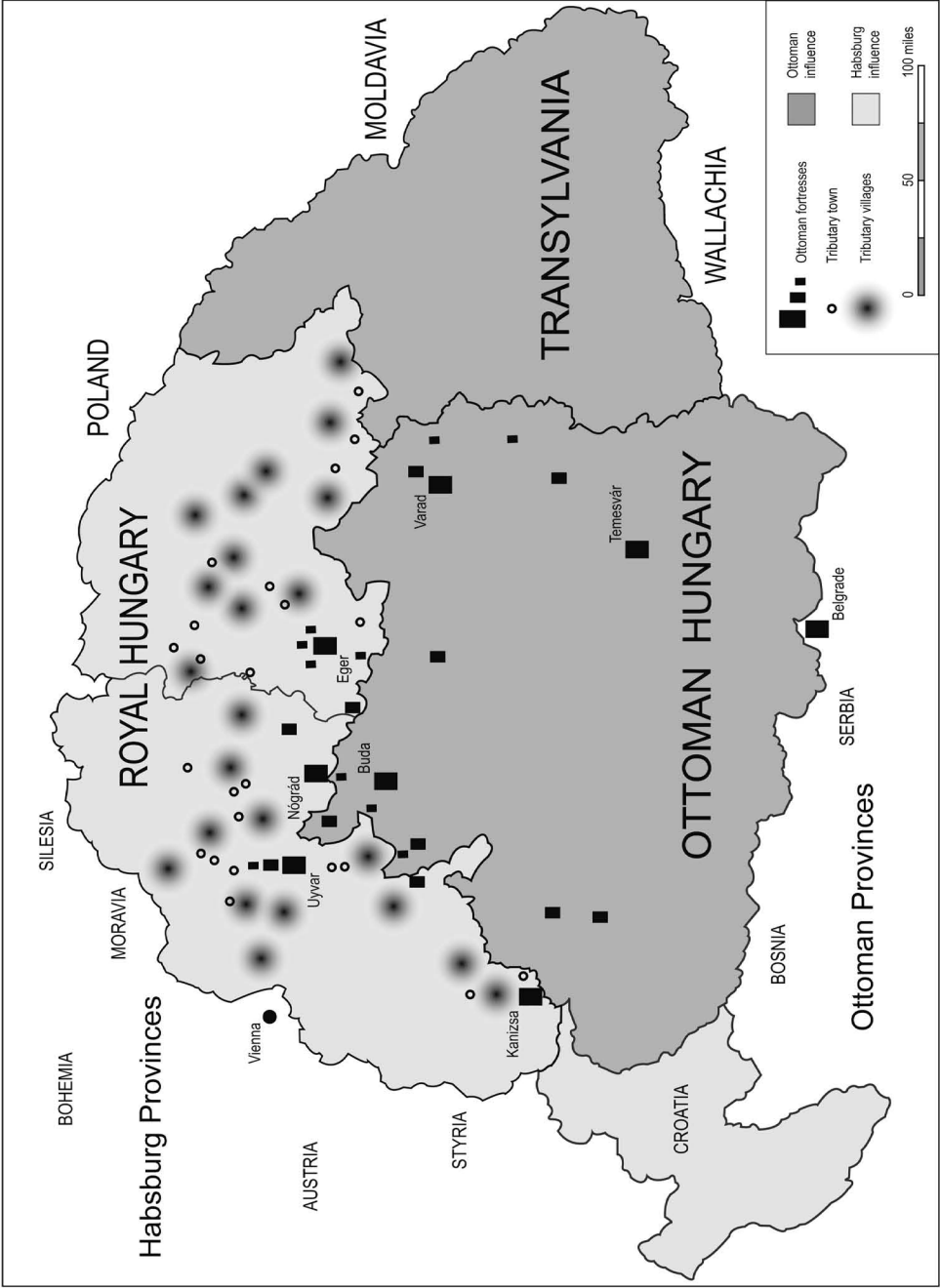
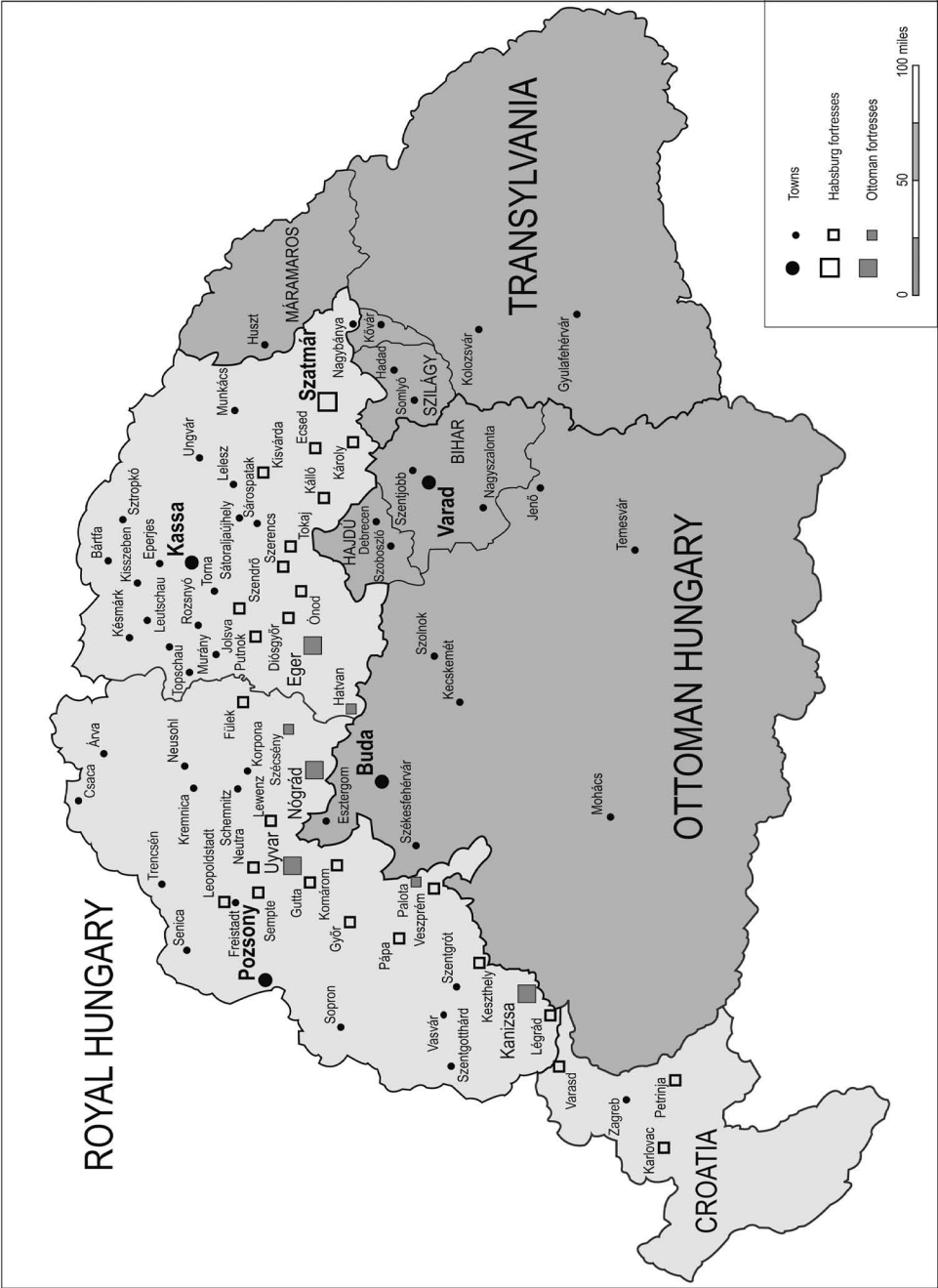




Map 1

Tripartite Hungary and Ottoman Expansion into Royal Hungary, ca. 1675

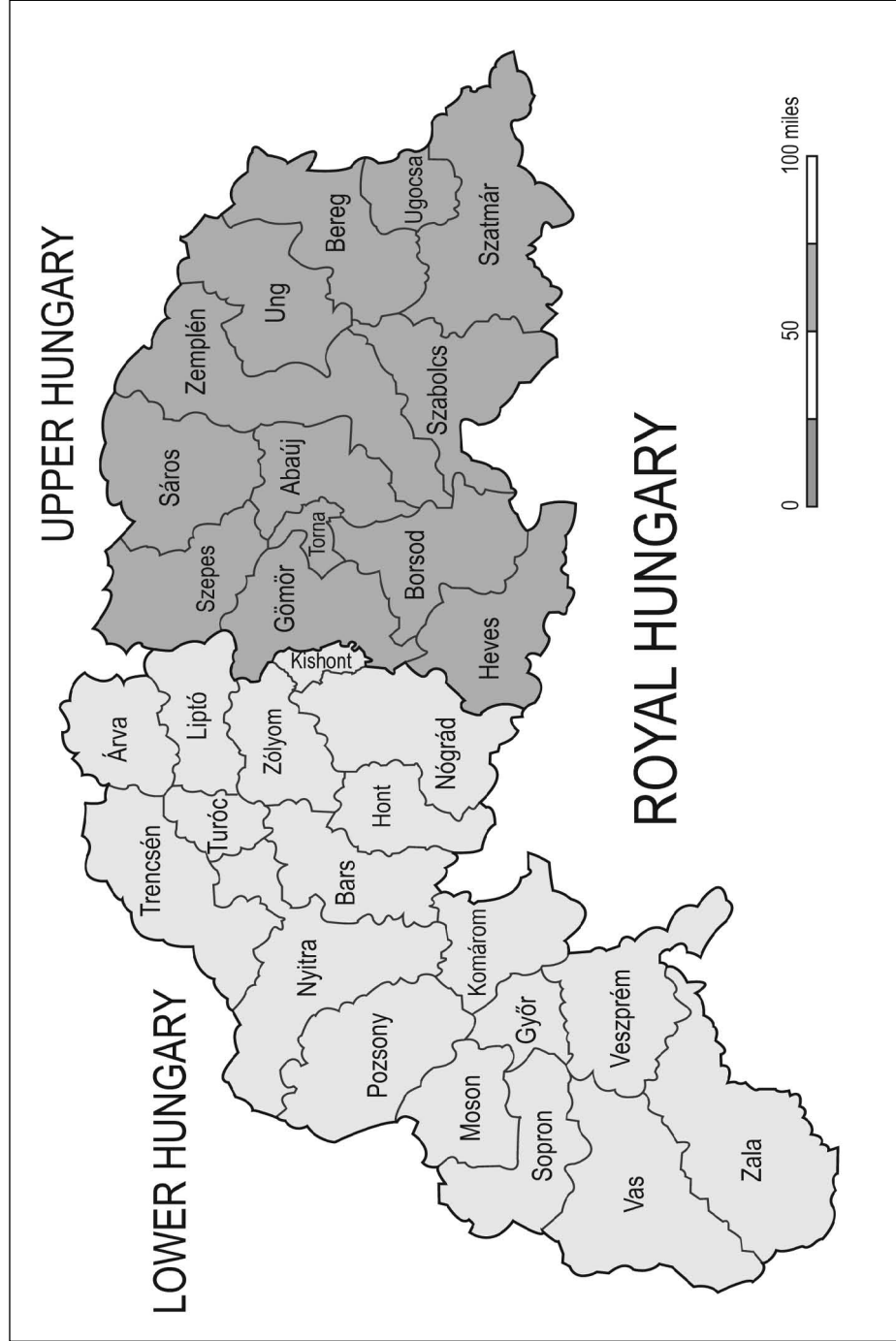
This map shows the three successor territories of the historical Kingdom of Hungary – Royal Hungary, Ottoman Hungary, and Transylvania – within the larger East Central European context of the late seventeenth century. It also highlights several features of the Ottoman expansion into Royal Hungary: Ottoman fortresses, tributary towns, and tributary village clusters. Ottoman pashas, beğs, and border commanders distributed so-called letters of submission (*Huldigungsbriefe*) to an increasing number of towns and villages in Royal Hungary. In return for paying tributary taxes, these towns and villages received promises of Ottoman protection. Clusters of such villages could be found in many regions of Royal Hungary (see glossary 3). They were often concentrated in the vicinity of major Habsburg border fortresses such as Kálló, Lewenz, and Szendrő. This map draws on data gleaned from Austrian and Hungarian archives but it is not a comprehensive mapping of tributary towns and villages. It serves to illustrate the significant expansion of Ottoman influence into Royal Hungary by the end of the Köprülü era. Map drawn by Deborah Lefkowitz.



Map 2

Border Fortresses and Towns in Royal Hungary, ca. 1675

A band of Habsburg border fortresses stretched from the Transylvanian border to Croatia. These fortresses were designed to protect Habsburg lands, including Royal Hungary, from Ottoman expansion. Following the 1663–64 Habsburg-Ottoman war, the Ottomans established two new border fortresses within the territory of Royal Hungary: Uyvar Fortress (Nyitra County) and Nógrád Fortress (Nógrád County). These new centres of Ottoman power joined existing Ottoman fortresses in Heves County (Eger Fortress, established 1596), Zala County (Kanizsa Fortress, established 1600), and the historically Transylvanian county of Bihar (Varad Fortress, established 1660). The map also shows the counties (Bihar, Máramaros) and districts (Hajdú, Kövár, Szilágy) in Ottoman Hungary and Transylvania that offered refuge to thousands of rebels who fled from Royal Hungary after the suppression of two major revolts (1670, 1672). Map drawn by Deborah Lefkowitz.



Map 3

The Counties of Royal Hungary, Second Half of the Seventeenth Century

The Habsburg court claimed sovereignty over the counties of Upper and Lower Hungary. The Protestant-dominated thirteen counties of Upper Hungary formed a confederation that aggressively opposed Habsburg military occupation, war taxes, and the Counter-Reformation. The dramatic events discussed in this book were centred in Upper Hungary. Throughout the 1660s and 1670s, the political leaders of the Upper Hungarian counties lobbied the Porte to accept their secession from the Habsburg Empire to become part of the Ottoman Empire. Map drawn by Deborah Lefkowitz.