and decrees and political-religious pamphlets as well as numerous works by French lawyers. Certain German reformers were also well represented, such as Luther himself and Joachim Camerarius. The collection of Erasmus was sizable, although there were few early editions and the number of seventeenth-century editions was relatively large. I left the Rare Book Room of the Lenin State Library thinking that here in the middle of Moscow one had very good resources for a set of seminars on the Renaissance.

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Notes

- 1 See James K. McConica, 'Erasmus and the Grammar of Consent,' in *Scrinium Erasmianum* (Leiden, 1969), II, 89, 95-96.
- 2 See Dr. Reedijk's report in *Bibliothèque d'Humanisme et Renaissance*, XXXII (1970), 449-66.
- 3 Augustin Renaudet, *Erasme et l'Italie* (Travaux d'Humanisme et Renaissance, 15; Geneva, 1954); Paul O. Kristeller, *Eight Philosophers of the Italian Renaissance* (Stanford, 1964), *passim*; "Erasmus from an Italian Perspective," *Renaissance Quarterly* XXIII (1970), 1-13.
- 4 Peter Bietenholz, *History and Biography in the Work of Erasmus of Rotterdam* (Travaux d'Humanisme et Renaissance, 87; Geneva, 1966).
- 5 Further information about this conference can be obtained from Professor Jozef Ijsewijn of the University of Louvain.
- 6 According to the Curator, books probably printed in Russia in the 1550s have been found, but their exact place of printing has not been determined. The first dated book is the *Apostol*, the Acts and Epistles of the Apostles, printed in Church Slavonic in 1564 in Moscow by Ivan Fedorov and Peter Timofeiev Mstislaveć.

BOOK REVIEWS

Arthur J. Slavin. *Humanism, Reform, and Reformation in England* (Major Issues in History, ed. C. Warren Hollister). New York and Toronto: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1969. Pp. x, 229.

One must commend the plan of the volume. As one volume in a series dedicated to the 'problems approach' – thus presenting a sampling of the original sources and selections from representative modern historical essays of commentary or evaluation this book is well conceived. The relationship between humanism and reform, as well as between humanism and reformation, is a vital one in the period, and such a volume answers a real need.

The *ordonnance* is excellent, given the limitations of space. The editor has built around three divisions of the problems, three periods: the first, 1500-1520, to cover the 'first generation' of humanists (Erasmus, Colet, More, and others); the second, 1520 to about 1529, the developing tone of Protestantism in reform thought; and the third (to about 1536), the concluding period in which the Cromwellian revolution pushed forward reforms in church and state. The four or five-page bibliographical essay is reasonably done, but it is too often not up-to-date or does not present the most judicious of current scholarly opinion (as with Henry VIII, or Maitland's *English Law and the Renaissance*, or the controversy over the gentry, etc.).

What must be criticized is the handling of the texts. Lacking a prefatory statement on textual matters, one must assume a reasonable editorial policy for undergraduate students: this is not intended for scholars, of course, and one therefore expects modernized spelling. But in spot-checking I find that individual words have been silently dropped, or added. What is troubling is such practice as the setting of a salutation into the body of the letter, and the supplying of 'Sir' to the heading of all Thomas More's letters (when no student can realize that all of these letters here given were written before More's knighting). One letter has no ellipsis to indicate that a page and a half have been omitted before the point where the selection begins.

Undergraduate texts should have their own standards of excellence, certainly, which will not be congruent with those for scholarly texts; but these standards must be met.

R. J. SCHOECK, *Folger Shakespeare Library*

Paul L. Hughes and James F. Larkin, C.S.V. eds. *Tudor Royal Proclamations* Vol. II: *The Later Tudors 1553-1587* (pp. xxiii, 548); Vol. III: *The Later Tudors, 1588-1603* (Pp. xiii, 439). New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1969. \$40. the set.

These two volumes complete the series begun by the same editors in 1964. Volume III includes a glossary, bibliography and three indexes – of statutes, names and subjects – for the whole series; the numbering of documents is continuous and there has been no change in editorial policy. The last volume also includes a few documents omitted from the first. Thus scholars who are already familiar with the first volume will know what value to put on all three. It is a very useful collection to have. The Tudor age saw a great increase in the governmental use of propaganda and in the centralized control of local officers; it was an age with higher expectations than before for loyalty, efficiency and the smooth implementation of new law or new state policy. New expectations of government were matched by the new device of the printing press, and the Tudor royal proclamation is, archivally speaking, the main result. The editors were disposed, in their preface to Volume I, to exaggerate the constitutional importance of this development. A more lavish use of proclamations than had been possible or wanted before is not the same thing as legislation by decree or the advance of Renaissance despotism. But proclamations were a great practical help to the Tudors and this collection will be a great practical help to Tudor historians. We may even have been offered a little more help than we need. As before, the editors modernize the spelling, and this is such standard contemporary practice there is no point in criticizing; once again they do not always modernize place-names, and le Havre appears as 'Newhaven' (document 510) even in the index. I really wonder whether any scholar sufficiently dug in to the Tudor period to use these big heavy books is going to need the glossary, and if he does he may be disappointed. You will still need your big dictionary. Not to niggle about words that might have been left out (*furlong*, *Huguenot*, *Justice of Assize*, *notoriously* ...), some definitions (*demean*, *Dauphin*, *sacramentary*) are definitely wrong or misleading and cast doubts on the reliability of the rest. With this reservation, which is marginal, the collection which these volumes complete is a valuable addition to the printed primary sources for the history of Tudor England.

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