progress duly estimated. Beginning with J. S. Bach our author takes up the great modern musicians of all schools, giving delightful critical sketches of such masters as Handel, Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, Chopin, Berlioz, Liszt, Wagner and many other well-known composers. Along with this brief but satisfactory account of the great masters there is discussion of the progress of theory and practice, both instrumental and vocal. The closing chapters give some account of recent music in all countries. The reader is rapidly taken over this vast field under the skillful guidance of one who knows the road and can give just such comments on the main points of interest while you go along as would a thoroughly competent guide to an eager and intelligent tourist who had not much time to spare. Yet the notes on the literature attached tell you where you can delay longer and more thoroughly investigate, if you wish to repeat your visit on some future occasion when you have more time. In sum, this "guide" to the study of musical history is a very trustworthy and an agreeable one to follow. His learning does not oppress but enlightens, his style does not perplex but pleases, and his judgment does not overawe but win. . E. C. DARGAN.

Das Nachapostolische Zeitalter. Geschichte der Christichen Gemeinden vom Beginn der Flavierdynastie bis zum Ende Hadrians dargestellt von Lic. Rudolf Knopf. Privatdozenter der Theologic Zu Marburg. Verlag von J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck) Tübingen, 1905, pp. 468.

The period of forty years treated in this work is one of the most interesting and important in the whole course of church history. The rapidity of development in several directions, notably in that of church government, is positively astounding. Naturally an immense amount of labor has been devoted to the elucidation of these questions, and a man should have something important to say when he offers an entire volume upon the theme. This the present author does not seem to possess. He has written a very good treatise, in harmony with accepted views on the subject, but there is nothing distinctive or

specially able in any part of the treatment. He leans heavily on Weizsäcker, Harnack and other men of international fame. At the same time he goes always to the sources from which he gives frequent and extensive translations. He is fair and just and seeks to find the truth on all disputed questions. Judging from the character of the work and from a statement in the preface one would conjecture that the publisher wanted a new book on the subject treated, and chose an author of some scholarship and ability to make it. This author has conscientiously done his work and the result lies before us, a good book without anything original or especially able

W. J. McGLOTHLIN.

Bernhard Rothmann. Kirchliche und soziale Wirren in Münster, 1525-1535. Der täuferische Kommunismus.

Von Heinrich Detmer, Verlag der Coppenrathschen Buchhandlung, Münster (Westf.) 1904. pp. 146.

The saddest chapter in the history of the Reformation is the story of the Anabaptist Kingdom of Münster. It frightened and humiliated the whole Protestant world at the time, greatly hampered the cause of the Anabaptists and has engaged the attention of many historians since. In recent years the treatment of the subject has become much more calm and judicious, and we have some works of real historic value upon one or another phase of the incident.

The present work deals with one of the leading characters in that fearful tragedy. Rothmann was priest in Münster at the outbreak of the Reformation. He went over to the reformers, succeeded in carrying the city with him and expelled the bishop. Coming in contact with the Anabaptists of the communistic type, he accepted their views and assisted in the effort to realize them in Münster. The world knows the result. In the final struggle Rothmann was killed.

Detmer has given us a very readable and instructive biography which also throws much light upon the general situation and the final struggle. W. J. McGLOTHLIN.