

wir, dass die Lesefertigkeit der höheren Schicht (95) wie auch des gemeinen Volkes in den Drei Bünden beachtlich war. Nicht nur wurden seit 1549 viele humanistische und religiöse Bücher in Poschiavo – man denke an die *Tæfla* des Juristen Bifrun, eine einfache Schulfibel – gedruckt, sondern es ist auch bekannt, wie viele Bücher in den wirtschaftlichen Zentren Chiavenna und Chur gehandelt wurden. Der vom Vf. andernorts beigezogene Bullingerbriefwechsel wäre diesbezüglich besonders aufschlussreich.

Der Vf. zieht eine erstaunliche Breite an wissenschaftlicher Literatur bei. Diese Bemühung wird leider da und dort dadurch getrübt, dass er sich auf veraltete Literatur beruft. So bezieht sich der Vf. beispielsweise auf Pieth und Vasella, ignoriert aber die neueren Forschungserkenntnisse von Florian Hitz, Martin Bundi oder Conradin Bonorand. Gerade im fünften Kapitel – gemäss dem Vf. ein Hauptthema der Arbeit – sticht es ins Auge, wie oft der Vf. sich auf Pieths *Bündnerggeschichte* (Chur 1945) beruft, hingegen das *Handbuch zur Bündner Geschichte* (Chur 2000) weniger prominent beurteilt.

Trotz dieser gravierenden Mängel ist dem Vf. zu danken, dass er es gewagt hat, nahezu festgeschriebene Erkenntnisse kritisch zu hinterfragen. Seine leider recht subjektiven Ausführungen mögen dennoch zu ernsthaften neuen Forschungen anregen.

*Jan-Andrea Bernhard, Stradal/Zürich*

*Bullinger, Heinrich: Briefe von Oktober bis Dezember 1546, bearb. von Reinhard Bodenmann, Alexandra Kess und Judith Steiner, Zürich: Theologischer Verlag Zürich, 2017 (Heinrich Bullinger Briefwechsel 18), 491 S. – ISBN 978-3-290-17889-5.*

Volume 18 of Heinrich Bullinger's correspondence is the third and final installment of letters from the momentous year of 1546. Like the two preceding volumes, it presents with striking immediacy the reaction of contemporaries to developments that challenged the political structures of both the Swiss Confederation and the Holy Roman Empire. Its contents chronicle the disastrous outcome of the Schmalkaldic War for the Protestants. From his relatively safe position in Zurich, Bullinger watched the Schmalkaldic League's

initially favorable position deteriorate, so that by the end of the year the imperial cities of south Germany had little choice but to surrender to the emperor. The letters provide new information about the course of the war and the political tensions it caused within the Confederation, and they document the response of observers in both Switzerland and Germany to these events.

Only twenty of the 130 letters in this volume were written by Bullinger; the remainder come from 42 different correspondents in Switzerland and South Germany. The war both hindered the transmission of letters from further away and increased the frequency with which the reformers of Basel, Constance, and Augsburg sent on news to Zurich. Strikingly, many of these letters were written partially or entirely in German, so that their contents could be shared more easily. Ambrosius Blarer and Oswald Myconius were Bullinger's most frequent correspondents, with nineteen letters each written during these three months. Their letters illustrate Zurich's importance as a news hub, for Bullinger passed on to Myconius the news he received from Blarer, while Myconius received news from Strasbourg, Nuremberg, and even Wittenberg that he forwarded to Bullinger. From Augsburg both the Zurich pastor Johannes Haller and the *Stadtschreiber* Georg Frölich reported on troop movements, skirmishes and battles, war atrocities, and the flood of refugees crowding into their city. Last but certainly not least, Bullinger received news directly from the field camp of the Schmalkaldic League: from Swiss who were representing the governments of Zurich and Bern, from members of Philipp of Hesse's entourage, and even from the Landgraf himself.

One of the major topics discussed in these letters was whether the Swiss Protestants should intervene actively in the war by invading Habsburg territory. Unlike Myconius and Blarer, who both supported such intervention, Bullinger did not reveal his own position in his surviving correspondence. This fact leads the editors to surmise that »incriminating« letters may have been deliberately destroyed, either by Bullinger himself or by his heirs. The question of Swiss support for the Schmalkaldic League was settled at a meeting of the four Protestant Orte in Zurich held in late October. There they decided not to endanger their alliance with the Catholic Orte further through direct intervention in the war against the

emperor. In the wake of this meeting, Bullinger defended Zurich's position to his correspondents and described the city's mobilization of troops for defense in case of attack by the emperor. In early November rumors were circulating that Duke Moritz was planning to invade Electoral Saxony from Bohemia, and at the end of the month Blarer passed on a detailed account of the conquest and plundering of Saxon lands near Joachimsthal. Under these circumstances, no one could blame the Elector for returning to Saxony to defend his territory, but his withdrawal, along with that of the Landgraf, left the imperial cities at the mercy of the emperor, and by mid-December Ulm was negotiating terms of surrender. Bullinger and his correspondents were stunned by both the rapidity of the collapse of the Schmalkaldic League and the enormity of the consequences of the emperor's victory.

Although news of the war dominates in these letters, there are a host of other details that make them fascinating as sources of information. Several correspondents report on the extremely cold weather in late November and early December that made life difficult for soldiers of both armies; rumors of desertion and deaths from disease in the imperial camp also encouraged the Protestants. The letters illustrate the difficulty of obtaining reliable news and the circulation of much misinformation, including rumors of the emperor's death. Doctrinal strife among the Protestants was relatively muted in the face of the imperial threat, but it could break out at inconvenient movements, especially in Augsburg. Haller described the simmering disagreement concerning the Lord's Supper in that city and justified his own moderate stance, which brought him into conflict with the three pastors who had been sent from Zurich to serve there. This discord, along with Augsburg's worsening political situation, led Zurich to recall the pastors who had moved to Augsburg only a few months earlier.

The editorial team has done a tremendous service in making these letters not only accessible but also easy to use. Reinhard Bodenmann's lengthy introduction provides an informative overview of the correspondents and topics discussed in the letters. Each letter is preceded by a detailed summary, which is in effect a translation of its contents. The letters themselves are often terse to the

point of incomprehensibility, but the notes provide the background information necessary to decipher their contents.

The steadily increasing number of extant letters in Bullinger's correspondence through the mid-1540s testify to the Zurich reformer's growing importance as a national and international figure. The importance of this correspondence for understanding reactions to the Schmalkaldic Wars at both the personal and the political level cannot be overestimated, and scholars will welcome the appearance of this volume.

*Amy Nelson Burnett, University of Nebraska-Lincoln*

*Die Weltwirkung der Reformation. Wie der Protestantismus unsere Welt verändert hat, hg. von Udo di Fabio und Johannes Schilling, München: C.H. Beck, 2017, 206 S, – ISBN 978-3-406-70078-1.*

Zur Vielzahl an Publikationen zum Jubiläumsjahr 2017 gehört auch der vorliegende Sammelband, der vom Vorsitzenden des Wissenschaftlichen Beirates des Reformationsjubiläums, Udo di Fabio, sowie Johannes Schilling herausgegeben wurde. Mit Ausnahme von Thomas Kaufmann gehören alle Autoren/innen des Bandes dem Beirat an. Gemäß seinem Selbstverständnis will der Beirat »Debatten anregen und Fragen aufwerfen«. Dabei soll insbesondere die »Ambivalenz der Reformation« hervorgehoben werden (<https://www.luther2017.de/de/organisation/gremien/wissenschaftlicher-beirat>). Der vorliegende Band fragt nach der »Weltwirkung der Reformation«.

Zu Beginn liegt ein Überblicksbeitrag zur Reformation von *Thomas Kaufmann* (Die Reformation – Ein historischer Überblick, 13–66) vor, der gewohnt stilsicher und konzis ist. Doch wie bei den Reformationsjubiläumsfeierlichkeiten insgesamt ist auch hier die grundsätzliche Kritik anzubringen, dass eine einseitige Konzentration auf die deutsche Reformation im Allgemeinen und auf Luther im Besonderen vorliegt. Gerade im Hinblick auf die Frage nach der Weltwirkung der Reformation waren die Schweizerische und die Englische Reformation ungleich einflussreicher als die Lutherische in Deutschland. Zwinglis Reformation in Zürich wird