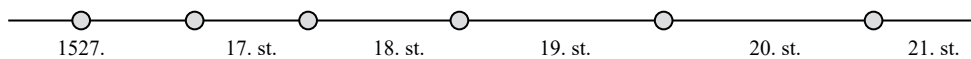




# Grada Fact File

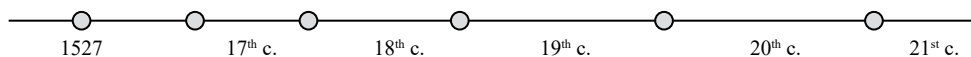




## Kronologija hrvatske dječje književnosti do 1918. Chronology of Croatian Children's Literature until 1918

Sastavili / Compiled by: Berislav Majhut i/and Dubravka Težak

Prevela na engleski / Translated by: Nada Kujundžić



Šimun Kožičić Benja



Stjepan Konzul Istranin



Johann Thomas von  
Trattner



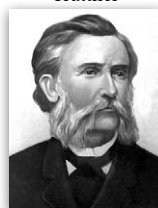
*Mlajssi Robinzon*



Matija Antun Relković



Ignjat Čivić Rohrski



Ljudevit Vukotinović



Ivan Filipović



Matija Kračmanov Valjavec



Franjo Ksaver Kuhač



August Harambašić



Milka Pogačić



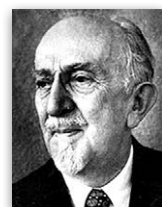
Jagoda Truhelka



Jelica Belović-  
Bernadzikowska

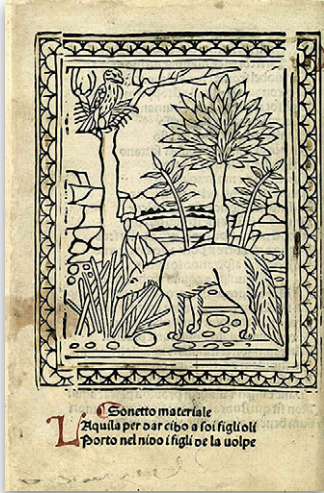


Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić



Vladimir Nazor

## Prethodnici



Sl. 1. / Fig. 1

- 1487.** Dobrić Dobričević ili Bonino de Boninis (1454. – 1528.), jedan od pionira tiskarstva u Europi, objavio je 1487. u Brescii inkunabulu *Aesopus moralisatus*, s Ezopovim basnama u Fedrovoj preradbi, sa 67 drvoreza, dijelom na latinskome, a dijelom na talijanskome (Sl. 1.).\*

## 1527. – 1796. RAZDOBLJE NAMJENSKE DJEČJE KNJIŽEVNOSTI

Na Cetinskome saboru hrvatsko plemstvo izabire austrijskoga nadvojvodu Ferdinanda Habsburškoga za hrvatskoga kralja.

- 1527.** Prva je hrvatska tiskana dječja knjiga hrvatska glagoljska početnica iz 1527. Otisnuta je u Veneciji u tiskari Andrije Torresanija (1451. – 1528.).

Sadržaj knjige odgovara psaltirima, bukvarima (ili latiničnim *paternosterima*) koji su služili za učenje čitanja i pisanja, ali i osnovnih kršćanskih molitvi te drugih kršćanskih sadržaja. Početnica je otisnuta dvobojno i bogato je ilustrirana (Sl. 2.).

\* Zahvaljujemo Hrvatskomu školskomu muzeju u Zagrebu na dostavljenim faksimilima i na ustupanju autorskih prava za objavljivanje slika 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 16 i 18 u tiskanoj i elektroničkoj inačici ovoga broja časopisa *Libri & Liberi*. Sve su ostale slike javno dobro.

**Precursors**

Dobrić Dobričević or Bonino de Boninis (1454–1528) – one of the pioneers of printing in Europe; in 1487 in Brescia, publishes *Aesopus moralisatus*, an incunabulum containing Pheadrus’s adaptations of Aesop’s fables, with 67 woodcuts. The text is partly in Latin and partly in Italian (**Fig. 1**).\*

**1487**

**PERIOD OF UTILITARIAN CHILDREN’S LITERATURE**

**1527 – 1796**

The first published Croatian children’s book is a Glagolitic primer, published in Venice in Andrija Torresani’s (1451–1528) printing house in 1527. The content is similar to that of the psalters and primers (or Latin prayer books) used to teach reading and writing, as well as basic Christian prayers and other religious content. The primer is printed in two colours and richly illustrated (**Fig. 2**).

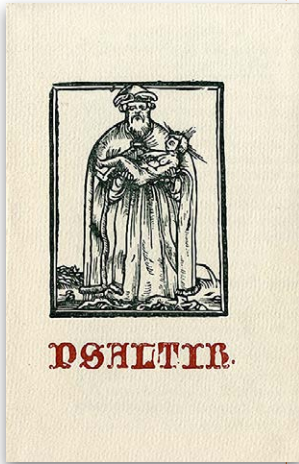
**1527**

At the assembly of the Croatian Parliament in Cetin, the Croatian nobility elects the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand I of Habsburg as King of Croatia.



Sl. 2. / Fig. 2

\* We are grateful to the Croatian School Museum in Zagreb for providing the facsimiles and giving us permission to publish the images in Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 16, and 18 in both printed and electronic versions of this issue of *Libri & Liberi*. All the other images are in the public domain.



Sl. 3. / Fig. 3

**1530.** *Psaltir* biskupa Šimuna Kožičića Benje (oko 1460. – 1536.) objavljen je u njegovoj tiskari u Rijeci 1530. ili 1531. Baš kao i početnica iz 1527. *Psaltir* Kožičića Benje knjižica je namijenjena učenju glagoljskih slova s pomoću molitvi (Sl. 3.).

**1561.** U sklopu djelovanja protestantske tiskare u Tübingenu (Urachu), koju je pokrenuo slovenski protestantski pisac Primož Trubar (1508. – 1586.), hrvatski pisac i prevoditelj Stjepan Konzul Istranin (1521. – 1579.) objavio je 1561. na glagoljici i ćirilici *Tablu za dicu: edne malahne knjižice iz koih se ta mlada ditca tere priprosti ljudi z glagolskimi slovmi čtati, i poglavitei, i potribnei artikuli, ili členi ove prave stare karstianske vere koe svakoga čovika izveliča lahko mogu naučiti* (Sl. 4.).

**1561.** Iste godine Stjepan Konzul Istranin i hrvatski protestantski pisac Anton Dalmatin (? – 1579.) objavljuju na glagoljici, a potom i na ćirilici *Katehismus: edna malahna kniga, v'koi yeszu vele potribni i korisťni Naucz i Artikuli praue Kršťianŝke Vere, ŝ kratkim tlmatsenyem. Za mlade i priprošte lyudi.*

*Katekizam* na latinici, ukrašen s 25 drvoreza, objavljen je 1564. (Sl. 5.).



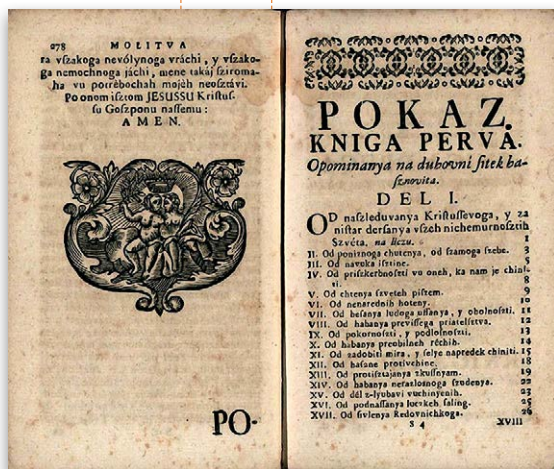
Sl. 5. / Fig. 5



Turci osvajaju Siget koji je junački branio Nikola Šubić Zrinski (1508. – 1566.).	<b>1566.</b>	
Seljačka buna pod vodstvom Matije Gupca (1548. – 1573.).	<b>1573.</b>	
Isusovci dolaze u Zagreb, a iduće godine otvaraju gimnaziju za svjetovne osobe.	<b>1606.</b>	
	<b>1629.</b>	<i>Azbukividnjak slovinskij</i> na glagoljici objavila je Sveta kongregacija za promicanje vjere u Rimu.
	<b>1641.</b>	<p>Prijevod djela <i>De imitatione Christi</i> jezikoslovca Bartola Kašića (1575. – 1650.), <i>Pismo od nafzleduvanya Gospodinna Naffcega Yefuffa</i>, objavljen je 1641. (<b>Sl. 6.</b>)</p> <p>Thomas à Kempis ili Toma Kempenac (1380. – 1471.) objavio je na latinskome <i>De imitatione Christi</i> 1418. – 1427.</p> <p>Prvi hrvatski prijevod <i>De imitatione Christi</i>, onaj Marka Marulića (1450. – 1524.), ostao je u rukopisu sve do 1989., kada je objavljen u redakciji Zvonimira Kulundžića i Julija Derossija.</p> <p>Prijevod pisca i skladatelja Atanazija Jurjevića (oko 1590. – oko 1640.) <i>Od nafslidovanya Ifukarstova kgnighe četvere parvo po bogogliubnomu Tomi od Kempisa u latinski yazik floxene, sada po Atanasiu Georgiceu u gnegov yazik obrachiene</i> načinjen je u stihovima, a otisnut je u Beču 1629.</p> <p>Antun Cuvaj u <i>Gradi za povijest školstva</i> (1911.) smatra da je Kempisovo djelo namijenjeno mladeži, a to također zagovara Milan Šević u članku „Dječja književnost hrvatska“, koji je također objavljen 1911. godine.</p>



	1566	The Ottomans conquer Siget, heroically defended by Nikola Šubić Zrinski (1508–1566).
	1573	The Peasants’ Revolt, led by Matija Gubec (1548–1573).
	1606	Jesuits arrive in Zagreb, and open a grammar school the following year.
<p><i>Azbukividnjak slovinskij</i> [The Slavic Azbukividarium (alphabet)] is published in Glagolitic script by the Holy Congregation for the Doctrine of Faith in Rome.</p>	1629	
<p><i>De Imitatione Christi/The Imitation of Christ</i> (published in Latin in 1418–1427) by Thomas à Kempis (1380–1471) is translated by linguist Bartol Kašić (1575–1650) as <i>Pismo od nafzleduvanya ...</i> [A Script on Imitating Our Lord Jesus] (Fig. 6).</p>	1641	
<p>The first Croatian translation of <i>De Imitatione Christi</i>, the work of Marko Marulić (1450–1524) was first published only in 1989, edited by Zvonimir Kulundžić and Julije Derossi.</p>		
<p>The versed translation into Croatian by writer and composer Atanazij Jurjević (cca. 1590–cca. 1640), entitled <i>On the Imitation of Jesus Christ. Four Books. First Recounted in Latin by Thomas à Kempis, Now by Atanasi Georgice in His Own Language</i>, was published in Vienna in 1629.</p>		
<p>In his <i>Sources for the History of Education</i> (1911), Antun Cuvaj claims that Kempis’s book was intended for young people, and so does Milan Šević, too, in his article “Croatian Children’s Literature”, published in the same year.</p>		



Sl. 6. / Fig. 6

Diplomom rimskoga cara i ugarsko-hrvatskoga kralja Leopolda I. priznati su status i povlastice sveučilišne ustanove tadašnjoj Isusovačkoj akademiji u Zagrebu.

1669.

Petar Zrinski (1621. – 1671.) i Fran Krsto Frankopan (1643. – 1671.) pogubljeni su u Bečkome Novome Mjestu.

1671.

Osijek je oslobođen od Turaka koji su u njemu vladali 160 godina.

1687.

1708. *Xivot sv. Giosafata.* Venecija. Preveo s talijanskoga Petar Macukatt (Sl. 7.).

Josip Kirin 1886. u prvome povijesnome pregledu hrvatske dječje književnosti kao prvu dječju knjigu navodi upravo tu knjigu.



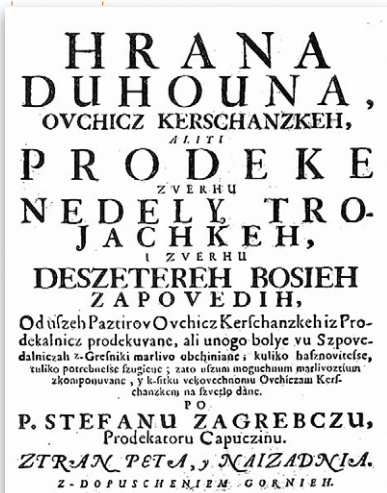
Sl. 7. / Fig. 7

	<b>1669</b>	Decree issued by Leopold I, the Holy Roman Emperor, King of Hungary, Croatia, and Bohemia, grants university status and privileges to the Jesuit Academy in Zagreb.
	<b>1671</b>	Petar Zrinski (1621–1671) and Fran Krsto Frankopan (1643–1671) executed at Wiener Neustadt. The line “navik on živi, ki zgine pošteno” [‘forever lives he who dies in honour’] from one of Frankopan’s poems permanently recalls the memory of these two noblemen who sought a better position for Croatia in the Habsburg Monarchy.
	<b>1687</b>	Osijek is freed from the 160-year Ottoman rule.
<p><i>Xivot sv. Giosafata</i> [The Life of St. Josaphat]. Venice. Translated from Italian by Petar Macukatt (Fig. 7). In the first historical overview of Croatian children’s literature (1886), Josip Kirin lists <i>St. Josaphat</i> as the first book for children.</p>	<b>1708</b>	

	<p><b>1732.</b> Đaci isusovačke gimnazije u Rijeci priređuju predstavu <i>Genoveve</i> na latinskome jeziku.</p> <p>Drama <i>Virtus triumphans sive Genovefa</i>... izvedena je u pavlinskome samostanu u Senju 1734.</p> <p>Iste godine <i>Genovevu</i> je ukratko (na trima stranicama) prepričao književnik franjevac kapucin Štefan Zagrebec (1669. – 1742.) u svojoj zbirci propovijedi <i>Hrana duhovna ovchicz kerschanzkeh</i>, 1734. (Sl. 8.).</p>
	<p><b>1739.</b> Nadbiskup Matej Karaman (1700. – 1771.) objavio je <i>Bukvar Slovenskij</i> usporedno na glagoljici i ćirilici.</p>
<p>Kraljica je Marija Terezija 1740. – 1780.</p>	<p><b>1740.</b></p>
	<p><b>1747.</b> Tiskan je <i>Horvatszki katekhizmus Aliti Kratak nauk kerschanszki Roditelyem, Gosfzpodarom, Skolnikom, mladim lyudém, i fzim Horvatfzkoga jezika va Ugerfzkoi zemlyi prebivayuchim kerschenikom</i> [...] <i>Nahaiáfe blizu Seleznoga, polag fž. Briga Kalvarie pri Dvorfzkom knigaru Jakovu Wanbek</i>. Katekizam je objavljen na gradišćanskohrvatskome jeziku.</p>
<p>Varaždin je glavni grad Hrvatske 1767. – 1776. Nakon velikoga požara 1776. godine Zagreb ponovno postaje glavni grad.</p>	<p><b>1767.</b></p>

Students of the Jesuit grammar school in Rijeka perform *Genevieve* in Latin. The play *Virtus triumphans sive Genevefa...* [Virtue triumphant, or Genevieve] was performed in the Paulite monastery in Senj in 1734. In the same year, writer and Franciscan Capuchin friar Štefan Zagrebec (1669–1742) includes a brief three-page summary of *Genevieve* in his sermon collection *Hrana duhovna...* [Spiritual Food for the Christian Flock] published in 1734 (Fig. 8).

1732



Sl. 8. / Fig. 8

Parallel publications of *The Slavic Primer* by Archbishop Matej Karaman (1700–1771) in the Glagolitic and Cyrillic script.

1739

1740

The reign of Maria Theresa (1740–1780).

The publication of *Horvatzski katekhizmus Aliti Kratak nauk kerschanski...* [Croatian Catechism, or a Brief Teaching of Christianity for Parents, Masters, Scholars, Young People, and All Croatian-Speaking Christians Living in Hungarian Lands [...]] To be found near Eisenstadt next to the Holy Hill of Calvary at the Court Bookseller Jakov Wanbek]. This book is in Burgenland Croatian.

1747

1767

Varaždin becomes the capital of Croatia (1767–1776). After the great fire in 1776, Zagreb becomes the capital city again.



Sl. 9. / Fig. 9

- 1778.** Prvi dio knjige *Sveti evangeliumi na vsze Nedelye y szvetke czeloga leta za potrebnost szlavne horvatzke biskupie zagrebechke*, otisnute u tiskari Johanna Thomasa von Trattnera (1717. – 1798.) u Zagrebu, ilustriran je sa 67 drvoreza veličine 1/3 – 1/2 stranice. Ilustracije prate kratka pripovijedanja iz Kristova života, pa su morale biti privlačne i djeci (Sl. 9.).

- 1779.** Dvojezična *ABC knisicza za potrebnost narodnih skol; ABC namenbüchlein, zum Gebrauche der National Schulen in dem Königreichen Croatien* objavljena je u Pešti (Sl. 10.).

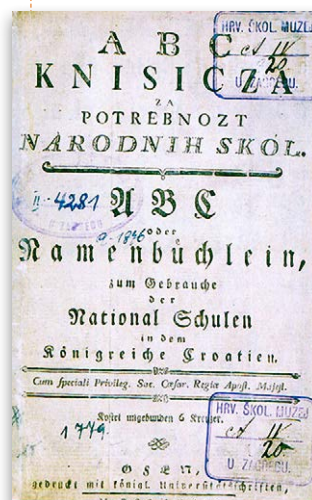
- 1795.** Juraj Dijanić (oko 1749. – 1799.) slobodno prevodi *Narođeni dan: mala šalnoigra za decu vu jednom potezu*, prvi hrvatski dječji igrokaz.

The first part of *Sveti evangeliumi...* [Holy Gospels for Each Sunday and Holy Day of the Year, for the Use of the Glorious Croatian Archdiocese in Zagreb], published in Johann Thomas von Trattner's (1717–1798) printing house in Zagreb, contains 67 one-third to half-page woodcuts. Depicting short scenes from the life of Christ, the illustrations would have been attractive to children (**Fig. 9**).

1778

The bilingual Croatian and German *ABC knisicza...* [ABC Book, for Use in National Schools] / *ABC namenbüchlein, zum Gebrauche der National Schulen in dem Königreichen Croatien* was published in Pest (**Fig. 10**).

1779



Sl. 10. / Fig. 10

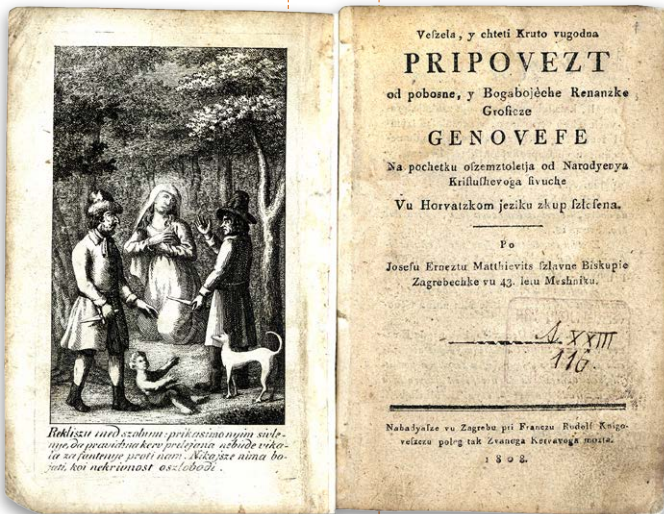
Juraj Dijanić's (cca. 1749–1799) free translation of *Narođeni dan...* [Birthday: A Short Humorous Play for Children in One Act]. It was the first play for children in Croatia.

1795

1796. – 1846.

## NENAMJENSKA DJEČJA KNJIŽEVNOST: nakladnici pojedinci

	<p><b>1796.</b> Prva je nenamjenska knjiga izrijekom namijenjena djeci <i>Mlajssi Robinzon</i> njemačkoga prosvjetiteljskoga pisca Joachima Heinricha Campea u prijevodu svećenika Antuna Vranića (oko 1764. – 1820.) objavljena u Novoselskoj slovotizki u Zagrebu (v. <i>Libri &amp; Liberi</i> 1 (1): 105–128).</p>
	<p><b>1804.</b> Posthumno su u Osijeku objavljene <i>Ezopove fabule za slavonsku u skulu hodeću dicu</i> prosvjetiteljskoga pisca Matije Antuna Relkovića (1732. – 1798.) (v. <i>Libri &amp; Liberi</i> 6 (1): 79–118).</p>
<p>Napoleonove čete zauzimaju Dubrovnik.</p>	<p><b>1806.</b></p>
<p>Dubrovačka Republika prestaje postojati.</p>	<p><b>1808.</b> Svećenik Josip Ernest Matijević (1742. – 1808.) u godini svoje smrti objavljuje prijevod njemačke verzije <i>Genoveve</i> na kajkavsko narječje kao prvi u zamišljenome nizu od dvanaest životopisa svetica. „Pobožna promišljanja“ koja komentiraju radnju ne samo da nisu upletena u narativni tijek, već su i posve izlučena iz njega te stavljena na kraj knjige (Sl. 11.).</p>



Sl. 11. / Fig. 11

Jedna verzija *Genoveve* izvedena je kao predstava 1732. na latinskome u isusovačkoj gimnaziji u Rijeci, a jedna 1734. u pavlinskome samostanu u Senju (v. gore).

Antun Josip Knezović (? – 1764.) objavio je 1761. štokavski spjev *Život svete Genuveve*.



<b>ENTERTAINING CHILDREN'S LITERATURE: individual publishers</b>		<b>1796–1846</b>
<p>The first entertaining book explicitly intended for children that appeared in Croatia was <i>Mlajssi Robinzon</i> [<i>Robinson the Younger</i>]. The book by German Enlightenment writer Joachim Heinrich Campe was translated into Croatian by the priest Antun Vranić (cca.1764–1820), and published in Zagreb by the Novoszelzka printing house (cf. <i>Libri &amp; Liberi</i> 1 (1): 105–128).</p>	<b>1796</b>	
<p>The collection <i>Ezopove fabule...</i> [Aesop's Fables, Composed for Slavonic School-going Children] by Enlightenment author Matija Antun Relković (1732–1798) was posthumously published in Osijek (cf. <i>Libri &amp; Liberi</i> 6 (1): 79–118).</p>	<b>1804</b>	
	<b>1806</b>	Napoleon's troops seize Dubrovnik.
<p>In the year of his death, priest Josip Ernest Matijević (1742–1808) publishes a translation of the German version of <i>Genevieve</i> into the Kajkavian dialect. This was meant to be the first in a planned series of biographies of twelve female saints. The “Religious Contemplations” which comment on the plot are not incorporated in the narrative text, but are published separately, at the end of the book (<b>Fig. 11</b>).</p> <p>A version of <i>Genevieve</i> was performed in 1732 as a Latin play at the Jesuit grammar school in Rijeka, and a version in 1734 at the Paulite monastery in Senj (see above).</p> <p>In 1761, Antun Josip Knezović (?–1764) published an epic poem in the Shtokavian dialect, <i>Xivot svete Genuveve</i> [The Life of Saint Genevieve].</p>	<b>1808</b>	End of the Republic of Ragusa.

	<p><b>1821.</b> Antun Nagy (1774. – 1847.) objavljuje u Budimu <i>Opísànje živóta svéte Genoféve</i> (Sl. 12.). Zapravo, riječ je o prijevodu dječjega romana Christopha Schmida koji je prvi put objavljen 1810.</p>
	<p><b>1830.</b> Ljudevit Gaj (1809. – 1872.) prvi zapisuje neku hrvatsku narodnu bajku, i to onu o mačehi i pastorki.</p>
	<p><b>1834.</b> Jakob Lovrenčić (1787. – 1842.) objavljuje <i>Petriczu Kerempuha iliti chini y sivlenye chloveka prokshenoga</i> u Varaždinu.</p>
<p>Izlaze Gajeve <i>Novine Horvatzke</i>, a u književnome prilogu <i>Danicza Horvatzka, Slavonzka y Dalmatinzka</i> pjesma Antuna Mihanovića (1796. – 1861.) „Horvatska domovina“ (kasnije hrvatska himna).</p>	<p><b>1835.</b></p>

Antun Nagy (1774–1847) publishes *Opisànje živóta svéte Genoféve* [A Description of the Life of Saint Genevieve] in Buda, Hungary (**Fig. 12**). This is, in fact, a translation of the children’s novel by Christoph Schmid, first published in 1810.

1821



Sl. 12. / Fig. 12

Ljudevit Gaj (1809–1872) is the first to put in writing a Croatian oral fairy tale – the story of a stepmother and stepdaughter.

1830

Jakob Lovrenčić (1787–1842) publishes *Petricza Kerempuh...* [Petricza Kerempuh, or the Deeds and Life of a Cheeky Man] in Varaždin.

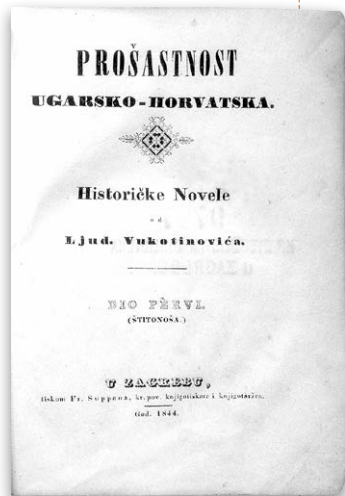
1834

1835 Ljudevit Gaj’s *Novine Horvatzke* [Croatian Newspapers] are launched; the literary appendix *Danicza Horvatzka, Slavonzka y Dalmatinzka* [The Croatian, Slavonic, and Dalmatian Morning Star] includes a poem by Antun Mihanović (1796–1861) entitled “Croatian Homeland”, which will later be set to music by Josip Runjanin (1821–1878) and eventually become the Croatian national anthem.

Osnovana je Matica hrvatska pod imenom Matica ilirska.

1842.

1844. Časnik Ignjat Čivić Rohrski (1804. – 1863.) objavljuje *Basne* u četirima svescima. Litografijama ih oprema prvi hrvatski ilustrator dječjih knjiga Adalbert Nikola Lauppert. U njegovu crtežu vidljiv je snažan utjecaj J. J. Grandvillea, francuskoga karikaturista i litografa..



Sl. 13. / Fig. 13

1844. Hrvatski nakladnik i knjižar Franjo Župan (1783. – 1847.) objavljuje prvi hrvatski roman za mladež *Šitonoša* (Sl. 13.). Povijesni je to roman Ljudevita Vukotinića (1813. – 1893.) o zbivanjima uoči, tijekom i nakon Mohačke bitke u kojoj je ugarsko-hrvatska vojska katastrofalno poražena od turske vojske. Roman je namijenjen hrvatskoj nadobudnoj i učenoj mladeži. Dvije godine kasnije Župan objavljuje roman i za hrvatsku zapuštenu mladež *Srečko pijanac*.

## 1846. – 1880. DJEČJA KNJIŽEVNOST KAO KONTINUIRANA NAKLADNIČKA DJELATNOST: nagradne knjige, dječji časopisi, nakladnički nizovi

Izvedena je prva hrvatska opera *Ljubav i zloba* Vatroslava Lisinskoga (1819. – 1854.).

1846. Kolo mladih rodoljuba, grupa sjemeništaraca, objavljuje *Genovevu* kao prvu u nizu *Spisa za mladež Christopha Schmida* (Sl. 14.). Time Kolo mladih rodoljuba postaje prvim nakladnikom koji započinje sa sustavnim objavljivanjem dječjih knjiga. Sve su knjige u nizu ilustrirane.

	1842	Matica Hrvatska (Matrix Croatica) was established under the name Matica Ilirska (Matrix Illyricum).
Officer Ignjat Ćivić Rohrski (1804–1863) publishes <i>Basne</i> [Fables] in four volumes. Lithographic prints, provided by the first Croatian illustrator of children’s books, Adalbert Nikola Lauppert, show the strong, distinct influence of J.J. Grandville, a French caricaturist and lithographer.	1844	
Croatian publisher and bookseller Franjo Župan (1783–1847) publishes the first Croatian young adult novel, <i>Štitonoša</i> [Squire] (Fig. 13). This historical novel by Ljudevit Vukotinović (1813–1867) describes the events leading up to, during, and in the wake of the Battle of Mohács, in which the Hungarian-Croatian army suffered a devastating defeat at the hands of the Ottomans. The novel was intended for Croatia’s aspiring and educated youth. Two years later, Župan published a novel for the “neglected” Croatian youth entitled <i>Srěčko pijanac</i> [Srěčko (Felix) the Drunk].	1844	

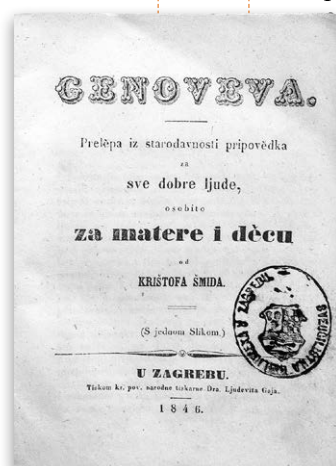
**CHILDREN’S LITERATURE AS A CONTINUOUS PUBLISHING ACTIVITY: prize books, children’s magazines, book series**

1846–1880

A group of young seminarians called the Young Patriots’ Circle published *Genevieve* as the first book in the series *Writings for Young People* by Christoph Schmid (Fig. 14). In this way, the Circle became the first publisher to systematically publish children’s books. All the books in the series were illustrated.

1846

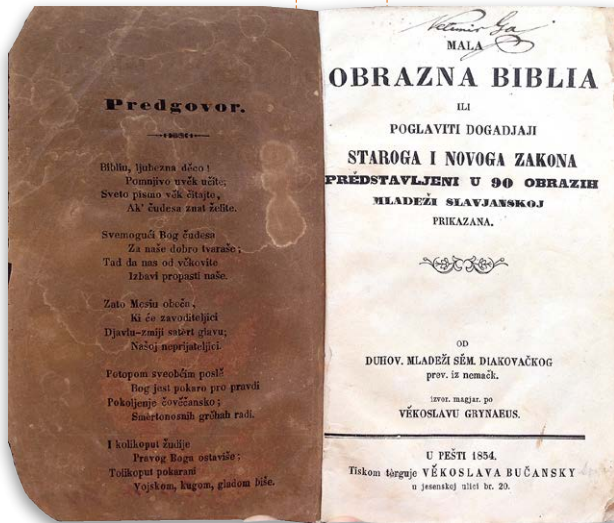
First performance of the first Croatian opera *Ljubav i zloba* [Love and Malice] by Vatroslav Lisinski (1819–1854).



Sl. 14. / Fig. 14

	<p><b>1846.</b> Dragutin Rakovec (1813. – 1854.) u svoj je <i>Kolendar za puk za prostu godinu 1847.</i> usred tekstova namijenjenih seljacima i zanatlijama, s datumima sajмова i praktičnim savjetima za kuću i gospodarstvo, uklopio cijelu jednu ilustriranu knjižicu namijenjenu djeci. Knjižica se sastojala od deset kratkih proznih tekstova, a svaki je od njih ilustriran dvama drvorezima (v. <i>Libri &amp; Liberi</i> 4 (1): 123–148).</p>
<p>Josip Jelačić hrvatski je ban 1848. – 1859.</p>	<p><b>1848.</b></p>
	<p><b>1850.</b> Ivan Filipović (1823. – 1895.) objavljuje <i>Mali tobolac raznog cvětja za dobru i pomnjivu mladež naroda srbsko-ilirskoga</i>, četverodijelnu knjižicu u kojoj prvi dio donosi Filipovićeve pjesme, a tekstovi su u ostalim dijelovima prerade i prijevodi stranih djela. U nekim se periodizacijama to djelo uzima kao početak hrvatske dječje književnosti (neobičan naslov pripisuje se Filipovićevim ilirskim zanosima i maštanjima o bratstvu slavenskih naroda).</p>
<p>Bachov apsolutizam, 1851. – 1859. U Austro-Ugarskoj jača centralizam i germanizacija.</p>	<p><b>1851.</b></p>

<p>Dragutin Rakovec (1813–1854) incorporated an entire illustrated booklet for children into his <i>Kolendar za puk...</i> [Calendar for Common People for the Common Year 1847], which included texts for peasants and craftsmen, market dates, and practical tips for the home and estate. The booklet comprised ten prose texts, each of which was accompanied by two woodcuts (cf. <i>Libri &amp; Liberi</i> 4 (1): 123–148).</p>	1846	
	1848	<p>Josip Jelačić was the Ban (viceroy) of Croatia (1848–1859).</p>
<p>Ivan Filipović (1823–1895) published a four-part booklet entitled <i>Mali tobolac raznog cvětja za dobru i pomnjivu mladež naroda srbsko-ilirskoga</i> [A Small Bouquet of Various Flowers for the Good and Attentive Serbo-Illyrian Youth]. The first part includes poems by Filipović, and the other three parts contain adaptations and translations of foreign publications. Some chronologies cite the publication of this work as the starting point of Croatian children’s literature (the curious title is typically ascribed to Filipović’s Illyrian sentiments and fantasies about the brotherhood of Slavic nations).</p>	1850	
	1851	<p>Bach’s absolutism, 1851–1859; strengthening of centralisation and Germanisation in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.</p>



Sl. 15. / Fig. 15

- 1854.** Prva je slikovnica na hrvatskome jeziku *Mala obrazna biblija ili Poglavitni dogadjaji Staroga i Novoga zakona predstavljani u 90 obrazih mladeži slavjanskoj prikazana*. Izvorno ju je na mađarskome napisao Alajos Grynaeus (1804.–1860.), a na hrvatski ju je s njemačkoga prevela Duhovna mladež sjemeništa đakovačkoga. Slikovnica je objavljena u Pešti 1854. u nakladi Věkoslava Bučanskoga (Sl. 15.). Mogla se dobiti i na slovačkome, njemačkome, mađarskome, ruskome ili rumunjskome jeziku.

Dovršena je željeznička pruga Zidani Most – Zagreb – Sisak.

**1862.**

- 1863.** *Domaće životinje i njihova korist* prva je slikovnica na hrvatskome jeziku koju je objavio hrvatski nakladnik, Lavoslav Hartmán (1812. – 1881.) (Sl. 16.). Inozemnim ilustracijama dodan je tekst usporedno na hrvatskome i srpskome (na ćirilici). Hartmán je prvi hrvatski nakladnik koji je slikovnice i druge dječje knjige opremao slikama u boji (v. *Libri & Liberi* 4 (2): 433–462).



The first picturebook in the Croatian language is *Mala obrazna biblija...* [The Small Illustrated Bible, or the Main Events from the Old and New Testament, Presented for the Slavic Youth in 90 Pictures]. Originally written in Hungarian by Alajos Grynaeus (1804–1860), the book was translated into Croatian from German by the Spiritual Youth of the Đakovo Seminary. The picturebook was published in Pest in 1854 by Věkoslav Bučanski (Fig. 15). It was also available in Slovak, German, Hungarian, Russian, and Romanian.

1854

Croatian writer of Slovenian origin, Matija Kračmanov Valjavec (1831–1897), publishes the first collection of Croatian fairy tales in Varaždin, entitled *Narodne pripovijedke* [Folk Tales].

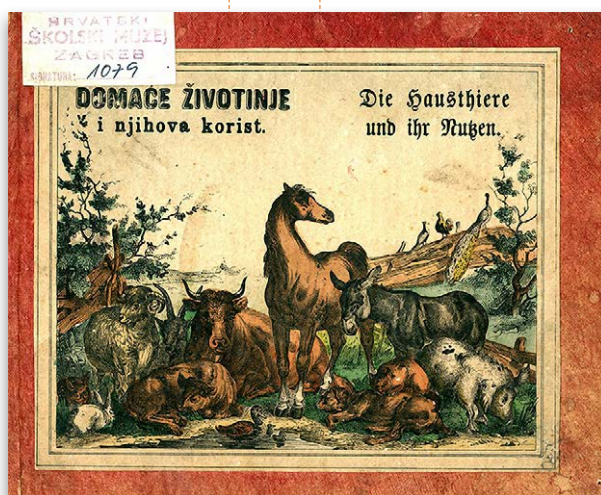
1858

1862

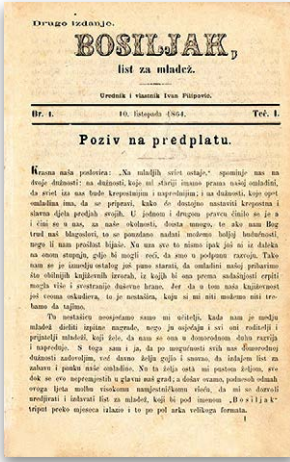
Completion of the Zidani Most – Zagreb – Sisak railway.

*Domaće životinje i njihova korist* [Domestic Animals and Their Use] is the first picturebook in Croatian published by a Croatian publisher, Lavoslav Hartmán (1812–1881) (Fig. 16). Foreign illustrations are accompanied by parallel texts in Croatian and Serbian (in Cyrillic script). Hartmán was the first Croatian publisher to print picturebooks and other children's books in colour (cf. *Libri & Liberi* 4 (2): 433–462).

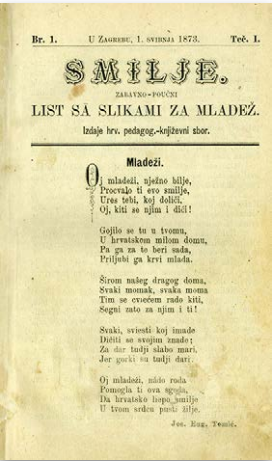

1863



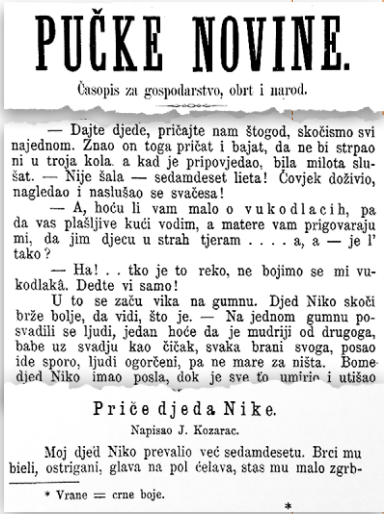
Sl. 16. / Fig. 16

	<p>1863. August Šenoa (1838. – 1881.) objavljuje povjesticu „Postolar i vrag“, pretočivši narodnu priču u stihove, slično kako je to radio Puškin u Rusiji. Iako Šenoa nije pisao povjestice za djecu, prema nekim interpretacijama, riječ je o najboljim pričama napisanima u hrvatskoj dječjoj književnosti do pojave <i>Priča iz davnine</i> (1916.).</p>
	<p>1863. Ljubica Mařík prevodi <i>Bakicu</i> Božene Němcove, što je prvi rad jedne spisateljice u hrvatskoj dječjoj književnosti.</p>
	<p>1864. Julija i Vjekoslav Pretner pokreću nakladnički niz <i>Poviednik: sbirka što izvornih, što iz svih evropejskih jezika prevedenih romanah, novelah, pripoviestih i t. d.</i> i to romanom <i>Gitana: romantička poviest iz južno-amerikanskoga života</i> Xaviera de Montépina. Prvi svezak imao je 160 stranica male osmine. Ivan Krnic 1907. piše kako je kao deseto-godišnjak, tj. učenik 1. razreda gimnazije, obožavao i znao naizust Montépina.</p>
	<p>1864. Školski nadzornik i organizator hrvatskih učitelja Ivan Filipović počinje objavljivati prvi dječji (ali i pučki) časopis <i>Bosiljak</i> koji izlazi četiri godine (Sl. 17.).</p> <p>Od 1866. godine časopis je ilustriran.</p>
<p>Sl. 17. / Fig. 17</p>	<p>1864. U Osijeku je 5. veljače rođena hrvatska pripovjedačica Jagoda Truhelka. Umrla je 1957.</p>
	<p>1865. Ivan Filipović prevodi 150 <i>čudorednih pripovjeka za mladež obojega spola</i> njemačkoga spisatelja Franza Hoffmanna. Nekoliko desetljeća Schmidove i Hoffmannove pripovijetke snažno su utjecale na hrvatske pripovjedače, pa je dominantni prozni oblik čudoredna pripovijetka (v. <i>Libri &amp; Liberi</i> 4 (2): 433–462).</p>

<p>August Šenoa (1838–1881), who versified folk stories in a similar vein to that of the Russian author A.S. Pushkin, published the historical epic poem “The Shoemaker and the Devil”. Although Šenoa did not intend his historical epic poems for children, some see them as the best stories in Croatian children’s literature until <i>Tales of Long Ago</i> (1916).</p>	1863	
<p>Ljubica Mařík translated <i>The Grandmother</i> by Božena Němcová. This translation is the first book in Croatian children’s literature with a text worded by a woman.</p>	1863	
<p>Julija and Vjekoslav Pretner launch the publishing series <i>Poviednik</i> [Storyteller: A Collection of Authentic Novels, Novellas, Stories, etc, and Those Translated from All European Languages]. The first title in the series was Xavier de Montépin’s novel <i>Gitana: A Romantic Story from the Life of South America</i>. The first part encompassed 160 small octavos. In 1907, Ivan Krnic writes that as a ten-year-old first-grade grammar-school student he loved Montépin and knew his works by heart.</p>	<b>1864</b>	
<p>School superintendent and organiser of Croatian schoolteachers Ivan Filipović launches the first children’s (and common people’s) magazine <i>Bosiljak</i> [Basil], which ran for four years (<b>Fig. 17</b>).</p> <p>From 1866, the magazine was illustrated.</p>	1864	
<p>Croatian storyteller Jagoda Truhelka was born on 5 February in Osijek. She died in 1957.</p>	1864	
<p>Ivan Filipović translated <i>150 čudorednih pripovětakah...</i> [150 Moral Tales for Young People of Both Genders] by German writer Franz Hoffmann. For several decades, tales by Christoph Schmid and Franz Hoffmann had a strong influence on Croatian writers, making the moral tale the dominant prose genre (cf. <i>Libri &amp; Liberi</i> 4 (2): 433–462).</p>	<b>1865</b>	

<p>Austrijska ratna mornarica pod zapovjedništvom admirala Tegetthoffa porazila je kod Visa talijansku mornaricu čime su zaustavljene talijanske pretenzije na istočnu obalu Jadrana</p>	<p>1866.</p>	
<p>Eugen Kvaternik (1825. – 1871.) diže Rakovičku bunu te proglašava Hrvatsku nezavisnom državom</p>	<p>1871.</p>	 <p>Sl. 18. / Fig. 18</p>
<p>Vladavina bana pučanina Ivana Mažuranića 1873. – 1880.</p>	<p>1873.</p>	<p>Počinje izlaziti <i>Smilje</i>, najdugovječniji dječji časopis u Hrvatskoj. Izlazio je do 1945. Prvi urednik bio je Venceslav Zaboj Mařík (1831. – 1895.) (Sl. 18.).</p>
	<p>1873.</p>	<p>Prvi prijevod Andersenove pripovijetke „Opaki kralj“ objavljen je u dječjem časopisu <i>Smilje</i>. Zbirku Andersenovih priča s naslovom <i>Izabrane Andersenove priče</i> objavljuje Matica hrvatska 1877.</p>
	<p>1874.</p>	<p>18. travnja u Ogulinu rodila se Ivana Mažuranić, udana Brlić. Umrla je 1938.</p>
	<p>1874.</p>	<p>Učitelj Ljudevit Varjačić (1852. – 1926.) objavljuje zbirku pjesama <i>Mladice</i>. Najtipičniji je predstavnik didaktične i prigodne poezije koja je cvala u drugoj polovici 19. st.</p>
	<p>1875.</p>	<p>Krunoslav Kuten (1855. – 1894.) najznačajniji je hrvatski stvaralac dječje poezije 19. stoljeća. Dječju poeziju objavljivao je isključivo u dječjim časopisima, a prva mu je objavljena dječja pjesma „Majčin god“ u <i>Smilju</i> 1875. (v. <i>Libri &amp; Liberi</i> 3 (2): 321–352).</p>

	<b>1866</b>	Austrian naval forces, led by Admiral Tegetthoff, defeated the Italian navy in a battle near the island of Vis, which thwarted Italian territorial claims to the east coast of the Adriatic Sea.
	<b>1871</b>	Eugen Kvaternik (1825–1871) leads the Rakovica uprising, proclaiming Croatia an independent state.
Launch of <i>Smilje</i> [Immortelle], the most long-lived Croatian children’s magazine (published until 1945). The first editor was Věnceslav Zabož Mařik (1831–1895) ( <b>Fig. 18</b> ).	<b>1873</b>	Rule of the “commoner” Ban (vicero) Ivan Mažuranić (1873–1880)
First translation of a tale by H.C. Andersen – “The Wicked King” – published in the children’s magazine <i>Immortelle</i> . A collection of Andersen’s tales entitled <i>Izabrane Andersenove priče</i> [Selected Andersen’s Tales] would later be published in 1877 by Matica Hrvatska.	1873	
Ivana Mažuranić (married name Brlić) born on 18 April in Ogulin. She died in 1938.	<b>1874</b>	
Schoolteacher Ljudevit Varjaćić (1852–1926) publishes a poetry collection entitled <i>Mladice</i> [Saplings]. He is the most typical representative of didactic and occasional poetry, which blossomed in the second half of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	1874	
Krunoslav Kuten (1855–1894) is the most significant 19 <sup>th</sup> -century Croatian children’s poet. His poetry was published exclusively in children’s magazines. Appearing in <i>Immortelle</i> in 1875, “Majćin god” [Mother’s Name Day] was his first published poem (cf. <i>Libri &amp; Liberi</i> 3 (2): 321–352).	<b>1875</b>	

	<p><b>1876.</b> 30. svibnja u Postirama na otoku Braču rodio se Vladimir Nazor. Umro je 1949.</p>
	<p><b>1877.</b> Josip Kozarac (1858. – 1906.) počinje objavljivati <i>Priče djeda Nike</i> u <i>Pučkim novinama</i> (Sl. 19.) koje, kao monografija, izlaze 1880.</p>
<p>Austro-Ugarska zaposjeda Bosnu i Hercegovinu.</p>	<p><b>1878.</b> Učitelj Andrija Hajdenjak (1847. – 1885.) o vlastitu trošku objavljuje <i>Djetinje sigre za mladež obojega spola</i> u Zagrebu.</p>
<p><b>1880. – 1918. SLOBODNO TRŽIŠTE DJEČJIH KNJIGA</b></p>	
	<p><b>1880.</b> Početak izdavanja pripovjednih, zabavnih slikovnica ujedno označava početak slobodnoga tržišta dječjih knjiga u Hrvatskoj jer se slikovnice nisu mogle plasirati putem tada uobičajenih prodajnih kanala, kao što je bila prodaja nagradnih knjiga. Mučnjak i Senftleben u kalendaru u <i>Danici</i> objavljuju oglas sa svojim nakladninama između kojih je i nekoliko pripovjednih slikovnica koje, nažalost, nisu sačuvane (Sl. 20.).</p>
<p>Ukinuta je Hrvatsko-slavonska Vojna krajina i pripojena civilnoj Hrvatskoj.</p>	<p><b>1881.</b> Umire Lavoslav Hartmán nakon punih 25 godina neumornoga knjižarskoga, nakladničkoga i poduzetničkoga djelovanja. Svoj posao prodaje i predaje svojim dotadašnjim pomoćnicima Stjepanu Kugliju i Albertu Deutschu (istupio iz posla 1902.) koji će je uzdići do jedne od najuglednijih nakladničkih kuća u ovome dijelu Europe.</p>

<p>Vladimir Nator was born on 30 May in Postire on the island of Brač. He died in 1949.</p>	<p>1876</p>	
<p>Josip Kozarac (1858–1906) begins publishing his <i>Priče djeda Nike</i> [Tales of Grandpa Niko] in <i>Pučke novine</i> [Commoners' Newspaper] (Fig. 19). The <i>Tales</i> would later be published in monograph form in 1880.</p>	<p>1877</p>	
<p>The self-published <i>Djetinje sigre...</i> [Children's Games for Young People of Both Genders] by schoolteacher Andrija Hajdenjak (1847–1885) printed in Zagreb.</p>	<p>1878</p>	<p>The Austro-Hungarian Empire invades Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p>

**A FREE CHILDREN'S BOOK MARKET 1880–1918**

The beginning of the publication of narrative, entertaining picturebooks also marks the inception of a free children's book market in Croatia. Mučnjak and Senfleben place an advertisement in the *Danica* calendar promoting their publications, including several narrative picturebooks, which have sadly been lost (Fig. 20).

1880



Sl. 20. / Fig. 20

After 25 years of tireless bookselling, publishing, and business activity, Lavoslav Hartmán dies. He sold and thus bequeathed his business to his assistants Stjepan Kugli and Albert Deutsch (left the business in 1902) who would turn it into one of the most distinguished publish houses in this part of Europe.

1881

The Croatian and Slavonian part of the Austrian Military Frontiers abolished and incorporated into civilian Croatia.





Schoolteacher Josip Milaković (1861–1921), the most famous, prolific, and respected children’s poet of his time, publishes the collection *Božićnice* [Christmas Poems].

1883

The 1885 *Pjevanka...* [A Songbook: One Hundred Children’s Songs for a Solo Singer with Music, Lyrics, and a Methodological Introduction: For Primary Schools and Kindergartens] by Franjo Ksaver Kuhač (1834–1911) is the first Croatian collection of nursery rhymes (cf. the paper by K. Repar published in this issue of *Libri & Liberi*).

1885

In the 27<sup>th</sup> issue of *Napredak* [Progress], a magazine for “teachers, pedagogues, and all who are friends to the young”, pedagogue Josip Kirin (1855–1940) published an article entitled “The Development of Croatian Elementary Education”. The final section of the article deals with non-utilitarian children’s literature, which makes it the first overview of the history of Croatian children’s literature (Fig. 21).

1886

The publication of *Zlatna knjiga za djecu* [The Golden Book for Children], a richly illustrated picturebook with verses by Jovan Jovanović Zmaj (1833–1904) and August Harambašić (1861–1911), marks the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the literary work of Jovan Jovanović Zmaj (Fig. 22).

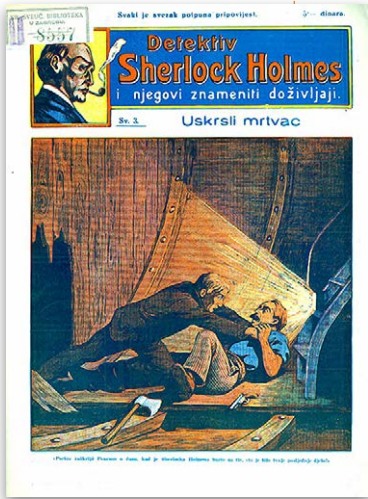
1889



Sl. 22. / Fig. 22

	<b>1890.</b> August Harambašić objavljuje <i>Smilje i kovilje</i> . Desetak Harambašićevih pjesama ide u red najboljih pjesničkih ostvarenja u hrvatskoj dječjoj poeziji toga vremena.
	<b>1890.</b> Milka Pogačić (1860. – 1936.) objavljuje <i>Milodarke dobroj djeci: pjesme i pripoviedke: krasna slikovna knjiga sa 13 crnih i 8 bojadisanih slika</i> .
	<b>1894.</b> Izlazi <i>Tugomila</i> , prva veća pripovijetka Jagode Truhelke koja će uz Ivanu Brlić-Mažuranić biti najuglednija književnica za djecu između dvaju svjetskih ratova.
	<b>1894.</b> Jelica Belović-Bernadzikowska (1870. – 1946.) objavljuje knjigu <i>Sto i deset igara za mladež</i> .
	<b>1895.</b> Prijevod djela <i>A Study in Scarlet</i> (1887.) Arthura Conana Doylea izišao je pod naslovom <i>Kasna osveta</i> u Hartmanovoj nakladi (Kugli i Deutsch) u <i>Hrvatskoj biblioteci</i> pod brojem 148–149.
	<b>1897.</b> Jelica Belović-Bernadzikowska piše teorijsku raspravu „Naša omladinska literatura“ u duhu stavova Heinricha Wolgasta u kojoj oštro istupa protiv pedagoško-moralističke dječje književnosti svojega vremena.
Otvorena je prva stalna kinodvorana u Zagrebu.	<b>1906.</b>
	<b>1906.</b> Bogumil Toni (1874. – 1951.), pjesnik prigodnih popularnih pjesama, objavljuje zbirku <i>Jagode</i> .

August Harambašić publishes <i>Smilje i kovilje</i> [Immortelle and Feather Grass]. A dozen poems by Harambašić are among the best poetic accomplishments of Croatian children's poetry of the time.	<b>1890</b>	
Milka Pogačić (1860–1936) publishes <i>Milodarke dobroj djeci...</i> [Gifts for Good Children: Poems and Stories: A Beautiful Illustrated Book with 13 Black and 8 Colour Pictures].	1890	
The publication of <i>Tugomila</i> , the first lengthy narrative by Jagoda Truhelka, who (alongside Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić) would become one of the most distinguished female writers for children in the period between the two world wars.	<b>1894</b>	
Jelica Belović-Bernadzikowska (1870–1946) publishes <i>Sto i deset igara za mladež</i> [One Hundred and Ten Games for Young People].	1894	
<i>Kasna osveta</i> [Late Vengeance] – Croatian translation of <i>A Study in Scarlet</i> (1887) by Arthur Conan Doyle, published by Hartman (Kugli and Deutsch) as instalment no. 148–149 in the <i>Croatian Book Series</i> .	<b>1895</b>	
Jelica Belović-Bernadzikowska writes a Heinrich Wolgast-inspired theoretical discussion entitled “Our Literature for Young People”, in which she takes a firm stand against the pedagogical and moralistic children's literature of her time.	<b>1897</b>	
	<b>1906</b>	First permanent cinema in Zagreb opens.
Bogumil Toni (1874–1951), author of popular occasional verses, publishes the collection <i>Jagode</i> [Strawberries].	1906	



Sl. 23. / Fig. 23

Austro-Ugarska pripojila je Bosnu i Hercegovinu.

**1907.** Detektiv Sherlock Holmes i njegovi znameniti doživljaji pojavljuju se u samostalnim svescima i prodaju se na kioscima. Format i omotne ilustracije preuzimaju se iz sličnih njemačkih izdanja. Serijal ima velik komercijalni uspjeh, a ponovljena su izdanja česta narednih godina (Sl. 23.).

**1908.**

**1909.** Jure Turić (1861. – 1944.) objavljuje zbirku *Priče* u kojoj mnogim elementima navješćuje Ivanu Brlić-Mažuranić.

**1910.** Viktor Car Emin (1870. – 1963.) i Rikard Katalinić Jeretov – Barba Rike (1869. – 1954.) uređuju dječji časopis *Mladi Hrvat* koji je uvelike utjecao na učvršćivanje hrvatske nacionalne svijesti u Istri, a izlazio je do 1914. godine (Sl. 24.).

**1911.** Grigor Vitez rođen je 15. veljače. Umro je 1966.

Detective Sherlock Holmes and his famous adventures are presented to Croatian readers in separate booklets, sold at kiosks. The format and cover illustrations are adopted from German publishers. The series had a huge commercial success, and was often re-published in the following years (**Fig. 23**).

1907

1908

Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed by the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Jure Turić (1861–1944) publishes the story collection *Priče* [Tales], which in many aspects anticipates Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić.

1909

Viktor Car Emin (1870–1963) and Rikard Katalinić Jeretov – Uncle Rike (1869–1954) edit the children's magazine *Mladi Hrvat* [The Young Croat] (published until 1914), which had a strong influence on strengthening Croatian national awareness in Istria (**Fig. 24**).

1910



God. V. Opatica, 1. rujna 1912. Dr. 8 i 9.

#### U školu!

Ajde, sinko, voljko, živo  
Uzmi knjigu mudra znanja,  
O nauči volja samo  
Da ti sađa duša sanja.  
Ujuri, radi, marno uči  
Srcem, dušom, cijelom snagom.  
Da postaneš čovjek pravi  
I koristiš robu dragom.

Da ga putiš, da ga bižeš,  
Da ga tvoje oči paze,  
I sa tvojom vještom rukom  
Olivaš mu nove staze.

Ajde, sinko, samo živo,  
Ta mladost je, da se trubi  
Nek te uvijek mislo bobri,  
Naša Istra treba ljuđi!

R. K. Jeretov.

Sl. 24. / Fig. 24

Grigor Vitez is born on 15 February. He died in 1966.

1911



Sl. 25. / Fig. 25

1913. Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić objavljuje *Čudnovate zgode šegrta Hlapića* (Sl. 25.; v. tematski broj *Libri & Liberi* 2 (2)).

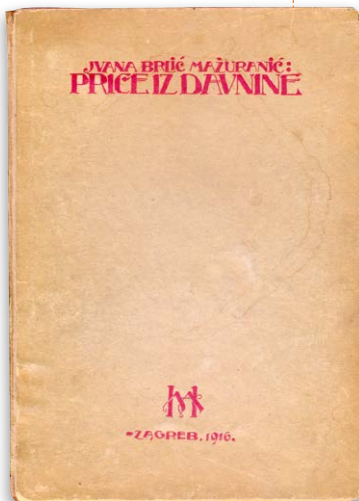
1913. Vladimir Nazor u nastavcima objavljuje *Bijeloga jelena* u *Mladome Hrvatu* (Sl. 26.).

Počinje I. svjetski rat.

1914.

1915. Umire knjižar i nakladnik Stjepan Kugli, a nasljeđuju ga njegovi sinovi Rudolf, Ivo i Zlatko. Knjižara će djelovati do nacionalizacije 1945.

1916. Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić objavljuje *Priče iz davnine* (Sl. 27.; v. tematski broj *Libri & Liberi* 5 (2)).



Sl. 27. / Fig. 27

Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić publishes *Čudnovate zgođe šegrta Hlapića* [The Strange Adventures of Hlapich the Apprentice] (**Fig. 25**; cf. special issue of *Libri & Liberi* 2 (2)).

The book was published in English twice; as *The Brave Adventures of a Shoemaker's Boy* in London in 1971, and as *The Brave Adventures of Lapitch* in New York in 1972.

1913

Vladimir Nazor publishes his *Bijeli jelen* [White Deer] in instalments in *The Young Croat* (**Fig. 26**).

1913



Sl. 26. / Fig. 26

Bookseller and publisher Stjepan Kugli dies, and is succeeded by his sons Rudolf, Ivo, and Zlatko. The bookshop would remain active until its nationalisation in 1945.

1914 Beginning of World War I.

1915

Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić publishes *Priče iz davnine* [Tales of Long Ago] (**Fig. 27**; cf. special issue of *Libri & Liberi* 5 (2)).

The book was published in English as *Croatian Tales of Long Ago* in 1924.

1916

1916. Ema Božičević (1879. – 1942.) objavljuje zbirku priča *Čarobni svijet* u kojoj na podlozi narodne priče isprepleće alegoriju i snovite svjetove (Sl. 28.).

1917. Prikazan je prvi igrani hrvatski film *Brcko u Zagrebu* redatelja Arseno Masovčića (1889. – 1948.) prema scenariju Arnošta Grunda (1866. – 1929.) (Sl. 29.).



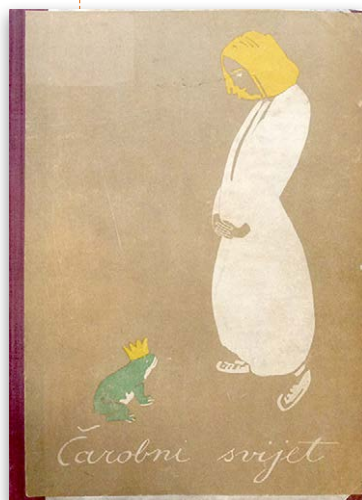
Sl. 29. / Fig. 29

1918. Jagoda Truhelka objavila je početak trilogije *Zlatni danci: istina i priča: slike iz dječijega svijeta* (Sl. 30.).



Ema Božičević (1879–1942) publishes the story collection *Čarobni svijet* [A Magical World], in which elements of folk tales are intertwined with allegory and dream-like worlds (**Fig. 28**).

1916



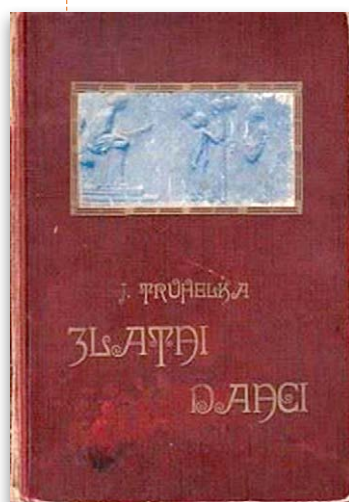
Sl. 28. / Fig. 28

Screening of *Brcko in Zagreb*, the first Croatian feature film. Based on a script by Arnošt Grund (1866–1929), the film was directed by Arsen Masovčić (1889–1948) (**Fig. 29**).

1917

Jagoda Truhelka publishes the first book of her trilogy *Zlatni danci...* [The Golden Days: Truth and Fiction: Images from a Child's World] (**Fig. 30**).

1918



Sl. 30. / Fig. 30

**Popis naslova predstavljenih ilustracijama / The List of Titles Represented in Images**

Sl. / Fig.

1. *Aesopus moralisatus*, Dobrić Dobričević (tiskar / printer), 1487.
2. Hrvatskoglagojska / A Croatian Glagolitic *Počētnica* [Primer], 1527.
3. Šimun Kožičić Benja, *Psaltir* [Psalter], 1530.
4. Stjepan Konzul Istranin, *Tabla za dicu* [A Plate for Children], 1561.
5. Stjepan Konzul Istranin i/and Anton Dalmatin, *Katehismus: edna malahna kniga...* [Catechism: A Small Book...], 1564.
6. Thomas à Kempis, *Pismo od našzleduvanya Gospodinna Našfčega Jefuffa* [A Script on Imitating Our Lord Jesus], prev. / transl. Bartol Kašić, 1641.
7. *Život sv. Giosafata* [The Life of St. Josaphat], prev. / transl. Petar Macukatt, 1708.
8. Štefan Zagrebec, *Hrana duhovna ovchicz kerschanzkeh* [Spiritual Food for the Christian Flock], 1734.
9. *Sveti evangeliumi* [Holy Gospels], Johann Thomas von Trattner (tiskar / printer), 1778.
10. *ABC knisicza za potrebnost narodnih skol* [ABC Book, for Use in National Schools], 1779.
11. Josip Ernest Matijević, *Pripovezt od pobosne, y Bogabojēche Renanzke Groficze Genovefe* [A Story of the Pious and God-fearing Renan (?) Countess Genevieve], 1808.
12. Antun Nagy, *Opisànje žívóta svēte Genofēve* [A Description of the Life of Saint Genevieve], 1821.
13. Ljudevit Vukotinović, *Štitonoša* [Squire], 1844.
14. Christoph Schmid, *Genoveva* [Genevieve], (hrvatski prijevod / Croatian translation), 1846.
15. *Mala obrazna biblija* [The Small Illustrated Bible], 1854.
16. *Domaće životinje i njihova korist* [Domestic Animals and Their Use], Lavoslav Hartmán (nakladnik / publisher), 1863.
17. *Bosiljak* [Basil], Ivan Filipović (editor-in-chief), 1864.
18. *Smilje* [Immortelle], Věnceslav Zabož Mařik (first editor-in-chief), 1873.
19. Josip Kozarac: *Priče djeda Nike* [Tales of Grandpa Niko] u/in *Pučke novine* [Commoners' Newspaper], 1877.
20. Popis slikovnica nakladnika / A list of picturebooks published by Mučnjak & Senfleben, 1880.
21. Josip Kirin, „Razvitak hrvatskoga pučkoga školstva“ [The Development of Croatian Elementary Education] in *Napredak* [Progress], 1886.
22. Jovan Jovanović Zmaj i/and August Harambašić, *Zlatna knjiga za djecu* [The Golden Book for Children], 1889.
23. Primjerak romana iz nakladničkoga niza o Sherlocku Holmesu na hrvatskome / An issue of the Sherlock Holmes adventures series in Croatian, 1907.
24. *Mladi Hrvat* [The Young Croat], Viktor Car Emin i/and Rikard Katalinić Jeretov (editors-in-chief), 1910.
25. Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić, *Čudnovate zgode šegrta Hlapića* [The Strange Adventures of Hlapich the Apprentice], 1913.
26. Vladimir Nazor, „Bijeli jelen“ [White Deer], 1913.
27. Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić, *Priče iz davnine* [Tales of Long Ago], 1916.
28. Ema Božičević, *Čarobni svijet* [A Magical World], 1916.
29. *Brcko u Zagrebu* [Brcko in Zagreb] (film), 1917.
30. Jagoda Truhelka, *Zlatni danci: istina i priča: slike iz dječijega svijeta* [The Golden Days: Truth and Fiction: Images from a Child's World], 1918.