

**Complete Holdings of the
Richard C. Kessler Reformation Collection**

Martin Luther, His Friends, and His Opponents

**Pitts Theological Library
Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia**

**May 2015
Revised**

Edited by

**Roy Thomas Wise
Atlanta, Georgia**

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The Richard C. Kessler Reformation Collection is held at Pitts Theological Library, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. M. Patrick Graham is librarian.

Preface

The Kessler Collection, founded in 1987, collect original books written by Martin Luther, his friends, and his opponents. All books in the collection were published during the lifetime of the reformers and no later than 1570. Approximately one-third of the 3,600 items in the collection are unique relative to other American libraries and another one-third are held by no more than one other American library. Rarely is an item held by five other American libraries. It is arguably the finest Martin Luther collection outside of Europe and is ranked among the most elite Reformation collections in America. A comparison in the table below shows the Kessler Collection holdings represent 90% (45 of the 50 events) of the significant events in Luther's life.

Comparison: Kessler Reformation Collection with Significant Events in the Career of Martin Luther

*This list is adapted from a compilation by Professor Richard E. Muller and is a web page by Concordia Seminary.
Ref: Roland H. Bainton, *Here I Stand - A Life of Martin Luther*.*

	Date	Event in Luther's Career	Holdings
1	1517	Johann Tetzel begins selling indulgences.	Indulgence
2	October 31, 1517	Luther posts the 95 Theses.	2 printings
3	March 26, 1518	Luther is questioned at Heidelberg.	None
4	Summer of 1518	The papal court begins an inquisition in Rome in response to Luther. It is restarted in 1520.	Partial
/5	October 12, 1518	Luther begins his interview with Cardinal Cajetan in Augsburg.	1 book
6	November 8, 1518	Pope Leo X issues <i>Cum Postquam</i> .	None
7	October 30, 1518	Luther places himself under the protection of Frederick the Wise of Saxony.	1 book
8	July 1519	Luther and John Eck debate at Leipzig.	33 books
9	1520	Luther writes intensively and completes <i>A Brief Form of the Ten Commandments, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer</i> .	100 books from 1520
10	May 1520	Luther writes his <i>Treatise on Good Works</i> .	5 copies
11	June 11, 1520	Luther writes <i>The Papacy in Rome</i> .	2 copies
12	June 15, 1520	Pope Leo X issues a bull of excommunication against Luther. He has 60 days to recant.	5 printings of the bull

13	August 1520	Luther writes <i>Address to the German Nobility</i> .	5 books
14	October 6, 1520	Luther writes <i>The Babylonian Captivity</i> .	4 books
15	October 12, 1520	Luther's books are burned in Cologne. Burning of his books in other cities follow.	6 books
16	November 20, 1520	Luther writes <i>Freedom of the Christian Man</i> and publishes it with an open letter to Pope Leo X.	12 books
17	December 10, 1520	Luther burns papal documents along with books of Church law and books written by his enemies.	11 books
18	January 1521	Diet of Worms opens.	3 books
19	January 3, 1521	Luther is excommunicated in the bull <i>Decet Romanun Pontificem</i> .	None
20	March 6, 1521	Emperor Charles V summons Luther to appear before the Diet of Worms.	None
21	April 17-25, 1521	Hearings are held at the Diet of Worms.	13 books
22	May 4, 1521- February 29, 1522	Luther is "kidnapped" and taken to Wartburg. He hides for 11 months.	29 books
23	May 25, 1521	Edict of Worms is issued.	Letter and the Edict
24	1522	Changes take place in Wittenberg. Monks refuse to say private mass, the minister marries, and students destroy the altar at the Franciscan monastery.	2 books
25	1522	The Third Imperial Diet of Nuremberg renews the banishment of Luther.	4 books
26	September 21, 1522	Luther publishes the German New Testament.	2 Bibles
27	April 18, 1523	The General Council of the Diet of Nuremberg instructs the princes of the Edict of Worms.	5 books
28	July 1, 1523	The first Protestant martyrs are burned in Brussels.	29 books on martyrs
29	1524	Luther publishes Wittenberg <i>Gesangbuch</i> , a hymnbook for Church use.	12 hymnals
30	1524	Peasants rise up in southwest Germany. They claim to follow the teachings of Luther and demand better economic conditions.	7 books
31	April 5, 1525	Katherine von Bora, along with several other nuns, leaves the Nimbschen Cistercian Cloister.	3 books
33	1525	The Peasants are at war.	9 books
32	May 1525	Luther writes <i>Against the Robbing & Murdering Hordes</i> .	9 books
34	June 13, 1525	Luther marries Katherine von Bora. They live in the Black Cloister.	2 books

35	December 1525	Luther writes <i>Bondage of the Will</i> against Erasmus.	5 books
36	January 1526	The First Imperial Diet of Speyer (Speyer) makes Protestant reforms legal.	2 books
37	Summer 1527	Luther writes.	Many books
38	March 1528	Luther writes <i>Confession of the Lord's Supper</i> against Zwingli.	1 book
39	March 1529	Luther publishes the Small Catechism.	5 copies
40	May 4, 1529	Luther publishes the Large Catechism.	8 copies
41	October 1-4, 1529	The Marburg Colloquy begins with Lutheran and Zwinglian theologians.	1 books
42	April 8, 1530	Charles V convenes the Diet of Augsburg.	24 books
43	June 25, 1530	The <i>Augsburg Confession</i> is written while Luther is at Coburg.	21 copies
44	November 19, 1530	The Diet of Augsburg ends. Charles V gives Protestants until April 1531 to submit to him and the Catholic Church's authority.	1 book
45	1532	The Religious Peace of Nuremberg grants German Protestants freedom of religion until further notice.	Partial, 2 books
46	October 1534	Luther publishes the German Bible.	2 Bibles
47	May 29, 1536	Luther signs the <i>Wittenberg Concord</i> with the Alsatian Zwinglian – Bucer.	1 book
48	February 9, 1537	The Bundestag at Schmalkald begins. Luther issues the <i>Schmalkaldic Articles</i> .	5 copies
49	January 1543	Luther writes <i>Against the Jews</i> .	All 3 books
50	February 17, 1546	Luther dies of heart failure.	3 funeral sermons
	February 22, 1546	Luther's funeral is held in Wittenberg. Bugenhagen gives the funeral oration.	

The significance of this collection makes it important to bring the works to the attention of a wider audience. This publication lists all items in the Kessler Reformation Collection. The goal is a logical listing of books so Reformation scholars have a better understanding of the books in the collection. This listing is updated annually as new works are added to the collection.

EUCLID, Emory's online catalog has a complete list of all publications with details and their historical context. This can be found at (www.pitts.emory.edu). To access the online catalogue select "Complex Search," type "Kessler Reformation Collection" on the first line, then add your specific criteria. The library is open to the public.

A copy of this paper as well as a summary of the books in the collection can be found at <http://www.pitts.emory.edu/DigiTexts/Documents/KesslerCollectionSummary.pdf>. This is a digital copy which allows for digital searches.

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Complete Holdings of the Richard C. Kessler Reformation Collection

1. EARLY PRINTED BIBLES—(TOTAL: 61 BIBLES)

Bibles Translated by Martin Luther—(11 Bibles)

New Testament:

- o 1522.* *September Testament*. Only thirty-six complete and four incomplete copies exist. Woodcuts in the book of Revelation are by Lucas Cranach with his famous woodcut of the “Whore of Babylon.”
- o 1522.* *December Testament*. Printed in Basel with woodcuts by Hans Holbein.
- o 1541. NT, Woodcuts by Cranach. Printed in Leipzig against Luther’s wishes because it competed with a Wittenberg printing.
- o 1547. NT in Low German, Magdeburg printing.
- o 1553. NT in Low German. The printer explains that the project was begun in 1548 but not completed until 1553 because of the printing of a Danish Bible.
- o 1567. NT with the Prophets. Volume two only of a two-volume Bible.

Complete Bibles:

- o 1533/4. First low German edition of Luther’s Bible, prepared by Johan Burgenhagen.
- o 1550. Bible includes introductory notes to the individual books and a letter to the Christian reader. Has twenty-six full-page woodcuts. Nuremberg printing.
- o 1562. Bible with the Apocrypha. Has woodcuts from previous Luther Bibles. Wittenberg printing.

Old Testament :

- o 1523.* *Pentateuch*. Luther's first major translation of the OT. Scholars long believed that this edition had been destroyed by Luther's friends because of its many printing errors. Wittenberg printing.
- o 1523.* *Pentateuch*. Basil printing.
- o 1524. Joshua to Esther. Basil printing.
- o 1528 (first revision), 1531 (revision), and 1570. German Psalter.
- o 1541, 1542. Prophets.
- o 1542. Apocrypha.
- o 1565. OT (partial). Vulgate and Luther’s German in parallel columns. Includes Genesis to Deuteronomy, Chronicles to Song of Songs, and the Apocrypha. (5 vol.)

Luther’s First Translations of Bible Verses into German: (36)

1518	Lord’s Prayer	Ten Commandments	Psalms 109
1519	Lord’s Prayer (6)	Penitential Psalms	Galatians
1520	Ten Commandments (7)	Psalms 110 (2)	Penitential Psalms
	Galatians		
1521	Luke 17:12-19 (3)	Magnificat (3)	Psalms 1- 20
	Psalms 1-13	Psalms 36, 37, 68 (2)	

1522 Psalm 118

* An asterisk indicates a first edition book. ** Books listed in two different categories have double asterisks.

1522 Jude and Peter only. Why these were issued separately from the full NT is unknown.

Luther's translations of individual books of the Bible: (32)

Galatians. 1523, 1525 (2), 1538	I Peter. 1523	II Peter. 1524
Jude. 1524	Habakkuk. 1526 (3)	Genesis. 1544, 1550
Isaiah. 1528, 1535	Jonah. 1526 (4)	Micah. 1542
Summary of the Psalms. 1531, 1570	Joel. 1553	Book of Psalms. 1543
Daniel. 1530	Wisdom of Solomon. 1529	Zechariah. 1528 (3)
Ecclesiastes. 1533	Song of Songs. 1539	Judith. 1534
I Maccabees. 1533		

Translating:

- o Greiffenberger, Hans. 1523. Tract by the Nuremberg painter encouraging the Christian laity to read and study the scriptures in the vernacular.
- o Luther:
 - 1530 (3). * A defense of his Bible translation.
 - 1530. On Translating, An Open Letter.
- o Staphylus, Fridericus.
 - 1560 and 1561. Address to the German laity. Proper understanding of God's word, on the translation of the Bible into German, and on Lutheran preaching.
 - 1563 and 1565 Tract critical of the Bible in the vernacular, because it debases the sanctity of scripture.
- o Andreae, Jakob. 1568. Luther's translation of the Bible and Catholic opposition to it.

Bibles Translated by Desiderius Erasmus—(13 Bibles)

- o 1516,* 1519,* 1522,* 1527,* 1535,* and 1541.* Greek NT. First five and the seventh editions. The 1516 edition is the first published Greek NT, while the 1519 edition is the Greek basis for the *September Testament*. The editions also include a Latin translation.
- o 1522. Latin NT. A small size edition of the NT. Erasmus' Latin was preferred by Protestants because his readings were fresher and more contemporary.
- o 1536. Latin Bible. Includes both old and new versions of the NT and the corrected OT Vulgate.
- o 1538.* Latin Bible. NT in parallel column with Vulgate and Erasmus' Latin, OT is Vulgate.
- o 1547. Latin NT. Includes a poetic statement on the message of each book, Zurich printing.
- o 1563. Greek NT. Text of Erasmus with notes on variant readings in Beza and the Vulgate, edited by Joachim Camerarius.
- o Erasmus and Sebastin Münster. 1539. Latin mixed Bible. The OT is by Münster, NT by Erasmus, and Apocrypha from the Complutensian Polyglot.
- o Erasmus and Robert Estienne. 1570. Mixed NT diglot. Estienne (Stephanus) in Greek and Erasmus in Latin and Greek. Includes commentary by Matthias Flacius.

Erasmus' Translations of Individual Books of the Bible:

Acts. 1524 (2)	Hebrews. 1521
John. 1523,* 1542	Matthew. 1522, 1540
Mark. 1524, 1540, 1542	Paul's letters. 1521 (3)
Romans, Corinthians, and Galatians. 1520	

Translating:

- o Erasmus:
 - 1520. Tract defending his use of the Latin word “sermo” rather than “verbo” in his translation of John 1:1. Written in response to attacks by English theologians.
 - 1522. Put scripture in the vernacular.

Vulgate Bibles

- o Osiander, Andreas. 1523. Vulgate. Revised according to the Hebrew and Greek, second edition.
- o Pagnini, Sante (Xantes). 1528. Latin Bible. The Apocrypha is a separate section for the first time in a printed Latin Bible. Earliest Latin version in modern times and earliest with numbered chapters and verses. Pagnini was an Italian Dominican biblical scholar. His numbering scheme did not become the standard.
- o Peypus, Friedrich, printer. 1530. Vulgate. Richly illustrated with woodcuts.
- o Estienne, Geneva printer:
 - 1537. Estienne's preface to the Vulgate, translated into German by Georg Spalatin.
 - 1552. Response to theologians of the Paris faculty about the Bibles he had issued.
 - 1558. Vulgate. Includes Jerome's introductions to the books of the Bible.
- o Castellion, Sébastien. 1556. Vulgate. Second modern Latin version.
- o Benedictus, Johannes. 1558. Vulgate. Marginal notes show when the Latin differs from the original Hebrew and Greek.
- o Meyer, Sebaldus, printer. 1565. Vulgate. Popular edition from Dillingen, Bavaria, a major Catholic academic center. Includes chapter summaries by Jean Benoit.
- o Louvain Bible. 1570. Vulgate. Reprinted in Antwerp with many woodcuts by Virgil Solis. The Louvain was the official Catholic edition of the Vulgate printed after the Council of Trent.

Catholic Bibles in German

- o Catholic. 1477. German Bible. Translated from the Vulgate. Thirty-four complete and three incomplete copies exist. This is the fifth or sixth translation of the whole Bible into German.
- o Emser, Hieronymus:
 - 1527. German Bible. A Catholic antidote to Luther's Bible. Woodcuts by Cranach. Published by order of Duke George of Saxony to correct Luther's Bible.
 - 1539. German NT. A Catholic antidote to Luther's Bible, which follows Luther's NT closely.
- o Dietenberger, Johann:
 - 1534.* German Bible. A Catholic antidote to Luther's Bible. It criticizes Luther in its marginal notes while following Luther closely in the translation.
 - 1550. German Bible. The order of the books is different with the book of Acts after the Pauline Epistles. It includes a letter to the Laodiceans.

Protestant Bibles

- o Zwingli, Ulrich. 1536. Zurich Bible. German, based in part on Luther's translation. Translated by Zwingli, Leo Jud, Conrad Pellikan, Hans Denck and Ludwig Hätzer,
- o Juda, Leo 1542. German paraphrase of Erasmus' Greek NT. Translated from Latin by the Swiss reformer.
- o 1545. Greek Bible. Fourth edition, printed at Basel. OT follows the 1518 Aldine Bible while the NT follows the quarto printed at Basel in 1545.
- o Udall, Nicholas, Miles Coverdale, and John Olde. 1548.* English translation of Erasmus' paraphrase of the NT with the text of the Great Bible added. King Edward VI ordered a copy

placed in every Church. Udall oversaw the translation of volume one; Coverdale and Olde oversaw volume two. Princess (later Queen) Mary translated the book of John.

- o Stephanus, Robert. 1550. Royal Edition in Greek. Textus Receptus was substantially derived from this edition, which closely conforms to Erasmus' Bible.
- o Bèze (Beza), Théodore. 1559. Latin and Greek NT. Annotated critical text of the NT. Bèze, a French Reformed theologian, who was also responsible for the Geneva Bible.

Hebrew Bibles

- o Bomberg, Daniel. 1517, 1524, 1547, and 1567. *Rabbinic Bible*. First four editions. (The Pitts Library also holds the fifth, sixth, and seventh editions.) It defined the text of the Hebrew Bible for scholars for 400 years and was the choice of the Reformers. The first Bible in which Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles are divided into two books each, and Nehemiah is separated from Ezra.
- o Münster, Sebastian. The greatest Christian Hebraist of his time:
 - 1534. Hebrew Bible issued with a Latin translation, the first publication of its kind. Luther used it when he translated the Old Testament.
 - 1536. Hebrew.
 - 1546. Hebrew - Latin.
 - 1537. Gospel of Matthew in Hebrew - Latin.

Biblical Polyglots (Bibles in three or more languages)

- o 1514.* *Complutensian Polyglot*. OT is in Hebrew, Vulgate, Septuagint, and Latin. NT is Greek and Vulgate. First polyglot and first printing of the NT and OT in Greek. Five volumes plus the rare sixth volume with dictionaries.
- o 1516. *Genoa Psalter*. Also called the Psalterium Octuplex. Hebrew, Latin, Greek, Arabic, and Aramaic. Christopher Columbus' biography is inserted in Psalm 19. This is the earliest biography of Columbus, published 10 years after his death.
- o Jerome. 1516. *Psalter*. Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. This Psalter first appeared as an appendix to volume VIII of Jerome's collected works. Edited and annotated by Erasmus.
- o Potken, Johann. 1518. *Psalter*. Hebrew, Greek, Ethiopic (not Chaldee), and Latin.
- o Munster. 1524. *Jonah*. Greek, Latin, Aramaic, and Hebrew.
- o Munster. 1535. Isaiah. Hebrew, Greek (Septuagint), Vulgate, and Munster's own translation.
- o Artopoeus, Peter. 1558. Psalms and Jonah. Hebrew, Greek, and Latin for teaching.
- o Plantijn, Christoffel. 1569. *Antwerp Polyglot*. Vol. 1-4 is the OT in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, and Aramaic. Vol. 5 is the NT in Greek, Syriac, Latin, Hebrew. Vol. 6 is the Bible in Hebrew and Greek. Vol. 7-8 is Hebrew-Latin, Greek-Latin, and Syriac-Aramaic dictionaries.

Individual Books of the Bible

- Daniel. Hebrew and Aramaic Goldhahn, Mattaus. 1525
- Ecclesiasticus. Camerarius. 1568 (2)
- Ecclesiasticus. Valentin Bapst Erben, printer. 1560
- Former Prophets. Pellicanus, Konrad. 1533
- Hebrew Psalter. Opiz, Hieronymus, Jr. 1566
- Hebrews. In Hebrew. Munster. 1537
- Isaiah. Oecolampadius, Johann. 1525
- Joel and Malchai. Munster. 1530
- John. Krumpach, Nikolaus. 1522
- Matthew. Hebrew and Latin. Munster. 1527
- Matthew. Erasmus's translation in Latin from the Greek. 1523

- Pentateuch. Pellicanus. 1532
- Prophets. Hätzer, Ludwig and Hans Denck. 1527. The first Reformation era translation of the prophets into German by Swiss Anabaptists.
- Proverbs. Melanchthon. 1525
- Proverbs. Munster. 1524
- Psalms and Ecclesiastes. Hessus, Helius Eobanus. 1548. Latin poetic paraphrase with prefatory letters or poems by Luther, Melanchthon, and Justus Jonas.
- Psalter. Renier Snoy. 1542. Popular psalter with paraphrases.
- Revelation. Meyer. 1539
- Romans and Corinthians. Erasmus's translation. 1523
- The 613 commandments from the Torah in both Hebrew and Latin. Münster. 1533.
- Tobit. Munster. 1542, 1570
- Wisdom of Solomon. Petrus, Nannius. 1552
- Wisdom of Solomon. Selnecker, Nicolaus. 1568

2. HYMNALS AND LITURGIES- (50)

All Kessler Collection items with music are listed in this section.

Early Pamphlets with Hymns

- o Kern, Georg. 1525. Four hymns, three by Kern. Perhaps the first printing of a hymn by Hans Sachs. No music, but the text indicates which hymn tunes to use.
- o 1546. War song. A single nineteen-stanza song from the Schmalkaldic War.
- o Müntzer, M.R. 1550. Two hymns.
- o Schrfadin, Johann. 1546. Song about the Schmalkaldic War.
- o 1551. Song. Lamentation and a plea for God's help after the Schmalkaldic War.

Hymnals—(12)

- o Gutknecht, Jobst, Nuremberg printer, 1524.* *Achtliederbuch*. Gutknecht gathered eight broadside hymns for the first Lutheran hymnal. Eight hymns: four by Luther, three by Paul Speratus, and one is anonymous. Includes melodies for five of the hymns.
- o 1536.* *Magdeburg Enchiridion*. One of the few Low German hymnals from Luther's lifetime with seventy-five hymns, one third by Luther; plus Matins, Vespers, Compline, and the Mass. Seven additional hymns are handwritten in the front and back of the hymnal. (This is the only extant copy, Emory has produced a facsimile with commentary; available gratis to libraries upon request.)
- o Klug, Joseph. 1544. *Klug Hymnal*. A collection of hymns, first prepared in 1529 by Luther for congregational use in Wittenberg. This edition has many hymns not in earlier editions. This is one of the few extant Klug hymnals published during Luther's lifetime.
- o Slüter, Joachim. 1560. *Enchiridion Geistliker Leder unde Psalmen*. The Slüter Hymnal was first issued in 1531 by Slüter, a pastor and reformer in the German city of Rostock. It is a low German adaptation of Luther's Klug hymnal with other hymns collected by Slüter. It has Luther's preface, from the Wittenberg hymnal of 1524. Includes psalms with 159 woodcuts from the OT and NT. This is the only extant copy.
- o Bapst, Valentin. 1561. *Geystliche Lieder* (part one). The Babst Hymnal with psalms, first issued in 1545 and reprinted numerous times by Valentin Babst and other printers.
- o Bapst. 1561. *Psalmen and Geystliche Lieder* (part two). The Babst Hymnal with psalms, first issued in 1545 and reprinted numerous times by Valentin Babst and other printers.

- o Klug. 1567. Reprint of Joseph Klug's hymnal.
- o Babst. 1567. *Geystliche Lieder* (part one). Basically, a later version of the Klug hymnal with eighty-nine hymns, the majority with music. Contents are virtually identical to the 1543 Klug hymnal, the most complete hymnal during Luther's lifetime with his preface as his last contribution to hymnody. Printed in Leipzig.
- o Babst. 1567. *Psalmen and Geystliche Lieder* (part two). Bound with hymnal above, different from the Klug hymnal with seventy hymns, the majority with music. Printed in Leipzig.
- o Wolff, Johann. 1569. *Kirche[n] Gesäng*. This hymnal has 380 hymns, most with music. It summarizes the first generation of Protestant hymnology. Includes hymns by Luther and his inner circle. Has 26 manuscript pages of music, bound at the end. Printed in Frankfurt am Main.
- o Lossius, Lucas. 1569. Lutheran liturgical music, a comprehensive collection. Chants, primarily in Latin, with some hymns in German.
- o Dietrich, Veit, editor. 1569. Fifth printing of the Lutheran Service book designed to assist country clergy in leading worship. Dietrich, was secretary to Luther.

Lutheran Liturgies

- o Luther:
 - 1520. Sermon on the Mass.
 - 1523. Catholic rite of Baptism. A translation of the rite use in Wittenberg.
 - Formula Missae:
 - 1523 (4). *Order for the Worship of God in the Church* for the Leipzig Church.
 - 1523. *Formula Missae*. Latin.
 - 1524 (3). *Formula Missae* translated into German.
 - 1524. Letter against masses for the dead and for saints.
 - 1524. Luther defines the order of the Sunday worship service and the distribution of communion. This is an important forerunner of the "Deutsche Messe."
 - 1525 (2). Commentary on the *Magnificat*.
 - 1525 (2). Canon of the Mass. Translation with a brief treatise against private masses.
 - 1525. An attack on the Canon of the Mass. He struggled for two years with the cathedral canons in Wittenberg to suppress the Mass.
 - 1526.* *Deutsche Messe*. The first Lutheran liturgy in German, rare. (This entire volume is on the Pitts Library web site.) Scholars once thought all first editions were lost.
 - 1526. Sermon Luther preached the first Sunday the German Mass was used in Wittenberg.
 - 1529. *Liturgy for All Saints*. Contains musical notation and German text of the antiphons, rare.
- o Melanchthon:
 - 1521. A strongly worded attack on the Roman Catholic Mass.
 - 1523. Report to Frederick III concerning changes to the Mass. A committee at the University of Wittenberg recommended changes including omitting the elevation of the host, omitting ceremonial bowing, and giving communion with both elements.
 - 1561. The main part of the 1552 Mecklenburg Church Order. Composed and revised by Melanchthon, it became a popular compendium for Protestant worship.
- o Osiander. 1524. Traditional Catholic Rite of Baptism. This is a fuller translation than those by Münzer or Luther, who had both published baptism liturgies one year earlier.
- o Strasbourg. 1525. An transcription of the new reformed liturgy with musical notation as it was celebrated at Strasbourg, very rare.

- o Sachs. 1553. Two allegorical songs by the Nuremberg cobbler and poet.
- o Major. 1564. Choir book edited by Major with biblical canticles, Psalms of praise, prayers and litanies.

Other Liturgies

- o Groote, Gerard. 1470-1500. North Dutch Catholic Book of Hours. Includes the Hours of the Eternal Wisdom, by Groote, Hours of the Virgin, and the Penitential Psalms.
- o Catholic. 1497. *Liber Pontificalis*. Liturgical rite of Confirmation and Holy Orders.
- o Catholic. 1503. Extracts from the missal with theological explanations.
- o Catholic. 1509. *Liber Responsorialis*. A book of chanted responses for the mass.
- o Reuchlin, Johann. 1518. Hebrew Biblical trope set to music. The nine pages of musical notation contain a Pentateuchal trope set for four voices.
- o Catholic. 1521. Missal. A medieval reform program was to ensure that each parish had a missal. This is a fine example of early attempts to print noted music. It contains a calendar of saints' days, as well as a collection of Gregorian chants. This copy was owned by Calvin E. Stowe, husband of Harriet Beecher-Stowe.
- o Anonymous. 1523. German Baptismal Liturgy based on the Bamberg rite. It was originally attributed to Luther and does include three sermons by him.
- o Aberlin, Joachim. 1534. Acrostic poem of the whole Bible in Latin with music. The Old Testament series is the author's name, while the New Testament is I Timothy 2:5.
- o Helding, Michael. 1550. Latin Mass with German admonition to those receiving the Sacrament.
- o Witzel, Georg:
 - 1550. *Western Rite Liturgy*. Various parts of the liturgy translated into German. Witzel was known for revitalizing the medieval tradition of hymnody.
 - 1555. Latin translations with notes of the Liturgy of St. Basil of the Orthodox Eastern Church, the Canon universalis of the Ethiopian Church, and Litanies of the Catholic Church.
- o Pedioneus, Joannes:
 - 1550. Odes, hymns, and prose works dedicated to cardinals at the Council of Trent.
 - 1550. Hymn dedicated to St. Stephen, plus an elegy.
- o Patrizi Piccolomini, Agostino. 1558. *Ceremoniale Romanum*. One of the two main ceremonial books of the Catholic Church, the other being the *Ceremoniale Episcopum*. Revised by Piccolomini Patrizi in 1488 and later edited by Christoforo Marcello. First published in 1516.
- o Catholic. 1561. *Roman Pontifical*. A liturgical manual for bishops with formularies and rubrics for Confirmation and Holy Orders. It does not include the rites for the Mass or the Divine Office.
- o Catholic. 1563. Text and rubrics of the mass and liturgical orders for other sacraments according to the rite of the Diocese of Córdoba, Spain. Text is in Latin and Spanish.

Lutheran Church Orders with Music or Liturgy—(Church orders are listed in section 16.)

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| 1531. Braunschweig with liturgy. | 1539 and 1580. Ducal Saxony with liturgy. |
| 1540. Albertine Saxony with liturgy and plainsong. | 1545. Cologne with liturgy. |
| 1552. Brandenburg-Nuremberg with liturgy. | 1554 and 1556. Palatinate with liturgy. |
| 1557. Mecklenburg with liturgy. | 1563. Braunschweig with liturgy and music. |
| 1569 (2). Braunschweig-Woffenbittel with liturgy. | 1570. Pfalz-Zweibrucken with liturgy. |

3. CATECHISMS—(60 CATECHISMS)

Catechism Prototypes

- o Pontanus, Petrus. 1516.** A pre-Reformation catechism containing an explanation of the vocabulary of the Mass, brief notes on the Scriptures, books of the Bible, and hymns.
- o Luther:
 - Ten Commandments:
 - 1518 (2).* Commentary on the Ten Commandments. Based on sermons delivered in Wittenberg in 1516-1517, this is the first of Luther's works translated into German.
 - 1520 (2).** Early book on the Ten Commandments and the Seven Deadly Sins.
 - 1520 (2).** *Brief Explanation of the Ten Commandments*. This finds its ultimate end in the Small Catechism.
 - 1528. Collection of sermons from 1524-1527 on the Ten Commandments.
 - Baptism:
 - 1520 (4). Important sermon about Baptism, fundamental to the reformer's understanding of sacraments in general.
 - 1526.* *Little Baptism Book*. Luther may not have written this book.
 - 1526. Sermon on the baptism of Jesus.
 - Lord's Prayer:
 - 1518. Early catechetical exposition of the Lord's Prayer, edited by Johann Agricola.
 - 1519. Exposition of the Lord's Prayer. It had its origins in sermons from Lent 1517.
 - 1519 (3) and 1520. Short work on the Lord's Prayer. It combines the functions of a catechism and prayer book with comments on each section.
 - 1519. Lord's Prayer commentary.
 - 1519. Sermon advising believers how to pray, ending the work with a detailed discussion of the Lord's Prayer.
 - Eucharist:
 - 1518, 1519, 1520, and 1521 (2). Early sermon on the Lord's Supper.
 - 1520 (2). Clarification of an earlier sermon on his views on the Lord's Supper.
 - 1521, 1523, 1524. Worthy reception of the Lord's Prayer.
 - 1522. Important sermon on receiving both elements.
 - 1524 (2). Maundy Thursday sermon on the use of the Sacrament.
 - 1525. *My flesh is food*. A sermon preached June 4, 1523, on John 6:55.
 - 1525. Guidance on how a Christian ought to approach and receive the Lord's Supper, includes a series of questions with answers.
 - 1526.** Sermon on the real presence.
 - Confession:
 - 1519. Early sermon on the sacrament of penance.
 - 1519. How to confess.
 - 1520 (2). Treatise and sermon on confession.
 - 1522. Treatise on confession.
 - Prototypes:
 - 1520 and 1521 (3). Brief Commentary on the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, popular.
 - 1522 (2). Popular prayer book. He saw the whole of Christian knowledge and experience bound up in the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, and the Lord's Prayer.

- 1522 (2). Tract based on eight sermons after his return to Wittenberg regarding the Eucharist, confession, the use of images, and other religious reforms.
- Anonymous. 1525. Lutheran teachings about theology. This short tract is structured thematically like a catechism, and presented in the form of questions and answers.

Large Catechism by Luther—(8)

- o 1529* (3). Large Catechism. All printed in the year of issue.
- o 1530. Large Catechism. First illustrated edition.
- o 1531. Large Catechism. Second edition in High German with significant textual changes.
- o 1536. Large Catechism. Latin version.
- o 1541. Large Catechism. Edited by Johann Spangenberg.
- o 1553. Large Catechism. Edited by Johann Spangenberg.

Small Catechism by Luther—(6)

- o 1545. Small Catechism published by Valentin Babst. First published in 1529.
- o 1551. Small Catechism. German and Latin with alphabets and vocabulary for language instruction.
- o 1558. Small Catechism. Parallel language edition of Luther's catechism in Latin and Greek, prepared by Michael Neander, Lutheran schoolmaster, for his students.
- o 1561. Small Catechism. Latin.
- o 1565. Small Catechism. German.
- o 1567. Small Catechism. Latin and Greek.

Early Lutheran Catechisms

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Gerhardt, Hans. 1525 | Agricola, Johann. 1527 |
| Gretzinger, Benedict. 1526 (2). Rare, reprinted 17 times. | |
| Brenz, Johann. 1528* | Althamer, Andreas. 1529 |

Other Lutheran Catechisms—(23)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Brenz. 1552, 1554, 1556 (2) | Chytraeus, David. 1570 |
| Corvinus, Antonius. 1537 | Hoffer, Johann. 1558 |
| Moibanus, Ambrosius. 1538, 1546 | Melanchthon. 1530, 1544, 1558 |
| Osiander. 1564 | Sarcerius, Erasmus. 1543, 1550 |
| Lutheran, Prussia. 1552 | Selnecker. 1570 |
| Siber, Adam. 1564 | Spangenberg, Johann. 1553 |
| Palatinate Church Order. 1554** (2) | Pfalz-Zweibrucken Church Order. 1570** |
| Zwick. Johannes. 1531* | |

Protestant Catechisms

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| Bohemian Brethren. 1522. Possibly influenced by Luther's <i>Short Form of the Ten Commandments</i> . | |
| Camerarius, 1563 | Capito. 1527 |
| Schwenckfeld, Caspar. 1534, 1562 | |

Catholic Catechisms

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Johann VIII, Bishop of Meissen. 1541 | Helding. 1549, 1550, 1552 |
| Viexmont, Calude de. 1549 | Soto, Pedro de. 1550 |
| Gropper, Johannes. 1553 | Nausea. 1553 |
| Witzel. 1555 | |
| Pius V, Pope. 1567 (3), 1570. <i>Catechismus Romanus</i> for Venice,* for the Netherlands,* and for Paris following decrees of the Council of Trent. | |

Catechetical Treatises and Sermons

- o Rurer. 1526. Forty article of Faith. In form and content, this work is very close to the catechism composed by Rurer and Althamer in 1528.
- o Osiander:
 - 1533. Catechetical sermons.
 - 1539. Defense of the Nuremberg Catechism against the attacks of Johann Eck. Osiander and his colleagues based their work on Luther's *Small Catechism*.
 - 1543, 1548. Lutheran catechetical sermons.
- o Flacius. 1550. Critique of a Catechism by Michael Helding, Bishop of Merseburg.
- o Anonymous. 1557. Satirical anti-Catholic Catechism.
- o Tribauer, Esaias. 1559. Collection of catechetical prayers and devotions.
- o Luther. 1559. Catechetical sermon on the Apostles' Creed, preached by Luther in Schmalkald in 1537 but recorded by Georg Rörer and published posthumously.
- o Melanchthon. 1559. Collection of prayers and some catechetical texts compiled and edited by his student Lucas Backmeister.
- o Lossius. 1568. Christian belief in catechetical form and organized according to the Gospels of the Sundays and Saints' days.
- o Selnecker. 1568 and 1569. Catechetical manual for teachers and pastors.
- o Wigand, Johann. 1570. Against the Catechism by Petrus Canesius.
- o Theologians of Lüneburg. 1571. Against the Catechism by Christoph Pezel.
- o University of Jena. 1571. Against the Catechism by Pezel.

4. CHURCH HISTORY 1500-1570—(TOTAL: 825)

1414-1418—Council of Constance

- o Ailly, Pierre d.' 1520.* Read at the Council; an attempt to heal the Great Schism with two Popes.
- o Emperor Sigismund. 1521. His call for a Council in Constance to settle the Western Schism.
- o Protestant. 1525. Report of the Council and the trial of Jan Hus.
- o Stumpf, Johannes. 1541. Sixteenth century history of the Council.
- o Zabarella, Francesco, Cardinal. 1545.* His proposals for resolving the Great Schism. Written before the Council of Pisa in 1409.

1512-1517—Fifth Lateran Council—(27)

Papal Bulls: (26)

The Collection has most if not all the bulls issued by Popes Julian II and Leo X who both presided at the Council. This Council ended just seven months before Luther's 95 Theses.

- o 1510. Reconfirmed Pius II's position forbidding appeals to the council against the Pope.
- o 1511. Bull announcing the Fifth Lateran Council. Reaffirmed the primacy of the Pope.
- o 1511. Excommunicated three Cardinals who were the leaders of the Council of Pisa.
- o 1511, 1512 (2). Condemned actions of the second Council of Pisa and declared its actions void.
- o 1512 (2), 1513, 1514 (2). Bulls after the second, third, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth sessions.
- o 1512. Condemned the Pragmatic Sanctions of Bourges. Issued by King Charles VII of France, they had placed councils over Popes and tried to restrict papal authority over French bishops.
- o 1513 (2). Censor of the philosopher Pietro Pomponazzi.
- o 1513. Condemns the French clerics who supported the Second Council of Pisa.
- o 1513 (2). Bull opening the sixth session by the new Pope, Leo X.
- o 1513. All papal elections to be invalid if tainted by simony.

- o 1513. Cardinals in attendance with their committee assignments.
- o 1513. Regulated the Curia's power to levy taxes.
- o 1513. Reform of the Church and Curia, and a call for universal peace.
- o 1514. The selection of bishops, blasphemy, and clerical garb.
- o 1514. Poor relief, ecclesiastical rights, censorship of books, and the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges.
- o 1515. Rules governing the Roman Curia, papal appointments, and the bestowal of benefices.
- o 1516 (2). Issues relating to preaching, the Dominicans, and mendicant orders.
- o Pico della Mirandola. 1520. Treatise for presentation at the Fifth Lateran Council arguing for church reform within existing channels.

Catholic Theology and Practices Pre-Reformation—(55)

Catholic Practice:

- o Barchin, Hieronymus Paulus. 1503. System for storing papal documents.
- o Maurus, Rabanus, 9th C. 1503. Treatise by an ascetic Benedictine monk.
- o Anonymous. 1506. *Star of the Clergy*, a widely printed pastoral care handbook.
- o Hölzel, Hieronymus, printer. 1507. Brief instructions for priests in the correct manner of celebrating the Eucharist. Proper administration of the Sacraments was a major theme in late medieval reform programs.
- o Vivaldi, Giovanni Ludovico. 1507. Nine tracts by a Dominican Italy typifying pre-Reformation Catholic spirituality: a cure for sadness, the reverence due the departed dead, and sensual vs. intellectual perception. These were frequently reprinted before and during the Reformation.
- o Cortesi, Paolo. 1510. Office and duties of a Cardinal.
- o Villegas, Petrus Fernandus de. 1510. A handbook for the Catholic clergy outlining the essentials of the faith. It includes a discussion the sacraments in general, vices, cardinal virtues, the Ten Commandments, the gifts of the Holy Spirit, the fruits of the Spirit, and the Beatitudes.
- o Vegio, Maffeo:
 - 1511. The perseverance of Christian truths.
 - 1511. Advocates education including the education of girls; also includes the patristic authors.
- o Guido, Presbyter of Monte Cassino, 12th C. 1513. History of Monte Cassino where St. Benedict established his first monastery.
- o Bracciolini, Poggio. 1513. Collection of humorous stories and biting Church satire.
- o de Natalibus, Petrus. 1513. Biographies and stories on the saints.
- o
- o Mathias, de Mediolanus. 1516. Treatise on Christian ethics and canon law by a Franciscan friar.
- o Popes. 1523. Three foundational texts of Catholic canon law: the *Clementine Constitutions* by Clement V, the *Sextus Decretalium Liber* by Boniface VIII, and the *Decretales* by Gregory IX.

Catholic Theology:

- o Aquinas, Thomas. 1496. Compilation of Aquinas and others on the seven sacraments.
- o Raymond of Sabunde. 1502. Natural theology.
- o Gorkum, Heinrich von. 1503. Collection of important short works on predestination, the Eucharist, processions, and observances.
- o Staupitz, Johann, Luther's confessor:
 - 1512. *Worthy Hearing of the Mass*.

- 1517. Predestination.
- o Eck. 1514. Significant treatise on predestination.

Sermons:

- o 1504. Homiletics for Dominican monks.
- o Maillard, Olivier. 1506. Sermons.
- o Surgant, Johann Ulrich. 1508. Manual on preaching includes a tract on preaching in Latin and a selection of texts for liturgical use in Latin, German, and French.
- o Lochmaier, Michael. 1516. Sermons on the saints.
- o Rampegolo, Antonio. 1516. Biblical illustrations for preachers.
- o Catholic. 1516. German translation of NT periscopes for Sundays and festival days.
- o Richard, Pierre. 1518. An example of preaching by a Sorbonne theologian.

Mariology:

- o Palladio, Domizio. 1502. Sermon on the Assumption of Mary.
- o Bernardino, de' Busti. 1503. Sixty-three sermons on the Immaculate Conception and Mary as the universal mediatrix.
- o Hieronymus, Atestinus. 1504. Poems about Mary.
- o Henlin, Joannes. 1505. Mary piety.
- o Trithemius, Johannes. 1512. Story of St. Anne, Mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
- o Bernardus, de Lutzenburgo. 1517. Fifteen virtues of Mary.

Papacy:

- o Gregory I, Pope, 6th C. 1504. Collection of letters by Pope Gregory.
- o Bartholomeus Sacchi of Platina. 1505. Lives of the popes. Considered a valuable historical source.
- o Julius II, Pope. 1509 (2). Bull of excommunication against the Republic of Venice.
- o Rauscher, Thomas, Cardinal:
 - 1513. Primacy of the Pope over councils.
 - 1521. Office of the Pope with special emphasis on the person of St. Peter.
- o Pelagius, Alvarus. 1517. Power of the Pope is unlimited.
- o Hutten, Ulrich von. 1519 and 1520. A diagnosis in poetic form of the papacy's errors.
- o Alveltdt, Augustin von. 1520.* Pope is established by God.
- o Gomez, Luis. 1550. Collection of papal bulls, from John XXII (1316-1334) to Julius III (1550).
- o 1559. Collection of papal documents dating from 1512 to 1555, concerning the privileges, powers, and indulgences granted by Popes Julius II, Leo X, Clement VII, Paul III, Julius III, and Paul IV. Includes the "Fabbrica," the committee overseeing the finances and construction of St. Peter's.

Abuses:

- o Raulin, Jean. 1498.* A lecture includes church abuse. Edited by Sebastian Brant.
- o Wimpheling, Jakob. 1507. *The Undesirability of Dissolving Concubinage All At Once*.
- o Lasagnia, Joan. 1514. Oration describing religious life in the city, and pointing out abuses. Given by Lasagnia, city orator of Geneva, before Pope Leo X.
- o Leo X, Pope. 1518. Regulation of benefices issued by the Apostolic Chancery.
- o Clamanges, Nicolas de, 15th C. 1520. Harsh criticism of Church abuse.
- o Pico della Mirandola, Giovanni Francesco. 1520. Church renewal.

Poems:

- o Palladio. 1498. Poems.

- o Geraldini, Antonio. 1507. Christian poetry.
- o Pico della Mirandola. 1512. Poem.
- o 1514. Poems for Frederick III's re-internment.
- o Gemistus, Joannes. 1516. An exhortation and a prophecy. Latin poem presented to Pope Leo X.
- o Hutten. 1518. Nemo. A collection of poems and proverbs.

Early Reformers—(22)

- o Geiler von Kaysersberg, Johann. 1517. His sermons on repentance and the amendment of life laid a foundation for the Reformation.
- o Wimpheling. 1518. Church reform commissioned by Emperor Maximilian.

Wycliffe, John:

- o Wycliffe. 1525. His works, the only sixteenth century German edition by Wycliffe.

Hus, Jan:

- o Hus:
 - 1520.* The Church.
 - 1525.* First edition of his works. Rare.
 - 1525. Biblical exegesis, he calls the Pope the antichrist. Preface by Luther.
 - 1525. Sermons.
 - 1537. Unpublished letters, a major source of information about Hus with a preface by Luther.
- o Luther. 1520. Eck's apology for the actions taken by the Council of Constance against Hus provoked replies from both Luther and Rhegius.
- o Cochlaeus. 1549. History of the Hussites.
- o Crespin, Jean. 1556. Martyrology of Protestants. Jan Hus receives extensive coverage.
- o Netter, Thomas. 1556. An English Carmelite against Wycliffe, Hus, and Luther.

Savonarola, Girolamo:

- o Savonarola:
 - 1510. Love of Jesus Christ, popular.
 - 1523. Two sermons with an introduction by Luther.
 - 1524. Commentary on Psalm 51 with a preface by Luther.
 - 1533. Christian Humility.
 - 1536, 1543, 1556. Sermons.
 - 1547. His attacks on the corrupt and simoniacal Pope Alexander VI.
 - 1547. Triumph of the Cross.
 - 1547. Collected works. Includes *On the Simplicity of the Christian life and Christian Faith*, the *Messiah*, the creed, future life, etc.
- o Torriani, Joachim, Master-General of the Dominicans, and Francesco Remolino. 1521. To Pope Alexander VI praising the treatment of Savonarola and an epistle on his life.

1517—Indulgences and the 95 Theses—(39)

- o Catholic. 1515. An unused Indulgence. The only copy of an edition issued by Archbishop Albert of Mainz specifically for priests. (Albert was the archbishop who issued the indulgence in 1517 which brought Luther's famous response.) This indulgence was found in 1937 within a 1530 book binding serving as an end paper.
- o Luther:
 - 1518 (2). Defends Swiss printer Johann Wildennous.
 - 1519. Response to certain charges brought against him by his opponents.

- 1519. *Ninety-five Theses*. Luther's final authorized edition with his commentary. Earlier editions had errors.
- 1538. *Ninety-five Theses*. Authorized by Luther and is considered the best printing. Also includes other theses from 1517-1538.
- 1520. Answer to an attack issued under the seal and authority of Archbishop Albert of Mainz.
- o Luther and Silvestro Mazzolini, Master of the Vatican Palace in Rome, censor of books:
 - Mazzolini. 1518. The first printed attack on Luther in opposition to the *Ninety-five Theses*.
 - Luther. 1518 (2) and 1520. Luther responds to Mazzolini's weak attack on the *Ninety-five Theses* by reprinting Mazzolini's book with Luther's prologue, marginal notes, and an epilogue.
 - Luther. 1519. Luther wrote in response to charges brought against him by Mazzolini. In this tract, Luther still supports the invocation of the saints, an idea which he abandoned only shortly after.
 - Logumenus, Frater. 1519. Satirical attack on J. van Hoogstraten and Mazzolini, two of the earliest opponents of Luther.
- o Tetzl, Johann and Luther:
 - Luther. 1518. Early sermon on *Indulgences and Grace*.
 - Tetzl. 1518. Attack on Luther's sermon on *Indulgences and Grace*.
 - Luther. 1520. Against Tetzl's response to his sermon on *Indulgences and Grace*.
 - Luther 1519. Sermon on penance preached before Easter, 1518. It is a natural sequel to the sermon on *Indulgences and Grace*, although this sermon was preached first.
 - Anonymous. 1524. Dialogue between Augustinians (Luther) and Dominicans (Tetzl) for political and spiritual ascendancy in the Catholic Church.
- o Eck and Luther:
 - Luther. 1519 (2). Luther's response to Eck's letter of December 1518. In Luther's first public attack on Eck, he defends the theology of Karlstadt, and attacks Eck's 12 theses.
 - Eck. 1519.** Responds to a work by Luther on monastic life.
 - Luther. 1520. Sermon dealing with indulgences and the power of the Papacy. It was preached June 29, 1519, before the *Leipzig Disputation*.
- o Karlstadt. 1518, 1520, 1523. Debate over indulgences.
- o Rhegius. 1521. Sermon on indulgences.

Appeal for a General Council:

- o Luther. 1518 (2), 1520. Appeal for a general council. Despite his lack of success in appeals for a council, Luther repeats his call to the Pope and then to the princes.
- o Karlstadt. 1520. Appeal for a general council.

Later Indulgences:

- o Catholic. 1520. List of taxes of the Chancery of Apostolic Briefs and the Penitentiary. The two church offices charged with collecting money, The Chancery for the purpose of maintaining the papal armies, while the Penitentiary with fees for indulgences.
- o Luther. 1523. Attack on Archbishop Albert of Mainz who had renewed the sale of indulgences while Luther was at Wartburg Castle. Spalatinus and Capito raised objections and this work was not published in its original form.
- o Amsdorf, Nicolaus von. 1546. Against Pope Paul III's indulgence. Issued for all who prayed for success of the imperial forces in the Schmalkaldic War; includes Amsdorf's commentary.
- o Hertzberger, Anton Otho. 1550. Satirizes Paul III's indulgence for the Jubilee Year.
- o Flacius Illyricus, Matthias. 1560. Satirizes the most recent indulgence.

1518—Heidelberg Disputation

- o Luther. 1538. Against Scholastic Theology.
- o Dietenberger. 1524. His answer to Luther on human doctrines and traditions in the Church.

1518—Hearing at Augsburg

- o Luther. 1518. Report of his first meeting with Cardinal Cajetan, the Pope's representative.

1519—Leipzig Disputation—(50)

- o Froben, Johann, printer. 1518.** The first collected works of Luther compiled for the upcoming Leipzig Disputation. Also includes works by Eck, Mazzolini, and Karlstadt, rare.
- o 1519.* Notarized report of the Leipzig Disputation. Two-thirds of the Leipzig debate between Luther and Eck including the famous “duel” between them on the authority of the Pope. Two notaries recorded the event and two witnesses verified it.
- o Luther: (22)
 - 1519. *Power of the Pope*. Issued for the Leipzig Disputation.
 - 1519 (3), 1520. *Peter and the Presentation of the Keys*, a sermon preached at Leipzig.
 - 1519 (4). Luther's negotiated statement of obedience to the Church.
 - 1519 (2). Analysis and clarification of issues debated with Eck and Karlstadt.
 - Eck. 1519. Treatise reiterating his argument at the *Leipzig Disputation*.
 - 1519 (3). *Thirteenth Proposition*. Luther argued that only later did the Church in Rome claim precedence over the other churches.
 - 1519 (2). Response to acquisitions by Eck at Leipzig.
 - 1519. ** Treatise on justification.
 - 1519. * Luther's response to Hieronymus Emser's report of the Leipzig Disputation.
 - 1520. Collection of documents and letters relating to the *Leipzig Disputation*. Includes Luther's letter to Eck with details for arrangements for the debate.
 - 1520. Statements on his position. Long after Leipzig Luther continued to publish.
 - 1520. Against Eck and a defense of Franz Günter for preaching Lutheran doctrines.
- o Lange, Johannes. 1519. The closing oration at the Leipzig Disputation by Lange, rector of the University of Leipzig. He took no sides, but praised Luther.
- o Emser:
 - 1519. Letter on the *Leipzig Disputation*.
 - 1519. Letter on the *Leipzig Disputation* with Luther's sharp reply.
 - Luther. 1519.* Luther's response to Emser.
 - 1519. Luther's debate with Eck with Luther's admission that councils can err.
 - 1519. Imaginary dialogue between Emser (the aegoceron) and Luther.
 - Eck. 1519. Treatise in support of Emser.
- o Melancthon:
 - 1519. Report of the *Leipzig Disputation* in a letter to his friend Oecolampadius.
 - 1519. An attack on Eck who had debated Luther at Leipzig.
- o Montanus, Jacobus. 1519. Leipzig Disputation by either Montanus or Cellarius.
- o University of Louvain judged the debate:
 - Dolsch, Johann. 1520. A defense of Luther and an attack on the theologians at Louvain and Cologne. Both universities condemned Luther after the *Leipzig Disputation*.
 - Anonymous Lutheran. 1520. Pamphlet in support of Luther who had been condemned by the University of Louvain.

- Luther. 1520 (2). Condemnation of Luther by the faculty of the University of Louvain with Luther's reply. Luther tells his attackers to get their facts straight before they go into print, least their foolishness be apparent to the whole world.
- Nesen, Konrad. 1520. Satire on the Collegium Trilingue at the University of Louvain.
- Unnamed Protestant. 1521. Caustic reply to the University of Louvain's condemnation. For good measure, he throws in a scathing attack on St. Nicholas Edmundasus.
- o University of Paris also judged the debate:
 - Luther. 1521. Luther's defense of University of Paris Faculty's decision on the *Leipzig Disputation*. Written while at Wartburg. (This may have been written by Melanchthon.)
 - University of Paris. 1521. Criticized Luther, but declared no winner at Leipzig.
 - Melanchthon. 1521. His response to the public condemnation of Luther's teachings by the Theological Faculty at the University of Paris.
 - University of Paris. 1522. Condemnation of Luther's teachings by the theological faculty with a defense by Melanchthon.
 - Anonymous. 1531. Defense of Luther against the judgment of the University of Paris.
- o Karlstadt:
 - 1520.* Attack on Eck with issues that emerged at Leipzig. Issues were the interpretation of Scripture and the question of free will and its relation to the grace of God.
 - 1520. Questions future debates, especially debates with representatives of the Pope. He says future debates should be based on Scripture.
 - 1520, ** 1522.** Accuses the Pope of betraying the true apostolic office.
- o Prüss, Johann, printer. 1520. Series of dialogues between Eck and several fictitious characters, such as Eckilla, Desperatio, Podalyrius, etc.
- o Anonymous. 1520.** An early satirical poem depicting the Pope as antichrist, rare.
- o Schatzgeyer and Schwarzenberg:
 - Schatzgeyer. 1523. Errors in Luther's teaching. Drawn from Luther's writing just prior to and immediately following the *Leipzig Disputation*.
 - Schwarzenberg, Johann von. 1525. Polemical anti-Catholic tract, directed especially against Schatzgeyer, by the German humanist and lawyer.
- o Alesius, Alexander. 1553. All Leipzig Disputations on Romans by a Lutheran theologian with a preface by Melanchthon.

1520—Luther Writes Three Key Treatises—(49)

Three Treatises

- o Luther. 1520 (4). Sermon and tract on The True Significance of the Mass. These are a bridge between *To the Christian Nobility* and *On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church*.
- o Luther. 1522. Collection of treatises: *To the German Nobility, Sermon On the Holy Mass, and On the Papacy of Rome, Against the Highly Famous Romanist at Leipzig*.
- o Luther. 1524. Collection of *The Babylonian Captivity, The Revelation of the Antichrist, and On the Freedom of a Christian Man*.
- o Faber, J. 1524. This Hammer against the Lutheran Heresy includes refutations of several of Luther's works.

To The Christian Nobility Of The German Nation

- o Luther. 1520 (3). *Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation*.

- o Luther. Revised 1520.* *Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation*. Luther added a chapter, denying any political authority of the Pope over the German nobles.
- o Murner, Thomas. 1520. *To the German Nobility*. Refutes Luther's tract.
- o Thomas, Illyricus. 1523.* Important refutation of *Address to the German Nobility*.
- o Radini Tedeschi. 1520 (2). *To the German Princes*. Against Luther.
- o Tedeschi. 1520 (2). Anti-Lutheran tract by the Dominican theology professor from Rome.
- o Melanchthon. 1521. Defends Luther as an Aristotelian philosopher against the charges of Radini Tedeschi. Written under a pseudonym.
- o Cochlaeus. 1533. Letter to Joachim, Prince of Anhalt, proving Sigismund's Reformation was not issued by Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund (1368-1437), but was a forgery. It influenced Luther's *To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation*.

The Babylonian Captivity Of The Church

- o Luther. 1520 (2). *The Babylonian Captivity of the Church*.
- o Fisher. 1525. Defense of Henry VIII against the errors of Luther's *Babylonian Captivity of the Church*.

Freedom Of The Christian

- o Luther. 1520 (3), 1521 (6), 1523. *Freedom of a Christian* with a conciliatory letter to Pope Leo X.
- o Luther. 1520 (2). Papacy in Rome, an Answer to the Celebrated Romanist in Leipzig.
- o Agricola, Johann. 1522 (2). Short tract in defense of Luther's teaching about Christian freedom.
- o Smith, Richard. 1563. Defense of the freedom of the will by a Catholic theologian and Oxford professor. It is against Calvin's doctrine of predestination and Luther's bondage of the will.
- o Billican, Theobald. 1525. Treatise on the *Freedom of the Will*.
- o Schatzgeyer, Kaspar. 1527. Reply to *Freedom of a Christian*.
- o Alveltdt and Luther:
 - Alveltdt. 1520. A Franciscan teacher responds to Luther's tract on the Papacy.
 - Luther. 1520 (2). Rebuttal of Alveltdt's Tract.
 - Lontitzer, Johann. 1520. A list of the insults hurled by Alveltdt and his colleagues at Leipzig. Done in order to reveal the weakness of Alveltdt's argument.
- o Luther. 1520, ** 1521.** *Treatise on Good Works*, an important early work.

1520—Burning the Papal Bull and Excommunication—(87)

Pope Leo X's Bulls:

- o *Bulla Coena Domini* issued April 15, 1520. 1522 (3). A recurrent Holy Week bull issued sporadically between 1363 and 1770. Luther and Karlstad are listed as heretics. Luther published the bull with his comments and ironically dedicated the work to Pope Leo X.
- o *Exsurge Domine* issued June 15, 1520. The bull condemns as heretical 41 statements by Luther and offers him 60 days to recant
 - Spalatin. 1520. First German printing. Translated and published by Spalatin in the diplomatic service of Frederick the Wise. The title says says the bull was issued "under the name of" Pope Leo X, indicating Spalatin believes the bull to be a forgery.
 - Hutten. 1520.* Latin. Hutten's edition has the papal coat of arms on the title page with Hutten's glosses, introduction, and a call to Leo X not to bother the German Protestants.
 - Hutten. 1520. Latin. Published with a caustic introduction by Hutten.
 - 1521. Latin. Printed in Vienna and not issued until 1521.

Response to the Bull: (25)

o Luther:

- 1518. His first sermon against excommunication.
- 1519. Sermon on the power of excommunication. He distinguishes between the temporal punishment of excommunication and the eternal punishment of God for unforgiven sins.
- 1520 (3). Sermons against excommunication.
- 1520.* Luther's first response to Exsurge Domine in German.
- 1520, 1521. Against the bull of the Antichrist. After describing the true Christian church versus the Roman "Popish" Church, Luther answers each of the twelve articles of Exsurge Domine.
- 1520 (2). Letter to Pope Leo X calling for the Church reform. He emphasizes his critiques are directed against abuses, not against the person or office of the Pope.
- 1520.* Latin version of Luther's response to Exsurge Domine. He pretended not to know who had written the bull, but said whoever had done so was the Antichrist. Different and slightly later than an earlier response (see above.)
- 1520. German translation of Luther's response to Exsurge Domine. This is a fictitious imprint. This book was likely printed in Augsburg, but the printer listed the city of printing as Wittenberg.
- 1521.* Attacks on Exsurge Domine.
- 1520 and 1521. Latin. Point-by-point rebuttal of Exsurge Domine written at the request of Elector Frederick the Wise.
- 1521. Frederick the Wise apparently commissioned Luther to write two defenses to Exsurge Domine, one in Latin and a second in German. This is the German version, a shorter and simplified paraphrase of the Latin work.
- 1520. To Charles V stating his loyalty upon his accession to the throne as advised by Frederick the Wise.
- 1520. Letter to Charles V seeking protection from unjust condemnation, and suggests that his doctrine be evaluated in light of scriptural evidence.
- 1521 (2). Luther advises his followers how they should answer questions in the confessional about the possession of his books.
- 1521. Luther's defense of his burning the bull along with tracts by his opponents,

o Malaciola, Curtius. 1520. Attack on the bull.

o Karlstadt. 1521. Letter consoling his mother as he was named in the bull.

o Phrygio, Paulus. 1521. Attack on the bull.

Burning the Bull and Books:

o Anonymous. December 10, 1520. Description of Luther publicly burning the bull.

o Luther:

- 1520* (3), 1521.* Why the Books of the Pope and His Disciples were Burned.
- 1521. Critique of the practice of confession. Luther was motivated to write this tract because some of his opponents withheld absolution from anyone in possession of his books.

o Luther and Politus, Catharinus, Archbishop:

- Politus. 1521. Condemnation of Luther for burning the bull.
- Luther. 1521.* Attack on Politus's treatise over burning the bull.
- Luther. 1521 and 1524. Responds to Politus's 1520 book on indulgences, papal primacy, purgatory, and penance.

o Rhegius, Urbanus. 1521 (3). Lutheran response to Catholics burning Luther's books.

- o Hutten. 1521 (2). Poem on burning of Luther's books at Mainz by the Pope.
- o Dungersheim, Hieronymus. 1531. Luther burned a manuscript copy of this controversial tract with the bull. Written in 1520, but published in 1531. He and Luther exchanged letters.

Negotiations to save Luther:

- o Erasmus. 1520 (3). To Archbishop Albert of Mainz in support of Luther.
- o Erasmus and Johannes Faber. 1520. They recommend a panel of impartial judges be selected by three European Kings to resolve Luther's excommunication.
- o Hutten, the famous humanist representative of the knightly class:
 - 1520. Letters to Albert, Archbishop of Mainz, Hutten's former employer, and to Frederick the Wise in defense of Luther.
 - 1520. Hutten assures Luther of his full support. This is the first direct contact between Luther and Hutten.
 - 1521. Letter to Emperor Charles V supporting of Luther.
- o Frederick the Wise and papal legates:
 - Anonymous. 1521. Report of negotiations regarding Luther between Frederick the Wise and Papal representatives Girolamo Aleandro and Marino Caracciolo.
 - 1521. A report of the visit of papal legates to with their demands that he enforce Pope Leo's excommunication of Luther and the ban on the his writings. Frederick appealed to Erasmus for advice before responding to the legates with an evasive answer.
 - Grumbach, Argula von. 1523. Letter to Frederick the Wise urging him to stand firm in his support of Luther.
- o Gerbel, Nicolaus. 1521. Oration to Charles V in support of Luther and Hutten.
- o Anonymous. 1522. Letter to Franz von Sickingen, German knight, urging him to represent the Lutheran cause before Emperor Charles V.

Defense of Luther:

- o Bernhardi, Johannes. 1520. Defense of Luther by a Wittenberg liberal arts professor.
- o Oecolampadius. 1520. Tract in support of Luther's writings by a humanist scholar.
- o Marschalck, Haug:
 - 1521. One of the first lay tracts to support Luther.
 - 1523. Pamphlet analyzes the name "Luther" showing that the meaning and the letters spell the return to the Church of pure doctrine and the end of the reign of the antichrist.
- o Rhegius. 1521. Fictional dialog between two German peasants with Lutheran leanings.
- o Russ, Wolfgang. 1521. The University of Erfurt came out on the side of Luther. This pamphlet includes an address, "To All and Sundry Lovers of Christian and Evangelical Doctrine."
- o Musaeus, Raphael. 1521. The work is a strong anti-Catholic, pro-Luther polemical tract.
- o Nazarei. 1521. An anti-Catholic tract warning against, "Wolves in sheep's clothing."
- o Kettenbach, Heinrich von:
 - 1523. A Dominican friar defends Luther.
 - 1523. His most significant pamphlet in defense of Luther and the Reformation movement.
- o University of Wittenberg Seminary Student. 1523. Letter defending Luther's teachings.

Attacks on Luther:

- o Catholic. 1520. Pamphlet warning against Luther's errors.
- o Murner. 1520. A German poet's satirical tract against Luther.
- o An anonymous pious priest. 1520. Attacks Luther and his movement.
- o Marlianus, Aloisius, Bishop of Tuda. 1521. The Italian theologians raised an especially vigorous campaign against Luther.

- o Emser and Luther:
 - Emser. 1521. Attacks Luther and deals with the primacy of the Pope and the mass.
 - Luther. 1521 (4). *Dear Goat, Butt Me Not*. Emser's crest was a goat's head.
 - Emser. 1521. *To the Steer in Wittenberg*, his counter to Luther.
 - Luther. 1521 (2). *An Answer to the Goat in Leipzig*, Luther's counter.
 - Anonymous. 1522. Poem mocking Emser.
 - Emser. 1524. Dialogue between Emser and Luther on the Mass.

1521—Diet of Worms—(21)

- o Holy Roman Empire. 1521. A list of attendees at the Diet.
- o Luther:
 - 1521 (3). Sermon preached in Erfurt on his way to the imperial Diet.
 - 1521. Sermon preached in Erfurt on his return from the Diet.
 - 1521* (2). Speech before Charles V at the Diet with his famous statement, "I can do no other, here I stand. God help me."
 - 1521.* Erfurt edition of Luther's speech in Latin.
 - 1521. A description of the Diet in a letter to Count Albrecht of Mansfeld.
 - 1521.* Extended report of his trial at Worms.
 - 1521 (2). Letter of April 28, 1521, in his defense to Emperor Charles V, written on his way back from the Diet.
 - 1521. Letter in his defense to Emperor Charles V on his journey back from the Diet. This printing is famous because of a misprint in the title, "...of the Holy strange/odd Empire."
 - 1521 (2). *Against Louvain Theologian Latomus* with a focus on the doctrines of Sin and Grace.
- o Anonymous:
 - 1521. Eyewitness reports of events at the Diet.
 - 1521. A list of attendees at the Diet.
 - 1521. Tract on the burning of Luther's books after the Diet.
 - 1521. A Biblical passion narrative of Luther at the Diet. Charles V becomes Pontius Pilate and Archbishop Albert becomes Caiaphas.
- o Cochlaeus. 1522. One of Luther's strongest foes issues his first book against him.
- o Baarland, Adriaan van. 1551. His history includes an account of Luther at the Diet.

1521-1522—Luther at Wartburg Castle—(33)

The following were published while Luther was at Wartburg:

- o Karlstadt. 1522. Polemic against Dungersheim plus comments on recent liturgical reforms in Wittenberg.
- o Luther:
 - 1521* (3), 1522 (4). *Treatise on Monastic Vows*. Luther frequently referred to this piece throughout his career.
 - 1521 (2),** 1522.** Commentaries on Psalms 22, 36, 68, and 118.
 - 1522.** September Testament.
 - 1522 (2).** Luther finished the Christmas and Epiphany postils.
 - 1522* (4). Luther protested Archbishop Albert of Mainz's display of relics with a renewed attempt to sell indulgences.
 - 1522. *Avoiding the Doctrines of Men and a Reply to the Texts Cited in Defense of the Doctrines of Men*.

- 1522. Treatise urging moderation and avoidance of open rebellion. Luther wrote this upon his return from a trip he made incognito from Wartburg Castle to access the situation.
- 1524 (2). Attack on the cult of St. Benno of Meissen while he was at Wartburg.
- 1525. Commentary on the *Magnificat*.

The following were published by Luther shortly after he returned from Wartburg:

o Luther:

- 1522* (2), 1523 (4). *Invocavit* sermons. Eight sermons after returning from Wartburg.
- March 12, 1522. *Images*. This is the third of the eight *Invocavit* sermons.
- 1522 (2). This tract epitomizes the contents of the eight *Invocavit* sermons.
- September 7, 1522. Sermon on Mark 7:31-37, healing the deaf and dumb man, stressing the need for spiritual healing and liberation through Jesus Christ.
- 1522. Sermon criticizing belief in the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Luther argues only Jesus was born without sin.
- 1522. Sermon preached August 15, 1522, on Luke 10:38, Mary and Martha. After this year Luther no longer observed the festival of the Assumption of Mary.

January 6, 1522—General Assembly of German Augustinians in Wittenberg

- o Melancthon. 1522. Decision that Augustinian monks are free to leave the cloisters.

1522 and 1524—Diet of Nuremberg

- o Adrian VI, Pope. 1523. Letter to the Diet admitting some Church abuses and troubles of the Church, and requiring the Diet to enforce the bull *Exsurge Domine*.
- o Catholic. 1523. Reports of the Diet with grievances against both the Pope and Luther. It upheld clerical celibacy.
- o Schleupner, Dominicus. 1524. Tract showing how to resolve issues with Scripture.
- o Luther:
 - 1523 (2). His protest of the Diet's decree that he cease writing.
 - 1523. Clarifies his position on the Virgin Birth.
 - 1524 (2). Edict of Worms and the resolutions of the diet of Nuremberg with Luther's foreword and comments. He calls the emperor, "A mad, irrational, raving, and insane fool."

January 29, 1523—First Zurich Disputation

- o Erhard Hegenwalt. 1523. Account of the First Zurich Disputation with Ulrich Zwingli by a participant. Included are the arguments against and for the Reformation and Zwingli's and other's replies; also appended are Zwingli's Sixty-Seven Conclusions.

1524—Assembly of Regensburg

- o Eberlin von Günzburg, Johann. 1524. Satirical commentary on the Articles of the Catholic Assembly of Regensburg.

1525—Swabia Peasants, Peasants' War—(29)

o Luther:

- 1522 (2). Admonishes his audience to avoid violence. It is not clear which specific circumstances inspired Luther to write this work.
- 1524 (2). To the Saxon princes defending accusations that he inspired the Peasants' uprising.
- 1525 (2). Letters proving T. Müntzer instigated a riot in the Peasants' War.
- Anonymous. 1525. Twelve Articles of the Swabia Peasants.
- 1525 (2). Admonition to Peace regarding the *Twelve Articles of the Swabia Peasants*.
- 1525 (3). Hard Book Against the Peasants.

- Catholic. 1525 (2). *Hard Book Against the Peasants* published by his Catholic opponents.
- 1525 (4) Treatise one month after his *Hard Book* defending his position.
- o Wulffer, Wolfgang. 1522.* A pamphlet directed against Luther calling him a false prophet and claims that his teachings contain no love, only self-aggrandizement, rare
- o Anonymous. 1523. Unauthorized copies of two letters by Luther and three pieces by Melanchthon that may have been printed to cause dissension within the Reformation ranks.
- o Clichtove. 1524. Concern that Luther's ideas erode order and stability.
- o Poliander, Johann. 1525. Defense of Luther's tract against the peasants.
- o Melanchthon. 1525 (2). Treatise against the Peasants' War.
- o Rurer, Johann. 1525. Against the Peasants' War.
- o Cochlaeus. 1527. He attacks Luther and claims that the reformer's own teachings and defiance of authority were responsible for the crisis.
- o Dungersheim. 1531. Over 100 citations from Luther's books written before the Peasants' War to prove that Luther was a teacher of sedition and tumult.
- o Schnauss, Cyriakus. 1555. Satire about Weigand von Redwitz, Prince-Bishop of Bamberg, who was instrumental in subduing the peasant revolt.
- o Milich, Ludwig. 1567. A Lutheran theologian uses the image of the devil and his oppression of humans through illicit pacts to expose the oppression of the peasants by the German aristocracy.

1526—First Diet of Speyer

- o Luther. 1526. Tract on Church reform written or edited for Duke John Frederick to take with him to the Diet.
- o Spengler, Lazarus. 1526. The implications of the First Diet of Speyer, which temporarily suspended the Edict of Worms. It was reinstated in 1529.

1529—Colloquy of Marburg

- o Anonymous. 1529. Report of the Colloquy of Lutherans and Reformed including Luther and Zwingli. They agreed on 14 articles but disagreed over the Eucharist.

1529—Schwabach Articles

- o Luther:
 - 1530* (2). Schwabach Articles or Seventeen Articles . One of the foundational documents for the Augsburg Confession.
 - 1530. *Defense of the Seventeen Articles* drawn up at Schwabach in 1529.
- o Wimpina, Konrad. 1530 (2). Catholic response to the Schwabach Articles by a professor from the University of Frankfurt. He also was one of the authors of the Catholic Confutation to the Augsburg Confession.

1530—Diet of Augsburg—(26)

- o June 15 1530. A report about the arrival of Emperor Charles V at the Diet.
- o Luther: (20)
 - 1530. *Forty Theses* that Luther intended to present at the Diet.
 - 1530 (3). *Admonition to the Clergy Assembled at the Diet* from Coburg Castle giving a history and listing Protestant demands for reforms.
 - 1530* (2). Exhortation to the Sacraments.
 - 1531 (2). Sermons he preached at Coburg Castle on the Cross and Suffering.
 - 1531* (4), 1547, 1556. *Warning to his Beloved Germans*. A warning of the dangers of Emperor V's action in declaring the *Augsburg Confession* refuted.

- 1531* (2). Luther's response to the *Edict of Augsburg*.
- 1531. One of Luther's sharpest and most widely disseminated anti-Papal writings.
- 1549. Various letters written by Luther during the time of the Diet collected by Matthias Flacius Illyricus during the Smalcaldic War.
- 1558. Correspondence written in 1530 between Luther, Melanchthon and others concerning the Diet; compiled and edited by M. Flacius.
- o Eck. 1530.* He collected and compiled 404 heretical articles to refute Protestant teachings: an important source for the Diet.
- o Melanchthon. 1530. Open letter to a former student describing the Diet.
- o Zwingli. 1530.** His apology to the princes at the Diet on his theological position, especially on the Lord's Supper in view of the criticisms of his position by Eck.
- o Goethals, Liévin. 1531. Catholic report on the Diet.
- o Cochlaeus. 1531.* Six short responses to the Diet including a letter by Luther, a plea by Cochlaeus for Christian unity, a letter by Melanchthon about the character of Charles V, and a summary of the Charles V's response to the Augsburg Confession.
- o Dietenberger. 1532. Major points not resolved at the Diet.

1530—Augsburg Confession—(21 Augsburg Confessions, 17 Apologia)

- o Froschauer, Christoph, printer. 1530.* First unofficial German edition of the *Augsburg Confession*.
- o Melanchthon:
 - 1531.* Official German edition of the *Augsburg Confession*.
 - 1531* (2). First and second official Latin editions of the *Augsburg Confession with Apologia*.
 - 1531, 1558. German edition of the *Augsburg Confession with Apologia*.
 - 1532. German *Apologia* only.
 - 1533, 1535, 1540. Authorized German edition of the *Augsburg Confession with Apologia*.
 - 1535. Latin edition of the *Augsburg Confession with Apologia*.
 - 1540. *Variata*. Melanchthon's changes to the *Augsburg Confession* concerning the Real Presence in the Eucharist with an *Apologia*.
 - 1559. Greek translation of the *Augsburg Confession* sent to the Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople.
 - 1560 (2), 1561, 1562, 1570. Augsburg Confession, Apologia, and Loci Communes.
 - 1562 and 1569. Augsburg Confession, Apologia, and Saxon Confession.
 - 1566. *Augsburg Confession* printed in Antwerp.
 - 1568. *Augsburg Confession* printed at Jena in opposition to Melanchthon's *Variata*.
- o Cochlaeus. 1534.* Four speeches against Melanchthon's *Apologia*.
- o Hozjusz, Stanislaw, Polish Catholic Bishop:
 - Hozjusz. 1559, 1560, 1561. In contrast to the *Augsburg Confession* he shows Christianity and Catholicism are identical, thirty editions.
 - Andreae. 1560. Refutation of the tract by Hozjusz.

1532—Peace of Nuremberg

- o Spalatin, Georg. 1533 (2). Documents compiled by Spalatin relating to a possible Council following the Peace of Nuremberg with Luther's preface. It includes correspondence addressed to and written by Johann Friedrich of Saxony.

1536—Wittenberg Concord

- o 1561. Concord signed on May 19, 1536, by Reformed Church leaders and Lutherans, including Luther, to resolve their differences about the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist.

1537—Schmalkaldic Articles

- o Luther:
 - 1536, 1538. Commentary on the *Apostles, Athanasian, and Nicene Creeds* plus the *Te Deum Laudamus*. He intended this to be a supplement to his *Schmalkaldic Articles*.
 - 1538* (2), 1554, 1559. *Schmalkaldic Articles*.
 - 1545. Four of his works: *Schmalkaldic Articles, Confession of Faith, On True and False Churches, and Three Symbols or Creeds*.
- o Cochlaeus. 1546. Catholic reply to the *Schmalkaldic Articles*.
- o Witzel, Georg. 1538* Detailed Response to the Schmalkald Articles.

1537—Council of Mantua (Proposed but never held.)

Support for Calling a Council:

- o Vergerio. 1533. His comments to Duke John Frederick of Saxony with Catholic Articles to be discussed at the Council and replies by Spalatin. He was papal nuncio to Germany.
- o Papal Bull. June 4, 1536 (2). *Ad Dominici Gregis Curam* issued for the Council.
- o Cochlaeus. 1537. Why Lutherans should attend the Council of Mantua.
- o Panel of cardinals. 1538 (2). A report on abuses in the Church authorized by Pope Paul III for the Council. Luther embellished it with his preface and comments.
- o Nausea. 1538. He presents Pope Paul III with his thoughts on the upcoming Council.
- o Pighius, Albertus. 1538. Defense of the proposed Council.

Oposed to a Council:

- o 1535. Fictitious dialogue between a Lutheran and a papist on the authority of councils.
- o Stayner, Heinrich. 1537. Against the proposed Council.
- o Pasquillus. 1537. Satirical attack against the proposed Council.
- o Melanchthon. 1537 (3). Response to Pope Paul III rejecting the Council.
- o Luther. 1537. Rejection of the Council. He retells the legend of St. John Chrysostom.
- o Schmalkaldic League:
 - 1537. Collection of documents relating to the proposed Council.
 - March 5, 1537 (2). Their official response to Pope Paul III's call for a General Council.

1538-39—Antinomian Controversy

- o Luther. Fifth Disputation Against the Antinomians. 1538. Preface and additional material by Johannes Cocleus. The first four Antinomian dissertations were written in response to Georg Agricola. The fifth was in response to Cyriacus Gerichius.

1540-41—Colloquy of Worms

- o Melanchthon. 1542.* A dispute at Worms between Eck and Melanchthon.

1541—Colloquy of Regensburg (Ratisbon)

- o Melanchthon:
 - 1541. Affirms the principles of the *Augsburg Confession* and its *Apology*.
 - 1542. Report on this Catholic/Lutheran Colloquy.
- o Frangepan a Tersath. 1541. Catholic publication of the Colloquy.
- o Eck:

- 1541.* Speech to the Diet defining the Catholic position on the Eucharist.
- 1543. Defense of his actions there and his report on the Colloquy; issued against Bucer.
- Bucer, Martin. 1542. Transcript of the Colloquy.
- o Lutheran. 1542. Report on Charles V's Regensburg Book and the Interim.
- o Cochlaeus and Musculus:
 - Musculus. 1542. Two sermons on the Catholic Mass preached at the Colloquy.
 - Cochlaeus. 1544. Tract in defense of the Catholic priesthood and the sacrificial understanding of the mass in response to Musculus.
- o Lutheran and Catholic. 1542. Three documents with a summary of the Colloquy plus responses.
- o Bucer, Martin. 1542. An important Reformation document. Bucer's defense against Albert Pighius of apostolic succession for the new church.
- o Latomus, Jacobus. 1544. Attacks Melancthon's speech delivered at the Colloquy.

1546—Second Colloquy of Regensburg (Ratisbon)

- o Bucer. 1546. Lutheran report of the Colloquy by a participant.
- o Major. 1546. Lutheran report of the Colloquy by a participant.
- o Cochlaeus. 1546. Catholic report of the Colloquy.

1546-1547—Schmalkaldic War—(81)

- o Hortensius, Lambertus. 1560. A history of the Schmalkaldic War, written by the humanist Hortensius, drawing on sources by Sleidanus and other contemporary historians.

Actions to Avoid War:

- o Albert, Archbishop of Mainz:
 - Luther. 1530, 1546. Letter to Archbishop Albert seeking to avoid armed conflict and seeking religious coexistence.
 - Bachmann. 1530. Response to Luther's letter to Archbishop Albert.
- o Linck. 1530. Encouragement to nobles intimidated by displays of Catholic and imperial force.
- o Venatorius, Thomas. 1530. A Nuremberg pastor points to the death of Jesus on the cross as a symbol of strength in times of religious persecution.
- o Erasmus. 1531 (2). Argues against using violence against the Lutheran heretics.
- o Duke Heinrich:
 - Duke Heinrich. 1541. Call to the Emperor to bring arsonists in Braunschweig to justice.
 - Naogeorg. 1541. Poem attacking Heinrich.
- o Bugenhagen, Johann. 1546 (4). Prepares pastors to counsel people on the upcoming war.
- o Anonymous:
 - 1546. Dialogue between "Germany" and "Hope" in the light of the growing threat of war between Pope, Emperor, and German princes.
 - 1546. Writer's concern for the developing war.
- o Naboth, Aexius. 1546. Consolatory tract in the face of movement towards religious war in the aftermath of Luther's death.
- o Georg III, Prince of Anhalt. 1546. Guidance to Lutheran clergy for instructing their people in repentance and prayer in the face of the threat of war.

Actions Toward War: (55)

- o June 30, 1533 (2). Manifesto of the League of Schmalkaldic signed by Johann Friedrich of Saxony, Ernest of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and Philip of Hesse.
- o City Council of Augsburg. 1537. Declaration to the Emperor that the city was abandoning Catholic forms of worship and was joining the Schmalkaldic league.

- o Luther:
 - 1539.* Luther says the German princes could offer armed resistance to the Emperor because he was in league with the Pope and acting contrary to the Gospel. This contains 91 theses, whereas the first version (written before the Emperor and princes had come to terms) contained only 70 theses.
 - 1545 (2). Letter requesting that Duke Heinrich of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel and his son not be released from prison too hastily.
 - 1546, 1547, 1587. Reprint occasioned by the Schmalkald War. First published in 1531 after the Diet of Augsburg, this polemical tract by Luther addresses the possibility of resistance to the emperor. Preface by Melanchthon.
 - 1546. One of his sharpest and most widely disseminated anti-Papal writings. Reprinted by Melanchthon with a preface in the light of the increasing threat of the Schmalkaldic War.
 - 1547. Reprint occasioned by the Schmalkald War. Letter of February 8, 1539 to Pastor J. Ludicke saying Lutherans could offer armed resistance to the Emperor in the name of the Gospel. Also includes theses defended at the University of Wittenberg, May 9, 1539.
 - 1547. Letters and tracts of consolation to persons in need of spiritual counseling.
 - 1549. Various letters written by Luther during the time of the Diet of Augsburg in 1530, collected, translated, and reissued by Flacius during the Schmalkaldic War.
- o Charles V. 1545. Spells out promises he made in order to be elected as the Holy Roman Emperor on the eve of the Schmalkaldic War.
- o Anonymous:
 - 1546. Accuses the Pope and the Roman clergy of being the true instigators of the war.
 - 1546. Report that Catholics are rapidly preparing for war.
 - 1546. Fictional dialogue critical of the Pope and of Charles V concerning war.
 - 1546. Against Emperor Charles V detailing his dealings with Germany. Accuses the Pope of sending representatives into Germany to poison water, wine, bread, and meat.
- o Treulinger, Johann. 1546. He takes Charles V's side in the developing Schmalkaldic War.
- o Pope Paul III and Charles V. July 26, 1546 (2). War Treaty between the two against the Schmalkaldic League.
- o Catholic. 1546. Reissued Luther's Against the Murderous and Thieving Hordes of Peasants, using Luther's invective against the people who would take the field against the Emperor.
- o Bugenhagen:
 - 1546 (2). An appeal to Bohemia, Silesia, and Lusatia not to give assistance to the Emperor and his troops in the war.
 - 1547. His account of the War.
- o Lutheran Princes. 1546 (3). Letter to Charles V concerning their preparations for war to defend their faith.
- o Melanchthon. 1547. Justification for offering resistance to the Emperor.
- o Philip, Landgrave of Hesse:
 - Melanchthon. 1524, 1525. Tract to Philip of Hesse on the Lutheran view of justification by faith. He had embraced Protestantism after a personal meeting with Melanchthon.
 - Gast, Hiob. 1529. An open letter to Philip of Hesse.
 - November 15, 1533.* A treaty to establish a confessionally-neutral alliance signed by several German Catholic prelates and Philip of Hesse.
 - Philip of Hesse. 1540. An attempt to win Joachim II of Brandenburg to the Protestant cause. Philip was partially successful in his attempt.

- Melancthon. 1540. Letter to Philip of Hesse, which was originally published as the preface for Melancthon's revision of his *Commentaries on the Epistle to the Romans*.
- Baumann, Hans. 1547. His eyewitness account of the surrender of Philip of Hesse to Charles V on June 19, 1547. This act ended the Schmalkaldic War.
- o Frederick, Elector of Saxony:
 - 1539. Defense against charges his subjects disturbed the peace.
 - Ernst of Brunswick-Lüneburg. 1541. Letter refuting the attacks made by the Catholic Duke Heinrich II of Braunschweig and Lüneburg against Friedrich of Saxony.
 - 1541.* Attack on Heinrich II, Duke of Braunschweig and Lüneburg.
 - 1546. Prayer, he was a prisoner of Charles V for five years following his defeat.
- o Friedrich, Elector of Saxony, and his father-in-law, Phillip, Landgrave of Hesse:
 - 1540. Reply to charges against them by their Catholic opponents.
 - 1542 (2). Promise protection to the cities of Goslar and Braunschweig.
 - 1542. Justify their military action against Heinrich the Younger, Duke of Brunswick.
 - 1546. Declare their intention to go to war with the Emperor.
 - 1546. Their defense of Charles V's charge that they are rebellious vassals.
 - 1546. To Charles V affirming their loyalty to the empire.
 - 1546 (2). Official warning of reports the Pope had ordered the poisoning of wells and springs.
 - 1546. They publish the Pope's long letter accusing the Schmalkaldic League of the break down in diplomatic talks. They take the letter as proof the Pope is going to war.
 - Major. 1546. Defends Frederick and Philip against charges by Charles V and Pope Paul III.
- o Maurice, Elector of Saxony:
 - 1546. He attempts to divest himself of the charge of traitor by his cousin.
 - 1546. Report that Maurice and Charles V had a secret pack that Maurice would remain neutral. This weakened the Schmalkaldic league.
- o Schnauss. 1546. Dialogue between the Pope and the Devil concerning who should win the War.
- o Preachers of Leipzig. 1547. Petition to Moritz of Saxony for protection for their Lutheran religion against the Emperor.
- o Paul III, Pope. 1550. Papal bull issued after the defeat of the Protestants at Mühlberg.

Poems About the Schmalkald War:

- o 1546.** A single nineteen stanza war song.
- o Schradin, Johann. 1546. Song About the Schmalkald War
- o Herrn, Wolweisen Kriegsserfarnen. 1546 (2). Popular poem written from a Lutheran point of view warning of the influence of the Pope, and the danger of Spanish troops on German soil.
- o Schrot, Martin. 1546. Poem, against the background of the War, depicting the Pope as a warrior who attacks his sheep, "With halbard and spear," instead of offering them, "God's sweet word."
- o Johann Friedrich of Saxony. 1546. Poetic rendition of Psalm 7 in light of the events of the War.
- o Lutheran. 1546. Poem about the War.

1547-1548— Diet in Augsburg (Diets in Augsburg in 1530, 1550s, and 1560s)

- o Charles V:
 - 1548. Summary of decisions at the Diet.
 - 1551. Decree to recognize the authority of the Pope and to resolve the religious differences within the empire.
- o Helding and Flacius:
 - Helding 1548. Fifteen sermons on the Eucharist preached earlier at the Diet.

- Flacius. 1550. His reply to Helling's sermons.
- o Luther. 1558. Collection of letters by Luther, initially compiled by Flacius in 1548 to the theologians at the Diet of Augsburg to strengthen the Protestant resolve during the Interim.
- o Andreae. April 25, 1559. Sermon on the Eucharist preached at the Diet.

July 25, 1550—Decree of Charles V

- o Charles V. 1556. Ban on Protestants, their activities and writings. With this printing, the ban is renewed within the Netherlands after the accession of Philip II as King.

1551-1552—Magdeburg War

- o City Council of Magdeburg:
 - 1549. Must arm for protection from the Emperor.
 - 1550, 1551. Defense of the Lutheranism during the siege.
 - 1551. Lashes out against moderate Lutherans, as well as Catholics.
- o Magdeburg preachers:
 - 1550 (2), 1551. Defense of Lutheranism during siege of the city.
 - 1551. Reply to the assertion that the Catholics also had Scripture on their side; quite rare and does not appear in most Reformation bibliographies.
- o Oresme, Nicole. 1550. “Satanic” letters from the fourteenth century published by Magdeburg Protestants.
- o Flacius:
 - 1551.* Pamphlet in support of the city of Magdeburg, which was under siege by the imperial army. Flacius also speaks out against the Augsburg and Leipzig interims.
 - 1551 (2). He kept up his attacks on the Interims and those who persecuted Magdeburg until the city capitulates to the besieging troops.
- o Besselmeyer, Sebastian. 1552. Eyewitness account of the Magdeburg War.

1551—Württemberg Confession

- o Brenz:
 - 1553. *Württemberg Confession* defines Lutheran theology versus Catholic or Zwingli.
 - 1555, 1556 (2). *Apology to the Württemberg Confession* in response to Soto.
- o Soto:
 - 1555. Text of the *Württemberg Confession* with Soto’s commentary.
 - 1557. Rebuttal to Brenz.

1555—Peace of Augsburg

- o Holy Roman Empire. 1555.* Peace of Augsburg. Originally temporary, but became the law that allowed princes could chose Catholic or Lutheran for their territory.

1557—Colloquy of Worms

- o 1557 (2), 1558. Account of the Lutheran/Catholic Colloquy signed by Melanchthon and others.
- o Staphylus:
 - 1559. His arguments against the Lutheran movement, which he had presented in a disputation with his old mentor Melanchthon at this Colloquy.
 - 1562. Catholic account of the Colloquy.

1545-1562—Council of Trent—(59)

Organization of the Council of Trent:

- o Charles V. 1542. Letter to Pope Paul III in support of the Council.

- o Paul III, Pope:
 - 1542. Bull calling for a Council at Trent.
 - 1545. Official announcement of the Council.
- o Julius III, Pope. 1551. Bull announcing the commencement of the second part of the Council.
- o Pole, Reginald, Cardinal. 1562. Account of the opening sessions of the Council.
- o A list with names and titles of 113 bishops and theologians present at the third and final session.
- o Charles IX of France. 1562. To Cardinal Charles de Guise, his representative.

Rejection of the Council by Protestants:

- o Melanchthon:
 - 1546. Rejection of the Council.
 - 1552, 1554. *Saxon Confession*, a Protestant confession of faith written at the request of Charles V to present at the Council.
- o Anonymous:
 - 1546. Reasons the Lutheran princes cannot attend the Council.
 - 1546. Reasons leaders of the Schmalkaldic League cannot attend.
- o Enzinas, Francisco de. 1546. Melanchthon's oration that refutes the Council's judgment against Protestants. In addition, the first decrees of the Council.
- o Lotter. 1551. Three short polemical dialogues about the Council.
- o Gallus. 1551. Earlier condemnation of the Council.
- o Vergerio, Pietro Paolo, Bishop. 1553. How Catholic documents at the Council are antithetical to Protestant ideas.
- o de Fuentidueña Pedro. 1563. Oration Protestant theologian Johannes Fabricius Montanus and defense of the Council of Trent.
- o Flacius and Gallus. 1563. Summary and rejection of decrees of Council.
- o Flacius. 1563. He writes in the name of "Several Pastors of the Augsburg Confession" to protest the actions taken by the Council of Trent.
- o Grep von Freudenstein, Ludwig. 1564.** Why the Lutheran German nobles rejected the decrees of the Council of Trent and instead embraced the Augsburg Confession.
- o 1565. Augsburg Confession, edited with the Saxon and Württemberg Confessions, prepared for, but never presented at the Council of Trent.

Orations at the Council of Trent. 1562: (22)

Baumgartner, Augustin	Beniamio, Massimiano
Brugora, Galeatus	Campeggi, Giovanni
Diamante, Reverendo Padre	Drašcovic, Georg de, Cardinal
Dudith, Andrés	Fauonius, Petrus
Ferrus, Angelus	Ferrantius, Caesaris
Fontidonius, Petrus (2)	Franciscus, Vicedomino Ferrarien
Loscus, Augustinus	Le Fèvre de La Boderie, Guy
Morcatus, Petrus	Orantes, Francisco, Bishop
Sadoleto, Jacopo, Bishop	Sebastião, King of Portugal
Strozius, Ioannus	Villalpando, Caspar Cardillo

- o Zamora, Franciscus de. 1564. A Franciscan friar's speech about his order.

Reforms at the Council of Trent:

- o Carranza, Bartolomé. 1554. Reform: a bishop should reside in his own diocese.

- o Pole. 1562. Manual describing his ideas about Catholic reform in England. His ideas were accepted almost verbatim by the Council.

Canons and Decrees of the Council:

- o Melanchthon. 1546. First four decrees of the Council and Melanchthon's refutation of the Council's judgment against the Protestant movement.
- o Calvin. 1547. First through seventh sessions of the Council, each followed by Calvin's comments.
- o University of Louvain. 1550. Index Librorum Prohibitorum. The index of prohibited books as directed by the Council.
- o Flacius. 1563. German edition of the Decrees of the council.
- o 1564* (3), 1565, and 1566 (2). Canons and Decrees with some papal bulls.
- o 1564. French publication of the decrees of the final sessions of the Council of Trent. The subjects include purgatory, the veneration of the saints, the use of images, and the use of indulgences.
- o 1565. Canons and Decrees together with the index of those books prohibited by the Council and sanctioned by the Pope.
- o Council of Benevento, Italy. 1567. Their formal application of the Council's decrees.
- o Albani, Giovanni Gerolamo. 1561. Catholic treatise on the relation between Pope and council with reference to the Council of Trent.
- o Delfini, Giovanni Antonio. 1561. Treatise on the relation between Pope and council with reference to the Council of Trent.

1559—Eisleben Synod

- o Sarcerius. 1559. Conclusions of the Eisleben Synod.

1564—Colloquy of Maulbronn

- o Brenz. 1565 (2). Report of the Colloquy of Lutheran and Reformed on the real presence in the Eucharist with list of attendees.
- o Anonymous. 1564. A summary of the Colloquy.
- o Andreae. 1565. Response to Jesuit attacks on the Colloquy.
- o Theologians of Württemberg. 1565. Report of the Colloquy of Maulbronn.
- o Theologians of Württemberg. 1566. Final statement to their counterparts from the Palatinate regarding the issue of the Eucharist and other doctrinal questions.

1567—Diet of Regensburg

- o Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor. 1567. Summary of the decisions taken at the Diet.

Expansion of Protestantism—(93)

Austria:

- o Luther. 1524. Consolation to Bartholomaeus von Staremburg, Austrian nobility, on the death of his wife. He was sympathetic to the Protestant movement.
- o Moibanus. 1536. A report on his Reformation activities in Austria.

Belgium:

- o Luther. 1523. Letter to the Christians in Belgium, the site of Lutheran martyrs, rejoicing that God has found faithful witness to His truth in that land.
- o Ravesteyn, Judocus, Catholic professor at the Leuven University in Belgium:
 - 1567. He presents a refutation of the doctrinal statement of the Antwerp's Lutheran clergy.
 - 1568. Condemns Flacius' adaption of the *Augsburg Confession* for the Protestants of Antwerp.

Czech:

- o Luther. 1523. Letter to city hall of Prague attempting to introduce Lutheranism.

Denmark:

- o Luther:
 - February 14, 1524 (2). Sermon in the presence of King Christian II of Denmark on confession and the sacraments, and on Christian freedom.
 - 1548. Commentary on Psalm 60 dedicated to Danish Queen Dorothea.
- o Cogelerus, Johannes. 1558. Twenty-four woodcuts of Biblical subjects, some by Hans Brosamer, dedicated to King Christian of Denmark.

France:

- o Luther. 1523. Letter to Duke Charles of Savoy with hope for introducing the Reformation into France. The French knight, acting as courier, instead gave the letter to Zwingli, who printed it.
- o Pasquier, Estienne. 1561. Letter encouraging the French king to support conciliatory efforts between Catholics and Protestants in France.

Greek Orthodox:

- o Melanchthon. 1559.** Greek translation of the Augsburg Confession sent to the Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople.

Hungary:

- o Blochinger, Matthias. 1523. Complaint to the King of Hungary and Bohemia concerning Lutheran teachings.
- o Faber, J. 1530. To King Ferdinand of Bohemia and Hungary opposing Luther.

Latvia:

- o Luther:
 - 1523. Letter to Johannes Lochmuller, leader of the Protestants in Riga.
 - 1524 (2).* Comments on Psalm 127 for the Protestants at Riga.
 - 1525. Letter to churches in Livonia (now Latvia) on the subject of liturgy.

Netherlands:

- o Lutheran. 1546. Brief Protestant tract on the Inquisition in the Netherlands.
- o Melanchthon. 1540. Appeal to the nobility to institute and support the Reformation.

Poland:

- o Ferreri. 1521. Report of his actions in support of Lutheranism in Thorn, Poland.
- o Luther. May 3, 1523. Sermon preached in the presence of Duke Bogislaus of Pomerania.
- o Eck. 1526. Letter to King Sigismund of Poland warning of the dangers of Lutheranism.
- o Cochlaeus. 1544 (2). Attacks Moibanus, the second Lutheran reformer in Breslau (now Wroclaw, Poland), after Moibanus published a Protestant "canon" of the Mass for the evening services in Breslau.
- o Wittich, Hieronymus. 1551. As pastor in Brieg near Breslau (now Wroclaw, Poland), he responds to the charge that Lutherans have departed from the true Church.
- o Modrzewski, Andrzej Frycz. 1554. Proper organization of the Polish Church. He has kind words for Luther and Lutheranism and is critical of excesses of the Popes.
- o Hozjusz. 1560. A refutation of the teachings of Brenz and Luther by the chief protagonist of the Counter-Reformation in Poland.

Prussia:

- o Cronberg, Hartmut von, German knight:
 - Luther. 1522. Letter of consolation to Cronberg who lost his property and was forced into exile after he espoused the Protestant cause.
 - Cronberg. 1522. Four tracts to Pope Leo X and local officials.
 - Cronberg. 1522. An appeal to the Reichstag to separate secular and ecclesiastical power to prevent what happened to him from happening to others.
- o Luther:
 - 1524. To Albert, Duke of Prussia, concerning the Church and papal supremacy.
 - 1532. Warns Albert, Duke of Prussia, about the heretical tendencies of the Schwenckfelders.
 - Albert, Duke of Prussia. 1553. Official letter attempting to resolve the justification controversy raging in his duchy.
- o Albert, Duke of Prussia. 1527. An attempt to resolve the controversy in his duchy over the nature of the Justification of the sinner.

Switzerland:

- o Pelargus, Ambrosius. 1528. Argued that the Mass and Protestant services be retained in Basel until a general council could decide.

Germany: (55)

- o Augsburg:
 - Eberlin von Günzburg. 1522. Early defender of the Reformation to Lutherans in Augsburg.
 - Luther. 1523, 1524 (2). To the Augsburg Church who had participated in the marriage of a priest, and were facing civil penalties and ridicule.
 - Rhegius. 1524. He began to preach with the authorization of the Augsburg City Council and to instruct other preachers to do the same.
 - Protestant preachers. 1552. Returned to the city of Augsburg in August 1551, after Elector Moritz of Saxony had overthrown the imperial forces in the city.
- o Bamberg and Würzburg:
 - Catholic. 1523. Letters to Bamberg council asking them to stamp out Protestantism.
 - Catholic Bishops of Bamberg and Würzburg. 1556. Official declaration regarding territorial control of Bamberg and Würzburg.
- o Bavaria:
 - Billican. 1525. Report that the old abuses had been corrected in Nordlingen.
 - Schorren, Jacob. 1526. Report of the state secretary to Elector-Palatine Ludwig V of Bavaria giving a strong Lutheran stance.
 - Andreae, 1569. Against the resistance by Bavarian churches to Lutheran teachings.
- o Brandenburg:
 - Brenz. 1554. Official statement on justification by Brenz and theologians from the University of Tübingen presented to Albrecht, Elector of Brandenburg.
- o Braunschweig-Lüneburg:
 - Luther. 1519, 1520 (3). Three sermons for Duchess Margareta of Braunschweig-Lüneburg.
- o Brandenburg-Ansbach:
 - Luther:
 - March 28, 1521. A sermon on the Eucharist probably preached before Margrave Albrecht of Brandenburg-Ansbach, Grand Master of Teutonic Knights.
 - 1532. Reply to a letter from Duke Albrecht of Brandenburg, concerning the interpretation of John VI with reference to the Eucharist.

- Meglin, Martin. 1529. He advises Margrave George of Brandenburg-Ansbach not to be intimidated by Catholic threats.
- o Cologne:
 - Melanchthon. 1543. To the Church in Cologne introducing the Reformation.
- o Constance:
 - Blarer, Ambrosius. 1524. Asks the government of Constance to remain Lutheran.
 - Eck. 1526. Letter to city of Constance rebuking them for becoming Lutherans.
- o Esslingen:
 - Luther. 1523. Luther replies to the *Articles on Confession* proposed by Johann Lonicer, pastor of Esslingen. Esslingen was marked by conflicts, not resolved until 1531.
- o Erfurt:
 - Luther:
 - 1522 (2). Pastoral letter to the Saints in Erfurt, as he fears they might be stirred to riot. He advises they proceed cautiously when introducing new practices into their ceremonies.
 - 1522. Letter to the Church of Erfurt on the subject of prayers to the saints.
 - Menius. 1527. Attacks Konrad Kling, a Franciscan and strong defender of the Catholic Church in Erfurt, and at times the only priest willing to say mass in that city. Preface by Luther.
- o Hesse:
 - Melanchthon, Philipp. 1524. Brief summary of Christian theology according to Lutheran teachings. It was highly influential in spreading the Reformation in Hesse.
- o Meissen:
 - Cochlaeus. 1530. To the town fathers of Freiberg in Meissen attacking Luther.
- o Miltenburg:
 - Luther. 1524 (3). Letter of consolation to citizens of Miltenburg who introduced the Reformation into their town, but were compelled to return to the Catholic faith by force.
- o Mühlhausen:
 - Luther. 1533 (2). Letter to authorities at Mühlhausen warning them about T. Müntzer.
- o Nuremberg:
 - Luther. 1520 (2). Interpretation of Psalm 110, "The Lord says to my Lord," written at the request of a Nuremberg nobleman Hieronymus Ebner
 - Osiander:
 - 1523.* Open letter by Osiander, one of the chief reformers of Nuremberg.
 - 1524.* Three key preachers in Nuremberg recommend Lutheranism.
 - 1524. A defense of the changes in the celebration of the Lord's Supper in Nuremberg, because of the spreading of Lutheran views among the city clergy.
 - 1525. Defends liturgical reforms by the churches in Nuremberg.
 - Spengler and Cochlaeus:
 - Spengler. 1530. As City Secretary in Nuremberg, Count Georg von Wertheim asked for passages from the canon law that did not contradict the Gospel.
 - Cochlaeus. 1530. Response to Spengler on canon law and papal authority.
- o Naumburg:
 - Friedrich, Johann of Saxony, Elector; and Julius Pflug, Elected Bishop of Naumburg:
 - Pflug. 1541. An address to the diocese of Naumburg. Pflug was elected Bishop but Friedrich appointed Amsdorf in his stead. Pflug was unable to lay claim to his office.
 - Friedrich. 1543. Response to Pflug's address to the diocese of Naumburg.

- Flacius. 1550. Response to Pflug's order that the people of his diocese should return to Catholicism and give up the errors of Protestantism.
- Grünfeld, Friedrich. 1562. Defense of Pflug, written in response to attacks by the Lutheran Reformer Johannes Pollicarius (Johann Daum).
- Flacius. 1550. Response to an anonymous Catholic tract advising pastors in the diocese of Naumburg on matters of baptism, Eucharist, marriage, and visiting the sick.
- o Saxony:
 - Luther:
 - 1523. Sermon on the life of St. Anthony of Egypt written at request of Duke Frederick of Saxony and of D. Reissenbusch, chancellor of the University of Wittenberg.
 - 1524. To the princes of Saxony calling on them to monitor the actions of Thomas Müntzer in order to prevent the outbreak of violence.
 - 1532. Exposition of Psalm 147 for his good friend the Hereditary Marshall of Electoral Saxony, Hans von Loser. The two men had stood as godfathers for each other's sons.
 - 1533* (2). Sermon preached on the lost sheep in the Castle Church in Wittenberg, in the presence of Elector John Frederick of Saxony.
 - Fredrich II, Johann, Duke. 1543. Academic orations by his 13 and 14 year old sons. One oration is on the late Duke George of Saxony The preface by Luther praises their education.
 - Adler, Casper. 1550. Consoling sermon for Katharina, Duchess of Saxony, wife of Heinrich the Pious.
 - Stigel. 1558. Poetry written on the occasion of the marriage of Johann Friedrich II, Duke of Saxony, to his second wife, Elisabeth Pfalz.
- o Strasbourg:
 - Zell, Matthäus. 1523. Response by Zell, first Protestant pastor in Strasbourg, to the attacks of the local Diocesan office. Zell celebrated mass in the vernacular, offered the Eucharist in both kinds, and was the first to be accused by his Bishop of heresy.
- o Stuttgart:
 - Melanchthon. 1524. Letter addressed to Cardinal Legate Lorenzo Campeggi, written during his trip to southern Germany in 1524.
- o Wuerttemberg:
 - Vergerio, Pietro Paolo. 1556. A failed diplomatic alliance between Duke Christoph of Wuerttemberg, the Polish King, the French King, and Elizabeth of England, . He wrote in Italian because he hoped to win Italy for Protestantism.
- o Zweibrücken:
 - Rauscher, Hieronymus:
 - 1554. Funeral sermon for Elisabeth, the one year old daughter of Wolfgang, Duke of Zweibrücken.
 - 1562. Sermon at the baptism of Marie Elisabeth, daughter of Wolfgang, Duke of Zweibrücken, who was instrumental in bringing Lutheranism to the duchy.

5. INTRA-LUTHERAN ISSUES 1548-1570—(185)

1548—Interim of Augsburg and Interim of Leipzig—(63)

- o Charles V:
 - 1548 (4). Interim of Augsburg.
 - 1549 . Imperial laws defining its terms.

Supported Interim:

- o Melanchthon. 1548. His consideration of the Interim was amidst the harsh realities of the Protestant defeat in the Schmalkaldic War.
- o Theologians of Albertine Saxony. 1548. A report on the Interim by the theologians of Albertine Saxony and presented to Maurice of Saxony. It is an apology for Protestant teachings according to the Augsburg Confession.
- o Bernard Ziegler 1549. Moderate oration at the time of the Augsburg (Leipzig) Interim by a professor at Leipzig University.
- o Menius, Justus. 1558. He defends the position of the Wittenberg or Philippist Lutherans.
- o University of Wittenberg. 1559 (2). Publications about the Interim and the adiaphora controversy, compiled with the help of Melanchthon and commissioned by the University.
- o Pfeffinger, Johann. 1559. Support for the Interim by a Lutheran theologians involved in drafting the Interim of Leipzig.

Condemned Interim: (47)

- o Anonymous. 1548. Against the Interim and Agricola who was one of the Interim's authors.
- o Theologians of Albertine Saxony. 1548. Report of the Interim.
- o Brenz. 1548. He had to flee Schwäbisch Hall because of his opposition to the Interim.
- o Aquila, Philip:
 - 1548. Protestant propaganda against the Interim from Augsburg.
 - 1548. Condemnation of Agricola, the only Protestant to work on the Interim.
- o Council of Magdeburg:
 - 1548, 1550. Defense of Magdeburg City Council's decision to oppose the Interim.
 - 1549. Official statement against the Leipzig Interim. Its main theme is the need to obey God, rather than human beings.
- o Amsdorf:
 - 1548, 1550. Strong condemnation of the Interim.
 - 1549 (2). Statement against the Interims by Saxon preachers who served the sons of Elector Johann Frederick the Magnanimous, signed by sixteen preachers.
 - 1550 (2). Pastors of Magdeburg opposition to the Interims.
 - 1551. Against the Interim, his targets are Bugenhagen and Major of the Wittenberg faculty.
- o Anonymous:
 - 1549. Tract by a Gnesio-Lutheran against the Interims of Augsburg and Leipzig.
 - 1549. Assessment of the Interim and resulting church ordinance issued in Torgau.
- o Sarcerius. 1549. Tract on the supervision of clergy in the Rhineland along with collected statements of opposition to the Interim.
- o Calvin, John. 1549* (2). Critical assessment of the Interim; includes the text of the Interim.
- o Magdeburg Cathedral Chapter. 1550. They raise a protest against the dealings of the Protestants in the city during the Interim.
- o Flacius, pastor in Magdeburg, waged a campaign against the Interims in the dark days after the defeat of the Schmalkaldic League:
 - 1549. Reprinted Luther's letters to the theologians at the Diet of Augsburg to strengthen the Protestant resolve during the Interim.
 - 1549. Flacius published this 1540 letter by Luther against Agricola to show how Luther had earlier judged some of the people involved in the current Interim controversy.
 - 1549 (2), 1550. Apology by Flacius directed against Melanchthon and the Wittenberg faculty, who had accepted the Interim, with its compromise with Rome over adiaphora.

- 1549 (3). Pamphlets poured from the Magdeburg presses, denouncing the Interims of Leipzig and Augsburg.
- 1549. Open letter to an anonymous pastor justifying Flacius' opposition to the Leipzig Interim, and Melanchthon's compromise with the Catholic Church on the liturgy.
- 1550. Against Huberius on the Interim.
- 1550. His reply to charges by Bugenhagen and Major who joined Melanchthon against him over the Interim. Each side appealed to Luther's authority for justification.
- 1558. Protest of Flacius and the strict Lutherans of Magdeburg against the Interim, against Lutherans who accepted it, as well as against those who would force them to submit.
- Melanchthon. 1559. Condemnation of Flacius by the University of Wittenberg.
- o Aepinus, Johannes. 1549. Letter to the faculty at the University of Wittenberg opposing the Interim.
- o Westphal, Joachim:
 - 1549. The issue of adiaphora and his opposition to the Leipzig Interim.
 - 1550. Two sermons on the use of the vernacular in the liturgy and against the Interims.
 - 1550. Against the Interims and its proponents, Melanchthon and the Wittenberg faculty.
 - 1551. Confutation of the acceptance of the Augsburg (Leipzig) Interim on the part of Melanchthon and his colleagues of the Wittenberg faculty.
- o Osainder. 1549. Opposed to the Augsburg Interim.
- o Gallus. 1550. First item in a large collection of polemical tracts against the Interim.
- o Gnesio-Lutherans. 1550. Response by two Gnesio-Lutheran leaders to a question by pastors of Meissen, whether they should be prepared to leave their office if they reject the Interims.
- o Christianus, Albertus. 1551. Three letters by Christianus on the Augsburg Interim and the Adiaphora Controversy.
- o Preachers of Magdeburg. 1551. Attack Melanchthon on the Interim.
- o Preachers of Mansfeld (near Magdeburg). 1553. Statement rejecting the views of Agricola that good works are beneficial to justification. They also reject the Interims and the Adiaphora.
- o Frederic III. 1558. Statement from prison against the Augsburg Interim.
- o Gnesio-Lutherans. 1567. Response signed by 30 gnesio-Luther theologians, who had been expelled from the city of Jena.

August 1560—Weimar Disputation on Original Sin

- o University of Wittenberg. 1558. Reply by faculty members to Flacius' views on original sin.
- o Flacius. 1562, 1563 (2), 1564. Report on the Weimar Disputation between Victorinus Strigel and Flacius over original sin.
- o Heshusius, Tilemann:
 - 1570. Letter to Flacius on the issue of original sin.
 - 1571. Substantiality of original sin, responding specifically to Flacius.
 - 1571. Academic disputation on original sin and justification.
- o Wigand:
 - 1571. Collection of tracts by Wingard, Heshusius, Moerlin, and Chemnitz focusing on the teachings of Flacius on original sin.
 - 1571 (2). The sustainability of original sin.

January 20-February 8, 1561—Assembly at Naumburg

- o Princes. 1561. Declaration of Naumburg. Princes supporting the “altered” Augsburg Confession. The stricter Lutheran princes refused to sign.
- o Report. 1561. Protestant princes who had gathered to formulate a response to the Council of Trent.

1568-1569—Colloquy of Altenburg

- o Universities of Leipzig and Wittenberg. 1570. Joint report of the Colloquy in Altenburg, a meeting between Philippist Lutherans from Wittenberg and Gnesio-Lutherans from Jena.
- o Theologians from the University of Wittenberg and Leipzig. 1570. Attack on the recently published Acts of the Colloquy.
- o 1570. Report of the Colloquy.
- o Electoral Saxon theologians. 1570. Confession on Free Will.
- o Selnecker. 1570. Rejects the position of Gnesio-Lutheran theologians from Jena.

Adiaphora Controversy Over Reintroducing Some Catholic Practices

- o Westphal:
 - 1549. He reprinted Luther's works to support his view of the controversy.
 - 1549. Opposed Bugenhagen, Melanchthon, and Major on adiaphora.
- o Flacius:
 - 1549.* Tract in opposition to the adiaphora controversy.
 - 1550. Letter to the Church in Meissen in opposition to the Adiaphora.
 - 1551. Response to accusations made against him by Georg Major over the Adiaphoristic controversy.
- o Preachers of Hamburg. 1549. Against Melanchthon regarding the adiaphora controversy.
- o Civilius, an Italian. 1550. Anti-adiaphora translated from Italian by Flacius.
- o Amsdorf. 1551, 1554.* Against the idea that some things in the Church were adiaphora.
- o Camerarius. 1554. A work in support of Melanchthon's views on adiaphora.
- o Anonymous. 1566. Collection of Church Fathers down to Reformation times.

Osiandrian Controversy over Justification

- o Osiander:
 - 1551 (4). Sermons and tracts on justification.
 - 1551. A collection of five publications by Osiander defending himself against all attacks.
- o Roting, Michael
 - 1551. Early tract in the Osiandrian controversy, defending Osiander's teachings of justification through the indwelling of Christ in the believer.
 - 1555. Three documents related to the Osiandrian controversy: a doctrinal statement signed, among others, by Melanchthon; a sermon from Nuremberg; and a statement to the clergy of Nuremberg.
- o Mörlin, Joachim:
 - 1552. Against Osiander's interpretation of Luther's doctrine of salvation by faith alone.
 - 1554. History of the Osiandrian controversy.
- o The following opposed Osiander on justification:
 - Melanchthon. 1552. Against Osiander on justification.
 - Flacius. 1552 (6). Response to Osiander on justification. Osiander emphasized the believer being made righteous, as opposed to being declared righteous through Christ.
 - Flacius and Gallus. 1552 (2). Tract against Osiander's teachings on justification.
 - Königsberg Theologians. 1552. Theologians in East Prussia condemn Osiander's teachings.
 - Lauterwald, Matthias. 1552. Tract against Osiander's view on justification.
 - Menius:
 - 1552 (4). Official censure of Osiander and his teachings about justification written by Menius. Signed by Menius and 10 other Lutheran theologians.
 - 1552. Attack on Osiander and his view of justification.

- Otto, Anton. 1552. Refutes Osiander's view of justification.
- Pollicarius, Johannes. 1552. Outspoken critic of Osiander's teaching of justification.
- Brenz. 1553. Report written for Duke Christoph of Württemberg regarding Osiander's teachings of justification, who had died the previous year.
- Schnauss. 1552. Satirical dialogue between Pasquillus and a layman discussing Osiander's view of justification and the debate surrounding Osiander.
- Staphylus. 1554. When he returned to Koenigsberg in 1549, he became embroiled in a theological controversy with Osiander.
- Musäus, Simon. 1555. Sermon published with a tract by Melancthon responding to Osiander's charges that Melancthon teaching on justification was reverting to the doctrines of Catholicism.
- Wigand. 1569. Tract is on justification and good works.

Majoristic Controversy over Justification

- Major:
 - 1551. Sermon given one month after attacking Amsdorf on justification and good works. An early tract on the Majoristic Controversy.
 - 1567. *Concerning the Article of Justification*. A partly historical, partly theological introduction to the Majoristic controversy.
- Gallus:
 - 1552. Defends Major over good works.
 - 1552. An outspoken critic of Osiander's teaching of justification.
- Amsdorf. 1553. Amsdorf's criticism of Major who stressed the need of good works. Amsdorf on the other hand stressed the efficiency of God's grace, freely given.
- Lutheran theologians in Northern Germany. 1553. Against Major on justification.

Synergistic Controversy over Free Will

- Flacius:
 - Flacius. 1550. He attacks Pfeffinger over synergism. Pfeffinger believed humans cooperate with the Holy Spirit in salvation, whereas Flacius believed that God acted alone.
 - Wittenberg University students. 1558. Three letters by students concerning their quarrel with Flacius regarding the interpretation of the *Augsburg Confession*.
 - Stigel. 1562. Flacius had argued that original sin constitutes the substance of the sinner. Strigel rejects this position, arguing that it compromises the integrity of the human being as a creature of God.
- Amsdorf and Pfeffinger:
 - Pfeffinger. 1558. Opposed Amsdorf on free will.
 - Amsdorf. 1559. Amsdorf represented a strict determinism, whereas Pfeffinger favored an approach similar to Melancthon.
- Wigand. 1562. Free will by a Gnesio-Lutheran.
- Heshusius. 1562.* Treatise on free will by a Gnesio-Lutheran.
- Coelestin, Johann. 1570. An attack on Pfeffinger's preface to an edition of Luther's Admonition to the Delegates at the Diet of Augsburg by a Gnesio-Lutheran professor at Jena.
- Theologians of Jena. 1570. The University's adjudication against Flacius' position on justification

1569—Saxon Lutheran Theologians in Zerbst

- Lutheran. 1570. Deliberations to work out their theological differences. This was a major step towards the *Formula of Concord*.

Other Intra-Lutheran Issues

- o Karlstadt and Luther:
 - Karlstadt. 1520 and 1521. Treatise on the question of which books were canonical. He takes exception to Luther's characterizations of the Epistle of James as an "epistle of straw."
 - Guethel. 1522. Defends Luther, specifically defends his position on the Epistle of James.
 - Luther. 1523. Collection of sermons delivered in 1522, directed against Karlstadt.
 - Luther. 1524 (2). Letter to "Christians in Strasbourg" warning them of Karlstadt's views.
 - Reinhart, Martin. 1524. Debate between Luther and Karlstadt at the Black Bear Inn in Jena.
 - Luther. 1525. Comprehensive refutation of the teachings of Karlstadt concerning the Christian Mass and the use of images.
 - Karlstadt. 1525. He published this retraction of his former opinions and then published nothing else without prior approval. Karlstadt did not find these conditions acceptable and he was soon on the move again. Preface by Luther.
- o Amsdorf:
 - 1549. Response to Bernhard Ziegler, professor at University of Leipzig, against the strict Lutheran party, following the Schmalkaldic War.
 - 1551. Some of Luther's most polemic condemnations of the Papacy, compiled in reply to Pfeffinger assertion that Luther sought compromise with the Pope.
 - 1557. Polemical tract by the gnesio-Lutheran theologian Amsdorf against his vehement Philippist opponent Menius.
- o Melanchthon:
 - 1553, 1560. A refutation of errors of reformer Franciscus Stancarus who held the opinion that Christ is a mediator by virtue of His humanity alone.
 - 1560. Encourages Count Palatine Friedrich III in his fight to resolve quarrels among Lutherans.
- o Musäus, Simon. 1555. Dispute between Melanchthon and Luther over justification.
- o Westphal. 1557. Published Melanchthon's treatise on the Eucharist and accused Melanchthon of supporting a symbolic view of the Lord's Supper, comparable to Jean Calvin.
- o Gallus. 1562. Strict Lutheran response to controversies troubling Lutheranism after the Schmalkaldic war.
- o Heshusius Expulsion:
 - City Council of Magdeburg. 1563. Official ban of Lutheran preacher Heshusius.
 - Amsdorf. 1563. Writing in support of the ban of Heshusius by the Council.
 - Heshusius. 1570. Sermon with a lengthy preface in which he defends himself against accusations by Andreae that his teachings are divisive.
- o Eber, Paul. 1563 (2). Attempting to mediate between the Gnesio-Lutherans and the crypto-Calvinists, this book is about the Eucharist in the NT and the history of the Church.
- o Ochino, Bernardino. 1563. Dialogues on points of controversy during the Reformation.
- o Stossel and Westphal:
 - Stossel. 1566. Defends his stern orthodoxy in this Apology.
 - Westphal. 1566. Criticizes Stoessel's *Apologia*. Both men were Gnesio-Lutherans, so their conflict was over details and method rather than broad theological positions.
- o Crell, Paul. 1570. Against fellow Wittenberg professor Moerlin, explaining the correct meaning of the proposition that good works are necessary in the process of repentance.
- o Walther, Christoph. 1569. Long lived of Luther's printers, he defends his firm against the attacks of the theologians and of the rival firm of Sigmund Feyerabend in Frankfurt am Main.

- o 1570. Statement on proper Lutheran doctrine by the Universities of Leipzig and Wittenberg. It affirms Wittenberg Philippists and condemns the gnesio-Lutherans led by Flacius.

Seminary Issues:

- o Lutheran student. 1524. His theses was considered heretical and was refuted by the faculty.
- o University of Wittenberg. 1568. Statement over the expulsion of two students over doctrine.
- o Theologians of Saxony. 1570. Reprint of their statement refuting Strigel's teaching when he was removed from University of Leipzig faculty for teaching Calvin's understanding of the Eucharist.
- o Rabe, Johann Jakob. 1567. Profession of belief in Catholic doctrine by the son of the Lutheran theologian Ludwig Rabe. The son converted to Catholicism during his university education.

Lutheran Confessions

- o Wallser, Hans. 1521. Some of the earliest Lutheran poems.
- o Rhegius:
 - 1527. Early compendium of Lutheran theology.
 - 1544, 1559. Manual of Christian doctrine.
- o Westphal. 1557.* Collection of doctrinal statements about the Eucharist by the Saxony churches.
- o Wigand. 1561. Handbook of Lutheran doctrine as taught in Magdeburg, Germany.
- o Mencil, Hieronymus. 1561. Tract on Church discipline.
- o Mörlin. 1561. Resolution drafted at a meeting in Lüneburg regarding doctrinal theology and Church polity, signed by fifteen theologians and pastors.
- o Spangenberg. 1561. Popular doctrinal theology based on Melanchthon's Loci Communes for pastors and ministers.
- o Andreae. 1562. Outlines the major doctrinal differences between Lutherans and Catholics.
- o Clergy of the County of Mansfeld. 1563 and 1565. Updated and affirmed their 1560 confession of faith (Mansfeld Confession).
- o Major. 1570 (2). Declares his adherence to the Augsburg Confession.
- o Churches of Saxony. 1571. Doctrinal statement on the Eucharist and the kingship of Christ.
- o 1580* (2). *Book of Concord*. Held by Pitts, but published too late for the Kessler Collection.

6. REFORMATION HISTORY AND WORLD HISTORY—(TOTAL: 100)

History of the Protestant Reformation

- o Sleidanus, Johannes:
 - 1544. Relationship between Church and empire in the 16th century. An early and important Reformation history.
 - 1556, 1557, 1558. History of the Protestant Reformation.
- o Gesner, Conrad. 1545. Biographical dictionary of Reformation personalities.
- o Magdeburg Centuries:
 - Flacius. 1558. Both an attack on *Magdeburg Centuries* and a defense of it by students from the University of Wittenberg.
 - Magdeburg Centuries. 1559. (14 vol.)
 - Brun, Conrad. 1565. Attack on Flacius' history.
 - Flacius. 1566. He finds one hundred errors in Brun's harsh criticism of the history.
- o Schiess, Abraham. 1564. This verse-chronology of the Reformation is among the first histories. This work is unlisted in most Reformation bibliographies.
- o Nas, Johann. 1568. Anti-Lutheran history of the Reformation in Bavaria.

Biographies—(24)

<u>Author</u>		<u>Person</u>
Moringus, Gerardus	1536	Adrian VI, Reforming Pope
Melanchthon	1548, 1549, 1555 (2)	Luther
Melanchthon	1549	Kaspar Cruciger
Staphylus	1559	Charles V
Ulloa, Alfonso de	1562	Charles V
Camerarius	1566	Melanchthon
Mathesius, Johann	1566, 1567	Luther
o Anonymous.	1538. Tract to dispel rumors that Luther had died.	
o Luther.	1545 (2). Despite failing health, he wrote this treatise to disprove an Italian rumor that he had died.	
o Jonas.	1546 (2). Eyewitness report of Luther's death to dispel rumors and to show he died at peace and in faith.	
o Krafft, Johann.	1560. Description of Melanchthon's last days and death.	
o Faculty of Wittenberg University:		
▪	1560. Melanchthon's last days and death.	
▪	1560 (2). Both an obituary and an advertisement for the now vacant position in the university.	
o Cochlaeus:		
▪	1541. Luther's final days by a vehement opponent.	
▪	1565 and 1568. Catholic biography of Luther which set the tone for Catholic thought on Luther for decades	
o Pantaleone, Heinrich.	1565.* Fifteen hundred woodcut portraits and biographies of German scholars, reformers, artists, and scientists; many are the earliest illustrations of the individuals.	

Church History

- o Regino, Abbot of Prüm, 10th C. 1521. Church history from Christ to 900 AD.
- o Nazarei, Judas. 1521 (2). History of the Church, the Papacy, and critique of the Catholic Church.
- o Gregory, Saint, Bishop, 6th C. 1522. History of the Franks, includes the early Church.
- o Bernardus, de Lutzenburgo. 1523. Catalogue of heretics of all times to the present.
- o Orosius, Paulus, 5th C. 1524. Church history by a Church Father.
- o Lambert, Hersfeld von, 11th C. 1533. Church history.
- o Gratius, Ortuinus. 1535. Sixty-six treatises by various authors on ecclesiastical and secular history.
- o Sarcerius. 1540. History of ecclesiastical theology in the early Church.
- o Hedio, Kaspar. 1545. Translation of early histories of the early Church.
- o Jacobi, Leorardus. 1552. Sermon about the future of the Church, based on an interpretation of Revelation chapters 2 and 7. This pamphlet is unknown in bibliographic literature.
- o Musculus, Andreas. 1556. A topical compilation of theological teachings and doctrines from the apostolic age until the 13th century.
- o Severus. 1556. Sacred history from creation to 400 AD.
- o Society of Jesus:
 - Ignatius. 1558. Extended edition of the constitution of the Society of Jesus.
 - Papal documents. 1559. All papal documents for the first nineteen years of the Society of Jesus.
 - Papal documents. 1559.* Five items relating to the Society of Jesus' polity.

Councils of the Church

- o Luther:
 - 1536. The powers of an ecumenical council within the Christian Church.
 - 1539. *On the Councils and the Church*. Luther felt the early councils were more reliable.
 - 1540. Short extract from *On the Councils and the Church*.
 - 1548. Short commentary on the *Apostles Creed* extracted from the writings of Luther and embellished with 12 full-page full-figure portraits of the Apostles.
- o Carranza. 1546. History of all councils and Popes.
- o Cruciger. 1548 (2). Tract about the Council of Nicaea and the origin of the Nicene Creed.
- o Crabbe, Pierre. 1553. Canons of the councils of the Church from the time of the apostles until the papacy of Eugene IV (d. 1447).

World History

<i>Author</i>		<i>History</i>
Frederick III, translation	1513	Constantine the Great
Josephus	1514, 1544, 1569	<i>Jewish Antiquities</i>
Irenicus	1518	Germany
Velleius Paterculus (1 st C.)	1520	Rome
Franck	1531, 1565	World history
Livy	1531, 1532	Rome
Rhenaneus, Beatus	1531	Germany
Anonymous	1532	Emperors and rulers
Trogus, Pompeius	1533	Greek history
Franck	1538	Chronicle of Germany
Capra	1538	Italy, preface by Luther
Mutius	1539	Germany
Plutarch	1540	Isocrates
Ryd, Valerius Anselmus	1540	History
Cochlaeus	1544	Theodoric the Great
Gerbel	1545	Greece
Carion	1546	World history
Melanchthon	1550	Election of Charles V
Postel	1551	Etruria, ancient Italy
Giovio	1553	First half 16 th C.
Sleidanus	1555	Charles V
Brotuff	1556	House of Anhalt
Lauterbeck	1556	History of kings and rulers
Melanchthon	1558 (2), 1559	Carion's History
City of Nuremberg	1564*	Law code
Surius	1566	16 th C. History
Funck	1570	World History

- o Orosius. 1506. First attempt at world history by a Christian author.
- o Sachs. 1531. History in verse of all Roman emperors from Julius Caesar to Charles V.
- o Holy Roman Empire. 1536. Golden Bull. Official constitution of 1356 issued by Emperor Charles IV to bring order to the process of electing an emperor.
- o Spalatin, Georg. 1541.* *History* of the rulers of Saxony, Brunswick, and Luneburg.

- o Nicephorus, Patriarch of Constantinople, 9th C. 1561. World History to the second council of Nicaea.
- o Schardius, Simon. 1566. Relationship of Popes and emperors of the Holy Roman Empire.

7. THEOLOGICAL DEBATES—(TOTAL: 534)

(Treatises and Sermons)

Baptism

Lutheran:

- o Luther:
 - 1526, 1561.** *Little Baptism Book*. Luther may not have written it.
 - 1535. Sermon on baptism.
- o Althamer, Andreas. 1528. He tries to prove the doctrine of infant baptism on the basis of the Old Testament, tying it directly to circumcision as a sign of the divine covenant and grace.
- o Venatorius, Thomas. 1530. Short tract on the two sacraments of baptism and Eucharist.
- o Lutheran. 1540. Pamphlet on baptism and other ceremonies in the Catholic Church.
- o Flacius. 1550. Treatise on baptism.
- o Menius. 1551. Exorcism in baptism.
- o Servidus, Nicolaus. 1561. Polemical anti-Catholic tract on the subject of baptism.
- o Gigas (Heune), Johannas. 1570. Two sermons on baptism.

Catholic:

- o Cochlaeus. 1523. Defense of infant baptism.
- o Witzel. 1541. Treatise on baptism.

Call of Clergy

Catholic:

- o Torres, Francisco. 1569. Appointment, call, and election of clergy.

Lutheran:

- o Luther. 1524 (3). Appointment, call, and election of Lutheran clergy.
- o Lambert, Franz. 1525. The call of clergy to their offices in the Church.
- o Melanchthon. 1541. Tract in verse form about the imposition of hands for clerical ordination.
- o Musculus. 1558. A strong defense by Musculus to Staphylus. He had been accused of asserting that Christ had suffered according to his divine as well as his human nature.
- o Saccus, Siegfried. 1565. His formal opinion as schoolmaster at Magdeburg concerning the right of the city government to appoint clergy.

Christology

Lutheran:

- o Praetorius, Peter. 1558. Christological treatise by a Lutheran theologian and playwright.
- o Chemnitz, Martin. 1568. Academic dispute about the person and offices of Christ.
- o Selnecker. 1571. Christology explaining his understanding of the hypostatic union.

Catholic

- o Held, Johannes. 1569. An academic disputation by a priest regarding the mediation of Christ between god and humanity.

Church

Lutheran:

- o Luther. 1517, 1520. Ecclesiastical law. This pamphlet has fooled scholars as a work by Luther. This work is not by Luther, but the printer of the first two editions incorrectly put Luther's name on the third edition.
- o Kettenbach. 1522. Sermon on the doctrine of the Church by a Franciscan friar favorable to Luther.
- o Major. 1556. A tract on true and false religion.

Civil Authority

Catholic:

Faber, Johannes. 1538. Treatise on Secular Governments.

- o Muzio, Girolamo. 1561. Applies Catholic doctrine to secular government by rulers and princes.

Lutheran:

- o Luther:
 - 1521. Holy Roman imperial authority and its relations to the Papacy.
 - 1523 (3). Temporal Authority, To What Extent It Should Be Obeyed.
 - 1523. Argues the soul and the spirit do not come under civil authority.
 - 1525.* On Secular Authority . Latin, his doctrine of the two kingdoms.
 - 1527 (3). Whether Soldiers Can be Saved.
- o Melanchthon:
 - 1522. On the difference between secular and religious authority. Secular authority provides the context for Christians to raise their children, practice charity, and praise God.
 - 1539, 1540* (2). Responsibilities of rulers to oppose false religious doctrines and practices.
 - 1541. Important tract about the exercise of secular power by Popes and the jurisdiction of bishops.
- o Osiander. 1525.* Sermon on Matthew 17:24-27 regarding secular and religious authority.
- o Rhegius. 1538. Handbook for Christian princes and magistrates.
- o Sosibius, Johannes. 1542. Proper behavior of sixteenth century kings and rulers.
- o Anonymous. 1546. Dialogue between the “German Nation” and stone statues about civil autonomy.
- o Flacius. 1566. How secular authority transferred from the declining Roman Empire to the Germans. He shows the claims of Popes and bishops to temporal power were unfounded.
- o Sleidanus. 1567. Princes should look to secular interests first.

Clerical Celibacy—(28)

Pro:

- o Alveldt. 1521. Defense of the Catholic Church's doctrine of clerical celibacy.
- o Adolphus II, Bishop of Merseburg. 1523. Report of an investigation of two priests in Saxony who were accused of having married and having celebrated the mass in their ordinary clothes.
- o Clichtove. 1526. A Belgian patristic scholar criticizes Lutheran views of the mass and the clergy.
- o Kollin, Konrad. 1527. Against Luther's marriage.
- o Galen, Matthaeus van. 1563. Treatise on the office of priesthood by a Dutch Catholic theologian.

Oppose:

- o Saint Ulric, 10th C. 1520. His attack on clerical celibacy with a preface by Luther.

- o Karlstadt. 1521. He addressed the dual problem of the vow of celibacy and widows who desired remarriage. He advised marriage in both cases. It was advice he himself had already taken.
- o Luther:
 - 1522. He reasoned that no vow ought to disable someone permanently from marriage, which was permitted by God.
 - 1523 (2). Commentary on I Corinthians 7 on Christian marriage to counter Catholic assertions that God preferred celibacy to marriage.
 - 1524 (2). Exhortation to Knights of the Teutonic Order to Marry.
 - 1525. He advises his friend Wolfgang Reissenbusch, Prior of the Monastery of St. Anthony in Lichtenberg, to get married, thereby becoming an example to his fellows.
 - 1528.* Luther's response to W. Pirkheimer who criticized Pastor Dominikus Schleupner of Nuremberg for remarrying after his first wife died.
- o Reuter, Simon. 1523. Against celibacy by a Protestant polemicist.
- o Strauss. 1523. Pamphlet on clerical marriage and the evils attendant upon its prohibition.
- o Firm, Antonius. 1524. Married his concubine. Tract pleading his case. He was reinstated.
- o Stör. 1525. Popular pamphlet against celibacy.
- o Bugenhagen:
 - 1525. Essay on the historical and Scriptural foundations for clerical marriage.
 - 1527. His call as pastor of St. Nikolai Church in Hamburg was revoked because he was married. In response, he wrote how a congregation should conduct itself with pastors.
- o Keller, Michael. 1526. Polemical tract against celibacy by Keller who married in 1526.
- o Mensing, Johannes. 1527. Dialogue between Mensing and Luther on the clergy.
- o Klingebiel, Stefan. 1528. He wrote this booklet to justify clerical marriages, including his own. Preface by Luther.
- o Melanchthon:
 - 1541. Tract against the Catholic enforcement of priestly celibacy.
 - 1551. Handbook for pastors on marriage, divorce, and clerical marriage.
- o Freder, Johann. 1545. His defense of marriage written as a dialogue.
- o Musculus, Andreasf. 1568. In this work about the "Eheteufel" or "marriage devil," Musculus suggests that the idea of celibacy as a Christian ideal is not inspired by God but by the devil.
- o Preachers of Hesse. 1550. They condemned Archbishop Albert of Mainz's letter prohibiting clerical marriage.

Confession and Penance

Lutheran:

- o Rhegius. 1521, 1523. He wrote this tract on confession in 1521 and was forced to leave the Church that year because of his Lutheran sympathies.
- o Strauss. 1523 (2), 1524. Sermon on the practice of confession in the early Lutheran movement.
- o Brenz. 1532. Sermon on the authority of the Church and the power to forgive sins.
- o Windener, Gebhard. 1557. Short instruction for confession in the Lutheran tradition as well as a collection of prayers and meditations.

Catholic:

- o Anonymous:
 - 1520. Dialogue on confession based on Acts 19:18.
 - 1521. Extracts on confession from the Church Fathers, Luther, and Erasmus.
 - 1556. Catholic instruction for the observance of communion and confession.
- o Egranus, Johannes Wildenauer. 1522. Sermon on confession.

- o Erasmus. 1524. Treatise on confession.
- o Cajetan. 1526. Manual for confessors.
- o Witzel. 1534. Tract on penance, repentance, and excommunication from the Catholic Church.
- o Hoffmann, Christoph. 1540. Commentary in three parts on penance.
- o Medina, Juan de. 1549. His teachings, especially on justification and penance, were in accord with Lutheran teaching and were later rejected by the Council of Trent.
- o Cano, Melchoir. 1563. Treatise on the sacrament of penance.

Doctrines—

Lutheran:

- o Luther. 1522. Human Teachings To Be Avoided. Church teachings with no Biblical basis, in particular fasting and celibacy, are illegitimate and are to be avoided. Twenty reprints.
- o Greiffenberger. 1523. Short tract on Lutheran doctrine by the Nuremberg painter.
- o Althamer, Andreas. 1527. Why God permits the existence of false doctrines.
- o Flacius. 1555. Book on doctrines and origins of words.
- o Bentz, Michael. 1569. Discussion of sects and religious movements.

Education—

Lutheran:

- o Luther:
 - 1524 (3). To the Councilmen in Germany to Establish Christian Schools.
 - 1530 (3), 1541. Treatise and sermons on the necessity of keeping children in school.
- o Plutarch. 1536. Tract on the education of boys.
- o Chytraeus. 1555. His educational reform principles formed the basis for the organization of several Lutheran schools.
- o Heinrich, Otto. 1556. His legislation regarding education in his role as Elector of the Palatinate.

Catholic:

- o Jesuits. 1558. Reform in education and pedagogy.
- o Plutarch. 1561. Tract on the education of children by the Greek philosopher.

Eucharist—(59)

Catholic:

- o Diepold, Johannes. 1522. Sermon on the reception of the Protestant communion liturgy and the preparation of the sacrament.
- o Osiander and Kasper Schatzgeyer:
 - Osiander. 1525. Polemical attack on Schatzgeyer's view of the mass as sacrifice.
 - Schatzgeyer. 1525. Treatise against Osiander on the Catholic understanding of the Eucharist.
- o Eck. 1526. Attack on Luther and his followers on the subject of the Sacrifice of the Mass.
- o Mensing. 1526. Defends Catholic theology through Scripture.
- o Innocent III, Pope. 1534. This volume includes the Pope's meditation on the Eucharist.
- o Witzel:
 - 1534. Tract on the Eucharist from the Catholic standpoint emphasizing Scripture and the most primitive Church fathers.
 - 1538. Two sermons on the Eucharist and baptism.
 - 1549. Works around the fundamental distinction between Lutheran claims and Lutheran practices, specifically on the Eucharist.
- o Holding. 1548. Sermon on Maundy Thursday on the Most Holy Sacrament.

- o Bacherius, Petrus. 1556. Treatise on sacrifice in Jewish and Pagan sources as background to the Sacrifice of the Mass.
 - o Soto. 1558. A study on the administration of sacraments.
- Lutheran: (49)*
- o Karlstadt:
 - 1520 (2), 1521, 1525. He wrote treatises on various dimensions of the Eucharist.
 - 1524. His mystic tendency increased and he moved toward Zwingli's approach to the Eucharist.
 - Rhegius. 1524. Attacks Karlstadt's view of the Eucharist.
 - 1524. Dialogue between three characters about the Eucharist.
 - o Wittenberg Theologians. 1521. Report commissioned by Elector Frederick the Wise to answer his questions concerning the celebration of the Eucharist.
 - o Strauss, Jakob. 1522 (3). A sermon on I Corinthians 11:28, self-examination before communion and on the Eucharist itself. He was a fiery preacher whose sermons attracted thousands.
 - o Luther:
 - 1520. Important sermon on the veneration of the Eucharist with 15 printing.
 - 1523,** 1524.** Worthy Reception of the Sacrament.
 - 1523,** 1524 (3).** Maundy Thursday sermon on the value and efficacy of the Eucharist.
 - 1525. Administering the Eucharist.
 - 1531. Short tract on the Eucharist.
 - 1534.* Defense of his position on the Eucharist against Catholic misrepresentation. It is especially directed against Johann von Anhalt, who equated Lutheran and Zwinglian views.
 - 1539. Confessions by both Luther and Bugenhagen on the Lord's Supper.
 - 1545 (2). Short Confession on the Holy Sacrament.
 - 1560.* Five sermons on the Eucharist.
 - o Rhegius:
 - 1523. Scriptural basis for the Lutheran view on the Eucharist.
 - 1523. His second sermon on the Eucharist.
 - o Bugenhagen:
 - 1524. Treatise on the attributes Lutherans believe necessary for worthy reception of the Eucharist.
 - 1525. He asserts that the words of absolution and institution during the Eucharist are powerful enough to assure forgiveness to the believer, apart from the merits of the pastor.
 - o Reinhard, Martin. 1524. A Protestant may profitably receive the Eucharist from a Catholic priest if there is no other alternative.
 - o Melanchthon:
 - 1532. He gathered citations from original sources on the Eucharist to support his and Luther's doctrine.
 - 1557. On the Lord's Supper.
 - o Spangenberg. 1543. Two sermons on the Eucharist and on Christian life, based on Ephesians 5.
 - o Dietrich:
 - 1543. Basic instructions concerning the Sacrament of the altar.
 - 1561. Anti-Catholic tract on the Eucharist.
 - o Georg, Prince of Anhalt. 1551. Three sermons on the Lutheran interpretation of the Eucharist.
 - o Beyer, Hartmann. 1551. Anti-Catholic tract against the celebration of the mass as sacrifice.

- o Magdeburg, Joachim, 1553. Treatise on the Eucharist by a Gnesio-Lutheran pastor and hymn writer.
- o Westphal. 1555. Collection of Augustine's sayings in an attempt to prove that Luther's view of the Eucharist is correct.
- o Musaus. 1558. Interpretation and sermon on the Lord's Prayer by a Lutheran theologian.
- o Andreae:
 - 1559. Treatise on the Eucharist with a foreword by Brenz.
 - 1560. Response to the humanist Bartholomaeus Latomus, on the laity sharing the cup during communion in the early Church.
- o Selnecker:
 - 1561. Short tract on the Eucharist.
 - 1571. Brief confessional tract about the ascension and kingship of Christ and about the Eucharist.
 - 1571. Letter on the Eucharist to Daniel Greser, a Lutheran pastor and superintendent.
- o Eber, Paul. 1563. Compiles teachings about the Eucharist from the NT and the church.
- o Zanchi, Girolamo. 1564. Treatise on the Eucharist.

Eucharist, Receiving Both Elements

Lutheran:

- o Luther:
 - 1520.** Response to his critics who opposed receiving both elements.
 - 1522.** Important sermon on receiving both elements.
 - 1520, 1529. Luther argues from Scripture for the restoration of the cup to the laity. Bishop Johann von Scheinitz of Meissen had issued a mandate regarding communion in both kinds.
 - 1538. Sermon on Eucharist in one kind based on John 3:16.
 - 1557. A letter to Martin Lodinger on the question of receiving the Eucharist in both elements.
- o Karlstadt. 1521, 1522. Treatise on the mass and the administration of both elements .
- o Bugenhagen. 1532.* In favor of communion in both elements.
- o Dietrich. 1543. The only way to receive the Eucharist is with both elements.
- o Lodinger. 1557. Pastor questions Luther about receiving the Eucharist in both elements.

Catholic:

- o Vehe, Michael. 1531. Defense of Eucharist in one kind by a Dominican contemporary of Luther.
- o Truchsess von Waldburg, Otto. 1558. Compilation of texts defending the administration of the Eucharis, by the Prince-Bishop of Augsburg.
- o Nas. 1568. Twelve sermons attacking the Reformers' insistence on Communion in both kinds. He holds that their teaching robs the lay person of the right use and true power of the Sacrament.

Eucharist, Debate over the Real Presence

Lutheran:

- o Karlstadt. 1521.* Call for liturgical reforms. Addresses in particular the Biblical teaching regarding the practice of the Eucharist and the doctrine of real presence.
- o Luther. 1526.** Sermon on the real presence.
- o Heshusius. 1560.* Treatise on the Eucharist.
- o Chemnitz. 1561 (2). Treatise on the real presence in the Eucharist, including the Communication of Attributes in the person of Christ.
- o Paminger, Leonhard. 1567. Treatise on the real presence, published posthumously by his sons.
- o Pezel, Christoph. 1578. The presence of Christ by a Reformed theologian.
- o Ruedinger, Esrom. 1596. He explains his denial of the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist.

Catholic:

- o Josse Clichtove. 1522. Attacks Johann Oecolampadius for denying the real presence in the Eucharist.
- o Ruland, Martin. 1561. Compilation of patristic teachings on the real presence.
- o Ochino. 1561 and 1563. He argues that there is no biblical evidence for the doctrine of real presence, but that belief in of this doctrine was not essential for the justification.
- o Anonymous. 1564. Two sermons critical of the belief in the real presence.

Faith

Lutheran:

- o Luther. 1523 (2). Letter to Count Albrecht of Mansfeld on salvation outside the Church.
- o Karlstadt. 1525. Pamphlet on faith.
- o Paeonius. 1550. Three letters stressing the power of the Word of God and of faith.

Catholic:

- o Burckhart, Ulrich. 1525. Dialogue on faith.
- o Archinto, Filippo. 1546. Christian Edict on faith and the sacraments.

Fasting

Lutheran:

- o Rott, Johann. 1524. Anti-Catholic polemic against the practice of fasting.

Foot Washing

- o Dietrich. 1543 (2). Sermon on Maundy Thursday on Jesus' washing of the disciples feet, with application to the practice of ritual foot washing in his own day.

Free Will

Lutheran:

- o Luther. 1525,* 1526 (4). *On the Bondage of the Will* responding to Erasmus' book on free will, rare.
- o Luther and Erasmus. 1526. Luther's *On the Bondage of the Will* and Erasmus' *On Free Will*.

Catholic:

- o Cochlaeus. 1524, 1525. Response to Luther on free will in the actions of sinful men.
- o Diepold. 1524. Compilation of Biblical passages on free will.
- o Erasmus:
 - 1524* (3). Freedom of the Will.
 - 1526. He attempted to bring a more academic tone to their debate on free will. It was met with silence by Luther.
 - 1533 (2), 1534. He replied with a commentary on Psalm 4 called *On the Mending of the Concord of the Church*. This little booklet aroused a violent storm of protest.
- o Witzel. 1534. *Freedom of the Will* by an admirer of Erasmus.
- o Smith, Richard. 1563. Treatise on free will and determinism.

Good Works—(28)

Catholics:

- o Arnoldi, Bartholomaeus. 1525. He instructs a monk on the value of good works.
- o Hohenlohe, Sigismund, Graf von. 1525. Lenten admonitions, which challenged wealthy members of the cathedral chapter of Strasburg.
- o Mensing, a Dominican in Frankfurt am Main:

- 1528. He attacks Amsdorf and defends the Catholic doctrine that good works are beneficial for salvation.
- 1535 (2). Defense of the Catholic doctrine of good works against the Protestant teaching of salvation by faith alone.
- o Witzel:
 - 1532 1533, 1538. Good works are necessary for justification.
 - 1534 (2), 1575. Treatise on good works.
 - 1548 (2). Good works are valid for all times and places and are not a new idea dreamt up by recent Catholic theologians.
 - 1549. Catholic view of good works over against Lutheranism.
- o Bajus, Michael. 1565. Treatise on the merit of good works by a Belgian Catholic theologian.

Lutheran:

- o Luther:
 - 1520 , 1521, 1523, 1525. *Treatise on Good Works*, an important early work.
 - 1522 (2). In a sermon he refers to the liberation of Christians by faith only, without the obligation of performing good works.
- o Keller. 1525. Comments about a public dispute with a Catholic preacher on good works.
- o Amsdorff. 1552. Against the Catholic doctrine that good works are necessary or for salvation.
- o Jonas. 1532. Defense of Luther's position on good works

Gospel

Lutheran:

- o Karlstadt. 1524. Treatise on the dichotomy of law and grace.
- o Vadian, Joachim. 1522. Dialogue on law and gospel.
- o Güttel, Kaspar. 1523. Theological tract on law and gospel.
- o Luther:
 - 1524. Wolf von Salhausen inquires whether only the gospel alone or the law and the gospel should be preached in his town. Luther argued that only the gospel should be preached.
 - 1532. Two sermons on law and gospel.
- o Agricola. 1557. Quotations from Luther and other Lutherans to prove that the doctrine of grace, as articulated in Article V of the Augsburg Confession, is inconsistent with earlier positions by Luther and his co-workers.

Images

Lutheran:

- o Karlstadt. 1520, 1521. Holy Water.
- o Eberlin von Günzburg. 1525. Against the Abusers of the Created Things of God is against the Catholic practices of holy water, holy salt, etc.
- o Luther:
 - 1525 (6). *Against the Heavenly Prophets in the Matter of Images* deals with iconoclasm and the role of images in the Church. It was directed at Karlstadt, among others
 - 1539. Superstitions surrounding holy water and wax figurines called *Agnus Dei*, rare.

Justification

Catholics:

- o Witzel. 1533, 1564. Justification does not derive from a vacuum, but comes from God to those who have prepared themselves to receive it.
- o Haner, Johannes. 1534. Treatise rebutting the Lutheran position on justification.

Lutheran:

- o Luther. 1519. Treatise on justification.
- o Venatoriusv Thomas. 1534. Ttract on justification by faith in response to and refutation of Johann Hafner's work.
- o Cruciger. 1549. On justification and the forgiveness of sins.
- o Brenz. 1554.** Official statement on justification by Brenz and theologians from the University of Tübingen presented to Albrecht, Elector of Brandenburg.
- o Fabricius, Andreas. 1569. Short tract on Biblical law and a defense of the doctrine of justification.
- o Saccus. 1569. Refutes Catholic objections to the Lutheran tenet of Justification by faith alone.

Marriage—(38)

Catholic:

- o Schenk, Jakob. 1540. Tract on the relationship between husbands and wives according to Colossians 3:18.

Lutheran: (36)

- o Luther:
 - 1519 (2), 1520 (2). Sermons with an early and important treatise on marriage.
 - 1522 (7), 1523, 1525, 1530 (2). Sermons and treatises about marriage.
 - 1523 (3). Letter to Jan von Schleinitz advising him not to seek papal dispensation if his parishioners wished to marry within prohibited degrees.
 - 1524 (3). Marriage, consent of parents.
 - Menius. 1529 (2). Practical Christian life. Luther's preface is a letter to Hans Metsch, chief governing officer of Wittenberg upbraiding him for his unchristian habits, and advising that marriage might allay the situation. Popular because of Luther's preface.
 - 1531 (2), 1536. Wedding sermons.
 - 1540 (2). He tries to undermine canons supporting clandestine marriage.
 - 1541. Marriage and divorce.
 - 1546. This sermon on Hebrews 13 illustrates his concern to protect the sanctity of marriage.
- o Brenz. 1530, 1531. Attacks papal marriage law.
- o Otto Heinrich, Elector of the Palatinate. 1554 and 1556. Civil and religious legislation about marriage in the Palatinate.
- o Heinrich, Elector of the Palatinate. 1556. Marriage laws.
- o Monner, Basilius. 1561. A legal and theological treatise on marriage.
- o Croner, Johann. 1568. Sermon on marriage.

Mary

Catholic:

- o Diepold. 1523. Sermons on the veneration of the Virgin Mary.
- o Probo. 1524. Long poem on the life of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Lutheran:

- o Luther:
 - 1522.** Sermon criticizing belief in the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Luther argues only Jesus was born without sin.
 - 1522.** Sermon preached August 15, 1522, on Luke 10:38, Mary and Martha. After this year Luther no longer observed the festival of the Assumption of Mary.
- o Lick. 1523. Christ is our only mediator, not the Saints or the Blessed Virgin.
- o Locher, Johann. 1524. Attacks the cult of the Virgin Mary. He was executed in 1524.
- o Karlstadt. 1524. Against the Mary cult.

- o Vergerio. 1554. Attacks a shrine of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the house where she was raised.

Mass—(29)

Catholic:

- o Ember. 1524. Treatise. He asserts the validity of the Catholic Mass against Lutheran innovations.
- o Nausea, Friedrich, Bishop. 1531. Catholic apology for canonical hours and for the Mass.
- o Cochleaus:
 - 1533. Treatise giving an answer to the history of the Mass.
 - 1544. Defense of the Catholic Mass in response to Wolfgang Musculus's "Two Sermons on the Catholic Mass."
 - 1549. Original manuscript sources. A collection he assembled over long years of patient research to prove that the claims of the Protestants regarding innovations in Catholic worship were false and that these customs and practices were of long standing and ancient usage.
- o Lurich, Gerhard. 1536. Treatise in defense of the Catholic doctrine of the Mass.
- o Bachmann, Paul. 1537 (2). Defense of Catholic worship and priestly offices.
- o Brutus, Conrad's. 1548. Catholic diplomatic and ceremonies by a lawyer and advisor to Archbishop Albert of Mainz.
- o Buchner. 1548. Treatise on the Mass by a Benedictine monk and Abbot of Zweifalten.
- o Vergil, Polydore. 1550. Early history of the Mass.
- o Witzel. 1564. Defense of the Catholic liturgy.

Lutheran:

- o Luther:
 - Cochlaeus. 1523. Against Luther's Sermon on the New Testament that is the Holy Mass.
 - 1524. Letter to the provost, dean, and canons of All Saints' Church in Wittenberg, discussing the nature of the Mass and his reasons for abolishing Masses for the dead and for saints.
 - 1525 (2). Attack on the silent mass and on the canon of the Mass.
- o Melancthon. 1521. A strongly worded attack on the Roman Catholic Mass.
- o Oecolampadius. 1522. Letter on the desirability of reading the Scriptures in the Mass in the language of the people.
- o Linck, Wenzeslaus. 1523. Psalms 148-150, liturgy and the proper praise of God.
- o Osiander, Andreas. 1525. Defends the liturgical reforms by the two main churches in Nuremberg.
- o Juda, Leo, 1525. I Leo Jud debates Mass with Catholic preacher Matthias Kretz.
- o Musculus, Wolfgang. 1543, 1545. Treatise against the Catholic Mass.
- o Major, Georg. 1555, 1557. Anti-Catholic tract on the Mass.
- o Vergil, Polydore. 1560. His book includes two chapters on the early history of the Mass, which Vergil thought was a recent invention. The book was therefore of interest to the Reformers.
- o Andreae. 1565, 1569. Response to a tract by Georg Lauther. He argues that the Catholic Mass is a distortion of Christian teaching in which a Christian Protestant should not participate.

Monastic Life—(28)

Catholic:

- o Eck:
 - 1519. Responds to a work by Luther on monastic life.
 - 1527. One hundred and sixty theses in praise of those men who practice the monastic life.
- o Cochlaeus. 1525. Collection of classical sources on Canon Law by Apol, especially as they apply to the clergy, and the primacy of the Pope, edited by Cochlaeus.
- o Dietenberger. 1525. A refutation of Luther and an affirmation of monastic vows and the veneration of saints.

- o Paul IV, Pope. 1559. Bull directed against apostates. It deals especially with matters of monastic organization and government.

Lutheran:

- o Karlstadt. 1521. First Protestant repudiation of monastic vows.
- o Korn, Gallus. 1522. Story of monks turning Protestant and then turned out of monastery.
- o Luther:
 - 1522 (2).** Treatise and sermons on monasticism.
 - 1522. He argues that the monastic rules of fasting, obedience, and celibacy have no foundation in Scripture and that a transgression of these rules is therefore no sin.
 - Schatzgeyer. 1522. Criticizes Luther on monastic vows and abolition of the private mass.
 - 1523 (2). Letter consoling and defending twelve nuns who left their convent including Katharina von Bora, Luther's future wife.
 - 1523. Reason and Answer that Women may leave their Cloisters in a Godly Manner.
 - 1524.* Narrative of Florentina von Oberweimar's escape from a convent.
 - 1525. On the relationship of belief and practice, intended for those, "Poor consciences, which lie captive to human laws in cloisters and monastic foundations."
 - 1531. Anti-monastic, against the whole school of Satan.
- o Lambert, F. 1523. Attack on monastic life especially the Minorite Rule with a preface by Luther.
- o Linck. 1523. Attacks the Catholic mendicant or begging orders. This tract is often cited as an early example of the new Protestant work ethic.
- o Melanchthon. 1524.* Treatise on the three monastic vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.
- o Sachs:
 - 1524 (4). In this trio-logue a baker named Peter, a monk named Heinrich, and a shoemaker named Hans discuss questions relating to monastic life and monastic vows.
 - 1524.* Dialogue between a monk and a Lutheran nobleman, rare.
- o Meyer. 1524. Public renunciation of his monastic vows and earlier teachings.
- o Anonymous. 1525. Polemical dialogue, a peasant advises a monk to try to do real work.
- o Rhegius. 1587. Letter to the Cistercian Convent Wienhausen to stop singing the Salve Regina prayer.

The Papacy—(67)

Catholic:

- o Cyprian. 1521. HIS attitude towards the papacy has sometimes been considered equivocal. Both Catholics and Protestants were able to use Cyprian to support their views on papal authority.
- o Kettenbach, a Franciscan friar:
 - 1523 (2). Polemical sermon against the Papacy and the Catholic hierarchy.
 - 1523. Compares the Pope with Jesus, likening the former to the antichrist.
 - 1523. Four Reformation pamphlets.
- o Faber, J. 1523. Anti-Lutheran tract chiefly against Luther's views on the papacy, rare.
- o Platina, Bartolomeo. 1529. History of the papacy and lives of the Popes.
- o Pürstinger, Berthold. 1531. Defending the power and privileges of the Pope.
- o Eck. 1532. Declares Pope's power is of divine and not human origin.
- o Oriano, Lodovico. 1533. Primacy of the Pope.
- o Cochlaeus. 1536. Correspondence of Pope Nicholas I, 9th C. with the Byzantine Emperor Michael. It laid out the basic claims of papal supremacy against secular encroachments.
- o Platina, Bartolomeo. 1540. Biographical descriptions of several Popes, including his distorted view of Pope Paul II.

- o Rott a Schreckenstein, Hieronymus. 1550. Supremacy of the Pope.
- o Hessels, Jean. 1562. The primacy and infalibility of Popes.
- o Vargas Mejía, Francisc. 1562. Strong support of Papal infalibility by a Spanish diplomat.
- o Garimberto, Gerolamo. 1567. Study of several Popes and cardinals including Leo X.

Lutheran: (48)

- o Donation of Constantine:
 - Pincernus, Bartholomaeus. 1519. Proof the Donation of Constantine is a forgery.
 - Luther. 1537. Pamphlet retelling the Donation of Constantine with his notes.
 - Flacius. 1566. Reprint of Hutten's edition of Lorenzo Valla's, the Donation of Constantine.
- o Karlstadt. 1520. Accuses the Pope of betraying the true apostolic office.
- o Anonymous:
 - 1520. Very early satirical poem depicting the Pope as the antichrist, rare.
 - 1521. Correspondence between the Pope and the devil on reform.
 - 1555. Polemical satire about Pope Paul IV after his election to the papacy.
 - 1530. Poem against the Pope.
- o Luther:
 - 1521. Sermon dealing with the superiority of Christ's authority to the authority of the Pope.
 - 1521. Sermon contrasting the respective powers of Christ and Herod, whereby the latter is associated with papal authority.
 - 1522. Booklet on the Pope's power to command confession.
 - 1522. Among the harshest of Luther's writings; he accuses the Pope and Bishops of not wishing to observe Paul's command to serve the congregation with Word and Sacrament.
 - 1522. Sermon on Matthew 16:13-19, Peter's confession and reception of the keys.
 - 1523. Sermon on judgement and righteous of God, denies the judicial authority of the Pope.
 - 1524. Depicts the Pope as the antichrist foretold in Daniel 7-8.
 - Catharinus. 1524. A selection of criticisms of Luther's views on the spiritual origins of the Papacy by one of his early opponents, edited by Emser.
 - 1530 (3), 1531. On the Power of the Keys.
 - 1543.* The chief articles of the Christian faith and against the Pope as the guardian to the gates of hell. Also includes *Confession of Faith, On True and False Churches, and Three Symbols or Creeds*.
 - 1545 (2). His last great reckoning with the Pope, issued the year before his death, is particularly biting. Luther attacks both divine and ecclesiastical legitimacy for the papacy.
- o Velenus, Ulrichus. 1521. Argued Peter never travelled to Rome, and therefore could not have founded the papacy. Luther is reported to have seen the pamphlet, but stated he was unconvinced.
- o Melanchthon:
 - 1523 (2). Two omens were seen as foreshowing the downfall of the Catholic Church: a drowned ass fished out of the Tiber River and a calf born in Freyberg. Both bore some resemblance to the Pope.
 - 1524. Pamphlet includes commentary by Bugenhagen identifying the Pope with the antichrist.
- o Linck. 1524. Sermon compares the salvation of the Israelites in Egypt and Babylon to the liberation of German Christians from the tyranny of Rome.
- o Herman, Nikolaus. 1524, 1546. Anti-papal letter by Christ himself; 27 printings.

- o Sacks, 1527. Controversial illustrated collection of poetry and commentary on the history and ultimate defeat of the papacy.
- o Osiander:
 - 1527. Thirty allegorical woodcuts illustrating the history and ultimate defeat of the papacy, each accompanied by an explanation by Osiander and two rhyming couplets by Sachs.
 - 1545 (2). Addresses the problems of the Church; in the papacy he sees the antichrist.
- o Kymaeus, Johannes. 1538. A Franciscan who had joined the Lutheran movement uses the writings of the 15th century German Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa to argue that the decisions of a council should have superior authority over the pope.
- o Sleidanus:
 - 1541. Anti-papal oration to the German princes.
 - 1544. Speech criticizing Charles V's Papal policies.
- o Barnes, Robert. 1545 (2), 1555. Lives of the Roman Popes by an English Protestant with a preface by Luther.
- o Flacius:
 - 1549. Satire of the death of Pope Paul III.
 - 1550. Fourteen reasons why St. Peter was never in Rome.
 - 1550. Compares the Pope to the antichrist.
 - 1554. Satire against Pope Julius III.
 - 1555. Collection of anti-papal writings.
 - 1556. The testimonies of a large number of men who protested the usurpation of power by the Bishop of Rome.
- o Amsdorf. 1551. A vitriolic attack on the papacy.
- o Sarcerius, Erasmus. 1555. Warning to be Ware of Papist Teachings
- o Naogeorg, Thomas. 1559. Kingdom of the Pope; popular.
- o Richter. 1561. Polemic on the divine mandate to resist the antichrist, revealed in the office of the Pope.
- o Leo X, Pope. 1568. Single sheet woodcut depicting the Pope and Luther. Presented from a Lutheran perspective.

Private or Auricular Confession

Lutheran:

- o Luther:
 - 1520 (2), 1521 (3). Sermons and treatise on private confession.
 - 1522 (4), 1534 (2). Treatise on abrogating private masses.
 - 1533.* Condemnation of private masses as well as the consecration of priests by bishops.
- o Strauss:
 - 1523. Sermon on auricular confession.
 - 1524. Manual to guide the layman on proper conduct regarding the controversy on auricular confession.
- o Bugenhagen. 1525. Private confession and absolution.

Catholic:

- o Eck. 1523, 1533. Attacks Luther and defends Catholic views on private confession.
- o Bachmann, Abbot of Altenzelle:
 - 1534. He contends Luther's opposition to private confession is taught by the devil.
 - 1538. Defense of private masses against Luther.

Purgatory

Catholic:

- o Kretz, Matthias. 1524. Sermons on purgatory.
- o Bethel. 1525. Treatise on purgatory by the Vicar General of the Augustinian order in Germany.
- o Arnoldi. 1527. Defends the Catholic teaching on purgatory against Lutheran views.
- o Cochlaeus. 1544. Treatise on purgatory.
- o Eck. 1545.* He argues that the Catholic view of purgatory is scriptural while the Protestant opinion is full of errors.

Lutheran:

- o Luther. 1530 . Rejects the doctrine of purgatory.

Repentance

Catholic:

- o Haner. 1539. This tract addresses the question of repentance, and is specifically directed against the Lutheran theologians of Wittenberg.

Lutheran:

- o Lauterwald. 1553. Disputation on repentance presented at the University of Wittenberg.
- o Amsdorf. 1562. Sermon on repentance on Hosea 5:1, based on the commentary of Luther.

Sacraments

Catholic:

- o Cano. 1563. Treatise on the sacraments by Cano, theologian to Charles V at the Council of Trent.

Lutheran:

- o Luther. 1523. Reply to Cochlaeus on the grace of the sacraments.
- o Pauli, Simon. 1570. Administration of the Sacraments.

Scripture

Catholic:

- o Woodford, William. 1524. Tract arguing against the Protestant doctrine of Scripture alone.
- o Cochlaeus. 1525. Rejects Luther's claim that Scripture had supreme and unique authority over the church.
- o Driedo. 1543, 1550. Scripture and tradition.
- o Politus, Ambrosius Catherinus, Archbishop of Gonza. 1544.* An attack on an anonymous Protestant Italian book on the Scriptures.

Lutheran:

- o Rhegius:
 - 1524. Validity of Scripture.
 - 1537, 1539. Most extensive example of a Reformation dialogue. Author converses with his wife Anna about the interpretation of Scripture.
- o Lutheran. 1524 (2). Dialogue between a Catholic priest who emphasizes tradition and a Lutheran who emphasizes Scripture.
- o Amsdorf. 1555. Proves from Scripture that Catholics, not Protestants, have fallen away from Christ and His teachings.

Unity

Lutheran:

- o Karlstadt. 1521. A call for unity in matters of faith referring to I Corinthians 1:10.
- o Alber, Erasmus. 1556. A Lutheran theologian decries sects within the Protestant movement.
- o Flacius. 1559 and 1565. Anti-Catholic tract focusing on divisions and disunity within the Church.

Catholic:

- o Novicampianus, Albertus. 1561. Internal divisions of Christianity by a professor at Cracow University.

Usury and Christian Social Responsibility—(26)

Lutheran: (25)

- o Luther:
 - 1519, 1520, 1524 (3), and 1535. Sermons against usury.
 - 1520 (3). Expanded version of the sermon against usury.
 - 1522 (2). Sermon on dishonest gains, the parable of the Unjust Steward.
 - 1522 (2). Sermon admonishing attention to the wealth of the Church and its relics, rather than the needs of the poor.
 - 1523. Sermon on Luke 16:16-31 (the rich man and poor Lazarus) emphasizing Christian social responsibility and the right use of money in a Christian context.
 - 1525. He opposed the charging of interest, permitting it only with severe restrictions.
 - Anonymous. 1529. Classifies different types of beggars and vagrants, preface by Luther.
 - 1540 (2). Sermon against the evils of speculation and charging interest. A drought in Saxony had brought famine and scarce food.
 - 1554. An Admonition to Pastors to Preach against Usury.
- o Karlstadt and Emser:
 - Karlstadt. 1522, 1523. Against begging and icons
 - Emser. 1522. A reply to Karlstadt.
- o Strauss. 1523. Fifty-one theses on the charging of interest.
- o Linck. 1524. Sermon on charging interest.
- o Rhegius. 1539. Charging interest in a general theological and ethical sense.

Catholic:

- o Salvendensis, Basilius. 1550. Both Catholics and Protestants agreed charging interest for loans violated standards of Christian conduct.

Veneration of Saints

Catholic:

- o Erasmus. 1521. Translation of selections from *Moriae Enconium* by Eberlin von Günzburg. It satirizes the veneration of saints.
- o Schatzgeyer. 1522, 1524. His defense of the cult of the saints and a condemnation of the abuses and superstitions associated with the veneration of saints in popular religion.
- o Clichtove, Josse. 1523. A defense of the veneration of saints against Protestant critics.
- o Vehe. 1532. A treatise on the invocation of the saints by a Dominican theologian, a member of the committee that prepared the Confutation to the Augsburg Confession.
- o Witzel:
 - 1535. Contrasts Catholic devotion to that of Biblical figures. Includes Lutheran criticisms of the saints.
 - 1549. Saints of the Old Testament.
- o Lazius, Wolfgang. 1552. Legends about the apostles.

Lutheran:

- o Luther. 1522. Early treatise on the veneration of the saints.
- o Major. 1544. *Vitae Patrum*, medieval compilation of saints edited from a Protestant perspective.

Additional Theological Treatises

○ Making a Will	1524	Linck
○ Prophecy	1524	Linck
○ Etymology, German names	1537	Luther
○ Predestination	1561	Ochino

8. THEOLOGICAL WORKS—(TOTAL: 220)

Luther's Major Works—(All are listed elsewhere)

We believe the Collection holds every major work by Luther.

- 1518 (2). Lord's Prayer. His first German work.
- 1519, 1538. Ninety-five Theses.
- 1519, 1520, 1525. *Seven Penitential Psalms*. His first independently published work.
- 1519, 1520, 1523, 1525, 1530, 1535, and 1538. Includes both series of lectures on Galatians.
- 1519, 1520, 1523 (2). Worthy Preparation for Death.
- 1520, 1521, 1522, and 1525. *Treatise on Good Works*.
- 1520. Why the Books of the Pope and His Disciples were Burned.
- 1520, 1521 (6), 1523. *Freedom of the Christian*.
- 1520 (4). Papacy in Rome, an Answer to the Celebrated Romanist in Leipzig.
- 1520 (2), 1524. The Babylonian Captivity of the Church.
- 1520 (3), 1522. Address to the German Nobility.
- 1521 (2). Against Louvain Theologian Latomus.
- 1522. Avoiding the Doctrines of Men, and a Reply to the Texts Cited in Defense of the Doctrines of Men.
- 1523 (4). Temporal Authority, To What Extent It Should Be Obeyed.
- 1523. Order for the Worship of God in the Church.
- 1523 (4). Ordinance of a Common Chest.
- 1523 (2). The Right and Power of a Christian Church to Judge All Teaching and to Call, Appoint, and Dismiss Teachers.
- 1523. Reason and Answer that Woman May leave their Cloisters in a Godly Manner.
- 1523,* 1525. That Jesus Christ was Born a Jew.
- 1524 (2). Exhortation to Knights of the Teutonic Order to Marry.
- 1524, 1525. *Trade and Usury*.
- 1524 (2). To the Councilmen in Germany to Establish Christian Schools.
- 1525 . Against the Heavenly Prophets in the Matter of Images.
- 1525 . Hard Booklet Against Peasants, and Reply to His Critics.
- 1525,1526 . On the Bondage of the Will, rare.
- 1527. Whether Soldiers Can be Saved.
- 1528. The Great Confession on the Lord's Supper.
- 1530* (3). Treatise On Keeping Children in School.
- 1530. On Translating, An Open Letter.
- 1538. Theses against Scholastic Theology.
- 1539. Superstitions surrounding holy water and wax figurines called "Agnus Dei," rare.
- 1539. Famous preface to Volume I of Wittenberg Edition of Luther's works.
- 1539. On the Councils and the Church.
- 1539, 1541 (2).* Against Hanswurst, Luther's famous satirical response to Duke Henry the Younger of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.

- o 1543 (4). Three Polemics against the Jews.
- o 1544 (2). Lord's Supper against Zwingli. Luther's last significant work.
- o 1545, 1554. *Schmalkaldic Articles*, originally written in 1536.
- o 1550, 1555, 1563. *Genesis* commentary, Nuremberg issue.
- o 1566,* 1567, 1568. *Table Talk*.
- o 1520-1524 (7). Fictitious imprints. Enterprising printers in Catholic cities falsified the city of publication to enable them to print and sell books by the popular author Luther.

Luther's Collected Works—(41)

Luther	1520*	Collected German works
Luther	1520	Collected major works
Hitzchold, M.	1523	Collection of Luther's thoughts
Opsoepaeus, Vincent	1525	Luther's collected public correspondence
Unknown	1531, 1533	Listing of Luther's theses since 1517
Luther	1538**	His theses from 1517-1538
Luther	1539*	Wittenberg (vol. 1 only), German
Luther	1551-1559	Wittenberg (vol. 1-12, mixed), German
Luther	1582	Wittenberg (vol. 1-7), Latin
Luther	1555	Jena (vol. 1-8, mixed editions), German
Luther	1556-1558*	Jena (vol. 1-4), Latin
Luther	1566	Jena (vol. 5 only), German
Luther	1575	Jena (vol. 1-8, mixed), German with index
Luther	1575	Jena (vol. 3, 4, 6, 7, 8), German with index
Luther	1579	Jena (vol. 1-4, mixed editions), Latin
Luther	1564-1565*	Eisleben supplement (2 vol.)
Suevus, Sigismundus	1563 (2)	Very rare index to Wittenberg and Jena
Rorer	1547, 1548	Marginal notes in Luther's books
Timann, Johannes	1550	Luther on various topics
Luther	1560	Collection of excerpts
Beyer	1561	Luther's statements on the Eucharist
Hertel	1561	Luther's use of allegories
Brenz	1561	Luther's Christological positions
Flacius	1561	Luther's Statements on Free Will
Luther	1561	Statements on Eucharist for reference
Corvinus	1564	Luther's doctrinal teachings
Kirchner	1566	Luther's theological principles
Macer, Casparus	1570	Anti-Luther collection
Kirchner	1592	Index to Jena edition of Luther's German works

- o Froben, Johann. 1518. The first collected works of Luther compiled for the upcoming Leipzig Disputation. Also includes works by Eck and Karlstadt, rare.
- o Luther:
 - 1539 (2). Famous preface to volume I of his German works, Wittenberg edition.
 - 1545. Preface to the first volume of his Latin works.
 - 1554, 1559. Extracts from his writings and sermons with a dedication to his parents.
- o Amsdorf. 1549. He objected to omissions the Wittenberg editors made to Luther's writings, but Luther himself felt these sections were no longer relevant for a permanent edition.

- o Extracts from Luther’s writings considered to predict future events:
 - Amsterdamm, Johann von and Albert Christian. 1552
 - Glaser, Petrus. 1557
- o Aurifaber, editor.
 - 1556. Collected letters by Luther dated 1507-1521.
 - 1579. Collected letters by Luther dated 1522-1528, plus letters omitted from the first edition.
 - A third edition was never published.

Collected Works of Others

Catholic:

Cochlaeus	1545	Anti-Lutheran collection
Pope Innocent III	1552	Complete works
Praedinius, Regnerus	1563	Theological and exegetical works
Contarini, Gaspano	1571	Complete works

Protestant:

Melanchthon	1533	Public orations on many subjects
Melanchthon	1560	Incomplete collection of his poetry
Melanchthon	1560	His major works
Melanchthon	1562	His works by Peucer (4 vol.)
Melanchthon	1564	Selected lectures (3 vol.)
Melanchthon	1565	Academic orations, 1550-1560
Melanchthon	1569	Sixty-one prefaces and orations
Melanchthon	1570	Rhetoric, poems, and letters
Melanchthon	1570	Selected university lectures
Jonas	1534	Ecclesiology of Witzel
Schatzgeyer	1543	Collection of his work by Eck
Rhegius	1562	German writings, edited by his son
Rhegius	1562	Latin writings, edited by his son
Zwingli	1581	Collected works (4 vol.)

Philipp Melanchthon’s Major Works—(74)

- o 1520 (3). Commentary and lecture on the apostle Paul.
- o Loci Communes: (42)
 - 1521.*Scholars thought this first edition of the first systematic theology was lost, rare.
 - 1522. Melanchthon’s first revision.
 - 1523, 1555. With index.
 - 1535. Second revision.
 - 1545. Revised and expanded.
 - 1552, 1559. Third revision.
 - Other editions: 1521, 1522 (2), 1523 (4), 1525, 1526, 1536 (4), 1537, 1538, 1542, 1547, 1548, 1555 (3), 1556 (3), 1557, 1558 (2), 1559 (2), 1561, 1562, 1568, 1569 (2).
 - Smith. Richard. 1563. Refutation of Melanchthon's theology by a Catholic theologian and Oxford professor.
- o Luther. 1521.** Theses on Monasticism came about as a partial response to *Loci Communes*. Melanchthon revised this section of the Loci to take Luther's criticism into account.
- o 1523 (2), 1532, 1556, 1557, 1561. Commentary on *Romans*.

- o 1540, 1556.* Tract on the soul. He lectured on this subject for several years, and revised his work in 1552. He derived his doctrine largely from Aristotle.
- o 1541. Collected Theological Lectures.
- o 1556, 1558, 1560, 1563, 1564, 1565 (2), 1569. Examination questions for candidates for ordination.
- o 1556. Little dictionary of theological terms.
- o 1559 (2), 1560. Responds to thirty-one theological questions by Bavarian Jesuits. This was composed shortly before his death and is regarded as his theological testament.
- o 1560. Reworked part two of Johannes Carion's world history. Published two weeks before his death.
- o Eck. 1547. Eck's most popular work, primarily directed against Melanchthon's *Loci*.
- o Kling, Conrad. 1559, 1564. His *Loci Communes* was a discussion of controversies between Catholics and Protestants with reference to Melanchthon's work by the same name.

Church Fathers

- o Ambrose of Milan, 4th C. His sermons converted Augustine.
 - 1516. Sermons (vol. 3 only.)
 - 1527. His works produced by Erasmus and others. (4 vol.)
- o Angelome, de Luxeuil, 9th C. 1531. Commentary on *Song of Songs*.
- o Aquinas, 13th C.:
 - 1524. Natural Theology.
 - 1570. Summa Theologica.
- o Athanasius of Alexandria, 4th C:
 - 1515 . Commentary on Psalms.
 - 1522. Exhortation to Study the Scriptures, a NT Bible preface.
- o Augustine, 5th C.:
 - 1529. Harmonization of the content of the four gospels.
 - Sarcerius. 1539. Digest of St. Augustine on a range of theological topics.
 - Torres, Hieronymus. 1567. Theological quotations by Augustine designed to present the true Augustine, as opposed to the saint as understood by Luther.
 - Bidembach, Wilhelm. 1568.* Against Torres' publication of Augustine's *Confessions*.
- o Chrysostom, John, 5th C.:
 - 1539. Collected works, edited by Erasmus.
 - 1541. Treatise on the mass.
- o Cyprian, 3rd C. 1525, 1540, 1558. His works, edited by Erasmus.
- o Cyril of Alexandria, 5th C. 1528. Commentary on the Gospel of John.
- o Eusebius of Caesarea, 4th C.:
 - 1542. His collected works by Erasmus.
 - 1544. Refutation of pagan myths.
 - 1545. In *Demonstration of the Gospel* he shows the universality of Christianity; and that the life of Christ was predicted in Jewish prophecy.
- o Ethariusa, Hugo, 12th C. 1540. Treatise on the resurrection of the dead.
- o Gregory of Nazianzus, 4th C. 1550. Arian controversy.
- o Gregory of Rimini, 14th C. 1522. Commentary on Peter Lombard's *Fourth Book of Sentences*.
- o Irenaeus of Lyon, 2nd C. 1534, 1560. *Against Heresies*, edited by Erasmus.
- o Isidore of Seville, Saint, 7th C.: 1534. Etymology.

- o Jerome, 5th C.:
 - 1512. *Fathers of the Church*.
 - 1516, 1565. Complete works by Erasmus. (7 vol.)
 - 1548. His biography.
- o Juvenus, Caisu Vettisu, 4th C. 1553. Harmonization of the Gospels in poetic verse.
- o Maurus of Mainz, 9th C. 1503. Asceticism.
- o Maximus, Confessor, 7th C. 1560. Church Fathers. Portions may be spurious.
- o Origin. 1536. His work on Scripture by Erasmus.
- o Pacianus, Bishop of Barcelona, 4th C. 1538. Penance and baptism as well as two letters.
- o Peter of Alexandria, 4th C. 1518. Four short tracts by early Christian writers.
- o Philo of Carpasia, 5th C. 1537. Commentary on Song of Songs.
- o Philippus the Presbyter, a student of Augustine. 1527. Commentary on Job.
- o Prudentius, 4th C. Latin poet and the only layman regarded as a Church Father:
 - 1507. Poem on St. Romanus is sometimes called "Tenth Poem on the Crowns of Martyrs," although it is not part of the series. This is a humanist edition with copious notes.
 - 1553. Early Christian texts with commentary by Ioannes Sichardus and Erasmus.
- o Quodvultdeus, Bishop of Carthage, 5th C. 1538. Biblical promises and prophecies.
- o Tertullian, 3rd C. 1521.* His complete works.
- o Thalassius, Bishop of Caesarea, 7th C. 1520. Oecolampadius, series of 400 sayings.
- o Theophylactus of Ochrida, 11th C. 1554. Commentary on the Epistles of Paul, Habakkuk, Jonah, Nahum, and Hosea.

Books about the Church Fathers

- o Biel, Gabriel 1521. Wendelinus Stambachius completed Gabriel Biel's commentary on Peter Lombard's *Fourth Book of Sentences*, left incomplete at Biel's death.
- o Cochlaeus. 1526. Collection of largely pseudographical letters attributed to various early church.
- o Franck. 1538. Christian beliefs illustrated by citations from Church Fathers.
- o Melanchthon. 1540 (2), 1550. Church authority in the light of the earliest Church Fathers.
- o Alber, E. 1542. His best-known work, a compendium of Bartholomeus di Pisis on the life of St. Francis of Assisi. Alber considered Bartholomeus' work to be blasphemous because it set Francis equal to Jesus Christ himself. Preface by Luther.
- o Staphylus. 1553. Selections from the Church Fathers.
- o Major:
 - 1556. Tract on the history of Divine Revelation, tracing the teachers of the Church from the creation to the author's own time.
 - 1562. Lives of the Church Fathers from a Protestant viewpoint.
- o Flacius and Eisengrein:
 - Flacius. 1562. *Catalogue of Witnesses*.
 - Eisengrein. 1565. Reply to Flacius' *Catalogue of Witnesses*. Eisengrein emphasized the orthodoxy of the ancients as Flacius had emphasized their heterodoxy.

Major Works of Others

- o Erasmus:
 - 1515. *Enchiridion*, handbook of theological terms against Lutherans.
 - 1522, 1540 (2). *In Praise of Folly*.
- o Gansfort, Wessel. 1522, 1523. His works. The 1523 edition has a preface by Luther acknowledging his debt to Gansfort's theology.
- o Hoen, Cornelius Henrici. 1525. Sixty-six points of theology.

- o Pürstinger. 1528. First Catholic systematic theology to answer the Protestants; far superior to Eck's Enchiridion.
- o Bodius, Herman. 1531. Systematic theology, author may be Bucer or Oecolampadius.
- o Spengler. 1535. His confession of faith with a preface by Luther.
- o Sarcerius:
 - 1540. His systematic theology.
 - 1541. Topically arranged compilation of doctrines and teachings.
- o Dietrich. 1541, 1544, 1545, 1548, 1555, 1559, 1562. Summary of the Bible with Psalms by Luther.
- o Papal bulls. 1542. Bulls from 16 pontiffs, John XXII through Paul III, rare.
- o Naogeorg, Thomas. 1549. An outline of systematic theology in verse by a neo-Latin poet and Reformer.
- o Seydel, Wolfgang. 1551. Introduction to theology by a famous Benedictine preacher who helped Catholic students choose approved Catholic sources over Lutheran ones.
- o Gigas. 1551. Systematic theological treatise by the reformer and hymn writer.
- o Camerarius. 1552. Catechetical treatise on the major points of Christian faith.
- o Regius, 1558. Perhaps his most famous work, a manual of Christian doctrine designed to avoid doctrinal controversy among the clergy of the Luneburg where he was Superintendent.
- o Valetine. 1563. An index of theological subjects by Valentin Wanner, an analytical table by Melchior Specker, a treatise by Chytraeus, and another table of theological subjects by Johannes Velcurio.
- o Cano. 1563. Influential treatise on the theological method by a Spanish Dominican theologian. He was theologian to Charles V at the Council of Trent.
- o Rauscher. 1563. Dogmatic theology.
- o Hemmingser. 1564. Dogmatic theology.

9. SERMONS—(400)

(Additional sermons are listed under Theological Debates.)

Lutheran: (263)

Agricola. 1537	Alber, Matthaus. 1531, 1562
Amsdorf. 1554	Andreae. 1566, 1568
Beyer. 1552	Brenz. 1528, 1535
Buttner, Peter. 1542	Dietrich. 1543
Draconites (65): 1542, 1547, 1549 (10), 1550 (39), 1551 , 1552 (6), 1553, 1554, 1555	Fritzhans, Johann. 1523
Faber, J. 1520, 1529	Guttel, Kaspar. 1541
Gigas, Johannes. 1569	Hoffmeister, Johannes. 1547
Heerbrand, Jakob. 1569	Hug, Michael. 1524
Huberinus. 1525, 1557 (2)	Karlstadt. 1522, 1524 (2)
Irenaeus, Christoph. 1564	Linck. 1523
Kettenbach. 1523	Mohr. 1525
Major. 1542, 1549, 1552, 1558	Osiander. 1543
Ochino. 1544	Sarcerius. 1551 (2), 1552, 1553 (4)
Rhegius. 1521, 1522	Spangenberg. 1558
Schenk. 1541	Strauss. 1523
Stoltz. 1554	
Sutell, Johann. 1539, 1543	

- o Mathesius. Johann. 1564. Sermons on mining and the history of mining.
Luther: (145)
- o 1519 (4), 1520 (3), 1521 (3), 1522 (23), 1523 (37), 1524 (10), 1525 (12), 1526 (4), 1529, 1530 (3), 1531, 1532 (6), 1533, 1534 (4), 1535 (6), 1536 (3), 1537 (3), 1538 (2), 1539, 1541, 1542 (2), 1543, 1544 (2), 1545, 1546 (3), 1549, 1561
- o 1523. First sermon for Christmas Day.
- o 1523. On Ascension Day about the Apostle's Creed.
- o 1524. Five sermons on Genesis 1:1.
- o 1527, 1528. Sermon on Genesis.
- o 1534 (2). Seventeen sermons preached in 1533.
- o 1546. Last four sermons he preached.
- o 1549. Last sermon he preached in Wittenberg.

Catholic:

Anonymous. 1552	Carmelite nun. 1522
Clarius. 1566	Eisengrein, Wilhelm. 1565
Erasmus. 1525	Ferus, Johann. 1550, 1557
Krechor, Joannes. 1543	Marius, Augustinus. 1542
Nausea. 1538	Rabus. 1561
Tauler, Johannes. 1521, 1522, 1557	
Clichtove. 1547. Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, Hail Mary, Ten Commandments, and Catholic sacraments.	

Sermon Series—(67)

Lutheran:

Luther	1521, 1522 (4), 1525
Luther	1523, 1526, 1545, 1546, 1554, 1562
Luther	1525 (2), 1536, 1537, 1563
Luther	1526
Luther	1527, 1536, 1546, 1550, 1554
Luther	1530
Luther	1537
Luther	1540, 1558
Luther	1544, 1547, 1549
Corvinus	1536
Spangenberg	1546
Georg III	1555
Brenz	1557, 1559, 1562, 1564
Melanchthon	1560
Huberinus	1561
Seehofer, Arsacius	1562
Major	1563, 1565
Major	1562 (2), 1568
Tillman	1568

Series

Advent and Christmas postils
Other postils
Church Year Gospels and Epistles
Lenten postils
Chief festivals postils
Winter postils
Sermon outlines for Church year
Church year sermons.
Easter to Advent postils
Feast days
Poetical renderings of the Gospels
Sermons and writings
Sermons on the Sunday Gospels
Sermons, published posthumously
Sermons for all feast days
Gospels for the Church year
Gospels for the Church year
Collected sermons
Sermons and essays

Catholic

Eck	1531, 1534 (3)
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Series

Sermons for Church season

Eck	1533	Church year pericopes (4 vol.)
Eck	1537, 1555	Collected sermons (3 vol.)
Eck	1549	Sermons, anti-Luther
Paul the Deacon	1525	Sermons
Haymo, Bishop, 9 th C.	1534	Sermons for the winter season
Witzel	1536, 1538, 1545	Sermons for Church year
Mazzolini	1537	Sermons for Church year
Nausea	1552, 1559	Sermons
Ferus, Johann	1554, 1555	Sermons, feast days
Helm	1556	Epistles and Gospels for year
Helding	1557	Sermons from Mainz Cathedral
Helding	1565	Collected sermons, posthumous
Ferus	1562	Half year of sermons
Polygranus	1564	Sermons for pericopes
Pope Leo I, 5 th C.	1566	Collection of sermons

Funerals Sermons and Eulogies

<i>Preacher</i>		<i>Deceased</i>
Melanchthon	1519	Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian
Luther and Melanchthon	1525	Frederick the Wise
Luther	1532 (2), 1533	John, Elector of Saxony
Eck	1536	Funeral sermons
Osiander	1543	Wife of Margrave of Brandenburg
Melanchthon	1546 (4), 1562	Luther
Bugenhagen	1546*	Luther
Jonas and Caelius	1546	Luther
Walther, poetic eulogy	1546	Luther
Stigel, poem by his student	1546 (3)	Luther
Menius	1546	Myconius, Friedrich
Spangenberg	1548	Funeral sermons
Melanchthon, poem	1549	Cruciger
Camerarius	1553	Maurice, Elector of Saxony
Sarcerius	1553	Funeral sermons
Amsdorf	1554	Frederick, Johann, Elector of Saxony
Merkel	1554	Sibylle, Duchess of Saxony
Merkel	1554	Friedrich of Saxony
Menius	1554	Funeral sermons
Stigel	1554	Funeral sermons
Major	1558	Menius
Rosler, Sebastian	1558, 1563	Electoral Maurice
Von Pflug, Julius	1559	Emperor Charles V
Winsheim, Viet, his student	1560	Melanchthon
Peucer, Kaspar, Major	1560	Melanchthon
Wittenberg Faculty	1561	Melanchthon
Mathesius	1565	Funeral sermons
Bidembach	1570	Brenz
Heerbrand	1570	Brenz

Luther: 1554. Collection of sermons on the "Five chief sins." Amsdorf issued this on the death of Johann Frederick, Elector of Saxony.
 Mathesius. 1565. Sermon on the resurrection preached three hours before his own death.

Homiletics

- o Luther:
 - 1525. Lectionary for gospels and epistles for use between Advent and Easter.
 - 1531. A profession sermon by Hermann Rab, Provincial of the Dominicans in Saxony, with Luther's caustic preface, derogatory notes, and a critical analytical conclusion.
- o Eck. 1532. Commentary on the Gospels, arranged on the basis of the liturgical calendar.
- o Witzel. 1536. Treatise on evangelical preaching.
- o Melanchthon:
 - 1544. Sermon notes for Lutheran pastors including Latin translations of the Lectionary from Erasmus' Greek text.
 - 1545. Lectionary on the gospels for the entire Church year.
 - 1561. Comments on the Sunday gospel readings for the liturgical calendar.
- o Hyperius, Andreas. 1553,* 1562. Developed a Biblically-based five-part sermon structure, which had a significant impact on Protestant homiletics.
- o Weller, Hieronymus:
 - 1557. An exposition of Luther's studies on the Sunday Gospels.
 - 1558. Psalms with a manual on preaching.
- o Brenz. 1559. Commentary on the Epistle readings for the ecclesiastical year.
- o Palladius, Peder. 1560. Commentaries on the year's Gospel readings by the first Lutheran bishop of Copenhagen.
- o Wigand. 1567, 1569. Commentaries on the Gospel periscopes for the Church year.
- o Raucher. 1563. Psalms, 3 Vol.

10. BIBLE COMMENTAIRES—(TOTAL: 339)

Acts:	Brenz. 1554 Jonas. 1524, 1525	Cajetan. 1543
Amos:	Brenz. 1551 Luther. 1536	Kimhi, David. 1531
Apocrypha:	Anonymous. 1533 Munster. 1570 Selnecker. 1568	Camerarius. 1568 (2) Rörer. 1550
Colossians:	Hemmingsen, Niels. 1566 Melanchthon. 1528, 1543, 1559	Major. 1561
Corinthians:	Hemmingsen. 1564 Melanchthon. 1561 Spangenberg. 1569	Major. 1558 Sarcerius. 1544
Daniel:	Asphe, Paul. 1560	Melanchthon. 1543 (3)
Deuteronomy:	Luther. 1525,* 1532 (2), 1536	
Ecclesiastes:	Brenz. 1529 Melanchthon. 1550, 1557	Luther. 1532, 1533, 1534, 1536 Olympiodorus. 1536
Ephesians:	Camerarius. 1558 Luther. 1533 Sarcerius. 1542	Hemmingsen. 1565 Major. 1552 Weller. 1559

Epistles:	Aquinas. 1562 Erasmus. 1521	Cajetan. 1532 Pellicanus. 1539
Ester:	Brenz. 1559	Catharinus. 1566
Exodus:	Brenz. 1550 Ibn Ezra, Abraham ben Meir. 1527 Zwingli. 1527	Chytraeus. 1570
Ezekiel:	Luther. 1530,	Pinto, Heitor. 1568
Galatians:	Brenz. 1560 Luther. 1519 (2), 1520, 1523, 1525 (2), 1535,* 1538 (2), 1543, 1552 rare French printing and 1563	Hemmingsen. 1564 Sarcerius. 1542
Genesis:	Melanchthon. 1523, 1524 (2) Philo of Alexandria 1527	Zwingli. 1527
Gospels:	Cajetan. 1543 Melanchthon. 1548	Eck. 1532
Habakkuk:	Capito, Wolfgang. 1526	Luther. 1526 (2)
Hebrews:	Aquinas. 1562	Hegendorph, Christoph. 1528
Isaiah:	Brenz. 1550 Luther. 1534, 1535, 1539 Pinto. 1561	Dietrich. 1548 Oecolampadius. 1525 Selnecker. 1569
James:	Althamer. 1533 Christoph Gail. 1565	Anonymous. 1526
Jeremiah:	Bugenhagen. 1546	Luther. 1527
Job:	Philippus the Presbyter 1527 Steuco, Agostino. 1567	Rolle. 1536
Joel:	Luther. 1536, 1548, 1553	Lambert 1525
John:	Andrada, Diego de Payva de. 1562 Cruciger. 1557 Erasmus. 1542 Melanchthon. 1523 (3) Rupert. 1526	Brenz. 1542 Cyril. 1528 Luther. 1546 Musculus. 1545
I John:	Beurlin, Jakob. 1557	
Jonah:	Luther. 1526 (4) Stigel. 1550	Rupert. 1524
Joshua:	Brenz. 1553	
Jude:	Luther. 1524, 1525	
Judges:	Brenz. 1553	
Leviticus:	Brenz. 1550, 1562	
Luke:	Brenz. 1557 Sarcerius. 1539	Hoffmeister. 1562
Malachi	Rupert. 1524	
Mark:	Hegendorph. 1528	Hoffmeister. 1563
Matthew:	Brenz. 1566 Chytraeus. 1560 Fröschel, Sebastian. 1558, 1559 Karlstadt. 1521 Melanchthon. 1523 (2), 1523	Bugenhagen. 1543 Ferus. 1570 Hoffmeister. 1563 Luther. 1538 Soares, João. 1561

Witzel. 1548
Micah: Luther. 1542
New Testament: Chrysostom. 1544
 Lorich. 1546
 Strigel. 1565
Numbers: Chytraeus. 1572
Obadiah: Luther. 1536
Old Testament: Lorich. 1546
Pentateuch: Borrahaus, Martin. 1555
I Peter: Luther. 1523 (2), 1525
II Peter. Luther. 1524.
Philemon: Brenz. 1543, 1559
Philippians: Hemmingsen. 1564
Peter: Hegendorph. 1528
Prophets: Luther. 1524, 1525, 1536
 Schwarzenberg. 1524
Proverbs: Melanchthon. 1525, 1530, 1551, 1559
Psalms: Adler. 1533
 Brenz. 1567 (3), 1568
 Cajetan. 1530
 Faber, Aegidius. 1531
 Flaminio, Marco Antonio. 1564
 Hemmingsen. 1567
 Gigas. 1568
 Kimhi. 1546
 Major. 1551 (2)
 Melanchthon. 1561
 Rhegius. 1543
 Selnecker. 1564, 1565 (2), 1569
 Strigel. 1563
 Witzel. 1534, 1535
Penitential Psalms: Luther. 1519, ** 1520, 1525
Revelation: Artopoeus. 1550, 1563
 Chytraeus. 1563
 Haymo. 1529
 Lambert, F. 1528
 Spangenberg. 1566
Romans: Bugenhagen. 1525
 Melanchthon. 1523 (2), 1530, 1532, 1556, 1557, 1561
 Sadoleto. 1536
 Witzel. 1548
Ruth: Brenz. 1553
Samuel and Kings: Bugenhagen. 1524
 Weller. 1555
Song of Songs: Philo. 1537
 Nannius, Petrus. 1554
 Rupert. 1524
 Erasmus. ** 1542C
 Melanchthon. 1520
 Rupert. 1524
 Pellicanus. 1532, 1533
 Major. 1561
 Pellicanus. 1533
 Aepinus. 1555
 Bugenhagen. 1524 (3), 1535, 1542
 Cruciger. 1546, 1557
 Flacius. 1551
 Franck. 1539
 Hesus. 1546
 Jonas. 1546
 Linck. 1534, 1546
 Mathesius. 1567
 Moibanus. 1536
 Rolle, Richard. 1536
 Snoy, Renier. 1543
 Westphal. 1551
 Bullinger, Heinrich. 1557
 Conradus, Alfonsus. 1560
 Meyer. 1539
 Ferus. 1558
 Spangenberg. 1566, 1569
 Pellicanus. 1533
 Luther. 1543
 Luther. 1539

Thessalonians: Hemmingsen. 1566
Timothy: Melanchthon. 1561
Titus: Hofman, Christophorus. 1541
Zechariah: Luther. 1528* (3)

Major. 1563

Expanded Bible Commentaries—(75)

- o Luther: (42)
 - 1518, 1522, 1523, 1524 (2), 1525 (3), 1530 (9), 1531, 1532, 1534, 1539 (2), 1546, 1550, 1550. Psalms.
 - 1520, 1543. Major lectures on Galatians.
 - 1521. Psalms 1- 20.
 - 1521. Psalms 1-13.
 - 1534, 1570. Summary of the Psalms without the text of the Psalms.
 - 1536. Treatise on Psalm 23.
 - 1536, 1539. Psalm of Ascents, Psalm 130.
 - 1537. Lectures on Psalm 45.
 - 1544. Genesis, edited by Dietrich on the basis of the notes of Cruciger and Georg Röhler.
 - 1550,* 1552, and 1563 (mixed set). Genesis lectures given from 1535-1545, Nuremberg issue. (4 vol.)
- o Bugenhagen. 1524 and 1525. His lecture notes on Pauline Epistles; printed by a student.
- o Berkenmeyer, Jorg. 1526. He outlines the kings of Israel and Judah, with commentary. He concludes most were impious individuals, and prays that the people of his age will do better.
- o Lambert, Franz. 1526. Commentary on Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi.
- o Steuco. 1529. Annotations on the OT using Hebrew and Greek manuscripts by an Italian humanist and OT scholar.
- o Perez, Jaime (Jacobus), Bishop of Valencia, 15th C. 1533. His theology and approach to Scripture were influenced by Augustine. His commentary on Psalms had a significant impact on Luther.
- o Pagnini. 1536. Voluminous exegetical work on the mystical meaning of the Scriptures, arranged in the alphabetical order of the words and phrases discussed.
- o Russ, Wolfgang. 1536. Brief summary of OT history.
- o Birck, Sixt, German playwright:
 - 1538. One of two plays about the story of Susanna from the Apocrypha.
 - 1547. Dramatization of several OT stories.
- o Zwingli. 1539. Commentaries on the NT.
- o Osiander. 1540. Harmonization of the four gospels.
- o Rhegius. 1544. Compilation of Old Testament prophecies about Jesus Christ.
- o Agricola. 1543. Harmonization of the passion stories from the four gospels.
- o Spangenberg. 1544. Psalm paraphrases for the use of his students.
- o Winter, Robert. 1546. List of authors who published Bible commentaries.
- o Ruiz, Francisco. 1547. Introduction to the Bible and how to read it.
- o Witzel:
 - 1549. Treatise on characters from the Hebrew Scriptures.
 - 1555. German translations and interpretation of the Gospels.
- o Gwalther, Rudolf. 1549. Comedy about the biblical character Nabal, the rich but foolish husband of Abigail, who later became the wife of king David.
- o Melanchthon and Johann Marcellus. 1550. Speeches and a poem about Moses.

- o Cumiranus, Seraphinus. 1556.* A Franciscan theologian seeks to harmonize all biblical passages that appear to contradict each other.
- o Jacobi. 1551. Commentary on select texts.
- o Major. 1556. Life of St. Paul.
- o Wigand. 1558. Exposition of the doctrinal content of the NT.
- o Sarcerius. 1559. Commentary on the entire Bible. (4 vol.)
- o Solis. 1560.* Collection of 147 half-page OT and NT figures.
- o Conradinus, Henning. 1561. Poem on 1 Maccabees 16, which describes the battle at Kidron.
- o Siber. 1562. Poetic paraphrases of the Psalms.
- o Selnecker. Psalms, 3 vol.
- o Wigand and Mathaeus Richter. 1564. Exposition of the doctrinal content of the OT.

Biblical Contradictions:

- o Althamer. 1529, 1561. Biblical contradictions with explanations to harmonize.
- o Franck, Sebastian. 1539. Concordance with emphasis on Biblical contradictions.
- o Denck. 1527. ** A series of contradictions in the Scriptures intended to test one's faith.
- o Rabus, Ludwig. 1561. Compilation by writings from Augustine that seek to explain contradictions in Scripture.

11. OTHER RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS—(TOTAL: 245)

Zwingli and the Reformed Church—(59)

- o Zwingli:
 - 1523. An important witness to the early Reformation in Zurich, rare.
 - 1523.* Sixty-seven theses against Pope Adrian VI.
 - 1524. Zwingli's response to a tract by Emser against his view of the Eucharist.
 - 1525. Reform of the mass on the basis of a biblically based liturgy.
 - Bugenhagen. 1525 (2), 1528.* A letter exposing the errors of Zwingli and Karlstadt concerning the real presence.
 - 1527. Response to Luther that the Eucharist is a symbolic act.
 - Luther. 1527 * (2). Against Zwingli's interpretation of the Eucharist.
 - Luther. 1544 (2). Lord's Supper against Zwingli; his last significant work.
- o Oecolampadius and his opponents:
 - Oecolampadius. 1521. Praises Luther, attesting that he possesses many of his books and that, even if the angels in heaven would contradict them, he would not change his opinion.
 - Oecolampadius. 1521. Clarifies that he affirms a symbolic interpretation of the Eucharist.
 - Oecolampadius. 1522. The desirability of reading Scripture in the language of the people.
 - Brenz. 1526, 1561. Response to Oecolampadius. The Lutheran view of Christ's real presence in communion versus Oecolampadius' purely symbolic view. Preface by Luther.
 - Strauss. 1527. Defends Lutheran interpretation against Oecolampadius.
 - Fisher. 1527. Assertion of the true presence of Christ in the sacrament of the Eucharist, in response to Oecolampadius's tract, which viewed the Eucharist as a symbolic act.
 - Pirckheimer, Willibald. 1527* (3). A close humanist associate of Oecolampadius attacks his positions on several theological issues, notably the Eucharist and the nature of Christ.
- o Luther and his Swiss opponents:
 - 1522, 1534, 1554 (2). That these words of Christ, "This is my body," will stand fast against the enthusiasts.

- Oecolampadius. 1526, 1527. He writes a Swiss reply to Luther's book, "That these words of Christ, 'This is my body.'"
- 1526. Strong reply to two leading pastors of Strasbourg who wanted to mediate the sacramental controversy between Luther and Zwingli.
- 1527. A letter to his printer complaining about Bucer's translations of his postils. Bucer did not hesitate to insert his own Zwinglian views into the translated works.
- 1528. *Great Confession on the Lord's Supper* in response to criticism from Swiss reformers.
- Oecolampadius. 1528. Countered Luther's *Great Confession*.
- 1533* (2). When J. Cellarius, a strong Lutheran preacher, was exiled from Frankfurt am Main, Germany, Luther issued this strong denunciation of Zwinglianism.
- Bullinger. 1545. He drafted this statement by the Reformed churches regarding the Eucharist. It refers specifically to Luther's *Short Confession Regarding the Holy Sacrament*.
- Strauss. 1526. An attack on Zwingli's understanding of the Eucharist.
- o Eck and Zwingli:
 - Eck. 1529.* Three letters attacking the Swiss Reformation movement. Eck asked Zwingli to join him in a public disputation, comparable to the one in Leipzig. Zwingli did not answer.
 - Eck. 1530. A refutation of Zwingli's *Ratio Fidei*. Eck argues that Zwingli's religion is simply a restatement of old heresies.
 - Zwingli. 1530. His apology to the princes at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530. Zwingli focuses especially on the Lord's Supper, in view of the criticisms of his position by Eck.
 - Muzio. 1568. A defense of the Roman Catholic doctrines of the mass, the saints, and the papacy against the Swiss Reformer, Pierre Viret.
- o Cochlaeus and Bullinger:
 - Cochlaeus. 1544 (2). Polemic treatise on the intercession of the saints, the authority of the Church, and authority of Scripture; against Bullinger.
 - Bullinger. 1544. Response to Cochlaeus on canon and authority of Scripture.
 - Gallus. 1549. Tract against Cochlaeus and in favor of Calvin.
- o Other Lutherans:
 - Gast. 1527.* Divine presence in the Eucharist, rare.
 - Heshusius. 1562. Defends Christ's sacramental presence against Calvin and other Reformed theologians.
 - Brenz. 1564. In the dispute with Reformed theologians over the Eucharist, Brenz formulated a Christological position in which human nature is passively endowed with this power through the grace of the hypostatic union. This doctrine was not adopted by other Lutheran churches and was vehemently opposed by Bullinger and other Reformed theologians.
 - Andreae, Jakob. 1565.* The presence of Christ's body and blood in the Eucharist in response to Reformed theologians Bèze and Bullinger, who had published critiques of Brenz.
 - Mörlin. 1565. Polemical tract by a Gnesio-Lutheran against several other Protestant theologians, notably Schwenckfeld, Zwingli, Oecolampadius, and Karlstadt.
- o Other Reformed:
 - Vadianus:
 - 1523. Short tract on the messianic promise of the Old Testament by a Swiss humanist.
 - 1536. Vadianus was influenced by Luther but sided with Zwingli. Hoping for a reconciliation between the two, he sent a copy of this book on the Eucharist to Luther.
 - City Council of Zurich. 1526. Church Ordinance.
 - Keller:

- 1525 (2). A preacher from Augsburg who advocated a Zwingli view of the Eucharist.
- 1525 (2). He attacks Bugenhagen's position on the Eucharist in a letter to Johann Hess of Breslau.
- 1525. Several sermons on the Eucharist.
- Bullinger, Zwingli's successor. 1556. His systematic theology, *Commonplaces of Christian Religion*.
- Zanchi, Girolamo. 1581. Description of controversies about the Eucharist by an Italian Reformed theologian.
- Colladon, Nicolas. 1577. Tract by the French Calvinist reformer on Matthew 2:23 and Jesus' appellation as Nazarene.
- Unicornius, Paulus. 1563. Posthumous attack on Melancthon apparently gave its author qualms of conscience, for he justifies himself in the title by calling his interpretation, "legitimate."
- Micronius, Marten. 1557. Tract on the Eucharist against Westphal.
- Bucer. 1561. Collection of confessional statements on the Eucharist, the Wittenberg Concord, and three private confessions by Strasbourg.
- o Neutral:
 - Capito, Wolfgang. 1524. He endeavored to find common ground between the Lutheran and Zwinglian movements. In this tract he describes the positions of Luther and Karlstadt.
 - Herxheimer, Bernhard. 1559. 32 Articles on the Christian Religion, which suggested the sacraments should be understood symbolically. A Lutheran accused of being a Zwinglian.
 - Cassander, George. 1562. His effort to promote peace between the Catholic and the Reformed Church. Unfortunately, both sides took offense at the book.

Henry VIII and the Church of England—(41)

- o Henry VIII of England and Luther:
 - Henry VIII. 1520 and 1562. Assertion of the Seven Sacraments.
 - Luther. 1522. Reply to Henry VIII's *Assertion on the Seven Sacraments*.
 - Henry VIII. 1523. Response to Luther's attack on the *Seven Sacraments*.
 - Henry VIII. 1527. Luther wrote a conciliatory letter to Henry following his earlier attack. Henry published Luther's letter with his own reply.
 - Luther. 1527. Reply to Henry VIII's letter of 1526 reiterating his 1525 position.
 - Henry VIII. 1527.* Complete correspondence between Henry VIII and Luther.
- o Fisher, John, Saint:
 - 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1559, and 1564. A reply to Luther's *Assertion of All Articles*, written in 1520 by one of Luther's staunchest Catholic opponents. It was reissued numerous times.
 - 1525. Challenges Luther for criticizing a king, namely King Henry VIII.
 - 1525. Condemnation of Luther's teachings.
- o Murner. 1522. Challenges Luther for criticizing King Henry VIII.
- o Pole, Reginald, Archbishop of Canterbury:
 - 1524. The life of Christophorus Longolius, Belgium humanist.
 - 1555. A defense of Catholic doctrine; and the unity of the Church.
 - 1559. His last will and testament.
 - 1559. Cardinal Pole's greatest ambition to bring the English back into the Catholic fold as Archbishop of Canterbury. This volume includes the decrees he issued as Archbishop.
 - 1536.* His most important work, a critique of Henry VIII, and a defense of the Pope's authority. Antonio Blado publication of Pole's private report provoked fury in England.

- Beccadelli, Lodovico. 1563. Biography of Archbishop Pole.
- o Eck. 1525. Compilation of theological statements to repudiate Luther, dedicated to Henry VIII.
- o Erasmus. 1526. Christian marriage, family life, and child-rearing written at the request of Catherine of Aragon, the first wife of Henry VIII.
- o Barnes. A reformer who worked as an intermediary between the English crown and Lutheran Germany. He fell out of favor with Henry VIII over the king's divorce from Anne of Cleves.
 - 1531. Passages from the Bible and the Church Fathers supporting Luther.
 - 1531. Defense of Protestant principles.
 - 1540. His statement of faith during his trial for heresy. He was burned at the stake.
- o Cochlaeus:
 - 1536. Letters by Sir Thomas Moore and John Fischer.
 - 1538. Attack on Sir Richard Morison, English legate of Henry VIII.
 - 1542. Treatise on the marriage of Henry VIII to Anne Boleyn.
 - 1544. Revised and enlarged "Bishop's Book" first published in 1543. This revision, known as the "King's Book" and functioned as an official formulary of the reformed Anglican church until it was superseded by other official statements.
- o Melancthon. 1540. Response to Henry VIII's passing of the Statute of Six Articles.
- o Anonymous. 1555. English Protestant directed against Pole and Gardiner, who spearheaded England's Counter-Reformation under Mary Tudor.
- o Flamino, Marco Antioniot. 1558. Dedicatory poem to Cardinal Alessandro Farnese.
- o Spinula, Publio Francesco. 1558. Dedicatory poem to Queen Mary of Britain.
- o Utenhove, Jan. 1560. Description of the founding of the Belgian Protestant congregation in London, its dissolution at accession of the Catholic Mary Tudor, and the author's exile.
- o Jewel, John. 1567. A defense of Jewel famous Apologie for the Church of England against Hardinge's Confutation. Jewel's fundamental argument is the Anglican Church is a return to the original Christian Church, purged of the corruptions of later centuries.
- o Vermigli, Pietro Martire:
 - 1559. Reply on celibacy and monastic vows to the books of English Catholic, Richard Smith. He was an Italian Augustinian, who fled to Switzerland to escape heresy charges.
 - 1562. Dialogue attempting to refute the pro-Roman views on the Real Presence by Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester. Written from Zurich, Vermigli's place of exile.
 - Rutland, John Caspar. 1559. His systematic theology. He was a little know English priest who went abroad at the accession of Elizabeth I.

Bohemian Brethren (Moravian Church)

- o Hus, Bohemian Brethren leader (see Early Reformers for his works.)
- o Bohemian Brethren. 1522.** Catechism.
- o Luther:
 - 1520. Sermon responding to several charges, including an alleged connection to Bohemia, which was widely denounced as a "land of heretics."
 - 1520, 1523 (3), 1525. On *the Adoration of the Sacrament of the Body of Christ*. Addressed to the Bohemian Brethren to bridge the gap between the two movements.
 - 1520. Response to a mandate by Johannes von Schleinitz, Bishop of Meissen, against Luther's *Sermon on the Sacrament of the Body of Christ*.
 - 1523. Response to a catechism of the Bohemian Brethren, with special attention to the Adoration of the Host, and to the Real Presence.
- o Cochlaeus:

- 1525. Condemns Bohemian Oldrich Velensky and affirms that St. Peter was martyred in Rome in the reign of Nero.
- 1538. He argues God has shown the Germans more mercy for their greater misdeeds than he did to the Bohemians for their lesser offenses.
- o Faber, J. 1528. Condemns Hus and Luther as heretics.
- o Hus and Jerome. 1558. Track by Hus and Jerome of Prague, chief leaders of the Bohemians.
- o Bohemian Brethren. 1533. Bohemian Confession of Faith with Luther's preface seeking grounds for union between Lutherans and Bohemian Brethren.
- o Augusta, Jan, and Johann Horn. 1538. This confession of faith was submitted to Markgraf Georg of Brandenburg-Ansbach. Augusta was chief pastor of the Moravians.
- o Kirche[n] Gesäng. 1569.** Includes Bohemian Brethren hymns.

Anabaptists—(28)

- o Anabaptist leaders' tracts, which are all rare:
 - Langenmantel, Eitelhans. 1526 (2). Attacks both Catholics and Lutherans over the Lord's Supper.
 - Langenmantel 1527. Anabaptist pastor attacks Luther's view of the Eucharist. He refers to the reformer as the "New Pope."
 - Denck. 1527. A series of contradictions in the Scriptures intended to test one's faith.
 - Hoffman, Melchoir. 1529. Disputation at Flensburg, Denmark is important because it helps to define the Anabaptist movement in contrast to the Lutheran view of the Eucharist.
- o Rhegius. 1527.* Describes early relations between Lutherans and Anabaptists.
- o Georg, Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach. 1528. A Lutheran prince's decree against the Anabaptists to be read from the pulpits of his territory.
- o Luther:
 - 1525. Sermon prompted by the activity of the Anabaptist movement, addressing the nature and efficacy of baptism.
 - 1528. Tract against the Anabaptist practice of baptizing again as adults those who were previously baptized as infants.
 - 1528. Tract to two Catholic priests giving general answers about Anabaptists' positions.
 - 1532. Luther takes a stand against the Anabaptists, arguing that they are not called by God to preach and should stop their unlawful preaching.
- o Bucer. 1533. His report about the trial of the Anabaptist preacher Melchior Hoffmann during the Synod of Strasbourg in 1533 which is the only contemporary account of the trial.
- o Melanchthon. 1534 and 1535. Against the Anabaptists.
- o Rhegius:
 - 1535. Against the Anabaptists at Münster, Germany with a preface by Luther.
 - 1541. His last printed work, an attack on some sectarians of his own time.
- o Eck. 1535. Attacks Anabaptists.
- o Anonymous. 1535. A polemical tract against the Anabaptist movement.
- o Luther, Melanchthon, Bugenhagen, and Cruciger. 1536. Anabaptists ought to be punished by the sword of the civil authorities in the wake of the Münster uprising.
- o Dorpius, Heinrich. 1536. Important history of Anabaptist's Kingdom of God established at Münster, Germany.
- o Corvinus. 1536. Examined Anabaptist leaders after the bloody Münster uprising and before their executions. He passed his findings along to Spalatin in this letter.
- o Menius:

- 1538.* Against Anabaptists by a Lutheran pastor and Anabaptist expert. He was called on to deal with two disciples of Fritz Erbe. Menius was unable to convert the two men. This contains Menius' defense of his actions, with a preface by Luther.
- 1544, 1551. Against the Anabaptists in 1530. His important theological statement. Lutherans felt that Anabaptists undermined the Church through their theological Treason.
- o Anonymous. 1541. Fourteen short histories including Corvinus' History of the Anabaptist Kingdom of Munster.
- o City Council of Regensburg. 1542.* Edict of Regensburg against the Anabaptists allowing only the Lutheran rite of Eucharist.
- o Melanchthon and Brenz. 1562. Seek to convert, not condemn, the Anabaptists.
- o Heume. 1564. Criticizes the Catholic Church, the Anabaptists, and the Schwenckfelders.

Judaism—(30)

- o Luther:
 - 1523 (3), 1525. That Jesus was Born a Jew.
 - 1523. Urges kinder treatment of Jews.
 - 1538. Angry that Jews in Moravia converted some Christians and rejected Christianity.
 - 1543 (4). All three polemics against the Jews.
- o Samuel of Morocco (Marochitanus), a Jewish convert to Christianity:
 - 1524. Translation of *Epistle Against Jews* from 11th C. Arabic.
 - 1536. A tract to convince other Jews that Jesus Christ was the promised Messiah.
- o Münster. 1527. An exposition of the Jewish calendar.
- o Guethel, Kaspar. 1529. Jesus and a Jew talk about the suffering of Jews.
- o Mandel, Christoph. 1536. A tract by a Jewish convert to Christianity. he seeks justification for the elements of the Apostles' Creed in the Hebrew scriptures.
- o Eck. 1541. Anti-Semitic works.
- o Osiander. 1544. Interpretation of Babylonian Talmud.
- o Margarita, Anton. 1544. The Whole Jewish Faith by a convert from Judaism who influenced Luther.
- o Draconites. 1550. Sermon on the occasion of the baptism of two Jewish converts to Christianity.
- o Taxaquet, Miguel Tomás. 1565. Collected disputations by Taxaquet, later a Bishop in Spain. Subjects include Catholic apologetics with regard to Jews and Muslims, the need for provincial councils, and the need for the establishment of universities and schools.
- o Genebrard, Gilbert. 1580. Hebrew translation with Latin of the Midrashic Seder.

Saving Jewish books:

- o Pfefferkorn, Johannes. 1507. A converted Jew in an anti-Semitic treatise inaugurates the battle over the study of Hebrew.
- o Reuchlin:
 - 1514. Reuchlin's defense against attacks from Pfefferkorn and Hoogstraten. His deep interest in the Cabala prompted serious reprisals.
 - Rubianus, Crotus. 1557. A celebrated collection of satirical Latin letters which appeared in the early 16th century in Germany. They support Reuchlin and mock the doctrines and modes of living of some radical Christians.
 - 1558. In battle with Pfefferkorn to save Jewish books, Reuchlin published testimonial letters of famous men.
- o Galatino Pietro. 1550. His attempt at saving Jewish books.

Cabala: (Jewish mysticism)

- o Reuchlin:
 - 1514. A popular and significant work on Christian theology, drawing on cabbalistic ideas and on Jewish mysticism. First published in 1494, it may be seen as a forerunner to Reuchlin's treatise *De arte cabbalistica*. Melanchthon was proofreader.
 - 1517. Cabala
- o Ricius, Paulus.
 - 1515. He sought to prove that Christianity constituted the Truth using Jewish mystical texts.
 - 1541. Cabala.

Islam—(31)

- o Nanni, Giovanni. 1507. An attack on Islam and the Turks.
- o Ricoldo da Montecroce, an Italian Dominican missionary to Turkey (1301-1311):
 - 1511. Issues with Islam.
 - 1542. Refutation of the Koran, Luther translated it.
- o Luther :
 - 1529. He saw the Turkish threat as being of satanic, not divine origin. This "Army Sermon" was written to encourage resistance to the Turkish invaders.
 - 1529. Sermon against the Turks, dedicated to Landgrave Philip of Hesse.
 - 1529 (2), 1530, 1542, 1547. Encourages action against the Turks.
 - 1535. Letter to Queen Maria of Hungary to comfort her in the loss of her husband at the Battle of Mohacs in 1526 when he was defeated by the Ottoman Empire.
 - 1541 (2). Treatise urging action against the Turks written for Elector John Frederick.
 - 1542. As Wittenberg Dean, Luther exhorts students in light of the threatened Turkish invasion.
 - 1542. Rhetoric against the Turks is increased here, especially in response to the battle of Mohacs (1526) and the siege of Vienna (1529). Elaborate woodcut title border, depicting David slaying Goliath, signed with intertwined initials "LC". It is generally assigned to Lucas Cranach, the elder, but possibly the work of Lucas, the younger.
 - 1543, 1546 (2). Prayer for help against the Turks.
 - 1543. Letter by Luther and Bugenhagen to pastors in Wittenberg to build support for the fight with the Turks.
 - 1547. Reprint of three booklets by Luther, edited by Bugenhagen. They address the issue of resistance to armed threats, especially by the Turks, and exhort all to prayer.
- o Heyden, Sebald. 1531. Sermon declaring that the issues of the day are the Turks and the plague.
- o Eck:
 - 1532. Five sermons on the war against the Turks.
 - 1536. Sermon celebrating Charles V's victory over the Turks.
- o Egenolff, Christian. 1532. Prayer for protection from the Turks.
- o Robert of Reims, 15th C. 1533. A record of the first crusade.
- o Brenz. 1537. Sermon on the Turks.
- o Anonymous. 1541. Polemical pamphlet against the Ottoman Turks, who had recently captured Buda (Budapest), capital of the kingdom of Hungary.
- o July 10, 1542. Handwritten list of Saxony men of Zwickau who enlisted to fight the Turks, one was a pastor.
- o Dietrich. 1542. Prayers for protection from the Turks.

- o 1543. Latin Koran. First printed version of the Koran in any language with a preface by Luther and Melancthon. Printed in Basel against the city council's wishes after interventions by Luther and other scholars.
- o John VI Canacuzenus, Emperor of Constantinople, 14th C. 1543. Criticism of Islam.
- o Zigerius, Emericus. 1550. Letter to Flacius describing the state of the Church in Turkey under Turkish rule.
- o Vergerio, Pietro Paolo 1554. A polemical piece by a former legate turned Protestant. It was intended to embarrass Cardinal Reginald Pole, who was publicly preaching moderation on the part of Catholic rule. He compared the Protestants to the Turks, and urged the Emperor to take up arms against the Turks.
- o Musculus, Andreae. 1557. Says both Islam and the Catholic Church are opposed to Christian faith.

Caspar Schwenckfeld—(40)

Schwenckfeld, Silesian reformer, parted with Luther over the Eucharist and started his own sect.

- o Schwenckfeld: (24)
 - 1524. Letter to Bishop Jakob von Salza of Breslau urging him to establish the Scripture as the foundation for religious teachings in his diocese.
 - 1529. Schwenckfeld's first apology to an issue with Zwingli. Zwingli had earlier printed a copy of Schwenckfeld's tract on the Eucharist because Zwingli felt he espoused his views against Luther.
 - 1534,** 1562.** Catechisms.
 - 1539. Humanity of Christ.
 - 1546. Devotions for prisoners of the Gospel.
 - 1547 (2). Sermons.
 - 1547. Prayers.
 - 1547 (2). Psalm 5 and 130 commentary.
 - 1547. He defends his view that Jesus Christ's humanity could not be understood as created, on account of his divine nature.
 - 1551. Spiritual life.
 - 1552. Reprint, prayer during the Schmalkaldic War.
 - 1552. Power of God.
 - 1555. Christology.
 - 1558. His reply when Duke Christoph of Wuerttemberg renewed his edit against him.
 - 1558. He responds to Andreae' claim that there are 200 errors in his book.
 - 1561. Written near the end of his life to justify the tone of his controversialist writings.
 - 1561. His reply about his teachings and beliefs to an anonymous former bishop.
 - 1562. Commentary on the *Augsburg Confession*.
 - 1562 (2). Criticizes the Lutheran doctrine of the real presence.
- o Flacius and Schwenckfeld:
 - Martini, Simon. 1553. Defense of Schwenckfeld against Flacius.
 - Flacius. 1553, 1557. Attack on Schwenckfeld.
 - Schwenckfeld:
 - 1554. He maintained against Flacius that the true Word of God is Christ himself.
 - 1554. He replies to the second of Flacius' booklets against him on the major articles of the Schwenckfeldian heresy.
 - 1555. Flacius published a false text of the curse Luther had laid on Schwenckfeld. Schwenckfeld decided to publish the true text in order to vindicate himself.

- o Crautwald, Valentine. 1542.* Tract on *The New Man* by a lifelong friend and theological companion of Schwenckfeld in Silesia.
- o Luther. 1544. Attacks Schwenckfeld for his views of the Eucharist.
- o Agricola, Theophilus. 1557. Apologetic tract in defense of the teachings of Schwenckfeld.
- o Werner, Johann Sigism. 1558. Sermon by a follower of Schwenckfeld.
- o Hiller, Michael. 1558. Six sermons on repentance by a Silesian Lutheran with Schwenckfeldian leanings.
- o Friedrich II, Duke of Saxony. 1559. A refutation of various heresies including Servetus, Schwenckfeld, Zwingli, and the Anabaptists.
- o Schwenckfeld's Collected Works:
 - Heid von Daun, Johann. 1561. Bibliography of Schwenckfeld's works.
 - Reissner, Adam and Heid von Duan. 1566. Volume One of Schwenckfeld's correspondence
 - 1557. First complete edition of Schwenckfeld's theology.
 - 1564, 1570. His collected works.

Mormans:

- o Lumnus, Johannes. 1567. The first to suggest a connection between the recently discovered native tribes of North America and the 10 tribes of Israel. This influenced Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church.

12. DEVOTIONAL WORKS—(TOTAL: 165)

(Includes both Treatises and Sermons)

Prayer books

Lutheran:

- o Luther:
 - 1520 (2), 1521, 1525. *Fourteen Consolations for Those Who Labor and Are Heavy-Laden* written for Frederick the Wise who was seriously ill.
 - 1520. Prayer book for the sick.
 - 1543, 1560. Prayer books.
 - 1549. Collection of prayers, short sermons, and reflections with a calendar and woodcut illustrations. The calendar contains the Church years as well as astrological data.
 - 1554. Prayer book dedicated to his parents.
- o 1545. Leipzig Prayer Book.
- o 1550. *Hortulus Animae*, the first Protestant breviary with woodcuts by Lucas Cranach.
- o 1566. Wittenberg Prayer Book.

Catholic:

- o Witzel. 1549. Breviary containing 50 psalms.
- o Ferus. 1556. Prayer book from Mainz, Germany.

Angels

Catholic:

- o Rivius, Johann. 1538. Personal guardian angels.

Lutheran:

- o Stifel, Michael. 1522. An interpretation of a hymn, which refers to an angel in Revelation 14:6 proclaiming an eternal gospel.
- o Luther:
 - o 1531. Sermon about angels.

- o 1534. Next to last Sermon Luther preached at Coburg Castle on angels.
- o Garcaeus. Johann. 1565. Biblical and early Christian teaching about angels.
- o Wigand. 1570. *One Hundred and Twenty-Two Theses* on good and evil angels.

Ascension

Lutheran:

- o Luther. 1522. Sermon on Christ's ascension.
- o Pollicarius, Johannes. 1554. A long discussion on the ascension of Christ as a source of comfort.
- o Jonas. 1555. Sermon on Acts 1, the 40 days between the resurrection of Christ and his ascension.

Catholic:

- o Korber, Otho. 1540. Tract on Christ's ascension into heaven, written for consolation.

Black Plague

Lutheran

- o Luther. 1527 (3). Letter to Pastor John Hess from Breslau agreeing Christians may leave an area infected with the black plague.
- o Osiander. 1533 (2), 1534. Sermon on hope in the face of the plague.
- o Jacobi. 1551. First funeral at the new cemetery at Clabe after a three-year plague.
- o Peucer. 1565. Perils of the times are the Turks and the plague by Melanchthon's son-in-law.

Comfort to the Dying

Lutheran:

- o Luther:
 - 1519 . Early sermon on worthy preparation for death; popular.
 - 1520 (2). Sermons on preparing for death.
 - 1520. Twenty meditations on a happy death.
 - 1523 (2). Worthy Preparation for Death.
- o Clichtove, Josse. 1520. Meditations on dying.
- o Venatorius, Thomas. 1529. Short devotional tract for the preparation of a "good death."
- o Rhegius. 1530, 1545. Sermons on dying.
- o Osiander. 1538. Counsel for a terminally ill friend.
- o Bugenhagen. 1542, 1557. He counsels pastors on how to deal with the fate of unborn or unbaptized children who die outside the Church.
- o Holbein. 1542, 1547. *The Dance of Death* with its famous woodcuts. Also contains works of consolation regarding death.
- o Spangenberg. 1543. Consolation for the sick and dying; popular and often reprinted.
- o Flacius. 1549. Edition of the Pope Paul III's bull *Benedictus Deus* on life after death.
- o Sachs:
 - 1553. Allegory in verse about Christian life and the resurrection of the dead.
 - 1554. *New Year's Wish* considers the problem of a man facing death.
 - 1555. Poem about death and a young couple.
- o Dietrich. 1564. Expanded edition of a sermon on Psalm 91 on consolation at the hour of death.
- o Lossius, Lucas. 1566. Devotional for a woman who lost her son.

Catholic:

- o Erasmus. 1534, 1539. A treatise on how to prepare oneself for death.

Communion

- o Luther. 1518. Proper Preparation for Communion. Reprinted 25 times.

Depression

- o Karlstadt. 1521 (2). Tranquility.
- o Sarcerius, Wilhelm. 1568. Short work on overcoming a spirit of melancholy.

Drinking

Lutheran:

- o Luther. 1519 (3), 1520. Against drunkenness at Ascension Day processions.
- o Brentz. 1532. Christians should report drinking and cursing to the civil authorities.

Eschatology

Lutheran:

- o Luther:
 - 1522. Early Advent sermon focusing on the signs of end of the world.
 - 1527. Sermon on Jeremiah 23:5-8, prophecy of the coming King-Messiah.
 - 1532. Sermon on the end of the world based on Luke 21.
 - 1541. Commentary on the seventy weeks from Daniel 9.
 - 1546. Originally the preface to Daniel, but here issued separately. Commentary on the twelfth chapter of Daniel describes the coming of the end of time.
 - 1554. Originally the preface to a book on a sermon by Casper Aldine, Luther gives strong warning regarding the final days and the last judgement.
 - 1554. Treatise on eschatology.
- o Zimmerman. 1525. Study of biblical references to hell. He argues the soul of Christ also experienced the torments of hell, a thesis for which he was removed from his office.
- o Gernhard, Bartholomeus, 1556. Four sermons about the second coming of Christ and the final judgment.
- o Musculus, Wolfgang. 1559. Treatise on future punishment and hell.
- o Gigas. 1567. The end days as well as an exhortation to the German people to be faithful.
- o Major. 1568. Reflections on the Last Judgment.

Catholic:

- o Ebser, Johannes, Bishop. 1531.** An apocalyptic work predicting future destruction and the end of the present evil age.
- o Bishop of Chiemsee. 1531. Predicts future destruction and the end of the present evil age.
- o Von Zengg, Dietrick, 1536. An apocalyptic prophecy by a Franciscan monk.
- o Ferrer, Vicent. 1540. Article attributed to Ferrer written in 1412 about various prophecies about the end of the world pointing to existing problems within the church.
- o Cochlaeus. 1545. Treatise on the end of the world.
- o Postel, Guillaume. 1547. A French religious universalist advances the idea of a Messianic age where nations of the world would be united under one government, ruled by the French king.
- o Mandel, Christof. 1552. Interpretation of Daniel 9 with a calculation of the 70 weeks and the end of the world.
- o Nausea. 1555. Roman Catholics of the sixteenth century were not especially interested in eschatological speculation. Nausea's interest for this subject makes this work noteworthy.
- o Anonymous. 1565. Tract on the coming of the antichrist and the end of the world.

Ethics

Lutheran:

- o Karlstadt. 1519.* Early work addressing questions concerning what constitutes a Christian life.

- o Guether. 1522. A dialogue between a pupil, his master, and a thresher, presenting Christian faith as the remedy for the moral laxity of contemporary society.
- o Marschalck. 1522. Critical of both rich and average persons of sixteenth century society.
- o Sachs:
 - 1524. In a dialogue, he excoriates the loose living of some professed Lutherans.
 - 1531. Fictitious dialogue between "Lady Poverty" and "Pluto, god of wealth" over which of the two is the better.
- o Huberinus. 1539. This treatise on leading a Christian life focuses both on the wrath of God as well as on God's goodness and mercy.
- o Anonymous. 1540. First printed in 1489, it discusses the "nine devils" that confront the parish priest: donors, spies, mistresses, stepfathers, peasants, officials, bishops, chaplains, and mendicants. Preface by Luther.
- o Spangenberg. 1543. Sermon on Christian life based on Ephesians 5:1.
- o Major. 1551. Collection of extracts from the major Latin poets concordant with Christian virtue.
- o Melanchthon. 1552. Tract on ethics and Church polity, includes excommunication.
- o Sachs. 1554. Two poems pointing out the hypocrisy and malice in worldly society.
- o Rorer, Thomas. 1555. Tract on Christian life.
- o Sacerius. 1557. Essay on Christian life and commitment to truth.
- o Nuremberg. City Council. 1558. Ordinance regarding swearing and blaspheming.
- o Westphal. 1563. Tract on laziness.
- o Pollicarius. 1565. Satire about gossip and slander by a Lutheran pastor and poet.

Catholic:

- o Lefèvre d'Étaples, Jacques. 1537. This volume contains a work on ethics.

Existence of God

Lutheran:

- o Elias, Paul. 1521. New gods are the humanities.
- o Huberinus:
 - 1541. Different testimonies to the existence of God.
 - 1545. Seventy statements about Christ sitting at the right hand of God the Father.
- o Osiander. 1545. Satire on those who mock God.
- o Cragius, Tilemann. 1549. The image of God in our parents.
- o Palladius, Nicholas. 1557. Proper invocation of God and the avoidance of idolatry.

Catholic:

- o Brunfels, Otto. 1548. He bases his Christian Regimen on the Word of God and God's leading.

Forgiveness of Sins

- o Anonymous. 1528. Meditation on Christian redemption.
- o Cruciger. 1549. Treatise of justification and the forgiveness of sin.
- o Hunger, Albert. 1569. A tract of 34 theses about the subject of sin.

Kingdom of God

- o Luther. 1524. Sermons by both Luther and Melanchthon on the Kingdom of God.
- o Linck. 1524. Sermon on the Kingdom of God.

Miracles

- o Stymmelius, Christoph. 1564. Nature and history of doctrines regarding miracles.
- o Rabus, Ludwig. 1573. Treatise on miracles.

Mysticism

Catholic:

- o Franckforter (Pseudo.) 1520.* German Theology, mysticism, and the Christian life. Luther published this unknown disciple of the German mystic, Johannes Tauler 14th C. In his preface Luther says he learned more from it than from any other book, except the Bible and Augustine.
- o Marschalck, Haug. 1524. Mystical concepts and the prologue of the Gospel of John: 1:1-8.
- o Anonymous. 1526. Lamentations of the German Nation, a mystical interpretation.
- o University at Ingolstadt in Bavaria. 1570. Dissertation emphasizing the importance of the mystical in addition to the literal understanding of Scripture.

Lutheran:

- o Karlstadt. 1523. *Will of God*.
- o Franck. 1534. Two hundred eighty paradoxes.
- o Lauterwald. 1553. Critique of the sermons and teachings of the medieval mystic Johannes Tauler, who enjoyed great popularity in the 16th century.

Lord's Prayer

Lutheran:

- o Peringer, Diepold. 1522. Treatise on the Lord's Prayer.
- o Distelmaier, Konrad. 1524. Treatise on the Lord's Prayer.
- o Osiander. 1546 (2). Lord's Prayer and the Kingdom of God.
- o Musaus, Simon. 1558. Interpretation and sermon on the Lord's Prayer.

Nature of Evil

Lutheran:

- o Luther. 1519. In this sermon, first preached in 1518, Luther distinguishes between three types of sin (transgressions against civil law, essential or inborn sin, and original sin) and three corresponding types of righteousness.
- o Karlstadt:
 - 1524. His last academic discourse which deals with the nature of evil.
 - 1524. Sermon discussing the division of good and evil spirits in heaven, in particular the existence of the devil and his power over human beings.

Pastoral Care

Lutheran:

- o Strauss. 1520, 1522. He contrasts true Christian fellowship with what he considered the false fellowship of the Catholic clergy.
- o Spengler. 1521. Consolation.
- o Luther. 1522. For the sick, a wholesome antidote to the usual sources of comfort available to the sick of his time. Fourteen vignettes: seven evil and seven good things within a person.
- o Linck. 1530. Comfort for suffering.
- o Myconius. 1539. Care of the sick with a preface by Luther.
- o Dietrich:
 - 1543. Work on pastoral care.
 - 1568. A book of consolation based on reflections on Isaiah 51 for Christians experiencing persecution.
 - 1568. Devotional work on Psalm 32.
- o Hugo, Johann. 1563. Comfort for women in pregnancy and childbirth.

- o Mathesius. 1567.* Religious life in times of persection by the state.

Catholic:

- o Witzel. 1537. Pastoral duties of clergy.

Prayer

Catholic:

- o Witzel. 1535. Prayer, fasting, and alms.
- o Cochlaeus. 1544. Treatise on prayer.

Lutheran:

- o Luther. 1535, 1543. How one should pray, written for his barber, Peter Beskendorf.
- o Camerarius. 1560. The way to pray, with a selection of Patristic Greek prayers.

Spirituality

Catholic:

- o Schäufelein, Hans 1507. Two colorized woodcutsr. One woodcut depicts Christ's farewell from the holy women and the second shows the scourging of Christ.
- o Staupitz. 1518, 1520. *The Love of God* by Luther's father confessor. Luther reportedly gave a copy of this book as a present to his mother.
- o Erasmus.
 - 1522. The true nature of pilgrimage, as espoused by Jesus. Jesus receives all sincere pilgrims equally, whether they are clergy or lay, rich or poor.
 - 1524. Three sermons on the vastness of divine mercy, virginity, and martyrdom.

Lutheran:

- o Hyalinus, Johannes. 1551. Commentary on the temptation of Christ. Preface by Melanchthon.
- o 1552. Collection of Latin religious poetry with a preface by Flacius.
- o Sachs. 1560.* Allegory about Christian life.

Suffering of Christ

- o Luther:
 - 1519 (4), 1521 (2). *Suffering of Christ*, popular.
 - 1521. Meditation on the Passion of Christ.
- o Corvinus. 1540. Suffering of Christ.
- o Melanchthon. 1543. An academic oration on the passion of Jesus.
- o Dietrich, Veit. 1545 * On the Passion of Christ. Paraphrase of the Passion story along with meditations and sermons, including Martin Luther's Good Friday sermon of 1534.

Ten Commandments

Lutheran:

- o Musculus. 1553. Commentary on the Ten Commandments.
- o Bugenhagen. 1556. Letter and interpretation of the Ten Commandments to the pastors of Saxony.

Catholic:

- o Kettenbach. 1522. Sermon on the Ten Commandments.
- o Eck. 1539. Sermon on the Ten Commandments.

Witchcraft

- o Linck. 1523. Tract attacking popular belief in false prophets. It may be directed at witchcraft.

13. MANUSCRIPTS AND OPEN LETTERS—(TOTAL: 52)

Manuscripts—(16 manuscripts)

- o John, Elector of Saxony. 1501. Letter about a family feud.
- o Albert, Archdiocese of Mainz. 1515.** An unused indulgence.
- o Medici, Raffaele de. 1521. Three letters, one concerning Luther and the Diet of Worms.
- o Frederick III, Elector of Saxony. 1512. Concern for the parish of Neuerdorff and the death of Pastor Wust.
- o Spalatin. 1528. Two letters: one mentions Luther and the other has a Melanchthon funeral meditation.
- o Albert, Cardinal of Brandenburg. July 30, 1540. Request that several articles by Luther be translated from Latin into German.
- o Luther. 1541. Handwritten seven-line note in Latin discussing the accuracy of his computation of the age of the world.
 - The collection also has Luther's *Chronology of the World*. 1541, 1545, 1551, 1559, and 1553.
- o July 10, 1542.** Handwritten list of men from Zwickau, Saxony, who enlist to fight the Turks. One was a pastor.
- o Cruciger. July 8, 1544. Letter to Dietrich asking about the collection of Luther's sermons they were to publish together.
- o Anemond de Coct. 1546. Anemond de Coct, a French knight had acted as courier for two 1523 letters which he kept and later published in Zurich. One was the one from Luther to Charles III, Duke of Savoy, and the other by Zwingli to Pierre de Seville, who had preached in favor of the Reformation in Grenoble.
- o Cochlaeus. June 6, 1547. Letter to Julius von Pflug, Prince Bishop of Naumburg. He congratulates Pflug on his reinstatement into his office following the defeat and capture of Elector John Frederick of Saxony in the Schmalkaldic War. The letter also references the meetings that became known as the Council of Trent.
- o Jonas. 1549. A salary receipt from the city of Erfurt, perhaps for serving as preacher.
- o Stolt, Johannes. 1550. Twenty couplets inspired by important events in the life of Luther.
- o Maurice, Elector of Saxony. 1550. A protest against Charles V for participation in the Council of Trent on the terms of Pope Julius III.
- o Melanchthon. 1551. Handwritten funeral notes.
- o Melanchthon. 1556.** Loci Communes with an eight-line, handwritten note by Melanchthon.
- o King Philip II of Spain. July 12, 1564. Rare official copy of the Royal Cedula, a proclamation of the Council of Trent's reforms for the Catholic Church in Spain.

Open Letters in Book Form—(31)

Catholic Letters:

		<i>Recipient</i>
Ammannati Piccolomini	1521	Cochlaeus
Erasmus	1524	Pope Adrian VI
Four 3 rd C. Popes	1526	Fabian, Cornelius, Stephen I, and Sixtus II
Eck	1530	Eck's letters to Charles V
Witzel	1534	Albert of Brandenburg, Archbishop
Witzel	1537	His collected letters
Eck	1543	His university studies, issued posthumously
Murner, Paschal	1549	Spiritus Roterus
Nausea	1550	His complete correspondence, he favored clerical marriage
Muzio	1551	Between Muzio, Vergerio, and others

Sadoleto	1539, 1560, 1567	His letters, he wanted reconciliation with Protestants
Leo I, Pope	1566	Collection of official and private letters

Lutheran Letters:

- Luther. 1523.* Extremely rare; letter to three young women who had been expelled from the court of Heinrich, Duke of Saxony.
 - Luther. 1528 (2), 1530. Criticizes Joachim I, Elector of Brandenburg, for having a mistress.
 - Flacius. 1549. Published correspondence between Luther, Melanchthon, and others.
- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---|
| Luther | 1524 | Charles III, Duke of Savoy |
| Luther | 1531 | Capito of Mainz |
| Raida, Balthasar | 1533 | Witzel |
| Arnoldt, Martin | 1550 | Three letters of consolation to him |
| Johann Friedrich II | 1559 | His brothers on religious controversies |
| Melanchthon | 1529 | Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor |
| Melanchthon | 1565 (2), 1570 | His letters edited by his son-in-law Peucer |
| Melanchthon | 1565 | His correspondence by Johannes Manlius |
| Melanchthon | 1565 | His letters edited by Spangenberg |
| Melanchthon | 1569 | 912 letters compiled by Camerarius |

14. POLEMICS—(TOTAL: 146)

Attack on Catholics—(34)

- o Luther:
 - 1521.** *Passional Christi und Antichristi*. Thirteen woodcuts depicting scenes from the life of Christ contrasted with scenes from the life of the Pope.
 - 1537. Anti-Catholic satire based on the card game Karnöffel.
 - 1541 (2).* *Against Hanswurst*, Luther's famous satirical response to Duke Henry the Younger of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.
 - Anonymous. 1542. Henry the Younger, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, dialogue with the devil.
 - 1543.* A late polemical against the Pope as the chief guardian of the gates of hell. With it are *Confessions of Faith*, *On True and False Churches*, and *Three Symbols or Creeds*.
- o Benno, Bishop of Meissen:
 - Luther. 1523. Attack on the cult of St. Benno of Meissen while he was at Wartburg.
 - Luther. 1524* (2). Attack on canonization of Benno.
 - Alveltdt, Augustin von. 1524. Attacks Luther in response to his criticism of the canonization of Bishop Benno of Mainz.
 - Neander, Johannes. 1524.* Mock procession in Buchholz in response to canonization of Benno.
- o Schönichen, Georg and Dungersheim:
 - Schönichen 1523.* A brusque attack on the Leipzig theologians Mosellanus, Dungersheim, and Camicianus, rare.
 - Dungersheim. 1531. Writings on various theological subjects, written in 1525.
- o Schatzgeyer. 1525. He responds to an article on exorcism by Johann von Schwarenberg. His response shows a lack of respect for Schwarenberg's intellect.
- o Vadianus. 1525. Dialogue between a fictitious bishop and a brothel-keeper.

- o Strauss. 1526. Critique of several practices by the Church and a defense of Protestant teachings, addressed in particular to those in positions of political power.
- o Caelius. 1534. In this tract he criticized a sermon by Witzel on the Eucharist. The preface is a lengthy introduction to the anti-Reformation teachings of Witzel and Cochlaeus.
- o Rhegius. 1539. Polemical sermon charging the Catholic Church with hypocrisy and deception.
- o Melanchthon. 1540 (2). All Christians have the obligation to defend the Christian faith against slanderers. He specifically identifies Johann Fabri and Nausea as enemies.
- o Anonymous. 1544. Tract against Cochlaeus.
- o Schrot. 1546. Anti-Catholic literature.
- o Flacius:
 - 1549. Tale of F. Spira, an Italian lawyer who had converted back to Catholicism, as a particular awe-inspiring example of God's judgment.
 - 1549. *Libri Carolini* is found in Paris, and published by Flacius. It is Catholic theologians' protest against the restoration of icons in Byzantine Churches.
 - 1554. Parody on rules by the Archbishop of Salzburg.
- o Muzio. 1551. A Catholic refutation of the views of Bernardo Ochino, once Vicar-General of the Capuchin order who had Lutheran leanings in his understanding of justification.
- o Vergerio, Pietro Paolo. 1559. A defense of himself and his writings against accusations by Rome. He was an Italian reformer who was convicted of heresy.
- o Sachs, Hans. 1559. *The Devil Scepts No More Mercenaries into Hell*. Satire, instead he will content himself with monks, nuns, lawyers, and mundane sinners.
- o Wigand. 1560. Strong polemic anti-Catholic tract.
- o Spangenberg. 1562. A bitter Lutheran satire against Pius IV's bull of 1560.
- o Chemnitz. 1563. Polemical work about the Jesuits.
- o Heshusius. 1564. Polemical anti-Catholic tract by one of the strictest Lutherans.
- o Selnecker. 1565. Three anti-Catholic tracts by a Lutheran theologian and composer of hymns.
- o Linck. 1565. Anti-papal critique in the form of a commentary to a manual on Catholic ceremony.

Defense of Catholics

- o Witzel:
 - 1535. He contrasts Catholic devotion to the good example set by Biblical figures.
 - 1537. His proposal for religious unity, hoping to convince other Protestants to return to the Catholic fold. This work was placed on the index of forbidden books at the Council of Trent.
- o De Castro. 1556. Catholic work cataloging and attempting to refute all heresies. Luther and Lutheranism are given much space.
- o Lindanus, Guilelmus Damasus. 1568. In defense of Catholic doctrine and in response to dogmatic statements issued by German reformers, including the Augsburg Confession.

Attack on Lutherans—(36)

- o Bader, Johannes. 1524. Official articles against and excommunication of Bader, an early Reformer, with his answer.
- o Beuschel. 1524.* Anti-Lutheran tract by an author who took part in the Diet of Speyer, rare.
- o Gengenbach, Pamphilus. 1524. A satire in response to a phamplet by Thomas Murner by the first 16th century German dramatist.
- o Eck:
 - 1526, 1527, 1531 (part two), 1532 (revised), 1533, 1541, 1545, 1549, and 1556. *Handbook on Theological Topics*. Possibly the most widely reprinted Catholic critique of Lutheran doctrine.

- 1536. Collections of sermons against various Protestants sects.
- 1551. French translation of an anti-Lutheran tract.
- o Mensing. 1532. Since Lutherans have been disobedient to the Empire and the Church, they do not deserve mercy or forgiveness.
- o Witzel:
 - 1533. An anti-Lutheran tract.
 - 1538. Exposé on Lutheranism.
 - 1538. Assertion of Catholic doctrine against the Reformation movement teachings.
 - 1549. His answer in an ongoing written debate with Jonas.
- o Haner. 1534. Two letters on Lutheranism by converts to Catholicism.
- o Cochlaeus. 1534. Twenty-three lies, ten calumnies, and seven blasphemies of Melanchthon.
- o Anonymous. 1534. Focuses primarily on anti-Lutheran polemics.
- o Stadion, Christoph von, Bishop. 1537. Complains to Charles V about scurrilous poems against him.
- o Faber, Johann. 1537.* A collection of thirteen anti-Reformation tracts by the bishop of Vienna.
- o Hermann, Wolfgang. 1538. Satirical poems against the Protestants.
- o Virvesius, Alfonso. 1542. *Twenty Philippic disputations against Lutheran dogmas defended by P. Melanchthon* by the Bishop of the Canary Islands.
- o Catharinus. 1544.* This book is an attack on an anonymous Protestant Italian book on the Scriptures.
- o University of Louvain:
 - 1545. Thirty-two articles against Lutherans prepared for Charles V.
 - Luther. 1545 (3). Seventy-five articles to the faculty at Louvain in response to an attack.
 - Tapper, Ruard. 1555, 1565. Commentary with text on twenty of the thirty-two articles addressing the controversies of the previous thirty years; issued by the Louvain theological faculty.
- o Brun:
 - 1549. As a lawyer, he writes on the juridical aspects of heresy.
 - 1550. He dedicated this treatise on sedition and heresy to Ferdinand I, King of the Romans and later Emperor. He urged the king to take up the battle of virtue against vice.
- o Erasmus. 1561. Two letters condemning the “false evangelicals,” i.e. Protestants.
- o Kling, Conrad. 1562. An exposition of Catholic teachings by a long-time Franciscan preacher at Erfurt with numerous negative references to Lutherans.
- o Merman, Arnold, *Durch Catholic*:
 - 1563. Polemical tract arguing that the Lutheran movement is contrary to the gospel.
 - 1564. Polemical tract against the Protestant movement.

Defense of Lutherans

- o Spengler. 1520. A defense against critics, who had accused him of being a fanatic and a heretic.
- o Luther. 1524 (2). Defense of Arsacius Seehofer at the University of Ingolstadt for his Lutheran leanings. The work also discusses Paul Speratus' arrest by the authorities at the University of Vienna on similar charges.
- o Lambert, F. 1525. Defends the Reformation as an act of Divine mercy after centuries of darkness.
- o Nuremberg Theologians. 1540. Letter by several Nuremberg theologians in support of the Reformation.
- o Sarcerius. 1554, 1555. Comparison of Lutheran and Catholic teachings.
- o Melanchthon and Staphylus:

- Melanchthon. 1558. Melanchthon replies to libels made against him by Johannes a Via and Staphylus; very rare.
- Staphylus. 1559. In this pamphlet Staphylus replies to the comments of Melanchthon and others on his book on the theology of Luther.
- o Andreae and Staphylus:
 - Andreae. 1558. Defense of Lutheran doctrine in response to charges by Staphylus that the Lutheran Church was disunified. He advocated religious subjectivism.
 - Andreae. 1560. Response to an anonymous polemical tract, which had appeared at the Diet of Augsburg, and pointed to the disunity among different Protestant sects.
 - Staphylus. 1561 and 1562. Polemic against Andreae and other Lutherans. He was critical of the disunity of the Lutheran teachers and of the laxity of some Catholic leaders.
 - Andreae. 1563. Responds to Staphylus on grace and justification.
- o Otto. 1564. Consolatory tract by a strict Lutheran.

Attacks on Luther

- o Cochlaeus:
 - 1525, 1526. Identifies 500 theological errors taken from thirty-six of Luther's sermons.
 - 1525. Tract listing ninety-one errors in three sermons by Martin Luther.
 - 1529 (3), 1564. A dialogue showing how Luther has departed from Catholic truth on eight topics of religion. One of Cochlaeus's most famous anti-Lutheran works including the woodcut of the seven-headed Luther.
- o Hoogstraten, Jacobus. 1526. Polemical tract against Luther.
- o Anonymous. 1530. *Te Deum Laudamus* is turned against Luther and his followers in this satire.
- o Hasenberg, Johann. 1530. Play that satirizes Luther.
- o Witzel and Raida:
 - Witzel. 1537. Polemic attack on Luther and others.
 - Raida. 1539. Defense of Luther against the attacks of Witzel and the supporters of Rome by a pastor in Hersfeldt (Bad Hersfeld, Hessen). Preface against Witzel by Luther.
- o University of Cologne:
 - Aquensis, Matthias. 1542. A professor in Cologne publishes an attack on Luther.
 - Theologians of the University of Cologne. 1544. Condemnation of Luther and Bucer.
- o Hoffmeister:
 - 1546. A dialogue between a Catholic and a Lutheran intended to prove the truth of Catholic teaching from the writings of Luther and his supporters.
 - 1547. This work, with a title deceptively close to Melanchthon's book, treats the theological controversies of the day in a systematic way with special reference to the Church Fathers.
- o Staphylus: 1565. The relationship between the Catholic Church and the Holy Roman Empire before turning his attention to Martin Luther and the Antichrist.

Defense of Luther

Lutheran:

- o Rhegius. 1524.* Defense of Luther against Melchior Fattlin, Bishop of Constance.
- o Anonymous. 1524. Satire; Reuchlin, Erasmus, and Hutten kindle the flames of reform, but Luther transforms it into a conflagration. The Pope and his bishops fail to put out the fire.
- o Stifel, Michael. 1525. Tract in defense of Luther's teachings by an Augustinian monk. He was forced to flee the monastery after this publication.

- o Nuremberg Theologians. 1540. Linck, Osiander, Dietrich, and T. Venatorius defended Luther. The Catholic Deacon of Passau had sent Elector Johann Frederick of Saxony books against Luther.

Debates between individuals

		The accused	Issue
Kettelbach	1523	Nestler, Peter	Catholic Hierarchy
Faber, J	1558	Flacius	Mass
Rauscher	1563	Eisengrein	Sermon
Spangenberg	1564	Albert and Gruenfeld	Rebuttal
Theander, Georg	1564	Sebastian Haydlauff	Dissertation
Andreae	1568	Franck, Casper	Anti-Catholic
Gameru, Hannardus van	1568	Andreae	Lutherans

Martyrs—(31)

- o Luther:
 - 1525. Biography of Heinrich von Zutphen, martyr.
 - Von Zutphen, Theology, 66 points.
 - 1528 (2). History of the martyrdom of Leonhard Kaiser, Lutheran student at Wittenberg, published by Luther with his preface.
 - 1539. Albrecht, Prince Bishop of Magdeburg, executed Hans Schönitz for alleged embezzling. Luther says the real reason was Schönitz knew of illegal deeds on the part of the prince.
- o Luther and Duke Georg of Saxony:
 - Luther. 1526 (4). Conciliatory letter asking Duke Georg to stop persecuting Lutherans.
 - Duke Georg. 1528. Replied bitterly to Luther's overture.
 - Luther. 1529 (2). Duke Georg saw a private letter by Luther to Wenzeslaus Link where Luther made disparaging comments about the Duke. Luther replied that the letter was private, and justifies his comments in light of Georg's hostilities toward him.
 - Luther. 1531 (4). *Against the Assassin in Dresden*, to Duke Georg for persecuting Lutherans.
 - Luther. 1533* (4). Defended himself against charges by Duke Georg that he incited riots.
 - Cochlaeus. 1533. A vitriolic attack on Luther in defense of the Duke.
 - Luther. 1533. Replied to Cochlaeus, the Duke's court chaplain, over this issue.
- o Death of Georg Winkler:
 - Luther. 1527 (2). Consolation to the Church in Halle over the murder of Pastor Winkler.
 - Alveltdt. 1528. Luther's consolation to Halle provoked this reply from Alveldt. He condemns particularly his statement on sacraments.
 - Cochlaeus. 1528. Reply to Luther's track on Pastor Georg Winkler.
- o Geldenhauer, Gerard. 1529. Compilation of Erasmus' notes regarding papal and imperial treatment of heretics issued by his student Geldenhauer without Erasmus' knowledge.
- o Draconites, Johannes. 1544. On Correct Doctrine. Against persons persecuting evangelical preachers in the city of Cologne.
- o Melanchthon. 1546. On the murder of Juan Diaz.
- o Chauncy, Maurice. 1550. Martyrs of Catholics executed for their faith in sixteenth century England with special attention given to St. Thomas Moore and St. John Fisher.
- o Anonymous. 1554. Account of a Franciscan friar accused of heresy at Rome. He confessed his Lutheran leanings, and was burned at the stake on September 5, 1553.
- o Moronessa, Giacomo. 1556. Includes description of disturbances in Naples in 1547.
- o Crespin, Jean. 1556. Martyr of Protestants who died for their faith; includes Hus.

- o Announcement. 1559. Extremely rare; Charles V's Court Preacher, Augustin de Cazall, was executed along with some other court officials for being Lutheran.

15. DICTIONARIES AND LANGUAGE TOOLS–(TOTAL: 47)

Dictionaries

Greek dictionaries:

- Crastonus, Johannes. 1510
- Gesner. 1545
- Hartung, Johann. 1550
- Varinus, Camers, Bishop of Nocera. 1523, 1538

Aramaic dictionary:

- Münster. 1527. First Aramaic dictionary.
- Fagius, Paul. 1541
- Levita, Elijah, 1541

Hebrew-Latin dictionaries:

- Pagnini. 1529
- Kimhi. 1546. Hebrew Biblical dictionaries. Kimhi, 13th C. was highly regarded by sixteenth century Christian Hebraists.
- Forster, Johann. 1564
- Habermann, Johann. 1568

Latin-Greek-Hebrew dictionary:

- Münster. 1530

Greek-Arabic dictionary:

- Münster. 1523. Small Greek and Arabic dictionary.

Bible Dictionaries

- Westheimer, Bartholomeus. 1561. Bible dictionary.
- Arquerius, Johannes. 1567. OT dictionary and gazetteer with over 5000 entries.

Grammars and Language Aids

Hebrew:

- Reuchlin. 1506.* This Hebrew grammar and first Hebrew-Latin dictionary made Hebrew accessible to Christian Biblical scholars.
- Münster. 1524,** 1536. Hebrew grammar.
- Goldhahn. 1525. Hebrew primer from a participant in Luther's translations.
- Pagnini. 1526,* 1549. Hebrew grammar.
- Levita, Elijah. 1537.* Hebrew grammar.
- Bibliander (Buchmann), Theodor. 1542.* Hebrew grammar.
- Vallensis, Joannes. 1545. Treatise on Hebrew prosody by a Christian Hebraist.
- Kimhi. 1564. Hebrew grammar.

Aramaic:

- Münster. 1527. Aramaic grammar.

Latin:

- Erasmus. 1525. Proper use of Latin.

- Culman, Leonhard. 1529. Latin composition manual.
- Castellense, Adriano. 1533. Guide for speaking Latin.
- Linacre, Thomas. 1549. Latin grammar.
- Siber. 1561. Latin grammar.
- Ramus, Petrus. 1578* (2). Latin grammar.
- Cassiodorus, Senator. 1579. A compilation of tracts on Latin grammar and orthography, collected by the 6th century statesman and writer Cassiodorus.

Arabic:

- Tibon, Yehudah ibn. 1555. Explanation of terminology in translations from Arabic to Hebrew.

Concordances

- o Toltz, Johann. 1526, 1527. Biblical terms and phrases in German and Latin.
- o Brunner, Leonhard. 1530. OT and NT German concordance.
- o Arola, Franciscus. 1551. Concordance.

Pronunciation Guides

- o Manuzio, Aldo. 1519. Latin, Greek, and Hebrew pronunciation guides.
- o Erasmus. 1558. Pronunciation guide for Greek and Latin.
- o Estienne. 1579. Tract in support of Erasmus' guide to the pronunciation of classical Greek.

Geography

- o Munster. 1544. Maps. The earliest German description of the world and had a profound impact on the 16th century European perception of the modern world.
- o Bünting, Heinrich. 1585. Biblical travel book based on the work of Bernhard von Breitenbach. This popular geography of the Bible was reprinted into the 18th century.

16. CHURCH GOVERNANCE—(TOTAL: 87)

Lutheran Church Orders—(30)

- o Karlstadt. 1522. Wittenberg. Earliest Protestant community order.
- o Brandenburg-Nuremberg Church Order:
 - Weiss, Adam. 1525. This statement of orthodoxy by local Church leaders was the basis for the Brandenburg-Nuremberg Church ordinance.
 - Theologians in Ansbach-Bayreuth and Nuremberg. 1552. Brandenburg-Nuremberg Church Order, the single most influential and widely copied church order, with a catechism, rare.
 - Osiander. 1533 (2). Brandenburg-Nuremberg Church Order.
- o Bugenhagen:
 - 1531.* Braunschweig Church Order. The first major Lutheran Church Order, includes sections on support of midwives and public education.
 - 1531. A summary of Lutheran teachings to counteract the teachings of radical reformation movements, culled from the Church Orders of Lübeck, Hamburg, and Braunschweig.
 - 1563. Braunschweig Church Order.
- o Brenz:
 - 1553. Small Church Order of Wurtemberg.
 - 1552, 1559. Great Church Order of Wurtemberg, which became a model for many churches.
 - 1560. Addendum to Wurtemberg Church Ordinance with a report on the real presence.
- o Jonas:
 - 1539. Ducal Saxony Church Order, includes music.

- 1540. Albertine Saxony, includes plainsong notation music.
- 1580. Revised Church Order for the electorate of Saxony.
- o Dietrich. 1545. Nuremberg Church Order, which was used until 1799.
- o Wied, Melanchthon, and Bucer. 1545. Cologne Church Order, Archbishop Wied was deposed in 1546.
- o Aurifaber, Johann:
 - 1552, 1557.* Mecklenburg Church Order influenced subsequent church orders.
 - 1557. Waldeck. This Church Order differs considerably from others in this territory.
 - Aurifaber and David Chytrus. 1554. Mecklenburg Church Order with music.
- o Melanchthon. 1556.** This is the main part of the 1552 Mecklenburg Church Order, which became a popular compendium of Protestant teachings and guideline for Protestant worship.
- o Heinrich, Otto, Elector of the Palatinate:
 - 1554. Palatinate Church Order with catechism and liturgical texts.
 - 1556. Ottheinrich Church Order, which is based on Church Orders of Württemberg (1553), Mecklenburg (1554), and Neuburg.
- o Saxony. 1557. Saxony Church Order dealing with how the offices of pastor and teacher are supported, baptism, private absolution, the Lord's Supper, marriage law, and a catechism.
- o Osiander and Brenz. 1564 (2). Braunschweig-Lüneburg Church Order, based on the 1552 Mecklenburg Church Order.
- o Braunschweig Wolfenbuettel. 1569 (3).* Braunschweig-Lüneburg Church Order is based on the Church Order of Mecklenburg of 1552.
- o Pfalz-Zweibrücken. 1570. Order based on the 1554 Mecklenburg and 1553 Württemberg Church Orders.

Church Governance

- o Hartmut. 1522. Calls for separation of Church and state.
- o Erasmus. 1523. Duties of the Christian prince.
- o Luther:
 - 1523 (4). How to finance a young Church and care for the needy.
 - 1523 (4). A work on the powers and rights of the local Churches to call and to remove pastors from office. Leisnig Church officials had requested help in defending against the Bishop's encroachment into their Church.
- o Melanchthon:
 - 1528 (2). *Saxon Visitation Articles*. The first attempt to organize the Reformation in Saxony.
 - 1538,* 1539, 1554. *Saxon Visitation Articles* revised with a preface by Luther. Luther wrote the preface and thought so highly of it that he revised it for publication in 1538.
 - Luther. 1539. Letter about the Agricola affair. Agricola had challenged the *Visitation Articles* as a compromise.
- o Eck, editor. 1529. *Little Office Book*. The duties of priests and bishops.
- o Witzel. 1535. A fictional dialog about the authority of church councils.
- o Duke of Württemberg. 1536. Law regulating the collection and disbursement of funds for the poor; one of the first actions by a Reformation sovereign.
- o Sarcerius. 1539. In this work he proposes an examination format to be used by superintendents during their visitations.
- o Luther. 1542 (2). Luther participated in the ordination of the first Lutheran bishop. The issue was the legality of replacing a duly-elected Catholic bishop.
- o Linck. 1546. Commentary on the sad state of affairs in the Protestant community.

- o Gambara, Lorenzo. 1551. Church councils: their composition, kinds, and who calls them.
- o Douaren, François. 1551. Government of the Catholic Church by a French partisan.
- o Pighius. 1558. An assertion of the ecclesiastical hierarchy.
- o Wittenberg. 1563. Constitution of the Wittenberg consistory, regulating the secular government's rights and responsibilities in ecclesiastical matters.
- o Sarcerius. 1566. Instructions and advice for pastors.

Church Abuses

Lutheran:

- o Eberlin von Günzburg. 1521. Against fees for performing sacraments.
- o Schwalb, Hanns. 1521. Polemical tract about clerical abuses.
- o Ferreri, Zaccaria. 1522. An appeal to Pope Adrian VI urging ecclesiastical reform.
- o Strauss. 1523. Against paying money to clergy for sacraments.
- o Hessus, Helius Eobanus. 1523. Poem; sadness over state of the Church.
- o Stör, Thomas. 1524* (2). Story compares the Church to a vineyard overrun by goats who eat the tender leaves so that the vines cannot grow. This is an attack on incompetent clergymen.
- o Faber, A. 1533. Against the false blood of Christ, and the shrine in which the blood was kept in the Cathedral at Schwerin.
- o Luther. 1535. Attacks Pope Clement VII for simony.
- o Schenitz, Anton von:
 - Schenitz. 1538, 1539. Attack on Archbishop Albert of Mainz who put his brother, Hans von Schenitz, to death over irregular financial dealings.
 - Luther. 1539. Support for Schenitz against Albert of Mainz.
- o Pollius, Johannes. 1539. Volume of his miscellaneous poetry, songs, etc. The three monsters destroying the Church are Avarice, Ambition, and Superstition.
- o Naogeorg. 1550. Long Latin poem, *Sacred Agriculture*. The farm is the world and the pastor is the cultivator of the growth of souls.

Catholic:

- o Aulaeus, Christophorus. 1547. Two books of lamentations.
- o Vergerio, Bishop of Capodistria:
 - Anonymous. 1559. Attack on Vergerio who attempted extensive reforms as bishop. Vergerio was accused of heresy and fled.
 - Vergerio. 1559. His reply to Bishop Stanislaw Hozyusz of Ermland on the Sacraments.

Church Reform

- o Spengler. 1522. The Nuremberg councilman list beliefs and practices within the church in need of reformation.
- o Wied, Hermann von, Archbishop of Cologne:
 - Wied. 1538 and 1543. Set of canons to reform his archdiocese according to Lutheran principles; drawn up with the help of Bucer and Melanchthon.
 - Wied. 1541. His reforms were published in Italy.
 - Charles V and Pope Paul III. 1545. Summons to Wied to stand trial for heresy.
 - Melanchthon. 1539.* Letter to Johann IV of Wied, head of an influential noble family near Limburg, who had supported the Reformation and Melanchthon's ideas.
 - Melanchthon. 1543. Melanchthon here responds to Eberhard Billick's pamphlet against Bucer. Melanchthon and Bucer helped Wied in his reform efforts.
 - Billick, Eberhard. 1545. A condemnation of Melanchthon, Bucer, and Johann Oldendorp by the Dean of the Cologne University faculty.

- Wied. 1546. Report of progress in the reforms written while he was still alive.
- Catholic Church of Cologne. 1550. Decrees by Archbishop Wied's successors to remedy abuses and heresy. Charles V forced the Archbishop to abdicate.
- o Rivius. 1541. An educator in Cologne offers recommendations for Church reform.

17. THE CLASSICS AND TEXTBOOKS—(TOTAL: (114)

Erasmus

- o 1520. Collection of similitude's, metaphors, allusions, and Scriptural allegories.
- o 1520, 1523, 1550, 1554, 1558, 1559, and 1566. Anthology of maxims and proverbs from Greek and Latin classics.
- o 1529. *Lingua* or the use and abuse of the tongue.
- o 1535.* Erasmus' last and longest work, his treatise on preaching and the office of priest. He worked on it off and on for twelve years, and it reveals him as a deeply religious man.
- o Valla:
 - 1529. *Book of Elegancies* translated by Erasmus.
 - 1533. A large collection of Latin usage from the best classical authors. Valla influenced Erasmus, especially in the notes he prepared for his translation of the Greek New Testament.
- o 1538, 1540, 1549, 1551, and 1564. *Colloquies*. The most frequently reprinted book in the sixteenth century.
- o 1546. Textbook with short stories on men of antiquity.
- o Amsdorf and Luther. 1534. Collection of letters by Amsdorf and Luther about Erasmus.
- o 1556. How to compose letters.

Sixteenth Century Reprints of the Classics

- o Aristotle. 1541. *Nicomachean Ethics*.
- o Dio, Chrysostom. 1st C. CE. 1560. *Discourse on belief and doubt*.
- o Camerarius, Joachim, editor. 1568. *Anthology of Classical texts in Greek*.
- o Cicero, Marcus Tullius, 1st C. BCE. 1553. Several of his works with notes by Erasmus and Melanchthon.
- o Demosthenes, 4th C. BCE:
 - 1524. His first oration.
 - 1532. His orations gave sixteenth century humanists a model for eloquence and rhetorical style. His writings were widely studied and frequently imitated by Erasmus.
- o Filelfo, Francesco, 15th C. 1502. *Correspondence of an early teacher of Greek*.
- o Firmicus Maternus, Julius. 4th C. 1562. *Polemical treatise on the errors of pagan religion by a Christian writer and astrologer*.
- o Jordan, Raymond, 14th C. 1519. *Contemplationes Idiotarum*. Commentaries on the Greek authors.
- o Isocrates, 4th C. BCE (Not to be confused with Socrates.):
 - 1540. Includes lives of Isocrates, Plutarch, Philostratus, and Dionysius Halicarnassus.
 - 1548. *Orations*.
 - 1552. A collection of adages from the works of Isocrates; assembled by Wolf.
 - 1566. His manual of conduct for the Christian prince, translated by Erasmus.
- o Libanius, 4th C. 1522. *Nine speeches by four orators: Libanius, Isocrates, Lucian, and Lysias*.
- o Lucian of Samosata, 2nd C. CE. 1546. An edition of the classical author by Melanchthon, Erasmus, and others.
- o Nonnus of Egypt, 5th C. 1527. The work has pagan symbolism and heretical ideas, but quotes Origen, Gregory of Nazianzus, John Chrysostom, and Cyril, preface by Melanchthon.

- o Polybius, 2nd C. BCE. 1549. Edition of the classical historian, Polybius, prepared by Musculus.
- o Ptolemy, 2nd C. CE. 1533. Geography, edited by Erasmus.
- o Sophocles, 5th C. BCE. 1568. Printing in Greek and Latin of the seven extant tragedies of Sophocles.

Other

- o Ezobi, Jehoseph be Hanan ben Nathan, 13th C. 1512. Poem of wisdom for his son.
- o Eck. 1517. The logical philosophical method; popular. Extensive manuscript marginalia, possibly lecture notes by a student.
- o Emser. 1519. Book of model letters for Prince Johann, son of Georg, Duke of Saxony.
- o Gutknecht, Jobst, printer. 1519. Philosophy on a fourfold path of logic, medicine, ethics, and theology.
- o Rhenanus. 1521. A collection of texts on rhetoric, edited by Beatus Rhenanus, an important Humanist of the time, who, like Erasmus, first favored the Reformers.
- o Tomeo, Niccolo. 1524. His lectures on philosophy as the leading Aristotelian philosopher at the University of Padua.
- o Schade, Perter. 1526. A commentary on the Latin author, Aulus Gellius.
- o Telesio, Antonio. 1529. Two poems, Araneola and Cicindela.
- o Apianus, Petrus. 1534. Latin inscriptions.
- o Postel, Guillaume, French humanist. 1543, 1551. De magistratibus Atheniensium liber, a treatise on the political institutions of ancient Athens.
- o Witzel. 1544. An examination of the points of contact between Christian and classical literature.
- o Sachs:
 - 1524. Historical poem about "three murderous, pagan women."
 - 1553. Fictional dialogue among the Roman gods about the fall of the Roman empire.
- o Petrarca, Francesco. 1559. Collection of 253 Latin dialogues on practical matters and the conduct of life.
- o Vergil, Polydore. 1570. His book on discoveres or inventors of things.

Melanchthon's Academic Works—(32)

The Kessler Collection collects any available book by Melanchthon, regardless of the subject.

Melanchthon:

- o 1513. His third published poem.
- o 1514.* A Latin textbook, the first book Melanchthon edited on his own.
- o Baptista, Mantuanus. 1515. Poem in imitation of Virgil with potential handwritten notes by Melanchthon.
- o 1517. His first Latin work.
- o 1519. Address to the Wittenberg faculty.
- o 1519, 1521 (3), 1544, 1547, 1550, 1557, 1558, 1570. Rhetoric.
- o 1523. Translations from classical authors Lucian of Samosata and Plutarch, the Greek historian.
- o 1534, 1556. Two of his three textbooks on dialectic.
- o 1535 (2), 1540, 1544, 1545, 1563. Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics in Latin and Greek. Melanchthon used Aristotle as a contrast to Christianity, and as a model for his students.
- o 1536. As Greek professor he wrote this commentary on the politics of Aristotle.
- o 1550. Lectures on natural philosophy including a discussion of Aristotelian physics.
- o 1553. Commentary on Aristotle's treatise of the soul.
- o 1556. Short biography of Pliny the Elder.

- o 1559. Text of the ancient Greek writer, Hesiod, 8th C. BCE.
- o 1560. Collection of Greek poetry.
- o 1560. History of the world.
- o 1561, 1562. Dual language edition of elegiac Greek poetry by Theognis of Megara, 6th C. BCE. Mastery of Theognis was required at Wittenberg by Melanchthon.
- o 1563. Reprint of his 1550 introduction to the Ethics and Physics of Aristotle. It adds discussions about taking oaths, excommunication, clerical and magisterial obedience and dissent.
- o 1566. Textbook.
- o 1570. Commentary on the physics of Aristotle.

Textbooks

- o Lucian of Samosata. 1515. Classical teaching.
- o Pace, Richard. 1517. The fruits of a liberal education.
- o Pseudo-Cicero. 1534. Rhetoric.
- o Schade. 1539. Rhetoric.
- o Mosellanus. 1542. Rhetoric.
- o Culmann, Leonard. 1551. Questions and arguments for students for theological examinations.
- o Camerarius:
 - 1554 (2) Theories of logic.
 - 1558. Textbook with poetry and Bible extracts for advance Latin and Greek students.
 - 1568 Anthology of Classical texts in Greek.
- o Peucer. 1554. He edited this volume by his father-in-law, Melanchthon, who had gathered this for geographical, historical, and theological research.
- o Tutelius, Andreas. 1559. Oration on the study of theology.
- o Lossius. 1562. Rhetoric and dialectic, sixty-two printings.

Academic Dissertations

- o Student of Eck. 1518. Dissertation.
- o Luther:
 - 1522. Student dissertations from 1521-1522 for teaching logic and debating skills.
 - 1535. Theses for the promotion to Th.D. of two professors at the University of Wittenberg.
 - 1558. Collection of academic dissertations from 1518 onwards.
- o Heinrich, von Zuetphen. 1525. Sixty-six points of theology, arranged under four heading "Nature, Law, Gospel, and Love." It was probably an academic disputation.
- o Eitzen, Paulus. 1556. Doctoral dissertation by a student of Melanchthon on how to recognize the true Church, and distinguish it from false (heretical) churches.
- o Pfeffinger. 1558. Series of theses or disputations presented at the University of Leipzig.
- o University of Heidelberg. June 3 and 4, 1560. Series of theses for formal disputation on doctrines of the Eucharist according to the Augsburg Confession.
- o University of Wittenberg. 1560. Large collection of academic dissertations.
- o Peltanus, Theodor Anton. 1570. Dissertation from the Catholic University at Ingolstadt in Bavaria, emphasizing the importance of the mystical in addition to Scripture.
- o Wigand:
 - 1571. Academic disputation containing 132 theses on the subject of good works and justification presented at the University of Jena.
 - 1571. Academic disputation on the liturgical language used in the Eucharist.

Astrology

Melanchthon was interested in astrology.

- o Sacro Bkoscio, Joannes. 1534. Astrology with a preface by Melanchthon.
- o Schoner, Johann. 1536, 1545. Attempts to show how astrology fits with Christianity. Preface by Melanchthon.
- o Melanchthon. 1547. Astrology, the skies over Wittenberg; this is not reported in Melanchthon bibliographies.
- o Andreae. 1568. From Luke 21, five sermons on astrological signs and their significance for the future of Germany.

APPENDIX A

Books By Author

PROTESTANT AUTHORS:

Martin Luther—1046
297 Sermons
118 Biblical commentaries
65 Psalters
14 Biblical translations
11 Liturgy
8 Hymnals with several hymns by Luther

Philipp Melancthon—206
Matthias Flacius—59
Andreas von Karlstadt—48
Andreas Osiander—34
Urbanus Rhegius—33
Nicolaus von Amsdorf—27
Veit Dietrich—22
Hans Sachs—18
Wenzeslaus Linck —16
Jakob Strauss—16
Cyriacus Spangenberg—15
Fridericus Staphylus—13
Camerarius, Joachim —12
Joachim Westphal—10
Ulrich von Hutten—9
Niels Hemmingsen—9
Johann Stigel—8
Johann Oecolampadius—8
Caspar Huberinus—7
Kaspar Cruciger—7
Gallus, Nicolaus—7

Nausea, Friedrich—7
Robert Barnes—6

Johannes Draconites—66
Johannes Brenz—48
Georg Major—34
Johann Bugenhagen—33
Caspar Schwenckfeld—29
Esasmus Sarcerius—24
Johann Friedrich I, Elector—18
Andrae, Jakob 17
Nicolaus Selnecker—16
Johann Wigand—15
Justus Menius—15
Justus Jonas—12
Ulrich Zwingli—12
Heinrich von Kettenbach—10
Fisher, John—9
Tilemann Heshusius—8
Johannes Sleidanus—8
Sebastian Franck—7
Jan Hus—7
Michael Keller—7
Pole, Reginald—7

Andreas Musculus—6
Johannes Gigas—6

CATHOLIC AUTHORS:

Desiderius Erasmus—79
Johann Eck—53
Papal Bulls—41
Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor 20

Johannes Cochlaeus—50
Georg Witzel—45
Pope Leo X—23
Sebastian Munster—19

Pope Julius II—13
Hieronymus Emser—12
Johannes Faber—10
Kaspar Schatzgeyer—8
Friedrich Nausea—7
Cardinal Thomas Cajetan —6
Johann Dietenberger 5
Augustin von Alvelde—5
Stanislaw Hozjusz—4

Fridericus Staphylus—13
Girolamo Savonarola—10
Pope Paul III—8
Michael Helding—7
Johann Reuchlin—7
Ferus, Johann—6
Paul Bachmann—5
Johannes Hoffmeister—5

APPENDIX B

Confessions and Decrees

Major Confessions

<i>Augsburg Confession</i>	1531*	Major confessional document for Lutherans
<i>Apologia</i>	1531	Defense of the Augsburg Confession
<i>Schmalkald Articles</i>	1537	Martin Luther
<i>Variata, Augsburg Confession</i>	1540	Melanchthon's changes to Augsburg Confession
<i>Book of Concord</i>	1580*	Lutheran Confessions

Decrees of Rulers

<i>Edict of Worms</i>	1524	Ban on Luther
<i>Golden Bull</i>	1536	Holy Roman Empire's 1356 constitution
<i>Colloquy of Regensburg</i>	1542	Negotiations at the Diet of Regensburg
<i>Edict of Regensburg</i>	1542*	City Council of Regensburg against Anabaptists
Interim of Augsburg	1548	Charles V
<i>Decree by Charles V</i>	July 25, 1550	Ban on Protestants
<i>Royal Cedula</i>	July 12, 1564	King Philip II of Spain's proclamation of the Council of Trent's reforms

Treaties

Catholics and Philip of Hesse	Nov. 15, 1533	For a confessionally-neutral alliance
<i>Manifesto</i>	June 30, 1533	Schmalkald League
War treaty	July 26, 1546	Pope Paul III and Emperor Charles V
<i>Peace of Augsburg</i>	Sept. 25, 1555	Emperor Ferdinand and Schmalkald League

Councils

<i>Index of Prohibited Books</i>	1550	By the University of Louvain
Canons and Decrees	1564	Council of Trent

Other Confessions

<i>Sixty-Seven Conclusions</i>	1523	Zwingli
<i>Twelve Articles of the Swabia Peasants</i>	1525	Manifesto for the Peasants' Rebellion
<i>Seventeen Articles at Schwabach</i>	1530	A source for the Augsburg Confession
<i>Forty Theses</i>	1530	Intended for presentation at the Diet of Augsburg
<i>Confessions of Faith</i>	1533	Moravian Church
<i>Wittenberg Concord</i>	May 19, 1536	Reformed and Lutherans about the Real Presence

<i>Württemberg Confession</i>	1551	Defines Lutherans versus Catholics or Zwingli
<i>Apology, Wurttemberg Confession</i>	1551	Defense of the Wurttemberg Confession
<i>Saxon Confession</i>	1551	Protestant Confession for Council of Trent
<i>Mansfeld Confession</i>	1560	Lutheran Confession
<i>Declaration of Naumburg</i>	1561	Signed by Princes supporting the Altered Augsburg Confession
<i>Confession on Free Will</i>	1570	Electoral Saxon theologians

APPENDIX C

Books with Woodcuts by Noted Artists

Lucas Cranach the Elder (62)
Hans Cranach the Younger (4)
Albrecht Durer (3)

Hans Holbein
Virgil Solis (3)

Books with Significant Woodcuts

- o Luther. 1521. *Passional Christi und Antichristi*. Thirteen woodcuts attributed to Cranach depicting scenes from the life of Christ contrasted with scenes of the Pope.
- o Luther. 1522. *September Testament*. Full page woodcuts in Revelation by Cranach.
- o Agricola. 1522. Short Address to All Despisers of Doctor Martin Luther and of Christian Freedom with a wonderful title page caricature woodcut.
- o Osiander. 1527. Thirty allegorical woodcuts illustrating the history and ultimate defeat of the papacy.
- o Cochlaeus. 1529 (3). Seven-headed Luther and Luther as a Turk.
- o Peypus, Friedrich, printer. 1530. Vulgate. Woodcuts by Albrecht Dürer.
- o Luther. 1541. Prophet books of the OT. Full page woodcuts by Cranach.
- o Luther. 1523. Pentateuch with eleven full page woodcuts by Cranach.
- o Holbein. 1542.* Illustrations of his famous *The Dance of Death*.
- o 1550. Breviary. Forty-three woodcuts by Cranach.
- o Luther. 1549. Collection of prayers, short sermons, and reflections with woodcut illustrations.
- o Cogelerus, Johannes. 1558. Twenty-four woodcuts of Biblical subjects, some by Hans Brosamer.
- o Virgil Solis. 1560.* 147 half-page Biblical figures from the Old and New Testaments.
- o Pantaleone, Heinrich. 1560.* Fifteen hundred woodcut portraits and biographies of German scholars, reformers, artists, and scientists; many are the earliest illustration of the individual.
- o Luther. 1560. Prayer book with fifty woodcuts.
- o Luther. 1564-1565. Eisleben Supplement to Luther's complete works with Cranach woodcuts.
- o Leo X, Pope. 1568. Single sheet woodcut depicting the Leo X and Luther.
- o Louvain Bible. 1570. Vulgate. Reprint with many woodcut illustrations by Virgil Solis.

Woodcuts from books in the Kessler Reformation can be found at the website (pitts.emory.edu/dia/woodcuts.htm), or search for "Pitts Digital Image Archive." Almost 30,000 images of Biblical texts, portraits of religious leaders, and religious cartoons have been put on the web. You may access the archive without a log in or password, and can search by scripture text or keyword. You may download JPEG or PDF images to print or include in digital presentations. There is a modest charge for commercial publishers to whom we provide high resolution TIFF images, usually within twenty-four hours of the request.

Revised Common Lectionary

Woodcuts have been selected for every Sunday and major festivals for all denominations who use the Revised Common Lectionary. At the Pitts website you will find all three liturgical years (A, B, C). They make excellent bulletin covers.

APPENDIX D

First Editions In the Kessler Collection

The collection has hundreds of first editions. This list contains the more significant ones.

Bibles

- o Luther's September Testament
- o Erasmus' Greek NT, first 5 editions
- o Complutensian Polyglot
- o *Rabbinic Bible*, first four editions

Hymnals

- o *Achliederbuch*, first Lutheran hymnal
- o *Magdeburg Enchiridion*, low German hymnal, only known copy

Luther

- o Complete correspondence between Luther and Henry VIII
- o *Deutsche Messe*, Luther's German mass
- o Large Catechism
- o Luther's reasons for burning the papal bull
- o Luther's speech before the Diet of Worms
- o 1522 Prayer book
- o Notarized report of the Leipzig Disputation with the famous duel between Luther and Eck
- o Table Talk

Confessions

- o Augsburg Confession
- o Book of Concord
- o Schmalkaldic Articles

Others

- o *Exsurge Domini*, Pope Leo X's bull threatening Luther with excommunication
- o First major Lutheran Church Order
- o Melanchthon's *Loci Communes*, first Protestant systematic theology

APPENDIX E

Very Rare Books in the Kessler Collection

Unlisted in Most Reformation Bibliographies

- o Melanchthon:
 - 1521. *Loci Communes*. Some earlier bibliographers believed all first editions had been lost.
 - 1547. *Astrology*; this is not in most Melanchthon bibliographies.
 - 1558. Reply to libels made against him by Johannes a Via and Staphylusm; very rare.
- o Preachers of Magdeburg. 1551. Reply to the assertion that the Catholics also had Scripture on their side.
- o Jacobi, Leonardus. 1552. Sermon about the future of the Church, based on an interpretation of Revelation chapters 2 and 7. This pamphlet is unknown in bibliographic literature.
- o Announcement. 1559. Charles V's Court Preacher, Augustin de Cazall, was executed along with some other court officials for being Lutheran.
- o Schiess, Abraham. 1564. This verse-chronology of the Reformation is among the first histories.

Kessler Collection has the Only Copy

- o 1515. Indulgence.
- o 1536. *Magdeburg Enchiridion*. Low German hymnal.
- o Fifteen manuscripts including a handwritten note by Luther.
- o Slüter, Joachim. 1560. *Enchiridion Geistliker Leder unde Psalmen*. The Slüter Hymnal was first issued in 1531.

Pope

- o Cajetan, Thomas. 1513. A finely executed edition dealing with the office of the Pope.
- o Anonymous. 1520. Very early satirical poem depicting the Pope as antichrist.
- o Pope Leo X. June 15, 1520. *Exsurge Domine*, Papal Bull threatening Luther with excommunication. This bull is quite rare, although many times reprinted.
- o 1542. A rare printing of the papal bulls in the collection of Bishop Luiz Gomez of Spain, covering John XXII through Pope Paul III.

Polemics

- o Faber. 1523. Anti-Lutheran tract directed chiefly against Luther's views on the power of the Papacy.
- o Beuschel, Johannes. 1524. Only edition of an anti-Lutheran tract.
- o Sachs. 1524.* Dialogue between a monk and a Lutheran nobleman.

Other leaders

- o Melanchthon. 1519. Funeral sermon for Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I.
- o Zwingli. 1523. An important witness to the early Reformation in Zurich.
- o Schönichen 1523.* A brusque attack on the Leipzig theologians Mosellanus, Dungersheim, and Camicianus.
- o Hus, Jan. 1525. The first collected edition of the works.
- o Gast. 1527.* Divine presence in the Eucharist.
- o Theologians in Ansbach-Bayreuth and Nuremberg. 1552. Brandenburg-Nuremberg Church Order, the single most influential and widely copied Church Order with catechism.

- o King Philip II of Spain. July 12, 1564. Rare official copy of the Royal Cedula, a proclamation of the Council of Trent's reforms for the Catholic Church in Spain.
- o Anabaptist leaders' tracts, which are all rare:
 - Langenmantel, Eitelhans. 1526 (2). Attacks both Catholics and Lutherans over the Lord's Supper.
 - Langenmantel 1527. Anabaptist pastor attacks Luther's view of the Eucharist. He refers to the reformer as the "New Pope."
 - Denck. 1527. A series of contradictions in the Scriptures intended to test one's faith.
 - Hoffman, Melchoir. 1529. Disputation at Flensburg, Denmark is important because it helps to define the Anabaptist movement in contrast to the Lutheran view of the Eucharist.
- o Gretzinger, Benedict. 1526. A catechetical compilation of ten main articles, a Protestant adaptation of the "Children's Questions" of the Bohemian Brethren.
- o Wolfgang. 1522.* A pamphlet directed against Luther calling him a false prophet and claims his teachings contain no love, only self-aggrandizement.
- o Beuschel. 1524.* Anti-Lutheran tract by an author who took part in the Diet of Speyer.

Music

- o 1525. An early and very rare transcription of the new reformed liturgy with musical notation as it was celebrated at Strasbourg.
- o Luther. 1526.* *Deutsche Messe*. The first Augsburg printing, excessively rare, as are all early imprints of this work since it was regularly used during Church services.
- o Luther. 1529. *Liturgy for All Saints*, containing both the musical notation and German text of the antiphons. .

Bibles:

- o 1514. *Complutensian Polyglot*. Only 100 copies remain; the sixth volume includes dictionaries; quite rare
- o Luther. 1522. *September Testament*. Only 36 copies remain.
- o Luther. 1523.* *Pentateuch*. Scholars long believed that this edition had been destroyed by Luther's friends because of its many printing errors. This is his first translation of the OT.

Luther

- 1523.* Letter to three young women who had been expelled from the court of Heinrich, Duke of Saxony; extremely rare.
- 1525. *Bondage of the Will*.
- 1539. He attacks the superstitions surrounding holy water and the small wax figurines called, "Agnus Dei," used as charms by the people to ward off evil. This tract became quite rare even in its own day, so much so that it was primarily circulated in manuscript copies. This is a copy of the only surviving printing.
- 1552. First French printing of his lectures on Galatians.
- o Froben, Johann. 1518. The first collected works of Luther compiled for the upcoming Leipzig Disputation. Also includes works by Eck and Karlstadt.
- o Melanchthon. 1548. An early printing of his biography of Luther.
- o Suevus, Sigismundus. 1563. A very rare index to Luther's writings, which had been collected in two different sets, the Wittenberg and the Jena editions.