

cerned about husbanding them as a tactical reserve. Quoting a renegade Scots Whig (James Montgomery of Skelmorlie) that William only landed in 1688 to seize British men and money for his war against France (136), completely overlooks the geopolitical disaster that would have engulfed Britain in wake of a French victory in Flanders. Although citing four Huguenot military memoirs for the 1689-97 campaigns, Glozier does not seem to utilize them to any great extent. He rightly notices the assimilation of the Huguenots into British Protestant society after the first generation (138-9, 148), but fails to say how long the process took. In the age of electronic typesetting, why did the press release a book with endnotes instead of footnotes?

The book indicates solid research, but suffers from the problems listed above. The book could have been longer, including extensive lists of Huguenots in Brandenburg, Dutch (both William's and the republic's army) and British service. Or it could have appeared in the form of two dense articles—one detailing Huguenot service in Protestant armies, 1685-88, and the second examining their military achievements from 1689 to 1707. A longer work would have allowed for a comparison of the Huguenot experience abroad with Irish Roman Catholics and Scottish Presbyterians. The exclusion of that analysis limits the book's value as a major contribution to early modern military history. However, its correction of previous historians and assemblage of useful data in one place make it a valuable starting point for early modern French, British, Dutch, and military historians.

Toby Osborne. *Dynasty and Diplomacy in the Court of Savoy: Political Culture and the Thirty Years' War*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. xii + 304 pp. \$65.00. Review by MICHAEL R. LYNN, AGNESSCOTT COLLEGE.

The duchy of Savoy has received relatively little attention from historians outside of the Italian peninsula. The first half of the seventeenth century has proven particularly hard on the potential inclusion of Savoy in ongoing historiographical debates and dis-

cussions thanks to the tumultuous consequences of the Thirty Years' War and the usual focus on early modern great powers. Nonetheless, the north of Italy faced tremendous military and diplomatic pressures, especially from the dominant states of the period who saw the region as crucial to their own political agendas. In particular, France and Spain, and their chief ministers of this period, Cardinal Richelieu and the Count-Duke Olivares, considered the region vital to their political machinations and their attempts to assert continental dominance. Toby Osborne wants to reinsert Savoy back into the historiographical narrative of the first half of the seventeenth century.

Traditionally, historians of the region have vacillated over how to characterize early modern Savoy. Those keen to anticipate the *Risorgimento* have portrayed the region during this period as a hotbed of political liberty that helped fuel nineteenth-century Italian nationalism. Other historians have focused instead on the political ineffectualness of Savoy against larger international concerns. A third view has suggested that the leaders of Savoy foolishly attempted to intercede in the politics of the Thirty Years' War and that their actions served to destabilize the region rather than increase their power. Osborne has taken a different tactic altogether. Rather than focus on the dukes of Savoy and their efforts, he instead concentrates his attention on the realm of diplomatic exchange and, in particular, on the efforts of one man, the abate Alessandro Scaglia (1592-1641), who served as an ambassador for Savoy. Osborne attempts, with varying degrees of success, to describe several levels of political activity—including the dynastic aspirations of the dukes of Savoy, the family politics of the Scaglia family, whose head was the count of Verrua, and the ongoing conflicts of the Thirty Years' War—all through the lens of this specific individual. Scaglia, a second son, joined the Catholic church, from which he received several benefices, although he never took holy orders just in case his older brother died and he was forced to give up his position, assume the title of count, and marry.

The book is organized in four parts with part one providing the necessary background information on both the ducal family

and their noble clients, the Scaglia di Verrua. The Scaglia family is implicitly established as both the most powerful noble family in Savoy and, somehow, as representative of a larger realm of political culture developing during this time period. The second and third parts turn to the activities of Alessandro Scaglia and his diplomatic efforts on behalf of Savoy. Chapter three looks at his mission to Paris from 1624-1626 while the fourth chapter examines his work negotiating between England, France, and Spain. The next two chapters explore the issues surrounding the war in the north of the Italian peninsula between 1628 and 1632, over Mantua and Monferrato, and the part played by Scaglia. The fourth part deals first with the voluntary exile of Scaglia, in the Spanish Netherlands, due to conflicting opinions over the direction Savoy should take. Although he had gotten along well with the previous duke, Carlo Emanuele I, Scaglia opposed some of the polities of the new duke, Vittorio Amedeo I, who took power in 1630. The last chapter explores the dynastic troubles facing Savoy after the death of Vittorio Amedeo I in 1637 and, one year later, of his six-year old successor Francesco Giacinto. Internal conflict occupied Savoy for the rest of the 1630s and into the 1640s until order was restored under Carlo Emanuele II.

Osborne uses ministerial records and correspondence to great effect in order to reconstruct the political networks in which Scaglia participated. The book provides a narrative account of the diplomatic debates, debacles, and delusions in the middle of the Thirty Years' War. Throughout this, Osborne wants to argue for the success of Scaglia's efforts and his importance in the diplomatic community in which he operated. To accomplish this, Osborne does two things. First, he points repeatedly to the respect Scaglia seemed to receive from his contemporaries who often appear to have gone out of their way to accord the ambassador special privileges and easy access to the corridors of power. Second, Osborne redefines what it means to be a successful diplomat. Had he focused on typical measures, such as important treaties negotiated and signed, Scaglia would have to be considered a failure. Instead, Osborne measures success through the dynamics of Savoyard dynasticism

and the interests of the Scaglia di Verrua clan. Thus, Osborne claims somewhat unconvincingly, although it seems that Scaglia did not accomplish much, his efforts paved the way for future familial and ducal accomplishments.

Scaglia, Osborne notes, did not always work towards obvious goals. Instead, he operated within a developing political culture that prized contacts, friendships, and artistic patronage. Osborne, in this last instance, makes much of the fact that Scaglia commissioned works of art from Anthony Van Dyke, a point repeatedly made but not fully integrated into his narrative. More generally, Osborne provides a detailed, event-by-event, description of Scaglia's diplomatic career. While the book, as a result, abounds in specifics, the connection between these biographical details and the political culture of the time remains a little vague. This illustrates the downside of Osborne's sources that provided considerable detail but failed to give evidence to elucidate a coherent account of seventeenth-century political culture. As a result, interesting questions, such as the nature of diplomatic "friendships" or the exact connections between private and public diplomatic affairs (diplomacy in the service of the state and in the service of the family), are often raised but not pursued systematically. In sum, Osborne has provided us, on the one hand, with a rigorously researched discussion of the Savoyard ambassador Alessandro Scaglia that will surely be of interest to historians of the Thirty Years' War and of diplomatic history. Indeed, he has successfully shown the crucial role played by a representative of a smaller state, Savoy, in international negotiations during this period. On the other hand, those individuals interested in the development of political culture may find their interests piqued but could also feel that many important questions were left unanswered.

Gianvittorio Signorotto and Maria Antonietta Visceglia, eds. *Court and Politics in Papal Rome 1492-1700*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. viii + 258 pp. \$60.00. Review by ERMINIA ARDISSINO, UNIVERSITY OF TORINO.