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Muzej Brdovec, Muzej grada Zagreba, Muzej seljačkih buna Gornja Stubica,
Posavski muzej Brežice



Upor Buna Revolt





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Velika seljačka buna 1573. godine

Hrvatske i slovenske zemlje bile su u 16. stoljeću razdijeljene između više država. Duboki utjecaj na prilike u njima imali su gotovo neprekidni ratovi s Turcima, u kojima su stradavala kmetska sela i polja, te seljacima nametani ratni porezi i obveza izgradnje vojnih objekata. Položaj seljaka pogoršava se i uspostavljanjem monopolja feudalne gospode u trgovini poljoprivrednim proizvodima i istodobnim povećanjem feudalnih tereta, osobito naturalne rente.

U kolektivnom sjećanju hrvatskoga i slovenskoga naroda 1573. godina ostat će zapamćena po *muškoj punti*, najvećem ustanku hrvatskih i jednom od najvećih ustanaka slovenskih seljaka. Buna je ostala utjelovljena u liku jednog od njezinih vođa, Gupcu, u literaturi većinom poznatom kao Matija. Pravo mu je ime vjerojatno bilo Ambroz. Ime Matija prvi je spomenuo povjesničar Istvanffy tridesetak godina nakon bune. Može se pretpostaviti da se legenda o dobrom kralju Matiji (Matijašu Korvinu iz 15. stoljeća) stopila s usponom na seljačkog kralja. Gubec je vodio pripreme za bunu i bio jedan od seljačkih kapetana u Hrvatskom zagorju te je, tvrde pojedini sudionici bune, proglašen seljačkim kraljem.

Velika seljačka buna ili seljački rat, kako su ga nazivali suvremenici, započeo je na posjedu Franje Tahyja. Jedan je od ključnih uzroka izbijanja pobune bio je sukob suvlasnika susedgradsko-stubičkog vlastelinstva Franje Tahyja i obitelji Uršule Mecknyczer, udovice Andrije Teuffenbacha Hennyngha. Istraga iz 1567. go-

dine pokazala je da je Tahy u godinu dana sa svojih posjeda prognao 20-ak kmetova, utjerivoao i izvanredne namete, oduzimao seljacima stoku, žito i vino, "tražio bezbrojne tlake u svoju korist", te iznuđivao novac od kmetova, koji nikad nije vraćao. Nakon 1569. Tahy počinje i sa zloupotrebom seljačkih žena i kćeri, što seljaci osjećaju kao najgori zločin. Seljaci su pred istražitelje doveli 14 silom oskrnutih djevojaka. Ipak, stanje se popravilo u razdoblju kada je Tahy jedini upravlja posjedom.

Tako uzroke bune treba tražiti u pogoršanju položaja seljaka te smetnjama koje se stavljuju pred seljačku trgovinu, u želji nekih seljaka da ih se tretira kao vojnike, ali i u borbama među vlastelom, koja je pri tome seljake naoružala, te zlodjelima Franje Tahyja i njegovog sina Gabrijela.

Seljački ciljevi mogu se promatrati na dvije razine: donjostubička skupina na čelu s Gupcem želi odlazak Tahyja s posjeda, dok susedgradska skupina na čelu s Ilijom Gregorićem, glavnim vojnim zapovjednikom, kao svoje ciljeve ističe borbu za stare pravice, rušenje feudalnog poretka, stvaranje samostalne seljačke države sa sjedištem u Zagrebu, preuzimanje ubiranja poreza i obranu od Turaka (pa se nazivaju i križarima).

Oružani ustank započinje u noći s 27. na 28. siječnja 1573. zauzimanjem Cesagrada, dok istodobno izbijaju pobune na desetak velikih vlastelinstava u Hrvatskoj i Sloveniji. Ustanici pod vodstvom Gregorića i oni pod zapovjed-



Zorislav Dremptić Hrčić, *Seljačka buna 73 / Peasant Revolt 73*, 1981. Zbirka / Collection MSB.

ništвom Nikole Kupinića kreću prema Sloveniji, a Ivan Pasanec sa svojim odredom ide prema Savi. Unutarnjoaustrijske vlasti u prvo vrijeme ustanak pokušavaju smiriti pregovorima. Istovremeno, ustanici se pokušavaju povezati sa žumberačkim uskocima. Iznenadeno uspjesima koje su seljaci postigli, plemstvo priprema odlučni oružani odgovor: štajerski staleži proglašili su plemićku mobilizaciju (4. 2.) i pozvali vojsku iz Vojne krajine.

Seljaci su prvi put poraženi u bitci kod Krškog (5. 2.) a zatim i kod Kerestinca (6. 2.), dok Gregorić istovremeno napreduje prema Celju. Ipak, 8. veljače i njegov je odred poražen kod Sv. Petra/Šempetra kod Kunšperka (danas Bistrica ob Sotli). Time je slomljena buna u Sloveniji. Preostali ustanici se okupljaju i povlače prema Stubičkim Toplicama.

Buna je završila 9. veljače u krvavoj bitci kod Stubičkih Toplica u kojoj je poražena glavnina ustaničke vojske. Biskup i ban Drašković opisao je ovaj događaj kao "veliku bitku". Započela je iza podneva, a završila nakon četiri sata u zimsko predvečerje. Pod Gupčevim vodstvom okupila se glavnina ustaničke vojske. Otpor seljaka bio je neobično jak i učinkovit,

iako su bili slabije naoružani i izvežbani nego feudalci. No ipak, Alapić je kod Stubičkih Toplica, javlja Drašković kralju, porazio ustanike i sada ih još uvijek "kažnjava ognjem i mačem kao izdajnike". Gubec je uhvaćen i odveden u Zagreb, gdje je prema nekim izvorima, mučen užarenim kliještim, okrunjen užarenom željeznom krunom i na kraju raščetvoren. Ipak, nova istraživanja pokazuju da je ovo samo legendu i da je Gubec barem još neko vrijeme bio živ. U Buni je sudjelovalo od 12 do 16 tisuća seljaka, a samo u završnoj bici život je izgubilo, računa se, njih oko 4 tisuće.

Feudalci su ugušili seljačku bunu masovnim pokoljima, spaljivanjem i uništavanjem čitavih sela, a plemićki sudovi kažnjavali su seljake po kratkom postupku zbog sudjelovanja u buni. Najsljokvitiji opis kažnjavanja seljaka potječe iz pera viničkog vlastelina Nikole Istvanffya (1622.): "... i na jednom veoma visokom i razgranatom stablu divlje kruške, koje se razraslo pokraj vojničke ceste, bila su na konopcima obješena tjelesa šesnaestorice ili više nesretnih seljaka i izložena da ih njiše vjetar i kljuju divlje ptice ..."

Veliki kmečki upor leta 1573

Ozemlje današnjih Hrvaške in Slovenije je bilo v 16. stoletju razdeljeno med več držav. Na dogajanje na njem so pomembno vplivale skoraj neprekrajne vojne s Turki, v katerih so bili najbolj prizadeti ravno podložniki, saj so jim naprtili vojne davke in obveznost gradnje vojaških objektov. Položaj kmetov se je slabšal tudi zaradi vzpostavljanja monopolna fevdalne gospode v trgovini s poljedelskimi pridelki in hkratnim povečanjem fevdalnih obveznosti, še zlasti naturalne rente.

V kolektivnem spominu hrvaškega in slovenskega naroda je leto 1573 ostalo zapisano po moški punti, največjem uporu hrvaških in enem največjih uporov slovenskih kmetov.

Punt je postal utelešen v liku enega od njegovih vodij, Gubcu, ki je v literaturi večinoma znan kot Matija, vendar je bilo njegovo pravo ime verjetno Ambrož. Ime Matija je prvi omenil zgodovinar Istvanffy trideset let po uporu. Domnevamo lahko, da se je legenda o dobrem kralju Matiji (Matijaš Korvin iz 15. stoletja) združila s spominom na kmečkega kralja. Gubec je kot eden od kmečkih kapetanov v Hrvaškem Zagorju vodil priprave na upor in je bil, kakor so trdili posamezni udeleženci upora, izbran za kmečkega kralja.

Veliki kmečki upor ali kmečka vojna, kot so ga imenovali sodobniki, se je začel na posesti Feranca Tahija. Eden ključnih vzrokov za iz-

bruh vstaje je bil spor med solastniki posesti Susedgrad - Stubice, Ferencem Tahijem in družino Ursule Mecknyczer, vdove Andrije Teuffenbacha Hennyngha. Preiskava iz leta 1567 je pokazala, da je Tahi v zgolj letu dni s svojih posesti pregnal dvajset podložnikov, pobiral izredne dajatve, jemal kmetom živilo, žito in vino, "zahteval neštete tlake v svojo korist" in izsiljeval denar od podložnikov, ki ga ni nikdar vrnil. Po letu 1569 je začel zlorabljalci podložniške ženske, kar so kmetje občutili kot najhujši zločin, zato so pred preiskovalce povedli 14 posiljenih deklet. Stanje se je izboljšalo v obdobju, ko je Tahi edini upravljal posest.

Vzroke za upor je treba torej iskati v poslabšanju položaja kmetov in oviranju kmečkega trgovanja, v želji nekaterih kmetov, da jih obravnavajo kot vojake, v bojih med posestniki, ki so pri tem kmety oborožili, kakor tudi v zločinu Feranca Tahija in njegovega sina Gabrijela.

Cilje kmetov je mogoče razdeliti na dve ravni: donjestubiška skupina z Gubcem na čelu je zahtevala odhod Tahija s posesti, medtem ko je susedgrajska na čelu z Ilijom Gregorićem, glavnim vojaškim poveljnikom, zahtevala borbo za stare pravice, rušenje fevdalnega reda, vzpostavitev samostojne kmečke države s sedežem v Zagrebu, prevzem pobiranja davkov in obrambe proti Turkom (zato so se poimenovali križarji).

Oborožena vstaja se je začela v noči s 27. na 28. januar 1573 z zavzetjem Cesarsgrada, sočasno pa so vzniknili upori na desetih velikih posestih na današnjem hrvaškem in slovenskem ozemlju. Vstajniki pod vodstvom Gregorića in tisti pod vodstvom Nikole Kupinića so se pomikali proti Sloveniji, medtem ko se je Ivan Pasanec s svojim odredom usmeril proti Savi. Notranjeavstrijska oblast je želeta upor sprva umiriti s pogajanji. Sočasno so se želeli vstajniki povezati z Uskoki iz Gorjancev. Prenesečeno nad uspehi kmetov se je plemstvo pripravljalo na odločen oborožen odgovor:

štajerski deželnici stanovi so razglasili plemiško mobilizacijo (4. februarja) in na pomoč pozvali vojsko iz Vojne krajine.

Kmetje so prvi poraz doživeli v bitki pri Krškem (5. februarja), nato pa še pri Kerestincu (6. februarja), medtem ko je Gregorić napredoval proti Celju, a je bil njegov odred premagan pri Sv. Petru/Šempetu pri Kunšperku (danes Biestrica ob Sotli). S tem je bil zlomljen upor na območju Slovenije. Preostali vstajniki so se zbirali in umikali proti Stubičkim Toplicam.

Upor se je končal 9. februarja v krvavi bitki pri Stubičkih Toplicah, kjer je bila poražena glavnina vstajniške vojske. Škof in ban Drašković je opisal ta dogodek kot "veliko bitko". Začela se je po poldnevu in se končala šele po štirih urah pred zimskim večerom. Pod Gubčevim vodstvom se je zbrala glavnina vstajnikov. Odpornikov je bil nepričakovano močan in učinkovit, četudi so bili slabše oboroženi kot fevdalci. Drašković je sporočil kralju, da je Alapić pri Stubičkih Toplicah premagal vstajnike in da jih zdaj še vedno "kaznuje z ognjem in mečem kot izdajalce". Gubca so ujeli in prepeljali v Zagreb, kjer so ga po nekaterih virih mučili z razbeljenimi kleščami, okronali z razbeljeno krono in na koncu razčetverili. Vendar nove raziskave kažejo, da je to zgolj legenda in da je bil Gubec še nekaj časa po uporu živ. V vstaji je sodelovalo od 12 do 16 tisoč kmetov in zgolj v zaključni bitki jih je menda življene izgubilo okoli štiri tisoč.

Fevdalci so zadušili kmečki upor z množičnimi pokoli, požiganjem in uničevanjem celih vasi, medtem ko so plemiška sodišča po kratkem postopku obsodila kmete zaradi sodelovanja v njem. Najbolj slikovit opis kaznovanja kmetov prihaja izpod peresa viniškega posestnika Nikole Istvanffya (1622): "... in na enem zelo visokem in razvejanem drevesu divje hruške, ki je raslo poleg vojaške ceste, so bila na vrh obešena trupla šestnajstih ali več nesrečnih kmetov in razstavljenata na način, da jih je zibal veter in da so jih kljuvale ptice ...".



Lik Matije Gupca koji je August Šenoa objavio u Viencu 1874. godine. / The character of Matija Gubec published by August Šenoa in the Vienac newspaper in 1874. Foto / Photo: dokumentacija / documentation MSB.



Krsto Hegedušić, Anno Domini 1573., 1969.
Zbirka / Collection MSB.

The Great Peasant Revolt of 1573

In the 16th century, Croatian and Slovenian countries were divided into several states. They were deeply impacted by continuous wars against the Ottomans, which resulted in the suffering of serfs' villages and fields, and peasants having to pay war taxes and building military objects. The position of serfs got even worse because feudal masters established a monopoly in the trade with agriculture products, while at the same time increasing the feudal loads, especially feudal duties paid in kind.

In the collective memory of the Croatian and Slovenian people, 1573 will be remembered for a *manly rebellion*, the largest uprising of Croatian villagers and one of the largest of Slovenian ones. The revolt is embodied in the character of one of its leaders, Gupac, known in literature mostly as Matija, although his real name was probably Ambroz. The name Matija was first mentioned by historian Istvanffy

thirty years after the revolt. It can be assumed that the legend of the good king Matija (Matias Korvin from the 15th century) merged with the memory of the peasant king. Gubec led the preparations for the revolt, was one of the peasant captains in the Croatian Zagorje and, according to some participants in the revolt, proclaimed himself the peasant king.

The Great Peasant Revolt or Peasant War, as it is called by contemporaries, began on the estate of Franjo Tahy. One of the key causes of the outbreak of the revolt was the conflict between the co-owners of the Susedgrad-Stubica estate Franjo Tahy and the family of Ursula Mecknyczer, the widow of Andrija Teuffenbach Hennyng. An investigation in 1567 showed that in one year Tahy expelled twenty peasants from his lands, imposed extraordinary taxes, took away peasants' cattle, grain and wine, "requested countless pressures for his own benefit" and extorted money from peas-

ants, which he never returned. After 1569, Tahy began abusing peasant spouses and daughters, which the peasants felt was the worst kind of violence. The villagers brought fourteen forcibly defiled girls to the investigators. However, the situation improved during the period when Tahy was the only one managing the estate.

Therefore, the causes of the revolt should be sought in the worsening of the villagers' situation and the obstacles placed in the path of their trade, in the desire of some peasants to be treated as soldiers, but also in the struggles among the nobility, which at the same time armed the peasants, and in the crimes of Franjo Tahy and his son Gabriel.

The peasants' goals can be observed on two levels, i.e. the Donjostubic group led by Gupac wanted the departure of Tahy from the estate, while the Susedgrad group led by Ilija Gregorić, the main military commander, highlighted the fight for old rights, the destruction of the feudal order, the creation of an independent peasant state with its headquarters in Zagreb, the taking over of tax collection and defence against the Ottomans (or as they called themselves "Crusaders").

The armed uprising began on the night of 27 to 28 January 1573, with the occupation of Cesargrad, while at the same time, revolts broke out on ten large estates in Croatia and Slovenia. The rebels led by Gregorić and those under the command of Nikola Kupinić moved towards Slovenia, and Ivan Pasanec with his detachment went towards the Sava. The Inner-Austrian authorities initially tried to quash the revolt through negotiations. At the same time, the rebels tried to connect with the Žumberak Uskoks. Surprised by the successes that the villagers had achieved, the nobility prepared a decisive armed response: the Styrian estates declared a mobilization of the nobility (4 February) and called for the troops from the Military Frontier.

Villagers were defeated for the first time in the battle of Krško (5 February) and then in the battle of Kerestinec (6 February), while Gregorić simultaneously advanced towards Celje. However, on 8 February, his detachment was defeated in the Battle of Bistrica ob Sutli (Šenpetar). This broke the revolt in Slovenia. The remaining rebels gathered and retreated towards Stubičke Toplice.

The revolt ended on 9 February in the bloody Battle of Stubičke Toplice, where the main body of the rebel army was defeated. Bishop and Ban Drašković described this event as a "great battle". It began in the afternoon and ended after four hours on a winter evening. Under Gupac's leadership, the main body of the rebel army gathered. The resistance of the villagers was unusually strong and effective, although they were less well-armed and trained than the feudal lords. But still, Alapić at Stubičke Toplice, as reported by Drašković to the king, defeated the rebels and "punished them with fire and sword as traitors". Gubec was captured and taken to Zagreb, where, according to some sources, he was tortured with red-hot pliers, crowned with a red-hot iron crown and finally quartered. However, new research shows that this is just a legend and that Gubec remained alive for some time. The revolt involved between 12,000 and 16,000 peasants, and it is estimated that about 4,000 of them lost their lives in the final battle.

The feudal lords put down the peasant revolt with mass killings, burning and destroying entire villages, and the nobles' courts punished the peasants for their participation in the revolt. The most picturesque description of the punishment of farmers comes from the pen of the Vinica nobleman Nikola Istvanffy (1622): "... and on a very high and branching wild pear tree, which had grown next to the military road, the bodies of sixteen or more unfortunate peasants were hung on ropes and exposed to be swayed by the wind and pecked by wild birds...".



Krsto Hegedušić, Bitka kod Stubice 1573. / Battle of Stubica 1573, 1947. Zbirka / Collection MSB.



Darije Petković, Krško polje / Krško Plain, 2022.

Sodobni vidik velikega kmečkega upora

Zgodovinski dogodek, ki ga danes poznamo kot veliki kmečki upor iz leta 1573, se je v kolektivni spomin prostorov današnjih Slovenije in Hrvaške neizbrisljivo vtisnil v drugi polovici 19. stoletja. Takrat je kmečki upor zaradi konotacije boja slovanskih etničnih skupin v habsburškem imperiju dobil konstitutivni in emancipatorni status v hrvaških in slovenskih nacionalnih mitologijah. Matija Gubec pa je postal simbol ljudskega junaka, ki se upira tuji nadoblasti. Udarni politični potencial kmečkega upora je v javni diskurz postavila prav umetnost.



Erik Mavrič, *Kmečki punt / Peasant Revolt*, 2022.

Prvi je zapise o kmečkem uporu objavil zgodovinar Nikola Istvanffy (1605), kasneje pa je upodobil boja pri Krškem v enciklopediji *Slava vojvodine Kranjske* (1689) objavil Janez Vajkard Valvasor. Leta 1854 je to temo ponovno odkril Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski, čemur je začela sledila živahna produkcija literarnih del, kot so *Matija Gubec* (Mirko Bogović, 1859), *Seljačka buna* (August Šenov, 1877) in *Stara pravda* (Anton Aškerc, 1890). V likovni umetnosti je zanimanje za kmečke upore v veliki meri sledilo postulatom historicizma in romanticizma, a ker je bila to v Avstro-Ogrski monarhiji subverzivna tema, v 19. stoletju ni nastalo veliko del s tem motivom. Leta 1913 je kipar Lojze Dolinar v Ljubljani predstavil osnutek kipa Matije Gubca, ki pa je bil napetem političnem ozračju uničen. Do pravega razcveta upodabljanja kmečkega upora in njegovih protagonistov je prišlo šele z ustavonovitvijo kraljevine Jugoslavije. Takrat so bili uporni kmetje dojeti kot prvi borci za osvoboditev slovanskega življa izpod tuje nadvlade, kar dokazujejo dela likovnih umetnikov, kot sta Oton Iveković s sliko *Smaknuće Matije Gupca na Markovom trgu* (1921) in Tone Kralj s kipom *Matija Gubec* (1938).



Krsto Hegedušić, *Bitka kod Stubice / Battle of Stubica*, 1949.
Zbirka / Collection Muzej Jugoslavije, Beograd.

Leta 1938 je bil objavljen natečaj za likovno opremo Banovske palače v Ljubljani, kjer se je kmečki upor izkazal za priljubljeno in pomembno temo. Zmagal je Gojmir Anton Kos, ki je v duhu historičnega slikarstva ustvaril delo *Bitka pri Krškem* (1940). Med drugo svetovno vojno (1941-1945) se je lik Matije Gubca in duh kmečkega punta povezoval z uporom proti okupatorju, zato je nastala vrsta del kot sta kip *Matije Gubca* (1943) Marina Studina in serija reliefov *Bitka na Krškem polju* (1944) Toneta Kralja. Na drugi strani je lik Matije Gubca kot hrvaškega junaka uporabljal tudi propaganda NDH.

Največji razcvet tematiziranja kmečkega upora se je zgodil v obdobju SFRJ, ko je bila ta zgodovinska epizoda enačena s proletarsko in socialistično revolucijo brezpravne raje proti kapitalskim (fevdalnim) elitam. Slikar Krsto Hegedušić je v slogu historičnega slikarstva ustvaril monumentalno delo *Bitka kod Stubice* (1949), ki je dobilo osrednje mesto v delovni sobi predsednika Josipa Broza Tita v njegovih beograjski rezidenci. Atudi po prevladi visokega modernizma v jugoslovanski umetnosti so umetniki kmečki upor še vedno pogosto upodabljali v dokaj figuralnem in narativnem duhu.

Leta 1973 se je obeleževala 400. obletnica velikega kmečkega upora in prav takrat je bilo ustvarjenih največ umetniških del na to temo. Postavljena je bila vrsta javnih spomenikov, med drugim v Gornji Stubici (Antun Augustinčić, 1973), Brežicah (Stojan Batič, 1972) in Krškem (Tone Kralj, 1977), izdana je bila grafična mapa *Kervave kronike glas* z deli 20 umetnikov iz Slovenije in Hrvaške, ki je vsebovala tudi posebno izdajo knjige Miroslava Krleže: *Balade Petrice Kerempuha*. Mnogi vidi umetniki tistega časa so ustvarili dela v komemoracijo tega dogodka, na drugi strani pa je zgodba kmečkega upora prešla tudi v popularno kulturno, predvsem s stripi Ivice Bednjanca (1963-1974), rock opero *Gubec Beg* Karla Metikoša (1975) in filmom *Seljačka buna 1573* režiserja Vatroslava Mimice (1975).

Po letu 1991, ko sta dokončno razpadla socialistični red in Jugoslavija, se je kmečki upor skoraj povsem umaknil iz javnih diskurzov. Obdobje parlamentarne demokracije in prostega trga zgodbe o nezadovoljstvu ljudstva, ki privede do splošnega upora proti oblasti, ni znalo ali že lelo vključiti v dominantno politično ideologijo. Zato je sodobna umetnost kljub svoji pogosti politični in družbeni angažiranosti temo kmečkih uporov – razen redkih izjem – popolnoma zaobšla.

Suvremeni pogled na Veliku seljačku bunu

Na području današnje Slovenije i Hrvatske povijesni događaj poznat kao Velika seljačka buna 1573. postao je dio kolektivne svijesti tijekom druge polovice 19. stoljeća. U tom periodu Seljačka buna stekla je konstitutivni i emancipacijski status u hrvatskoj i slovenskoj nacionalnoj mitologiji zahvaljujući poveznicima s borbom slavenskih etničkih grupa unutar Habsburškog carstva, a Matija Gubec postao je narodni junak koji se borio protiv tuđinske vlasti. Upravo je umjetnost u javni diskurs postavila udarni politički potencijal seljačke bune.



Lojze Dolinar, *Matija Gubec*, 1913.
Foto / Photo: dokumentacija / documentation
Moderna galerija Ljubljana.

Prvi je zapise o seljačkoj buni objavio povjesničar Nikola Istvanffy (1605), dok je kasnije Janez Vajkard Valvasor objavio vizualni prikaz bitke kod Krškog u svojoj enciklopediji *Slava vojvodine Kranjske* (1689). Godine 1854. temu je ponovno otkrio Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski, a potom je uslijedila živahna produkcija književnih dijela kao što su *Matija Gubec* (Mirko Bogović, 1859.), *Seljačka buna* (August Šenoa, 1877.) i *Stara pravda* (Anton Aškerc, 1890.). U likovnoj umjetnosti zanimanje za seljačke bune u velikoj mjeri slijedilo je postulate historicizma i romantizma, međutim, kako je to bila subverzivna tema u Austro-Ugarskoj monarhiji, u 19. stoljeću nije nastalo mnogo djela tog motiva. Godine 1913. kipar Lojze Dolinar predstavio je skicu skulpture Matija Gupca u Ljubljani. Međutim, zbog napete političke atmosfere djelo je bilo uništeno. Tek uspostavom Kraljevine Jugoslavije došlo je do pravog uzleta upotrebe teme seljačke bune i njenih protagonistova. U ono vrijeme pobunjeni seljaci bili su shvaćani kao prvi borci za slobodu Slavena od tuđinske vlasti što dokazuju djela brojnih likovnih umjetnika poput Otona Ivezovića sa slikom *Smaknuće Matije Gupca na Markovom trgu* (1921.) i Toneta Kralja s kipom *Matija Gubec* (1938.).



Godine 1938. bio je objavljen natječaj za likovno oblikovanje Banove palače u Ljubljani, a seljačka buna se opet ispostavila kao popularna tema. Na natječaju je pobijedio slikevnik Gojmir Anton Kos, koji je u duhu historijskog slikarstva izradio djelo *Bitka pri Krškem* (1940.). Tijekom Drugog svjetskog rata (1941.-1945.) lik Matije Gupca i duh seljačke bune povezivani su s otporom protiv fašističkih i nacističkih okupatora što je rezultiralo serijom radova kao što je kip *Matija Gubec* (1943.) Marina Studina i serija reljefa *Bitka na Krškom polju* (1944.) Tone Kralja. S druge strane, lik Matije Gupca kao hrvatskog nacionalnog junaka korišten je u propagandi NDH.

Najveći procvat tematiziranja seljačke bune dogodio se u periodu SFRJ kad su se povlače paralele te povijesne epizode s proleterskom i socijalističkom revolucijom masa protiv kapitalističkih (feudalnih) elita. Slikevnik Krsto Hegeđušić je u duhu historijskog slikarstva ostvario monumentalno djelo *Bitka kod Stubice* (1949.) koje je zauzimalo središnje mjesto u radnoj sobi beogradske rezidencije predsjednika Josipa Broza Tita. I nakon prevlasti visokog modernizma u jugoslavenskoj umjetnosti umjetnici su često obrađivali temu seljačke bune u dominantnom figuralnom i narativnom duhu.

Oton Ivezović,
Smaknuće Matije Gupca na Markovom trgu | Execution of Matija Gubec in St. Mark's Square, 1921.
Zbirka / Collection NMMU. Foto / Photo: Goran Vranjić.

Većina djela koja se bave seljačkom bunom nastala su 1973. godine povodom 400. obljetnice Velike seljačke bune. Podignuti su brojni javni spomenici, među njima onaj u Gornjoj Stubici (Antun Augustinčić, 1973.), u Brežicama (Stojan Batić, 1972.) i u Krškom (Tone Kralj, 1977.). Povodom obljetnice također je objavljena grafička mapa *Kervave kronike glas* s djelima 20 umjetnika iz Slovenije i Hrvatske koja je obuhvaćala posebno izdanje knjige Miroslava Krleže *Balade Petrice Kerempuha*. Mnogi značajni umjetnici onog vremena stvorili su djela na spomen tog događaja, a priča o seljačkoj buni doprila je i u popularnu kulturu, posebice stripovima Ivice Bednjanca (1963.-1974.), rock-operom *Gubec Beg* Karla Metikoša (1975.) i filmom *Seljačka buna 1573.* režisera Vatroslava Mimice (1975.).

Nakon 1991. godine raspadom socijalističkog sustava i Jugoslavije seljačka buna je gotovo isčezla iz javnog diskursa. Razdoblje parlamentarne demokracije i slobodnog tržišta nije moglo ili željelo u svoju dominantnu političku ideologiju uključiti priču o nezadovoljstvu naroda koje je dovelo do opće pobune protiv vlasti. Zato je suvremena umjetnost, iako je često politički i socijalno angažirana, izbjegavala temu seljačke bune, uz rijetke iznimke.

A Contemporary View of the Great Peasant Revolt

In the area of present-day Slovenia and Croatia, the historic event known as the 1573 Great Peasant Revolt came into the collective memory during the second half of the 19th century. In this period the peasant revolt gained a constitutive and emancipatory status in Croatian and Slovene national mythologies due to the links that were created with the struggle of the Slav ethnic groups in the Habsburg Empire, while Matija Gubec became a folk hero, who revolted against foreign rule. Art placed the striking political potential of the peasant revolt into the public discourse.

Nikola Istvanffy was the first to publish reports on the peasant revolt in 1605, while a depiction of the battle at Krško was published by Janez Vajkard Valvasor in his encyclopaedia *Slava vojvodine Kranjske* [The Glory of the Duchy of Carniola, 1689]. In 1854, this theme was rediscovered by Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski, and this was followed by a lively production of literary works, such as *Matija Gubec* (1859) by Mirko Bogović, *Seljačka buna* [Peasant Revolt, 1877] by August Šenoa and *Stara pravda* [Old Rights, 1890] by Anton Aškerc. The interest in peasant revolts in fine art mainly followed the postulates of historicism and romanticism, however, as this was a subversive theme in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, not many works on this theme were produced in the 19th century. In 1913, the sculptor Lojze Dolinar presented the draft of a statue dedicated to Matija Gu-

bec in Ljubljana, however, due to the tense political atmosphere, it was destroyed. A rise in the depictions of the peasant revolt and their protagonists emerged with the establishment of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. At the time, the rebellious peasants were perceived as the first fighters for the freedom of Slavs from under foreign rule, which can be clearly seen in the artworks created by numerous visual artists, such as Oton Iveković in his painting *Smaknuće Matije Gupca na Markovom trgu* [Execution of Matija Gubec at Mark's Square, 1921] and Tone Kralj with his statue of *Matija Gubec* (1938).

In 1938, a tender for the overall visual design of the Ban's Palace in Ljubljana was published and the peasant revolt proved to be a popular theme. The tender was awarded to the painter Gojmir Anton Kos, who created the work *Bitka pri Krškem* [The Battle at Krško, 1940] in the style of history painting. During World War II (1941–1945), Matija Gubec and the spirit of the peasant revolt was linked to the uprising against the fascist and Nazi occupiers, resulting in a series of works such as the statue of *Matija Gubec* (1943) by Marin Studin and a series of reliefs *Bitka na Krškem polju* [Battle on Krško Polje, 1944] by Tone Kralj. On the other hand, Matija Gubec was also promoted as a Croatian national hero in the NDH [Independent State of Croatia] propaganda.



Antun Augustiničić, *Spomenik Seljačkoj buni i Matiji Gupcu / Monument to the Peasant Revolt and Matija Gubec*, Gornja Stubica, 1973. Foto / Photo: dokumentacija / documentation MSB.

The greatest bloom in reviving the peasant revolt occurred in the period of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, when parallels were drawn between this historical episode and the proletarian and socialist revolution of the masses against the capitalist (feudal) elites. The painter Krsto Hegedušić created the monumental work *Bitka kod Stubice* [Battle at Stubica, 1949], in the spirit of history painting, which dominated the study of president Josip Broz Tito's Belgrade residence. But even after high modernism prevailed in Yugoslav art, the artists often depicted the peasant revolt in a predominantly figural and narrative spirit.

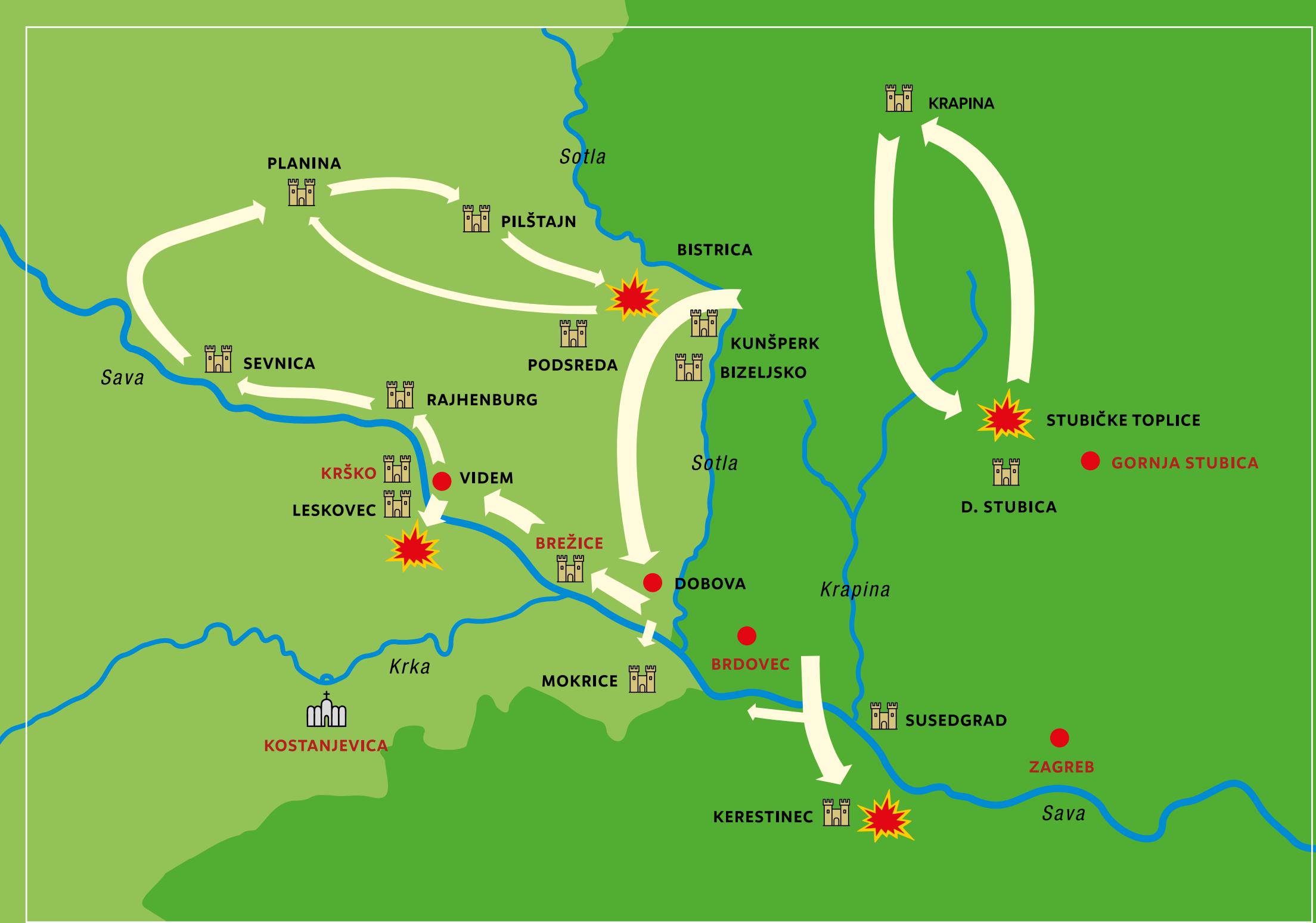
Most artworks depicting the peasant revolt were created around 1973, on the 400th anniversary of the Great Peasant Revolt. Numerous public monuments were erected, amongst them in Gornja Stubica (Antun Augustiničić, 1973), Brežice (Stojan Batič, 1972) and Krško (Tone Kralj, 1977). The anniversary also saw the publication of the series of graphic prints *Krvave kronike glas* [The Voice of the

Bloody Chronicle] which included the works by artists from Slovenia and Croatia, as well as a special edition of Miroslav Krleža's book *Balade Petrice Kerempuha* [The Ballads of Petrica Kerempuh]. Numerous noticeable artists of the period created works to commemorate this event, and the story of the peasant revolt also reached into popular culture, especially with the comics created by Ivica Bednjaneč (1963–1974), the rock opera *Gubec Beg* by Karlo Metikoš (1975) and the film *Anno domini 1573* by the director Vatroslav Mimica (1975).

Following the decline of the socialist order and the disintegration of Yugoslavia in 1991, the peasant revolt almost disappeared from the public discourse. The period of parliamentary democracy and free market economy did not wish to include the story of the dissatisfied people, which led to the general revolt against the authorities, into its dominant political ideology. Thus, contemporary art, even though it is often politically and socially engaged, avoided the themes of peasant revolts – with only a few exceptions.



Gojmir Anton Kos, *Bitka pri Krškem / Battle at Krško* (detajl / detail), 1940.
Zbirka / Collection Narodna galerija Ljubljana



Galerija Božidar Jakac – Muzej moderne in sodobne umetnosti, Kostanjevica na Krki



Pogled na kompleks nekdanjega cistercijanskega samostana / A view of the former Cistercian monastery, 2021. Foto / Photo: Tadej Abram, dokumentacija / documentation GBJ.

Galerija Božidar Jakac je likovni muzej, ki je umeščen v kompleks nekdanjega cistercijanskega samostana v Kostanjevici na Krki. Zgodovina mesta in samostana sega v prvo polovico 13. stoletja, ko se Kostanjevica na Krki začne razvijati v pomembno kulturno, politično in gospodarsko središče. V 16. stoletju je kraj postal pomembna mejna postojanka za

odvračanje turških vpadov, saj so se na izpraznjena pogorja Gorjancev in Žumberka naselili begunci iz Balkana in branilci – Uskoki. V času velikega kmečkega upora leta 1573 so bili prav Uskoki z Gorjancev, ki so se pod vodstvom barona Jošta Thurna zbrali v Kostanjevici na Krki, tista odločilna sila, ki je presenetila in prva porazila kmečko vojsko v bitki na Krškem

Tone Kralj, *Vdor uskoških konjenikov*, iz cikla Za staro pravdo / Attack of the Uskok Horsemen, from the series The Old Right, 1973. Zbirka / Collection GBJ. Foto / Photo: Marjan Pfeifer.

Tone Kralj, Puntarji se zbirajo pri Krškem, iz knjige Venceslava Winklerja Koča ob cesti / Insurgents are gathering near Krško, from the book by Venceslav Winkler A Cottage by the Road, 1947. Zbirka / Collection GBJ



polju. Ker so uporni kmetje pričakovali, da se jim bodo Uskoki z Gorjancev pridružili v boju za staro pravdo, je poraz pri Krškem ostal v zgodovino zapisan kot izdajstvo.

Spomin na veliki kmečki upor leta 1573 je v Galeriji Božidar Jakac in mestecu Kostanjevica na Krki izjemno živ predvsem zaradi umeđniških del in obeležij, ki so bila ustvarjena in postavljena večinoma v 70. in 80. letih 20. stoletja. Leta 1972 je umetnik Tone Kralj na dvorišču nekdanjega cistercijanskega samostana, današnje Galerije Božidar Jakac, ustvaril monumentalen kip Matije Gubca. Ta je bil slavnostno odkrit na proslavi, ki se je v kompleksu bodočega muzeja, ustanovljenega leta 1974, odvila 1. julija 1973. Tone Kralj je v svojem opusu vedno znova upodabljal prizore kmečkega upora, kar je v letu 2023 v Galeriji Božidar Jakac še posebej izpostavljeno v sklopu razstave *Upor 1573-2023*. Kip Matije Gubca je del širše skupine skulptur z naslovom *Za staro pravdo* (1972-1973), saj je umetnik ustvaril še tri reliefs v lesu s prizori bitke na Krškem polju, ki so umeščeni na dvorišče muzeja.

Umetnik Ivan Seljak Čopič je nekoliko kasneje na zunanjem zidu nove telovadnice Osnovne šole v Kostanjevici na Krki ustvaril monumentalen mozaik z naslovom Bitka na Krškem polju (1982). V sklopu razstave ob 450. obletnici velikega kmečkega upora je v Galeriji Božidar Jakac predstavljen izbor del iz likovnih zbirk različnih muzejev in del sodobnih umetnikov. Na svojih stalnih mestih v zunanjščini so obiskovalci vabljeni k ogledu del Toneta Kralja in Ivana Seljaka Čopiča, v sklopu stalne razstave Toneta Kralja so izpostavljena njegova dela, ki se navezujejo na upor leta 1573, v posebej pripravljenem prostoru pa so na ogled postavljena dela umetnikov iz 20. in 21. stoletja, med drugimi so to Gabrijel Stupica, Riko Debenjak, Marijan Detoni, Antun Augustinčić, Erik Mavrič in Darije Petković.

Galerija Božidar Jakac – Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art, Kostanjevica na Krki



Ivan Seljak Čopič, *Bitka na Krškem polju* / *Battle of Krško Plain*, 1982. OŠ Kostanjevica na Krki.
Foto / Photo: Lovro Konjedic, dokumentacija / documentation GBJ.

Galerija Božidar Jakac is a fine arts museum, located within the former Cistercian monastery in Kostanjevica na Krki. The history of the town and the monastery reaches back to the first half of the 13th century, when Kostanjevica na Krki started evolving into an important cultural, political and economic centre. In the 16th century, the town became an important border post for deflecting Ottoman

invasions, as the empty hills of Gorjanci and Žumberk were settled by refugees from the Balkans – the Uskok defenders. During the 1573 Great Peasant Revolt, the Uskoks from Gorjanci, under the leadership of Baron Jošt Thurn, gathered in Kostanjevica na Krki, and they were the determining force that took the peasants by surprise and defeated their army on Krško polje. As the rebellious peasants were expecting the Uskoks from Gorjanci to fight on their side, the defeat at Krško went down in history as a betrayal.



Tone Kralj izdeluje kip Matije Gubca /
Tone Kralj sculpting the statue of Matija
Gubec, Galerija Božidar Jakac, 1972.
Foto / Photo: dokumentacija /
documentation GBJ.



Tone Kralj, *Bitka na Krškem polju* /
Battle of Krško Plain, 1970.
Zbirka / Collection GBJ.

The memory of the 1573 Great Peasant Revolt is kept alive in Galerija Božidar Jakac and in the town of Kostanjevica na Krki mainly through the artworks and monuments that were created and erected predominantly in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1972, the artist Tone Kralj created a monumental statue of Matija Gubec in the courtyard of the former Cistercian monastery, today's Galerija Božidar Jakac. The statue was ceremoniously revealed at a celebration that took place in the complex of the future museum, founded in 1974, on 1 July 1973. In his oeuvre, Tone Kralj regularly depicted scenes from the peasant revolt, which Galerija Božidar Jakac will show in 2023 as part of the exhibition *Revolt 1573–2023*. The Matija Gubec statue is a part of a broader group of sculptures titled *The Old Dispute* (1972–1973), as the artist created another three reliefs in wood with scenes from the battle on Krško Plain, which are placed within the museum's courtyard.

Somewhat later, the artist Ivan Seljak Čopič created the monumental mosaic *The Battle on Krško Polje* (1982) on the exterior wall of the new sports hall of the primary school in Kostanjevica na Krki. The exhibition commemorating the 450th anniversary of the Great Peasant Revolt at Galerija Božidar Jakac presents a selection of works from art collections of various museums as well as works by contemporary artists. The visitors are invited to see the works by Tone Kralj and Ivan Seljak Čopič in their permanent exhibitions, as part of which special emphasis is given to Tone Kralj's artworks related to the 1573 revolt. Another specially prepared space presents the artworks created by 20th and 21st century artists, including Gabrijel Stupica, Riko Debenjak, Marijan Detoni, Antun Augustiničić, Erik Mavrič and Darije Petković.

Mestni muzej Krško



Mestni muzej Krško / Krško City Museum.

Foto / Photo: Nina Sotelsk, dokumentacija / documentation MMK.

Mestni muzej Krško je ena najmlajših muzejskih ustanov v našem prostoru; ustanovljen je bil v času prenove t. i. Valvasorjevega kompleksa leta 2009. Muzej mesta in občine Krško je usmerjen v raziskovanje in predstavljanje dedičinskih vsebin tega prostora. Kot muzejska enota deluje v okviru Kulturnega doma Krško.

Meščani in mesto Krško so bili konec 30. let 20. stoletja vključeni v začetke oblikovanja muzejske misli v prostoru današnjega Posavskega. Tu je bilo septembra 1939 ustanovljeno Muzejsko društvo za politična okraja Krško in Brežice, ki mu je leto kasneje sledila še vzpostavitev

muzeja v desakralizirani cerkvi sv. Duha in delu Valvasorjeve hiše. Vprašanje je, ali je bila v prvi muzejski postavitvi v Krškem prisotna tudi misel na uporne kmete v 16. stoletju. A po drugi svetovni vojni, ko je postala tematika kmečkih uporov ena od pomembnih zgodovinskih tem, je imela odmev tako v postavitvah Posavskega muzeja Brežice kot v oblikovanju tematik ob velikih zgodovinskih obležnicah v prostoru: v Krškem predvsem v letu 1977 ob obeleževanju 500. obletnice pridobitve mestnih pravic. Če je bila leta 1973 osrednja proslava ob 400. obletnici slovensko-hrvaškega kmečkega upora v Kostanjevici na Krki, so se mu v mestu ob Savi poklonili štiri leta kasneje.



Vladimir Štoviček,
Matija Gubec, 1973.
Zbirka / Collection MMK.

levo / left:
Tone Kralj, *Matija Gubec*,
Krško, 1977. Foto / Photo: Blaž
Zupančič, dokumentacija /
documentation MMK.



Cvetka Miloš, *Kmečki upor / Peasant Revolt*, 1977. Zbirka / Collection Kulturni dom Krško.
Foto / Photo: Blaž Zupančič.

Ob odprtju Delavskega doma je bil na rob ploščadi pred njim umeščen monumentalni kip Matije Gubca, ki ga je po naročilu tik pred smrтjo izdelal kipar Tone Kralj. S tem je mesto počastilo spomin na kmečko vojsko, ki je pod vodstvom Ilijе Gregorićа 3. februarja 1573 prispevala do Vidma. Od tu je del upornikov nadljeval pot ob reki Savi mimo gradu Rajhenburg proti Sevnici, del pa se jih je čez dva dni spopadel s plemičko in uskoško vojsko na polju med Leskovcem in Krškim. Poraz kmetov na Krškem polju je spremenil načrtovani potek upora, mestu Krško (kamor se je zatekel del vstajnikov in ga je uskoška vojska po oblegaju zasedla) pa je prinesel morijo in opustošenje. Poleg puntarjev so umirali tudi meščani. V požaru, ki je zajel stavbe, pa so zgoreli mestni privilegiji. Razdejanje je bilo tako obsežno, da je bilo mesto nekaj let oproščeno davka.

V muzejskih fondih so s kmečkim uporom povezana dela Vladimirja Štovička z motivom Matije Gubca ter maketa Matije Gubca avtorja Toneta Kralja. Hranimo tudi nekaj enot papirnega gradiva, izdanega ob obleževanju kmečke vstaje. Tema slovensko-hrvaškega upora je bila z risbo akademskoga slikarja Erika Mavriča pred leti prikazana na ulični razstavi.

Tokrat je osrednja razstava, ki je na ogled v avli in na ploščadi pred Kulturnim domom Krško, nastala v sodelovanju z Galerijo Božidar Jakac. Predstavljena so izbrana dela in predmeti iz fondov ustanov, vključenih v medinstitucionalni projekt *Upor/Buna/Revolt 1573–2023*, ter javne plastike v Sloveniji in na Hrvaškem.

Krško City Museum

Krško City Museum is one of Slovenia's youngest museum institutions; it was founded in 2009 on the occasion of the renovation of the so-called Valvasor building complex. The museum of the town and municipality of Krško explores and presents the area's heritage. It operates as the museum department of the Krško Cultural Centre.

At the close of the 1930s, the town of Krško and its townspeople took part in shaping the nascent conception of a museum in the space of present-day Posavje. In 1939, a museum society was established to cover the political districts of Krško and Brežice. The following year, another museum was founded in the spaces of the deconsecrated Church of the Holy Spirit and a section of Valvasor's house. It remains unclear whether the notion of rebellious peasants of the 16th century was part of Krško's first museum exhibition, however, after World War II, this historical subject grew to great prominence. The Peasant Revolts were reflected both in the exhibitions of the Posavje Museum Brežice and in developing the themes of



Pogled v razstavo *Vitezji Rajhenburški / Knights of Rajhenburg*, 2023. Foto / Photo: Blaž Zupančič, dokumentacija / documentation MMK.

the area's great historical anniversaries; where the central celebration of the fourth centennial of the Croatian-Slovene Peasant Revolt was held in Kostanjevica na Krki in 1973, Krško, the town by the River Sava, paid homage to the revolt four years later, at the 1977 fifth centennial of gaining its town privileges.

At the opening of Krško's Delavski Dom [Worker's Centre], a monumental statue of Matija Gubec was positioned at the edge of the platform in front of the building. Tone Kralj, who was commissioned to sculpt it, completed it shortly before his death. This was how the town paid its respects to the memory of Ilija Gregorić's peasant army, which reached Videm on 3 February 1573. From there one part of the rebel force continued on along the Sava River past Rajhenburg Castle towards Sevnica, while the other part faced off against the nobles and the Uskoks on a field between Leskovec and Krško. The peasants' defeat on Krško Polje altered the planned course of the rebellion while bringing death and devastation to the town of Krško. With some of the insurgents having taken refuge there, the town was besieged and then taken by Uskok forces. The death toll was exacted on rebels and townspeople alike. The town privileges were destroyed in the fire, which engulfed the buildings. So great was the destruction, that the town was exempt from taxation for a few years.

In connection to the Peasant Revolt, the museum fonds include sculptor Vladimir Štoviček's works with Matija Gubec motifs and a scale model of Tone Kralj's Matija Gubec sculpture. The museum also keeps a few units of printed materials issued at anniversaries of Krško gaining town privileges and commemorations of the Peasant Revolt. The theme of



Janez Vajkard Valvasor, *Bitka na Krškem polju / Battle of Krško Plain*, Die Ehre des Hertzogthums Crain [Slava vojvodine Kranjske / Battle of Krško Plain], XV. knjiga / book XV, 1689, str. / p. 485. Zbirka / Collection MMK.

the Croatian-Slovene Peasant Revolt was also represented in academy-trained painter Erik Mavrič's drawing which was displayed at the street exhibition in Krško a few years ago.

The current central exhibition, which is on display in the foyer of the Krško Cultural Centre and the platform in front of it, was created in collaboration with the Božidar Jakac Art Museum. It will showcase select works and items from the fonds of institutions participating in the interinstitutional *Upor/Buna/Revolt 1573–2023* project along with public sculptures from Slovenia and Croatia.



Gradova Rajhenburg in Turn / The Rajhenburg and Turn castles, Brestanica. Foto / Photo: Miran Kambič, dokumentacija / documentation MMK.

Muzej Brdovec



Muzej Brdovec zavičajni je muzej općega tipa koji pokriva područje od zapadnih obronaka Medvednice do rijeke Sutle, odnosno granice s Republikom Slovenijom. Danas to područje obuhvaća mesta Brdovec, Zaprešić, Dubravica, Marija Gorica, Pušča, Luka, Bistra i Jakovlje. Osnovan je 1973. godine povodom obilježavanja 400. obljetnice Seljačke bune. Od svog osnutka muzej djeluje u palači Janečković iz 1930-ih, u Ulici Ilike Gregorića.

Brdovec je kao dio susedgradskog vlastelinstva bio jedno od glavnih žarišta Seljačke bune. Odigrao je važnu ulogu u početnoj fazi, još 1572. kad su se seljaci sastajali u župnom dvoru i planirali aktivnosti što ih je imao provesti u djelu glavni vojskovođa Ilija Gregorić, koji je živio u brdovečkom kraju i kojemu je Franjo Tahy oteo imanje.



Palača Janečković, Zgrada Muzeja Brdovec / Janečković Palace, The building of Brdovec Museum, c. 1980. Foto / Photo: dokumentacija / documentation Muzej Brdovec.

U svom prvom stalnom postavu, koji je osmislio idejni začetnik muzeja, povjesničar umjetnosti Vladimir Maleković, muzej je imao velik dio posvećen buni. U postavu nije bilo izvorne građe, nego je muzeografskim pomagalima bila ispričana priča. Novi postav iz 1990-ih nije više uključivao Seljačku bunu. Od izvornog postava ostala je sačuvana karta Pohod Gregorićevog odreda, djelo akademskog slikara IVE Friščića. Danas muzej u postavu ni programu nema dio posvećen buni, no u planu je da se to promjeni. U fundusu Muzeja Brdovec čuva se bibliofilsko izdanje *Kervave kronike glas*, objavljeno 1972. godine, koje uključuje grafičku mapu s temom Seljačke bune i *Balade Petrice Kerempuha* Miroslava Krleže. U dvorištu muzeja nalazi se bista Ilike Gregorića, rad akademskog kipara Dragutina Grgasa, jedini spomenik Gregoriću na području Hrvatske i Slovenije, postavljen prilikom otvaranja muzeja.



Prvi postav muzeja / First permanent exhibition at the museum, 1973. Foto / Photo: dokumentacija / documentation Muzej Brdovec.



Dragutin Grgas i Ivan Čedomir Ostreš, *Anno Domini* (detalj /detail), 1973.
Foto / Photo: Damir Kosir, 2007, dokumentacija / documentation Foto-kino-video klub Zaprešić.

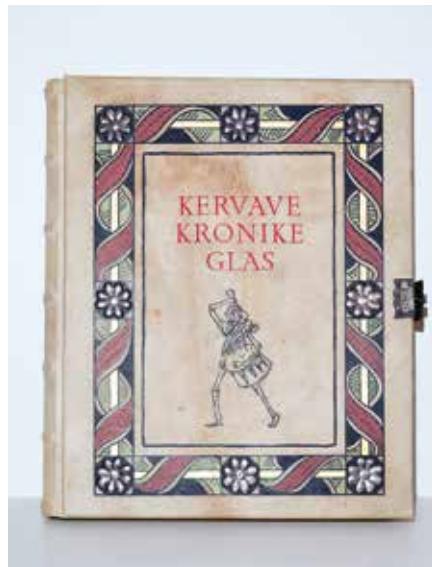


U širem zavičaju postoji tek nekoliko spomenika posvećenih Seljačkoj buni. Početkom 1973. godine u Narodnom sveučilištu Zaprešić na zaobljenom zidu iza pozornice izведен je mural *Anno Domini* u koautorstvu zaprešičkih umjetnika Dragutina Grgasa i Ivana Čedomira Ostreša. Zbog nesuglasica između autora i vlasti, mural nikad nije bio otkriven, pa su njegov središnji dio sami autori prebojili, a slika je bila prekrivena zavjesom gotovo pola stoljeća. Nažalost, mural nikad nije restauriran niti predstavljen javnosti. Uništen je prilikom rekonstrukcije građevine u jesen 2022. godine. Ostali spomenici Seljačkoj buni uključuju tri spomen-ploče: u Zaprešiću na Trgu Žrtava fašizma, u Kumrovečkoj ulici u Donjoj Pušći i u Stubičkoj ulici u Jablanovcu. Sve tri ploče postavljene su 1973. godine u povodu obilježavanja 400. obljetnice bune.

Dragutin Grgas, Bista Ilike Gregorića u dvorištu Muzeja Brdovec / A bust of Ilija Gregorac in the courtyard of Brdovec Museum, 1973.
Foto / Photo: Ivan Črepić, 2022, dokumentacija / documentation Muzej Brdovec.

Brdovec Museum

The Brdovec Museum is a local museum of a general type, covering the area between the western slopes of Medvednica and the river Sutla, i.e. the border with the Republic of Slovenia. Today, this area includes the municipalities of Brdovec, Zaprešić, Dubravica, Marija Gorica, Pušča, Luka, Bistra and Jakovlje. The museum was founded in 1973 on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the 1573 Great Peasant Revolt. Since its establishment, the museum has been housed in the Janečković palace from the 1930s on Ilije Gregorića Street.



Boris Dogan, Naslovica *Kervave kronike glas* /
Cover of *The Voice of the Bloody Chronicle*, 1972. Zbirka / Collection Muzej Brdovec.
Foto / Photo: Ivan Črepić.

Brdovec, as a part of the Susedgrad estate, was one of the most important focal points of the Peasant Revolt. It played an important role in the initial phase, as far back as 1572, when the peasants met in the rectory and planned activities to be carried out by the chief military commander Ilija Gregorić, who lived in the Brdovec area and whose property had been taken by Franjo Tahy.

In its first permanent exhibition, conceived by the museum's founder, art historian Vladimir Maleković, the museum devoted a large section to the revolt. The exhibition did not contain original materials, but told the story using museographic aids. In the new exhibition from the 1990s, the Peasant Revolt was no longer included. What has been preserved from the original set is the map titled *Campaign of the Gregorić Troop*, a work by the academy-trained painter Ivo Friščić. Today, the museum does not have a section dedicated to the revolt as part of its display or program, there are, however, plans to change that. The Brdovec Museum keeps in its collection a bibliophile edition of *Kervave kronike glas* [The Voice of the Bloody Chronicle] from 1972, which contains a graphic map with the theme of the peasant revolt and *The Ballads of Petrica Kerempuh* by Miroslav Kleža. In the courtyard of the museum there is a bust of Ilija Gregorić, a work of the academy-trained sculptor Dragutin Grgas, the only Gregorić monument in Croatia and Slovenia, which was erected when the museum was opened.

Ivo Friščić, Pohod Gregorićevog odreda / March of the Gregorić Detachment, 1973.
Zbirka / Collection Muzej Brdovec. Foto / Photo: Ivan Črepić.



In the wider region, there are only a few monuments dedicated to the 1573 Great Peasant Revolt. In early 1973, at the Open University of Zaprešić, on the apse behind the stage, the mural *Anno Domini* was created, co-authored by Zaprešić artists Dragutin Grgas and Ivan Čedomir Ostreš. Due to disagreements between the artists and the authorities, the mural was never exhibited, so its middle part was painted over by the artists themselves, and the painting was covered with a curtain for almost half a century. Unfortunately, the mural was never restored or made available to the public. It was destroyed during the reconstruction of the building in the fall of 2022. Other monuments to the 1573 Great Peasant Revolt are three memorial plaques: in Zaprešić, on Trg žrtava fašizma, on Kumrovečka Street in Donja Pušča and on Stubička Street in Jablanovec. All three plaques were erected in 1973 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the Revolt.



Otvorenje Muzeja Brdovec /
Opening of the Brdovec Museum, 1973.
Foto / Photo: dokumentacija / documentation
Muzej Brdovec.

Muzej grada Zagreba

Pavao Gavrančić, *Seljačka buna / Peasant Revolt*, c. 1935.
Zbirka / Collection MGZ.



Muzej grada Zagreba, pogled iz zraka. / Zagreb City Museum, an aerial photo.
Foto / Photo: Miljenko Gregl, dokumentacija / documentation MGZ.

Muzej grada Zagreba, osnovan 1907. godine, danas je najveći gradski muzej u Republici Hrvatskoj. Povijesno slojevit arhitektonski kompleks muzeja u cijelosti je obnovljen (1993.-1998.), te se prostire na 6000 metara četvornih. Organizacija muzeja osigurava uvjete za obavljanje svih oblika muzejske djelatnosti, te ujedno djeluje kao centar za istraživanje povijesti Zagreba.

Suvremeno koncipiran, novi stalni postav muzeja otvoren je 1998. godine. Predstavljanjem portreta grada, muzej prenosi poruku o identitetu i kulturnoj baštini Zagreba od pretpovijesti (arheološki nalazi prezentirani *in situ*) do današnjih dana. Brigu o svojim posjetiteljima muzej iskazuje dinamikom atraktivnih programa vlastitih i gostujućih izložbenih projekata, bogatom izdavačkom



Poslanje muzeja

djelatnošću, uvođenjem oživljene povijesti Muzej grada Zagreba suvremeno je organiziran
već tradicionalnim predfašničkim događajem. Žive slike pokrenutim 2000. godine, znanja i javni medij, te nakon sto godina vitalan, osjetljiv i brižan, kako za prošlost tako i za sadašnjost Zagreba. Obraćajući se starosjedincima, došljacima i gostima grada, muzej ima jednu jedinu zadaću: potaknuti interes za Zagreb predstavljanjem osobitosti i ključnih točaka razvoja grada kroz raznovrsnost sadržaja i načina njihove interpretacije i prezentacije, u skladu s očekivanjima i potrebama suvremenoga društva.

The Zagreb City Museum

Museum Mission

The Zagreb City Museum, founded in 1907, is today the largest city museum in the Republic of Croatia. The museum's historically stratified architectural complex was fully renovated (1993–1998) and now extends over six thousand square metres. The museum organisation allows for the preconditions necessary for all kinds of curatorial activities and also acts as a research centre for the history of Zagreb.

The museum's permanent display was opened in 1998. Portraying the city, the museum conveys a message of Zagreb's identity and cultural heritage from ancient history (archaeological findings presented *in situ*) to the present day. The museum takes utmost care of its visitors through the dynamics of attractive in-house and visiting exhibition programmes, prolific publishing activity, introducing the living history interpretation brought to life in *Living Pictures* – which is now a traditional event – and openness towards all forms of collaboration with the citizens. An extremely important part of curatorial activities consists of the museum workshop's continuous educational programme intended for children of every age. The museum takes special care of its visitors with special needs. The museum is wheelchair-friendly, while visually impaired and deaf-blind visitors have at their disposal the introductory texts for 45 topics and a catalogue printed in Braille.

The Zagreb City Museum is a contemporarily organised heritage institution, a place of assembled knowledge and a public medium. Even after a hundred years, it is still vital, sensitive and caring both for the past and the present of Zagreb. Geared towards long-time residents, newcomers and visitors, the museum has a single task – to foster interest in Zagreb by presenting the features of interest and key points in the city's development through diverse contents that are interpreted and presented in line with the expectations and needs of contemporary society.

Zlatko Sirotić, *Bitka kod Stubice / Battle of Stubica*, 1977. Zbirka / Collection MGZ.



desno / right

Spomen obilježje Matiji Gupcu na uglu Ćirilometodske ulice 8 in Trga sv. Marka 10/
Memorial to Matija Gubec on the corner of Ćirilmetodska Street 8 and St. Mark's Square 10, 1966.
Foto / Photo: Josip Vranić, dokumentacija / documentation MGZ.



Muzej seljačkih buna



Perivoj dvorca Oršić / Oršić castle park, 2021. Foto / Photo: dokumentacija / documentation MSB.

Muzej seljačkih buna smješten je u obnovljenom baroknom dvorcu koji su 1753. godine dali sagraditi grofovi Krsto i Josipa Oršić na mjestu srednjovjekovne utvrde Samci. Nakon potresa u 19. stoljeću, na dvorac je dograđen klasicistički trijem. Dvorac je bio u vlasništvu obitelji Oršić do 1924. godine kada ga je kupila lokalna seljačka zadruga, a dio prostorija služio je kao osnovna škola. U to je vrijeme dvorac nazivan Gupčevim domom iako sa Seljačkom bunom izravne veze nije imao.

Povodom obilježavanja 400. godišnjice Seljačke bune iz 1573. godine Odbor za proslavu je krajem šezdesetih i početkom sedamdesetih godina 20. stoljeća organizirao potpunu obnovu dvorca u kojem je 1973. godine otvoren Muzej seljačkih buna. Uređen je i perivoj dvorca u kojem je postavljen monumentalni Spomenik Seljačkoj buni i Matiji Gupcu Antuna Augustinića. U središtu Spomenika nalazi se 6,5 metara visoka figura Matije Gupca, vođe Seljačke bune iz 1573. godine koja se vodila u



Vanja Raduš, *Petrica i Galženjaki* /
Petrica and Galženjaki, MSB, Gornja Stubica,
1973. Zbirka / Collection MSB.

Hrvatskoj i Sloveniji. Gupčeve raskriljene ruke dijele dva simetrična krila Spomenika (dužine 20, a visine 7,5 m) koja prikazuju više od tri stotine likova. Na lijevom krilu prikazani su prizori završne bitke kod Stubičkih Toplica, a na desnem je prikaz svakodnevnog života i vjerovanja nastao prema *Baladama Petrice Kerempuha* Miroslava Krleže.

Prateći Aleju lipa koja započinje ispod Spomenika, posjetitelji mogu odšetati do legendarne Gupčeve lipe, jedinog živog svjedoka Seljačke bune. Prema legendi, Gubec se ispod lipe stajao sa seljacima i smišljao ustaničke planove. Bio je kmet iz sela Hižakovec. U najstarijim izvorima spominje se kao Ambroz, a u vrijeme Bune samo kao Gubec ili Beg. Spominje ga se kao člana vrhovnog suda i vođu jednog



Stalni postav Muzeja seljačkih buna (detalj) /
Permanent exhibition at Peasants' Revolts
Museum (detail), 2020. Foto / Photo:
dokumentacija / documentation MSB.

od ustaničkih odreda. Nakon poraza seljaka, Gubec je zarobljen i odveden u Zagreb. Juraj Drašković u svom pismu traži da se Gupca, za primjer ostalima, okruni užarenom željenom krunom. Iako se smatralo da je 15. veljače 1573. godine Gubec pogubljen, izvori govore o tome da je početkom svibnja još bio živ i u tamnici. Kada i kako je umro, zasad nije poznato. Bez obzira na to kako je Gubec zaista završio svoj život, lik Matije, borca za slobodnije i pravednije društvo, ostao je stoljećima prisutan ne samo u hrvatskom narodu.

Stalni postav Muzeja podijeljen je u tri dijela. Središnji dio stalnog postava, smješten na prvom katu Muzeja, prikazuje razvoj feudalizma u Hrvatskom zagorju od kasnog srednjeg vijeka do ukinuća feudalnih odnosa 1848. godine. Glavni dio postava posvećen je Seljačkoj buni iz 1573. godine koja je svojim značenjem obilježila hrvatsku i slovensku povijest novog vijeka. Predstavljeno je oružje i vojna oprema seljaka i plemića, a postav prati promjene na feudalnim posjedima od srednjeg vijeka do 19. stoljeća. Posebno je predstavljena obitelj Oršić. Postav završava prikazom Hrvatskog narodnog preporoda i Jelačićevim proglašom o ukidanju kmetstva. U autentičnim prostorima kapеле i podruma smješteni su stalni postavi sakralne umjetnosti te vinarstva i podrumarstva u Hrvatskom zagorju.

Peasants' Revolts Museum



Stalni postav Muzeja seljačkih buna / Permanent exhibition at Peasants' Revolts Museum, 2020.
Foto / Photo: dokumentacija / documentation MSB.

The Peasants' Revolts Museum is housed in a renovated baroque castle, built in 1753 by count Krsto and countess Josipa Oršić on the site of the medieval fortress Samci. After an earthquake in the 19th century, the castle was extended with a classicist portico. Until 1924, the castle was owned by the Oršić family and was then bought by a local peasants' cooperative, while several rooms served as an elementary school. At that time the castle was called the 'Gubec Home', although it had no direct connection with the Great Peasant Revolt.

On the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the 1573 Great Peasant Revolt in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the Celebration Committee organised a complete renovation of

the castle, where the Peasants' Revolts Museum was opened in 1973. The castle park was also arranged and the monumental Monument of the Peasant Revolt and Matija Gubec by Antun Augustinić was erected. In the centre of the monument stands a 6.5-metre tall figure of Matija Gubec, the leader of the 1573 Great Peasant Revolt, which took place in Croatia and Slovenia. Gubec's outstretched arms divide the two symmetrical wings of the monument (20 metres long and 7.5 metres high), on which more than three hundred figures are depicted. The left wing features scenes from the last battle at Stubičke Toplice, while the right wing shows everyday life and beliefs inspired by Miroslav Krleža's *Ballads of Petrica Kerempuh*.

Video-mapping projekcija Gubec Teatar na Spomeniku Seljačkoj buni i Matiji Gupcu / Video-mapping projection Gubec Theatre on the Monument to the Peasant Revolt and Matija Gubec, Gornja Stubica, 2020. Foto / Photo: dokumentacija / documentation MSB.



Following the Linden Alley, which begins below the monument, visitors can walk to the legendary Gubec linden, the only living witness of the Great Peasant Revolt. According to a legend, Gubec had been holding meetings with peasants under a linden tree and made plans for the revolt. He was a serf from the village of Hižakovec.

In the oldest sources, he is referred to as Ambroz, but at the time of the revolt only as Gubec or Beg. He is mentioned as a member of the Supreme Court and as a leader of one of the rebellious groups. After the defeat of the peasants, Gubec was captured and brought to Zagreb. In his letter, Juraj Drašković asked that Gubec be crowned with a hot iron crown as an example for the others. Although it was believed that Gubec was executed on 15 February 1573, sources prove that he was still alive and imprisoned in early May. When and how he died is still unknown. Regardless of how Gubec's life really ended, the figure of Matija, a fighter for a freer and juster society, remained present for centuries not only among Croatian people.

The permanent exhibition of the museum is divided into three parts. The central part, located on the first floor of the museum, shows the development of feudalism in Croatian Zagorje from the late Middle Ages until the abolition of the feudal system in 1848. The main part of the exhibition is dedicated to the



Nadgrobna ploča Franje Tahyja, 1573 / Tomb stone of Franjo Tahy, 1573. Zbirka / Collection MSB.

1573 Great Peasant Revolt, whose significance marked Croatian and Slovenian history in the early modern period. Weapons and military equipment used by peasants and the nobility are presented, and the exhibition follows the changes at feudal estates from the Middle Ages to the 19th century. Special attention is devoted to the Oršić family. The exhibition ends with a presentation of the Croatian national revival and Jelačić's proclamation to abolish serfdom. The authentic rooms of the chapel and cellar contain permanent exhibitions on sacral art and wine production in Hrvatsko zagorje.

Posavski muzej Brežice



Grad Brežice, posnetek iz zraka / The Brežice Castle, an aerial photo, 2020.
Foto / Photo: dokumentacija / documentation PMB.

Posavski muzej Brežice je bil ustanovljen leta 1949 in od takrat domuje v brežškem gradu. Poslanstvo muzeja je celovita muzejska dejavnost na območju občin Brežice, Krško, Sevnica in Kostanjevica na Krki. Ena izmed izjav, ki opredeljujejo naše poslanstvo, pravi: »Posavski muzej Brežice je prostor, kjer muzejski predmeti pripovedujejo resnične zgodbe o ljudeh, delu, prazniku, umetnosti, vojni in miru.« Grajska stavba in muzejski predmeti pričajo tudi o burnem 16. stoletju na našem območju.

Predhodnik sedanjega gradu, ki je bil lesen, je bil prvič delno požgan v času vseslovenskega kmečkega upora leta 1515. Že delno popravljen grad je leta 1528 ponovno pogorel. Leta 1529 je avstrijski nadvojvoda Ferdinand potrdil izgradnjo nove renesančne utrdbe skupaj z utrditvijo in razširitevjo mestnega obzidja. Izgradnja gradu, ki so jo izvajali italijanski gradbeniki, je bila dokončana leta 1601, a je bil grad leta 1573 že toliko utrjen, da ga hrvaško-slovenski kmečki uporniki pod vodstvom Ilijе Gregoričа (1523–1574) niso mogli zavzeti. Prenova gradu v baročnem duhu je potekala od leta 1694, ko je lastnik gradu in gospodstva Brežice postal grof Ignac Marija I. Attems (1652–1732).

Stojan Batič, *Punt in revolucija / Revolt and Revolution*, 1972. Foto / Photo: dokumentacija / documentation PMB.

Spomin na kmečke upore Posavski muzej Brežice ohranja vse od svoje ustanovitve. V času velikega praznovanja ob 400-letnici hrvaško-slovenskega kmečkega upora, ki je potekalo med letoma 1972 in 1973, so posavska mesta postavila spominska obeležja in pripravila številne kulturne prireditve. Posavski muzej Brežice je bil pomemben deležnik v pripravah na praznovanje, saj je takratni ravnatelj muzeja Stanko Škaler (1929–1973) predsedoval medobčinskemu odboru, ki je koordiniral pripravo aktivnosti na območju Posavja. Prvič je bil kmečki upor v Posavskem muzeju Brežice predstavljen leta 1957 z občasno razstavo *Hrvaško-slovenski kmečki upor 1573*. Stalna muzejska razstava je bila po pridobitvi dodatnih prostorov muzeja v gradu leta 1960 postavljena v prvem nadstropju v SV grajskem stolpu. Leta 1974 je v Posavskem muzeju Brežice na stopnišču gradu potekalo svečano odprtje bronastih reliefov Toneta Kralja (1900–1975) z naslovom *Za stare pravdo*. Stalna razstava z naslovom *Posavje v XVI. stoletju* je zadnjo prenovo doživela leta 1988. Leta 2017 je bila delno dopolnjena, zato danes zanje uporabljamo dva naslova *Kmečki upori* in *Dedičina posavskih protestantov*. Razstava prikazuje dogajanje v burnem 16. stoletju s poudarkom na vseslovenskem kmečkem uporu leta 1515, hrvaško-slovenskem kmečkem uporu leta 1573 in reformaciji. V sklopu obeležje 450. obletnice hrvaško-slovenskega kmečkega upora bo leta 2023 prenovljena. V tem letu bo v Posavskem muzeju Brežice gostovala tudi razstava z naslovom *Gubec: razbojnik ali junak?* Muzeja seljačkih buna iz Gornje Stubice na Hrvaskem ter razstava *Trojno gorje – kako nastane strip* avtorja Jakoba Klemenčiča, ki bo prikazovala nastajanje stripa o kmečkem uporu leta 1573.



Plakat Posavskega muzeja Brežice /
Poster of Posavje Museum Brežice, 1957. Zbirka / Collection PMB.

Posavje Museum Brežice



Grad Brežice, Viteška dvorana / The Brežice Castle, Knight's Hall, 2020.
Foto / Photo: Luka Rudman, dokumentacija / documentation PMB.

The Posavje Museum Brežice was founded in 1949 and has been housed in the Brežice Castle ever since. Its mission is to engage in a comprehensive range of museum activities within the municipalities of Brežice, Krško, Sevnica and Kostanjevica na Krki. One of the statements defining this mission is "The Posavje Museum Brežice is a place where museum objects tell real stories about people, work, holidays, art, war and peace." Among other periods, the castle building and the museum objects bear witness to the turbulent 16th century in this area.



Razstavni prostor razstave Kmečki upori /
The exhibition rooms of the exhibition Peasant Revolts, 2022.
Foto / Photo: dokumentacija / documentation PMB.

Parts of the predecessor of the present-day castle, which was made of wood, were first destroyed by fire at the time of the Slovenian Peasant Revolt in 1515. The partially reconstructed castle burned down again in 1528. In 1529, Archduke Ferdinand of Austria approved the construction of a new Renaissance fortress, as well as fortification and extension of the town walls. The construction works, which were carried out by Italian builders, were completed in 1601. By 1573, the castle was fortified to such an extent that the Croatian-Slovenian peasant rebels led by Ilijá Gregorić (1523–1574) were unable to seize it. The Baroque-style castle renovation took place from 1694 onwards, when the castle and the Brežice Seigniory passed into the hands of Count Ignaz Maria I of Attems (1652–1732).

The Posavje Museum Brežice has been preserving the memory of the peasant revolts since its inception. During the celebrations to mark the 400th anniversary of the Croatian-Slovenian Peasant Revolt, which were held between 1972 and 1973, the towns across the Posavje region erected various memorials and organised numerous cultural events. The museum played an important part in the preparations for the celebration, as the then director, Stanko Škaler (1929–1973), chaired the inter-municipal committee that coordinated the preparations within Posavje. The first presentation of the peasant revolt at the Posavje Museum Brežice was a temporary exhibition titled *The 1573 Croatian-Slovenian Peasant Revolt* in 1957. A permanent museum exhibition was staged on the first floor of the north-east castle tower following the acquisition of additional museum rooms within the castle in 1960. The grand opening of bronze reliefs by Tone Kralj (1900–1975) titled *For the Sake of Old Rights* took place in the castle staircase in 1974. The permanent exhibition titled *Posavje in the Sixteenth Century* was last renovated in 1988. In 2017, it was partially updated and is thus now referred to with two separate titles, namely *Peasant Revolts* and *The Heritage of Posavje Region's Protestants*. The exhibition traces the events of the tumultuous 16th century with an emphasis on the 1515 Slovenian Peasant



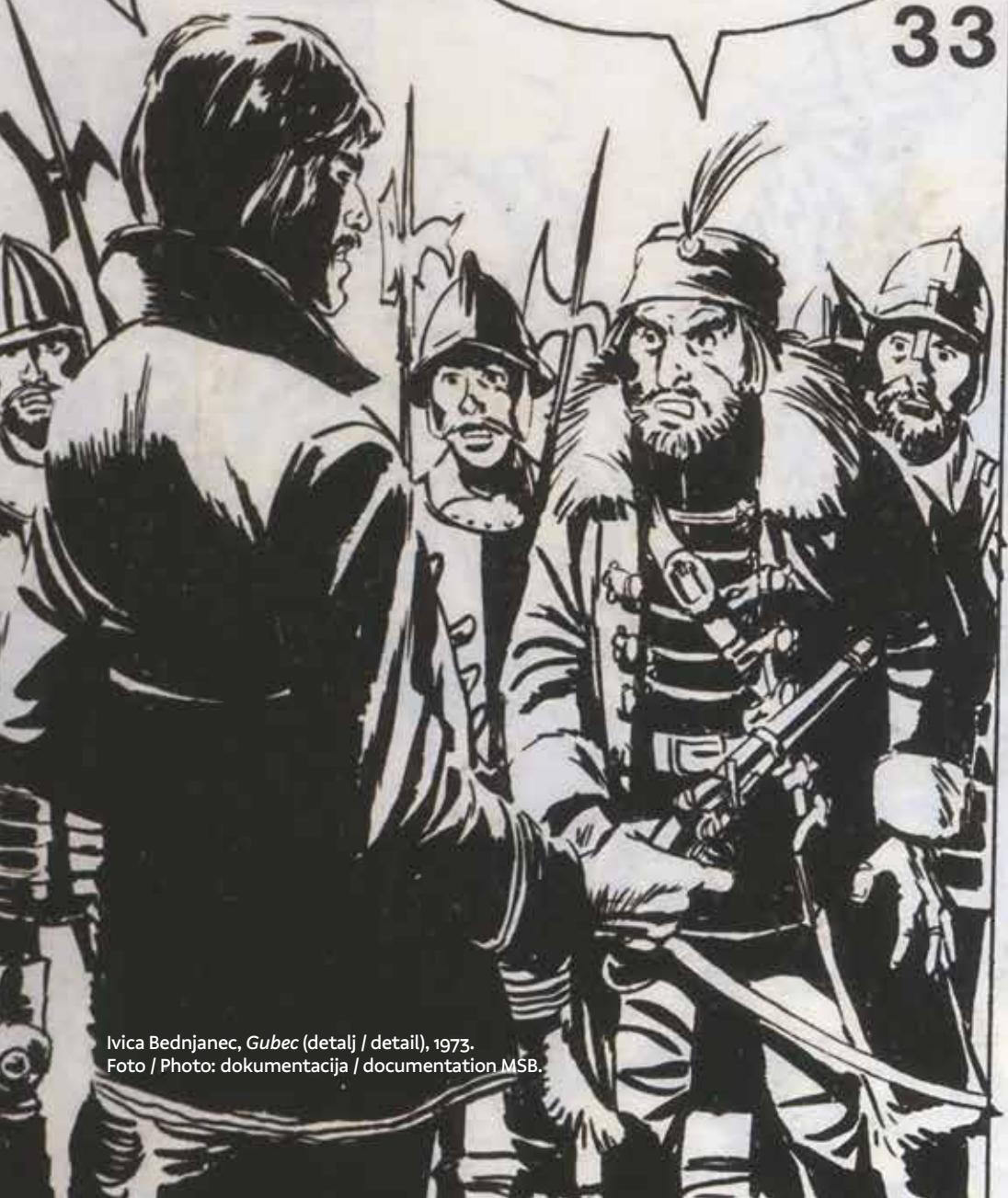
Puntarji na Grajski dogodivščini / Young 'rebels' taking part in a Castle Adventure, 2015. Foto / Photo: dokumentacija / documentation PMB.

Revolt, the 1573 Croatian-Slovenian Peasant Revolt and the Reformation. The exhibition will be revised and updated in 2023 as part of the commemoration of the 450th anniversary of the Croatian-Slovenian Peasant Revolt. Two other exhibitions will be hosted at the Posavje Museum Brežice in 2023, i.e. the exhibition *Gubec: a robber or a hero?*, curated by the Muzej seljačkih buna from Gornja Stubica in Croatia, and the exhibition *Triple Woes – How Comics Are Created* by Jakob Klemenčič, which will present the process behind the creation of a comic book about the 1573 Peasant Revolt.

JA SAM
TAJ
GUBEC!

TI SI GUBEC?
ZNAŠ LI ŠTO TE
ČEKA AKO SE
PREDAŠ?

33



NE PLAŠIM SE SMRTI, ALI NE
ZABORAVI DA SI DAO PLEMIĆKU
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KUĆAMA...



Koledar dogodkov / Kalendar događanja / Event Calendar

Petak, 3. 2. 2023, 12.00h	Upor 1573-2023 odprtje razstave Kulturni dom Krško, Krško	Nedelja, 2. 4. 2023, 17.00h	Seljačka buna / Anno domini 1573 projekcija filma Vatroslava Mimice Kulturni dom Krško, Krško	Četvrtak, 20. 4. 2023, 16.00h	Legende i stvarnost u seljačkom križarskom ratu, Gubec u udžbenicima i politici povijesti predavanja Mr. sc. Branko Čičko; Dr. sc. Snježana Koren Muzej seljačkih buna, Gornja Stubica	Četrtek, 4. 5. 2023, 18.00h
Nedelja, 5. 2. 2023, 16.00h	Upor 1573-2023 odprtje razstave Galerija Božidar Jakac, Kostanjevica na Krki	Sreda, 8. 2. 2023, 11.00h	Sprehod od kužnega znamenja na Glavnem trgu do spomenika kmečkih uporov v Sevnici Posavski muzej Brežice	Četvrtak, 25. 5. 2023, 13.00h	(Po)buna u školi: Socijalna pravda u vrijeme Bune i danas debata za učenike srednjih škola Hrvatsko debatno društvo, Darija Jeger Muzej seljačkih buna, Gornja Stubica	Sobota, 27. 5. 2023, 8.00h
Četrtek, 9. 2. 2023, 18.00h	Petak, 24. 2. 2023, 17.00h	Četrtek, 9. 3. 2023, 10.00h	Torek, 19. 9. 2023, 18.00h	Ponedeljak, 25. 9. 2023, 18.00h	Srijeda, 4. 10. 2023, 18.00h	
Seljačka buna u djelima Zorislava Dremptića Hrčića otvorenje izložbe Muzej seljačkih buna, Gornja Stubica	Gubec: razbojnik ali junak? odprtje gostujuće razstave Muzeja seljačkih buna Gornja Stubica Posavski muzej Brežice, Brežice	Upor / Buna / Revolt 1573-2023 konferencija za tisak Muzej seljačkih buna, Gornja Stubica	Nemirno 16. stoljeće predavanje dr. Sašo Jerše Kulturni dom Krško, enota Grad Rajhenburg, Brestanica	Otvorenje izložbe grafičke mapе Kervave kronike glas iz fundusa Muzeja Brdovec Gradska knjižnica Ante Kovačića, Zaprešić	Radionica na temu Seljačke bune Muzej Brdovec, Brdovec	
Petak, 10. 3. 2023, 10.00h	Sobota, 25. 3. 2023, 11.00h	Sobota, 25. 3. 2023, 15.00h	Srijeda, 11. 10. 2023, 18.00h	Petak, 20. 10. 2023, 19.00h	November 2023	
Upor / Buna / Revolt 1573-2023 tiskovna konferenca Kulturni dom Krško, Krško	Vitezzi Rajhenburški v nemirnem 16. stoljetju vodstvo in delavnica Kulturni dom Krško, enota Grad Rajhenburg, Brestanica	Upor 1573-2023 delavnica in vodstvo Kulturni dom Krško, Krško	Uzroci pobune na susedgradskom i donjostubičkom vlastelinstvu predavanje dr. sc. Branimir Brgles Kino-dvorana Brdovec, Brdovec	Pedeset godina Muzeja seljačkih buna otvorenje izložbe Muzej seljačkih buna, Gornja Stubica	Kmečki upori odprtje prenovljene stalne razstave Posavski muzej Brežice, Brežice	

Upor/Buna/Revolt 1573-2023

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