

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF
ROMANTIC NATIONALISM
IN EUROPE

AN INITIATIVE OF THE
STUDY PLATFORM ON INTERLOCKING NATIONALISMS

S · P · I · N

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Study Platform on Interlocking Nationalisms

This outline consists of:

- Notes on time path and planning
- Short table of contents
- Brief description of scope, size and structure
- Detailed and annotated survey contents

For background, information and feedback:

www.spinnet.eu

Version 9 (May 2010)

NOTES ON TIME PATH AND PLANNING

- The scope and structure of this Encyclopedia has been conceptualized between mid-2008 and mid-2009. This concept outline (version 8) incorporates comments by SPIN affiliates and advisors and constitutes the basis for actual editorial work, to be adjusted only in the final selection of individuals itemized in section three. Later adjustments during the editorial preparation process are envisaged only when and if endorsed by the Editorial Council and the publisher.
- An Editorial Council has been established, consisting of specialists in nationalism studies and in the nineteenth-century history of various cultural fields and institutions. Also, experts in the nineteenth-century history of the various regions of Europe have been enlisted as advisors and/or authors.
- The process of identifying possible authors and commissioning articles and (sub-)entries to them has begun on 1 June 2009.
- A Contents Managements System has been set up.
- A wiki-style workspace for contributors has been placed online in March 2010.
- The Encyclopedia is to be completed and ready for printing by 31 December 2014.

- It is hoped that a definitive publishing arrangement will be made between 1 July and 31 December 2010.

- It is envisaged to publish the Encyclopedia both as a book (possibly in a two-volume cassette) and in online-searchable form.

- This project is being financed from the resources of the *Study Platform on Interlocking Nationalisms*; SPIN will explore the possibility of also financing the distribution of a certain number of free copies to university libraries with limited means.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ROMANTIC NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Contents outline

0: INTRODUCTION

- 0.1 *'Romantic'* Nationalism
- 0.2 Romantic *'Nationalism'*
- 0.3 *'Europe'*: Scope and rationale
- 0.4 *'Encyclopedia'*: A user's guide

1: TRENDS

(each with sub-entries by culture)

- A Language interest
- B Text editions
- C History-writing
- D Narrative literature (historical)
- E Narrative literature (other)
- F Patriotic poetry and verse
- G Critical writing
- H Bible or world classics translations
- I Antiquarianism, archeology
- J Manners and customs
- K Oral literature
- L Mythology
- M Ethnography and ethnicity
- N Folk music
- O National-classical music
- P Sports, pastimes
- Q Architecture
- R Dress, design
- S Commemorations, festivals
- T Visual arts
- U Education

2: ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

(each with sub-entries by country)

- A Separatist conspiracies and *Tugendbund*-style reformist societies
- B Sports/Athletics associations
- C Choral societies
- D. Theatrical societies
- E Literary societies, reading clubs, book clubs
- F Publishing ventures / periodicals
- G Language interest societies
- H Historical societies
- I Other scholarly or cultural (preservationist, traditionalist) societies and other associations with a nationally mobilizing side effect, incl. religious pressure groups, trade union- related groups, temperance societies etc.
- J Museums
- K Libraries, archives
- L Universities, university chairs
- M Other government-initiated cultural or scholarly institutions with a nationally mobilizing side effect

3: INDIVIDUALS

with entries by name

TABLES: CONNECTIONS/ILLUSTRATIONS/COLOPHON

- T1 Categories of individuals (with sub-entries)
- T2 Chronologies, timelines
- T3 Correspondences
- T4 Maps, networks
- T5 Portraits
- T6 Reproductions
- T7 Bibliography
- T8 Index of contributors' initials
- T9 General index of names and places

SCOPE, SIZE AND STRUCTURE

The encyclopedia is estimated to run to 1.350.000 words (2200 pages large octavo, double-column). It consists of three main parts, preceded by an **Introduction** and followed by a section of **Tables**. It covers the spread of Romantic Nationalism in Europe in the long nineteenth century, with some attention to the pre-1789 run-up and the post-1918 impact. Romantic Nationalism is foregrounded

- as an autonomous force in European nation-building (not as a side effect of political or social developments);
- as a transnational process with influences and initiatives spreading from country to country;
- as a multi-media process spreading from one cultural field to another.

The **Introduction** (*c.* 10000 words, 15 pp.) outlines the subject of the encyclopedia, clarifying the notion of Romantic Nationalism, the European scope, and the encyclopedia's structure. It will situate the encyclopedia in the current state of research in nationalism studies.

Part one (planned size: 20 survey articles (*c.* 4000 words), each followed by 30-50 sub-entries (500-1500 words each), total 550.000 words, 800 pp.) covers various cultural trends (interests and initiatives) in Romantic Nationalism. These are grouped and identified as per the 'Cultivation of Culture'

matrix elaborated in Leerssen 2006 (*), here reflected in *c.* 20 categories. Each category opens with a substantial introductory survey essay of Europe-wide scope, followed by brief entries itemizing activities, events and developments for the various cultural traditions.

[*] **note:** In some cases, there will be substantial common ground between the intellectual and cultural trends covered in this section, and the cultural associations covered in **Part two**. There will be adequate cross referencing; in this section the emphasis will be on intellectual, conceptual, iconographic and symbolical aspects (what parts of culture were invested with national representativity and importance, why, and how), while the social repercussion of these trends is the subject of **Part two**.

Part two (planned size: 13 surveys (*c.* 5000 words), each followed by 20-50 sub-entries (400-1600 words each), total 360.000 words, 600 pp.) covers associations and societies for national-cultural pursuits, from choirs and reading clubs to sports associations. Since these ventures take place as forms of sociability in a public sphere, they have been arranged by country or state. The organizing principle here is by country, grouped regionally since many of these ventures straddle successive political and constitutional systems. The primary organization will be by national

movements that led to sovereign statehood in 1920, with due attention for multi-ethnic empires that disappeared after 1919, for non-sovereign nationalities (Catalan, Frisian) and for transnational organizations (Philhellenism, Pan-Slavism). There will be ample cross-references (cf [*] **note to Part one**); the result will do justice to the ambiguities, contradictions and complexities of historical developments while still ensuring organizational clarity.

Part three (planned size: *c.* 800 entries, 400.000 words, 700 pp.) lists key individuals in nineteenth-century Romantic Nationalism in alphabetical order. Names include [1] those who manifested and disseminated a minority culture; [2] those who in metropolitan cultures strengthened romantic historicism and nativist nationalism. Political activists have been included only inasmuch they were active in the field of cultural consciousness-raising. Special emphasis is placed on the ‘nodal’ position of individuals in cross-currents between countries and cultural fields. Therefore (and because many were active across borders or in situations of constitutional uncertainty or changeability) names have not been subdivided by nationality; nor have they been subdivided by sphere of activity (philology, literature, arts etc.) since many of them were active in more field than one. Part three thus has to some extent the character of a gazetteer. The entries may be very concise (only ca 300 words), or (in the case of more influential or prolific

individuals such as Walter Scott or Jacob Grimm) more extensive.

The selection aims to represent the various nationalities, cultural trends and activities, and to reflect the relative importance and influence of certain cohorts from different parts of Europe.

Their various connections and cross-currents are outlined in various **Tables** (covering ca. 100 pp.) by nationality and field of activity, social background etc. These function as thematic indexes to the individuals concerned.

There will be illustrations: maps, portraits of individuals, pictures of statues and monuments, reproductions of history-paintings and of book pages. Reproduction rights will be obtained for all material that is neither public domain nor produced in-house.

(*) Reference Leerssen 2006: Joep Leerssen, ‘Nationalism and the Cultivation of Culture’, *Nations and Nationalism* 12.4 (2006): 559-578; also on the website www.spinnet.eu.

PART ONE: INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL TRENDS

A	Language interest
B	Text editions
C	History-writing
D	Narrative literature (historical)
E	Narrative literature (other)
F	Patriotic poetry and verse
G	Critical writing
H	Bible or world classics translations
I	Antiquarianism, archeology
J	Manners and customs
K	Oral literature
L	Mythology
M	Ethnography and ethnicity
N	Folk music
O	National-classical music
P	Sports, pastimes
Q	Architecture
R	Dress, design
S	Commemorations, festivals
T	Visual arts
U	Education

— Each of these trends will be outlined in a substantial introductory survey essay of Europe-wide scope, followed by brief entries itemizing activities, events and developments for the various cultural traditions. These cultural traditions (*listed on the facing page*) have been grouped by language/nationality rather than polity/state, since the trends in question pertain primarily to cultural consciousness-raising in the various languages and cultural traditions in Europe. Accordingly, the subdivision is by language/culture, as grouped by language family so as to accommodate taxonomical ambiguities, played out in the nineteenth century, around the relations between the various Slavic, Germanic, Romance and Celtic traditions.

— An array of *c.* 50 linguistic categories across *c.* 20 trends makes for some 1000 possible entries. Some of these will be very substantial (e.g. the introductory survey essays, or the discussion of history-writing in French, or German linguistics and philology); others nonexistent - i.e. omitted - or very short; the 'Other' category may in many cases not be itemized, but can if needed accommodate occasional coverage of small categories (Luxemburgish, Cornish, Arumanian, Walloon). On the whole, regionalist trends will not be covered separately but (where relevant) as part of the national categories, unless they claimed specific, separate identities and/or developed into national movements.

— There will in some cases (e.g. sports, folklore, music) be substantial common ground between the intellectual and cultural trends covered in this section, and the cultural sociability covered in **Part two**. There will be adequate cross-referencing. In this section the emphasis will be on intellectual, conceptual, iconographic and symbolical aspects (what parts of culture were invested with national representativity and importance, why, and how), while the social repercussion of these trends is the subject of **Part two**.

SUBDIVISION STRUCTURE OF EACH OF THE SECTIONS (A - U) OF PART ONE

Survey article

Celtic (general, pan-Celtic)

Breton

Irish Gaelic

Scots Gaelic

Welsh

other

Germanic (general, pan-German)

Danish

Dutch

English

Faroese

Flemish

Frisian

German

Icelandic

Norwegian

Swedish

other

Romance (general)

Catalan

French

Galego

Italian

Occitan

Portuguese

Romanian

Spanish

other

Slavic (general, pan-Slavic)

Bulgarian

Croat

Czech

Macedonian

Polish

Russian

Serb

Slovak

Slovenian

Sorbian

Ukrainian

other

[**other languages**]

Albanian

Basque

Estonian

Finnish

Greek

Hungarian

Latvian

Lithuanian

Maltese

other

- Cultural communities have been grouped by language and language family (*Celtic*, *Germanic*, *Romance*, *Slavic*, and a category “others”).

- The language-family headers in italics address areas of interest of a comparative-philological or pan-nationalist nature.

- In different sections, some or many of these subdivisions will be brief or (if they address trends unattested or negligible in certain cultural communities) skipped.

NOTES ON THE VARIOUS THEMES (SECTIONS A-U) ITEMIZED IN PART ONE

- A: Language interest.** The impact of the Indo-European model and the comparative-historical method gives a historicist-taxonomical thrust to Herder's slightly earlier ideas on language and national character, affecting all European nationalities.
- B: Text editions.** Entries cover the retrieval and publication of older texts. Oral literature will be covered separately. *Forgeries* (i.e. purported editions of fabricated texts) will be separately highlighted in this section.
- C: History-writing.** Entries cover popular as well as academic history-writing, foregrounding interactions with other manifestations of national historicism. The writing of literary histories is also included in the scope of this section.
- D/E: Narrative literature (historical and other).** Entries cover historical novels and national tales, but also historically-themed narrative poetry and historical drama and thematic cross-overs with history-writing and with other media featuring national historicism (opera, painting). The (transition to a) preoccupation with rustic realism in writing of the later nineteenth century will be touched upon wherever relevant (i.e. nationally-inspired), as well as other forms of thematizing national concerns in narrative fiction or theatre.
- F: Patriotic poetry and verse.** Entries cover both written poetry and verse intended primarily for song, focusing on well-known poets and socially influential texts.
- G: Critical writing.** Entries survey the more influential examples of nationally activist cultural and political criticism, manifestos for the establishment of national literature or the revival of national language/culture, and the writing of literary histories.
- H: Bible or world classics translations.** Entries will deal with attempts to prove the value of subaltern or denigrated languages by adapting established canonical texts into them in the course of the nineteenth century. The focus is therefore on minority languages, but the German romantic cult of Luther and translations of Shakespeare, Calderón and Cervantes provide a starting-point.
- I: Antiquarianism, archeology.** Entries deal with amateur or scholarly interest in antiquity as evidence of the nation's ancient roots or long-standing presence, focusing especially on (pre-)historic sites and material remains invested with national symbolic value.
- J: Manners and customs.** Entries trace the growth of folklore studies and the interest in demotic cultural practices and superstitions.
- K: Oral literature.** Entries deal with the collecting and editing of oral epic, balladry and folktales. There will be cross-referenced overlaps with sections B (text editions) and N (folk music).

L: Mythology. This section deals with the attempt (usually academic in setting and comparative in approach) to reconstruct ethnically-related pagan belief systems from epic and legendary texts and from popular culture. This section will have fewer entries focused on individual nationalities since the main thrust of mythology is comparative.

M: Ethnography and ethnicity. Entries deal with nineteenth-century interest in the nation's physical anthropology: cranial shapes, racial origins etc.

N: Folk music. Entries deal with the recording of popular traditional music and interest in folk instruments and song.

O: National-classical music. Entries trace the attempts by classical composers, from Weber and Smetana to Sibelius, to render their music nationally distinct and part of a specifically national culture. The main emphasis is on instrumental-orchestral music and opera. Musical societies and festivals with a patriotically or nationally mobilizing function are covered in (and cross-referenced with)

Part Two

P: Sports, pastimes. Entries look at the national reinvestment of existing sports (skating, skiing in the Nordic countries, bullfighting in Spain) as well as the development or invention of freshly 'national' sports (Basque country, Ireland). The social organization of national-athletic activities, from German *Turnvereine* to the Czech *Sokol*, is covered in (and cross-referenced with) **Part Two**

Q: Architecture. Entries deal with the development of 'national' styles of architecture and interior decoration..

R: Dress, design. Entries will cover the adoption, by the elite and middle classes, of demotic dress as nationally distinct; as well as the canonization of traditional design of other material objects.

S: Commemorations, festivals. Entries will cover commemorations (e.g. centennial celebrations) of national events and figures, as well as large consciousness-raising gatherings of a cultural nature (e.g. choral festivals, Slavic or Celtic Congresses).

T: Visual arts. Entries will concentrate on academic history-painting as focused on national (rather than biblical or classical) history, and older (as opposed to recent) history. The (transition to a) nationally-inspired preoccupation with rustic themes in painting of the later nineteenth century may also be touched upon. Sculpture will be mainly addressed in section S, "Commemorations".

U: Educational initiatives. Entries will deal with initiatives towards the teaching of the nation's language, literature and history and the nationally-inspired founding of schools and universities. This can be traced in government-endorsed or government-initiated policy (in established states) or in individual or collective activism (in minority cultures). Motivations range and develop from Enlightenment-patriotic 'public benefit' to nationalist consciousness-raising.

PART TWO: ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

- A Separatist conspiracies and *Tugendbund*-style reformist societies
- B Sports/Athletics associations
- C Choral societies
- D Theatrical societies
- E Literary societies, reading clubs, book clubs
- F Publishing ventures / periodicals
- G Language interest societies
- H Historical societies
- I Other scholarly or cultural (preservationist, traditionalist) societies and other associations with a nationally mobilizing side effect, incl. religious pressure groups, trade union- related groups, temperance societies etc.
- J Museums
- K Libraries, archives
- L Universities, university chairs
- M Other government-initiated cultural or scholarly institutions with a nationally mobilizing side effect

— Each of these types of sociability and cultural-public organization will be outlined in a substantial introductory survey essay of Europe-wide scope, followed by brief entries itemizing activities, events and developments in various countries (*listed on the next page*). These have been grouped regionally, since many of associations and institutions straddle successive political and constitutional systems. In the case of multi-ethnic states (Ottoman, British, Spain), the culturally different regions (many of which gained independence) are listed separately, while the ‘heartland’ is subsumed under the main heading unless a specific particularism is involved.

— Some country-specific entries will be very substantial, others nonexistent or very short (e.g. universities in Malta); the ‘Other’ category may in many cases not be itemized, but can if needed accommodate occasional coverage of small categories (Luxemburgish, Cornish, Arumanian, Walloon). On the whole, regionalist trends will not be covered separately but (where relevant) as part of the national categories, unless they claimed specific, separate identities and/or developed into national movements.

— There will in some cases (e.g. sports, folklore, music) be substantial common ground between the intellectual and cultural trends covered in this section, and the cultural sociability covered in **Part two**. There will be adequate cross-referencing. In this section the emphasis will be on intellectual, conceptual, iconographic and symbolical aspects (what parts of culture were invested with national representativity and importance, why, and how), while the social repercussion of these trends is the subject of **Part two**.

SUBDIVISION STRUCTURE OF EACH OF THE SECTIONS (A - L) OF PART TWO

Survey article	Germany	Italy
<i>Ottoman Empire</i> incl. Turkey	<i>Habsburg Monarchy</i> incl. Austria	Spain
Greece	Hungary	[Basque country]
Romania	Czech lands	[Catalonia]
Serbia	Slovakia	[Galicia]
Bulgaria	Slovenia	
Macedonia	Croatia	Portugal
Albania		
	Netherlands	Switzerland
<i>Russian Empire</i> incl. Russia	[Friesland]	
Ukraine	Belgium	other
Lithuania	[Flanders]	
Latvia	[Wallonia]	transnational
Estonia	Luxembourg	- Philhellenism
Finland		- Pan-slavism incl. Illyrianism
	United Kingdom incl. England	- Pan-celtism
Poland	Ireland	- Scandinavianism
	[Scotland]	
Sweden	[Wales]	● Countries grouped together were in constitutional union during the nineteenth century.
Norway		● Countries italicized, affected by nationalist separatism, desintegrated after 1918.
	France	● Nationalities in brackets acquired an important social and cultural presence but did not achieve sovereignty by 1919.
Denmark	[Brittany]	
Iceland	[Occitania]	

PART THREE: INDIVIDUALS

NOTES:

— The selection will cover c. 10-30 representative individuals per nationality, with fewer representatives for very small nations (Saami, Luxembourg, Malta), and more (50-70) for very important countries. Representation is not strictly proportionate to size: nationalism was more strenuously asserted and cultivated in Ireland and the Baltic than in Portugal. The ‘Tables’ section T1 will provide an index grouping names by country and nationality.

— The selection is semi-definitive: the list is given separately (also on the website www.spinnet.eu) to accommodate adjustments and additions. The selection at present covers c. 750 names and should not expand beyond c. 800. Some names may be removed from the selection: if during editorial progress it transpires that their activities can be subsumed sensibly under a relevant section in **Part one** or **Part two**. In that case the individual in question will be accessible by index (9 in the ‘Tables’ section). Editorial policy will aim to balance, as far as possible, future elisions and inclusions so as to ensure an adequate and representative coverage of the various nationalities and of the various trends and pursuits. It is understood that not all types of cultural pursuits were equally strongly represented in all parts of Europe.

— Some productive, influential and wide-ranging individuals will receive substantially longer entries than others. Minimum length will be 150 words; maximum length (in some exceptional cases) 4000. Target median length will be 750 words.

TABULATORY PART: CONNECTIONS

1 Categories

- 1.a fellow-nationals (country/chron.)
- 1.b philologists
- 1.c creative writers
- 1.d cultural critics / activist authors
- 1.e journalists/editors
- 1.f painters (country/chron and master-pupil)
- 1.g sculptors
- 1.h composers
- 1.i folklorists
- 1.j legal scholars
- 1.k historians
- 1.l clergy
- 1.m doctors
- 1.n librarians/archivists
- 1.o academics
- 1.p politically persecuted
- 1.q called to public office
- 1.r women

2 Chronologies, timelines

3 Correspondences (edited)

4 Maps, networks

TABULATORY PART: ILLUSTRATIONS

5 Portraits

6 Reproductions

- 6.a paintings
- 6.b statues
- 6.c buildings
- 6.d book pages

TABULATORY PART: COLOPHON

7 Works cited

8 Index of contributors

9 General index of names and places

