

The thesis deals with the problem of formation national identity in a multinational milieu on the case study of immigrants in Paris 1848-1900. This study is based on the analysis of archival books stored in Archives de Paris. The theories of nationalism are confronted with the quantitative analysis of data mentioned in the application forms. The analysis is made for Germany, Luxembourg, Bohemia and Hungary. The general trend tends toward the identification with State-Nation, the only exception is Bohemia. The majority of immigrants from this country professed to Austria. However, the general trend pointed out that the delay of mass anticipation was bigger than supposed by the theoretical issues. This phenomenon is due to the weak social mobilization caused by the limited capabilities and possibilities of leading local elites. The author tries to explain the Czech exception through the semiotic analysis of collective memory transformation made on the examples of notions frontier and out/and.