

---

**Francia. Forschungen zur westeuropäischen Geschichte**

Herausgegeben vom Deutschen Historischen Institut Paris

(Institut historique allemand)

Band 27/2 (2000)

DOI: 10.11588/fr.2000.2.61812

---

Rechtshinweis

Bitte beachten Sie, dass das Digitalisat urheberrechtlich geschützt ist. Erlaubt ist aber das Lesen, das Ausdrucken des Textes, das Herunterladen, das Speichern der Daten auf einem eigenen Datenträger soweit die vorgenannten Handlungen ausschließlich zu privaten und nicht-kommerziellen Zwecken erfolgen. Eine darüber hinausgehende unerlaubte Verwendung, Reproduktion oder Weitergabe einzelner Inhalte oder Bilder können sowohl zivil- als auch strafrechtlich verfolgt werden.

dans le duché en 1749. Leur contenu se modifie, de plus en plus tourné vers l'en-deçà que vers l'au-delà, de plus en plus concentré sur l'individu. Il incorpore souvent les dernières paroles que le défunt a intentionnellement prononcées à l'intention de son éloge funèbre. Le genre enregistre les mutations intellectuelles du temps, sécularisation et décléricalisation plus que déchristianisation. On recherche des explications, des causes, des relations hors du champ théologique. La mort clinique demande à être définie. Une nouvelle peur apparaît, celle d'être enterré vivant. Seul le temps est bon juge en cette affaire, et il faut donc respecter un certain délai entre la mort et l'ensevelissement. Quant à l'explication, elle ressortit à la médecine et non à la religion. Dès la fin du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, on prône l'installation dans les grandes villes de maisons funéraires. La mort commence à se séculariser et à se professionnaliser. Dans son ouvrage, l'auteur a incorporé de larges extraits de ces prêches des morts qui sont tous référencés dans les annexes. La bibliographie très complète des ouvrages en allemand, français et anglais n'oublie pas les articles de revue. Trois index facilitent l'utilisation d'un ouvrage riche, documenté, bien construit, qui envisage la mort et ses représentations dans une perspective d'histoire totale. Le patronage de l'ancienne école des *Annales* n'est pas usurpé.

Claude MICHAUD, Paris

Thomas WINKELBAUER, *Fürst und Fürstendiener. Gundaker von Liechtenstein, ein österreichischer Aristokrat des konfessionellen Zeitalters*, München (Oldenbourg) 1999, 656 S. (Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung, Ergänzungsband, 34).

›Fürst und Fürstendiener‹ is not primarily a traditional biography, concentrating on the life and preoccupations of Gundaker von Liechtenstein: it offers a truly impressive analysis of an immense range of themes connected to Gundaker's life, as reflected in the archives of the Liechtenstein family in Vienna and Vaduz. Winkelbauer did not limit his research to these archives, and his grasp of the international literature is equally impressive. Though this ›Habilitationsschrift‹ strictly is a study of one prominent nobleman, it strikes the reader as a study of an entire group: the newly created ›Fürsten‹ of the Habsburg monarchy in the period of the Counter-Reformation. Winkelbauer's ›microhistory‹ of Gundaker is a methodological alternative for the prosopographical analysis of the ›neue Fürsten‹: it is a biography of one person written and researched from the perspective of a collective biography.

After two introductory chapters about the nobility and the Liechtenstein family, Winkelbauer discusses confessional strife and, particularly, conversions. He gives us many fragments from letters and other sources outlining the various backgrounds of conversion; obviously, pragmatic responses to the emperor's religious policies were important, but Catholicism clearly appealed to the offspring of solidly protestant nobles for less worldly reasons too – Gundaker's conversion, and his lifelong struggle to convert his sister Katharina, offer a case in point. In the three following chapters, Gundaker's career at court, his written advice for emperors and archdukes, and the methods he used to secure his interests at court are described. Taken together, these chapters suggest that Gundaker was an able administrator and reformer, and a well-informed, indefatigable and much respected adviser. Moreover, they give us a clear view of the ›political‹ realities of the Habsburg court in this period. The archival legacy tends to underline Gundaker's abilities, and so does Winkelbauer, but implicitly one gets the impression that he was somewhat rigid in his perceptions, and not invariably a good judge of persons and situations.

The next chapters concentrate on the rank and ambitions of Gundaker as one of the ›neue Fürsten‹. Obviously, precedence among these princes, and between them and the other major dignitaries, was a primary preoccupation, and it could be arranged according to dif-

ferent criteria. The date of promotion was important, but so was the question whether the princely dynasty was truly and fully accepted in the imperial diet, with ›Sitz und Stimme‹. Finally, a princely dynasty needed a principality, a splendid court with its own ceremonial, and a residence worthy of its name. Gundaker's ambitions were often thwarted, partly by the ravages of the Thirty Years' War and the concomitant pecuniary problems, partly by the successes of other princes, or by the fact that he headed only the cadet line of the Liechtenstein family. Winkelbauer gives us a vivid and fully convincing image of Gundaker's attempts, and we have ample reason to look forward to his forthcoming source publication assembling documents outlining Gundaker's role as a ›Grundherr‹, administrating and structuring the life of his subjects.

The last segment of the book offers excursions into various other activities and interests: Gundaker as a thrifty but knowledgeable *maecenas* (and painter of landscapes); his diversissements and intellectual occupations, his ideas about education and religion. In a last lengthy chapter Winkelbauer describes Gundaker's marriages and the litigation ensuing from his spouses' rights. The book has a short summary, and it is effectively illustrated.

Not a doubt, ›Fürst und Fürstendiener‹ is a lasting and important contribution to the historiography of Habsburg monarchy, and to the study of nobilities in the early modern age. It will be of great value to any scholar active in either of these fields, and obligatory reading for specialists of early seventeenth-century Habsburg history. The depth, precision, and range of Winkelbauer's research can only be admired. His attempt at ›microhistory‹ indeed helps us to understand many larger developments, probably more effectively than a new synthesis could yet have done. As a critical note, I can only add that the composition of the book is not always ideal; there are some unnecessary overlappings, and in more than one chapter quotes and elaborations continued longer than seemed necessary to me. Thus, the great quality of the book is also one of its weaker points: in conscientiously staying close to the sources, and in sharing his archival findings with his readers in a vast range of quotations, Winkelbauer helps the researcher, but sometimes gives the impression the composition of his book reflects the cartons of the various archives somewhat too closely. The author, however, is fully aware of this, and he defends it both in his introduction and in his summary: it is a methodological choice more than a weakness. Finally, I missed a general appraisal of Gundaker as a person – precisely the element, however, that Winkelbauer did not intend to give to his readers.

Jeroen DUINDAM, Utrecht

John A. LYNN, *The Wars of Louis XIV, 1667–1714*, Amsterdam (Longman) 1999, XIII–421 p. (Modern Wars in Perspective).

Les acquits réalisés depuis un demi-siècle dans l'histoire des armées et de leurs rapports avec la société, le renouveau récent de l'histoire-bataille et de l'histoire diplomatique permettent d'aborder une histoire totale des guerres. J. Lynn qui a recueilli tous ces enseignements en donne une brillante illustration. Ce livre est la deuxième partie d'un triptyque ouvert par »The Giant of the Grand siècle« consacré à l'armée de Louis XIV. Il doit être suivi par un ouvrage répondant à la question: en quoi armées et guerres ont modelé l'état et le gouvernement de la France? Ainsi sont associés avec bonheur l'événementiel et le structurel que l'»école des Annales« avait opposés de manière caricaturale, mais néanmoins féconde. Autre caractéristique des ouvrages de J. Lynn: des tranches d'histoire de France vues de France, ce qui implique de la part de cet historien anglo-saxon un louable effort d'objectivité. Le principal mérite de J. Lynn est de réaliser la première synthèse moderne des guerres de Louis XIV que les historiens français n'ont pas pu ou osé faire. Précédé par des études de détail, les derniers livres de J. Lynn montrent combien il a consolidé ses affirma-