

appears as an innovation when it copied the established requirement for testimonials if a person changed parishes. Similarly, his holding clan chiefs responsible for the behavior of clansmen copied pre-1639 Scottish Privy Council mandates (233). Gentles makes the fascinating statement (331, note 36) that the initial color(s) of uniforms was not necessarily replicated in new issues of clothing. Countless books, lacking the author's knowledge, have credited the army with making the red uniform coat a constant presence.

The supporting material in the book is of a mixed nature. The notes (fifty pages) sadly appear after the text. The sixteen illustrations are well chosen. Most of the nine maps are of questionable value. Six of them deal with battles in 1645–51, which in a book that is not a military history seem utterly out of place. One map showing sites of important army political events in England and another for London would have been more valuable. Another map is of Hispaniola for the 1655 campaign; a map of the Caribbean would have suited the narrative better. Only the maps of Monck's 1654 campaign against Glencairn's Royalist rising in Scotland and the provinces of the major-generals in 1655–56 add to one's understanding of events. The select bibliography (only a page and a quarter) is a disservice to the author whose knowledge of the sources is comprehensive. It diminishes the book's value as a foundation for future research.

The book should attract the attention of diverse readers. Those wanting to know the importance of the army—outside of its victories—will find the answer in it. Portions could be assigned to undergraduate and postgraduate students. Anyone dealing with English politics in 1645–60 should consult it.

Sigrun Haude. *Coping with Life during the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)*. Boston: Brill, 2021, xvi + 311 pp. Review by EDWARD M. FURGOL, MONTGOMERY COLLEGE-ROCKVILLE, MD.

Sigrun Haude has authored an important book dealing with life during the Thirty Years' War. The expected details of theft, flight, assaults are present, as are the failure of local governments to provide protection and sufficient relief to their populations. What is unex-

pected is the positive agency and successes achieved by civilians.

Contrary to the title the book does not cover the full geographic scope of the war. It is a strictly regional history, covering Bavaria and Franconia. The chief areas of importance are the duchy of Bavaria and the imperial city of Nuremberg. The scale of devastation endured by the latter created a population loss only recovered in the mid-eighteenth century. Its economic and political status never regained its pre-war level.

Duke Maximilian of Bavaria (whose rule lasted from 1597 to 1651), appears as a meticulous autocrat. He issued many orders covering all aspects of life. These often originated from places of safety, for the duke never risked capture or experienced the hardships of his people. His instructions went not only to his civil servants, but also to city officials and priests. From the author's discussion of the latter, it appears that only the duke's instructions mattered for them and that their bishops and other members of the church hierarchy had no role in setting their goals. Conversely, for Lutheran clergy in Franconia the Brandenburg-Ansbach consistory provided orders and assistance to a degree throughout the period. Haude makes it clear that no civil or religious authority could cope with the magnitude of challenges created by years of war and its accompanying diseases, food insecurity and economic collapse.

In the book's four chapters the duke plus several Roman Catholic religious and Lutheran ministers will become familiar to the reader. Their personalities become memorable. The same cannot be said of the burger officials in Munich, Nuremberg and elsewhere. They, like the Lutheran consistory, appear as corporate entities lacking any individual expression. The same holds true for burghers and peasants, who are voiceless. Their behavior was observed, and interpreted by the clerical writers and official documents, as well as directed by officialdom.

One of Haude's major intentions is to show that the period was not one solely of property devastation, theft, demographic decline, and terror. The book's chapters and conclusion allow one ignorant of the Thirty Years' War, the region Bavaria-Franconia, and the responses or "coping" to learn how parts of the Holy Roman Empire experienced the war. Haude's first chapter introduces historiography, methodology, the war, and people one meets in the succeeding three chapters.

Chapter two reviews how the war was experienced. It follows the expected themes of anxiety, fear, instability, impoverishment, hunger, and violence. The third chapter deals with governmental responses, which with the constant presence of troops and their requirements for food as well as their desire for plunder, the length of the struggle, and the outbreak of epidemics appear have been largely inadequate. The fourth chapter addresses coping mechanisms both popular and originating from religious authorities. If flight became constant, people could suffer from *ins Elend* (entering misery) as the prospects of returning to their *Heimat* (homeland) receded. The book demonstrates that both individuals and groups had agency in responding to an unprecedented and unremitting crisis that brought food insecurity, disease (including an outbreak of the plague) and death. People benefited from living in cities, especially well-fortified ones, and from having a community/network (other houses of a religious order, for instance) or creating one (for example, peasants banding together against looting soldiers). Although the peasant effort in 1633 in southeastern Bavaria led to savage repression by the duke. Merchants with international links strove to make profits regardless of political and religious loyalties. The establishment of the *Fruchtbringende Gesellschaft* (a literary society) brought members of both faiths together. Sometimes flight was the only choice. Movement of troops and people created new contacts that allowed curiosity to create relationships that ran contrary to expectations such as Protestant Swedish officers providing protection to Roman Catholic Bavarians in religious orders. Occasionally, negotiation with enemy or one's own soldiers (who often treated their civilian counterparts like an enemy) bore fruit. At times hope and religion lifted people from the pit of despair. The growth of religious skepticism and pietism undermined the basis for future confessional conflicts. The maelstrom of war revived traditional magical practices (including by some clergy) as people sought any the means to survive. The refusal to accept victimhood as the only response appears in the personal accounts, which contained heightened appreciation of good outcomes, as well as humorous incidents. The official documents in their prescriptions on how people should behave towards onerous soldiers sometimes demonstrate a lack of reality or wishful thinking. The failure of state and civic authorities to provide protection and

poor relief weakened the bounds of allegiance.

The book's supporting material is impressive. Notes appear at the foot of the page—not at the end of a chapter nor at the end of the book as some publishers have done in recent years despite the arrival of digital typesetting. Usually, I complain about a paucity of maps. This volume has a plentiful supply ensuring that the reader is never lost when obscure German places appear in the text. The author has provided a useful glossary. The quantity and quality of the primary source material impresses. Nearly a fifth of the forty-one-page bibliography lists manuscript and primary sources. In addition to substantial ducal, city and consistory records the study benefits from a number of personal narratives covering many years of the period. The material suffices to provide a solid foundation for the author's analyses. The extremely thorough index covers over twenty pages.

The book may serve as a template for additional studies on the war, and more generally responses to warfare in early modern Europe. Peculiarly, Haude ignores other studies of civilians enduring military conflict in the period, such as Myron P. Gutman's *War and rural life in the early modern Low Countries* (twenty-one editions 1980–2016). Haude examines Bavaria and Franconia microscopically but fails to make any efforts to compare that region with anywhere else in Europe that experienced similar lengthy periods of warfare. That hole in the book is puzzling but provides the possibility for many future studies. The eight-page (133–41) discussion of the European news industry while valuable removes space that could have discussed whether the nascent illustration industry or if any local artist produced works covering the period. The use of a Dutch painting on the cover implies that the war and its associated activities failed to inspire any images, which is odd.

*Coping with Life during the Thirty Years' War* should attract a substantial readership. As noted above Haude clearly explains the situation in Bavaria and Franconia, making the book accessible to a general reader. It could serve as a text for courses dealing with the civilian experience of warfare, as well as seventeenth-century German history. The work should also serve as a template for similar studies, making it attractive for historical researchers.