

Sextian laws (p. 60), and the story of the first Samnite war, so called (p. 69). Naturally he has little sympathy with the methods of the skeptical school of Roman historians (*cf.* pp. iv, 2, 5, 29 n., 60 n., 69, 219 n.). A second notable feature of the volume is the fact that 300 of its 483 pages are devoted to military history. Its third characteristic calls for a few words of special comment. Since the appearance of Professor Frank's work on *Roman Imperialism*, it seems to the reviewer impossible to assign to capitalism and commercialism the important rôle which Ferrero gives them in shaping the foreign policy of Rome from the middle of the third century to the latter part of the second (*cf.* pp. 131, 150, 211, 231-232, 242). All the signs of commercialism are lacking in the middle republican period. Rome did not require Carthage to give up her policy of closing Punic ports in 241 or in 201 (Frank, *op. cit.*, p. 283). So far as our information goes, she did not establish in this period export or import prohibitions, differential tariffs, or commercial monopolies, and Ferrero seems to have entirely overestimated the importance of the *societates*. Frank has shown (*op. cit.*, p. 292) that as late as the middle of the second century public contracts probably involved not more than one per cent. of the capital of the *equites*.

The author's theory of the relation of Rome to Etruria is attractive. He thinks it probable that Rome conquered Etruria, that Rome became the metropolis for Etruscan trade, and that the conflicts of the early period were episodes in the struggle between the Etruscan commercial and the Latin agricultural tradition. The Etruscan element triumphed in the timocratic constitution of Servius, the Latin, in the overthrow of the monarchy. The book contains some admirable descriptions of social and economic conditions, although in this connection it is strange that almost nothing is said (pp. 146, 270) about the Sicilian tax system and nothing at all about the significance of the transmarine colonial policy of C. Gracchus (p. 273). While the reviewer cannot agree with some of the conclusions which the author has reached, he has found the book fascinating and stimulating, as all Ferrero's works are.

FRANK FROST ABBOTT.

*French Protestantism, 1559-1562.* By Caleb Guyer Kelly. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, series XXXVI., no. 4.] (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1918, pp. viii, 185, \$1.25.) This is a volume marked by repetition; and the author has been somewhat swamped by the multitude of details, so that the general outlines of the period are obscured. Yet the reader will be repaid by much information as to the three eventful years of French history which constitute the theme. The author's interest is primarily economic and he makes abundantly evident the unrest of the artisan class of France which, with its enterprise, disposed it to welcome innovation and, therefore, to favor the reform. On the other hand, the economic situation of the peasantry led to content and adhesion to the older faith. A

wealth of detail is cited in support of these propositions. In higher circles the influence of hostility to the Guises is traced. Unquestionably the wars of religion in France were struggles into which very mixed motives entered, and this volume helps to make evident their complexity.

WILLISTON WALKER.

*Simon Goulart, 1543-1628: Étude Biographique et Bibliographique.* Par Leonard Chester Jones. (Geneva, Georg et Cie.; Paris, Édouard Champion, 1917, pp. xviii, 688.) Simon Goulart belonged to the second generation of the ecclesiastical leaders of Geneva. Born in Senlis, in 1543, he found refuge in Geneva less than two years after Calvin's death. In November, 1566, he entered the Genevan pastorate which he was to adorn till his death in 1628. After Beza's death in 1605, he was in public repute and for much of the time in official position the leader of the Genevan ministry. With his duties in the pulpit he combined a very considerable political activity and a remarkable literary productivity, as a versifier, a translator and popularizer of the classics and the Christian fathers, an historian, and as a writer on practical religion. Captain Jones's careful bibliography embraces no less than seventy-five titles.

Goulart belonged, indeed, to the unpicturesque period of Reformation history. The leaders had done their creative work. It was his to conserve what had been won rather than to build afresh. It is not to be denied that the readers' interest in him is far less than in Calvin, or even in Beza. No elaborate biography of Goulart has ever before been attempted. This gap the author has abundantly supplied. As a fellow in history of Princeton University and as a candidate for the degree of *docteur ès lettres* in the University of Geneva, he has well learned the historian's duties. He has given a most workmanlike volume, containing a careful study of Goulart's life and activities, a selection of fifty-nine of his letters, gathered from widely scattered European libraries and archives, and an elaborately annotated bibliography of Goulart's publications.

The picture the author presents is valuable as illuminating religious and political life in Geneva after the Reformation had been for more than half a century an established fact, but before modern questions had arisen on the horizon. It reveals what life and thought in the city of Calvin was when the Genevan reformer was no more, but when his influence still ruled unchallenged over Genevan intellectual interests.

WILLISTON WALKER.

*Autobiography of Thomas Raymond and Memoirs of the Family of Guise of Elmore, Gloucestershire.* Edited by G. Davies. [Camden Third Series, vol. XXVIII.] (London, Royal Historical Society, 1917, pp. 184.) Mr. G. Davies has edited for the Camden Society two family manuscripts, preserved in the Bodleian, which have not been previously