

out before the crisis started, her ambitions as early as 1554 may merit attention. (3) Although the influence of the Crimean Tatars on Russian policies has never been neglected, that on Poland's diplomacy may be worth more consideration. (4) Although internal power struggles in Sweden and Russia have been extensively discussed, those in Denmark and in other countries may merit further investigation.

Yet it seems that unless a fundamentally different kind of source is consulted, the topic of the Livonian crisis will yield few new insights. Perhaps such sources exist—among them those concerning the influence on *internal* power struggles within the various countries, or those which deal with *internal* economic motivations. These must be demonstrated concretely, and possibly statistically.

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PALACKÝ: THE HISTORIAN AS SCHOLAR AND NATIONALIST. By
Joseph Frederick Zacek. The Hague and Paris: Mouton, 1970. xiv, 137 pp.

Although as a historian František Palacký's achievements as the "founder of modern Czech historiography" (p. viii) are in many ways comparable to those of Leopold von Ranke, and although Palacký has been regarded by many as the "father of the Czech nation," little is known about him in the West except for his role in the 1848 revolution. Moreover, there is not even a full-scale scholarly biography of him in Czech. In 137 closely packed pages, Zacek has succeeded admirably in filling part of this lacuna by presenting the reader with a good, solid evaluation of Palacký's accomplishments as a historian and as the chief leader of the Czech national movement. He has done so through making a critical "synthesis of the published material" and combining it with the results of his own "researches into the pertinent primary sources" (p. viii).

In the first chapter the author gives a brief survey of Czech historiography prior to the nineteenth century. The succeeding chapter is a biographical sketch of Palacký. Chapters 3–5 constitute the heart of the work. In the third chapter Zacek traces Palacký's evolution as a historian and describes the laborious research which preceded the publication in 1836 of the first volume of his history of Bohemia. Next the author guides us expertly through Palacký's relations with his sponsors, his altercations with the censors, his quarrels with his critics, and the gradual progress of the history. Chapter 5 deals with Palacký's theory and philosophy of history. In the final chapter, "The Palacký Legacy," the author describes the unsuccessful efforts to find a suitable successor to Palacký to continue the history beyond 1826; makes a judicious evaluation of Palacký's importance as a historian; and describes the main trends of Czech historical writing since Palacký's death in 1876. Together, Chapters 1 and 6 actually constitute a brief but adequate survey of Czech historiography from earliest times to the present.

All in all, the above study is an excellent one. It has been well organized and well written by a historian who has made a painstaking study of the large number of primary and secondary sources which he has managed to uncover.

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