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**MIKLÓS ZRÍNYI AND THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HUNGARIAN  
MILITARY HISTORY IN THE 17TH CENTURY**

(English Summary of PhD Thesis)

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## **Justification of the Subject and the Presentation of the Objectives And Methods Applied**

Exploring the subject of military science, the collection and rendering of the books of the poet, writer, soldier and politician Miklós Zrínyi (1620–1664), which virtually corresponded with his readings in terms of antiquity and which still represent the written sources of military historic thinking in Hungary in the Early Modern Period, discharge the long overdue debts of Hungarian historiography of military history. Zrínyi's monographer, Tibor Klaniczay, member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, called general attention in the middle of the 1980s to the fact that "it is the responsibility of the military historians to confront the books of the *Militares* faculty of the Zrínyi Library with the protagonists of the European bibliography of that time,"<sup>1</sup> to which the scholars of cultural history, just about to have developed in that time in Hungary, added that the oeuvres of the Hungarian authors written in respect to the subject of military science in the Early Modern Period should be assessed "in a particular point of view, how up-to-date was the information contained therein, and up to what extent had they taken modern European military principles into account. Probably, such assessment should also be commenced in respect to Zrínyi's books at this point."<sup>2</sup>

This encouraged the research process concerning Zrínyi and the bibliography of Hungarian military science in the 17th century more than fifteen years ago. During this period I actively took part in the processing works of Miklós Zrínyi's library safeguarded at the National and University Library (*Nacionalna i Sveučilišna Biblioteka*) in Zagreb, Croatia, under the guidance of Tibor Klaniczay in the middle of the 1980s,<sup>3</sup> as well as in the research program completed at the Library of Military History in 1995 by the support of OTKA (*Hungarian Scientific Research Fund*) that focused on the collection of Hungarian military science prints dating back to the period of the 16th to 18th centuries.<sup>4</sup> Applying the results of the aforementioned basic researches in this PhD thesis, I eagerly attempt to fit Zrínyi's erudition of military

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<sup>1</sup> Klaniczay 1986. pp. 117–118.

<sup>2</sup> Zombori 1988. p. 160.

<sup>3</sup> See: *Bibliotheca Zriniana* 1991.

<sup>4</sup> Hausner – Veszprémy 1996. pp. 118–126.; Domokos – Hausner – Veszprémy 1997. pp. 33–57.

science and the books of his library written in respect to military actions, as well as his own works into the context of the Hungarian and international bibliography of military science of that epoch.

As indicated by the title of this paper, the relationship between Miklós Zrínyi and the bibliography of military science stands in the focus of my personal interest and analyses. The volumes in Zrínyi's library treating military themes are particularly related to this matter just as much as the military science based sources of his (prosaic) pieces compiled in respect to military actions, as well as his standpoints explained in concern to military science and the role of theory beyond military actions in his compositions, or the position of such opera in the Hungarian and international bibliography of military science of that age. Concerning the latter, however, I must have provided an overview, even if only outlined, of the bibliographical properties of military history in Europe during the 17th century and of the oeuvres of further Hungarian authors compiled in concern to military science between 1600 and 1700 including manuscripts with which I was familiar. To define the state and social extent of the general erudition of military science in Hungary based on the bibliographical catalogues of the 17th century and on the existing stock of large national public collections is of utmost importance within this thesis. The presentation and assessment of these several hundred volumes will fundamentally throw new light upon a crucial area of national cultural history. In knowledge of this, the significance of the respective part of the Zrínyi Library as the largest coherent collection of military science of that time will be even more highlighted.

The ultimate objective of my research is to unveil the national reception of the universal bibliography of military science in the 17th century, and most specifically, Miklós Zrínyi's pioneer capacity, and moreover to clarify the functions of the military science prints and the relations and correlations of military thinking and practice via the character of Zrínyi and a few of contemporary aristocrats. The substantiality of the latter one is justly confirmed by that the International Commission of Military History devoted its 16th conference held in Madrid in 1990 to military thinking and military tactics practices.

When compiling this thesis, I applied the interdisciplinary conception, attitude and literary history approach from the possible methods applied for the analyses of military

science works. The foundation of such approach was laid by English historiography analyzing *Renaissance warfare* and placing academic writing of the 15th century connected to the art of war into the evaluation of humanist culture.<sup>5</sup> This has been developed by the most recent research of the science and history of literature by the involvement of variegated genre historic aspects and postmodern text interpretation methods.<sup>6</sup>

I have deployed the means of philology, book and library history and ideology accordingly, because I reckoned that seizing the contextual relevancies of the written military historic works and accentuating their ideological correlations would be capable to contribute vitally to the uniform contemplation of the different military thinking forms of that age which today belong in the competences of various existing disciplines (politics, theology, mathematics) and to the clarification of the position of military history in the 17th century and to the understanding of Zrínyi's prose. The outcome of the research confirmed my hypothesis.

This thesis is composed of six chapters. I shall proceed to introduce the content and the principal conclusions contained in each chapter as follows.

## Chapter 1

### European Bibliography of Military Science in the 17th Century

The scientific debate intensified since the 1980s in respect to the issue of “military reforms” in Europe in the early modern history shed light on the bibliography of military history in the chronological period from the beginning of the 16th century to the second half of the 17th century, of which paramount output was the recognition of the scientific, social and ideological gravity of the military scientific prints and the clarification of their mantle in military evolution.<sup>7</sup> Irrespective of the debates and the periodization issues related to *military revolution* it is unequivocal that the quantitative boom of the military scientific implementations that were revolutionary in their nature compared to the

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<sup>5</sup> Mallett 1961.; De la Croix 1963.; Webb 1965.; Taylor 1973.; Hale 1980. pp. 245–289.; Hale 1983.

<sup>6</sup> Verrier 1997.; Fantoni 2001. pp. 15–66.; Lang 2002. pp. 4–23.; Bitskey 2006., Bene 2007. pp. 50–64.

<sup>7</sup> Roberts 1955.; Parker, 1988.; Dowing 1992.; Etis 1995.; Benett 2008.

preceding circumstances, as well as their rapid expansion within Europe thanks to book printing, partly boosted and partly accompanied the weaponry, technical and tactical reforms of the European armies and the brisk changes within the areas of fortification techniques and siege methods. All of said implementations necessarily implying fluctuating quality contributed to the fact that the upper, usually literate social classes acquired knowledge of the theoretical interpretation of military evolution, which they also received.<sup>8</sup>

Not only the new knowledge, but also the new manner of its acquisition was typical to this evolution: the totalitarian power of military battlefield practices was gradually replaced by drilling schemes based on the perception of printed texts, and later by military academies.<sup>9</sup> Such evolution is marked by the words of Sir Clement Edmond in the introduction of his Caesar-translation in 1600 who pointed out that it was not sufficient enough for a soldier to experience combats on the battlefield in order to perform on a high level of military science, but he must have read and cogitated as well.<sup>10</sup> From that point of time every author concurred in emphasizing the magnitude of “reading” and studying “books” and “historic records” in addition to the relevance of experiences gained directly on the battlefields.

The military scientific prints of the 17th century can be characterized with incredible genre and thematic diversity from humanist dialogues through camp homilies to academic writings. While the preceding bibliography of military science primarily meant the reception of classic military science, specific partial disciplines were in dynamic progress during this century as a consequence of military evolution. The introduction of firearms inspired the forming of special literature on fortification theory and practice, and followingly on artillery and pyrotechnics. In parallel with this process further compilations concerning the battle formations of the infantry and cavalry in accordance with the tactical reforms performed were published in series. Owing to reasonable causes, the number of works concerning military medical and surgery techniques also increased, nevertheless the quantity of those engaged in the special field

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<sup>8</sup> Schmidtchen 1990.; León 1996. pp. 61–85.; and *A magyar katonai gondolkodás története. Tanulmánygyűjtemény.* (The History of Hungarian Military Thinking. A Collection of Studies) Edited by Tibor Ács. Budapest, 1995.

<sup>9</sup> Hale 1983. pp. 225–307.; Fantoni 2001. p. 22.

<sup>10</sup> Cited by Webb 1965. p. 9.

of military remained negligible. Martial law within military science seized an outstandingly notable part, especially following the publication of Hugo Grotius' fundamental masterpiece.

It would be quite arduous to draw limits between the disciplines of military science, engineering, geometry, mathematics and philosophy in this well provided literature. Sometimes the meticulous analyses of the contents can help. The vast bibliography of academic writings specifying the character of the good warlord (nearly 300 volumes!), to which Zrínyi's piece sub titulo *Vitéz hadnagy* (The Gallant Commander) is connected, has been classified for example within the bibliography of politics nearly in whole, and it can be construed in light of the latter one; additionally its subject is not confined to the art of war or military science, but it is rather constituted by special ethical issues, such as 'good' in moral terms, virtue, merit and heroism.<sup>11</sup>

Classical authors, such as Polybios, Livius, Caesar, and Tacitus were treated as military authorities even in the 17th century; their commented publications, therefore, can fairly be considered as part of the military science even in this epoch. In addition to the historiographers, the study of ancient philosophers also contributed to the evolution of the bibliography of military science in the Modern Times. As a consequence of his in-depth engagement with stoic philosophy, Justus Lipsius, the well reputed Dutch humanist, published his opus called *De constantia*, which was followed by another one titled *De prudentia* that discussed the wisdom of politicians. The fifth volume of the latter one explains "militaris prudentia," to say military wisdom, indispensable against the enemy. Lipsius zestfully admired Polybios: for instance, he published his own remarks in respect to Chapters 19 to 42 of Volume 6 titled *De militia Romana libri quinque. Commentarius ad Polybium* (Antwerpen, 1598). One of his famous university students from Leyden, in particular Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, adopted many examples from it later to carry out his military reforms.

Theological discourses and sermons discussing the matter of the righteous and saint war also relate to the theme of military.

The contemporary scientific classifications and the earliest bibliographical initiatives assisted to define the position of military science among the disciplines; in

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<sup>11</sup> Fantoni 2001. pp. 38–39.

other words, to determine what could have been considered as a military scientific composition and what was deemed to have been military science in the 17th century. One of the most prominent contemporary German scholars, Hermann Conring, circumscribed political science *inter alia* from military science for instance (*De civili prudentia*.... Helmstedt, 1662). The bibliography of a French author, J. M. von Loen, frankly from the 18th century, attached to his general military compilation, provided a logical and well applicable summary of military literature. The first part of the bibliography explored historic and military historical compilations, while the second part concentrated on military science (“les sciences militaires”). The author classified the oeuvres included therein as per themes, and if necessary, as per languages: ancient authors, modern writers about ancient military affairs, military architecture, artillery, firearms, sailing, infantry, cavalry, training, discipline, ‘*affaires du commissariat*,’ captains, battle arrays, martial law, extraordinary legal issues, duels, protocols, moral and political reflections to wars and iconography.<sup>12</sup>

Based on the foregoing brief survey it can be concluded that military science was classified into practical (applied) sciences and practical ‘know-how’ during most of the 17th century, and that the discourse on military individualized only slowly all around Europe from those on politics, philosophy, law and theology that also sought their own statuses. Raimondo Montecuccoli’s life-work represented a pivotal point in this respect.

## **Chapter 2**

### **Foreign Military Science Manuscripts and Prints in Hungary in the 17th Century**

Based on the processing of the contemporary bibliographical catalogues and the collection of military science focused opera still available in diverse collections, a more sophisticated view can be formed concerning the reception of European military science in Hungary, i. e. which branches of military history and which works with which quality

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<sup>12</sup> Loen, J. M. von: *Le soldat ou le metier de la guerre considéré comme le metier d'honneur. Avec un essai de la bibliotheque militaire par Monsieur de ~*. Francfort a. M. chez Jean Frederic Fleischer, 1743. Further publications by reprint. 1751. in German 1752.; Jähns II. 1782–1783.

written in which languages the different social classes preferred to get insight into. The presentation and analysis of this bibliography of several hundreds of books will fundamentally throw new light upon one of the crucial areas of national cultural history. In the light of this, the significance of the respective part of the Zrínyi Library as the largest coherent collection of military science of that time will be even more highlighted.

As it is currently known, more than three hundred volumes treating warfare and strategy in terms of theory were brought to Hungary in the 16th and 17th centuries which meant at least 134 titles. The most outstanding pieces of the bibliography of European military science appeared in the Hungarian collections one by one; massive attention was paid to the results of military evolution in Hungary as well. Based on the foregoing it can be concluded that the general military scientific erudition of that period in Hungary was far wider than the one portrayed by the complete aggregate of the Hungarian authors' pieces written in the subject of military science.

The historic circumstances, the imperial court seated in Vienna, the low number of Hungarian aristocratic courts and their imponderous status within the Austro-Hungarian Empire represented a far too meager market for the military scientific prints published in Hungarian language within Hungary, and all these played a part in the fact that such demands in Hungary were satisfyingly supplied by the import of books printed abroad. This situation vitally differed from that in Poland, where Polish authors compiled a mass of military scientific treatises and translated such volumes from foreign Western languages into their mother tongue.

Vast majority of the oeuvres imported to Hungary root back to the 17th century. The language distribution of the material reflects national cultural circumstances: one third is written in Latin, and there is a noteworthy part in German and Italian. As regards their content, these pieces can be divided into three categories: the first one incorporates fortification theory, siege techniques, artillery and pyrotechnics in the highest number; the second one includes theoretical issues, such as military tactics and army arrangement, while the third one contains legal matters and regulations related to the most diverse realms of warfare and strategy. Authors most frequently marked by the bibliographical catalogues are Hugo Grotius, Vegetius, Justus Lipsius, Georg Andreas Böckler and Joseph Furtenbach.

Subsequently to the moderate inception in the 16th century, more and more military scientific prints appeared in the bibliographical catalogues commencing the 1630s. Every second author of the military scientific books in Hungary in the 17th century came from the circles of urban intelligentsia and the industrialist and trading bourgeoisie. The professional soldier members of the aristocracy became the climacteric stratum of readers of military scientific prints from the middle of the century. Taking the entire century into account, this social class possessed vast majority of the military scientific books. To this end, Miklós Zrínyi, who was also a member of this class, successfully managed to establish the most imperative military scientific collection in Hungary at his bibliotheca in Csáktornya (today Croatia).

### Chapter 3

#### The Military Scientific Volumes of Miklós Zrínyi's Bibliotheca

Based on the monographic processing of Zrínyi's Bibliotheca, this chapter encounters the military scientific volumes of the bibliotheca in Csáktornya as one of the potential source groups of Zrínyi's prosaic works. The catalogue of Zrínyi's Bibliotheca in Csáktornya prepared in the autumn of 1662 registered the military scientific books independently in a separate category titled *Militares*. In 1662, this category contained as many as 34 volumes in which not less than 62 essays were inserted.<sup>13</sup> By adding three more volumes, out of which one is a manuscript, which were not included in the said category, yet they still exist in Zagreb, Croatia, presumably purchased following 1662, it can be concluded that as many as 39 books and 70 essays included therein were owned by Zrínyi. This figure is not to be underestimated if compared to the entire library (a total of cc. five hundred volumes in 1662) or other categories, and it is especially not to be disregarded if compared to similar inventories of other libraries owned by other contemporary Hungarian aristocrats. The *Militares* collection of the bibliotheca in Csáktornya can bear comparison even with those in Europe. Although the ancient military scientific masterpieces by Polybios, Ailianos, Onesandros, Caesar, Emperor

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<sup>13</sup> *Bibliotheca Zriniana* pp. 227–247.

Leo VI etc. and those written by Renaissance authors were represented in an essentially higher number (188 volumes) in the library of Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange (1588–1625), the Dutch reformer of the art of war in the 17th century, they held a similar proportion in *Bibliotheca Zriniana*. Though the library of François-Eugène, Prince of Savoy-Carigne (1663–1734), the most reputed warlord of the war of liberation against the Ottomans at the end of the 17th century, incorporated military scientific oeuvres in a slightly higher number (82) than that of Zrínyi, the volumes nearly corresponded in content and quality. As far as we know, such a book collection embracing the literature of military science was not established in Hungary until the end of the 18th century.

## Chapter 4

### The Literature of Military Science in Hungary in the 17th Century

In the 1650s, even Miklós Zrínyi had to lament in Hungary over that “while other nations write books on the functions of armies, we laugh at the professionalism and science required for this purpose.” It is a fact that not a single book of “pure” military science written by a Hungarian author was published in Hungarian throughout the 17th century. Even Zrínyi’s writings had been preserved in their manuscript form – he had to admit it in his pamphlet titled *Áfium* (Opium): “I already wrote an essay titled *Vitéz hadnagy* (The Gallant Commander), but I can only keep it for myself, because I see not a single soul that would find pleasure in reading it...”

We only know of a few dozen Hungarian military scientific opera, to say published by Hungarian authors in the country and abroad written in Hungarian and in any other foreign language, primarily in Latin and German, in the period between 1600 and 1700 from the date of Lukács Pécsi’s piece titled *Az keresztyen hadakozasnac tüköre* (The Example of Christian Warfare) (1595) until Simon Forgách’s *Discursus* (Discourses) in the beginning of the 18th century. These can be classified into a few categories only. Vast majority of them can be classified into the category of theological discourse (Lukács Pécsi, István Magyarai: *Az országokban való sok romlásoknak okairól* (On the Causes of Enormous Decay in the Countries) 1602, Mihály Tolnai: *Szent Had* (The

Sacred Army) 1676, and they tackle the subject of the righteous and sacred war and morally good issues, but there are some categorized into the class of political comments related to warfare (Kristóf Lackner: *Galea Martis hoc et bona militia pro publica salute* 1625, several works of Zrínyi, and Ádám Batthyány II.: *Mars politicus, azaz okos hadviselő* (Mars politicus, i. e. The Clever Belligerent) 1680. k.). The other large group is composed of the national representatives of military regulations published in high numbers Europe wide in that epoch.

I treat separately university disputes hitherto neglected in Hungarian bibliography, and I do so as if these had constituted the reviving sign of interest toward military issues in the 17th century. The legal, ethic and specific technical aspects of warfare and strategy first demanded their equitable position in the philosophical and mathematical courses of the Protestant universities, and next in those of the Catholic ones commencing the middle of the 17th century. There have remained the disputes of approximately a dozen Hungarian authors, held in military themes at universities abroad; the analyses of these and the careers of their authors would add substantial supplementary facets to the contemporary mantle of military science and to the relationship between practice and theory. Lukács Moesch' memorandum on military engineering (*Nucleus Architectonicae Militaris*) preserved as a manuscript and is connected to the foregoing disputes. He was a Piarist monk in the service of János Károly Count Pálffy and also took part in the liberation of Buda. He presented his lecture in 1683 and 1684 to young Polish nobles attending the Piarist college in Podolin (today Slovakia).

Since the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th century, two manuscript essays on military science, specifically an excerpt by Ádám II. Batthyány, titled *Mars Politicus, azaz okos hadviselő* (Mars Politicus, i. e. The Clever Belligerent) and the discourses of Simon Forgách, Zrínyi's admirer, who published Zrínyi's *Áfium* (Opium) for the very first time, already reflected Zrínyi's influence.

## Chapter 5

### Zrínyi's Oeuvre in Respect to Military Science

Having returned from the Thirty Years' War, Zrínyi wrote his very first writing titled *Tábori kis trakta* (Short Ordination for Camps) in the second half of the 1640s. He actually meant the army under the definition of "camp," and he recapitulated the military science principles related to the organization, ordnance and camping of armies having been modern in those days on the basis of his own experience and the contemporary expert reports (warfare and strategy by Lázár Schwendi, Leonhardt Fronsperger and Gustavus Adolphus, as well as a work of Adam Freytag). Zrínyi's *Trakta* is aborted at the description of the field fortification, from which and from two additional Hungarian extracts on military science that have been preserved in Zrínyi's bibliotheca (namely *Ötödik Károly császár idejében az militiárúl írt tractatusból való extractus* [Extract from the Essay Written on Military in the Reign of Emperor Charles V]; *Svendy Lázár militiárúl írt tractatusnak extractusa* (Extract from Lázár Svendy's Essay on the Military]) it can possibly be extrapolated that Zrínyi acted in anticipation of completing an expert military monograph on a higher aspiration level to embrace every part of warfare and strategy comprehensively.

Zrínyi's *Tábori kis trakta* (Short Ordination for Camps) was in correlation with the protagonists of the European essay literature that emerged in concern to the point of army organization, while his *Vitéz hadnagy* (The Gallant Commander) composed in concern to the character of the "perfect warlord" (*perfetto capitano*) was closely connected to the discourse evolved in the essay bibliography of the Italian politics in the first place. The three unconnected parts of the contemplation collection introduced three genre types of the contemporary political and military literature in Hungary. The one called *Discursus* (Discourses) was composed of a series of succinct and independent essays and contemplations called *discorsi* in Italian, while the second part was titled *Aforizmusok* (Aphorisms) which belonged to the genre of contemplation collections including abridged conclusions and remarks (*aforismi*) expressed in respect to the texts of classic authors who were fancied in the 17th century. Eventually, the part called *Centuriák* (Centuria) or most recently titled *Tanúságok* (Statements) represented the contemporary genre composed of an irregular series of concise and prudent advices (*consigli, precetti, centuria*) just as their primary sources, the political contemplation collections of Francesco Guiccardini and Giovanni Francesco Lottini, had done so.

The genre of *Mátyás-elmélkedések* (Contemplations on King Matthias) compiled in 1655 and 1656 recalled royal reflections within the literature of politics which, on the other hand, were also correlated with the essay bibliography dealing with the character of the “perfect warlord.”

Finally, Zrínyi’s *Áfium* (Opium) dated to 1661 and 1663 was a political pamphlet, in which he translated the content of an “anti-Ottoman” pamphlet titled *Exclamatio, sive De re militari contra Turcam* produced by a Flemish humanist, Oghier Ghislain de Busbecq, in the second half of the 16th century.

Zrínyi’s anthology of military science reflected the ever-changing state of the contemporary bibliography of European military science that once sought its own status. Within these works, he faced the issues of military science to have become a science indeed, and its position and role, as well as the relationship between theory and practice. He was extraordinarily occupied in evaluating the traits of a good military chief and the process of education of such a person. Despite not having been the only one in his homeland, but as one of the pioneers, he recognized the importance of reading and learning in military education.

Though these compilations were only in loose connection with the national preliminaries (see Tinódi, Baranyai Decsi, Magyari etc.), they adopted the genres and themes of European military science and “nationalized” them under the Hungarian circumstances. In his poetry, Zrínyi espoused genres unknown in Hungary in that period by following classic and contemporary, mainly Italian patterns – and so did he in his prose. Even though Zrínyi had never been able to create a theoretical oeuvre embracing the structure of Modern military science as his contemporary peer and rival, Raimondo Montecuccoli could have done, his prose implied a pivotal turning point in the history of Hungarian military science in terms of genre, artistic language and content.

## **Chapter 6**

### **Extrapolations; New Scientific Consequences and Their Application**

The overview of the bibliography of the European and Hungarian military science of the 17th century, and more specifically that of the particular literary and ideology historic aspects of Zrínyi's oeuvre, have pointed to numerous illuminating and applicable consequences even in a military scientific point of view, such as the clarification of the varying feature of military science and its position and function within the history of scholarship in the 17th century; the standpoints proclaimed in respect to the relationship between military practice and theory in the Early Modern Period; and the presentation how education and drilling, as the most efficacious methods to pass on military experiences and knowledge, advanced within the scope of the latter standpoints. In a wider sense, my thesis also joins both the international and national discourse progressing in concern to military history: it underlines such realms which have been excluded from the range of traditional military history (military science) ever since, such as religion, one of the key aspects of wars (see the issue of "Holy Wars"), albeit to construe the aforementioned realms in a military historic and scientific point of view by virtue of terrorism and widespread fundamentalism (refer to *djihad*) might be required again.<sup>14</sup>

I consider new research outcome of my thesis:

1. the presentation of the military scientific erudition (culture of reading) in Hungary in the 17th century;
2. the conclusions in respect to the themes and cardinal genres of the military scientific bibliography in Hungary in the 17th century;
3. the identification of Miklós Zrínyi's military scientific books; and
4. the status of Miklós Zrínyi's military scientific oeuvre in the Hungarian and universal military scientific literature

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<sup>14</sup> See Dag Tessore: *A háború misztikája*. (La mistica della guerra) Translated by Norbert Mátyus. Bp., 2004., and Pál Fodor's presentation titled "The Holy War..." held at the Institute of History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 28 May 2008.

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- Zombori 1988. István Zombori: *Külföldi művek magyarországi fogadtatása*. (The Reception of Foreign Compilations in Hungary) In: Zombori: *Az értelmiség Magyarországon a 16–17. században*. (Hungarian Intelligentsia in the 16th and 17th Centuries) Szeged, 1988.

### Curriculum Vitae

#### *Personal data:*

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Place and date of birth: | Budapest, 17 May 1960   |
| Current workplace:       | Ministry of Defense (MD), Institute and Museum of Military History, Editorial Office of the Quarterly of Military History |
| Rank:                    | Lieutenant-colonel  |
| Occupation:              | Responsible editor  |

#### *Education:*

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| 1974–1978: | Attila József Secondary School  |
| 1979–1984: | Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Arts; branches Hungarian (literature and language) and history |
| 1984:      | Teacher's degree in Hungarian (literature and language) and history (code 258/19/84)                |
| 1998–2001: | Doctoral School of Historiography: Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Arts                        |
| 2002:      | Certificate of the doctoral program of historiography   |
| 2004–2005: | Miklós Zrínyi University of National Defense, Doctoral School of Military Science                   |
| 2005:      | Certificate of the doctoral program of military science   |

#### *Languages:*

- 1997: Intermediate German, examination type “C” supplemented with special military language  
2008: Basic French, examination type “C”

*Career:*

- 1984–1990: Responsible editor, Zrínyi Military Press, Editorial Office of Military Science  
1990–1993: Scholarship for scientific post-curricular studies, Miklós Zrínyi University of National Defense  
1994–1998: Research fellow, MD Institute and Museum of Military History, Institute of Military History, Department of Military History  
1999–2000: Editor, MD Institute and Museum of Military History, Editorial Office of the Quarterly of Military History  
2000– Responsible editor, MD Institute and Museum of Military History, Editorial Office of the Quarterly of Military History

*Memberships in scientific societies:*

- Society of Hungarian Literary History (1984–)  
Society of International Hungarology (1990–)

*Scientific career:*

I have been taking active part in the Zrínyi Research Program since 1982, more specifically in the processing of Miklós Zrínyi’s bibliotheca safeguarded in the city of Zagreb, Croatia, which project was supervised by Tibor Klaniczay, member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. My major fields of research include the history of the 18th century, principally the career and oeuvre of the poet and strategist, Miklós Zrínyi, as well as the bibliography of military history in the 18th century. I was a member of the research team which under László Veszprémy’s supervision completed the collection of military historic prints in Hungary, and as an expert historian I have been participating in the site research program taking place in Zrínyi-Újvár right from 2005.

In addition to my publications counting more than thirty, I have held as many as twenty scientific presentations at both national and international congresses in Rome, and also in Paris in French.

By organizing conferences, scientific presentations, commemorations and exhibitions, and in my capacity as a book and periodical editor, I have been engaged in the organization and management of, and the widespread dissemination of the results of Hungarian military science, and more specifically, of Hungarian military history for twenty-five years.

*Scientific recognition:*

- 2008: Géza Perjés Award (by the Foundation for the Support of Hungarian Military Historiography)

## List of Publications Compiled in the Subject Matter of the Thesis

### Books:

1. *Zrínyi Miklós Prózai művei.* (The Prosaic Works of Miklós Zrínyi.) From the Legacy of László Négyesy. Edited by Judit Bánki, Gábor Hausner, Andrea Kazinczy et alii under Sándor Iván Kovács' supervision. Zrínyi Katonai Kiadó, Bp., 1985. pp. 761 (Zrínyi Bibliotheca I.).
2. *Esterházy Pál Mars Hungaricus.* (Pál Esterházy: Mars Hungaricus.) Prepared for the press and translated by Emma Iványi. Introduced and edited by Gábor Hausner. Zrínyi Kiadó, Bp., 1989. pp. 562 (Zrínyi Bibliotheca III.).
3. *A Bibliotheca Zriniana története és állománya.* (History and Stock of the Bibliotheca Zriniana.) Editor-in-chief Tibor Klaniczay. Written and edited by Gábor Hausner, Tibor Klaniczay, Sándor Iván Kovács et alii. Argumentum Kiadó – Zrínyi Kiadó, Bp., 1991. pp. 628 (Zrínyi Bibliotheca IV.).
4. *Zrínyi Miklós válogatott levelei.* (Miklós Zrínyi's Selected Letters.) Selected, edited and notes by Sándor Bene and Gábor Hausner. Balassi Kiadó, Bp., 1997. pp. 329 (Old Hungarian Bibliotheca, Sources, No. 6.).
5. *Zrínyi Miklós összes művei.* (Miklós Zrínyi's Oeuvre.) Edited and epilogue by Sándor Iván Kovács. The letters and the memoirs edited and the notes written by Gábor Hausner. Kortárs Könyvkiadó, Bp., 2003. pp. 1130 (Magyar Remekírók [*Hungarian Master Writers*], New Volume).
6. *A Zrínyiek a magyar és a horvát történelmében.* (The Zrínyi Family in Hungarian and Croatian History.) Edited by Sándor Bene, Gábor Hausner. Zrínyi Kiadó, Bp., 2007. pp. 392.

### Book chapters:

7. *Zrínyi Ádám leuveni peregrinációja.* = *Régi és új peregrináció. Magyarok külföldön, külföldiek Magyarországon.* (Ádám Zrínyi's Peregrination in Leuven. = Old and New Peregrination. Hungarians Abroad and Aliens in Hungary) Presentations held at the 3rd

International Congress of Hungarology. Edited by Imre Békési, József Jankovics, Judit Nyerges. Nemzetközi Magyar Filológiai Társaság (International Hungarian Philologic Association), Budapest – Szeged, 1993. pp. 529–532.

8. *Adalékok a XVII. századi katonai gondolkodás történetéhez.* = *A magyar katonai gondolkodás története. Tanulmánygyűjtemény.* (Addition to the History of Military Thinking in the 18th Century = The History of Hungarian Military Thinking. A Collection of Studies) Edited by Tibor Ács. Zrínyi Kiadó, Bp., 1995. pp. 44–56.
9. *A tisztképzés helyzete a XVII. században és Zrínyi Miklós elképzelései.* = *A magyar katonai vezető- és tisztképzés története.* (The Status of the Military Training of Commissioned Officers in the 18th Century and Miklós Zrínyi's Plans) Edited by Ferenc Lengyel, Mihály Szántó. Bp., 1996. pp. 18–30.
10. *Zrínyi Miklós könyvtárának hadtudományi kötetei.* = *Az értelem bátorsága. Tanulmányok Perjés Géza emlékére.* (The Volumes on Military Science of Miklós Zrínyi's Bibliotheca. = The Courage of Intelligence. Studies in Memoriam Géza Perjés) Edited by Gábor Hausner. Bp., 2005. pp. 247–259.
11. Gábor Hausner (with György Domokos): *Zrínyi-Újvár és ostroma Jacob von Holst helyszínrajza tükrében.* = *Portré és imázs. Politikai propaganda és reprezentáció a kora újkorban.* (Zrínyi-Újvár and Its Siege in Reflection of Jacob von Holst's Lay-out. = Portrait and Image. Political Propaganda and Representation in the Early Modern Period) Edited by Nóra G. Etényi, Ildikó Horn. Bp., 2008. pp. 241–264.
12. *Zrínyi Ádám.* = *A Zrínyiek a magyar és a horvát történelmében.* (Ádám Zrínyi. = The Zrínyi Family in Hungarian and Croatian History) Edited by Sándor Bene, Gábor Hausner. Budapest, 2007. pp. 165–180.
13. *Les tactiques contre les Turcs aux XVI<sup>e</sup>–XVII<sup>e</sup> siècles.* = *Armes et cultures de guerre en Europe Centrale aux XV<sup>e</sup> siècles–XIX<sup>e</sup> siècles.* Red. Pierre Roy. Paris, 2008. pp. 207–221.

#### Articles published in periodicals:

14. *Zrínyi Ádám és a Zrínyi-könyvtár.* (Ádám Zrínyi and the Zrínyi Bibliotheca) Irodalomtörténeti Közlemények (Journal of Literary History), 1987–88/1–2. pp. 185–192.
15. (With László Veszprémy): *Magyarországi hadtudományi kéziratok és nyomtatványok katalógusa a kezdetektől a XVIII. század közepéig.* (Catalogue of Hungarian Military History Manuscripts and Prints from the Beginning to the Middle of the 18th Century) Hadtörténelmi Közlemények (Quarterly of Military History), 1996. pp. 118–126.
16. (With György Domokos and László Veszprémy): *Eruditio militaris.* Iskolakultúra (Education Culture), May 1997. pp. 40–47.
17. (With György Domokos and László Veszprémy): *Hadtudományi nyomtatványok régi könyvjegyzékeinkben.* (Military Scientific Prints in Traditional Hungarian Bibliographical Catalogues) Magyar Könyvszemle (Hungarian Book Review), 1997. pp. 33–57.
18. *Bethlen Gábor erdélyi fejedelem hadi edictuma.* (The Military Edictum of Gábor Bethlen, Prince of Transylvania) Hadtörténelmi Közlemények (Quarterly of Military History), 2001. pp. 469–485.
19. (With Lajos Négyesi and Ferenc Papp): *„Juhakol” a szőlőhegyen. Kísérlet Zrínyi-Újvár helyzetének meghatározására.* (Sheepcote in the Grapery. An Experiment to Determine

the Position of Zrínyi-Újvár) *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények* (Quarterly of Military History), 2005. pp. 835–862.

20. *Vojenskahistoricka spisba v ranonovovekom Uhorsku*. *Vojenska História*, 2005/4. pp. 67–82.
21. (With Lajos Négyesi and Ferenc Papp): „*Tor*” *usred vinograda na brijegu. Pokusaj određivanja lokacije Novog Zrina*. *Podravina. Časopis za multidisciplinarna istraživanja*, 2006/10. pp 28–49.
22. (With József László Kovács): *Egy kiadatlan XVII. századi hadtudományi munka. Batthyány II. Ádám: Mars Politicus*. (An Unpublished Military Scientific Work from the 18th Century. Ádám II. Batthyány: Mars Politicus) *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények* (Quarterly of Military History), publication in progress.

### **Exhibitions:**

23. *A Zrínyiek Karthágója. Zrínyi-Újvár ostromának helyszíni kutatása, Őrtilos–Belezna, 2003–2008*. (Karthago of the Zrínyis. The Siege of Zrínyi-Újvár in Focus of Site Research, Őrtilos–Belezna, 2003 to 2008) Exhibition held at the hall of Miklós Zrínyi University of National Defense, 30 April, 2008. Arranged by Gábor Hausner, Lajos Négyesi, József Padányi, Ferenc Papp.