

The *Eastern European History Review* is an international and interdisciplinary annually online and open access peer-reviewed journal about studies on Central and Eastern Europe in the Modern Age (XV–XIX). The Journal is also the expression of the Study Center CESPoM (Centro Studi sull'età dei Sobieski e della Polonia Moderna – Center Study on the Age of Sobieski and Modern Poland) of the University of Tuscia, born in 1997.

It publishes articles with significant approaches and original interpretations in all research fields concerning Central and Eastern Europe, with specific attention to the History Sciences.

This special issue of *Eastern European History Review* addresses the complex and intense history of Christian-Ottoman relations in Central and Eastern Europe during the Early Modern Period. Tracing the salient moments and facts with battles, border issues, diplomacy and intelligence, the volume – with the participation of authors from different parts of Europe and Türkiye – constitutes an international opportunity to analyze topics that continually offer new study themes.

Central and South-Eastern Europe between the Christian world and the Ottoman world: conflicts, encounters and compromises (XVI-XVIII centuries), edited by the Turkish historian Canan Parmaksızoğlu Aksoy, is the result of research and scientific collaboration between the CESPoM Study Center and Vilmos Fraknói Vatican Historical Research Group (ELKH-PPKE-PTE).

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Director of EEHR

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Edited by Canan Parmaksızoğlu Aksoy



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**CENTRAL AND SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE
BETWEEN THE CHRISTIAN AND OTTOMAN WORLDS:
CONFLICTS, ENCOUNTERS AND COMPROMISES
(XVI-XVIII CENTURIES)**

Edited by
Canan Parmaksızoğlu Aksoy

Co-edited by
Katalin Nagy

Special Participation of
Vilmos Fraknói Vatican Historical Research Group (ELKH-PPKE-PTE)



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EASTERN EUROPEAN HISTORY REVIEW
Via Santa Maria in Gradi 4 – 01100 Viterbo
www.easterneuropeanhistory.eu
eehr@unitus.it

Edizioni **SETTE CITTÀ**
Via Mazzini 87 – 01100 Viterbo
t. +39 0761 303020 – info@settecitta.eu

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EASTERN EUROPEAN HISTORY REVIEW: LA RIVISTA

Il Comitato redazionale e scientifico è lieto di presentare al pubblico la rivista scientifica *Eastern European History Review*.

Con un carattere internazionale e interdisciplinare, una cadenza annuale e una fruibilità *open access* la rivista focalizza i propri interessi sulle dinamiche occorse nell'Europa Orientale durante tutta l'età moderna (XIV-XIX). *Eastern European History Review* è espressione del Centro Studi dell'Università della Tuscia CESPoM (Centro Studi sull'età dei Sobieski e della Polonia Moderna) nato nel 1997 per intuizione del Prof. Gaetano Platania, Direttore Emerito della Rivista.

L'iniziativa editoriale che presentiamo nasce dall'evidente mancanza in Italia di una rivista scientifica relativa alla storia dell'Europa centro-orientale in Età Moderna, nonostante la penisola abbia giocato un ruolo fondamentale per la Storia e la Cultura di una parte integrante del continente, a torto considerata come lontana e periferica.

Consapevoli di questo, il Comitato ha posto quale obiettivo primario della *Eastern European History Review* quello di offrire uno spazio di riflessione e di discussione su temi che appartengono alla storia dell'Europa centro-orientale, e insieme alle relazioni - politiche e culturali - che questa vasta area del Vecchio Continente ha avuto con l'occidente d'Europa, e l'Italia in particolare, incoraggiando il dialogo tra studiosi e esperti di settore, e tra differenti approcci della ricerca scientifica.

Il Comitato Redazionale e Scientifico

EASTERN EUROPEAN HISTORY REVIEW: THE JOURNAL

The Editorial and Scientific Board are proud delighted to present the *Eastern European History Review* under the aegis of Sette Città Editore.

The *Eastern European History Review* is an international and interdisciplinary annually online and open access peer-reviewed journal about studies on Central and Eastern Europe in the Modern Age (XIV-XIX). The Journal is also the expression of the Study Center CESPoM (Centro Studi sull'età dei Sobieski e della Polonia Moderna – Center Study on the Age of Sobieski and Modern Poland) of the University of Tuscia, born in 1997, from an idea of Prof. Gaetano Platania, today Director Emeritus of this journal.

It publishes articles with significant approaches and original interpretations in all research fields concerning Central and Eastern Europe, with specific attention to the History sciences.

The editorial initiative we present comes from the obvious lack of a journal, in Italy, concerning the history of Central and Eastern Europe during the Modern Age, this despite its fundamental role in the history and culture of that part of the continent, wrongly considered distant and peripheral.

Quite the contrary is true, in fact. Main objective of the journal is to create a space for reflection and discussion on topics pertaining to Central and Eastern Europe, but also relations with Continental Europe, encouraging dialogue between scholars and experts in the field, and between different approaches of scientific research.

The Editorial and Scientific Board

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I BARBERINI E L'EUROPA, Acta Barberiana 5, Viterbo, Sette Città, 2022, pp. 7–322. Edited by Tusor Péter and Boccolini Alessandro

The publication, the fifth volume of the Acta Barberiana, came to light through the contribution of the Ministero della Cultura, Direzione Generale Educazione, Ricerca e Istituti Culturali and the Centro Studi sull'Età dei Sobieski e della Polonia Moderna (Study Center on the Sobieski Age and of Modern Poland, CESPoM). The *I Barberini e l'Europa* provides a multifaceted approach to the complex and intricate system of Baroque Papal diplomacy,

The wide spatial perspective that the *I Barberini e l'Europa* represents allows the reader to delve into the extended network of the Barberinis, ranging from Muscovy to Portugal, however, even surpassing this border, connections to North America are under the scope as well. A series of thematically different chapters constitute an overarching chronological frame, leading the reader from the rise of the Barberinis in the late 16th century throughout their golden era, the 17th century, to the eventual fading of their influence.

The volume begins with a clear, throughout list of abbreviations of the various archives utilized by the researchers. Counting significant collections, such as the *Archivio Barberini*, *Archivio Apostolico Vaticano*, *Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana*, or the *Archivio di Stato* of various cities, such as Rome, Modena, Genova, and Parma, with no claim to being exhaustive, the source material on which the works are based reflect the magnitude of the scope of the *I Barberini e l'Europa*.

The book is structured into twelve chapters, all of them following the main theme of the volume, examining a certain connection of the Barberinis to a part of Europe.

The first, chapter, Francesca De Caprio's *Il mercante Raffaello Barberini e la sua "Relazione di Moscovia"* provides an insight into one of the farthest connections of the Barberinis, namely Raffaello Barberini's diplomatic journey to Muscovy between 1564-1565. De Caprio lays the foundations of this chapter by starting with a biographical approach and then elaborates how the main subject of his research came to the diplomatic voyage. The analysis fulfills a wider approach too, the relation between the Barberini family and Muscovy is analyzed from the perspective of North-European diplomatic relations as well, including England and the Spanish Netherlands as well.

The second chapter, *The unsuccessful election of Rinaldo d'Este to the throne of Poland (1674)*, by Alessandro Boccolini, examines the background to the election of the new Polish king, where the author shows how Rinaldo d'Este almost came to the throne of Poland. We can also learn more about the extensive network of the Barberini family, Cardinal Barberini's key role in the election, and from the correspondence the role of Lucrezia Barberini as a mother who sold her jewelry just to support her son in becoming king. In the end, as we know, eventually, Jan III Sobieski became king and not the patron of the Barberini family. Economic,

diplomatic and political points of view, as well as magnate mobility, contributed to this.

The chapter written by Gaetano Platania, *Carlo Barberini e l'Europa di Centro* follows the theme of examining the Central European connections of the Barberinis, albeit from a different perspective. The author created various categories in the examination of the correspondence of the Barberinis with the various figures of contemporary Central Europe.

Péter Tusor describes the relation between the Barberinis, the Papal State and Hungary in relation to the domestic affairs of the latter. A complex political and diplomatic system is put into analysis here, including the Habsburg dynasty's relation to Hungary, the Ottoman occupation, and how the Papal State itself viewed Hungary in this age.

276 That the relation between the Barberinis and the Habsburgs is a recurring point of interest along the work is not surprising, given how both of them played cordial roles in the shaping of 17th century Europe. Silvano Giordano's *Urbano VIII e Ferdinando II (1628-1635). Verso una ridefinizione dei rapporti tra papato e impero durante la guerra dei Trent'anni* explores this aspect of the Barberini's history exactly, in which the author analyses the interconnecting web of pope Urban VIII's diplomatic dealings during the time of the Thirty Years' War.

The following chapter, *Les Barberini et la Franca, e Henri IV á Mazarin*, written by Olivier Poncet, examines the other side of the coin, namely the relation of the Barberini's to the greatest rivals of the Habsburgs and the Holy Roman Empire; the Kingdom of France.

Dalma Frascarelli's chapter, titled *Un "Seneca" e l' "Et in Arcadia Ego" di Guercino nella Quadreria di Antonio Barberini*, is a step away from the political and diplomatic connections of the Barberini and instead focuses on two magnificent works of art and approaches the family's history from this aspect.

The *Dopo Urbano VIII. Le reazioni Spagnole alla disgrazia dei Barberini* by Giuseppe Mrozek Eliszezynski analyses the Spanish reaction to the death of pope Urban VIII., and how the Barberini family itself dealt with the crisis that followed this event.

Isabella Iannuzzi and Gaetano Sabatini put emphasis on the network of relationships that tied the Barberini family to Portugal in the chapter *I Barberini e il Portogallo: strategie politiche, economiche, religiose e culturali per tessere relazioni con il mondo iberico*, analysing the connection not only between the family, but the Pope and the Papal State and the Iberian peninsula itself.

Matteo Binasco's chapter, *I Barberini e il Regno Inglese* shifts the focus on the connection between England and the Barberini family, which is a highly interesting topic of choice, considering the religious situation of Britain in the era.

The following chapter of the book, *I Barberini a Propaganda Fide: appunti biografici per una ricerca*, by Giovanni Pizzorusso, turns inwards and instead of focusing on the family's relations to various European states or political entities, examines the Barberini's role in the reshaping of the Papal State and the Congregation of Faith.

In the final chapter of the *I Barberini e l'Europa*, Matteo Sanfilippo crosses the previously established geographical boundaries, as the chapter *I Barberini e le colonie Europee in Nord America durante il seicento* explores the truly global reach of the Barberini family's network by focusing on the North American connections.