

(1815 — 1856) REFORMER OF THE SLOVAK SOCIETY

Exhibition Catalogue



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Pavol Komora

Slovak National Museum-Museum of History Bratislava 2015

Exhibition Catalogue:

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

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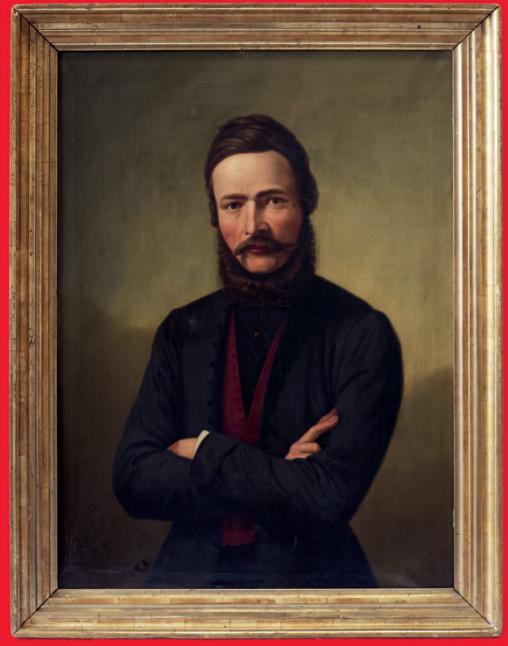
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Cover page:

Litography of Ľudovít Štúr by František Kolář, 1861

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- Returns to the life and work of L'udovít Štúr II. (1945 1989)
- Returns to the life and work of Ľudovít Štúr III. (1989 2014)
- Exhibition information



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 L'udovít 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. L'udovít 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 L'udovít Štúr's life-long endeavours was to raise the Slovaks, as an independant 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.

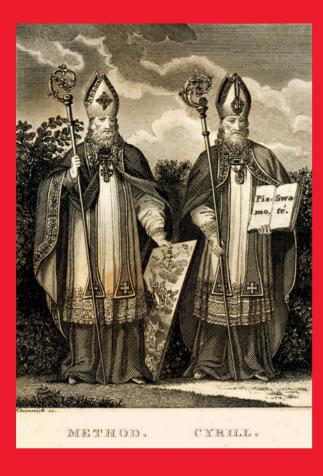
The layout of a museum exhibition has, of course, its limits and cannot replace monographs and specialised research but by presenting contemporary artefacts and documents can contribute to a better knowledge and understanding of the work Ľudovít Štúr has done and the period in which he lived. The organisers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





Postal set of stamps with the image of Ľudovít Štúr

Slovak Republic, 1995 Private property (PK) 11 Size: 8,8 cm × 7 cm

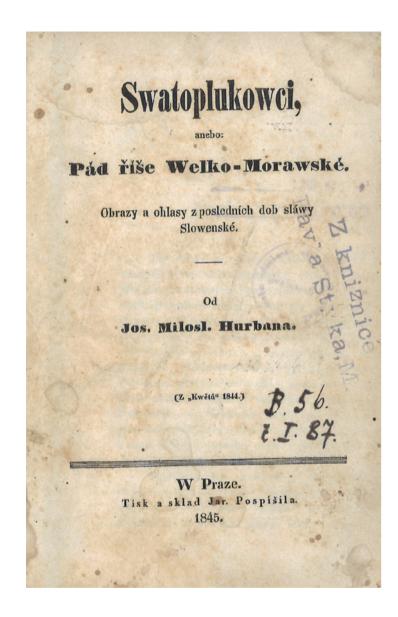


The first depiction of Cyril and Methodius in a Slovak book

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 L'udovít 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 sláwy Slowenské" (The Swatopluks 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 independance of the Slovaks.

SNM Library, Inv. No. 17573

Size: 15 cm × 10 cm

14



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

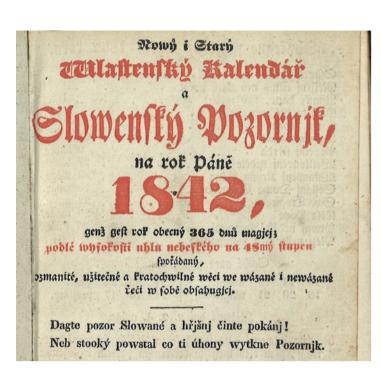


Matthew Corvinus bans, under the threat of death penalty, incitement of nationalist disputes in Trnava (21 May 1486)

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 independant 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.



- 21 -

gebi! Mehauli w Pruftu Pelané totereć práwo miti, prožbych cu je my o něco podobného petufiti nemohtí?? Ladisl. Pauljui St. B. K. w Pijiřši.

Matiaffe Korwina flowensth lift, pfann na wrchnost fwoboducho fralowischo meita Trnamp.

Dattalje Merupita liouenify lift, plamy na wrchnef moeducko fredomfelo meita Ernamy.

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"Nowý i Starý Wlastenský Kalendář a Slowenský Pozornik 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, L'udovít Štúr wrote an article for the calendar published by Gašpar Belopocký "Matiasse Korwjna slowenský list, psaný na wrchnost swobodného králowského města 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

Sagi gegih gmena mtegto Lnize magi biy; tat y ginith F pamatce boonich wecy, foobremu poradeu

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. Písně duchowní, staré i nowé... " (Spiritual songs, old and new...)

Bratislava, 1806

Janko Kráľ Museum in Liptovský Mikuláš, Reg. No. KM 4089 Size: 19,5 cm × 11 cm × 8 cm

roz mnozil; bi gem wrozpustilosti. zil M
sercre Mili pane, deist mne or msteb zlosti

Miserere wolam stobe tierie pravi

nituges abbieb saz sanesal zlosti, tis poloni
stoce milosti, koi bi se nebil steomal, bilbi
vo bri sich postacional Miserere oustam
viebe ze se date smiluges.

2 Miserere a soceme, rac bridum die
votrop mne sapem sane Dusam sine se
zustane Dusa não sneb obilena, od posterri
sustane Miserere. Ostitus se, rac mne bri
miserere. Planoa sobe, genz se mi
miserere. Planoa sobe, genz se mu
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y Bactu soatemu, sasoz bila na potatiu, m
y Bactu soatemu, sasoz bila na potatiu, m
y Bactu soatemu, sasoz bila na potatiu, m
y Bactu soatemu samatsu. Miserere, milij
y Bactu soatemu samatsu. Miserere, milij
y Bactu soatemu sa matsu. Se sabentem. Comme delecta mentum to Alarthie Servos toos.

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Godo nobis Donline Turris fortitadinis.

I thick inimici.

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The recurrent iniquitation of the profice.

CANTUS CATHOLICI. POM CALLO STORE Latinstein Glowenstein Trowe y Grandawne. Aretymi Artstiane w. Dannonygi Na Wy. voćné watry Glawnosti pry Glube Boji a wginem obwylastnem času zpobojs nosti swe Aretstanste výmagi. Nasledugý po tem/ Pyšne na Raeechismus: O

Maffedugy po tem/ Pyfine na Ratechifmus: O Swatofted Cronetho Jatona. Letanye rozlične na Wychobi Eyrfewne / a neb Procesfyte / a Putowany. Imnobu pilnofti/ tu poteffeny Libu Arestianste mu/ 3:nown zebrane / a wibec widane.

S. Pawel f-Apbestym Cap. s. v. 19.
Napelneng budte Duchem Swathu miumice fax tomy sobe w-Zalmych/a w-Chwalach/a Prshistach dur goddownigh spiwazyce/a chwalu wzbawazhce w-stok cóch fwod Dana.

Cum faculture

EMINENTISSIMI, ACREFERENTISSIMI PRINCIPIS
LEOPOLDI CARDINALIS A KOLLONICZ Archi-Episcopi Strigonicalis &c. &c. O. A. M. D. G. B. V. M. & OQ. SS. HH.

Bunflene me Tername/gefrje Jana Onbrege Gormanna/

Cantus Catholici

Trnava 1700 SNM — Music Museum, Reg. No. MUS II 00015 quod dedolere vix poterimus, non vtrobique pari. Nam Praespiiones quidem Grammaticas; tametsi experimentis condoctum fuerit, sine vlla memoriæ defatigatione, quod vernaculæ eslent, egregie in iis, & intelligendis, & adplicandis, profeciste tirones; ne inualesceret falutare institutum, mature, fastidiossi quidam, fue inspectores scholarum, sine ludi-magistri, ante diem ingularunt: cum Liber Memorialis contra, pulchre se adprobauerit, plerisque omnibus, qui in formanda inuentute, non qua ibatur, sed qua eundum erat, pridem pergere constituerunt.

Præclaræ huic destinationi, opportune velificati sunt viri dosti, & de commodis studiose pueritiæ vnice solliciti, quando, cum rudis, & prior illa Libri Mamorialis editio, disfugisset; aliam, & vocabulorum adparatu instructiorem, & omni adcuratione luculentiorem adornauerunt: vt spes iam sit, haud facile suturum esse udum litterarium, bene constitutum, qui, vtilissimum issud institutum, non ambabus vlnis amplestatur, atque in rem vertat iuuentutis, ad diuinissima elegantionum litterarum sudis, aussigato initiande.

que in rem vertar indentius, au dintinima elegantirum litterarum studia, auspicato initiandæ.

Horum vestigiis, in Germania quidem passim exstantibus, insistere voluit, vir, cum laude sedulus, cum
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ante concinnatum, itidem quadrilinguem exstare voluit;
vt, & sumtus compendifierent, & latius libri vsus propagaretur. Quem ideo, Lettor, iuuentutis scholastica
commodorum studiose! eo Tibi commendamus impenssus, quo maiorem inde, in tirones sermonis latini,
demanaturam vtilitatem considimus: modo, operam
dare voluerint æqui præceptores, vti, sine plagis, & cum
voluptate quadam, hæc eis vocabula instillentur. Tunc
enim, & Librum ipsum Memorialem, sua sponte, manibus versare incipient; & opes sibi parabunt, lectitandis
auctoribus latinis, apprime idoneas. Vale Pisonii,
A. CIDICCKLIII. stibus Martii.





A.

, ab , abs , von. tol, tole , bol. ob , obe. Abacus, i, m. ber Rechen Zifch, Credent Zifch, Számvető afztal, Oftábla, Pobár fzék. Pocets Abdomen, inis , n. ber Wanft, Schmeerbauch, Has , kövérség. Zucnoft bricha. Abies, étis, f. Die Zanne. Fenyö-fa. Geble. jegenge Ka Accipiter, tris, m. bet Dabicht. Olyv. Geftiabe Acco, ui, ere. ich bin sauerlich. Savanyie vagyok, Acer, cris, e, scharf, streng. erös, tspos. splni, Acerbus, a, um. bitter, berb. keferü. boren, troto. Acer, eris. n. ber Abornbaum. Jubar-fa. Samor, Acerra, &, f. Die Rauchpfanne. Temienezo. Ras Acervus, i, m. ber Saufe. Afztag. Hromada. Acies, ei, f. die Scharfe, Schneibe, Schlachts ordnung , Schlacht. Eli , vagy begyi valaminek , Hadi-rend, Tata. Oftroft, oftij: Sfitos mani t bitme, bitma. Acinaces, is, m. Der Gebel. Horgas - fzablya. A 2

Bel, Matej. Primitiva Latina

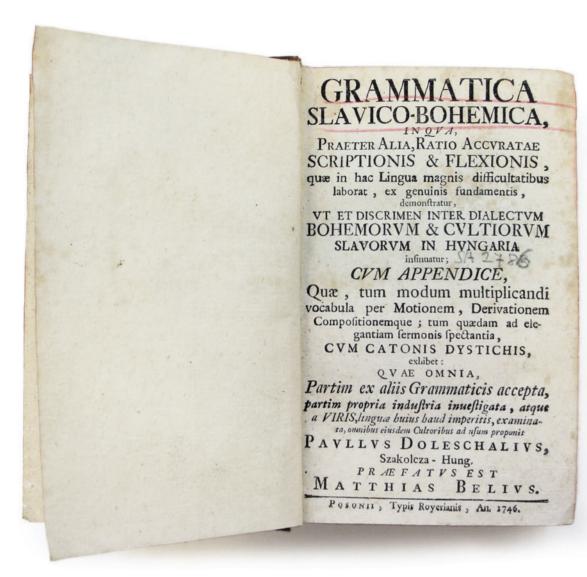
Bratislava 1743

The textbook of Latin by the polymath Matej Bel. In the multiethnic 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 loosing 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

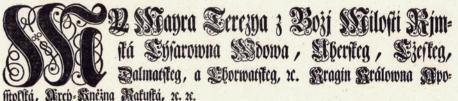
"Nation's awakening"

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 "Presspurské nowiny" (The Pressburg Newspaper) which came to be published in Bratislava in 1783 and a monthly "Staré nowiny literního 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 independance of the Slovaks. While the Catholic stream considered the Slovaks an individual Slavonic tribe and started using Bernolak'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.



Doležal, Pavel. "Grammatica Slavico-Bohemica", with the foreword by Matej Bel

Bratislava, 1746 SNM Library, Inv. No. 32722 Size: 16,3 cm × 11 cm × 4,3 cm



21a 3námost dámáme wstan, kterýmfoli widóti prináletj še ponéwáć gsine stistich, a wyrozuměli; že nětterých gruntowných Dánůw Doddansy poddanstě Dowinnosti, a Slušy, gať w odecných Nodotách, tať y w gunstú poddansté náležist, a stoým Docádřem, a dzašem newybawus gu, neb trožy zamedbáwagu, a wynechwagu, mýrel, še nětterých godine dodana, može poddanské náležist, a stoým Docádřem, a dzašem newybawus gu, neb trožy zamedbáwagu, a wynechwagu, mýrel, še nětterých podsimených podanské podle stoření pod podle náme podlušných podnám podlušných podnám podlušných pod nebole všta neveněho Dráwa utistaný, a stavouním Dánům poslušných podane, av Doddane, ad poddane, ad poddane, od podle všta noweněho Dráwa utistaný, a stavouním podlušných podu podlušných podu podlušných podu podlušných podu podlušných podu podlušných podu podu podu nemeného právavením poduním, at v gegich Doddaným v dámění, a natelitu, a uvýnavovaním pistich, a tať stovým Cásalem stra Crymišsjí Králowšť nesie probličním nám pollatí, a tať stovím Cásalem stra e Oslažných stavouním Dánům, at v gegich Doddaným vodaní podlušných podu podlušných podumnosti se stu Doddaným, streý pro turože Dánům stovát gatenovným za poslažným dodane, a ponitých Oslačením Pro Utistom otrovení stořením podlušných pod podunosti stavouním za podlušných pod podunosti stováte stavouním za podlušných pod podunosti stavouním za podlušných pod podunosti stavouním za podunosti st

MARIA THERESIA ...



Groff Ferenc Efsterhagy m. p.

Jogeff Jablancap m. p.

Queen Maria Theresa's edict on land ownership regulation in contemporary Slovak

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H 36131

Size: 36 cm × 44 cm

Rafledugice Se eporadnost j

Magu zahubene byti; gafosto:

onagpriv; Wipifin, a Erpny Plat nech fe zafaze, ftrz Poddanich pat Defanifem, a Dewatnifem 284dowanf nech se nedawa.

Podruhé: Zemfté Panstwi pochibneg Lichwi Wistelawanj Poddaujm nech ne vlkádá, aniž gase folwes Maso, budto na kusp, aneb na sunty, nech se mezy Sedlak mi za Penjze ne rozdeluge, ale Maso takowé nech se wistelawa, a supuge ze Słobodu, bez wsieckého Obis waterum Obtišeni.

Potreti: Seblatom pokazeného Wina, a Paleneho Wissenschoud, a nebo Máska, Spra a ginssich takowach Weisen Predáwáni, gakimkolweit tehdis Spüsokem, anis Tercha doważani, a od ważani praznich Suduw, from Roboti, nech se nevelkada. Gestili pak wedle dokożeni a Wirozumeni Prawného Articula 36.

1550. zemsky Pán na wolakterého Sedlaka Wissenscho by zweitit cheek, podle dokożeni Prawného

DISSERTATIO

PHILOLOGICO - CRITICA

LITERIS SLAVORUM,
DE DIVISIONE ILLARUM,

ACCENTIBUS, CUM ADNEXA

LINGVÆ SLAVONICÆ

REGNUM HUNGARIÆ

USITATE
COMPENDIOSA SIMUL. ET FACILI
ORTHOGRAPHIA,

Ad fystema Scholarum Nationalium in Ditionibus Cafareo-Regiis introductum plene accommodata,

LINGVÆ HUJUS CULTORUM
A PATRIIS PHILOLOGIS
PUBLICÆ LUCI DATA.



POSONII,
Typis JOANNIS MICHAELIS LANDERER,
PERPETUI IN FÜSKUT.
1 7 8 7.

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

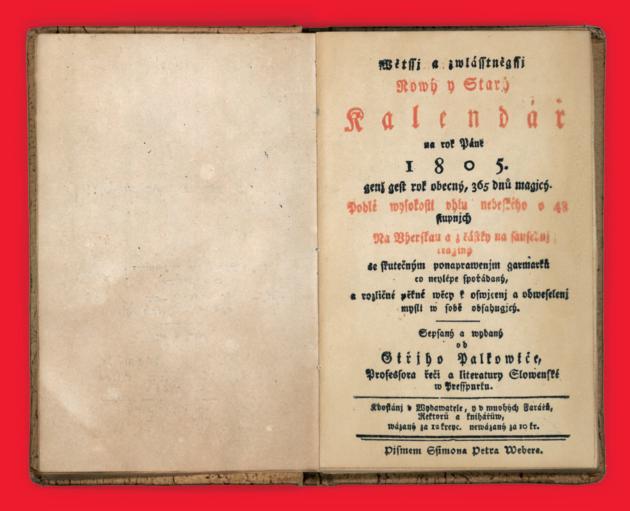
SNM Library, Inv. No. 27488

Size: 18 cm × 11,5 cm



Fándly, Juraj. "Pilhí domajší a poľní 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

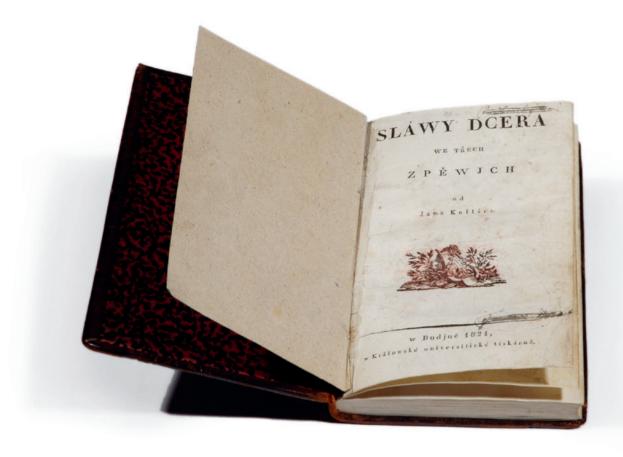


Juraj Palkovič's calendar for the year 1805

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 establishement 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 L'udovít 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 Bernolak 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 literatúry 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 L'udovít Štúr came to the historical scene of the national movement at that time.





Kollár, Ján. "Slávy dcéra" (The Slavic Daughter)

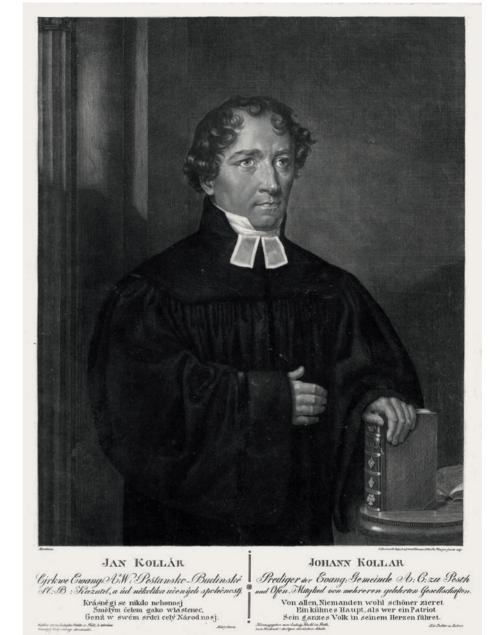
Hungary, Buda, 1824 SNM Library, Inv. No. 19668 Size: 20 cm × 14 cm



Hungary, Buda, 1834 SNM Library, Inv. No. 21260

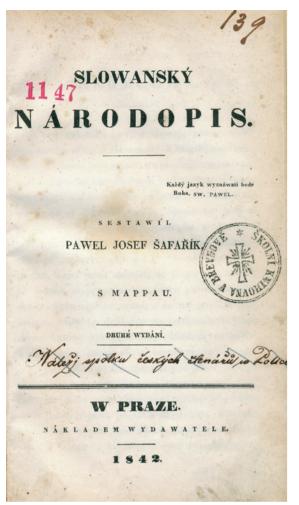


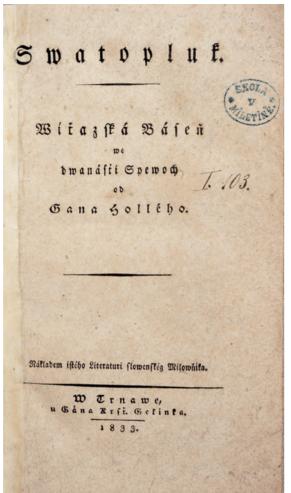
Kollár, Ján. "Národnie spievanky" (National Songs), Vol. II Hungary, Buda, 1835 SNM Library, Inv. No. 21261 Size: 20,5 cm × 14 cm



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

32





Hollý, Ján. "Svätopluk"

Bohemia, Prague, 1842 SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra Size: 20 cm × 15 cm

(The Slavonic Ethnography)

Šafárik, Pavol Jozef. "Slovanský národopis"

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

CURILLO-METODIADA.

WITAZSKA BASEN

W ŠESŤI SPEWOCH

GANA HOLLÉHO

ARCIBISKUPSTWA OSTRIHOMSKÉHO KŇAZA.

S PRIPOGENÍM ŽIWOTOPISEM

CIRILA A METODA.

GAKO TÉŽ

BÁGOSLOWÍM POHANSKÍCH SLOWÁKOW,

WISWETLENÍM NEKTERICH SLOW.

Von. Conv. M Theres.

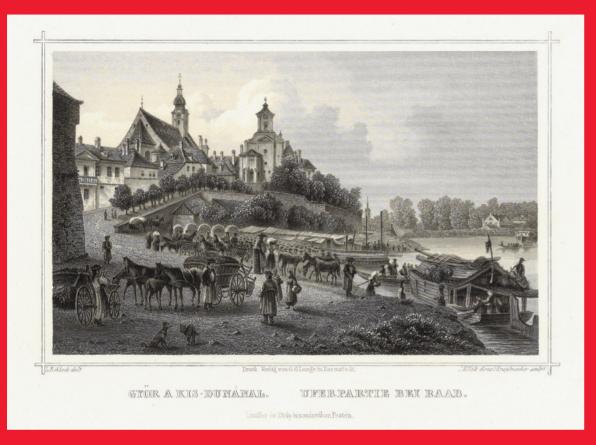
W BUĎÍŇE, LITERAMI KRÁL. UNIVERS. TLAČÁRŇE. 1 8 3 5.

Hollý, Ján. "Cirillo-Metodiada"

Hungary, Buda, 1835 SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra Size: 18 cm × 13 cm



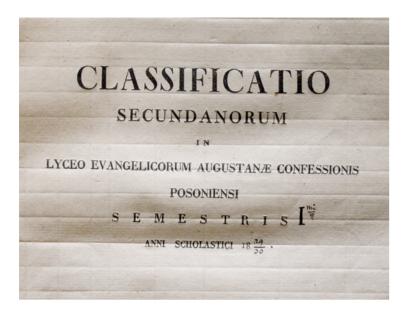
Pipe of Ján Hollý, a Bernolák's poet Slovakia, the 1st half of the 19th century Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg. No. KH 6293 35 Size: l. 7,5 cm × h. 9 cm



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 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 Ľudovít Štúr profiled mainly at the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava. Ľudovít 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).



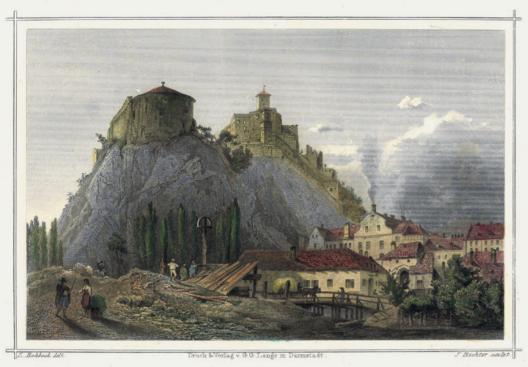


The registry of the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava Lutheran Church Corps, Bratislava Old Town



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.
Nan							Lectioni- bus. Horis	Templo.	
54,	Schönfeld Mauritius 16. Mos. Relig.	Szenitzium Nitriensis	Daruch Dotens	Commensalis	Politicus	1-2	3		1
52,	Schreiber Greftavas	Posoniensis	Christianus estercator	Domesticus	Politicus	支	8	3	1
52,	Schwabachersohn Anton	Posonium Posoniensis	Simon	Domesticus	Politicus	立			1.
54,	Stewer Ludovicus 14. Aug. Conf.	Yarj - Ugrotz Trenchinienfis	Samuel Ludirector	Alumnus Layanus	Politicus	12	_		1
55.,	Seluchoviny Andreas 16. Aug. Conf.	Pofonium Pofonien fis	Indreas Docens	Domesticus		龙	7	1	1
56,	Stutoving Educardus	Posonien jis	Samuel Medicus	Domesticus	Geometra	龙	8		1
57,	Thuranfeky Rudolphus	Thurik Liptovienfis	Simon Centurio F	Commensalis	Politicus	1/2	6	1	1
58,	Toth Stephanus	Szent-Lorintz Tolnenfis	Sounnes Nobilis	Skariozianus	Geometra	找	-		1

Record of L'udovit Štúr's name in the registry of the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava in the first term of the academic year 1829 — 1830



TRIENCS ÉNY.

TREMISCHIM.

Lauffer és Stolp bizományaban Pesten.



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





a vácvölgyje triencsén melligyt . Das waagthal bei trientschin .

Lauffer és Stolp bizományában Pesten .

Lithography, the 1850's SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 04754 41 Size: 15,5 cm × 24,5 cm



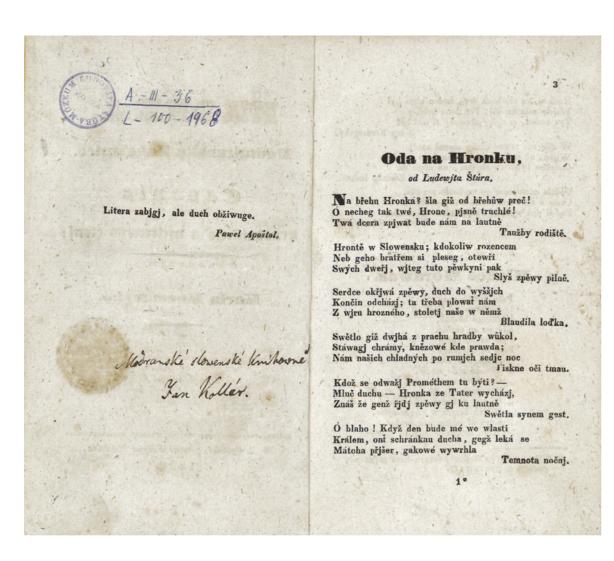


Pruinen des Pehlofses Pheben.

Bratislava — municipal hospital

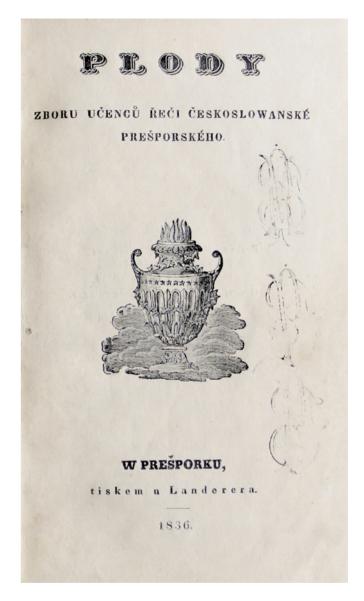
Lithography, 1830 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 02054 Size: 22,5 cm × 30 cm

Lithography, mid 19th century SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 01982



"Óda na Hronku" (The Ode to Hronka)

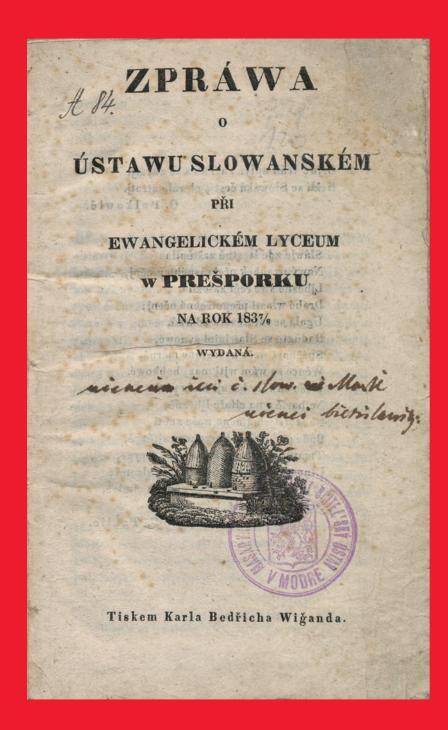
The first published poem by L'udovít Štúr in the "Hronka" journal published in Banská Bystrica by Karol Kuzmány. Hronka I, 1836, Vol. II SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra Size: 19,5 cm × 12,3 cm



"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



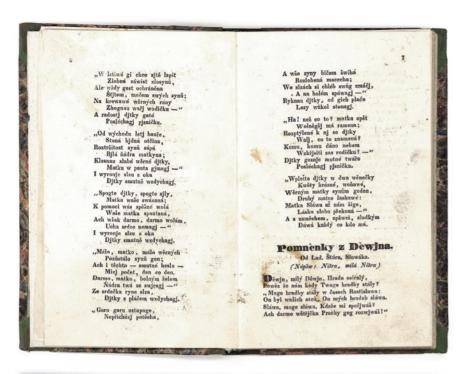
Report on the activities of the Slavonic Institute at the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava in the academic year 1837 — 1838

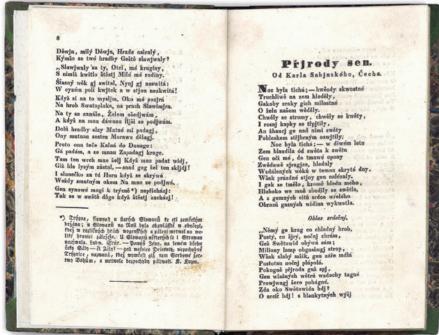
Bratislava 1838 Private property (PK) Size: 19 cm × 14 cm

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 "Rozžehnání" (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. L'udovít 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 "Stažnosti 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.





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

Hronka II, 1837, Vol. I

SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra

Size: 19 cm × 12,5 cm



5. r. běh.

watele i u wšech řá-dných kněhkupců rakauského mocnárstwi na půl léta 1 zl. 36 kr., na čtwrt léta 48 kr. stř. se přigjmá. I po c. k. poštow, auřadech, a sice za půlletní předplátku 2 zl. 12 kr. na stř., tj-

Národnj zábawnjk pro Čechy, Morawany a Slowáky.

Sokol.

Nikdo nehonil sokola Z ticha lesnjeh stjuu. Na skálu si zasedáwal, a mojanelo mied Mechowitau skálu, o 1900 plm o 1901 Zatřepetal křidelkoma, Žet má poklid w hágjch. Tamo wisky, tam upřímnost, Tamo pole, tam zpew; Z wjsek wykaukagi chrámy-Kolem swaté ljpy.

> Ai tu Nitra na pahoru S přestolem swým stála, Wážně patřic na swé děti, Kde Wah dolinami gečj, Kde Hron protuluge, Tamo Nitra pohljdala W tusenj milostnem. - al aliburosn - bir Barrimben Zawat baufne witr - wicher,

dintim pramita birela; "proto piece niles negrantia dene necesi erec Ambroj, undage, broto piece niles item.

A swau osiřelau hlawu Položila teskně Do swých milých dětj lůna; Spi we lûně wlastnich děti: Probudjš se, matko? --

Ljtá sokol po háginách, Ustrašený ljtá, Dage pysk pod plawé křidlo Teskně postonáwá. Sokoljku, milý ptáku, Proč tak placho poletngeš? Proč se skrýwáš po skalinách? Nenj w hágjch wje poklidu? Mnoho-li të střelců stjhá?-

Na děti swé wěrné. Cizota w nich roste; Ležj pole, potokowé Kde Morawa zašeptáwá; Odmýwagi brázdy, A nerádo, tak nerádo Gaksi onemiwa. Wykaukagj z wjsek chrámy — Zawai oaurae wjtr — wicher,

Sklonila se Nitra,

Nenj při nich ljpy t

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

Kwěty, Vol. V, 1838

SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra



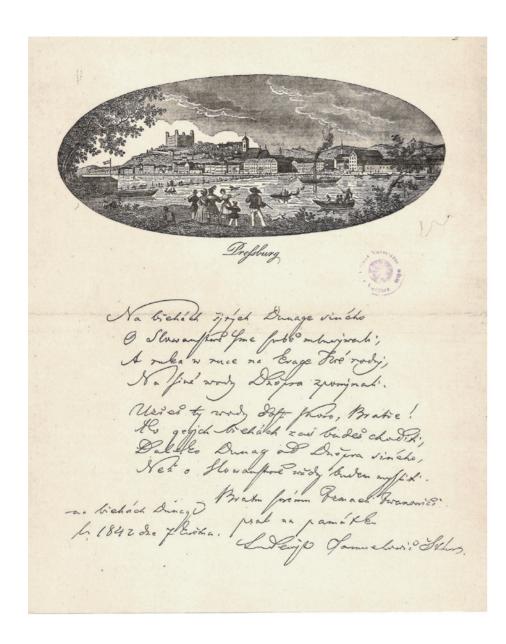
Marie Pospíšilová

Klemens, Jozef Božetech — oil on canvas, 1840 SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra, copy Size: $84\,\mathrm{cm}\times74\,\mathrm{cm}$

Tatranfa. Dbfab pritomneho fmageu 260. Bafen f gmeninam, od G. Platthubo, 3 B. Pal. vt. D. 5 Gmeniny prof. G. Palfowice 8 Profba jafowfiwa Clow w ve. Peffet 12 Pried gelomina de fie de C. Feine. 12 Comala Clowani de K. Braratorija . 14 Odpowed na pjanj X. Y. Z. od Durčeša . 17 Potřebná oprawa jaloby, od L. Štúra . 28 Spis potračugich Clowat o narodnosti ilirffé, od R. Guleta 36 zwláffté pro Slawnj objah protofolu 3. 2br. od Bydamatele . . 49 Slowáky, Čechy a Moramany. Omnly tiffu. Dil Drubn. A. B predefflem Inim fmagfu Da fir. 33 rab. poff. mlaftrmilu, čii 28laftimilu. Swaget Treti. - - 55 - 20 fteráj - fterauj. - - 62 - 12 Sle - - 72 - 23 nepredpogatého - napredpogatého _ _ 82 _ 6 fffape, _ fffape Déči a náfladem - - 114 w Cechaob, eplne, predfamgeti, cha: refterpfinfn, zwiffili, čii: Cechach, Giribo Palfowice, uplne, predjemzetj, charafternfinfn, professora rect a literatury Slowenfte pri ewang. Lyceum - - 116 - 13 Gulteryto, čti Gfultetyho. Prefipurftem. B. 2B pritomnem 2hem imagfu. Da fir. 43 rad. 6 dee - - 48 - 1 zagemosti - mzagemnosti - - 66 - 9 3jenfým - 3jenfylým -- 79 - 24 R tu — 21 tu -- 83 - 6 na wse - na wsechy -- 84 - 14 straubgj - straubgj 23 Prefipurfu 1842. Pifmem urogenehe Untonina Emida.

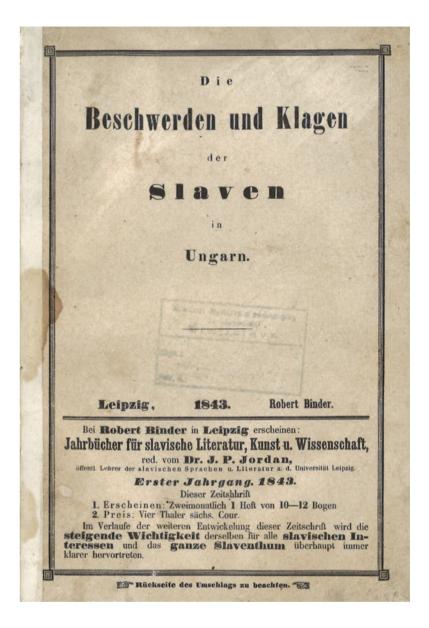
In the years 1841 — 1845 L'. Štúr was publishing numerous contributions on various topics in the "Tatranka" journal and helping Professor Juraj Palkovič publish it.

Tatranka, Vol. II, Bratislava, 1842 SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra



Ľ. Štúr's letter addressed to I. I. Sreznevsky, 1842

From the collection of prints in L'udovít 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 Ľudovít Štúr against Magyarisation

Germany, Leipzig, 1843

Museum of Education and Pedagogy in Bratislava, Reg. No. 17855

From the history of the Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava

The Lutheran Lyceum in Bratislava, where L'udovít 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 L'udovít 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

L e g e s Lycei Evangelici A. C. Posoniensis.

I. Advenarum nullus, nisi Testimoniis iustis instructus, in Lyceo locum habeto.

- II. Qui inter studiosos Lycei relati sunt, pietatem in Deum dictis factisque probanto; sacrorum locorum dierumve solennitatem in subselliis adsignatis animo devoto concelebranto, librum hymnorum afferunto, omninoque cultum numini divino debitum ac ritus sacros summa religione obeunto, neque finitis sacris prius subsellia, quam a Superioribus signum datum fuerit, deserunto: usum vero S. Coenae statis temporibus adhibendae 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 praestanto, nibilque, quod ab eorum dignitate et auctoritate abborreat, aut eorum iura minuat, committunto, omnem potius eorum auctoritate dignam modestiam ac verecundiam servanto, omninoque Patronos, Benefactores aliosque viros bene meritos verecunde colunto, et urbanitate studiosis literarum digna se aliis commendanto.
- IV. Rectori ac Professoribus obedientiam ut parentum vicariis, observantiam ac reverentiam ut indicibus, pietatem atque gratum animum ut Praeceptoribus declaranto. Citati sine mora, ne contumaciae poenam incurrant, quo in loco iussi fuerint, apparento.
- V. Professoribus didactra I. Conventus auctoritate praescripta iusto tempore persolvunto, nec pecuniam a parentibus hoc consilio, et omnino studiorum causa datam malis artibus disperdunto.
- VI. Quilibet studiosorum studia, a Professoribus secundum Systema ub Inclytis Conventibus probatum et Ercciso Consito exhibitum adsignata, quolibet semestri audire obstringitor. Benevolus, ut dicunt, auditor prorsus non admittitor.
- VII. Praelectionibus quisque horis definitis adesto, neque se iis vel ob literas scribendas, vel adventum popularium, vel ob alias causas leves subtrahito. Qui voro absque causa indicata a praelectionibus abfuerit, primum monetor, et si in Instituto publico victum habet, etiam cibo arcetor, secundum gravia corripitor, et si beneficio Instituti publici fruitur, victu ad tempus privator, tertium autem quivis sine discrimine carceri includitor; et qui neque punitus sapere voluerit, consilium abeundi accipito.
- VIII. Ad praelectiones repetendas, qui atro calculo notari nolit, paratus venito; inter docendum garrire, aut libros ab instituto alienos legere, vel ipsos Professores docentes quacunque tandem ratione turbare sub asperiori carceris poena nefas esto.
- IX. Hospitia conducta Rectori indicato, et ex conductis nonnisi Rectore sciente ad alia migrato. In Museis vero studiosi diurno nocturnoque strepitu, clamoribus canticisque inconditis abstinento, frequentia pluribus sociis constantia conventicula, et comessationum compotationumque commercia fugiunto, neque domesticos conviciis verberibusque aggredientor. Qui hac parte deliquerit, gravibus poenis castigator.
- 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, omnique agendi ratione omnes morum elegantiam ac mansuetudinem ostendunto; luxum tamen in vestitu velut rei familiari perniciosum in primis illi, qui beneficio fruuntur, sub poena amittendi beneficii fugiunto.
- XII. Nullus commilitouem suum, aut quemcunque alium, iniuria afficere, ac proinde seu cavillari, seu libellis famosis insectari, seu verberibus aggredi audeto.
- XIII. Tabernas cerevisiarias, vinarias, thermopolia, deversoria, et quaecunque loca suspecta frequentare; in deversoriis aut popinis victum conducere; nocturnis vagationibus et clamoribus ia plateis excitandis, Musicae per vicos nectu exercendae, diebusque ono-masticis celebrandis et saltibus in hospitiis 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 adeo relegatione mulctator.

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

55

Size: 41 cm × 25 cm

CYTY RADOSTI KE DNI 19. DUBNA 1841

GAKOŽTO

K SLAWNÉMU SWÁTKU NAROZENJ

GEHO CÝS KRÁL APOŠT GASNOSTI

FERDINANDA

OCHRANCE NÁRODŮ SWÝCH

Auspawů slovenských

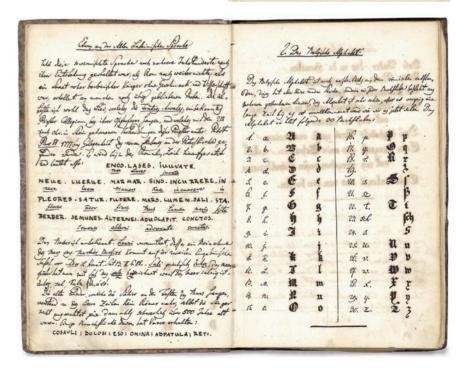
NA ŠKOLÁCH EWANGELICKÝCH A. W. W UHŘJCH

PROGEWENÉ.

Seho Derogjetihodnosti Parin Tosefowi Zaisk, na dishar zarladnj šeirnosti daren posjla

W PRESPUBKU, TISKEN F. K. WIGANDA.

Tribrich Wilhelm Paulings ALPHABETEN-Sammlung. 1844.



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

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

A panegyric poem recited at Lutheran schools on

Vi étszereztete	t FÖOSK	OLAI BI	ZONYIT	VÁNY.				
N é v.	Kor. Vallas.	Születéshely, Megye vagy kört	alet. Atya vagy gyam, annak je	lleme s lakhelye. T u	dományée.			
Paulingi Vilo	ros. 19 in Agest. h	ito Szénásfalva Myitrame	gyai. Gyamja Doleschale Modorbas.	i, lettése				
Atu	dományok-	s erkölcsbe	ni előmenc	t félévenk				
a Philosophia első vagyis e 1º felében:	oktani 18 végzett éve' H ^{as} felében:	a Philosophia' második vagyis te. 1º felében:	rmészettani 18 végzett évé II ^m felében:	a Philosophia' harmadik vagyis I" felében:	első jogi 18 42 na végzett évé II. felében:			
Tapasztalati Lélektan-és Oktan	Oktan Mértan	Természettodomány és alkalmazott szám- mértan	Terménacitudomány és alkalmazott szám- mértan	Terminarijag Kidindi Regjetemes arsaigtam Delot	Egyetemes köz-böntető-egyházi és Négjog Pedesd			
Számian Világtörténetek	Világtörtésotek Természotraja	Észszerű erkilestan Magyarország' történybei	Tudománytan Magyarország' történejki	Binyajog & Gazdaságtan Kitárió	Országtan, jelesül Osztrák birodalomé Ji birnő			
Latin remekirók' magyarázatai, név szerint	Szentirási vallástan Latin irgyakorlatok	Szentírási vallásta Latin irgyakoriatek	Latin remekirók' megyarizatai, név szerint	Latin remekirók' magyarizatai, név szerint	A M. O. Protest. ogyházi jeg Hiland			
Latin irgyakoristek	Magyar irodalom és irgyakorlatok	Magyar irodalom es irgyakorlatok	Latin irgyakoriatok	Latin irgyakeriatek Ikongalmales				
Magyar trodatom Hellen nyelv, jelenili	Betien nyelv, jelestil	Helion nyelv, jolestii	Magyar irodalom és iskvakorlatok Bellen syelv, jelesül	Magne note Ilamaijeg Listani Terminathan lethan	Major note else and. Helen note, plente else antily Mobier nogelo else and. Tomorrettan Sichart			
Erkölcaból	Erkőlesből	ErkBesbél	Erkölcabil	ENHANT elso Osetaly.	Retailer else antaly outstycket nyert.			
	M e	gemlitendők.	Kok POZSONYBAN za ernny, Lycem' risatrial Boleman Isknapy Stop Pari Squipaté October y Sissa 1850. Sirnethe Visney Bole of Zasas, Wichney Bale of Zasas, Turks Alberty Pof. Normath Sunday Bol. Lidener Pol n. h. lener.					



The first Hungarian globe (Elsö magyar Földteke)

Vienna, 1840 Lutheran Church Corps, Bratislava Old Town 59 Size: h. 65 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







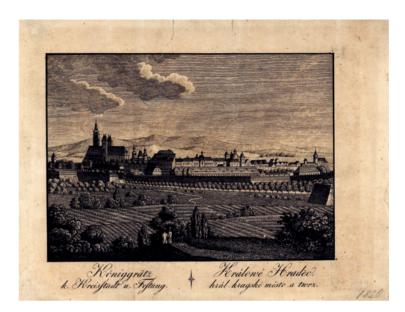
Prague — Malá strana (The Little Quarter) and Hradčany (The Castle District)

Lithography, around 1850 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 19058 Size: 14 cm × 22 cm



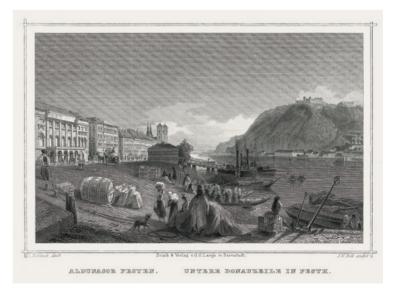
Halle, place of Ľudovít Štúr's university studies in 1838 — 1840

Lithography, the 1840's SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 10696 Size: 23,5 cm × 28,5 cm



Hradec Králové

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



Lithography, the 1840's SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 10684 63 Size: 20 cm × 26 cm



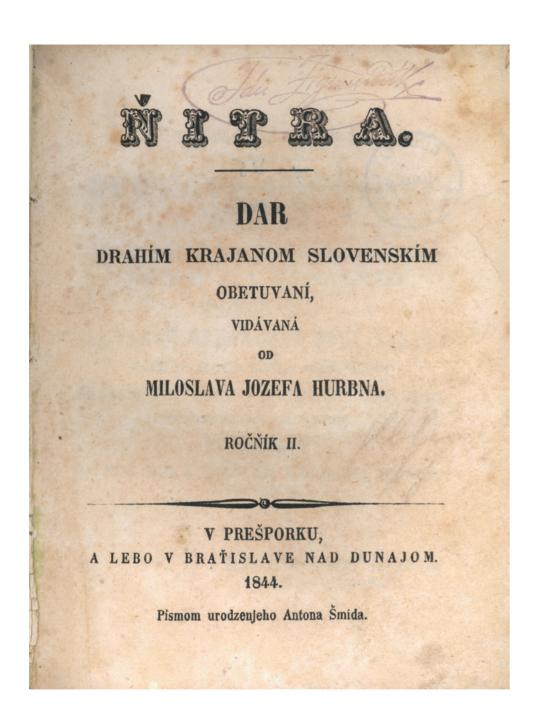
Visit by Štúr, Hurban and Hodža to Ján Hollý in Dobrá Voda in July 1843

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

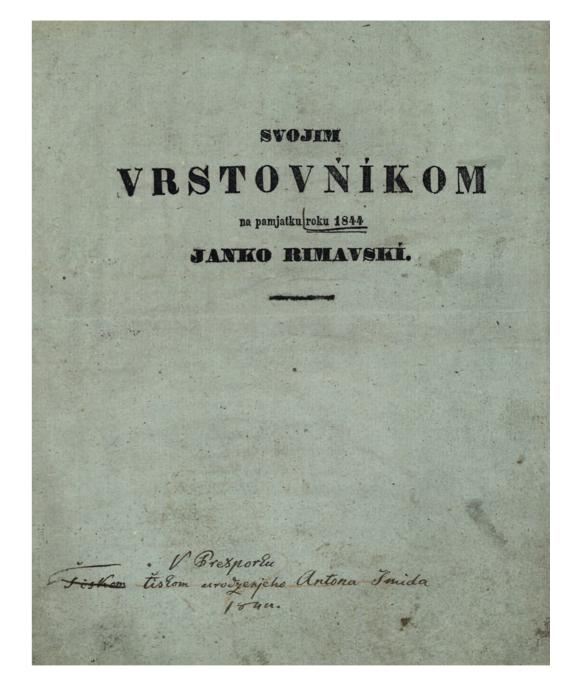
In the early 1840's L'udovít Štúr had made some important decisions that altogether had one goal, i.e., to raise the Slovaks to the level of advanced European nations. To achieve this goal it was necessary to unite the Slovaks on the basis of the common standard language which was to become an integrating 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 L'udovít 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

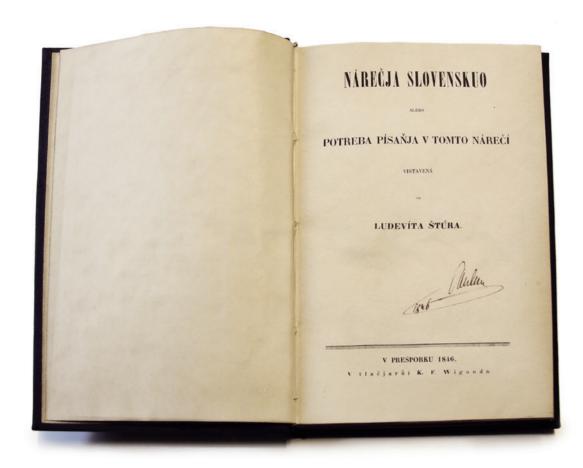
Bratislava, 1844 SNM Library, Inv. No. 13116 Size: 14,2 cm × 11,5 cm × 2,2 cm



Francisci, Ján. "To my contemporaries as a memory of 1844"

Bratislava, 1844

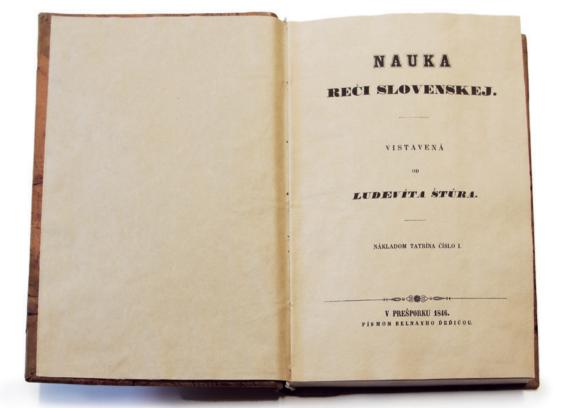
SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra



Štúr, Ľudovít. "Nárečja slovenskuo alebo potreba písaňja v tomto nárečí" (The Slovak Dialect or the Necessity of Writing in this Dialect)

Bratislava, 1846 The first codification work of Štúr's Slovak

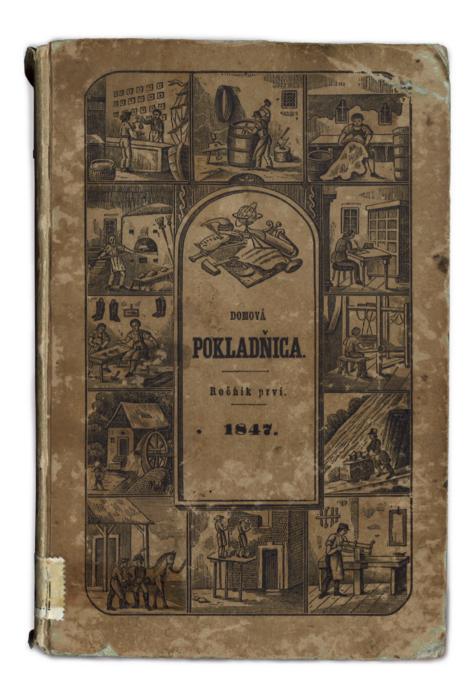
SNM Library, Inv. No. 20254 Size: 20 cm × 14 cm



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

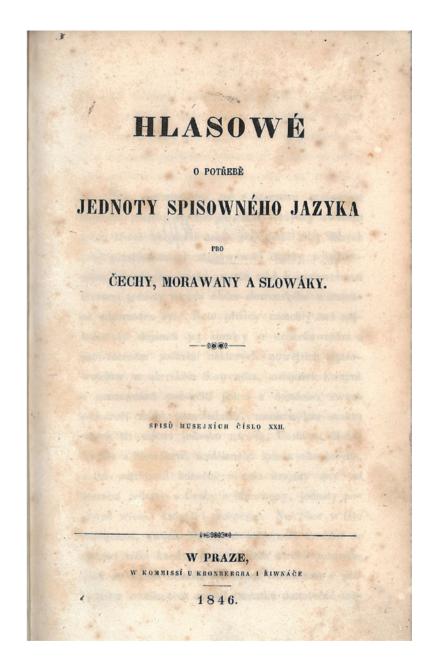
Bratislava, 1846

The second codification work of Štúr's Slovak SNM Library, Inv. No. 12718

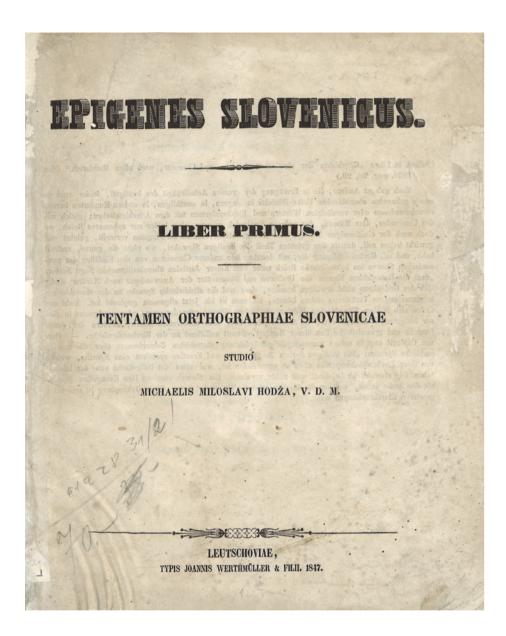


"Domová pokladňica" (Household Treasury), calendar published by Daniel Lichard, Vol. I

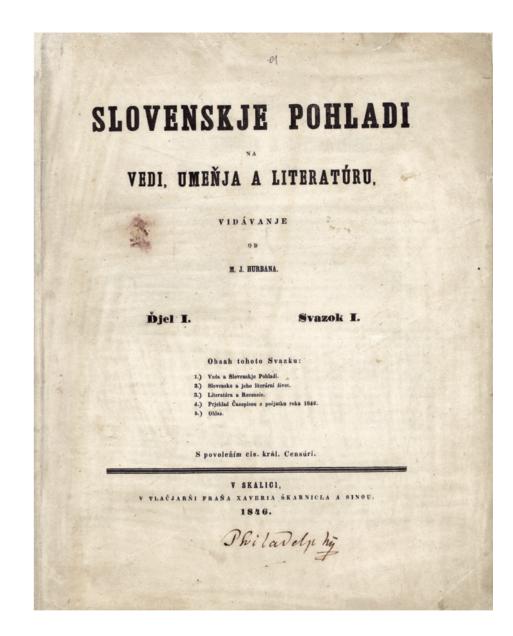
Skalica, 1847 SNM Library, Inv. No.. 9648 Size: 22 cm × 14,7 cm



"Hlasowé o potřebě jednoty spisowného jazyka pro Čechy, Morawany a Slowáky" (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



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

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H 42263









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 75 Size: 34,5 cm × 24,5 cm

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

SLOVENSKIK NÁRODŇJE NOVINL

1. Čislo.

Piatok d. 1. Klasňa.

Rad je i na nás, vislovit sa a tu k Vám prichádzajú tak dávno čakanje, s tolkou túžhou (aviditas; Sehnsucht) vizeranje Novini Národňje, Krajaňja Slovenskí! Kaďekolvek sa strú srdečňejšje duše z národa nášho, odvšadjal, vjeme, ozvú sa ím v ústreti zvuki (sonus; der Schall) plnje vďačnosti, radosti a nádeje, ozvú sa tak, ako sa ozívajú hlasi z pevnej zeme keď sa vráža do prístavu dávno, dávno hlasi z pevnej zeme ded sa riaka so produce i drahích i tovar čakaná loď (navis, das Schiff), nesúca i drahích i tovar očakávaní, a jako zas z tejto pozdravujú hlasi najradost-nejšje tam tich na zemi stojacích, tak i mi pozdravujeme , ktorí ste nás od dávna s vrúcnostou vizerali a teraz okolo nás ste sa zhromažďili s hlbokou radostou i srdečnostou; Vi tam vidjac prichádzajúcich nás voláte "loď naša" a mi zas pri pohlade na Vás voláme "zem"! V tomto ale objatí a zvítaní sa našom, komu že oddat máme, krajanja, vďačnost našu spoločnů, komuže viljat vrůcne citi naše? Tomu tam ktorí bleskom a slávou otočení (obklíčení, circumdatus, umrungen) z visokosti Svojej spustiu aj na náš opustení národ pohlad milostiví, ktorí vipočúvau dávne prosbi i túžbi naše a obdariu nás tím dobrodiním. za ktorím dávno srdce nás všetkích horelo, novinamí národními; Jemu patrí vďačnosť naša, On nám poprjau dožit sa radosti tejto, On upevňiu nás v našej nádeji!

Máme sa ale aj comu raduvat, že sme národňje novini dostali. V Ohlase našom, ktorí sme pred pár tídňami k Vám, krajaňja, vistrojili, viložili sme na krátko velkú potrebu novín napospol, keď ale komu teďa nám ích istotne velmi, velmi treba. Jestli sa po národach inších v skoro v każdom ohlade previsujú a że mi v terajsom case, nám chibí, mnohje sú naše nedostatki, ale mi sme dosja národi inšje pred nás zastali, opustili a tak rečeno len na versa, die Unfalle), náš chatrní stav, naše od sveta odstr

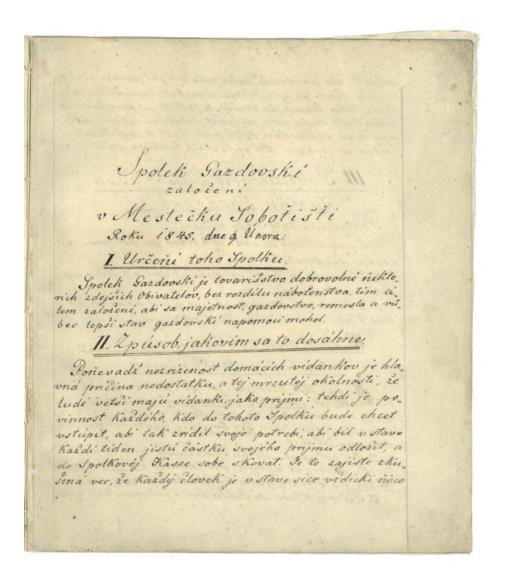
cuvat teda a do práce sa s celou dusou chitit musíme, do coho sa ale oddat, co prijimat, co od seba odstrkuvat, co napravuvat, to poznat, o tom sa nam prezvedet treba. A pred všetkím tímto jestli že sa naozaj s celou dušou do práce dat máme, jestli że chceme abi nasa vitrvanlivost v nej bola nezlomná a tak abi sa nám djelo naše podarilo. musíme si viznat že ňízko, velmi ňízko stojíme, lebo pred pokáňim musí vždi predíst úprimnuo viznaňje chíb a nedostatkou (defectus, der Mangel) vlastních. Netreba k poznaňú tohoto nášho nízkeho stanja hlbokjeho rozvažuvanja, dost bežní pohlad len na národi vo vlasti našej žijúce a na stav náš o tom nás lahko poučí, a súdi inších národou o nás lahko na to upamatujú: nje je terza dost pri orbe (agricultura, der Ackerbau) a hospodárstve ve-det a robit len to, čo predkovja vedeli a robili, nje je dost len s nižšími remeslami a i to bez ďalších známostí sa zaoberat, nje je dost známosti ku stavu a povolaňú svojmu len po školách si nazbjerat a ces celí život len na tom, misljac si že s málom spokojní je štastliví, prestávat, nje je dost na starootcovskej kurii sedjet, peknje predešije časi spomínat a o ních s hlbokou spokojnostou roz-právki načávat, nje je dost so slobodami svojimi pred inšími si pohrávat, nje je dost len to čo sa v dedine, v okolí, v stolici, na vidjeku robi vedjet, nje je dost len sám o sebe žit a len na seba a svojich všetko čo sa nastiska, nazbjera, naznása vinakladat, nje je dost len knihi náboženskje a daktorje verše lebo básňe (poetica carmina, Gedicht) spisuvat a vidávat, nje je dost tot len knihu da-jakú kúpit a dakedi keď dobrá vuola človeka nadíde v nej totne velmi, velmi treba. Jestli sa po národach inších v krajine našej Uhorskej poobzeráme, vidíme že nás tjeto šje sú teraz naše jako dakedi boli potrebi! Mnoho, mnoho ktorí sme predtím v mnohom ohlade pred nimi stáli, teraz (huc adusque, bis jetzt) na nás tak ako sme boli prestávali a himi a tak rećeno len na stranie stojíme. Co že je za pričina tohoto nášho nazad ostaňja? Nepoznávali sme po-žaduvaňja času nášho, a potrebi naše vlastnje, a kďe ňjet vnutrností (interna, das Innere) nehladeli a malo čo alebo (non est, ist nicht) poznanja tam ani njet zadosturobenja potrebám takimto, tam njet naprávenja. Z tohoto nášho vie jako visoko to kládli a na tom si zakladali, ba už sme nazad ostanja vitekalo to: że sme sa sami seba, keď si sa na tú módu naučili że sme naše nehodi (fortuna ad-Botú milost nehali. Bozja milost a pomoc, pravda, všade je potrebná a bez nej človek nič nevivedje, ale bez prace, bez ustávanja nepríde tjež ani Božje požehnanje, lebo len prácou človek si ho naklonuje a hodním sa ho stáva. Pra-ukrívali a tak len vždi ti stari. ti domnelí (reputati. die

"Slovak National Newspaper" published by Ľudovít Štúr

Bratislava, 1845 SNM Library, Inv. No. 25417 Size: 27,5 cm × 21,2 cm

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.



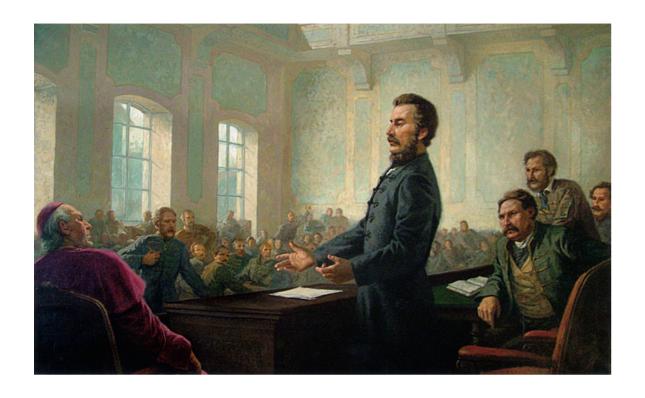


Manuscript, Sobotište, 1845 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H 18149 Size: 22 cm × 17 cm



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

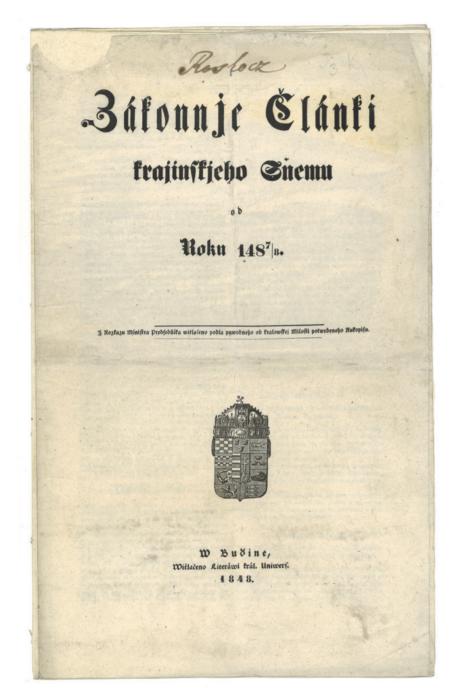
Faience, western Slovakia, 1818 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. E 01258 Size: h. 30 cm







Szalay, Gejza — oil on canvas, 1950 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 03026 Size: 137 cm × 224 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. $SNM \longrightarrow Museum of History, BC$ Size: 32 cm \times 21 cm

× 21 cm



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

Lithography, the 1840's SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 03189



SLOVENSKJE

NARODŇJE NOVINI.

271. Číslo.

Utorok, dňa 21. Brezna.

1848.

Slovenskje Národa"je Novini vichádajú dvarazi do tidu a kaz"di utorok a pjatok na hárku. Orol Tatránski sa pridáva k novinám kaz"dii h d"csat" da"i, jeden celi hárok. Predpišca sa polorôc"n" na "njest"e na obidva n"crosluc"nje c"asopisi bez závinki 4 zl. 33 gr. strj., so závinkou 4 zl. 48 gr., s donávan"im domov bez závinki 5 zl. strjebra. Na c.k. poučini cena navších novin je rovních 6 zl. strjebra. V d"ci"cních Rakušíchi zemenějnim predpištvají len sama c.k. vrctnějí dvorská novin expedicia vo Vjedn"i, kďe sa okrem predpištku sj obič sjní tam kolec"koví plat slovit" musí. — Za oblasí plat"kjej od kaz"djeho rjadku 3 grajcjare strjebra.

Toto c'islo vis'lo bez censúri. Sláva slobodnej tlac'i!

OBSAH. — Povíšeňja a viznačeňja. — Krajinskí sňem: LXXVI. bez prjemeni prijali. — 2) Že u nás ohraňičená tlač stát ňemuože, keď okolitá sedňica. Krátka zpráva. — Ďenňík Domáci: Prešporok (slávnosti. Prenasleduvaňja židov.) Z Travi. Spišská stolica. Horvátska a Slavonia. Rakáska. Vjeden. Mora va. Brno. Štajersko. Hradec. — Ďenňík Zahraňiční: Englická, Francúzska, Talianska, Ňemecká. — Cena zbotja. — Beh na Vjed. burze. —

Povíšeňja a viznačeňja.

J. c. kr. Visosť nádvorník ráčiu nasleddjúci lisť poslať gr. Lud. Batthysnymu: "Mili gróf Batthyány! Timto Vám na známosť dávam, že J. Jasnosť — súc presvedčená, že prítomnje okolnosti náhlo požadujú, abi sa to uhorskuo zodpovednuo ministerstvo, ktoruo J. J. mil. dopisom dňes vidaním utvoriť dovolila, bezodkladňe utvorilo a do čianosti stápilo — mňa splnomochíť ráčila, abi som Vás v zmisle zákonov za ňeodvisljeho prednostu uhorskjeho ministerstva menuvau, a abi sle Vi svojich údov ministerskéh podla svojho náhladu tak a v takom počle k najväšjemu kr. potvrdeňu predložili, ako to podla úhohi ministersky, podla okresu zákonom sa určiť majúcej čianosti Vaších ministerskích společňíkov a podla vlastnej zodpovednosti za potrebnuo držať budele. Ostávam najvälšou náklonnosťou Vašej Velkom. najvadečňejšie prajúci Štefan v. r. ná-

Krajinskí sňem.

LXXVI. okolitá se dňica d. 15. brezna.

O sedňici tejto podali sme už krátku zprávu v predošlom čísle. Uro-

bez prjemeni prijati. — 2) Ze u nās ohrāncenā tlac stat nemuoze, ked je u susedov slobodnā, nedā sa teda najmenēj odkladāt: als a krajīnē vlastnuo prāvo strani slobodnej tlace navrātilo. Nāsledkom tohoto naložilo sa viboru, abi ohlad majūc na zāpisi predošjeho shemu, vec tūto cīm skuor skončiu. — 3) Že neistā budūcnost požaduje staraja sa: vislau sa vibor k vīpracuvaňu zākonnej nāradi, ktorou bi sa vnutornī pokoj, istota života a imaāja, pod ochranu obivalelov dala, a abi sa tīm cielom nārodija garda vistavila. — Nāsledkom prijeho ustanovenja sa palatīn požjadau, a ešte ten den o hod. 3 sedhīcu držau, a prijatīja prīpisu sām narādzau, ktorī Velm. aj hūed prijali. Palatīn ujistiu Velmotov, že svoj osobnī a ūradnī voko upotrebī abi sāem mau nāsledki a ūstava sā rozvījala. Ako chīr višnijeho stola k hāziņemu došjeu, ustanovilo sa, a aj od višhjeho stola prijalo, abi prīpis zvlāštno vislanstvo k J. Jasnosti zaneslo, a tohoto vislanstva vodcom bou palatīn. — 13. brezna prijau stuol St. a R. abi spoločnje tarchī aj zemānija pomerne znāšali. Ustanoviu dalej aj to, abi sa donjesou zākon, ktorīm bi sa urbār v celej krajīne a naraz zrušiu tak, abi nāhradu pānov prejala krajīna. — Nāsledkom tohoto vijaviu shor vislancov, že mā ūplnū nādēju dosjahnut ciel k upervienū, rozšīrenú a pretvorenú ūstavi, ked ho vtom dūvera nāroda podporuvat bude. Vijaviu, že porovnanāja zāujīmov obivatelov krajīni vikonat, bude jeho hlavňou povinostou. Vijaviu, že sa teraz uz silūejšje kroki požadujū, abi sa odchodnje zāujīmi stopili, a obivatelja vlasti v prāve, v zāujīmach, povinostach a lāsko k vlasti v jedem nārod spojīli. Na konjec vijaviu, že medzi okolnostami obrovskim krokom stūpajūcimi dlohe svojej len tak zodpovje, ked sa už aj v terajšom stava ajoz az zāstuphīkov odchodnich stavo aleccējeho nāroda považuvat bude. Udo-

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

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. L'udovít 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 for 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 privilages, 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 Veštík 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.



Bjadoff'i flowenskjeho Marodu.

(Wreb Bebo c. fr. Bafnoft, pred frajinffi Uborffi Chem, pred Bebo Bifoft Uborffjebo Palatina fralowificho Ramefinifa, pred Minifterfiwo Uhorifuo a pred wetfich priatel'ow clowecenftwa a narobnoffi.) ung for a choinsandor

nas proit febr a fraithe, bilt it priferedian it opportunan usawrefiam taffin, frorien derozumje. I. f. rafejco dezdbonnofei fiefinje a deutroże rozumnim spuosobom, Boben flobothi národ národ bruhi primjagně. El ale firadnici a rie Drawomoc-

Slowenfti narod w Uhorffeg wlafti, precifuje po bewafftorochom fnu, ato pranarod Frajini cejto, ofwedomujuc fa, je fwaca gem tato a marta frajina, fuc pumodifto a foliffa powefti o ftarodamnej flame jebo Predfom a Simadlo, na ftorom occowja jeho a broinowja za Uhorftu Borunu Brew miljewali, bola do nedamna len mecochou jebo, sachodiacou s him nemilofrone a brijacou jebo red a nas rodnoft na retagach potupi a shanobenja.

Ale w ofamgeni tomto prebudenja fwojbo, chce narod flowenfti gabudnut na Roletja utriwdenoftila abanobenofti fwojej, odpufta febe af fwojim ujarmitelom a nie inffe nebibe jebo rograduwanim frocom, ato fwati gapal lafti a boruca tutba po ubezpecenti flobodi, narodnofti a Prajini fwojej. 3a to jato pranarod a njete. Dajft jedini majitel fwatej tejto geme, prewolawa pod gaftawou toboto wetu rownofti, wferti Darodi Uborffje tu Rownofti a Bratinftu a ofwedduje fa 30 fwojej ftrani, je nichce sjadnu narodnofe w Uborffej utrimbie, uragie, gmenfie a tim menej wiforenit - ale aj sjada od Uborftich Marodow, abi aj oni 3 ich ftrani ta-Fimto uborftim wlaftenectwom naplneni boli a ucienim flowenftej narodnofti, na rodu flowenstjebo prjacelftwa a lafti bodnimi fa ftali. Lebo narod flowenfti, ato 3 jednej ftrani nechce utlacat inje narodi, tat 3 brubej nedogwoli feba do ftarjebo jarma gaprjahnut, a ofwedduje fa terag i na potom, je flawno meno Mborffiebo wlaffenca Bjadnemu neprifubi tomu, Ftori nefetri prama narodnofti drubjebe, pod torunou Uhorftou biwajuceho naroda. Maftedtom tohoto sjadame:

Abi fa griadiu na gattate Rownofti uborftich narodow, jeden weedbecui frem bratffich narodow, pod forunou uborffou Bijucich, na Prorom bude tagoi národ, ato národ zastúpeni - a taždí zástupca národní zamjazaní smojou národnou recou narod fwoj zastupowat a reci narodow na fieme zakonne, zastupenich anat. Mimo coboto frajinffjebo wfeobecnjebo fnemu narodow, Bjadame

frim ga fraginftje. A raf cheine uf Winn Garci parokacj flanenfri, fen Clos

waktow a Rommando pre nu flowe

presi prarou, cii a Noboče naceba

Rarodnie ofobituje fiemi, na ftorich fa powedu radi narodnie a to fice jat narodijebo tat mfeobecne frajinftjebo bobra fa titajuce, ftorim cjelom fa majú mignacić medge narodopijnje, abi tajoi narod tu swojmu narodnjemut ftrjedtu moche fa prifahowat mobou a fmeu, a fiebola prinutena menfina Madarow mat fine flowenftej a menfina flowenfta matfine Madarow flugic a fa poddawat, a prame pre toro prifno chranenja flobuod a praw narodnich jadame po

robiti gradcomja národa, kterí fivoja mejerfili od poregiefi a di rujne di algunia

Abi wiftancowja wfertich narodow uborftich zawjagani boli prifabou wo fmi flu namodom, febe od fwoilch wiffelatelow widanich, na ffieme frajinftom boworit

Requests of the Slovak Nation Adopted at the Gathering of Slovak Representatives on 11 May 1848 in Liptovský Mikuláš

Slovakia, May 1848

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

Size: $37 \text{ cm} \times 21 \text{ cm}$

Hurban, Hodzsa és Stúr személyes leirásuk.

Personlide Beschreibung des Hurban, Hodzsa und Stur.

Djobný opis Hurbana, Hodzsu a Štúra.

I. Hurban.

Arcza hosszukás, barna. Orra szabalyszerű, kisé hegyes.

Szeme kék. Haia barna. Kora 30 körül.

Uj hirek utan viselt nagy tragt er einen ftarfen Bart szakált és hamis rendeket. und falfche Orden.

Beficht langlich, braun. Rafe regelmäßig, etwas geinist. Ungen blan.

Saar braun. Alter bei 30 Jahre.

Termete középsz. sovány. | Geftalt mittelm. mager. | Broftn ftrebneho, duby. Imari poblhafteg, blebeg Dofa trojfa foncitcho. Dii fimé.

Blafi gafftanoweg farby. Bef ofolo 30 rofom.

Bobla doru má welfü bra= bu a falefine frige a hwegby.

II. Hodzsa,

Termete magos, sovány. [Geftalt hoch, mager. Arcza hosszukás sárgás setét barna 's tiszta. szája nagy. Orra kisé széles. Szeme fekete. Haja egészen fekete. Kora 37 körül.

Genicht gelbbraun, rein, langlich, Mund Mafe etwas breit. Mugen fdmarg. Saar gang fdwarz. Alter bet 37 Jahren.

Brofta mpfoteho, dudeho Twari poblhafteg, ilto pocernafteg, ufta Rofa něco ffirotého. De i černé.

Blafi celfom cerne. Bef ofolo 37 rofow.

III. Štúr.

Termete magos, sugār. Arcza hosszukás, iņkább

Geftalt boch, folant. Geficht langlich, mehr rothlich. Haja geszlenye szind, van Saar faftanienfarb, tragt bajusza és szakála. einen Schnur= u. Badenbart

Broft i topfot. ftrunateho. Twari podlhafteg, wjac čerweneg. Blafi gafftanoweg farby, nofi bajugi a brabu. Kora legfayebb 34 eszt. Alter bodftene 34 Jahre Befu nagwiceg 34 roft.

A fent érintett Lázitók elfogatása esetére, az őket illető törvényhatóságnak beszolgáló egyén általam 100 pengő forintokkal jutalmaztatni fog.

Beniczky Lajos,

Ber bie obenermanten Aufruhrer einfangt und an die betreffenbe Beborbe einlies fert, wird burd mid mit 100 fl. C. M. belobut.

Ludwig Beniczky.

Ro nadzminenich buricow lapi a priffuchajucel wechnofti odewzba, boftane obplatu 100 zl. w strjebre.

Ludewit Benicaky

20 8. Stiamplet, Tiafom &. Lethers.

Arrest warrant on the leading activists of the Slovak national movement Hurban, Hodža and Štúr issued in May 1848

Slovakia, Banská Štiavnica

Owner: SNM - Museum of History, facsimile

Size: 43 cm × 27 cm



Diploma of the Slavonic Congress in Prague On the right L'udovít 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. IK 9454, facsimile

Size: 39,7 cm × 51,5 cm

Wilast'enci!

Ra obsoru mileg wlafti naffeg Uborffeg de nebespeene dmuri ibromaibugu.

- Raideho fina wlafti fwatá powinnost geft, fragnu proti domácim i cudzim úeprátelom branit: to jaba nelen fraginifi, ale i primodzeni zafon.
- Ofrem tobo ftrajneho mogifa, co fe podla rozfazu záfona wijadé po fragúe ozbroguge, potrebné ge geffte z besettific blaw zalezeguce pobiblime ftragné mogito, ttoré fe tbetolmet proti nepratelowi bude moct potrebovat.
- Menom fragni fe teda powolawagu wffecci ti obiwatelga fragni, ftoribi mali wolu bo tohoto pohibliwého ftrájného wogsta wstúpit, tu obrane trónu, tragni a ustawi, abi fe w naffedagucich meftach fu zapijanu blafili: w Deffti, w Preffporku, w Rofficach, w Diffowci, wo Belfom Raroli, wo Belfom Rallowe, w Debrecine, w Dule, w Cege bu, w Zagru, w Zafberinu, w Rumanffom Sw. Mifulaffi, w Rabu, w Romarne, wo Besprime, w Saladstom Egersegu, w Sombathelu, w Uhorstom Belehrade, w Kaposiwate, w Segfardu, w Petitostolach. Zapisuwanga se w Pesiti zapocie dia 17 Maga wo Ferencowom mefte, na framffea ulici, na blawiom werbuntu.
- Roo fe bo pohiblimeg ftraje zapifat ba, ten fe mufi zamgazat na tri rofi flugbi. Kragna mu bá gbrog a ffati. Pri wftupenu boftane bwacat ftriebornich glatich. Potom bube boftawat fprofti wogat fajbodenie 8 fr. fapral 16 fr. ftrajameffter 24 fr. ftrjebra.
- Zi, ftori fe za Officgeroch wiffich pribagu, nech fe blafa u Obriftu, Emanuela Baldacci, w Peffti, w Softinci f arcifnigeti Ferdinandowi nazwanom. Placu budu mat Laadi nant 30. Slawii Lagdinant 40. Kapitán 80. Major a Poruchif Obrifta 130 glatich ftriebra na mesaac.
- Rapoffebot, ponevat fe pri pobiblimeg ftraji i belo ftrefftwo uftanomi, nech fa fpofobni fu tomu u toboje Dbriftu be; odefadu blafa.
- Waft otatawa od fwogich finoch, je fe w teragffich nebezpeinich iafoch potetne pod zástawu fraginstu, fu obrane tronu, wlasti a ustavi, ibromaidaa.

28 Peffti bia 16 Daga 1848

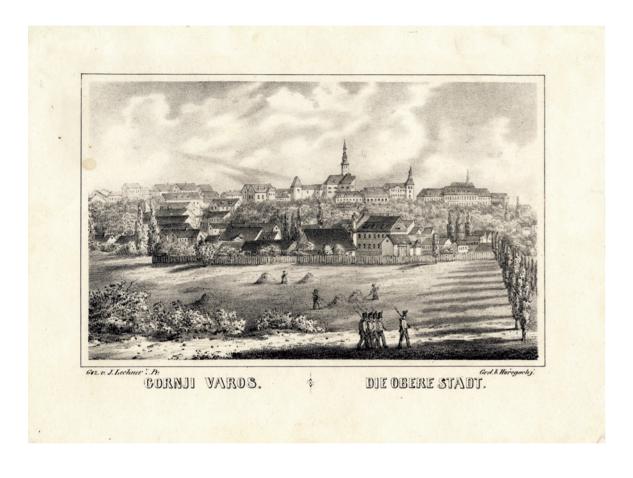
Gr. Batthyány Lajos w. r.

Baldacci w. r. Obrist.

He 1:45

Propaganda poster issued by the Hungarian government

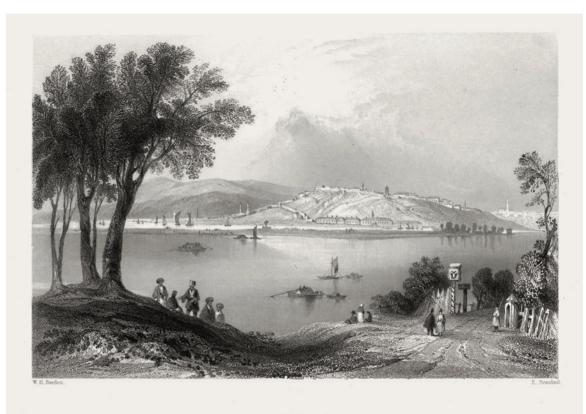
Hungary, Pest, 16 May 1848 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H 06275





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



DIDE HAVEUSIER VOR DIER STEPHANSKURCHIE.

Nach einer Originalzeichnung aus der k.k. Hofbibliothek

Vienna

Lithography, around 1850 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 10781 Size: 26 cm imes 33,5 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 incompliance 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 Croatians 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), L'udovít 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 L'udovít 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.







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





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 97 Size: 74 cm × 129 cm

Clowaci, Bratia!

Do ftoleti leji na Bas bjeba a neffiestiga! Koo bi wipočitan wssetto to čo Bas trapilo a morilo. Kamtolwet elowet oci obrāliu, milade nacimau (rai bekumanija a jāla); va tid jālado 3 a vid jekomanijas jūda (merius, stanisturer comet ost Bi ome roda, va roda, va roda tome pamārmon umjala (a jālodo) am nobim nārodom a mnobje bermenā (padli 6 jālo Mami. Om prijas[jalodoka (a nām, at (mit af de bruh) 3 ani apāreim. Wi fē ja kopila (mā jālamūmani), na telenā pa bamali, o miloft fte profiemali, a milofti ani ulabcenia nenaffi. Die taf fi babibaig narobi flabobu! Alababa fa wibabiba len gbrojou w ruce, len obeimi. Tim to fi ju tat wibobubaju pomaha Boh; tatje narobi wiflobobguje g jarma jeho rufa

Preto na ftranu bedomanja a sjale a gbroj bo rufi, braija! 3broj bo rufi na fwoje fpafenja', ja fwoju flobobu!

prete na trans ecomania a juste a pros po rurt, orașiei zore po rurt na prope ipațenia), as postu flodosti.

Darmo fre în instăție udelătivatici do filiciciții.

Za co șe reda givolpame a prosi fonu obracjame ștroși nafiu, Arajaniși Wi zivolpame giroși nofiu a nirobație prâma a flodosi năroba Cionemifici, cii fienviere, frajanița, vo afonu utlacini bola red a nărebnoși nofia Cionemifiă, cii ărvojete șe wifertio cofotmer fa ten națiim woclato, bolo vo najvadițion opovoțeni a w porușe Vede nafiu nitibe de veceși neft, sified de porcâs a chaocopie wereținisă, vențeșuțiilit, we filodoția putifacia, și, feștetem wichănăți, risți fereți şa nărob nas jaujimali, prenastedomali. Ale narod tali, ftorjemu fa tento jedini profirjedof fu wybelamofti obbera, jostama w stepofe a w iemnosti. Rechceme mi wjac bit w stepoie a w iemnosti, fu ftorej nas obsabili neprjatelja nasti, a preto chceme abi ret a narobnoft naffa Clowensta boffla tatej platnofti a tobo prama w frajine naffej, afo ret a narobnoft mabareta. Boin júc za práwa nasje národste powpáwame tim jamim proti wsjetnim odrobićom , studením pradcom národa Slovenstjeho, ktorí z nasjet stre súc národ náš čel len mohli hamobić, utláčalí, o jeho reč a národnest pripramowalí, slowom krori ubjesent ja sing toda ja sama meno meno den "mont qualitator ja nitator ja rice u natevanje prijamenosti, javom teta javom sent javom se adi najmenej f lubu nassmu, — trajpenja jedo bolo jim rabostou! Mi powstawame proti ministerstwu madarstjemu. Madari ponjijác zbūr Curopejstich, oborili sa na nássbo spo-

Ott propamme perci marchina mengen machan der propam parachan percipin per de propam p a piftupcow národa násste, frecht fen schitat mohlt, pubabyalt de safarem a femnic, the ich brija a matja, po frajine sa deli fhiena jaare a striebre, nie greit Aufrem, die preit franciscom, ale preit hormótom a Erbom, bratom nassum, na ne-rod nas grundummal institudompt delire a dient a terça utbierand institute dieste de niedre nassen objekto we no safa pradamant institudompt delire a diente ja greite na stepe nosjektow we neflichanom potie, 6 ftorimi cherja bojuwas proti Hormátom a Sebom, Slowanskim nasjim bratom, to garowen nám ne-mohúc wjac pnásiał jarmo madarskuo powskali proti nim a tjahnu na Pess. Proti tomuto ministerskou mi powskáwamel freziede finescem jijú utlatīfelja národa náffide, s freziede palimulim padmi sī ijej do prepajīt. Azīsi nāš dau metjast dezgiae mifelfim národom fielodus, ale madarījas minimērieme patrimāle ju lea nye Azīdazova a nās danodise o im olāpilo. Mi desjujeme a falša a jednotu mecanīrieme Indifficiele. Azīdenem tijahnut s Azīdazīme, indiceme paromed Mo-

Sare a jög miljeriben náftja roki de kontrola kontrola kontrola zakontrola zakontrola zakontrola producen sebesa a jög miljeriben náftja roki dokrola kontrola kontrola zakontrola zakontro

weit bruhim národom romantíny národnich a polititách piado pojimolí.
A jado bojajeme za prámo národa cziejdo, at bojujeme i za prámo a slododu fadbjeho obimársia Krajini nastej, fajbjeho liswesta. Spom prámo národ comunatí si boti preh jásomo a sibom, cheme abi mietci to bojahnui mohi to barmi, cto plinostia nápadiu. A na ten Mah mietci romantí si baji na hapitiu. A nesolikojem komo na prob pislami nastej. Elomácii Do boja nesifecti, bo boja tajbi! Rech pombante fajbá střena, spomion, meliceto a meje Elomentino, inch wipowie para postupista a odoprie mijetom materijem ministerom, versinostima ob oboja na do Elomentino, inch wipowie para postupista odoprie mijetom materijem ministerom, versinostima ob oboja natermanim, a fajbić, and solvene tija modala. Poše pombante odovete, buše wišajšímo na nastej štrane, mneho náš je od Dunnja do Zerití. A w tento bojí máme za pomocitíwu fratom nastiej štrane. tom a Grbom , frori pod nacefniermom flamneho bang Belatica a politicho mobca Stratimiromica fiabnu na Befft 6 welffimi, hebinstimi, wisapnimi platami. Ale afo w tajdej weci, tak i u treda rjadu a porjadku. Mi widjac, je prijla hod'ina po-wkanja Slowákom a pnajúc je powkanja toto čaká na wizwanja najle, opretí o dúweru národa, ktorou nám zwerowau dosjad untanja Citotatena ajangar provinanja reto cara na negosaja najer, sperir è camera harrete, retou ana patenta medenja jaligitofi [nojida, majid jara njeko kendelaj perjaktu no propiniti miziohom. Uredime melefire do fen she bida nafidi pre oljebebija a pisirija nároba brabjibe, jara ale aj jiabame ob nároba, prijan miyaksija mijetijele fofisine! por retrajejec beb pomilanja to (vicho teligic on minamonerijan airotabeli rabi ja mu na paimoji ba. Nitholo ilijeljec nervaja mni podimař, ob kritoje vrnijena so (recu control prijam) narov niš obran ob kritoje i mednosti, ob Marobia nistji i Mari podimař, ob kritoje vrnijena prospanja prijam narov niš obran ob narovanja (pojej mednosti), ob Marobia nistji i Mari a tid, prefilamenich, frent ja alebe e porespuncism Narovanja Nati moliti, jade o jej specima na podoba mjelado slameti, alebe forcija poda portreti Narovanja Natova na jednostinoski mjelado, mlanencila. Blečenja aleigitelji pombalnja narovanjace alebo frerich podla perreti Aároviní Akada na jednotlimojú mjelnod pilanomila. Wedenija plátistejt povojkanja narodnijeho art blip patrimane, fina fotned om trmad tude, a máre náš glodobeni do prilanom podoja fa indeplane. Potom nách i ulkov nowi če mu budé treća, národ jám. Národnija Okada tude mujne, fipramodlimo, lubýt, š deppiatelmi nasjimai ate prijše a podla prambi a jáda pofrakmeni. Na malijón árepiateľov pomajujú sa mejeci zi, tverbi proži nasjej jlodobé národnej flo-mem tede futném velado robili, nasie pomienija oderánomali a paracamodí, fresi fami júc Slomáci, na Slomeniji národ bi fljutnati; od úrbo sa trhati, a národ a lub náš Cenemešti poslačemali; pomajujú sa a úrepiateľom nasjido pošienti, traviší náme projement utnou cpreši pokamši, moderným misijernom odci berturištomi erijá moderfik nádžu nyažovala sa podídatí, tteriší úješo preši násjimu trálowi a jednote Natúsjieho mocnárima pádosti. Wysteti tito sú nasji sepejačeja; š úmi ja podía Clowdei! obratie fa 6 buwerou t nam a zmuffe fa. Cas je brabi, chwila je pribobna,! ata fa nam wari nifba

wige fiemrati. Sore bo gbroje a ubrutom pob gaftami naffe!

Rech wifmitte naffa floboba, nech gije nas tral, nech Bob ba narobu naffmu lepfije bii!

Rarobija Clowensta Raba Mich. Miloflam bobja, Lubewit Gtur, Jozef Miloflam burban.

Tlat D. Meditarifia

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

Ferdinand Primit z Bozsceg Milvsti
Cjar Katusti, král Uherst. a Cesti pod cim menom páti, Kral
Dalmatinst. Zorwatst. Zasicst. Lodomerst. a. 6. na wedomie
dawame wssem wernim poddanim Kragini nasseg mileg Uhersteg,
ze ponewac ku wedomosti nasseg prissto, ze niektrei mecha ludja,
znamenite ale Hurban, Hodza, a Stúr, z niektreim na stranku
swogu Zwedenimi cudzozemcu ozbrogeni poragemne do Kragini
Uhersteg, znamenite ale do Grolice Kritransteg udersti, a odrál
rlačene Wihlass rozessali, w krerich Lud Gazika Glowenskedo,
proti Uhrom, proti Utadom, proti Unisstrom nassim Uherstim,
krerich gsme mi sami wimenuwali, a pre lepsis Kragini Nassen,
krerich gsme mi sami wimenuwali, a pre lepsis Kragini Nassen
Uhersteg ridenie ku nim gsme ag nassed premileho Bratanka
Arciknježa Kakuste, a Palatina Uherstedo Isstwana, gakožto plnos
mocneho namesnika nassedo pipogsti, burga, a tak na wiwratenje swogeg wlassneg kragini, a Globod swogid podzbudzugu;
— ano tu smelost a opoważstwost st swoje sobrownie a podzbudznymanje pod menom takowim robit, a to wihlasuwat sa opoważsugu, gako bi to, ćo oni robia, ku dobremu
Kragini a s powolenim nassim sa cinilo; pre odwratenje takowichto salessinia spowolenim nassim sa ostob sa strimto wsiętrim Obiwatelom Kragini nasseg wistasłu dawame, abi takimto
buritelom, żadneg wger nemodali, abi sa rozpamatali, że mi
wólu a rozkazi nasse, ludu nassemu ne skrzisio ludi, ani strz ozbrogenich cudzozemcow, ale strz prawne uradi Grolicine na wedomost dawame; a proto napominam ag wstetsky wenich poddanich nassica sa proto napominam ag wstetsky wenich poddanich nassim sposom sa tento a wistadu nassi dale Grolicine na wedomost dawame; a proto napominam dasse sposos polusini boli a wssernim sposom sa tento a wistadu nassi, date ovo-blasti

Ferdinand m. p.

1. 5.

23 B. Biftrici tlacom Filipa Machelba 1848.

Declaration by Ferdinand I. against Hurban, Hodža and Štúr of 20 September 1848

Poster, printed in Banská Bystrica SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. HP 01371 Size: 36 cm × 22 cm

100

23 iblafenja

Wlaft obrafiujued Tweritelftwo pricomne na wfeobecnu wedomoft dawa: je Michal Bodia uradu posbameni Werbico - S-to Mitulafi ti Bnas jato prefweceni podsbubifel a burid ludu, tat i jeho slodinfti fpolutowatiffa Lubwit Stur a Josef M. Burban, jato gradcowja Wlafti, a 3 obledu na Wlaft, na Brajinstich Občanow, a na obecnú bespecnoft fiebespecni lubja, 3 pomedsi Obcanow uberfej Brajni pritomfie fa witjes raju, - a faibej Wechnofti, a fterej folwet ofobe fa pritomne za prifnu a občanfti powinoff natladá: abi tichto, abi fa w chotari Uherftef Brajfii utasat opowajili - 3a modu od fajbiho jedniho po 50 glatoch w ferjebre - bñed chifili, alebo bare jatim folwet fpuofobom ? rutam boftali.

W Budapefti 17-bo Ottobra 1848.

w mene trajinftého Wlafe obrafujúceho

3meritelftma

Ludvik Kossúth. Presef.

Declaration of L. Kossuth against Hodža, Štúr and Hurban in Slovak

Hungary, Budapest, 17 October 1848 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. HP 01342



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

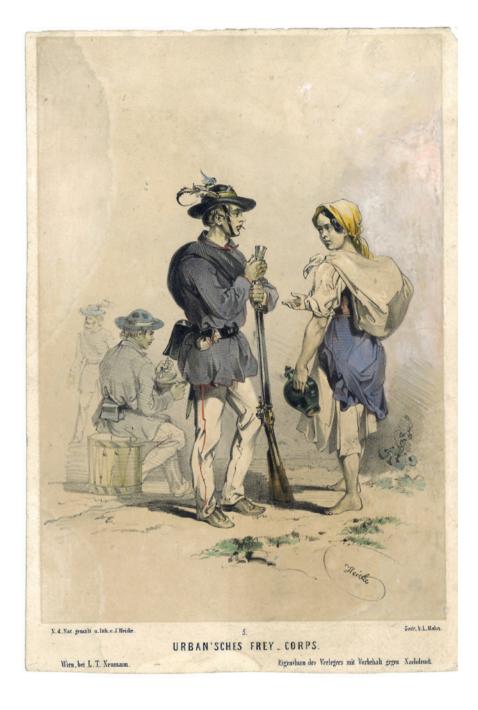
In the struggle for political autonomy

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 Jelačič 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 independant 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 dissolvement 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.





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 930 105 Size: 26,5 cm × 18 cm









BUDETHIN.

Budatín

Lithography, mid 19th century SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 11464 107 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, Ľudovít 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. K 19/163
Size: 16 cm × 20 cm



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

& Glowenffim robatom.

3práwa

o wistedfu wistanfiwa, od Raroda Stowensfiebo do Solomuca f Gebo Cifársfofralowifej Gainofti, w zalezitofti narod: nosti Slowenstej postanjebo.

Mifanstwo Slowenfluo bostalo sa staftlime bia 17. toboto messac do Holomica. Do prichode zaraz urobilo troti, abi od Beho Cisarso rradios e trasowstej Gastiosti wo werejnej Zudiencii prijatuo bolo. Kroft tjeto f očatáwanii wislanstwa wipadli a wislanstwo, pobudnúc tu tri dňi, na stweti dei, t. j. dňa 20. o hodine 10. rano, od Bebo Cifarfto = Pralowffej Gafnofti fa prijalo. Rec w mene wiflanstwa wjedou p. Jozef Rozacet Sarat, Dice-Archidiaton a wistanec mefta Zwolena, Ftori fonejac, podau do ruti peticiu Mamba Glowenstjeho. Ma toto váčila Bebo Cifarfo-Fralowstá Bafnoft nafledowne odpowedat:

"Mojim Manifestom od 2. Decemb. 1848 rownoprawnost wsetid, pod mojou berlou zijúcich Národou som wistowiu a ústawa Risse ju potwedila. Zjaden Národ od tohoto času nemá nad druhim panowat a pod odpranou Zákonou a flobodomiselnich ústam, faida narodnost bude sa mydelawat, upewnowat a tak tu blabu a f flame welkej spoločnej wlasti dopomábat. Mojou zwlasstnou staroj tou bude, Fajouo prawo i w pripomenutom oblade 3aftáwat."

2 tat teda, Bratja Clowaci, to co fine fi flubimali, to, čo uš w Bralowstich priblasoch & Marodom Ratustim bolo wjacej razi wislowenuo a obecanuo, mame 3 uft samjeho Cifara. Wiplienja Bralowstej tejto pripowedi teraz ocatawajte a nedajte fa mamit recam a futtom, Provjebi gretedinjemu Cifarftemu flowu odporuwali!

Wiflanstwo Salffe Froti w zalegitofti tejto ide terag urobit do Wiedne & Minifterftwu.

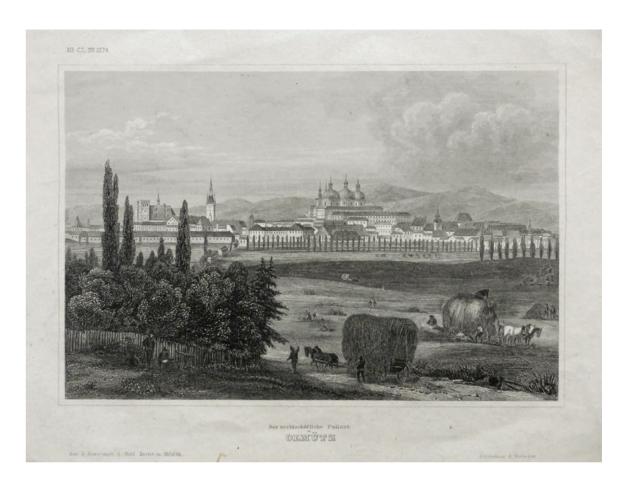
W holomuci bina 20. Brezna 1849.

w mene Wistanstwa Ondrei Sobja, fetretar Wiflanftwa.

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

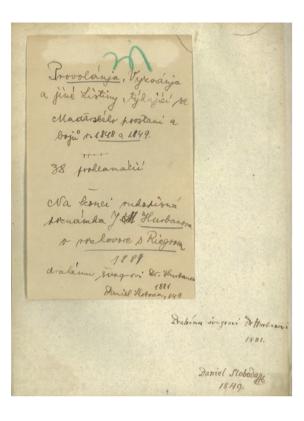
Olomouc, 20 March 1849 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. HP 01367 Size: 40,5 cm × 25 cm





Olomouc

Lithography, mid 19th century SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. UH 11552 111 Size: 15 cm × 23 cm



Provolánja, Vyzvánja a jiné Listiny, týkající se Madarsheho povstání a boju r. 1848 a 1849. 1. " Bratja Slovaci ! " od Hurbana 2. Zjadosti slovenskjeho naroda v stolici nitranskej. od tolore 3. Zjadosti slovenskicho narodu. Fred Jeho c. k. Jasnost, med Krajinski Whorski snem, pred Jeho Uysost Uhorskicho Palatina, atd. 41. , Slovaci, Bratja . (Od narodn. Slovensk. radi.) Kurba Rulet is spel 5. Knazom a Ucihlom obojakej vjeri a vienanja na Slovensku. (Narodnija slovenska moda.) (Wienama povitaleho narodu Slov.)
6. Nojaci 1 (Narodni Slovenska rada, menem povitaleho narodu Slov.) 7. Bratja Russyny !" (Slovenska narodna rada). Sur 8. " Fratzi Romani." (Skupstina Solovacseszk.) Im poel Mocon 9. , ai Valorosi Soldati Staliani." (Dal Consiglio Mazionale Stoveno.) 10. An Die Benchner Preseburgs. (Der stavische Mationalrath) 11. Co kazi Slovákou? Musha 11. Co nact Jovanou . Slovenskému . Slovaci - Brahi Národe más . Hotz 19. Provolan' J.M.d. Simunicovo k Obcem stor. (Live 20 Od. 1808) 19. Severan vollen and Ungarn. (Von den Kommisseriale des freien Eliken Korps der Viene Legion für Ungarn.

16. An die Ungarische Nation. Waftenbruder. (Jelacie F.M.). 16. To narodu slovenskýcmu . (Karel Frischeisen, derartorský Bludek, Zach, This, Hurban ; Borik .) Hurban 19 Poctivej Bla nn. (Sotz, Jen.).



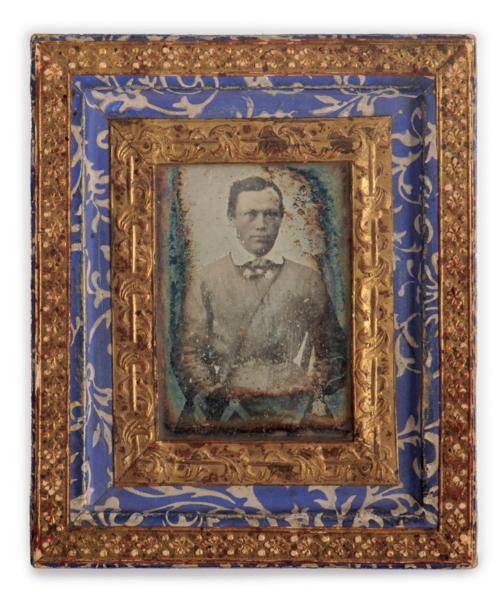
Jozef Miloslav Hurban's brother- in- law Daniel Sloboda collected it in 1849 and gave it to Hurban in 1881. SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H 424/210 Size: 25 cm × 21 cm





Jozef Miloslav Hurban

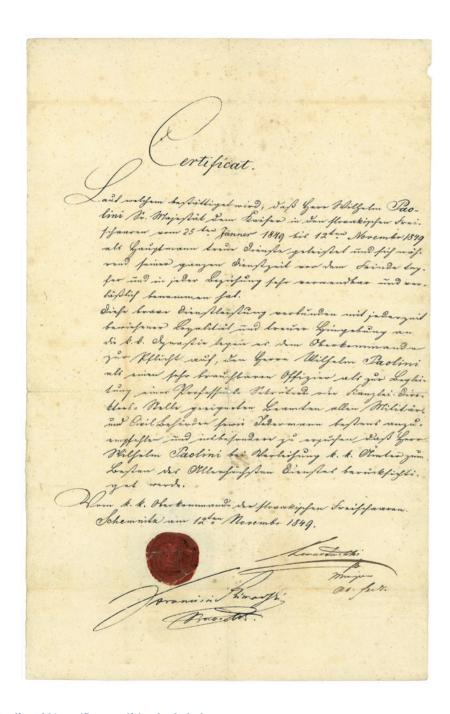
Daguerreotype, 1849 SNM — Museum of History in Bratislava, Reg. No. H 06153 113 Size: 10 cm × 7,5 cm





Daguerreotype, 1848 — 1849 SNM — Museum of History in Bratislava, Reg. No. H 06446 Size: 10 cm \times 8 cm



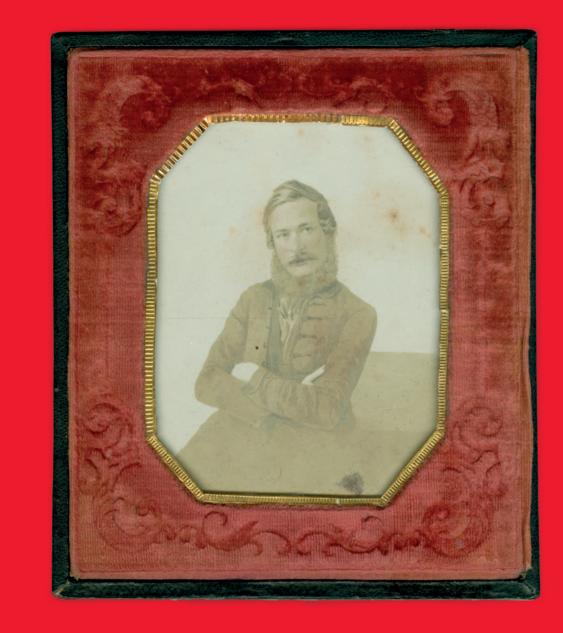


Viliam Paulíny-Tóth's certificate certifying that he had been an Officer of the Slovak Troops from 23 January to 12 November 1849; with the signatures of Commanders Henrich Lewartovsky and Janko Francisci — Rimavský Manuscript, Banská Štiavnica, 12 November 1849 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. HV 01880 Size: 42 cm × 26 cm



Dissolvement of the Slovak Volunteers' Corps in Bratislava on 21 November 1849

Paulíny-Tóth, Viliam — woodcut in the "Sokol" (Falcon) journal, 1862 117 Size: 14 cm × 23 cm



Ľudovít Štúr

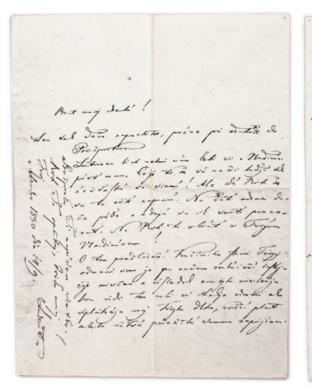
Salt print, (calotype), around 1850 SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra, Reg. No. L1 Size: photograph 16,5 cm × 10,7 cm, casette 17 cm × 15 cm × 2 cm The museum acquired the photograph for its collections in 1981. It is one of the two photographs of Ľudovít Štúr and the only one where he is on his own. 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 incompliable Hungarian government and, therefore, he did not accept them. He was planning to launch the publication of a Slovak political newpaper 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 "offical 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. Ľudovít Štúr succumbed to his injuries on 12 January 1856. He was burried with the appropriate pieta at the cemetry in Modra. The funeral speech was made by Jozef Miloslav Hurban.







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Timber, 1850 SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra, Reg. No. L3 Size: 1. 20 cm, w. 3 cm





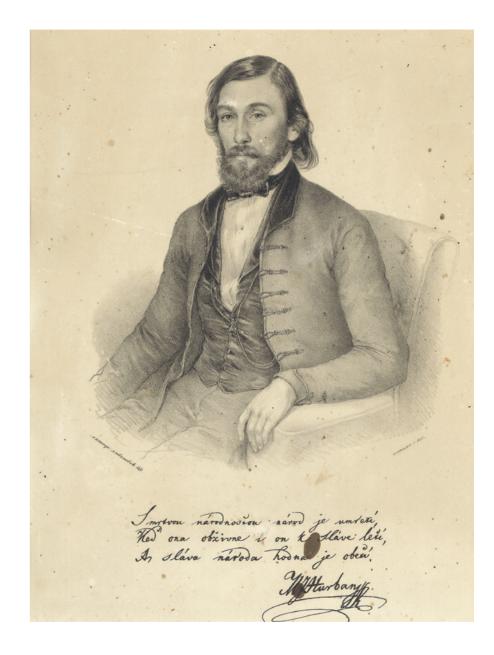
Ľudovít Štúr's wallet

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.





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. L'udovít Štúr". From the letter addressed to Jozef Miloslav Hurban of 18 April 1853. Size: $38 \text{ cm} \times 27 \text{ cm}$, frame $45 \times 34 \text{ cm}$



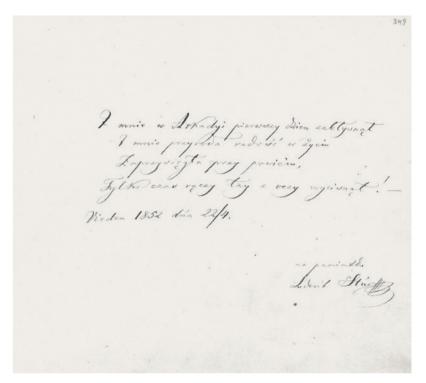
Jozef Miloslav Hurban

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



Veduta of Modra on the share of the Vinters' Society of the town of Modra

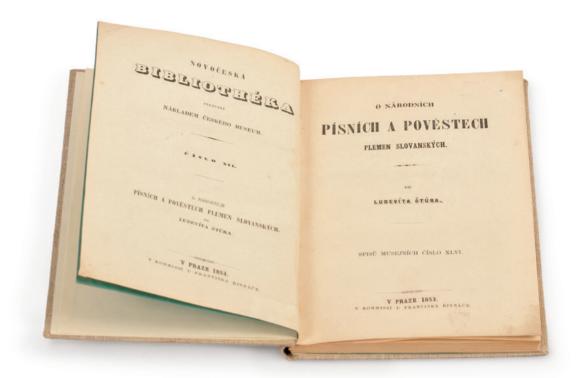
Lithography, 1853 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H 06158 Size: 40 cm × 34,5 cm







Vidéky, János — oil on canvas, 1876 Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg. No. KH 6525 Size: 140 cm × 105,5 cm

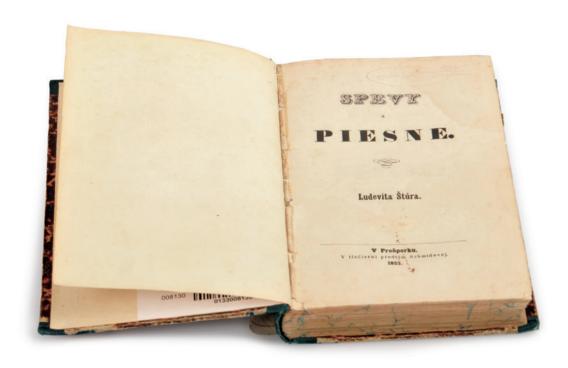


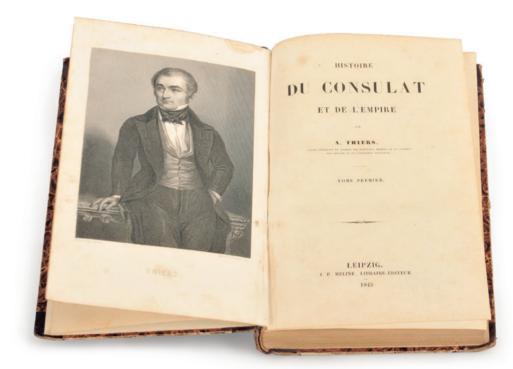
Štúr, Ľudovít. "O národních písních a pověstech plemen slovanských" (On the National Songs and Legends of Slavonic Tribes)

Prague, 1853

SNM Library, Inv. No. 1025

L'udovít 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.

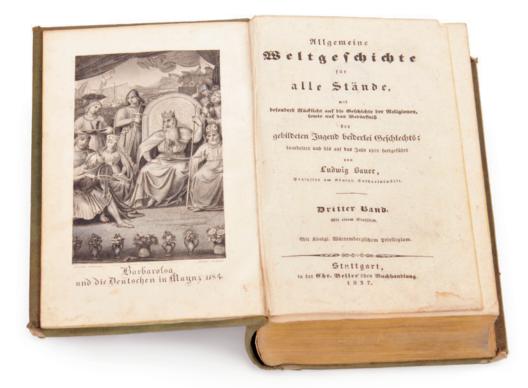




Štúr, Ľudovít. "Spevy a piesne" (Songs and Chants)

Bratislava, 1853 SNM Library, Inv. No. 8130 Size: 20 cm × 15 cm





Bauer, Ludwig. Allgemeine Weltgeschichte für alle Stände mit besondrer Rücksicht auf die Geschichte der Religionen, sowie auf das Bedürfniss der gebildeten Jugend beiderlei Geschlechts. 1837 Book from L'udovít Štúr's personal collection

SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra

132

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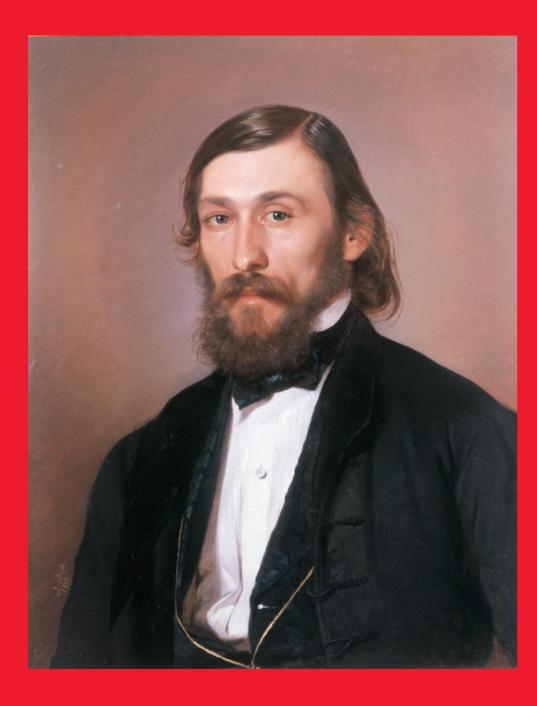
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Announcement of L'udovit Štúr's death

"Slovenské noviny" (Slovak Newspaper), Vol. 133 VIII, No. 7, 15 January 1856, p. 24

Description of L'udovít Štúr's funeral

"Světozor" (Horizon), supplement of "Slovenské noviny" (Slovak Newspaper), Vol. VIII, No. 15, 2 February 1856, p. 9



Jozef Miloslav Hurban Böss, Johann — oil on canvas, 1849 — 1850 Slovak National Museum in Martin, Reg. No. H77 Size: 68 cm × 55 cm

The Štúrs

L'udovít Štúr's greateness 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 L'udovít Štúr, or to be more precise, his ideas aimed at the elevation of the Slovaks as a modern, independant 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 independant Slovak culture. They had left a number of incentives to the following generations of Slovak scholars. Therefore, it is hardly suprising 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.







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 137 Size: 8,7 cm × 15 cm





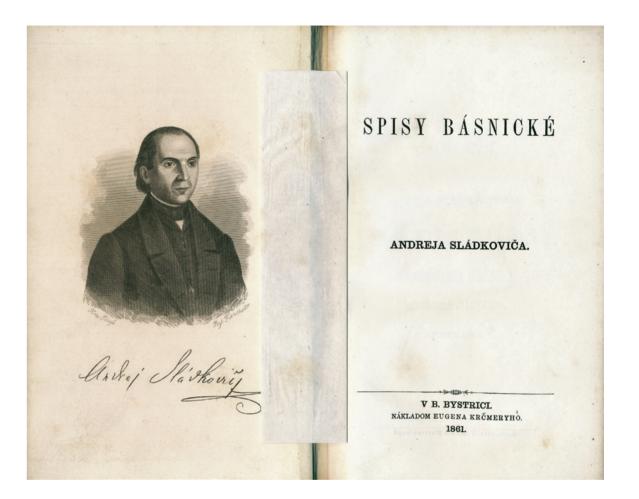




Glass, mid 19th century SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. HV 04435 Material: layered clear and pink cut glass decorated with gold foil Size: h. 13 cm, ø 10 cm

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

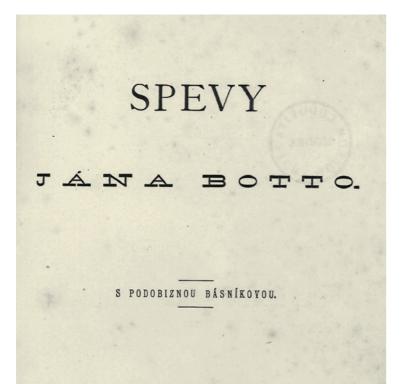
Porcelain, Germany, Halle, 1840 The pipe is of interest mainly because Gustáv Grossman studied and resided in Halle in the given year together with L'udovít Štúr. Central Slovakian Museum in Banská Bystrica, Reg. No. H-22208 Size: h. 10 cm × w. 5 cm



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

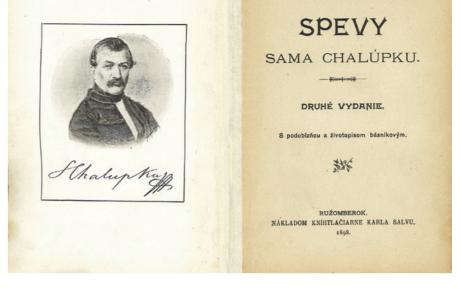
Banská Bystrica, 1861 Private property (PK)





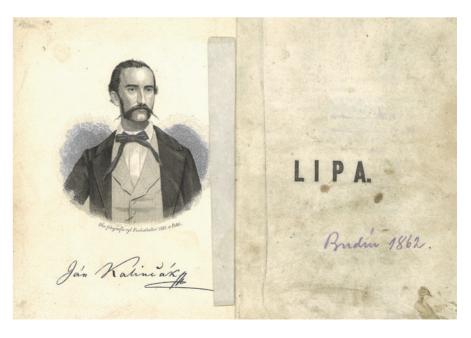
Druhé vydání.

V PRAZE. NÁKLADEM SLAVÍKA & BOROVÉHO.



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 humourous novel "Reštaurácia" (Restoration) was published in it for the first time. SNM Library, Inv. No. 12007



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

Austria, Vienna 1857
SNM library, inv. no. 17251
The calendar published Ľudovít 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 Ľudovít 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 L'udovít 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 independance 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, its 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, L'udovít 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 cemetry 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 L'udovít 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 "Rukovät' spisovnej reči slovenskej" (A Handbook of the Standard Slovak Language) published in 1902 he had corrected the imperfections of the Hodža-Hattala reform.

SOKOL.

OBBAZKOVÝ ČASOPIS

PRE ZÁBAVU A POUČENIE.

1862.

ZODPOVEDNÝ REDAKTOR A VYDAVATEĽ:

VILEM PAULÍNY-TÓTH.

V BUDÍNE, 1862. PISMOTISKOM MARTINA BAGÓ. Ludevit Štur.

Ludovít Štúr spatril svetlo života dňa [ži], čerpajúc z tamošnej slovenskej knihovn oktobra 1815 v Uhrovel v trenčanskej obšírnejšie známosti o národu svojom. , kde otec jeho evanj. žkolu chlapčenskú Po dokonaní gymnasiálnych študií, ke val, v nejžto i Ludovít prvé vyučovanie starší zakladatelia je d noty z <u>Podoňa</u> uk bol uo tausu, koje protessor izspini recensor jam vienesto jam vienesta jam vienesta interesta protessa. Interesta protessa interes



si iba posmechy strojacími spolu-učencami, v Prešporku, pri čomž ale pomocky hmotného celte viacej roznitená bola. Po dvojletom učení hřrola, pšikromným vynčovaním hňadá musel. v Růbo odobraš sin ae vlycemu v Požogi, kde přatny rokvet slovenskej jednoty bol modym nicktori horliví mhadici slovenski, menovite irin voka, prečož i ta vec doviedili, že z jara straší hral jedno karol, Šamuell Ba by Jon, 1858 "slovenská, je dno tav v Požoni, vrzujám Calilik, Sámuel Chalupka, Sámuel nelesiní kr. námestníctva v Budine zapovedená Godra, Maděj livlto, Žorck Klim a čeh bolo. Zdobat sa teda premenitu v "šištav il-a Dámiel Lichard už od roku 1828. slovensku potom ka párado pře předstily saku, potom ká, patom ká, podom ká slovenstvá se predvensu jeho i mládste hůžích tředová se podobeno sá i Lodevit Šter predvenstvá.

Memorandum národa stovenokého K Kysakemu Inemu Krajiny whorokeji oboahujue žiadovi narada slovenokého, cielom opravadiveho prevedenia vekkonom krajinokým kabet pečenia rovnoprávnosti národnej vehrach kroz národnie slovenské shromakdenie v Jure dv. Markine dna bya f. Junia v. 18th vyslovené. Treit sko slowaci w mene rownograwnosti Narodnej so aiadostami nasimi wystupujeme, ne, cinime to preto, akoby sme snad ravade sweetom hybajuej, - a skree prwych a najhorliwejsich wlas, tencow navich w jej oprawdiwom smysle projatej,urnanie wydobyt chceli, - ale cinime preto; ne podoba dava jestolu reci, - a nam Slovakom velmi mnoho ralezi na tom aby podoba ta, o ktorej rovnopravnost narodnia z obladu nas v zivol uvedená byl má, i podstate vecisamej, i cite. nym skrze nois potretam zivota zoopovedala. A o lombo chlade pred nakonodarnym storom vlaste nasej, ku klovemu ako s olcov vlasli soslavenemu tetu skutočnu lovenu vyslovujeme, hlevsil sa je vlasleneckou, a spolu i nairodnia povinnost naiva. -Dejepis a národnie podánia naise hovoria nám, že my Rarpoitami rakolesenej remetejlo najslarsimi oby, vatelmi sme. Uz davno pres prichosom mavarov vico, via nasi rom tido na rivali vlaslou svojou, už darno pred, Lym viedi luna dlhotrvantive a kreave toje xa narodnice samostalnost svoju oproli pollacovatelom napadným, už Oderno predlym moli lund mimo kreliceho rolnictva, a obchoow, mino wrevnených miest a hradow i stalnie sustanu, klory jednotlivé ustanovine v ustave Uhorska az Dorial udrialy ra. Inchodom madarow new proom stupmi vyvinovanie stojho nachodivoie sa Confederalie plemien Hovanskych na remi Lejlo xanikly a urobyly miesto Confoederasie nove; klore pod úbehom jedného stoletia ako krajina uhorská pod horunow ve defana v rade osladných evropejstijch sledov čestné miesto kaujala, a na visor deveis stoletným por. hromam i Dosial pod rxala. Spoloene motorialne i duchovnie zaujmy orpopily pole, mende rosliene knajiny lylo; ako synov jednej modky

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: 26 cm × 18,5 cm





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

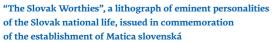


Cover of the Charter of Matica slovenská

Textile, 1863

The original made according to the design of the painter Jozef Božetech Klemens was embroided by Amália Francisci, Ján Francisci's wife. SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. HV 01563, facsimile





Published by Rupert Přecechtěl, printed by Rohn and Grund, Pest, 1863 Janko Kráľ's Museum in Liptovský Mikuláš, Reg. No. H 5733 Size: 60 cm × 83 cm



Lithograph "The Czechoslav Worthies" with the image of L'udovít Štúr

Published by Rupert Přecechtěl, printed by Rohn and Grund, Pest, 1863 Slovak National Library — Literary Archive, signed K 19_360, facsimile

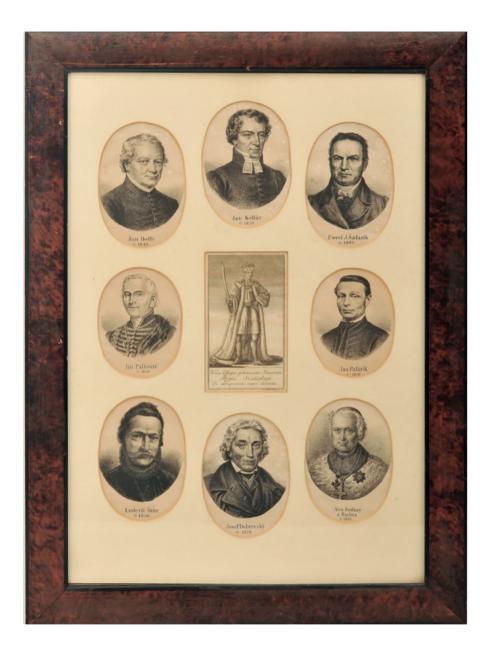
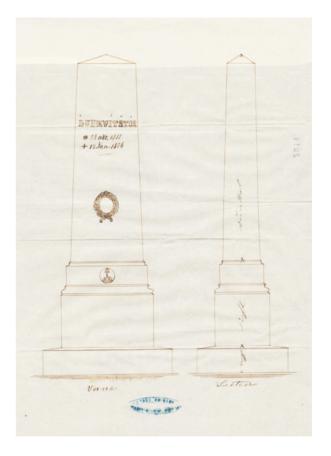


Image of Ľudovít Štúr with the Slovak national activists (J. Hollý, J. Kollár, P. J. Šafárik, J. Palkovič, J. Palárik, A. Rudnay) and the Czech linguist J. Dobrovský.

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 L'udovít Štúr in Modra

The original memorial to L'udovít Štúr at the cemetry 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 L'udovít 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 cemetry. Of interest is the inscription on the memorial placing L'udovít Štúr's date of birth on 22 October 1815.



Design of the first memorial to L'udovít Štúr at the cemetry in Modra, 1872

The author of the design and the memorial constructor was Franz Feigler. Archive of Matica slovenská in Martin, Inv. No. MS I., č. 2174



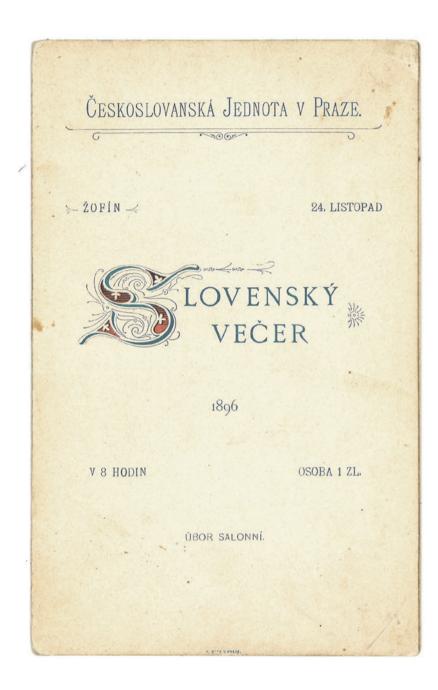
Svetozár Hurban Vajanský's diploma as an honorary member of the Slavonic Charitable Society in Moscow

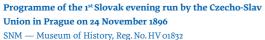
Paper, print, textile, Russia, 1903 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. HV 01254 Size: l. 93, w. 39, 2 tufts l. 45 cm



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 153 Size: photograph 20,5 cm × 29,5 cm, frame 28 cm × 37 cm





Size: 11 cm × 17,5 cm



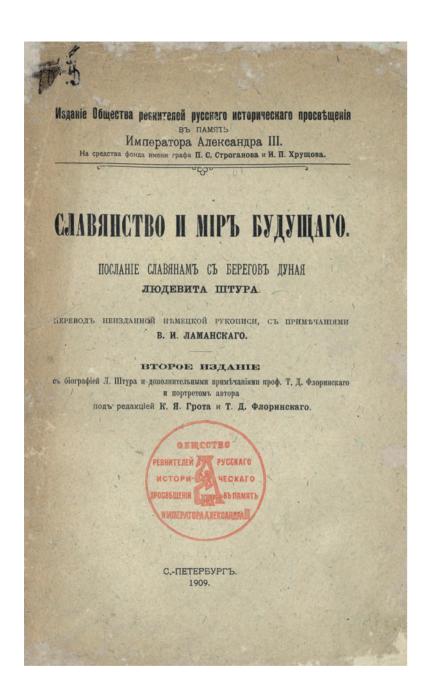


Tablecloth with the slogan of the Slovak National Party "Za tú našu slovenčinu" (For Our Slovak) in the 1905 elections

Textile, Slovakia

SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. H o6377

155 Size: 75 cm × 47 cm



The second Russian edition of Štúr's work

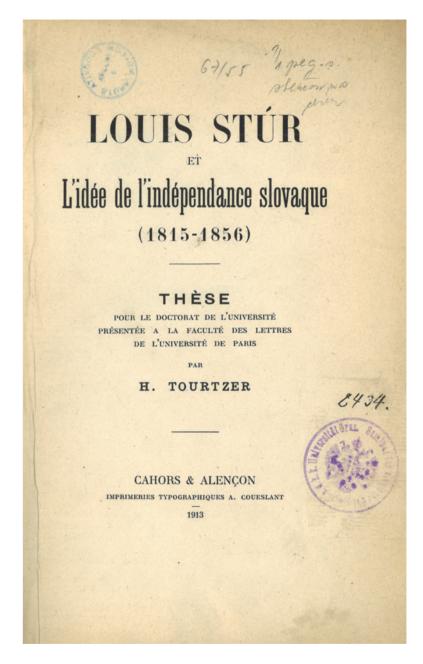
"Slovanstvo a svet budúcnosti" (The Slavs and the Future World)

Russia, Petersburg, 1909

The first edition was published in Moscow in 1867.

SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra

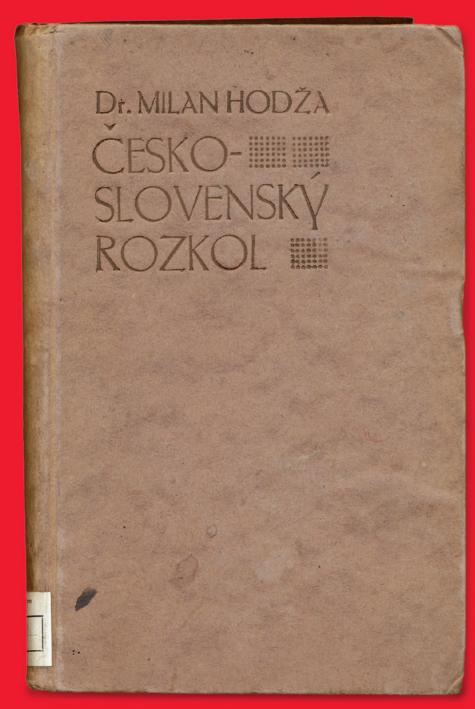
Size: 25 cm × 14 cm



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

The dissertation thesis by Helena Turcerová — Devečková was the first research work on the life and work of L'udovít 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

157 Size: 24 cm × 16,5 cm

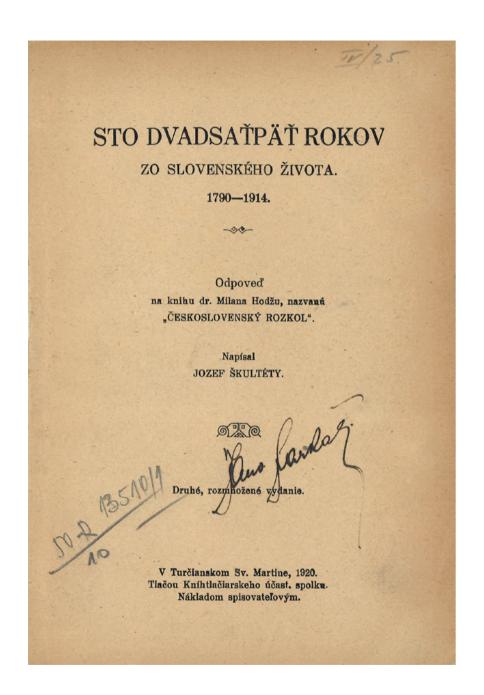


Hodža, Milan. "Československý rozkol. Príspevky k dejinám slovenčiny". (The Czechoslovak Split. Contributions to the history of the Slovak Language). Martin, author published, 1920 SNM Library, Inv. No. 9951

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 line 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 L'udovít 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' 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 L'udovít 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 L'udovít 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.



československá. Viliam Pauliny-Tóth: Tri dni zo Štúrovho života. Nákladem Přemysla Plačka



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

Bohemia, Pacov 1919 SNM Library, Inv. No. 12930 161 Size: 15 cm × 11, 5 cm

Ľudovít Štúr's letters addressed to Jaroslav

Pospíšil from 1837 — 1842

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

Ľ. 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

PRAMENY UČENÉ SPOLEČNOSTI ŠAFAŘÍKOVY V BRATISLAVĚ

POŘÁDAJÍ

J. F. BABOR, VLADIMÍR KLECANDA, KAREL LAŠTOVKA.

SVAZEK 6.

ĽUDOVÍT ŠTÚR:

STARÝ I NOVÝ VĚK SLOVÁKŮ

Podle originálu vydal

JOSEF JIRÁSEK.

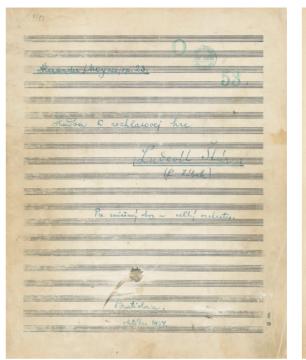
BRATISLAVA 1935.

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











PRÍĎTE 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. PREDSEDNÍCTVA 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% sľavu na ČSD. O sľavu, obed a nocľah 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

166

EUDOVÍT ŠTÚR

SLOVO NA ČASE

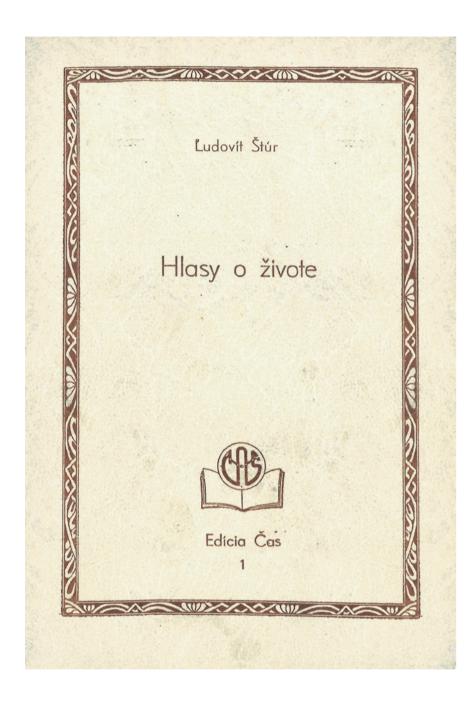
ÚVAHY A ČLÁNKY

DIEL II.

NA VYDANIE PRICHYSTAL JOZEF AMBRUŠ

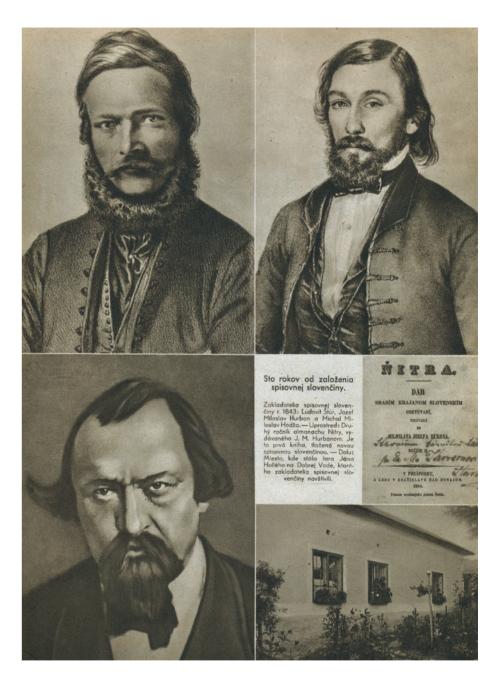
1941 KOMPAS, TURČIANSKY SV. MARTIN

Štúr, Ľudovít. "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



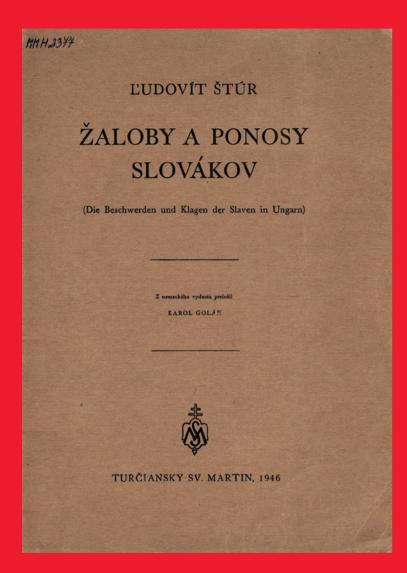


Edited for printing by Rudo Brtáň. Bratislava, 1943 SNM Library, Inv. No. 8780 Size: 20 cm × 14 cm



One hundred years since the codification of the standard Slovak language

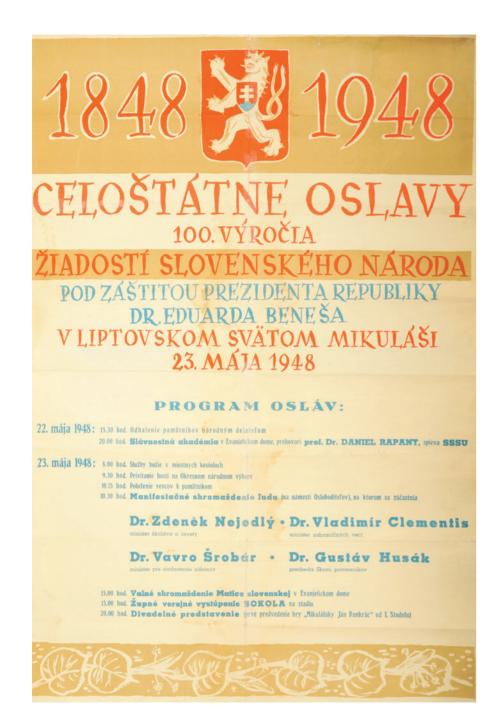
"Slovensko" (Slovakia) journal, Vol. IX, 1943, No. 10. Private property (PK)



Štúr, Ľudovít. "Žaloby a ponosy Slovákov" (Complaints and Grievances of the Slovaks) Translated from German by Karol Goláň. 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 L'udovít 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 L'udovít 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 Tatran 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 "L'udovít Štúr's Letters I — III" (in 1956—1960, editor Jozef Ambruš) and L'. 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 L'udovít 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 "L'udovít 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 L'udovít 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 Kráľ's Museum in Liptovský Mikuláš, Reg. No. H 639 Size: 100 cm × 70 cm

CESKOSLOVENSKO CESKOSLOVENSKO CESKOSLOVENSKO JUDr. Pavol Popadák, JANARODNEHOPOVSTANIA poslanec, ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ POŠTA Praha-posl.sněmovna.

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





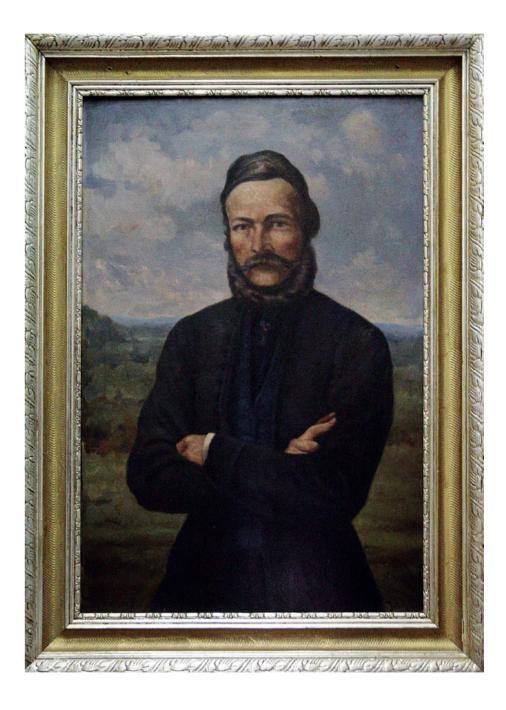
Ľudovít Štúr

Baláž, Jozef — graphical art work, 1955. From the illustrations in the book by Ľudo Zúbek "The Spring of Adela Ostrolúcka". SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra, Reg. No. V-2 Size: 37 cm × 33 cm

Gibala, František — bronze, 1956 SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. V 212 175 Size: h. 20 cm







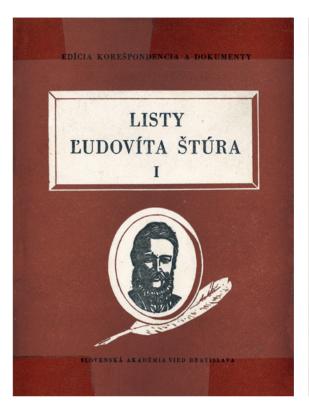
Ľudovít Štúr

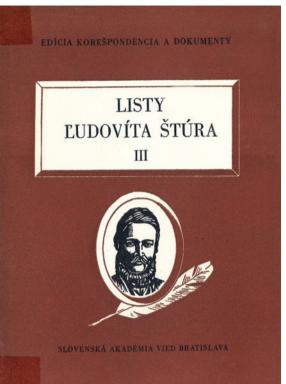
Flache, Július — oil on canvas, the 1950's Central Slovakian Museum in Banská Bystrica, Reg. No. 13207 177 Size: 100 cm × 68 cm





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





Ľudovít 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

SPISY HISTORICKÉHO ODBORU MATICE SLOVENSKEJ

DANIEL RAPANT

SLOVENSKÉ POVSTANIE

ROKU 1848-49

DEJINY A DOKUMENTY

I. 1.

VYDALA MATICA SLOVENSKÁ V TURČIANSKOM SV. MARTINE

DANIEL RAPANT

SLOVENSKÉ POVSTANIE

ROKU 1848-49

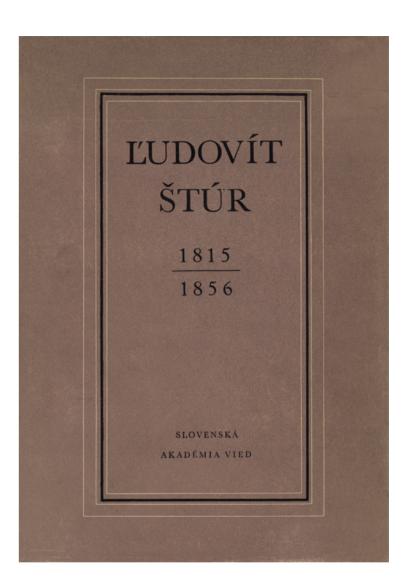
DEJINY A DOKUMENTY

DIEL PRVY SLOVENSKÁ JAR 1848

VYDALA MATICA SLOVENSKÁ V TURČIANSKOM SV. MARTINE

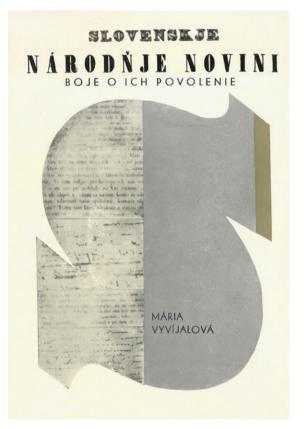
Rapant, Daniel. "Slovenské povstanie v roku 1848 — 1849. Dejiny a dokumenty" (The 1848 — 1849 Slovak Uprising. History and Documents).

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 L'udovít Štúr's life and his activities in the Slovak national movement. SNM Library, Inv. No. 00853



"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





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

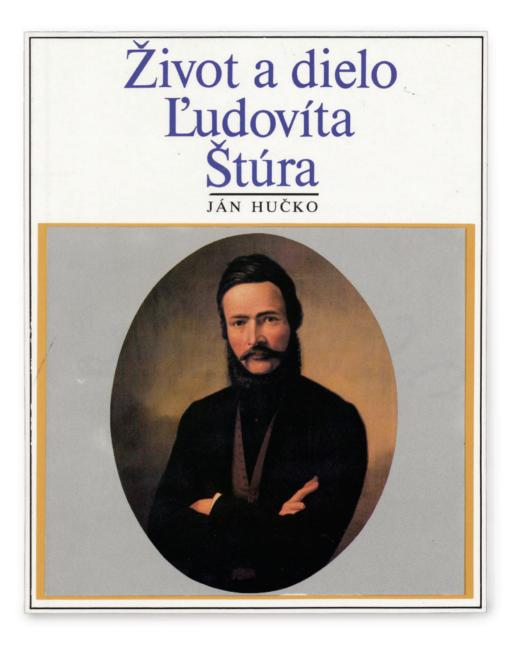


Ferienčíková, Anna. "Knižnica Slovanského ústavu v Bratislave" (The Library of the Slavonic Institute in Bratislava)

Bratislava, University Library in Bratislava, 1972 Private property (PK)



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





Peter, Andrej. Ľudovít Štúr's Medal SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. S 81962 Size: ø 4,9 cm





Cvengrošová, Ľudmila. 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

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 L'udovít Štúr's lectures on Slavonic poetry.



Private property (PK)



MATICA SLOVENSKÁ **VMARTINE**

Západoslovenským KNV, ONV v Topoľčanoch, MNV v Uhrovci. MsNV vo Zvolene, Slovenskou akadémiou vied. Osvetovým ústavom, Stúrovou spoločnosťou s Múzeom Ľudovíta Štúra v Modre

Vás pozývajú na

CELONÁRODNÚ MANIFESTÁCIU

pripríležitosti

175. výročia narodenia

ĽUDOVÍTA 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

9.00 Pietna spomienka pri hrobe Ľ. Štúra a po nej premietanie filmu Niet inej cesty v kine Mier v Štúrovom parku 15.00 Odhalenie pamätníka Ľ. Štúra v Holombeckej 15.00 Slávnostná akadémia v kine Mier doline s kultúrnym programom

14.30 Položenie venca k pamätnej tabuli

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

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

Returns to the life and work of L'udovit 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 independance of the Slovaks founded by L'udovít Štúr had found its reflection in January 1993 when the independant 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 "Ludevit 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 independant 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 Ľudovít 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: Guilded pendant, ø 30 mm; Order's star, ø 90 mm

Ľudovít Štúr Slovanstvo a svet budúcnosti



Slovenský inštitút medzinárodných štúdií Slovak Institute for International Studies

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

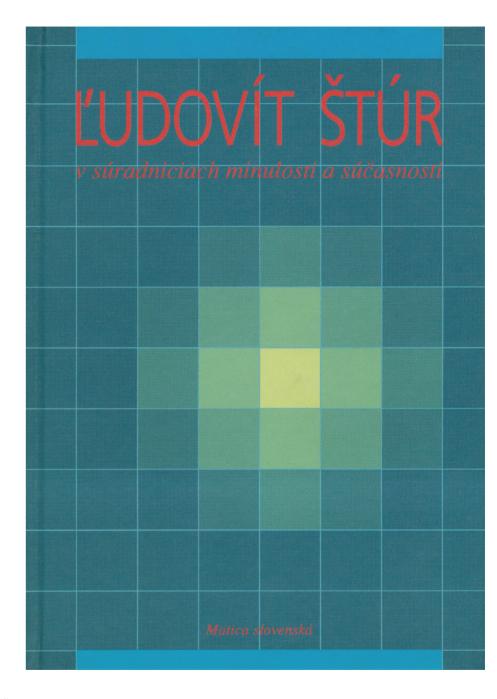
Bratislava, The Slovak Institute of International Studies, 1993 The first edition of this work in Slovak SNM Library, Inv. No. 82993 191 Size: 24 cm × 16,5 cm





Commemorative coin on the 150th anniversary of codifying the standard Slovak language in the value of 200,— Sk Ag, Slovak Republic, 1993

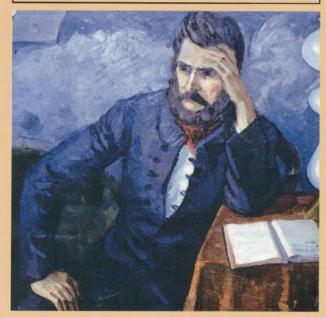
SNM — Museum of History, Reg. No. S 82908



L'udovít 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 L'udovít Štúr. Compiled by Imrich Sedlák. Martin, Matica slovenská, 1997 SNM Library, Inv. No. 80028

ĽUDOVÍT ŠTÚR a reč slovenská



Editor SLAVOMÍR ONDREJOVIČ



VYDAVATEĽSTVO SLOVENSKEJ AKADÉMIE VIED

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

NAUKA REČI SLOVENSKEJ. VISTAVENÁ LUDEVÍTA ŠTÚRA.

LUDEVÍT ŠTÚR NAUKA REČI SLOVENSKEJ. KOMENTÁRE BIBLIOGRAFIA EUGEN JÓNA EUBOMÍR ĎUROVIČ SLAVOMÍR ONDREJOVIČ

Ludevít Štúr. "Nauka reči slovenskej" (The Teaching of the Slovak Language). Jóna, Eugen — Ďurovič, Ľubomír — Ondrejovič, Slavomír. (Comments. Bibliography). Bratislava, Veda Publishing House, 2006 SNM — Museum of History





Medal, bronze, 1996

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

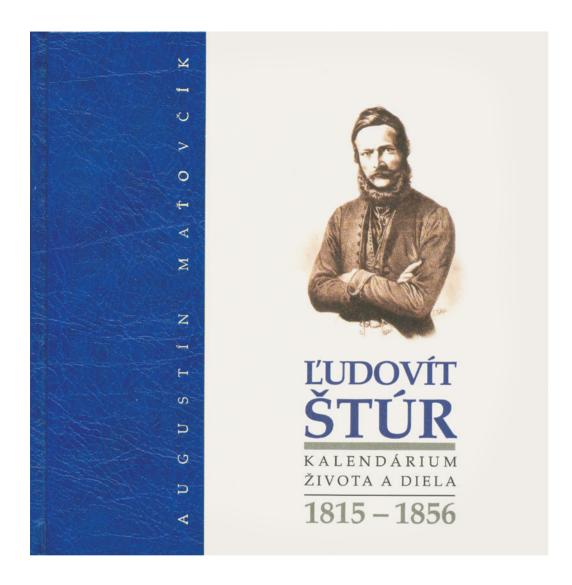
SNM — Ľudovít Štúr's Museum in Modra, Reg. No. V-390 Size: ø 8 cm



Five hundred crown banknote with the image of Ľudovít Štúr

Author Jozef Bubák Slovakia, 1993

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







SNM — Museum of History Size: 20 cm × 20 cm



Ľudovít 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 Maťovčík

Architectural, exhibition and graphical design:

Pavel Choma, Peter Nosáľ, 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
Bratislava, SNM-Múzeum Ľudovíta Štúra v Modre, SNM-Múzeá v
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slovenských národných rád v Myjave, Múzeum Janka Kráľa v
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Nitre, Obec Uhrovec, Mesto Žilina, Mesto Zvolen, Mesto Levoča,
Mesto Trenčín, SNM-Hudobné múzeum, Archív SNM, Slavomír
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Professional pedagogical cooperation: Methodological and pedagogical centre, regional office Bratislava — Mária Nogová, director

Cooperation in the design of the exhibition educational

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