

(Leonhard, nicht Johannes, wie Herminjard vermutete) Hospinian (Wirth) ausrichten (S. 95, Schluss von Nr. 62); keinen findet man im Register, bzw. erscheint dort (der Basler) Billing unter Heinrich Bullinger! Die Einträge zu «Cellarius (Borrhaus) Martin» in Basel (mit Verweis bei Borrhaus) betreffen durchwegs den Sachsen Johannes Cellarius. Wolfgang Musculus erscheint in Texten auch unter «der Meuslen» (S. 161) oder «Meußlin» (S. 847), wovon das Register nichts weiß, jedoch auch auf S. 569 verweist, wo er nicht vorkommt. «Cordier, Marthurin» ist zu verbessern in «Mathurin»; ihn, Capunculum (Jean Chaponneau) und die überhaupt nicht nachgewiesenen Thomas (Barbarin) und Michael (Mulot) grüßt Calvin am 4. Mai (Nr. 76, S. 121 f) und erwähnt auch (Jean) Frellon und (Pierre) Viret sowie unter mehreren Orten auch Solothurn, worauf das Register auch nicht hinweist. Bei «Drach (Draconites, Track)» (ohne Ver-

weis bei Track) fehlt S. 179 und sollte S. 150 statt 151 stehen. Bei Farel steht S. 22 hinter 71 und sollte eigentlich 23 sein. Nur über das Inhaltsverzeichnis findet man die erste der fünf von Gwalther nachgeschriebenen Predigten Melancthons (S. 48–51, Nr. 35) und im Register nur über Farel einen der zehn Briefe Calvins an Farel (jenen S. 476, Nr. 171). In der Wiedergabe der Schweizer Quellen zu «Regensburg 1541» – nur sie wurde hier geprüft – und im Register findet man grobe, ärgerliche Fehler neben sauber Gearbeitetem. Das breit angelegte Werk ist offensichtlich mit ganz unterschiedlicher Sorgfalt geschaffen worden. Dankenswert bleibt, dass die Editoren weit verstreute, «offizielle» wie auch eher «private» Dokumente zusammengetragen, in Haupt- und Nebenüberlieferung klassifiziert, teilweise datiert und leicht zugänglich gemacht haben.

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Heinrich Bullinger Briefwechsel. Band 13: Briefe des Jahres 1543. Bearb. von Rainer Henrich, Alexandra Kess und Christian Moser. Zürich: Theologischer Verlag Zürich, 2008 (Heinrich Bullinger Werke II/13). – 382 S., ISBN 978-3-290-17459-0.

1543 marked a turning point for the fortunes of German Protestantism. The newly-published thirteenth volume of Heinrich Bullinger's correspondence is a valuable source of information concerning not only the events of that year but the general reaction to them. The emperor's return to Germany, his victory over Duke Wilhelm of Jülich-Cleves, his resumption of war with France, Ferdinand's efforts to halt the Turkish advance in Hungary, and the accompanying re-

cruitment and movement of troops all drew the attention and aroused the fears of Bullinger and his correspondents. As in earlier years, Bullinger's chief correspondents were Ambrosius Blarer in Constance and Oswald Myconius in Basel. For the first time Myconius' colleague Johannes Gast also appears as a regular correspondent. All three maintained close ties with friends in Strasbourg, and much of the news from Germany that they passed on to Zurich came from their correspondents in the Alsatian city. After almost five years of silence between them, Bullinger renewed his correspondence with Martin Bucer, who was in the midst of efforts to reform the territory subject to the archbishop of Cologne. Bucer responded with reports on the progress of the Cologne reformation.

The delicate relations between the two reformers were hampered from the start, however, by Luther's letter to the Zurich printer Christoph Froschauer, in which the Wittenberger condemned Zurich's pastors for teaching error and leading their followers to hell. Bullinger's letters reveal the anger and frustration the Zurich reformer felt at Luther's absolute refusal to accept the Zurichers as fellow Christians. By the end of the year both Blarer and Myconius had joined Bucer in urging Bullinger to restraint regarding Luther, despite the latter's obvious faults. Other concerns took up Bullinger's attention as well. At the beginning of the year, the Hessian pastor Johannes Lening sent him a long letter in response to a passage in the latter's commentary on Matthew, published the previous year, in which the Zurich Antistes criticized those who defended bigamy. Bullinger was not impressed with Lening's arguments. In his answering letter he bemoaned the public scandal caused by the discussion of bigamy and condemned as childish Lening's exegesis of Scripture to defend the practice. Bullinger's commentary on John was published in August, and he sent copies not only to his friends but also to Philipp Melanchthon and the archbishop of Cologne. Bullinger's books were eagerly sought elsewhere as well. The Siebenbürgen student Martin Hentius wrote from Wittenberg asking for copies of all of Bullinger's works, and he told Bullinger that other students had asked for a list of everything he and the other Swiss reformers had written, since those books could not be sold in Wittenberg. Bullinger's attention was also drawn to Italy through letters describing the underground support for evangelical teaching and asking for copies of Calvin's recent publications as well as the

Latin Bible produced by the Zurich theologians.

This is only an overview of the most striking topics discussed in Bullinger's correspondence. The letters also contain news about the imperial diet at Nuremberg and the meetings of the Schmalkaldic League, Bullinger's views on private confession, church discipline and the use of images contained in a long letter to the Siebenbürgen reformer Johannes Honter, and discussion of measures to counter the teachings of Kaspar Schwenckfeld. The variety and the significance of the issues addressed in the correspondence make this volume particularly important for understanding the influence of the Zurich reformer outside of his home church.

One hundred of the 123 letters contained in this volume are published for the first time. Roughly 80% of those letters come from Bullinger's correspondents. These give readers a fascinating glimpse of how news was spread in the sixteenth century. As with earlier volumes, the letters are provided with useful summaries in German; the annotations for each are succinct but sufficient to explain context and contents. There is an index of personal and place names but not of topics at the end of the volume.

The ongoing publication of Bullinger's correspondence has consistently combined quality editorial work with regular and timely publication. The foreword describes some of the changes to the editorial team that will be responsible for future volumes. The new editors have a high standard to meet but also an exemplary model to follow in the volumes produced by the current editors.

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