

Muratori symbolbegrepet hos Hegel. Sentralt i denne diskusjon står drøftelsen av hvordan Hegel i *Der Geist des Christentums und sein Schicksal* (Kristendommens ånd og dens skjebne, 1798–1800) kunne hevde at Jesu sammenlikning av brødet med sitt legeme og vinen med sitt blod under det siste måltid med disiplene var en *mystisk* handling, mens døperen Johannes' bruk av vann i sitt hellige virke var en *symbolisk* handling.

De to neste bidragene er begge skrevet av James Vigus. I det første av dem drøfter Vigus Henry Crabb Robinsons engelske oversettelse av Moritz' tekst *Über die bildende Nachahmung des Schönen* fra 1788. For Vigus er det maktpåliggende å vise hvordan Robinson, med sin britiske bakgrunn, men samtidig med skoloring i Kants og Schellings estetiske teorier, kom til å sympatisere med Moritz' teori generelt og hans syn på symboler spesielt. I sitt andre bidrag søker Vigus en forståelse av Samuel Taylor Coleridges interpretasjon av Prometeusmyten som et "tautogorisk" ("selvrefererende") symbol. Slik Vigus ser det, framstår Prometeus for Coleridge som et symbol for den intuitive, moralbaserte aktiviteten ved den menneskelige bevissthet. Også det niende bidraget, skrevet av Jeffrey Einboden, tar opp Coleridges symbolbegrep, da dette framstår som en sentral inspirasjonskilde for Ralph Waldo Emersons utvikling av symbolbegrepet innenfor det amerikanske språk- og kulturområdet.

I det tiende bidraget vendes fokus over på antologiens andre hovedbegrep, som i de foregående bidrag har spilt annenfiolin, nemlig intuisjonsbegrepet. Temilo van Zantwijk tar oss med på en vandring gjennom sentrale milepæler i utviklingen av dette begrepet i filosofihistorien, særlig overgangen fra Spinoza via Kant til Schelling. Mer eksakt rettes søkelyset på Spinozas distinksjon mellom intuisjon (*intuition*) og innbilingskraft (*imagination*), og hvordan Schelling viderefører, men samtidig substansielt endrer, denne i *System des transzendentalen Idealismus* fra 1800. I det siste

og korteste bidraget i antologien diskuterer Gottfried Gabriel kunstens kognitive verdi sett i lys av arbeidene til Baumgarten, Leibniz, Kant og Adorno. Antologien avsluttes med et kort etterord av Nicholas Halmi, hvor Halmi diskuterer forskjeller og likheter mellom bidragene, samt trekker inn noe flere moderne perspektiver på symbol og intuisjon.

Antologien rommer mange interessante og mangfoldige perspektiver, både filosofiske og litteraturvitenskapelige, på symbol- og intuisjonsbegrepet. I hovedsak vil jeg si at den er velstrukturert. Et unntak fra dette er at jeg synes det tiende bidraget, som gjennomfører en god diskusjon av intuisjonsbegrepet, burde ha vært plassert tidligere, slik at det, sammen med det første bidraget, kunne tjene som en første klargjørende diskusjon av symbol- og intuisjonsbegrepet. Dessuten er jeg av den oppfatning at antologien, som handler om tyske filosofer og forfattere, og hvor samtlige bidragsytere er tyskkyndige, burde ha vært skrevet og utgitt på tysk og ikke på engelsk. Riktignok er de fleste sitater gjengitt på begge språk, men det er nå en gang slik at tyskspråklig filosofi og litteratur interpreteres og formidles best på tysk.

Fredrik Nilsen

Ragnhild Hutchison, *In the Doorway to Development: An Enquiry into Market Oriented Structural Changes in Norway ca. 1750–1830*, Library of Economic History, volume 3 (Leiden & Boston: Brill, 2012). xi + 244 pp.

Economic historical research on the pre-industrial era has recently raised controversy as well as a few historiographic revisions. It has traditionally been stated that before the so-called Industrial Revolution, important progress had been made in the spheres of economy and technology which led to an era of great inventions

and groundbreaking industrial machinery. Apart from certain Eurocentric considerations, such as the theory that the spread of Western culture was the driving force of economic progress around the world, other hypotheses have acted as central starting points when it comes to analyzing historical periods. For instance, it has been argued that some of the major, if not the most crucial, factors that led to European economic success were culture, the increase in consumption due to a growth in production and commerce, and a considerable improvement in wage and purchase prospects resulting from rapid population growth. These ideas have been forwarded by David S. Landes (1998), Geoffrey Clark (2007), and others. These features can be seen in most areas all across Europe, although with notable resemblances as well as arguable differences. And these variables have been utilized in many regional studies conducted in the previous decades with a view to forcefully arguing about the scope of economic progress in those areas before the Industrial Revolution.

The research conducted by Ragnhild Hutchison points in this direction, although important innovations are introduced which ought to be taken into account when it comes to designing a model of the conditions prevailing in the pre-industrial era. A description is given of the preliminary features of the so-called Norwegian Industrial Revolution, and, above all, the social and economic situation in this region at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries. The author analyses the structural shift that occurred in Norway in this period, highlighting the circumstances that later caused rapid transformation and growth. To that effect, the time frame of Hutchison's study begins in approximately 1750, as this was a stable period in the Norwegian economy in which conjunctural alterations began to show and from which later structural changes were derived. The majority of the population in Norway at the time was

comprised of farmers and fishermen; and this scenario did not seem to be conducive to the country's industrialization. The author states in the book's introductory section that the regions that were apparently less equipped for economic progress – the poorest regions where industrialization was a genuine 'revolution' experienced a series of fascinating changes that had a crucial impact on the spatial integration of the whole country. This parameter – spatial integration is fundamental when an understanding has to be reached of the growth experienced in nations that were 'less developed' than England (such as Spain, as described by Guillermo Pérez Sarrión in *La península comercial*, 2012, p. 126). From this perspective, and in light of the valuable empirical data provided by Hutchison, it seems obvious that Norway is an extraordinary case of a development led by the integration of its internal markets. This type of development offers an alternative to those instances traditionally pointed to as 'models' of industrial development.

The descriptive section of this outstanding study is preceded by a concise theoretical-methodological introduction detailing conceptual issues, basic assumptions, as well as the methodology that has been utilized. Section 3 offers a significant global view of the classic theories on the Industrial Revolution, and highlights the newness of the book's analysis within the context of these classic studies. These classic studies argue for a model of industrial boom as based on 'changes in agriculture and the spread of the factory system' (the Brenner model, 1987). Agricultural development led to an increase in output and a diversification towards other economic sectors far removed from the self-sufficiency that is typical of traditional agricultural societies. Later, technological progress and the factory system arrived, and these ushered in an era of industrialization. A more decisive stage in these discussions was proposed by Franklin Mendels (1972), who developed the theory of Proto-

industrialization in order to describe the situation in which many regions were to be found at the dawn of economic development. Nowadays it is clear that the Proto-industrial stage implies many local and regional models. Perhaps comparative studies will be able to shed more light in the future or open new lines of research for subsequent generations of historians, despite the many issues caused in current historical studies by the Proto-industrialization theory. These issues occur, Hutchison states, given that 'there was no clear link between industrialized areas in the Industrial Revolution, and "proto-industrial areas"' (p. 5).

It is clear that this debate and these methodological issues – and this is impossible to analyse without adequate empirical and quantitative data at the regional level – as well as the ideological issue – incidentally, the 1973 crisis cast doubt on many such studies will continue to be dealt with by scientists. The author describes these issues in detail at both the macro-economic and micro-economic levels. Emphasis is placed on the idea that the integration of regional markets has a lot to do with a growth in consumption as well as an increase in supply and demand. A 'consumer revolution' can now be talked about; and this phenomenon affected all the European regions to a greater or lesser extent, regardless of whether these regions later experienced a genuine industrialization according to classic standards.

The method used is especially suited to this type of study on market integration, whose focus alternates between the nation, the region, and the household. A comparative method is used to analyse the interconnection between consumption and national production from a micro-historical perspective, albeit within its larger European context and taking into account its fashions and trends in terms of consumption, and how it evolved and linked to internal and external markets. A wealth of primary and secondary sources is used by the

author, and this makes the work perhaps the most thorough, in terms of sources analysed, on economic processes in Norway during the modern era. Regarding sources, the book is a good example of how a critical assessment of economic growth can be conducted by using diverse and abundant empirical data that are not restricted to a limited number of numerical records related to few variables within a merely local context. A rich graphic gallery accompanies the book. Hutchison uses customs lists as well as legal sources pertaining to them, although she notes that 'Unfortunately national compilations of the total Norwegian imports and exports have not survived' (p. 17). Despite this deficiency, she uses fragmentary data on sales of fish, timber, grain, alcohol, tobacco, and fabrics. Some of this information is sourced in questionnaires that the Chamber of Commerce had sent to local officials to probe the various industries. Hutchison acknowledges that her sources do not cover the wide range of smuggling activities that took place, and I would add that this is a weakness found in many studies on commerce in the modern era, as I have argued in my work on Dutch commerce (Crespo, 'Legal Strategies', in *Jahrbuch für Geschichte Lateinamerikas* 2010, p. 196). Economic-related sources are complemented with literature from the time, including topographic descriptions and price-related data a barometer that is common to most studies on pre-industrialization since it can show (together with studies on salaries) important aspects of the living standards of the regional populations.

The richest part of the work is contained in the five chapters devoted to describing the social, political, and demographic situation in Norway over the centuries. It includes an account of the development of the pre-industrial internal market, this being an extraordinary contribution to the understanding of how rural communities operated at the economic level in modern Europe (Rural House-

holds' Allocation). The material prosperity experienced in these communities is analysed by combining aspects related to material life and the changes that occurred in the household system with their social and economic consequences. Finally, we are given a quantitative and descriptive analysis of the products that were in circulation in these internal markets faced with an increase in supply and demand and a rise in the living standards of the population. From a reader's point of view, I am grateful for the conclusions found at the end of each chapter. As an account of the invaluable ideas displayed in these conclusions would greatly add to the length of this review, a few final considerations will suffice. The title of the final conclusion, 'The slow but safe path to a market economy', is very thought-provoking as it conveys the idea that this slow path could manifest itself in several different ways in the pluralized Europe of the eighteenth century. It is obvious that there is still a great deal of work to be done on pre-industrial Norway, and further types of analyses ought to be conducted to demonstrate whether the economic and structural changes really did lead to an industrialization in the modern sense. What is certain is that in the early nineteenth-century, Norway emerged in a climate of new economic developments caused by the integration of internal markets, a rise in the availability of commercial products (it is worth noting here the increase in colonial products), and an increase in exports. However, the technological transformations found in other regions did not occur in Norway. By way of conclusion, this is an outstanding piece of work that challenges radical preconceptions and praises the beautiful disparities found in European economic history.

*Ana Crespo Solana*

Immanuel Kant, *Himlens allmänna naturhistoria och teori eller Essä om beskaftenbeten av och det mekaniska ursprunget till hela världsalldet, avhandlade enligt Newtonska grundsatser* (Möklinta: Gidlunds förlag, 2013). 160 s.

Det finns två ting, skriver Immanuel Kant i *Kritik der praktischen Vernunft* (1788), som fyller tänkandet med allt större beundran och bävan ju mer man tänker på det: "den stjärnbeströdda himlen ovanför oss och den moraliska lagen inom oss". Den transcendentale idealisten Kant har ju blivit mest känd för sin kritiska filosofi, pliktetiken, det kategoriska imperativet, tinget i sig, syntetiska satser a priori och andra idéer inom moralfilosofin och kunskapsteorin som sedan 1700-talet har format den moderna filosofin. Mindre känt för många är kanske att han också givit viktiga bidrag till astronomin, kosmologin och faktiskt också astrobiologin. Hans filosofiska verk har under senare år kommit i förträffliga svenska översättningar, men däremot har hans huvudverk inom astronomin aldrig tidigare översatts till svenska. Nu har även den äntligen kommit i översättning av astronomen Gunnar Welin, utgiven på Gidlunds förlag.

Den unge Kant gav år 1755 ut verket *Allgemeine Naturgeschichte und Theorie des Himmels* där han framlade en rad idéer som ännu utmärker den moderna kosmologin: Vintergatan är en skiva av stjärnor sedd inifrån, de nebulösa töckenstjärnorna är i själva verket liknande stjärnsystem, och att planeterna formas i ett stoffmoln kring stjärnorna. Existensen av en mångfald av världar med rationella varelser antog han dessutom som mycket sannolik. Hans astronomiska insats har ofta kopplats till hans nebularhypotes, en teori som han fått dela med Pierre Simon de Laplace och går under namnet "Kant-Laplaces nebularhypotes", även om Emanuel Swedenborg redan drygt två årtionden tidigare hade framfört en liknande teori för solsystemets uppkomst ur ett moln av materia. Vad Kant gör är att han på ett tydligt