

NUOVA **ANTOLOGIA** 

MILITARE

RIVISTA INTERDISCIPLINARE DELLA SOCIETÀ ITALIANA DI STORIA MILITARE

N. 5
2024

Fascicolo 19. Giugno 2024
Storia Militare Moderna



Società Italiana di Storia Militare

Direttore scientifico Virgilio Ilari
Vicedirettore scientifico Giovanni Brizzi
Direttore responsabile Gregory Claude Alegi
Redazione Viviana Castelli

Consiglio Scientifico. Presidente: Massimo De Leonardis.

Membri stranieri: Christopher Bassford, Floribert Baudet, Stathis Birthacas, Jeremy Martin Black, Loretana de Libero, Magdalena de Pazzis Pi Corrales, Gregory Hanlon, John Hattendorf, Rotem Kowner, Yann Le Bohec, Aleksei Nikolaevič Lobin, Prof. Armando Marques Guedes, Prof. Dennis Showalter (†). *Membri italiani:* Livio Antonielli, Marco Bettalli, Antonello Folco Biagini, Aldino Bondesan, Franco Cardini, Piero Cimbolli Spagnesi, Piero del Negro, Giuseppe De Vergottini, Carlo Galli, Marco Gemignani, Roberta Ivaldi, Nicola Labanca, Luigi Loreto, Gian Enrico Rusconi, Carla Sodini, Gioacchino Strano, Donato Tamblé.

Comitato consultivo sulle scienze militari e gli studi di strategia, intelligence e geopolitica: Lucio Caracciolo, Flavio Carbone, Basilio Di Martino, Antulio Joseph Echevarria II, Carlo Jean, Gianfranco Linzi, Edward N. Luttwak, Matteo Paesano, Ferdinando Sanfelice di Monteforte.

Consulenti di aree scientifiche interdisciplinari: Donato Tamblé (Archival Sciences), Piero Cimbolli Spagnesi (Architecture and Engineering), Immacolata Eramo (Philology of Military Treatises), Simonetta Conti (Historical Geo-Cartography), Lucio Caracciolo (Geopolitics), Jeremy Martin Black (Global Military History), Elisabetta Fiocchi Malaspina (History of International Law of War), Gianfranco Linzi (Intelligence), Elena Franchi (Memory Studies and Anthropology of Conflicts), Virgilio Ilari (Military Bibliography), Luigi Loreto (Military Historiography), Basilio Di Martino (Military Technology and Air Studies), John Brewster Hattendorf (Naval History and Maritime Studies), Elina Gugliuzzo (Public History), Vincenzo Lavenia (War and Religion), Angela Teja (War and Sport), Stefano Pisu (War Cinema), Giuseppe Della Torre (War Economics).

Nuova Antologia Militare

Rivista interdisciplinare della Società Italiana di Storia Militare
Periodico telematico open-access annuale (www.nam-sism.org)
Registrazione del Tribunale Ordinario di Roma n. 06 del 30 Gennaio 2020
Scopus List of Accepted Titles October 2022 (No. 597).
Rivista scientifica ANVUR (5/9/2023)



Direzione, Via Bosco degli Arvali 24, 00148 Roma
Contatti: direzione@nam-sigm.org ; virgilio.ilari@gmail.com

©Authors hold the copyright of their own articles.

For the Journal: © Società Italiana di Storia Militare
(www.societaitalianastoriamilitare@org)

Grafica: Nadir Media Srl - Via Giuseppe Veronese, 22 - 00146 Roma
info@nadirmedia.it

Gruppo Editoriale Tab Srl -Viale Manzoni 24/c - 00185 Roma
www.tabedizioni.it

ISSN: 2704-9795

ISBN Fascicolo 9788892959330

NUOVA **ANTOLOGIA** 
MILITARE
RIVISTA INTERDISCIPLINARE DELLA SOCIETÀ ITALIANA DI STORIA MILITARE

N. 5
2024

Fascicolo 19. Giugno 2024
Storia Militare Moderna



Società Italiana di Storia Militare

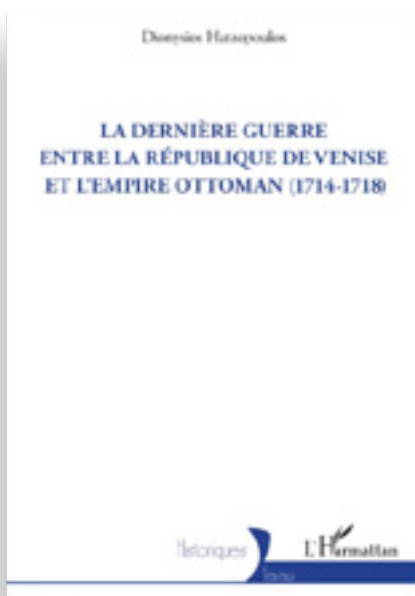


Banner With the Lion of St. Mark (banner) Italy, Venice, 1675.
Cleveland Museum of Art Gift of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Severance 1916.1807.
CC0 1.0 Universal Public Domain.

DIONYSIOS HATZOPOULOS,

*La dernière guerre
entre la république de Venise
et l'empire Ottoman (1714-1718)*

Paris, L'Harmattan, 2023¹, pp. 247.



T This paperback, 247-page new and revised edition² provides a full account of the last war between the two perennial opponents, Venice and the Ottoman Empire. Primarily based on unpublished manuscript sources and on a strong bibliography of printed source material and contemporary and modern printed works, it should be the definitive work on the subject. A meticulously researched and skillfully written book, it provides a wealth of infor-

¹ The book came out in January 2024.

² First edition, published under the same title: Montreal, Centre d'études helléniques, Collège Dawson, 1999.

mation to researchers and to all other interested parties.

The study concentrates on the events marking that last war between the Empire of the Sultans and the Republic of Venice, declared in December 1714 and coming to an end in July 1718, with the signing of the Treaty of Passarowitz. It provides a detailed account of events connected with the struggle for the final control, as it was eventually shown, of all sea and land spaces of the Aegean world. Going back in time, the struggle between the Most Serene Republic and the Ottoman Empire began almost immediately, following the collapse of the Eastern Roman Empire in the middle of the 15th century. It went on and on until the beginning of the 18th century³. The climax of the struggle was reached in the long Cretan War, in the 17th century. The loss of Crete, in 1669, meant for Venice the beginning of the end of its colonial venture in the Aegean world. The interval of her presence in the Peloponnese, ceded by the Treaty of Karlowitz (1699), is but a brief episode, unable to influence the conclusion of the long struggle between the two protagonists.

Between the *Avant-propos* and the *Epilogue*, followed in a long appendix by the text in French of the Treaty of Passarowitz, between the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Venice, translated by the author from the Italian, stand seven chapters. Of those, the first one (*Une nouvelle possession pour Venise*) deals with Venice's efforts, at times desperate and quite expensive, to run and defend the Peloponnese from the certain return of the Ottoman administration. Next follow the preliminaries (*La guerre commence. Les préliminaires*) and the causes sparking the conflict, a masterpiece of early 18th century diplomacy. The remaining chapters are chronologically divided. *L'année 1715* narrates the Ottoman *blitzkrieg* launched by a huge, and not very disciplined, army against the Venetian weak presence in the Peloponnese, which led to the capture of the latter within about a hundred days. In subchapters are described the captures of

3 The most recent and up-to-date historiographical approach to various aspects of the Venetian-Ottoman wars (15th-18th centuries), including the Cretan War, the two Morean Wars and the Siege of Corfu in particular, largely based on primary sources, is the collective volume edited by Stathis BIRTACHAS, *Venetian-Ottoman Wars* [= *Nuova Antologia Militare. Rivista interdisciplinare della Società Italiana di Storia Militare*, 3rd year, special issue n. 1 (July 2022)], <[https://www.nam-sism.org/fascicoli/NAM%20Fascicolo%20Speciale%201%202022%20Venetian-Ottoman%20War%20\(Ed.%20by%20Stathis%20Birtachas\).pdf](https://www.nam-sism.org/fascicoli/NAM%20Fascicolo%20Speciale%201%202022%20Venetian-Ottoman%20War%20(Ed.%20by%20Stathis%20Birtachas).pdf)>. Also, an account of the Morean Wars offers Eric PINZELLI, *Venise et l'Empire Ottoman: les guerres de Morée (1684-1718)*, Athens, 2020.

the island of Tinos, of the strong fortress of Corinth, of the siege and taking of Nafplion, the heavily fortified capital of the “Kingdom of the Morea”, of the taking of Modon, of Rion, of Monemvasia, but also of Santa Maura (Lefkada) and of the fortress of Suda, one of the two last remaining Venetian holdings near the west coast of Crete, the other being Spinalonga, in the east coast. The year 1716 is marked by the Siege of Corfu, the door of the Adriatic Sea, and of its failure. The Venetians were able to hold on to that possession thanks to the more than competent handling of the defense by Johann Matthias von der Schulenburg (1661-1747), a man highly esteemed by Eugene of Savoy, who with his victory over the Ottoman army, led by the Grand Vizir Ali Pasha, at Peterwardein in early August 1716, gave invaluable help to the besieged, forcing the abandonment of the operation. The year 1717 is marked by the attempt of a reinvigorated Venetian naval command to bring the war at the naval doorstep of the Ottoman Empire, the strait of the Dardanelles, and thus prevent a new operation against the Ionian Islands, last remaining Venetian possessions in the Levant. The effort was not entirely successful and by the end of the season for naval operations the struggle was transferred in the southern Aegean. There again, however, good news for the Republic was Eugene’s victory over the Ottomans in Belgrade. At least, Venice was not facing alone the whole might of the Ottoman war machine. 1718 is again another year of sea fighting, to keep the Ottoman navy out of the Ionian Sea and of its Venetian held islands. Imperial victories in the north resurrected Venetian hopes for a possible return to lost territories but that was not to be the case. The usual European *imbroglio* forced an end to armed conflict in the southeast.

Indeed, the long talks among the belligerents, the Habsburg’s Empire, the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Venice, at *Passarowitz*, described in minute detail in a long chapter, having started in the Spring of 1718 and the treaty signed on July 21, 1718, brought an end to that last conflict between the Porte and the Most Serene Republic. The peace treaty ratified the occupation of the Hellenic territories by the Ottomans, preserving the Ionian Islands as the only Venetian possessions in the area. At the same time, it revealed Austria as the real victor of the war⁴.

4 Cf. Charles INGRAO, Nikola SAMARDŽIĆ, and JOVAN PEŠALJ (eds.), *The Peace of Passarowitz, 1718*, West Lafayette, Purdue University Press, 2011, esp. the four essays of the second part (*International Relations, Diplomacy and Warfare*).

What emerges from the detailed narrative is human endurance and self-sacrifice. It might be said that, as opposed to land action, the heroes of the conflict were the men of the naval crews, of both opponents, from top command all the way down, who steadfastly fought to keep their ships functioning and active through slaughter on the Aegean Sea. Also, while Venice, following the disastrous year 1715, was still trying to retrace its naval steps, the Ottoman navy had emerged as the undisputed master of the same maritime spaces. Led by competent commanders and admirals, and also crews, counting on the reforms introduced by Hussein Pasha Mezzomorto, before the end of the 17th century, the Sultan's navy provided support to the land army during the operations in the Peloponnese. In 1716, it sailed into the Ionian Sea and participated actively in the Siege of Corfu. Then, 1717 and 1718 were marked by non-stop naval encounters, where both opponents gave proof of *stamina* and even self-sacrifice, as was the case with Lodovico Flangini (1677-1717), the Venetian admiral⁵.

Regardless of the strictly military, diplomatic and geopolitical affairs, the author is also concerned about the impact of the war on the native populations of Venice's Hellenic territories (i.e. in the Peloponnese and the Ionian Islands), their stance towards the Republic of Saint Mark and the Sublime Porte, as well as their involvement in the military operations. All in all, this book is a comprehensive monograph on the last Venetian-Ottoman War, a valuable tool in the hands of researchers and scholars specialized in military history of the Mediterranean and Southeast Europe during the Early Modern Era.

STATHIS BIRTACHAS

5 On the naval strategy of the two parties cf. the meticulous study by the same author (Dionysios HATZOPOULOS), «An Overview of Naval Strategy during the 1714-1718 War between the Ottoman Empire and the Venetian Republic», in Stathis BIRTACHAS (ed.), *Venetian-Ottoman Wars*, cit., pp. 301-340.



A Smart Macaroni, Caricature from "Martial Macaroni", in Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection. Courtesy by Brown University (see West, «The Dearly Macaroni Prints and the Politics of "Private Man.»», *Eighteenth-Century Life*, 25.2 [2001], pp.170-1.

Storia Militare Moderna

Articoli / Articles

- *Swiss Cavalry from c.1400 to 1799*,
By JÜRIG GASSMANN
- *Gian Andrea Doria e Uluç Ali a Lepanto. Una riflessione sulla tattica di battaglia tra flotte di galee nel Mediterraneo del XVI secolo*,
DI EMILIANO BERI
- *La présence de la Milice Chrétienne en Europe Orientale (1618-1621). Samuel Korecki et ses lettres à Charles de Gonzague duc de Nevers*,
PAR EMANUEL CONSTANTIN ANTOCHE
- *Hamilton's Expedition of 1639: The Contours of Amphibious Warfare*,
BY MARK CHARLES FISSEL
- *La escuadra del reino de Sicilia en la defensa conjunta del Mediterráneo hispánico (1665-1697)*,
POR MARÍA DEL PILAR MESA CORONADO
- *"No tan en orden como devria estar". La correspondencia entre*

- el duque de Osuna y Felipe III sobre el Tercio de infantería del Reino de Sicilia*,
POR AITOR AGUILAR ESTEBAN
- *Les campagnes du comte Jean-Louis de Rabutin*,
BY FERENC TÓTH
- *Les officiers généraux de la 'nouvelle marine' néerlandaise 1652-1713*,
PAR ROBERTO BARAZZUTTI
- *The Serenissima's Cretan Swansong: the Loss of Souda (September 1715)*,
BY DIONYSIOS HATZOPOULOS
- *Tra guerra e diplomazia. Assedi e capitolazioni della Cittadella di Messina durante la Guerra della quadruplice alleanza*,
DI ANTONINO TERAMO
- *Un'impresa straordinaria: i primi affreschi di Ercolano salvati dal tenente d'Artiglieria Stefano Mariconi*
DI ANIELLO D'IORIO

- *La prigionia di guerra nell'Europa delle Successioni tra diritto bellico e prassi militare*,
DI ALESSANDRA DATTERO
- *La prima campagna d'Italia di Bonaparte come guerra d'intelligence*,
DI GIOVANNI PUNZO
- *The Long Route to Egypt From Saint Louis to Bonaparte*,
BY EMANUELE FARRUGGIA

Insights

- *Mediterranean Geopolitics: A British Perspective*,
BY JEREMY BLACK
- *Secret History. An Early Survey*,
BY VIRGILIO ILARI
- *Four Recent Essays on Amphibious Warfare between the XVI and the XVIII Centuries*,
BY MARCO MOSTARDA

Recensioni / Reviews

- C. Martin & G. Parker, *Armada. The Spanish Enterprise and England's Deliverance in 1588*,
(DI GIANCARLO FINIZIO)
- Enrique Martínez Ruiz, *Las Flotas de Indias. La Revolución que cambió el mundo*,
(DI SIMONETTA CONTI)
- Stefan Eklöf Amirell, Hans Hägerdal & Bruce Buchan (Eds.), *Piracy in World History*
(DI STEFANO CATTELAN)
- Ferenc Tóth, *Silva Rerum. Études sur la circulation de la noblesse et ses idées en*

- Europe à l'époque des grands changements*,
(PAR CLÉMENT MONSEIGNE)
- Dionysios Hatzopoulos, *La dernière guerre entre la république de Venise et l'empire Ottoman (1714-1718)*,
(BY STATHIS BIRTACHAS)
- Federico Moro, *Dalmazia crocevia del Mediterraneo*,
(DI VIRGILIO ILARI)
- Olivier Chaline et Jean-Marie Kowalski, *L'amiral de Grasse et l'indépendance américaine*,
(DI GIOVANNI ZAMPROGNO)

- Roger Knight, *Convoys. The British Struggle against Napoleonic Europe and America*,
(DI GIANCARLO FINIZIO)
- Paolo Bonacini, *Un Ducato in difesa. Giustizia militare, corpi armati e governo della guerra negli stati estensi di età moderna*,
(DI MARTINO ZANARDI)
- Jonathan Jacobo Bar Shuali, *Breve historia del Ejército napoleónico*,
(POR M. SOBALER GOMEZ)