



# Institutionalization of Modern Bourgeois Music Culture in 19<sup>th</sup>-Century Civil Croatia – Introductory Considerations

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**Janko Drašković, *Disertatia* (1832)**  
**Newspapers *Luna Agramer Zeitung* (1826)**  
**Newspapers *Danicza Horvatzka, Slavonzka i*  
*Dalmatinzka* (1835)**  
**National Revival Movement (1830-1848)**  
**Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski, first speech in Croatian in**  
**Sabor (1843)**  
**Abolishment of serfdom (1848)**  
**First representative parliament Sabor (1848)**  
**Reappearing of political parties (1861)**  
**Croatian-Hungarian compromise (1868)**  
**Ivan Mažuranić, first non-aristocratic Banus (1873)**  
**Etc.**

## **I. The Bourgeois musical culture**

- educational system**
- public sphere**
- amateurism**
- salon culture**

# **I. Cultural Institutions**

- **Matrix Illyrica/Croatia (*Matica ilirska/hrvatska*)**  
f. 1842 (no music issues until 1883)
- **Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts (*Jugoslavenska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti*)**  
f. 1866 (no music issues until 1919)
- **University of Zagreb (*Sveučilište u Zagrebu*)**  
f. 1874 (no music issues until 1930)

## **II. Musical Institutions**

- a. Music societies**
- b. Music schools**
- c. Music theatres**
- d. Singing societies**
- e. Instrumental ensembles**

# 1. Music societies

**Križevci** (*Musikverein?*, 1813)

**Zagreb** (*Societas Filharmonica Zagrabiensis*  
→ *Musikverein*; 1827)

**Rijeka** (*Istituto filarmonico*; 1827)

**Varaždin** (*Musikverein*, 1827)

**Osijek** (*Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde*,  
1830)

**Krk** (*Societa filarmonica*, 183?)

etc.

## **2. Music schools**

**Within 'Normal-schule'**

**(Zagreb, 1788; Rijeka, 1789)**

**Independent music schools**

**(Karlovac, 1804)**

**Music schools within music societies**

**Varaždin, 1828; Zagreb, 1829; Osijek,  
1830; Donji Miholjac, 1835)**

**etc.**

### **3. Music theatres**

#### **Rijeka**

- **Bono's theatre (1765)**
- **Adamić's theatre (1805-1845) → Town theatre (1845)**
- **Teatro comunale (1883)**
- **Croatian national theatre Ivan Zajc (1945)**

#### **Zagreb**

- **Amadé's theatre (1797-1834)**
- **Stanković's theatre (1834-1895)**
  - **state theatre, 1852**
  - **Croatian national theatre, drama 1860**
  - **Croatian national theatre, opera 1870**

#### **Varaždin**

- **Mekovec palace (1768-1873)**
- **Croatian national theatre (1915)**

#### **Osijek**

- **Generalatshaus (1750)**
- **Croatian national theatre (1907)**



## **4. Singing societies/clubs**

**Karlovac, *Zora* (1858)**

**Zagreb, *Kolo* (1862)**

**Croatian Singing Association (*Hrvatski pjevački savez*, 1875)**

**Singing societies/clubs of national minorities  
(Serbs, Czechs, Hungarians, etc.)**

## **5. Instrumental ensembles**

### **Rijeka**

**Adamić's ensemble (13 musicians)**

**→ no institutionalization**

### **Zagreb**

***Quodlibet* concerts (since 1871)**

**Institutionalized:**

**→ Zagreb Philharmony (1920)**

**Zagreb string quartet (1919)**

# Conclusions

- **Dissemination and democratization of music education**
- **Forming of audiences**
- **Establishing of new repertoires**
- **Establishing of bourgeois salons**
- **Forming of collections of music materials**
  
- **Gradual dominance in public use of Croatian language**
- **Broader access to public performances**
- **Increase of quality in presenting music**
- **Imposition of high culture products and developing of corresponding taste**
- **Promotion of contemporary art products**
- **Pushing forward of national ideology and ethnicity, of local vernacular language and historicism**