

BANAT – FACING THE OTTOMAN CONQUEST 1551–1552. CHRONOLOGICAL REFERENCES. THE YEAR 1551

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Banatul în contextul cuceririi otomane 1551-1552. Note cronologice. Anul 1551

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(Rezumat)

Studiul prezintă cele mai importante momente din timpul luptelor dintre creștini și turcii otomani, care s-au desfășurat pe teritoriul Banatului pe parcursul anilor 1551 și 1552. În același timp sunt prezentate și alte evenimente politice, diplomatice, etc. care au condus la cucerirea zonei de către otomani.

Autorii au considerat că cea mai bună modalitate de prezentare a evenimentelor este sub forma unei înșiruii cronologice a evenimentelor, fără comentarii suplimentare. Punem astfel la dispoziția istoricilor și pasionașilor de istorie prezentul studiu, care cuprinde preambulul cucerii otomane și evenimentele anului 1551.

Banat had been one of the first regions north of the Danube that had to face the Ottoman offensive. From the first contacts in 1366 in Bulgaria until the first raids upon this territory only 25 years passed.

The resistance of the local communities covered a long span of time, lasting for 163 years (1389–1552). Entire generations of inhabitants, along side armies that came beyond, managed to keep a political and military balance in this area located between the Lower and the Middle Danube.

At a given time this military resistance began to lose. The central power was no longer able to organise the army and the military campaigns against the Ottomans. The local population, unsustained by the royalty and subject to a continuous pressure, had psychologically abandoned the ideal of the fight against the Ottomans. In the following preamble, our objective is to present the premises that led to this political and military reality.

The difficult political and military situation, both internal and international, led to the falling of Banat under the Ottoman sphere of influence. The apparent so called “quiet” period that lasted until 1550 was the result of the diplomatic ability displayed by the Zápolya family and Petru Petrovici – count of Timiș and loyal servant of the Zápolya family in Banat. They devised the Principality of

Transylvania in 1541, thus stopping the Ottoman military campaigns over these parts.

Cardinal Martinuzzi’s duplicitous political game, the incapacity of Queen Isabella to understand the profound meanings of this game, the ambitions of the Habsburg emperors to integrate the Principality into their possessions, all represented the premises that led to the military campaigns for the conquest of Banat during 1551 and 1552. The military occupation of the Principality of Transylvania by the Habsburgs and the installation of their administration enraged the Sultan Soliman I, who considered these territories to be under the Ottoman sphere of influence. What followed was just a mere consequence of this decision. The effect of the consequences lasted for 164 years, from 1552 to 1716, and it meant the shifting of the area under an oriental influence rather than an European one.

Because a lot had been written about these intentions, games, events and campaigns, we considered to be a good way to present the events of these two years in the shape of a chronological repertoire. There are both advantages and disadvantages in adopting such a working methodology. Some of the advantages might be the easiness to read the text, the precision and accuracy of the events; among the disadvantages we should

remember that this factual presentation of the events deprives the reader from seeing the whole picture. It is why we have added bibliographical mentions in the footnotes immediately after each event.

Our aim was not to create an exhaustive study; we could not afford to make any comments and observations but realise an objective, direct and synthetic presentation of the end of a Christian world, at least politically and administrative. The final objective is to put at historians' disposal and those directly interested a simple working instrument.

The preamble of the Ottoman conquest of Banat

1521 – The Ottomans conquer Belgrade.

1522 – The Ottomans conquer Orşova.

1524 – The Ottomans conquer Severin.

26th August 1526 – The battle of Mohács is won by the Ottomans. The Hungarian king dies on the battlefield; the fight for the throne begins, involving the Habsburgs and Ioan Zápolya, the Transylvanian vaivode.

1529 – The Ottoman unsuccessful siege of Vienna.

18th August 1529 – Ioan Zápolya's solemn act of submission to the Ottomans and the beginning of their suzerainty over the entire area (Transylvania, Partium and Banat).

1532 – The second ottoman siege of Vienna.

1538 – The two Christian opponents signed a peace treaty at Oradea.

29th August 1541 – The day Transylvania turned into an autonomous Principality under the Ottoman suzerainty. Banat joined the same Ottoman suzerainty due to Petru Petrovici, a loyal subject to Zápolya family and to the Ottomans.

4th – 10th September 1541 – Instauration of the Ottoman suzerainty over the Principality of Transylvania.

1542 – The Roman-Catholic bishop Gheorghe Martinuzzi is appointed governor of Transylvania. He made himself conspicuous due to his duplicitous politics towards the two opposing parties.

1st August 1544 – The Diet of Turda establishes the monetary and administrative unification of the Principality, made out of the former vaivode-ships, Partium and Banat. Petru Petrovici keeps all his positions and prerogatives, whether they were offered by the Ottomans or the Habsburgs.

29th March 1545 – The sultan insists that the prince of Transylvania should cede some fortresses

in Banat. The most curious example is that of Bečej on Tisa fortress which was ceded to the Ottomans during that year. According to the Islamic laws, the land where the five daily prayers took place and where Ottoman money could be found, that land cannot be given back to the Christians. Although the fortress had been under the Ottoman rule for six months, it is ceded to Petru Petrovici, count of Timiș.

8th September 1547 – The signing of a secret treaty between Ferdinand of Habsburg and Gheorghe Martinuzzi, cardinal and also Transylvanian politician, consented the ceding of the Principality of Transylvania to the Habsburgs. This treaty had been signed without the knowledge of queen Isabella and her son, Ioan Sigismund Zápolya – the prince of Transylvania.

1550 – Isabela Zápolya is asking the sultan – on behalf of her under-aged son – the replacement of Martinuzzi with Petru Petrovici, count of Timiș and commander of the Principality troops, loyal to Zápolya family and to the sultan.

1550 – Once appointed governor, Petrovici enters the Principality with his troops, the ones sent by the Romanian vaivodes and the Ottomans ones led by the beglerbeg of Buda.

1550 – Martinuzzi wins the Szecklers on his side and pushes back Petrovici's troops.

November 1550 – Queen Isabella asks the ottoman beglerbeg to withdraw from the Mureș valley, where he had already entered. The Ottoman Empire requires the ceding of the Bečej on Tisa fortress and the enhancement of the tribute to 40 – 50.000 ducats.

The year 1551

5th February – Toma Nadasdi writes a letter to the emperor telling that Transylvania was the key for conquering Hungary, and once the Principality would be under Ottoman rule Hungary could no longer be conquered¹.

7th February – Lugoj and Caransebeș are under the control of the emperor Ferdinand².

31st March, Aiud – Gheorghe Martinuzzi writes to the emperor letting him know that the delegates from Lugoj and Caransebeș have been sent to the imperial court and asks the emperor to receive them and to promise the appointment of a leader of their own – just as they asked – as

¹ Eudoxiu Hurmuzaki, *Documente privitoare la istoria Românilor, vol. II, 4th part*, București, 1982, p. 516.

² Ováry Lipot, *A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia történelmi bizottságának oklevél-másolatai*, I-II, Budapest, 1890–1894, p. 93.

they represent an armed force with special military skills³.

April – Isabella Zápolya's request for help cannot prevent the falling of the Principality into the Habsburgs terms.

1st May – The emperor writes Martinuzzi about the fact that he had received the delegates from Banat and that he would send imperial troops there⁴.

19th May – The second in command in the Hunedoara fortress writes about the fact that the Margina and Mănăștiur fortresses are being held by the imperial Habsburg troops for a week now.

Jesus's ascension to Heaven Holiday, Alba Iulia – Isabella Zápolya granted the Romanian nobles from Lugoj Diplomas of Nobility for their many military merits and also a coat of arms depicting a wolf in the middle; these trappings could be worn by the nobles in all public and private manifestations⁵.

The same day – Petru Petrovici writes to Mustafa-beg about the ceding of the Principality to the Habsburgs⁶.

No date – At the Principality Diet held in Alba-Iulia, a sultan's messenger arrived, requiring oath of allegiance, the tribute and the fortress Bečej on Tisa for the Ottomans to be at peace in the Banat area.

4th June – Imperial troops made out of 7.000 mercenaries under the command of General Giovan Battista Castaldo enter the Principality of Transylvania.

5th July – The news in Vienna tells that Martinuzzi had pushed Zápolya's family followers out of the Principality⁷.

13th July – The sultan in Istanbul writes a letter to Martinuzzi letting him know about his willing to help, as the Principality belongs to the Porte, and he does not accept another ruler there⁸.

17th July – Martinuzzi writes the Emperor about the fact that in the fortress of Timișoara there are a lot of hidden goods, either left from the dead nobles or for other reasons. Jakšić's family goods are there and also other belongings of the same family taken from different personal fortresses

are at Timișoara, and also some stuff taken from Șoimoș fortress⁹.

21st July – Queen Isabella and her son back down from the Principality throne, which goes under the Imperial administration. The Imperial general Castaldo informs about the Ottoman entrance in Muntenia (Walachia) and their approach to the Banat borders¹⁰.

26th July – Imperial troops march towards Banat – taken into imperial custody – to defend the area; their commanders are Giovanni Batista Castaldo and Andrei Báthory. Ștefan Losonczy and Gheorghe Seredy arrive in Banat in front of cavalry troops and Aldana leading the Spanish and German infantry¹¹.

31st July – From Cluj, Martinuzzi writes that Petru Petrovici's men came to him asking to reconcile with the sultan otherwise Timișoara and the other southern fortresses would fall into the imperial hands. Martinuzzi had already sent Andrei Báthory with an army of 1.500 men to occupy these fortresses for the Habsburgs¹².

3rd August – Aldana together with 400 Spaniards and 100 German mercenaries are heading to Lugoj and Timișoara. They reach the latter on August 10th.

3rd August – Vizier Mehmed Sokollu (Socolovici) informs Martinuzzi about the Ottomans crossing the Danube; he knows about his betrayal and asks him which side he really is; he also lets him know that his army consists of 8.000 janissaries, 100.000 akinji (regular light cavalry) and 13 sanjakbeys with their troops; extra 70.000 tatars, Romanian vaivodes, the beys of Vidin and Silistra as well¹³.

July-August – An ottoman army commanded by Mehmed Sokollu, after passing through Sofia-Niș-Petrovaradin, reaches Banat borders. Another army comes from Țara Românească (Walachia) to Transylvania; both armies have the declared intention to take Transylvania and Banat back from the Habsburgs, who had installed their administration.

19th August – Cardinal Martinuzzi informs that Timișoara, Bečej and Becicherecu Mare (Zrenjanin) fortresses are under imperial rule¹⁴.

³ Eudoxiu Hurmuzaki, *op. cit.*, p. 537.

⁴ *Idem*, p. 546.

⁵ Vlad Alajos, *A román nép s ügye*, Lugoj, 1863, p. 127–128.

⁶ Pray Georgius, *Epistolae procerum regni Hungariae*, II, Bratislava, 1806, p. 252–255.

⁷ Eudoxiu Hurmuzaki, *op. cit.*, p. 559.

⁸ Veress Endre, Somlyai Ferenc, *lippai vitéz végrendelete 1551-ből*, in *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények*, XIV, Budapest, 1913, p. 49–50.

⁹ Károlyi Árpád, *Frater György levelezése*, Budapest, 1881, p. 252.

¹⁰ Cristina Feneșan, *Constituirea principatului autonom al Transilvaniei*, București, 1997, p. 146; Eudoxiu Hurmuzaki, *op. cit.*, p. 581.

¹¹ Ováry Lipot, *op. cit.*, p. 125.

¹² Eudoxiu Hurmuzaki, *op. cit.*, p. 587–589.

¹³ Károlyi Árpád, *op. cit.*, p. 265–266.

¹⁴ Eudoxiu Hurmuzaki, *op. cit.*, p. 517.

20th August, Vienna – In a letter written by General Castaldo that reached Vienna that morning, there is a description of the city and fortress of Timișoara, made at the moment it was taken by the imperial troops: “First, the castle lies on an elevation in a field and it is an impregnable fortress with housing and rooms built by the Hungarians; it has got a deep fountain with crystalline water that had been discovered after prolonged drillings; by the castle the river Timiș flows, which helps in defence. By His Majesty’s orders supplies have been brought to keep for a longer time. Ammunition was also brought in, which together with the existing one – gun powder and lead cannon balls – make a strong arsenal. Sir Aldana is the field commandant leading his 400 infantry and mercenaries. At the foot of the castle there lies the city with approximately 2.000 houses. There are 2.000 cavalry led by Báthory, 1.000 Serbian cavalry and 100 Serbian hajduks. On one and a half mile distance around the city there are only swamps and for who would like to enter riding a horse there is just one road watched over by trees and protected all the time, and also a bridge which in case of danger it can be set ablaze [...]. The castle and the fortress lie at the border between Transylvania and Walachia [...]. The territory of Timișoara is situated outside Transylvania, partially in Walachia and partially in Hungary [...]”¹⁵

19th August – Martinuzzi reports the emperor that the fortresses in Banat are under German occupation, and the Ottomans at Zemun are building bridges over the Danube to cross over, in Banat.

August – Petru Petrovici is replaced from his service as a count of Timiș and supreme commander of the southern forces; this is the moment he speaks the prophetic words “I commit myself to be an ostler and clean the horses of the one’s who would manage to protect Timișoara from the Ottomans for 3 long years”. He is replaced with Ștefan Losonczy, Lucaci Szekely and Rafael Podmaniczky. Lord of the castle in Becej is Toma of Sântana, in Cenad is Petru Nagy, in Becicherecu Mare (Zrenjanin) is Laurențiu Balogh, in Lipova is Joan Pethő of Gerse, in Lugoj and Caransebeș is Gheorghe Sereďy.

28th August – Emperor Ferdinand replies to Martinuzzi about the studies for the defence of Transylvania and Banat, and also about the great floods, mainly because the Ottomans do not have a great army and they lack military engineers¹⁶.

¹⁵ Hatványi Mihály, *Magyar történelmi okmánytár a Brüsszelli országos levéltár és a burgundi könyvtár*, I – IV, Pesta, 1857–1859, II, p. 259–260.

¹⁶ Károlyi Árpád, *op. cit.*, p. 277–278.

7th September – The Ottoman troops penetrate in western Banat and begin the military operations.

8th September – Martinuzzi informs the emperor about the occupation of Timișoara by the imperial troops¹⁷.

10th September – Martinuzzi writes to the sultan telling him that since the death of Ioan Zápolya in 1541, Lipova and Șoimoș fortresses have not been his but Petru Petrovici’s¹⁸.

11th September – The Ottoman troops reach Becej fortress and start besieging it. On 16th September Vizier Mehmed Socolovici arrives and the battles get fiercer. On 19th September the fortress is captured – by surrender – and the 200 defending soldiers are allowed to walk away.

15th September – From Timișoara, Aldana informs Martinuzzi about the armies’ conditions (many nobles recruited by Báthory have changed sides, going with the Ottomans) and about the beginning of the siege of Becicherecu Mare (Zrenjanin) fortress by the Ottomans¹⁹.

15th September – From Sibiu, Martinuzzi asks the emperor for more troops to defend Timișoara, letting him know about the fall of the Becej and Becicherecu Mare (Zrenjanin) fortresses under the Ottomans²⁰. On the same day Martinuzzi informs the imperial commissioners about the arrival of a Walachian vaivode and boyar at Caransebeș, to seek help for reconquering his throne. As the relationships between the Principality and the actual vaivode were good, they would better not refuse their request.

17th September – Martinuzzi asks the emperor to send Sforza Pallavicini as soon as possible with heavy cavalry towards Banat, and he would send people to lead the way²¹.

19th September – From Timișoara, Andrei Báthory – count of Timiș – writes to General Castaldo about the siege of Becej, news received from the Cenad castle owner²².

19th September – Kasâm pasha is the sanjakbey of Becej, installed immediately after it’s conquest. It is the first Ottoman to be certified in such a position on Banat ground²³.

24th–25th September – The Ottomans besieged

¹⁷ *Idem*, p. 282–285.

¹⁸ Pray Georgius, *op. cit.*, p. 298.

¹⁹ Károlyi Árpád, *op. cit.*, p. 288–289.

²⁰ *Idem*, p. 289–290.

²¹ *Idem*, p. 291.

²² Eudoxiu Hurmuzaki, *op. cit.*, p. 616–617.

²³ Dávid Géza, *Kászim vojvoda, bég és pasa*, in *Keletkutatás*, Budapest, part I/1995, p. 51 – 66 and part II/1996, p. 41 – 53; I/1995, p. 47.

and conquered Becicherecu Mare (Zrenjanin) fortress. The first sanjak (military and administrative Ottoman unit) in Banat territory is now created, the one at Becej – Becicherecu Mare (Zrenjanin), and the first sanjakbey is Kasâm pasha. As a territory, the sanjak was constituted out of the areas of Becej, Becicherecu Mare (Zrenjanin), Ciacova, Semlacu Mic and Ilidia²⁴.

September – The Ottoman chronicler Mustafa Celalzade made some writings about the Becicherecu Mare (Zrenjanin) besiege²⁵. The text is long, allusive and over-glorifies the Ottoman deeds; such appreciations will all the chroniclers use.

September – The Ottoman troops conquer, one by one, the fortresses of Cenad, Igrîş, Felnac, Zădăreni, Nădlac, Chelmac, Păuliş, Mândruloc. Ulama pasha, Persian in origins, conquers Cenad, Kamber bey conquers Nădlac and Mihaloglu Ahmed bey conquers Ciala.

September – Mustafa Celalzade describes the conquest of Cenad fortress²⁶. In reality, Petru Nagy – the lord of the castle, and the entire garrison had fled at the arrival of the Ottomans.

September – Mustafa Celalzade describes the first conquest of Lipova fortress²⁷.

20th September – The garrison of Timișoara fortress is made out of 2.020 cavalry (300 under the command of Losonczy, 300 under Seredy, 200 under Alfonso Perez, 120 under Bathory, 100 under Gabriel Pereny and 1.000 Serbian cavalry) and 1.550 infantry (400 Spaniards and 450 mercenaries under the command of Aldana, 600 Spaniards under Castelluvio and Villandrando and 100 hajduks). A total of 3.570 defenders.

29th September – Francisco of Somlyo, one of the defenders of Lipova, writes his Last Will and Testament, leaving his mobile goods to some of his brothers in arms, friends and relatives. The Last Will and Testament is authenticated by the deacon of Lipova, Dionisie. There is no further knowledge of it²⁸.

1st–3rd October – Ulama pasha, together with his avant-garde, reaches Lipova and its surroundings, preparing the arrival of the Vizier.

6th–8th October – The Ottoman army besiege and conquer Lipova fortress. The Ottoman chronicler Ibrahim Pecevi describes this momentum²⁹.

13th October – From the occupied Lipova, Haydar pasha writes to cardinal Martinuzzi about the military situation in the area³⁰.

13th–14th October – The Ottoman troops begin their march towards Timișoara.

13th October and the following days – Francesco Grisellini describes the siege of Timișoara³¹.

15th October – The first attacks of the defenders of Timișoara: Perez with 400 cavalry, Villandrando with 400 infantry gets out of the fortress and harasses the Ottoman troops; 22 Ottomans are killed and 1 Christian cavalry man (the data are synthesized by Czimer Károlyi, so we will not repeat the footnote at each statement)³².

17th October – The Ottomans start digging the first trenches in front of the fortresses' northern gate.

18th October – The Ottomans place 2 great siege cannons in the battery, out of which one is at the northern gate, capable of firing 25 cannons a day. The damages are immediately repaired by the garrison and the people of Timișoara. The Turks concentrate their hits over Palanca Mică (the Island), defended by 100 Spaniards infantry led by Aldana. On the same day Losonczy sends one of the Bucosnița noble brothers, from the garrison, to deliver a help letter to Caransebeș.

19th October – Great deeds of arms accomplished by Mihai Dombay, one of the defenders of Timișoara.

20th October – Battles take place in front of the southern gate, with artillery bombardments and Christian raids. George Vaida from Caransebeș exits the fortress with his troop and harasses the Ottomans in the trenches.

21st October – The Ottomans capture the local's livestock, that were outside the fortress, grazing. The besieged try to save them.

22nd–23rd October – Aspects from these two days: artillery bombardments, rejected assault attempts, and also the reconstruction of the destroyed walls, with the day and night's work of the citizens.

24th October – A powerful incursion of the besieged over the Ottoman trenches takes place.

²⁴ *Ibidem*.

²⁵ Mihail Guboglu, *Cronici turcești privitoare la Țările Române*, Extrase, vol. I, București, 1966, p. 280–281.

²⁶ *Idem*, p. 281.

²⁷ *Idem*, p. 281–282.

²⁸ Veress Endre, *op. cit.*, p. 129–130.

²⁹ Mihail Guboglu, *op. cit.*, p. 484.

³⁰ Pray Georgius, *op. cit.*, p. 303–307.

³¹ Francesco Grisellini, *Încercare de istorie politică și naturală a Banatului Timișan*, ediție, traducere și note de Costin Feneșan, Timișoara, 1984, p. 70–72.

³² Czimer Károly, *Temesvár megvétele 1551–1552*, in *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények*, VI, Budapest, 1893, fasc. I p. 15 – 71; fasc. II p. 196 – 229; fasc. III, p. 308 – 376; I, p. 15–71.

On the same day the Turks send messages in the tip of the arrows requesting the Christian to surrender³³.

25th October – The Ottomans dismantle their positions and begin their withdrawal to Becej.

October – The siege of Timișoara is described by the Ottoman chronicler Ibrahim Pecevi³⁴.

26th October – From Ocna Sibiului, Martinuzzi informs that two people from Caransebeș have come to see him, together with the fleeing Walachian vaivode and boyars, requesting him the free passage over the mountains to go back and reclaim the throne.

28th October – Losonczy sends vaivode Perasici to Cenad, he re-conquers it the next day and on 30th October he is back in Timișoara.

30th October – Troops from the garrison of Timișoara start following the Ottoman withdrawing army. They re-conquer, day by day, the fortresses occupied by the Ottomans.

1st–20th November – Imperial troops commanded by Castaldo arrive in Lipova on 4th November and begin the siege of the fortress. After 20 days of besiege, Ulama pasha surrenders, but is wounded by Castaldo's men, who thus break the chivalric laws of surrender.

5th November – The emperor Ferdinand compliments the people of Caransebeș and Lugoj for their deeds of arms and recommends to be rewarded with possessions³⁵.

November – Cardinal Martinuzzi writes to Emperor Ferdinand letting him know that a man who just arrived from Cenad, told him that the Ottomans had promised the peasants to free them from serfdom; they had made the same promises to the peasants from Transylvania, who believe in these promises specially because the noblemen kidnap everything from them (with the exception of their wives and children)³⁶.

November – The imperial troops besiege Lipova fortress, as presented by Francesco Grisellini³⁷.

16th November – A twenty days truce is signed for Ulama pasha to prepare his departure from the fortress of Lipova.

28th November – From Lipova, cardinal Martinuzzi writes that the fortresses of Bulci, Chelmac, Lipova, Păuliș, Ciala, Nădlac, Felnac, Cenad, Mako, Dudeștii Vechi, Galad have

been retaken; only two fortresses remain to be recaptured³⁸.

30th November – From the military camp in Lipova, Sforza Pallavicini informs Emperor Ferdinand about the duplicitous character of cardinal Martinuzzi, who seems to incline more for the Ottomans rather than the Habsburgs³⁹.

1st December – The beilerbey of Rumelia, Mehmed Sokollu, informs cardinal Martinuzzi about the end of the siege of Timișoara⁴⁰.

3rd December – From Lipova, the cardinal informs Emperor Ferdinand about the bad weather that prevents them from further military actions against the enemy⁴¹.

5th December – Having a free pass letter, the ottoman garrison leaves Lipova. But the Hungarian troops take charge over the withdrawing ottomans, a battle arises and soldiers die on both sides, and Ulama pasha, hurt, manages to escape to Belgrade. The ottomans will remember this episode and will take revenge next year.

8th December – From Belgrade, Vizier Mehmed writes to cardinal Martinuzzi about the ottoman opinion towards the recent ended military campaign in Banat⁴².

14th December – From Vienna, Francisc Bátthyány writes to former Queen Maria about the military operations conducted this year⁴³.

15th December – A noblemen gathering from all the counties in Banat is held in Timișoara and military measures for protecting Banat are taken.

20th December – The vice Lords of the castle of Timișoara are mentioned under the names of Benedict Kosar and Francisc Dely.

December – A description of the fortress of Timișoara made by Centorio depicts it as being a small one surrounded by earth and wood ramparts; there are some gaps in the bastion but the depth of the ditch and the palisades offer it a good protection and the artillery cannot destroy it; another side of the fortress is made out of old walls which have begun to be refortified on a 150 feet distance. The tower in the middle had been fortified for the harquebusiers; the south and east wings are from earth and had been transformed in bastion style with two earth bastions; a new 150 metres long and 2 metres wide section was built along the

³³ Hatványi Mihály, *op. cit.*, IV, p. 285.

³⁴ Mihail Guboglu, *op. cit.*, p. 483.

³⁵ Károlyi Árpád, *op. cit.*, p. 322.

³⁶ Eudoxiu Hurmuzaki, *op. cit.*, p. 613.

³⁷ Francesco Grisellini, *op. cit.*, p. 72.

³⁸ Károlyi Árpád, *op. cit.*, p. 328–329.

³⁹ Pray Georgius, *op. cit.*, p. 314–315.

⁴⁰ Károlyi Árpád, *op. cit.*, p. 329.

⁴¹ *Idem*, p. 333–334.

⁴² *Idem*, p. 336.

⁴³ Hatványi Mihály, *op. cit.*, IV, p. 309–313.

north and west wings; casemates for artillery had been built at the Water Tower⁴⁴.

1550–1552 – Italian military architects work to strengthen the fortress of Timișoara, rebuilt in a new Italian bastion style.

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