

Church, but there were important men and movements on the outside. Again one or two of the most potent influences operating to modify theology in the nineteenth century are scarcely mentioned. The foreign mission movement and the great social movement of the nineteenth century have exerted profound influence on theology, and yet they are scarcely mentioned.

The present volume is to be followed by a second on the latter part of the century. This is the period of reconstruction, and its volume ought to be even more interesting and instructive than the one under review, which is very valuable.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

Luther's Romfahrt von Heinrich Böhmer, Professor in Marburg. Deicherts'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Leipsiz, 1914. 183 pp. M. 4.80.

The visit of Luther to Rome in the year 1511 is generally regarded as having an important influence on his later development. It not only gave him the advantage of travel, but carried him to the heart of the Catholic Church. Its corruptions and gross superstitions undoubtedly shocked him profoundly and may have affected his later career. Of late less has been made of this journey than formerly. The present volume seems to mark a revival of interest in the subject.

Not only the journey itself but the occasion and purpose are treated in detail in this volume. Scraps of information have been picked up in all sorts of corners, and the whole is put together in a very readable and instructive volume. It is interesting to trace the persistence of many customs in Italy that still astonish the traveler from other lands, while other things have changed. Luther says the Italians are suspicious and so jealous that the women are compelled to go heavily veiled and dare not speak to a man. Modern Italian women are as free as their sisters in other European countries.

The volume is an important addition to the Luther literature, provided with appendix, bibliography and all the apparatus necessary to further and fuller studies.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.