

Suggestions for Further Reading

THE best treatment of the "question of the Renaissance" is Wallace K. Ferguson, *The Renaissance in Historical Thought: Five Centuries of Interpretation* (Boston, 1948). The student will also find three problem books helpful: Karl H. Dannenfeldt, ed., *The Renaissance, Medieval or Modern?* (Boston, 1959); Denys Hay, ed., *The Renaissance Debate* (New York, 1965); and Werner L. Gundersheimer, ed., *The Italian Renaissance* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1965).

The most important general works covering the fifteenth century include two recent texts, both spanning several centuries: an interpretative essay by Wallace K. Ferguson, *Europe in Transition, 1300-1520* (Boston, 1962), and an encyclopedic narrative by Samuel H. Thomson, *Europe in Renaissance and Reformation* (New York, 1963). The major volume in English devoted to the fifteenth century is the venerable *Cambridge Medieval History, VIII: The Close of the Middle Ages* (Cambridge, Eng., 1936), C. W. Previt -Orton and Z. N. Brooke, eds. There are two volumes covering the period in the lighter American counterpart, the Langer series: Edward P. Cheyney's *The Dawn of a New Era, 1250-1453* (New York, 1936), rather old-fashioned but well written, and the selective work by Myron P. Gilmore, *The World of Humanism, 1453-1517* (New York, 1952). Two volumes in the Methuen series are

useful: William T. Waugh, *A History of Europe from 1378 to 1494* (London, 1951), and Arthur J. Grant, *History of Europe from 1494-1610* (2d ed., rev.; London, 1938). All the above works contain ample bibliographies. The first volume of the *New Cambridge Modern History: The Renaissance, 1493-1520* (Cambridge, Eng., 1957), edited by G. R. Potter, contains penetrating essays but no bibliography. A seminal work is Fernand Braudel's *La Méditerranée et le monde méditerranéen à l'époque de Philippe II* (2d ed., rev.; Paris, 1966), which focuses on that sea as the geographical foundation of European civilization.

Several volumes in the present series deal with aspects of fifteenth-century Europe: Robert E. Lerner's *The Age of Adversity: the Fourteenth Century* (Ithaca, N.Y., 1968), Marshall W. Baldwin's *The Mediaeval Church* (Ithaca, 1953), and Charles E. Nowell's *The Great Discoveries and the First Colonial Empires* (Ithaca, 1954) relieve the present volume of heavy responsibilities.

Social and economic history, a rapidly developing field, is more dependent than most on periodical literature, the bulk of it in foreign languages. The only major nonperiodical multi-volume series covering the period is John H. Clapham *et al.*, eds., *The Cambridge Economic History of Europe from the Decline of the Roman Empire* (3 vols.; Cambridge, 1942—). Jacques Heers, *L'Occident aux XIV^e et XV^e siècles: Aspects économiques et sociaux* (Paris, 1963), is an excellent brief synthesis.

The following are useful studies of special topics and areas. Classic treatments are the appropriate volumes of Mandell Creighton, *A History of the Papacy during the Period of the Reformation* (London, 1882-1894), and Ludwig Pastor, *History of the Popes from the Close of the Middle Ages, 1305-1799* (40 vols.; trans. from Ger.; London, 1936-1961). More readable are Alexander C. Flick, *The Decline of the Medieval Church* (2 vols.; London, 1930), and Walter Ullmann, *The*

Origins of the Great Schism: A Study in Fourteenth Century Ecclesiastical History (Hamden, Conn., 1967). The best treatment of the origins of modern diplomacy is Garrett Mattingly, *Renaissance Diplomacy* (Boston, 1955). On the Medici see Cecilia M. Ady, *Lorenzo dei Medici and Renaissance Italy* (London, 1955; and Collier Books paperback), Raymond A. de Roover, *The Rise and Decline of the Medici Bank, 1397-1494* (Cambridge, Mass., 1963; and Norton paperback), and Ferdinand Schevill, *History of Florence from the Founding of the City through the Renaissance* (New York, 1961). Gene A. Brucker, *Renaissance Florence* (New York, 1969), represents a new approach, focusing on the city itself. Geoffrey Barraclough, *The Origins of Modern Germany* (2d ed., rev.; Oxford, 1947; and Capricorn paperback), gives a fine description of late mediaeval Germany and may well be complemented with Samuel H. Thomson, *Czechoslovakia in European History* (2d ed.; Princeton, 1953). Richard Vaughan, *Philip the Bold: The Formation of the Burgundian State* (Cambridge, Mass., 1962), Otto Cartellieri, *The Court of Burgundy* (New York, 1929), and Joseph L. A. Calmette, *The Golden Age of Burgundy: The Magnificent Dukes and Their Courts* (trans. from Fr.; New York, 1963), describe that duchy's formation and glories. Volume I of Roger B. Merriman, *The Rise of the Spanish Empire in the Old World and in the New* (New York, 1918), remains the most useful and easily available English work on Spanish history for this period.

The involvement of France and England in the Hundred Years' War is best treated in Edouard Perroy, *The Hundred Years War* (trans. from Fr.; Bloomington, Indiana, 1959; and Capricorn paperback), which is well complemented by Henry S. Lucas, *The Low Countries and the Hundred Years' War, 1326-1347* (Ann Arbor, Mich., 1929). Works on Joan of Arc vary greatly: Joseph Calmette, *Jeanne d'Arc* (Paris, 1947), is balanced; Lucien Fabre, *Joan of Arc* (trans. from Fr.; New York, 1954), is hagiography; and Anatole France, *The Life of*

Joan of Arc (2 vols.; trans. from Fr.; New York, 1926), is critical. Pierre H. J. B. Champion, *Louis XI* (trans. from Fr.; New York, 1929), and John S. C. Bridge, *A History of France from the Death of Louis XI* (Oxford, 1921-1936), are both good treatments of France. The basic works on fifteenth-century England are volumes in the *Oxford History of England*: Ernest F. Jacob, *The Fifteenth Century, 1399-1485* (VI; Oxford, 1961); and John D. Mackie, *The Earlier Tudors, 1485-1558* (III; Oxford, 1961). See also the excellent analysis by Stanley B. Chrimes, *English Constitutional Ideas in the Fifteenth Century* (Cambridge, Eng., 1936). Particularly helpful to the student are two problem books: Arthur J. Slavin, ed., *The New Monarchies and Representative Assemblies: Medieval Constitutionalism or Modern Absolutism?* (Boston, 1964), and Gerald P. Bodet, ed., *Early English Parliaments: High Courts, Royal Councils, or Representative Assemblies?* (Boston, 1968).

Few works on east-central and eastern Europe are available in English, and most of them are heavily nationalistic in tone. The biased but useful survey by Oskar Halecki, *Borderlands of Western Civilization: A History of East Central Europe* (New York, 1952), should be read in conjunction with the critical and provocative synthesis by William H. McNeill, *Europe's Steppe Frontier, 1500-1800* (Chicago, 1964). See George Vernadsky, *A History of Russia* (5th ed.; New Haven, 1961; and Yale University Press paperback), and the much needed pioneering synthesis in social and economic history by Jerome Blum, *Lord and Peasant in Russia from the Ninth to the Nineteenth Century* (Princeton, 1961; and Atheneum paperback). For individual countries and areas see the following: William F. Reddaway et al., eds., *The Cambridge History of Poland, I: From the Origins to Sobieski (to 1696)* (Cambridge, Eng., 1950); Otakar Odložilík, *The Hussite King: Bohemia in European Affairs, 1440-1471* (New Brunswick, N.J., 1965); Frederick G. Heymann, *George of Bohemia: King of*

Heretics (Princeton, 1965); Carlile A. Macartney, *Hungary: A Short History* (Edinburgh, 1962); Robert W. Seton-Watson, *A History of the Roumanians from Roman Times to the Completion of Unity* (Cambridge, Eng., 1934); Leften S. Stavrianos, *The Balkans since 1453* (New York, 1961); William E. D. Allen, *The Ukraine* (Cambridge, Eng., 1941); and Paul Coles, *The Ottoman Impact on Europe, 1350-1699* (London, 1968; and Harcourt, Brace and World paperback). The history of Hungary, the Balkans, and Turkey in this period is best treated in recent works on Byzantium or the Crusades: *Cambridge Medieval History, IV: The Byzantine Empire* (Cambridge, 1966), Joan M. Hussey, ed.; Sir Steven Runciman, *The Fall of Constantinople, 1453* (Cambridge, Eng., 1965); Kenneth M. Setton, gen. ed., *A History of the Crusades* (2 vols.; Philadelphia, 1955—); and Steven Runciman, *A History of the Crusades* (3 vols.; Cambridge, Eng., 1954; and Torch paperback). An older work by Carl Brockelmann, *History of the Islamic Peoples* (New York, 1961; and Capricorn paperback), is still useful for the Ottomans.

Ideas and art are the most written about aspects of the fifteenth century. The classic treatment of the continuing mediaeval tradition is Johan Huizinga, *The Waning of the Middle Ages: A Study of the Forms of Life, Thought and Art in France and the Netherlands in the XIVth and XVth Centuries* (trans. from Dutch; New York, 1960; and Anchor paperback). Also standard are Raymond L. Kilgour, *The Decline of Chivalry* (Cambridge, Mass., 1937); Annie Abram, *Social England in the Fifteenth Century* (London, 1909); and Brian Tierney, *Foundations of the Conciliar Theory: The Contribution of the Medieval Canonists from Gratian to the Great Schism* (Cambridge, Eng., 1955). A recent pathfinding work is Heiko A. Oberman, *The Harvest of Medieval Theology: Gabriel Biel and Late Medieval Nominalism* (Cambridge, Mass., 1963). On neoscholasticism see Meyrich H. Carré, *Realists and Nominalists* (Oxford, 1946). On the *devotio moderna* see Al-

bert Hyma, *The Christian Renaissance: A History of the "Devotio Moderna"* (2d ed.; Hamden, Conn., 1965), and his *Brethren of the Common Life* (Grand Rapids, Mich., 1950), as well as Rudolf Steiner, *Mystics of the Renaissance and Their Relation to Modern Thought* (trans. from Ger.; New York, 1911), and Ernst Troeltsch, *The Social Teaching of the Christian Churches* (2 vols.; trans. from Ger.; New York, 1949; and Torch paperback). Among the newer and best works on the Hussite movement are Matthew Spinka, *John Hus and the Czech Reform* (Chicago, 1941), and Frederick G. Heymann, *John Žižka and the Hussite Revolution* (Princeton, 1955).

A very brief introduction to humanism is Frederick B. Artz, *Renaissance Humanism, 1300-1550* (Kent, Ohio, 1966). Basic works are Hans Baron, *The Crisis of the Early Italian Renaissance: Civic Humanism and Republican Liberty in an Age of Classicism and Tyranny* (2 vols.; Princeton, 1955; and Princeton University Press paperback); R. R. Bolgar, *The Classical Heritage and Its Beneficiaries* (Cambridge, Eng., 1954); Paul O. Kristeller, *The Classics and Renaissance Thought* (Cambridge, Mass., 1955); Roberto Weiss, *Humanism in England during the Fifteenth Century* (2d ed.; Oxford, 1957); Margaret M. Phillips, *Erasmus and the Northern Renaissance* (London, 1949; and Collier paperback); Henry Bett, *Nicholas of Cusa* (London, 1932); Nesca A. Robb, *The Neoplatonism of the Italian Renaissance* (London, 1935); and Eugene F. Rice, Jr., *The Renaissance Idea of Wisdom* (Cambridge, Mass., 1958). The standard work tracing the history of classical manuscripts and texts is John E. Sandys, *A History of Classical Scholarship* (3 vols.; 2d ed.; New York, 1958).

For Renaissance art see the following: Lionello Venturi and Rosabianca Skira-Venturi, *Italian Painting: The Creators of the Renaissance* (Geneva, 1950), and *Italian Painting: The Renaissance* (Geneva, 1951), both in the Skira series. Also see Bernhard Berenson, *The Italian Painters of the Renaissance* (2 vols.; New York, 1952; and Phaidon Press paperback); Millard

Meiss, *Painting in Florence and Siena after the Black Death* (Princeton, 1951; and Torch paperback); Erwin Panofsky, *Studies in Iconology: Humanistic Themes in the Art of the Renaissance* (New York, 1939; and Torch paperback); John Pope-Hennessy, *An Introduction to Italian Sculpture, II: Italian Renaissance Sculpture* (New York, 1958); Rudolf Wittkower, *Architectural Principles in the Age of Humanism* (3d ed.; London, 1962); Otto Benesch, *The Art of the Renaissance in Northern Europe: Its Relation to the Contemporary Spiritual and Intellectual Movements* (rev. ed.; London, 1965); Wilhelm Waetzoldt, *Dürer and His Times* (trans. from Ger.; New York, 1950); Oskar Fischel, *Raphael* (2 vols.; trans. from Ger.; London, 1948); and Kenneth M. Clark, *Leonardo da Vinci: An Account of His Development as An Artist* (rev. ed.; New York, 1963).

