

no matter whom they had been. His moral concern was far higher than many of the monarchs of his time and it is really regrettable that somewhere in the halls of time he did not have occasion to really consider what justification was or what the church he so sought to protect was really teaching.

Needless to say Luther never had good regard for the protestant schismatics, whoever they were. He favored a church supported by the state and a uniformity of religious practice. This insistence on uniformity, incidentally, made multiplicity inevitable. It is ironic, I think, that before the Reformation the Roman church had enough breadth in it to allow a good deal of diverse thought...but after the Reformation neither it nor the newer evangelicals had such freedom.

II.4.e.2

Luther: notes
on ministry:
His writings

Luther's Writings

Voluminous and currently in print in 60 plus volumes. In addition to those mentioned in the notes there is his treatise on the Eucharist, CONFESSION CONCERNING THE LORD'S SUPPER (1528). It very nicely gives the strong emotional feeling that Luther enjoyed on this subject. His commentaries, we think, are not masterpieces but those on Galatians and Romans are worth anyone's time in reading. His two catechisms became standard works in the church although there is evidence that he did not mean them to be conclusive. Many of Luther's letters are available in COLLECTED WRITINGS and they show a fierce, moral spirit. Aspects of Luther's evening ramblings with his friends have been printed as his TABLE TALK and these show something of his great humanity, warm personality, and occasionally inconsistent views of life and the world.

Undoubtedly his greatest single literary achievement is the translation of the Bible. The contribution to the spread of knowledge of truth through this single production is too great to be estimated. Luther virtually gave Germany its linguistic culture and the most noble expression of Germanic prose in the translation of God's Word.

With these writings must be included the production of hymns and poems. Luther is, in some ways, one of the fathers of congregation singing. This practice had almost been disused in the older order apart from recitations and choral chants. Luther