

that the author is at his best. Though necessarily very brief, these chapters show skilfully how European imperialism was the underlying cause, and Russian mobilization the immediate occasion, of the world-wide conflagration. They rightly emphasize the crime and blunder of invading Belgium, the importance of sea-power, the idealism with which America went into the war, the greatness of President Wilson's work at Paris, and the crippling effect on European reconstruction of America's failure to back up her leader by entering the League of Nations.

S. B. F.

*Cosimo I., Duke of Florence.* By Cecily Booth. (Cambridge, University Press, 1921, pp. xv, 325, 25s.) The aim of this attractive but outrageously expensive biography of the first Grand Duke of Tuscany is "to let Cosimo speak for himself and vindicate his character", and, at the same time, "to avoid any appearance of partizanship". The author persistently warns us that Cosimo de' Medici has been long considered a cruel and hypocritical tyrant, with all the vices but none of the virtues of the earlier Medici. She thinks that "the time has passed for writing in the style of 1848, when the word prince connoted vice, and that of republic, virtue", and would persuade us that the previous history of Florence and of Siena had proved that a limit should be set to a "liberty" which was seldom peaceful and never just. She believes that Cosimo strove, more than any of his forbears, to work for the good of Tuscany, and in the end deserved well of his country. In chapter X., we find an enthusiastic but convincing summary of his success in restoring peace and prosperity to the grand duchy.

Miss Booth sustains her thesis with scholarly care and moderation. She has used little unpublished material, except the correspondence of Maria Salviati, Cosimo's mother; but there is probably little new matter available. Her use of the published sources is thorough, and her bibliography helpful. It is remarkable, however, that she uses for the Sienese campaign only Courteault's condensed biography of Monluc (*Un Cadet de Gascogne au Seizième Siècle*, 1909), and not his original, critical, two-volume study of 1908; and, stranger still, quotes the Monluc *Commentaires* from de Ruble's antiquated edition of 1861. She differs, by the way, from Courteault in her view of Cosimo's responsibility for the atrocity of the warfare waged by the besieging army before Siena, considering that Marignano probably "exceeded Cosimo's instructions in his cruelty to the unhappy peasants" (p. 143). Courteault insists, with good evidence, that Marignano was, on the contrary, urged to greater severity by Cosimo.

The book will be of considerable value; but the reviewer feels that the author has placed undue emphasis on the necessity of whitewashing Cosimo's character. Sismondi's rage against tyrants is largely forgot-

ten, and Armstrong, in the *Cambridge Modern History*, presents practically the same ideas as does Miss Booth. One finds it hard to understand why she has consistently used the spelling *concistory*, and why, in her otherwise excellent translation of letters, she is inconsistent in sometimes translating such un-English phrases as *Sua Signoria*, *Sua Maestà Cesarea*, etc., but in more often leaving them untranslated.

T. F. JONES.

*Zur Vorgeschichte des Quäkertums.* Von Theodor Sippell, mit einem Vorwort von D. Friedrich Loofs. (Giessen, Alfred Töpelmann, 1920, pp. viii, 56.) Theodor Sippell, pastor in Schweinsberg (Hessen), is known for many minute and subtly discriminating studies in the English sects of the seventeenth century bearing on the origins of Continental pietism and English Quakerism. In the *Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche* for 1913 Sippell found for Labadie a formative or contributory influence in the more mystical circles of the English Independents. In Heft 12 of the *Studien zur Geschichte des Neueren Protestantismus*, 1920, Sippell presents an investigation of great importance: *Zur Vorgeschichte des Quäkertums*. Apart from the effort here made to trace a connection between Luther and George Fox in the succession Grindeltonians, Seekers, Quakers, the student of New England history will find some illumination for the dark topic of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson and the Antinomians. It is plain enough that Cotton and his admiring disciple had a different apprehension of religious experience from that which was characteristic of Calvinism, but the significance of the view of Cotton and Wheelwright has been obscured by the confused and inexpert utterances of Mrs. Hutchinson. Sippell provides meaning for the passage in Winthrop's *History* in regard to the prevention of undesired immigrants: "for it was very probable that they expected many of their opinion to come out of England from Mr. Brierly his church". This implied connection between the "Antinomians" and the Grindeltonians or followers of Roger Brerely helps to confirm inferences independently made by Sippell in his study of Brerely's sermons and the fifty Articles of Accusation against him, discovered by Sippell in the Bodleian Library. This study demonstrates that what differentiated Brerely and generated a new current in England was Brerely's adoption of Luther's version of religion unmodified by the Melancthonian compromises. It is in this Lutheran piety of Brerely, confused by inconsistent Calvinist positions in the minds of his followers, that we have the genesis of the Antinomian Independents, and later of the Westmoreland Seekers who were recruits of George Fox.

To this monograph Professor Friedrich Loofs provides an introduction, and an appendix contains the Articles of Accusation from the Bodleian manuscript, as well as a theological poem by Brerely. It is on the basis of such detailed studies that the spiritual history of Protestantism will ultimately be written.