reflects upon the role of human choice in salvation, a process which is “all God’s work.” Bernard McGinn provides a forty-seven-page introduction in which he discusses the genre of the treatise, reviews the earlier history of *liberum arbitrium* in Western theology, comments on the text, and considers the importance of Bernard’s treatise in the history of Christian thought.

The second work included here is *In Praise of the New Knighthood*, Bernard’s treatise for the occasion of the founding of the Knights Templars. The larger portion of the text is an allegorical meditation on the major holy places in Palestine which the knights are sworn to protect and near which they will live. There is a short introduction by Dean R. J. Zwi Werblowsky of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

The volume includes a select bibliography of texts and studies for each treatise and a brief index of subjects. Most of the footnotes are biblical citations, but some include commentary and references to secondary literature. The translations, by Daniel O’Donovan and Conrad Greenia, are clear and graceful, although inclined to an excessive use of commas. The otherwise excellent volume suffers from more than the usual number of errors that careful proofreading should have eliminated. The editors are to be commended for making these treatises available in English.

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This collection of selected sources relative to the Reformation of Huldrych Zwingli by G. R. Potter, author of the standard English language biography, *Zwingli*, provides a useful overview of the German Swiss Reformation. Since I have found such collections of historical writings to be less than useful, I approached this volume with skepticism, but found myself in the end completely won over by the comprehensiveness and variety of the selections as well as by Potter’s introductions and translations. Although a few of the selections are “snippets,” so small as hardly to be of any value, and although a few important writings of Zwingli are neglected, the editor has succeeded in producing a balanced presentation of those writings that are important for understanding the reforming work and theology of Zwingli. Many significant pieces appear here in English for the first time in a readable and trustworthy translation. This volume will be useful, therefore, not only for specialists teaching the Reformation, but also for historians in other fields who want a brief introduction to Zwingli.

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