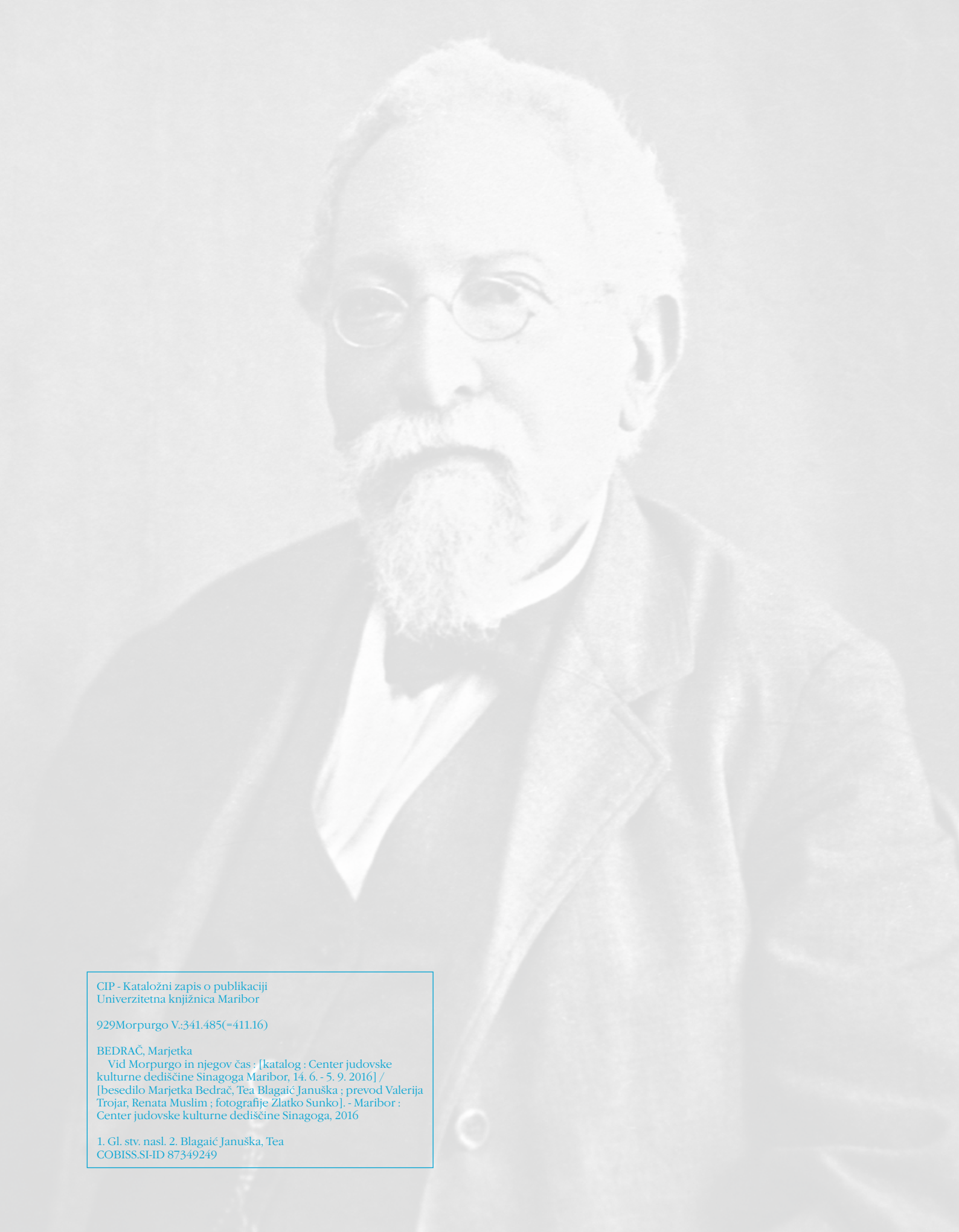


*Vid Morpurgo
in njegov čas*

ר.ב.ר.מ.

SINAGOGA MARIBOR

CENTER JUDOVSKÉ KULTURNE DEDIŠČINE SINAGOGA MARIBOR



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Po poteh mariborskih Judov Tracing the paths of Maribor Jews

18. marca 1496 je cesar Maksimilijan I. izdal odlok o izgonu Judov s Štajerske, Dunajskega Novega mesta in Neunkirchna. Mariborski Judje, tedaj del ene najbolj cvetočih in pomembnih judovskih skupnosti v vseh notranjeavstrijskih deželah, so tako morali zapustiti mesto ob Dravi in se odseliti v druge kraje. Del mariborskih Judov se je najbrž preselil v Ljubljano, vendar so bili Judje nekaj desetletij pozneje pregnani tudi od tam. Drugi so se preselili v nekatera gradiščanska in spodnjeavstrijska mesta in od tod kasneje na Moravsko in Poljsko ter zlasti v Trst, Gorico, Gradišče ob Soči in v mesta vzdolž jadranske obale. V novih krajih so posamezni pregnani mariborski Judje prevzeli priimek Marpurgo ali Morpurgo in s tem ime nekdanjega domačega kraja ponesli v svet.

Mnogi menijo, da je z odhodom Judov Maribor za nekaj stoletij izgubil svoj gospodarski in tudi kulturni zalet, in zgolj ugibamo lahko, kakšen bi bil dejanski razvoj našega mesta, če ga Judje ne bi bili primorani zapustiti. Judje so se v Maribor znova začeli priseljevati šele v drugi polovici 19. stoletja, vendar številčnosti srednjeveške skupnosti nikoli več niso dosegli. Danes živi v Mariboru le nekaj Judov, na nekdanje judovske someščane pa nas opominjata ohranjeni srednjeveška sinagoga in Židovska ulica.

V letu 2016 mineva 520 let od srednjeveškega izгона Judov s Štajerske oziroma iz Maribora, zato smo v spomin in opomin na ta prelomni dogodek v Centru judovske kulturne dediščine Sinagoga Maribor zasnovali dveletni projekt *Po poteh mariborskih Judov*. Z njim želimo javnosti predstaviti tako srednjeveško zgodovino mariborskih Judov kakor tudi – na primeru

družine Morpurgo – njihove življenjske poti in usodo v zadnjih petih stoletjih. V projektu smo se povezali z Mestnim muzejem Split in Inštitutom za judovsko zgodovino Avstrije, pri arhivskih in rodoslovnih raziskavah pa nam bodo pomagali samostojna arhivistka in raziskovalka Valentina Petaroš Jeromela, višja kustodinja splitskega muzeja mag. Tea Blagaić Januška ter Peter in Livio Morpurgo.

V sklopu projekta pripravljamo različne programe, od predavanj in predstavitev, mednarodnega znanstvenega srečanja do pedagoško-andragoških aktivnosti, začetek in zaključek projekta pa bosta zaznamovali dve razstavi. Prva je pričujoča razstava *Vid Morpurgo in njegov čas*, ki predstavlja življenje in delo ene najvidnejših osebnosti Splita v drugi polovici 19. in na začetku 20. stoletja – Vida Morpurga. Vid, tudi Vito, Morpurgo se je rodil v ugledni splitski judovski družini, katere predniki so bili prav mariborski Judje. Kot knjigar in založnik, ustanovitelj znamenite, še danes delujoče Knjigarne Morpurgo, trgovec, politik, industrialec in podjetnik, ki se je ukvarjal s proizvodnjo likerjev in vina in ki je pripomogel k razvoju splitskega vinogradništva in vinarstva, pobudnik prve parne opekarne v Splitu, predsednik splitske Trgovsko-obrtne zbornice, poslanec v dalmatinskem zboru, občinski predsednik ter predsednik Prve ljudske dalmatinske banke je bil med najbolj angažiranimi splitskimi ugledneži, ki so bili politično in kulturno dejavni prav v času narodnega preporoda v Dalmaciji. Kljub izjemno pomembni vlogi, ki jo je odigral v političnem, gospodarskem in kulturnem razvoju Splita in Dalmacije, pa je zmeraj ostajal nekako v senci in morda prav zato, deloma pa tudi zaradi političnih okoliščin in uničenja arhiva splitske judovske

On 18 March 1496, Emperor Maximilian I issued a decree on the expulsion of the Jews from Styria, Wiener Neustadt and Neunkirchen. The Maribor Jews, who at that time represented one of the most prosperous and important Jewish communities in all the Inner Austrian lands, thus had to leave the city by the Drava river and move to other places. A part of the Maribor Jews probably moved to Ljubljana but a couple of decades later, the Jews were exiled from there as well. However, others moved to some cities in Burgenland and Lower Austria – and from there later to Moravia and Poland –, and especially to Trieste, Gorizia, Gradisca d’Isonzo and to cities along the Adriatic coast. In the new places, individual exiled Maribor Jews took the Marpurgo or Morpurgo surnames and thus carried the name of their former home city abroad.

It is believed that with the departure of the Jews, the city of Maribor lost its economic, as well as cultural impetus, and we can only speculate how the city would have developed if the Jews had not been forced to leave. The Jews started to resettle in Maribor only in the second half of the 19th century but they never reached the number of the medieval community. Today only a few Jews live in Maribor, however, the preserved medieval synagogue and Jewish Street (Židovska ulica) are reminiscent of the former city’s fellow citizens.

In 2016, marks 520 years since the medieval exile of the Jews from Styria thus the city of Maribor. To commemorate this sad milestone and warn against similar ones, the Center of Jewish Cultural Heritage Synagogue Maribor designed a two-year project *Tracing the paths of Maribor Jews*. Its aim is to present to the public the medieval history of the Maribor Jews, as well as – in the example of the Morpurgo family – their life paths and fates in the last five centuries. In the project, we collaborate with the Split City Museum and the Institute for Jewish History in Austria, while free-lance archivist and researcher Valentina Petaroš Jeromela, senior curator of the Split City Museum Tea Blagaić Januška, and Peter and Livio Morpurgo will help us with archival and genealogical research.

In the framework of the project, we will prepare different programmes, from lectures and presentations, an international scientific meeting to pedagogical and andragogic activities. The beginning and the closure of the project will be marked by two exhibitions. The first one is the present exhibition *Vid Morpurgo and his lifetime*, which presents the life and work of one of the most prominent personalities in Split in the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century – Vid Morpurgo. Vid, also known as Vito, Morpurgo was born in a renowned Jewish family, the ancestors of which were Maribor Jews. As a book shop owner and publisher, a founder of the famous Morpurgo Bookstore which is still operating, a merchant, politician, industrialist and entrepreneur who dealt with the production of liqueurs and wine and who contributed to the development of wine growing and wine making in Split, an initiator of the First steam brickworks factory in Split, the president of the Split Chamber of commerce and trade, a representative in the Dalmatian Parliament, the community chairman and the president of the First People’s Bank of Dalmatia, he was one of Split’s most committed eminent people who were politically and culturally active just in the time of national revival in Dalmatia. Despite his

občine v drugi svetovni vojni, njegova vloga v družbeno-političnem življenju Splita več desetletij v javnosti ni bila dovolj cenjena, njegovo delo in delovanje pa prav tako ne dovolj raziskana.

V letu 2010 so v Mestnem muzeju Split z razstavo *Vid Morpurgo in njegov čas* skušali javnosti prvič doslej celoviteje predstaviti življenje in delo te velike in prizadevne splitske in dalmatinske osebnosti. Pri pripravi razstave se je avtorica mag. Tea Blagaić Januška oprla na arhivsko zbirko oziroma fond o Vidu Morpurgu, ki ga hranijo prav v mestnem muzeju in zajema osebne dokumente, rokopise, dokumentacijo v zvezi z izdajateljsko in industrijsko dejavnostjo ter bančništvom, dokumentacijo o družinskih nepremičninah, beležke in gradivo posameznih članov družine ter družinske fotografije. Gradivo, ki zajema obdobje med letoma 1846 in 1938 in vsebuje precej arhivskih dokumentov iz obdobja preporoda in boja za pohrvatenje splitske občine, je dragocen vir za gospodarsko, politično, pravno in kulturno zgodovino Splita in Dalmacije zlasti v 19. stoletju. Muzej je gradivo pridobil v petdesetih letih prejšnjega stoletja. Dokumentarno in arhivsko gradivo, vezano na delovanje in življenje tako Vida Morpurga kot tudi drugih članov njegove družine, hranijo še Državni arhiv v Splitu, tamkajšnja univerzitetna knjižnica in nekatere druge splitske kulturne ustanove, nekaj pa ga je tudi v zasebni lasti družine Morpurgo.

Izjemno zanimive so bile tudi življenjske poti drugih članov družine Morpurgo. Vidov oče David, na primer, je bil prav tako dejaven v splitskem javnem življenju. Med drugim je pisal dnevnik, v katerem je zapisoval različne zanimive podatke, tudi o gospodarski zgodovini Splita in javnem delovanju sina Vida. Po Davidovi smrti sta dnevnik družine Morpurgo nadaljevala sin Josip in za njim njegov sin Viktor. Žal so Nemci v drugi svetovni vojni del tega arhiva uničili, del družinskega arhiva pa je bil uničen po vojni. Kar se je ohranilo, hrani danes družina. Mag. Tea Blagaić Januška bo nadaljevala z raziskavami, vezanimi na zgodovino splitske veje rodbine Morpurgo, Valentina Petaroš Jeromela pa se bo v

sklopu našega projekta posvetila raziskavi zlasti poslovnih odnosov med Vidom Morpurgom in Emilom/Emiliom Stockom, še enim znamenitim Splitčanom judovskega porekla. Morpurgo in Stock sta leta 1905 ustanovila podjetje za proizvodnjo alkoholnih pijač *Morpurgo, Stock e Comp.*, Vidovi nasledniki pa so s Stockom pozneje ustanovili podjetje *Ampelea*. Tega so, najbrž tudi zaradi nasprotovanj, na katera so naleteli v Splitu, prenesli v nove proizvodne prostore v Rovinju, tovarna pa je bila tako zelo uspešna, da so še eno tovarno alkoholnih pijač odprli tudi v Trstu. Izsledke obeh raziskav bomo v času trajanja projekta ustrezno predstavili.

Projekt *Po poteh mariborskih Judov* bomo zaokrožili z razstavo, posvečeno njihovim potomcem. Morpurgi in Marpurgi so danes razseljeni po vsem svetu, živijo v Italiji, na Hrvaškem, Nizozemskem, v Franciji, Angliji, na Škotskem, v Združenih državah Amerike, Kanadi, Izraelu, Surinamu, Avstraliji in še kje. Mnogi med njimi so se uveljavili kot ugledni in vplivni trgovci, zdravniki, univerzitetni profesorji, uspešni poslovneži, bankirji, pesniki in pisatelji, inženirji, poslanci, rabini, zgodovinarji in tako naprej. Peter Morpurgo s Floride že približno dve desetletji sestavlja rodoslovno drevo rodbine Morpurgo, ki zajema podatke generacij prednikov tja do okoli leta 1350. Do sedaj naj bi zbral podatke o približno tisoč šeststo posameznih članov rodbine in čez tri tisoč z njimi povezanih ljudi (zakonskih partnerjih, tastih in taščah itd.). Pri raziskavah mu pomaga sorodnik in prijatelj Livio Morpurgo iz Trsta, njune raziskave pa bodo zelo dragocen in dobrodošel vir za pripravo prej omenjene dokumentarne razstave.

Kdo ve, morda pa s projektom *Po poteh mariborskih Judov* potomcev teh Judov po več kot petsto letih v Maribor ne bomo povabili zgolj simbolično, temveč jih bomo spodbudili tudi k izpolnitvi dolgo tleče Petrove in Liviove želje po srečanju članov rodbine Morpurgo v mestu njihovih prednikov.

Marjetka Bedrač

extremely important role, which he played in the political, economic and cultural development of Split and Dalmatia, he always rather stayed in the shadows. Perhaps just because of this, political circumstances and destruction of the Archives of the Split Jewish Community during the Second World War, for several decades, his role in social and political life of Split was not sufficiently appreciated in public, and his work and activity not researched thoroughly enough.

In 2010, the Split City Museum presented the life and work of this grand and ambitious Split and Dalmatian personality with the exhibition *Vid Morpurgo and his lifetime*. When preparing the exhibition, the author Mag. Tea Blagaić Januška built on the archival collection and fund of Vid Morpurgo, which is held at the museum and comprises personal documents, manuscripts, documentation regarding his publishing and industry, as well as bank activities, documentation on family real estate, notes and material of individual family members and family photographs. The material covering the period from 1846 to 1938 and comprising many archival documents from the period of revival and fight for Croatization of the Split Municipality, is a valuable source for economic, political, legal and cultural history of Split and Dalmatia, especially in the 19th century. The Museum gained the material in the 1950's. However, the documentary and archival material regarding the operation and life both of Vid Morpurgo and of other members of his family are also held at the State Archives in Split and at the there University Library and at some other Split cultural institutions and is in the private property of the Morpurgo family, as well.

Other members of the Morpurgo family also had extremely interesting life paths. Vid's father David, for example, was active in the public life of Split, as well. Among other things, he wrote a diary in which he put down different interesting data, also on the economic history of Split and public activities of his son Vid. After David's death, the Morpurgo family diary was continued by his son Josip and his son Viktor after him. Unfortunately, during the Second World War the Germans destroyed part of these archives, while another part got destroyed after the war. What was preserved, is today held by the family. Mag. Tea Blagaić Januška will continue her research regarding the history of the Split branch of the Morpurgo family, while within the framework of the project, Valentina Petaroš Jeromela will look into the business relations between Vid Morpurgo and another famous Split citizen of Jewish origin Emil/Emilio Stock. In 1905, Morpurgo and Stock founded a company for production of alcohol drinks *Morpurgo, Stock e Comp.*, and Vid's successors and Stock later founded the *Ampelea* company. The factory was, most probably due to objections, which they faced in Split, moved to new production premises in Rovinj. However, it was so successful that another factory of alcoholic beverages was opened in Trieste. The findings of both researches will be properly presented throughout the project.

The *Tracing the paths of Maribor Jews* project will be completed with an exhibition dedicated to their descendants. The Morpurgos and Marpurgos are today settled all around the world, they live in Italy, Croatia, the Netherlands, France, England, Scotland, the United States of America, Canada, Israel, Suriname, Australia and elsewhere. Many of them made themselves valued as reputable and influential merchants, doctors, university teachers, successful businessmen, bankers, poets and writers, engineers, members of parliament, rabbis, historians etc. For approximately two decades, Peter Morpurgo from Florida has composed the Morpurgo family genealogy tree comprising the data of the generations of ancestors to around 1350. Up to now, he has managed to gather data on around 1,600 individual family members and over 3,000 people connected to them (spouses, fathers- and mothers-in-law, etc.). His relative and friend Livio Morpurgo helps him with the research, the results of which will be a valuable and welcome source for the preparation of the above mentioned documentary exhibition.

Who knows, perhaps the *Tracing the paths of Maribor Jews* project will not only symbolically invite their descendants to come to Maribor after more than five hundred years but will encourage them to fulfil Peter and Livio's heartfelt desire for a reunion of all the Morpurgo family members in the city of their ancestors.

Vid Morpurgo in njegov čas

Vid Morpurgo and his lifetime

V okviru kontinuirane obdelave arhivske zbirke Mestnega muzeja Split ter ob obeležitvi 150-letnice izida občasne publikacije *Annuario dalmatico*, 150-letnice ustanovitve knjižarne Morpurgo na Pjaci in 140-letnice ustanovitve *Prve ljudske dalmatinske banke* v Splitu se je pokazala potreba po obdelavi in predstavitvi arhivalij in drugih muzejskih predmetov, povezanih s splitskim uglednejšem Vidom Morpurgom in njegovo neizbrisljivo sledjo v celotnem življenju Splita v drugi polovici 19. in v začetku 20. stoletja.

Arhivsko gradivo iz muzejskega fonda Vida Morpurga je dragocen vir za gospodarsko, politično, pravno in kulturno zgodovino Splita in Dalmacije v 19. stoletju. Sestavljajo ga družinski dokumenti v ožjem pomenu besede, dokumenti, nastali v sklopu gospodarskega in političnega delovanja družine, in družinska korespondenca. Del gradiva je napisan v hrvaškem jeziku, del dokumentacije, korespondence, rokopisov ali časopisnih člankov pa tudi v drugih jezikih: italijanskem, nemškem, angleškem, madžarskem, francoskem in hebrejskem.

Vid Morpurgo se je rodil 7. maja 1838 v hiši na Dosudu. Split je bil takrat majhno provincialno mesto, Dalmacija pa je bila omejena z mejami, določenimi po sporazumu v Požarevcu leta 1718, tj. »najnovejšo posestjo beneške Dalmacije«, ko so se Turki z obale umaknili v notranjost. Istra in Hrvaško primorje nista pripadla Dalmaciji, njen del pa so bili Dubrovnik, Kotor in današnje črnogorsko primorje. Tri stoletja in pol beneške oblasti v Dalmaciji je pustilo mnogo posledic. Ena od njih je bila upadanje zavesti o etnični, jezikovni in nacionalni pripadnosti skupnemu hrvaškemu

narodu. Upravno-politične, trgovske in kulturne vezi z Benetkami in drugimi italijanskimi mesti so bile veliko bolj neposredne kot s severno Hrvaško in drugimi hrvaškimi kraji, ki so bili v okviru Avstrije ali Turčije. Vse to je stoletja usmerjalo Dalmacijo v italijanski jezik in kulturo.

Italijanščina je v Dalmaciji ostala uradni jezik tudi v času kratkotrajne francoske uprave. Avstriji, ki je z Dunajskim kongresom leta 1815 končno dobila Dalmacijo, tudi ni uspelo, da bi kot uradni jezik uvedla nemščino, temveč je morala obdržati italijanščino, ki je bila že v splošni rabi v upravi, sodstvu in tudi v šolah. Hrvaški jezik se je v stoletjih zanemarjanja kot knjižni jezik zelo slabo razvijal. V prvi polovici 19. stoletja je bil v Dalmaciji popolnoma potisnjen iz javnega življenja in književnosti.

Na Hrvaškem, zapostavljenem delu Avstrije, je po neuspeli revoluciji v letih 1848 in 1849 sledilo obdobje absolutizma, ki sta ga zaznamovali surova politika ministra Alexandra Bacha (1813–1893) in intenzivna germanizacija. Družbenogospodarsko stanje Dalmacije je bilo sredi 19. stoletja še vedno izjemno težko. Nasprotja so bila zato mnogovrstna in globoka. Poleg tega, da je bilo domače prebivalstvo ločeno od italijanskega ali italijaniziranega, je bilo še največje nasprotje med lastniki zemlje in naseljenci, ob tem pa so bili prisotni še spori med prebivalstvom in avstrijsko birokracijo ter med starim italijanskim meščanstvom in novo hrvaško inteligenco in meščanstvom. Prebivalstvo v Dalmaciji je bilo večinoma slovansko, tj. hrvaško, vendar je uporaba italijanskega jezika vtisnila dalmatinskim mestom močan pečat. Jasno je bilo, da mestnega

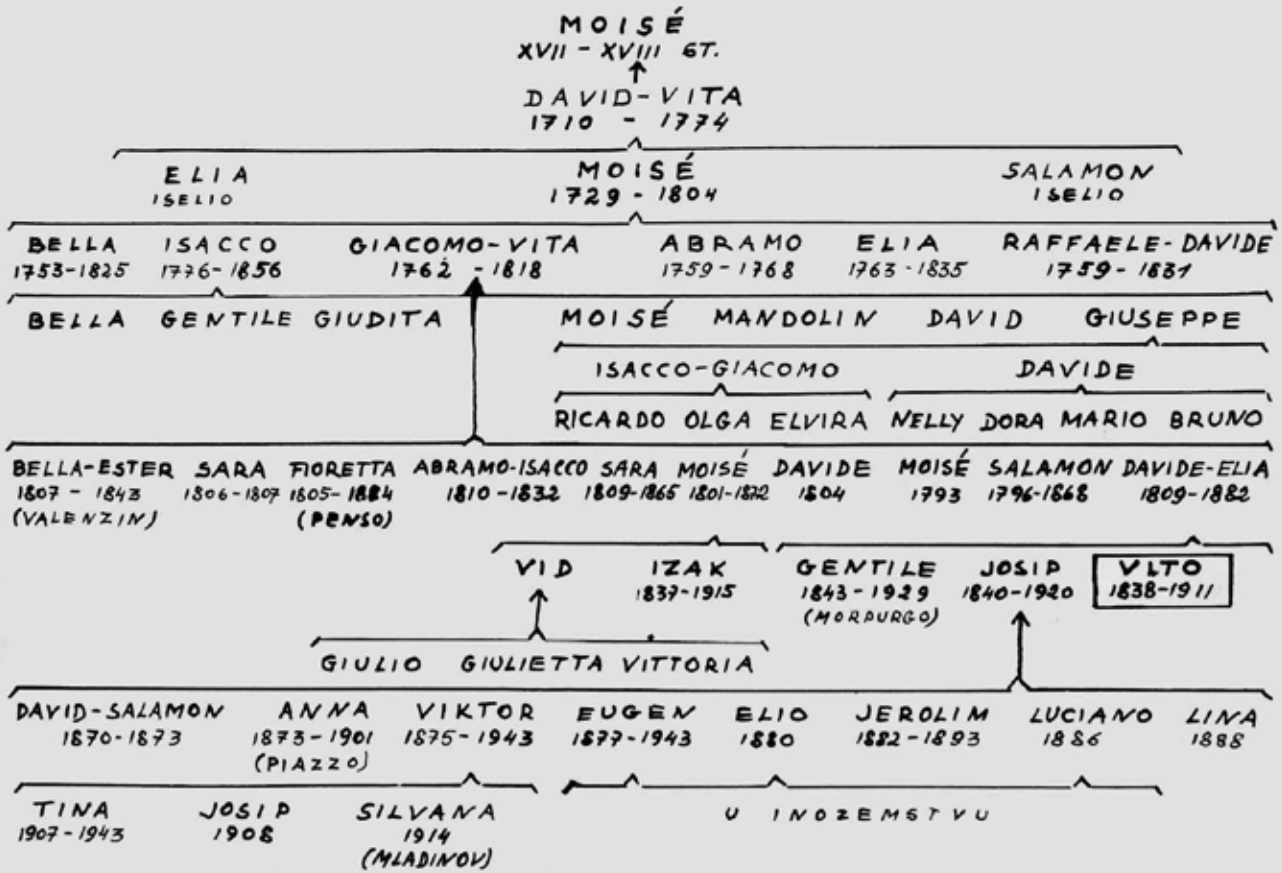
In the continuous processing of the Archival collection of the Split City Museum, and marking the anniversaries: 150 years since the release of the periodic publication *Annuario dalmatico*, 150 years since the foundation of the bookstore »Morpurgo« on the Pjaca Square, 140 years since the establishment of the *First People's Bank of Dalmatia* in Split, need and obligation for the processing and presentation of archival exhibition and other museum exhibits related to Split personality Vid Morpurgo and his indelible mark on the entire life of Split in the second half of the 19th and early 20th century, has been implicated.

Archives from the Fund Vid Morpurgo at the Split City Museum is a valuable resource for economic, political, legal and cultural history of Split and Dalmatia in the 19th century. It consists of family papers in the restricted sense, the papers arising from the economic and political activities of the family and family correspondence. Part of this material is written in the Croatian language, and part of documentation, correspondence, manuscripts and newspaper articles is written in other languages: Italian, German, English, Hungarian, French and Hebrew.

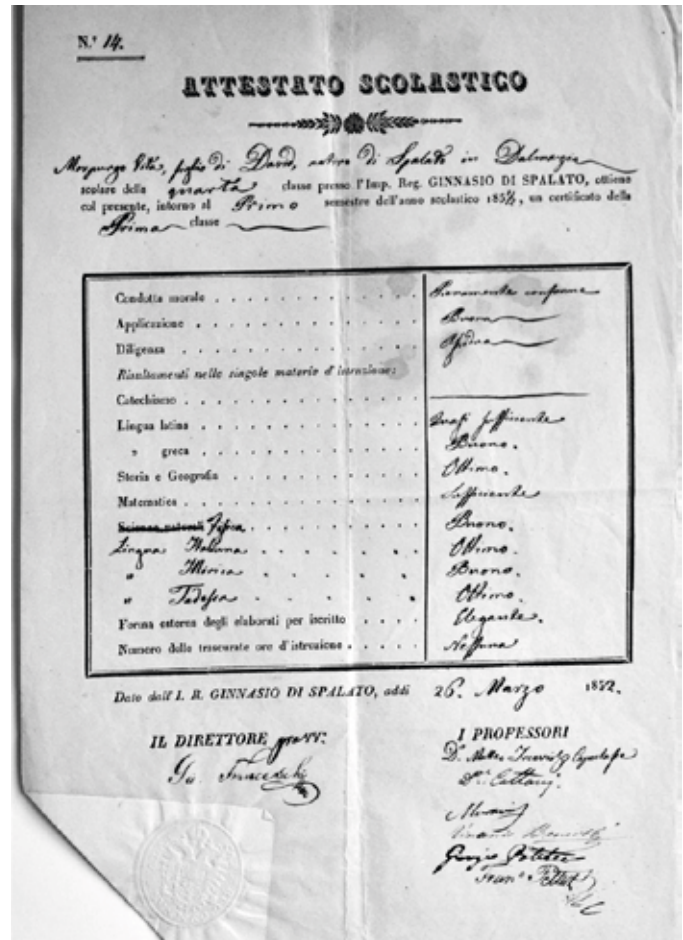
Vid Morpurgo was born on May 7th 1838, in the house in Dosud. At the time Split was a small provincial town, and Dalmatia was in those boundaries that were found in treaty of peace signed in Požarevac in 1718, ie, »the latest possession of Venetian Dalmatia«, when the Turks retreated from the coast to the inland. Istria and the Croatian Coast did not belong to Dalmatia, but Dubrovnik, Kotor and the Montenegrin Coast formed part of it. Three and a half centuries of Venetian rule in Dalmatia have left many consequences. One of them was the quenching of awareness of ethnic, linguistic and ethnic affiliation to common Croatian people. Administrative-political, commercial and cultural links with Venice and other Italian cities were much more direct than with the northern Croatian and other Croatian regions that were part of Austria or Turkey. All that directed Dalmatia to the Italian language and culture for centuries.

Italian remained the official language during the current French administration in Dalmatia. Austria, which in the Vienna Congress in 1815 finally got Dalmatia, failed to introduce German as an official, but had to keep Italian language that was already common in the administration, judiciary, and in schools. Croatian language in these centuries of neglect was very poorly developed as a literary language. In the first half of the 19th century Croatian language was completely suppressed in public life and literature in Dalmatia.

In Croatia, the neglected part of Austria, after a failed revolution in 1848/49, a period of absolutism followed, marked by brutal politics of Minister Alexander Bach (1813 - 1893) and intense Germanization. Socio-economic condition of Dalmatia in the middle of the 19th century was still extremely difficult. The opposites were thus multiple and profound. In addition to the one that separated the local population from Italian or pro-Italian, there was a profound contradiction between the landlords and the colonists, and there was also conflict between population and the Austrian bureaucracy, as well as between the old pro-Italian citizens and new Croatian intelligence and citizens. The population of Dalmatia was mostly



Družinsko drevo družine Morpurgo |
Genealogical tree of the Morpurgo family,
MGS VM – 7. 2. d



Gimnazijsko spričevalo, 1852 |
Grammar school certificate, 1852,
MGS VM – 1. b

Družina Morpurgo |
The Morpurgo Family,
MGS VM – 13. b



Vid Morpurgo z brati in sestrama |
Vid Morpurgo with his brothers and sisters,
MGS 22893

in vaškega prebivalstva ne deli zgolj pogovorni jezik, temveč ju strogo ločuje tudi popolnoma različen življenjski slog.

Preporod je bil v banski Hrvaški na vrhuncu v tridesetih letih 19. stoletja, v Dalmaciji pa se je zrela faza preporoda začela šele v šestdesetih letih 19. stoletja. Na to so vplivale predvsem specifičnost zgodovinskega razvoja in razlike v družbeni strukturi. Ilirske ideje so na širši odziv v Dalmaciji naletele šele v štiridesetih letih 19. stoletja. Leta 1844 je Ante Kuzmanić v Zadru začel izdajati literarni časopis *Zora dalmatinska*, katerega namen je bilo prebujanje ljubezni do hrvaškega jezika. V drugi polovici štiridesetih let 19. stoletja so gojenci splitskega semenišča ustanovili društvo »Bratovščina«, ki se je leta 1849 preoblikovalo v t. i. regiment »Ne boj se«. To je bila prva politična organizacija v začetnem obdobju narodnostnega preporoda v Dalmaciji, njen organizator in vodja pa je bil Mihovil Pavlinović.

Split je imel pred začetkom preporodnega gibanja leta 1851 približno enajst tisoč prebivalcev in nenavadno družbeno strukturo. Številni, ki so zbežali pred Turki, so v nekaj stoletjih poselili predmestja mest in številčno presegli meščane. Čeprav je imel Split večinoma delavsko prebivalstvo, pa je javnemu, političnemu in kulturnemu življenju mesta dajalo pečat meščanstvo. Ukvarjalo se je s pomorstvom, trgovino, obrtjo in vinogradništvom, ki je s sodobnejšo obdelavo postajalo vse pomembnejša gospodarska panoga. Te družine so svoje potomce lahko poslale na evropske univerze. Mladi intelektualci so po vrnitvi v rodni kraj s seboj prinesli nove poglede na kulturo in preteklost svojega naroda, pa tudi na tedanje politično stanje.

Zlom Bachovega absolutizma, ki sta ga povzročila poraza avstrijske vojske leta 1859 pri Magenti in Solferinu, in začetek t. i. ustavnega življenja v letih 1860 in 1861 (oktobrska diploma) sta spodbudila nadaljevanje boja Hrvaške za nacionalno uveljavitev, ki se je začela z ilirskim narodnim preporodom v prvi polovici stoletja. Tedaj se je začelo preporodno gibanje tudi v Dalmaciji, ki je prvič v svoji zgodovini dobila priložnost imeti deželni zbor.

Ves čas preporodnega obdobja v Dalmaciji, od leta 1860 do leta 1882, so bila prizadevanja njegovih nosilcev usmerjena v pet osnovnih problemov in nalog: združitev Dalmacije z drugimi deli Hrvaške, vprašanje jezika, prevzemanje občin, kulturno-izobraževalni dvig naroda v Dalmaciji in gospodarsko vprašanje. Ker so bili ti problemi med seboj povezani, jih je bilo treba reševati skupaj.

Priložnost za odprtje vprašanja o združitvi je ponudilo zasedanje t. i. razširjenega cesarskega zbora na Dunaju leta 1860, na katerem so razpravljali o preoblikovanju habsburške monarhije. Zastopnik Dalmacije Francesco conte Borelli ni priznaval zgodovinske pravice Dalmacije do združitve s Hrvaško in je – da bi združitev zavlačeval – zahteval, da bi se Dalmaciji zagotovila avtonomija. To je v Dalmaciji privedlo do politične razdvojenosti, na osnovi katere sta se oblikovali dve politični stranki, ki sta si nasprotovali prav zaradi tega vprašanja: *Narodna stranka* (aneksionisti ali narodnjaki), ki si je prizadevala za združitev, in *Avtonomistična stranka* (avtonomisti), ki se je temu upirala.

Leta 1861 se je med avtonomisti in narodnjaki začel odkrit boj tako v dalmatinskem zboru kot tudi v dnevnem časopisju. Narodnjaki so kot glavna argumenta navajali zgodovinsko pravico do združene Hrvaške in pravico večinskega prebivalstva v Dalmaciji do hrvaškega jezika in narodnosti. Po drugi strani so avtonomisti zavračali zgodovinsko pravico Hrvaške do Dalmacije; sklicevali so se na stoletno ločenost teh dežel ter poudarjali prednosti gospodarskih in kulturnih vezi s čezmorsko sosedo.

Po neuspehu v dalmatinskem zboru in po soočenju z avtonomisti pa narodnjaki, ki so se do tedaj skupaj z avtonomisti zbirali v mestnih klubih, niso imeli nobene svoje organizacije in lastnih stalnih zbirališč. Ko so avtonomisti začeli narodnjaškemu glasilu zapirati še vrata v svoje čitalnice, so bili narodnjaki prisiljeni ustanoviti lastne čitalnice in v njih ustvariti žarišča za nadaljnje politično, kulturno in gospodarsko delovanje. Ker so bila politična združenja v avstrijski monarhiji tik pred narodnim preporodom in na njegovem

Slavic, or Croatian, but the use of Italian language struck a strong seal to Dalmatian towns. It is obvious that urban and rural population were only not divided by a spoken language, but they were sharply divided by completely different lifestyle.

While the culmination of a revival in the ban's dominion of Croatia was in the 1830s (Illyrian Movement), in Dalmatia a mature phase of revival only took place in the sixties of the 19th century. This was primarily influenced by the specificity of the historical development and differences in social structure. Only during the forties of the 19th century the Illyrian ideas encountered expanding response in Dalmatia. In 1844 in Zadar, Ante Kuzmanić began publishing a literary magazine *Dalmatian Dawn* with the aim of awakening love for Croatian language. During the second half of the forties of the 19th century, among the participants in the Split seminary the association »Fraternity« was created, which in 1849 converted into a so-called regiment »Do not be afraid«. It was the first political organization in the initial period of national revival in Dalmatia, which organizer and leader was Mihovil Pavlinović.

In the beginning of the revivalist movement in 1851, Split was counted at about eleven thousand people and had an unusual social structure. Many refugees who fled before the Turks settled the city suburbs for several centuries and numerically surpassed the citizens. Although Split had a number of labourer population, the civil class gave the seal to the public, political and cultural life of the city. It was engaged in shipping, trade, crafts and wine, that with the more modern treatment became increasingly important industry. Such families had been able to send their offsprings to European universities. Returning to their hometown, the young intellectuals brought new perspectives on culture and history of their people, but also to the political situation.

The collapse of Bach's absolutism, caused by war defeats of Austrian army in 1859 at Magenta and Solferino, and the beginning of the so-called Constitutional life in 1860/61 (October diploma), initiated the continuation of the struggle for the Croatian national affirmation, which began with Illyrian national revival in the first half of the century. Then began the regenerative movement in Dalmatia, which was the first time in its history given the opportunity to have the National Parliament.

During the entire period of revival in Dalmatia, from 1860 to 1882, the efforts of its holders were directed at five major problems and tasks: unification of Dalmatia with the rest of Croatia, language issue, taking over the communities, cultural and educational uplift of the people in Dalmatia and economic issue. Since they all were connected to each other, causing one another, they had to be dealt with all at once.

Opportunity for opening question about the union was given at the session so-called intensified Empire Council in Vienna in 1860, during which the reorganization of the Habsburg monarchy was discussed. The representative of Dalmatia Francesco Conte Borelli historically denied its right to the union with Croatia and, postponing union, demanded to ensure the autonomy of Dalmatia. This led to the political dichotomy in Dalmatia, which led to the formation of two political parties, opposing each other about this issue: the *National Party* (annexionists or nationalists), which was for the union, and the *Autonomist Party* (autonomists), which was opposed to this.

In 1861, began the struggle between the autonomists and the annexionists, as in the Dalmatian Parliament, and existing newspapers. The nationalists had as their main trump card historical right to the united Croatia and the right of the majority population of Dalmatia to the Croatian language and ethnicity. The autonomists, on the other hand, historically challenged the right of Croatia to Dalmatia, citing the centuries old separation of these countries, and emphasized the economic benefits and cultural ties with overseas neighbour.

After this failure in the Dalmatian Parliament and confrontation with the autonomists, the nationalists, who had by then assembled together with them in the existing urban centres, indeed had no organization or their own permanent meeting place. And when the autonomists began closing entry to the national journal into their reading-rooms, they forced the nationalists to form their own reading-rooms and

začetku prepovedana, so delovala prikrito in pod krinko izobraževalnih in kulturnih društev. Najpomembnejšo vlogo pri širjenju duha hrvaškega narodnega preporoda v Dalmaciji so odigrale *slovanske narodne čitalnice*. V njih so se zbirali politični somišljeniki, spremljali so hrvaški tisk, razpravljali o sočasnih, zlasti političnih problemih, v njih so potekali literarni krožki, predavanja, glasbeni večeri in zabave, pa tudi domoljubni shodi in govori.

Pogodba iz leta 1867, po kateri je bila Avstrija preoblikovana v dualistično avstro-ogrsko monarhijo, je uzakonila in še poglobila ločenost severne Hrvaške in Dalmacije, prvo v sklopu ogrskega in drugo pod oblastjo avstrijskega dela monarhije. Narodnjaki so leta 1870 zmagali na volitvah za dalmatinski zbor. To je vplivalo na razvoj in nadaljnjo krepitev hrvaškega narodnega preporoda v Dalmaciji, ki se je uspešno končal z zmago narodnjakov na lokalnih volitvah v gospodarsko najpomembnejši občini Split. Čeprav je bil Zadar še iz časa beneške vladavine upravno in administrativno središče Dalmacije, je bil središče preporodnega boja narodnjakov in avtonomistov Split in v tem mestu se je tudi najbolj razvil. Hrvaški jezik je leta 1883 v Dalmaciji postal uradni jezik, do konca 19. stoletja pa je postal tudi učni jezik v vseh šolah (razen v Zadru); nemščino in italijanščino so uporabljali le v komunikaciji z državnimi oblastmi. Zmaga Narodne stranke na občinskih volitvah v Splitu leta 1882 je bila rezultat dolgega boja hrvaških preporoditeljev pri ozaveščanju meščanov in prebivalcev okoliških vasi, razvijanju narodne zavesti, vzgoji mladih v narodnem duhu v šolah in domoljubnih društvih.

V tem narodnostnem boju je odločilno vlogo, čeprav vse do danes še ne dovolj cenjeno, odigral Vid Morpurgo iz Splita. Deloval je tiho, skromno in preudarno, bolj v senci vodij gibanja, obenem pa je bil čvrsta in zanesljiva opora, pri kateri so iskali nasvete. Zavedal se je, da je prihodnost Dalmacije zagotovljena edino v sklopu združene Hrvaške in ne v avtonomni izolaciji. Menil je tudi, da Dalmacija ne more in nikoli ne sme biti italijanska. Splitski narodnjaki so se zbirali v njegovi knjigarni na mestnem trgu, ki je kaj kmalu postala ne samo kulturno žarišče in shajališče naprednih meščanov, ampak tudi žarišče političnega delovanja vse srednje Dalmacije. Če

k temu dodamo še njegovo pozitivno delovanje na drugih področjih – kulturnem, ekonomskem, gospodarskem –, potem se nam predstavlja kot ena najpomembnejših osebnosti v javnem življenju Splita in Dalmacije.

Izviral je iz ugledne splitske judovske družine Morpurgo, ki je bila po poreklu iz Maribora (od tod izvira tudi njen priimek, nem. Marburg). Prvi splitski član družine je bil David, ki se je v Split priselil v prvi polovici 18. stoletja, umrl pa je leta 1774. Pokopan je na starem judovskem pokopališču na Marjanu; njegova nagrobna plošča je še vedno ohranjena. Njegov sin Moisé je imel veliko otrok in ti so nadaljevali splitsko vejo družine Morpurgo. Davidov vnuk David-Elija se je leta 1837 poročil z Anetto Gentili iz Gorice, ki je rodila sina Vida.

Člani družine Morpurgo so bili več generacij tesno povezani s političnim, kulturnim in gospodarskim razvojem Splita. V mestu so imeli izjemno pomembno mesto. David Morpurgo, Vidov oče, je bil izučen knjigovez. Ukvarjal se je tudi s svilarstvom, izdelavo sukna, tekstilno trgovino, ki je imela v Splitu tisočletno tradicijo, in izdajanjem šolskih knjig.

Vid Morpurgo je osnovno šolo zaključil v Splitu (1846–1849), potem pa je obiskoval cesarsko-kraljevo gimnazijo in nadškofijsko semenišče v Splitu. Vzgojen je bil v kulturni atmosferi splitske duhovščine, ki je zares dala vse za vero in domovino Hrvaško. Čeprav je bil Jud, ga ni motilo druženje z bodočimi duhovniki, s katerimi ga je pozneje vezalo iskreno prijateljstvo, in je sodeloval v narodnem gibanju. Že kot gimnazijec se je začel ukvarjati s knjigarniško dejavnostjo, da bi nadaljeval očetovo delo.

Še kot mladenič se je zaposlil v knjigarni, katere lastnik je bil Splitčan Petar Savo. Knjigarno, imenovano »Libreria Savo«, je Savo sicer financiral, dejansko pa jo je vodil mladi Vid, ki je, povezan s številnimi tujimi založniškimi hišami, razvil živahno knjigarniško dejavnost. Leta 1855 je odpotoval tudi v Benetke in Trst, da bi sklenil dogovore s knjigotržci in založniki. Leta 1860 je odprl lastno knjigarno z imenom »Libreria Morpurgo succ. a Savo« in jo leta 1862 preimenoval v »Librerio Morpurgo«. Iz ohranjenih

create centres for further political, cultural and educational activities. Political associations in Austrian monarchy, on the eve of national revival and in its beginning, were banned and they concealed and operated under the guise of some educational and cultural societies. *Slavic national libraries* played the most important role in promoting the spirit of Croatian national revival in Dalmatia. There used to gather political supporters, they were reading Croatian press, discussing the contemporary political problems; there were maintained literary interest circles, lectures, concerts and entertainment, as well as patriotic rallies and speeches.

Settlement in 1867, which turned Austria into a dual Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, legitimized and deepened the separation of northern Croatia and Dalmatia, the first from now under the Hungarian, and the other under the domination of the Austrian Monarchy. The nationalists won election to the Dalmatian Parliament in 1870, which resulted in the development and further strengthening of the Croatian national revival in Dalmatia, which was successfully completed with the nationalists' victory in the local elections in the economically most important Split Community. Although Zadar was the administrative centre of Dalmatia since Venetian times, the revival fight, as the nationalists', so the autonomists', came from Split and it was the most developed. In 1883 Croatian language became the official language in Dalmatia, and to the end of the 19th century it became the teaching language in all schools (except in Zadar), while the German and Italian language only served to contact national authorities. National Party victory in municipal elections in Split in 1882 was the result of a long struggle of Croatian reformers in the field of awareness of citizens and residents of surrounding villages, the development of national awareness, education of the youth in national spirit in schools and patriotic societies.

In this national struggle Vid Morpurgo from Split played a crucial, although still under-evaluated role. He worked quietly, modestly and prudently, more in the shadow of leaders of the movement, but also was a strong and secure support from whom they sought advice. He was aware that the future of Dalmatia was provided only in the united Croatia, rather than in autonomous isolation. He equally believed that Dalmatia could not and must never be Italian. The nationalists from Split gathered in his bookstore in the town square, which was soon to become, not only a cultural centre and meeting place for progressive citizens, but also centre of political activity throughout the central Dalmatia. If we add to it his other positive activities in other fields - cultural, economic, administrative - then his character has been one of the most important in the public life of Split and Dalmatia.

He descended from a prominent Jewish family Morpurgo in Split, which was derived from Maribor (hence their name derived, Ger. Marburg). The first Split family member was David who moved to Split in the first half of the 18th century, and died in 1774. He was buried in the old Jewish cemetery on Marjan where his tombstone has still been preserved. His son Moisé had many children of which Split lineage Morpurgo has been continued. His grandson David-Elija married Anette Gentili from Gorizia in 1837, who bore him a son Vid.

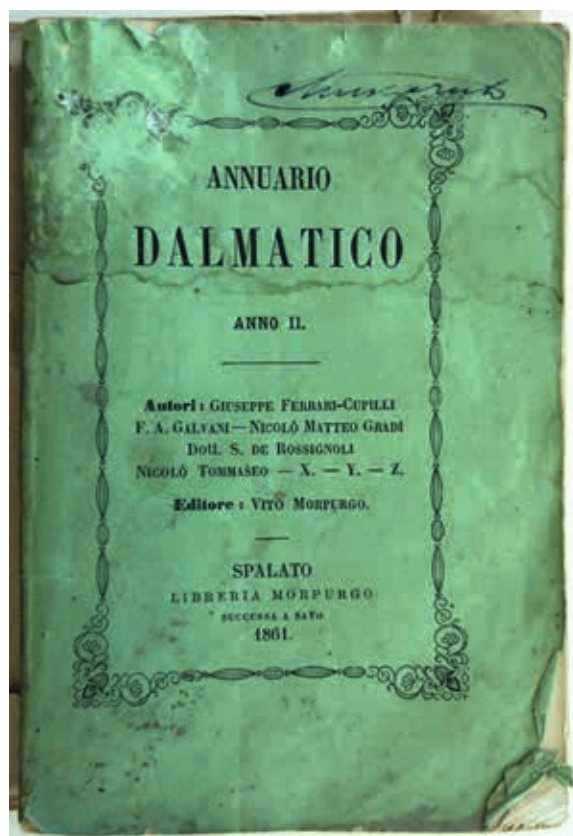
The Morpurgo family members were over several generations closely tied to political, cultural and economic development of Split, where they occupied a very important place. Vid's father David Morpurgo was a skilled binder. He was engaged in silk, cloth making, textile trade, which have been a millenary tradition in Split, and finally the release of school books.

Vid Morpurgo finished primary school in Split (1846 - 1849), then attended the Royal Grammar School and the Seminary in Split. He was raised in the cultural atmosphere of the regional clergy who really gave everything for their faith and homeland Croatia. Though Jewish, he did not mind hanging out with future priests with whom he later build a sincere friendship and cooperated in the national movement. Even as a grammar school student Morpurgo became involved in book trade activities, continuing his father's work.

Even as a young man Vid was employed in a library owned by Petar Savo from Split. Bookstore was financed by Savo and it carried the name »Libreria Savo« but, in fact, it was run by young Vid who



*Katalog knjig Knjigarne Morpurgo |
Catalogue of books from the Morpurgo Bookstore,
MGS VM - 9. 2. a*



*Annuario dalmatico,
II. zv. | vol. II,
SK-II-10.035*

*Notranjost Knjigarne Morpurgo |
The inside of the Morpurgo Bookstore,
MGS 16377*



knjig in poslovne korespondence je mogoče sklepati, kako razvejana je bila mreža dobaviteljev iz Italije, Nemčije, Avstro-Ogrske in drugih evropskih držav. Knjigarna je bila v Tomašičevi hiši na današnjem Narodnem trgu, kjer z imenom »Knjižara Morpurgo« deluje še danes.

Knjigarna je v času boja med narodnjaki in avtonomisti odigrala izjemno pomembno politično vlogo: v njej so potekali tudi literarne razprave in srečanja, saj čitalnica v Splitu še ni bila odprta. Morpurgo je leta 1861 ustanovil tudi prvo splitsko knjižnico, namenjeno izposoji (*Biblioteca circolante o da nolo*), a je delovala le nekaj let.

V 19. stoletju je bil tiskar obenem tudi založnik, na knjige pa se je običajno podpisoval kot tiskar, le redko kot založnik. Morpurgo, ki ni imel tiskarne, ampak je svoje izdaje tiskal pri drugih splitskih in tujih tipografih, pa je bil izjema: na knjigah se je kot edini v Splitu podpisoval kot založnik.

Mnogi se strinjajo, da je Morpurgo največ naredil prav na področju založništva in tiskarstva. Organiziral je široko založniško dejavnost, saj je spodbudil izhajanje programskih političnih publikacij (praviloma pisanih v italijanščini, ker so bile namenjene dalmatinski inteligenci, ki je tedaj kot uradni jezik še vedno uporabljala ta jezik). Tiskarna je za časa njegovega življenja in tudi v času njegovih naslednikov tiskala na stotine različnih knjig, številne časopise, almanaha, brošure, koledarje, razglednice ... Najpomembnejši podvig tega prizadevnega splitskega narodnjaka je bil začetek izhajanja periodične publikacije z naslovom *Annuario dalmatico* (*Dalmatinski letopis*). Leta 1859 je bil izdan prvi zvezek.

Morpurgo je uspelo, da je okoli sebe zbral največje dalmatinske intelektualce, kot so bili dr. Kosta Vojnović, dr. Lovro Monti, Nikola Tommaseo, Antun Kaznačić in drugi, katerih članki naznanjajo bujenje narodne zavesti v Dalmaciji. Morpurgov letopis je imel značaj literarnega in političnega časopisa.

V prvem zvezku letopisa je Morpurgo pokazal tudi izjemen smisel za bibliografijo, saj je v letopis vključil posebno prilogo z naslovom *Bibliografski dalmatinski vestnik za leta 1856, 1857 in 1858*.

V tem dodatku je Morpurgo zajel popis knjig in periodičnih publikacij, ki so izšle v Dalmaciji v navedenih letih, dela dalmatinskih piscev, ki so v tem času izšla zunaj Dalmacije, dela, ki so jih prevedli Dalmatinci, in dela tujih piscev o Dalmaciji. Ob vsakem naslovu v hrvaškem jeziku je bil dodan tudi italijanski prevod. Morpurgo je navedel natančne podatke o založniku, tiskarju ter kraju in letnici izdaje. Priloga je še posebej pomembna zato, ker je ob posameznih bibliografskih opisih knjig pripisal še svoje beležke, ki vsebujejo kratke kritiške komentarje del. Mladi knjigarnar in založnik Vid Morpurgo se nam v svojem bibliografskem biltenu razkriva kot prvi pomembni hrvaški moderni bibliograf.

Drugi zvezek letopisa je bil objavljen leta 1861, v prelomnem letu dalmatinskih narodnjakov in avtonomistov. V njem je jasno vidna tudi nacionalna ideja urednika Vida Morpurga in njegovih sodelavcev. V predgovoru k temu zvezku – *Ai Dalmati*, datiranem v Splitu 1. decembra 1860, je Vid Morpurgo omenil velike težave, na katere je naletel pri pripravljanju zvezka. Zaradi tega ni mogel v celoti realizirati svoje zamisli oziroma »pripraviti čim bolj popolnega letnega pregleda materialnega in intelektualnega dogajanja v Dalmaciji in v Dalmatincih prebuditi uspavanega zanimanja za lastne stvari«. V drugem zvezku letopisa je Morpurgo dopolnil Bibliografski dalmatinski vestnik za leti 1859 in 1860 z vključitvijo nekaterih del, ki jih je v prvem zvezku izpustil.

Relativna svoboda tiska in hiter razvoj preporodnega gibanja v Dalmaciji se kažeta v velikem številu političnih publikacij, ki so bile objavljene leta 1861 prav v Splitu. Tam se je namreč zbrala skupina mladih in aktivnih narodnjakov, ki so v knjigarnarju Vidu Morpurgu našli somišljenika in založnika, ki ni zgolj objavljaj njihovih del, ampak jih je tudi spodbujal k pisanju, pri čemer pa je imel pred seboj predvsem njihovo politično delovanje in ne svoje materialne dobrobiti tako kot drugi založniki.

V predgovoru k drugemu zvezku Dalmatinskega letopisa je Morpurgo najavil tretji zvezek, še boljši od prvih dveh, »če pa tega ne bo mogel doseči, bo odstopil od nadaljnega izdajanja in bo počakal na ugodnejši čas«. Tretji zvezek za leto 1862 bi moral

has developed a living book trade activity, connecting with a number of foreign publishing houses. For this purpose, in 1855 he travelled to Venice and Trieste to make contracts with booksellers and publishers. In 1860 he opened his own bookstore called »Libreria Morpurgo succ. a Savo«, and since 1862 »Libreria Morpurgo«. A widely developed network of suppliers from Italy, Germany, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and even other European countries can be established from the preserved books and business correspondence. The bookstore was located in the Tomašić house on today's People's Square, where it exists today, and operates under the name »Morpurgo Bookstore«.

The bookstore, at the time of the struggle between populists and autonomists, played an important political role: there were literary discussions and meetings because the reading-room in Split was not opened yet. It is believed that Morpurgo founded the first lending library in Split in 1861 (*Biblioteca circolante o da nolo*), but it existed only for a few years.

In the 19th century, a printer was also a publisher of the book and he signed the book as a printer, and rarely as a publisher, except Morpurgo, who had no printing-house, but he printed his editions in Split or other foreign typographers, being the only one in the city who signed the book as a publisher.

Many will agree that the biggest Morpurgo's contribution is precisely in the area of publishing and printing. He organized the publishing business by launching issues of programmatic political publications (although written in Italian because they were addressed to the intelligence in Dalmatia, where at the time, Italian was the official language). The printing-house, during his life, but at the time of his successors as well, printed hundreds of books of different nature, a large number of newspapers, almanacs, brochures, calendars, postcards ... The most important venture of this agile Split populist was starting a periodic publication entitled *Annuario dalmatico (Dalmatian Annual)*. The first volume of his Annual was published in 1859.

Morpurgo has managed to gather the most prominent Dalmatian intellectuals around him such as Dr Kosta Vojnović, Dr Lovro Monti, Nikola Tommaseo, Antun Kaznačić and others whose articles proclaim the awakening of national consciousness in Dalmatia. Morpurgo's Annual had the character of a literary and a political journal.

In the first volume of the Dalmatian Annual, Morpurgo showed a remarkable sense of bibliography by incorporating a special supplement entitled *Bibliographical Dalmatian News 1856, 1857 and 1858* in the annual. In this newsletter Morpurgo brings a list of books and periodicals that have emerged in Dalmatia in those years, the works of Dalmatian writers, who walked out of Dalmatia in that period and especially works which were translated by the Dalmatians and the works of foreign writers on Dalmatia. With each title in the Croatian language there is an Italian translation of the title. Morpurgo delivers accurate information about the publisher, printer, place and year of publication. The special significance of his newsletter is that, along with some bibliographic descriptions of books, he added his notes, which contain short critical book reviews. Young bookseller and publisher Vid Morpurgo shows himself to us in his bibliographic newsletter as our first prominent modern bibliographer.

The second volume of the Annual was published in 1861, in the most relevant year for the Dalmatian annexationists and autonomists. The national idea of Vid Morpurgo's editor and his associates is clearly visible. And the Vid Morpurgo's preface to this volume *Ai Dalmati* is dated in Split, December 1st 1860. In this foreword, the publisher mentions the great difficulties he encountered in preparing it, for what he failed to fully realize his idea, namely: »... to provide the annual review of the material and intellectual developments in Dalmatia as complete as possible and awaken in Dalmatians the interest for their own things ...« In the second volume of the Dalmatian Annual Morpurgo complemented Bibliographic Dalmatian News in 1859 and 1860, comprising some works that were omitted in the last volume.

The relative freedom of the press and the sudden development of the reformation movement in Dalmatia are reflected in numerous publications and political character, published in 1861 in Split. In fact, a group

biti odraz novih liberalnih in nacionalnih idej. Iziti bi moral posebej v italijanskem in posebej v hrvaškem jeziku, imeti pa bi moral še bolj izrazito politično-patriotsko noto. Ker se je Morpurgo zavedal, da je to edina publikacija z narodnimi idejami v Dalmaciji, je k sodelovanju povabil vse ugledne javne delavce v Dalmaciji in zunaj nje.

Toda tretji zvezek nikoli ni bil natisnjen. Razlog za to je, da je prav leta 1862 v Zadru začelo izhajati dvojezično glasilo *Il Nazionale – Narodni list*. Politične, kulturnozgodovinske in literarne priloge so pošiljali Narodnemu listu. Dalmatinski letopis po dveh objavljenih zvezkih in pripravah za tretjega tako ni imel več glavnega razloga za izhajanje, saj je njegovo vlogo prevzel Narodni list.

Pomembno je omeniti še eno popularno izdajo Vida Morpurga. Leta 1862 je natisnil tudi koledar z naslovom *Dioklecijanov naslednik*, v katerem je ob katoliškem in pravoslavnem koledarju ter splošnih podatkih o ljudskih sejnih, verskih in državnih praznikih, napovedi vremena objavil tudi pregled najpomembnejših zgodovinskih dogodkov iz preteklosti domovine, kronološko urejenih po mesecih in dnevih v letu. Drugi letnik Dioklecijanovega naslednika, katoliškega, pravoslavnega in judovskega koledarja za leto 1863 z zgodovinsko kronologijo, je Vid Morpurgo natisnil v Trstu.

Ko je Bibliografski bilten v Dalmatinskem letopisu prenehal izhajati, je Vid Morpurgo novice o novih knjigah in časopisih, ki jih je nabavljal za svojo knjigarno, objavljaj v zadrskem Narodnem listu. Morpurgova knjigarna je bila bogato in odlično založena z domačimi in tujimi izdajami. Morpurgo je pripomogel tudi k ustanovitvi Narodnega lista in mu sporazumno prepustil nadaljnje politično in kulturno časnikarsko delovanje. Potem je začel zbirati naročnike, od katerih je bila odvisna moralna in materialna prihodnost lista. Na osnovi tega smemo sklepati, da je Morpurgo prevzel administrativne posle pri listu, četudi je izhajal v Zadru. Zanimivo je pogledati seznam prvih naročnikov Narodnega lista: med njimi so bili na začetku ne samo aneksionisti, ampak tudi avtonomisti, precejšen je bil tudi delež župnikov iz dalmatinskih mest.

Morpurgova knjigarna v Splitu je bila neke vrste podružnična redakcija lista za srednjo Dalmacijo. Najpomembnejši nadaljnji prispevek Vida Morpurga pri Narodnem listu je vsekakor njegovo sodelovanje v njem. Tudi on je objavljaj v tem listu, vendar njegovi prispevki in vesti iz Splita nikoli niso bili podpisani, razen z različnimi in nezanesljivimi oznakami, zato je njegovo sodelovanje v tem listu nemogoče natančno določiti. Pisal je v italijanskem delu lista v glavnem o političnih razmerah, zlasti pa je kritiziral splitsko občino, ki je bila do leta 1882 avtonomistična, in njenega župana dr. Bajamontija. Pisal je tudi feljtone pod skupnim naslovom *Lettere Spalatine*, s katerimi je v šaljivo-satiričnem tonu komentiral dogodke v mestu, zaradi česar je izzival jezo in napade avtonomistov. Morpurgo ni objavljaj samo v Narodnem listu, pač pa tudi v drugih tedanjih časopisih, vendar zaradi cenzure in uporabe psevdonimov teh del danes ni lahko identificirati. V Splitu tedaj ni bilo narodnjaškega časopisa, ja pa med letoma 1875 in 1882 izhajal avtonomistični časopis *L'Avvenire*.

Vid Morpurgo je bil kot dejaven organizator političnega boja, še posebej v letih od 1862 do 1882, eden manj vidnih, a vendar najpomembnejših osebnosti narodnega gibanja v Dalmaciji. Njegova knjigarna na mestnem trgu je najtesneje povezana ne samo z začetki narodnega gibanja v Dalmaciji, ampak tudi z nadaljnjim razvojem gibanja, vse do zmage narodnjakov na splitskih volitvah leta 1882. V tej knjigarni so se zbirali mladi intelektualci, polni prepornih idej, Morpurgo pa je bil neformalni organizator in svetovalec narodnjakov. Knjigarna je bila vrsto let majhen kotiček kulturne in liberalne Evrope v tedaj oddaljeni in prometno izolirani avstrijski pokrajini, ki so jo pestile revščina, nepismenost in politični boji med narodnjaki in avtonomisti.

Po Vidovi smrti leta 1911 je knjigarno vodil njegov nečak Eugen, sin brata Josipa. Med fašistično okupacijo v drugi svetovni vojni je bila knjigarna pogosto na udaru, ne zgolj zato, ker je bila v lasti judovske družine, pač pa tudi zato, ker je slovela kot napredna in po Vidu Morpurgu poznana tudi kot izrazito hrvaška in protiitalijanska. Eugena Morpurga so aretirali in poslali v koncentracijsko

of young and active nationalists gathered there, found a like-minded publisher Vid Morpurgo who has not only published their work, but encouraged them to write keeping in mind primarily their political activities, not material gains like other publishers.

Even in the preface to the second volume of the Dalmatian Annual, in December 1860, Vid Morpurgo anticipated the third volume, and of higher quality than the first two, »and if it would not be possible, will give up the further issue and will wait for more favourable time for it«. The third volume for 1862 was supposed to be a reflection of the new liberal and national ideas. It was supposed to come out separately in Italian, and separately in Croatian language and was supposed to have a more characteristic political and patriotic note. Aware that this is the only publication with national ideas in Dalmatia, he addressed the invitation to co-operate for all the prominent public officials in Dalmatia and beyond.

The third volume of the Dalmatian Annual was never printed. The reason is that precisely then, in 1862 in Zadar, a bilingual national journal was coming out *Il Nazionale* - the *National Journal*. Political, cultural, historical and literary supplements were sent to National Journal. So Dalmatian Annual after two published volumes and preparation for the third, lost its fundamental reason for publishing because its function was assumed by the National Journal.

It is important to mention another popular edition by Vid Morpurgo. He printed a calendar with the name of *Diocletian's successor* in 1862, in which, apart from the Catholic and Orthodox calendars, and the usual data about folk fairs, holidays, public holidays, weather forecasting, provides an overview of major historical events of the homeland past, chronologically arranged by months and days of the year. The second year of Diocletian's successor, Catholic, Orthodox and Jewish calendar for the year 1863 with the historical chronology was printed by Morpurgo in Trieste.

With the cessation of publishing the Bibliographic newsletter in the Dalmatian Annual, in the Zadar National Journal Morpurgo published the news about new books and periodicals, which were purchased for his bookstore, richly and fully supplied by domestic and foreign editions. Morpurgo, himself, has contributed to the establishment of the National Journal and agreed to allow it further political and cultural journalism activity. Having contributed to establishing the paper, Morpurgo began to collect subscribers on which the moral and material future of the paper depended. From this it can be concluded that the administration of the paper was taken over by Morpurgo, although it was published in Zadar. It is interesting to go through the first subscribers of the National Journal, among which were initially not only annexationists, but autonomists as well, and a significant number of pastors from Dalmatian towns.

Morpurgo's bookstore in Split was a kind of subsidiary editorial office of central Dalmatia. The most important Morpurgo's further contribution to the National Journal is certainly his cooperation in it. Morpurgo published in the National Journal, however his contributions and news from Split in the paper were never signed, except with different labels and unreliable marks, so it is impossible to accurately determine his cooperation in it. He wrote in the Italian part of the paper mostly about the political situation, criticizing in particular to 1882 the autonomist council and Mayor Dr Bajamonti. He also wrote feuilletons titled *Lettere Spalatine* where he commented in humorous-satirical tone on the city's events for which provoked the autonomists' anger and attacks. Except in the National Journal Morpurgo published in other newspapers of that time, but because of censorship and the use of a pseudonym, it is hard to identify them today. There were no nationalists' media in Split at that time. An autonomist newspaper *L'Avvenire* was published from 1875 to 1882.

Vid Morpurgo, as an active organizer of political struggle, especially in the period from 1862 to 1882, was one of the less prominent, but the most important personalities of the national movement in Dalmatia. His bookstore on the town square is most closely associated not only to the beginnings of national movement in Dalmatia, but also to the further development of the movement in winning the election in Split in 1882. There gathered young intellectuals carried away with reformatory ideas, and Morpurgo himself was an informal adviser and the organizer of the nationalists. For many years the bookstore



Split – Dobri, kino Central –
destilarna Morpurgo, okoli leta 1960 |
Split – Dobri, Central Cinema –
Morpurgo distillery, around 1960,
MGS 25183



Nalepke za steklenice |
Beverage labels,
MGS VM – 11. i

Proizvodi destilarne Morpurgo |
Products of the Morpurgo distillery,
MGS 24061



taborišče in tudi mnogi člani njegove družine so morali zapustiti Split. Fašisti so v knjigarno vlomili dvakrat in zažgali precej knjig. Z odločbo Ministrstva za osvobodena ozemlja NDH št. 102/43 z dne 6. oktobra 1943 je bila knjigarna zaprta, njeno premoženje pa zaseženo. Okrožna uprava ljudskega premoženja Split pa je sprejela odločbo št. 2407/45 z dne 30. oktobra 1945 o oddaji premoženja družine Morpurgo v začasno upravljanje. Z odločbo oddelka za šolstvo dalmatinskega ljudskega odbora je bila knjigarna dodeljena gospodarskemu oddelku mestnega ljudskega odbora v Splitu. Po drugi svetovni vojni je knjigarna dobila ime po splitskem pesniku Luki Botiću, od devetdesetih let 20. stoletja pa se znova imenuje po Vidu Morpurgu. Vid Morpurgo in njegovi nasledniki so v osemdesetih letih delovanja izdali čez sto knjig in knjižic z najrazličnejšo vsebino in s tem zavzeli najpomembnejše mesto med splitskimi in eno najpomembnejših mest med dalmatinskimi založniki.

Vid Morpurgo je poleg tega, da je bil dejaven organizator političnega boja narodnjakov, opravljal tudi mnoge javne funkcije. Leta 1870 je Narodna stranka Vida Morpurga kandidirala in izbrala za svojega zastopnika v dalmatinskem zboru. Morpurgo tudi po zmagi Narodne stranke v Splitu leta 1882 ni prenehal politično delovati in svojega delovanja tudi ni omejil. Izbran je bil za občinskega predsednika. Toda v devetdesetih letih 19. stoletja so se v stranki pojavila velika razhajanja in trenja med starejšimi narodnjaki in mlajšimi pravaši, tj. pripadniki *Stranke prava*. Morpurgo, razočaran zaradi teh nesoglasij, se je umaknil iz političnega življenja in se posvetil gospodarstvu. Bil je znan kot posestnik in eden redkih začetnikov industrijskega razvoja v Splitu.

V želji, da bi dninarjem in obrtnikom pomagal pri materialnem osamosvajanju od posestnikov in oderuhov, je pomagal pri ustanovitvi banke. *Prva ljudska dalmatinska banka* je bila prva hrvaška banka v Dalmaciji. Ideja o banki se je porodila leta 1868 v hrvaški čitalnici, pri čemer je bil njen *spiritus agens* prav Vid Morpurgo. Banka je sprva delovala v Morpurgovi knjigarni z imenom *Društvo za varčevanje in delo*, ko pa je interes vlagateljev narasel, pa se je preimenovala v Prvo ljudsko dalmatinsko banko in se preselila v

Zelićevo hišo za Morpurgovo knjigarno, pozneje pa v Karamanovo hišo. Tu je ostala do Vidove smrti leta 1911, tedaj pa se je preselila na *rivo* in tam delovala do druge svetovne vojne, potem pa prenehala delovati.

Prva ljudska dalmatinska banka je začela javno poslovati 1. februarja 1871. Prvo upravo so sestavljali predsednik dr. Gaj Bulat, podpredsednik Vid Morpurgo, direktorji Frane Bollani, Srećko Karaman in Petar Katalinić. Vid Morpurgo je naloge podpredsednika opravljal do konca leta 1895, od začetka leta 1896 do smrti pa je bil predsednik.

Tudi na Morpurgov prispevek pri gospodarskem dvigu Dalmacije in zlasti njenem povezovanju z notranjostjo ne smemo pozabiti. Split je po zmagi narodnjakov dobival nove življenjske impulze. Zaradi ugodne geografske lege in političnega povezovanja z okolico je postal gospodarsko središče Dalmacije, čeprav je pomanjkanje cestnih in železniških povezav zaviralo njegov razvoj. Zaradi izoliranosti proti kopnemu je Split razvil pomorsko trgovino, še posebej v času velikega izvoza dalmatinskega vina.

Iz ohranjene korespondence je razvidno, da je Vid Morpurgo v letih 1905–1907 zagovarjal staro idejo o železniški povezavi Dalmacije z Bosno in Hercegovino, njenim naravnim gospodarskim zaledjem. Po pohrvačenju splitske občine je bil Vid Morpurgo izbran za podpredsednika splitske *Trgovsko-obrtnice*, kmalu pa tudi za njenega predsednika.

Še naprej je vodil svojo knjigarno, v prizadevanju po osamosvojitvi in razvoju domače industrije pa je bil tudi pobudnik ustanovitve *Prve parne opekarne* v Splitu leta 1875. Bil je tudi njen največji delničar, vendar tovarna ni dolgo obratovala.

Ime Vida Morpurga je bilo – ne samo v domovini – znano tudi po proizvodih njegove tovarne likerjev in skladišča vina. Tovarna, znana kot *Prva dalmatinska parna destilarna V. Morpurgo*, je bila ustanovljena leta 1879. Delovala je v družinski hiši v mestnem predelu Dobri in je bila ob zadrski destilarni največja v Dalmaciji. V nasprotju z zadrskimi tovarnami, ki so proizvajale v glavnem likerje na osnovi maraske,

has been a tiny corner of the cultural and liberal Europe at that time a distant, traffic isolated Austrian province beset by poverty, illiteracy and political struggles between the nationalists and the autonomists.

After the death of Vid in 1911 the bookstore was run by his nephew Eugen, son of his brother Josip. At the time of the Fascist occupation in World War II Bookstore Morpurgo was often targeted because it was not just of a Jewish family, but it was reputed as advanced, while according to Vid Morpurgo it was known as an extremely Croatian and anti - Italian. Eugen Morpurgo was arrested and sent to concentration camp, and many members of his family had to leave Split. The fascists broke into the bookstore twice and burned a large number of books. Due to the decision of the Ministry for the liberated areas of Independent State of Croatia no. 102/43 since October 6th 1943, the bookstore was closed and its property confiscated. District Administration on people's property in Split no. 2407/45 since October 30th 1945 made a decision on putting the Morpurgo family property under provisional administration. On the decision of the Educational Department of the National Committee of Dalmatia no. 7458/4687, the bookstore was assigned to the Economic Department of the City National Committee in Split. After World War II the bookstore was named after the regional poet Luka Botić, and today after the nineties of the 20th century, it was re-named after Vid Morpurgo. Vid and his successors issued, for eighty years in operation, over a hundred different books and booklets of the most different content and thus occupied the most important place among Split publishers, and one of the most important among Dalmatian publishers.

Besides being an active organizer of the nationalists' political struggle, Vid Morpurgo exercised many public duties. In 1870 National Party nominated and elected Vid Morpurgo for the representative to the Dalmatian Parliament. After the National Party winning in Split in 1882, the political activity of Morpurgo was not stopped or reduced. He was elected community chairman. However, during the nineties, significant differences emerged and began to friction within the party between older nationalists and younger members of *Party of Right*. Disappointed with that discord, Morpurgo retired from political life and devoted to economy. He was known as a landlord and one of the few pioneers of the industrial development of Split.

He helped establish a bank from a desire to help the agricultural workers and tradesmen in the material independence of the landowners and usurers. *First People's Bank of Dalmatia* was the first bank in Dalmatia. The idea was conceived in 1868 in the Croatian reading-room, and Vid Morpurgo was spiritus agens of all. The bank initially operated in Morpurgo's bookstore and was called *The Society for savings and labour*, and when the response of investors had grown, it changed its name to First People's Bank of Dalmatia and moved into the Zelić house, behind Morpurgo's bookstore, and subsequently (near City Hospital) into the Karaman house. It remained there until Vid's death in 1911, when it was moved to the Riva and was working there until the end of World War II when it stopped working.

Public business of the First People's Bank of Dalmatia began on February 1st 1871. The first Management Board consisted of President Dr Gaj Bulat, deputy Vid Morpurgo, directors Frane Bollani, Srećko Karaman and Petar Katalinić. Vid Morpurgo executed the role of vice president until the end of 1895, and since the beginning of 1896 to death in 1911 he was president of the bank.

We should not ignore the Morpurgo's contribution to economic raising of Dalmatia, in particular, its connection with the inland. After the nationalists' victory Split got new life impulses. Due to favourable geographical position and political connections with its surroundings, Split became the economic centre of Dalmatia, although the lack of road and rail connections slowed its development. Due to the isolation to the mainland, Split developed its maritime trade, especially in the conjuncture of Dalmatian wines export.

From preserved correspondence it has been concluded that Vid Morpurgo, in 1905, 1906 and 1907, championed the old idea of the railway junction of Dalmatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, its natural

se je Morpurgova tovarna ukvarjala predvsem z destilacijo tropin in vina. Tropine je Morpurgo nabavljal zelo ugodno, saj so jih do tedaj kmetje iz okolice Splita in na otokih po drozganju in stiskanju najpogosteje zavrgli. Le majhen del so destilirali v žganje. Morpurgova destilarna je bila za tisti čas zelo moderna. Stroji so bili na električni pogon, na njih pa je delalo do 50 delavcev, kar je bilo za tisti čas izjemno veliko. Tovarna je proizvajala vinjak, slivovko, brinjevec, mastiko ter pijače Cognac Dalmatia, Dalmatia vieux, Medicinal Cognac, maraskino Selecht, maraskino Albe in druge alkoholne pijače, pa tudi ekstrakte iz dalmatinske višnje maraske za druge tovarne likerjev. Tovarna je veliko trgovala z vinom, vinjakom, žganimi pijačami, likerji in sokovi. Svoje proizvode je izvažala v vse evropske države in v Ameriko, o čemer priča bogata korespondenca v različnih jezikih. Do leta 1913 je za kakovost svojih proizvodov prejela številna priznanja.

Vid Morpurgo je sodeloval z dalmatinskimi in tujimi enologi in pripomogel k razvoju splitskega vinogradništva in vinarstva, še posebej v desetletjih razcveta vinarstva ob koncu 19. in v

začetku 20. stoletja, ko je filoksera uničila evropsko trto in ko so s staro trto zasadili vsak košček zemlje na dalmatinskih otokih. Zaradi slabih proizvodnih razmer so tovarno leta 1933 zaprli, opremo razprodali, prostore pa oddali v najem. Tovarna ni več imela delavcev in uslužbencev, majhna proizvodnja je bila namenjena le še za lokalno rabo.

Vid se nikoli ni poročil in ni imel družine, zato je lahko skoraj ves svoj čas posvetil javnemu delovanju. Mnenja njegovih sodobnikov o njegovem znanju, dobroti, delavnosti in potrpežljivosti so enaka. V svoji skromnosti je živel v senci velikih dogodkov, čeprav jih je v marsičem tudi vodil. Umrli je 31. januarja 1911 po kratki srčni bolezni, v 73. letu življenja, točno na dan, ko je štirideset let prej ustanovil Prvo ljudsko dalmatinsko banko, na dan, ko je banka praznovala svoj jubilej. Priredili so mu veličasten pogreb, objavljeni so bili številni nekrologi in osmrtnice. Pokopan je na starem judovskem pokopališču na Marjanu.

mag. Tea Blagaić Januška

*Besedilo je v daljši različici objavljeno v:

Tea Blagaić Januška, *Vid Morpurgo i njegovo doba = Vid Morpurgo and his lifetime*, Muzej grada Splita, 2010.

economic hinterland. After the Split Community was Croatianized, Vid Morpurgo was elected Vice President of the *Chamber of commerce and trade* in Split, and soon to be its president.

With the bookstore, which he still ran, in the pursuit of independence and domestic industries development, he was the initiator of the establishment of the *First steam brickworks factory* in Split in 1875, and its largest shareholder, but the factory soon closed.

Name Vid Morpurgo was known not only at home by products of its liqueur factory and wine warehouses. The factory known as the *First Dalmatian steam distillery V. Morpurgo* was established in 1879. It was located in a family home in Dobri, and was, along with Zadar, the largest distillery in Dalmatia. Unlike Zadar factories that produced the most liqueurs based on marasca cherry, Morpurgo's factory dealt primarily with the distillation of wine-marc and wine. Morpurgo purchased wine-marc very conveniently because the peasants from the vicinity of Split and the islands usually threw it away after pressing. Only a small portion was distilled into spirits. Morpurgo's distillery was very modern for that time. Machines were electrically driven, and they worked up to 50 employees, which was an extremely large number at the time. The factory was producing wine-brandy, plum-brandy, juniper, mastic and also Cognac Dalmatia, Dalmatia vieux, Medicinal Cognac, Selecht maraschino, Albe maraschino and other alcoholic beverages, and extracts from the Dalmatian sour marasca cherry for other liqueur factories. The factory performed a large turnover in wine, brandy, spirits, liqueurs and juices. Their produce was exported to all European countries, even in America, as evidenced by rich correspondence in various languages. Due to the quality of their products until 1913 the factory received numerous awards.

Vid Morpurgo collaborated with the Dalmatian and international enologists and contributed to the development of our viticulture and winemaking. In 1933, because of poor production conditions factory First Dalmatian steam distillery V. Morpurgo was abandoned, the devices were sold and properties were leased. The company no longer had any workers or employees, and small production was only for local use.

Vid Morpurgo never married and started a family, which is why he could devote almost all of his time to public affairs. Opinions of all Morpurgo's contemporaries in the assessment of his knowledge, kindness, diligence and endurance were unanimous. In his modesty he lived in the shadow of great events, but still largely guided them. He died on January 31st 1911 after a brief heart disease, in the age of 73, exactly on the day forty years before when he had established the First People's Bank of Dalmatia, and when the bank celebrated its jubilee. He was organized a magnificent funeral and numerous obituaries and death certificates were published. He was buried in the old Jewish cemetery on Marjan.

Mag. Tea Blagaić Januška

*Jubilejna številka
Narodnega lista,
1912, Prva ljudska
dalmatinska
banka, oglas |
The anniversary
number of the
National Journal,
1912, First People's
Bank of Dalmatia,
advertisement,
knjižnica |
library,
MGS 2542*

PRVA
Pučka Dalmatinska Banka
u Splitu.

**Ustanovljena pri koncu godine 1870. Započela svoje redovito
poslovanje 1. Veljače 1871.**

Od godine 1868. do 1. veljače 1871. djelovala je kao
PRIVATNA ZADRUGA.

Na 1. veljače 1871. započe svoje javno poslovanje, na prizemlju kuće Karaman, blizu Pokrajinske Bolnice, gdje je uspješno djelovala sve do pri konac ove godine, kad se preselila na prvi kat svoje vlastite kuće na staroj obali, u kojoj je do tada bila smještena **Banka Austro-Ugarska.**

Ovaj prvi novčani Zavod, s kojim je u početku svog djelovanja bio usko skopčan i razvoj Narodne Stranke u srednjoj Dalmaciji, a osobito u Splitu, proslavio je početkom ove godine četrdesetgodišnjicu svoga redovitog i uspješnog rada.

PRVA UPRAVA BILA JE:

Predsjednik:
Dr. Gajo F. Bulat, odvjetnik.

Podpredsjednik:
Vito Morpurgo.

Članovi ravnateljstva:
Franjo Bollani, Peter Katalinić, Felix Karaman.

Iza smrti Dna. GAJE F. BULATA, nastupio je čast Predsjednika VITO MORPURGO, a kad je ovaj preminuo, izabran je na tu čast Dr. EDUARD OHOČ, odvjetnik u Splitu.

Kroz prvih 30 godina svoga poslovanja, ZAVOD je razvio dobitima dobitno 556.054 — a kroz svo zadnjih deset godina K 296.815, dobit je blagotvorno kretanje kroz god. 1910. došlo do kruna 29.673.214.

PRIVATNA ZAKLADA u vrijednosnim papirima iznosila je, na koncu godine 1910. K 301.879, a POSEBNA PRICUVA K 75.829. Ista: preko 75% od TEMELJNE GLAVNICE.

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<p>a) podležje pripomoti dionitarima po osobitim okolnostima, uz mjesečne izvješća;</p> <p>b) odlikuje sejalne na za manje od 2 podjela, plaćene na kraju na drugo bankovno HEBA;</p> <p>c) daje sigurne pripomoti uz stalni vrijednosnih papira, stalnih i ostalih predmeta;</p> <p>d) prima od na kuga svota u Bankofni polog, plaćajući dobit od 4%, na godišno bez ikakve odlika, prinos svotom u toku radi na dobit koje do se nastavlja;</p>	<p>e) nakuplja i prodaje javno papira na i bez lotaja, stalnih svotom i drugih izostavljenih vrijednosti;</p> <p>f) nakuplja obvezne i stalne plaćene u iznosima i iznosima; izvotom koji na drugo javnih papira, kao što i ostalih izostavljenih;</p> <p>g) prima u nakupu u svoje gradbene nakupne svotom, papira od vrijednosti, dragocjenosti i dokazima na male nagrade;</p> <p>h) stiče se za svotom i izostavljenih plaćanja za radom troših za svotom svotom.</p>
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Katalog razstavljenih predmetov

Catalogue of exhibited objects

Arhivska zbirka

| Archival collection

1. **Potni list**, 1869, papir, italijanski jezik, 40,8 x 28,4 cm, MGS VM - 1. d
2. **Osmrtnica**, Prva ljudska dalmatinska banka, papir, tisk, hrvaški jezik, 23,2 x 29,8 cm, MGS VM - 2. 3. c
3. **Vito Morpurgo: Ai Dalmati**, 1858, papir, rokopis, italijanski jezik, 29,6 x 20,9 cm, MGS VM - 3. 1. a
4. **Družinsko drevo družine Morpurgo**, papir, rokopis, hrvaški jezik, 18 x 23,3 cm, MGS VM - 7. 2. d
5. **Katalog knjig**, papir, tisk, brez letnice, hrvaški jezik, 18,8 x 13,1 cm, MGS VM - 9. 2. a
6. **Katalog knjig Knjigarne Morpurgo v Splitu**, papir, tisk, brez letnice, hrvaški jezik, 20 x 13 cm, MGS VM - 9. 2. b
7. **Grga Novak: Židovi u Splitu**, 1920, papir, tisk, hrvaški jezik, 16,2 x 11,7 cm, MGS VM - 9. 2. c
8. **Božične pisme**, 1926, papir, tisk, hrvaški jezik, 15,6 x 10,5 cm, MGS VM - 9. 2. d
9. **Milan Gnjatović: Amerikanske i domoljubne pjesme**, 1912, papir, tisk, hrvaški jezik, 18,6 x 13,8 cm, MGS VM - 9. 2. e
10. **Kajo Roje: Pjesma putovanja Njeg. Vel. Broda Szigetvara u Kinu g. 1907. Uzdasi za Djevojkom**, 1913, papir, tisk, hrvaški jezik, 18,4 x 14,5 cm, MGS VM - 9. 2. f
11. **Führer durch Spalato**, 1912, papir, tisk, trda vezava, nemški jezik, 16,6 x 12,1 cm, MGS VM - 9. 2. g
12. **Illustrierter Führer durch Spalato**, 1912, papir, tisk, nemški jezik, 16,2 x 12,2 cm, MGS VM - 9. 2. h
13. **Guida illustrate**, 1912, papir, tisk, italijanski jezik, 17,7 x 13,3 cm, MGS VM - 9. 2. i
14. **Petar Knežević: Muka Gospodina Našega Isukrsta i Plač Matere njegove**, 1908, 29. izdaja, papir, tisk, hrvaški jezik, 21,8 x 14,7 cm, MGS VM - 9. 2. j
15. **Petar Knežević: Muka Gospodina Našega Isukrsta i Plač Matere njegove**, 30. izdaja, papir, tisk, brez letnice, hrvaški jezik, 22,5 x 14,7 cm, MGS VM - 9. 2. k
16. **Srgjan Tucić: Pjesma o Bojanu Vojevodi Makedonskom ustaši**, 1906, papir, tisk, hrvaški jezik, 22,8 x 15 cm, MGS VM - 9. 2. l
17. **Ante Cettineo: Zvezdane staze**, 1923, papir, tisk, hrvaški jezik, 21,6 x 15,1 cm, MGS VM - 9. 2. m
18. **Avstrijska centralna kreditna banka**, 1887, papir, rokopis, italijansko-nemški jezik, 34 x 21 cm, MGS VM - 10. 1

19. **Prva ljudska dalmatinska banka**, 1901, papir, rokopis, hrvaški jezik, 34 x 21 cm, MGS VM - 10. 2
20. **Izjava o prihodu Vida Morpurga**, 1865, papir, rokopis, Dunaj, nemški jezik, 40,5 x 25 cm, MGS VM - 11. 1
21. **Dovoljenje za trgovino za Vida Morpurga**, 1900, papir, rokopis, nemški jezik, 29,3 x 27 cm, MGS VM - 11. 8

Tovarna likerjev Vid Morpurgo *| Liquer factory Vid Morpurgo*

22. **Regolamento do lavoro nella distilleria Vito Morpurgo**, papir, rokopis, brez letnice, italijanski jezik, 29 x 22,8 cm, MGS VM - 11. 12. a
23. **Računska knjiga Knjigarne Morpurgo**, papir, rokopis in tisk, italijanski jezik, 30 x 24 cm, MGS VM - 9. 1. a
24. **Reklamni letak tovarne likerjev**, papir, tisk, brez letnice, hrvaški jezik, 14 x 35,9 cm, MGS VM - 11. 12. c
25. **Reklamni plakat tovarne likerjev**, papir, tisk, brez letnice, hrvaški jezik, 48 x 32,4 cm, MGS VM - 11. 12. c
26. **Ceniki prve nagrajene dalmatinske parne destilarne**, papir, tisk, brez letnice, hrvaški jezik, 31,2 x 34 cm, MGS VM - 11. 12. d
27. **Pisemski papir tovarne likerjev**, papir, tisk, brez letnice, italijanski jezik, 14,7 x 23,5 cm, MGS VM - 11. 12. e
28. **Kuverte tovarne likerjev**, papir, tisk, brez letnice, italijanski jezik, 12,7 x 15,8 cm, MGS VM - 11. 12. f
29. **Obrazci destilarne Vida Morpurga**, papir, tisk, brez letnice, italijansko-nemški jezik, 28,5 x 22,3 cm, MGS VM - 11. 12. h
30. **Nalepke za steklenice**, papir, tisk, brez letnice, hrvaški jezik, 9 x 11, 10 x 13, 9 x 11,2, 12,3 x 9,2, 13,5 x 9, 10,6 x 13, 10,4 x 15,2, 11,8 x 9,3, 14 x 12 cm, MGS VM - 11. i

Zbirka pohištva | *Furniture collection*

31. Izložbeno okno Knjigarne Morpurgo s časopisi, neznani hrvaški mojster, konec 19. stoletja, les, steklo, 179 x 69 cm, MGS 4335

Zbirka stekla | *Glass collection*

32. Steklenica z žigom Vito Morpurgo, začetek 20. stoletja, steklo, prozorno, svetlozeleno, 27,7 x 4,4 x 4,4 cm, MGS 4066

Zbirka starih in redkih knjig | *Collection of old and rare books*

33. **Elementi di geografia e storia ad uso della prima classe di gramatica nei ginnasi delle provincie venete**, 1. ed.-Venezia: dalla Tipografia di Francesco Andreola, 1823, 112 strani, 8° (19 cm), vezano v usnje in marmorirani papir, David Morpurgo, na knjigi je oznaka: VII A 69, MGS 9745
34. **[knjiga v hebrejščini]** – [S. l.: s. n., s. a.], 8° (24 cm), vezano v usnjene platnice, manjka hrbtna stran platnice, na notranji strani platnice: I. S. Morpurgo di Gorizia, MGS 9960

Likovna zbirka | *Art collection*

35. **Virgil Meneghello Dinčić: Portret Vida Morpurga**, 1911, olje, platno, 68 x 53,5 cm (z okvirjem 80 x 65 cm), MGS 1671

Zbirka zemljevidov, diplom, načrtov in grbov | *Collection of maps, diplomas, plans and coat-of-arms*

36. **Diploma, podeljena Vidu Morpurgu**, Lübeck, 1895, večbarvni tisk na papirju, 74,2 x 51,8, restavrirano, MGS 2235

Knjižnica Mestnega muzeja Split | *Split City Museum's Library*

37. **Ura sveto provedena prid Prisetim Sakramentom**, brez letnice, papir, tisk, hrvaški jezik, 14,3 x 10 cm, knjižnica MGS 1806
38. **Ivan Mileta: Ljubav Paške Baranovića sa Zorkom Julović – Škarica. Njezina tragična smrt pak njegova rasprava**, tamnovanje i smrt, brez letnice, papir, tisk, hrvaški jezik, 19,3 x 14,3 cm, knjižnica MGS 1778
39. **Josip Pravedni to jest skazanje kako sinovi Jakova Patriarke prodaše Jozipa brata svoga izmaelićanom**, 1911, papir, tisk, hrvaški jezik, 18 x 13,7 cm, knjižnica MGS 1814
40. **Križan Rajčić: Pjesma o ljubavnoj tragediji u Vrboskoj**, 1941, papir, tisk, hrvaški jezik, 18,5 x 12 cm, knjižnica MGS 2280
41. **Gina Altaras: Lia: pripovijest**, 1918, papir, tisk, hrvaški jezik, 19,8 x 13,4 cm, knjižnica MGS 1806
42. **Uspomena na Spljet**, brez letnice, papir, tisk, hrvaški jezik, 10,5 x 15,4 cm, knjižnica MGS 8439

Vid Morpurgo in njegov čas *Vid Morpurgo and his lifetime*

Katalog | Catalogue

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SINAGOGA

CENTER JUDOVSKÉ KULTURNE
DEDIŠČINE SINAGOGA MARIBOR

N. ŽIDOVSKA ULICA 4
2000 MARIBOR
SLOVENIJA

T. 02 252 78 36
F. 02 252 78 37
M. 031 680 294

E-P. INFO@SINAGOGAMARIBOR.SI
S. S. WWW.SINAGOGAMARIBOR.SI

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Vodji projekta | *Project managers*
Marjetka Bedrač, mag. Tea Blagaić Januška

Asistentka | *Assistant*
Liljana Matjašič

Autorica razstave | *Author of the exhibition*
mag. Tea Blagaić Januška

Postavitev razstave | *Exhibition lay-out*
Mirko Gelemanović, Marjetka Bedrač, mag. Tea Blagaić Januška

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צ' מ' ק'
איש ישר ונאמן
ה' ונפנה ב' דוד מורפורגו
עלה במעלות ראשי עירו
וצדיק היה במעשיו ובמסחרו
וחי הלך לדרכו
בשנת עג' לימי חייו
אור ליום גשכט התר' ע"א
אחיו ובמשפחתו
בלב נשכר ונדכה
תנצב"ה

VID MORPURGO

7-V-1838. — 31-I-1911.

UZVIŠEN UMOM

PLEMENIT DUHOM

CIJELI ŽIVOT

MISAONOGA RADA

POSVETI

OSLOBODJENJU PUKA

OD DUŠEVNOG I MATERIJALNOG

ROPSTVA

U BUDJENJU NARODA

IZMEDJU PRVIH

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