

officers, dates of the Lord's Supper, and members of the Small Council, often known as the Council of Twenty-Five, although there are only twenty-one names listed for 1555.

Invaluable especially to the social historian is the minute progression through the minutes, which reveals the details of daily life and gives one a feel for the conventional wisdom of the era. Transcribed from some of the most difficult sixteenth-century court reporting that exists, by experts in French paleography, these volumes of consistory minutes are indispensable for academic libraries, serious scholars, and church libraries.

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*Dio in uniforme: Cappellani, catechesi cattolica e soldati in età moderna.*

Vincenzo Lavenia.

Studi e Ricerche 730. Bologna: Il Mulino, 2018. 294 pp. €28.

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Lavenia's work seems to be a natural continuation of the *Soldati del papa* (Pope's soldiers), edited by Carocci in 2003 and written by Giampiero Brunelli. If Brunelli's book is an analysis of the military policy and nobility in the ecclesiastical state from the second half of sixteenth century to the first half of the seventeenth, done from a military and political point of view, Lavenia's investigates another kind of church army and policy (both Catholic and Protestant): churchmen (and accompanying treatises) serving as chaplains among soldiers, and the position of the church about war and armies. It is an investigation into war and the catechesis developing until the First World War to inform first the *condottieri* and chaplains about the idea of the right (just) war, and then soldiers themselves (eighteenth and nineteenth centuries) about the right way to fight. In this way this book can be inserted in that branch of studies concerning the relation between armies' discipline and religion (which Lavenia reviews at length) and concerning the composition of the armies.

The volume is a scrupulous analysis of the evolution of clerical and lay treatises, considering the meaning of right war (*ius ad bellum*) and the right way of fighting (*ius in bellum*). An accurate reflection of the Catholic treatises concerning war is the core of the volume, comprising the first four chapters, from Saint Augustine (fourth–fifth century), to Possevino and Saily (end of sixteenth century), through Giovio, and, above all, the dualism between Erasmus and Machiavelli that will influence all following thoughts about war, both Catholic and Protestant. The author does not forget, even if the dedicated space is not large, the American reality, with Cotton Mather and his sermons. The modification of the treatises before and after the Peace of Westphalia (1648) is the subject of the sixth chapter. Lavenia clearly explains how catechetical treatises had been modified by the events of the Thirty Years' War, finding a new public in soldiers, not only in kings or men at arms. Lavenia highlights the chronological

evolution of such treatises, their transformations from a reflection on *ius ad bellum* to *ius in bellum*—from what was considered the right war to what should be considered the right way of fighting. This new reflection becomes the preamble to new books for soldiers (educational treatises) that come together with military reforms of the eighteenth century.

A significant characteristic of the book is the successful link between the analyzed treatises and contemporary that influenced their writing. With simple but not banal writing, the book meets the interest of historians as well as common people who want to know the past. The author tries to encourage people to go deeper, providing readers with some easy-to-find bibliographical references. This attempt by Lavenia is commendable in a historical period when, more and more often, history is transformed into fiction or into anecdotes without traces of depth.

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*Trent and Beyond: The Council, Other Powers, Other Cultures.* Michela Catto and Adriano Prosperi, eds.

Mediterranean Nexus 1100–1700 4. Turnhout: Brepols, 2017. 620 pp. €140.

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The development of world history has led to an increase in studies on Tridentine Catholicism beyond Italy and Europe. Half of the collected essays in this book of proceedings of the 2013 conference at the Centro per le scienze religiose of the Bruno Kessler Foundation in Trent explore the reception of the Council of Trent in non-European cultures and among the new Protestant churches. The other half examines more well-trodden paths in European studies on Trent: Catholic historiography on Trent, the role of the Jesuits at the council, and the implementation of Tridentine doctrine and the activity of the Inquisition in Italy.

The volume starts with the well-known questions posed by Paolo Sarpi at the beginning of *Istoria del concilio tridentino* (1619): How was it possible for a church weakened by divisions between Catholics and Protestants to emerge strengthened from Trent? How did a council convened to restore the authority of the bishops and reduce that of the pope end up reinforcing precisely papal authority over all the members of the church? A considerable number of the essays collected in this volume try to answer Sarpi's questions. The following are among the subjects examined in the essays: the victory of the papacy over the council that meant that council decrees were confirmed by the pope, who would then guarantee their implementation through the Congregation of the council and the vast network of nuncios; the importance of Christian doctrine established at Trent for governing and administering a world religion in widely differing contexts with varying degrees of authority; the role of mendicant orders in spreading Catholicism outside Europe and the intention