

The legislative material begins with a 1559 Mandement on suspect preaching in Paris, goes through numerous Pacification and persecution edicts to a 1657 Arrêt forbidding Huguenots to bury Catholics in their cemeteries to a 1682 Declaration forbidding Protestants to leave France and a 1690 Declaration on the disposal of their abandoned goods.

Among the memoirs and collections of letters are the Memoirs of d'Aubigné, Perroniana et Thuana, the Epistles of Isaac Casaubon, the Memoirs of Pomponne de Bellièvre and of Louis II de Condé.

The occasional pieces report and fight over the issues of the Religious Wars and Protestant uprisings of the 1620's. Louis Le Roy's Exhortation aux françois (1570) asks the French people to live in peace, while Artus Desiré's La Singerie des Huguenots (1574) defends Saint Bartholomew's Day. The principles of the League are argued in the famous Dialogue d'entre le Maheustre et le Manaut, in the Apologie catholique contre...les Liguez (1585), in the Discours sur les calomnies imposees aux Princes...Catholiques. Florimond de Rémond's L'Histoire de la Naissance, Progrez et Decadence de l'Hérésie and Simon Goulart's Recueil contenant les choses plus memorables advenues sous la Ligue are only two of many historical works viewing events from the Catholic or Protestant standpoint.

Of works of religious sensibility and theology, there are relatively few in the collection for the 16th century--nothing by Calvin and only a few pieces by Beza (such as an English translation of his Sermons on the Song of Songs). On the other hand, the Collection includes Philippe de Mornay's De la verité de la religion chrestienne (1585) and many 17th century works intended to convert the Huguenots or to defend their faith against such efforts. The Jesuit Cotton's proposals and Pierre Du Moulin's answers are there. Anonymous writings such as Instructions chrestiennes...où toute la doctrine de l'Eucharistie est...expliquee or L'examen de soi-mesme pour bien préparer à la communion suggest the numerous little pieces on the "life of the soul" in 17th century France.

Though the religious-political materials on French Protestantism are the largest coherent grouping in the Will Collection up to 1700, other materials in it go way beyond this theme. There are for the period before 1560 a small and valuable group of humanist writings. For instance, two works by Josse Clichtove, (De Veneratione Sanctorum and De Vera Nobilitate) and several works by Bude (including his De Asse in Latin and French summary and his De Contemptu Rerum Fortuitarum) mark the first appearance of original editions by these men in the University Library.

The Collection also includes a number of literary and philosophical works. Desperiers, Desportes, Du Bartas, Garnier, and Jodelle are here as is a rare copy of Béroalde de Verville's Apprehensions spirituelles, poèmes (1584). Pierre de La Ramée's Grammatica and Ciceronianus are there as well as Pierre Charron's De la sagesse in the 1607 edition. Several of Bodin's works can be found.

The wealth and diversity of this collection can only be hinted at here. There are quite a few books that do not fit into any of the above categories--such as Cardan's De Subtilitate or Palissy's Discours admirable de la nature des eaux, such as Guicciardini's La Historia d'Italia (1565) or Bernardino Lombardi's L'Alchimista (1602).

Only about one-half of the secondary source materials in the Will Collection have been catalogued as yet. Of the works before 1700 mentioned here, most of the 16th century materials are now catalogued, while a portion of the 17th century ones are not.

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#### REFORMATION MATERIALS AT THE KNOX COLLEGE LIBRARY

Caven Library at Knox College possesses an interesting and valuable collection of 16th century books, particularly in the area of the calvinist Reformation.

On order (publication overdue) is the Calvin section of the Corpus Reformatorum. Early titles by Calvin include his Latin commentaries on the Acts of the Apostles (1552), on the twelve minor prophets (1559) and on Isaiah (1559). In French are

Soixante-cinq sermons...sur l'Harmonie ou concordance des trois Evangelistes S. Matthieu, S. Marc et S. Luc (1562), his sermons on Paul's Epistle to the Galatians (1563) and his Sermons...sur les V livres de Moyse Nommes Deuteronomie (1567).

There are also five works of Calvin, including the Institutions of the Christian Religion, translated into English and printed in London from 1571 to 1581.

A very large number of works by Théodore de Bèze, Calvin's colleague and successor at Geneva and the first rector of the Geneva Academy, are available in actual copies or on microfilm. Actual copies include his De Haereticis a Civili Magistratu puniendis Libellus (his celebrated attack on Castellion's plea for tolerance), his Epistolarum Theologicarum...Liber Unus (1573), the Tractatio de Polygamia (1573), and the 1576 edition of his Poemata.

Almost all of the Beza titles in the Bibliothèque publique et universitaire de Genève are available at Knox College on microfilm. For example, his Tractationes Theologicae (1582), which along with his Annotationes provides the chief source of Beza's theological thought, is included. His Sermons sur l'histoire de la Resurrection (1591) and his Sermons sur l'histoire de la Passion (1598) are also on film.

Finally, there are several works in English translation on film, such as A brief wrytyng, exhibited by Magister Theodore de Beze, to the Queene Mother at Poyssi (1561), A Booke of Christian Questions and Answers (1574) and others.\*

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\* See the last issue of the Bulletin for English translations of other Continental Reformers at the Trinity College Library. A future issue of the Bulletin will describe the Recusant Collection and other related English materials at the Saint Michael's College Library (NZD).

