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The Second and the Third Book of Correspondence – Three Case Studies

Abstract in English: [up to 500 words]

The written legacy of Franjo Ksaver Kuhač (1834-1911), recognised as the first Croatian musicologist (music historian and ethnomusicologist), is kept mainly in three institutions, among which is the Croatian State Archives. Among various types of the preserved material, there is a comprehensive collection of Kuhač's letters. The correspondence is collected in thirteen books, so-called *Briefcopirbücher*, as he personally named them. The correspondence covers the time span from 1860 to 1911, the period of the growing awareness of national culture and heritage in order to promote new national identity. Kuhač's letters are valuable source of information about cultural, political and musical events as well as his life, work and activities. Most of them were written in German, in Gothic script, but some are written in Croatian, in Latin script.

The first volume of the correspondence has been published in 1989 and 1992 (prepared and edited by Ladislav Šaban). The second and the third book (1864-1874) are being digitised and prepared to be transliterated into Latin script and translated into Croatian. They give evidence on the period marked by important political and cultural changes, as well as Kuhač's strivings to collect financial and moral supports for his endeavours in collecting South Slavic folk-songs. Furthermore, the letters are a vivid evidence how the Gothic and Latin script intertwine, i. e. how Latin script, due to political and personal circumstances, gradually predominated in Kuhač's life and contacts. Several case studies will be presented, which chronicle persons and events. The aforementioned will be discussed in the comments supplementing the letters, which are meant to be an essential part in the publishing of these letters.

Abstract in Croatian: [up to 500 words] [for Croatian authors only]:

Pisana ostavština Franje Ksavera Kuhača (1834-1911), prvog hrvatskog muzikologa, povjesničara glazbe i etnomuzikologa, čuva se u tri institucije, između ostalog i u Hrvatskom državnom arhivu. Među raznovrsnim i opsežnim materijalom nalazi se i opsežna Kuhačeva korespondencija. Pisma su sakupljena u trinaest knjiga, tzv. *Briefcopirbücher*, kako ih je sam Kuhač nazvao, a nastala su u razdoblju od 1860. do 1911. godine, godinama obilježenim buđenjem nacionalne i kulturne svijesti s ciljem podupiranja nacionalnog identiteta. Kuhačeva pisma predstavljaju vrijedan izvor podataka o kulturnim, političkim i glazbenim događanjima, kao i o njegovom životu, radu i aktivnostima. Većina pisama pisana je na rukopisnoj gotici, njemačkim jezikom, no pojedina pisma pisana su latinicom i na hrvatskom jeziku. Prva knjiga korespondencije objavljena je u dva sveska, 1989. i 1992. godine (priredio i uredio Ladislav Šaban). Druga i treća knjiga (1864-1874) digitalizirane su i u procesu transliteracije, kako bi bile prevedene na hrvatski. Pisma su izvrstan dokaz o duhu vremena u kojem su nastala, odnosno o važnim političkim i kulturnim promjenama, kao i o Kuhačevoj borbi za pokrovitelje i novčanu pomoć koja mu je bila potrebna za sakupljanje zbirke Južnoslavenskih popjevaka. Također, pisma su odličan primjer kako se dva pisma, gotica i latinica, međusobno isprepliću, tj. kako latinica postepeno (zbog subjektivnih i političkih okolnosti) počinje dominirati korespondencijom.

Ovdje će biti predstavljeno nekoliko studija slučaja koje svjedoče o ljudima i zbivanjima koja će biti prikazana u popratnim komentarima – važnome dijelu objavljivanja pisama.