

of all gives a lot of information about the national movement, its ideology and the organization and structure of the movement. The authors place emphasis on the analysis of the social structure of the movement as well on their political, social and cultural activities. The bibliography and a list of national organisations are provided for each country.

The method of elaborating the problem is similar in all cases. Each study consists of 9 chapters, but the specific character of each movement has been accentuated. In the first, the peculiarities of the national movement in an backward agrarian country in which the social and the religious problems have been very closely related. The second study gives a concise account of the Polish political activities after the defeat of 1831 in France and England. The last study deals with the development of a very specific movement in Catalonia – a struggle for autonomy of the most industrial part of Spain. It is really a very interesting monography about the Catalonian movement with a short but very well elaborated history of Catalonia. To explain the social structure of the national movement the author used the new statistical methods. In my evaluation this is the best study in this book. All studies have been a contribution to the history of the modern nationalism but the general conception of arranging the material in the same way seems to me unconvincing because each movement has been unique and a similar conception does not help for the comparative studies which were the essential aim of this book. I believe that it is impossible to compare these three movements even if there are some formal similarities in the organizational structure of the movements.

*Emanuel Halicz*

*Hans Henning Hahn: Aussenpolitik in der Emigration. Die Exildiplomatie Adam Jerzy Czartoryskis 1830–1840. München–Wien, R. Oldenbourg Verlag 1978. 316 s. DM 67.*

The purpose of this study is to have a look at the possibilities of activity as regards foreign affairs in exile and show terms and limitations as conceived by A. J. Czartoryski or as seen in the first decade of his emigration policy. According to the author the exile policy of Czartoryski – the leader of the Hotel Lambert (the conservative group of the Polish Great Emigration) can be divided into the following areas: 1/The attempts to improve the condition of existence of the Emigration; 2/The “Defence of Poland” by the defence of Polish nationality and the rights for independence; 3/The unmasking of the Russian politics; 4/The policy of “faits accomplis”, that is, facts were created which were to change the international situation and directly or indirectly stir up war; 5/The organisation of the Polish legions as a part of the idea of Poland’s presence in Europe; 6/The exploitation of the Orient (Balkan) Question in the Czartoryski’s political plans. The Balkan plans became in 1840-ies the main field of political activities of the Hotel Lambert. The study is based on the documents drawn from the French and Polish archives and a good knowledge of the literature.

It is a solid book and the largest monography about this subject. But not all what was said can be accepted without reservations e.g. The problem of the political evolution of the Hotel Lambert, especially towards the peasant question in Poland has not been sufficiently presented. Describing the situation during the Polish insurrection of 1830 and the purposes of the Polish defeat the author repeats the old thesis of Polish historiography. He omits the social problems. There is a lack of a deep explanation why it was possible for Czartoryski to conduct such great political activities in France and England. It is not mentioned that the “Political system to be adopted by Russia” (1804) was the background for “Essai sur la diplomatie” and the conception of these documents was based

on the Rousseau and Kant ideas ("Zum Ewigen Friede"). Czartoryski had never been a Russian minister of foreign affairs. He was a deputy minister. It is very difficult to understand how the author could find a common denominator between the structure of the "Neglasny Committee" created by Alexandre the First, a legal governmental committee, and the Polish emigrant organisation "Związek Jedności Narodowej". The general thesis that the emigrant politics may be a subject of the international relationship is true but it is worth mentioning that there exists a great difference between the emigrant politics and the foreign politics. At last it would have been advantageous for the book to use the documents placed at the Kórnik Library and the Polish emigration press and to know the author's attitude towards the Polish and European historiography concerning Czartoryski's politics in the 1830-ies.

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*Bo Grandien: Drömmen om renässansen, Frederik Wilhelm Scholander som arkitekt och mångfrestare. Nordiska museets Handlingar 93. Uddevalla 1979. 514 s.*

Da Bo Grandien skrev sin disputats, kaldte han den »Drömmen om medeltiden«, og hovedpersonen var Carl Georg Brunius. Handlingen i den bog, han nu har skrevet, udspejler sig inden for samme tidsrum, det vil sige midten af forrige århundrede, hovedpersonens årstal gør dog, at man i »Drömmen om renässansen« når frem til 1881, det år da Scholander dør. Med disse to bøger har Bo Grandien på forbilledlig vis skildret situationen inden for arkitekturen ikke blot i Sverige men i hele Europa i disse tiår. For det er en af Grandiens store dyder, at han aldrig nøjes med at se på en ting her og nu, men altid viser, hvordan man forholder sig til et tilsvarende problem i andre lande, og ad hvilke veje man er nået frem til den aktuelle løsning. Med megen veloplagthed øses der af en stor viden, og Scholander, der måske ikke i sig selv er en af de arkitekter, hvis navn er ristet med uforglemmelighedens runer, bliver her springbræt for en skildring af en interessant brydningsperiode inden for kunsten, idet der netop i de år, hvor han havde sit virke – han blev født 1816, er på studierejse i Frankrig og Italien 1841–46, blev derefter hurtigt professor i arkitektur og överintendent – var stærke modsætninger mellem nygotikken – »Drömmen om medeltiden« – og klassiske strømninger – »Drömmen om renässansen«. Disse modsætninger havde gode muligheder for at komme til udtryk i 1850'erne og 60'erne, hvor der især inden for kirkebyggeriet var en voldsom aktivitet, både med restaureringer og nyopførelser. Det viser sig her, at Scholander trods sin alt-øvervældende interesse for renässansen og sin tro på, at man uden at have studeret antikkens og renässancens kunst i Sydeuropa vil være ude af stand til at lave god kunst i Sverige, alligevel formår at føje sig efter andre tendenser i tiden; i sit byggeri svigter han dog aldrig, hvad han på sine rejser og ved sine studier har lært om proportionerne i den klassiske arkitektur. Hans meget originale kirkeinteriører er netop opstået ved en kombination af en klassisk rumfornemmelse og et nordisk formsprog.

Under redegørelsen for den lange række væsentlige restaureringsarbejder, Scholander som överintendent måtte godkende, giver forfatteren en oversigt over de restaureringsprincipper, der var fremherskende i tiden, både i Sverige og ude i Europa, først og fremmest Tyskland og Frankrig. Man følger slagene omkring Lunds og Uppsalas domkirker, møder tidens blinde tillid til egen viden om middelalderens oprindelige intantioner, sikkerheden i nedbrydning af århundreders tilføjelser. Man bliver dog også klar over, at Scholanders personlige ansvar, især i det sidste tilfælde, var begrænset. Til gengæld må han selv stå for den principløshed, der prægede restaureringen af slottene i Kalmar og Vadstena.