

rhetorical uses of the language of family and household in early modern political discourse because it draws our attention to the outsider.

Rosemary O'Day. *An Elite Family in Early Modern England: The Temples of Stowe and Burton Dassett, 1570-1656*. Woodbridge: The Boydell Press, 2018. xvii + 499 + 12 illustrations + 13 tables + 6 Genealogies. \$120.00. Review by TY M. REESE, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA.

From 1603 to 1637, Hester and Sir Thomas Temple, 1st Baronet of Stowe, ruled over their family. It is this family, including the time before their assumption of control and then after their deaths, that Rosemary O'Day intimately investigates within this work. By closely focusing upon the family, especially the 'dynamics' within it, O'Day expands our understanding of how elite families in Early Modern England interacted and how, on occasions, family affairs, often through the legal system, became public.

To understand the Temple family, and the relationship between Hester and Sir Thomas, O'Day organizes the work into five parts that each examine specific themes within this microhistory of the Temple family. Part one, which consists of three chapters, provides an introduction to the family while relating the family life of this 'better sort' to larger historiographical themes and debates. The first chapter constitutes a general introduction to the family while the second focuses upon the myriad connections that defined their status and allowed the family to grow and prosper in the period under study. An important aspect here, and throughout the study, concerns the Temple family's, and especially Sir Thomas Temple's, role as patrons. Throughout the work, we learn a lot about the patron dominates while the various Temple clients remains on the periphery. The final, and very brief, chapter of part one demonstrates how the Temple family utilized inheritance laws to not only maintain the family but also how the family used them to protect female family members, a subject to which O'Day pays particular attention. From this introduction to the Temple family, the book moves to the partnerships that affected the family during the time under study. Within this, like the rest of the

book, O'Day diligently works to show how all members of the family, especially Hester Temple, were involved in these larger connections. While English society and laws were patriarchal, O'Day skillfully demonstrates how women could maneuver and effectively operate within them. The first chapter provides an understanding of the place of Hester within the family and how her relationship with her husband worked and developed. The next chapter explores Hester's role while Sir Thomas was injured. This expanded Hester's responsibilities within the family as she took on some of her husband's responsibilities but this also created complications especially within the household. The section ends by examining Hester as a widow which, while it was a role she was prepared for, also created new challenges as O'Day demonstrates. Especially important here was that as widow her power and authority within the family changed. The final chapter places the life of Hester within the larger historiographical debates concerning elite women.

After thoroughly surveying the relationship between wife and husband and the fluid nature of patriarchy within an elite family, the work turns to the larger family and the relationship between siblings. O'Day explores the relationship between Hester and her brothers, and the loans that they provided to the Temple family, along with Sir Thomas and his siblings. While Sir Thomas' father worked hard to ensure that all children were taken care of, tensions develop between Sir Thomas and his siblings as he, as executor, settled the estate. An important theme within this section demonstrates the role that external family members, in this case siblings, had on the immediate family and especially the children of Hester and Thomas. Added to this was the stress caused by Thomas becoming the new patriarch of the family and, while there was competition for wealth and power, they remained a family that dealt with both joys and sorrows like almost every family. A final aspect of this section involves how family affairs, especially squabbles, become public through the legal system thereby adding another element of complexity to these relationships. O'Day works diligently through the records to understand these relationships while admitting that the nature of the surviving records imposes limitations on truly understanding all of the dynamics within the family.

The final two parts of the work first review the place of daughters within the family and then sons. Here, especially in regards to

daughters, O'Day addresses some of the gaps in the literature where relationships with married daughters have not been fully explored. A big reason why involves the lack of sources to investigate this subject especially if one tries to look beyond birth, marriage, and death. To understand this dynamic within the Temple family, O'Day utilizes what historiography exists to provide an overview of these issues before moving on to a specific examination of the relationship between the Temple parents and daughters. From there, O'Day explores wardship. The section on daughters concludes with the problematic marriage of Anne Temple to William Andrewes and the place of abuse within marriages and families. The work ends by examining the place of sons within the Temple family and how they were prepared for their future roles. Important here is O'Day's examination of how elite boys, especially those who might inherit positions of power, were raised. She follows this by explaining the tensions that existed with their eldest son and how their relationship with their two younger sons differed. In this section, O'Day continues to illustrate how Thomas and Hester, as a couple, maneuvered through the highs and lows of familial relationships, the role that household staff played in all of this, and the varying relationships that existed between parents and children and between siblings.

This is a long, heavily researched and detailed work on one family in Early Modern England. If this is what one studies, then they will find much as O'Day expertly utilizes the existing sources to present as broad and complete understanding of the Temple family as possible. Throughout the work, she clearly connects all parts of the book to the existing historiographical debates about families, especially elite families, patriarchy, and gender for the place and period under study. For those looking to develop a basic understanding of elite families within early modern England, there will be much that is useful and much that is not. One issue with the work is that it is strictly a history about the internal workings of a family. Beyond case studies of individuals, such as Peter the Lunatic and Lady Anne Andrewes abusive marriage, and the places where the law was utilized to settle family members, there is little attempt to provide any larger contextualization about the place of the Temple family within English society. The book's temporal framework covers a rather tumultuous period of political,

economic, religious and social change within England but there is little mention of this. As one reads the work, one quickly starts to wonder how external affairs affected the family. An elite family such as this did not live in a vacuum yet the work presents them as such. At the same time, the work does an excellent job of advancing our understanding of the complexity of marriage within an elite family where patriarchy dominated. O'Day skillfully demonstrates the important roles that Hester served within the family and the ways in which she both found, and protected, individual agency within the family. This of course leads to the question as to how unique the relationship between the two was with the example of Lady Anne demonstrating another alternative. Throughout the work, O'Day's focus on the female members of the family demonstrates the fluid nature of structures that were once thought to be rigid. And, in the end, shows that while an elite family had very specific issues to deal with based upon their status, they were still a family.

Sir Paul Rycaut. *The Present State of the Ottoman Empire: Sixth Edition, 1686*. John Anthony Butler, ed. Tempe: Arizona Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, 2017. viii + 440 pp. + 22 illus. \$80.00. Review by ROBERT BATCHELOR, GEORGIA SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

This edition of Sir Paul Rycaut's (1629—1700) *The History of the Present State of the Ottoman Empire* is based on the 1686 corrected, sixth edition and has a long (114 page) introduction, extensive footnotes, and bibliography. Rycaut visited Constantinople with the Levant Company in 1661, 1664, and 1665, and he also visited the Ottoman regencies of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers in 1663, with information about treaties signed with the Ottoman Emperor. He wrote one anonymous text, *Narrative of the success of the voyage of the right honourable Heneage Finch, earl of Winchelsea* (1661), and the first English text published in Constantinople, *The capitulations and articles of peace between the majestie of the king of England, Scotland, France and Ireland &c. and the sultan of the Ottoman empire* (1663), about the Adrianople treaty of January 1662. The three-part *Present State* was first printed in London in August 1666, but it was only published (with a new title page) in