

## **Short Guide to Research in Early Modern European History**

### **with Special Reference to the German Reformation**

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I compiled this list around 1990. It reflects the state of scholarship at that time. I have updated parts of it since then, but I have not done so systematically. Informed readers will notice sizeable gaps. As time goes on, those gaps will grow.

What follows is a highly selective of various kinds of reference works. Its main purpose is to enable those who have no or little experience with finding the relevant literature on a given subject in early modern European history and more particularly early modern German history to do so with greater ease. Its emphasis is on reference works, historiographical surveys, classic works of interpretation, standard accounts, handbooks, and other tools.

Some general advice first. By all means take advantage of the resources that are nowadays offered online. Regenstein Library's online resources include a good page for electronic resources in history, including such things as databases, full text journals, full text books, bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopedias, map collections, and the like.

At the same time do not underestimate the importance of working with actual books in the library. Much important information is impossible to obtain except by walking along the shelves, noting titles, and leafing through books. No online catalog will ever give you as immediate an understanding of what you can or, more important, cannot expect from a given book than physical inspection.

The best thing you can do in order to familiarize yourself with the sources of information that are available to you is not to search an online database, but to make the third floor reading room of Regenstein Library your base of operations, at least for a while. Make it a point of walking along the shelves and noting the kinds of reference tools that are available there. Not all of the materials on the third floor are directly relevant to history, and some of the most relevant ones are not located on the third floor. But there is no better way for you to learn about the great variety of different kinds of informational tools that are available. On occasion, such tools may save you weeks of fruitless searching. Once you are familiar with what is available on the third floor reading room, move on to the reference collection in Special Collections. It is more specialized, but it also contains many works of special relevance to historians of early modern Europe.

I have not tried to be comprehensive in any way. But I have tried to list as many different kinds of bibliographies and reference tools as seemed useful. Once you know that there is such a thing as a standard bibliography of the sources and secondary literature of German history, and that it can be found on the third-floor reading room in Regenstein Library, I trust you will realize without any additional prompting on my part that there probably are comparable bibliographies for France, England, Italy, Spain, and so on. Once you realize that there is a bibliography of sources of medieval history that have been translated into English, you may get the idea to look for similar bibliographies in other areas of history.

One technical point: it is useful to distinguish clearly between retrospective and current bibliographies. Retrospective bibliographies cover the literature on a certain subject matter published up to a certain certain date. Their advantage is that they can aim at comprehensive coverage in a single work. Their disadvantage is that they are always out of date. Current bibliographies cover the literature on a certain subject matter published in a given period, usually a year. Their advantage is that they inform you about the most recent publications. Their disadvantage is that you never get more than a snapshot of publications at a given point in time. Usually the most efficient way to proceed with any given subject is to start with a retrospective bibliography and to use current bibliographies only for the years that are no longer included in the retrospective bibliography.

#### **GUIDES TO REFERENCE BOOKS**

- Balay, Robert, ed. *Guide to Reference Books*. 11th ed. (Chicago: American Library Association, 1996.) The bible of reference librarians: a remarkably accurate and complete bibliography of reference books on virtually every area of knowledge. Excellent index, clear and systematic arrangement, and careful annotations make this *the* basic tool for approaching *any* topic for which you do not yet have any expertise at all.
- Howell, Martha, and Walter Prevenier. *From Reliable Sources: An Introduction to Historical Methods*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2001. A general introduction that includes a rather detailed survey of the most important tools available for historical research.
- Baumgart, W. *Bücherverzeichnis zur deutschen Geschichte: Hilfsmittel, Handbücher, Quellen*. 7th ed. (Munich: DTV, 1988). Z2236.B38 1988 [RR3]. In spite of its title this bibliography lists reference works, handbooks, source-collections, and all kinds of useful books not only for German but also for European, Russian, and American history (although it obviously privileges German history). Its greatest virtue is that it is brief and informed by a good sense of judgment. It lists standard introductions to the study of history, journals of all sorts, historical bibliographies, bibliographies of dissertations, encyclopedias, language dictionaries, biographical dictionaries, handbooks on all areas of European history, chronologies, books about genealogy, heraldics, and the other auxiliary sciences, collections of treaties, source collections, and so on. In short, this is the most useful single bibliographical guide for anyone working on any area of German history that I know.

## CATALOGS OF NATIONAL LIBRARIES

Note: these kinds of catalogs are now largely superseded by online catalogs. I mention them anyway, because they can still come in handy. If nothing else, they are a wonderful source for the state of bibliographic knowledge before the age of the computer. The National Union Catalog in particular was a triumph of efficiency that Europeans in general and Germans in particular could only envy.

*National Union Catalog, pre-1956 imprints*. 685 volumes (London: Mansell, 1968-80) [NUC]. A catalog of books published before 1956 and held either in the Library of Congress or in any other library in the United States of whose holdings the Library of Congress was aware at the time when the catalog was compiled. (There is a supplement, published 1980-81, vols. 686-754, with additional entries and locations). Although it includes only books held in the United States, it is by far the most comprehensive and useful catalog of its kind, especially since it lists the libraries where the book is available at the end of each entry. This is *the* place to go if you want to track down the title, bibliographical data and current locations of *any* book published before 1956. There are parallel and successive catalogs for books published since 1956.

British Museum, Department of Printed Books. *General Catalogue of Printed Books*. 263 volumes (London: Trustees, 1959-66). Most awful smelling series of volumes ever published. Lists the holdings of the former British Museum, now called the British Library. This is the British equivalent of the NUC, but neither as complete nor as useful. It is, however, often better on early printed books, and it is the first place to go for references that you don't find in the NUC.

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale. *Catalogue général des livres imprimés: Auteurs*. 231 vols. (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1900-81). The exact equivalent of the British Museum catalog for France.

## RETROSPECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR GERMAN AND EUROPEAN HISTORY

Norton, Mary Beth, and Pamela Gerardi, eds. *The American Historical Association's Guide to Historical Literature*. 3rd ed. 2 vols. New York: Oxford University Press, 1995. Call number: Z6201.A550 1995 [RR1, RR3 +Harper]. The standard general bibliography for all areas of history. Given its comprehensive range, the recommendations it makes on any particular subject are naturally highly selective. But they will get you started.

Howe, George Frederick, ed. *American Historical Association: Guide to Historical Literature*. 2nd ed. New York: Macmillan, 1961. Call number: Z6201.A6 [RR, RR3, Rare, Harper, General]. This is the predecessor to the version edited by Mary Beth Norton. Comparing the two editions will tell you a lot about what has happened to historical writing since 1960.

Roach, John, ed. *A Bibliography of Modern History* (Cambridge: C.U.P., 1968). This bibliography was published as an afterthought to the *New Cambridge Modern History*, because that series lacks the comprehensive bibliographies that characterized the original *Cambridge Modern History*. Roach's bibliography is divided into sections according to the volumes and chapters of the *NCMH*. Each section was composed by the authors of the corresponding chapters. Hence the quality varies a good deal, but the whole is nevertheless both a useful addition to

- the *NCMH* and a decent introductory bibliography to the whole of modern European history.
- Paetow, Louis John. *A Guide to the Study of Medieval History*. Rev. ed. New York: F.S. Crofts & Co., 1931. Call number: Z6203.P2 RR3. This is a comprehensive bibliography on medieval history covering sources as well as secondary literature up to 1931. It serves as an excellent introduction to the accomplishments of medievalists from the nineteenth century up to, roughly speaking, the so-called revolt of the medievalists led by Charles Homer Haskins at Harvard in the 1920s.
- Boyce, Gray Cowan, ed. *Literature of Medieval History, 1930-1975: A Supplement to Louis John Paetow's A Guide to the Study of Medieval History*. 5 vols. Millwood, N. Y.: Kraus International Publication, 1981. Call number: Z6203.P77 [RR3]. As the title indicates, this bibliography continues Paetow's work until about the mid-1970s. That happens to be a good cut-off point because just about that time the writing of medieval history began to change very significantly.
- Farrar, Clarissa P., and Austin P. Evans. *Bibliography of English Translations from Medieval Sources*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1946. Call number: Z6517.F24 [RR RR3]. This bibliography will guide you to a very large number of sources for medieval history that have been translated into English. Even for students who do know Latin, this is a good place to begin looking for sources they might like to consider in their work.
- Ferguson, Mary Anne. *Bibliography of English Translations from Medieval Sources, 1943-1967*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1974. Call number: Z6517.F35 [RR RR3]. This is a successor volume that brings the preceding item up to the mid-1960s. It shows very nicely how much was translated into English during the quarter-century in question.
- Dahlmann, Friedrich Christoph, and Georg Waitz, eds. *Quellenkunde der deutschen Geschichte*. 9th ed. 2 vols. Leipzig: Köhler, 1931-1932. Call number: Z2236.D15 RR3. This is the standard bibliography of German history for anything published up to 1932. Since much basic German work in medieval and Reformation history had already been done by that time, particularly as far as the sources are concerned, this is still useful.
- Heimpel, Hermann, and Herbert Geuss, eds. *Dahlmann-Waitz, Quellenkunde der deutschen Geschichte: Bibliographie der Quellen und der Literatur zur deutschen Geschichte*. 10th ed. Stuttgart: Hiersemann, 1965-. Call number: Z2236.D16 [RR3]. This updated version of *Dahlmann-Waitz* is a classic example how thoroughness can conflict the purposes of practice. Although it is undoubtedly the most comprehensive, accurate, and reliable bibliography of German history ever published, it is after more than 30 years of work still incomplete and its arrangement is so complex that it is much more difficult to use than its predecessor. But it is a must for anyone dealing with German history.
- Zophy, Jonathan W., ed. *An Annotated Bibliography of the Holy Roman Empire*. New York: Greenwood Press, 1986. Call number: Z2236.Z660 1986 [RR3]. This is a unique item. It is unfortunately marred by an incalculable number of minor bibliographical errors that can easily turn into major headaches when you are trying to track down a particular reference. But it is the only compact

bibliography for the whole history of the Empire and the annotations allow you to assess the references with a certain degree of reliability.

*Althusius-Bibliographie: Bibliographie zur politischen Ideengeschichte und Staatslehre, zum Staatsrecht und zur Verfassungsgeschichte des 16. bis 18. Jahrhunderts.* Eds. H. U. Scupin and U. Scheuner. 2 vols. (Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 1973). Don't pay attention to the title. This is not really a bibliography on Althusius (although it is that, too), but a massive two-volume bibliography for the history of political and constitutional thought in the early modern period. It emphasizes Germany, but deals extensively with other countries. It has a whole section on Bodin and Machiavelli. It pays good attention to the Reformation. It lists sources as well as secondary literature. And it has excellent indices.

## **RETROSPECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR THE REFORMATION**

### **Bibliographies of the Reformation overall**

Schottenloher, K. *Bibliographie zur deutschen Geschichte im Zeitalter der Glaubensspaltung, 1517 - 1585.* 2nd ed. 7 vols. Stuttgart, 1955-1966. Call number: Z7830.S37 [RR3]. This is the most comprehensive retrospective bibliography for the Protestant Reformation in Germany. Though it is bulky, it is so systematic and well-indexed that it is relatively easy enough to use. Essential for anyone who wants to get a good grasp on the work that was done until about 1960.

*Bibliographie de la réforme, 1450 - 1648: Ouvrages parus de 1940 à 1955,* 6 vols. to date (Leyden, 1958 - 1982). Good for the material that it includes, but cumbersome to use: it arranges the literature according to the country of publication.

Bainton, R. H., and Gritsch, Eric W., eds. *Bibliography of the Continental Reformation: Materials Available in English* (2nd ed. Hamden/Ct.: Archon Books, 1972).

Ozment, Steven E., ed. *Reformation Europe: A Guide to Research.* St. Louis: Center for Reformation Research, 1982. Call number: BR305.2.R34 RR4. A survey of historical writing on early modern protestantism from a mixed protestant and "secular" point of view. There is a companion volume on *Catholicism in Early Modern Europe* edited by O'Malley. The essays vary in quality, but overall the collection offers a lot of relatively recent bibliographical information and an excellent point of entry into current scholarship. For more details look in the section on historiography.

O'Malley, J. W., ed. *Catholicism in Early Modern History: A Guide to Research.* St. Louis: Center for Reformation Research, 1988. Call number: Z7830.C370 1988. A survey of historical writing on early modern catholicism from a largely catholic point of view. There is a companion volume on *Reformation Europe* edited by Ozment. The essays vary in quality, but overall the collection offers a lot of relatively recent bibliographical information and an excellent point of entry into current scholarship. For more details look in the section on historiography.

Dotzauer, Winfried. *Das Zeitalter der Glaubensspaltung (1500-1618).* Quellenkunde zur deutschen Geschichte der Neuzeit von 1500 bis zur Gegenwart, 1 (Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1987). A conservative survey of published

sources on the reformation period up to the thirty years war. Here you can quickly find accurate bibliographical information on all of the standard source collections and editions for the period. You can also get a sense of the kinds of sources that exist and the work that is being done on them. But there is very little here to correspond to the flourishing "social history of the Reformation" in the United States.

Wiesner, Merry E. *Women in the Sixteenth Century: A Bibliography*. Sixteenth Century Bibliography, 23 (St. Louis, 1983). Z7830.S62 no. 23 [RR4]. This is one particularly interesting volume in a series of important bibliographies dealing with various aspects of Reformation history.

### Special figures and subjects

Aland, Kurt, ed. *Hilfsbuch zum Lutherstudium*. 3rd revised ed. Witten: Luther-Verlag, 1970. Call number: BR333.A1A3 1970 RR4. A basic bibliographical tool to get a handle on Luther's massive works, with a lot of useful indices that help you quickly to track down which of Luther's sermons deals with the subject in which you happen to be interested.

Niesel, W., ed. *Calvin-Bibliographie*. München, 1961. The parallel for Calvin.  
Thomas, Ulrich. *Bibliographie zum deutschen Bauernkrieg und seiner Zeit*. Stuttgart, 1976-1977. Much has been published since the mid-1970s, but this is a particularly good example of a retrospective bibliography dealing with an important historical subject.

Keyser, Erich, ed. *Bibliographie zur Städtegeschichte Deutschlands*. Köln: Böhlau, 1969. Excellent for any information about particular cities.

### CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

*Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte/Archive for Reformation History, Beiheft, Literaturbericht/Supplement*. Ed. Verein für Reformationsgeschichte. Gütersloh: Gerd Mohn, 1972-. Call number: Z7830.A67 [RR4]. The Reformation counterpart to *Bibliographie internationale de l'Humanisme et de la Renaissance* (next item), and the best current bibliography on Reformation history. Contains concise but often thorough reports and comments on the most recent publications arranged according to precisely subdivided subject headings. The greatest advantage of this bibliography is that it gives you thumbnail sketches of the contents, not only of books and volumes of essays, but also of individual articles published in scholarly journals. Reading through a single volume will give you an excellent sense on what has been published on most aspects of Reformation history in a given year.

*Bibliographie internationale de l'humanisme et de la Renaissance*. Ed. Fédération internationale des Sociétés et Instituts pour l'étude de la Renaissance. Geneva: Droz, 1965-. Call number: Z6207.R4B58 RR3. [BIHR]. Annual volumes with detailed and very comprehensive international coverage of all publications, including articles, on the history of the period, going well beyond either humanism or the Renaissance in any narrow definition of the term.

*Historical Abstracts: Bibliography of the World's Periodical Literature*. Santa Barbara: American Bibliographical Center-Clio Press, 1955-. Call number: D1.H36 RR3 [Part A]; D410H52 RR3 [Part B]. The basic research tool for access to current

publications, books as well as articles, on any aspect of world history since 1450. (Until 1971/3 *Historical Abstracts* did not go back beyond the eighteenth century.) International in its coverage, with brief annotations on the publications that are covered.

*International Bibliography of Historical Sciences*. Ed. International Committee of Historical Sciences. Paris: A. Colin, 1926-. Annual volumes which do not appear as soon as they ought to, but still make for a decent basic bibliography on research in all aspects of world history.

*Jahresberichte für deutsche Geschichte* (1927-). A standard and very comprehensive current bibliography for German history, but it was never published on time and ceased to appear after about 1985.

*Bibliographie annuelle de l'histoire de France du cinquième siècle à 1958*. Paris, 1954-. The standard current bibliography for French history.

*Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique*. Louvain: Université catholique de Louvain, 1900-. Call number: BR140.R45 [RR4]. [RHE]. Accompanied by remarkably complete annual bibliographies that cover all aspects of church history and are systematically arranged. Don't be misled by the qualifier *ecclésiastique*: This bibliography interprets church history in the broadest conceivable terms, listing a great deal of purely social and economic history, among other things. If all else fails, the *RHE* usually succeeds.

*Luther-Jahrbuch*. Ed. Luther-Gesellschaft. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1919-. Call number: BR300.L9. Annual reports on Luther scholarship.

#### INDICES OF THE PERIODICAL LITERATURE

*Internationale Bibliographie der Zeitschriftenliteratur* (1965-). This is the successor to the two following items, and it is known as *IBZ*. It is by far the most comprehensive and most useful current index to publications in scholarly journals on any area of knowledge. It is published in two parts annually. Each part includes a volume listing the journals that have been indexed. The volumes are arranged by subject headings and thoroughly cross-referenced by authors.

*Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriftenliteratur* (1896-1964). Index of scholarly publications on any field of knowledge published in German language journals from 1896 to 1964.

*Bibliographie der fremdsprachigen Zeitschriftenliteratur* (1911-1964). Companion publication to the preceding item, but not nearly as comprehensive.

*Social Sciences and Humanities Index* (1907-1974). The Social Sciences equivalent of the *IBZ*, but covers a much smaller number of mostly Anglophone journals.

*Humanities Index* (1974-). One of the two separate publications into which the preceding item was divided after 1974 (the other being the *Social Sciences Index*). Useful as a tool of access to English publications on any aspect of the humanities in roughly 160 important current journals.

*Social Sciences Index* (1974-). The twin to the *Humanities Index*.

*Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature* (1900-). Largely useless for scholarly publications, but very useful in order to get an impression of the manner in which the popular press deals with scholarly topics.

## INDICES OF BOOK REVIEWS

- Gray, Richard A. *A Guide to Book Review Citations: A Bibliography of Sources* (Columbus: Ohio State U. P., 1969). Concise survey of the most commonly used reference tools with the help of which you can locate reviews of a particular book.
- Combined Retrospective Index to Book Reviews in Scholarly Journals, 1886-1974*, 15 vols. (Arlington: Carrolton Press, 1979-1982). This is by no means as complete as it appears to be, but it is a superb reference tool for access to reviews of any books that were published during the period 1886-1974.
- Internationale Bibliographie der Rezensionen wissenschaftlicher Literatur* (1971-). A companion publication to the *IBZ* indexing reviews of scholarly books with unique comprehensiveness.
- Bibliographie der Rezensionen* (1900-1943). Index of reviews that were published in German language scholarly journals during the period indicated.
- Current Book Review Citations* (1976-). A companion publication to the *Humanities Index* and equally limited in scope.

## JOURNALS

What follows is a highly arbitrary list of some of the outstanding historical journals that it may be worth your while following. For a more comprehensive list of journals see the key to the abbreviations at the end of the annual bibliographical volumes of the *Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique*, or turn to the massive and authoritative *Historical Periodicals Directory*. Eds. H. Boehm, B. H. Pope, and M. S. Ensign. 4 vols. Santa Barbara: ABC Clio, 1981-85). A fifth volume on Australia and international organizations with a cumulated index is in progress. A comprehensive source of accurate information on journals and selected serials in any field of history for all current publications and those that have ceased publication since 1960. For older periodicals you may look at the predecessor of these volumes, which is *Historical Periodicals: An Annotated World List of Historical and Related Serial Publications* (Santa Barbara, 1961).

### Journals of national history

- Archivio storico italiano* (1842-)  
*Historische Zeitschrift* (1859-)  
*Revue historique* (1876-)  
*Rivista storica italiana* (1884-)  
*The English Historical Review* (1886-)  
*The American Historical Review* (1896-)  
*Hispania* (1940-)

### Journals of general history and parts of history

- Past and Present* (1952-)  
*The Historical Journal* (1923/1958-)  
*History: The Journal of the Historical Association* (1916-)  
*Annales, Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* (1929/1946-)  
*Comparative Studies in Society and History* (1958-)  
*Journal of Interdisciplinary History* (1970-)



*Journal of Modern History* (1929-)  
*Central European History* (1968-)  
*French Historical Studies* (1958-)  
*History of Political Thought* (1980-)  
*Journal of the History of Ideas* (1946-)  
*The Economic History Review* (1928-)  
*The Journal of Economic History* (1941-)  
*Vierteljahrsschrift für Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte* (1903-)

### **Journals in early modern history**

*Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte/Archive for Reformation History* (1903-).  
 BR300.A67. Published by the Verein für Reformationsgeschichte, this is still the most authoritative journal of Reformation history. It was originally rather thoroughly German, but has in recent years become international in its interests and coverage, including articles in many of the modern European languages, with a heavy emphasis on English and German.

*Sixteenth-Century Journal* (1970-). BR300.S621. Recent American journal with good articles on any aspect of the sixteenth century. Much attention to recent changes in historical methodology, and inclined to publish the views of established scholars as well as new members to the field. This is particularly useful for its comprehensive book reviews and for the commendable speed with which recently published books get reviewed here.

*Zeitschrift für Historische Forschung* (1974-). D1.Z55. Relatively new journal with a firm interest in the early modern period (ca. 1300-1800) and a clear bent towards social history. Articles are mostly in German, but also in English and other languages. At the moment this is the best German journal on the period.

*Renaissance Quarterly* (1947-). CB361.R4 [RR3]. The established American journal on Renaissance history. It focuses very much on literature, Italy, and England - lots of Shakespeare - but it has articles on other subjects as well.

*Journal of Early Modern History* (1997-). D1.J574. A new journal aiming at broad coverage and especially interested in the place of Europe in global history.

*Journal of Medieval and Early Modern Studies*. (1996-). CB351.A1J86 Gen. This has been published since 1971, but until 1996 it was called the *Journal of Medieval and Renaissance Studies*.

*Bibliothèque d'Humanisme et Renaissance* (1934-). CB401.A1H91. Major French journal on Renaissance history.

### **Journals of ecclesiastical history**

*Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique* (1900-)

*Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte* (1887-). BR4.Z4. Classic historical journal of German Protestantism.

*Zeitschrift für Schweizerische Kirchengeschichte* (1876-). Classic historical journal of Swiss Protestantism.

*Historisches Jahrbuch der Görresgesellschaft* (1880-). Classic historical journal of German Catholicism.

*Luther-Jahrbuch* (1919-). BR300.L9. Narrowly German and focussed on Luther.

*Mennonite Quarterly Review* (1927-). BX8101.M54. The main journal, with an obvious confessional bent, on any aspect of anabaptist history.

*Church History*. BR140.C55

*Journal of Ecclesiastical History*. BR140.J8

## **HISTORICAL DICTIONARIES AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS**

### **General history**

Hillerbrand, Hans J., ed. *The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Reformation*. 4 vols. New York: Oxford University Press, 1996. A recent encyclopedia that covers more than just the Reformation. Most entries are written like scholarly essays, with bibliographies. Some are very good, others are more superficial.

Grendler, Paul F., ed. *Encyclopedia of the Renaissance*. 6 vols. New York: Scribner's, 1999. The Renaissance counterpart to Hillerbrand's encyclopedia, and very similar in conception.

Strayer, Joseph R., ed. *Dictionary of the Middle Ages*. 13 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1982-1989. The best general purpose reference tool for any information about the Middle Ages in English. The essays vary in quality, but some are outstanding and most contain good bibliographical references. The main advantage of this work is that it contains an index (where you should start your search) and that it offers relatively recent bibliographical references.

*Lexikon des Mittelalters*. 10 vols. München, 1977-1999. More detailed, more recent, and in other ways superior to Strayer's *Dictionary of the Middle Ages* - but you have to read German.

Brunner, Otto, Werner Conze, and Reinhart Koselleck, eds. *Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe: Historisches Lexikon zur politisch-sozialen Sprache in Deutschland*. 7 vols. Stuttgart: Klett, 1972-1992. An extraordinary compilation of sometimes book-length investigations into the history of concepts like "power", "lordship", "state", "time", "justice", etc.

*Staatslexikon: Recht, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft*. Hrsg. v. d. Görresgesellschaft. 6th ed., 11 vols. (Freiburg, 1957-1970). An excellent source of information on German law, society, and economy with a lot of historical background.

*International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*. 16 vols. (N. p., 1968). As the title says: a social-scientific reference tool, which helps to balance the sometimes overly confessional tone of the above-mentioned encyclopaedias (if you are lucky enough to locate the entry where to look up the appropriate information).

Ritter, Joachim, ed. *Historisches Wörterbuch der Philosophie*. Basel: Schwabe, 1971-. A superb dictionary for intellectual historians, but not yet complete. It contains detailed surveys of the meanings of terms used in philosophy and the ways in which those terms changed over time.

*Dictionary of the History of Ideas: Studies of Selected Pivotal Ideas*. Ed. Philip Wiener. 5 vols. (New York, 1973-1974). Non-confessional, conventional, liberal: a classic expression of the "history of ideas" approach to intellectual history, and in that sense opposed to the *Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe*.

Heumann, H. G. *Handlexikon zu den Quellen des römischen Rechts*. 9th ed. by E. Seckel (Jena, 1914). [Heumann-Seckel]. A basic reference tool for Roman law.

Berger, A. *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Roman Law* (Philadelphia, 1953). A good companion in English to Heumann-Seckel. Here you will find quick definitions of the terms that occur in Roman law.

Erler, Adalbert, and Ekkehard Kaufmann, eds. *Handwörterbuch zur deutschen Rechtsgeschichte*. Berlin: E. Schmidt, 1964-. As crucial for German terminology in law as Berger and Heumann-Seckel are for Roman terminology.

### **Encyclopaedias of church history**

*The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church*, eds. F. L. Cross and E. A. Livingstone (2nd ed. London: O.U.P., 1974). A concise and handy tool of reference to the more important personalities and events of church history.

*Biographisch-bibliographisches Kirchenlexikon*, ed. F. W. Bautz (Hamm/Westf.: Traugott Bautz, 1975-). Not yet complete, but already an excellent reference tool for personalities of church history with good bibliographies.

*Theologische Realenzyklopädie*. ed. G. Krause and G. Müller (Berlin, 1976-). An excellent and very much up-to-date source of accurate information and bibliographical references.

*Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, ed. K. Galling. 6 vols. and index. (3rd ed. Tübingen, 1956-1965) [RGG]. The most important Protestant encyclopedia in German. This is the place to look up basic protestant points of view on any issue or subject in the Reformation.

*Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche*, eds. J. J. Herzog, J. J., Hauck, A., eds. 24 vols. (3rd ed. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1896-1913). The classic Protestant encyclopedia in its time. It was later succeeded by *Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, but still contains exceptionally useful for information about the state of scholarship at the time just before World War I.

*The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*. Ed. S. Macauley Jackson. 12 vols and index (New York: Funk & Wagnall, 1908-1914). The English version of the *Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche*.

*Lexikon für Theologie und Kirche*, eds. J. Höfer and K. Rahner. 10 vols. (2nd ed. Freiburg, 1957-1965) [LThK]. The most important recent Catholic encyclopedia in German. More concise than the French encyclopedias, but also more recent and excellent in its coverage and with good bibliographies at the end of each article.

*Wetzer und Weltes Kirchenlexikon*, eds. J. Hergenröther and F. Kaulen. 12 vols. and index (2nd ed. Freiburg, 1882-1903). The Catholic equivalent of the *Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche*. Just as the *Realencyklopädie* was superseded by *Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, so this work was superseded by the *Lexikon für Theologie und Kirche*. Like the *Realencyklopädie* it is still useful for information about the development of scholarship.

*The New Catholic Encyclopedia*, 15 vols. (New York, 1967) [NCE]. The most important contemporary Catholic encyclopedia in English. Articles vary in quality.

*Dictionnaire de théologie catholique*, eds. A. Vacant and E. Mangenot. 15 vols. (Paris: Letouzey et Ane, 1903-1950) [Vacant-Mangenot = DThC]. The unsurpassed encyclopedia on any aspect of catholic theology, which means on any virtually

any aspect of medieval thought as well. Many of the articles are long and thorough enough to qualify as monographs.

*Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie ecclésiastique*, ed. A. Baudrillart et al. (Paris: Letouzey et Ane, 1909-) [Baudrillart = *DHGE*]. A companion to Vacant-Mangenot and Cabrol-Leclercq which has unfortunately not proceeded beyond the letter G or so, but is undoubtedly the best general encyclopedia of church history through the ages.

*Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie*, eds. F. Cabrol, and H. Leclercq. 15 vols. (Paris: Letouzey et Ane, 1924-1953) [Cabrol-Leclercq = *DACL*]. A companion to Vacant-Mangenot which deals with most aspects of early Christianity, Christian archeology, including a lot of architecture, and Christian liturgy.

*Dictionnaire de droit canonique*, ed. R. Naz. 5 vols. (Paris: Letouzey et Ane, 1953-) [*DDC*]. Much less imposing than the three preceding encyclopedias, but equally important for any aspect of canon law and its history from antiquity to the present.

*Mennonite Encyclopedia*, eds. H. S. Bender and C. H. Smith. 4 vols. (Scottsdale/Pa., 1955-1959). An important reference tool for any aspect of anabaptist history and the so-called Radical Reformation.

*Lexikon der christlichen Kirchen und Sekten unter Berücksichtigung der Missionsgesellschaften und zwischenkirchlichen Organisationen*, ed. J. Gründler. 2 vols. (Freiburg: Herder, 1961). One of few reference tools dedicated to sects and missions.

### **Biographical dictionaries**

Chevalier, Ulysse. *Répertoire des sources historiques du Moyen Age: Bio-Bibliographie*. 2nd ed. 2 vols. Paris, 1905-7. An old, but still wonderfully useful tool for tracing information about individuals who lived in medieval Europe.

*Biographie universelle ancienne et moderne*. 45 vols. (Paris, 1845-1866). This is known as the *Michaud*. The first place to look for information about any person born before the nineteenth century.

*Allgemeine deutsche Biographie*. 56 vols. (Leipzig, 1875-1912). [*ADB*]. A wonderful reference tool with information about much lesser personalities than you might think. Anyone who matters in German history is here, and many who don't are here as well. Some of the essays are long and excellently done by the main authorities of their time on the person in question.

*Neue deutsche Biographie*. 9 vols. (Berlin, 1953-1972). [*NDB*]. The up-to-date but not equally comprehensive successor to the *ADB*. Its main advantage: good bibliographical references. Its main disadvantage: not yet complete.

*Deutsches biographisches Archiv*. (Munich, 1982). This is an extraordinarily useful tool for anyone working on the more poorly researched areas of early modern German history. It consists of about 1,500 microfiches, on which the entries from about 250 early modern printed biographical dictionaries are reproduced in alphabetical order. What that means in practical terms is that with a single check you can verify the biographical information available in 250 old and sometimes very rare biographical dictionaries.

*Dictionary of National Biography*. 63 vols. ( London, 1885-1900). Outstanding biographical reference tool for figures with any historical significance in English history.

*Dictionnaire de biographie française*. (Paris, 1933-). The authoritative French biographical dictionary, but not as far advanced along the alphabet as one might like: somewhere near H now.

*Dizionario biografico degli Italiani*. (Rome, 1960-). Even better than the French biographical dictionary, but even worse in terms of its progress: last time I looked it was near D.

## **HISTORICAL HANDBOOKS**

### **European history**

Brady, Thomas A., Jr., Heiko A. Oberman, and James D. Tracy, eds. *Handbook of European History, 1400-1600: Late Middle Ages, Renaissance and Reformation*. 2 vols. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1994-95. Call number: D203.H360 1994 RR3. This deserves pride of place because it is recent and written with particular attention to the Reformation. Each volume contains essays by leading scholars on clearly defined subjects. The arrangement follows chronological, geographical, and topical considerations. There are essays on the various European nations, on fundamental features of European social, economic, and intellectual history, and on the developments that occurred in and outside of Europe in the early modern period. There are good bibliographies and a variety of useful tables on population growth, coinage, etc.

Hay, Denys, ed. *A General History of Europe*. London: Longman, 1961-1973. This is a relatively recent and reasonably readable series of books on European history from antiquity to the twentieth century. It's one of the best of its kind, and the volumes on medieval Europe by my teacher John Mundy and on the sixteenth century by H. G. Koenigsberger are particularly good.

Langer, William L., ed. *The Rise of Modern Europe*. New York: Harper, 1934-85. This is a much older enterprise than the series edited by Hay, but most of the volumes are a much better read. The volume on the Reformation by Lewis Spitz was one of the most recent to be published and is therefore still quite a good source of information about relevant scholarship.

Gilbert, Felix, ed. *The Norton History of Modern Europe*. New York: Norton, 1970-1982. This covers about the same period as the Langer series: it begins in the late Middle Ages and goes up to the twentieth century. But the volumes are shorter and most of them are much more recent.

Le Goff, Jacques, ed. *The Making of Europe*. Oxford: Blackwell, 1993-. This is the most recent of such series. It is unique in that it represents a major publishing venture: each volume in the series is supposed to be published simultaneously in German, Italian, Spanish, French, and English. Sometimes it works, sometimes it doesn't. The volumes do not follow the chronological model of the previous three series. They rather deal with topics (such as the rise of Christendom, peasants, the sea, European cities, population history, and so on). They are sometimes more in the

- style of extended essays, and sometimes major monographs. But they reflect the state of contemporary scholarship about as well as any contemporary series can.
- The New Cambridge Modern History*. 13 vols. (Cambridge, 1957-70). [NCMH]. This is the standard historical handbook in English, and far more comprehensive in its coverage than its predecessor, but also more uneven in its quality and far less coherent. Unlike the series mentioned so far, this is the kind of work that you really cannot read. You can only use it to look up certain information, or to get a quick review of the state of knowledge at the time on a given and relatively well defined subject.
- The Cambridge Modern History*. 13 vols. (Cambridge, 1902-11). Still the best general source of information about the political and diplomatic history of modern Europe.
- Nouvelle Clio: L'Histoire et ses problèmes*. Eds. R. Boutruche and P. Lemerle. (Paris, 1964-). An excellent collection of general histories, where you can relatively quickly determine the state of the art from an Annales point of view.
- Handbuch der Europäischen Geschichte*. Ed. T. Schieder. 7 vols. (Stuttgart, 1968-87). The German equivalent of the NCMH, more condensed and more up to date in terms of available information, but more conservative and old-fashioned in terms of methodology.
- Geschichte der Neuzeit*. Ed. G. Ritter. 3 vols. (Brunswick, 1950-1962). Conservative, but noteworthy in the present context for the periodization chosen by Erich Hassinger for an outstanding volume on *Das Werden des neuzeitlichen Europa 1300 -1600*.
- Oldenbourg Grundriss der Geschichte*. Ed. J. Bleicken et al. (Munich, 1979-). The most recent German effort of its kind: highly condensed, textbook-like works of sometimes very high quality.

### **National history**

- Gebhardt, Bruno. *Handbuch der deutschen Geschichte*. Ed. Herbert Grundmann. 9th ed. 4 vols. Stuttgart: Union Verlag, 1970-76. Call number: DD89.G32 1970. This is generally considered to be the most reliable standard handbook of German history. It is named after the nineteenth-century schoolteacher who produced the first edition. Grundmann's ninth edition brought it up to about the 1960s. It is subdivided into numerous sections, each of which is written by an expert in the field and accompanied with a bibliography of primary sources and the relevant secondary literature.
- Gebhardt, Bruno. *Handbuch der deutschen Geschichte*. Ed. Wolfgang Reinhard. 10th ed. Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 2001-. Call number: DD90.G32 2001 [RR3]. This successor to Grundmann's ninth edition is still in process. But perhaps because Wolfgang Reinhard specializes in early modern history, two volumes dealing with early modern Germany from 1495 to 1648 (vols. 9 and 10) have already appeared in print.
- Holborn, Hajo. *A History of Modern Germany*. 3 vols. New York: Knopf, 1959-69. Call number: DD175.H68 [Gen, Harp]. This is not so much a handbook as a narrative. It is very much worth mentioning because it remains the only history of Germany from the Reformation to the twentieth century written by a single historian that

covers the story in so much detail. Scholarship has advanced a good deal, but Holborn's account is still very much worth reading.

*The Oxford History of England*. Ed. G. Clark. 15 vols. (Oxford, 1934-1966)

*Histoire de France*. Ed. E. Lavissee. 9 vols. (Paris, 1903-1911).

*Storia d'Italia*. 9 vols. (Milan, 1936-1964)

### Church history

Fliche, Augustin, and Victor Martin, eds. *Histoire de l'église*. 21 vols. , 1934-52. [Known as *Fliche-Martin*]. The standard French Catholic handbook of church history. In spite of its age this is still the best such general history.

Jedin, H., ed. *Handbuch der Kirchengeschichte*. 7 in 10 vols. Freiburg: Herder, 1962-79. The standard German Catholic handbook of church history. More recent than Fliche-Martin, and a few volumes have been translated into English.

Le Bras, Gabriel, ed. *Histoire du droit et des institutions de l'Eglise en Occident*. Paris: Sirey, 1955-. This is a classic example of French legal scholarship: a sociologically inspired history of the legal and administrative institutions of the Catholic church from antiquity to the present. It's hard reading, but a very good source of information on such matters as the canon law and the organization of monastic orders.

Pastor, Ludwig von. *Geschichte der Päpste seit dem Ausgang des Mittelalters*. Freiburg, 1909-1929. The greatest history of the papacy ever published and still very useful, not only because of its narrative, but also because of its extensive quotations from unpublished documents in the papal archives.

Bihlmeyer, K., and H. Tüchle. *Kirchengeschichte*. 18th ed. 3 vols. Paderborn, 1967-. A classic Catholic primer of church history.

Léonard, Emile G. *A History of Protestantism, I: The Reformation* (London: Nelson, 1965). BX4805.L61 v. 1. A concise survey written from a thoroughly French point of view, and the only primer that aspires to deal with all of Protestant church history.

Hauck, Albert. *Kirchengeschichte Deutschlands*. 5 vols. (Leipzig, 1887-1920). The basic narrative history of the German church from a protestant point of view. A great historical classic from the nineteenth and early twentieth century. It's hard to imagine any historian nowadays even trying to attempt this kind of mammoth synthesis.

Hinschius, Paul. *Das Kirchenrecht der Katholiken und Protestanten*. 6 vols. (Berlin, 1869-97). A classic work of German nineteenth-century scholarship, and a goldmine of information.

Pelikan, Jaroslav. *Reformation of Church and Dogma (1300-1700)*. Chicago: U. of Chicago Press, 1984. Call number: BT21.2.P35 v.4. This is neither a church history nor a history of the Reformation. It is rather an attempt to trace the development of the ecclesiastical tradition as a whole through the changes it underwent during the early modern period. It does not focus on individuals, though of course it does refer to them throughout. It is rather structured around the main themes of Christian dogma.

Chadwick, Owen. *The Reformation*. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1964. Call number: BR305.C4. This is a readable but rather standard account of Reformation church history.

#### AUXILIARY DISCIPLINES

Powell, James, ed. *Medieval Studies: An Introduction*. 2nd ed. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1992. This is an extremely useful general introduction to the various auxiliary disciplines in history. It is divided into chapters, each of which is written by an expert in a particular area. This is the first place for you to go if you need technical advice about questions of paleography, chronology, codicology, diplomatic, numismatics, sphragistics, heraldry, and so on.

Bresslau, Harry, ed. *Handbuch der Urkundenlehre für Deutschland und Italien*. 2nd ed. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1912-31. Worth separate mention because this is and remains the most successful general account of the distinctive features of medieval charters, letters, and other documents.

#### Paleography

Dülfer, Kurt, and Hans-Enno Korn. *Schrifttafeln zur deutschen Paläographie des 16. - 20. Jahrhunderts*. 3rd ed. Marburg, 1973. A few very well selected reproductions of German script. Very useful for practicing.

Dülfer, Kurt. *Gebräuchliche Abkürzungen des 16. - 20. Jahrhunderts*. 3rd ed. Marburg, 1973. Accompanies the *Schrifttafeln* and particularly useful for German materials.

Preston, Jean F., and Laetitia Yeandle. *English Handwriting, 1400-1650: An Introductory Manual*. Binghamton, N. Y.: Medieval and Renaissance Texts and Studies, 1992.

Degering, Hermann, ed. *Die Schrift: Atlas der Schriftformen des Abendlandes vom Altertum bis zum Ausgang des 18. Jahrhunderts*. Berlin, 1929.

#### Abbreviations

Cappelli, Adriano. *Dizionario di abbreviature latine ed italiane*. 6th ed. Milano: Hoepli, 1973. This is an old standby. It gives you virtually every imaginable form of abbreviation used in medieval manuscripts, and since the same abbreviations continued to be used in the early stages of printing, it is very useful for printed books, too.

Bryson, William Hamilton. *Dictionary of Sigla and Abbreviations to and in Law Books before 1607*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1975. Call number KA24.8.S4B7. As the title says, particularly useful for those dealing with legal materials.

Nicolini, Hugo, and Franca Sinatti d'Amico, eds. *Indices corporis iuris civilis iuxta vetustiores editiones cum criticis collatas*. 3 in 5 vols. Milan: Giuffrè, 1964-1970. Indispensable for identifying the references to passages in Roman law that occur in medieval and early modern texts, and for transforming them into the style of reference commonly used today.

Ochoa, X. , and A. Diez, eds. *Indices canonum, titulorum et capitulorum Corporis Iuris Canonici*. Rome, 1964. Does for canon law what the indices edited by Nicolini and Sinatti d'Amico do for Roman law.



## Chronology

Grotefend, Hermann. *Taschenbuch der Zeitrechnung des deutschen Mittelalters und der Neuzeit*. Ed. Th. Ulrich. 11th ed. Hannover: Hahnsche Buchhandlung, 1971. This is the short version of Grotefend's massive study of different systems of chronology. It is indispensable for determining medieval and early modern methods of indicating time. It deals with the Roman calendar, the French Revolutionary calendar, the system of dating by reference to Easter, and many other systems of dating and timing. When did the year begin in Montpellier in the first half of the sixteenth century? Here you can find out.

Cappelli, Adriano. *Cronologia, cronografia, e calendario perpetuo dal principio dell'era cristiana ai nostri giorni*. 4th ed. Milano: Hoepli, 1978. Similar to Grotefend, but less effective.

## Historical Geography

Chevalier, Ulysse. *Répertoire des sources historiques du Moyen Age: Topo-Bibliographie*. 2 vols. Montbéliard: Société anonyme d'imprimerie Montbéliardaise, 1894-99. This bibliography lists secondary literature about places. It is arranged alphabetically by place names. It is old, but still very useful.

Grässe, Johann Georg Theodor. *Graesse-Benedict-Plechl: Orbis Latinus. Lexikon lateinischer geographischer Namen des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit*. Grossausgabe ed. 3 vols. Braunschweig: Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1972. This is the tool to use for identifying Latin place names and correlating them to the vernacular place names used nowadays.

Pounds, Norman J. G. *An Historical Geography of Europe*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990. A concise survey of the main features of European economic and social history as seen from a geographical perspective. Wonderful on urbanization.

## Atlases

*Anchor Atlas of World History*. Eds. H. Kinder and W. Hilgemann. 2 vols. (New York, 1974-78). The maps in this compilation are not the best, because they are small and sometimes not clear enough. But what they lack in size and precision, they make up in quantity and entertainment value. Moreover, in addition to the maps there are plenty of charts and chronologically arranged dates on facing pages. This is the best work to get a hold of the famous "facts" that everyone is supposed to know (like when did Charles V resign?).

*Westermanns Grosser Atlas zur Weltgeschichte* Ed. H.-E. Stier et al. (Braunschweig: Westermann, 1956). Probably the best and most beautifully produced one-volume atlas on history from antiquity to the present.

*Grosser Historischer Weltatlas, herausgegeben vom Bayerischen Schulbuch-Verlag*. 3 vols. (München: Bayerischer Schulbuch-Verlag, 1957-72). The maps are not the most beautiful, but this is a very reliable and detailed piece of scholarship on European history from antiquity to the twentieth century in existence.

*The New Cambridge Modern History* vol. 15: Atlas. (Cambridge: C.U.P., 1970). Excellent for modern history; straightforward maps, not nearly as sophisticated as

the German ones, but often better suited to make the basic points about, say, the spread of the Peasants' War, or the shifting fortunes of the Thirty Years' War. *Atlas zur Kirchengeschichte: Die christlichen Kirchen in Geschichte und Gegenwart*. Eds. H. Jedin, K. S. Latourette, and J. Martin (Freiburg: Herder, 1970). Good historical atlas with specific attention to questions of church history.

#### A FEW SURVEYS OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHY

- Reformation Europe: A Guide to Research*, ed. S. Ozment (St. Louis, 1982). BR305.2.R34 [RR3, RR4].
- Catholicism in Early Modern Europe: A Guide to Research*. Ed. J. W. O'Malley. Reformation Guides to Research, 2 (St. Louis: Center for Reformation Research, 1988). W 351099
- Barracrough, Geoffrey. *Main Trends in History*. New York: Holmes & Meier, 1979.
- Iggers, G. G. *New Directions in European Historiography*. Rev. ed. (Middletown, Connecticut: Wesleyan U.P., 1984). W 351098
- Koselleck, Reinhart, Heinrich Lutz, and Jörn Rüsen, eds. *Formen der Geschichtsschreibung*. München: Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, 1982.
- Momigliano, A. "Historicism Revisited," in: *Essays in Ancient and Modern Historiography* (Middletown, Connecticut: Wesleyan U.P., 1982), 365-373.
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- Jedin, H. *Die Erforschung der kirchlichen Reformationsgeschichte seit 1876: Leistungen und Aufgaben der deutschen Katholiken* (Münster, 1931). Reprinted in: H. Jedin, R. Bäumer, *Die Erforschung der kirchlichen Reformationsgeschichte* (Darmstadt, 1975) 1-38.
- American Council of Learned Societies: Committee on Renaissance Studies. *Surveys of Recent Scholarship in the Period of the Renaissance* (Providence, 1945). Dated, but good for its time.
- Bainton, R. "Interpretations of the Reformation." *American Historical Review*, 66 (1960) 74-84.
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- Scribner, R. W. "Is There a Social History of the Reformation?" *Social History*, 4 (1977) 483-505.
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#### A FEW WELL-KNOWN ACCOUNTS OF THE REFORMATION

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- English *History of the Reformation in Germany*, trans. Sarah Austin. (London: Routledge, 1905). BR305.R2
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- Ranke, Leopold von. *History of the Popes: Their Church and State*. Tr. E. Fowler. Rev. ed. 3 vols. (New York: P. F. Collier & Son, 1901). BX955.R36 1901
- Engels, F. "The Peasant War in Germany." In: *The German Revolutions* (Ed. L. Krieger, Chicago, 1967) 1-119. DD182.E56.
- Janssen, J. *History of the German People at the Close of the Middle Ages* (London, 1905). DD176.J3.
- Dilthey, W. *Weltanschauung und Analyse des Menschen seit Renaissance und Reformation*. Gesammelte Schriften, vol. 2 (Leipzig, 1914). B3218.A3 1914 vol. 2.
- Lamprecht, K. *Deutsche Geschichte*, vol. 5, pts. 1 and 2 (3rd ed. Freiburg, 1904). DD89.L236 v.5.
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- Troeltsch, E. *Protestantism and Progress* (New York, 1912). BX4817.T84.
- Troeltsch, E. *The Social Teaching of the Christian Churches* (Chicago, 1976). BR115.S6T804 1976; BR115.S6T8.
- Weber, M. *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* (London, 1930). BR115.E3W4.
- Below, G. v. *Die Ursachen der Reformation* (Munich, 1917). BR295.B45.
- Holl, K. *Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Kirchengeschichte, 1: Luther* (6th ed. Tübingen, 1932) BR85.H703.
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- Brandi, Karl. *Kaiser Karl V: Werden und Schicksal einer Persönlichkeit und eines Weltreiches*. 2 vols. München: F. Bruckmann, 1941.
- Burdach, Konrad. *Reformation, Renaissance, Humanismus: Zwei Abhandlungen über die Grundlage moderner Bildung und Sprachkunst*. Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1974.
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#### A FEW COLLECTIONS OF SCHOLARLY ESSAYS

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