

NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA

On the obverse of the coin there is a square with the name of the state "SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA" in its upper part, and the state shield and date 2006 below it. The face value of 200 Sk is placed in the centre. In the lower part appears a stylized open book with a lime leaf in the middle. Below the square, the mintmark is placed to the left, the European star and euro symbol representing the programme "The joint issues of Europe" appears in the centre, and the initials of the designer Mária Poldaufová to the right.

The reverse of the coin bears a portrait of Karol Kuzmány in a square field. Below the portrait there is the name KAROL, the date of birth 1806, the date of death 1866, and his surname KUZMÁNY. Above the square is a facsimile of Kuzmány's signature and the name of his ecclesiastical position "Superintendent".



*Kdo za pravdu horí
V svätej obeti,
Kdo za lidstva právo
Život poručí,
Kdo nad křivdu bídnych
Stez vyroní:
Tomu slávy píseň
Věčná zazvoní.*

Nominal value: 200 Sk
Material: Ag 900/1000, Cu 100/1000
Weight: 18 g
Diameter: 34 mm

Edge: incuse inscription:
KTO ZA PRAVDU HORÍ V SVĚTEJ OBETI...
(Who burns for truth in the holy sacrifice)

Number of pieces minted - limited quantity: 22,000
of which standard - limited quantity: 5,000
proof - limited quantity: 17,000

Designer: Mária Poldaufová
Engraver: Dalibor Schmidt
Producer: Kremnica Mint

Brezno, the town Kuzmány was born in

200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF KAROL KUZMÁNY

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COIN





Karol Kuzmány – poet, writer, translator, church dignitary, teacher and first deputy chairman of Matica Slovenská – was one of the central personalities in religious, national and literary life in Slovakia in the 19th century.

He was born at Brezno on 16th November 1806. After completing his theological studies at the Evangelical Lyceum in Bratislava (left) and at Jena University, he worked first as an assistant teacher and from 1829 as a professor at the Evangelical Lyceum in Kežmarok. Later he

served as a parish pastor in Zvolen and Banská Bystrica. From 1849 to 1860 he lectured at the Evangelical Faculty of Theology in Vienna. Later he worked as a superintendent according to the patent in Banská Bystrica and from 1863 in Martin, where he was also pastor and serving deputy chairman of Matica Slovenská, the national cultural institution of the Slovaks.



The view of Turčiansky Sv. Martin in the mid-19th century

development of its activities. He also played an important part in founding the Slovak gymnasium in Martin.

He also played an important role in the history of Slovak literature. He was an initiator and organizer of literary life and publisher of the literary magazine “Hronka” (1836 – 1838). His creative writing was based on a personal artistic conception,

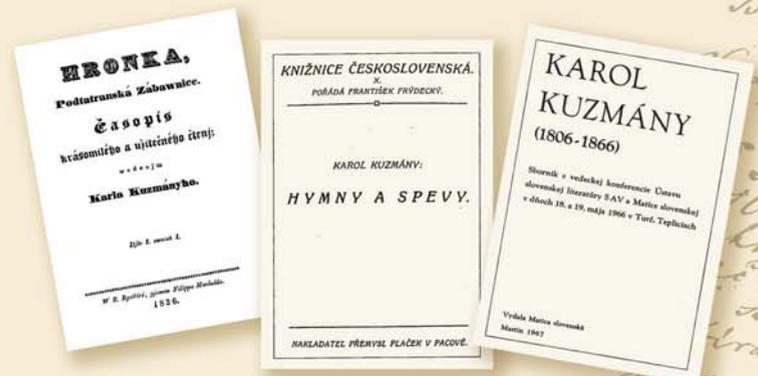
which he expressed in a theoretical work “On Beauty” (O kráse) from 1836. The idyllic epic “Běla” (1836) stands out among his poetic works. He aimed to prove that a theme from contemporary national life could be presented in a higher literary style and form. His philosophical novel “Ladislav” (1838) contains considerations of the role of the intelligentsia in national life, and of national history and culture. In 1846, on the eve of revolution, he wrote the hymn-like poem “Glory to the noble” (Sláva šľachetným), which is well-known as the national song “Who burns for truth” (Kto za pravdu horí). He also devoted attention to translations from world literature including extracts from Homer’s Iliad and selections of poems from Mickiewicz and Pushkin.

In the 1850s, when Štúr’s generation withdrew from public life and there was hardly any possibility for literary and cultural activity, the centre of gravity of Kuzmány’s work lay in the theological field. He collected his university lectures into a three volume work in German: “Praktische Theologie”. His creative literary activity continued until the end of his life. He died on 14th August 1866 in Turčianske Teplice and was buried at the National Cemetery in Martin.

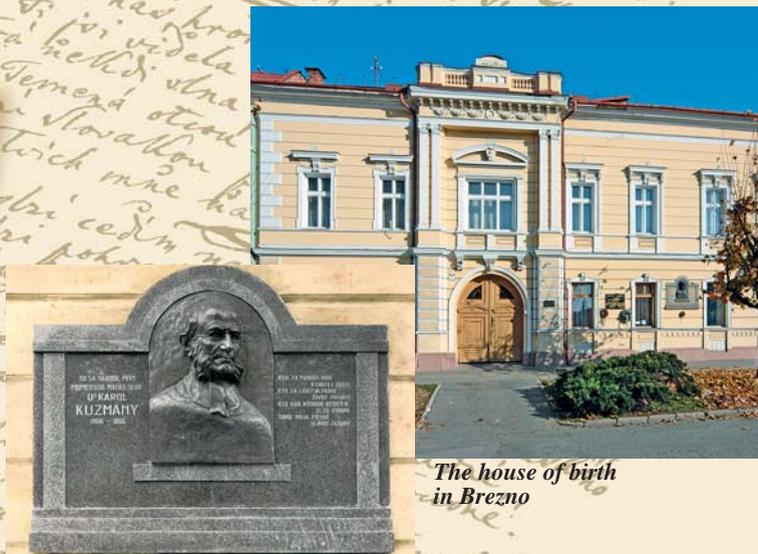


Kežmarok, the seat of an important Evangelical Lyceum

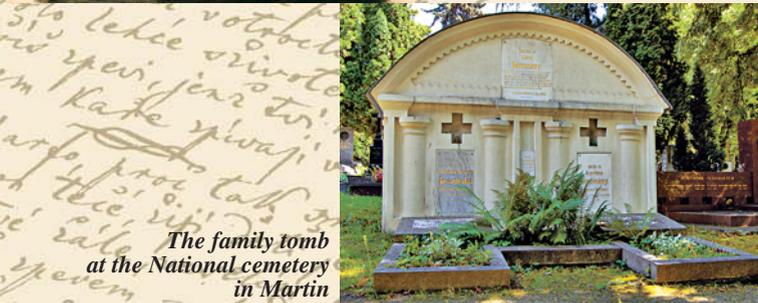
He was engaged in the Slovak national movement, closely collaborating with the followers of Ludovít Štúr. In 1849, he was a member of the Slovak delegation, which submitted to the Emperor Franz Joseph I a document on the national and constitutional demands of the Slovaks. In the period of Bach’s absolutism, he produced a proposal for the organisation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Kingdom of Hungary, which was implemented in 1859 in the form of the Emperor’s Protestant Patent. The majority of church congregations in Slovakia were organised according to it. He actively participated in founding Matica Slovenská in 1863 and became its first deputy chairman. He was a member of the delegation Matica Slovenská representatives to the Emperor and contributed to significant



Kuzmány (sitting first from right) as a member of the Slovak delegation to the Emperor in Vienna, 1849



The house of birth in Brezno



The family tomb at the National cemetery in Martin