



# Splendid Encounters 2

Diplomats and Diplomacy in Europe, 1500-1750

4<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> April, 2014

Downside Abbey, Stratton on the Fosse, BATH, UK





Friday 4<sup>th</sup> April 2014

Time	Speaker
9.15	Registration/Coffee
9.45	Welcome and Introduction: Anna Kalinowska & Bobby Anderson
10.15	Keynote Lecture
	Hanns Hubach, Kunsthistorisches Institut, Zurich <i>Outrageous Tapestries as a Means of Shrewd Diplomacy</i>
11.15 - 11.30	MORNING COFFEE
PANEL 1: NEWS NETWORKS I Chair: Paul Arblaster	
11.30 – 12.30	Nigora Allaeva, Institute of History, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences: <i>European diplomacy in Asia: the Khanate of Khiva as one of the hotspots of trans-regional news networks</i>  Diana Carrió Invernizzi, UNED, Madrid: <i>Manuel de Lira, a Spanish Ambassador to The Hague in the 1670s: Informal diplomacy and news networks in the Baroque Age</i>
12.30 – 14.00	LUNCH
PANEL 2: DIPLOMATIC CEREMONIAL Chair: Simon Johnson	
14.00 – 15.00	Noemi Rubello, University of Ferrara: <i>International meetings in the Renaissance. Ritual, organisation and dangers of princely summits</i>  Suna Suner, Don Juan Archiv, Vienna: <i>Performance and the Performative in the Ottoman Diplomacy to Imperial Vienna in the Eighteenth Century</i>
15.00 – 15.30	AFTERNOON TEA
PANEL 3: DIPLOMACY AND RELIGION Chair: Bobby Anderson	
15.30 – 17.00	Lionel Laborie, University of London: <i>Politics of the Latter Days in Early Eighteenth-Century Europe</i>  Olaf Simons, Forschungszentrum Gotha, Germany: <i>From diplomacy to Prophecy: The spectacular Reconversion of the Marquis de Langallerie</i>  Simon Johnson, Downside Abbey Library and Archive: <i>'I beseech you to respect my safety in this dangerous place'. Hugh Lee and the English Consulate of Lisbon (1605 – 1619)</i>
PANEL 4: THE DIPLOMACY OF TRADE Chair: Elaine Chalus	
17.00 – 18.15	Rikard Drakenlordh, Bath Spa University: <i>Diplomacy vs. Trade: The Diplomatic Problem of the Free Port Marstrand During the American Revolution 1777</i>  Anna Kalinowska, IH PAN, Warsaw: <i>Trade and Politics. Elizabethan diplomacy in Poland-Lithuania, 1580-1603</i>
7.30	CONFERENCE DINNER



**Premodern Diplomats Network  
Splendid Encounters II, 2014**

**Saturday 5<sup>th</sup> April 2014**

Time	Speaker
8.30 – 9.00	Registration/Coffee
PANEL 5: NEWS NETWORKS II     Chair: Anna Kalinowska	
9.00 – 10.30	<p>Francisco Javier Alvarez Garcia, Universidad Complutense de Madrid: <i>Communication networks and collaborative strategies to the diplomatic and military management of the war of Montferrat (1613-1617)</i></p> <p>Laura Mesotten, European University Institute: <i>The private and public spaces of early modern diplomacy – The networks of French ambassadors Antoine (1504-1562) and François de Noailles (1519-1585)</i></p> <p>Paul Arblaster, Zuyd University, Maastricht: <i>‘All but their business’: Diplomats in the Newspaper Press</i></p>
10.30 – 11.00	MORNING COFFEE
10.30 – 11.30	Tour of the Abbey Church with Dom Benet
PANEL 6: THE POLITICS OF DIPLOMACY     Chair:	
11.00 – 13.00	<p>Erik De Bom, K U Leuven: <i>Diplomacy and the Rise of the Sovereign State</i></p> <p>David Martin Marcos, UNED, Madrid: <i>The Hispanic pretensions of Portugal: Peter II of Braganza, the Partition Treaties and the Spanish Succession</i></p> <p>Dariko M. Mazhidenova, The Institute of Diplomacy, Kazakhstan: <i>Ambassadorial service in the works of European Politicians of the 15th-17th centuries</i></p> <p>Joan-Lluís Palos, University of Barcelona: <i>Microdiplomacy, or the art of detail: weaving Medici dominance on Tuscany (1539–1562)</i></p>
13.00 - 14.00	LUNCH
PANEL 7: DIPLOMACY IN ACTION     Chair:	
14.00 – 15.30	<p>Carlo Bitossi, University of Ferrara: <i>An ambassador in the Bastille: Paolo De Marini, Genoese envoy to Louis XIV, 1681-1685</i></p> <p>Paola Volpini, Sapienza Università di Roma: <i>Resources and tools of diplomacy of a medium state in the capital of an Empire: Tuscany and Spain in the second half of the sixteenth century</i></p> <p>Elisa García Prieto, Universidad Complutense de Madrid: <i>Diplomacia Varsovia</i></p>
15.30 – 16.00	AFTERNOON TEA
PANEL 8: THE PERFECT AMBASSADOR     Chair:	
16.00 – 17.00	<p>Roberta Anderson, Bath Spa University: <i>Noel de Caron, Dutch Anglophile Ambassador</i></p> <p>Conchi Gutiérrez, UNED, Madrid: <i>‘The Perfect Ambassador’ by Juan Antonio de Vera in conversation with Modern Europe Politics</i></p>
17.00 – 17.30	COFFEE
PANEL 9: GIFT-GIVING     Chair: Elaine Chalus	
17.30 – 19.00	<p>Nathalie Rivere de Carles, University of Toulouse Le Mirail: <i>Material geopolitics in Early Modern European culture</i></p> <p>Konrad Bielecki, IH PAN, Warsaw: <i>People, animals and objects from Asia and Africa in Portuguese diplomacy in the early 16th century</i></p> <p>Angela Quattrocchi, Università Mediterranea di Reggio Calabria, <i>Diplomatic missions and the export of antiquities in the time of Paul III</i></p>
19.30	CLOSING DINNER

## Nigora Allaeva

*Institute of History, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences*

### European diplomacy in Asia: the Khanate of Khiva as one of the hotspots of trans-regional news networks

The relationship of the state with outside world is a vivid indicator of its internal conditions. Diplomats as the major actors with different functions, play a great role in this process. Remarkable their crucial role in the negotiations, here I shall discuss about European diplomats in trans-regional news networks of Central Asia. Their travel reports are the valuable resource of the knowledge about different countries. Particularly, describing the general political situation in the region, European visitors also interested in local socio-cultural life. Therefore, there are many details on the Asian everyday life, which were kind of exotics for them. Thus, the 'Travelogues' and their oral information create a special database on the Asian countries.

It should be not forgotten this 'Database' is the result of diplomatic abilities and skills of the visitors, who in many cases acted in difficult and dangerous situations. Despite all difficulties the Central Asian region, particularly the Khanate of Khiva was one of the attracting point. Summarizing the European visits in the premodern time, we can see that during two hundred years there were eight visitors in Khiva. Considering these visits here will be highlighted the following questions:

- What kind of mechanism was established in trans-regional news networks?
- What were the most effective features of the news taking process?
- Were those all eight visits related to each other?
- What sort of knowledge about the Central Asian region was created by diplomats?

## Roberta Anderson

*Bath Spa University*

### Noel de Caron, Dutch Anglophile Ambassador

Sir Noel Caron was Agent to Queen Elizabeth I from 1591 taking up his office on 15th May. Noel de Caron was an experienced diplomatist whose missions to both France and England in the latter decades of the sixteenth century qualified him for the office of Ambassador later bestowed on him. On the accession of James VI and I he was one of only two representatives to retain their post in England, still acting in the capacity of Agent. Departing 10th April, 1609 for a few months he returned from The Hague on 3rd July, 1609 having been promoted to the office of Ordinary Ambassador (instructions 20th June, 1609), an office traditionally in the gift of the Province of Zeeland.

He returned again to the United Provinces, for the last time, in the late summer of 1615 for consultations with the States

General, van Olden Barneveld and Prince Maurice concerning affairs in Europe, returning to England November, 1615.

Although given the title of Ambassador and received at James's court as such the Spanish, and in particular Gondomar, refused to acknowledge de Caron as their diplomatic equal or even as their colleague throughout the whole tenure of his office. To the Archduke's Agent, Jean Baptiste Van Male, he was little more than 'the one who takes care of the affairs of those rebels'. For all that he enjoyed a remarkable reputation amongst other residents at James's court. Sir Noel de Caron died in office, 1st December, 1624 at his house in Southwark. He was buried at Lambeth, 25th January, 1625. This paper will examine the exceptional career of this Dutch representative during the period 1603 – 1625, the reign of James VI & I.

## Paul Arblaster

*Maastricht*

### 'All but their business': Diplomats in the Newspaper Press

In the early seventeenth century diplomats were presented with new opportunities and new challenges by the emergence of the newspaper press. This was a previously unknown medium for the public dissemination of messages that could burnish or sully the reputation of the community or crown that a diplomat represented. There are numerous 17th-century instances of diplomats making representations about, or otherwise seeking to influence, newspaper coverage.

Newspaper editors themselves were primarily interested in high matters of state, above all war and diplomacy, and did their best to keep abreast of events. They could follow the movements of armies and ambassadors with some exactness, but were often reduced to guesswork about their instructions or intentions.

This paper will examine the interaction of diplomats and the newspaper press in the seventeenth century, primarily on the basis of the archives and surviving editions of newspapers of the Habsburg Netherlands (Belgium) in the period 1620-1660.

## Konrad Bielecki

*IH PAN, Warsaw*

### People, animals and objects from Asia and Africa in Portuguese diplomacy in the early 16th century

The paper will discuss the way people, animals and objects coming from the outside of Europe were used in the early 16th century by Portuguese diplomacy. In 1491 Pedro de Covilhã, ambassador of the Portuguese king, Manuel I, reached Ethiopia, the only Christian country outside the Europe. Seven years later, in 1498, Vasco da Gama explored East African coast, setting a sea route to India. Portuguese involvement into exploration of

Africa and Asia in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, was however crucial not only from economic point of view but also as a part of wider political and diplomatic scheme. Manuel I tried to associate the newly discovered land with the legendary Kingdom of Prester John, and in his relations with other rulers, especially the Holy See, the commodities, animal and even people coming from there were used to support this notion.

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## **Carlo Bitossi**

*University of Ferrara*

### **An ambassador in the Bastille: Paolo De Marini, Genoese envoy to Louis XIV, 1681-1685**

In May 1684 Louis XIV sent a one-hundred sails fleet to bomb Genoa, pretending that the Republic had supplied Spain with ammunitions and ships. His aim was to compel the republic to loosen her traditionally tight relations with Spain and open her ports and harbours to French squadrons. The bombing of Genoa was part of his aggressive strategy in the decade between the Peace of Nijmegen and the Nine Years' War.

There had already been some first signs that the Sun King's warlike foreign policy would have stricken the republic, sooner or later, and the bombing may have been planned at first for 1683.

In 1682 a French ambassador, François Pidou de Saint-Olon, settled in Genoa: an ambassador sent to prepare for war, to borrow the title of Herbert Rowen's book on Pomponne. But also the republic sent her ambassador to France. Paolo De Marini stayed there from December 1681 to November 1685, struggling to avert the impending dangers and to send his government fresh information about French aims. To no avail, because in Spring 1684 he didn't realize that the French fleet which set sail from Marseille and Toulon was bound for Genoa, and just when it was bombing the city he was imprisoned into the Bastille, under the pretext of protecting him from the Parisian mob, which could have injure him in retaliation for what was allegedly happening to the king's subjects dwelling in Genoa.

Paolo De Marini took part in the peace talks between the republic and the Sun King, in February 1685, and some months after he came back to Genoa, where he died childless in 1704.

His house was sealed and an inventory drawn up. All the correspondence relating to his mission was moved into the republic's secret archives, where nowadays one can found both De Marini's official correspondence with Genoese rulers and his private one with some friends at home. The latter adds up to about 600 letters from De Marini and 300 from his friends.

No other Genoese ambassador has left so thorough evidence of his mission: the private side as well as the public one. His letters can be read as a case study of an early modern diplomat's everyday life, work and leisure.

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## **Diana Carrió Invernizzi**

*UNED, Madrid*

### **Manuel de Lira, a Spanish Ambassador to The Hague in the 1670s: Informal diplomacy and news networks in the Baroque Age**

Which processes of informal diplomacy promoted the circulation of ideas, information and culture, within and outside the Spanish monarchy, during the 17th century? We will try to answer this question through the case-study of Manuel de Lira, a Spanish ambassador to The Hague in the 1670s, a cultured and well-travelled man, that received from the Council of State a large sum of money on his arrival in The Hague and a degree of freedom to spend it as he saw fit, as was demonstrated in the approval of his accounts. As other ambassadors had done in the past, Lira refused to accept a gift from the Dutch despite being authorised to do so by Madrid, demonstrating that he knew of the risks entailed by the exchange of gifts and the management of the messages they hid. On the other hand, Lira also placed great importance on appearances: he allocated great expenses to buying and decorating a residence for the Spanish ambassador to The Hague. To the Councillors of State, it seemed that these expenses were most considerable and that Lira should have had to request authorisation before 'building courtyards, gardens and fireplaces, sinking wells, rendering walls, painting and gilding cornices and mounting arms and portraits of Your Majesty in some places, all of which are voluntary expenses and should have awaited the orders of Your Majesty'. What meaning did he give to art patronage? This paper will analyse Lira's correspondence and will assess that what made a difference for Spanish Baroque diplomacy was the extent of networks that allowed cultural transference, the capacity of ambassadors to influence others through informal diplomatic practices such as patronage and ceremonials, more than professionalisation of the office of diplomat in which old diplomatic history used to believe.

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## **Erik De Bom**

*University of Leuven*

### **Diplomacy and the Rise of the Sovereign State Politics of the Latter Days in Early Eighteenth-Century Europe**

The development of the institution of (permanent) diplomacy is closely connected to the rise of the sovereign state. In this paper I would like to focus on the work of the Spanish Scholastics (16th century) and investigate how they gave shape to the normative idea of the sovereign state. The reason for doing so is motivated in a double way. In the first place, these authors sought to respond to, among other things, the discovery of the New World and the legitimacy of the conquest of the Indian territories. One of the pressing questions was how this world could be incorporated in the existing worldview and what place it deserved in the development of an international order. Secondly, another interesting reason to concentrate on the Spanish Scholastics is that in their work various disciplines were ingeniously intertwined: theology and philosophy, and ethics (of which politics was part) and law. This 'interdisciplinary' approach could be an important clue for understanding the political and legal dimension of the notion of sovereignty. At the same time, it may offer a unique view on the rise of permanent

diplomacy. The goal of this paper would be to present my research project on early-modern sovereignty with some preliminary results and to point out how it is of direct relevance for the study of the development of diplomacy.

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Rikard Drakenlördh

*Bath Spa University*

### **Diplomacy vs. Trade: The Diplomatic Problem of the Free Port Marstrand During the American Revolution 1777**

The paper proposes to take a fresh look at the conflict between official Swedish diplomacy regarding trade with Great Britain in 1777 and private trade interests. In 1775 the port of Marstrand became a free port by decree of Gustav III. However, article IX in the decree stated that the free port had to follow Swedish laws and regulations. In 1777 an American brigantine arrived at Marstrand under false flag trying to buy gunpowder to be used by the rebels in North America against the British. Selling contraband to rebels was by Swedish law prohibited through article XI of the Treaty of Peace and Commerce between Great Britain and Sweden, signed on 21 October 1661. British representatives in Gothenburg tried to stop the brigantine from buying contraband by official protests directed to the minister in charge of Swedish trade, finance minister, Johan Lagercrantz. In this particular paper I argue that Johan Lagercrantz intentionally delayed orders to impound the American brigantine because of personal interests in free trade, and thereby he endangered the diplomatic relations between Sweden and Britain. This is shown in the long discussions between British foreign minister, Lord Suffolk, and Sweden's ambassador in London, Gustav Adam von Nolcken. Central documents are British and Swedish diplomatic despatches, trade treaties, Archive of the Swedish College of Commerce, and the Archive of the Swedish Chancellery President.

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Francisco Javier Alvarez Garcia

*Universidad Complutense de Madrid*

### **Communication networks and collaborative strategies to the diplomatic and military management of the war of Montferrat (1613-1617)**

The peacefulness politics developed by the king Philip III of Spain was designed to preserve the Spanish supremacy in Italy as well as the maintenance of its fragile balance of power as vicar of the Emperor. The existence of a fluid communication and a close cooperation between the different Italian territories under the Spanish government — Naples, Milan and Sicily essentially — was one of the most important guidelines imposed by Madrid. Montferrat's invasion in April 1613 by Charles Emmanuel I, Duke of Savoy, posed the main challenge to the Italian peacefulness. In this sense, the war against Savoy — ended in 1617 — gave the Spanish government the opportunity to test the effectiveness of this necessary communication system.

Our research will focus on analysing communication networks and collaborative strategies between Milan's rulers, viceroys of Naples and Sicily, and Spanish ambassadors in Italy — specially at Genoa and Venice — relating to Montferrat's war. From this original point of view, I am going to analyse government instructions and, above all, private correspondences in order to value how these Spanish ministers took part in the diplomatic or military management of the war. Or, by the contrary, if they gave preference to their own politics and personal interests.

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Conchi Gutiérrez

*UNED, Madrid*

### **'The Perfect Ambassador' by Juan Antonio de Vera in conversation with Modern Europe Politics**

When *The Perfect Ambassador* by the humanist and nobleman Juan Antonio de Vera was first published as *El Enbaxador* in 1620 Seville there was no previous treaty on the ambassador written in Spanish or produced within the realms of the Spanish Habsburgs. It was soon clear that *El Enbaxador* went beyond the perspective and content of the traditional treaties on the ambassador to effectively serve as a political prudence guidebook for ambassadors and other state ministers alike. Its combination of recommended political practice and Christian morals with a Lipsian Neostoic component was extremely appealing to a generation of politicians, humanists and courtiers fascinated by Tacitus political lessons all over Europe. The six subsequent editions in French in 1635, 1642 and 1709 and in Italian in 1649, 1654 and 1674 suggest a strong influence of the book in Early Modern Europe Politics. A network of diplomats, intellectuals, editors and booksellers made the different European readings of *El Enbaxador* possible. As this fruitful conversation (the text itself is written in the form of a dialogue) with European politics unfolds, a chapter of political criticism is written and the work evolves into different flavours of *The Perfect Ambassador*. Such evolution effectively shows that the plan of how each new edition, in either French or Italian, of de Vera's *Ambassador* should be read was carefully devised and, more importantly, that each new edition had a political meaning that becomes apparent in its presentation and content. The goal of this contribution is to set the political and cultural context of such meaningful editions and use them to build a chapter of Early Modern political theory and practice.

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Hanns Hubach

*Kunsthistorisches Institut, Zurich*

### **Outrageous Tapestries as a Means of Shrewd Diplomacy**

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Simon Johnson

*Downside Abbey Library and Archive*

### **'I beseech you to respect my safety in this dangerous place': Hugh Lee and the English Consulate of Lisbon (1605 – 1619)**



In 1578 the young king Sebastian of Portugal died at the Battle of Alcácer-Quibir without descendants, triggering a succession crisis. Philip II of Spain was crowned 'Philip I of Portugal' in 1581 and a sixty-year personal union under the rule of the Portuguese House of Habsburg began. When Philip left for Madrid in 1583, he made his nephew Albert of Austria his viceroy in Lisbon. In Madrid he established a 'Council of Portugal' to advise him on Portuguese affairs, giving excellent positions to Portuguese nobles in the Spanish courts, and allowing Portugal to maintain autonomous law, currency, and government.

The Elizabethan regime in England backed the so-called 'Prior of Castro' as an 'Anglo-friendly' successor to the extinct House of Avis. A failed intervention by the Earl of Essex to seize Lisbon had ended in disaster. Walsingham and Cecil's spy-networks extended to Lisbon – then one of the largest centres of English Catholic exiles in Europe. English consuls lived a precarious life in Lisbon – hounded by Spanish agents and disgruntled English Catholic exiles who, resident in Portugal since the fourteenth century - but increasingly so since the 1580s, found powerful new friends in the imperial infrastructure of the Catholic Kings of Spain. English Catholic priests, exiled from their native homeland could settle scores and seek vengeance on English Protestant officials who had harassed their religious compatriots on the English Catholic Mission. They could do this with impunity and with the assistance of the Portuguese Inquisition. One such consul, whose life is accounted for in the Cecil Papers, Hugh Lee (1605 – 19), lived a precarious life of sending important information back to the court of James I whilst trying to secure his own safety – and the safety of the crucially important English Protestant mercantile trade with the maritime centre of the Spanish Empire. Lisbon, once the capital of England's oldest ally was now a dangerous place to be an English Protestant.

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Anna Kalinowska

*IH PAN, Warsaw*

### **Trade and Politics. Elizabethan diplomacy in Poland-Lithuania, 1580-1603**

Diplomatic relations between England and Poland-Lithuania have been often believed to be limited only to trade and economic issues. In fact they were more complex, although there is no doubt that interests of merchants from the Eastland Company (established in 1579) were key factors behind all diplomatic missions sent to Poland-Lithuania by Elizabeth I.

The paper will discuss and analyse work of Elizabethan diplomats active in Poland-Lithuania between 1580 and 1603. During this period English ambassadors managed to reach official agreement with the city of Elbing (the staple of the Eastland Co.), but the merchants' privileges were never officially confirmed neither by the Polish king nor the Parliament. I will argue that this was mainly due to two factors: Poland-Lithuania's changing political situation, both international and domestic, and some decisions regarding who was supposed to deal with the problem of English economic presence in Poland-Lithuania and represent the Queen in that country.

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Lionel Laborie

*University of London*

### **Diplomacy and the Rise of the Sovereign State**

This paper explores the relationship between prophecy and diplomacy in early eighteenth century Europe. It retraces the prophetic missions of the Camisards, the survivors of the last French war of religion (1702-1710), within the Huguenot diaspora and beyond in the 1710s. Seeing monarchs as actors of the Apocalypse, these 'French Prophets' travelled from London to Berlin, the Imperial Diet of Ratisbon, Vienna, Stockholm, Danzig, Constantinople and Rome to deliver God's word to European rulers and better prepare their audience to the imminent fall of Rome, the so-called 'Whore of Babylon'. In so doing, the French Prophets established millenarian communities within the Huguenot colonies along their journeys and engaged in inter-confessional dialogue with foreign dissenters in a utopian effort to reconcile Protestant and Jewish denominations as a prerequisite for Christ's Second Coming. Placing these events in the wider context of the wars of the League of Augsburg (1688-1697), of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714) and the Great Northern War (1700-1721), this paper will argue that the irenic nature of Christian millenarianism sought to succeed where diplomacy failed. It will reveal how such bottom-up phenomenon challenged international politics to bring peace in the name of God, and thus shed a new light on the emergence of a religious diplomacy in early modern Europe.

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David Martin Marcos

*UNED, Madrid*

### **The Hispanic pretensions of Portugal: Peter II of Braganza, the Partition Treaties and the Spanish Succession**

Despite the Spanish recognition of Portuguese independence in 1668 by the Treaty of Madrid after 28 years of war, the relations between both countries were far from being cordial during the last decades of the Seventeenth Century. The former vassals, revolted against Habsburg power on December 1st, 1640, were, even if the conflict was over, afraid of a hypothetical Spanish offensive and displayed a strong vigilance on the border.

Meanwhile Madrid ministers, under apparent discretion, never gave up hope to reintegrate that part of the Iberian Peninsula into their possessions taking advantage of Portuguese internal problems. In this way, Peter II -as regent until 1683 and from that year occupying the throne in Lisbon- had to face up to a strong pressure to safeguard Portuguese independence. He founded his strategy on a progressive distancing of main European conflicts keeping Portugal away from wars and alliances.

Nevertheless, at the same time that in Spain Charles II began to show his weakness, the Braganza chose to open the reign to the international context. Paradoxically, although he represented a

dynasty which had justified the survival of an independent Portugal as a reality unconnected with Spain, Peter II even got to the point to divulgate his rights to Spanish Crown facing the Partition Treaties. He claimed to have Spanish blood and considered Portugal a geographical part of Spain.

Recovering this episode could be used as evidence of a common 'Hispanic conception' to all the *Spanish* nations - alternative and with a Portuguese stamp in the case of the Braganzas. Although this idea was wiped out by the international influence of the Partition Treaties and by the fact that King Peter II's pretensions were considered just a way to get territorial compensations, the simple formulation of this construct holds a highly complex debate.

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Dariko Mazhidenova

*The Institute of Diplomacy, Kazakhstan*

### **Ambassadorial service in the works of European Politicians of the 15th-17th centuries**

As diplomacy and institutions of diplomatic service were developing in Europe in the XV-XVII centuries, legal norms of intergovernmental relations were developing too and a new science of diplomatic law was emerging. Diplomats like the clergyman, judges, and the military gradually gained their professional status. A set of state functional responsibilities was marked by specific ceremonies, rules of behavior, methods and principles of corporativity. With the establishment of permanent missions a special attention was paid to different issues of ambassadorial service. The evolution of diplomatic service can be followed by the works published at that period.

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Laura Mesotten

*European University Institute*

### **The private and public spaces of early modern diplomacy – the networks of French ambassadors Antoine (1504-1562) and François de Noailles (1519-1585)**

In early modern Europe new diplomatic techniques were developing and rules that defined and protected diplomatic agents were being formulated. However, diplomacy was far from an occupation as such; on the contrary, ambassadors were at the same time negotiators, courtiers and spies. Consequently, there was no clear division between the private and public sphere in the world of an early modern ambassador. The spaces through which diplomatic culture was translated varied from the official court setting to the intimate household. It was the performance by diplomatic actors that shaped diplomatic spaces.

This paper sheds light on the private and public identity of French ambassadors during the second half of the sixteenth century by focussing on the missions that Antoine and François de Noailles conducted during the 1550's. Antoine acted as residential ambassador at the English court and was assisted by his brother and diplomatic agent François. The latter had a

successful career and held the prestigious post of ambassador in Venice. This paper will demonstrate how the Noailles brothers were simultaneously acting as royal representatives and private individuals by analysing their household and news networks. The household functioned as a microcosm of the state where an official identity was moulded and networks were shaped. The analysis will therefore illustrate the importance of sociability and 'street level' operations in order to succeed as ambassador.

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Joan-Lluís Palos

*University of Barcelona*

### **Microdiplomacy, or the art of detail: weaving Medici dominance on Tuscany (1539–1562)**

When he was named Duke of Florence in 1537, Cosimo I de Médici may have felt like Daniel in the lion's den. So, surrounded by enemies, he threw himself upon the mercies of his most powerful protector, Emperor Charles V of Habsburg, feigning deafness to the siren song of Pope Paul III Farnese. In 1539 he reinforced this alliance by marrying Eleanor Álvarez of Toledo, the daughter of the influential Spanish Viceroy of Naples. In the subsequent years he wove a dense web of personal alliances, with the aim of securing his continuity and his independence in the governance of Tuscany. He knew perfectly well which friendships would best serve him: the emperor's ministers, lofty ecclesiastical dignitaries and Italian potentates. In cultivating these friendships he benefitted from Florence's strategic location on the route which connected Naples and Rome to Bologna and Genoa. He extended countless courtesies to his frequent guests, and practiced the art of giving gifts with exquisite aplomb. Some of these were splendid in nature, such as the canvas by Bronzino, which presided over the Eleanor's chapel in the *palazzo vecchio*, donated to Nicolas Perrenot de Granvelle. More typical, however, were small trinkets, seemingly insignificant but in reality a cement which secured close ties with their recipients: foodstuffs (cheese, wine, fruit, vegetables or the results of a successful hunt), clothing, fabrics, or a diverse array of refined objects for personal use. This, then, was a practice requiring precise knowledge of each recipient's tastes. Behind this was the delicate hand of his wife, who played a very active role in this practice. The objective of this proposal is to explore the heuristic possibilities of the concept of microdiplomacy, understood as a type of relationship based on subtlety.

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Elisa Garcia Prieto

*Universidad Complutense de Madrid*

### **Diplomacia Varsovia**

In 1592 the Savoyard ambassador - Conde de la Mota - arrived to Madrid as extraordinary ambassador. Between 1592 and 1597 he completed two diplomatic missions. The letters, especially those remitted to Infanta Catalina Micaela, allow us to understand the political aspects of these missions but also, a better comprehension of Philip II's Court in the 90s. This proposal intends to be a complete analysis of this correspondence and the possibilities it enables for historical



studies. We are interested not only in the political aspects but also the relevance of familiar bonds in the diplomatic relationship between the European Courts.

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Angela Quattrocchi

*Università Mediterranea di Reggio Calabria*

### **Diplomatic missions and the export of antiquities in the time of Paul III**

The most passionate collectors of antiquities were for the most part senior members of the Curia and diplomats. These people were often in charge of exporting 'antiques', apparently a secondary occupation, to adorn the palaces of either cardinals or members of the nobility who had entrusted them with such an assignment. Doubtless, this situation encouraged a trade in 'antiques' and a deep desire to acquire such pieces.

Collectors of antiquities, who belonged to the privileged classes, in this way slipped through official export control channels. The aristocratic echelons of the Curia, because of their position, possessed diplomatic status, and were able to pass through a duty free area and their trunks were not subject to customs control. Those who needed a permit which waived a formal exportation ban had to follow an administrative procedure which consisted of saying a prayer or submitting the actual pieces to the Cardinal Camerlengo's control. If he agreed, a safe-conduct permit was issued and addressed to the customs officer, stamped with the wording *mandatum per transire audeant o inhibito ne molestare audeant*. This paper aims at studying the dual role played by Latino Giovenale de' Manetti (1486-1553), humanist and commissioner of antiquities, private secretary to Pope Paul III, during his diplomatic missions to the Serenissima Republic of Venice, to the courts of Francesco I and Henry VIII.

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Nathalie Rivere de Carles

*University of Toulouse Le Mirail*

### **Material geopolitics in Early Modern European culture**

This paper offers to explore the intimate relation between subject and object in the Renaissance whilst suggesting its confusing changeability. It will focus on the diplomatic relationships between England and the continent during the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras through a material prism. This work offers to analyse the role of objects in inter-state relations in Early Modern Europe from a historical and also from a literary perspective. Focusing on both official diplomatic gifts and non-official transfers of objects from one political figure to another, we will investigate the influence of objects in creating or altering national subjectivity.

Using Elizabethan and Jacobean plays, the paper will confront actual and fictionalised politics and will use drama as the revealing method of the diplomatic semiotic system articulating objects and subjects. Confronting these plays with diplomatic letters, historical chronicles, libels and pictorial representations of diplomatic scenes, will help to observe the actual range and

impact of a material vocabulary in political and diplomatic epistemology.

We will first observe how the dialogue between historical texts and fictional texts, a fruitful method when one considers that diplomatic activity is characterized by precise *mise en scène* and the creation of a specifically coded language, illustrates the material importance of space in diplomatic activity and its impact on the subject. The diplomatic subject is newly objectified through space and is bound to become a territory *per se*. However diplomatic subjects and objects are always envisaged in terms of flux and their nomadic nature is both a powerful instrument of creation of grandeur as well as of endangering of the political subject.

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Noemi Rubello

*University of Ferrara*

### **International meetings in the Renaissance. Ritual, organisation and dangers of princely summits**

This paper focuses on a practice which can be defined as the 'personal diplomacy' of the sovereigns in the Early Modern Europe. The period of the Italian wars (1494-1559), particularly, saw a long series of princely meetings. The kings of France, Spain and England, as well as popes and emperors, held summits in order to reach peace agreements. Nevertheless, in the 16th century this thriving practice has been at the centre of a debate on the advisability and usefulness of these conferences, which became significantly scarcer during the following century. These were magnificent events, but their political and practical achievements were often modest if not irrelevant. Not to mention the dangers and negative consequences: for the host cities and even more for the protagonists. The famous and disturbing precedent of Péronne (1468), when the French King Louis XI had been kept by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, had shown how dangerous it could be for a monarch to negotiate personally outside his domains, and had therefore inspired Philippe de Commines' meditations on the «*danger des entrevues princières*». On the dangers of negotiating wrote later Michel de Montaigne in his *Essais*, and an echo of this discussion can also be found in Jacob Burckhardt's *Die Kultur der Renaissance in Italien*. My research aims at inspecting rituals, organisation, and dangers of such international meetings, during the Late Middle Ages and the Renaissance, up to the time when they were set aside in favour of an ever more specialised and impersonal diplomacy supervised from a distance.

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Olaf Simons

*Forschungszentrum Gotha, Germany*

### **From diplomacy to Prophecy: The spectacular Reconversion of the Marquis de Langallerie**

In 1711 Philippe Gentils de Langallerie, a French ex-general (who had changed services in 1706 and 1709 to serve Austria and Saxony-Poland in turns) converts to the reformed faith – a

step that precedes two projects he can propose to Prussia in 1711 and to the Ottoman Empire in 1715/16.

Both plans differ in their aims: Langallerie's 1711 project appeals to Prussia for financial support needed to lead French Protestants in a military campaign against Louis XIV and to force upon France the peace desired by the Grand Alliance. His 1715 plan envisages six years of Turkish support needed to muster an army and a fleet to be lead against the Vatican in Rome – in an event that will trigger the apocalypse. The second plan is initially successful. During a diplomatic mission in Amsterdam the Turkish ambassador Osman Aga signs a contract, and money starts to flow. Langallerie is caught as when word of his plan leaks out. He is placed in prison in Vienna where he dies in 1717.

My talk will explore the details of both projects. How does Langallerie give them a veneer of plausibility –in his capacity as a military and religious leader, as the leader of religious order and military organization in the final stage? How do official circles react to his propositions? What kind of technical knowledge is required in the negotiations? What kind of rationality is involved on both sides?

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Suna Suner

*Don Juan Archiv, Vienna*

### **Performance and the Performative in the Ottoman Diplomacy to Imperial Vienna in the Eighteenth Century**

Don Juan Archiv Wien ([www.donjuanarchiv.at](http://www.donjuanarchiv.at)) commenced in 2007 to research the mutual influences of the Ottoman Empire and European Theatre through annual international symposia held yearly both in Vienna and Istanbul and through publications of symposia proceedings.

A research direction under the project 'Ottoman Empire & European Theatre' is *Theatre and Diplomacy*, a theatre and opera-historical research project which concerns itself mainly with the cultural role of diplomats between the Ottoman Empire and European states. The project brings together the fields of theatre/opera and diplomacy which date back to a long history in Europe on a cultural-historical level; explores their correlations and examines the extent to which the field of diplomacy has been influential on theatre/opera history in Ottoman and European frameworks. This has up to today been a neglected area in the field of cultural-historical studies.

Regarding Istanbul (then Kostantiniyye) and Vienna as two imperial capitals, the key aspects of the subject matter are the

Ottoman diplomacy in Vienna in the eighteenth century with focus on the opera and theatre experiences as well as on the ceremonial of audiences of the Ottoman envoys and ambassadors to Vienna, followed by an emphasis on the *sefâretnâmes* – embassy reports of the Ottoman diplomats on Vienna; and the correlation of theatre/opera and diplomacy within this Ottoman-European context. Vienna bares a crucial

significance for the history of Ottoman diplomacy in the eighteenth century as Vienna is the capital which the most number of Ottoman envoys were sent to. This paper will illustrate the recent research results in the cultural context of the Ottoman diplomacy to Imperial Vienna in the eighteenth century.

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Paola Volpini

*Sapienza Università di Roma*

### **Resources and tools of diplomacy of a medium state in the capital of an Empire: Tuscany and Spain in the second half of the sixteenth century**

With this report, I would like firstly to ask with some questions about the problems that had a medium state facing a big one, from the point of view of the political equilibrium and information networks and, therefore, of his diplomats. The centre of the report will be to show some of the political and diplomatic strategies that Ferdinand I, grand duke of Tuscany (1587-1609), put in place through his ambassadors at the Court of Madrid, as soon as he became grand duke:

- great impetus to extend the network of relationships in Madrid, reactivating all the interwoven relationship in his period in Rome as a cardinal;
- centrality of information policies (which in my opinion can be specified as the peculiarity of the state small or medium);
- formation of a dense network of collaborators / agents / ambassadors, with numerous levels, places to enable moments of mutual control between them.

In this way will be offered some observations on the mechanisms of diplomacy through a case study.

Anna and Bobby look forward to seeing you at Splendid Encounters III in Lucca, Italy, 2015

