



Ľudovít Štúr

(1815 — 1856)

REFORMER

OF THE SLOVAK SOCIETY

Exhibition Catalogue

Ludovít Štúr



A view of the exhibition:
Photo by Daniel Zachar

Exhibition catalogue of the exhibition

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OF THE SLOVAK SOCIETY

Pavol Komora

Slovak National Museum-Museum of History

Bratislava 2015

Exhibition Catalogue:

Ludovít Štúr (1815 — 1856) — Reformer of the Slovak Society

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Litography of Ludovít Štúr by František Kolář, 1861

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Ľudovít Štúr

Klemens, Jozef Božetech — oil on canvas, 1872

The painting was commissioned by Matica slovenská for the decoration of the courtyard in its residential building in Martin. It was financed with the Štúr Endowment resources created from voluntary contributions for the construction of Ľudovít Štúr's tombstone in Modra installed in November 1872.

Slovak National Library — Literary Museum, Reg. No. O 202

Size: 83 cm × 68 cm

Introduction

The 200th birth anniversary of Ľudovít Štúr, one of the most towering personalities of modern Slovak history, which falls on the year 2015, is an incentive to remember his work which has become a permanent part of the national memory and is effective also at present. Ľudovít Štúr — politician, codifier of the Slovak language, journalist, educator, researcher and poet — has a firm place in the history of the Slovaks as a creator of ideology, initiator and implementor of changes in the Slovak society in an extraordinarily serious and sensitive period of its development. The main goal of Ľudovít Štúr's life-long endeavours was to raise the Slovaks, as an independent nation, to the level of advanced European nations by universal modernisation. This goal was to be achieved by their own hard work rather than at the expense of others. Although Štúr had an emotional affection to linguistically related Slavonic nations, he honoured and paid respect to other nations as well. His basic dimension was humanity and mankind and, therefore, his life and work belong to all people of good will not only the Slovaks.

The layout of a museum exhibition has, of course, its limits and cannot replace monographs and specialised research but by presenting contemporary artefacts and documents can contribute to a better knowledge and understanding of the work Ľudovít Štúr has done and the period in which he lived. The organisers hope that they have successfully achieved this goal, at least to a modest extent.



Ludovít Štúr's seal design on his letter writer
Author Edita Ambrušová, 1957

10 ◀



Postal set of stamps with the image of Ludovít Štúr
Slovak Republic, 1995
Private property (PK)
Size: 8,8 cm × 7 cm

▶ 11



The first depiction of Cyril and Methodius in a Slovak book

Zora almanac

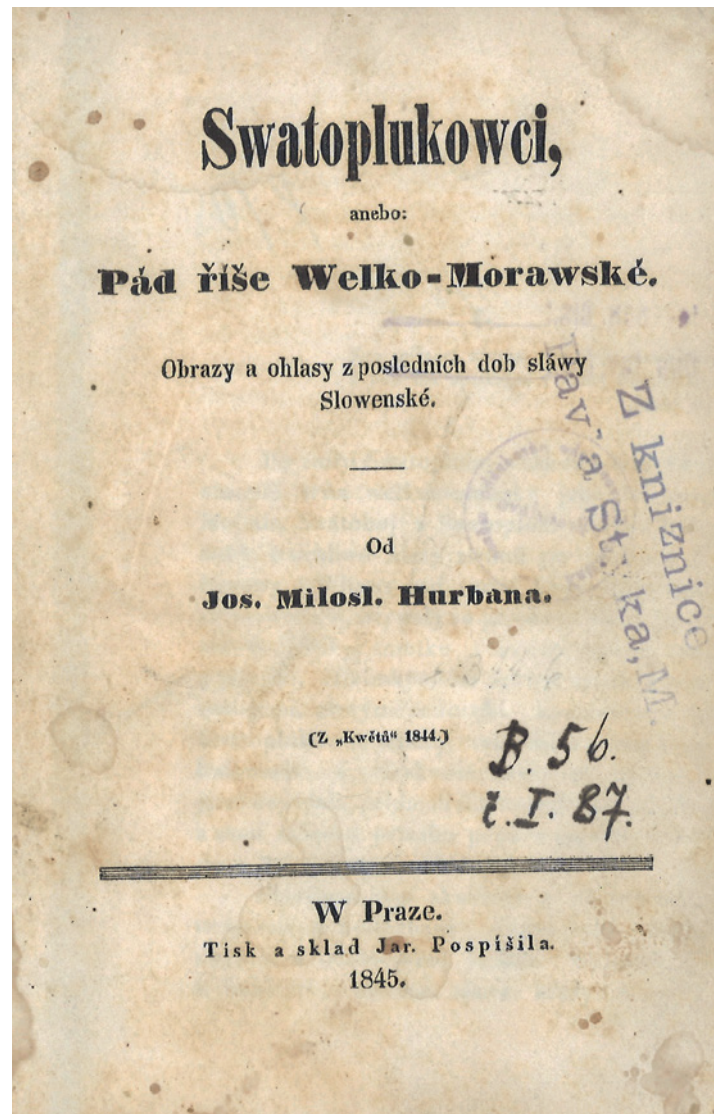
Hungary, Buda, 1835

Private property (PK)

Size: 13,5 cm × 11,5 cm

Inspiration in the history

The traditions of Great Moravia, the first state unit of western Slavs, which was formed in the 9th century East and West of the river Morava, i.e., included also the territory of present day Slovakia, had played a unique role in the Slovak national movement that was to develop at the end of the 18th century. Also the Štúr's generation had found their historical anchorage in Great Moravia. They came to the foreground of the national movement in the 1830's. The Štúrs were fascinated by the fact that their ancestors, "the Slovenes", had their own state and that the literary language of the Slavs, the Old Slavonic, had become the official liturgical language of the Christian church thanks to the activity of the Thessaloniki brothers Cyril and Methodius. They were proud of the fact that the rulers of Great Moravia were able to compete with the mighty East Frankish empire. In line with the present day knowledge, they considered the Slovaks heirs of "the Slovenes". They were assured in this by the fact that the Latin term Slavus (the Slavs) came to be used for the Slovak ethnic group after the downfall of Great Moravia, which had disintegrated in the early 10th century under the pressure of the ancient Magyar tribes, and the inclusion of present day Slovakia into the newly created Hungarian kingdom. It is also of interest that Ľudovít Štúr and several of his colleagues often called themselves "Slovenes". Throughout all his life Ľudovít Štúr paid a sacred reverence to the sites associated with the history of Great Moravia, such as Nitra and Devín. It was at Devín, on 24 April 1836, that a commemorative celebration took place where Štúr and his comrades had paid a tribute to the glory of Great Moravia and made an oath to work for the benefit of national ideals.



Hurban, Jozef Miloslav: „Swatoplukowci, anebo Pád říše Welko-Morawské. Obrazy a Ohlasy z posledních dob slávy Slowenské“
(The Swatopluk or the Fall of the Great Moravian Empire. Pictures and Echoes from the Last Era of the Slovak Glory)
Prague, Jaroslav Pospíšil's print works, 1845
The book by Štúr's closest colleague and friend J.M. Hurban is one of the many evidences proving that the Štúrs had a deep interest in the history and the traditions of Great Moravia which they were perceiving as a historical source for the independence of the Slovaks.
SNM Library, Inv. No. 17573
Size: 15 cm × 10 cm



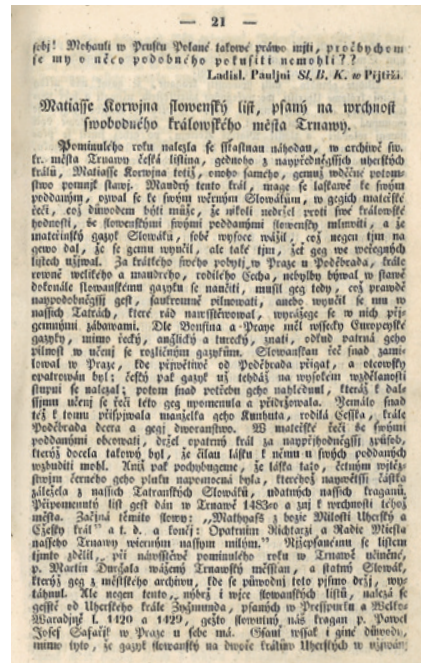
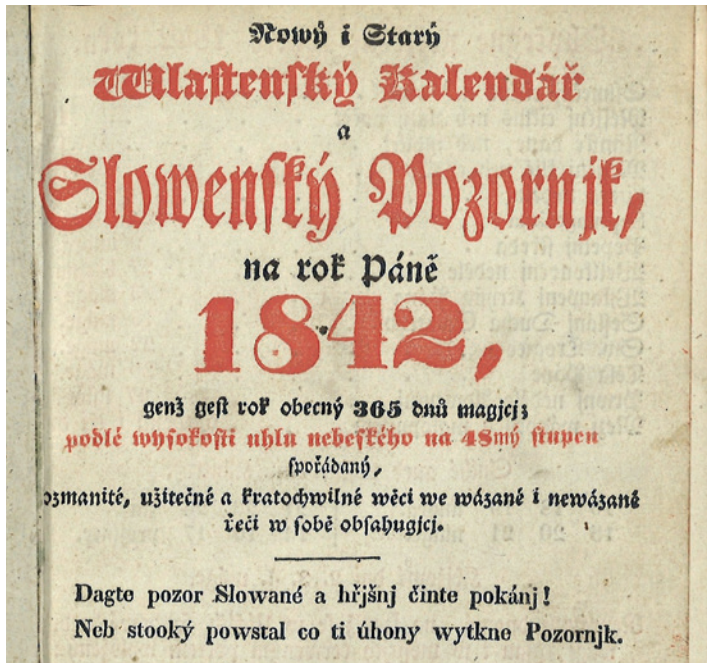
One thousand crown banknote with the motif of the legend concerning the ruler Svätopluk and his sons
Author Štefan Bednár
Slovakia, 1940
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. S 21084
Size: 9 cm × 19,3 cm



Matthew Corvinus bans, under the threat of death penalty, incitement of nationalist disputes in Trnava (21 May 1486)
SNM — Museum of History, facsimile
Original parchment, State Archive in Bratislava, branch office Trnava
Size: 28 cm × 40 cm

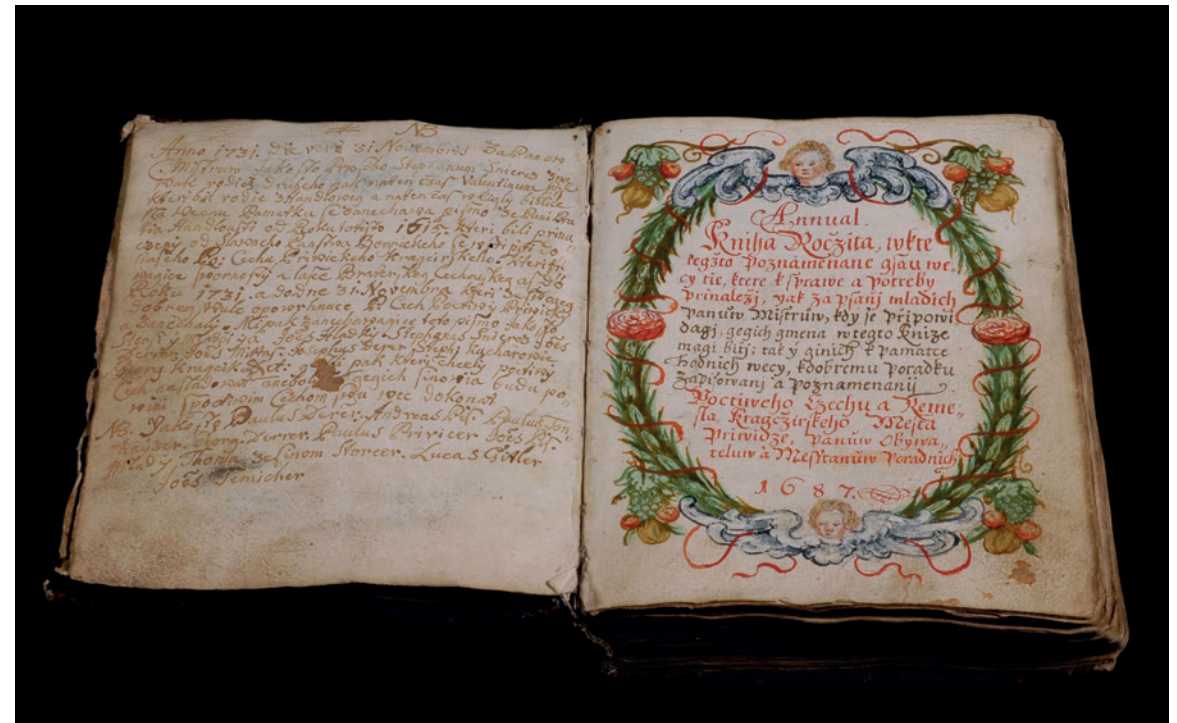
The Slovaks by the end of the 17th century

Unlike the Czechs, the Poles or the Croatians, the Slovak ethnic group had not formed a certain independent unit, or reached such a stage of the development which is characterised by the use of one's own written language, after the integration into the multi-ethnic Hungarian kingdom. This was the reason why the Slovaks had “borrowed” the linguistically related Czech language for their written expression. Its gradual naturalisation was assisted by cross-border contacts since the early 15th century, the studies of the Slovaks at Prague university, the impact of the Hussite movement, the activities of the Czech Hussite troops in Slovakia and the personal union of Hungary and Bohemia in the 2nd half of the 15th century and the early 16th century. Of decisive influence was also the reformation in the 16th century with Biblical Czech as the liturgical language of the newly created Lutheran church in Slovakia. In everyday contacts it was colloquial Slovak that was used which was also penetrating into the written “Slovak” Czech. In the 17th century significant manifestations of the national self-reflection can be recorded. Educated people such as Jacob Jacobeus and Daniel Sinapius-Horčička were pointing to the beauty and wealth of the Slovak language and encouraging its cultivation. The cohabitation of different nationalities in Hungary, however, was not idyllic, there had been nationalist atrocities (the Germans versus the Slovaks) since the 14th century. Ethnic disputes and conflicts, however, had not had a deeper ideological dimension and justification and, therefore, lasted only for a short period of time and on a limited territory.



“Nowý i Starý Wlastenský Kalendář a Slowenský Pozorník na rok Páně 1842” (The New and Old Patriotic Calendar and Slovak Diary for Anno Domini 1842).

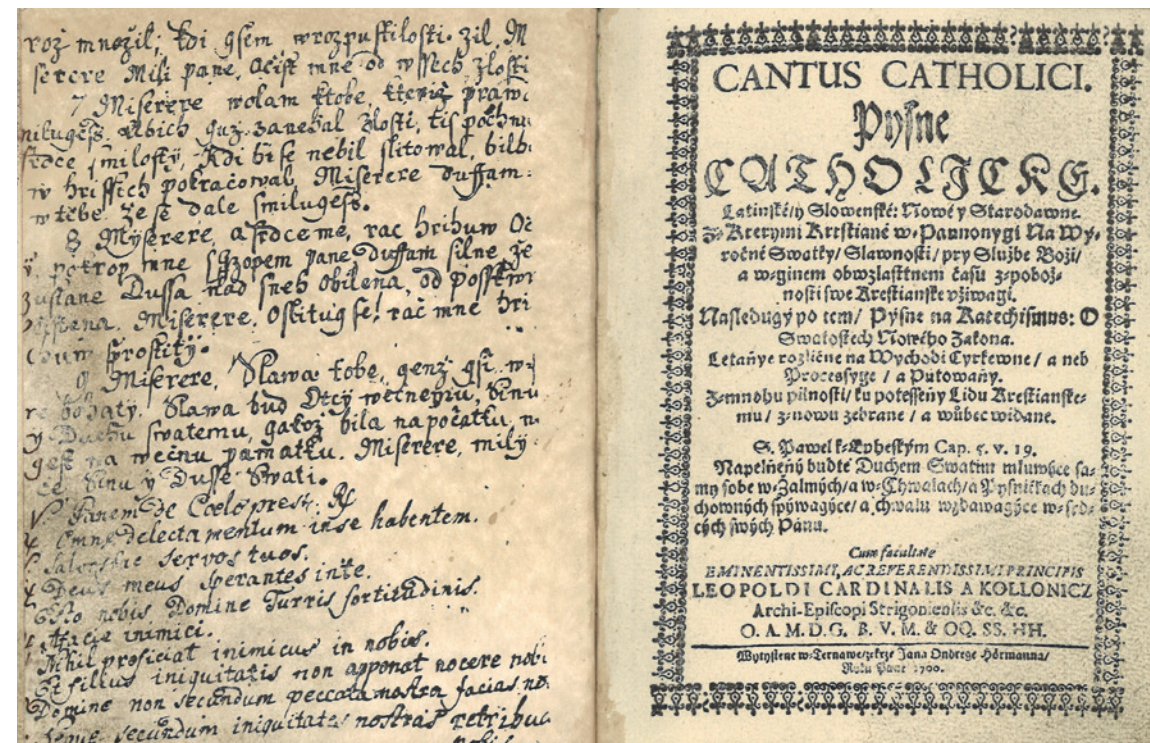
Levoča, 1842
 Matthew Corvinus's office, who was also the Czech king, used also Czech, in addition to Latin, in the written contact with the towns in Slovakia. Regarding this topic, Ľudovít Štúr wrote an article for the calendar published by Gašpar Belopocký „Matiasse Korwjna slowenský list, psaný na wrchnost swobodného kráľovského mesta Trnawy“ (Matthew Corvinus's Slovak letter written to the council of the free royal town of Trnava).
 The copy of the calendar comes from the bookcase of Štúr's classmate and colleague Ctiboh Zoch.
 SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra
 Size: 19,5 cm × 12,7 cm × 5,2 cm



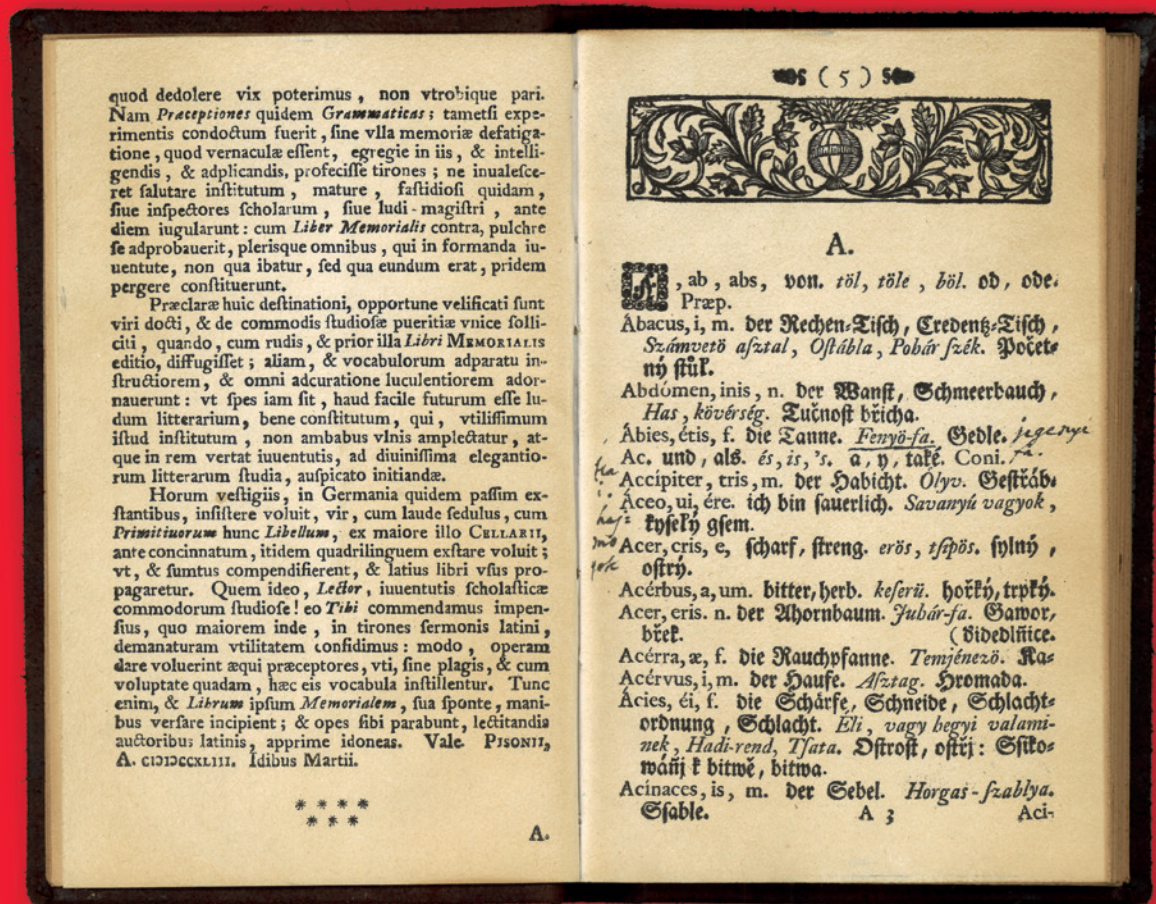
Book of the tailors' guild in Prievidza in contemporary Slovak Manuscript with illustrations, 17th century
 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H 25082
 Size: 22 cm × 30 cm



Tranovský, Juraj. "Cithara Sanctorum. Písne duchovní, staré i nové..." (Spiritual songs, old and new...) Bratislava, 1806 Janko Král Museum in Liptovský Mikuláš, Reg.No. KM 4089 Size: 19,5 cm × 11 cm × 8 cm



Cantus Catholici Trnava 1700 SNM — Music Museum, Reg.No. MUS II 00015 Size: 19,2 cm × 15,5 cm × 3 cm



Bel, Matej. Primitiva Latina

Bratislava 1743

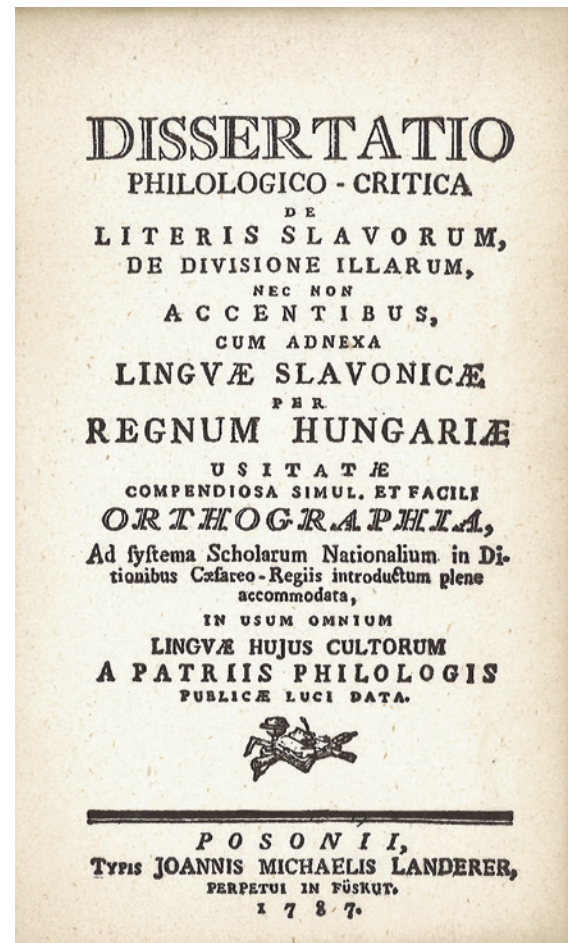
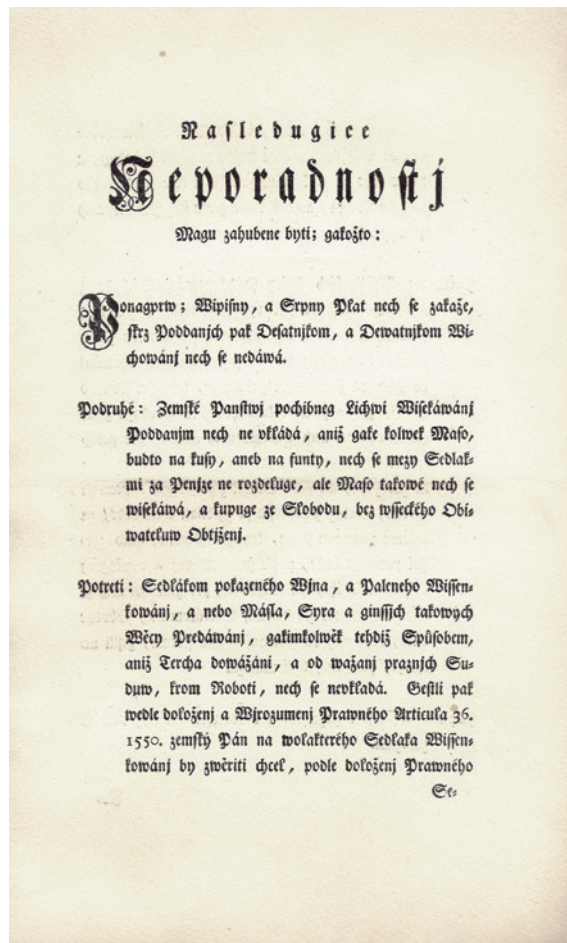
The textbook of Latin by the polymath Matej Bel. In the multi-ethnic Kingdom of Hungary Latin had, unofficially, had the status of an official language since the Middle Ages. Therefore, special emphasis was placed on its tuition. At the end of the 18th century it started losing its status when the Hungarian language was slowly replacing it, due to the policy of the Hungarian aristocracy aimed at the restructuring of Hungary into the national state of the Magyars.

SNM Library, Inv. No. 30797

Size: 16 cm × 10,5 cm × 1,7 cm

“Nation’s awakening”

The national self-reflection of the Slovaks had markedly increased during the Enlightenment in the 18th century. It was particularly the literary works of Ján Baltazár Magin, Samuel Timon, Juraj Papánek and Juraj Sklenár inciting an interest in the history of the Slovaks, especially the period of Great Moravia, that had contributed to the birth of the national awareness. The Enlightenment reforms introduced by the ruler Maria Theresa and her son and successor Joseph II in the latter half of the 18th century were at the beginning of a complex process of reforming the feudal, class society into the civic society. Within this process the Slovak national movement (confessionally divided into the Catholic and the Lutheran streams) and the formation of the Slovaks as a modern, contemporary nation had developed in the final decades of the 18th century. The first codification of the Slovak literary language had grown out of the milieu of Catholic scholars. It was created by the priest and philologist Anton Bernolák on the basis of the contemporary, cultured West Slovakian dialect in the years 1787 — 1790. To assist the popularisation of Bernolák’s Slovak language and education the Catholic scholars had founded the society “Slovenské učené tovarišstvo” (The Slovak Learned Guild) in 1792 in Trnava. The Lutheran stream had earned their merit in the publishing of the first Slovak newspaper entitled “Presspürské nowiny” (The Pressburg Newspaper) which came to be published in Bratislava in 1783 and a monthly “Staré nowiny literárního umění” (The Old Newspaper of Literary Art) in Banská Bystrica. The Catholic and the Lutheran streams of the national movement were divided in the issue of the literary language and the national independence of the Slovaks. While the Catholic stream considered the Slovaks an individual Slavonic tribe and started using Bernolák’s Slovak as a literary language, the Lutheran stream based its position on the idea of the Czecho-Slovak literary, linguistic and national unity and used both Biblical and Slovakised Czech.



Poem in contemporary Slovak

“Nasledujice Neporadnosti Maju zahubene býti”
(The Following Disorders Must Be Done Away With)

2nd half of the 18th century
SNM Library, Inv. No. 14755
Size: 35,5 cm × 22 cm

Bernolák, Anton.

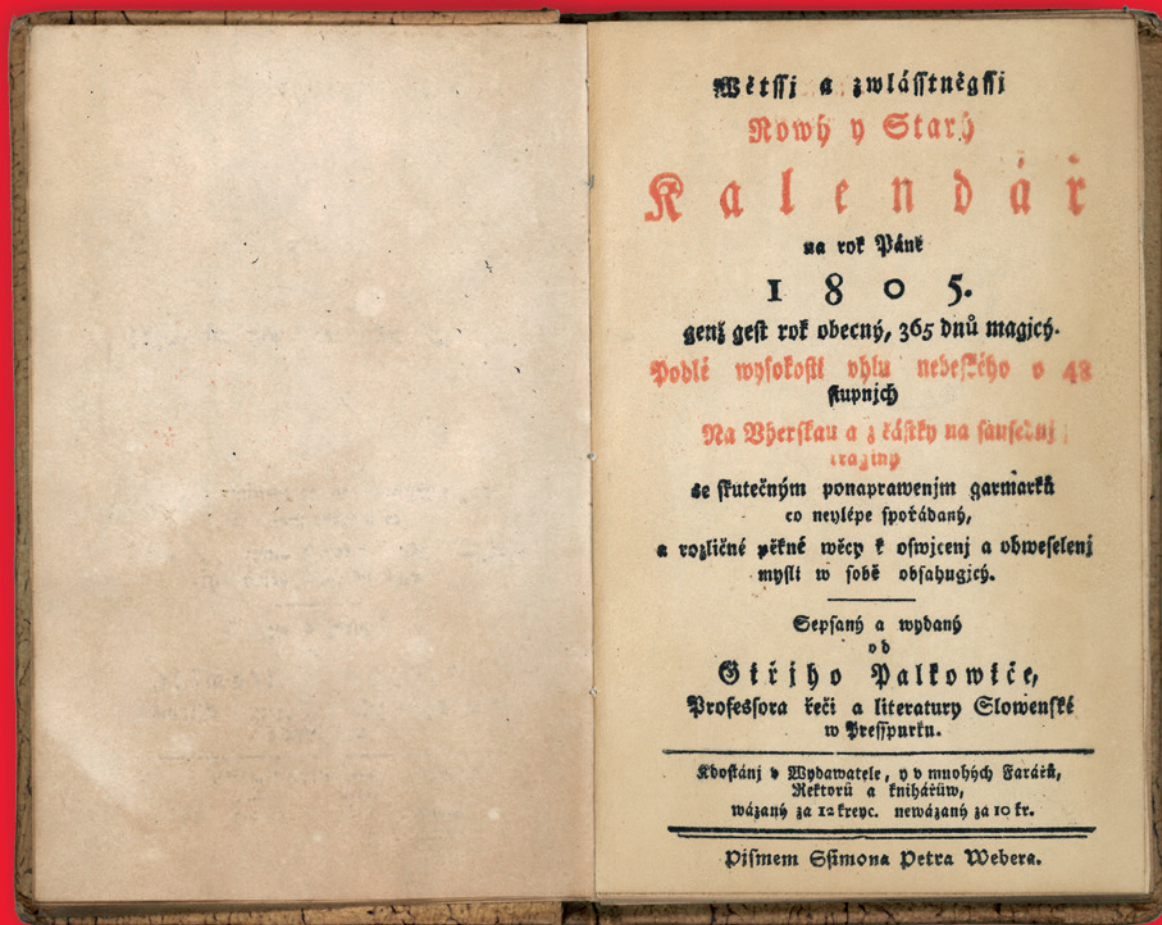
Dissertatio philologico-critica de literis Slavorum

Bratislava 1787
SNM Library, Inv. No. 27488
Size: 18 cm × 11,5 cm

Fándly, Juraj. “Pilní domajši a polní hospodár”

(The Hard-Working Goodman at Home and in the Field)

Trnava, 1792
SNM Library, Inv. No. 10966
Size: 18 cm × 11 cm × 4,7 cm



Juraj Palkovič's calendar for the year 1805

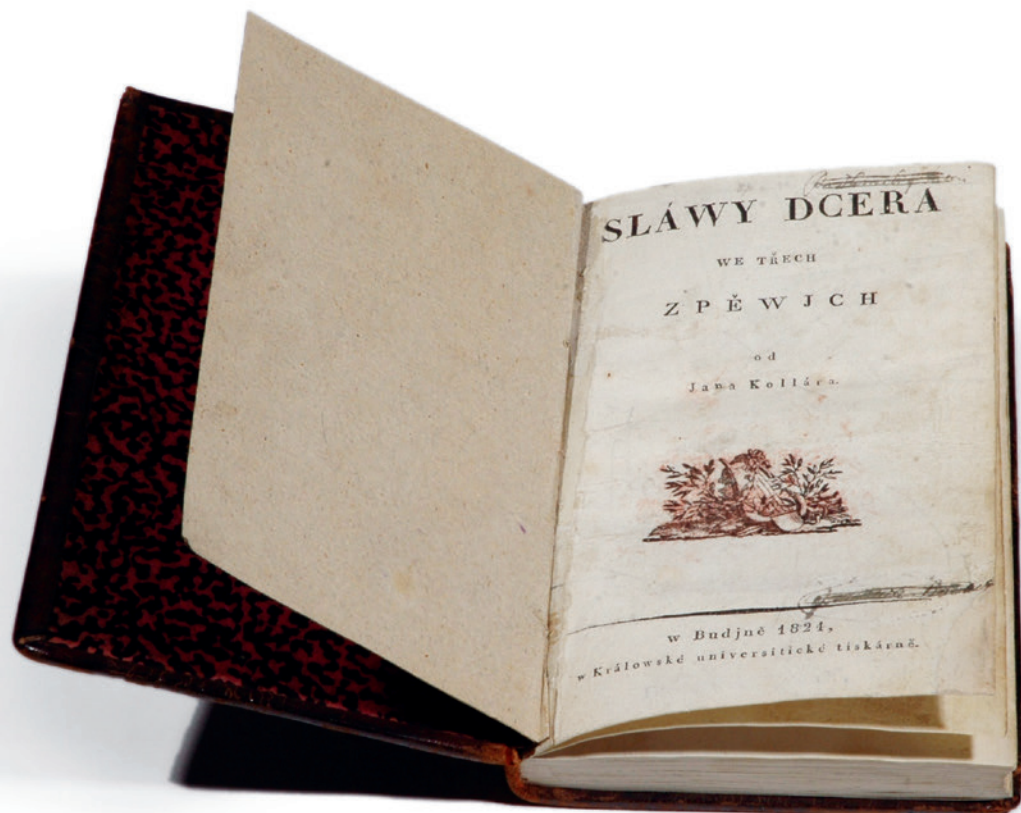
Bratislava, 1805

SNM Library, Inv. No. 12368

Size: 15,8 cm × 10 cm

Famous predecessors

In the early 19th century the activities of the Lutheran stream began to prevail in the Slovak national movement. The establishment of the Department of Czech and Slavic Languages and Literatures at the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava in 1803 had proved to be a far-reaching deed. The merit for its establishment goes mainly to Professor Juraj Palkovič who became its head for more than four decades. In the final stages he headed it, for several years, together with Ľudovít Štúr as his deputy. A similar department was founded in 1810 at the Lutheran Lyceum in Banská Štiavnica by Bohuslav Tablic. Both Palkovič and Tablic were not only good organisers and educators but also prolific writers and publishers. Palkovič was publishing calendars in big editions and in the years 1812 — 1818 also the newspaper “Týdenník” (Weekly). Tablic was publishing collections of Slovak and Czech poets in particular. With their activities they had contributed to the creation of the foundations of the Czecho-Slovak literary and national unity which was to be developed later to the full extent by another representative of the Lutheran stream Ján Kollár. J. Kollár had shone as a first rate star on the Slavonic heaven in the early 1820's when his poem “Slávy dcéra” (The Slavic Daughter) was published. He confirmed his authority in the Slavonic world even further by elaborating the concept of Slavonic mutuality and the vision of the Slavs' future. From the point of view of the Slovak national development, of great importance were his collections of Slovak folk songs “Slovenské spievanky” which he had collected and published in the early 1830's. At that time also the Bernolák group became more active, after a certain period of attenuation. The most distinguished poet of the Bernolák group Ján Hollý published historical compositions on the topics from the Great Moravian period such as “Svätopluk a Cirillo-Metodiada” and the young ones headed by Hamuljak established “Spolok milovníkov reči a literatury slovenskej” (The Society of Slovak Language and Literature Lovers) in 1834 in Buda, a society regardless of the confession, which started publishing the Zora almanac. Also the young Ľudovít Štúr came to the historical scene of the national movement at that time.



Kollár, Ján. "Slávy dcéra" (The Slavic Daughter)
Hungary, Buda, 1824
SNM Library, Inv. No. 19668
Size: 20 cm × 14 cm

30

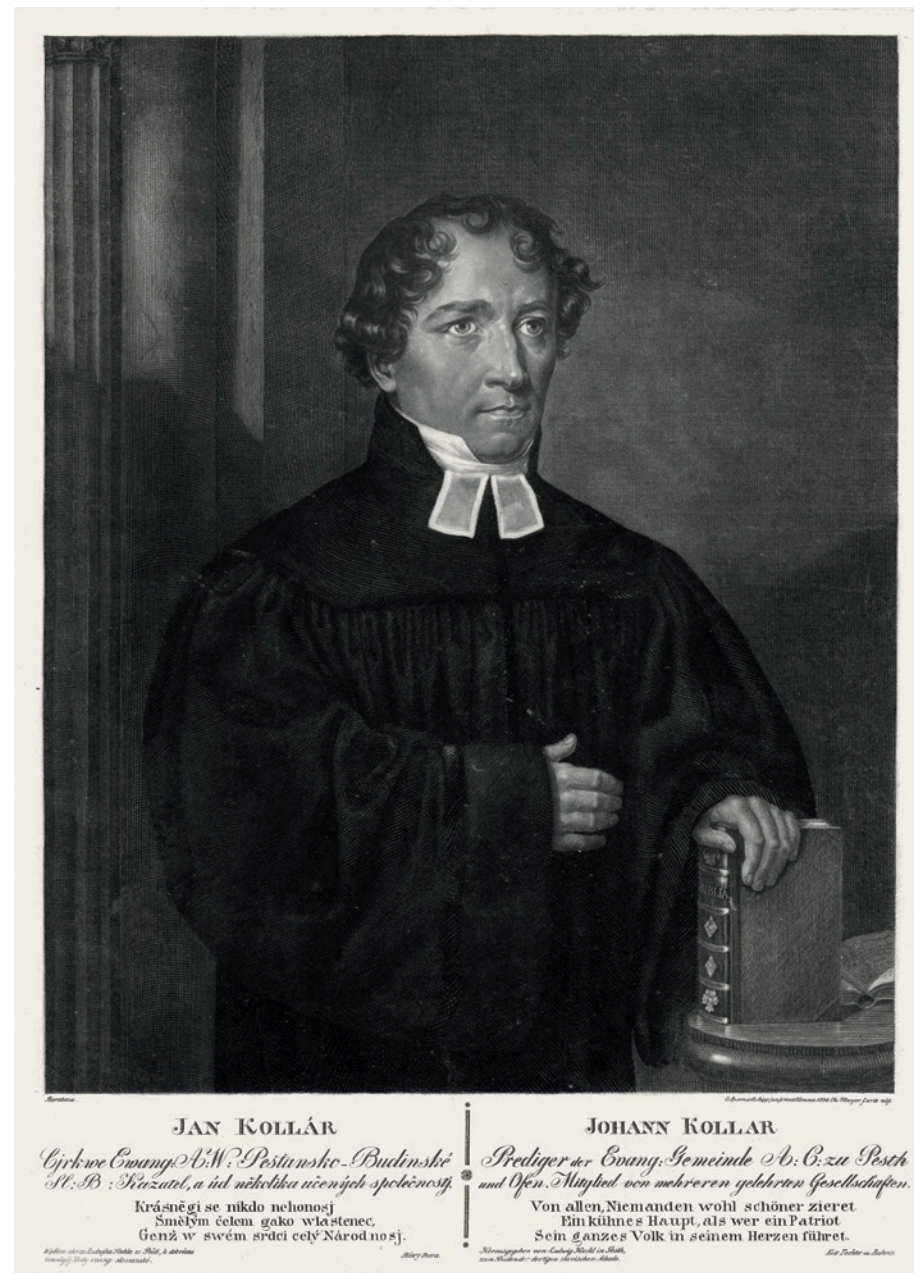


Kollár, Ján. "Národné spievanky" (National Songs), Vol. I
Hungary, Buda, 1834
SNM Library, Inv. No. 21260
Size: 20,5 cm × 14 cm

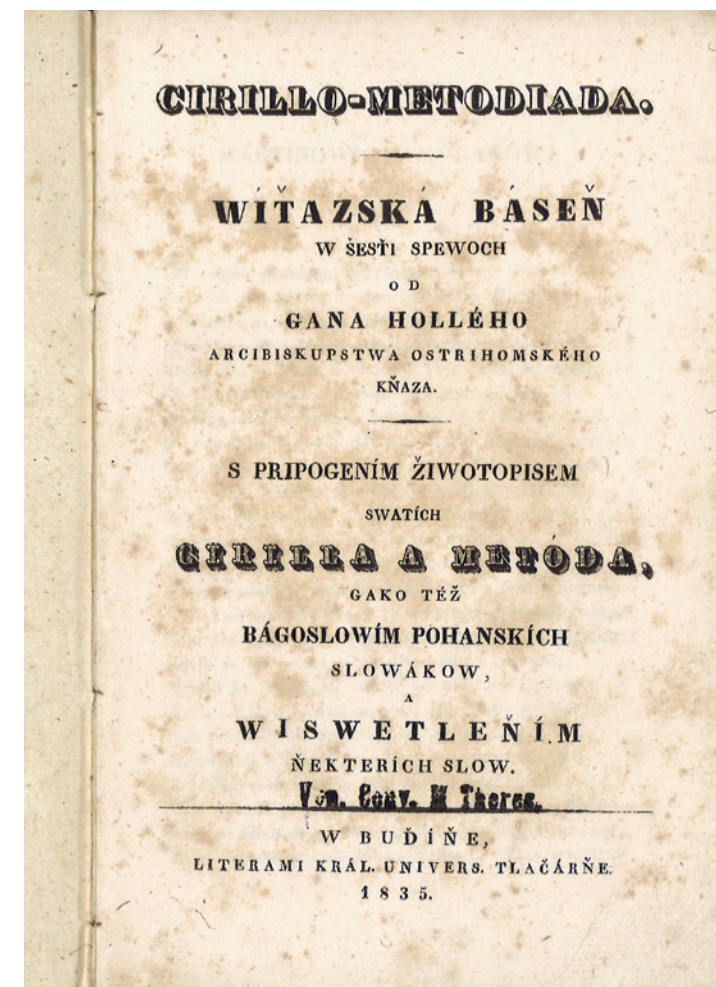
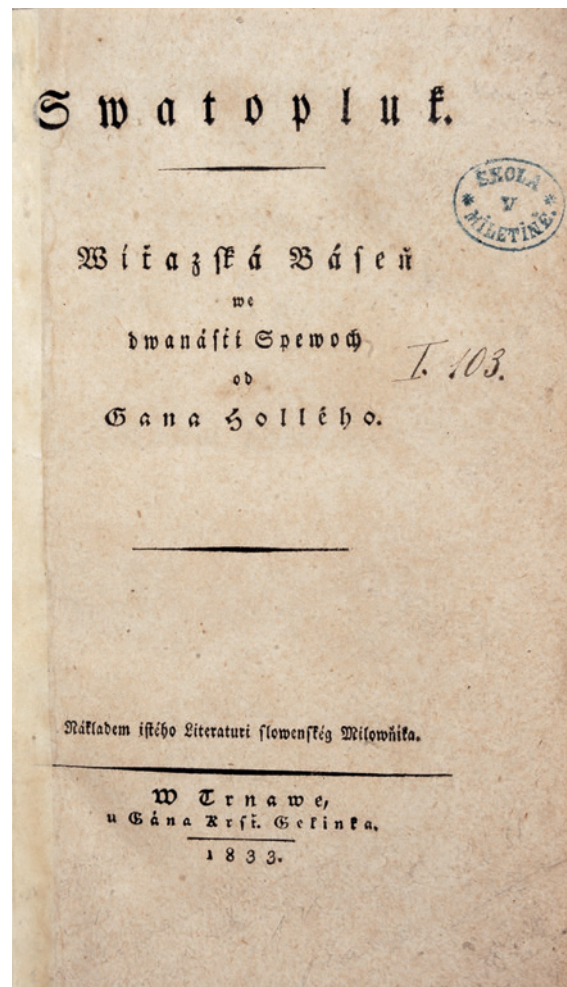
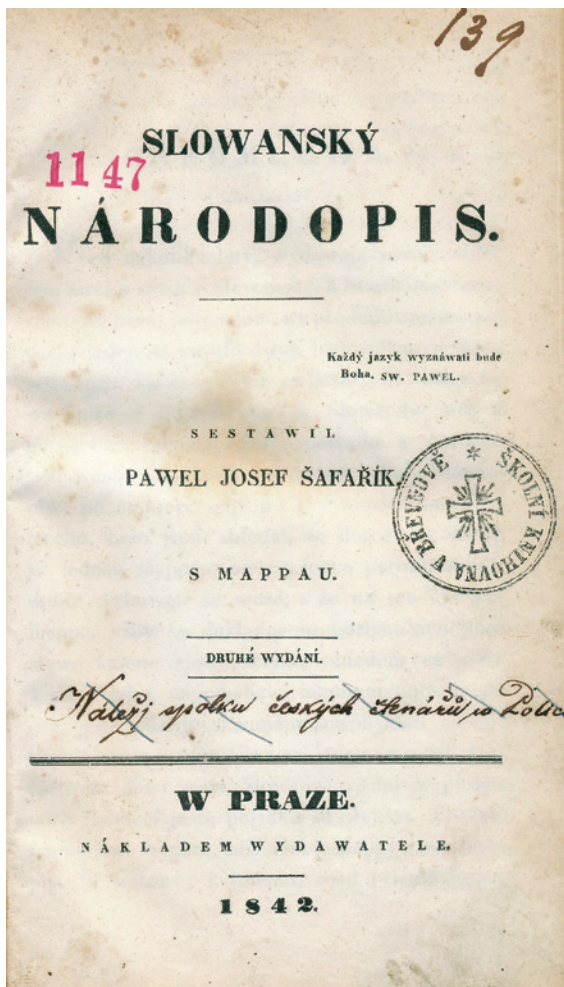
31



Kollár, Ján. "Národné spievanky" (National Songs), Vol. II
Hungary, Buda, 1835
SNM Library, Inv. No. 21261
Size: 20,5 cm × 14 cm



Ján Kollár (1793 — 1852), poet, Lutheran priest by
profession, eminent activist of the Slovak national
movement, advocate of Slavonic mutuality and
Czecho-Slovak national and linguistic unity
Pest, lithography, 1838
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 01989
Size: 60 cm × 43 cm



Šafárik, Pavol Jozef. "Slovanský národopis"
(The Slavonic Ethnography)
Bohemia, Prague, 1842
SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra
Size: 20 cm × 15 cm

Hollý, Ján. "Svätopluk"
Hungary, Buda, 1933
SNM Library, Inv. No. 80101
Size: 18 cm × 13 cm

Hollý, Ján. "Cirillo-Metodiada"
Hungary, Buda, 1835
SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum
in Modra
Size: 18 cm × 13 cm

Pipe of Ján Hollý, a Bernolák's poet
Slovakia, the 1st half of the 19th century
Slovak National Museum in
Martin, Reg. No. KH 6293
Size: l. 7,5 cm × h. 9 cm

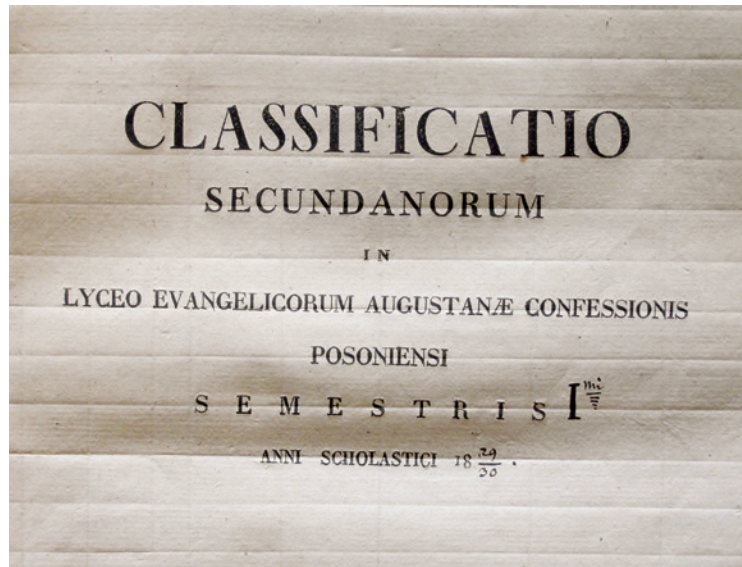


The beginning of the road

At the turn of the 1830's and 1840's the young generation made a vehement entry into the national movement. The role of the leader was assumed by an informal group of young nationalists headed by Ludovít Štúr profiled mainly at the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava. Ludovít Štúr had reached his leading position step by step — by systematic activity aimed at the education and upbringing of the Lyceum students, his publicist and literary work and, last but not least, organisation of important activities within the national movement. He was born on 28 October 1815 in the family of a teacher Samuel Štúr in Uhrovec where he also attended the basic school in the years 1821 — 1827. In the years 1827 — 1829 he was a pupil at a lower secondary school in Győr where he had acquired a relationship to Slavonic literature thanks to Professor L. Petz. In September 1829 he was enrolled as a student of philosophy in the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava where his elder brother Karol had been studying as well. It was there that he soon joined the activities of the Czecho-Slav Society established in August 1829 which had a character of a student self-learning creative study group under the auspices of a professor. Already in the early years of his study at the Lyceum he was known for his admiration of the Slavonic world, love of his native country and nature, sense of social justice, deep interest in history and readiness to personal sacrifices. At the beginning of 1834 he had to interrupt his studies due to financial reasons and worked as a clerk at the Zay estate in Uhrovec for several months. In September 1834 he came back to the Lyceum where he was elected the secretary of the Society in December and six months later its executive deputy chairman. In September 1835, still a student, he started lecturing on the history of Slavonic nations. At that time he was a passionate admirer of the work of Ján Kollár but also the Bernoláks' poet Ján Hollý. In 1836 he published his first poem "Óda na Hronku" (An Ode to Hronka) in the Hronka journal. Together with his classmate Ctibor Zoch he had prepared a collection of literary works by the Lyceum students "Plody" (The Fruits) for printing in which he also published his own other poems. On 24 April 1836 he organised the memorable students' outing to Devín where they had paid a tribute to the glorious past of their Slavonic ancestors at the time of Great Moravia and made an obligation to work and live for a better future of the Slavs. As a symbol of this oath, each of them added a Slavonic name to his own. Štúr had one even before and it was Velislav (a great Slav).



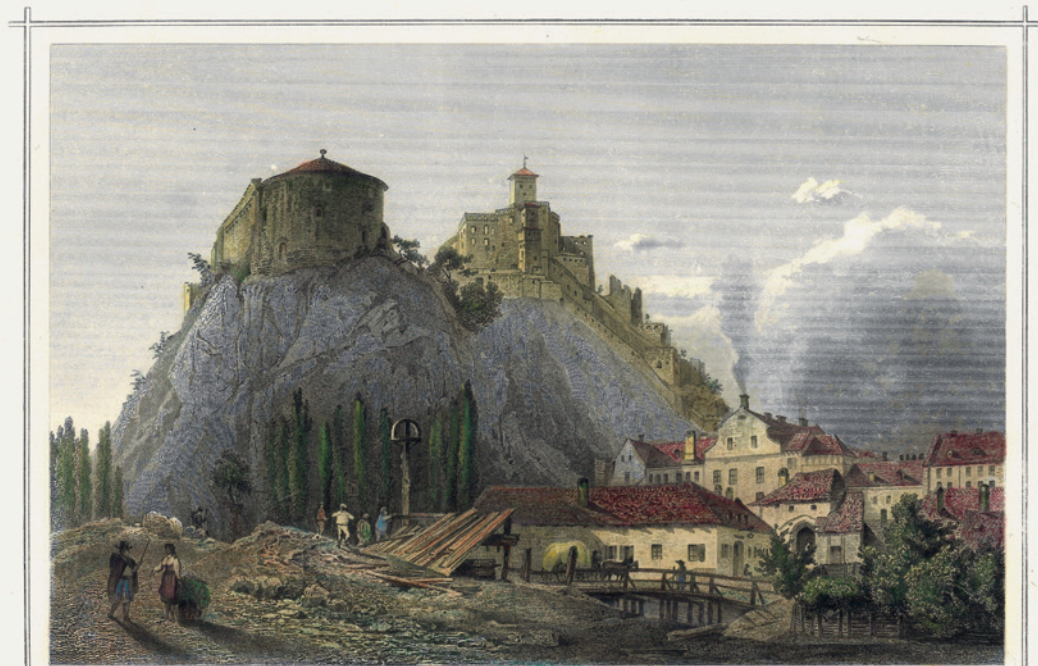
Győr — river bank of the Little Danube
Lithography, the 1850's
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 10649
Size: 20 cm × 30 cm



The registry of the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava
Lutheran Church Corps, Bratislava Old Town

| Numerus | Cognomen et Nomen, Aetas, Religio. | Locus Natalis, Comitatus vel Provincia. | Pater, Tutor vel Curator, ejusque Conditio et Habitatio. | Victus ratio. | Vitae genus futurum. | Anni in Classe exacti | Absentia | | Classis Morum. |
|---------|--|--|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | Lectioni- bus. Horis | Templo. Vicibus | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 51. | <i>Schönfeld Mauritius 16. Mos. Relig.</i> | <i>Sanitium Nitraensis</i> | <i>Danuch Docens</i> | <i>Commensalis</i> | <i>Politicus</i> | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | — | 1 |
| 52. | <i>Schreiber Gustavus 15. Aug. Conf.</i> | <i>Bojonium Posoniensis</i> | <i>Christianus Mercator</i> | <i>Domesticus</i> | <i>Politicus</i> | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| 53. | <i>Schwabachsohn Anton 12. Mos. Relig.</i> | <i>Bojonium Bojoniensis</i> | <i>Simon Mercator</i> | <i>Domesticus</i> | <i>Politicus</i> | $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | 1 |
| 54. | <i>Sauer Ludovicus 14. Aug. Conf.</i> | <i>Kraj-Ugrol Trenčiniensis</i> | <i>Samuel Ludirector</i> | <i>Alumnus Laganus</i> | <i>Politicus</i> | $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | 1 |
| 55. | <i>Seluchoviny Andreas 16. Aug. Conf.</i> | <i>Bojonium Bojoniensis</i> | <i>Andreas Docens</i> | <i>Domesticus</i> | <i>Œconomus</i> | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 56. | <i>Stuloviny Eduardus 11. Aug. Conf.</i> | <i>Bojonium Bojoniensis</i> | <i>Samuel Medicus</i> | <i>Domesticus</i> | <i>Geometra</i> | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | — | 1 |
| 57. | <i>Thuranyphy Rudolphus 15. Aug. Conf.</i> | <i>Thurik Liptoviensis</i> | <i>Simon Centurio</i> | <i>Commensalis</i> | <i>Politicus</i> | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| 58. | <i>Toth Stephanus 11. Aug. Conf.</i> | <i>Szent-Lorint Totnensis</i> | <i>Ioannes Scolis</i> | <i>Sharizianus</i> | <i>Geometra</i> | $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | 1 |

Record of Ludovít Štúr's name in the registry of
the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava in the first
term of the academic year 1829 — 1830
Lutheran Church Corps, Bratislava Old Town



J. Neuhack del.

Druck & Verlag v. G. G. Lange in Darmstadt.

J. Richter sculp.

TRENCSÉNY.

TRENTSCHIN.

Laufer és Stolp bizományában Pesten.

Trenčín
Lithography, mid 19th century
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 04757
Size: 14 cm × 20,5 cm



J. Neuhack del.

Druck & Verlag v. G. G. Lange in Darmstadt.

J. K. Poppel sculp.

A VÁGVÖLÉYKÉ TRENCSENY MELLETT. DAS WAAGTHAL REI TRENTSCHIN.

Laufer és Stolp bizományában Pesten.

Trenčín surroundings
Lithography, the 1850's
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 04754
Size: 15,5 cm × 24,5 cm



DAS BÜRGER-SPITAL IN DER KÖNIGL. KRÖNUNGS-STADT PREŠBURG.

Bei Gelegenheit der Grundsteinlegung im Jahre 1830.

Bratislava — municipal hospital

Lithography, 1830

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 02054

Size: 22,5 cm × 30 cm



UNGERN.

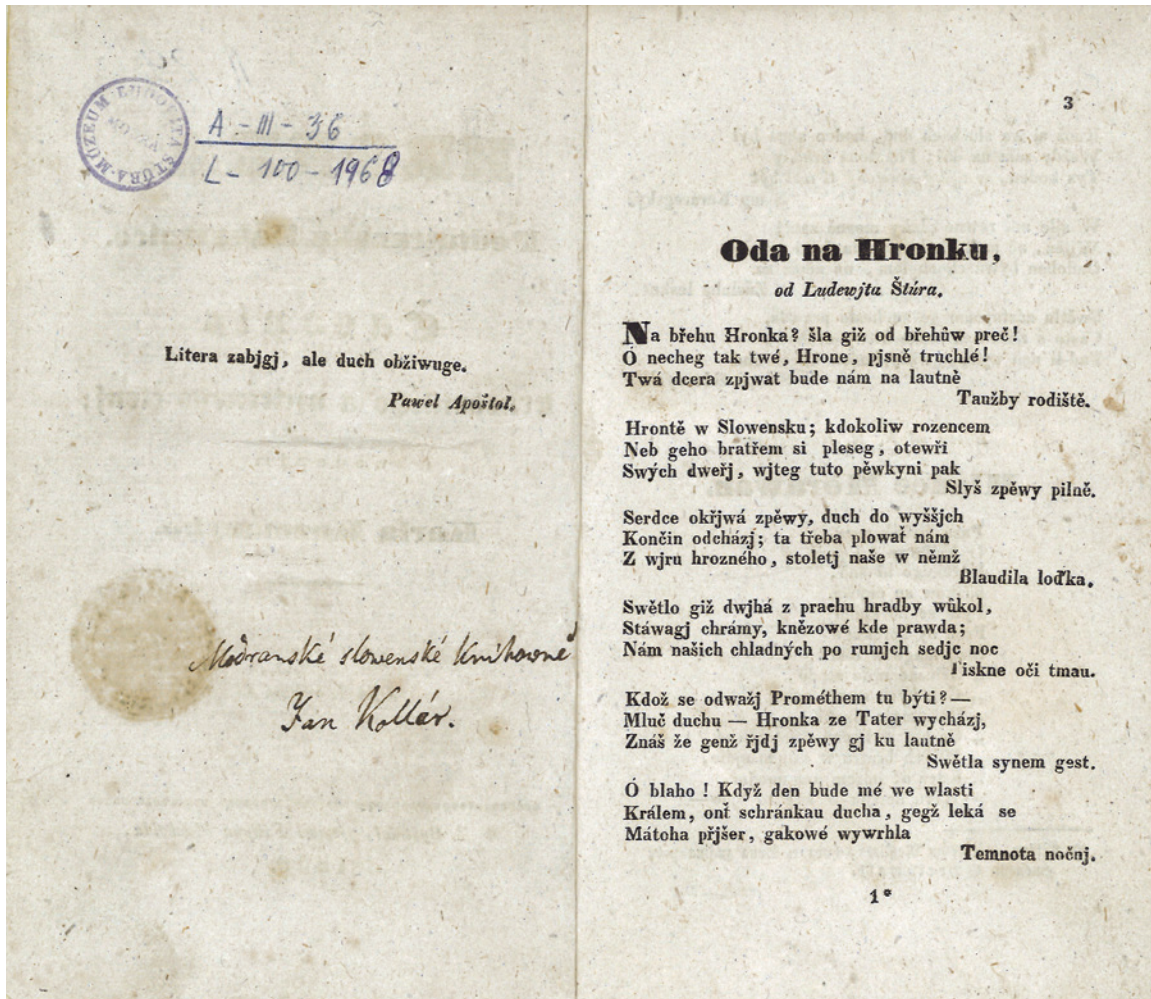
Ruinen des Schloßes Pheben.

Devín

Lithography, mid 19th century

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 01982

Size: 36 cm × 50 cm



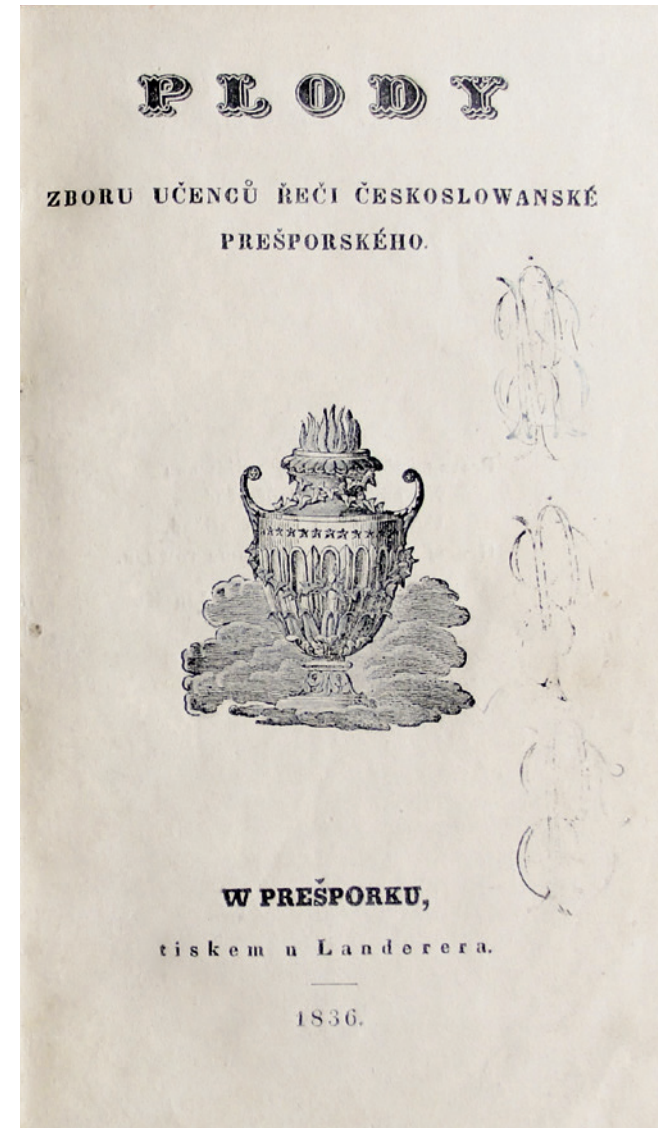
“Óda na Hronku” (The Ode to Hronka)

The first published poem by Ľudovít Štúr in the „Hronka” journal published in Banská Bystrica by Karol Kuzmány.

Hronka I, 1836, Vol. II

SNM — Ľudovít Štúr’s Museum in Modra

Size: 19,5 cm × 12,3 cm



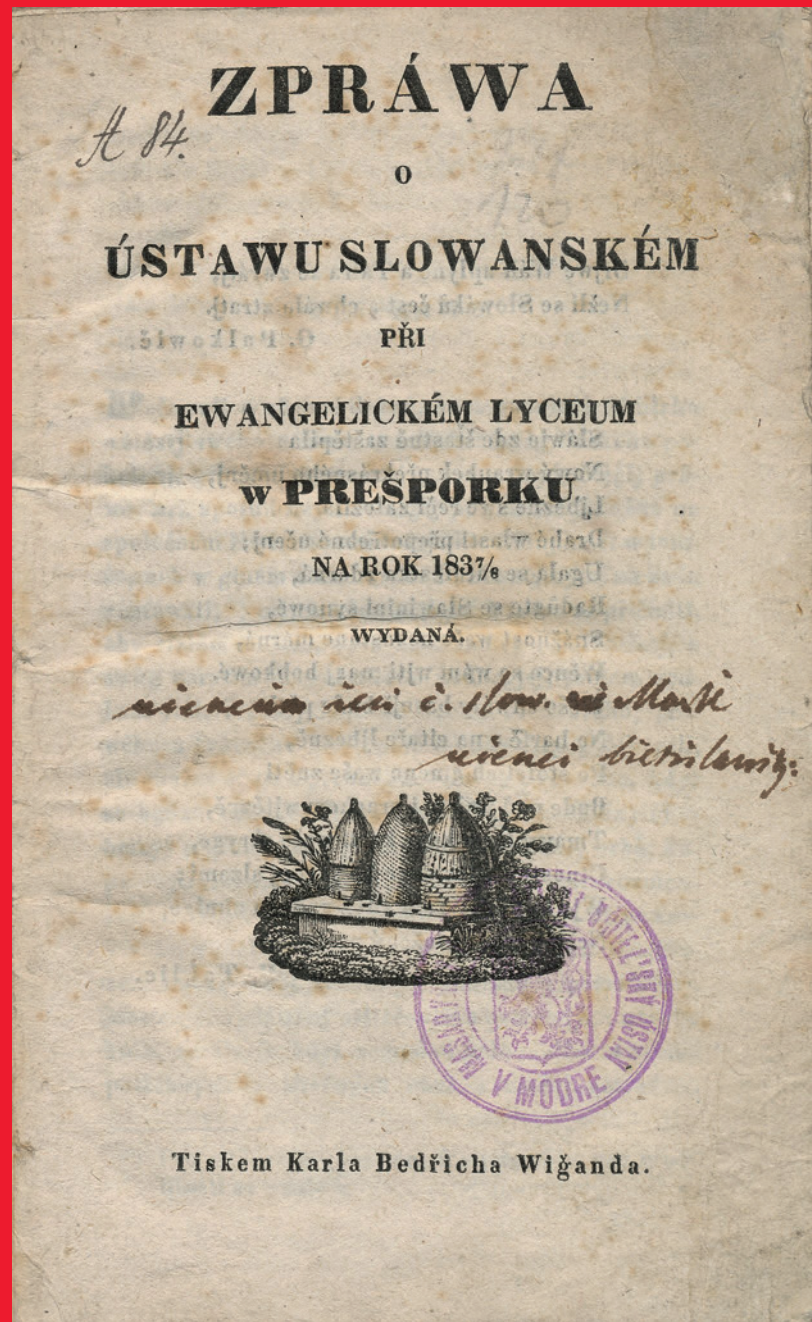
“Plody zboru učenců řeči českoslowanské prešporského” (The Fruits of the Pressburg Scholars’ Society of the Czecho-Slav Language)

Bratislava, 1836

In the collection of literary works by the Slovak students of the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava, edited together with Ctiboh Zoch, Ľ. Štúr published also four of his poems.

SNM Library, Inv. No. 11097

Size: 19,5 cm × 13,5 cm



Report on the activities of the Slavonic Institute at the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava in the academic year 1837 — 1838

Bratislava 1838

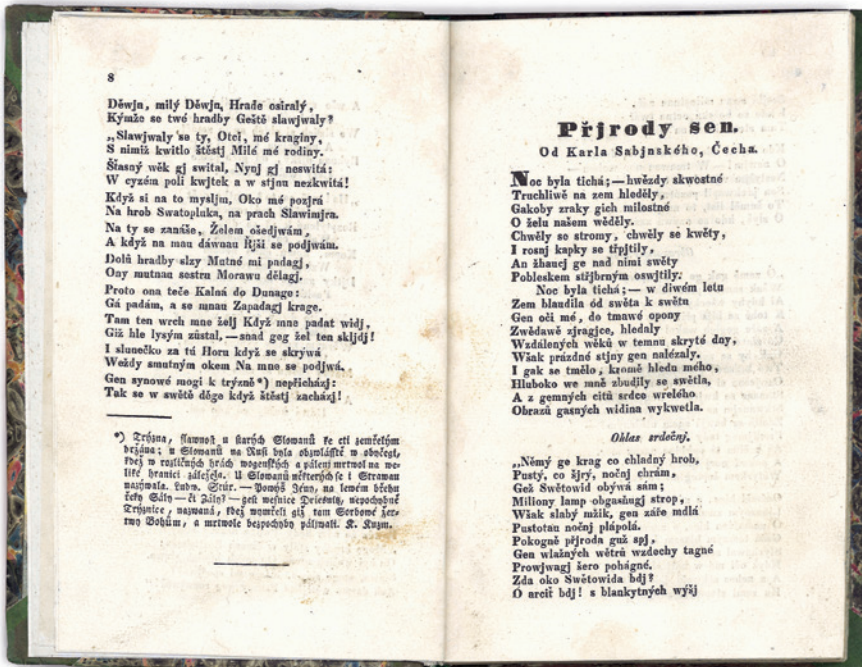
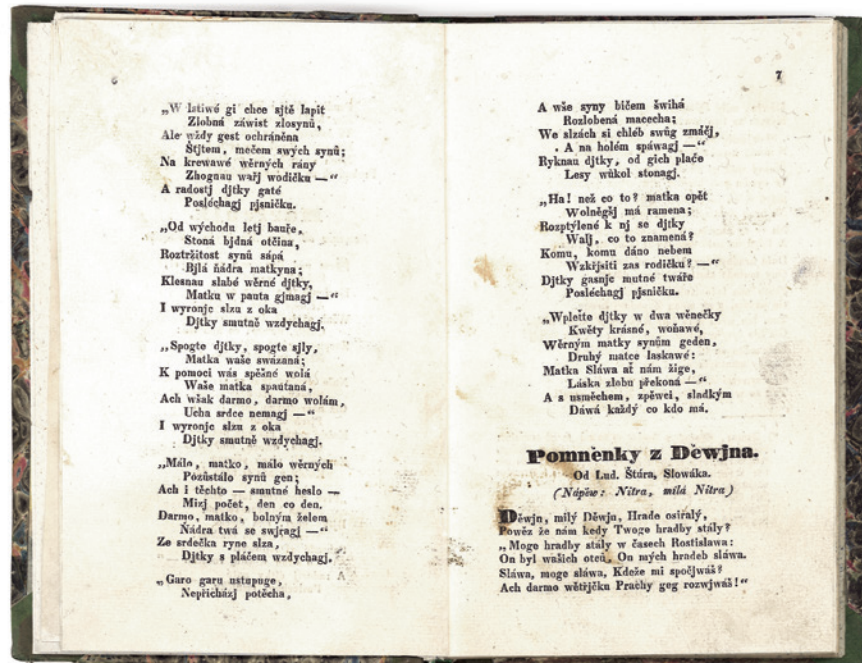
Private property (PK)

Size: 19 cm × 14 cm

Getting ready for big deeds

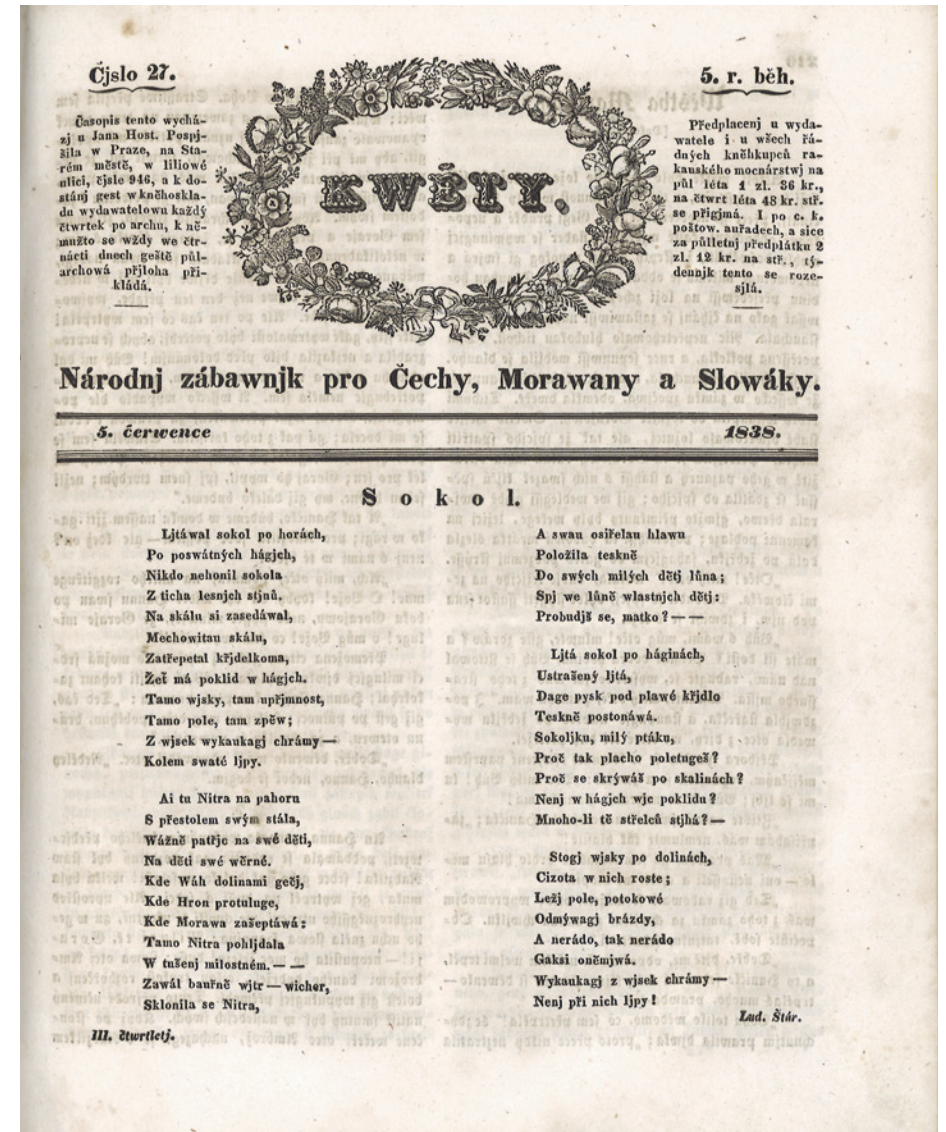
After the completion of his studies at the Lyceum in June 1836 Štúr stayed in Bratislava. He lectured instead of Professor Palkovič and led the Czecho-Slav Society and, following its ban in 1837, the Institute of the Czechoslovak Language and Literature (The Slavonic Institute) which was formally part of the department. In addition to his work at the Lyceum he continued in his literary activity. He published mainly in the Czech journal "Květy" (Flowers) where he published a series of lyrical poems "Dumky večerní" (Evening Reflections). In 1838 he had decided to obtain university education in Germany. On 21 November 1838 he was enrolled as a student of theology in Halle. On the way to Halle he stopped for more than a month in Prague where he had established many contacts in the milieu of the Czech national life. During his studies at the university he pursued mainly philology and philosophy with great intensity. He was specially attracted to the works of G.W.F. Hegel and J.G. Herder from which he had derived the great perspectives for the Slavs. In April 1840 he visited the regions of Lusatian Serbs, established contacts with the representatives of the Lusatian national movement and took part in the sessions of Lusatian students in Budyšín (Bautzen). In September 1840, on the way back from Halle, he stayed again in Prague and, later, in Hradec Králové with the publisher Jan Pospíšil where he had a love affair with his daughter Maria. However, this did not comply with his life philosophy, since he had firmly decided to devote his life to the service of higher ideals, his nation and the Slavic world. Therefore, in February 1841, he finished this relationship, not without pain and scruples, with his poem "Rozžehnáni" (Farewell) which was later published in the journal "Květy" (Flowers).

Following his return from his studies, Štúr vehemently opposed the efforts to use the Lutheran church for Magyarisation purposes, which was relentlessly pursued mainly by the new General Inspector of the Lutheran church and schools Count Karol Zay. Ludovít Štúr was the initiator and author of recourses handed over to the ruling court in Vienna in June 1842 and in May 1844 in which the Slovaks demanded a remedy. He opposed the process of Magyarisation also with his treatise "Sťažnosti a žaloby Slovanov v Uhorsku" (The Complaints and Grievances of the Slavs in Hungary), regarding the illegal offences by the Hungarians, which was published in 1843 in Leipzig and another one "Devätnáste storočie a maďarizmus" (The 19th Century and Magyarism) published in 1845 in Vienna. Zay's supporters, including also Lajos Kossuth, had made every effort to prevent Štúr's activities among the students. By using their positions in the Lutheran church bodies, by constraints and various pretences they tried to oust Štúr from the Lyceum where he was active as the deputy of Professor Palkovič. Ultimately they had achieved it at the end of the year 1843. In protest against his deposition a part of the Slovak students at the Lyceum had left in March 1844 to study at other schools. The majority of them went to Levoča. Their departure is associated with the origin of the Slovak national anthem "Nad Tatrou sa blýska" (Lightning over the Tatras). Following his forced departure from the Lyceum and the department Štúr worked on the editing of the journal "Tatranka" where he had been active since March 1841, concentrated his efforts on the codification works of the Slovak language and simultaneously took steps to achieve another big goal which was the edition of a Slovak political newspaper.



L. Štúr's poem "Pomněnky z Děvina" (Forget-Me-Nots from Devín)

Hronka II, 1837, Vol. I
SNM — Ludovít Štúr's Museum in Modra
Size: 19 cm x 12,5 cm

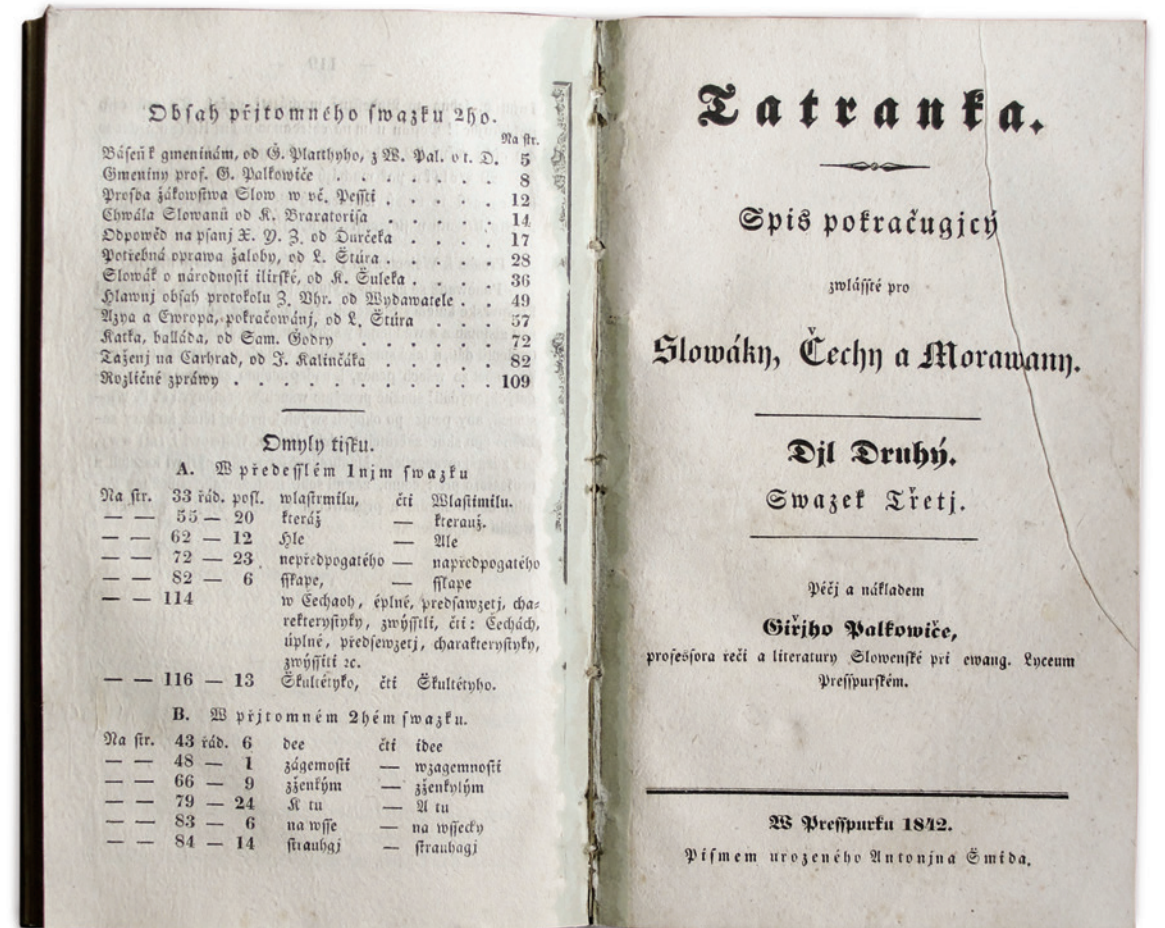


In 1838 — 1840 L. Štúr published a series of poems "Dumky večerní" (Evening Reflections) in the Czech journal "Květy" (Flowers).

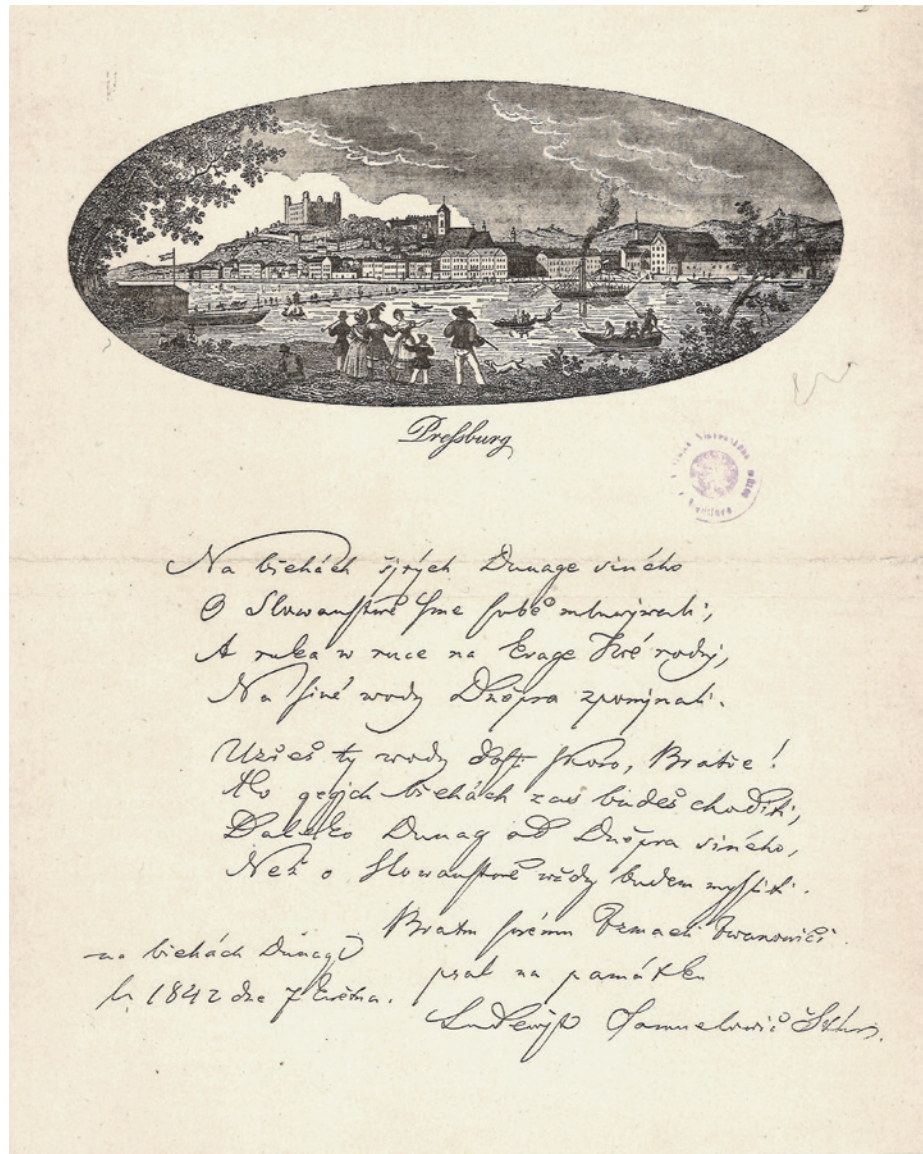
Květy, Vol. V, 1838
SNM — Ludovít Štúr's Museum in Modra
Size: 26 cm x 22 cm



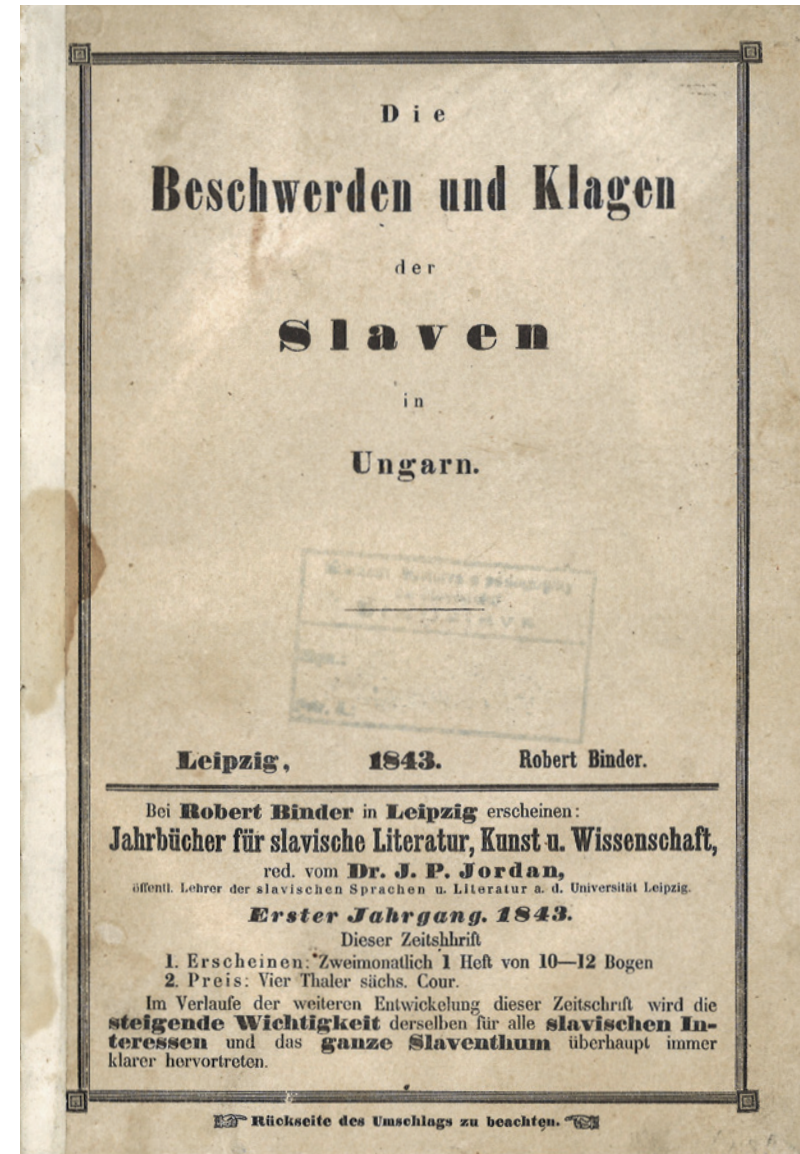
Marie Pospíšilová
Klemens, Jozef Božetech — oil on canvas, 1840
SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra, copy
Size: 84 cm × 74 cm



In the years 1841 — 1845 Ľ. Štúr was publishing numerous contributions on various topics in the “Tatranka” journal and helping Professor Juraj Palkovič publish it.
Tatranka, Vol. II, Bratislava, 1842
SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra
Size: 19 cm × 12 cm



L. Štúr's letter addressed to I. I. Sreznevsky, 1842
 From the collection of prints in Ludovít Štúr's
 letter-writer, Bratislava, 1957
 SNM Library, Inv. No. 08860
 Size: 22 cm × 18 cm



The work "Beschwerden und Klagen" (Complaints and
 Grievances) by Ludovít Štúr against Magyarisation
 Germany, Leipzig, 1843
 Museum of Education and Pedagogy in Bratislava, Reg.No.17855
 Size: 22,7 cm × 15,7 cm

From the history of the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava

The Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava, where Ľudovít Štúr studied in the years 1829 — 1836 and taught in the years 1836 — 1843 (except for the period of his university studies in Halle), was founded in 1606 and ceremonially inaugurated in 1656. Its founder was David Kilger, a native of Lauingen in Pfalz. Eminent personalities such as Matej Bel, Michal Institoris-Mošovský and, at the time of Štúr, Juraj Palkovič and Gabriel Kováč-Martiny were active at the Lyceum. Slovak, Hungarian, Czech, German, Serbian and Croatian students were studying at it. Among its graduates were Ján Matej Korabinský, František Palacký and Ján Kollár. A whole pleiad of the Štúrs had graduated from it as well and, subsequently, also further nationally aware Slovaks, e.g., Milan Rastislav Štefánik. The Lyceum markedly entered the Slovak history especially in the 1830's and the 1840's when, under the leadership of Ľudovít Štúr, an ideologically compact group of young intelligentsia had been formed there that continued to have an impact on the Slovak cultural and political life until the turn of the 19th and the 20th centuries.



Inauguration medal of the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava

White metal, 1656

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. S 00081

Size: ø 2,8 cm



Medal on the anniversary of the establishment of the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava

Silver, 1906

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. S 22491

Size: ø 3,8 cm

Leges Lycei Evangelici A. C. Poseniensis.

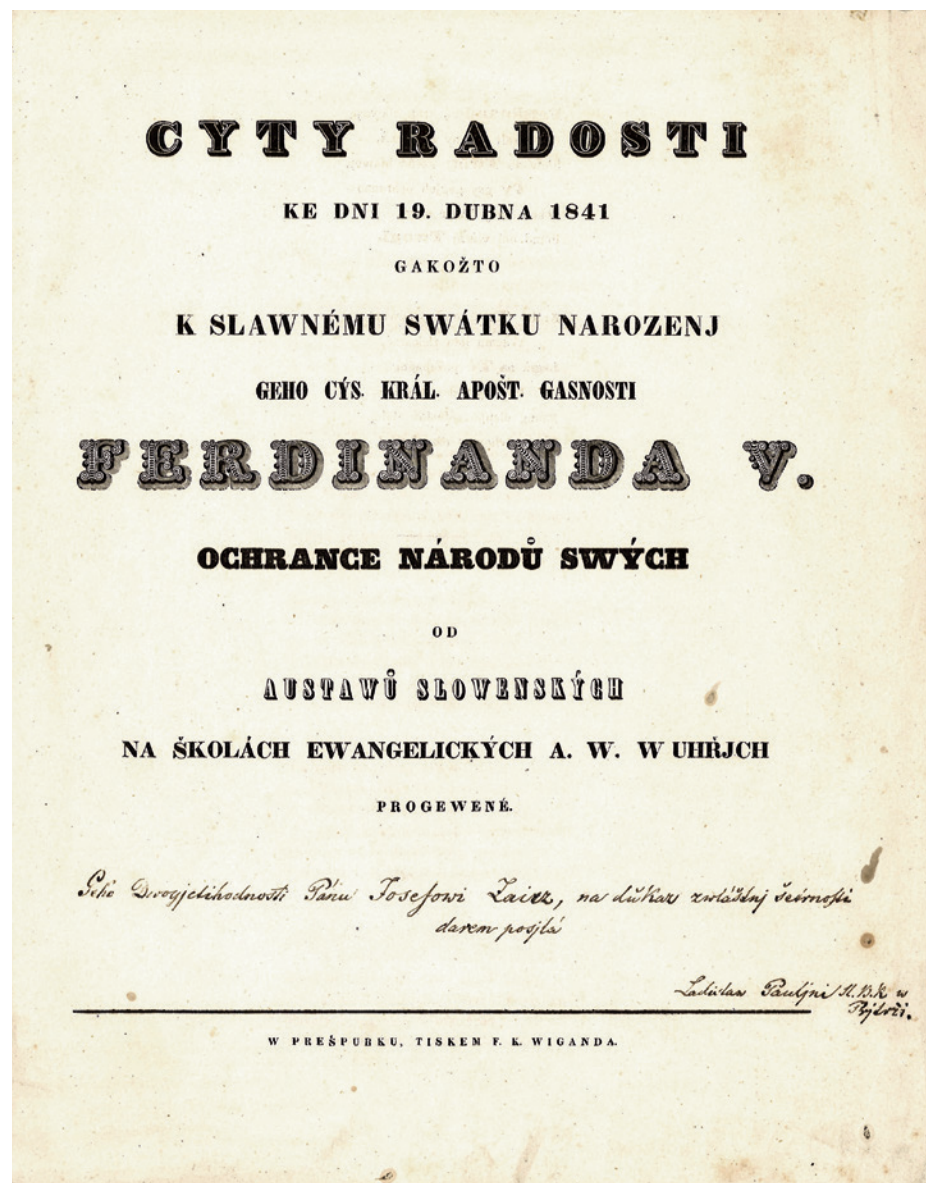
- I. **A**dvenarum nullus, nisi Testimoniis iustis instructus, in Lyceo locum habeto.
- II. Qui inter studiosos Lycei relati sunt, pietatem in Deum dictis factisque probant; sacrorum locorum dierumve solennitatem in subselliis adsignatis animo devoto concelebrant, librum hymnorum afferunt, omninoque cultum nomini divino debitum ac ritus sacros summa religione obeunt, neque finitis sacris prius subsellia, quam a Superioribus signum datum fuerit, deserunt: usum vero S. Coenae statis temporibus adhibenda nemo inscio Rectore, temere et sine gravi causa, negligito.
- III. Pro generis munerisque dignitate colendis Lycei Inspectoribus ac Directoribus, omnibusque, qui rei scholasticae praesunt, devotum animum ac fidem praestant, nihilque, quod ab eorum dignitate et auctoritate abhorreat, aut eorum iura minuat, committunt, omnem potius eorum auctoritate dignam modestiam ac verecundiam servant, omninoque Patronos, Benefactores aliosque viros bene meritos verecunde colunt, et urbanitate studiosis literarum digna se aliis commendant.
- IV. Rectori ac Professoribus obedientiam ut parentum vicariis, observantiam ac reverentiam ut iudicibus, pietatem atque gratum animum ut Praeceptoribus declarant. Citati sine mora, ne contumaciae poenam incurrant, quo in loco iussi fuerint, apparent.
- V. Professoribus didacta I. Conventus auctoritate praescripta iusto tempore persolvunt, nec pecuniam a parentibus hoc consilio, et omnino studiorum causa datam malis artibus disperdunt.
- VI. Quilibet studiosorum studia, a Professoribus secundum Systema ab Incolis Conventibus probatum et Exceleso Consilio exhibitum adsignata, quolibet semestri audire obstringitur. Benevolus, ut dicunt, auditor prorsus non admittitur.
- VII. Praelectionibus quisque horis definitis adesto, neque se iis vel ob literas scribendas, vel adventum popularium, vel ob alias causas leves subtrahito. Qui vero absque causa indicata a praelectionibus abfuerit, primum monetur, et si in Instituto publico victum habet, etiam cibo arcetor, secundum gravia corripitur, et si beneficio Instituti publici fruitur, victa ad tempus privator, tertium autem quivis sine discrimine carceri includitur; et qui neque punitus sapere voluerit, consilium abeundi accipito.
- VIII. Ad praelectiones repetendas, qui atro calculo notari nolit, paratus venito; inter docendam garrere, aut libros ab instituto alienos legere, vel ipsos Professores docentes quacun- que tandem ratione turbare sub asperiori carceris poena nefas esto.
- IX. Hospitia conducta Rectori indicato, et ex conductis non nisi Rectoris sciente ad alia migrato. In Museis vero studiosi diurno nocturnoque strepitu, clamoribus canticisque inconditis abstinento, frequentia pluribus sociis constantia conventicula, et comessationum computationumque commercia fugiunt, neque domesticos conviciis verberibusque aggrediuntur. Qui hac parte deliquerit, gravibus poenis castigatur.
- X. Extra hospitium nemo noctem, nisi impetrata venia, transigito, quin hyeme hora octava, vere, autumno et aestate nona quisque in hospitio suo adesto.
- XI. In vultu ac gestu, in incessu ac vestibus, omniique agendi ratione omnes morum elegantiam ac mansuetudinem ostendant; luxum tamen in vestitu velut rei familiari perniciosam in primis illi, qui beneficio fruuntur, sub poena amittendi beneficii fugiunt.
- XII. Nullus commilitonem suum, aut quemcumque alium, iniuria afficere, ac proinde seu cavillari, seu libellis famosis insectari, seu verberibus aggredi audeto.
- XIII. Tabernae cerevisiarum, vinarias, thermopolia, deversoria, et quaecumque loca suspecta frequentare; in deversoriis aut popinis victum conducere; nocturnis vagationibus et clamoribus in plateis excitandis, Musicae per vicos auctu exercendae, diebusque onomasticis celebrandis et saltibus in hospitibus instituendis indulgere; certaminibus ansam dare, aut in iis partem habere; saltibus personatis ludisque scenicis interesse, nemini fas esto. Qui hanc Legem violaverit, poena carceris, et, pro gravitate delicti, ipsa ad eo relegatione mulctatur.

Rules of order at the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava

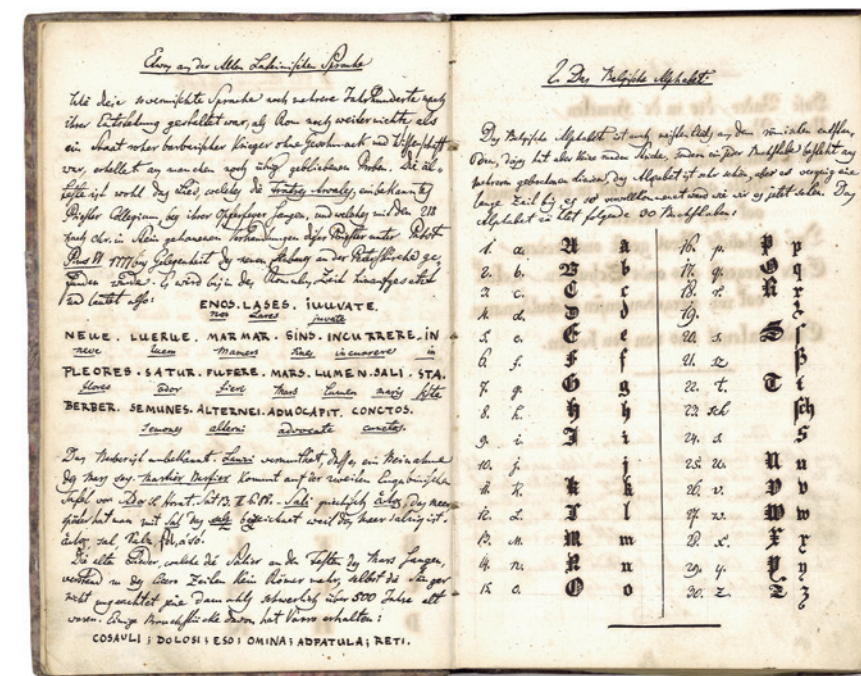
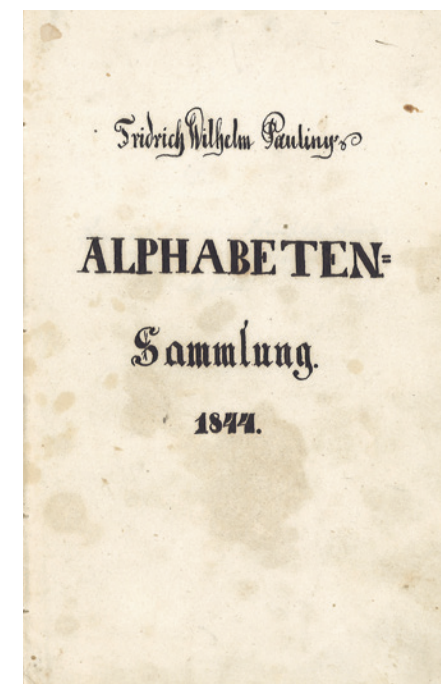
Printed on handmade paper, turn of the 18th and the 19th centuries

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H 44357

Size: 41 cm × 25 cm



A panegyric poem recited at Lutheran schools on the occasion of the Emperor Ferdinand V's birthday
Printed matter, Bratislava 1841
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. HV 03159
Size: 26,5 cm × 21 cm



Different alphabets in the exercise book of Viliam Pauliny-Tóth, student of the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava
Bound manuscript, Bratislava, 1844
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. HV 01796
Size: 20 cm × 13 cm × 0,8 cm



Places associated with the life and work of Ľudovít Štúr

There are many places associated with the life and activities of Ľudovít Štúr. In some of them he lived for several years (Uhrovec, Bratislava, Modra, Halle, Győr), in others he spent several months or weeks (Vienna, Prague, Hradec Králové, Romhány, Hlboké, Trenčín, Zemianske Podhradie, Zagreb, Rogaška Slatina, Liptovský Mikuláš, Myjava, the High Tatras, Korytnica), in some places he spent only a short time (Devín, Madunice, Dobrá Voda, Budyšín, Čachtice, Beckov, Turá Lúka, Sobotište, Vrbovce, Trnava, Nitra, Jablonové, Uherské Hradište, Čadca, Kysucké Nové Mesto, Jablunkov, Budatín, Žilina, Prievidza, Slovenské Pravno, Mošovce, Martin, Kremnica, Sučany, Turany, Banská Bystrica, Brezno, Levoča, Dolný Kubín, Ružomberok, Tisovec, Hnúšťa, Prešov, Košice, Olomouc, Stupava, Skalica, Rača, Stará Turá, Senica, Bánovce nad Bebravou, Ivanka pri Dunaji and many others). Some of them are presented in the exhibition on contemporary lithographies.

Bratislava — Hurban's Square

Lithography, the 1850's
 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 10531
 Size: 16,5 cm × 25,5 cm

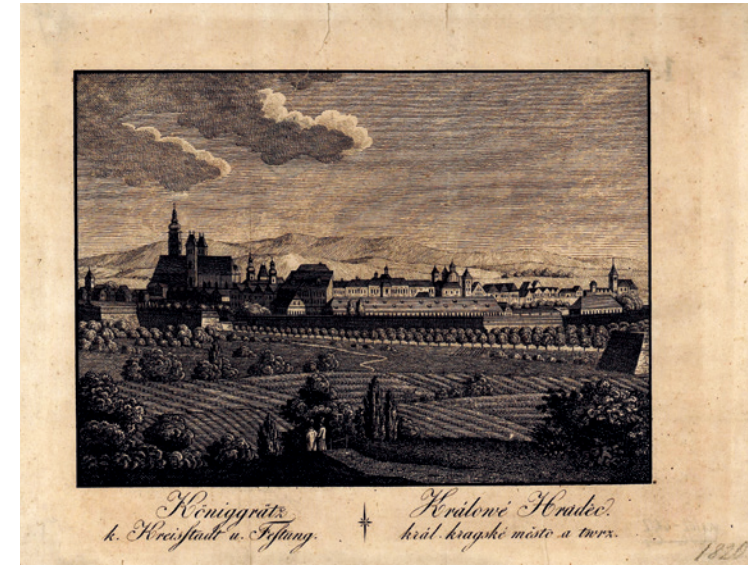


Bratislava — view from the south-east

Lithography, the 1850's
 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 10554
 Size: 15,5 cm × 24,5 cm



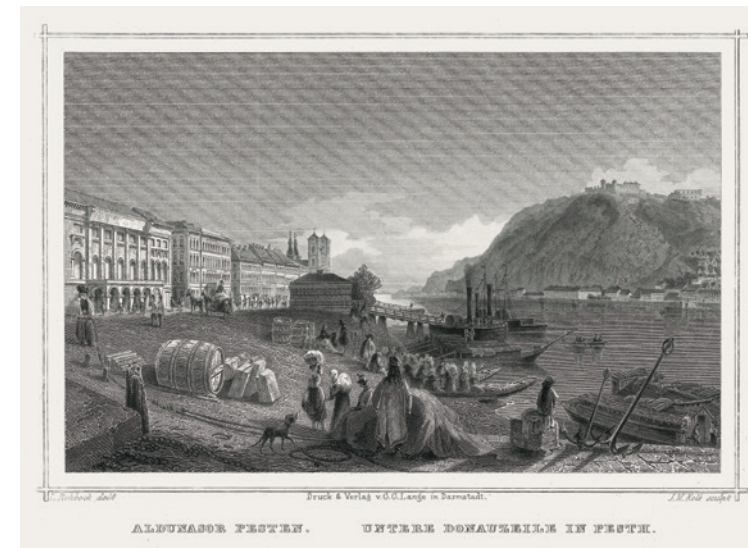
Prague — Malá strana (The Little Quarter) and Hradčany (The Castle District)
 Lithography, around 1850
 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 19058
 Size: 14 cm × 22 cm



Hradec Králové
 Lithography, 1820
 The East Bohemian Museum in Hradec Králové, facsimile
 Size: 17 cm × 21,5 cm



Halle, place of Ludovít Štúr's university studies in 1838 — 1840
 Lithography, the 1840's
 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 10696
 Size: 23,5 cm × 28,5 cm



Pest
 Lithography, the 1840's
 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 10684
 Size: 20 cm × 26 cm



Visit by Štúr, Hurban and Hodža to Ján
Hollý in Dobrá Voda in July 1843

Kováčik, Andrej — oil on canvas, 1925

Martin Lackovič, Dobrá Voda parish priest sitting on the right.

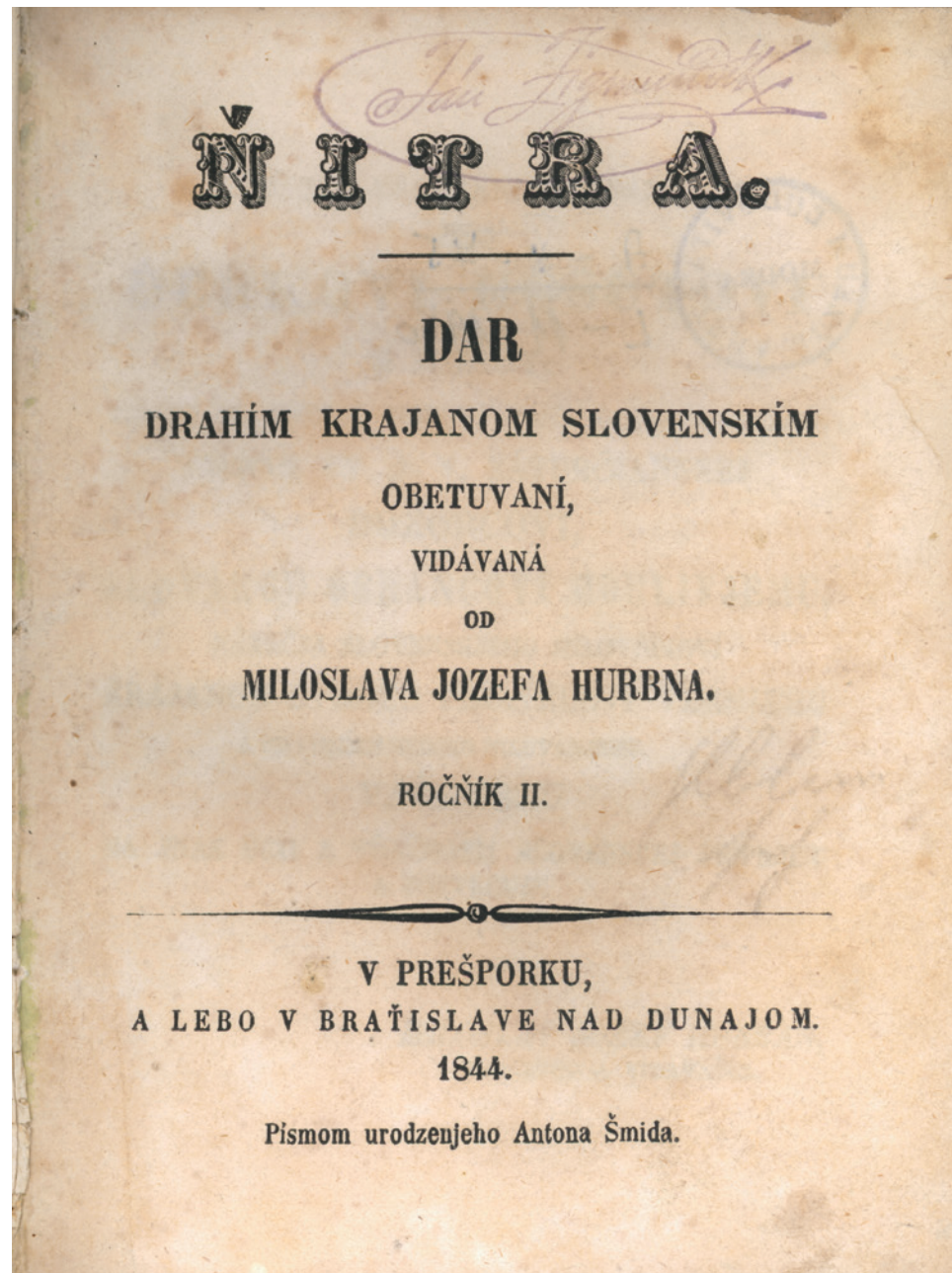
SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra, Reg. No. V-4

Size: 150 cm × 195 cm

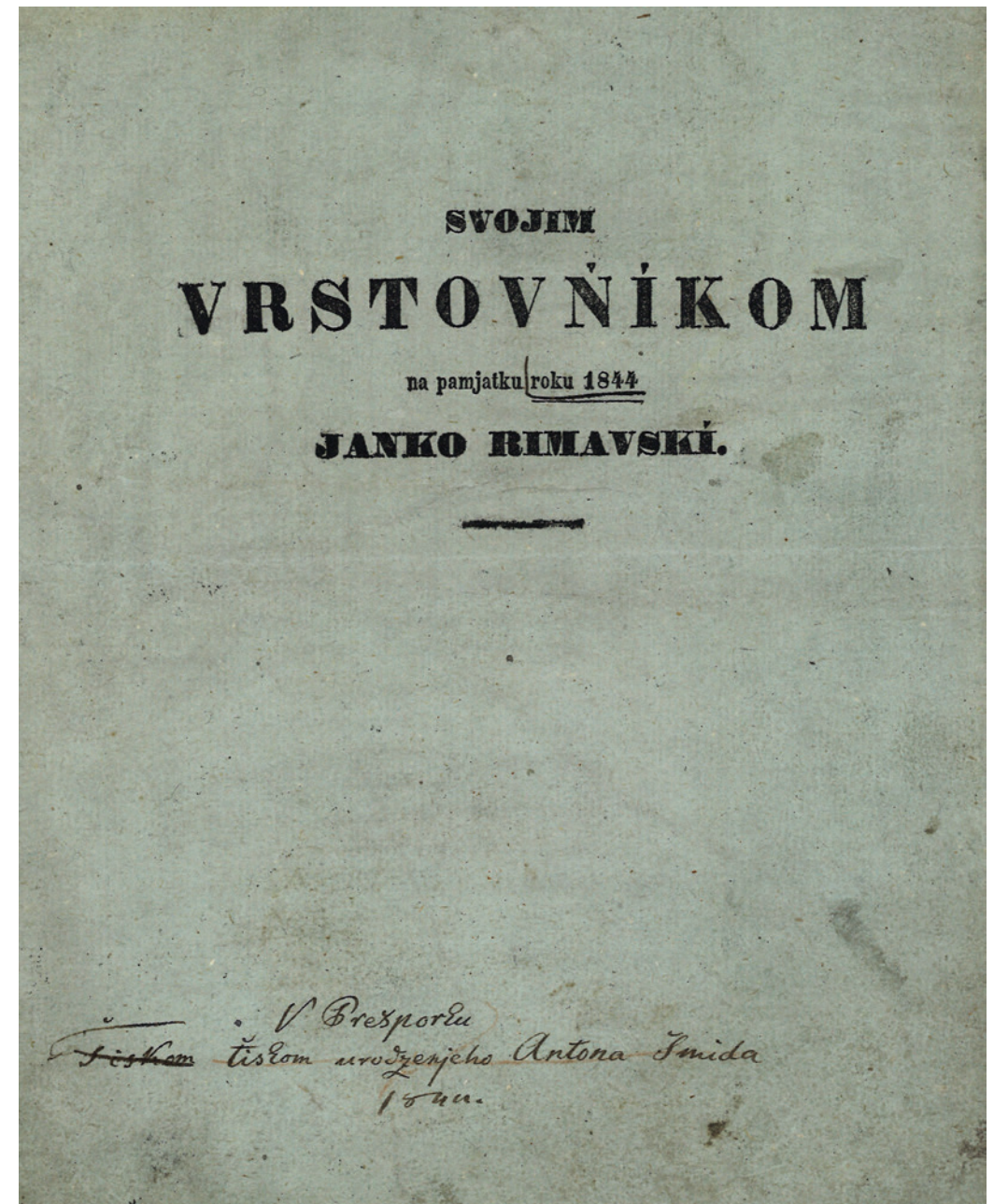
Codifier of the Slovak language

In the early 1840's Ľudovít Štúr had made some important decisions that altogether had one goal, i. e., to raise the Slovaks to the level of advanced European nations. To achieve this goal it was necessary to unite the Slovaks on the basis of the common standard language which was to become an integrating element and, at the same time, an effective means in the education of the folk and its cultural and material elevation. The agreement to create the standard Slovak language on the basis of the dialect spoken in central Slovakia was made at the meeting of the Štúr group in Bratislava on 14 February 1843. The definite decision was made at the meeting of Ľudovít Štúr, Michal Miloslav Hodža and Jozef Miloslav Hurban which took place at Hurban's vicarage in Hlboké on 11 — 16 July 1843. It was important that their idea had been approved by the most significant poet of the Bernolák group, the Catholic priest Ján Hollý, whom they had visited in Dobrá Voda where he was living at that time. Štúr had assumed the role to elaborate the codification works himself, unofficially in Hlboké, officially at the first meeting of the pan-national society "Tatrín" in Liptovský Mikuláš in August 1844. By that time the first book in Štúr's Slovak had already been published. It was the 2nd volume of the Nitra almanac published by J.M. Hurban. It was important for the success of Štúr's codification that they had got the support of young Bernolák's scholars. The codification works of the new Slovak — The Slovak Dialect or the Necessity to Write in this Dialect¹ and The Teaching of the Slovak Language — were published by Štúr in 1846. The spelling of the new Slovak was based on the phonetic principle. Its basis was the Slovak spoken in the urban milieu of Liptovský Mikuláš. It did not contain the letter "y", diphthong "ô", neither "l" which was later amended. Štúr's works have a high research level, even judged by today's standards. They were interlaced with poetical sections which are an evidence of his deep emotional relationship to his native language. Štúr's Slovak had acquired many supporters, however, there were also quite a few opponents. The biggest of them was Ján Kollár who had initiated the publication of a book presenting the attitudes of several Slovak and Czech personalities against it "Voices on the Need of the Unified Standard Language for the Czechs, the Moravians and the Slovaks" (1846). The activists of the Czech national life had received the arrival of Slovak, except for a few exceptions, negatively. For a long time afterwards, views prevailed that the Slovak party had caused a split and breakaway which Štúr denied. Following the publication of Štúr's codification works the form of the Slovak language was discussed in the "Tatrín" Society. At the 4th meeting of the Society in Čachtice in August 1847 the participants, both Lutherans and Catholics, had agreed to accept the new Štúr's Slovak as the standard language of the Slovaks on the condition that some spelling details would be resolved in the future.

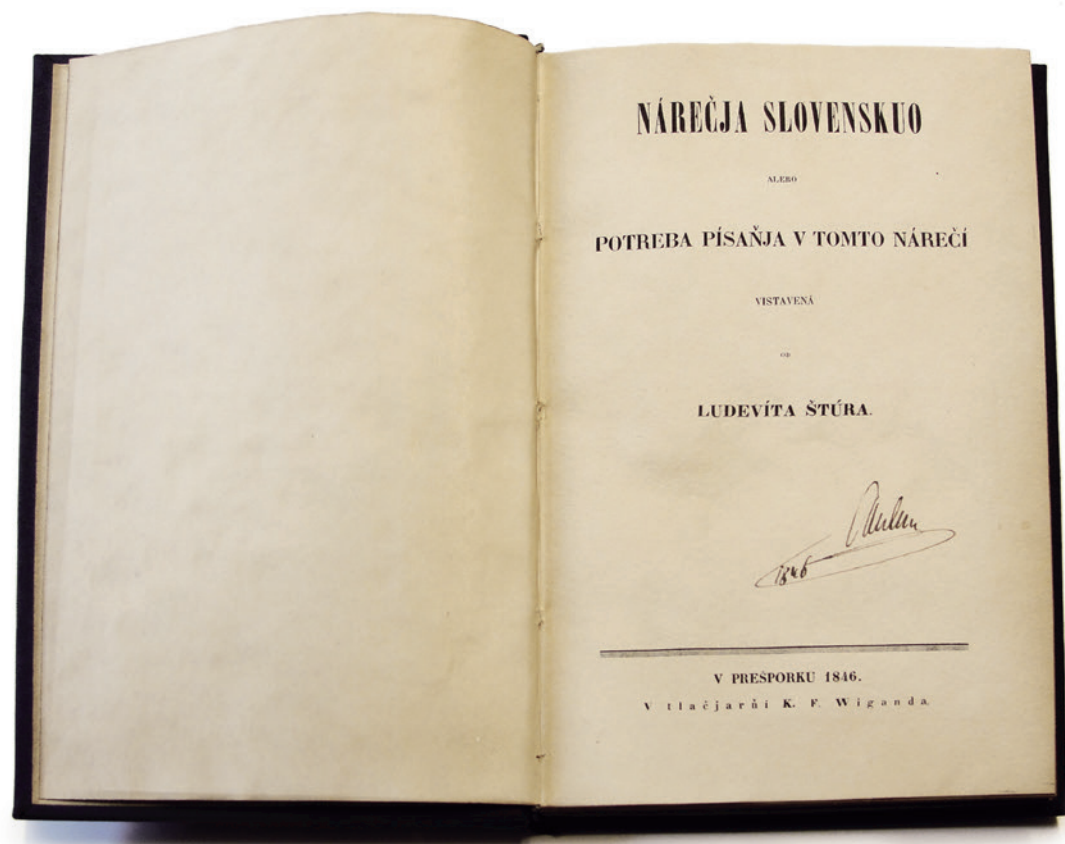
¹ When translating this title into the present day language, it would sound as follows: The Slovak Language and the Necessity to Write in this Language. In Štúr's days the word "dialect" was used to name the languages of individual tribes of a uniform Slavic nation which, according to Kollár, had four tribes (one of them being the Czechoslovak one), according to Štúr, it had eleven tribes (one of them being the independent Slovak one). Dialects in the current meaning of the word were considered sub-dialects in Štúr's days. In this connection it must be said that in the first half of the 19th century there was a rather big terminological freedom, notions such as "the nation", "the language" and so on, had not been defined properly and settled yet.



Nitra almanac, 2nd volume, the first book to be published in Štúr's Slovak by Jozef Miloslav Hurban
Bratislava, 1844
SNM Library, Inv. No. 13116
Size: 14,2 cm × 11,5 cm × 2,2 cm

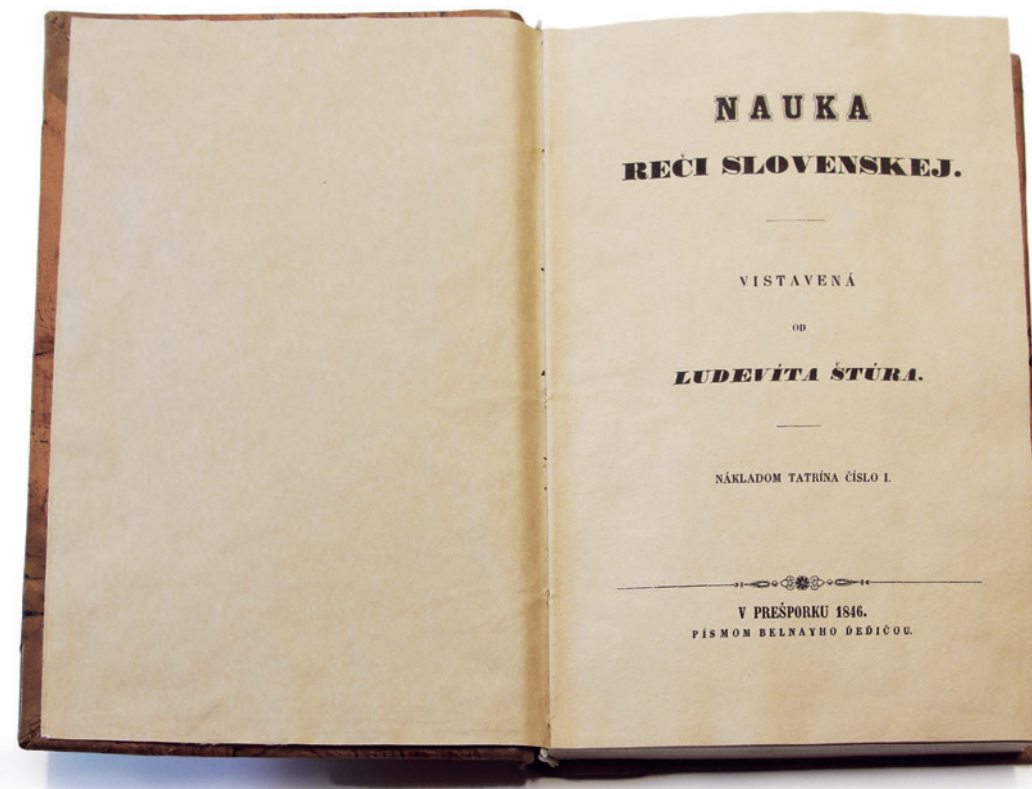


Francisci, Ján. "To my contemporaries as a memory of 1844"
Bratislava, 1844
SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra
Size: 27 cm × 21 cm



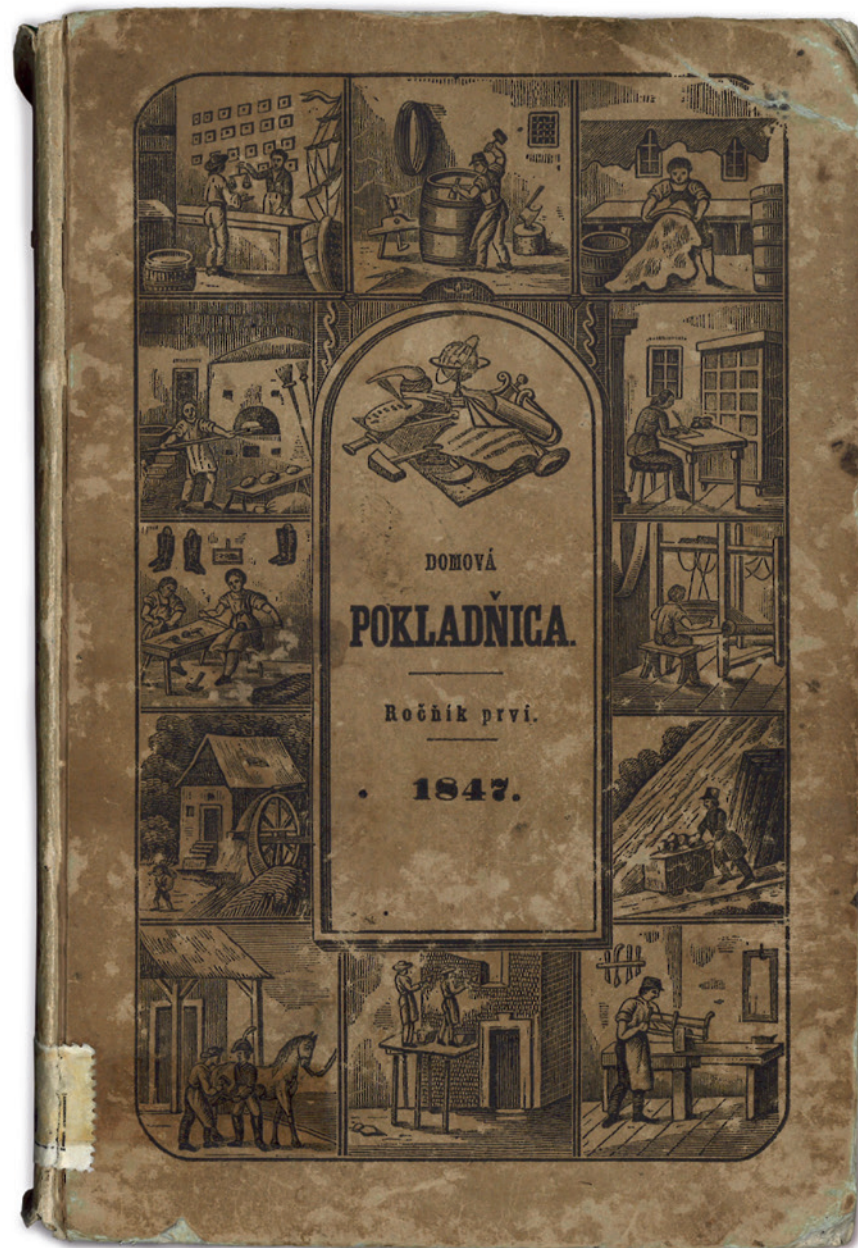
Štúr, Ľudovít. „Nárečja slovenskuo alebo potreba písanja v tomto nárečí“ (The Slovak Dialect or the Necessity of Writing in this Dialect)
Bratislava, 1846
The first codification work of Štúr's Slovak
SNM Library, Inv. No. 20254
Size: 20 cm × 14 cm

68 ◀

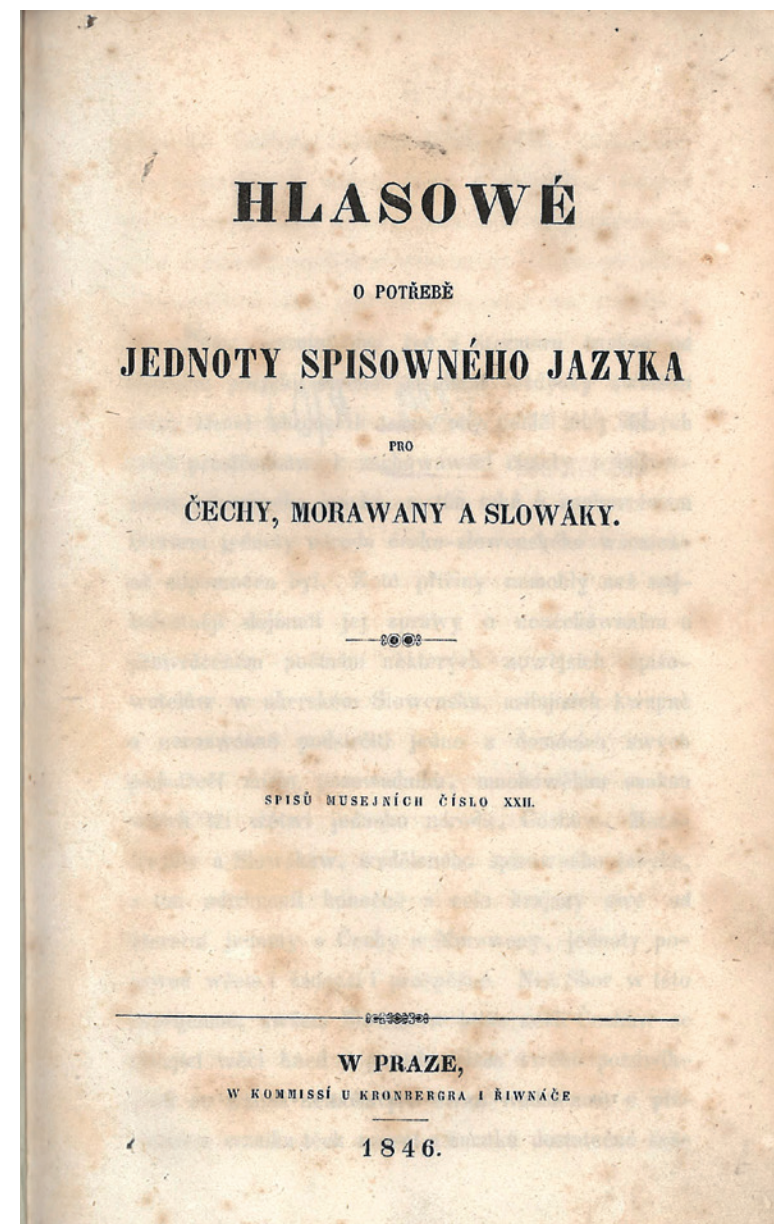


Štúr, Ľudovít. “Nauka reči slovenskej”
(The Teaching of the Slovak Language)
Bratislava, 1846
The second codification work of Štúr's Slovak
SNM Library, Inv. No. 12718
Size: 20 cm × 14 cm

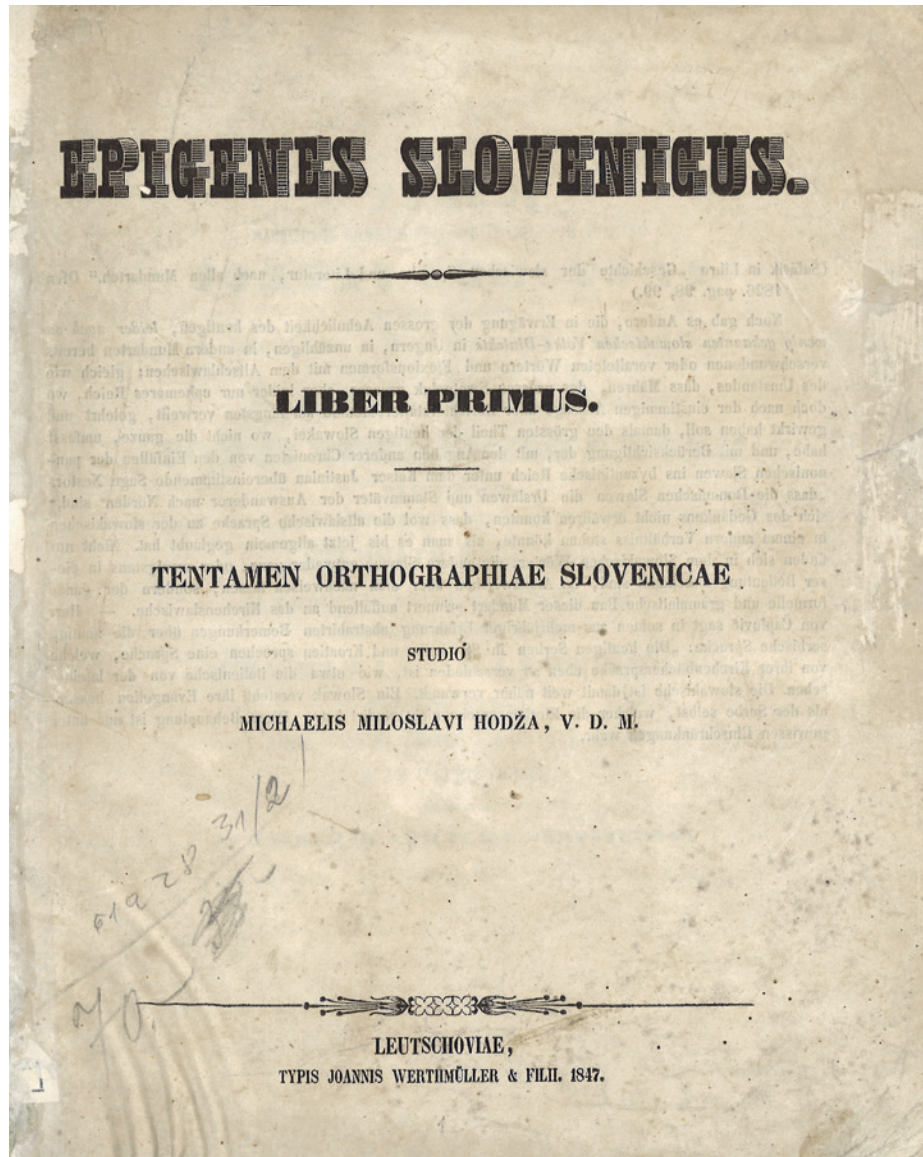
▶ 69



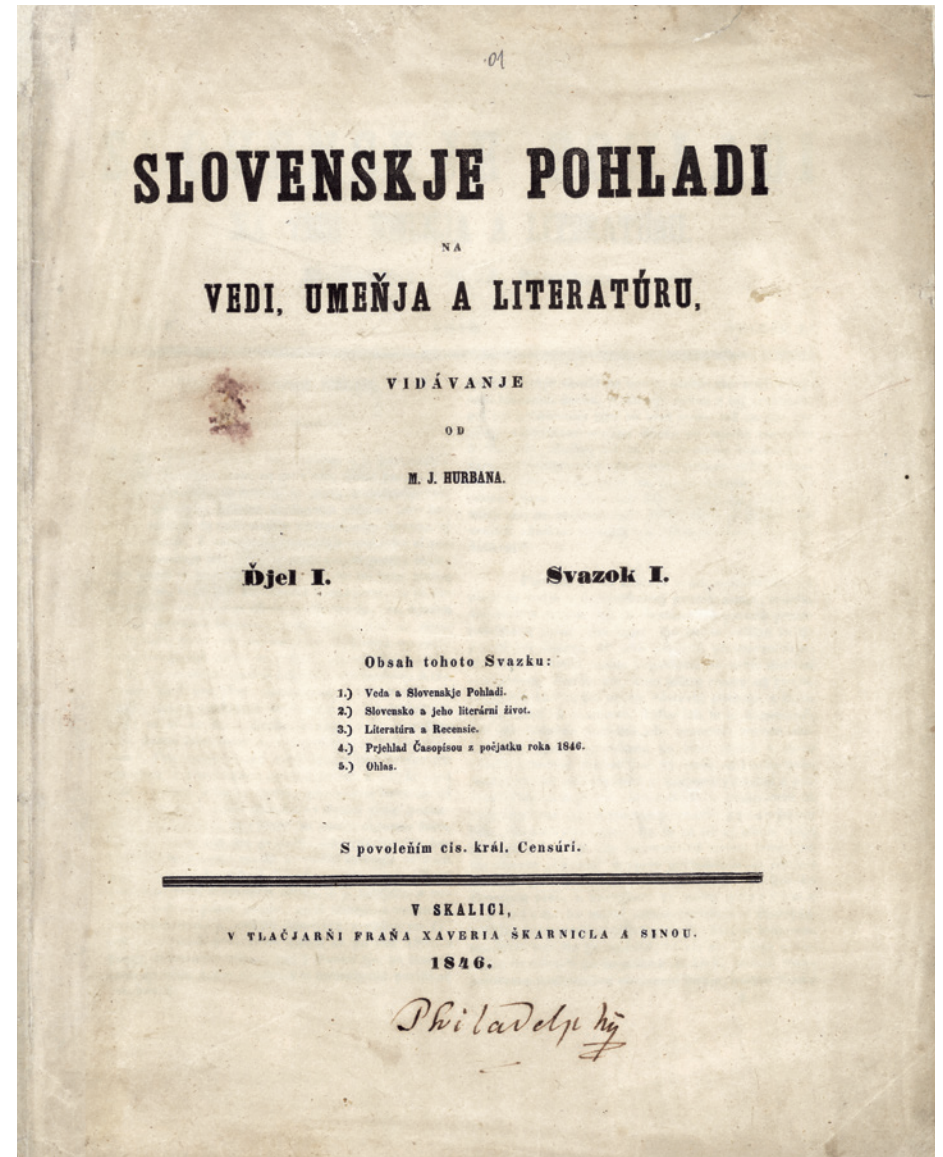
“Domová pokladnica” (Household Treasury),
calendar published by Daniel Lichard, Vol. I
Skalica, 1847
SNM Library, Inv. No.. 9648
Size: 22 cm × 14,7 cm



“Hlasové o potřebě jednoty spisovného jazyka pro Čechy,
Moravany a Slováky” (Voices on the Necessity of a Unified
Standard Language for the Czechs, Moravians and Slovaks)
Bohemia, Prague, 1846
Ján Kollár published a book with the contributions against Štúr's Slovak.
SNM Library, Inv. No. 8129
Size: 19 cm × 14 cm



Linguistic work by M. M. Hodža "Epigenes slovenicus"
Levoča, 1847
SNM Library, Inv. No. 20244
Size: 21,5 cm × 17 cm



"Slovak Views" published by
Jozef Miloslav Hurban in Štúr's Slovak
Skalica, 1846
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H 42263
Size: 30 cm × 23,5 cm



Bohúň, P. M. Shepherd and forester at the foot of Orava castle
Lithography, 1847
Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg. No. KH 857
Size: 33 cm × 24 cm

Bohúň, P. M. Slovaks from Lučivná in Spiš
Lithography, 1847
Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg. No. KH 858
Size: 32 cm × 26 cm



Bohúň, P. M. Slovaks from the Trenčín region
Colour print (1883) according to a water colour from 1850
Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg. No. KH 841
Size: 34,5 cm × 24,5 cm



Bohúň, P. M. Slovaks from Zvolen
Colour print (1883) according to a water colour from 1850
Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg. No. KH 845
Size: 34,5 cm × 24,5 cm

SLOVENSKJĚ NÁRODNĚ NOVINY.

1. Číslo.

Pjatok d. 1. Klasňa.

1845.

Čo cheme s novinami našimi?

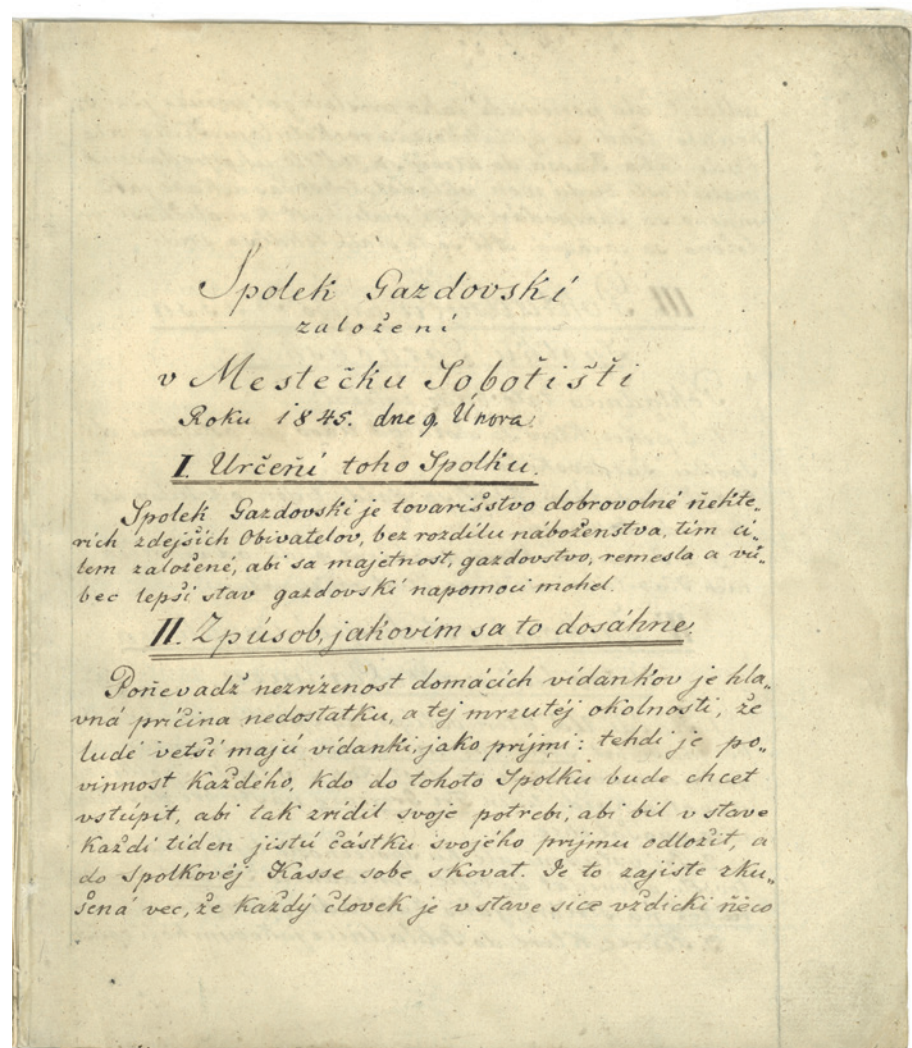
Rad je i na nás, vislovit sa a tu k Vám prichádzajú tak dávno čakanie, s touľkou túžbou (aviditas; Sehnsucht) vizeranje Noviny Národnye, Krajaňa Slovenski! Kadekol-vek sa strú srdečnejšie duše z národa nášho, odviadjal, vjeme, ozvu sa im v ústretí zvuki (sonus; der Schall) plnje vďačnosti, radosti a nádeje, ozvu sa tak, ako sa ozývajú hlási z pevnej zeme keď sa vráza do prístavu dávno, dávno čakána loď (navis, das Schiff), ňesúca i drahých i tovar očakávaní, a jako zas z tejto pozdravujú hlási najradost-nejšie tam tých na zemi stojacích, tak i mi pozdravujeme Vás, ktorí ste nás od dávna s vŕcnosťou vizerali a teraz okolo nás ste sa zhromaždili s hlbokou radostou i srdeč-nosťou; Vi tam vidjac prichádzajúcich nás voláše „loď naša“ a mi zas pri pohľade na Vás voláme „zem“! V tomto ale objali a zviažali sa našom, komu že oddal máme, krajaňa, vďačnosť našu spoločnú, komuže viljal vŕcne cíti naše? Tomu tam ktorí bleskom a slávou otočení (ob-klíčení, circumdatus, umrungen) z visokosti svojej spustiu aj na nás opustení národ pohlad milostivi, ktorí vipočúvau dávne prosbi i túžbi naše a obdaru nás tím dobrodíním, za ktorím dávno srdce nás všetkých horelo, novinami ná-rodnými; Jemu patri vďačnosť naša, On nám poprjou do-žiť sa radosti tejto, On upevníu nás v našej nádeji!

Máme sa ale aj comu radovať, že sme národnye no- viny dpgstali. V Oblase našom, ktorí sme pred pár tldňami k Vám, krajaňa, vistrojili, viložili sme na krátko veľkú potrebu novín napospol, keď ale komu teda nám ich is- totne veľmi, veľmi treba. Jestli sa po národach iných v krajině našej Uhorskej poobzeráme, vidíme že nás tjeto skoro v každom ohľade prevyšujú a že mi v terajšom čase, ktorí sme predtím v mnohom ohľade pred nimi stáli, teraz za nimi a tak rečeno len na strane stojíme. Čo že je za príčina tohoto nášho nazad ostanja? Nepoznávali sme po- žaduvajú času nášho, a potrebi naše vlastnje, a kde ňjet (non est, ist nicht) poznajta tam ani ňjet zadosturobejta potrebám takimto, tam ňjet napŕvevta. Z tohoto nášho nazad ostanja vtekelo to: že sme sa sami seba, keď si národí inije pred nás zastali, opustili a tak rečeno len na Božú milosť nehali. Božja milosť a pomoc, pravda, vsade je potrebná a bez nej človek nič ňvivedje, ale bez práce, bez ustávajta ňepŕide tjež ani Božje požehnatje, lebo len prácou človek si ho naklónuje a hodnim sa ho stáva. Pra-

cuvat teda a do práce sa s celou dušou čiliť musíme, do čoho sa ale oddať, čo prijímať, čo od seba odstrkuval, čo napravuvati, to poznat, o tom sa nám prevvedel treba. A pred všetkým tímto jestli že sa naozaj s celou dušou do práce dat máme, jestli že cheme abi naša vitranlivost v ňej bola nezlomná a tak abi sa nám djelo naše podarilo, musíme si viznat že ňízko, veľmi ňízko stojíme, lebo pred pokáňim musí vidi predisti úprimnuo viznanje chib a ňe- dostatku (defectus, der Mangel) vlastních. Netreba k poznáňu tohoto nášho ňízkeho stanja hlbokjeho rozvaž- vajúja, dost bežní pohlad len na národí vo vlasti našej ži- júce a na stav nás o tom nás lahko pouči, a súdi iných národou o nás lahko na to upamatujú: ňje je teraz dost pri orbe (agricultura, der Ackerbau) a hospodárstve ve- det a robil len to, čo predkvoja vedeli a robili, ňje je dost len s nižšími remeslami a i to bez ďalších známosti sa zaoberat, ňje je dost známosti ku stavu a povoláňu svojmu len po školách si nazbjerat a ces celý život len na tom, misljac si že s málom spokojni je šťastlivi, prestával, ňje je dost na starootcovskej kurii sedjet, peknje pre- deslje časi spominat a o nich s hlbokou spokojnosťou roz- pŕávki načúvat, ňje je dost so slobodami svojimi pred inšími si pohŕavat, ňje je dost len to čo sa v dedine, v okolí, v stolici, na vidjeku robi vedjet, ňje je dost len sám o sebe žit a len na seba a svojich všetko čo sa nasti- ka, nazbjera, naanáša vnaakladat, ňje je dost len knihi náboženskje a daktorje verše lebo báshe (poetica carmina, Gedicht) spisuvati a vidávat, ňje je dost tot len knihu da- jakú kúpit a dakedi keď dobrá vuola človeka nadide v ňej sa preberat: o moc vjac nás terajší čas žjada, o moc vet- ňje sú teraz naše jako dakedi boli potrebi! Mnoho, mnoho nám chibi, mnohe sú naše nedostatki, ale mi sme dosjal (huc adusque, bis jetzt) na nás tak ako sme boli prestávali a len vidi čo sme mi za národ známeňiti, vilborná a Boh vje jakí vikrikuvali, seba vivisuvati a pri tom do našich vnútrnosti (interna, das Innere) ňehladeli a malo čo alebo nič ňerobili, a kde sme aj ňječo málo vikonali, už Boh vje jako visoko to kládli a na tom si zakladali; ba už sme sa na tú módu naučili že sme naše ňehodi (fortuna ad- versa, die Unfälle), nás chatrni stav, naše od sveta ostr- čeňje len inšim za vinu dávali a to zlosti druhich, sami sa skoro za dokonalich, bez chibi majúc, pripisuvati a tak naše slabosti, naše chibi, vini a zlost vlastnú samím sebe ukrivali a tak len vidi tí starí. ti domňeli (reputati. die

Concept of modernisation and emancipation

By the codification of standard Slovak Štúr's first strategic goal had been achieved. It had its continuation in the plan to start publishing a Slovak political newspaper. Štúr had filed the first petition to publish it to the Governor's Office in Buda on 29 May 1842. However, it was not easy to get a permission to publish a newspaper. It was necessary to pay a high deposit, in which he was assisted by Gašpar Fejérpataky-Belopotocký, and submit oneself to censorship limitations. He was successful in obtaining the permission only following another petition addressed directly to the ruler Ferdinand V in January 1845. The Slovak National Newspaper was launched on 1 August 1845 and was published twice a week. Once a fortnight they published the supplement "Orol tatranský" (The Tatran Eagle). Ľudovít Štúr was its publisher and chief editor, Peter Kellner-Hostinský, Bohuslav Nosák-Nezabudov, Móric Jurecký and in 1848 also Ľudovít Dohnány and Janko Štúr were editors. The newspaper was created with the help of numerous reporters from Slovak localities all over Hungary which gave it the character of a discussion forum. They were raising issues which were shared by all nationally thinking Slovaks regardless of confession. It was especially the running of temperance societies and Sunday schools. Of immense importance for the further development of the national movement were Štúr's editorials in which he was analysing many areas of social life and making suggestions for their improvement. He devoted a lot of space to the issues of education, the situation of the common folk where he was expressly advocating the abolishment of serfdom, creation of conditions for the development of trades and industry and ideas of national and civic equality. In his newspaper Štúr had formulated the national and political programme for the emancipation of the Slovaks and the modernisation of the society. He presented the programme in a comprehensive article "Our Hopes and Petitions" written on the occasion of the ensuing parliament session and published in series in eight issues of the newspaper in October 1847. The nature of this programme was not only national but highly democratic as well. Štúr had the opportunity to read it himself at the parliament session as a deputy elected for the free royal town of Zvolen. It was Mikuláš Ostrolúcky, the deputy governor of the Zvolen county, who had helped him to obtain the deputy mandate. Štúr presented himself as a mature, democratically thinking politician and excellent speaker at the session.



Articles of the Farmers' Alliance in Sobotište

Manuscript, Sobotište, 1845

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H18149

Size: 22 cm × 17 cm

78



Jug with the motif of tithe collection from crops (natural tax)

Faience, western Slovakia, 1818

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. E 01258

Size: h. 30 cm

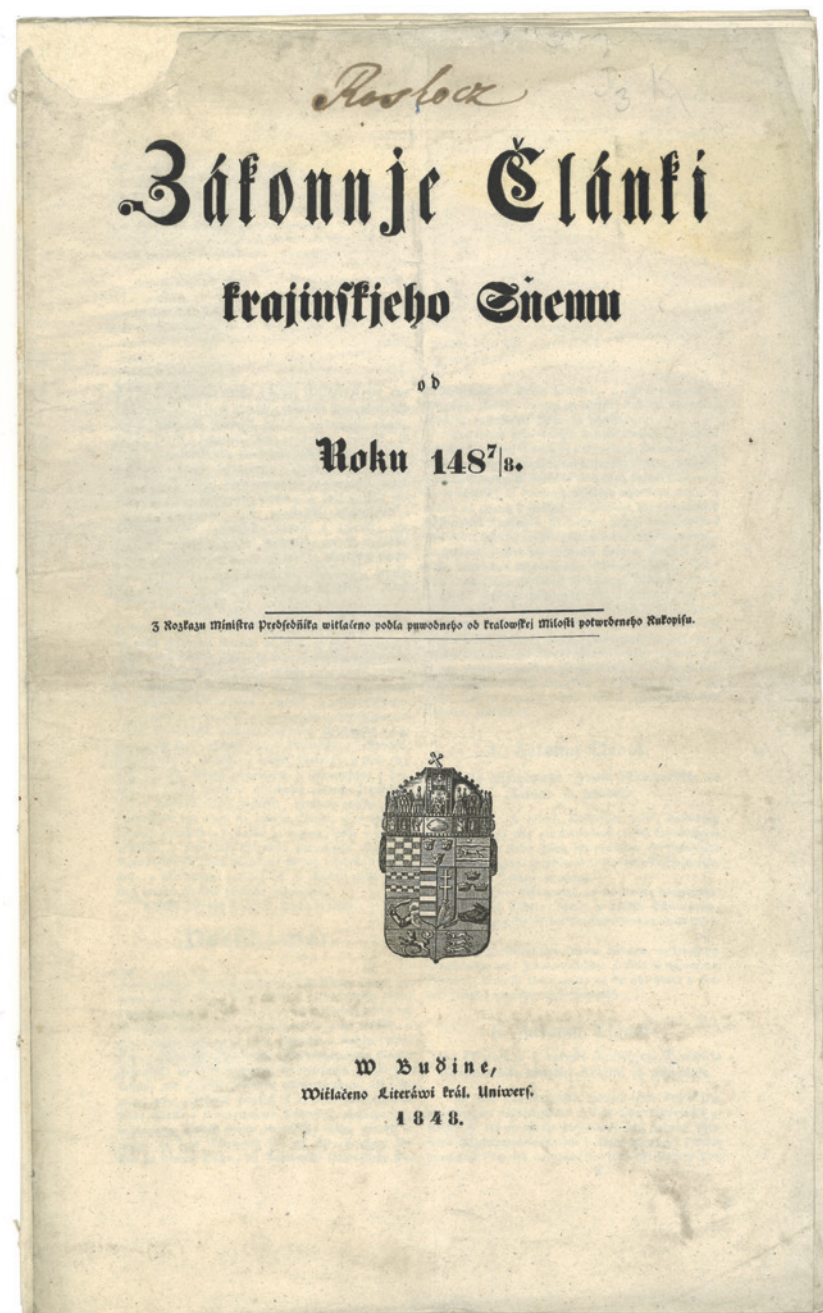
79



Ludovít Štúr in the Hungarian parliament
Szalay, Gejza — oil on canvas, 1950
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 03026
Size: 137 cm × 224 cm



Station of the first Hungarian railway (horse-drawn) in Bratislava
Lithography, the 1840's
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H 22276
Size: 33 cm × 42 cm



Legal articles of the Hungarian parliament 1847 — 1848

Hungary, Buda, 1848

The assembly published this printed matter in Štúr's Slovak which is one of the proofs that the new standard language of the Slovaks had become the standard usage and the offices had, in fact, accepted it.

SNM — Museum of History, BC

Size: 32 cm × 21 cm

82



Station of the first Hungarian railway (horse-drawn) in Trnava

Lithography, the 1840's

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 03189

Size: 33 cm × 42 cm

83

SLOVENSKÉ NÁRODNÉ NOVINY.

271. Číslo.

Utorok, dňa 21. Brezna.

1848.

Slovenské Národné Noviny vychádzajú dvakrát do týždňa každých storoč a piatek na hárku. Orol Tatrinaki sa pridáva k novinám každých d'essat' do'v, jeden celý hárku. Predpláca sa potoroč'ne na míjov'e na obidva d'vroslač'aje c'asopisi bez záviniki 4 st. 22 gr. strj, so závinikom 4 st. 48 gr., a dočas'as'ím domov bez záviniki 5 st. strjebra. Na e. kr. poč'atých cena nash'ich novin je rovnaká 6 st. strjebra; v d'votič'ných Rakú-kých zemach prijíma predplaten'ja tou sama e. kr. v'reho'ja dvorská novina expedicie vo Vjodni, kde sa okrem predplátku aj obič'ajni tam koleč'kovi plat slovač'í masí. — Ze obič'ajni plat'ja od každ'ého tjačka 3 krajjere strjebra.

Toto číslo vis'lo bez censúri. Sláva slobodnej tlači!

OBSAH. — Povišenia a viznačenja. — Krajinski s'hem: LXXVI. okolitá sed'nica. Krátka zpráva. — Den'ík Domáci: Prešporok (slávnosti. Prenasleduvan'ja židov.) Z Trnavy. Spišská stolica. Horvátska a Slavonia. Rakúška. Vjeden. Morava. Brno. Štajersko. Hradec. — Den'ík Zahraňični: Englická, Francúzska, Talianska, Šemecká. — Cena zbožja. — Beh na Vjed. burze. —

Povišenia a viznačenja.

J. c. kr. Visosť nádvorník ráči nasledujúci list poslať gr. Lud. Batthyányu: „Mili gróf Batthyány! Timto Vám na známosť dávam, že J. Jasnosť — súc presvedčená, že pritomnje okolnosti náho požadujú, aby sa to uhorskúo zodpovednúo ministerstvo, ktorúo J. J. mil. dopisom d'nes vidaním utvoril dovolia, bezodkladne utvorilo a do činnosti stúpilo — má splnomocniť ráčila, aby som Vás v zmysle zákonov za neodvíšjeho prednostu uhorského ministerstva menuvau, a aby ste vi svojich d'ov ministerských podľa svojho náhľadu tak a v takom počle k najviššjemu kr. potvrden'ju predložili, ako to podľa úlohi ministerstva, podľa okresu zákonom sa určil majucej činnosti Vašich ministerských spoločníkov a podľa vlastnej zodpovednosti za potrebnúo držal budele. Ostávam najväčšou náklonnosťou Vašej Velikom. najsrdečnejšie prajúci Štefan v. r. nádvorník.“

Krajinski s'hem.

LXXVI. okolitá sed'nica d. 15. brezna.

O sed'nici tejto podali sme už krátku zprávu v predšlom čísle. Uro-

bez prjemeni prijali. — 2) Že u nás ohraničená tlač stál nemuže, keď je u susedov slobodná, heda sa teda najmenej odkladat: aby sa krajine vlastnuo právo slobodnej tlače navrátilo. Následkom tohoto naložilo sa vboru, aby ohľad majúce na zápisi predšl'jeho s'hemu, vec túto čím skúor skončilo. — 3) Že hestá budúcnosti požaduje staranja sa: vislav sa vbor k vpracovan'ju zákonnej náradi, ktorou bi sa vnutorní pokoj, istota života a imanja, pod ochranu obivateľov dala, a aby sa tím celom národn'ja garda vistavila. — Následkom prjeho ustanoven'ja sa palatín požadav, a ešte ten den o hod. 3 sed'nicu držau, a prijali prjpisu sám narádzau, ktorí Velm. aj h'ed prijali. Palatín ujstiuo Velmočov, že svoj osobní a úradní vtok upotrebi aby s'hem mau následki a ústava sa rozvijala. Ako chrť viš'ného stola k nižšjemu došjeu, ustanovilo sa, a aj od viš'ného stola prijalo, aby prjpis zvláštao vislanstvo k J. Jasnosti zaheslo, a tohoto vislanstva vodcom bou palatín. — 13. brezna prjiau stúol St. a R. aby spoločnje larchi aj zemán'ja pomerne znášali. Ustanovia ďalej aj to, aby sa došjesou zákon, ktorím bi sa urbár v celej krajine a naraz zrušiu tak, aby náhradu pánov prejala krajina. — Následkom tohoto vijaviu sbor vislancov, že má úplnú nádeju dosjahnúť cjeľ k upevneňu, rozšíren'ju a pretvoreňu ústavi, keď ho v tom dúvera národa podporuvat bude. Vijaviu, že porovnan'ja záujmov obivateľov krajini vikonat, bude jeho hlavnou povinosťou. Vijaviu, že sa teraz už silnejšie kroki požadujú, aby sa odchodnje záujmi stopili, a obivateľja vlasti v práve, v záujmach, povinosťach a láske k vlasti v jeden národ spojili. Na koňjec vijaviu, že medzi okolnosťami obrovským krokom stúpajúcimi úlohe svojej len tak zodpovje, keď sa už aj v terajšom stave úje za zástupníkov odchodních stavov všetceljeho národa považuvat bude. Udo-

In the whirl of the revolution

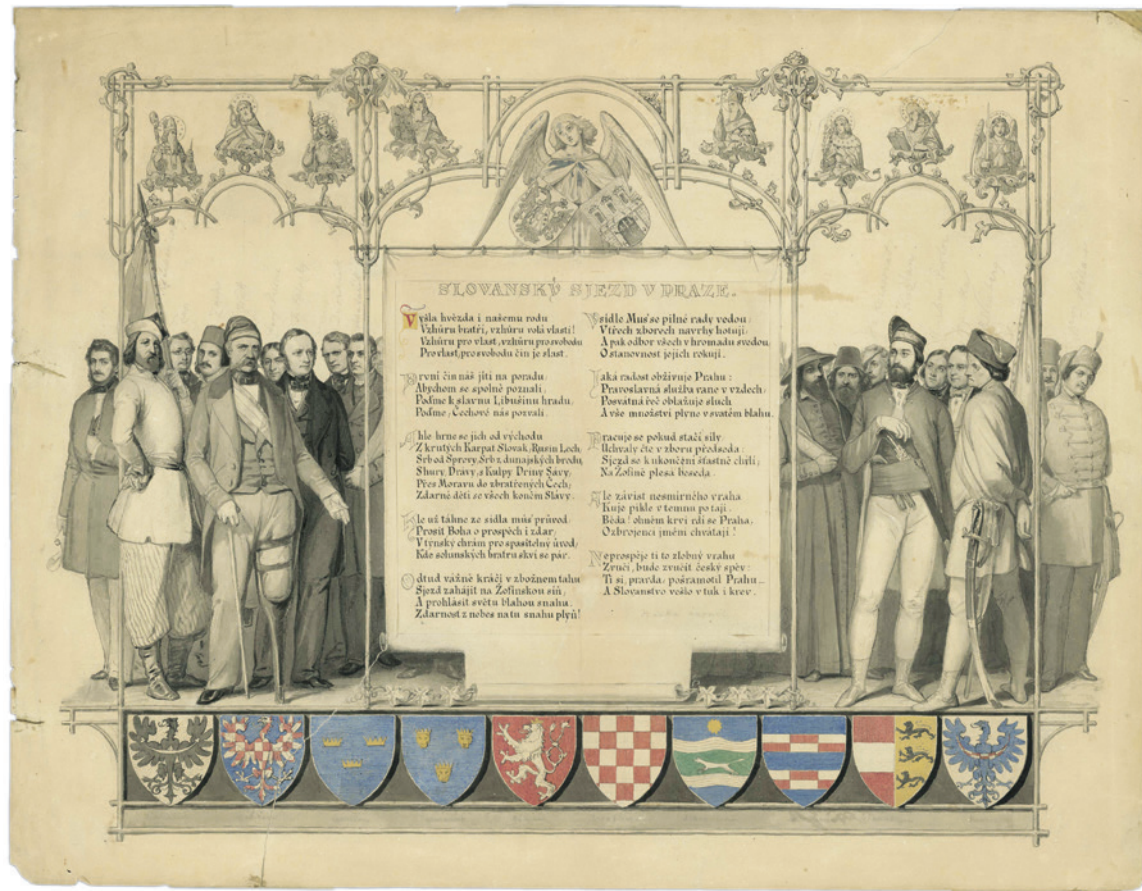
In the early 1848 the lives of European nations were affected by the revolution. It had begun in February in France from where its flames were rapidly spreading into other countries. It arrived to Vienna on 11 March and Pest on 15 March. Under the pressure of the revolution the Hungarian parliament, which was just in session in Bratislava, had quickly adopted the Acts which they had not been able to agree on for months before. Serfdom and the church tax, the so-called “tithe”, were abolished. Also the preliminary censorship was abolished and civic freedoms were declared. The ruler appointed the first Hungarian ministry (government), whereby Hungary had acquired a high measure of autonomy. Ľudovít Štúr and other representatives of the Slovaks had welcomed the changes, however, they did not consider them sufficient. They started organising popular rallies and petitions which required the national rights for the Slovaks. Štúr had established contacts with the representatives of other Slavonic nations in the Habsburg monarchy and had discussions with them in Vienna and Prague on the need of a joint action. At these fora he was one of the most initiative delegates and had earned himself a high recognition and respect of the other participants with his presentations. The climax of the Slovak national activities was the adoption of the “Petitions of the Slovak Nation” at the meeting of national representatives in Liptovský Mikuláš on 10 — 11 May 1848. The “Petitions” were the first comprehensive national programme of the Slovaks. They contained a whole range of requirements aimed at the democratisation of the society including the general election right for men, doing away with the remnants of feudal privileges, the principle of nations' equality and restructuring of Hungary into a federal country. The “Petitions” had encountered a strong resentment by the representatives of the Hungarian revolution and governmental power headed by Lajos Kossuth who were trying to restructure the multi-ethnic Hungary into the Hungarian national state. The authorities issued an arrest warrant against the leaders of the Slovak movement Štúr, Hurban and Hodža following the adoption of the “Petitions”. However, all three had managed to escape to Bohemia. Štúr's escape was rather dramatic — on foot, on horse and also in a cart, avoiding the patrols who were on the look out for him. He made his way from Liptovský Mikuláš through the Váh valley stopping over with the family and acquaintances in Veľká Divina, Trenčín and Zemianske Podhradie. He came to his brother Karol in Modra on 27 May. On the following day, fearing that he might be discovered, he fled to the municipal forestry, from where the forester Veštitík accompanied him at night across the Small Carpathians to Jablonové, where he was hiding for three days in the vicarage of Ján Galbavý. During the night of 30 to 31 May he took him, in a rather conspirative way, over the border to the Austrian town of Angern from where Štúr travelled by train to Prague. In Prague he took part in the Slavonic Congress, together with Hurban and Hodža and in the uprising which had broken out in its conclusion. Štúr was one of the conveners of the Congress and excelled there as an outstanding speaker and passionate advocate of the cooperation of Slavonic nations as well as fraternal relationships of the Slovaks and the Czechs which had a remarkable response with the Congress participants and had earned him a great admiration with the members of the young generation of the Czech nationalists.

Slovak National Newspaper with the article
on the abolishment of censorship

Bratislava, 21 March 1848

SNM — Museum of History, facsimile

Size: 40,5 cm × 28,5 cm

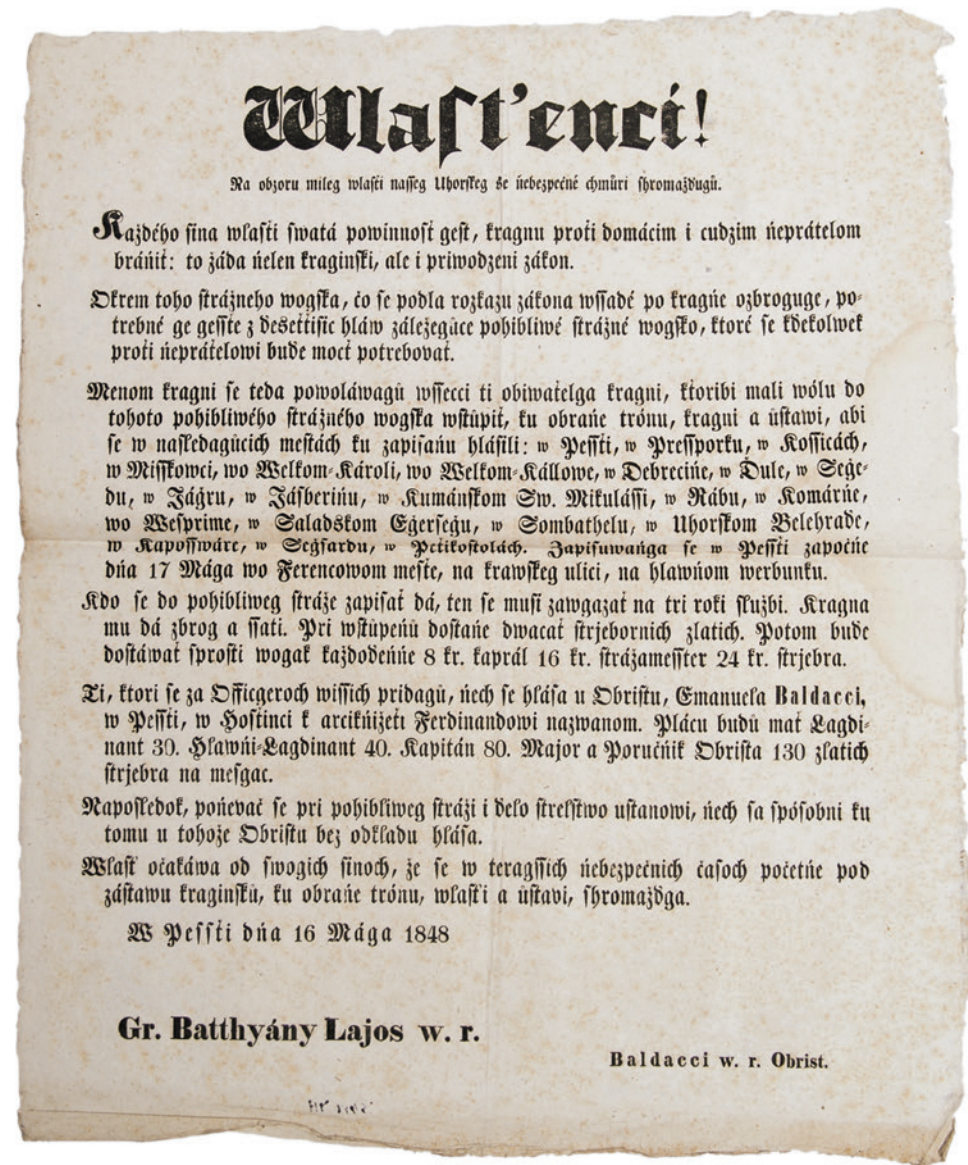


Diploma of the Slavonic Congress in Prague
On the right Ludovít Štúr who was an initiator
and an outstanding figure at the Congress.

Lithograph by Josef Hellich with the poem by Václav Hanka, 1848

The Museum of Czech Literature (PNP) in
 Prague, Reg.No. IK9454, facsimile

Size: 39,7 cm × 51,5 cm



Propaganda poster issued by the Hungarian government

Hungary, Pest, 16 May 1848

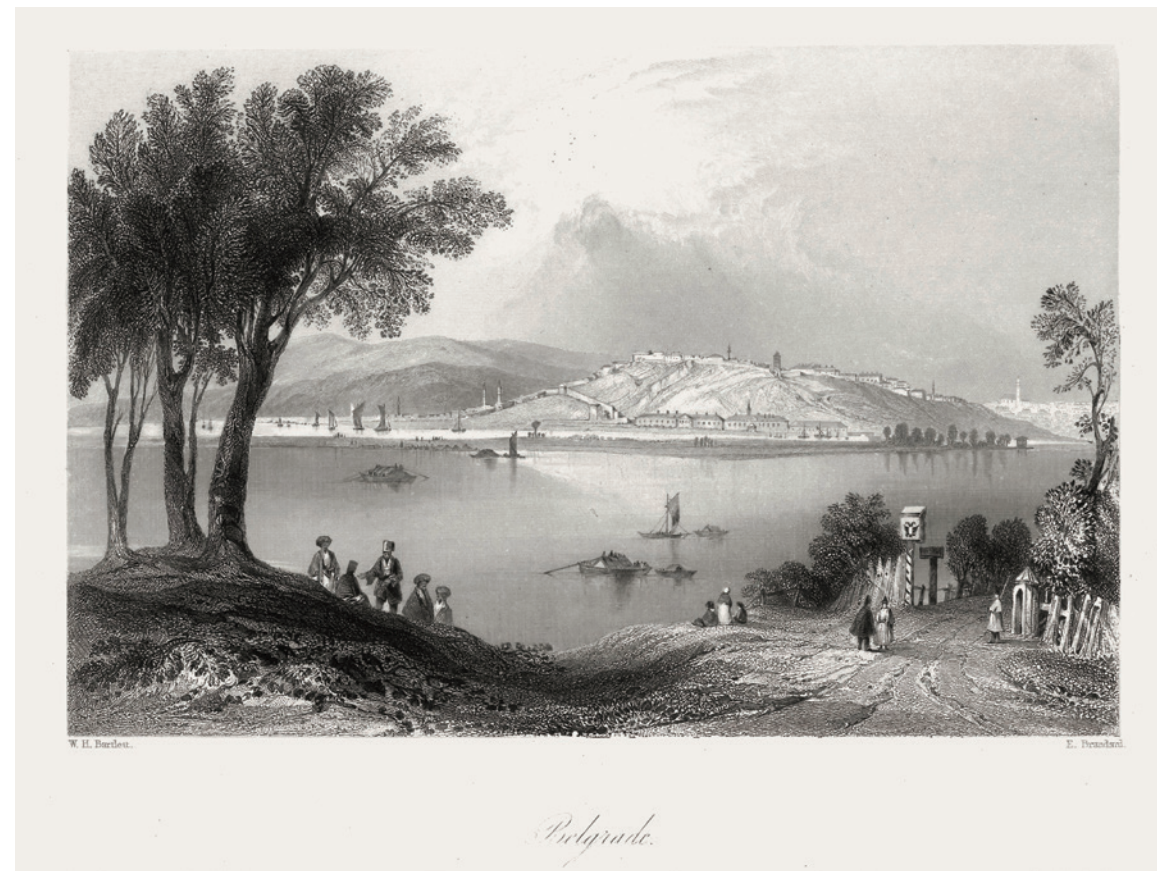
SNM — Museum of History, Reg.No. H06275

Size: 18 cm × 15 cm



Zagreb — view from the South

Lithography, 1840
 Hrvatski Povijesni Muzej, Zagreb, HPM/PMH-3732, facsimile
 Size: 18,5 cm × 25,3 cm



Belgrade

Lithography, around 1850
 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 10293
 Size: 20 cm × 27 cm

Uprising in September 1848

Following the defeat of the uprising in Prague Štúr and Hurban left for Croatia, via Vienna, where they had negotiated a joint action against the Hungarian government. What the Slovak party had in mind was the support of an armed struggle which the Slovak leaders had opted for due to Hungarian government's retaliations against the nationally thinking Slovaks and their incompilance in the issue of national rights. The material support that Štúr had obtained for the organisation of the Slovak armed action from the Serbian Prince Mihailo Obrenović was of great significance. By the end of August Štúr and Hurban had returned to Vienna where recruiting for the Slovak Volunteer Corps was going on under the new white-blue-red flag which had replaced the original red-white one, probably, as a symbol of cooperation with the Croats and the Serbs. The Slovak National Council, the first Slovak political body in modern history, was established on 16 September in Vienna. The decisive powers in it were given to Jozef Miloslav Hurban (chairman), Ľudovít Štúr and Michal Miloslav Hodža. Its futher members were Jaroslav Bórik and Bohuslav Nosák as secretaries and three Czech military commanders Bedřich Bloudek, František Zach and Bernard Janeček. The 500 to 600 member Volunteer Corps had crossed the Moravian-Slovak border on 18 September and took the town of Myjava and the surrounded villages. Thus Myjava became the first seat of the Slovak National Council. On 19 September Ľudovít Štúr declared independance of Slovakia from the Hungarian government on behalf of the Slovak National Council. Approximately 5,000 inhabitants from the villages of the Javorina and Bradlo regions had joined the Volunteer Corps, whereby the action had acquired a character of a folk uprising. On the following days there were fights with Hungarian guards and, unexpectedly, also the imperial troops which were supposed to support, or at least tolerate, the insurgents fighting in the name of the Emperor in the area of Myjava and Brezová pod Bradlom. After the initial success the Slovak insurgents were defeated and driven out to Moravia, mainly due to inadequate organisation and insufficient equipment as well as the changed position of the imperial government in Vienna which had ordered to stop all armed conflicts in Hungary. Despite the defeat, the Slovak National Uprising in September 1848 was of great historical significance. By this the Slovaks had entered the stage of European history as an independant nation that can fight for its rights including the right of its own statehood.



DIE HAUSER VOR DER STEPHANSKIRCHE.

Nach einer Originalzeichnung aus der k.k. Hofbibliothek.

Vienna

Lithography, around 1850

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 10781

Size: 26 cm × 33,5 cm



Seal of the first Slovak National Council with a wax imprint

Metal, timber, Austria, August — September 1848

SNM — Museum of History, copy

Note: The original is in a private collection.

Size: ø 2,5 cm, l. 4 cm



Slovak Volunteers' flag from September 1848

SNM — Museum of History, copy, Reg.No. H 42543

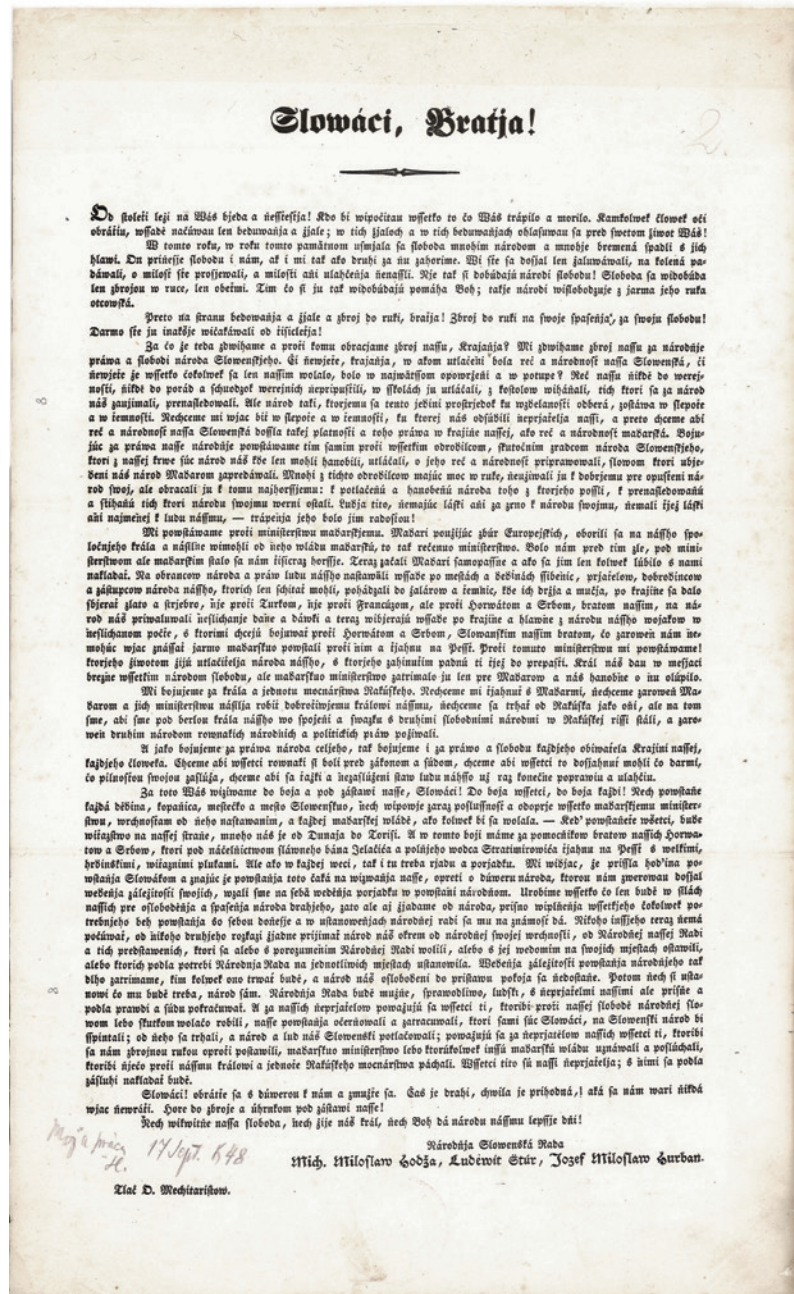
Size: 160 cm × 170 cm



Flag of the Slovak nationalists in Martin from October 1848 (hung out also after the arrival of the Volunteers in January 1849)
Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg.No. PM 431
Size: 220 cm × 180 cm



Slovak Volunteers in September 1848
Benka, Martin — oil on canvas, 1955 — 1956
Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg. No.B 212
Size: 74 cm × 129 cm



Poster of the first Slovak National Council
 "Slováci, Bratja!" (Slovaks, Brothers) of 17 September 1848
 Austria, Vienna, September 1848
 In the bottom edge there is a handwritten remark by
 Jozef Miloslav Hurban „my work“ added later.
 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H 424/210
 Size: 39 cm × 24 cm



Pistol with the engraved year of 1848
 Metal, timber, Slovakia
 Trenčín Museum in Trenčín
 Size: 1. 40 cm

M Ferdinand První z Božské Milosti

Cesar Rakuski, Král Uherski a Ceski pod tim menom Páti, Keal Dalmatinski, Gorwatski, Zalički, Lodomerški a r. d. na wedomje dawame wšsem wernim Poddaním Kráginí našeg milég Uherskeg, že ponewač ku wedomosti našeg přislo, že njekeři mrcha ludja, znamenite ale Hurban, Hodža, a Štúr, z njekeřimi na stranku swogu Swedenimi cudzozemci ozbrojeni poragemne do Kráginí Uherskeg, znamenite ale do Stolice Ultranskeg uderili, a odtál tlačene Wihlasi rozestali, w kterich Lub Bazika Slowenskeho, proti Uhrom, proti Uradom, proti Ministrom našim Uherskim, kterich gsme mi sami wimenuwali, a pre lepšje Kráginí našeg Uherskeg ridenje ku nim gsme ag našeho premileho Bratanka Arcikneža Rakúske, a Palatina Uherskeho Jstřwana, gakožto plno- močného namestníka našeho pripogeli, burga, a tač na wiwra- tenje swogeg wlasneg Kráginí, a Slobod swogich podzbuzugu; — ano tu smelost a opotwážliwost si wzali, že toto ludu našho buenje a podzbuznwanje pod menom takowim robít, a to wi- hlasuwat sa opowážugu, gako bi to, čo oni robja, ku dobremu Kráginí a s powolením našim sa činilo; pre odwratenje tako- wýchto salesních bludcw, Klamstwa, a odtud sa strhnut mohucich nepokogow, a wšseligakeho nebezpečnstwa, Pismom tímto wšse- tkim Obiwatelom Kráginí našeg wistrahú dawame, abí takímto buritelom, žadneg wgeri nenadali, abí sa rozpamatali, že mi wólu a rozkazí naše, ludu našemu nie sřez takýchto ludi, ani sřez ozbrojenich cudzozemcow, ale sřez prawne uradi Stolice na wedomost dawame; a proto napominam ag wšsetkich wernich Poddanich našich abí předstawením swogim i daleg poslušni boli a wšsemožnim sposobom sa na tom usilowali abí takowýchto bu- ritelcw ulapít, a wrwnosti swogeg odevzdat mohli; Uradom ale Stolice, ano ag wšsetkim Uradem Osadškim Přisno roz- kazugeme, abí rozkaz tento a wistrahú našu hnedki wšsade roz- hlasili, a wšsetku swogu bedliwost na to winaložili, abí takýchto buritelcw ulapít, a Sudu, a zasluženej pokute předstawit mohli; ginačeg předstaweni Stolice, a Osadški za wšsetku w regto weci preukazanu nedbanliwost odpowědat powieni, ano ag tre- stani budu. Dano w Cesarštem našem Měste w jedni dna 20-ho září 1848.

Ferdinand m. p.

L. S.

W B. Districi tlačom Filipa Macholda 1848.

Wihlása

Wlast obracující Zwěřelstwo přitomně na wšobecní wedomost dáwa: že Michal Šodža uradu posbaweni Werbičo-S-to Mikuláški Bňaz jako přewočení podzbuzitel a búřic ludu, tač i jeho sločínški spolurowarisřa Lubwít Štúr a Josef M. Hurbán, jako zradcowja Wlasti, a z ohledu na Wlast, na Krájinškich Občanow, a na obecnú bezpečnost si ebe zpeční Lušja, z pomežji Občanow uherskej Krájiní přitomně sa wíťje- rajú, — a každej Wrechnosti, a kterej kolwel ofobe sa přitomně za přisnu a občanskú powinost nakládá: abí řičpo, ažbi sa w chorári Uherskej Krájiní ukázat opowěžili — za mždu ob každého jedního po 50 zlatowch w řerjebre — hřeš čihili, alebo báro jakim kolwel spuosobom k rukám dostali.

W Budapešti 17-ho Októbra 1848.

w mehe krajinského Wlasti obracujícíeho
Zwěřelstwa
Ludvik Kossuth,
Presef.



Janko Francisci as the Volunteers' Captain
Bohúň, Peter Michal — oil on canvas, 1848 — 1849
Slovak National Art Gallery, Inv. No. O 5301
Size: 49 cm × 39 cm

In the struggle for political autonomy

Following the defeat of the September Uprising Štúr and Hurban decided to continue the struggle against the Hungarian government on the side of the imperial government in Vienna. A decisive role in this decision was played by the Croatian Ban Jelačić who had obtained an approval to organise the second volunteer campaign for them. In the second (winter) Volunteers' Campaign which started on 4 December 1848 Štúr and Hurban were helping to secure the actions of the Volunteer Corps. They organised public rallies and established new local bodies, the so-called "Royal Administrative Councils". Within three months Štúr had visited the towns of Čadca, Kysucké Nové Mesto, Žilina, Rajec, Nitrianske Pravno, Prievidza, Mošovce, Sučany, Turany, Dolný Kubín, Liptovský Mikuláš, Kremnica, Banská Bystrica, Brezno, Tisovec, Levoča, Košice and Prešov. On 4 March 1849 Štúr and Hurban left the campaign to participate in the writing and handing over of a petition addressed to the ruler Francis Joseph I. In the petition handed over on 20 March in Olomouc they required that the Slovaks are made equal with the other nations of the monarchy, Slovakia is excluded from Hungary and constituted as an autonomous unit with its own executive power and parliament subdued to imperial institutions in Vienna, the Slovak language is constituted as the official language on its territory and officials pursuing Magyarisation are dismissed. They received general assurances of support and vague promises from the ruler. The delegation left Olomouc and went to Vienna where they had negotiations with Ján Kollár, František Hanrich and Ján Hlaváč whom they had appointed government ombudsmen for national issues in the middle of March. At the end of June Štúr was appointed the folk commissioner for the support of the third (summer) volunteer campaign. Štúr met the volunteers on 23 June in Stupava and on 29 June in Rača. During the July canvassing he made presentations at folk rallies in Vrbovce, Sobotište, Brezová, Myjava, Turá Lúka, Stará Turá and Senica. In August and September he went to Zemianske Podhradie, his native Uhrovec, Bánovce, Bošáca and Trenčín. Štúr's activities were closely monitored by the governmental Slovak newspaper written in Štúr's Slovak which was launched in Vienna in July 1849. Following the defeat of the Hungarian troops at Világos on 13 August 1849 the representatives of Slovak politics organised a petition campaign for the constitution of an independent crown land Slovakia. On 10 October Štúr was present at the audience of the Slovak delegation with the ruler where, however, they only heard his promises again. Together with Hurban and Hodža he was present at the ceremonial dissolution of the Slovak Volunteer Corps at the present day Freedom Square in Bratislava on 20 November. The ceremony was a symbolic end of a chapter of his life in which he had shown a remarkable ability to respond to the challenges of revolutionary times, political maturity, leadership qualities, bravery and, last but not least, ability to survive long periods of difficulties with regard to his journeys and often also genuine warfare life conditions.



Slovak Volunteers — Officer and Soldier
 Heicke, Joseph — chromolithography, 1849
 Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg. No. KH 2047
 Size: 26,5 cm × 18 cm



Slovak Volunteer with a girl
 Heicke, Joseph — chromolithography, 1849
 Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg. No. KH 930
 Size: 26,5 cm × 18 cm



Bohúň, P.M. Image of the Volunteer Kučera
Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg.No. KH 01258
Size: 26 cm × 18 cm



Budatín
Lithography, mid 19th century
SNM — Museum of History, Reg.No. UH 11464
Size: 14 cm × 23 cm



Slovak delegation to the Emperor Francis Joseph I on 20 March 1849

Daguerreotype, 1849

Standing from the left: Adam Kardoš, Samo Chalupka,
Daniel Lichard, Michal Miloslav Hodža, Ludovít Štúr, Jozef Miloslav
Hurban, Jaroslav Bórik. Sitting from the left: Michal Rárus,
Juraj Holček, Andrej Radlinský, Karol Kuzmány

Slovak National Library — Literary Archive, Reg.No. K19/163

Size: 16 cm × 20 cm



Adam Kardoš. Samo Chalupka. Daniel Lichard. Michal M. Hodža. Ludovít Štúr. Jozef M. Hurban. Jaroslav Bórik.
Michal Rarus. Juraj Holček. Andrej Radlinský. Karol Kuzmány.
1849

**Picture of the Slovak delegation to the Emperor
Francis Joseph I in March 1849**

Commissioned by Svetozár Hurban Vajanský in 1899
from the original daguerreotype made in 1849.

SNM — Museum of History, Reg.No. HV 05330

Size: photograph 9 cm × 14,5 cm, frame 30 cm × 38,5 cm

A Slovenskim rodákom.

Z p r á w a

**o výsledku wíslanstwa, od Národa Slo-
venského do Holomúca k Jeho Císársko-
královskéj Gasnosti, w záležitosti národ-
nosti Slovenskéj postaujebo.**

Wíslanstwo Slovensko dostalo sa šťastlivo dňa 17. tohoto mesaca do Holomúca. Po príchodě zaraz urobilo kroki, abí od Jeho Císársko - královskéj Gasnosti wo verejnej Audiencii prijatuo bolo. Kroki tieto k očekáwanú wíslanstwa wípadli a wíslanstwo, pobudnúc tu tri dñi, na štvrti deň, t. j. dña 20. o hodine 10. ráno, od Jeho Císársko - královskéj Gasnosti sa prijalo. Keč w meňe wíslanstwa wjedou p. Jozef Bozáček Jarát, Vice-Archidiacon a wíslanec mesta Zwolena, ktorí stonjac, podau do rukí peticiu Národa Slovenského. Na toto ráčila Jeho Císársko - královská Gasnosť nasledowně odpowedať:

„Mojim Manifestom od 2. Decemb. 1848 rovnopráwnost wšestich, pod mojou berlou žijúcih Národow som wíslowiu a ústawa Ríse ju potwrdila. Žaden Národ od tohoto času nemá nad druhim panowat a pod ochranou Zákonu a slobodomíselnich ústaw, každá národnost buďe sa wydeláwat, upewnowat a tak ku blahu a k sláwe welkej spoločnej wlasti dopomábat. Mojou zwláštnow starostou budě, každuo práwo i w pripomenutom oblade zaskáwat.“

A tak teda, Bratja Slowáci, to čo sme si slubowali, to, čo už w Královstich priblesoch k Národom Rakúskim bolo wjacej razj wíslowenuo a obecanu, máme z úst samieho Císára. Wiplieňija Královskéj tejto pripowedi teraz očekawajte a nedajte sa mámit rečam a skutkom, ktoríjbi zretedlnjemu Císárstwu slowu odporowali!

Wíslanstwo ďalsje kroki w záležitosti tejto ide teraz urobíť do Wjedně k Ministerstwu.

W Holomúci dña 20. Března 1849.

W meňe Wíslanstwa
Ondrej Hodža,
sekretár Wíslanstwa.

Ondrej Hodža's report on the results of the Slovak delegation's audience with the Emperor Francis Joseph I in Olomouc

Olomouc, 20 March 1849

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. HP 01367

Size: 40,5 cm × 25 cm

110



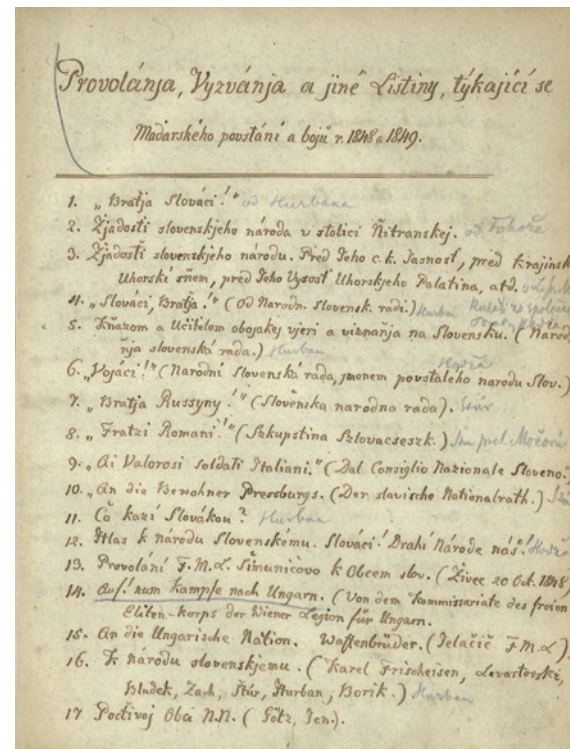
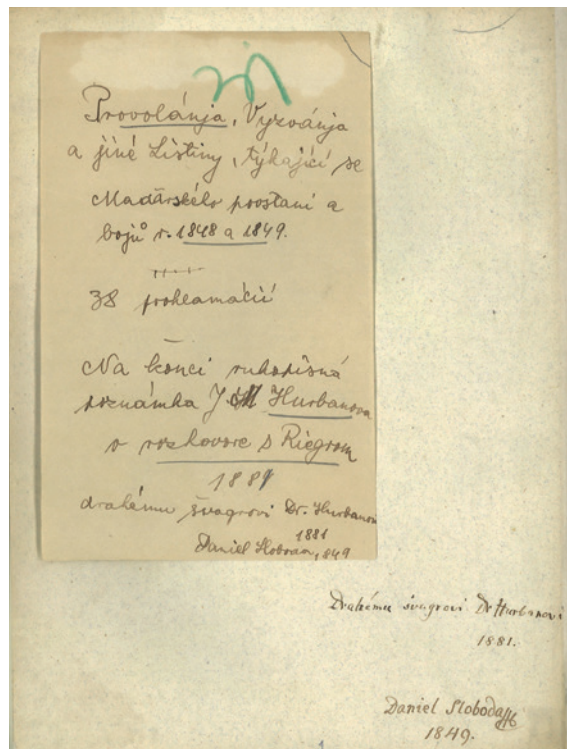
Olomouc

Lithography, mid 19th century

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 11552

Size: 15 cm × 23 cm

111



Posters and printed matters convolution from 1848 — 1849

Jozef Miloslav Hurban's brother-in-law Daniel Sloboda

collected it in 1849 and gave it to Hurban in 1881.

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H 424/210

Size: 25 cm × 21 cm

Jozef Miloslav Hurban

Daguerreotype, 1849

SNM — Museum of History in Bratislava, Reg. No. H 06153

Size: 10 cm × 7,5 cm



Mikuláš Dohnány in the uniform of the Slovak Volunteer
 Daguerreotype, 1848 — 1849
 SNM — Museum of History in Bratislava, Reg. No. H 06446
 Size: 10 cm × 8 cm



Paper banknotes “košútovky” from 1848 — 1849
 Hungary



Ludovít Štúr

Salt print, (calotype), around 1850

SNM — Ludovít Štúr's Museum in Modra, Reg. No. L1

Size: photograph 16,5 cm × 10,7 cm, cassette 17 cm × 15 cm × 2 cm

The museum acquired the photograph for its collections in 1981. It is one of the two photographs of Ludovít Štúr and the only one where he is on his own. The second is the daguerreotype of the Slovak delegation to the Emperor Francis Joseph I in March 1849.

Difficult times

After the 1848 — 1849 revolution Štúr was receiving offers for office jobs by government authorities. However, they were not in line with his input into the struggle with the incomplicable Hungarian government and, therefore, he did not accept them. He was planning to launch the publication of a Slovak political newspaper again, this time in Trnava. However, in the conditions of the forthcoming neo-absolutist regime he was not able to get the necessary permission. His life had been affected by several sad events at that time. In January 1851 his brother Karol died in Modra, in July 1851 his father, in March 1853 Adela Ostrolúcka, who he shared a mutual friendship and respect with, and in August 1853 his beloved mother. Following the death of his brother he stayed in Modra in order to help with the upbringing of his children. As an untrustworthy person he was watched by the police there. Neither the post-revolutionary life of the Slovak language gave him reasons for optimism. In 1850 Ján Kollár enforced a decision by which the so-called “Old Slavonic”, which was in fact Slovakised Czech amended by Kollár, had become the “official Slovak language”. Štúr’s Slovak was amended by the so-called “Hodža-Hattala reform” which had brought it closer to Czech as far as the spelling was concerned. The reform was approved in Štúr’s presence at a meeting in Bratislava in October 1851. Štúr also participated in the reform and many of his suggestions had been accepted. At that time he was concentrating his energy and strength on research and literary work. Three works appeared as the main fruits of this activity. Two of them, i.e., the treatise “On National Songs and Legends of Slavonic Tribes” and the collection of poems “Chants and Songs” were published in 1853 in Prague and Bratislava. The first one gave an evidence of his excellent overview of the cultures of Slavonic nations, the latter made the literary public aware of the fact that Štúr was also a good poet. The third work entitled “The Slavs and the Future World” was published post-mortem, its first edition was in Moscow in 1867. It was a political science work in which Štúr had analysed the trends of the European development, while sharply criticising the “decadent” West and outlining the future development, in which the Slavs headed by Russia (having undergone the necessary reformation) would play a decisive role in his view. Štúr wrote it in the early half of 1851 and it was to be published in the journal “Südslawische Zeitung” in Zagreb, most probably anonymously. In May 1854 he took part in the unveiling of the monument to Ján Hollý in Dobrá Voda and at the end of the year visited the Serbian Prince Mihailo Obrenović in Ivanka pri Dunaji. An unlucky accident, an injury caused by a gun shot during a hunt just before Christmas 1855 had cost the Slovaks a great personality who is treasured as the greatest figure of modern Slovak history today. Ludovít Štúr succumbed to his injuries on 12 January 1856. He was buried with the appropriate pieta at the cemetery in Modra. The funeral speech was made by Jozef Miloslav Hurban.



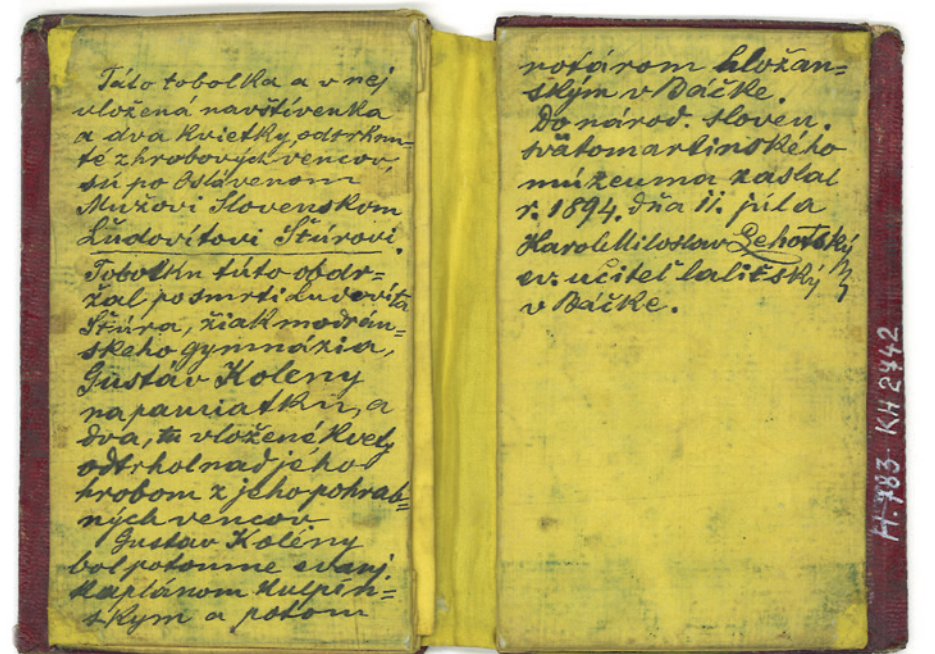
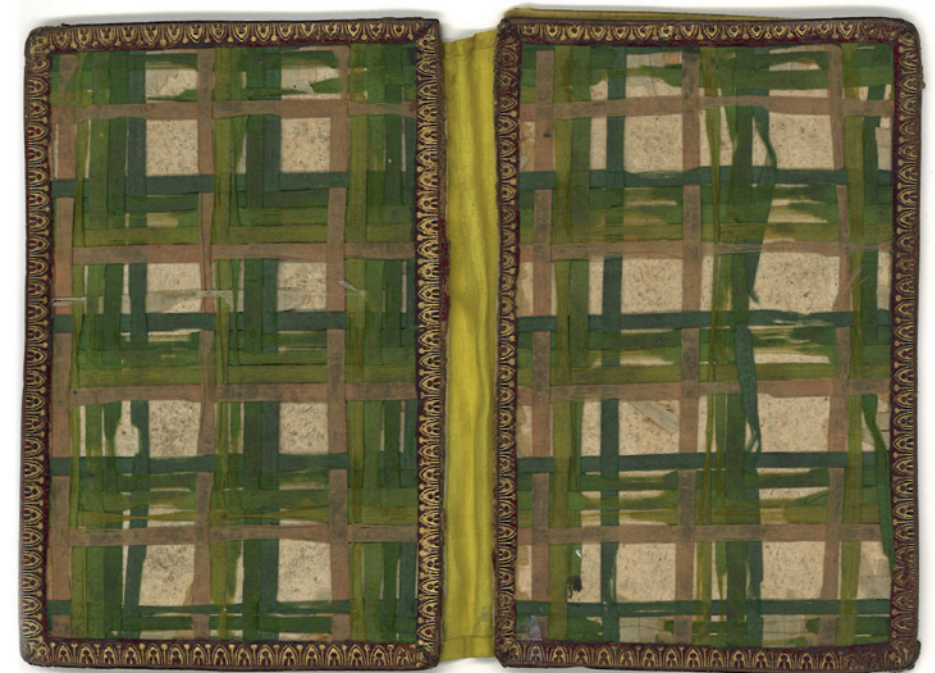
Ludovít Štúr's letter opener

Timber, 1850

SNM — Ludovít Štúr's Museum in Modra, Reg. No. L3

Size: l. 20 cm, w. 3 cm

122



Ludovít Štúr's wallet

Pasteboard, leather, silk, mid 19th century

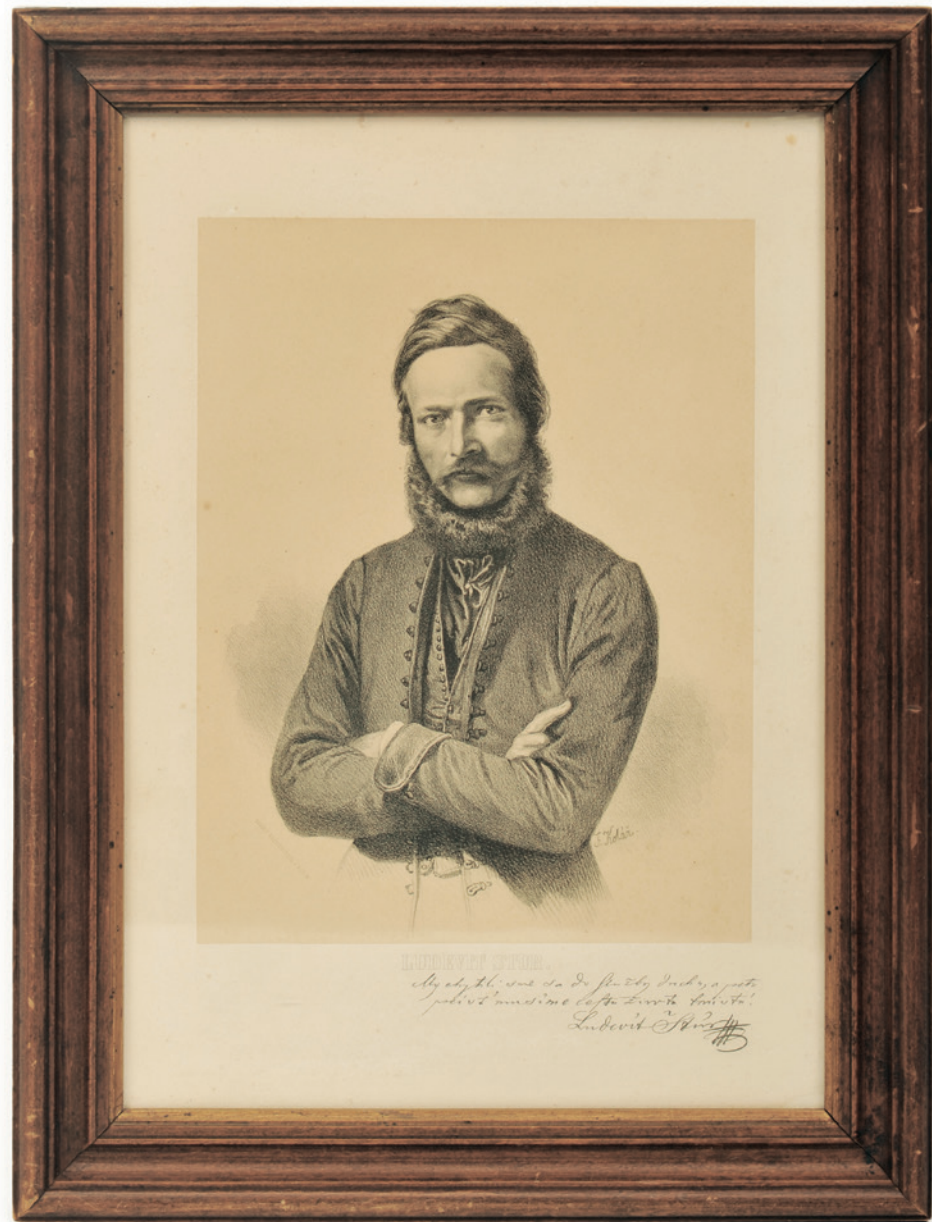
Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg. No. KH 2742

Inside there is a yellow lining with the history of the wallet.

Size: 12 cm × 8 cm

123

H. 783. KH 2742



Ludovít Štúr

Kolář, František — lithography, 1861

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. HV 01799

Quotation: „We have been caught in the service of the spirit and, therefore, have to go through a thorny way of life. Ludovít Štúr“.

From the letter addressed to Jozef Miloslav Hurban of 18 April 1853.

Size: 38 cm × 27 cm, frame 45 × 34 cm



Jozef Miloslav Hurban

Jovanovič, Anastas — lithography, 1849

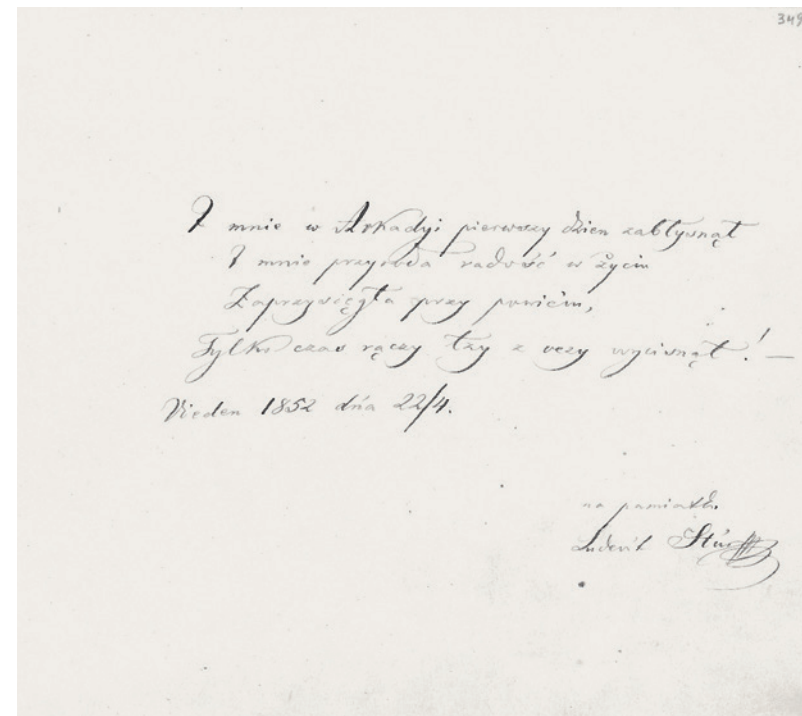
Quotation: „With the dead nationality the nation is dead too. When the nationality is revived, the nation will be brought to life again and fly to the glory. The nation's glory is worth sacrifices.“ M. J. Hurban

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. HV 05488

Size: 32,5 cm × 25 cm



Veduta of Modra on the share of the Vinters' Society of the town of Modra
Lithography, 1853
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H06158
Size: 40 cm × 34,5 cm



Ludovít Štúr's inscription in Adela Ostrolúcka's album
Slovak National Library — Literary Archive, facsimile
Size: 19 cm × 25 cm



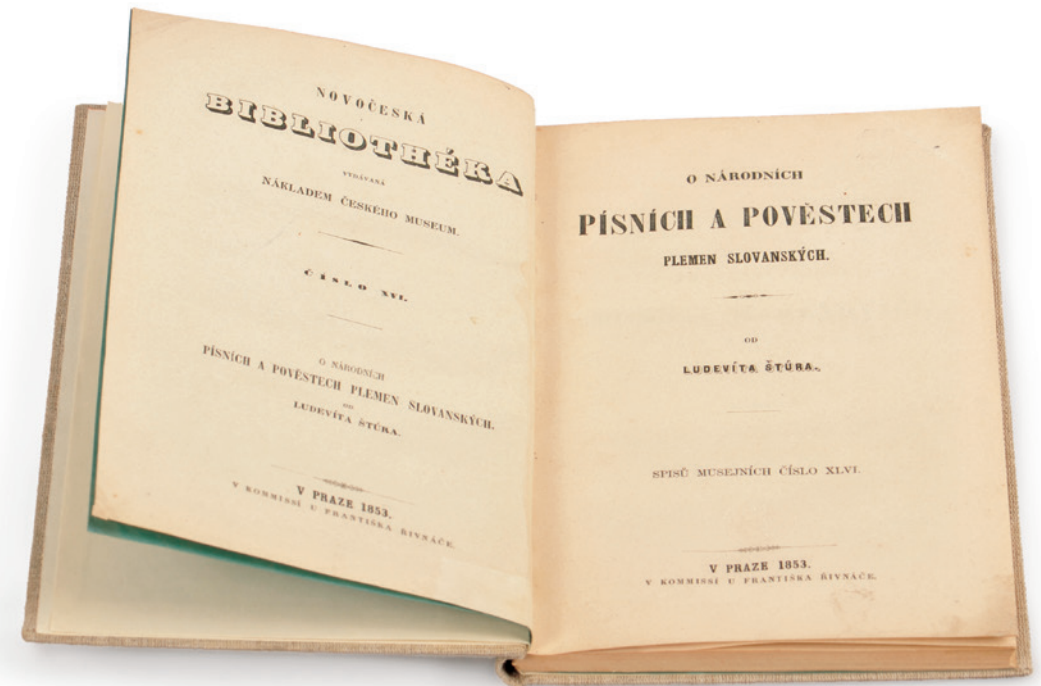
Portrait of Adela Ostrolúcka

Vidéky, János — oil on canvas, 1876

Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg.No. KH 6525

Size: 140 cm × 105,5 cm

128 ◀



Štúr, Ludovít. "O národních písních a pověstech plemen slovanských" (On the National Songs and Legends of Slavonic Tribes)

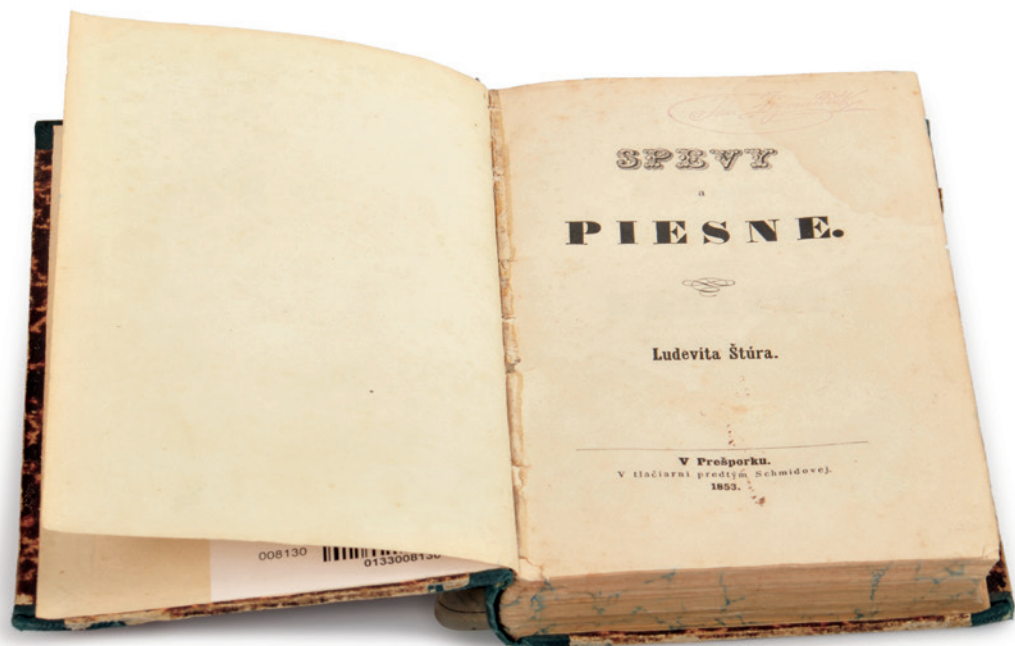
Prague, 1853

SNM Library, Inv. No. 1025

Ludovít Štúr dedicated this work to the Serbian Prince Mihailo Obrenović, supporter of the national efforts of the Slovaks in the 1848 revolution. During his stay in Modra Štúr anonymously visited him in his manor house in Ivanka where Obrenović, living in the exile, sporadically resided.

Size: 21 cm × 14 cm

▶ 129



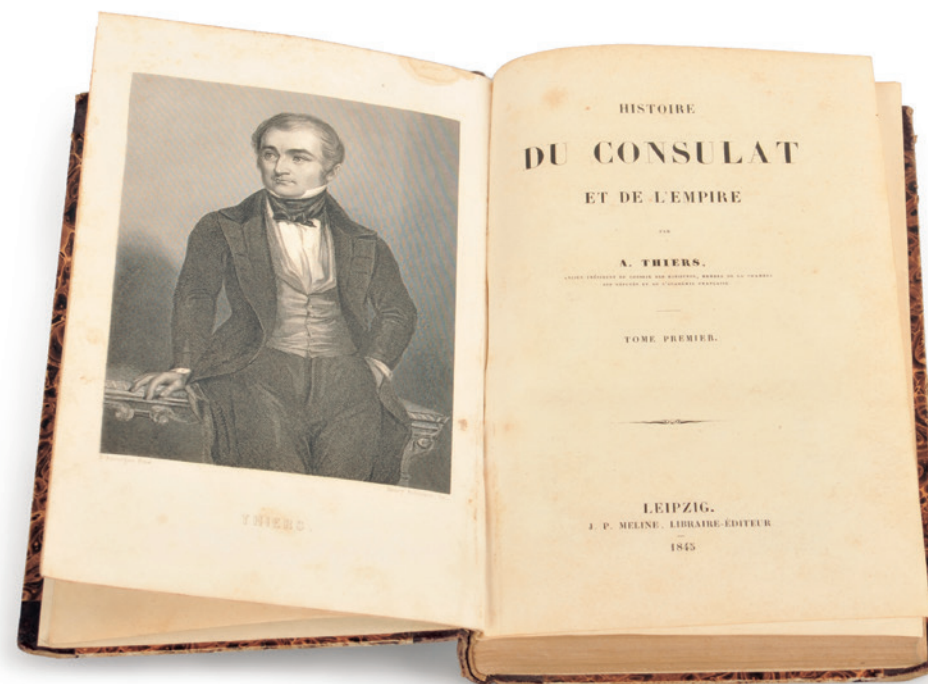
Štúr, Ludovít. "Spevy a piesne" (Songs and Chants)

Bratislava, 1853

SNM Library, Inv. No. 8130

Size: 20 cm × 15 cm

130

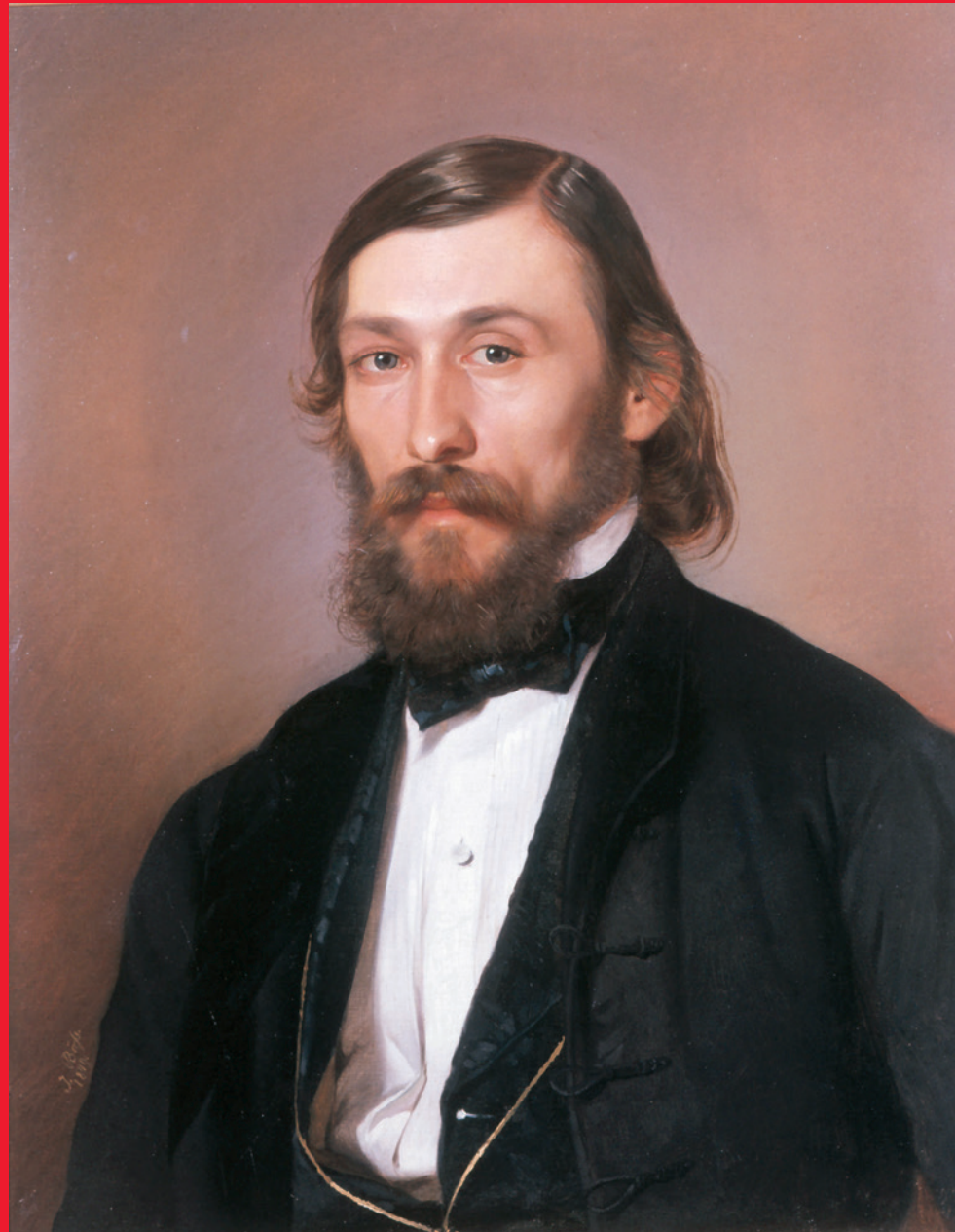


Thiers, A. Histoire du consulat et de l'empire. 1845

Book from Ludovít Štúr's personal collection

SNM — Ludovít Štúr's Museum in Modra

131

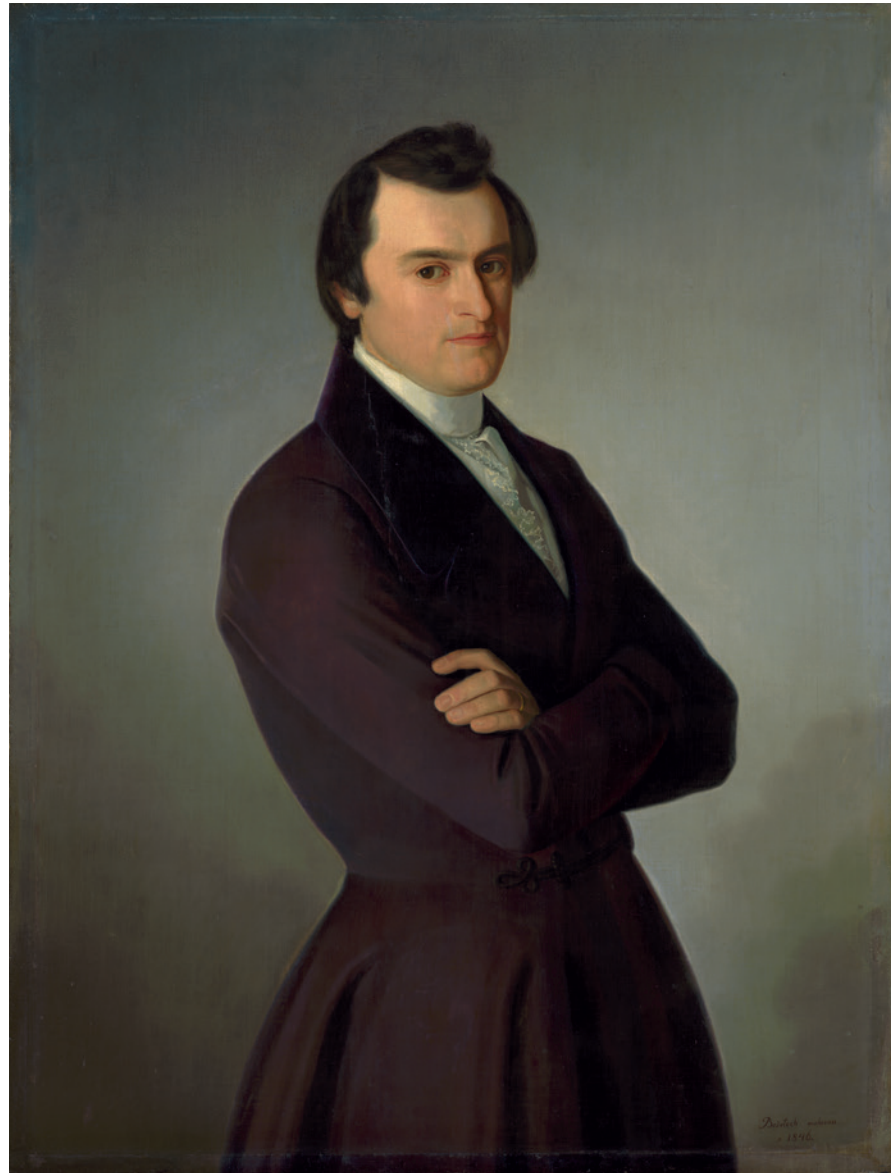


Jozef Miloslav Hurban

Böss, Johann — oil on canvas, 1849 — 1850
Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg. No. H 77
Size: 68 cm × 55 cm

The Štúrs

Ľudovít Štúr's greatness lies not only in the work and the accomplishments he himself had personally achieved but also in the fact that with his way of life and activities, his intellect and education, strenuousness, self-sacrifice, modesty and perseverance he had stimulated and inspired many other personalities to active participation in the national movement and creative work in a number of areas, especially in literature, popular education and tuition. They became known as "The Štúrs" after some time. The Štúrs were not a compact, homogeneous group. The title includes his close colleagues from individual stages of his activity, his classmates and students at the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava grouped in the Czech-Slav Society and the Slavonic Institute as well as his ideological advocates who had supported and spread his ideas and themselves worked in the same spirit. There are outstanding individualities among them who, with their significance, equal or at least come very close to Štúr's greatness, such as Jozef Miloslav Hurban and Michal Miloslav Hodža. They were all united by the common denominator which was the personality of Ľudovít Štúr, or to be more precise, his ideas aimed at the elevation of the Slovaks as a modern, independent nation, associated with an intensive, practical activity and self-sacrifice. For example the Štúrs also include such great poets as Andrej Sládkovič, Janko Kráľ, Samo Chalupka and Ján Botto, his close colleagues in the Slovak National Newspaper Peter Kellner-Hostinský, Bohuš Nosák-Nezabudov, Mikuláš Dohnány and Janko Štúr, author of the Slovak national anthem Janko Matuška, poet Samo Bohdan-Hroboň, prominent prose writers such as Ján Kalinčiak, Gustáv Zechenter-Laskomerský and Ľudovít Kubány, teacher Karol Štúr, publicist Eugen Gerometta, teacher and one of Štúr's closest friends Ctiboch Zoch, teacher August Horislav Škultéty, collector and editor of Slovak fairytales Pavol Dobšinský, painter Peter Michal Bohúň, officers in the Slovak Volunteer Corps Ján Francisci-Rimavský, Viliam Pauliny-Tóth, Štefan Marko-Daxner and Mikuláš Ferienčík, who later became prominent activists of the Slovak national movement, Volunteers' Captain Janko Kučera who died in 1849, Benjamín Pravoslav Červenák, Štúr's student and colleague at the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava who died at a young age and many others. The Štúrs had a significant impact on the modern history of Slovakia. In the mid 19th century they represented the main stream of the Slovak national movement and made a unique input in the establishment and the beginnings of Slovak politics and the development of independent Slovak culture. They had left a number of incentives to the following generations of Slovak scholars. Therefore, it is hardly surprising that the Slovak culture keeps coming back to their lives and works in various professional forms, scientific and research events, artistic and memory activities, radio, film and TV works.



Michal Miloslav Hodža
Klemens, Jozef Božetech — oil on canvas, 1846
Slovak National Art Gallery, Inv. No. O 6269
Size: 100 cm × 76,5 cm



**Jozef Miloslav Hurban with his wife Anička Jurkovičová
and children Želmíra, Božena, Svetozár, Vladimír**
Framed stereophotography, around 1860
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H 06152
Size: 8,7 cm × 15 cm

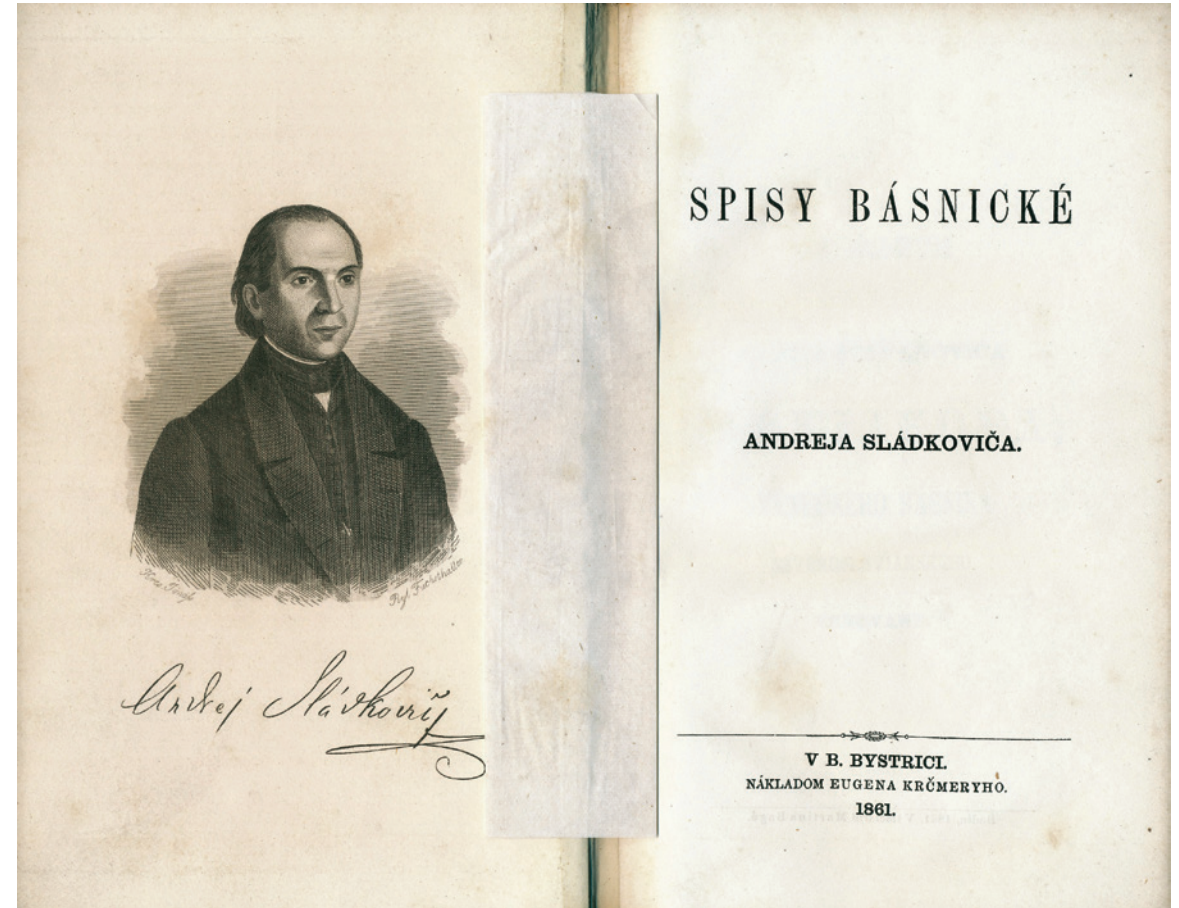


Glass from Jozef Miloslav Hurban's heritage

Glass, mid 19th century
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. HV 04435
Material: layered clear and pink cut glass decorated with gold foil
Size: h. 13 cm, ø 10 cm

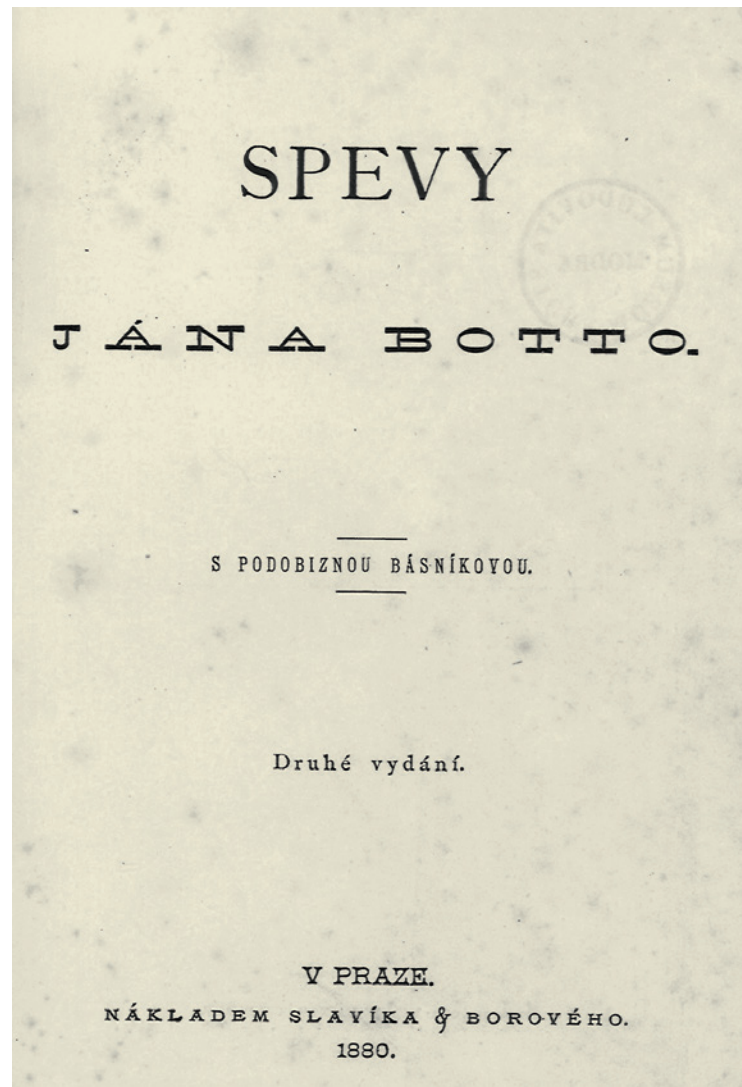
The Štúr's poet Ludovít Grossmann's pipe with the dedication from his brother Gustáv

Porcelain, Germany, Halle, 1840
The pipe is of interest mainly because Gustáv Grossman studied and resided in Halle in the given year together with Ludovít Štúr.
Central Slovakian Museum in Banská Bystrica, Reg. No. H-22208
Size: h. 10 cm x w. 5 cm

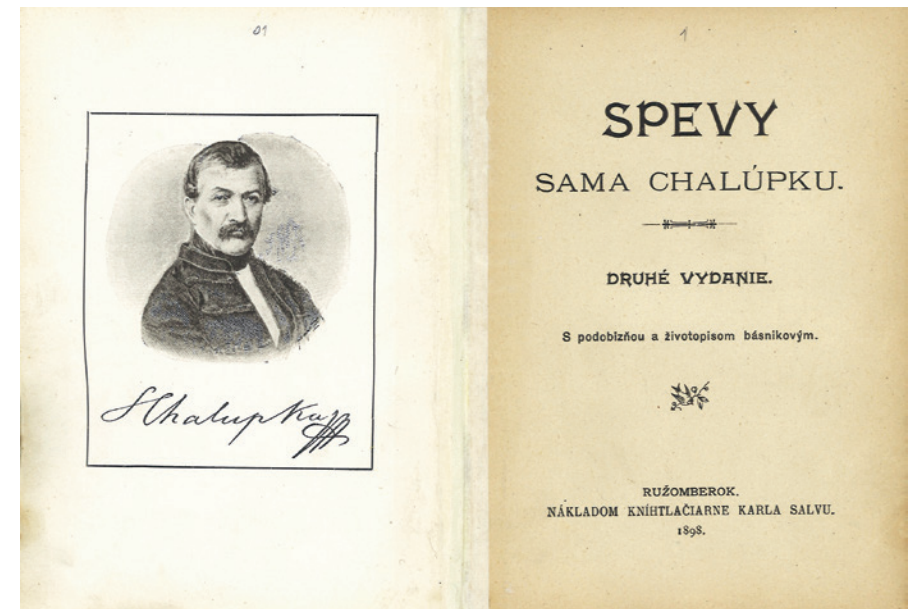


Sládkovič, Andrej. "Spisy básnické" (Collection of Poems)

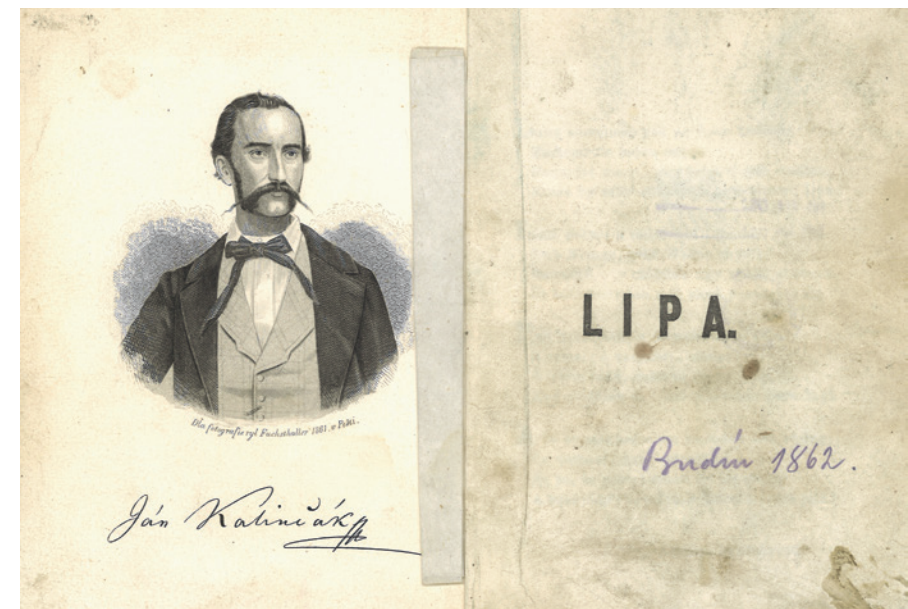
Banská Bystrica, 1861
Private property (PK)
Size: 19 cm x 13 cm



Botto, Ján. "Spevy" (Songs)
Prague, 1880
SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra
Size: 16 cm × 12 cm



Chalupka, Samo. "Spevy Sama Chalupky" (Samo Chalupka's Songs)
Banská Bystrica, 1880
SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra
Size: 15 cm × 11 cm



Lipa almanac, 1862, with the image of the writer Ján Kalinčiak
Kalinčiak's humorous novel "Reštaurácia" (Restoration) was published in it for the first time.
SNM Library, Inv. No. 12007
Size: 18 cm × 14 cm



1857 calendar *Time* published by Daniel Lichard with the image of Ludovít Štúr

Austria, Vienna 1857

SNM library, inv. no. 17251

The calendar published Ludovít Štúr's curriculum vitae by Daniel Lichard that appeared post-humously in January 1856 in the *Světozor* supplement of *Slovenské noviny*.

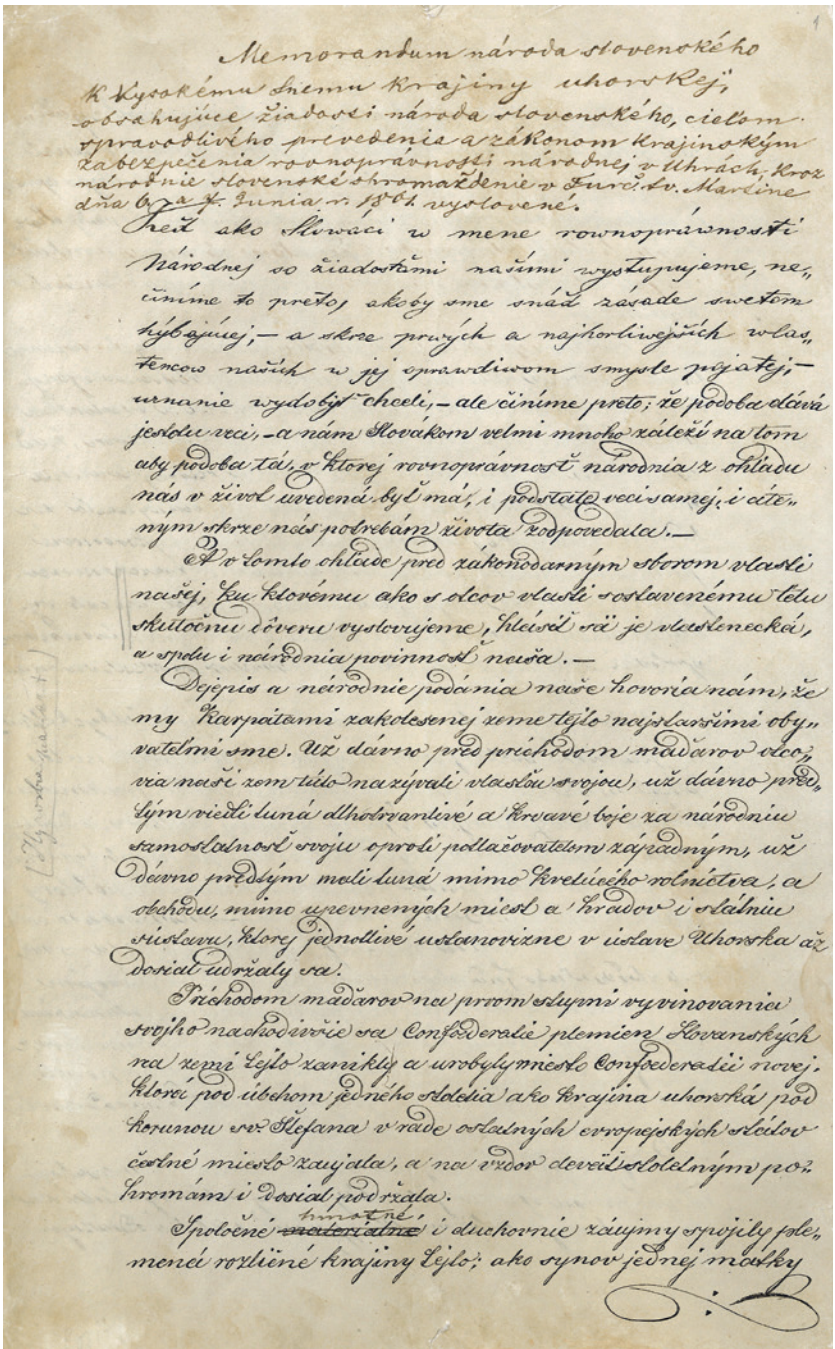
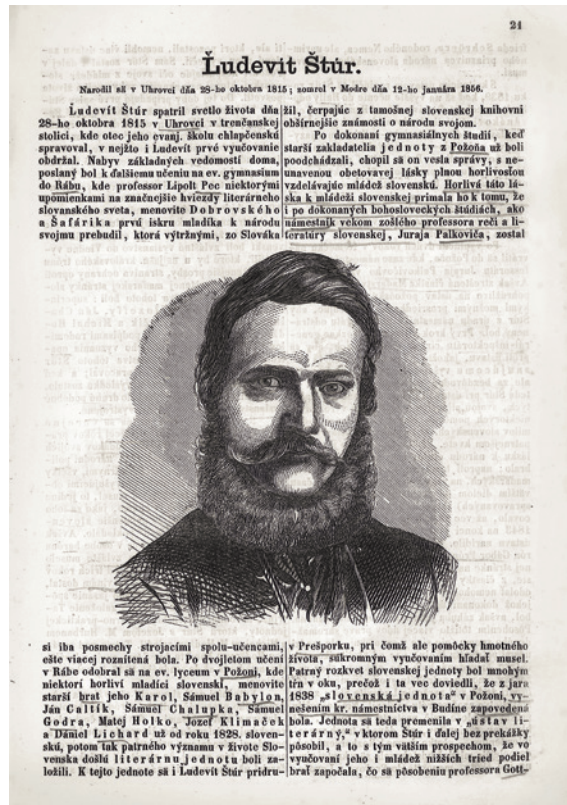
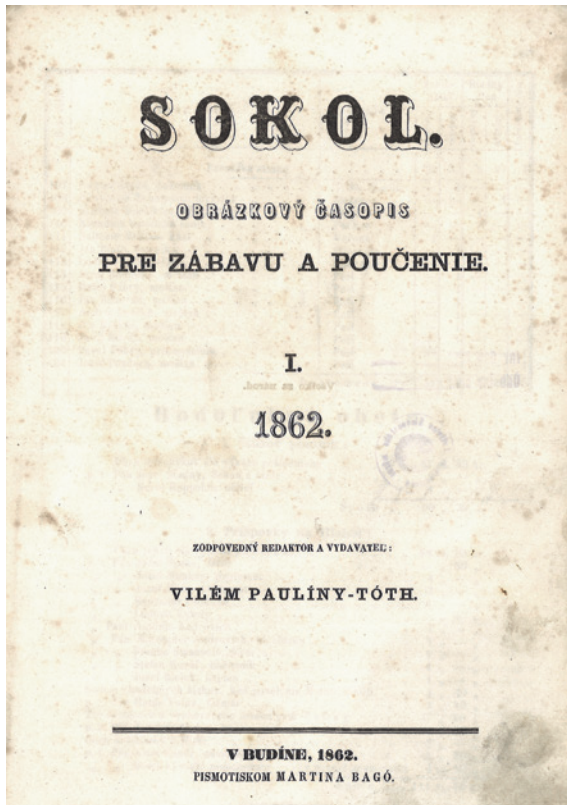
Štúr's image by the Austrian graphic F. Behrens is on the front page.

It is a rather poor copy of Ludovít Štúr's lithography made and author published in the early 1848 by the Serbian painter Anastas Jovanovič.

Size: 21,2 cm × 13,8 cm × 2,3 cm

Fulfilling Ľudovít Štúr's message

The Slovak national movement was revived in the early 1860's after the fall of neo-absolutism. Personalities who stood at its front continued in the ideas formulated by Ľudovít Štúr and the first Slovak statehood and legal programme of 1848. The gathering of Slovak representatives on 6 — 7 June 1861 had discussed and approved the political programme "The Memorandum of the Slovak Nation". They required doing away with the discrimination of non-Hungarian nations, the constitutional recognition of the independence of the Slovak nation and the delimitation of its territory under the title "Hornouhorské slovenské Okolie" (The Upper Hungarian Slovak Region). However, the Hungarian government circles refused the Memorandum. "The Memorandum of the Slovak Nation" had remained the basic Slovak political programme up to the First World War. In the slightly more free conditions of the 1860's the Slovaks managed to establish their pan-national cultural institution in 1863 — *Matica slovenská* — which had become the centre of the national life. In 1875, however, it was banned and abolished by the Hungarian government enforcing strong Magyarisation following the Austro-Hungarian Compromise (1867), similarly as the three Slovak grammar schools founded in the 1860's. Throughout the whole period since his death, Ľudovít Štúr's work had been an important source of national awareness and political thinking. The Slovaks had treasured his memory which can be seen in a number of articles, lithographies with his image, a memorial built to his memory at the cemetery in Modra in 1872 and personal memories of his colleagues. Among them a special place is taken by voluminous memories written by Jozef Miloslav Hurban published in the revived "Slovenské pohľady" (Slovak Views) in the years 1881 — 1884. In the following period it was the editor of "Slovenské pohľady" (Slovak Views) Jozef Škultéty who was popularising the knowledge of Ľudovít Štúr's life and work most intensely. Also "Národné noviny" (The National Newspaper) often published articles devoted to Štúr and the Štúrs, several of them were written by their editor Svetozár Hurban Vajanský. In the situation of strengthening Magyarisation the representatives of the Slovak national movement were looking for support and allies and had found them mainly in the Czech national movement. The joining of forces and coming closer together was based on the idea of Czech and Slovak mutuality corresponding with Štúr's ideological message. His message had also been projected into the traditional Russophilia represented mainly by Svetozár Hurban Vajanský. In 1913 the first research work devoted to Štúr was published in Paris. It was written by the graduate of Paris university, a Slovak native, Helena Turcerová-Devečková. The linguist Samuel Czambel, who was active in the governmental structures in Budapest, contributed to a shift in the development of Slovak as well. In his "Rukoväť spisovnej reči slovenskej" (A Handbook of the Standard Slovak Language) published in 1902 he had corrected the imperfections of the Hodža-Hattala reform.



Article on Ľudovít Štúr in the “Sokol” (Falcon) journal
 “Sokol” (Falcon), Vol. I, No. 1, 21 January 1862
 SNM Library, Inv. No. 10114
 Size: 26 cm × 18,5 cm

The 1861 Memorandum of the Slovak Nation
 Manuscript, Martin, 1861
 SNM Archive in Bratislava, signed NKP/1., original
 Note: 9 sheets in the cassette
 Size: 33,7 cm × 20,6 cm



Memorandum glass

Glass, enamel paint, Slovakia, 1861
Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg.No. KH 2941
Size: ø 7,5 cm, h. 11,5



Cover of the Charter of Matica slovenská

Textile, 1863
The original made according to the design of the painter Jozef Božetech Klemens was embroidered by Amália Francisci, Ján Francisci's wife.
SNM — Museum of History, Reg.No. HV 01563, facsimile
Size: 36 cm × 24 cm



“The Slovak Worthies”, a lithograph of eminent personalities of the Slovak national life, issued in commemoration of the establishment of Matica slovenská

Published by Rupert Přecechtěl, printed by Rohn and Grund, Pest, 1863

Janko Král’s Museum in Liptovský Mikuláš, Reg.No. H 5733

Size: 60 cm × 83 cm



Lithograph “The Czechoslovak Worthies” with the image of Ludovít Štúr

Published by Rupert Přecechtěl, printed by Rohn and Grund, Pest, 1863

Slovak National Library — Literary Archive, signed K 19_360, facsimile

Size: 42 cm × 55 cm



Image of Ludovít Štúr with the Slovak national activists (J. Holý, J. Kollár, P. J. Šafárik, J. Palkovič, J. Palárik, A. Rudnay) and the Czech linguist J. Dobrovský.

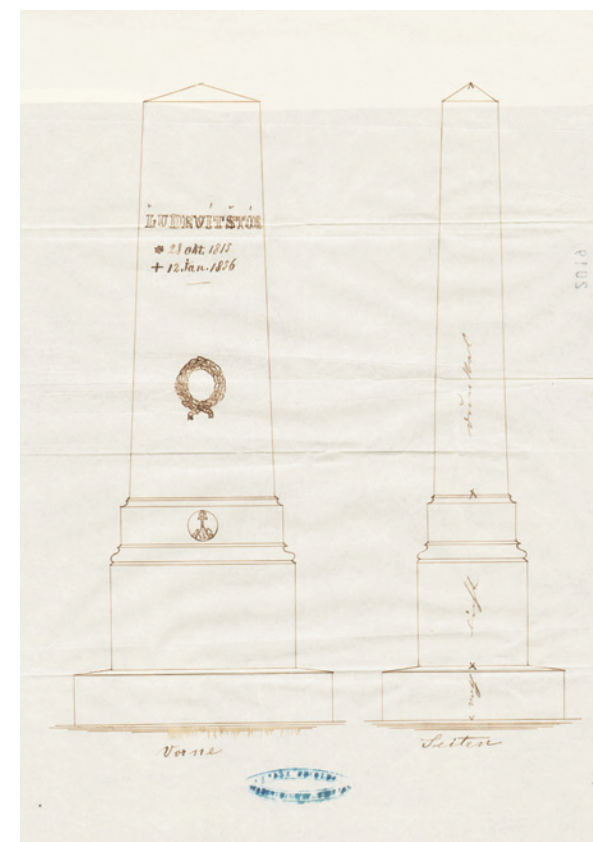
In the centre there is a reproduction of an older graphic design of the Great Moravian ruler Svätopluk. Lithography, the 1870's

SNM — Museum of History, HV 01800

Size: 50 × 34 cm

From the history of the first memorial to Ludovít Štúr in Modra

The original memorial to Ludovít Štúr at the cemetery in Modra was commissioned by Matica slovenská and financed with the monetary collection launched in 1860 by Štúr's supporters. It was installed on 26 — 28 November 1872. The Bratislava stone mason Franz Feigler was its author. Also the famous painting depicting Ludovít Štúr by Jozef Božetech Klemens was financed by Matica from the monetary collection. During the reconstruction of the grave in the mid 1960's and the construction of a new memorial, the original one had been moved to another section of the cemetery. Of interest is the inscription on the memorial placing Ludovít Štúr's date of birth on 22 October 1815.



Design of the first memorial to Ludovít Štúr at the cemetery in Modra, 1872

The author of the design and the memorial constructor was Franz Feigler.

Archive of Matica slovenská in Martin, Inv. No. MS L, č. 2174

Size: 46,5 cm × 30 cm



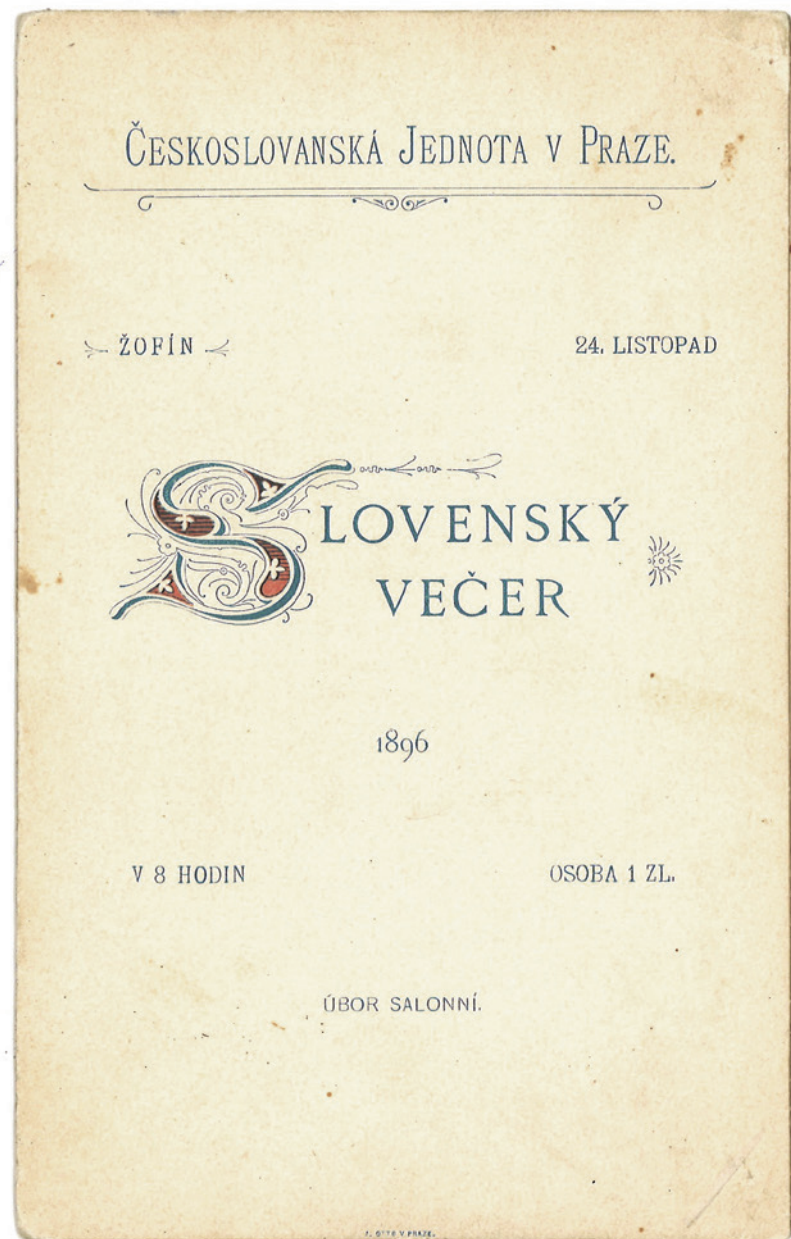
Svetozár Hurban Vajanský's diploma as an honorary member of the Slavonic Charitable Society in Moscow

Paper, print, textile, Russia, 1903
 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. HV 01254
 Size: l. 93, w. 39, 2 tufts l. 45 cm



Members of the Detvan Society in Prague
 (Milan Rastislav Štefánik sitting in the first row
 in the middle, Vavro Šrobár behind him)

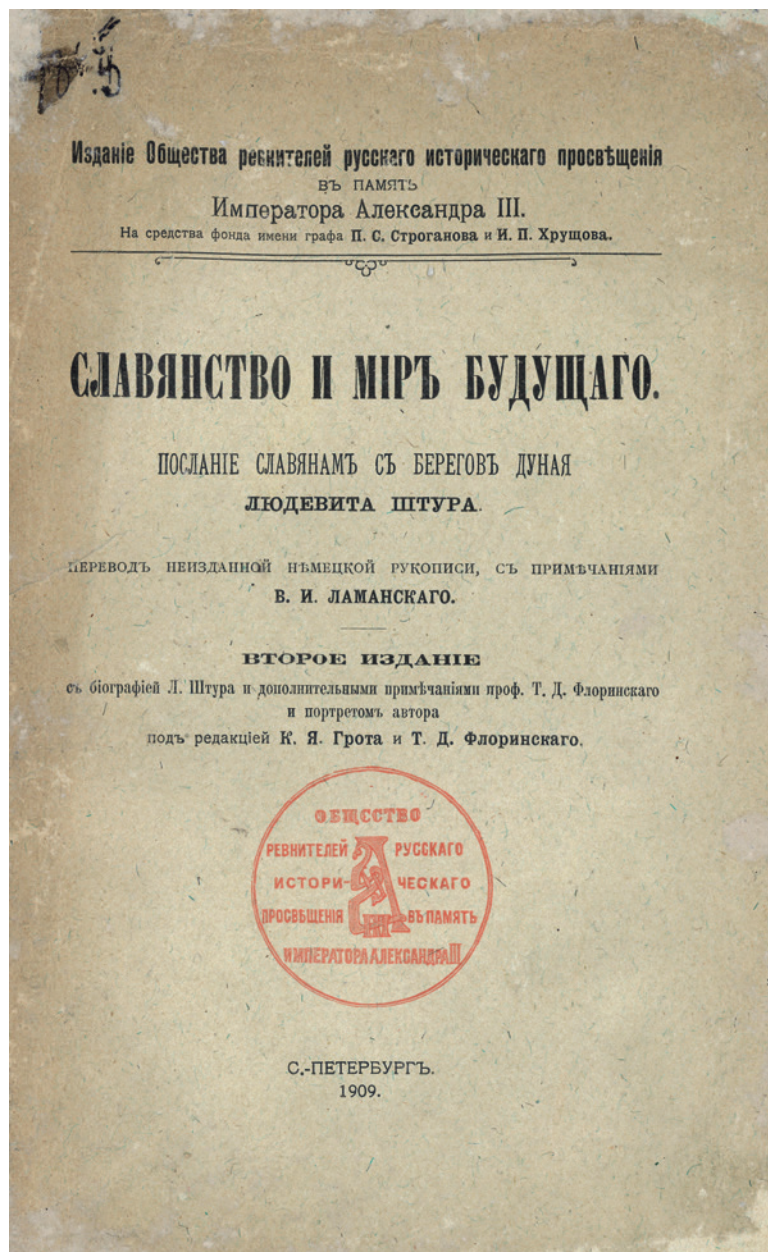
Bohemia, Prague, prior to 1900
 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H 42827
 Size: photograph 20,5 cm × 29,5 cm, frame 28 cm × 37 cm



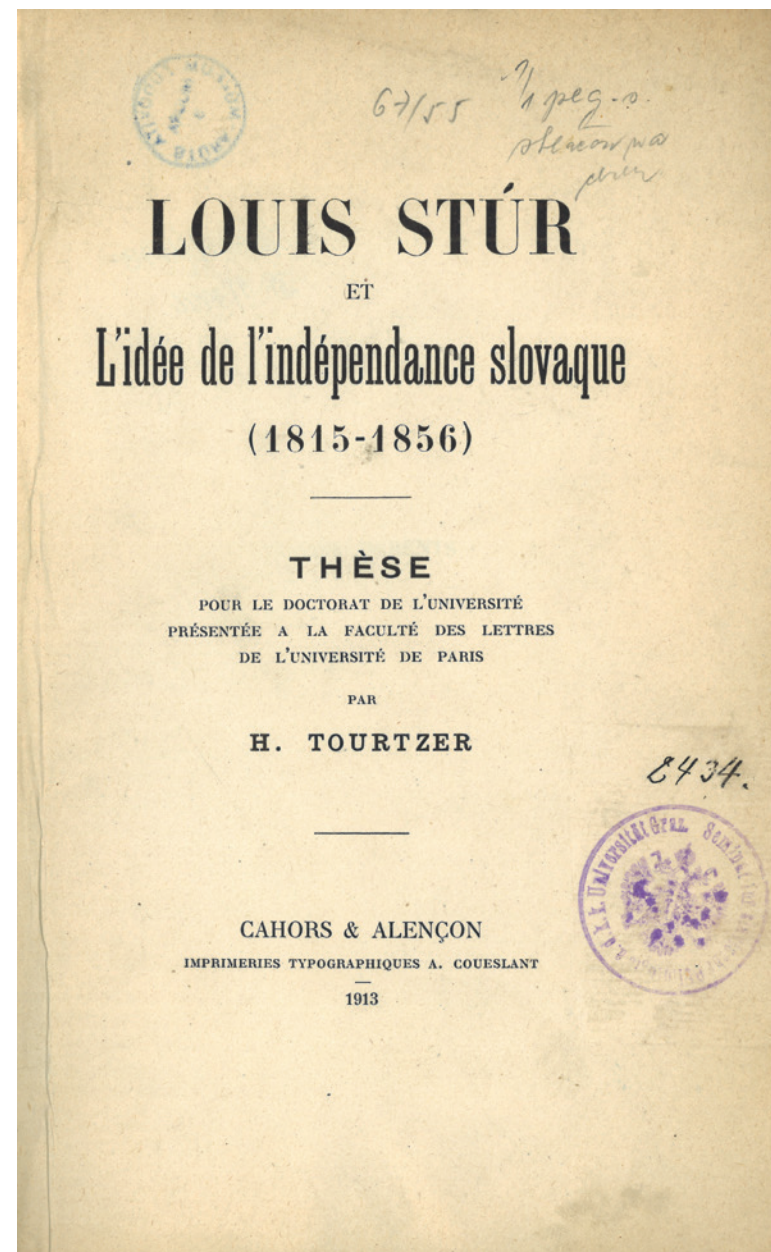
Programme of the 1st Slovak evening run by the Czecho-Slav Union in Prague on 24 November 1896
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. HV 01832
Size: 11 cm × 17,5 cm



Tablecloth with the slogan of the Slovak National Party "Za tú našu slovenčinu" (For Our Slovak) in the 1905 elections
Textile, Slovakia
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H 06377
Size: 75 cm × 47 cm

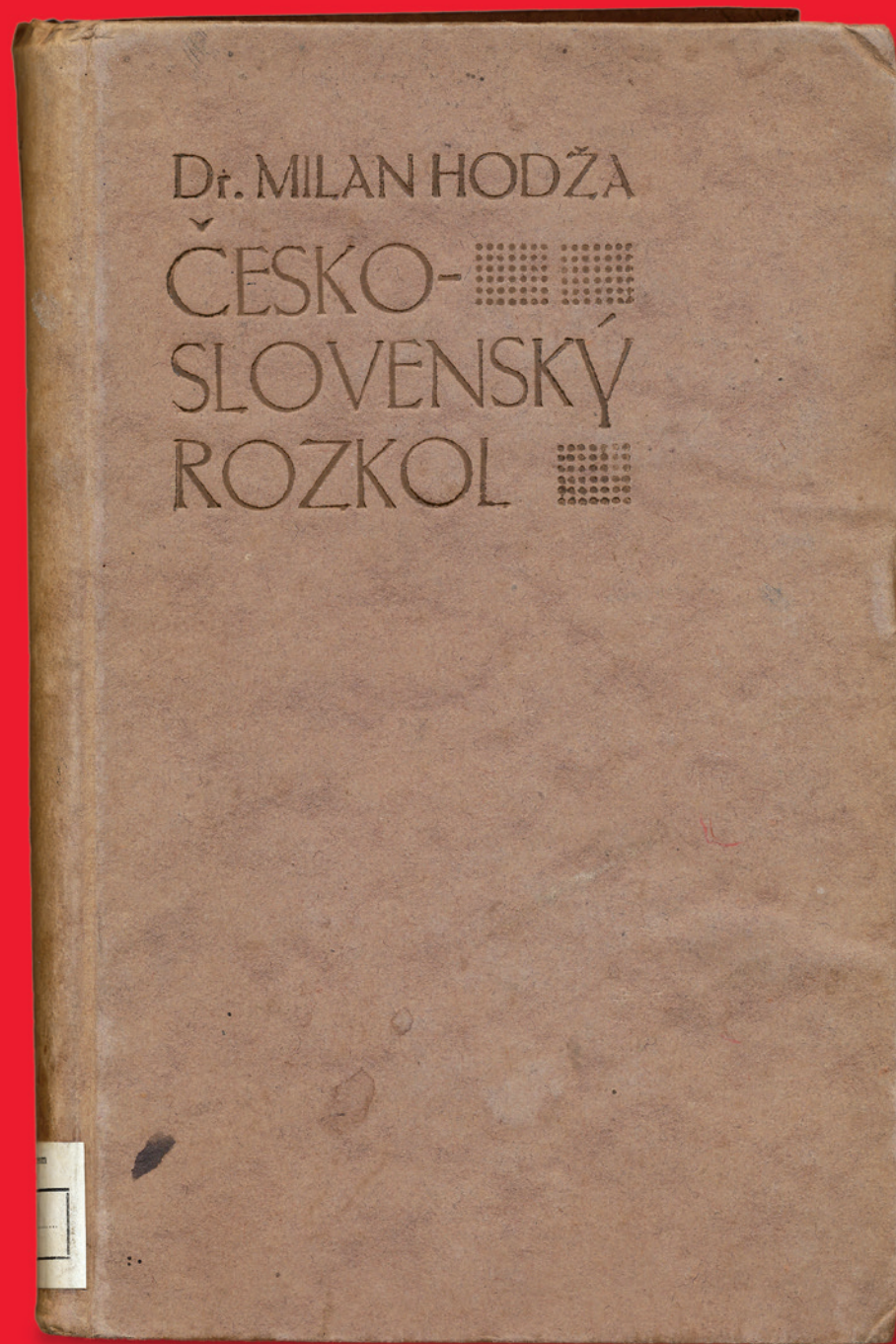


The second Russian edition of Štúr's work
"Slovanstvo a svet budúcnosti" (The Slavs and the Future World)
Russia, Petersburg, 1909
The first edition was published in Moscow in 1867.
SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra
Size: 25 cm × 14 cm



Tourtzerová, Helena. "Louis Štúr et l'idée de l'indépendance slovaque (1815 — 1856)" (Ludovít Štúr and the idea of Slovak independence), Paris, 1913.

The dissertation thesis by Helena Turcerová — Devečková was the first research work on the life and work of Ľudovít Štúr. The author, the first female graduate of Paris university from Slovakia, wrote it on the basis of an extensive study of sources, including archive materials.
SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra
Size: 24 cm × 16,5 cm



Hodža, Milan. "Československý rozkol. Príspevky k dejinám slovenčiny". (The Czechoslovak Split. Contributions to the history of the Slovak Language).

Martin, author published, 1920

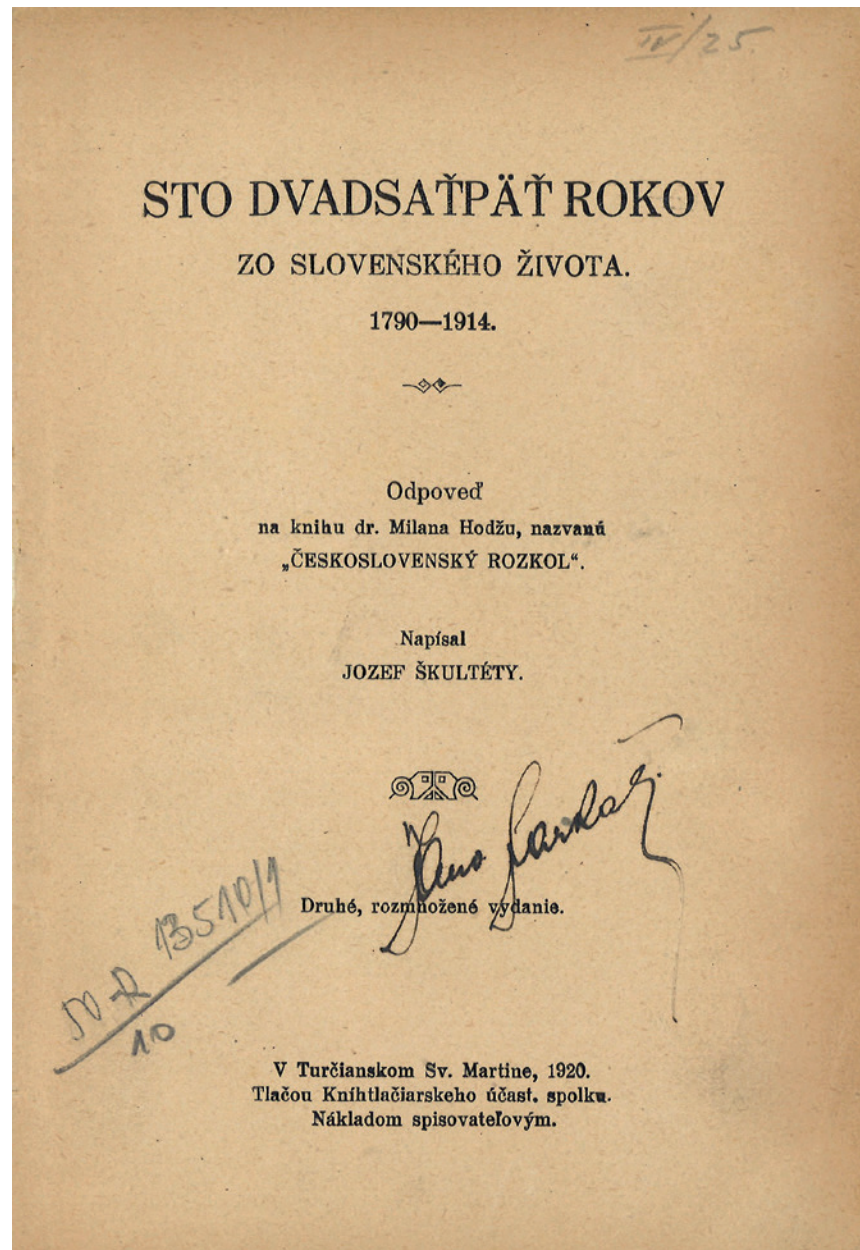
SNM Library, Inv. No. 9951

Size: 18 cm × 12 cm

Returns to the life and work of Ľudovít Štúr I. (1918 — 1945)

The appearance of Czechoslovakia, the common state of the Czechs and the Slovaks in October 1918, was a radical turning point in the national life of the Slovaks. Slovakia had achieved a significant cultural progress in the following two decades. The principal state idea in Czechoslovakia was the idea of a unified Czechoslovak nation from which the official interpretation of history and culture was derived as well. This idea was anchored also in the "Declaration of the Slovak Nation" adopted on 30 October 1918. Along these lines the Czechs and the Slovaks created one nation composed of two parts (nations) which spoke different languages, i.e., Czech and Slovak. In schools Bernolák's and Štúr's codifications were explained as a "separation" from the Czech language. The attitude to Štúr in a section of political and cultural circles (mainly the Czech ones, but sometimes also Slovak ones) was reserved and changing only slowly. An evidence of different attitudes regarding the interpretation of Ľudovít Štúr's work and message is the book by a prominent government politician Milan Hodža "Československý rozkol" (The Czechoslovak Split) and a polemical response to it by Jozef Škultéty entitled "Sto dvadsaťpäť rokov zo slovenského života" (125 Years of Slovak Life) published in 1920. In the first two decades of the Czechoslovak Republic "Matica slovenská" unveiled two commemorative plaques to Štúr, one in Modra (1924) and one in Uhrovec (1926). In 1926 the first volume of "Filozofia štúrovcov" (The Philosophy of the Štúrs) by Professor of Theology Samuel Štefan Osuský devoted to Ľ. Štúr's philosophy (further volumes in 1928 and 1932) was published. At the end of the 1920's J. M. Hurban's memoirs were published (1928, 1938, 1944) as well as Štúr's own works. Another important deed was the publication of Štúr's treatise "Slovanstvo a svet budúcnosti" (The Slavs and the Future World) in 1931 published in the German original by the "Učená spoločnosť Šafárikova v Bratislave" (The Learned Šafárik's Society in Bratislava).

A radical turning point in the attitude to Štúr came about in 1936 during the pan-national celebrations devoted to the 100th anniversary of the Štúrs' outing to Devín. The celebrations were connected with the unveiling of the first memorials to Ľudovít Štúr in Bánovce nad Bebravou and Uhrovec as well as commemorative plaques in Prague and Devín itself. Even earlier, in 1935, a commemorative plaque had been unveiled in Zvolen. The sculptor Jozef Pospíšil was the author of the memorials and commemorative plaques. The celebrations had a political background. They had been initiated by a group of young autonomists headed by Henrich Anton Kurth. Jozef Tiso was the chairman of the organising committee and the main speaker at the memorial unveiling in Bánovce on 30 August. Another evidence of the changed attitude to Štúr was the visit of the President Edvard Beneš and the Prime Minister Milan Hodža to Modra in September 1936 to pay their respects to him. A year later M. Hodža launched the tankships Štúr, Štefan Moyses and Vajanský in Komárno shipyards. Another Štúr's memorial was to be unveiled in October 1938 in Modra. The difficulties in shipping it from the Italian Carrare had caused, however, that it was installed only in May 1939 and, due to disagreements between the local organisers and the authorities, it was unveiled only after the end of the Second World War. Following his "rehabilitation" at the end of the first Czechoslovak Republic Ľudovít Štúr had been mounted on the pedestal which he rightly deserved. The efforts to abuse his ideological message to utilitarian political purposes cannot change anything in this respect. In the following periods there was a continual growth of interest in the research and popularisation of Štúr's life and work, including the whole generation of the Štúrs and other personalities who had been active in the national movement. In the times of the first Slovak Republic a significant event was the opening of the Linguistic Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences and Arts which had been founded in 1942.



Škultéty, Jozef. "Stodvadsaťpäť rokov zo slovenského života. 1790 — 1914" (125 Years of the Slovak Life)

Martin, author published, 1920

SNM Library, Inv. No. 11870

Size: 19 cm × 13 cm

160



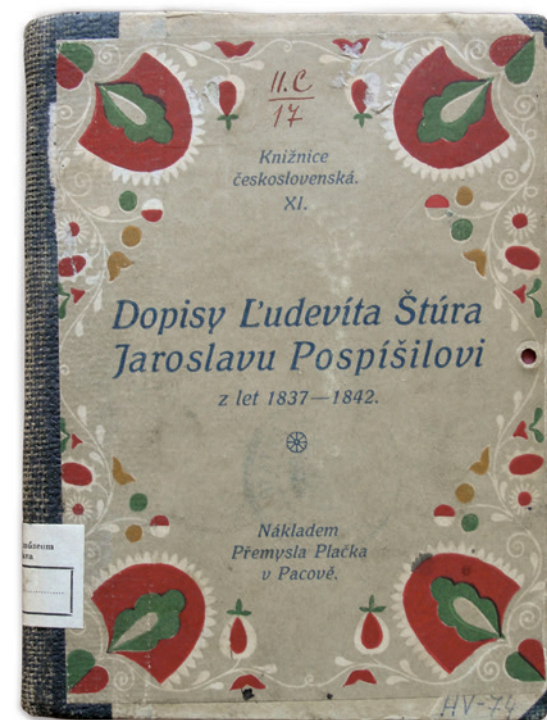
Paulíny-Tóth, Viliam. "Tri dni zo Štúrovho života" (Three Days of Štúr's Life)

Bohemia, Pacov 1919

SNM Library, Inv. No. 12930

Size: 15 cm × 11, 5 cm

161



Ľudovít Štúr's letters addressed to Jaroslav Pospíšil from 1837 — 1842

Bohemia, Pacov 1919

SNM Library, Inv. No. 12927

Size: 15 cm × 11, 5 cm

PRAMENY
UČENÉ SPOLEČNOSTI ŠAFAŘÍKOVY V BRATISLAVĚ
POŘÁDAJÍ
J. F. BABOR, A. PRAŽÁK, O. SOMMER
SVAZEK 2

L. ŠTÚR

DAS SLAWENTHUM
UND DIE WELT DER ZUKUNFT

SLOVANSTVO
A SVĚT BUDOUCNOSTI

*Na základě německého rukopisu
vydal v původním znění, s kritickými poznámkami a úvodem*
Dr. JOSEF JIRÁSEK



BRATISLAVA 1931
NÁKLADEM UČENÉ SPOLEČNOSTI ŠAFAŘÍKOVY V BRATISLAVĚ
VYTISKLA STÁTNÍ TISKÁRNA V PRAZE

Štúr, Ľudovít. "Das Slawenthum und die Welt
der Zukunft. — Slovanstvo a svět budoucnosti"
(The Slavs and the Future World).

Bratislava, 1931

Published by the Šafárik Society in Bratislava. It was edited for
printing in the original wording based on the German manuscript by
Dr. Josef Jirásek. It was the first publication of this work in Slovakia.

SNM Library, Inv. No. 867

Size: 21 cm × 15 cm

162



PRAMENY UČENÉ SPOLEČNOSTI ŠAFAŘÍKOVY V BRATISLAVĚ
POŘÁDAJÍ
J. F. BABOR, VLADIMÍR KLECANDA, KAREL LAŠTOVKA.
SVAZEK 6.

LUDOVÍT ŠTÚR:

STARÝ I NOVÝ VĚK SLOVÁKŮ

Podle originálu vydal

JOSEF JIRÁSEK.

BRATISLAVA 1935.
NÁKLADEM UČENÉ SPOLEČNOSTI ŠAFAŘÍKOVY V BRATISLAVĚ.
VYTISKL J. POCISK A SPOL. V BRATISLAVĚ.

Štúr, Ľudovít. "Starý a nový věk Slováků"
(The Old and the New Age of the Slovaks)

Bratislava, 1935

Published by the Šafárik Society in Bratislava.

The first publication of this work.

SNM Library, Inv. No. 8824

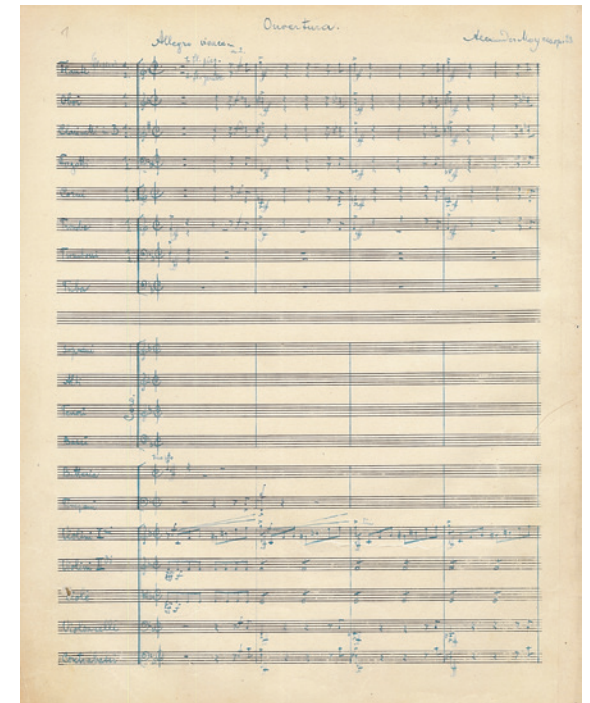
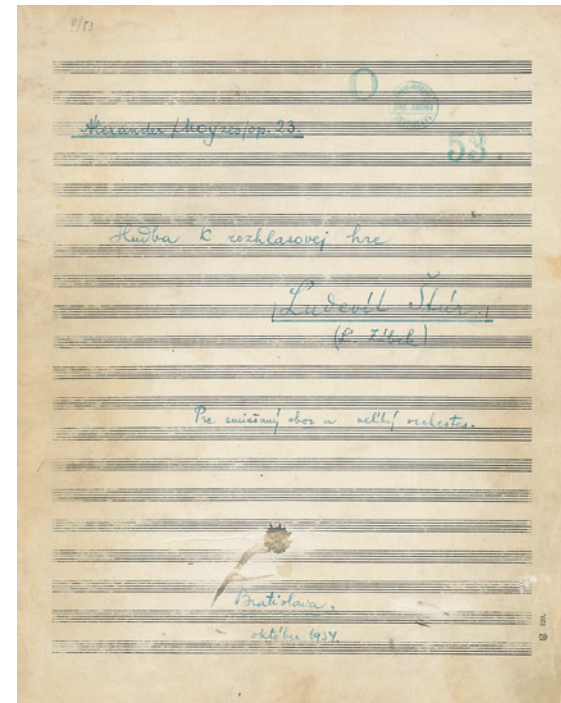
Size: 19 cm × 13 cm



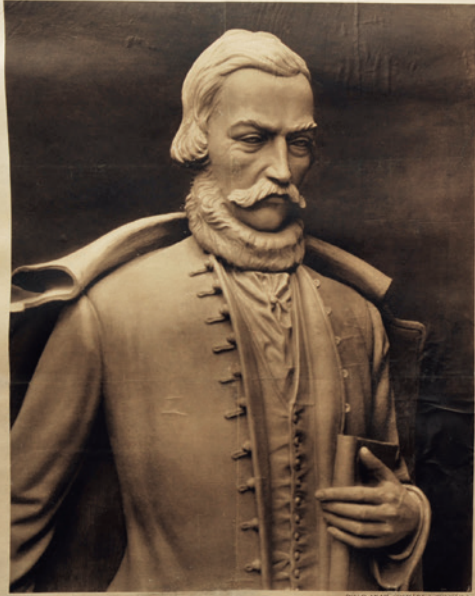
163



Pospíšil, Jozef. Ludovít Štúr — bronze, 1931
The first known statue of Ludovít Štúr
Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg.No. KH 07135
Size: h. 60 cm



Moyzes, Alexander. Music score for the radio play "Ludovít Štúr", op. 23, for mixed choir and philharmonic orchestra from 1934
SNM-Music Museum, Reg.No. MUS CLXXX 13
Size: 31 cm × 25 cm



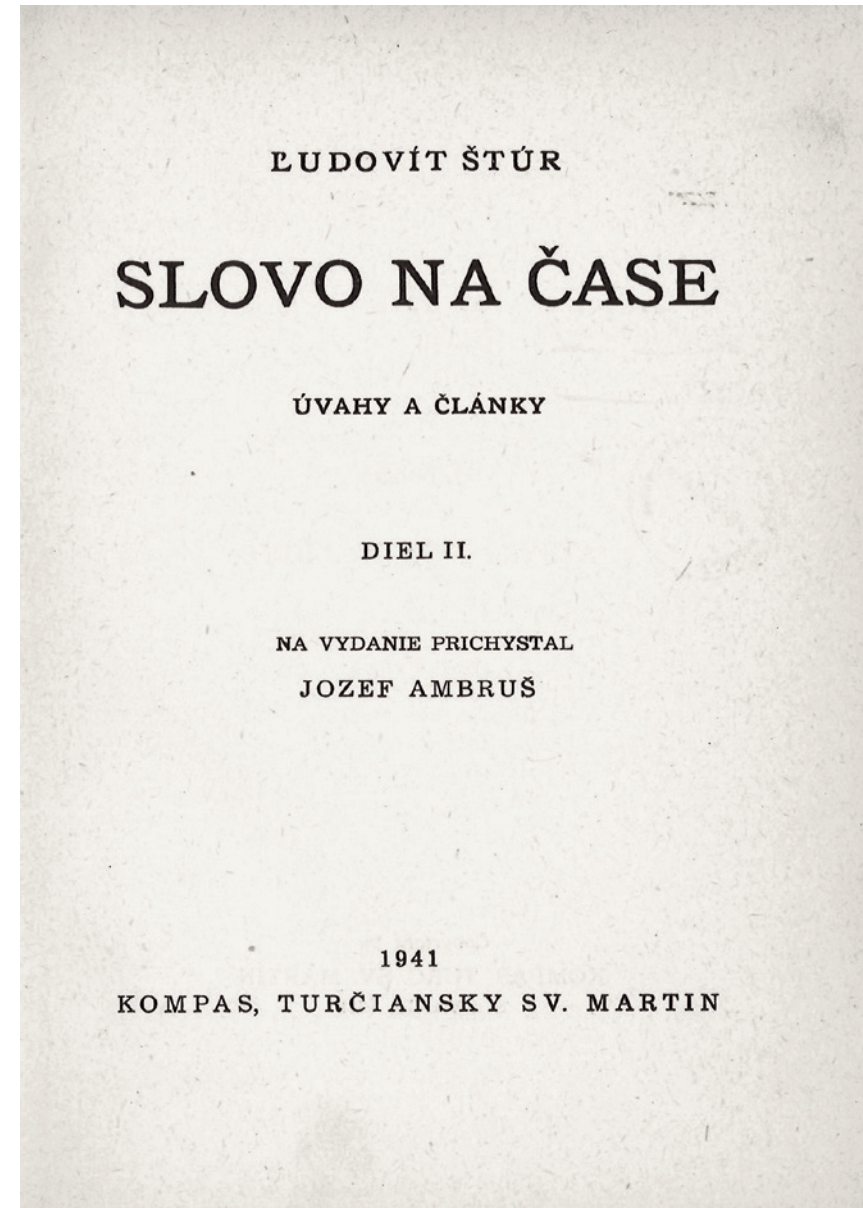
**PRÍDTE
DO ŠTÚROVHO RODNÉHO KRAJA
DO BÁNOVIEC N/B. A UHROVCA**

NA PRVÉ NÁRODNÉ OSLAVY SLOVENSKEJ MLÁDEŽE:
NA ŠTÚROVE CELOŠTÁTNE JUBILEJNÉ OSLAVY
V DŇOCH 29.-30. AUGUSTA T. R. V BÁNOVCIACH A
UHROVCI

POD PROTEKTORÁTOM P. PREZIDENTA ČSR
DRA EDUARDA BENEŠA,
POD ZÁŠTITOU ČESTNÉHO PREDSEDU P.
DRA MILANA HODŽU,
PREDSEDU ČSL.VLÁDY, ČEST. PREDSEDNICTVA PREZI-
DENTA KRAJINY SLOVENSKEJ P. JOZEFA ORSZÁGHA
A ZA UČASTI ČESTNÉHO VÝBORU

HLAVNÁ ČASŤ OSLÁV JE „ŠTÚROV DEŇ MLADÉHO SLOVENSKA“ - ODHALENIE PRVÉHO ŠTÚROVHO
POMNÍKA V BÁNOVCIACH 30. AUGUSTA T. R. O 12. HOD. A V UHROVCI 30. AUGUSTA O 15. HOD.
Použite 50% slavu na ČSD. O slavu, obed a noclah treba sa hlásiť do 25. t. m. Ústrednému Štúrovmu jubilárnemu
výboru v Bánovciach n/B.

Poster from L'udovít Štúr's pan-national celebrations
in 1936 in Bánovce nad Bebravou and Uhrovec
Tribeč Museum in Topoľčany, Reg.No. 905
Size: 87 cm × 120 cm



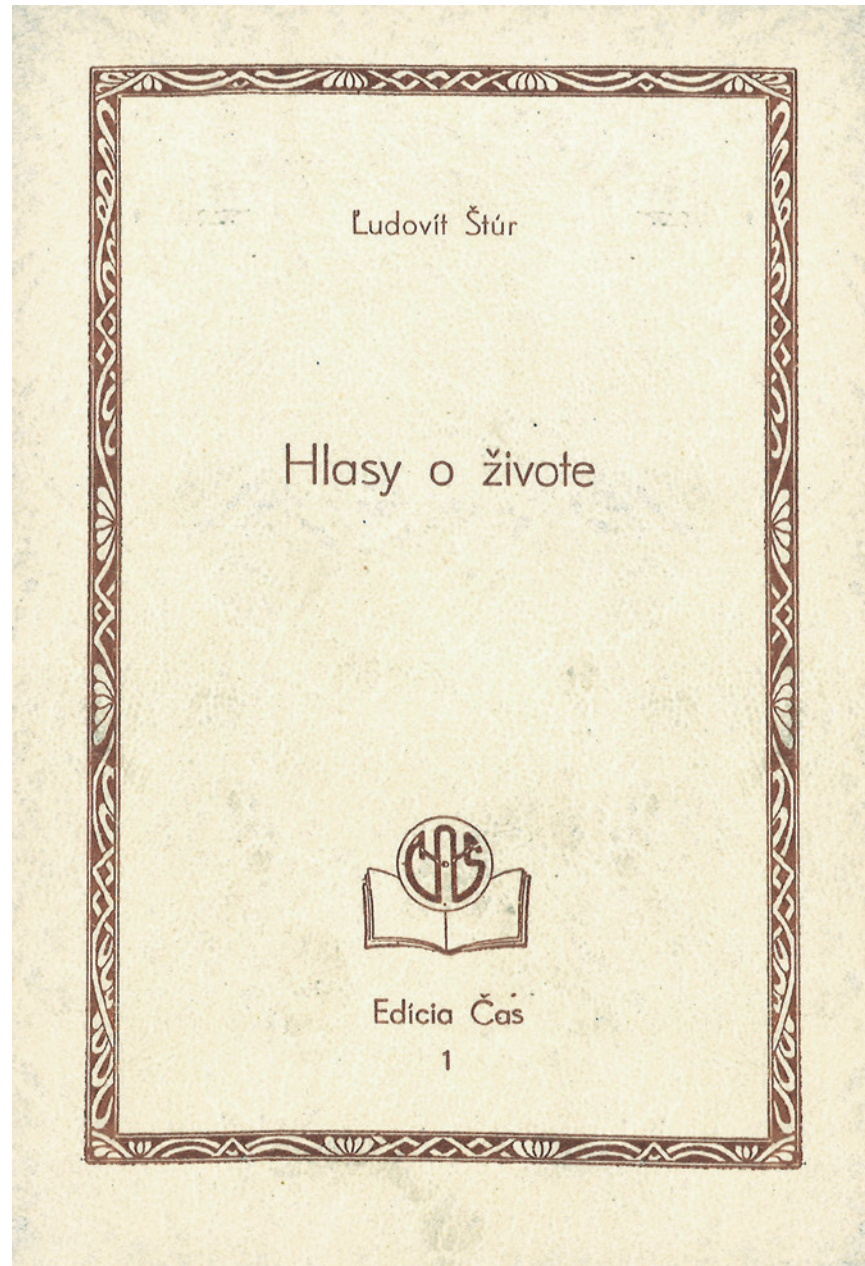
Štúr, L'udovít. "Slovo na čase. Úvahy a články, II."
(A Word in Time. Reflections and Articles, II)

Edited for printing by Jozef Ambruš.

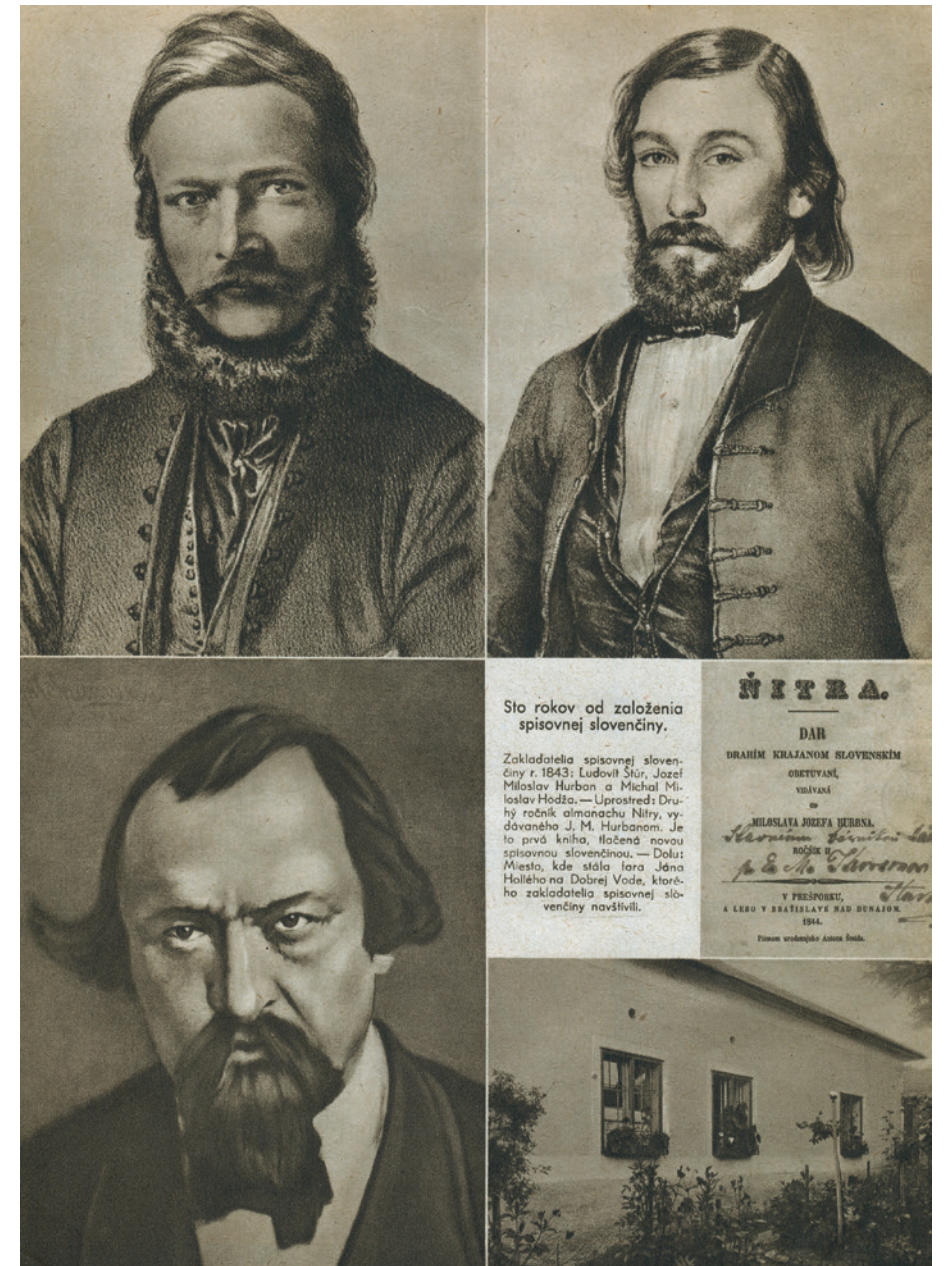
Martin, 1941

SNM Library, Inv. No. 16226

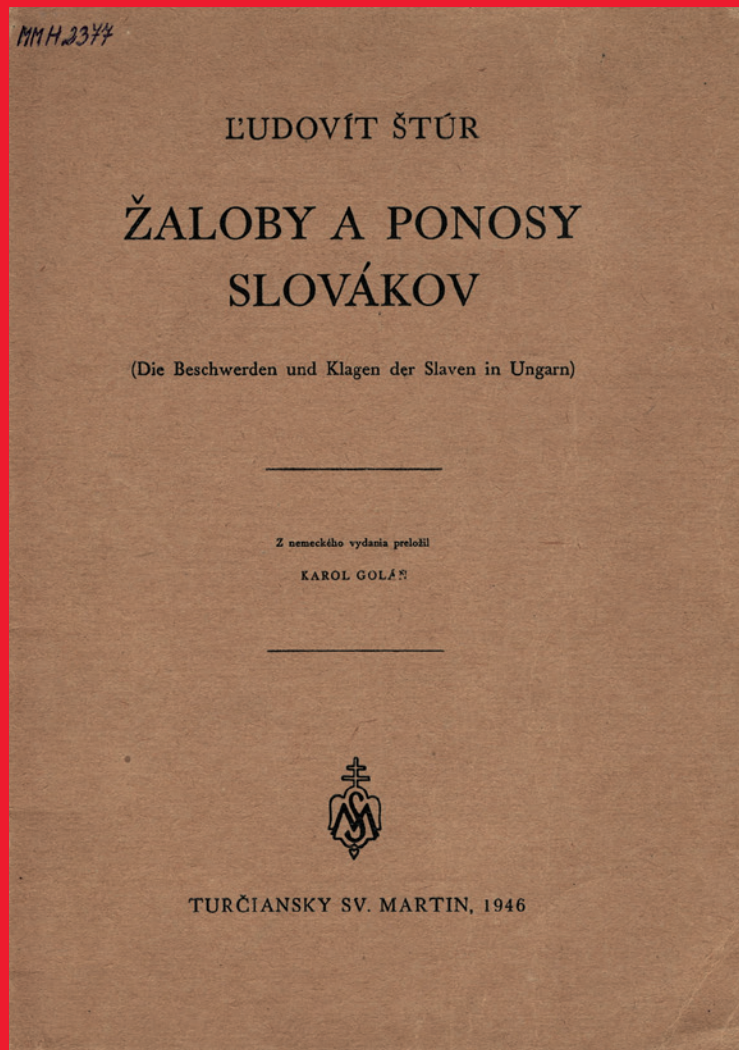
Size: 19 cm × 13 cm



Štúr Ludovít. "Hlasy o živote" (Voices on Life)
 Edited for printing by Rudo Brtáň.
 Bratislava, 1943
 SNM Library, Inv. No. 8780
 Size: 20 cm × 14 cm



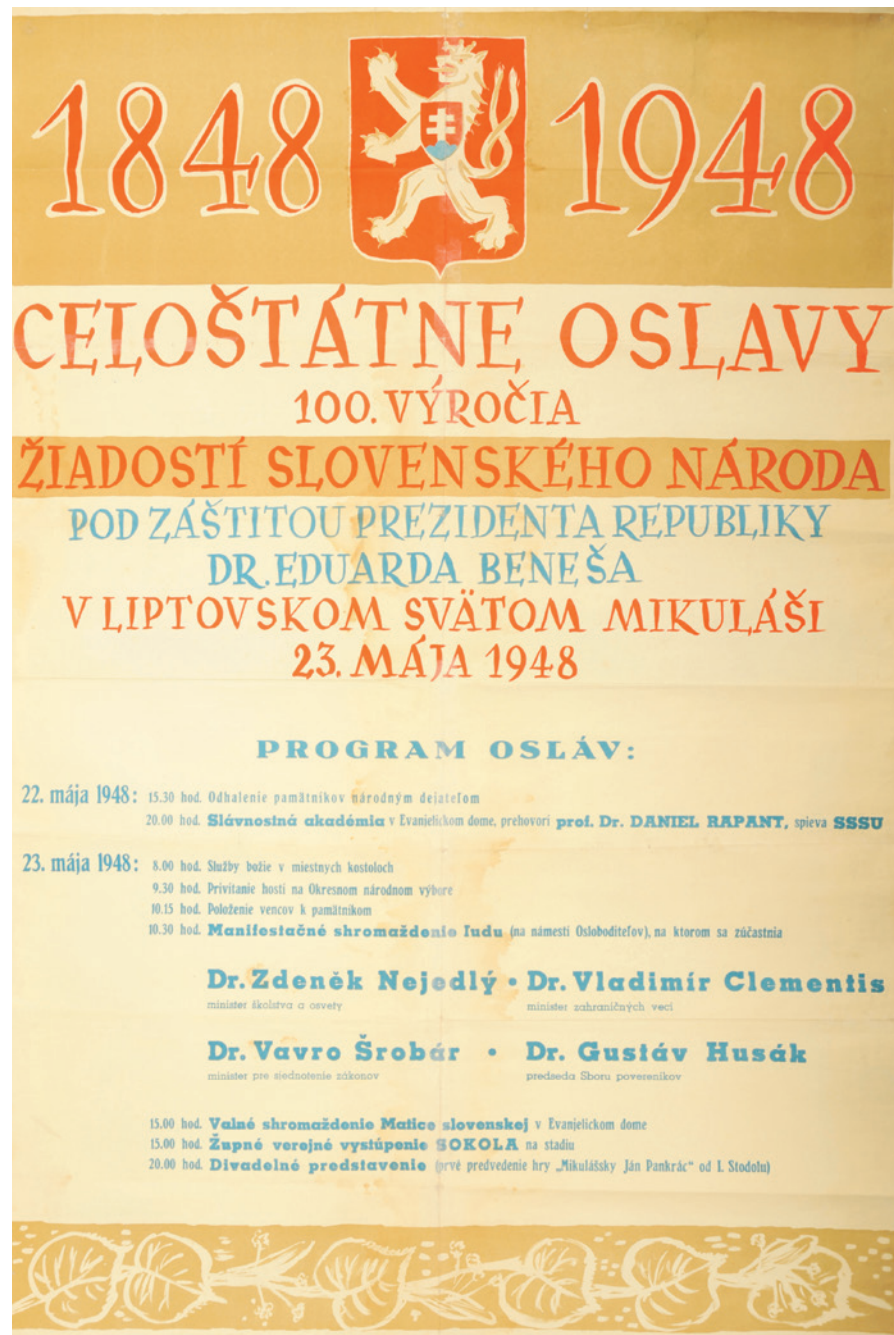
One hundred years since the codification
 of the standard Slovak language
 "Slovensko" (Slovakia) journal, Vol. IX, 1943, No. 10.
 Private property (PK)
 Size: 30 cm × 41 cm



Štúr, Ľudovít. "Žaloby a ponosy Slovákov"
(Complaints and Grievances of the Slovaks)
Translated from German by Karol Goláš.
Martin, 1946
SNM-Museum of Slovak National Councils
in Myjava, Reg. No. MMH 237
Size: 19 cm × 13 cm

Returns to the life and work of Ľudovít Štúr II. (1945 — 1989)

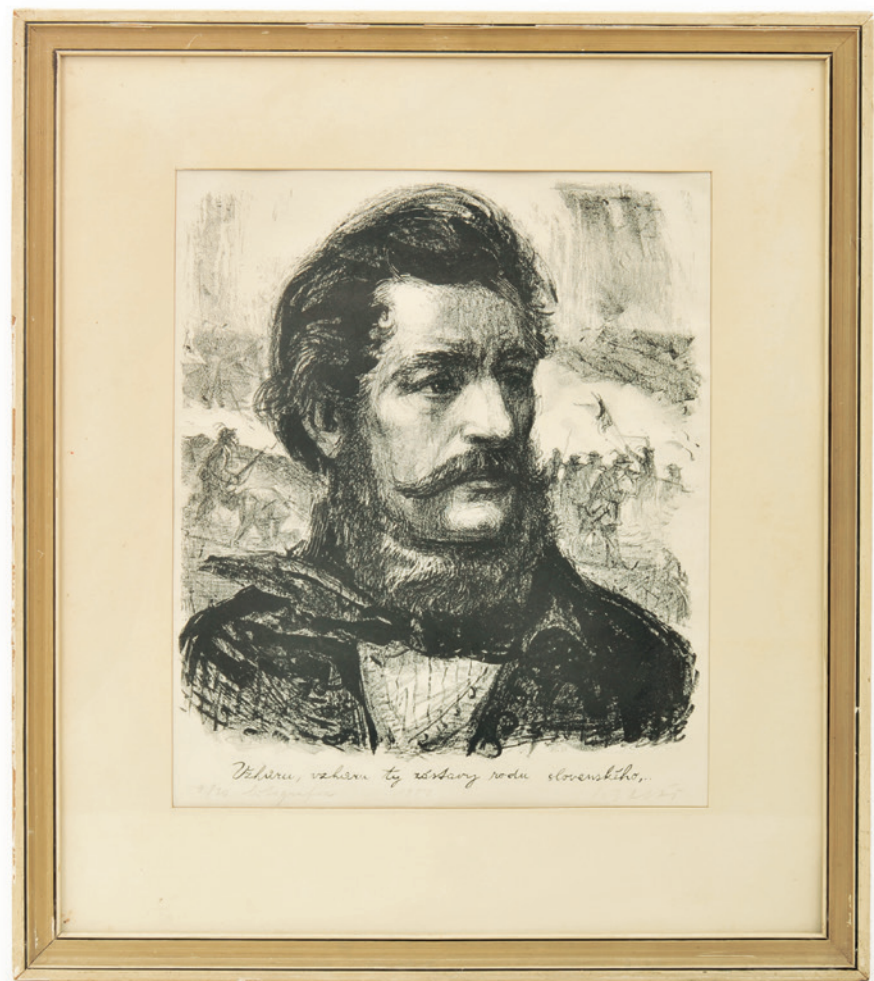
In the early years of the post-war period Štúr's name was frequently used in connection with the "Pan-Slav Days" run at Devín, the 100th anniversary of serfdom abolishment, "Petitions of the Slovak Nation" and the 1848 — 1849 revolution. One should mention, as a historical curiosity, that there was a discussion in professional circles at that time on the return to the original Štúr's Slovak. Following the 1948 political coup, the emphasis in the interpretation of the work of Ľudovít Štúr and the Štúrs in general was put especially on social issues and their close relationship to people, which was in line with the contemporary politics. The national connotation was gradually added as well. In 1953 Ľudovít Štúr's "Reči a state" (Speeches and Articles) was published in a 25 thousand edition and in 1954 the publishing of 5 volumes of his collected works was launched. In 1955 the Historical Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences ran a conference which had triggered off another stage of Štúr's work research. The re-editions of "Slovenské národné noviny" (The Slovak National Newspaper) and "Orol tatranský" (The Tatra Eagle) in 1956 had become a precious source of knowledge of Štúr and his times. From the point of view of further research, it was the publication of "Ľudovít Štúr's Letters I — III" (in 1956 — 1960, editor Jozef Ambruš) and Ľ. Štúr's bibliography by Ján Ormis (1958) which was of immense importance. Professor Daniel Rapant's (1897 — 1988) life-long work was a huge input into the research of Slovak history. The prevailing part of his work is related to the Štúrs' period of the national movement. It is especially his exactly elaborated, monumental work "The 1848 — 1849 Slovak Uprising", published in series between 1937 and 1972, which had earned him admiration. The following three decades had brought about a rich production of professional, popular and fictional literature, radio, film and TV programmes of various genres which had, altogether, created a positive image of Ľudovít Štúr in people's minds. New memorials were unveiled in Levoča (1949), Modra (1964 and 1966), Zvolen (1966), Myjava and Brezová (1968), Bratislava (1973, two memorials) and commemorative plaques in Modra (1956, three plaques), Liptovský Mikuláš (1968), at the top of the hill Kriváň (1968), in Jablonové (1971), Bratislava (1969), Lubina (1976) and Korytnica (1980). Another sign of respect to Štúr was the opening of the memorial "Ľudovít Štúr's Native House" in Uhrovec in 1965. Also Štúr's 150th birth anniversary celebrations happened in that year in Uhrovec and Bratislava. With its manifold activity the Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra, established also in 1965, contributes to the spreading of knowledge about Štúr. The Linguistic Institute, renamed in 1966 to Ľudovít Štúr's Linguistic Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, has made a big input into the development of Štúr's heritage. In that period also the research and publication activities of "Matica slovenská" professional departments, among them the Slovak National Library, were huge. A step forward in the national emancipation of the Slovaks was made by the adoption of the Constitutional Act on the Czechoslovak Federation signed at the Bratislava Castle on 30 October 1968.



Poster with the programme of celebrations to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the "Žiadosti slovenského národa v Liptovskom Mikuláši" (The Requirements of the Slovak Nation in Liptovský Mikuláš), 1948
 Janko Král's Museum in Liptovský Mikuláš, Reg. No. H 639
 Size: 100 cm × 70 cm



Postal envelope on the 100th anniversary of the Slovak Uprising
 With stamps, anniversary postmarks and images of Hurban, Štúr and Hodža.
 Czechoslovakia, 1948
 SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra, Reg. No. Fi-67
 Size: 9,5 cm × 1 6,5 cm



Ludovít Štúr

Baláž, Jozef — graphical art work, 1955. From the illustrations in the book by Ludo Zúbek „The Spring of Adela Ostrolúcka“.

SNM — Ludovít Štúr's Museum in Modra, Reg. No. V-2

Size: 37 cm × 33 cm

174 ◀



Ludovít Štúr

Gibala, František — bronze, 1956

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. V 212

Size: h. 20 cm

▶ 175



Ludovít Štúr
Štefunko, Fraňo — bronze, 1961
Slovak National Library — Literary Museum, Reg. No. PL 100
Size: h. 160 cm

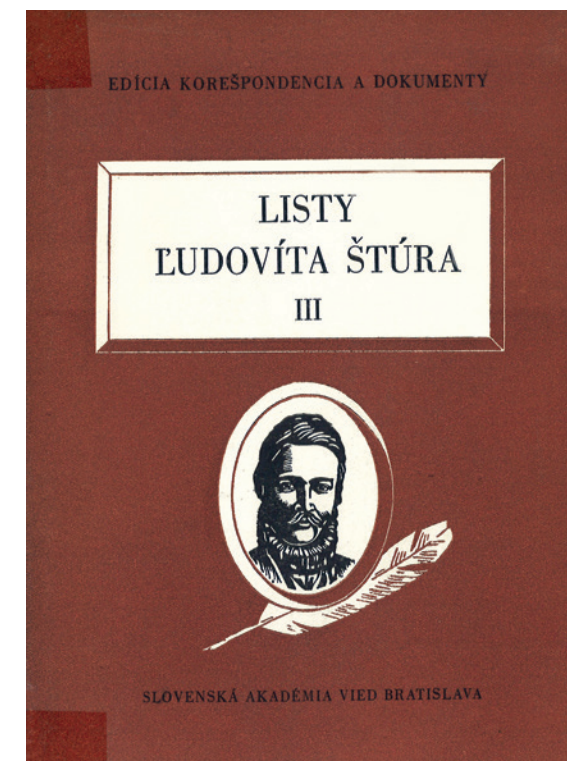
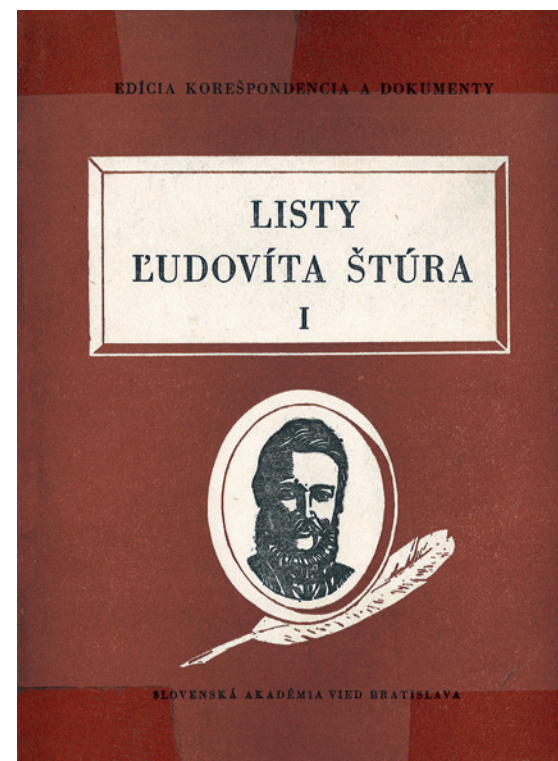


Ludovít Štúr
Flache, Július — oil on canvas, the 1950's
Central Slovakian Museum in Banská Bystrica, Reg. No. 13207
Size: 100 cm × 68 cm



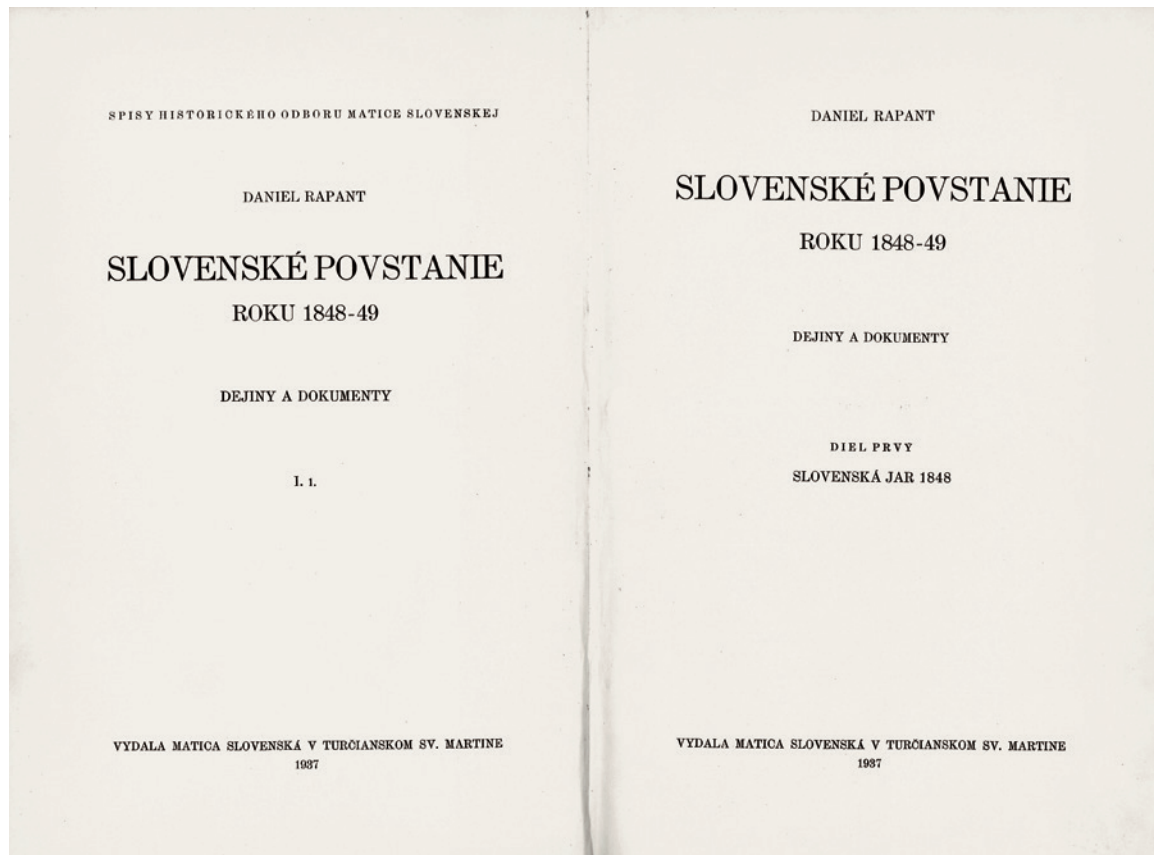
Ludovít Štúr
Kraicová, Viera — oil on canvas, 1956
Property of the town of Modra
Size: 126 cm × 143 cm

178 ◀



Ludovít Štúr's letters
Bratislava, Slovak Academy of Sciences Publishing House, 1954
Edited for printing and annotated by Dr. Jozef Ambruš.
SNM Library, Inv. No. 004520
Size: 20,5 cm × 16 cm

▶ 179



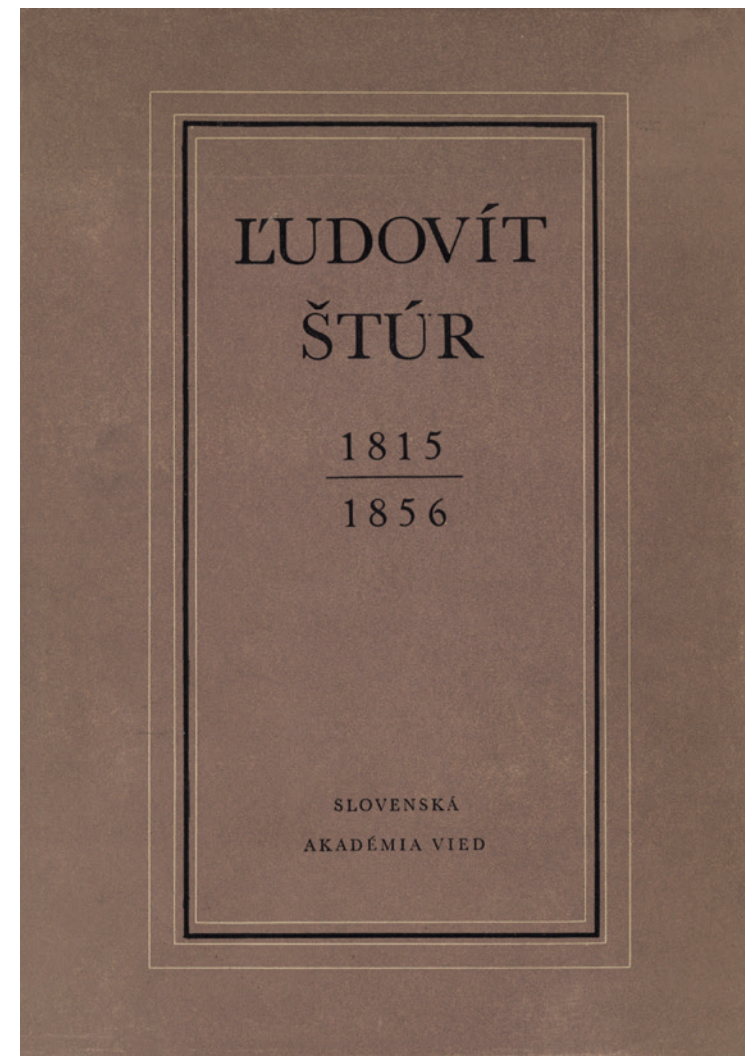
Rapant, Daniel. „Slovenské povstanie v roku 1848 — 1849. Dejiny a dokumenty“ (The 1848 — 1849 Slovak Uprising. History and Documents).

The monumental 13 volume work by the Slovak historian academician Daniel Rapant published in 1937 — 1972 belongs, together with his other works, to the golden fund of Slovak historiography. It is of exceptional importance also from the point of view of obtaining a better understanding of Ľudovít Štúr's life and his activities in the Slovak national movement.

SNM Library, Inv. No. 00853

Size: 24 cm × 18 cm

180 ◀



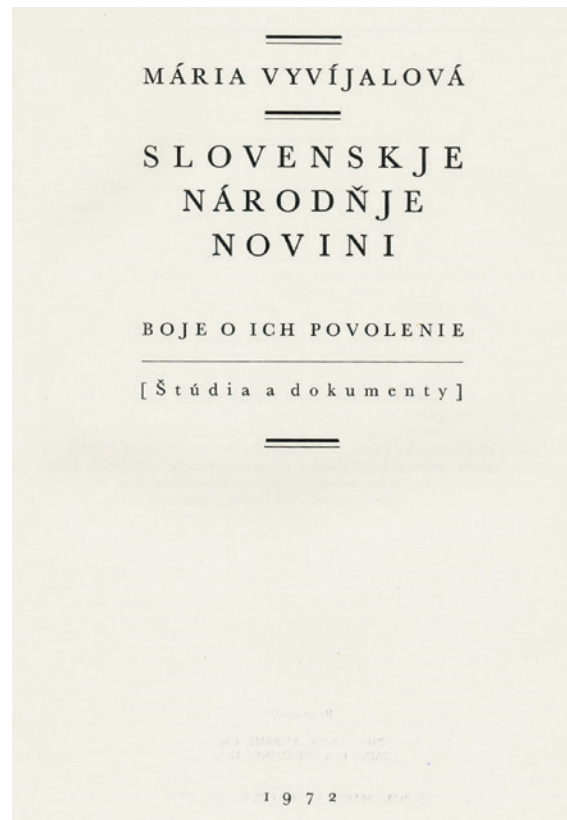
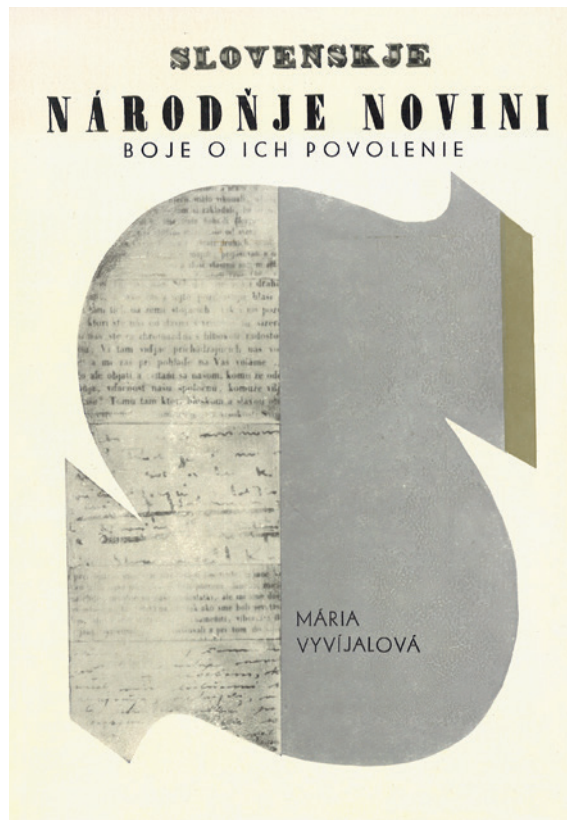
**“Ľudovít Štúr. Život a dielo. 1815 — 1856” (Life and Work)
Proceedings of conference materials of the Historical
Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.**

Bratislava, Slovak Academy of Sciences Publishing House, 1956

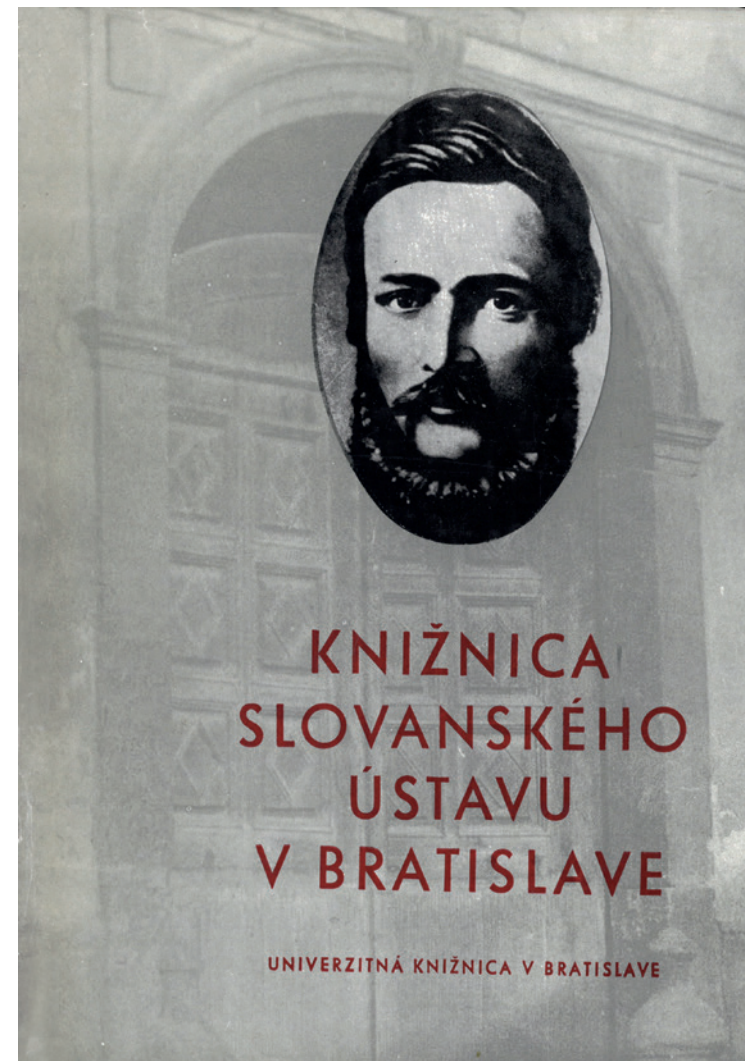
SNM Library, Inv. No. 04936

Size: 24,5 cm × 18,5 cm

▶ 181



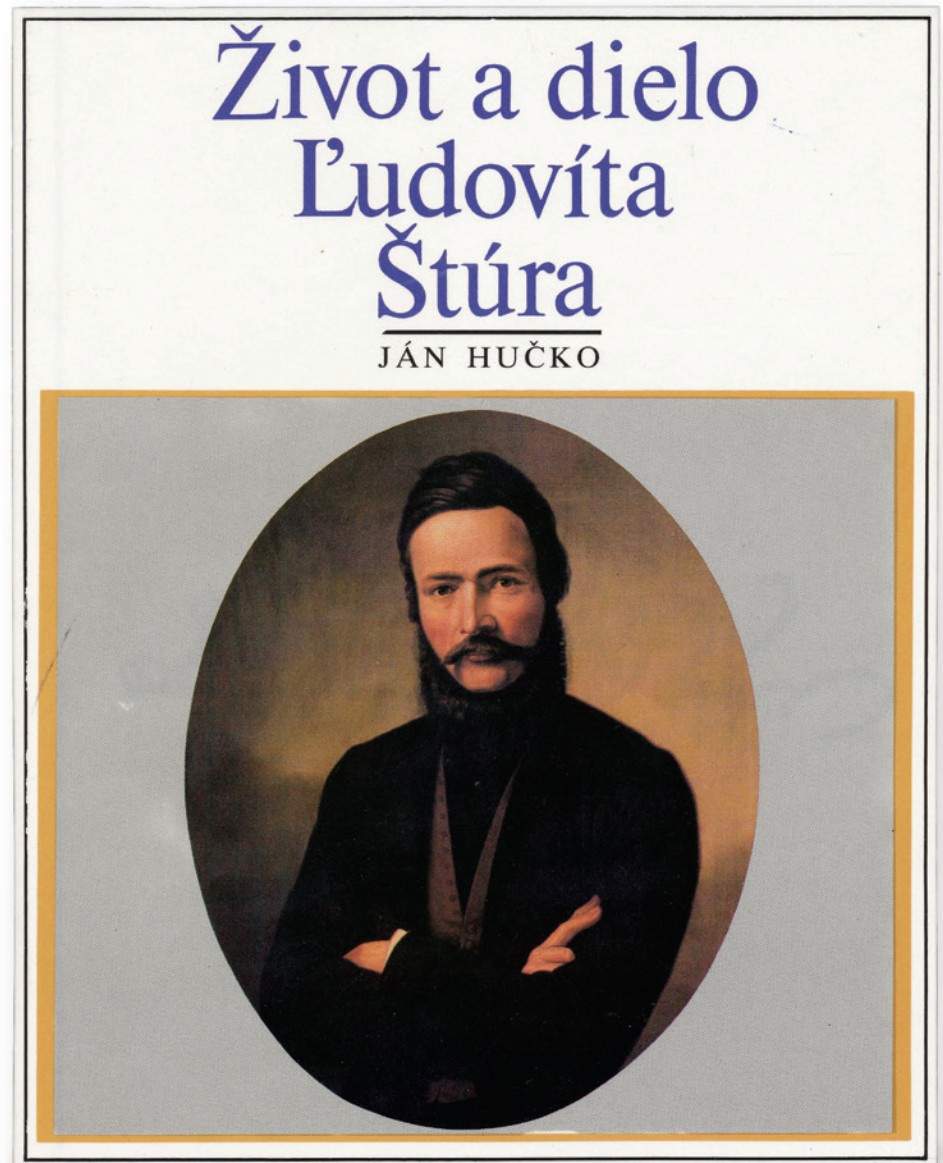
Vyvíjalová, Mária. "Slovenské národné noviny. Boje o ich povolenie" (The Slovak National Newspaper. The Struggle for Its Appearance). Bratislava 1972
Private property (PK)
Size: 24 cm × 17,5 cm



Ferienčíková, Anna. "Knižnica Slováckého ústavu v Bratislave" (The Library of the Slavonic Institute in Bratislava). Bratislava, University Library in Bratislava, 1972
Private property (PK)
Size: 24,5 cm × 18 cm



Hudec, Štefan. Ľudovít Štúr
Wooden statue by an amateur carver, the 1970's
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. E 19194
Size: h. 71 cm



Hučko, Ján. "Život a dielo Ľudovíta Štúra."
(Ľudovít Štúr's Life and Work)
Martin, Osveta Publishing House, second edition, 1988
SNM Library, Inv. No. 77887
Size: 24,5 cm × 20,5 cm



Peter, Andrej. Ľudovít Štúr's Medal

Metal, 1981

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. S 81962

Size: ø 4,9 cm



Cvengrošová, Ludmila. Medal on the 150th anniversary of the Štúrs' outing to Devín.

Silver patinated tombac, 1986

Bratislava Municipal Museum, Reg. No. N-21960

Size: ø 6,8 cm

186

ĽUDOVÍT ŠTÚR O POÉZII SLOVANSKEJ



MATICA SLOVENSKÁ

Štúr, Ľudovít. "O poézii slovanskej" (On Slavic Poetry)

Compiled and edited by Pavol Vongrej.

Martin, Matica slovenská, 1987

The first book publication of Ľudovít Štúr's lectures on Slavonic poetry.

Private property (PK)

Size: 15 cm × 21 cm

187

**MATICA SLOVENSKÁ
VMARTINE**

spolu so
Západoslovenským KNV, ONV
v Topolčianoch, MNV v Uhrovci,
MsNV vo Zvolene, Slovenskou
akadémiou vied,
Osvetovým ústavom,
Štúrovou spoločnosťou s Múzeom
L'udovíta Štúra v Modre

175 Vás pozývajú na

CELONÁRODNÚ MANIFESTÁCIU
pri príležitosti

175. výročia narodenia

L'UDOVÍTA ŠTÚRA,
ktorá sa uskutoční dňa 27. októbra 1990 v Uhrovci

PROGRAM

9.00 Kladenie vencov
10.00 Prejavy, pozdravy, príhovory a kultúrny program
Súčasťou osláv sú podujatia v Modre a vo Zvolene dňa 29. 10. 1990

| | |
|--|---|
| Modra : | Zvolen : |
| 9.00 Pietna spomienka pri hrobe L. Štúra a po nej premietanie filmu Niet inej cesty v kine Mier | 14.30 Položenie venca k pamätnej tabuli v Štúrovom parku |
| 15.00 Odhalenie pamätníka L. Štúra v Holombeckej doline s kultúrnym programom | 15.00 Slávnostná akadémia v kine Mier |

Doprava bude zabezpečená z Bánoviec n. B., z Topolčian a z Partizánskeho

Poster on the occasion of the 175th birth anniversary of L'udovít Štúr, 1990
Tribeč Museum in Topolčany, Reg. No. H 8021
Size: 60 cm × 41 cm

Returns to the life and work of L'udovít Štúr III. (1989 — 2014)

The social changes in November 1989 had brought about a principal historical break in the Slovak history. The idea of the national independence of the Slovaks founded by L'udovít Štúr had found its reflection in January 1993 when the independent democratic Slovak Republic with a pluralist political system was established. This historical act can be perceived also as the fulfillment of Štúr's message, although he himself, obviously, could have defined only aims conditioned by his times. In this way Štúr has kept his presence also today, his prime position in the national history of the Slovaks is generally accepted. One must admit, however, that despite all the work that has been done to understand and popularise Štúr's work and the new conditions of free research, we still owe much to him. As a matter of fact, his collected works have not been published yet in the proper academic way with appropriate comments and annotations, neither his biography in the "academic packaging". One must appreciate, however, several significant activities and outputs which have been done in this respect, especially the international scientific conference "L'udovít Štúr in the Coordinates of the Past and the Present" (Modra, January 1997), the conference "L'udovít Štúr and the Slovak Language" (Bratislava, June 2006), publication of the academic work "L'udovít Štúr and the Teaching of the Slovak Language" (2006, 1st volume of the original edition facsimile, 2nd volume — Comments. Bibliography), publication of the work "L'udovít Štúr. Works" (2007, edited by Rudolf Chmel) and the conference "The New Context of L'udovít Štúr's Life and Work" (Modra, October 2010). In the periods of January 1995 — January 1996 and October 2005 — October 2006 there was a whole range of cultural, scientific and educational events within "The Year of L'udovít Štúr" project. In the era of the independent Slovak Republic his treatise "The Slavs and the Future World" was published for the first time in Slovak. Memorials were erected in Trenčín (1991) Žilina (2002), Nitra (2009) and Levice (2011) and further commemorative plaques related to his life and work installed in Uhrovec (1995), Ivanka pri Dunaji (1995 and 2014), Rača (1998), Bratislava (2005 and 2006), Záhorská Ves (2007) and Ostrá Lúka (2014). One of the highest state distinctions of the Slovak Republic is the Order of L'udovít Štúr. Many streets and squares have been named after L'udovít Štúr and there is even a town called Štúrovo. Several schools and other institutions have his name. Štúr's personality is an inspiration for the pan-Slovakian competition in rhetoric "Štúr's Zvolen" and, within that, also the pan-Slovakian journalistic competition for secondary school pupils and university students "Štúr's Pen". Looking back at the life and work of L'udovít Štúr the well known truth is confirmed, i.e., that the principal characteristic of life is change and development. In the course of time new cultural layers and new attitudes appear. Also the perception of L'udovít Štúr will probably undergo some changes in the future. However, one can assume that we will still be coming back to his work for a long time to take lessons, inspiration and encouragement from it.



The Order of Ludovít Štúr

State distinction of the Slovak Republic awarded by the President of the SR on the government's proposal.
SNM — Museum of Slovak National Councils in Myjava
Size: Gilded pendant, ø 30 mm; Order's star, ø 90 mm

190 ◀

Ludovít
Štúr

Slovanstvo a svet budúcnosti



Slovenský inštitút medzinárodných štúdií
Slovak Institute for International Studies

Štúr, Ludovít. "Slovanstvo a svet budúcnosti" (The Slavs and the Future World)

Bratislava, The Slovak Institute of International Studies, 1993

The first edition of this work in Slovak

SNM Library, Inv. No. 82993

Size: 24 cm × 16,5 cm

▶ 191

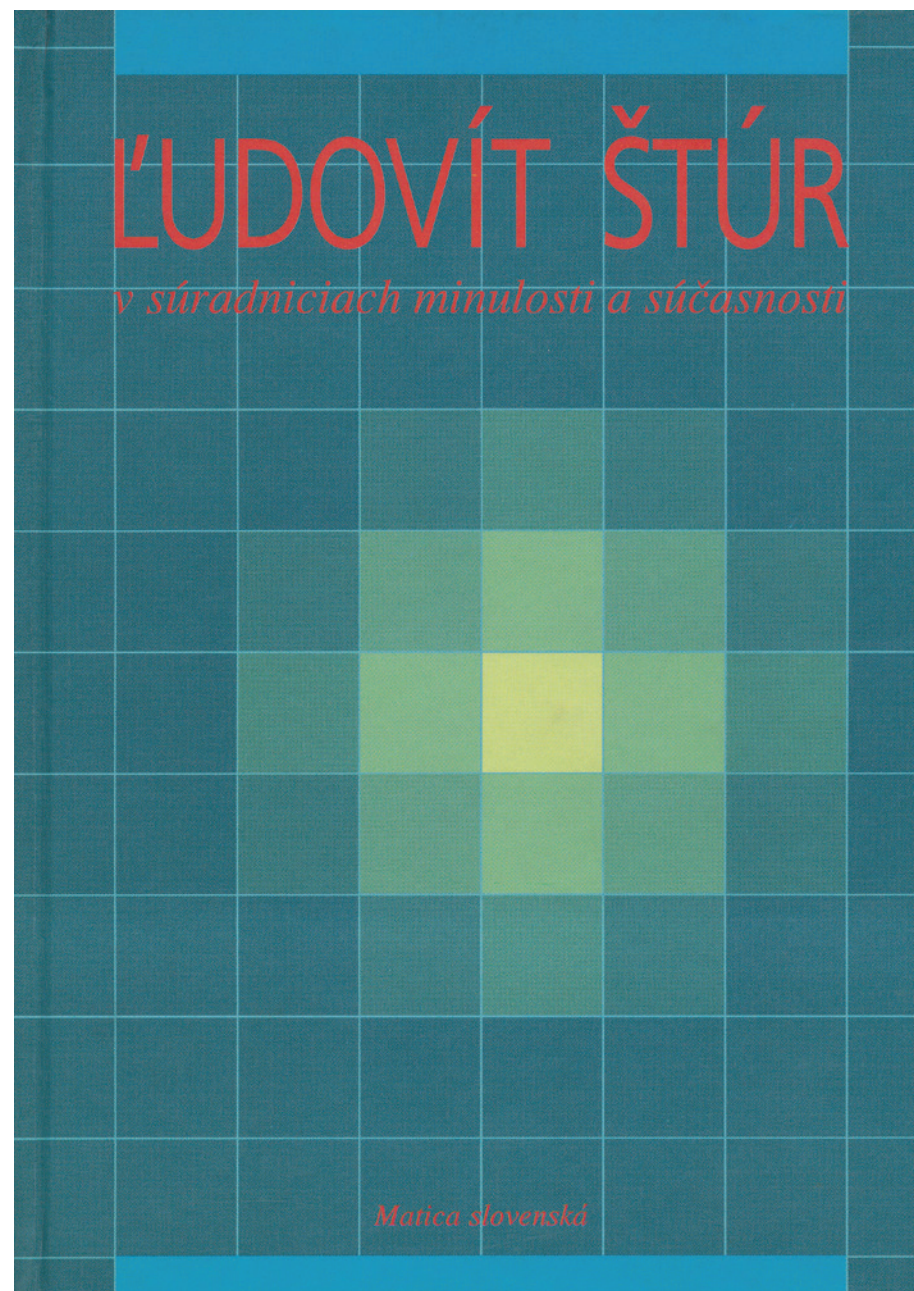


Commemorative coin on the 150th anniversary of codifying the standard Slovak language in the value of 200,— Sk

Ag, Slovak Republic, 1993

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. S 82908

192 ◀



Ludovít Štúr in the coordinates of the past and the present

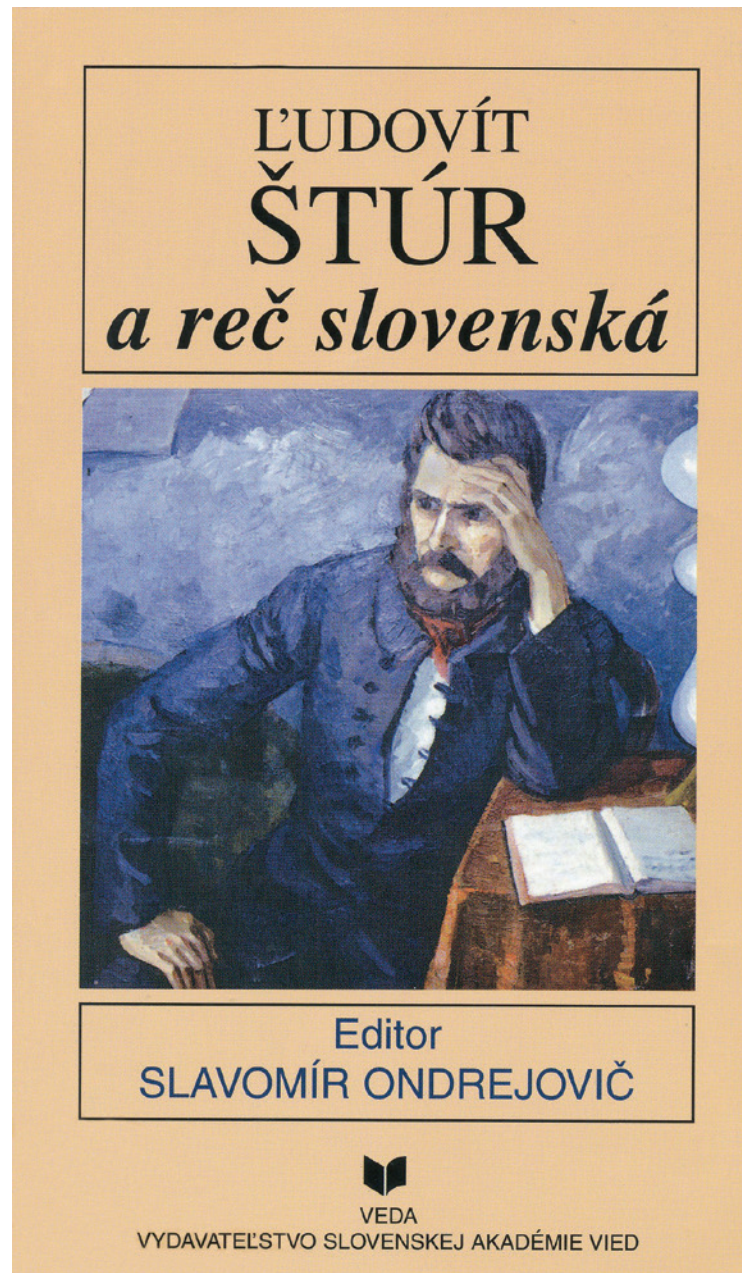
Proceedings from the international scientific conference on
10 — 11 January 1996 in Modra — Harmónia run within the pan-national
events of the Year of Ludovít Štúr. Compiled by Imrich Sedlák.

Martin, Matica slovenská, 1997

SNM Library, Inv. No. 80028

Size: 21 cm × 15,5 cm

▶ 193



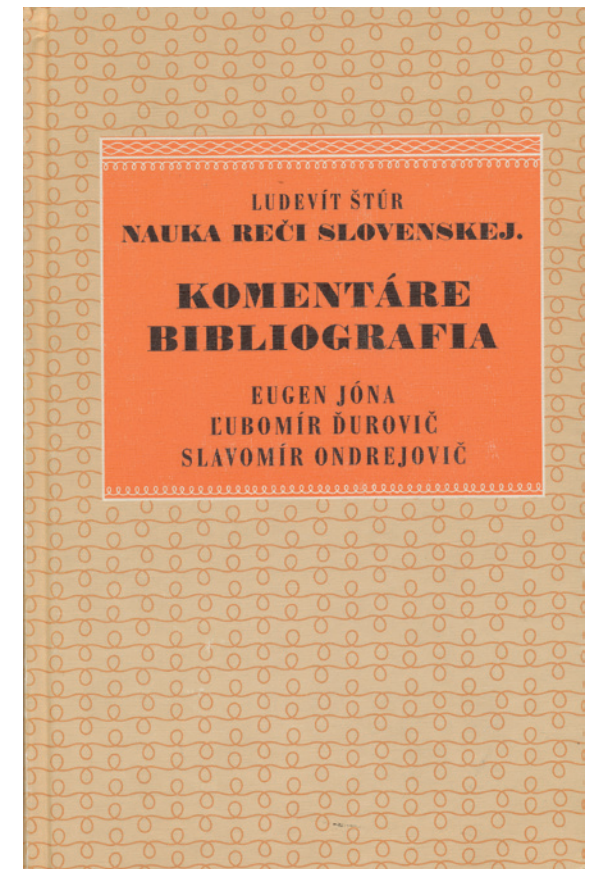
Ľudovít Štúr and the Slovak Language
Bratislava, Veda Publishing House, 2007

Lectures from the conference run on 13 — 14 June 2006
in Bratislava. Compiled by Slavomír Ondrejovič.

SNM — Museum of History

Size: 19,5 cm × 11 cm

194 ◀



Ľudovít Štúr. "Nauka reči slovenskej"
(The Teaching of the Slovak Language).

Jóna, Eugen — Ďurovič, Lubomír — Ondrejovič,
Slavomír. (Comments. Bibliography).

Bratislava, Veda Publishing House, 2006

SNM — Museum of History

Size: 21 cm × 15 cm

▶ 195



Polonský, Marián. The Prize of Ľudovít Štúr

Medal, bronze, 1996

The distinction awarded by the government of the Slovak Republic and the Union of Slovak Journalists.

SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra, Reg.No. V-390

Size: ø 8 cm

196 ◀



Five hundred crown banknote with the image of Ľudovít Štúr

Author Jozef Bubák

Slovakia, 1993

SNM — Museum of History, Reg.No. S 81481

Size: 7,7 cm × 15,2 cm

▶ 197



Matovčík, Augustín. "Calendar of Lúdvít Štúr's life"
Martin, 2014
SNM — Museum of History
Size: 20 cm × 20 cm



Bizmayer, Ignác. Lúdvít Štúr on a bench
Ceramics, 1995
SNM — Lúdvít Štúr's Museum in Modra, Reg.No.K-1233
Size: h. 33 cm

Exhibition
Ludovít Štúr
(1815 — 1856)
REFORMER
OF THE SLOVAK SOCIETY

Bratislava Castle, 3rd floor, 29 January 2015 — 17 January 2016

Organiser: The Slovak National Museum-Museum of History

General Director of the SNM: Viktor Jasaň

Director of the SNM-Museum of History: Branislav Panis

Theme authors: Branislav Panis, Gabriela Podušelová, Pavol Komora

Author of the script and exhibition curator: Pavol Komora

Professional cooperation: Dušan Škvarna,

Beáta Mihalkovičová, Augustín Matovčík

Architectural, exhibition and graphical design:

Pavel Choma, Peter Nosál, Juraj Blaško

Restoration: Ivan Galamboš, Nina Lalíková, Patrícia

Klöcklerová, Edmund Kele, Sylvia Birkušová

Production: Slavomír Pjatek, Zuzana Hýbelová

Exhibition implementation: SNM-Historické

múzeum, 3Desire, DoubleP, Magips, Polygrafické

centrum, IGS-HS ART Service, Hollywood s. r. o

Installation of exhibits: Pavel Choma, Nina Lalíková,

Ružena Škuciová, Pavol Komora, Patrícia Klöcklerová,

Andrea Ďurianová, Peter Darnády, Ján Benkovský

Exhibition objects were lent by: SNM-Historické múzeum

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Liptovskom Mikuláši, Slovenská národná galéria, Evanjelický

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Sklenka, Filip Glocko (Stredoslovenské múzeum v Banskej Bystrici),

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Professional pedagogical cooperation: Methodological and

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