

identification of behind the scenes movements and alliances, and understanding of the different forms of power struggle and striving for personal prestige. However, a complete view of the main hero should not lack a view of his court and property base, which to a large extent enabled not only his political rise, but especially his patronage and building activity. It is understandably a large task, if only in relation to the extent of the relevant archive materials. However, it should be possible to present with great exactness, the economic and property background, business activities, revenues, functioning and composition of the aristocratic court.

In conclusion, it is possible to say that Anna Fundárková's work on the Palatine Paul Pálffy is more than an ordinary biography: It is the first comprehensive sounding in Slovak historiography into the work of the highest political elite of the Kingdom of Hungary in the first half of the 17th century. The author's style of expression and ability of clear formulation makes a basically academic book also a readable work.

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KODAJOVÁ, Daniela – MACHO, Peter a kol. *JOZEF MILOSLAV HURBAN – OSOBNOSŤ V SPOLOČNOSTI A REFLEXII. (JOZEF MILOSLAV HURBAN AND HIS PLACE IN HISTORY)*. Bratislava: VEDA, 2017, 448 pages. ISBN 9788022416078.

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The Slovak national movement of the 1840s is always known as Štúr's group (Štúrovci in Slovak), and although its most important representatives are mentioned, it is usually in the trio: Štúr – Hurban – Hodža. Ľudovít Štúr is undoubtedly the most outstanding personality of this generation, but the life stories of the other personalities were at least as noteworthy and have an equal share for grasping the national concept in the geographical – cultural environment of the future Slovakia. This certainly also applies to Jozef Miloslav Hurban, who, in the words of Daniela Kodajová and Peter Macho, editors of the latest collective monograph devoted to him, stands in the middle of the trio, as if protected by the other two. However, Hurban was far from being a withdrawn personality in need of protection, quite the opposite.

The publication reviewed here clearly documents this with contributions from twenty two Slovak researchers, under the direction of the two above mentioned historians from the Institute of History of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Daniela Kodajová and Peter Macho. The publication is divided into six parts, which lead the reader through various aspects of the personality of the nation builder, as well as questions about his place in the national memory and the views of Hurban in later generations.

The introductory part with the title *Hurban and the age of nationalism* maps Hurban's rise and contacts in the mid 1840s, especially with regard to the culmination of the natio-

nal emancipation movement during the revolution. Daniela Kodajová's chapter presents the often neglected relationship between private life and public activity, which also in Hurban's case proved to be a source of many interesting findings and clear proof that when analysing the political, publicist or even military activity of an individual, his family or at least personal life cannot be separated. Peter Podolan also pursued the question of relationships in a chapter about the specific relationship between two personalities. The attitude of Ján Kollar to the romantic generation is often presented in a radical light, especially in a negative direction, but Podolan states that many disagreements did not disturb the lifelong respect between Kollár and Hurban. An immensely interesting phenomenon from inter-confessional relations lies in the centre of the text by Tomáš Adamčík, who researched the relationship of the Catholic clergy to Hurban as the leader of the revolutionary armed forces in 1848/1849. The last contribution to this section is the chapter by Rastislav Molda reflecting on Hurban's activity in the framework of the Matica Slovenská organization. The author points not only to the weight of his personality in society activities, for example, his position as an ambassador on trips abroad, but also the practical problems of his engagement combined with work commitments or weak infra-structure.

The second part leaves Hurban the political activist and presents his conceptual world, which was closely connected with his religious vocation. Therefore, it bears the title: *Hurban – Pastor, Theologian, Church Historian*, but immediately in the introductory study, Radoslav Hanus proves the already mentioned statement of Daniela Kodajová that it is not possible to separate one sphere of activity from another. For example, this appeared in Hurban's protest against the principle of the project to unite the Lutherans and Calvinists into one Protestant Church. He was led to this view not only by theological differences, but also by the strong position of ethnic Hungarians in the ranks of the Reformed Church. Martin Kováč informs the reader about Hurban's personal relations with Ján Leška, an Evangelical pastor, who was not only Hurban's brother in religious service, but especially his personal friend. In connection with the romantic generation, Dušan Škvarna has analysed the use of historical motifs and the perception of the past as a linear progression with the possibility to achieve noble aims. Naturally he did this mainly in relation to the extensive publications of J.M. Hurban, who also regarded the historical dimension as an important element of knowledge.

The next part, under the title: *Hurban – Writer and Dramatist* clearly points to the indivisibility of Hurban's many-sided activities. Marcela Bednárová has analysed his relationship to nature, which had features of the then very popular pantheism, although Hurban expressed himself rather negatively about this current of thought. He saw in the natural environment only a lower expression of the metaphysical spiritual world embodied in the Christian faith. Tomáš Horváth indirectly connects with Dušan Škvarna's chapter by directing his attention to the prose works of J.M. Hurban, which were mostly based on historical themes as a clear effort to promote the national concept in society by creating a Slovak national literature. The fact that, in Hurban's case, this was not just cheap propaganda, but work with several textual dimensions reflecting the contemporary and general aspects of society is shown by the way his literary work also influenced the development of literary genres as is proved by the analysis of the text *Korytnické pohári-*

ky in Dana Hučková's contribution. The final text in this section is devoted to Hurban's dramatic work, to which he attached great importance, to the extent of presenting the idea of founding a national theatre. As Juliana Beňová writes, for Hurban, the theatre was an excellent instrument for broad agitation and we should not forget that he met his wife Anna Jurkovičová precisely in the theatrical environment.

However, Jozef Miloslav Hurban was not productive only in the prose and drama fields. He also left a trace as an author and editor in the field of compiling and publishing encyclopaedias. The fourth part of the publication is devoted to this activity under the title: *Hurban – Editor, Publisher, Author of Encyclopaedia Articles*. The chapter by Jana Pácalová presents Hurban as a zealous editor of the literary magazine *Nitra*, but the acute lack of high quality content meant that it often had to be filled with texts of which he had a rather critical view. Zuzana Kudzbelová has written about Hurban's contribution to Rieger's Czech *Slovník naučný* (Encyclopaedia) in her contribution. She also maps the more or less forgotten but very interesting activity, thanks to which Hurban not only became part of an important work, but also gained a rich network of valuable contacts.

While Hurban's actions are in the centre of attention in the first four parts of the publication, the last two sections are devoted to reflections on him as a person and his place in historical memory. The fourth essay with the title: *Hurban in the Reflections of Later Generations*, presents three different views of Hurban's activities. First of all, the text by Magdalena Bystrzak gives the reader new information about the hitherto unstudied relationship of the literary critic Alexander Matuška to the Štúr generation. On the other hand, Alica Kurhajcová has pursued the immensely interesting phenomenon of the Hungarian view of Hurban and the members of the volunteer army during the revolutionary years. Texts by Adolf Péchany and Lajos Steier, two authors with a clearly pro-government orientation, served as her starting point. Adelaid Mezeiová has devoted attention to textbooks, a specific type of text with an essential place in the education process and a significant influence on the general public. Her analysis of textbooks for Slovak language, literature and history unambiguously pointed to the heroic position of Hurban in the national narrative, especially in relation to the events of 1848–1849.

The concluding part, as shown by its title: *Hurban and Memory Institutions, the Media and Places of Memory*, brings mainly new findings in connection with Hurban's presentation and perception in the conditions of Slovak memory institutions and historical memory in general. The first group, namely the institutions, received attention from Ľuboš Kačírek, who informs us about the ways Hurban has been presented in recent exhibitions. A paradox is that neither of the two large museum exhibitions is located in a place where Hurban actually lived or worked, but in Martin and Myjava. On the other hand, a place inseparably connected with Hurban and his family is the subject of a study by Mária Smoláková, who presents the history and present state of the Evangelical parsonage at Hlboké, which has been declared a national cultural monument. The final resting place of J.M. Hurban is also located at Hlboké. However, the village has two monuments, the original grave with a gravestone from 1892, and a new grave with a monument designed by Dušan Jurkovič. Tomáš Kowalski has written an article on the circumstances of the building of the new monument and the ceremonial transfer of Hurban's remains on the occasion of the centenary celebrations of the revolution. Peter

Macho, one of the editors of the publication, has contributed an analysis of the importance of a painting for building up and communicating the national narrative. The subject of his research is the well-known picture by Andrej Kováčik depicting the visit of Štúr's group to Dobrá Voda in 1843. The final text comes from Ivona Kollárová, who presents interesting and little known documents connected with Jozef Miloslav Hurban, found in the historical collections of the Central Library of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.

The publication reviewed here really deserves its sub-title: *A Personality in Society and Reflection*. Its twenty two texts give a really broad picture of Jozef Miloslav Hurban and his important legacy in national history. It is especially necessary to appreciate the fact that the contributions are not limited to summarizing already known facts, a frequent fault of projects devoted to personalities such as Hurban. On the contrary, every contribution presents new findings and interpretations based on empirical research. These findings concern the actual life of one of the most important personalities of the period when the Slovak nation emerged, and the no less interesting later reflections on his personal characteristics and public actions.

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ZÜCKERT, Martin – SCHVARC, Michal – FIAMOVÁ, Martina. *DIE EVAKUIERUNG DER DEUTSCHEN AUS DER SLOWAKEI 1944/45. Verlauf, Kontexte, Folgen*. Veröffentlichungen des Collegium Carolinum, Band 139. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2019, 341 pages. ISBN 9783525310755.
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The theme of migration, flight from war-threatened regions and ethnic cleansing has become a disruptive and topical subject. Under the influence of recent political debates, society has a tendency to see this theme as an entirely new issue of the 21st century. However, political topicality has also reawakened interest in parallel phenomena from the past. Interest in the early medieval “migration period”, and the migrations, flights, expulsions and resettlements that occurred on a huge scale in the later stages of the Second World War and after its end, has reawakened. One of the themes in this field is the evacuation of the German population of Slovakia in the final phase of the Second World War. A monograph by three authors: Martina Zückert, Michal Schvarc and Martina Fiamová has appeared as the 139th volume of the publications of the Collegium Carolinum in Munich. It is a result of intensive Slovak – German cooperation in research during recent years.

The evacuation of the Germans from Slovakia in 1944/45 is not an entirely new theme. The works of German and Slovak authors including Rudolf Melzer, Dušan Kováč, Michal Schvarc, Soňa Gabzdilová and Milan Olejník, have touched it or considered it in more detail. However, the monograph by three authors is entirely new and pioneering in