

and his defence of the Wittenberg theology. While exchanges between Eck and Luther on papal authority are often remembered, this chapter advances Karlstadt's defence of the university 'by strongly opposing scholasticism and publicly advancing an Augustinian understanding of the will, grace, and salvation' (p. 37). Henning Bühmann summarises the disputation culture of the sixteenth century, while Thomas M. Izbicki recaps the papacy's attitude toward conciliarism as context for the Leipzig debate. Part I closes with chapters on the importance of Scripture and authority at Leipzig (Ian Christopher Levy) and the implications of canon law for Luther's thirteenth proposition (Richard J. Serina Jr.).

Implications of the disputation – both then and now – are emphasised in part II. Timothy Wengert asserts that Philip Melancthon's quickly penned report on these events elevated Luther's standing among humanist intellectuals, even though others viewed Eck as the winner of the debate (p. 172). Bernward Schmidt reveals differences between Eck and Luther that would lead to divisions in the Church (p. 216). Chapters ix and x (Phillip Haberkern and Paul Robinson respectively) focus on Luther's adoption of elements of the theology of Jan Hus, and Luther's developing understanding of the role of church councils which led to his principle of Scripture alone (p. 263). Jonathan Mumme argues that Luther's ecclesiology as put forward at Leipzig nearly aligns with Luther's later writings. The final chapter (Michael Root) sees the Roman Catholic reception of the debate as offering possibilities for modern ecumenical discussions.

This collection does what it intended, helping to fill the gap in English scholarship on the Leipzig debate. Carefully footnoted with bibliographies following each essay, the collection is a scholar's delight. Perhaps the most important contribution to such scholarship is the appendix with original English translations of select portions of the disputation by Carl D. Roth and Richard J. Serina Jr.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY-SAINT PAUL,  
MINNESOTA

SUZANNE HEQUET

*Die Leipziger Disputation von 1519. Ein theologisches Streitgespräch und seine Bedeutung für die Frühe Reformation.* Edited by Markus Hein and Armin Kohnle. (Herbergen der Christenheit, 25.) Pp. 272 incl. 57 ill. Leipzig: Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, 2019. €34.978 3 374 06244 7

*JEH* (72) 2021; doi:10.1017/S0022046920002808

The 1519 Leipzig Disputation was a formal scholarly debate between the Roman Catholic theologian Johannes Eck, and the Wittenberg theologians Andreas Bodenstein von Karlstadt and Martin Luther. The five-hundredth anniversary of that debate prompted the publication of this book, which includes essays from an earlier publication.

The earlier volume was the result of work on the disputation that was presented in Leipzig in 2009. Essays from that meeting were published in a 2011 collection entitled *Die Leipziger Disputation 1519, I: Leipziger Arbeitsgespräch zur Reformation*. In her review of that book, Amy Nelson Burnett concluded that the volume adequately summarised the state of existing scholarship, but she also pointed to the absence of an essay on Karlstadt's role in the debate, while hoping for new

research at the five-hundredth anniversary of the debate (*Sixteenth Century Journal* xlv/2 [2013], 624–5). The 2019 volume addresses her concerns by adding two new essays to the earlier work – important given that the 2011 volume is no longer in print.

One new essay included in this 2019 book is by Irene Dingel and focuses on the debate itself, terming it a historical milestone (p. 24). The debate marked a paradigm shift in disputation methods, with Eck's late-medieval technical elements of argumentation going head-to-head with Luther's appeal to Scripture as authority for truth claims.

Works from the earlier edition follow, including essays by Armin Kohnle, Markus Hein, Christian Winter, Thomas Noack, Enno Bünz, Heiko Jadtatz and Helmar Junghans.

Perhaps the most significant addition to the earlier volume is Stephani Salvadori's essay on the role of Karlstadt in defending the theology put forward by the faculty in Wittenberg. This essay uses material from the 2017 critical edition of Karlstadt's writings and letters, and thereby updates the material in this new edition.

The book closes with more essays from the earlier volume, including works by Johann Peter Wurm, Markus Cottin, Volker Leppin, Michael Beyer, Christoph Volkmar, Doreen Zerbe and Christoph Münchow,

As this edition republishes work first presented in 2009, much of the scholarship is dated. Still, the contributions of Dingel and Salvadori are important additions, adding support to understanding the critical importance of this event for shaping the Reformation.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY-SAINT PAUL,  
MINNESOTA

SUZANNE HEQUET

*Topographies of tolerance and intolerance. Responses to religious pluralism in Reformation Europe.* Edited by Marjorie Plummer and Victoria Christman. (Studies in Central European Histories, 64.) Pp. x + 267 incl. 4 colour figs and 5 maps. Leiden–Boston: Brill, 2018. €114. 978 90 04 36765 4; 1547 1217

*JEH* (72) 2021; doi:10.1017/S0022046920002961

In this collection, Marjorie Plummer and Victoria Christman seek to examine the relationship between ideas of coexistence and the lived reality of religious pluralism. Challenging the traditional assumption that the move towards toleration was one defined by linearity, the ten essays in this volume demonstrate that this progression was anything but straightforward. The emphasis on the lived experience of confessional division in localities across early modern Europe illuminates the variety of responses to the religious changes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and argues that, in many places, confessional tensions escalated as a result of religious pluralism. The historiography regarding tolerance and intolerance is becoming increasingly diverse and it is clear that generalisations do not recognise the nuanced nature of confessional coexistence and repression. Indeed, the case studies in this volume demonstrate the methodological difficulties of charting the development of toleration in early modern Europe with each chapter testifying to the complexities of coexistence in local communities. As pointed out in the