

Kalmyk Tatars, the description of Athens (278–291) and Edirne, and a report on the language of the ‘Gypsies of Rum’. Volume Nine, dedicated to *Pilgrimage to Jerusalem, Mecca and Medina* (301–367), appears less curtailed, while Volume Ten, *Egypt and Sudan* (369–451), is a reliable monograph of these regions, to which a map, preserved today in the Vatican Library, seems to have been added. Exquisite reproductions of engravings and colour illustrations add to the value of this perfectly readable travelogue. A condensed *Bibliography* provides information regarding on-line data-bases, manuscripts (employed for this anthology), editions, translations, and studies (472–476). The *Appendix* (453–471) offers a helpful list of chapter titles in all volumes, indicating the precise folios translated in this book. Considering the first-rate translation, it would have been excellent, from the Romanian historians’ perspective, to also find in this anthology Evliya’s notes concerning the Danube, Mangalia, Constantza, and Babadag (III, Ch. 6), Chilia, Hîrşova, Iaşi, and Oradea (V, Ch. 2), or Alba Iulia, Cluj, and Bistriţa (VI). Moldavia and Wallachia are mentioned (jointly) in no more than six passages, in connection to their ethnicity (207), language (167), and produce (25), their regiments (182, 185) and the military campaigns against them (140). Despite some shortcomings, such as the absence of notes concerning the numerous persons and places mentioned (the whole volume contains 84 historical footnotes), or the ‘economical’ index of merely 5 pages, this outstanding book is the perfect background for the history of the Ottoman Empire and neighbouring countries in the 17th century.

Ioana Feodorov

Dariusz KOŁODZIEJCZYK, *The Crimean Khanate and Poland-Lithuania. International Diplomacy on the European Periphery (15th–18th Century). A Study of Peace Treaties Followed by Annotated Documents*, Brill, Leiden – Boston, 2011, 1087 pages + 2 maps.

The first good news this volume is offering – but not the most important, far from it, – is that in our times when editors economize on the number of pages, Brill dared to publish such a large book. A bold sacrifice, but entirely deserved. The history of East-Central Europe as well as that of the Black Sea steppe where a medieval state profoundly affected the existence of its Slavic and Romanian neighbours is brought here into sharp relief. One of the finest Polish historians of his generation provides a rich and rigorous account of the relations of the Crimean Tatars with Poland – Lithuania and this is illustrated by the meticulous critical edition of 71 documents dating since 1461 until 1742. Their language, in all its diversity, runs from Crimean Tatar – which was a mixture of Kipchak and Oghuz –, Khwarezmian Turkic, Ottoman Turkish or Polish to Russian, Ruthenian, Greek, Latin and Italian. Originals and translations are dispersed among the archives of Warsaw, Moscow, Krakow, Wrocław, Copenhagen and Stockholm. The editing fulfills all of the exacting standards to be expected, it needed, of course, an impressive amount of work, but we find here more than the care with which the notes of diplomatics and paleography are written. The author inserted wherever it was possible his clear and firm historical views. As an instance, he argues that “European periphery” means nothing pejorative. The ‘impressive adaptability’ of the Crimean culture and its ‘openness to stimuli coming from different directions’ are invoked in order to contest ‘the Ottomanization’ in the 17th and 18th centuries: the scholars could easily adopt the same viewpoint when they portray the Romanian society under the Phanariot regime. The reader may learn here how the Crimean Khanate was treated in the Russian, Soviet and Polish historiographies, the developments being imposed by political reasons. We also find in some explanatory pages a century-long tour of the frequent changes underwent by the archives in this region of mobile borders.

Looked at in the light of diplomatic negotiations, the relationship between the Khanate and the Kingdom of the Jagellons, begins at the end of the 14th century: in 1395, Tokhtamish, chased by Timur, took refuge in Lithuania and received the support of Vytautas; this episode will constantly be evoked through the following centuries. The Crimean dynasts were the heirs of the Golden Horde, in prestige terms, though over a diminished territory. Kołodziejczyk is examining closely the actions of the middling and small principalities competitive with or aggregate around the Girays. Yet, there is a

situation which probably played an unrecognized part in the decisions taken by leading figures on that political stage. The first marriage of Stephen the Great, prince of Moldavia (1457–1504), was with Evdokia (+1466), the sister of Semen Olelkovyč, an Orthodox prince who had tried in 1454 to take the Lithuanian throne from his cousin the king Casimir of Poland with the support of the Tatar usurper Seyyid Ahmed. Against them, Casimir had Hadji Giray's help and Semen was defeated, but managed to keep the principality of Kiev for the rest of his life as a vassal of Casimir. We can thus suppose that Stephen, in this early period of his reign, intended to extend his power further East beyond the Dniester. Later, Stephen confronted successfully the Crimean Tatars, led by Eminek, the chief of the Shirin clan, when he was attacked at Cătlăbuga – a raid which was most likely ordered by Mengli Giray. Let us add that Stephen's choice of a second wife, Maria Asanina Paleologina, marked the same ambitious design of expansion against the Tatars, who were then competitive in the Crimea with the princes of Theodoro-Mangup, to whose family Maria belonged.

Every one of the documents reproduced by Kolodziejczyk has almost the same thing to say about the conditions of peace concluded between the Tatar and the Polish delegates. The classical formula which was repeated by the Khan's envoys to the kings of Poland is being "a friend of Their Majesties and an enemy of their enemy", especially during the period of "the long alliance". To be sure, the years 1605–1633 were an exception as, with several interruptions, the Tatar raids in Ukraine followed each other. We should remember that the figure of the losses suffered by the Ruthenian/Polish population from 1500 to 1700 has been evaluated at almost two million slaves. Similar counts have not been attempted for the result of expeditions in Moldavia, where, in the first half of the 17th century, mostly in 1623–1637, villages and towns were pillaged and a good number of the inhabitants taken into captivity. This warfare was related to the internal fights provoked by the Moldavian princes of the Movila family, and also to the tumultuous career of Kantemir, a Manzur leader who rebelled against Sahin Giray, after having been governor of Očakyv. On this subject, the book which must be seen is the PhD thesis of the Romanian historian Tahsin Gemil, *Țările Române în contextul politic internațional, 1621–1672* (Bucarest, 1979). A remarkable document of that time is the message sent in August 1624 by Sahin Giray, when he was not yet Khan, to King Sigismund III, whom he invited to conquer Akkerman, Tighina and Kilia with his support against the Ottomans. A few months later, in the fall 1624, the Poles concluded a new peace treaty with the Porte which shows them willing to compromise: they shrunk from attacking the three towns or any of the two Romanian principalities. Another of the conditions they accepted was to prevent the Cossacks from piracy in the Black Sea. In 1654, Islam III Giray promised to refrain from military operations against Transylvania, Moldavia and Wallachia, that were then under the protection of Poland. The self-seeking George II Rakoczi was soon to turn arms against Poland, but Gheorghe Stefan and Constantin Serban respected their engagements to Warsaw, and the second of these princes even died in Poland as an exile.

The historical introduction informs us about the following history of the Crimea, until its annexation by the Russian Empire in 1783, adding the relatively little-known information that the disappearance of this country, if that is the word, had been preceded since 1778 by the enforced evacuation of the Peninsula's Christian population (Armenians and Greeks).

This short review cannot end without telling that the erudition of the investigation is met by a rarer quality: sensitivity to the human life hidden behind apparently sterile documents.

Andrei Pippidi

Florin MARINESCU, Η Τραπεζουντιακή οικογένεια Μουρούζη. Γενεαλογική μελέτη, Ekdotikos Oikos Adelphon Kyriakidi a.e., Thessaloniki, 2011, 490 pages et un arbre généalogique.

L'étude de la généalogie des grandes familles phanariotes, commencée par Eugène Rizo-Rangabé, E. Legrand, Théodore Blancard, A.A.C. Stourdza, continue de nos jours avec un ouvrage devenu classique, celui que M.D. Sturdza a consacré à ce vaste sujet. Pour les Mourouzi on avait depuis 1987 le travail de Florin Marinescu *Etude généalogique sur la famille Mourouzi*. Le livre que