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PLÁN [OBNOVY]



ÚRAD PODPRESEDU VLÁDY
SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY
PRE PLÁN OBNOVY
A ZNALOSTNÚ EKONOMIKU



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Partners for cooperation

As part of the research project, a pilot verification of the methodology will be carried out through virtual reality applications. Within the applications, scenarios will be created that relate to existing or extinct objects and within them, a reconstruction of historical events will be carried out, tied to the time and spatial arrangement associated with historical monuments. As part of the cooperation in the project, two partners were approached, in cooperation with whom historical monuments were identified, within which it is possible to implement test applications. For the needs of the project, we approached an informal group of volunteers who deal with the history and making information about the historical Stummer Forest narrow-gauge railway available in the region of the city of Topoľčany (Topoľčany region, Slovak Republic). The extinct historically and regionally significant building provides excellent space for synergy with other activities in the given region in the field of tourism. The second partner is the Bratislava City Museum, which is a significant cultural institution in the capital of the Slovak Republic, which manages significant historical monuments, including Devín Castle, the Old Town Hall, Michael's Tower, the Roman camp of Gerulata and others. For the needs of the project, objects will be identified for which it is possible to create a suitable historical context as a reconstruction of a historical event. In this phase of the project, Devín Castle was identified as a potential object for the reconstruction of the event; while depending on the context, the selection of the monument will be additionally adjusted based on the created methodology for the use of intelligent avatars in the context of single and multiuser applications.

Coordination with partners will be carried out during the project implementation and the identified events, buildings and spaces will be subjected to an analysis of suitability for demo versions of the created methodology. Cooperation with partners will be ensured by members of the research team from the Slovak Republic. The following alternative objects were identified for the needs of the project:

Historical site #1 - Stummer's Forest Railway

The Velkotoľčany industrial narrow-gauge railway, which was designed by designers and engineers in 1911 on the route from Topoľčany to the Považský Inovec mountains, began its operation in May 1913. The beginning of the line was located in the area of the steam sawmill and parquet factory in Topoľčany and the length of the entire route was more than 45 kilometers, with a gauge of 760 mm. It was built by the joint-stock company ADOL-SCHMITT a spol. with its registered office in Bošany, whose main shareholder was Baron Leopold Haupt-Stummer, owner of the estate in Tovarníky.

From the surrounding mountains, not only wood was transported by rail, but also stone, hay, oak bark, cattle, hunting trophies and muskrats bred on the Kulhánská farm. Fuel wood of lower value was transported to all the estate's mills, as well as to the distilleries, the Tovarníky sugar refinery



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and the manor house. In winter, in addition to the above-mentioned products, ice cut on the Kulháň pond was also transported, and this was imported to the manor icehouses in Jacovce (near the majer) and in Tovarníky (near the Zlatý baránok inn and Pod Brehmi). The railway was also used to transport other agricultural products between the majers and the distilleries of the large estate and the factory sugar refinery.

The first and largest station, switch and loading yard in the cadastral area of Zlatníky was the Kulháň station built on the so-called New Meadow by the old forest road connecting the Kulháň settlement with the Duchonka forest. Several side dead-end routes led from it and the main one continued to the Bystré loading yard, the Mankovec station to Stará Huta. At that time, water "rizne" (so-called wet or stream chutes) and dry "rizne" were also in operation, which were used to lower wood to the loading yards. After the war, cable cars were used more often for approach.

The railway's rolling stock originally consisted of three four-axle locomotives from the Berlin company Orenstein-Koppel with an output of 110 horsepower and a weight of 16.5 tons. Later, a three-axle tender locomotive and two more "Orenštajnka" were added to them. The four "Orenštajnka" were named after the wife, daughters and daughter-in-law of the owner - Baron Leopold Haupt-Stummer Sr. Their names were Augusta, Gertrud, Carola and Edith. The CAROLA locomotive was moved to this route after the construction of the Klátov Field Railway in 1918, but after its abolition it returned in 1950.

Additionally, the sugar and forest railway grew with other locomotives and carriages, including a unique passenger carriage for 16 passengers. It was the only one of the known manufactured carriages to have two compartments, first and third class, which differed significantly in interior equipment, especially seat upholstery. The passenger carriage was used by the owner, Baron Leo Haupt-Stummer, for inspection trips around the estate, and also by his family and guests on hunting trips. After World War II, this carriage was transferred to the Žubochňa Forest Railway.

The narrow gauge could continue to serve even after 50 years of operation despite damage during World War II. However, it was reportedly canceled in the summer of 1964 due to unprofitability, even though only recently (in 1956-1958) a thorough reconstruction of selected sections was carried out, including the replacement of sleepers and rails.

According to some sources, these sections could have been operated for at least another 20 years. Part of the valley of the former Baron Stummer Forest railway is now the Duchonka – Kulháň nature trail.

The construction of another economic and forestry railway line Veľké Bošany – Klátova Nová Ves – Cibajky began a little later, in 1914. Both narrow-gauge railway lines were to interconnect all agricultural and industrial entities on both sides of the Nitra River. The second one was therefore originally to lead from the Klátova forests to the steam sawmill in Topoľčany. However, Baron Leopold Stummer failed to buy the land from the farmers of Práznovce and Topoľčany, so this



branch of the line ended at Práznovce, where there was an unloading ramp. Its total length was 13.5 kilometers and the maximum permitted speed of trains was 15 km/h.

The rolling stock consisted of the locomotives Carola and Montania, nicknamed "Montánka". There were also wagons for transporting wood, sugar beet, gravel and lime. Lime from Cibajky and oak bark needed for leather processing were imported to the Bošany tannery. Marble from the quarry in Klížské Hradiště was also occasionally transported by narrow gauge railway, which was brought to Klátová Nová Ves by wagons.

The railway served the needs of its owners for 25 years (1916-1941). In 1937, the construction of the Bošany - Topoľčianky line was even considered. The planned line was to use the embankment of the existing narrow-gauge railway from Bošany to Klátová Nová Ves and then continue along the valley of the Vyčoma stream, through the territories of Janová Ves, Ješková Ves towards Skýcov and across the mountain ridge along the valley of the Leveš stream to Topoľčianky and Zlaté Moraviec.

With the decline of Tannery in Bošany and the gradual development of other modes of transport, the railway line began to completely lose its importance. It was gradually dismantled, part of the rails was even stolen, thus completely inoperable and finally canceled.

Historical site #2 - Monuments managed by the Bratislava City Museum – Devín castle

Devín Castle is the ruins of a Gothic castle, later rebuilt in a Gothic style, towering majestically above the municipality of the same name, a part of Bratislava (Bratislava IV district). They occupy almost the entire top of the castle rock above the confluence of the Danube and Morava rivers.

The castle has one of the most eventful, but also richest histories among castle settlements in Slovakia. The existence of the former hillfort is associated with the presence of the Celtic and later Roman ethnic groups in the territory of present-day Slovakia. The castle witnessed the glory and fall of Great Moravia, the first state entity of Slavic ancestors in present-day Slovakia and was an important part of the system of border fortresses of the Hungarian Kingdom. Together with the nearby Bratislava Castle, it forms a pair of significant representatives of Slovak national history.

Devín Castle, together with Bratislava and Nitra Castles, is one of the oldest, historically documented castle buildings in Slovakia. Its history dates to prehistoric times.

Devín Castle stands on a massive cliff, which was protected from the south by swamps, from the west by the Morava River, and from the north by the Devínská Kobyla massif. From a strategic point of view, the castle itself was a natural protection of the Devín Gate, the geographical entrance to the Carpathian Basin. The wide flow of the Danube gave the direction of an important continental trade route between the west and the east, the so-called Danube, which here intersected the



famous Amber Road, leading from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. It is therefore natural that the advantageous location directly predetermined this place for the clash of two European cultures - eastern and western. These conditions, together with suitable natural conditions for human life - watercourses rich in fish, plenty of game in the surrounding forests - conditioned the permanent settlement of this area from the 5th millennium BC until practically the 19th century.

The quantity and quality of archaeological finds prove that the settlement of the Devín Castle Rock was divided into four major periods: the Hallstatt, Celtic (Latenian), Roman and Great Moravian periods.

From the point of view of Slovak national history from the early medieval period, the most significant was the 9th century and the reign of the Great Moravian prince Rastislav (846–870). Rastislav is the only historical figure in the history of Great Moravia whose name can be associated with Devín based on historical accounts. The basic literary and historical source for understanding the events of this period is the well-known Fulda Chronicles (*Annales regni Francorum orientalis*). From them we learn about important events related to this territory, especially the contacts of the Slavic state formation with the East Frankish Empire. The report from 864, concerning the military expedition of the East Frankish king Louis II, is significant. In addition to its historical value, the report is also interesting because for the first time the name Devín (Dowina) appears directly in it.

Devín was an important center of the empire and certainly one of its most important fortifications. As a significant fortress, it protected not only the border of the empire, but also an important crossroads of trade routes and both local river fords - the Danube and the ford over the Morava River. Therefore, Rastislav had a massive fortress built here, protected not only by natural features, but also by advanced fortifications.

The cultural and spiritual maturity of our ancestors and the uniqueness of the Devín fortress in the political and administrative system of Great Moravia was proven by the discovery of a Great Moravian church from the second half of the 9th century. The church was a combination of a central and longitudinal single-nave layout (the length of the nave was 16.9 meters) with an east-west orientation. The building was completed on the eastern side with three semicircular apses on the so-called trefoil ground plan. Based on this, scientists pointed out the typological similarity with similar sacral buildings in Transdanubia. According to the found fragments of plaster with various fresco motifs, we learn about the decoration of the church. It is assumed that the church disappeared during the following century.

Rastislav had an ingenious defense system built in Devín and its immediate surroundings, which even his enemies spoke about with admiration. It also included smaller forts on the slopes of Devínska Kobyla, two of which (Na pieskach and Nad lomom) were discovered on the northwestern spur of the hill. They protected the Devín fort from the north, from the side of the Moravian Field and the crossing over the Morava River.



One of the most significant events in Slovak history falls on the reign of Prince Rastislav – the arrival of the Thessaloniki brothers Constantine and Methodius to the territory of Slovakia in 863. It is assumed that they crossed the Danube either near Komárno or near Bratislava in the Devín area. Thanks to the Byzantine mission, the Slovak territory was also permanently included among the cultural European countries.

Great Moravia reached its peak and largest territorial extent during the reign of Rastislav's nephew Svätopluk. His death in 894 marked the decline of the empire, to which the strife between his sons Mojmir II. and Svätopluk II contributed greatly.

After the demise of Great Moravia, the importance of the fort declined. The emergence of the Kingdom of Hungary did not change this, when Devín Castle did not become a county castle, i.e. the seat of the seat, but only a border fortress. Together with other castles built on the peaks of the Little Carpathian Mountains, it was included in the system of border defense structures, which was supposed to guard the strategically important western border of the country. The history of the Gothic castle, which developed from a small border fortress, is closely connected with the village lying under its walls. The first written mention of it is in a document from 1254, which mentions the vineyards of the Pilis Abbey. In a document from 1327, the village is mentioned as the villa Thebyn. In 1353, Devín is mentioned in documents as a city (civitas). The municipal seal with a winged bull, the symbol of the evangelist Luke, also dates from this period.

However, its development stopped in the later period and Devín never developed into a city in the true sense of the word. Paradoxically, this was caused by circumstances that were once an advantage for this area – the steep slope of Devínská Kobyla pressed on it from the north, the flow of the Morava prevented development from the west, and Devín was hindered from the south by the mighty bed of the Danube.

The construction history of the castle began in the late 12th and early 13th centuries, when a new stone fortress was built here. The fortress, at that time the property of the Hungarian royal crown, replaced the former Great Moravian hillfort and became an important link in the border defense line protecting the Czech-Hungarian border.

At that time, the castle consisted of a massive stone hexagonal tower, occupying the entire upper part of the rocky cliff, and a small courtyard. Only modest remains of the perimeter walls have survived from this building to this day. Due to this, very little is known about its internal structure. The only access to the castle was from the eastern side along the neck of the castle hill.

As a border fortress, the castle was the property of the Hungarian crown. After the extinction of the Árpád dynasty in 1301, the western border region of Hungary belonged to the Austrian duke Rudolf of Habsburg. Devín and several border castles with villages were the property of Otto of Tallersunn, who voluntarily surrendered it in favor of the Hungarian crown in 1322. From the reign of Charles Robert I of Anjou, there is also a record from 1340 with the name of the castellan of the castle Philip: "magister Philippus, vicecomes et castellanus Posoniensis et castri Diven".



For the next almost a hundred years, the castle was royal property. On May 26, 1419, King Sigismund of Luxembourg donated it and the adjacent properties to the Hungarian Palatine, Nicholas Garay. Nicholas could probably also thank his wife Anna of Celje for this act - she was the older sister of Barbora, Sigismund's wife.

For the next almost forty years, the fate of the castle and the town was closely linked to this distinguished noble family originating from today's Croatia.

Nicholas Garay (originally from Gary) built a feudal manor house built in the late Gothic style from a small border fortress. He expanded the castle to the east. In the southeastern part of the castle hill, he had a Gothic residential palace built, called the Garay Palace, which had a ground floor and two floors. The rooms had flat, beamed ceilings and some were heated by a fireplace. A semicircular bastion connected to the palace from the east. Thus, a complete building complex of the middle castle was created. Its area was surrounded by a castle wall, which included a polygonal tower, a western gate with a drawbridge and a small moat, as well as other gates - northern and southern, built under a rock cliff. The castle well in the western part of the courtyard also dates from this period; it was built of sandstone blocks with stonemasonry marks on the upper and lower parts.

In January 1432 (a year before his death), Mikuláš Garay divided part of his property between his two sons. Ladislav became the lord of the Devín estate, who later achieved a significant political position (in 1447 he even became the Palatine of Hungary). He managed the castle until his death in the summer of 1460.

In 1435, King Sigismund issued a decree ordering the fortification of all castles from Bratislava to Skalica. In connection with this decree, a new fortification was built on Devín in the western part of the castle hill, facing the Morava River. The fortification consisted of a polygonal bastion and a castle wall with an entrance gate and a forecourt.

For the period 1460–1527, the counts of Jura and Pezinok became the new owners. During the rule of this family, ownership of the castle passed through various paths between individual members. The ancient family with several important members reached its peak in the persons of the brothers Ján and Žigmund. Ján (III.), although he was married twice, died childless. The owner of the Devín estate was Žigmund's only son, Tomáš. He also had no descendants, so after his death the castle fell to Žigmund's other brother, Petr. After his death in 1517 (he also died without descendants), Devín was seized by the brothers Wolfgang and František of Pezinok, coming from a different line of the family. However, since they did not have the rights of succession, they had to return the castle to the royal crown. The Counts of Jura and Pezinok further improved the castle's defense system. At the end of the 15th century, they built the so-called northern gate, through which the castle was entered from the village. Research revealed a two-interior building from the 15th century near the gate, the location and architecture of which indicate that it was



used by the castle guard. A new gate was built in the southeastern part of the lower castle, which is the first architecture in the castle to be classified as a Renaissance period.

The year 1526 was a turning point. After the fateful Battle of Mohács, the castle was briefly seized by Ján Zápoľský. The following year, the castle was conquered by the imperial army, and the emperor and Hungarian king Ferdinand I of Habsburg, in return for his loyalty to the Habsburg court, gifted the castle to Stephen (III.) Báthory (Stephen, among others, helped Ferdinand I to obtain the Hungarian crown), the Hungarian palatine. For the next almost eighty years, the castle came into the possession of one of the most important Hungarian families, whose ancestors came to Hungary in the 11th century. They acquired their name after they settled in the location Bátor (today's Nyírbátor) in northeastern Hungary in 1279. In the 14th century, the family split into two branches – the Ečed and the Šomjós branches. Palatine Stephen Báthory came from the Ečed branch.

Stephen Báthory owned the castle for only three years, as he died in the castle in 1530. Since he left no male heir, the Devín estate passed to his brother Andrej (II). He distinguished himself in the Battle of Mohács and in 1527 King Ferdinand appointed him chief tavern keeper. After his death in 1534, his son Andrej (III) became the owner. He had no descendants from either of his two marriages, so after his death on October 4, 1566, his second wife Katarína Mindszenty became the owner. In 1570, her husband's brother Nicholas (II) took over the estate from her. Nicholas had an important position in the kingdom; among other things, he was present at the coronation of Maximilian II. in September 1563 in the Cathedral of St. Martin in Bratislava.

The last owner of Devín Castle from the Báthory family was Štefan (V.) (1555 – 1605), the elder brother of the famous Čachtice lady Ažbeta Báthoryová. With his death in 1605, the Ečed branch of the family became extinct.

Two years before his death, he wrote a will in which he bequeathed the Devín estate to his sister Alžbeta. However, due to a strange combination of circumstances, ownership did not pass to Alžbeta. The executor of Štefan Báthory's last will was the castle administrator Michal Bai. Since none of Štefan's surviving heirs claimed the estate at that time, Bai became the owner of Devín. After his death in 1606, his daughter Zuzana's husband, Ján Keglevič, took his place.

It was not until October 1606 that Štefan's sister Alžbeta, who had become a widow in the meantime, began to make claims. However, Keglevič was not willing to give up the castle. The dispute and property claims were to be resolved by the regional assembly in 1606. Despite the fact that the Hungarian estates decided to take the castle from Keglevič and have it belong to the royal crown, Keglevič still did not intend to give it up. Finally, he obtained it from King Matthias II. as a deposit. However, as the owner, he did not take care of his property at all and also angered the Devín subjects. They appealed to the monarch for the observance of their privileges. After the intervention of the royal fiscal on September 4, 1617, King Matthias II. confirmed the Devín people's old rights and freedoms. There is no news about the end of Keglevič's rule.



With the arrival of the Báthorys, there was a lively construction boom in the castle and the current appearance of the castle (especially its central part) is the result of reconstruction during their rule. They built a new palace wing on the middle castle, decorated with an arched attic and a bay window (its appearance is now evidenced by part of the preserved masonry) and, in the spirit of the fashion of the time, they modified the castle buildings in the Renaissance style. They also improved the castle fortifications, especially in the southwestern and southeastern parts of the castle cliff. The famous small polygonal bastion called Mníška, the only remnant of several watchtowers on the southern slope, also dates from this period, surrounded by several legends.

The last owners of the Devín estate were the Pálfi family, who acquired it, along with other properties in Prešpork and the surrounding area, in 1635. The first owner was Pavol (IV.), the third son of the famous "Turk-killer" Mikuláš Pálfi. After Pavol's death on January 26, 1653, the estate passed to his wife Františka Khuen de Belassy.

The next owner of the castle was Pavol's elder son Ján (III.) Anton (1642 – 1694). He was married twice, but neither marriage produced a legitimate heir. His first wife Anna Theresia was the great-granddaughter of Elizabeth Báthory. As a child from his second marriage, he had a daughter, Mária Barbora, and since property was inherited only through the male line, his younger brother Ján (IV.) Adam Karol (1645 – 1694) became his heir. After the death of Ján Karol, on September 3, 1694, the estate came into the possession of his elder son Mikuláš (VI.) Jozef (1671 – 1706). Since he had no descendants (his only son died in childhood), he was the last male descendant of this branch of the Pálfi family.

In 1707, the Pálfi family's estates were divided, and Devín Castle and the estate went to the grandson of Paul's brother Stefan (II) Mikuláš (IV) (1657–1732). Like several of his ancestors, he also achieved a significant position; he reached his peak in 1714 when he became Palatine of Hungary. His eldest son Leopold (I) (1681–1720) was his heir, followed by Mikuláš (VII).

The Pálfi family did not reside in the castle and administered the estate through administrators. During their ownership, the castle did not undergo any major construction work; these mainly concerned maintenance work. Probably the only construction work of the Pálfi family was the construction of parts of the farm tract in the middle castle.

Devín Castle during the Pálfi family's reign relatively fortunately escaped the fate of most Slovak castles, as it was not destroyed after the Peace of Szatmár. What the imperial troops did not do, Napoleon's grenadiers did in 1809.

In May of that year, Napoleon occupied Vienna, and a month later his artillery from the right bank of the Danube was shelling Bratislava. That same year, Napoleon withdrew, and as he was leaving, his soldiers blew up Devín Castle. The Pálfi family made no further efforts to repair it. The castle gradually fell into hopeless disrepair, and they transferred the administration of the Devín estate to Devínská Nová Ves. The castle was in their possession until January 21, 1939, when it passed into the hands of the Czecho-Slovak state (seven years earlier – October 29, 1932 – the Slovak



Provincial Committee purchased the ruins of Devín Castle from the last descendant of Ladislav Pálfi).

However, even before that, the castle ruins rose to new glory. They witnessed the resurrection of the ideas of the glorious Great Moravian and Slavic past.

In the period of persistent anti-Slavic pressures and increasing Magyarization, the thoughts of the young Slovak intelligentsia were focused on the spiritual legacy of such an attractive historical period for Slovaks as Great Moravia. Since the mid-17th century, the center of famous historical traditions was concentrated on Devín.

Devín has symbolized the Slavic past and the national pride of Slovaks since time immemorial. The ideas of national awareness were revived in the literary work of Ján Kollár and Ján Hollý. According to them, Devín was the symbolic beginning of the Slovak country and combined the traditions of Great Moravia and the Cyril-Methodist mission. The castle began to be understood as the main seat of Great Moravia and Slovakia. The “cult” of Devín culminated in the memorable trip of the Štúr family to Devín on April 24, 1836. Here, Štúr and his entourage swore allegiance to the nation and its aspirations on the “graves of ancient glory.”

To demonstrate Hungarian dominance, the Hungarian government had a monumental monument to the Árpád warrior erected on the rocky cliff of the upper castle in 1896 on the occasion of the thousand-year existence of the Hungarian state. The monument, visible from afar, had the appearance of a pylon. The base was an octagonal pedestal with a diameter of 6.5 meters, on which a column topped with a Corinthian capital was erected. On the capital stood a 3.5-meter-high sandstone statue of a warrior, who leaned with his left hand on a shield with a relief image of the Hungarian emblem and held a freely lowered sword in his right. As a symbol of Hungarianness, the monument was to commemorate the rise to power of the Hungarians after the fall of Great Moravia. The twenty-two-meter-high monument was the work of the Hungarian builder Gyula Berczik (1853–1933) and the sculptor Gyula Jankovits (1865–1932). The entire work was carried out by the well-known Bratislava builder Alexander Feigler. A significant part of the remains of the upper castle fell victim to the monument unveiled on October 18, 1896. For almost a quarter of a century, the monument dominated the castle cliff. Three years after the end of the First World War, on January 21, 1921, it was blown up during a conspiratorial action by Czecho-Slovak legionnaires.

The Devín tradition received a new impetus after 1918. Its culmination was the trip of Slovak youth to Devín in 1936 on the occasion of the centenary of the Štúr family trip and the installation of a commemorative plaque. This act significantly contributed to the fact that Slovaks began to perceive Devín as a national sacred place.



Historical site #3 - Monuments managed by the Bratislava City Museum – Pharmacy at Red Crab

The Pharmacy Museum exhibition is located in part of the premises of the former Pharmacy at Red Crab on the ground floor of a Baroque burgher house. It was built into the barbican of St. Michael's Gate with an adjacent moat. In the 18th century, the facade of the house was classicistically decorated and supplemented with a stone rococo portal. On the facade are the original pharmacy signboards with metal acanthus ornamentation and a crayfish from the end of the 19th century from the Bratislava blacksmith company Márton.

The original Pharmacy at Red Crab is mentioned as early as the 16th century and was located in five rooms from the second half of the 18th century until its closure and transfer for museum purposes in 1953.

The current exhibition makes the history of pharmacy in Bratislava accessible in the first of three rooms. The entrance room is equipped with furniture from the original Pharmacy at Red Crab. An Empire-style set of stained oak is placed around the perimeter of three walls, complemented by a work container and a stand for hand scales. The equipment is complemented by faience, stoneware, wooden, porcelain and glass containers for storing medicines from the second half of the 18th century to the mid-20th century. The atmosphere of the room is completed by Baroque-Classical paintings with the theme of medicine with a balustrade and three figural compositions on the vault.

The pharmaceutical collection with 8,500 objects and 2,880 volumes of old pharmaceutical literature is one of the most numerous in the museum and is unique of its kind in Slovakia. It contains original parts of pharmacy equipment, the oldest dating back to the 16th century. Baroque and Classicist furniture and most of the faience, stoneware, glass, wooden and tin containers for storing medicines were made in Slovakia. The oldest dispensing containers, simple tools to produce medicinal preparations, laboratory utensils and metal signboards come from the craft workshops in our territory. Until the beginnings of the unification of pharmacies in the second half of the 19th century, manufacturers contributed to the unique, distinctive character of each individual pharmacy. The preserved literature testifies to the professional level of pharmacists, striving to acquire the latest knowledge. Among the literature from the 16th century is the original edition of Paracelsus' writings from 1574. The first all-Hungarian four-language drug taxonomy dates to the mid-18th century, published in 1745 by the Bratislava press under the title "Taxa pharmaceutika posoniensis", notable for its oldest Slovak pharmaceutical terminology.