

Težnje i prepreke u institucionalizaciji nacionalne opere u Zagrebu 1860-ih godina

1



VJERA KATALINIĆ, ODSJEK ZA POVIJEST HRVATSKE
GLAZBE HAZU, ZAGREB

Muzika u društvu, Sarajevo, 25-27. 10. 2018.

*STRIVINGS AND OBSTACLES IN THE
INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE NATIONAL OPERA
IN ZAGREB IN 1860S*

Inicijalna faza hrvatskog narodnog preporoda

Initial phase of the Croatian national revival

2

- 1830s: the shape of the national identity based on the Herderian ideas on language and culture
- 1846: the performance of the „first national opera” *Ljubav i zloba* [Love and Malice] by Vatroslav Lisinski
- 1848: „Zahtijevanja naroda” [Demands of the people], a list of demands directed towards the Habsburg emperor Ferdinand II. - a list of demanded social and political concessions and reforms
- 1849: imposed constitution - after unsuccessful revolution
- 1850: the dissolution of the Banus Council;

Neoapsolutizam (1850-1860)

The age of neo-absolutism (1850-1860)

- Censorship, germanization, however achieved a series of important achievements: collection of statistical, cultural, historical and geographical data on Croatia
- Internal action by the initiative of Banus Josip Jelačić: in 1852 a private theatre by Kristofor Stanković (1834) was bought by the city magistrate → „City Theatre”, still a *staggione* performances



Faza institucionalizacije (1860-1870)

The age of institutionalization (1860-1870)

4

- 1860: LACK OF FINANCES BECAUSE OF UNSUCCESSFUL WARS: re-establishment of parliaments of the crown-lands
- 1861: Croatian Parliament: initiative for the foundation of the South-Slavic academy of sciences and arts, University of Zagreb, establishment of the National museum, National music institute (subsidies), foundation of the National theatre of the Triune Kingdom
- Paragraph 77: Establishment of the National theatre under the patronage of the Croatian Parliament; subsidies (1.500 + 600 forints/month); tasks: to organise a school for actors; to organise a national opera; Theatre Bord is appointed by the Parliament

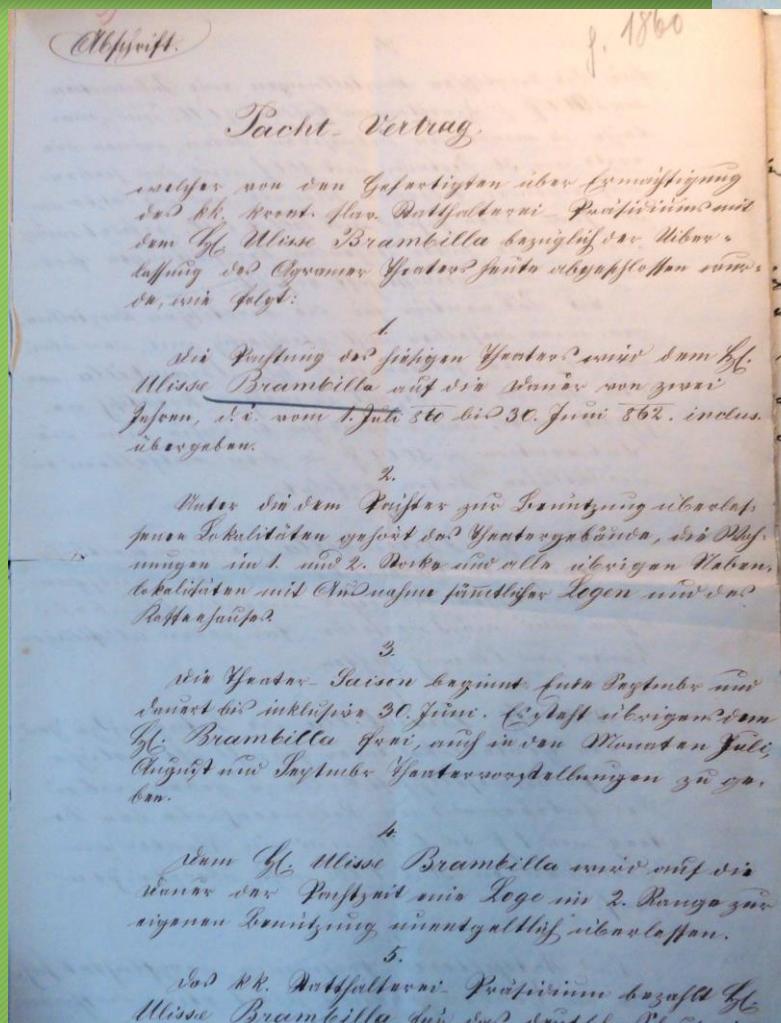
Protjerivanje njemačkih predstava iz Zagreba

Banning of the German plays from the Zagreb stage

5

- Ulisse Brambilla from Milan got a two years contract for German and Croatian plays and for opera
- 24 November 1860; since then, only Croatian plays and Italian operas were welcomed

Muzika & arustvu, Sarajevo, 25-27. 10. 2018.



12.
Begleift ist H. Ulisse Brambilla in jen.
der Hantver-Saison manigfand 30 d'ntgja
oder italienische Opern-Vertstellungen zu geben,
wovon er sein ganz und einziges, senn auf
miff nach eigene Polye, ein in Opern manigfie
Aufführung galensta, sinn miff. Sind die
Opern-Vertstellungen miffen aufzufinden
Misglücke von H. Brambilla engagirt,
dann:

Una prima donna soprano assoluta;
Una prima donna contralto assoluta;
Una seconda donna;
Un primo tenore assoluto;
Un tenore comprimario e secondario;
Un primo baritono assoluto;
Un primo basso profondo assoluto;
Un secondo basso;
Maestro concertatore;
Maestro istruttore dei Cori e suggeritore;
N° 10 Coristi,
N° 6 Foriste.

Gostujuće operne družine+repertoar (1860-1870)

Visiting opera companies+repertoire (1860-1870)

- 1860 - **Ulisse Brambila** (Milano): Donizetti (Poliuto, La Favorita, Gemma di Vergy), Verdi (Trovatore, Traviata),
- 1860 - **István Reszlér** (Budimpešta): Donizetti (Lucja di L., Linda di Chamonix), Verdi (Rigoletto, Ernani, I due foscari, Trovatore); Erkel (Hunyady László), Csaszár (A kunok)
- 1861 - **(Carlo) Rafaele Burlini** (Trst): Donizetti (Lucrezia Borgia), Verdi (Trovatore, Norma, Ernani, Louise Miller)
- 1862 - **(C.) R. Burlini** (Trst): Verdi (Ernani, Trovatore); Donizetti (Lucia di L., Elisir d'amore); Rossini (Barbiere di S.)
- 1863 - none
- 1864 - none; rejected: widow Brambilla, Andreazzi (Udine), Giuseppe Bernasconi (Milano) and Roggi
- 1865 - **Giovanni Battista Andreazzi** (Udine): Verdi (Trovatore); Donizetti (Lucia di L., Lucrezia Borgia); Apoloni: (L'Ebreo), Bellini (Montechi e Capuletti)
- 1866 - **G. B. Andreazzi** (Udine): Verdi (Rigoletto); Pedrotti (Tutti in maschera); Bellini (Sonnambula); Strmić (La madre slava); Ricci (Crispino è la comare); rejected: Dottore Gardani (Rijeka/Fiume)
- 1867 - none; rejected: Francesco Tirini (Padua), Burlini (Trst)
- 1868 - none; rejected: Cambiaggio (Milano), Johann Radler (Vöslau)
- 1869 - **Alessandro Betti** (Milano), taken over by Andreazzi, who's executive director became Faber: Verdi (Un ballo in maschera, Ernani); Bellini (Norma); Donizetti (Lucrezia Borgia, Maria di Rohan); Petrella (Jona); rejected: Vernici (Bucarest)

Operete na hrvatskom u Narodnom kazalištu 1863-1870

Operettas in Croatian, in the National Theatre 1863-1870

- 1863-11-08: Offenbach (*Le mariage aux lanternes*)
- 1864: Offenbach (*Un mari a la porte*, *Le violoneux*, *Pépito*); Köck (*Kriegers Heimkehr*)
- 1865: Offenbach (*Monsieur et madame Denis*, *La chanson de Fortunio*); Adam (*Les pantins de Violette*)
- 1866: Suppé (*Flotte Bursche*, *Dichter und Bauer*, *10 Mädchen und kein Mann*)
- 1867: Offenbach (*La babillarde de Saragosse*); Zajc (*Mannschaft an Bord!*)
- 1868: Reyschill (*Mornari i djaci*); Suppé (*Die schöne Galathea*); Offenbach (*Daphnis et Chloe*); Zajc (*Nach Mekka!*)
- 1869: Zajc (*Meister Puff*); Offenbach (*Les Savoyards*)
- 1870: Zajc (*Somnambule*, *Die Lazzaroni von Neapel*, *Die Hexe von Boissy*,
Mädchenräume, *Das Gaugericht*)

Liberalni zahtjevi

Liberal demands

- Professionalization for singers, actors and other staff
- Better quality of the repertoire
- Theatre is not an amusement, but an artistic and educational institution
- Lower entrance ticket prices in order to enlarge the audience

Kazališni odbor

Theatre Board

- 1861: members of the educated elite, 16 noblemen and citizens (lawyers, phisicists, historians, writers, merchants) who rule the theatre in the name of the Parliament
- 1867: four members only
- 1870: the Government takes over the administration of the theatre, and the Bord has only the supervisory function

- 1861: 18.000 annually from the Theatre foundation; 7.200 annually from the usual subsidies
- 1865: Imperial office repeals the theatre stock company (donations!) and unites it with the foundation; the prices of the theatre boxes have to be increased in order to cover the deficit
- 1869: crash of opera companies
- 1869-1870: demand to the Government (via Parliament) to increase the subsidies from 18.000 to 24.000 in order to found a permanent opera department
- 1870-10-02: first performance of the new opera department (*Ivan Zajc: Mislav*)

- The operetta ensemble → the core of the opera department
- Antun Schwarz: *conductor* of operettas and in the opera dept.
- Ivan Zajc: director of the opera, director of the National Theatre (only for 1 year), director of the *Musikverein* school, singing teacher, composer of national operas → professionalization of the ensemble, establishment of the standard repertoire and performance of national operas
- New spirit of the bourgeois society and culture, creation of the new national identity → cultural citizens

