

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Serbian Heritage Museum gratefully acknowledges the assistance in the preparation of this exhibit to the following individuals: Slobodanka Jovanovic, Aleksandra Budisavljevic and Milan Jovetic.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

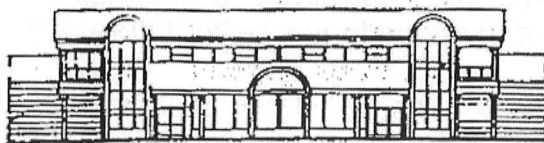
Introduction to Yugoslav Literature by Branko Mikasinovic, Dragan Milivojevic, Vasa D. Mihailovic.

Istorija Nove Srpske Knjizevnosti by Jovan Skerlic.

Srbi – Biografije znamenitih Marinka Paunovica.

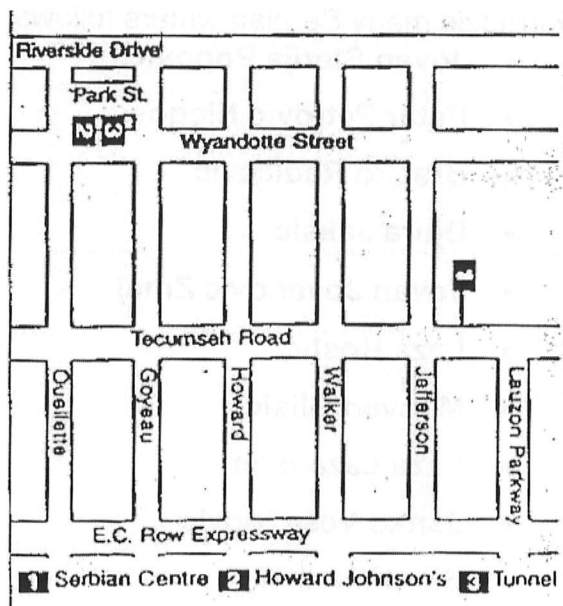
Internet

**MUSEUM HOURS:**  
**Monday to Friday,**  
**10 a.m. - 4 p.m.**



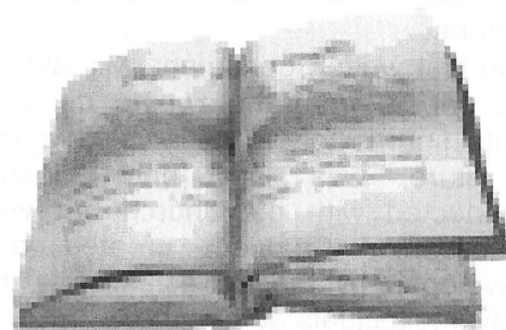
SERBIAN COMMUNITY CENTRE  
6770 TECUMSEH ROAD EAAST  
Windsor, Ontario

From Highway # 401: Exit Essex Road  
# 19 to Tecumseh Road and left on  
Tecumseh Rd. to 6770



*Serbian Heritage Museum  
Of Windsor*

*Presents:*



*Exhibit:*

*Pleiad of Serbian Writers*

*December 5, 2005 - March  
5, 2006*

## PLEIAD OF SERBIAN WRITERS

Serbian Literature is a branch of the large tree that grew on the rocky and often bloody Balkan Peninsula during the last millennium.

Its initial impulse came from the introduction of Christianity in the 9<sup>th</sup> century among the pagan Slavic tribes, which was descended from the common Slavic land in Eastern Europe.

The first written document, Miroslav's Gospel, is from the twelfth century. Not surprisingly, the first written literature was not only closely connected with the church but was practically inspired, created and developed by the ecclesiastics – the only intellectuals at the time.

As the fledging Serbian state grew and eventually became the Balkan's mightiest empire during Tsar Dusan's reign in the first half of the fourteenth century, so did the Serbian literature grow, although at a slower pace. Then came Turkish invasion, and a night four century long, descended upon Serbia and every aspect of its life. The only form of literature was oral literature. It murmured like an underground current for centuries until it was brought to light at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

During the Turkish occupation the Serbian Orthodox Church was the only

force that kept alive the national spirit and the hope for the better future.

Literary work at the end of eighteenth and first four decades on nineteenth century belonged to only one man, **Dositej Obradovic**. The official language of his time was Slavic-Serbian. Dositej made first hopeful steps towards full use of people's language. But the victory of reformists did not come overnight. Another Serbian writer, **Vuk Karadzic** declared war against Slavic-Serbian language. With his peasant genius he created an entirely new alphabet by following his own slogan "write as you speak," allocating to each sound in Serbian alphabet only one character. After Vuk Karadzic many Serbian writers follows:

- **Jovan Sterija Popovic,**
- **Petar Petrovic Njegos**
- **Branko Radicevic**
- **Djura Jaksic**
- **Jovan Jovanovic Zmaj**
- **Laza Kostic**
- **Milovan Glisic**
- **Laza Lazarevic**
- **Janko Veselinovic**
- **Simo Matavulj**
- **Stevan Sremac**

- **Vojislav Ilic**
- **Radoje Domanovic**
- **Aleksa Santic**
- **Jovan Ducic**
- **Milan Rakic**
- **Borisav Stankovic**
- **Petar Kocic**
- **Veljko Petrovic**
- **Ivo Andric**
- **Milos Crnjanski**
- **Sima Pandurovic**
- **Momcilo Nastasijevic**
- **Desanka Maksimovic**
- **Branko Copic**
- **Mihailo Lalic**
- **Stevan Raickovic**
- **Miodrag Pavlovic**
- **Vasko Popa**
- **Ivan V. Lalic**
- **Miodrag Bulatovic**

Works and biographies of some Serbian writers are displayed in the Museum exhibit room