. The Tartars have put a new Convoy of Provisions into Caminieć.”

- 1693, October 9-12:** “Vienna, September 30... They write from Segedin, That Teckeley lay about Temeswaer with 6000 Turks, Tartars, and Hungarians.”
- 1693, November 9-13:** “Warsaw, October 13... They write from *Moldavia*, That the Cham of Tartary was returning home with the Troops with which he marched in the beginning of this Summer to joyn the Ottoman Army in Hungary.”
- 1693, November 13-16:** “Vienna, November 8. The Troops in Hungary are on both sides marching to their Winter-Quarters; The Grand Visier parted from Belgrade about 14 days ago on his return to Adrianople.”
- 1693, November 16-20:** “From General Veterani’s Camp at Kapalnas on the Frontiers of *Transilvania*, October 25. After we had lain some time at Lugos, we received Advice that a Body of Turks and Tartars was marched towards the River Maros, upon which we decamped on the 18th, and came on the 21st to this place. The design of our several Marches and Encampments being, according to the Account we had of the Enemies motions, to cover the Principality of *Transilvania* against theri Incursions...”
- 1693, November 30-December 4:** “Vienna, November 21. The Letters from Hungary give an account..., that the Tartars were gone home, and the Turks to their Quarters, having left strong Garrisons on Belgrade and Temeswaer. By the way of *Transilvania*, we have advice, that the Grand Visier was returned to Adrianople, and had sent Officers to the several Provinces of the Ottoman Empire to raise men, and make other preparations for the next Campagne...”

1694

1694 (1693 in newspaper), January 4-8: “Vienna, December 23. The last letters from *Turkey*, by the way of *Valachia* and *Transilvania*, say, That the Cham of Tartary was come to Adrianople to be present at a great Council of War, and that the Turks make great Efforts to prepare for the next Campagne. They continue in the mean time to work very hard on the Fortifications of Belgrade, and the Imperialists do the like at Peter Waradin; these being now the two Frontier Garrison between the Ottomans and us...”

1694 (1693 in newspaper), February 19-23: “Venice, February 5... The Advices from *Turkey* say, That the Enemy design to act Defensively this year against the Venetians and the Polanders, and to turn the stress of the War towards Hungary.
Warsaw, January 16... We have Advice from *Moldavia*, That the Tartars have drawn together 10 or 12000 Men, with a design to conduct a great Convoy of Provisions to Caminieci, and after that to make Incursions into Podolia...”

1694, March 15-19: “Vienna, March 10... We hear from *Transilvania*, that the Tartars have made an Incursion into the Province of the Sycules; Who being exempted on account of their former good Services, from quartering of Soldiers, had themselves undertaken to guard the Passes on that side; but not taking the care that was necessary to secure them, the Tartars upon information thereof sent out a Party of 300 Men, who found the said Passes very slightly guarded, and easily forced them; These were followed by a Body of 3000 Tartars, who plundered several Villages, and then retired with their Booty...”

1694, April 5-9: “Warsaw, March 6... Our Troops that are posted about Caminieci continue to keep that Garrison very closely blocket up; and the Crown General is sending them great Reinforcement, the better to enable them to hinder the Enemies receiving any relief from the Tartars; who for that purpose are preparing a Convoy at *Jassi* in *Moldavia*.

Vienna, March 27... They write from *Transilvania* that General

Veterani had sent the Regiment of Gondola into the Country of the Sicules, to secure it against the Incursions of the Tartars...”

- 1694, April 9-12:** “Vienna, March 27. The last Advices from *Turkey* inform us..., That the Turks make great Efforts to have a numerous Army in the Field this Summer; but that the Troops they assemble for that purpose from the several Provinces of their Empire, are composed of raw undisciplined Men; That the Visier had sent orders for supplying the Garrisons of Temeswaer and Gyula with Provisions and all other Necessaries... The Tartars who made lately an Incursion into the Country of Sicules, give out, that they will shortly return with a much stronger Party, to make a Ravage on the Frontiers of *Transilvania*.”
- 1694, April 12-16:** “Lemberg in Poland, March 4. The Tartars have of late been very quiet on our Frontiers; They pass frequently in small Parties between *Moldavia* and Caminiec, to supply the Turks that are in Garrison in the place last mentioned, with Provisions and Ammunition, but some of these have been met and defeated by our Troops who are posted thereabouts...”
- 1694, April 16-19:** “Vienna, April 3. We hear from *Turkey*, that the Grand Visier designed about the middle of the last month, to set up the Horse Tail as a Signal of his Speedy departure for Hungary, where he intends to enter early in the Field with all the Force he can get together, which ‘tis believed... will not exceed 50000 men of Regular Troops, and these too consist for the most part a New Raised Militia, being raw and unexperienced men. This is to be their principal Army with which the Visier is to Act on the Danube, and they design to have another Body of Troops on the Frontiers of *Transilvania*, composed of Teckeleys’ men and the Tartars.”
- 1694, April 30-May 3:** “Warsaw, April 14... The Envoy of this Crown, who was sent some time ago to the Cham of Tartary, and followed him to Adrianople with an Answer to the Proposals which the Cham had made by his Envoy to this Court, has written to the King of Poland, to acquaint him with his having executed the Commission he was employed upon, and that he was come as far as *Jassi* (the Capital City of *Moldavia*) in his Return Home.”

1694, May 24-28: “Constantinople, March 16. On the 12th of January last, arrived at Adrianople an Envoy from the King of Poland to the Cham of Tartary, of whom he had Audience the 14th, delivering a Letter to him from the King his Master, in Answer to the Proposals of Peace which the Cham had made some months before by his Envoy, at the Court of Poland. On the 18th, a Divan was held about this Affair, where it was agreed to by all but the Mufti, that Caminiec should be demolished, and then restored to the Poles, upon condition that they restore what they are possessed of in the Ukraine, and in *Moldavia*; but the Envoy let them know, that the King of Poland pretends to keep all he has in possession, and to have Caminiec restored in the condition ‘tis now; Tho’ he declared withal, that he had no Power to Treat of these Matters, which would more properly be Negotiated at some place on the Frontiers of *Transilvania* or Hungary, where the Ministers of the Emperor, Poland, and the Republick of Venice, on one side, and those of the Port on the other, might meet together, with sufficient Powers to Treat, and conclude a Peace, upon Just and Reasonable conditions...”

1694, June 11-14: “Hague, June 18. We are told that the States have sent Instructions to Monsieur Heemskerke, their Ambassador at the Ottoman Port, to assist at the Treaty of Peace which is proposed to his Allies on one side, and the Turks on the other...”

1694, June 21-25: “Venice, June 11. By Letters from Constantinople of the 5th of April we are told, That the Grand Signior had given Orders to the Tefterdar Bassa to provide Tents, Horses, and all things necessary for the new Visier’s going to the War, and to have them ready against his arrival at Adrianople...”

Vienna, June 16... General Veterani has drawn together the Imperial Forces in *Transilvania*, and has secured all the Passes towards *Valachia*, upon the Advice he had received, that the Tartars design to make another Inroad into that Country.”

1694, June 25-28: “Warsaw, June 25... the Crown-General has sent strong Reinforcements to the Troops who are Posted about Caminiec, that they may be the better enabled to observe the

Enemies Parties, and prevent their receiving any Relief from *Moldavia*, where the Tartars seem to be very busie again, in providing a Convoy for that purpose...”

1694, June 28 - July 2: “Warsaw, June 10... Several Conferences have been lately held at Zolkiew, where the Court still continues, to consult about the Preparations for the Campagne, as well as the Treaty of Peace with the Turks, which is to be set on foot at some convenient place on the Frontiers of Hungary and *Moldavia*. The Tartars assemble their Troops in the Country of Budziacke; and the Han, as we understand by the Advices from those parts, will begin his march towards Hungary about the middle of this month. The Garrison of Caminieci continues to suffer very much by the scarcity of Provisions; They have long expected a great Convoy from *Moldavia*...”

Vienna, June 16... Count Teckelej continues to have his Residence at Passerovitz, being in very little Credit at the Court. The Tartars begin to be in motion in *Valachia* and *Moldavia*; and General Veterani has thereupon taken care to secure all the Passes on the Frontiers of *Transylvania*, to prevent the Incursions which their Parties might otherwise make into that Country...”

1694, July 2-5: “Constantinople, April 7... On the first Instant 1200 Janisaries marched from Adrianople, carrying with them a Sum of Money to pay the Garrisons of Belgrade and Temeswaer. We are told that there are great Disturbances among the Tartars, which may hinder the Han’s march to Hungary. The Grand Signior’s Order for the departure of the Venetians out of this Empire is signified every where, and they must all be gone by the latter end of this month.”

1694, July 19-23: “Vienna, July 10... The Turks do not yet appear in any considerable Body near our Frontiers, but have lately furnished the Garrison of Temeswaer with fresh supplies of Provisions.”

1694, August 11: “The letters of the 31st July say, That the Imperial Forces were arrived at their several Rendezvous in Hungary, which were appointed between Illock and Mohatz, not far from Peterwardin;... In the meantime General Veterani has advanced

with the Forces under his Command to the Iron-gate, to cover *Transilvania* against the Tartars, and to favour the Expedition of Poles, who according to the last Letters from Warsaw, were drawing together to enter into *Moldavia*. These Letters make no mention of the Grand Visier's being arrived at Belgrade, but only say, That he was come to Philipopoli; but as to the 290 Saiks, or other Ships, fitted out for War, which the Paris Gazette says were arrived at Belgrade, it proves to be one of its ordinary wilful mistakes. Tho the Summer is so far to spent, yet by these Preparations of the Imperialists, it seems that they design to do something; and if we may believe these Letters, the Turks are hardly in a Condition to oppose them. This backwardness of both Parties sh0ws how much a Peace is necessary for them, and that they lie under a kind of impossibility to continue the War. I know that the Turks are sullen, as generally Losers are, and loath to quit the Play; but amongst other Reasons, if the Arabians Insurrection continues, I am sure they will be glad to accept the Terms. Of these Commotions you have already an Account in one of our Gazette's, which is confirmed by the Last Letters from *Transilvania* and Venice, with some other particulars... If this <Arabian revolt> continues with he same Vigour wherewith it has begun, it will prove a fattal blow to the Ottoman Empire."

1694, August 20-23: "Warsaw, July 26... The Turks make no preparations of War on this side, and the Advices from *Moldavia* and *Valachia* assure us that their Army in Hungary will not be either so numerous or so early in the Field this year as it was the last..."

1694, September 3-6: "Vienna, August 25... General Veterani, who commands the Imperial Forces in *Transilvania*, upon notice of the March of the Tartars, detached two Regiments of Horse under the Command of Major General Traxes, towards the Frontiers of *Valachia*, to observe them, and to attack any stragling Parties he might happen to meet with, and marched himself with the rest of his Troops to Millenbanck..."

- 1694, September 8:** “The Imperialists and the Turks in Hungary are still preparing to take the Field: For tho the Grand Visier be arrived at Belgrade, there is no News of his having passed the Save, as they have written from Paris. The Advices from *Transilvania* tell us, That a Gentlemen who had been a long time amongst the Turks, had made hsi Escape, and had acquainted General Veterani, That the French Ambassador, who attends the Grand Visier in the Field, had offered to that Minister, That the King his Master would supply the Grand Signior with Money necessary to carry on the War, if he would renew the old Treaty of Confederacy with the Crown of France, continue the War with the Emperour, and oblige the Algerines, Tripolins, and Tuniseens to declare War against the English and Dutch. If that be true, I am sure the French promise more than they are able to perform.”
- 1694, September 10-13:** “Vienna, August 28... The Letters from the Frontiers say, that the Grand Visier is come to Belgrade, but they do not all agree in the report of his having passed the Save; nor can we yet hear with any certainty what number of Tartars have joined him, some Letters speak only of 5 or 6000, and others of 10000. But these are only part of the Troops which the Cham is to bring to his assistance, and we are told that another and greater Body is marching through *Valachia* towards the Danube, which they are to pass at Widin over a Bridge which has been made there for that purpose....”
- 1694, September 17-20:** “Peter Waradin, August 28... General Veterani, who Commands the Imperial Troops in *Transilvania*, was encamped the 22nd of the last month at Dobra, and had sent out a strong Detachement to observe the Tartars...”
- 1694, October 1-4:** “Hamburgh, September 28... The last Letters from Warsaw tell us... that the Forces of that Crown were still encamped at Maripol on the Frontiers of Podolia; and those of Lithuania at Konpechi; and that these two Bodies would joyn together so soon as the Crown General (who parted from Warsaw the last Week) was arrived in the Camp; after which, ‘tis thought they would advance towards *Moldavia*.”

1694, November 1-5: “Vienna, October 23... they heard the Grand Visier, who was encamped between Belgrade and Semendria, has sent directions to the Bassa of Temeswaer, to supply the Garrison of Gyula with Provisions for this Winter; And that General veterani, to prevent any such design, had detached a body of men, under the command of Major-General Cronsfelt, to secure all the Passes thereabouts, while he continued with the rest of his Troops on the Frontiers of *Valachia*, to observe the Tartars in their return homeward...”

1694, December 31-January 3: “Warsaw, December 11... The advices from *Valachia* and *Moldavia* say, that they had received Orders from the Ottoman Port to provide another Convoy of Provisions for the Relief of Caminiec...”

1695

1695 (1694 in newspaper), January 3-7: “Vienna, December 29... The Articles of Capitulation concluded between the Baron d’Hayn, Commandant of Segedin, in the Name of the Emperor, and Effendi Ibrahim Ozelobi Mehmet and Oda Bassa, deputed by the Bassa and Garrison of Giula... X. The Bassa and Garrison of Giula do promise by the Mahometan Faith, that in case contrary to their expectations any Succours should arrive, with or without Provisions, before the actual Surrender of the place, they will by no means retract their word, or give them entrance into the Town. Of this Agreement two Copies have been made and signed by both Parties; one of which is to be sent to the Emperor for his Approbation. Done in the Royal Fortress of Segedin, December 21. 1694.”

1695 (1694 in newspaper), January 17-21: “Hamburgh, January 16... They write from *Moldavia*, that they are providing in that Country a new Convoy for the Relief of Caminieci.”

1695 (1694 in newspaper), January 24-28: “Warsaw, January 1... We hear that the Tartars and Moldavian have provided another Convoy of Provisions at *Jassi*, for the Relief of the Garrison of Caminieci, and that they wait only for a favorable opportunity to conduct it thither, the great Snows that are fallen making the ways at present unpassable...”

Vienna, January 15... The same Letters tell us they had Advice from *Turkey*, by the way of *Valachia*, that there had like to have happened a great disturbance at Adrianople in the beginning of November...”

1695 (1694 in newspaper), February 18-21: “Warsaw, January 29... The Tartars make preparations at *Jassi* in *Moldavia* for the relief of Caminieci, and our Troops are very watchful to prevent their design.”

1695, May 9-13: “Vienna, April 30... The Advices from the Frontiers tell us, That the Turks are making Preparations at Belgrade for the Reception of the Grand Signior (Mustafa II – n.), who they say will be there before the end of the next month.”

- 1695, June 4-8:** “The freshest Advices from Vienna are of the 28th of May, and we are told that the Imperial Army will be formed in a short time: The Imperialist lay up a great Magazine at Peterwaradin, and General Veterani has already assembled the Forces he is to command on the Frontiers of *Transilvania*. General Trushes has sent a Reinforcement to Caransebes, and another to reinforce Collonel Antonio, who is ordered with the Rascians to hinder the Turks from introducing any Provisions into Temeswaer. Count Tekely is to command a Separate Body of Turks and Hungarians. The Elector of Saxony is expected at Vienna about the middle of June, and his Forces are on their march for Hungary.”
- 1695, June 11-15:** “Sir, Tho the Paris Gazette has threatened us these six weeks since, that the Grand Signior was daily expected at Belgrade, with an Army of near 100000 men; the Advices from Vienna, June the 4th, tell us nothing of his arrival, nor of his Forces niether, except of some small Bodies;... The Turks have had always an eye upon *Transilvania*; and Count Teckeley’s Secretary, who has left his Master, reports, That they design to leave a strong Body at Belgrade, to secure that Place, and the Pass of that River, and make their great Efforts in *Transilvania*; whereupon General Veterani is to take the Review of his Forces, and march towards Lippa...”
- 1695, June, 11-15:** “Vienna. June 2... That the sultan was expected with his Army on the Danube about the middle of this month; and that the general Opinion is, he will pass that River as he did the last year, and march towards *Transilvania*.”
- 1695, June 15-17:** “Vienna, June 8. Some Ministers and Officers of the Elector of Saxony are come to this Place, with part of His Guards, and his Electoral Highness is expected this week. The Imperial Foot is marching to Baya; and the Horse, which is still encamped at Pest, will follow in few days. The Turks are drawing their Foot together near Belgrade, and their Horse, which lies between Sophia and Philippopoli, will join the Foot at the Arrival of the Grand Visier. The Enemies Fleet is arrived at Belgrade, and ours is failed down to Peterwaradin. Our Great Army will consist of 50000 men, without including the Hungarians and Rascians. The Turks are making a Bridge at Belgrade.”

- 1695, June 15-17:** “Vienna, June 9... We have yet no advice of the Sultan’s departure from Adrinanople. But are told from good hands, that the Cham of Tartary has sent to acquaint him.”
- 1695, July 9-13:** “Vienna, July 4... The Bassa of Belgrade had sent a Reinforcement to the Garrison of Temeswaer, upon the apprehensions they were in of a Siege. The Grand Signior went from Adrianople the 18th of the last month towards Sophia, having caused the Heads of 3 Bassa’s to be cut off, who had brought from Asia a much smaller number of Men than was commanded them.”
- 1695, July 13-16:** “Vienna, July 7... The Elector of Saxony... had received advice of the Grand Visier’s arrival at Sophia with part of the Ottoman Army, and that the Grand Signior followed with the rest; being expected in the Neighbourhood of Belgrade about the 20th of this month; The Cham of Tartary has sent his Son with a Body his Troops to join the Ottoman Army.”
- 1695, October 22-24:** “Warsaw, October 8: The Court set out two days ago from Villanova to Guri; and as the Kings Equipage are gone also, ‘tis believed, his Majesty designs a longer Voiage. The Forces of Lithuania have joined Count Jablonowsky, General of this Crown, who is marched to cover the Convois of Provisions and Ammunitions we are sending to Niemeck, Ssoczova and other places in *Valachia*. By the last Letters we hear, that he was encamped on the 25th ultimo, within 7 leagues of Caminieci, and that 5000 Tartars were posted under the Cannon of that Place, wherein the Plague has destroyed 6000 persons, and reduced the Spahis and Janisaries to 800.
- Vienna, October 15: The last Letters from Hungary have brought the confirmation of the Turk being retired to Orsowa, and so the Campaign is at an end. The Elector of Saxony is now consulting with the States of *Transilvania*, about securing that Principality, in which part of the Forces under his Command, are to remain this Winter, but the General who is to Command them, is not yet named.”

1695, October 26- 29: “Vienna, October 19: Count Dunevalt is arrived here from our Army in *Transilvania*, and the Elector of Saxony is expected few days. 16000 men are to winter in that Principality, under the command of general Heusler, who succeeds General Veterani: The young Prince Vaudemont, the Generals Bassompierre, Poland and Psserhoven Command under him.”

1695, October 31- November 2: “Vienna, October 22: The Elector of Saxony arrived this day at noon with several Lords of *Transilvania*, having left Army under the command of General Caprara, who will continue in Hungary till the Forces are in their Quarters. The Turkish Army has repassed the Danube at Orsowa, and marched into their Winter Quarters. The Grand Signior is gone for Adrianople, but they say the Grand Visier will remain all this Winter Campaign. They write from Peterwaradin, that our foot which was cantoned about that Place march into Confirmation of the taking of Subatz and Gradiska, but they have no news of the Expedition of the Ban of Croatia against Bagnalucca.”

1695, November 3-5: “Warsaw, October 22: We hear from Army by letters of the 10th instant, that the General of our forces having received intelligence that a Body of Turks was marching through *Valachia*, in order to attack Nimieck and Soczova, he was marched towards the Dniester near Warsaw, to cover those places. Some of the Militia of Lituania refused to march, under pretence that they have received no pay.

Vienna, October 23: The Winter Quarters are settled. The Saxons and Brandenburghrs are to Quarter between Preburg and Edenburg; and the Forces that were under the command of General Veterani, are to Quarter about Lugos, and the neighbouring places.”

1695, November 5-7: “Vienna, October 29: They write from Buda, that General Caprara, and other General Officers, were come to that place to settle the Winter Quarters ‘tis confirmed that the Grand Signior is returned to Adrianople, and that his forces are marched into their Quarters. Their Fleet is faln down to Widin, where pon ours is returned to Baja. Our Letters from *Transilvania* make to mention of the march of the Turks into *Valachia*, but in the mean

Time several Regiments are advanced towards Cronstadt to be ready at hand to oppose the Enemy, in case they attempt to make an irruption into that Principality, by the same pass they forced some years ago when the General Heusler was taken, as a Prisoner brought in our Camp, reports they design to do.”

1695, November 7-9: “Ragusa, October 22: The Advices out of *Turkey* talk much of Preparations for the next Campaign. They write that great Levies have been made in Asia, which they are sending over into Europe, in order to be Quartered on the Frontiers, to be ready at hand, next Spring, to join their grand Army; that some *Transilvanians* had been with the Grand Visier to ask help, by reason that they had endured more heavy burdens under the Emperor, than they did formerly under the Turks, and had acquainted him, that there were certain narrow Passes out of *Valachia* into *Transilvania* by which the Turks might pass when they pleased into that Principalities; and that the Sultan was returning back to Adrianople, being resolved to spare neither cost nor pains to raise an extraordinary Army to bring with him the next year into Hungary.”

1695, November 9-12: “Vienna, November 2: General Caprara gave on Monday last the Emperor an account of the last Campaign. The Winter quarters are settled, and the Garrisons in *Transilvania* the Frontiers of *Valachia* are to be considerably reinforced, to be in a condition to oppose the Turks. Our forces that were incamped at Futtack are all marched into their quarters, which are as near the Frontiers as possible.”

1695, November 12-14: “Vienna, November 5: We have advice from Hungary that the Turkish Army repassed the Danube at Nicopols on the 15 ultimo, and were marched into their winter quarters and the Grand Signior was gone for Adrianople, and the than of *Tartary* was returned with his Forces into his own Country.”

1695, November 16-19: “Vienna, November 9: They write from *Transilvania*, that several Men of Forces that were in the Engagement at Lagos, are returned, having made their escape from

the places where they were kept Prisoners. They report, that there are many Prisoners among the Turks, and so our loss appears every day less than it was thought, and there are not above 2000 Men missing. The Turks have quartered in *Valachia*, a small number of men, with about 500 Tartars; whereupon the young Prince Vaudemont has reinforced the Troops appointed to guard the Passes of *Transilvania* on that side.”

1695, November 21-23: “Vienna, November 16: They write from *Transilvania*, that Count Contini Baron Kohl, and the Sieur Hubert, General Officers in the Army, who had been taken Prisoners at Lugos, were arrived there from Temeswaer. They confirm the Death of general Veterani, and that the Turks loss in that action 16000 Men, and 2000 at Lippa.”

1695, November 23-26: “Vienna, November 16:… None of the Officers in Hungary, but especially in *Transilvania* are permitted to stir from their respective Commands, so that they may be in a readiness to oppose the Turks, who by the great number of men they have in *Valachia*, seem to have a design against that Principality. Admiral Asschemberg will continue at Peterwaradin with the Fleet under his command, till the Turkish Kaiks are fallen down to Widin and Nicopole.”

1695, November 28-30: “Vienna, November 23: Our Fleet is come up the Danube, except four of the biggest Gallies which are to winter at Peterwaradin. They write from *Transilvania*, that General Poland has quartered the Forces under his command near the Iron Gate. The freshest advices from the Frontiers say, that the Princes of *Moldavia* and *Valachia* have paid Tribute to the Grand Signior, and have been confirmed in their Principalities.”

1695, December 7-10: “Vienna, December 3: They write from *Transilvania*, that a party of Turks designing to surpris Hazeck had been repulsed with the loss of 140 men. Caransebes, Lugos, and other little places on that side, are garrisoned with Rascians, to above the Garrison of Temeswaer and hinder their Excursions.”

1696

1696 (1695 in newspaper), January 4-7: “Warsaw, December 17: We have advice that the Hospodar of *Moldavia*, has plundered and burnt Nemieck with a strong Body of Troops.”

1696 (1695 in newspaper), January 7-9: “Vienna, December 31: Our letter from *Transilvania* advice, that the prince of *Moldavia* had with his own Forces, and an addition of 3000 Tartars, attacked a Polish Town called Hany, but was repulied by the Garrison with the loss of 600 of his Men; which movement gave such’an Allarm to Prince Vaudemont, that he sent a strong Reinforcement to the Troops who guard the passages into *Transilvania*, on the side on that Principality.”

1696 (1695 in newspaper), January 16-19: “Warsaw, December 24: The Hospodar of *Valachia* continues his Hostilities against our Troops in that Principality, and according to our last advices was advanced towards Soczova; he has Orders from the Grand Signior to raise 6000 Men in consideration of which he is to be excused from his usual Tribute.”

1696 (1695 in newspaper), January 30 - February 1: “Vienna, January 14: We have an Advice from *Transilvania*, that the Prince or Hospodar of *Moldavia* is deposed (Constantin Duca – n.), and the Son of his Predecessor (Antioh Cantemir – n.) advanced to that dignity. That the Tartars and Moldavians were on their march to make an irruption into Poland; and that 3000 Turks were ready at Belgrade, to make an incurssion into Sclavonia.”

1696 (1695 in newspaper), February 4-6: “Warsaw, January 10: We have advice that 5000 Valachians have surprized a Polish Detachment of 600 Horse on the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, most of which they killed and took their Commander prisoner.”

1696 (1695 in newspaper), February 6-8: “Constantinople, December 4: The Hospodar of *Moldavia* and *Valachia* with their Militia, and a small Body of Tartars, are the only force we shall employ against

Poland next Campaign; and 'tis said the old Hospodar of the first of these Principalities, will be brought Prisoner hither, to end his days in confinement."

1696 (1695 in newspaper), February 22-25: "Vienna, February 15: The Provincial Dyet at Vasserly in *Transilvania* are separated, after having agreed to furnish subsistence for the Imperial Regiments posted in that Principality. Some uproars have happened in *Moldavia* upon the absence of the new Hospodar Cantimir, who is not yet arrived; whence some think the old Prince will be re-instated."

1696 (1695 in newspaper), March 5-7: "Vienna, February 25: The States of *Transilvania* have resolved not only to furnish subsistence for the 15 Imperial Regiments who cover that Principality, but have promised the Emperor a great quantity of Provisions and Forrage to sill his Magazines. The new Prince of *Moldavia* is married to a Tartarian Princess, in consideration of which, the Cham is to defend his Country from the Poles: The said Prince arrived at *Jassi* on the 2nd instant, and was to make his publick entry on the 15th with great Ceremony."

1696, March 28-31: "Peterwaradin, March 12: We have an Advice that a Rascian party from *Transilvania* passed the Danube some days ago, between Widin and Nissa, where they sell in with a Body of Turks, who were Guarding a Convoy of Money to pay the Garrisons of Belgrade and Temeswaer, whom they defeated after a very sharp engagement, and took a booty of 300 Purses, each of 500 Rix Dollars."

1696, April 18-21: "Constantinople, February 25: A Chiaux is arrived into *Moldavia*, with advice that the Sultan design to march through that Province with his Grand Army, and to make an irruption into *Transilvania*, and has brought orders to the Hospodar to have his Troops in a readiness to joyn the Grand Signior upon his first appearance on the Frontiers."

1696, June 2-4: "Vienna, May 25: So far as we can learn it is resolved that our Troops in Hungary shall march towards Temeswaer, and

either besiege or bombard that place, which is the rather believed, because according to all our Advices, the Turks seem resolved to bend their chief force against *Transilvania*, so that by this means we shall be near at hand to oppose their design.”

1696, June 4-6: “Vienna, May 30: They write from *Transilvania*, that the Turks, Tartars and *Moldavians* near 40000 strong, were assembled at *Jassi*, in order to put a Convoy of Provisions into Caminieck. ‘Tis confirmed from the Frontiers, that the Turks design to bend their chief Force gainst *Transilvania*.”

1696, June 17-30: “Hermanstadt in *Transilvania*, June 10: Yesterday Prince Vaudemont marched with 8 Regiments of Horse towards Illia and Deva to join the Imperial Army, and 5 other Regiments are ordered to secure the passages on the side of *Moldavia* and *Valachia* against the Irruptions of the Tartars. Our Advices are still very uncertain about the number of the Turkish Army, and some betters tell us, it will not be above 70000 strong if not joined by the Tartars.”

1696, July 18-21: “Hermanstadt in *Transilvania*, June 28: On the 26th General Rabutin came hither from viewing the passages on the Frontiers of *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, which he has strongly guarded; and reinforced the 4 Regiments which lye at Cronstadt with some other Troops; all the rest of the Forces in this Principality are to join Prince Vaudemont, who lies with 8 Regiments of Foot at Deva, who’tis believed will march to join the grand Army.”

1696, August 1-4: “Vienna, July 21: The Letters from the Frontiers tell us, that the Grand Signior seems resolved to enter into *Transilvania*, but General Rabutin has so well secured the Avenues into that Country, and our Army lies so conveniently poeted to oppose the Enemy, that we are in no fear at all for that Principality. Some Advices from *Valachia* confirm, the account we had from Moscow, of the defeat of the great Convoy the Tartars designed to introduce into Azoph, and General Czeremet was marching with a great Army of Muscovites and Cossacks to attack Precop.”

1696, August 4-6: “*Bucharest in Valachia*, July 18: Yesterday we had advice from the Budziack, that the Muscovites have taken the important City of Azoph after a Siege of 36 days, during which they lost a great many men, but as yet we know not the particulars.”

1696, August 8-11: “*Lembourgh in Poland*, July 12: They write from *Valachia*, that Sultan Nuradin draws together as many Troops as possible, and is to be joined by several thousand Turks, in order to make an attempt against the Muscovites by Sea, while the Cham with the Crim Tartars made a diversion by Land.

Hermanstadt in *Transilvania*, July 16: General Raburin leaving put all things in good order in this Principality, is gone Post to the Flying Camp at Debray, in order to view the Iron-Gate, and other Posts on that side.”

1696, September 10-12: “*Vienna*, September 3: They write from Hermanstadt in *Transilvania*, that 4 Regiments of Horse were marcht from Cronstadt to the Iron gate, upon advice that 2000 Tartars had appeared before Orsowa.”

1696, December 12-15: “*Vienna*, December 5 The Tartars who lately made a Ravage in Poland, are returned to *Moldavia* with 800 Slaves, and design to Winter in that Principality, by reason of the scarcity of Provisions and Forage at Budziack, so that ‘tis feared, they will attempt an irruption into *Transilvania* ...Count Herbersteine Governour of Caransebes, has signified to the Court, that the Turks are preparing a vast quantity of Provisions, to be sent under a strong guard to Temeswaer.”

1697

1697 (1696 in newspaper), March 13-16: “Vienna, March 6: An Express is arrived here from Muscovy, with advice that the Czar would break up from Muscovy, and march towards Azoph, in order to enlarge his conquests and invest Precop, by the end of April at farthest, which place being not near so strong as Azoph, ’tis believed he will be quickly master of, and is of vast importance, because abundance of the Tartars will by the taking of it find themselves obliged to submit to the Czar, the adjacent Country being very large and having no other place in it but what lies open and defenceless 4000 Valachians under the Emperors protection who had taken up Arms against the Imperial Troops, have again submitted themselves and taken an oath of Fidelity, only of the Ringleaders being hanged up for an Exemple, by General Caprara’s order.”

1697, April 8-12: “Venice, March 29... Two Ships are come in from Levant; They Report, That the Turks make great Preparations for the War; but begin to be much dissatisfied at the Advices that come from Europe of the Treaty that is set on foot for a General Peace, and the French Merchants residing within the Grand Signior’s Dominions, are under apprehensions of being ill Treated on this account.”

1697, April 10-13: “Vienna, March, 30: We have advice from *Wallachia*, that 12 000 Turks and Tartars, had on the 4th instant brought a Convoy of 200 Camels, and 1200 Horses laden with Provisions into Caminieck, and were returned home without attempting any thing on the Frontiers of Poland.”

1697, April 12-15: “Vienna, April 2... The Letters from *Transilvania* say, That several Persons who came from *Valachia* reported, that the Tartars were so taken up with providing for the Defence of their Own Country against the Moscovites, that they were not at leisure to make use of the Opportunity which the Present State of Affairs in Poland gave them, of annoying the Frontiers of that Kingdom.”

- 1697, May 1-4:** “Vienna, April, 24: Our last Letters from the Frontiers give reason to believe, that the Turks will send some Forces either to the Crim or Boristenes, to the assistance of the Tartars against the Muscovites: the discourse of Besieging Bihacz continues, and several Regiments are marching that way. 2 or 300 Families from *Vallachia*, who some time ago put themselves under the protection of the Emperor and settled in Croatia, have quitted our Frontiers and returned to Bosnia, being prevailed upon by the advantageous promises of the Turks. This day was performed the yearly procession to implore a blessing on the Armes of the Christians against the Turks, which latter have said 2 Bridges over the Danube near Nicopolis. The Hospodar of *Valachia* has signified to his subjects that the Turks Design to make a Grand march through his Country, and has therefore advised them to carry their best effects to places of security, that they may suffer no damage, and offers to furnish them with several 100 Waggons for that end.”
- 1697, May 15-17:** “Vienna, May 8: We have an advice from *Valachia* that a Conspiracy has been discovered at the Turkish Court, for which several great Officers were imprisoned. ‘Tis confirmed that the Grand Signior resolved to send a strong Body of Troops to the assistance of the Tartars. The grand Officers who are to pass the Campaign in Hungary, are sending away their Baggage thither.”
- 1697, June 15-17:** “Vienna, June 8: We have Advice from *Transilvania*, That the Town of Caransebes, with all the Provisions therein was consumed by Fire on the 22nd past. The Troops at Veris Marton encrease daily. The Roads are so deep, that our Troops will not be able to invest Bihacz before 9th instant.”
- 1697, August 21-24:** “Vienna, August 14: The Imperial Army remains at Cobila, near Peterwaradin. We have Advice from *Vallachia*, that the Muscovites have made a great progress against the Tartars, and were Masters of the greatest part of Crimee.”
- 1697, September 2-4:** “Vienna, August 28: We have Letters of the 22nd instant from the Army of Cobila, that the Sultan had passed the Danube, and ‘twas believed his design was upon *Transilvania*,

whereupon an Express was dispatcht to General Rabutin, with orders to secure the Passes into that Principality.”

1697, October 5-7: “Lemberg in Poland, September 15: We have Advice from *Moldavia*, that 3000 Budziack Tartars, who were sent to the Frontiers of Poland to take Prisoners, and inform themselves of the present posture of affairs, were intercepted at a pass in their return by some Vallachians, under the protection of the Poles, who charged them with so much bravery, that scarce 300 of the Barbarians escaped.

Vienna, September 28 : The Grand Signior, with 3000 Spahys, if we may credit some advices, is returned home thro *Wallachia*, having finished his Campaign just as he was going to begin it, and has left the Command of his shattered Troops, to Kuperli Bassa of Belgrade who is made Grand Visier, the former Grand Visier and Aga of the Janisaries...”

1697, December 11-14: “Warsaw, December 3: All our Advice from Snyatin, and other places on the Frontiers say, that abundance of Provision are getting together at *Jassi*, the Capital City of *Moldavia*, to be convoyed to Caminieck, by a great Body of Tartars under the Command of a Sultan, whereupon orders are sent to all Troops on the Frontiers, to be in a readiness to receive them, in case they attempt a ravage on our Frontiers.”

1698

1698 (1697 in newspaper), March 8-10: “Vienna March 1: All our Advice from *Transilvania*, confirm the re-victualling of Caminieck, and add, that the Tartars are returned home, and are making so great preparations at Budziack, that ‘tis expected they will undertake some great enterprize on one sider or other in the Spring.”

1698, April 2-5: “Segedin, March 20: The Advices we had lately by the way of *Moldavia*, that the Tartars, after revictualling Caminieck had done great damage on the Polish frontiers, and carried away about 15000 people into slavery is confirmed, but with this addition, that the Barbarians were in their retreat met by 14 or 15000 Cossacks and some Polish Troops, who killed above 3000 of them, and obliged them to leave a great many Christians, they were carrying into slavery behind them. We have other Advices from *Moldavia* and *Vallachia*, that the Turkish Bassa is arrived at *Jassi*, with Cloaths, a great sum of Money for the Garrison of Caminieck.”

1698, April 28-30: “Vienna, April 19: We have Letters of the 2nd instant from Hermanstadt, which say, that the Turks are not only making great preparations of war upon the Danube, but also upon the Boristhenes and Dniester; and are building new fortifications at Vosia, and oblige the Moldavians to furnish them both with Men and Money to carry on the same.”

1698, May 5-7: “Warsaw, April 14: In the mean time ‘tis projected, to stopp the mouths of those who desire that the Kings troops should be sent out of the Kingdom, that, in case any thing should prevent the Siege of Caminieck, a great Army shall be fermed on the Frontiers, so soon as the march of the Kings troops through Rustant shall be regulated, which shall fall into *Moldavia*, and take such fast footing in that Country, as to cut off all Communications with Caminieck, and so prevent any Convoys of provisions getting thither.”

- 1698, May 14-17:** “Vienna, May 10: We hear from Temeswaer, that 20 Troops of Horse are sent thence to Belgrade, to bring off a great Convoy of Provisions, and that they are to be joyned by 2000 Wallachians Foot, and 3000 of their Waggons.”
- 1698, June 23-25:** “Warsaw, June 23-25: An Envoy is arrived here from *Moldavia*, who desires audience and leave to open his Commission, in the mean time his followers would persuade, that the Moldavians and Valachians, encline to put themselves under the King of Poland’s Protection.”
- 1698, July 23-26:** “Warsaw, July 12: ...All other things for the Campaign are also got ready, since the arrival of the Bishop of Raab. But after all ‘tis not yet known what his Majesty designs to enterprise this Campaign, tho’ ‘tis generally believed that his chief aim will be to secure Winter Quarters for his Troops in *Moldavia* and *Vallachia*.”
- 1698, August 22-25:** “Warsaw. August 15... It is yet uncertain whether the King will besiege Caminieck, or march first into *Moldavia* and *Valachia*; which Provinces have made several Steps towards putting themselves under the Protection of this Crown. The Turks make all the Provision they can for the Defence of Caminieck, and we hear a great Body of Tartars are lately come from Budziack and the Parts adjacent, and are encamped near that place.”
- 1698, August 29 - September 1:** “Dantzick, August 20... The Governor of the said Fort <Trinity Fort, with Cossaks Garrison – n.> lately sent to the Crown General, a Prisoner they had taken, who was dispatched with Letters from the Commanding Bassa of Caminieck, to the Visier, representing to him, that by reason the Garrison there is veru numerous, he is very apprehensive their Provisions will fail, and desires, Care may be taken to Enable him to support a Siege, and that he may be timely relieved.”
- 1698, September 10-13:** “Vienna, September 3: We have Advice that 15000 Tartars are posted near Tigina, who had orders, if Caminieck should be besieged, to join the Troops of *Moldavia* and *Valachia*,

and to attempt the relief thereof. The said officer also says, that 140000 Muscovites are marched towards the Black Sea and the Moldavians are in a great consternation, because the Troops in *Transilvania* are in motion, which they fear have a design to join the Polanders, in order to subdue their Country.”

1698, September 15-19: “Warsaw, September 5. N.S. Our Letters from Lemberg give an Account, That... It’s much discoursed, that the <Polish - n.> Army will take their Winter-Quarters in *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, at once to ease the Kingdom of Poland, and to defend those Provinces, which, were they secured from the Ravages they are threatened with by the Turks and Tartars, in case they quit their Subjection to them, would soon put themselves under the protection of this Crown; and ‘tis said, the Crown-Treasurer will be sent to the Princes of *Moldavia* and *Valachia* to adjust this Affair with them.”

1698, September 29 - October 3: “Venice, September 19... Our Advices from Constantinople say, the People there are very desirous of a Peace, which they believe to be in such a forwardness, that they speak of it as if ‘twas already concluded.”

1698, October 3-6: “We have Advice by the way of *Valachia*, that the Muscovites have made an Irruption in *Tartary*, and have defeated a considerable Body of Tartars who would have opposed them.”

1698, November 17-21: “Vienna, November 12... We have Letters from Carlowitz of the 4th Instant which say, the Conferences between the Ambassadors from the several Princes for Treating a Peace were not yet begun, their Time having been taken up in making the usual Visits. The Mediators have made several Regulations to be observed during the Congress, one of which is, That the Servants of the Ambassadors from the Emperor and his Allies shall not come to the Quarters of the Mediators, or the Turkish Ministers, without Leave in Writing from their several Masters...”

1698, November 24-28: “We expect by our next Letters from the Congress in Hungary to receive an Account, that a good Progress has been made in the Treaty of Peace, to which the several Parties concerned seem to be very well inclined... Some Advices from

Hungary say, that the Grand Visier is returned towards Adrianople, having left sufficient Power with the Turkish Ambassadors at the Treaty to finish that Work.”

- 1698, November 28 - December 1:** “Venice, November 9. We have received Letters from Hungary by the way of Dalmatia, which give an account, That the Ambassadors from several Princes for treating a Peace, were all arrived at the Place of Congress; The Mediators had taken their Quarters at Carlowitz, where a House of Wood was purposely built for holding the Conferences. The Ambassadors from the Empire and his Allies were encamped at about a quarter of a League’s distance towards Peter-Waradin, and the Turkish Ministers at the equal distance from the Mediators towards Salankemen. This situation of the Plenipotentiaries quarters was agreed on as being the most convenient for avoiding all Difficulties of Precedency between the Christians and the Turks, and for a quick dispatch of the Business they have in hand, the speedy Consultation of which, seems to be earnestly desired on both sides.”
- 1698, December 5-8:** “Vienna, November 26... Our Letter from thence say, the Conferences for the Peace began the 13th Instant, which have ever since been daily continued, and go on with so good Success, that ‘tis not doubted but the Treaty will shortly be happily concluded. These Advices confirm the Departure of the Visier from Belgrade, in order to his return to Andrinople.”
- 1698, December 8-12:** “Vienna, December 3. Letters from Carlowitz of November 26. give an account, That the Conferences between the Ministers of the several Princes for Treating a Peace, which were begun there the 13th of that Month, had been continued ever since with good success; The Turkish Ministers endeavoured to have it stipulated, That though the Principality of *Transilvania* should continue in the Emperor's possession, yet the Transilvanians should pay an Honorary Tribute to the Port; but this Proposition being contrary to the Agreement on which the Negotiation is founded, That each Party shall continue in the possession of what they have at present, his Imperial Majesty’s Ambassadors absolutely rejected it; and this matter was at last adjusted to their Satisfaction; The

other Points in dispute between them and the Turks are likewise in effect agreed; and the settling of the Articles which relate to the other Allies, is now the Subject of the Debates at the Congress, and in all likelihood will be adjusted in a short time. In the mean while, the Weather grows so cold, and such great snows are fallen of late, that the Ambassadors suffer much Inconveniency by their remaining in Tents, which will oblige them to remove to some other Place.”

1698, December 19-22: “Carlowitz. December 3. On the 28th of the last Month, the Mediators and the Imperial and Turkish Ambassadors met at the Congress, and agreed upon a Truce of 25 years between the two Empires. The next day the Treaty to that effect was put into Form, and was finally settled on the first Instant. Yesterday the Ambassador of Muscovy came to the Conference, where divers Points relating to the Czar his Master, from whom the Turks demand the Restitution of Dogan, Galezi, and some other Forts near the River Nieper, were Debated. The Affairs of Poland were considered this day, and these Negotiations go on with such good Success, that ‘tis not doubted but they will be finished in a few days; The only considerable Difficulty which remains, is, That the Turks demand of the Republick of Venice, that Lepanto, and some other Places on the Frontiers of the Morea, be dismantled; Upon which, the Venetian Ambassadors (having no Orders to consent thereto) has dispatched an Express to the Senate to receive further Instructions.

Vienna, December 13. Count Marsigli, one of the Emperor’s Ministers for Treating a Peace with the Turks, who came hither some days ago from Carlowitz, to give his Imperial Majesty an Account of the Proceedings at the Congress, will return to that Place in a day or two. Our last Advices from thence say, that since the concluding of the Truce between the Emperor and the Ottoman Port, a great Progress has been made in the Negotiations relating to our Allies, and that ‘twas hoped the Treaty would in a very short time be finally Adjusted and Signed by all Parties.”

1698, December 26-29: “Vienna. December 15... The Turks have consented to restore Caminieć to the Crown of Poland, after having

dismantled it; but the Polanders insist upon the Restitution of that Place, with its Fortifications, and are willing, in consideration thereof, to yield to the Turks some Places they hold in *Moldavia* and *Walachia*, which Offer, it's believed, the Port will accept of..."

1699

1699 (1698, in newspaper), January 23-26: “Vienna. January 17. Our Letters from Carlowitz of the 11th Instant give an Account, That ‘twas agreed the day before at a Conference between the Imperial and Turkish Ambassadors, that the Treaty for a Truce of 25 Years between the Emperor and the Ottoman Port shall be signed on the 26th of this Month...”

1699, March 23-27: “Venice, March 14. N.S.: An Express arrived here last Sunday from Hungary, and brought the Treaty of Truce with the Turks, which the Senate have Ratified, and sent back to be Exchanged... By some Ships arrived here from Smyrna we have an Account, that the News of the Conclusion of the Peace between the Christians and the Turks was received there with great Joy of the Inhabitants; By this opportunity we have Letters from Andrinople of the 10th of February, which say, The Grand Signior having the Day before received Advice by an Express of the Conclusion of the Peace, he went to the chief Mosque to return publick Thanks for the same, and afterwards the Mufti exhorted the Sultan, the Grand Visier and other chief Ministers of the Port who were there present, to a strict observance of the said Treaties, lest Heaven should again afflict them with those Calamities they had suffered during the late War, which they so unjustly entered into against the Christians. There were afterwards great Rejoicings at the Grand Signior’s Court, and the Sultan intended in few days to return to Constantinople, and to appoint his Ambassadors to the several Princes and States with whom he has made Peace, and to regulate divers other matters.”

**CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY
OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE
(1682 – 1700)**

Information from newspapers were not as accurate as those offered by chancellery sources. That is why I felt that it is necessary to compile from the secondary sources a chronological list of the political and military events from Central and Southeastern Europe between 1682 and 1700, by month and days, as it was possible. These pages are based on the books and articles indicated in the Bibliography.

1682, Jan. 3 (Ivan Parvev gave January 14): After Leopold I gave a farewell audience in Hofburg, the Count Albert Caprara left Vienna as an extraordinary ambassador and internuncio (*extraordinari Gesandter, orta elçi*) to Istanbul, to try to secure peace with the Ottomans.

Mar.: General mobilization and military preparations of the Ottoman army; troops began to converge on Adrianople from all parts of the Empire; orders were dispatched to the pashas from Central and Southeastern Europe, e.g. of Bosnia, Timișoara, to be ready for war.

Mar. 4: A bridge across the Sava river was ordered to be built in order to make the advance of the Ottoman army to Central Europe easier.

Apr. 11: The Habsburg emissary Count Caprara arrived in Istanbul, and after a while was received by sultan, and met top-ranking dignitaries. Ottoman demands for renewing the truce of Vasvar being unacceptable, he realized that his mission to achieve peace with Ottomans was futureless.

Apr.: Ibrahim, pasha of Buda, was named as *serasker* of the Ottoman army, being ordered also to help Imre Thököly. Imre Thököly's authority was aggrandized more and more among the Curutz (Hungarian nobles), who revolted against the emperor Leopold I, claiming the crown of the Hungarian territories ruled by

Habsburgs. Orders with the same content were sent to princes of Wallachia and Moldavia.

May: Ottoman troops left Silistre and marched to Thököly's camp.

May: Ibrahim, pasha of Buda, informed Imre Thököly - leader of the Hungarian rebels - that the Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa pasha accepted his conditions and would help him.

May 12: Count Caprara advised Vienna to use force in suppressing the Hungarian movement and thus make the Ottomans more compliant.

June 10: Leopold I preferred to tighten his grip over the treaties against France by signing the Alliance of Luxemburg.

June 11, before: Ahmed Ağa, a great dignitary of the Crimean Khan, asked the prince Michael Apafy to punish his subjects who attacked and killed Tartar soldiers during their passing through Transylvania.

June 23: In Istanbul took place the first meeting between the Habsburg ambassador and the Ottoman authorities, led by the *reis efendi* Hüseyin Acemzade. The latter accused the Habsburgs of violations of the Vasvár peace treaty (1664)

July 6: The second negotiation meeting was obstructed by the same unacceptable demands that the Ottomans proposed for concluding a peace with the Habsburgs (e.g. to pay tribute for Hungarian territories, to destroy more fortresses, to accept Thököly as ruler in the above-mentioned territories, etc.)

July 24: The commander of the Ottoman campaign in Hungary ordered the prince Michael Apafy to send provisions, wagons and workers, and join the Ottoman army with his troops.

July: Ottomans concluded a formal arrangement with Imre Thököly.

Aug. 6: The Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa Pasha persuaded the sultan Mehmed IV in the necessity of a war against the Habsburg monarchy. The imperial *tuğ* was set up in front of Topkapı Palace, announcing the sultan's leaving to Adrianople.

Aug. 14: The Ottoman troops arrived in Thököly's camp. Step by step, the fortresses Casovia, Szádvár, Eperjes, Tokay and Putnok were conquered.

Aug.-Sept.: Imre Thököly sent an embassy to the Ottoman Porte, asking its support in return for a tribute of 40000 talers, an army of

30000 soldiers. In this way, Hungary would enter under the Ottoman protection.

Sept. 16/17: Pasha of Buda delivered to Imre Thököly the imperial diploma, granted by Mehmed IV, by which Count Imre Thököly was officially proclaimed prince of Middle Hungary, i.e. in the territories established in the treaty of Vasvár), but as a tribute-payer of the Porte. Subsequently, reinforced by the frontier pashas, Thököly started again to attack the Habsburg territories.

Sept.: The Polish King Jan III Sobieski proposed a plan for joint action against the Ottomans.

Nov.: Ineffective peace negotiations took place in Vienna between two emissaries of the Thököly and Habsburg authorities.

Nov.: News about Ottoman preparations of war were dispatched from Moldavia to Jan Sobieski.

Dec. 15: Jan III Sobieski wrote to the Pope that he was ready to start negotiations with the Habsburg emperor Leopold I for alliance against the Ottomans.

Dec. 21: The third meeting of Adrianople ended with an unsuccessful attempt of the Habsburg representatives to stop war and renew the peace treaty with the Ottomans.

Dec. 31: Sultan ordered the prince of Transylvania to be ready with his army to join the Ottoman army marching to Hungary. Similar orders were probably dispatched to the hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia.

1683, Jan. 2: The Porte announced the starting of war against the Habsburgs.

Jan.: The Turkish war-standards were set up at Adrianople. An Ottoman army led by the sultan Mehmed IV and the Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa pasha left Adrianople and advanced to Central Europe.

Jan. 26: Leopold I and the Elector of Bavaria, Maximilian II Emanuel (1679-1726), signed a defence treaty which obliged the Munich ruler to enter the war.

Jan. 27: In the Assembly of Poland, which was opened on this day, the king Jan Sobieski presented the Ottoman preparations of war, urging the conclusion of an alliance treaty with the Habsburgs.

Feb.: Jan Sobieski was informed about the sultan's order to the hospodar Gheorghe Duca of Moldavia, who was asked to send more wagons with provisions to Istanbul, as it was usual during military campaign.

Mar. 31: An alliance treaty was signed - under the aegis of the Pope - between the emperor Leopold I and the king Jan III Sobieski. The former was supposed to recruit 60000 soldiers and the later 40000. The Third Holy Alliance was born, Venice joining the Habsburg Empire the next year, in March.

Apr. 1: The Ottoman army led by the sultan left Adrianople, marching to the Danube river.

Apr. 16: The Assembly of Poland ratified the treaty with the Habsburg Empire, despite the opposition of certain Polish nobles who - pushed by French representatives - were against this alliance.

Apr. 21: Leopold I appointed Duke Karl V von Lothringen und Bar (1643-1690) as commander of his army.

Apr. 24: The hospodar Gheorghe Duca of Moldavia and 2000 soldiers left the capital Jassy, and marched - via Transylvania - to the Ottoman camp on the Danube, close to Buda.

Apr. 26: Leopold I called back to Vienna the ambassador Caprara, who informed the Ottoman authorities - before his leaving - about the conclusion of an alliance between the Habsburg Empire and other European powers.

May 2: The Habsburg-Polish alliance treaty was ratified by Leopold I.

May early: The Ottoman army reached Belgrade.

June 5: The imperial commander Karl V von Lothringen crossed the border and began to lay siege to the Fortress of Neuhäusel, seized by the Ottoman in the last war.

June 9: Von Lothringen raised the siege and withdrew.

June 10: Count Imre Thököly arrived with his troops in the Ottoman camp near Essek, being very well welcomed.

June: The army of the Grand Vizier was joined by troops of other Southeast European vassals, e.g. those of Transylvania and Moldavia.

June 23 ?: The hospodar Șerban Cantacuzino arrived in the Ottoman camp in Alba Regală.

June 27: The Tartar khan joined the Ottoman army.

June: War counsel of Székesfehérvár (the Grand Vizier, the Tartar khan Mehmed Giray, the prince Michael Apafy I of Transylvania, the *beylerbeyi* Sarı Hüseyin pasha of Syria, the *muhafiz* Ahmed pasha of Timișoara etc.), where the Grand Vizier had the last word: to besiege and conquer Vienna.

June: War declaration of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa Pasha proclaimed in Osijek, assigning the responsibility for hostilities to the Habsburgs.

June: The Pope decided to support king Sobieski's army with 100000 florins. Part of the money would be given to the Cossacks for attacking Crimea, in this way forcing the Tartars to leave Hungary and go back home.

June-August: During the march from Alba Regală to Vienna and the siege of Vienna, the Wallachians and Moldavian troops were assigned with the building of bridges, as those of Raab and Nussdorf.

June-July: Ottoman troops conquered more Habsburg fortresses on the route to Vienna (Kachau, Eperyes, Fülck).

July early: The advance guards of the Ottomans reached the vicinity of the Habsburg capital.

July 7: A battle was fought which immediately preceded the siege of Vienna. At Petronell, the Tartar cavalry defeated the retreating forces of Karl V von Lothringen.

July 14: Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa Pasha appeared before Vienna and, according to Paul Rycaut, summoned the town to surrender and turn to Islam.

July 14-Sept. 12: The second sixty day-long siege of the Habsburg capital, defended by the town-mayor Count Rudiger von Starhemberg (1611-1686). The Wallachian and Moldavian voivodes, Șerban Cantacuzino and Gheorghe Duca attended the siege of Vienna in the Ottoman army, but keeping in touch with Christians.

July 21: Two Moldavians brought news to Vienna from the Ottoman camp.

July 22: The imperial delegate Kunitz in the Ottoman camp tried to inform his superiors on the Wallachian hospodar's intention to join the Christian army at the right moment.

Aug. mid: The Christian forces that were to save the capital began to gather around Tulln, situated about 30 km North-West of Vienna. Max Emanuel was the first to arrive bringing with him about 11 000 Bavarians.

Aug. 16: The oath for the Habsburg-Polish treaty was taken.

Aug. 22: Jan III Sobieski crossed the Polish-Habsburg border at Silesia leading 26000 soldiers.

Aug.: The Pasha of Bosnia was ordered to keep an eye on the Wallachian and Moldavian troops, after they had abandoned the construction of a bridge, when the Habsburg commanders Heissler, Ricciardi and Archinto opened fire in their direction.

Aug.: Jan III Sobieski had received about 500000 guildens from the Pope, Italian states, Spain and Portugal.

Aug. The situation of the besieged capital became critical. In Western Europe it was believed that on 29 August the defenders were going to collapse.

Sept.: Leopold I had received one million guildens from the Pope, Italian states, Spain and Portugal.

Sept. 4: The Ottoman army got very close to entering Vienna.

Sept. 7: The Imperial and Polish forces joined together and marched off to Vienna, under the command of Jan Sobieski.

Sept. 8: The Habsburgs lost the fortress Filek.

Sept. 9: Ottomans captured two men who had been sent to Count Starhemberg from the headquarters of the Christian army, from whom they found out that the long-expected aid for Vienna would arrive in three days.

Sept. 11: Due to the information that the Christian attack would take place on 11 Sept., the Grand Vizier ordered his soldiers to stay awake throughout that day.

Sept. 12 (Sunday): The decisive battle took place. The Polish king Jan III Sobieski came with 18000 soldiers and, together with the other troops (in total of 70000 men), defeated the Ottoman army of 170000 warriors. The victory at the Kahlenberg under the command of Charles V of Lorraine meant the end of the Turkish pressure on Europe. End of the siege of Vienna.

Sept. 14: Leopold I arrived officially in his capital.

Sept. 17: The emperor Leopold I dispatched the Count Csáki to Poland, Moldavia and Wallachia to convince them to join the military campaigns against the Ottomans.

Oct. 20: To prevent the strengthening of Kamenica with soldiers and provisions by the Ottomans, the king Jan Sobieski decides to help Ștefan Petriceicu, who was faithful to Poland, to become again hospodar of Moldavia (letter to Vatican's delegate Pallavicini).

Nov. 28: Former Moldavian dignitaries, who were faithful to Ștefan Petriceicu, wrote to Constantin Cantemir and other Moldavian boyards to join the Polish-Moldavian army against the Turks.

Dec.: An imperial envoy was dispatched to Venice to propose an alliance against the Ottoman Empire.

Dec. 7: Kunicki wrote to Andrei Potocki about the victory of "Tilgrotin" over Ottoman and Tartars troops, led by Yalı Aga and Aza bey of Tighina, who died in battle.

Dec. 19: Supported by Polish troops, Ștefan Petriceicu occupied Jassy as new hospodar, after he had entered Moldavia in early December, stayed in Suceava ten days, and marched to the capital, via Botosani.

Dec. 30 - Jan. 4: Fights in more places on the sides of Prut river, between Tartars, who came back from the Hungarian expedition with a numerous booty, and the joint Cossack – Moldavian army. The latter was defeated, and its commander, Ștefan Kunicki retreated to Jassy.

1684, Jan: Ștefan Petriceicu dispatched the Metropolitan Dosoftei as delegate to Moscow, to ask help from the Russian tsar in return for his submission. He obtained no political and military help, except 300 rubles.

Jan. 4: Ștefan Petriceicu sent Andrei Dymidecki to catch the former hospodar Gheorghe Duca. He was arrested in Domnești, brought after 10 January at Dragomirna monastery, from where he was carried to Poland (he would die on 31st March 1684).

Jan. 7: Ștefan Petriceicu relates from Jassy, in a letter to Andrei Potocki, that for about two weeks he is in Jassy, but due to the fact that his ally, the hatman Ștefan Kunicki of Cossacks, was defeated by Turks, he will be obliged to retreat to North Moldavia, and wait

the Polish military support. At the same time he dispatched troops to catch Gheorghe Duca at Domnești village.

Jan. 9: Kunicki relates to the king Sobieski the last events, asking financial support to gather a new army of Cossacks.

Jan. 10: Kunicki left Jassy, and Ștefan Petriceicu, who had remained without military assistance, retreated to Suceava.

Jan. 16: In a letter from Krakow, Jan Sobieski promised more soldiers and cannons in support of Ștefan Petriceicu to maintain him on the Moldavian throne.

Jan. 25: In letters from Krakow, Jan Sobieski encourages Ștefan Petriceicu and Ștefan Kunicki to stay in Moldavia until the Polish military aid will arrive.

Jan. end: The Venetian ambassador Contarini arrived to Linz and began negotiations with Habsburgs for concluding an alliance against the Turks.

Febr. end: The imperial envoy Csáki arrived at Suceava, after his mission to Wallachia, where he negotiated with Șerban Cantacuzino an alliance against the Ottomans.

Febr. 28: Petriceicu informed the Polish hatman by a letter sent with Csáki about the nomination of Dumitrașcu Cantacuzino as new voivode in Moldavia. More local boyars - who had elected Constantin Cantemir as their hospodar - went to the *serasker* Soliman pasha, but Dumitrașcu Cantacuzino was confirmed.

March early: Șerban Cantacuzino dispatched Matei Cantacuzino as envoy to the prince Michael Apafy of Transylvania.

March: Petriceicu asked military support from Poland, but due to the Tartar attacks, Ștefan Petriceicu retreated to the Polish border, via Dorohoi and Cernăuți.

March: The Habsburg, Venetian and Polish negotiators agreed upon the main stipulations of the third Holy Alliance, based on the previous Habsburg-Polish treaty. The Holy League was completed with the joining of Venice, along with the Habsburg Empire and Poland. The only and common enemy was the Ottoman Empire.

March 31: The Habsburg-Venetian treaty was strengthened by the Pope's blessing.

April 4: Sobieski sent the ambassador Csáki to the emperor Leopold I, at Linz, to present Șerban Cantacuzino's conditions to

join Holy League, and to convince him to support the hospodar of Wallachia.

April 11: The emperor Leopold wrote a letter to the prince Michael Apafy of Transylvania, trying to convince him to break up the relations with the Ottoman Empire and to join the Christian Alliance.

April 28: According to the late news from Moldavia, the new hospodar Dumitraşcu Cantacuzino, already named by the Porte in January 1684, has not entered Moldavia yet, waiting Ottoman supplementary troops at the Danube.

April: Michael Apafy sent envoys to the Porte, which had promised to assure his son's succession to the Transylvanian throne.

May: To Sobieski's call to join the Christian Alliance, Michael Apafy replies he intends to keep friendly relations with the Porte so long as Belgrade is occupied by Turks. In turn, the Habsburg intention to occupy Transylvania concerns him more.

May 10: According to the letter of a Moldavian dignitary, the new voivode Dumitraşcu Cantacuzino was installed in Jassy with Ottoman and Tartar help, but is worried about the king Sobieski's intention to march to Moldavia. The Ottoman Porte exempted Moldavia from the tribute payment of the last four years.

May 11: Although initially he tried to transfer to Jan Sobieski the offensive initiative in Wallachia, like in Moldavia, Leopold I instructs Csáki to negotiate with Poland and Wallachia the needed assistance.

May-June: Habsburg-Polish negotiations at Iaworowa for establishing the next military actions to Moldavia and Wallachia, also present were Şerban Cantacuzino's envoy and the ex-hospodar of Moldavia, Ştefan Petriceicu.

June: Despite attacks by Louis XIV, the Habsburg emperor took the offensive to Hungary. In early June the Habsburg army led by Charles of Lorraine reached Gran.

June 17: Ottomans lose Visegrád.

June 28: Marching to Pesta, the Habsburg troops defeated again the Turks at Vác.

July 4: Charles of Lorraine informs Jan Sobieski on his military success and decided to siege the fortress Buda, where the Ottoman

troops retreated. The siege continued unsuccessfully until September.

July: The Poles led by the dignitary Szerwuszki defeats at Iaslowiecz the 5000 – 6000 troops Huseyin pasha's sent to supply the Kamenica fortress. This victory filled with enthusiasm the Habsburgs, Venetians and Moldo-Wallachians.

July 25: Moldavian boyars, advised by Miron Costin, acknowledged the vassalage of Moldavia to the king Jan Sobieski of Poland. In turn, the old local customs and autonomy of Country will be preserved, and the Moldavian nobles may seek refuge to Poland in case of military failure.

Aug. 2-11: Mehmed IV recognized the succession of Michael Apafy's son to the Transylvanian throne by a ferman. Amongst obligations, the prince of Transylvania will have to return the rebel hospodars and boyards from Wallachia and Moldavia who would come to Transylvania.

Aug. 15: An army of 18000 soldiers (Poles and Lithuanians), led by Sobieski, left Zloczow and conquered Islowiecz. Reaching 40000 with the Cossack troops, the Polish army occupied all territory around the Kamenica fortress. Sobieski ordered a bridge to be built across the Dniester river.

Aug., after 15: Part of the Polish army marched to Moldavia to install the former hospodar Ștefan Petriceicu on the Moldavian throne. In the battle of Ștefănești these troops defeated the Tartars of the voivode Dumitrașcu Cantacuzino.

Aug.-Sept.-Oct.: The Polish army was blocked on the right side of Niester river by bad weather. The bridges built across Niester were destroyed by raining by Tartars or Ottoman troops.

Sept. 22: News about Tartar troops who were marching to Dniester.

Oct. 10-19: Mehmed IV asked Michael Apafy to send - in place of the usual yearly tribute - the needed provisions to the Ottoman army camping in Buda and in an around Buda.

Oct. end: The Ottoman troops, led by the *serasker* Süleyman, advanced to the right side of the Dniester. Jan Sobieski retreated to Warsaw.

Nov.: According to the *serasker* Süleyman's order numerous Tartar troops camped in Moldavia for winter, to prevent any Polish attack.

Nov. end: An envoy of Şerban Cantacuzino arrived to Leopold, with letters for the Count Csáki, and then went to Vienna.

Dec.: Jan Sobieski confessed to the Pope's envoy, Buonovisi, that he intended to occupy Wallachia and Transylvania, besides Moldavia.

Dec. 14: After the victory of Igló, Imre Thököly's camp was occupied by the Habsburg troops.

1685, Febr.: Şerban Cantacuzino assured Jan Sobieski he wants to join at the right moment the Christian army against the Turks.

Febr. 5: Antide Dunod, a Jesuit monk, was sent as imperial delegate to Transylvania and Wallachia to influence the policy of the the local authorities in favour of Habsburgs.

April: Antide Dunod was negotiating with the prince Michael Apafy of Transylvania at Făgăraş, attempting to convince him to change the Ottoman protection with the Habsburg one.

April early: Michael Apafy decided to begin negotiations, and sent Ladislau Vajda as envoy to Vienna. At the same time he ordered the mobilization of the Transylvanian army. Both decisions aimed to avoid a Habsburg invasion to Transylvania.

April 14: The imperial envoy Antide Dunod left Făgăraş, and convinced Thököly - at Cârţisoara - to conclude an alliance treaty with the Habsburgs against Turks.

June 1: The treaty of eternal alliance between Transylvania and Wallachia. Confronted with the Habsburg tendency to occupy their countries, Michael Apafy and Şerban Cantacuzino promised to support each other against any enemy, either Christian or Ottoman.

July 5: Dumitraşcu Cantacuzino was discharged, and Constantin Cantemir was appointed as hospodar of Moldavia by the *serasker* Süleyman, with support of the voivode Şerban Cantacuzino.

Aug.: More victories of the Habsburg army in Central Europe, e.g. Essek and Gran, where Charles of Lorraine defeated Ibrahim pasha. The general Caprara conquered Érsekujvár, and other Habsburg commanders occupied more fortresses of Northern Hungary (Eperjes, Tokaj, Kassa, Ungvár, Sárospatak, Szolnok, Sárvár).

Aug. 3: The Polish army left Gliniany and marched to Ustie, close to the Niester river.

Aug. 11: Moldavian envoys arrived to Poland, following other delegates to negotiate peacefully the relations with Jan Sobieski.

Sept. 8: The Polish troops cross the Niester river.

Sept. 10: The Cossack commander Apostol defeated at Copou a Moldavian – Ottoman army led by the Hatman Velicico Costin.

Sept.: The hospodar Constantin Cantemir sent the monk Giovanni Batista del Monte to the Polish commander Iablonowski. This envoy offered the Poles military information on the Turks and Tartars, and explained to them why the voivode of Moldavia can not join directly the Christian alliance.

Oct. 1: Tartar troops attacked the Polish camp in Boian, settled close to the Prut river.

Oct. 1-11: Continuous fights between the Polish army, and Turkish-Tartar-Moldavian troops. The Ottoman army is victorious in the battle of Boian (8-9 October).

Oct. 18: Poles camped at Czerlenica, near to the Dniester river.

Oct. 29: The commander Iablonowski divided and camped the Polish army for winter, which meant the end of the 1685 Polish campaign in Moldavia.

Oct.: Being called by the *serasker* Süleyman to join the Ottoman army, voivode Şerban Cantacuzino marched slowly to Moldavia, and reached the capital Jassy after the battle of Boian.

Oct.: The Pasha of Buda arrested Imre Thököly and carried him to the Grand Vizier.

Nov. 27: Under the pressure of the Habsburg army led by the general Veterani, Michael Apafy concluded an agreement in Dumbrăveni (Ibaşfalău) with Antidie Dunod, the Habsburg delegate. He agreed the winter encampment of Habsburg troops in Northern Transylvania (Chiuar and Maramures counties), and promised to pay 180000 talers to avoid the invasion of Transylvania (by troops led by the rebel Ladislau Csáki).

Nov. 30: From Belgrade, Ibrahim pasha, *muhafiz* of Alep and *serdar*, as a sultan's representative of peace negotiations at the frontiers with the Habsburg Empire, empowered - in his turn - with a warranty letter (*temessük-name*) the prince Michael Apafy of Transylvania to negotiate with the Habsburg delegates, according to the most advantageous stipulations (e.g. to keep the Esztergom

fortress and Biroticea, Solnoc, Sarvash fortifications inside the Ottoman boundaries).

Dec. 3: Francisc Gyula was sent as envoy to the general Antonio Caraffa to convince him to stop the march of his troops to Transylvania, but this attempt was unsuccessfully.

Dec. 7-16: Mehmed IV charged the vizier Abdurrahman pasha, *serasker* of the Ottoman army in the Hungarian campaign, with responsibility for helping the prince of Transylvania against the invasion of the Habsburg army.

1686: In this year one can say that the liberation process of Hungary began, a process which ended in 1697. First, the Ottomans lost Siklós, Pécs, Buda, Veszprém, Szeged.

Jan. 19: From the winter camp of Belgrade, the *serdar* Ahmed pasha expressed his trust in Michael Apafy's loyalty toward the Porte, and appreciated his initiative to send a delegate to Vienna.

Jan.: Being angry at the hospodar Constantin Cantemir, numerous plundering attacks of the Poles took place at the border with Moldavia.

Febr. mid.: Csáki, as envoy to the Polish king, assured him that Şerban Cantacuzino - despite the Turkish control - wants to join the Christians, as soon as the Habsburgs will send troops in his support.

Febr. 21: Macskási, envoy of the prince Michael Apafy to the Porte, arrived in Bucharest, and then to Istanbul. During his audience to the sultan's Court, he denounced the negotiations between the Moldo-Wallachian voivodes and the Habsburgs' envoy, Csáki.

Febr. 28: The Grand Vizier Süleyman pasha expressed his trust in Michael Apafy, announced him that the *serasker* Ahmed pasha will try to remove the Habsburg troops from that area, and the Tartar troops will not pass through Transylvania.

March: After Constantin Brâncoveanu's embassy to Michael Apafy, the prince of Transylvania accepted to represent the Wallachian hospodar's interests in front of the Habsburgs.

April 26: Jan Sobieski signed the peace treaty with the Russian tsar, renouncing the fortresses of Smolensk and Kiev, but receiving in exchange 150000 filori.

April, end: Miron Costin was sent to Istanbul to prove the loyalty of the Moldavian hospodar, Constantin Cantemir, towards the Porte.

May 15: By his brother Constantin Cantacuzino, the hospodar Șerban Cantacuzino of Wallachia announced the Polish king that he is ready with his troops to join the Christian army.

May: After Constantin Cantemir's embassy to Michael Apafy, the prince of Transylvania accepted to represent the Moldavian hospodar's interests in front of the Habsburgs.

May: Habsburg troops led by the general Scherffenberg left Satu-Mare and marched to Cluj. Then started to pillage Transylvania in order to determine the prince Michael Apafy to sign the treaty with the Habsburgs, breaking the tributary protection relationship with the Porte.

June 11: From Lipova, Ibrahim pasha, *muhafiz* of Damasc, guaranteed Michael Apafy that - according to the sultan's order - more Ottoman commanders, e.g. Mehmed pasha, *muhafiz* of Ineu and Mehmed pasha, *muhafiz* of Oradea, will act to remove the Habsburg army from Transylvania.

June 28: Treaty of Vienna between the prince Michael Apafy and Leopold I, which stipulated that Transylvania accepted the emperor's protection, and Habsburg garrisons would be installed in Cluj and Deva. As it was established after special envoys to Michael Apafy, the princes of Wallachia and Moldavia would be included in the next peace treaty with the Ottoman Empire, like that of Transylvania.

July 8: Csáki won a victory against the troops commanded by Ladislau Gyulaffy.

July 12: The Habsburg general Scherffenberg defeated a small Transylvanian army at Turnisor, nearby Sibiu.

July: Negotiations between Constantin Cantemir and Iablonski, the Hatman, at the Moldavian-Polish border, and a possible written agreement was concluded in Sniatyn. Two Moldavian envoys arrived to Jan Sobieski with a view to receiving the Polish king's protection. Yet, one does not know if an acknowledgment of vassalage took place.

July: During this month, the Polish army of about 30000 soldiers gathered in Iaslowiecz.

July 20: From the Ottoman army camped on the neighborhood of Sophia, the Grand Vizier Süleyman pasha announced to Michael

Apafy that he charged the *serasker* Ahmed pasha to protect Transylvania against the Habsburg troops.

July 23: The Poles marched to Sniatyn, where - after three days - the War Council was assembled.

Aug. 2: The Polish army reached Pererita on the Prut river, where it camped.

Aug. 4: Jan III Sobieski sent the Jesuite monk Wierzchowski to Jassy, as envoy to the Moldavian hospodar in order to convince him to immediately join the Polish army. Threatened by Tartars, Constantin Cantemir promised to do this after the Poles will chase the Tartars from Budjak, and reach the Danube.

Aug. 6: Nuredin khan camped at Sărata and sent Kazi Mırza with 4000 Tartars to Jassy for learning about the Polish troops.

Aug. 6: The Polish army left Pererita and marched along the Prut river, until Ștefănești.

Aug. 9: Wierzchowski brought Constantin Cantemir's answer to the Polish king, but also the contrary reply of the Moldavian boyars, who agreed to leave their hospodar and join Jan III Sobieski.

Aug. 12: The Assembly of Transylvania accepted Scherffenberg's demands.

Aug. 14: Jan III Sobieski arrived at Țuțora, where established his camp for more days.

Aug. 18: The King Jan III Sobieski received an envoy from the Moldavian hospodar, who promised to join the Polish army as soon as his son was recovered from the sultan's Court.

Aug. 24: A Polish army of 3000 soldiers was defeated by Tartar and Moldavian troops.

Aug. end: Scherffenberg left Transylvania.

Sept. 2: After a strong offensive in Hungary, and a siege of the capital, the Habsburgs conquered Buda. Thus the way along the Danube river and to Transylvania was opened to the Habsburg army.

Sept.: Louis of Baden defeated an Ottoman army at Pécs, and occupied Simontornya, Siklos and Darda.

Sept.: The General Veterani defeated the Grand Vizier's army at Zenta and occupied Segedin.

Sept. 3: Jan III Sobieski and the Polish army started their march along the right side of the Prut river to Jassy.

Sept. 15: The Polish king entered Jassy, but realizing that it was impossible to defend the city, he burnt it and retreated, taking with him the Metropolitan Dosoftei.

Sept. 16: Atanasie Maczinski was sent to Jassy to catch the hospodar Constantin Cantemir, but he failed because the prince of Moldavia had already run away.

Sept. 17: After the Polish garrison left, Tartars and Turks entered the capital of Moldavia. Jan III Sobieski began his march along Bahlui river to Siret, and Suceava.

Sept. 24: The Polish army arrived in Siret.

Oct. 2: After a two week march, Jan III Sobieski reached Suceava fortress.

Oct. 3: The Poles defeated twice the Tartar troops, who tried to obstruct the march of the Polish army across Bucovina.

Oct. 15: The Polish army camped at Sniatyn, Ustie and Balaluj. Jan III Sobieski's campaign ended unsuccessfully.

1687: The prince Șerban Cantacuzino of Wallachia started his secret negotiations with the Habsburgs for conclusion of an alliance treaty. These negotiations continued also during 1688, but failed due to disagreement upon certain stipulations and Șerban Cantacuzino's death.

Spring: 7000 Tartars entered Poland, and marched up to Zolkiew. The Poles were called to army. Part of the Polish troops was settled in Câmpulung.

April 5: The proclamation of Jan III Sobieski to the Moldavians, trying to convince them that his troops in Câmpulung intend to set free Moldavia from the Ottoman occupation.

April: The negotiations between Jan III Sobieski and Constantin Cantemir ended by conclusion of a secret agreement against the Ottomans.

May: Without Jan III Sobieski's permission, Polish troops entered and seized Moldavian territories up to Jassy, defeating a Moldavian – Tartar army.

June 29: In a letter from Jassy, the hospodar Constantin Cantemir notified the Polish dignitary Marcu Matczynski, voievod of Belz, about the plundering incursions to Northern Moldavia made by two rebel boyars and Polish detachments.

June-Sept.: The Poles unsuccessfully sieged Kamenica fortress.

July: Constantin Cantemir strongly asked the Polish king to stop the plundering incursions in Moldavia.

Aug. 12: Charles of Lorraine defeated the Ottoman army at Mohacs, and then occupied Eger. This victory directly influenced the next military and political status of Transylvania.

Sept. 1: The emperor Leopold wrote to the hospodar Şerban Cantacuzino of Wallachia, pushing him to establish with Charles of Lorraine the next military cooperation against the Turks.

Sept. mid: The Polish campaign of 1687 to Kamenica and Moldavia ended without any achievement.

Oct.: Charles of Lorraine entered Transylvania and camped at Şimleu, Cluj and Gherla. The general Scherffenberg marched to Sibiu and obliged the prince Michael Apafy to obey the Habsburg emperor.

Oct. 27: Treaty of Blaj, concluded by Charles of Lorraine, who represented the emperor Leopold I, and the prince of Transylvania. Accordingly, Michael Apafy obliged himself to permit the access of the Habsburg army in twelve towns and fortresses (Cluj, Bistriţa, Sibiu, Sebeş, Orăştie, Alba-Iulia, Teiuş, Tg.-Mureş, Gherla, Şimleu etc.), to supply the imperial troops, and to pay a sum of 700000 filorins. In his turn, the emperor agreed to keep the old privileges of the principality of Transylvania and the hereditary reign of Michael Apafy.

Oct. end: Charles of Lorraine left Transylvania, the command of the Habsburg army being taken over again by the general Scherffenberg, who soon entered Sibiu with three units. After he left Transylvania, general Veterani became commander of the Habsburg army.

Nov. 9: The sultan Mehmed IV was dethroned as a consequence of the janissaries' uprising.

Dec. 7: A seven articles document (*temessük*) granted by the Grand Vizier Siyavuş pasha to the Transylvanian envoys, promising to release Transylvania from the Habsburg army and re-install the Ottoman protection.

Dec.: Şerban Cantacuzino dispatched Antonio Stefani to Vienna, as his envoy for negotiations with the Habsburg emperor.

1688: Ottomans give up Székesfehérvár, Lippa.

Jan.: Şerban Cantacuzino sent the monk Isaia to Moscow to convince the Patriarch Ioachim to avocate in favour of an immediate military action to set free the Orthodox peoples of Southeastern Europe.

Jan.: Constantin Cantemir dispatched an envoy to convince Jan Sobieski to continue the negotiations of the previous year. He promised to accept the Polish king's protection and to join the Polish army with 8000 soldiers.

Febr.: The Habsburg envoys Antide Dunod and Csáki arrived to Wallachia with the conditions offered by emperor to Şerban Cantacuzino, i.e. title of Baron of the Empire and 6000 troops as military support against the Turks in turn of a yearly tribute of 7500 talers and the acknowledgement of his vassalage.

Febr. 8: Antonio Caraffa arrived in Sibiu as commander of Habsburg army.

May: As a consequence of the Habsburg embassy, Şerban Cantacuzino answered he would accept only the emperor's protection over a free country, confirmed by an imperial diploma.

May 3: Gurghiu (Görgény) was occupied by imperial troops.

May 9: A solemn declaration, written by Absolon Daniel, secretary of Antonio Caraffa, was signed by Michael Apafy's counselors. Accordingly, one renounced the Ottoman protection and accepted the Habsburg one; moreover, in more Transylvanian fortresses, e.g. Chioar, Hust, Gurghiu and Braşov, will be officially, ceded to Habsburg garrisons.

May 9-26: Only the inhabitants of Brasov rejected the imperial garrison, but their resistance was defeated by the general Veterani, and their leaders (Gaspar Kreisch, Ştefan Steiner) were put to death (17 Sept.).

May 13: The Assembly of Transylvania in Făgăraş confirmed and adopted this declaration, accepting the emperor's protection, in turn of keeping the local privileges and liberties.

June mid: Tartars defeated some Polish troops around Camieniec (Kamaniçe).

July: Şerban Cantacuzino sent Constantin Cantacuzino as his emissary to the Polish king, asking him to march to Wallachia in order to prevent the Habsburg army's advance.

July 31: Leopold I refused to grant the imperial diploma of protection, asked by the hospodar of Wallachia.

Aug. 19: Tartars obstructed the Poles to enter Moldavia and succeeded in supplying the Kamenica fortress with provisions.

Aug.: The general Veterani left Transylvania, conquered Lipova and then Orsova on the Danube. Being in an agreement with the hospodar of Wallachia, the Habsburg commander arrived in Craiova.

Aug. 30: Veterani wrote to the Polish commander Iablonowski to occupy Moldavia, but the Poles were not able to cross the Dnister river.

Sept.: The Polish campaign in Moldavia failed once again, the Polish army camped at Volhinia and Pocutia, and the Tartar troops retreated to Țuțora.

Sept. 23: Convinced by the gifts offered by Șerban Cantacuzino, Veterani left Wallachia and camped in the Buzău mountain pass of Transylvania.

Nov. 15-24: Süleyman II granted an order for Constantin Brâncoveanu's confirmation to the Wallachian throne.

1689, Jan. 10: Șerban Cantacuzino's embassy to Vienna was received by Leopold I. The new hospodar of Wallachia, Constantin Brâncoveanu, agreed to accept the emperor's protection.

Jan. 30: Leopold I's diploma which confirmed the new relationship between the Habsburg Empire and Wallachia was granted to the Wallachian envoys.

Febr. 19: The treaty between the Habsburg Empire and Wallachia was concluded.

May: Constantin Cantemir's soldiers and Tartar troops supplied the Kamenica fortress with provisions.

June: Negotiations between the general Heissler and Constantin Cantemir of Moldavia to conclude an agreement with the Habsburg Empire.

June: Csáki was ordered to go with Ludovic of Baden's army as counselor for military and diplomatic actions in Wallachia.

July: Constantin Cantemir's soldiers and Tartar troops supplied once again the Kamenica fortress with provisions.

Aug. 14: Jan III Sobieski arrived at Zloczow.

Aug.: Donat Heissler (baron of Heidersheim) took the place of the generals Caraffa and Veterani, who were called to fight on the Western front, against French army.

Sept. 5: The Polish army came close to the walls of Camieniec (Kamaniçe) fortress, but next days the Turkish garrison rejected the enemy troops. Then in two weeks the Poles retreated on the other side of Dnister river.

Sept. 6: Emanuel of Bavaria conquered Belgrade.

Sept. 24: After the conquest of Szigetvár and Vidin, the Habsburgs defeated the Ottomans at Nish.

Oct. 9: Leopold I wrote to Ludovic of Baden to join Heissler's army and occupy Wallachia and Moldavia.

Nov. 9: Ludovic of Baden crossed the Danube river, and on 19 November reached Craiova.

Nov. 28: Constantin Brâncoveanu and Ludovic of Baden concluded an agreement between which stipulated that a unit of the Habsburg army would lodge temporarily in Wallachia, between the Olt river and Câmpulung town. Then Ludovic of Baden left Wallachia and went to Vienna.

Nov.: Mustafa Köprülü pasha was appointed as Grand Vizier, and he was in office until September 1691.

Dec.: The general Heissler marched from Bran in Transylvania to Bucharest, via Târgoviște. The hospodar called Tartar troops to remove the Habsburg troops from Wallachia.

Dec. 13-22: The sultan ordered beylerbey of Özü, Ahmed pasha, and other officials from Silistre and Niğbolu counties to mobilize troops and join the Ottoman army which will march to remove the Habsburg army from the principality of Wallachia.

Dec.: Charles Magni marched to Bucharest, but soon will be obliged to leave Wallachia by Brâncoveanu's troops.

Dec. 19: Charles Magni wrote to Michael Teleki that Constantin Brâncoveanu left Bucharest and retreated to the palace of Dărmănești.

1690, Jan. 2: The Ottoman army, led by the Grand Vizier Mustafa Köprülü, marched to the Danube and defeated the Habsburg army at Kotschanik, obliging it to retreat from the South Serbia. Then the Grand Vizier attacked Nish fortress.

Jan. 27: In a letter from Jassy, the hospodar Constantin Cantemir informed Stanislav Jablonowski that Imre Thököly's envoy will be dispatched to Poland, being accompanied by a Moldavian delegate.

Jan. 29: Heissler informed Michael Apafy that he is obliged to withdraw his troops from Wallachia, and asked him to take care of their encampment in Transylvania.

Febr. 15: In Sibiu, a secret treaty was concluded between the hospodar Constantin Cantemir of Moldavia (by his delegates Ioan Buhuș and Petru Jurașcu), and Leopold I. The prince obliged himself to break his tributary-protection relations with the Ottoman Empire, to obey the Habsburg emperor, and to join the imperial army in fighting against the Turks. He would put in practice all these promises only when the Christian army would reach the river Siret in Moldavia and the Danubian port of Brăila. Due to the military developments in 1690, this treaty was not applied.

March 2-11: Süleyman II appreciated Constantin Brâncoveanu's concern for the government of Wallachia, the removing of the Habsburg troops, and ordered him to respect all obligations towards the Porte in the future, e.g. information sending and tribute paying.

March 12-21: Süleyman II ordered the judges (*kadılar*) of more centers from Dobrogea district to report the quantity of provisions (grains) sent for the Ottoman campaign of this year.

March 22-31: Süleyman II indicated to the governor of Özü, Ahmed pasha, and to the local officials from Dobrogea the number of soldiers which had to be sent by each of them to the camp of the *sancakbey* of Nikbolu, Salih pasha.

March 31: In a letter from Bucharest, a Wallachian dignitary notified a Polish notable that he could not communicate with the Poles because the roads through Transylvania and Moldavia were closed. Also, he informed about the grave situation of Wallachia after the campaigns of the Habsburgs (led by Heissler) and of Tartars. He blamed the Habsburg actions in Wallachia and disapproved the alliance between the Wallachian hospodar and the Habsburg emperor.

Apr. 15: The prince Michael Apafy I died. Considering his nomination and confirmation as successor in 1681, the Assembly of Transylvania proclaimed his thirteen year old son, Michael Apafy II, as prince of Transylvania. The Porte did not accept him, but

designated Imre Thököly as tributary prince who was also supported by France.

April: The secretary of Castagnères, French ambassador at the Porte, arrived to Jassy, and was waiting the Tartar delegates for going to Poland.

June: Tartars pillaged the Polish territories in Zloczow, and attacked the Ustie fortress.

June 15-16: Tartars troops defeated two Polish detachments.

July 27 - Aug. 5: Süleyman II ordered Constantin Brâncoveanu to support Imre Thököly and his troops who will pass through Wallachia to be installed as prince of Transylvania. Then he was asked to set up the communications between the Porte and Imre Thököly. A special order was issued for preparing boats and needed equipment to cross over the rivers.

Aug.: Mobilization of the Polish army of 12000 soldiers.

Aug. 21: The battle of Tohani-Zărnești. Constantin Brâncoveanu together with Turkish troops and the Kuruts of Imre Thököly defeated the Habsburg army, taking their commander Heisler as a captive. In this battle, the general Michael Teleki of Transylvania and Constantin Bălăceanu died.

Aug.: After the victory of Zărnești, Imre Thököly together with the prince Constantin Brâncoveanu of Wallachia and the Turkish troops marched to Sibiu in Transylvania. Being named by the Porte, he was also accepted and proclaimed as prince by the Assembly of Transylvania.

Aug. 26 - Sept. 4: Süleyman II granted a honor robe (*hilat-ı fahire*) to Constantin Brâncoveanu, and robes (*hilat*) to the eight noblemen, who contributed to the victory of the Ottoman army in Transylvania.

Aug. 26 - Sept. 4: Süleyman II ordered the hospodar Constantin Cantemir of Moldavia to go with his army to secure a mountain pass between Moldavia and Transylvania.

Sept. mid: The Polish army camped nearby the Prut river, in the forests of Bucovina.

Sept. 14: The commander Zatokliki occupied Câmpulung, and established a garrison of 900 soldiers in Suceava. He renounced to install a garrison in Neamț fortress. After that the Polish army retreated to Poland.

Oct. 3: Ludovic of Baden entered Sibiu with a fresh Habsburg army, after his march to Transylvania begun at the end of September. Imre Thököly took refuge to Wallachia, via Medias, Sighisoara, the Bârsa county.

Oct. 8: After the occupation of Vidin, Orşova, Golubaç and Semendire, the Ottoman army recovered Belgrade. Subsequently, the general Guido Stahremberg retreated. In the same month, the Ottomans gave up Nagykanizsa, and defeated an Habsburg army in Transylvania.

1691, Febr. 4: The Assembly of Transylvania aproved by vote the diploma negotiated in Vienna by Nicolae Bethlen (and issued on 16 October 1690). Consequently, Michael Apafy II's confirmation as prince was rejected, and the Transylvanians took an oath to the Habsburg emperor.

Febr. 11: Süleyman II ordered Constantin Brâncoveanu to give half of the tribute of Wallachia to the *kapudan* of the Danube river, Ali pasha.

April 3: The judge of Tîrnovo, Ahmed Reshid, confirmed that he had received the sultan's order to help the hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia when they will ask it.

May 10-19: Süleyman II ordered Constantin Brâncoveanu to pay 500000 *akçes* (5 *yüks*) to Imre Thököly, because the Ottoman envoys who carried a similar sum of money were robbed nearby a monastery in Wallachia.

Aug. 19: Habsburg victories of Nish, and then Szalánkamén where Louis of Baden was victorious. The same month, the Christian peoples of the Balkans revolted.

Aug 27: Jan III Sobieski crossed the Dnister river and started his military campaign in Moldavia, occupying the northwestern part of the country.

Sept. 19: The Polish army crossed the Prut river and marched inside Moldavia.

Sept. 26: The Polish King arrived at Hârlău, waiting provisions from Sniatyn.

Oct. 2: In two letters from Țuțora, the hospodar Constantin Cantemir of Moldavia rejected firmly Jan III Sobieski's protection, arguing that his sons where kept as hostages in Istanbul. Also he

asked the Polish King not to install garrisons in Jassy and Roman, because this action would cause Tartar plundering incursions and eventually the occupation of Moldavia.

Oct. 5: Jan III Sobieski left Hârlău and marched to Roman, via Cotnari, Jassy, Târgul Frumos.

Oct. 14.: After two days of resistance, a small number of soldiers from the Neamț fortress in Moldavia surrendered to the Polish army. Garrisons were installed in Neamț fortress and the nearby monasteries Agapia and Secu.

Oct. 15: Jan III Sobieski and his army started to retreat to Poland.

Nov. 10: The Polish king reached Iavorova, ending in this way the 1691 disastrous campaign. Yet, the Poles succeeded to occupy Northern Moldavia by installing garrisons in Sorooca, Suceava, Câmpulung and Neamț.

Dec. 4: After long negotiations in Vienna with the Transylvanian delegates (G. Bethlen, Peter Alvinczi, Ladislau Gyulafi, Andrei Klockner), the emperor Leopold I granted a Diploma containing 18 articles, which basically established the political and legal status of Transylvania inside the Habsburg Empire. The privileges of the three political nations and the four official religions were confirmed, but Transylvanians were obliged to pay 50000 talers in peace time and 400000 talers in war time. The Habsburg general named as commander of the Habsburg troops, would have also a governing role in Transylvania.

1692, Jan. 1-10: Ahmed II wrote to the Khan of Crimea, Safa Giray, to protect Moldavia against the Cossack attacks. At the same time he wrote to Constantin Cantemir to collaborate with the khan against the Cossacks.

Jan 30 - Febr. 8: Ahmed II ordered Constantin Brâncoveanu to help the Tartar troops led by Safa Giray khan who will pass through Wallachia, via the Iron-Gates (*Demir-Kapu*), with the object of joining the Ottoman campaign against the Habsburg Empire.

March 1-10: Ahmed II ordered the Tartar commanders of Budjak to join the troops led by Kırım Giray, and the governor of Adana, Mehmed pasha, to reject the potential Polish attacks.

March 9-18: Ahmed II ordered Constantin Brâncoveanu to allow Imre Thököly's supporters who had remained in Bucharest to go to Giurgiu.

March: The Pope announced Jan Sobieski that all financial support will be given to the Habsburg emperor to continue the war with the Ottoman Empire. The Poles thought more and more of concluding peace with Turks.

Spring: The hospodar Constantin Cantemir tried to remove the Polish troops from Northern Moldavia.

April 6-8: The Polish garrisons from Suceava, Câmpulung and Neamț fortresses joined together and attacked Orhei fortress. Afterwards they defeated a Moldavian and Tartar detachment.

April: Peace negotiations between the Habsburgs and Ottomans failed, and the sultan's delegates were sent back to Istanbul. Leopold I tried to conclude through the mediation of the English and Dutch ambassadors.

June: Peace negotiations at Warsaw between Poles and Ottomans took place through a Tartar intermediary, who proposed that Camieniec (Kamaniçe), Podolia, and Ukraine be given back to Poland.

July 15-24: Ahmed II ordered once again Constantin Brâncoveanu to accompany with troops the Tartar army led by Safa Giray khan, during their passing through Wallachia, from the Eastern frontier to the Iron-Gates (*Demir-Kapu*), in order to join the Ottoman campaign against the Habsburg Empire.

Sept. end – Oct. 10: Moldavians, Turks and Tartars troops unsuccessfully sieged Soroca fortress.

1693, Febr: The Habsburgs tried to resume the peace negotiations with the Ottomans through the mediation of Lord Paget, the English ambassador.

Febr. 7-16: Ahmed II ordered the hospodar Constantin Brâncoveanu of Wallachia to collect and send grains to Ialova and Belgrade fortress, via Timișoara, who were lacking food supplies.

March: The peace negotiations between Poland and the Porte were interrupted due to Constantin Cantemir's death.

March 9: Jan Sobieski declared in an assembly of nobles that peace with the Turks should be preferred instead of war.

May 8: An ultimate proposal of Poland was made by the delegate Proski to the other allies of the Holy League, gathered in Vienna. The Habsburg emperor rejected Sobieski's conditions.

May 26 - June 4: Ahmed II announced the noblemen and inhabitants of Moldavia that Constantin Duca was appointed as hospodar, and ordered to obey him.

June 28: A Tartar envoy arrived at Warsaw to renew the peace proposals. Between February and June, the Crimean khan tried to convince the Poles that the peace was necessary by attacking and plundering Polish territories.

Nov: The Polish ambassador Rzewowsky arrived in Jassy, where he met the new hospodar Constantin Duca.

1694, Febr: The Ottoman Imperial Council established that it will not conclude a general peace with the Holy League, but only a separate peace with Poland, accepting to cede only Kamenica fortress and its surroundings.

Febr: In Adrianople the Polish ambassador Rzewowsky and the Tartar delegate were unsuccessfully negotiating the peace conditions.

April 26: In a letter from Jassy the hospodar Constantin Duca of Moldavia asked Jan Sobieski to stop the Polish plunder incursions which reached the capital Jassy.

May 1: The grand hatman Jablonowski called up the Poles for a new campaign to the Dnister river, with the objective of conquering Camieniec (Kamaniçe).

May 21: Considering the partial occupation by the Poles, Cossacks and Tartars, the principality of Moldavia was exempted temporarily from the tribute payment.

May: The delegate Rzewowsky arrived at Warsaw, keeping secret the failure of the peace negotiations, and told Jan III Sobieski to organize a peace congress in Jassy.

Oct. 6-9: More inconclusive victories of the Polish troops over Tartars. Gyula was lost by the Ottomans.

1695, Jan.: The ambassador Rzewowsky came back from a new embassy to the Tartar khan, and informed the king that the Porte did not

accept the unilateral proposals made by the Tartar khan, i.e. a general peace with the Holy League.

Jan. 17-26: Ahmed II ordered the hospodar Constantin Brâncoveanu to accept and protect Imre Thököly's partisans.

Jan. 30: Considering his support given during the war with the Turks, the Habsburg Court in Vienna granted the title "prince of the Empire" to the Hospodar Constantin Brâncoveanu of Wallachia.

Febr: 60000 Tartars attacked and pillaged the Polish territories up to Lemberg.

April 15-24: Mustafa II ordered the hospodar Constantin Duca of Moldavia to pay the wages of the Ottoman soldiers of Kamenica fortress, using money from the tribute of Moldavia.

April 16: In Warsaw, the restoration of the Moldavian fortresses defended by Polish garrisons was approved.

Nov. 18: Daniil Rupicki, the Polish garrison's commander of Neamtz fortress, notified Stanislav Jablonowski that the hospodar Constantin Duca suspended the supply with provisions of that fortress. He was advised in this matter by the hospodar Constantin Brâncoveanu of Wallachia who promised also to send troops for taking back the fortresses occupied by the Poles.

Nov. 28 - Dec. 7: Mustafa II discharged Constantin Duca and ordered him to come with his family to Istanbul. A similar command was sent to the Moldavian noblemen, advising them to accept and collaborate with the new voivode.

Dec. 8: Constantin Duca was discharged and Antioh Cantemir was appointed as hospodar of Moldavia.

Dec. 8-17: Mustafa II ordered the temporary ruler and Moldavian noblemen to cooperate with Antioh Cantemir.

Dec. 18: In a letter from Lemberg, Stanislav Jablonowski recommended more faithful Moldavian boyars to the King Jan III Sobieski.

Dec.: The Ottomans gained several military victories. Lippa, Lugoj, Caransebes and Orsova were conquered from the Habsburgs. Also, the Russian offensive was stopped in front of Azov fortress.

1696, April: Mustafa II gave the signal for a new military campaign, and marched to Adrianople.

June 17: The King Jan III Sobieski died.

July 19: Tsar Peter I conquered the Azov fortress.

The Ottomans reconquered Lippa from the Habsburgs, and Azov from the Russians.

1697, Febr. 8: Leopold I and Peter the Great concluded an alliance against the Ottoman Empire.

Prince Eugene of Savoy became supreme commander of the Habsburg army.

June 1-10: Mustafa II ordered hospodar Constantin Brâncoveanu of Wallachia to accomplish his obligation of protecting the navigation on the Danube river.

Sept. 11: At Zenta the Ottomans were defeated by the Habsburg army led by Eugene of Savoy. Then Sarajevo was seized.

Winter: Peace negotiations between the Holy Alliance and the Porte started again.

1698, Jan: The Ottoman Imperial Council accepted the peace proposals made by the English and French ambassadors, i.e. applying of the principle *uti possidetis*, excepting Transylvania.

April 4: The Habsburgs appointed Lord Paget as intermediary in the preliminary negotiations with the Ottomans.

May 1: The hospodar Constantin Brâncoveanu of Wallachia congratulated the king August II on the occasion of his ascension to the Polish throne.

June 19: Procopiu Bogdanowicz Wosniczin was appointed as delegate for the peace negotiations.

June 23: The Count Kinsky was appointed as plenipotentiary ambassador of the Habsburg Empire for peace negotiations with the Porte.

Aug. 16: Carlo Ruzzini was appointed by Venice as negotiator at the next Peace Congress of Karlowitz.

Sept. 5: The Polish king finally accepted to name its delegate to the Peace Congress, that is Stanislaw Malachowski, the Palatine of Posnania.

Oct. 27-28: At Karlowitz the five delegates officially met each other, showing their official papers.

Nov. 4: The peace Congress of Karlowitz began.

Nov. 21: The first meeting between the Polish ambassador and the Ottoman delegates took place.

Nov. 25: The second meeting between the Polish ambassador and the Ottoman delegates took place.

Dec. 1: A meeting between the Habsburg ambassador and the Ottoman delegates took place. Lord Paget was intermediary.

Dec. 4: The third meeting between the Polish ambassador and the Ottoman delegates took place.

Dec. 6-9: During the fourth and fifth meetings between the Polish ambassador and the Ottoman delegates the peace conditions were established in detail.

Dec. 18: At the sixth meeting between the Polish ambassador and the Ottoman delegates the Latin text of the treaty, along with the Ottoman translation, was issued.

1699, Jan.: Negotiations between Venice and the Porte for Morea.

Jan. 26: All ambassadors signed the peace treaty of Karlowitz (Sremski Karlovici, Karlóca). The Ottoman Empire lost the Central Hungary, Transylvania, Slovenia, Croatia (ceded to Austria), Western Ukraine and Podolia (ceded back to Poland), most of Dalmatia and Morea (ceded to Venice). Austria became a major power.

Febr. 7: Chelm Rzewuski was designated to go to the Porte to ratify the treaty and to appoint the officials, led by Stanislaw Jablonowski, for evacuation of the Moldavian fortresses and installation of Polish garrison in Camieniec (Kamaniçe) fortress.

May: Chelm Rzewuski went to Istanbul, via Moldavia where the hospodar Antioh Cantemir received him well.

June 10: Rzewuski wrote from Istanbul that evacuation of Kamaniçe delayed by two months.

June 19: Antioh Cantemir informed the Polish officials that the Ottoman order for the evacuation of Camieniec (Kamaniçe) arrived and, consequently, will march with his army to accomplish this task.

July 5: In a letter from Jassy, Antioh Cantemir notified to Josef Sluszkza that he would go to Dnister river to attend the evacuation of the Kameniça fortress.

July 14: Antioh Cantemir arrived at the Dnister river.

Aug. 3: The Polish inspectors of the Zwaniec camp gave instructions to their delegate Sigismund Brzescianski sent to the hospodar Antioh Cantemir of Moldavia, regarding the methods of evacuation of Camieniec (Kamaniçe) fortress by Turks, and Neamt and Suceava fortresses by Poles.

Aug. 4: Antioh Cantemir's answer from Socola camp to Sigismund Brzescianski's embassy concerning the evacuation of the Camieniec (Kamaniçe) fortress according to the signed treaty of Karlowitz.

Aug. 21: In a letter from Socola camp, Antioh Cantemir wrote to Martin Katski, voievod of Kiev, about particular aspects of the Polish troops' retreat from Moldavian fortresses.

Aug. 28: In a letter from Socola camp, Antioh Cantemir notified the Polish inspectors that the evacuation of Camieniec (Kamaniçe) would take place after the Western secretaries' appointment and arrival.

Sept. 22: The surrender and evacuation of the Camieniec (Kamaniçe) fortress from the Ottoman garrison ended.

The sultan granted Constantin Brâncoveanu a life reign as prince of Wallachia.

1700, Febr. 3: It was noted in a chancery document that Mustafa II had granted Costantin Brâncoveanu a diploma, confirming his reign over Wallachia.

Spring: A numerous delegation led by Rafael Leszczynski went to Istanbul to negotiate and to establish with an Ottoman commission the border between Poland and the Ottoman Empire.

July 27: Rafael Leszczynski was received in the last audience, left Istanbul and reached Poland in September.

TABLE OF CORRESPONDENCE:
SULTANS, GRAND VIZIERS, KHANS, EMPERORS, KINGS,
PRINCES AND HOSPODARS
IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

OTTOMAN SULTANS GRAND VIZIERS	CRIMEAN KHANS	HABSBURG EMPERORS	POLISH KINGS	HOSPODARS OF WALLACHIA	HOSPODARS OF MOLDAVIA	PRINCES OF TRANSYLVANIA
MEHMED IV 1058 – 1099 H. 1648 Aug. 8 – 1687 Nov. 8	Murad Giray 1678-1683 Hacı (Hadji) II Giray 1683-1684	Leopold I 1658 – 1705	Jan III Sobieski 1674 May 21 – 1696 June 17	Şerban Cantacuzino 1678 after Nov. 22 – 1688 Oct. 28	Gheorghe Duca 1678 after Nov. 28 – 1683 Dec. 25 Ştefan Petriceicu 1683 Dec. 25 – 1684 Mar. Dumitraşco Cantacuzino 1684 Jan. 29 – 1685 June 15	Mihál (Michael) Apafy I 1661 Sept. 14 – 1690 Apr. 15
Merzifonlu Kara Mustafa Pasha 1676 Oct. 28 – 1683 Dec. 15 Kara İbrahim Pasha 1683 Dec. 25	Selim I Giray 1684-1691				Constantin	

– 1685 Nov. 18 Sarı Süleyman Pasha 1685 Nov. 18 – 1687 Sept. 19						Cantemir 1685 June 15 – 1693 Mar.	
SÜLEYMAN II 1099 - 1102 H./ 1687 Nov. 8 – 1691 June 22	Selim I Giray 1684-1691 Sa'adet III Giray 1691	Leopold I 1658 – 1705	Jan III Sobieski 1674 May 21 – 1696 June 17	Şerban Cantacuzino 1678 after Nov. 22 – 1688 Oct. 28	Constantin Cantemir 1685 June 15 – 1693 Mar.	Mihál (Michael) Apafy I 1661 Sept. 14 – 1690 Apr. 15	
Köprülü- dâmadı Abaza Siyavuş Pasha 1687 Sept. 23 – 1688 Mar. 2				Constantin Brâncoveanu 1688 Oct. 28 – 1714 Mar. 24		Imre (Emre) Thököly 1690 June 8 – 1691 Febr.	
Nişancı Ayaşlı İsmail Pasha							

<p>Arabacı Ali Pasha 1691 Aug 30 – 1692 Mar. 27</p> <p>Hacı Ali Pasha 1692 Mar. 27 – 1693 Mar. 27</p> <p>Bozoklu Mustafa Pasha 1693 Mar. 17 – 1694 Mar. 14</p> <p>Sürmeli Ali Pasha 1694 Mar. 14 – 1695 May 2</p>					<p>Apr. 8</p> <p>Constantin Duca 1693 Apr. – 1695 Dec. 8</p>	
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MUSTAFA II 1106 – 1115 H./ 1695 Febr. 6 – 1703 Aug. 22	Selim I Giray 1692-1699	Leopold I 1658 – 1705	August II Mocny (Augustus II the Strong) 1697 Sept. 17 – 1704 Febr. 16	Constantin Brâncoveanu 1688 Oct. 28 – 1714 Mar. 24	Antioh Cantemir 1695 Dec. 8 – 1700 Sept. 14	György (Georg) Bánffy Habsburg governor 1691 Febr. 7 – 1708 Nov. 1
Elmas Mehmed Pasha 1695 May 2 – 1697 Sept. 11						
Amcazade Köprülü Hüseyin Pasha 1697 Sept. 18 – 1702 Sept. 4	Devlet II Giray 1699-1702					

DIMITRIE CANTEMIR'S MANIFESTO – A VERSION FROM THE ENGLISH PRESS OF 1711

Andrei Pippidi published in 1973 and 1980 two articles about the Manifesto of Dimitrie Cantemir in June 1711, analyzing the critical relationship between politics and history in this text¹⁵⁸. At that time, he identified 9 manuscript copies of the Manifesto, seven of which in Latin, one in German and one in French, kept in the archives or libraries of Russia, Paris, Venice, Vienna and London. It was also noted that the first publication of Cantemir's Manifesto was made in 1723 in *Theatrum Europaeum*¹⁵⁹.

In his report on the research done in the Russian libraries, printed in 1878, Gr. G. Tocilescu noted in the inventory of correspondence and documents related to Dimitrie Cantemir, among others, „The Latin Manifesto of the Prince Dim. Cantemir to the inhabitants of Moldova, for the arrival of the Russian armies in the Country and the all-out against the Turks” in June 1711, kept at the Archives of the Foreign Ministry in Moscow¹⁶⁰.

In the collection initiated by Eudoxiu de Hurmuzaki, 3 variants of the Manifesto are published (two in Latin, one in German and a translation into French)¹⁶¹. Nicolae Iorga used them to make the Romanian translation in 1910, much appreciated by historians¹⁶².

¹⁵⁸ Andrei Pippidi, “Politică și istorie în proclamația lui Dimitrie Cantemir din 1711.” *Studii. Revista de Istorie*, 26, 1973, n° 5, p. 923-46; Andrei Pippidi, “Politique et histoire dans la proclamation de Démétrius Cantemir en 1711.” In *Hommes et idées du Sud-Est européen à l'aube de l'âge moderne*, Bucharest, Paris, 1980, p. 187-214.

¹⁵⁹ *Theatrum Europaeum*, XIX, 1723, p. 784-5, cf. Pippidi, “Politique et histoire”, p. 187, n. 1.

¹⁶⁰ “Manifestul în latinesce al principelui Dim. Cantemir către locuitorii Moldovei, pentru sosirea armatelor ruse în țară și rădicarea cu toții în contra Turcilor” (Gr. G. Tocilescu, *Raport asupra cercetărilor istorice făcute în bibliotecile din Rusia*, Bucharest, 1878, p. 19).

¹⁶¹ *Documente privitoare la istoria românilor culese de Eudoxiu de Hurmuzaki* vol. VI (1700-1750), Bucharest, 1878, doc. XLIII, p. 79-80 (in German); *Hurmuzaki*, vol. IX, Partea I, 1650-1747, Bucharest, 1897, doc. DCXXXI, p. 455-6 (Latin copy from Arhiva de Stat din Veneția: *Copia Manifesti Palatini Terrarum Moldaviae Demetrius Cantimir*

As for the presence of this document in Britain, it must be said that Grigore Nandriș in 1953, then Andrei Pippidi in 1973 and 1980, had already signaled Latin copies of the Manifesto (*Copia Manifesti Palatini Terrarum Moldaviae Demetrius Cantemir Dei Gratia advitalis Palatinus Terrarum Moldaviae*) kept in the archives and libraries of London (The British Library and Record Office)¹⁶³.

The British Mercury was a newspaper that was published by The Sun Fire Insurance Office in London between 1710 and 1716 in a biweekly formula. For a short period it appeared three times a week, and in 1716 it became a weekly magazine called *The British Weekly Mercury*¹⁶⁴. The news of Cantemir's Manifesto, by which the prince of Moldavia asked his subjects to stand up against the Turks, arrived in London via Holland, which at that time was the best source of information for the West.

Here is the text of Dimitrie Cantemir's Manifesto as it was translated and published in the issue 209 of *The British Mercury* from 23-25 July 1711:

“Advices from divers Parts.

...We have receiv'd by the Way of Holland, the following Manifesto of the Prince of Moldavia, inviting his Subjects to take Arms against the Turks.

To the Right Reverend the Grecian Bishop of the Cathedral of Soczowa, the Illustrious and Potent Generals, and their Forces; together with all the other Subjects of Moldavia, Greeting. Whereas the Enemies of the Holy Cross, in the Time of our Ancestors, did long oppress our

Dei Gratia ad Vitualius Palatinus Terrarum Moldaviae; Supl. I/1 (1518-1700), Bucharest, 1886, doc. DXCIV, DXCV, p. 396-9 (Latin text and French translation).

¹⁶² Nicolae Iorga, “Carol XII-lea, Petru cel Mare și Țerile noastre (1709-1714)”, Excerpt from *Analele Academiei Române*, s. II, t. XXXIII, 1910, p. 30-2; Pippidi, “Politique et histoire” p. 188.

¹⁶³ The British Library, Add. Ms. 37358, f. 309-10; Add. Ms. 61186, f. 92-4 (cf. Grigore Nandriș, “Rumanian Exiles in 18th Century Russia.” *Revue des Études Roumaines* (Paris) I, 1953, p. 67-8; Pippidi, “Politică și istorie” p. 923-46; Virgil Căndea, *Mărturii românești peste hotare*, serie nouă, III. *India-Olanda*, Bucharest, 2011, p. 244).

¹⁶⁴ *The British Mercury*, 1710-1716. A. Hill, et. al. Published by the Company of London-Insurers. London: Printed for the company of the Sun-Fire-Office, in Threadneedle-Street, behind the Royal-Exchange. Issued twice per week; later, issued weekly. Mar. 27, 1710 - Jan. 12, 1715. Title changes: *The British Weekly Mercury*. Jan. 15, 1715 - May 2, 1716 (PrincetonUL, MC, EEN, r. 90-1).

People; and acting like ravenous Wolves, thirsting after innocent Christian Blood, tho' in Sheeps Clothing, they reduced our Country under their Jurisdiction, and that of their false Prophet Mahomet; and constrained the then Hospodar to swear Fidelity to them, upon this Condition however, That the Lands of Moldavia should be liable to no other Tribute, besides the sending Yearly to Constantinople 4,000 Ducats, 40 Horses, and 24 Falcons. But the Turks, instead of performing the Treaty which was concluded for that End, did afterwards demolish our Castles, and caused the whole Country of Moldavia to be laid waste by the Tartars, upon frivolous Pretences; and the Nobility, and others of Distinction, of both Sexes, to be carry'd away into Captivity: They endeavour'd, by Tortures, to constrain the former Hospodars, and their Ladies and Families, to embrace the Ottoman Faith. You can not but be sensible, that they design at present to act the same Tragedy; but God's Mercy towards us, is visible, in having animated the Czar of Muscovy to appear in the Field with a victorious Army, in order to resege us, and other Christian Nations, from the Tyranny of the Infidels. This therefore necessary, to the effecting our Deliverance, that the Forces of this Country should march, with all possible Diligence, to the Danube, and oppose the intended Invasion of the Tartars; and the rather, because Part of the Forces of his Czarish Majesty is arrived near Bender, and the rest of the Christian Army are going to pass the Bridge, which we have built over the Danube with great Difficulty. For this Reason, the Czar has exhorted us, and others, that bear the Name of Christians, to join his Majesty, who has already paid Wages for 10000 of our Men, and committed the Money to my Custody. That Monarch promises, among other Things, to restore to this Country such Fortresses, as formerly belonged to us, and shall be here taken from the Turks. We have therefore resolved, that if, for the future, any of the Subjects of Moldavia take Part with the Ottomans, they shall be publickly excommunicated, cursed, and deprived of the Communion of the Saints, their Goods confiscated, and their Persons punished with Death: Therefore I conjure you, as you tender your own Welfare, to follow our steps, the sooner, the better, and to join the Czar's Army; for whoever, does not appear there before the 15th of June, shall incur the above-mentioned Penalties.

Sign'd
Demetrius Cantimar,

Duke of Moldavia¹⁶⁵.

¹⁶⁵ See Facsimil IV from this book.

As I have emphasized from the beginning, I do not intend to analyze critically the Manifesto of Dimitrie Cantemir in June 1711. Andrei Pippidi did this in his articles published in the eighties of the last century¹⁶⁶. Adding this text to the present book I would like to point out that the Manifesto of Dimitrie Cantemir was known almost instantly in the Western Europe through the British press. If it is accepted that the text was written on June 3/14 or June 4/15¹⁶⁷, then its publication in *The British Mercury*, number 209 of 23-25 July 1711, at a distance of one month only, may be considered a performance.

¹⁶⁶ See note 158.

¹⁶⁷ Pippidi, "Politique et histoire", p. 201.

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Facsimile IV – *The British Mercury*. Number 209. From Monday, July 23. to Wednesday, July 25. 1711.

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From Thursday August 26. to Monday August 30. 1686.

From the Imperial Camp before Buda, August 16.
THE 14th infant, by break of day, we were informed the Grand Visier had detached from his Army a Body of Men, who descending from the Hills into the Plain, which separates his Camp from ours; passed it without opposition, and gained the Hills which commanded our Lines on the Right; their Number, as we have been since told by the Prisoners, was 6000 Janisaries, and 4000 Spahies, all chosen men, the Grand Visiers design was to force a way into the Town on the Right, while he drew up his whole Army in the Plain to attack our Left; or in case they failed therein, that they should retrench themselves upon the Hills, to inconvenience our Camp with their Cannon. The Duke of Lorraine perceiving it, kept the main body of his Troops to oppose those of the Grand Visier, and sent 7 Regiments of Horse with some few Hungarians to make head against the detachment upon the Hills. 'Twas here they charged us with several Volleys of their Cannon, and so furious a fire of their Janisaries, that the Hungarians and Croats who had the Vanguard, fell into disorder; upon which the Regiment of Taffe (at the head of which Mr. Fitz-James charged) advancing, came timely to their assistance, and with the help of the other Horse, forced the Enemy headlong down the Hill, with so great a slaughter that near 3000 of the Janisaries remained upon the place, and the rest, as we are informed by Deserters, chose rather to return towards the Bridge of Eszeker; than to rejoin their Army; We brought back eight pieces of Cannon, above 50 Colours and Standards, and near 300 Prisoners; a more vigorous Action was perhaps never performed by Horse alone, with those disadvantages of ground and number. Having regained our first Post, after the pursuit of the Enemy, which we made the shorter, for that we knew not but that the main Bodies were engaged; the Hills separating us from the fight of, what past on our Left. We found the Grand Visier had drawn his whole Army into the Plain; to which the Duke of Lorraine opposed his, but that they both stood at a respectful distance from one another. After our victorious little body of Horse had rejoined the right wing, the Enemy began to make several movements, which shewed more their uneasiness and irresolution, than any design to attack us; and having by degrees withdrawn all their Infantry to the foot of their own Hills, our right wing received Orders to advance towards some Bodies of Horse which approached to us, proportionably as we advanced they withdrew, till finding themselves at the foot of their Hills, and seeing that our right wing had by much out-marched theret of the Army, they charged a small Body of Hungarians on our left, who yielding before them, had like to have discovered our Flank, and caused some disorder but by the firmness of our Troops, and conduct of

our Officers, who immediately fronted some squadrons that way, and covered our Flank, the Tanks retired, and we at the same time, it being already late, received Orders to withdraw and return within our Lines. The next Morning the Enemy decamped, and removed 2 or 3 hours march farther off; The Deserters report, that three Bassa's were killed in the Fight.

From the Imperial Camp before Buda, Aug. 18.
 The 15th, our Parties brought in several Turkish Prisoners, whom they found stragling up and down, and having reviewed the place where the Fight was on the 14th, they found the Number could not be less than 3000. The Prisoners reported, that the Grand Visier was resolved to avoid a Battel, but to attempt by small Bodies to put Relief into the Town; That his Army was about 40000 strong, one half whereof were new raised Men, besides 8000 Tartars, who had Orders to destroy the Country round, and to harass the Imperial Army, with their Incurfions; That the Grand Visier was greatly incensed against the Serasquier for the ill Success on the 14th, and that he had caused 100 of the Spahis, who then abandoned the Janisaries, to be put to death. The 16th, we carried on our Attacks against the Town with great Vigor, and at the Duke of Lorraine's Attack we burnt the Palisadoes, with which the Enemy had secured the Breach, notwithstanding all their endeavors to hinder us, but the Night following they planted there new Palisadoes, and made other Works to defend the Breach; we continued our Mines, and other Preparations, for another general Assault. The Bavarians did the like at their Attack, and with their Cannon beat down part of the Tower within the Castle. It was on their side that the Besieged made a great Sally during the Fight on the 11th, but they were repulsed by the Regiments of Baden and Alpremont, and many of them killed. The 17th, we again burnt the Enemies Palisadoes; each Man employed therein having a Reward of 12 Crowns, but finding that behind these others were planted in a double Row, the Storm that was then intended was put off, the Enemy appeared in a considerable body on the Breach, and in a short time had put other Palisadoes in the place, where the former were burnt, the same day we raised a new battery of Six pieces of Cannon to beat down the Palisadoes; and the Enemy sprung a Mine on the side of the Brandenburg Attack, but with more prejudice to themselves than us. This day all things were again ready for a storm, but the two Mines we sprung not throwing down the Enemies Palisadoes as was expected; it was not gone on with. We have planted a piece of Cannon more upon the new Battery and play now with 15 upon the Palisadoes; and to morrow or next day we shall make a new Effort to lodge our selves on the Breach. This day a Deserter came into the Camp, and reported that the Grand Visier was retired to Eschin four Miles from hence, where he

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From Thursday September 30. to Monday October 4. 1686.

Vence, Septemb. 27.
THis Morning arrived here a Felucca, with Letters from Captain-General *Mrosina*, wherein he gives the Senate an account of the taking of *Napoli di Romania*, which was surrendered the 29th of the last Month, after the defeat of the *Seraskier*, who the day before, having drawn all the Forces he could together, attempted to relieve it, but was entirely routed with the loss of 4000 Men killed upon the place, and in the Pursuit; the *Venetians* lost about 400, among which was the Nephew of General *Coningmark*, and several Officers. The *Garison* capitulated to be transported to *Egypt*, but left the *Jews* that were in the Town to the fury of the *Venetian* Soldiers, who, they having been the occasion that the Besieged held out much longer than they would otherwise have done, put, it is said, 2000 of them to the Sword. These happy successes of the Christian Arms causes great joy here. We have advice from *Dalmatia*, that the *Proveditor* General *Carnaro* was gone with 2000 *Venetians* and 5000 *Morlaques* to besiege *Sign*.
 From the Polish Camp near *Jassi* in *Moldavia*, August 18. The Army after having marched several days through a very Desert Country, encamped the 9th Instant near the ruins of *Siefanowitz*, a City heretofore very famous, but which has now nothing left but the name of what it was in former time. Here it was, that the *Hospodar* of *Moldavia* sent Deputies to the King to excuse his retiring from *Jassi*, and his not joining his Forces with those of his Majesty, seeing he could not now openly declare himself without exposing his Children, whom he had been forced to give as Hostages to the *Turks*, to certain destruction; The King answered, That the *Hospodar* could never meet with a more favourable conjuncture to cast off the Ottoman Yoke, he being come in Person to free him from it; That he expected the performance of his repeated promises, and that if he did not now manifest the sincerity of them, he would treat him as his declared Enemy. The 11th we decamped, and continued our march towards *Jassi*, passing near *Czevara* the King viewed that Place, which was formerly very well fortified, but is now so inconceivable that his Majesty thought not fit to put any *Garison* into it. The 12th we encamped near this City, which not only the *Hospodar*, but likewise all the *Garison* and principal Inhabitants had abandoned upon our approach: Those that remained opened their Gates to the Troops his Majesty sent thither, and furnished us with some Provisions; The same day one of our detachments that had been sent out, defeated a Party of *Tartars*, of whom 80 were killed, and 18 taken prisoners; These reported, that the *Seraskier* had passed the *Danube* near *Axidopolis* with 15 or 16000 Men, that he expected 6000 more, and intended so soon as this reinforcement was come up to him, to march towards *Besserabia*

to join the *Tartars* commanded by *Sultan Muradin*. To Morrow it is believed we shall decamp again, and having passed the *Pruth*, continue our march towards *Besserabia* and *Bialagrod*.
Lemberg, Septemb. 8. The Army of this Crown was encamped the 23 of the last Month at a place called *Pradi*, near the River *Pruth*. The King had sent an Officer to the *Hospodar* of *Valachia*, to persuade him to lay hold of the opportunity that is now offered him to deliver himself and his Country from the servitude they have so long lain under, and to enter into the Christian League; but we have too much reason to believe that he will follow the example of the *Hospodar* of *Moldavia*, who has been so far from joining his Forces with those of this Crown, as he had assured his Majesty he would do before he entered into *Moldavia*, that he not only sent upon the approach of our Army to excite it, under pretence that he was not in a condition to resist the formidable Forces of the *Turks* and *Tartars*, who threatened his Country with Fire and Sword, but fled with all his Riches, and the most considerable Men of his Country, into the *Turkish* Territories. Which had somewhat altered the King's measures; however his Majesty persisted in his resolution to enter into *Besserabia*, and from thence to continue his march towards the *Danube*. The 23d past some *Polish* Troops that were abroad, defeated a Party of 300 *Tartars*, and brought into the Camp 60 prisoners, who all declared, that the *Seraskier* had with him 20000 *Turks*, and *Sultan Muradin* 30000 *Tartars*, that they were not above 18 miles distant from each other, and that the later were within 12 of the *Polish* Camp. The *Garison* of *Caminiec* continues to ravage the neighboring Country, notwithstanding all the endeavors of the *Palatine* of *Chehm*, and General *Mohin* to hinder their excursions.
Sambor, Septemb. 12. The Queen of *Poland* received Letters from the Army, which shew that the King had caused Bridges to be laid over the *Pruth*, with a resolution to pass that River, and to advance towards the *Danube*. And that the Prince of *Lubomirski* having been sent out with 1000 *Hussars*, had met a body of 4000 *Turks* and *Tartars*, and that there had been a very sharp Fight between them, in which many Men were killed on both sides, but that at last the *Turks* fled.
 From the Imperial Camp at *Paxi*, September 10. We continue encamped here to expedite the Cannon and Ammunition which the Duke of *Saxony* has ordered to be brought from *Buda*. It is believed that his Highnesses design is to attack the Fortresses of *Hadvisjecke*, *Baranvoar* and *Darida*, which stand upon Bridges on the *Serwitz*, the *Hesse*, and a branch of the *Drave*; and while the main body of the Imperial Forces is employed in this Expedition, the Count de *Caspars* will besiege *Segedin*, and *Prince* *Charles* of *Baden* the Castle of *Eise*, *Churches*; and the Count de *Scherffenberg* will attack some other place with

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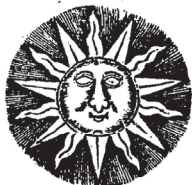
Constantinople, May 30.

THe new Vifler has, fince his entering upon that Station, made divers Alterations at Court: He has removed *Ali* Paffa, Chimacham to the Grand Signior, (the attempting whereof ruined his Predecessor) and made him Paffa of *Tripoli* in *Syria*; and *Selerar Mustapba*, Paffa of *Tripoli*, is named to fucceed him in the place of Chimacham, who is a Man of great experience, having been Sword-bearer to Sultan *Mahomet*, afterwards Captain-Baffa, or Admiral, and fucceffively Paffa of *Sirleflria*, *Caminice*, General againft the *Poles*, Paffa of *Damafcus*, and now of *Tripoli*. *Ismael* Paffa, Chimacham of *Constantinople*, was on the 10th instant fent for to *Adrianople*, and made Janizar Aga, in which Militia he had been educated: He was Kiah Beg or Lieutenant-General of the Janizaries at the Siege of *Vienna*, and afterwards made Paffa, and taken Prifoner at *Buda*; and the new Chimacham here is *Uffine* Paffa, who was Paffa of *Widin* when it was taken by the Germans, for which the Vifler *Kuperli* would have cut off his Head, but the old Tartar *Han* faved his Life; but he was ftript of all Employments, and lived till now in great Obscurity and Poverty at a Country Farm. *Hali* Effendi, lately made Mufti, died at *Adrianople* fuddenly of an Apoplexy, and *Fefulab* Effendi, who was turned out to make way for him, is reftored again. *Fanibi Abmet* Effendi, an old Officer, and of great experience in the Treasury, is made Tefterdar, or Chief Treafurer, and his Predecessor made Paffa of *Cyprus*. Several others are likewife difplaced; and by degrees the Vifler, according to Custom, will make a thorough Change of all the Chief Officers at Court, to introduce his own Creatures. The depofed Vifler is banifhed to *Rhodus*; but his Son, his Kiah, and all his Servants that were in Prifon, are fet at Liberty. On the 12th instant the Turkish Envoys arrived at *Belgrade* from *Vienna*, and had Orders to come Poft to *Adrianople*, where they are daily expected. The Perfian Ambaffador had the 19th his Audience of leave of the Grand Signior under Tents in the Seraglio-Gardens; and was prefented with a Sables Velt, and a Horfe richly furnifhed; and he will begin his Journey home fofoon as their Faft of *Ramazan* is over: The occafion of his Embaffy was purely Ceremony, in answer to that fent to the

Court of *Persia* by Sultan *Solyman*. The Vifler is gone out to the Tents, and about the 10th of the next month may depart from *Adrianople*; his march to *Belgrade* will be flow, and flop for feveral days at *Sophia*, fo that he will hardly reach *Belgrade* till towards the end of *July*: What Forces he will have with him, cannot be certainly calculated; there is but a fmall appearance as yet at *Adrianople*, but they begin to come from *Asia*: By the beft computation, they have now there 6000 Janizaries; 3000 more are on the Confines, and the fame number expected to come from different parts; 8000 *Albanefe* Foot; and 20000 Horfe of *Zaimi*, *Timariots*, and thofe that come with the Paffa's; and 10000 Tartars: So that the Army which the Vifler is to command in perfon will, it's faid, not exceed 50000 effective Men.

Rome, *Auguft* 16. This week arrived here an Exprefs from the Vice-Roy of *Naples*, with an Account, That the Magiftrates and People of that City do demand with great earneftnefs the Suppreffion of the extraordinary Jurifdictions of the Inquifitors, and that the fame may for the future be only exercifed by the Archbifhops of *Naples*; upon which, a Congregation of State has been held here, and a Courier difpatched to the Court of *Spain*, with fome Propofals in order to the Adjutment of this Affair. The French Cardinals continue their applications for the accommodating the Difference that ftill remains between this Court and that of *France*, concerning the Bifhops who were prefent at the Affembly of 1682, & feveral Congregations have been held about it; but hitherto they have not been able to fettle this matter. The Pope has fent the Emperor 70000 Scudi, to be employ'd in the Fortifications of *Great Waradin*.

Turin, *Auguft* 23. Since the News of the Surrender of *Ambroz*, (the Garifon whereof may not ferve any more againft his Royal Highnefs, except *Monsieur de Lamoignon*, who was Governor, and three other of the principal Officers, who may ferve where they pleafe) we hear, That his Royal Highnefs is marched towards *Gap*, which is a place of no Strength. The Marquis de *Leganes* ftays with the Spanifh Troops at *Guillestre* and *St. Crepin*; and the Regiments of *Schomberg* and *Miremont* are at *St. Clement*, with fome other of his Royal Highnefs's Troops. The Regiment of *Tauf*, which was before *Pignere's*, hath Orders to follow after his Royal Highnefs into *Dauphiné*. Count *Palfi* is with the Troops under his Command, in the Valley of *Sufa*, the Garifon of which place has been lately reinforced with feveral Battalions fent from *Monsieur Catina's* Army. The Marquis de *la Torres*, General of the Spanifh Horfe, was killed before *Ambroz*. The Forces under the Command of the Marquis de *Pimentel*, who



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From *Sontag*, July 23. to *Wednesday*, July 25. 1711.

Advices from divers Parts.



HERE being no Post come in since our I. ſt. we have but little Material from abroad, to add to what was there ſaid. Prince Eugene is arriv'd at Frankfort, where he has been complimented by the Magiſtrates, who have diſpoſ'd every Thing for the Convenience of the Princes and Miniſters, who are to meet at the ensuing Election. There is nothing New from Spain, except that the French Letters ſay, The Caſtle of Urgel is taken by their Troops, who are marching to aſſemble near Lerida. The Letters from Holland ſay, That the States General labour under great Difficulties, to ſatisfy the King of Pruffia, whoſe Miniſters, talk of recalling the Pruſſian Troops from Flanders. We have receiv'd by the Way of Holland, the following Maniſtello of the Prince of Moldavia, inviting his Subjects to take Arms againſt the Turks.

TO the Right Reverend the Grecian Biſhop of the Cathedral of Suczowa, the Illuſtrious and Potent Generals, and their Forces; together with all the other Subjects of Moldavia, Greeting. Whereas the Enemies of the Holy Croſs, in the Time of our Anceſtors, did long oppreſs our People; and acting like ravenous Wolves, thiſting after innocent Chriſtian Blood, tho' in Sheeps Clothing, they reduc'd our Country under their Jurisdiction, and that of their falſe Prophet Mahomet; and contrain'd the then Hopodat to ſwear Fidelity to them, upon this Condition however, That the Lands of Moldavia ſhould be liable to no other Tribute, beſides the ſending Yearly to Conſtantinople 4000 Ducats, 40 Horſes, and 24 Falcons. But the Turks, inſtead of performing the Treaty which was concluded for that End, did afterwards demolish our Caſtles, and cut off the whole Country of Moldavia to be laid waſte by the Tartars, upon frivolous Pretences; and the Nobility, and others of Diſtinction, of both Sexes, to be carry'd away into Captivity: They endeavour'd, by Torments, to conſtrain the former Hopodats, and their Ladies and Families, to embrace the Ottoman Faith. You cannot but be ſenſible, that they deſign at preſent to act the ſame Tragedy; but God's Mercy towards us, is viſible, in having animated the Czar of Muſcovy to appear in the Field with a victorious Army, in order to relieve us, and other Chriſtian Nations, from the Tyranny of the Infidels. 'Tis therefore neceſſary, to the effecting our Deliverance, that the Forces of this Country ſhould march, with all poſſible Diligence, to the Danube; and oppoſe the intended Invaſion of the Tartars; and the rather, becauſe Part of the Forces of his Czariſh Maſtey is arriv'd near Bender, and the reſt of the Chriſtian Army are going to paſs the Bridge, which we have built over the Danube with great Difficulty. For this Reaſon, the Czar has exhorted us, and others, that bear the Name of Chriſtians, to join his Maſtey, who has already paid Wages for 10000 of our Men, and committed the Money to my Cuſtody. That Monarch promiſes, among other Things, to reſtore to this Country ſuch Fortreſſes, as formerly belong'd to us, and ſhall be here taken from the Turks. We have therefore reſolv'd, that if, for the future, any of the Subjects of Moldavia take Part with the Ottomans, they ſhall be publickly excommunicated, curſ'd, and depriv'd of the Communion of the Saints, their Goods confiscated, and their Perſons puniſh'd with Death: Therefore I conjure you, as you tender your own Welfare, to follow our Steps, the ſooner, the better, and to join the Czar's Army; for whoever does not appear there before the 15th of June, ſhall incur the above-mention'd Penalties.

Sign'd,

Demetrius Cantimar,
Duke of Moldavia.

Great-Britain.

Kinſale, July 15. The 12th Inſtant arriv'd here, the Barkſhire of Briſtol, Francis Pinnal, Maſter, from Antegoa.

Yarmouth, July 20. This Day came in her Maſtey's Ships the *Stromboli*, and *Glaſcow*, with about 40 Sail of Coaſters and laden Colliers; 11 of which came from Scotland, one North about from Boſton, Captain Curſey, laden with Sugar, &c. another from Carolina, Captain Crady, laden with Rice for London: All the reſt are bound for Rotterdam. Here continue all the Ships mention'd in my laſt.

Harwich, July 21. Yeſterday the *Merlin*, and *Bonnetta* Sloops, arriv'd here with a Fleet of Coaſters under their Command from the Northward, as did the *Briſtol* and *Portland* from the Downs. This Morning a Fleet of laden Colliers paſs'd by for the River.

Falmouth, July 19. Yeſterday fail'd the *Mercury* Packet-boat, Capt. Green, Commander, with two Mails for Liſbon, and the *Black Swan* of this Place, for Ditto, laden with Corn. Came in alſo ſeven Sail of Tin-Veſſels for this Place from London, with the Liſbon and outward-bound Ships, &c. This Day fail'd the *Shirk-Sloop*, Capt. Lee, Commander, for Ireland, and a Dutch Privateer to cruize.

Plymouth, July 21. The 28th came in a Dutch Man of War, with four Ships from Rotterdam, for Ireland. Yeſterday fail'd the *Medway*, and this Evening the *Sea-horſe* and *Delight*, with two or three Hoys to the Eaſtward.

Portsmouth, July 22. Her Maſtey's Ships riding at Spit-head, are, the *Plymouth*, Royal Anne-Galley, *Mary-Galley*, *Dolphin*, *Deal-Caſtle*, and *Lizard*. The *Dolphin* and Royal Anne-Galley, have juſt receiv'd Orders, and are expected to fail to Morrow to the Weſtward.

Dover, July 22. The 20th fail'd the *Courier* with two Mails, and the *Diligence* with one Mail, for Oſtend: The Content and Expreſs Packet-boats remain in the Harbour.

Deal, July 22. Her Maſtey's Ships *Wincheſter*, *Dunwich*, and *Whiting-Sloop*, fail'd yeſterday in the Afternoon to cruize. Remaining in the Downs, the *Canterbury*, *Torbay*, *Eſſex*, and *Le Maire*. Yeſterday in the Afternoon came in her Maſtey's Ship *Stromboli*, and ſeveral Coaſters, but all fail'd thro' toward the River.

London, July 23. Yeſterday a young Lady (one of the Daughters of Sir Samuel Moyer of London, Bar.) was marry'd at the Pariſh-Church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, London, to Charles Le Bas of Duke-Street, Weſtminſter, Eſq; with which Lady Sir Samuel has given a large Fortune in Marriage.

Voyages have always been acceptable to the Publick, becauſe the Readers of them enjoy, in a very great Meaſure, the Pleaſure of thoſe who have perform'd them, with this additional Advantage, that they amuſe agreeably without Danger or Fatigue, and inſtruct without Trouble, but with no ſmall Pleaſure. We have intereſt, in ſome of our preceding Mercuries, Part of a Voyage to the Gulph of Arabia; and as there remains but little to compleat it, we ſhall make an End of it in this and the next *Mercury*, (if no Poſt comes in) believing that ſuch a uſeful Relation will be more acceptable to the ingenious Part of Mankind, than idle Reſemblances of trifling Tranſactions Abroad, which we, and all the other News-Writers, have already inferred.

The Italian Miſſionaries coming on board the next Day, which was the 4th, they were pray'd to inform the Governor, that the Director and the Officers were deſirous to have the Honour to wait upon him, who answer'd, That he ſhould be glad to give them a Welcome, and thereby to find an Opportunity to give them Marks of his Eſteem. Upon which the Officers going aſhore, as ſoon as they had paſs'd along the Key to the Marine Gate, they found 12 Hoys well account'd, with very fine Holdings, &c. and about 200 Soldiers, with Kettle Drums. They were deſir'd to ride; but being told they had not far to go, they choſe rather to walk, being conducted by the above-mention'd Officer, call'd *Mirebar*, who had receiv'd them at the Gate, and follow'd by the Soldiers, and by a great Crowd of People.

Arriving at the Governor's Houſe, they found him in a great Hall, attended by the Grandees of the Country, and others of his Court: One of his Guards order'd an Interpreter to deſire the Director to take off his Shoes; but he answer'd, that it was not the Cuſtom of the French Nation, who never do it in the preſence of their King, whom he call'd the great

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