

Jahrbuch des Bundesinstituts für Kultur und Geschichte der Deutschen im östlichen Europa: Reformation, Bd. 22, München: Oldenbourg 2014, 513 S., ISBN: 978-3-486-78144-1

Although the Reformation is a decisive event in German history, it is often neglected when dealing with Eastern Europe. In preparation for the Commemoration of the Reformation in 2017 the Federal Institute for the Culture and History of Germans in Eastern Europe issued a call for papers for volume 22 (2014) of its yearbook devoted to the topic of the Reformation.

The regions in focus are Transylvania, Bohemia, Poland, and East Prussia. The regions of Transylvania and Poland (including East Prussia) dominate among the contributions. Several case studies are, of course, situated in the context of the Habsburg Monarchy.

The volume has two main parts. The first part is devoted to cases studies concerning the events of the Reformation Era while the second part is devoted to case studies concerning the cultural consequences and reception of the Reformation. The contributions of the second part cover a period from the Reformation Era until the mid-20th century.

In the first part Gerald Volkmer writes about the political context of religious pluralism in Transylvania; Ulrich A. Wien provides a preliminary case study of a neglected source material on the Reformation in Transylvania; Martin Arnold writes about Lutheranism among Bohemian nobility; Henning P. Jürgens has two contributions on the influence of Melancthon in Poland during the 16th century, and on inter-Protestant conflicts in Prussia during the 16th century in the case of Benedikt Morgenstern; Tomasz Łopatka compares the attitude of Polish anti-Trinitarians to violence with the Radical Reformers of Western Europe during the first half of the 16th century; and Liliana Lewandowska writes about a controversy concerning Pietism in Danzig during the 17th and 18th centuries.

In the second part Mihai-D. Grigore compares the ideas of the Walachian Prince Neagoe Basarbs with the ideas of Luther and the Protestant Reformers; Georg Ziaja examines the publication of Protestant literature in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth during the 16th century; Anna Mańko-Matsyjak uses the editions printed in Breslau to explore the influence of Luther's Hymnal; Oliver Bach writes about Andreas Gryphius; Katrin Sterba uses the Jesuit Church in Olomouc as case study to explore the counter-Reformation from the perspective of art history; Daniel Nachtsheim writes about the critique of rationalism and the Enlightenment by Johann Georg Hamann; Martina Fuchs explores the theme of German nationalism in the Transylvanian Pastor Egon Hajek's historical fictions set in the Reformation Era; and Dirk Schuster writes about the image Reformation in Transylvanian among persons affiliated with the movement of *Deutsche Christen* in the Lutheran Church in Romania.

Many of the case studies explores new and interesting themes, but there is a certain lack of an overall thematic cohesion in this yearbook.

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