



# **Advancing Scintillation of Music Institutions in Civil Croatia in the Long Nineteenth Century**

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# Map of 19th-century Croatia divided into Civil/Banal Croatia, Military Frontier and Istria/Dalmatia (with neighbouring Ottoman Empire, Hungary and Austrian lands)

(Source: *Hrvatska i Europa*, Vol. 4, Zagreb: HAZU – ŠK, 2009, p. 38)



## Surface and Population of Croatia-Slavonia

### Surface

Croatia-Slavonia (C-S): 18.869 km<sup>2</sup>

Military Frontier (MF): 20.910 km<sup>2</sup>

### Population

1857 C-S: 865.009 + MF: 674.864 → 1,539.873

1900: c. 2,420,000

### Emmigration (from Croatia-Slavonia)

1880-1913: 350.000 (USA, Canada, Europe, Latin America, New Zealand)

### Population (major towns in Croatia-Slavonia)

	<u>Zagreb</u>	<u>Rijeka</u>	<u>Osijek</u>	<u>Varaždin</u>
1800	c. 7.700?	c. 7.000	c. 8.500 (1810)	c. 4.000
1857	32.300	18.597	13.344	11.560
1880	87.300 (1900)	27.904	25.260	12.116
1910	109.029	66.042	40.106	16.925

**Decisive socio-political turning points**  
**in Croatia's 19th-century History**

- **1848: abolishment of serfdom**
- **1868: Hungarian-Croatian settlement**
- **1881: unification of the Military Frontier and Civil/Banal Croatia**

# Education and literacy in Croatia-Slavonia

## Education

- Primary schools: in 1874 – 673  
in 1888 – 1,189
- Gymnasiums: in 1859 – 7  
in 1872 – 17  
in 1905 – 25

## Literacy

- the ratio of illiterate population was throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century very high:
  - in 1880 – 78%
  - in 1910 – 48,8%

Map of Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1867-1918 with peripheral lands of Galicia, Bukovina, Transylvania (Erdelj), Croatia-Slavonia and Istria/Dalmatia



## **Number of music institutions in Croatia-Slavonia**

**In 1820: 8**

**In 1881: 84**

**In 1914: 292 (with Military Frontier institutions)**

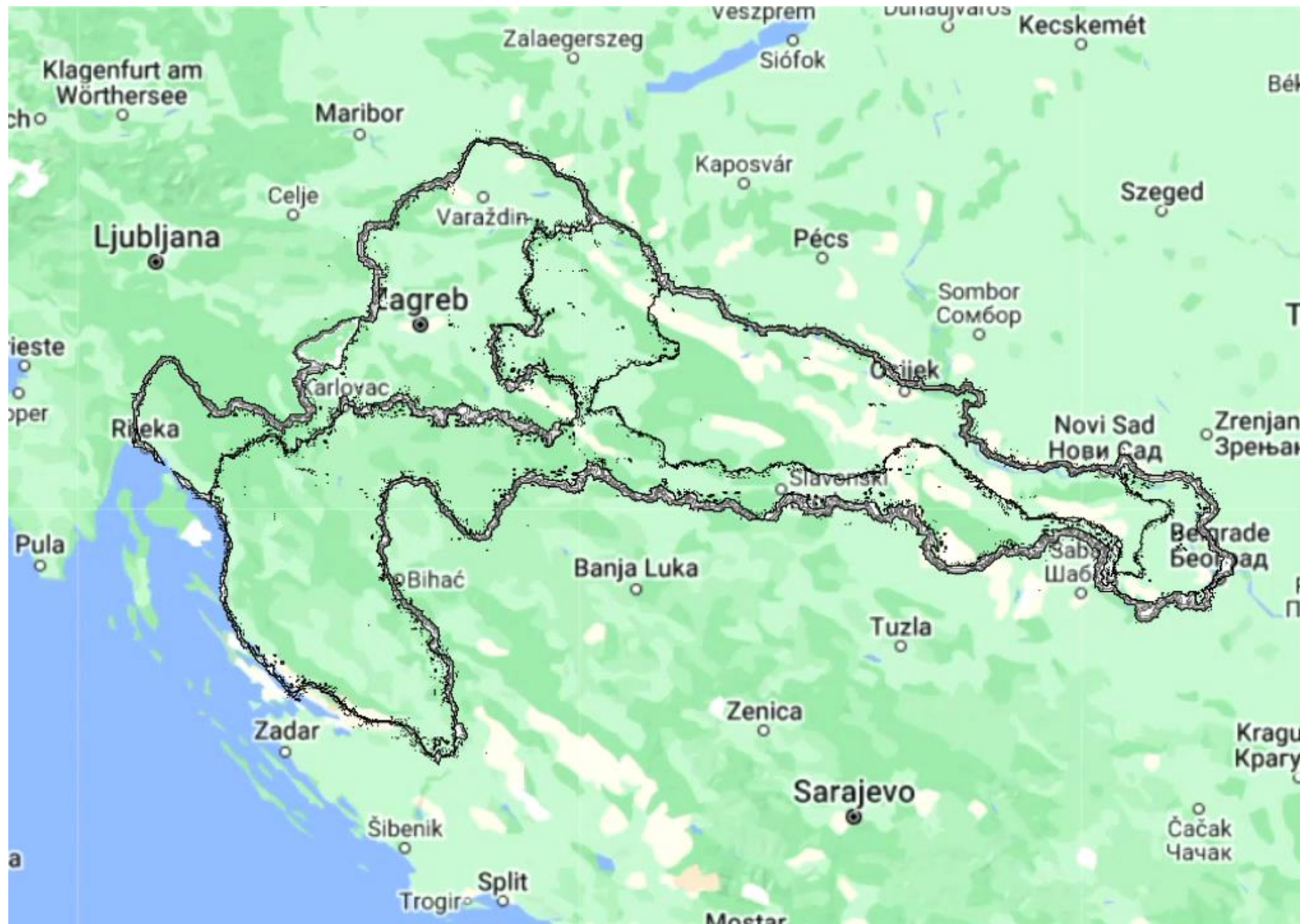
## **Number of locations with music institutions in Croatia-Slavonia**

**In 1820: 4**

**In 1914: 104**

Advancing  
Scintillation of  
Music Institutions  
in Civil Croatia in  
the Long  
Nineteenth Century  
Dynamic map  
(one century in 39  
seconds)

4→292



**The five W-questions Concerning the  
Establishment of Musical Institutions in  
19th-century Croatia-Slavonia**

**What?**

**When?**

**Where?**

**Why?**

**Who?**

# WHAT?

## What were the musical institutions in Croatia-Slavonia?

Singing societies: 123

Instrumental ensembles: 54

Mixed vocal-instrumental societies: 40

Music schools: 17

Musikvereins/Gesellschaften der Musikfreunde: 4 (17)

Music theatres: 9

## Singing societies in Croatia-Slavonia: 124

Croatian: 86

Serbian: 24

German: 10

Others: 4

## **Instrumental ensembles in Croatia-Slavonia: 54**

<b>Tamburitza ensembles:</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Military music bands:</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Town bands:</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Fire brigades brass bands:</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Others:</b>	<b>4</b>

## **Mixed vocal-instrumental ensembles in Croatia-Slavonia: 38**

**Singing and tamburitza ensembles: 31**

**Singing and music societies: 4**

**Others: 3**

# Music schools in Croatia-Slavonia: 17

**Karlovac: 1804, 1844**

**Rijeka: 1820**

**Varaždin: 1828**

**Zagreb: 1829, 1881**

**Osijek: 1830, 1861, 1867, 1878**

**Donji Miholjac: 1834**

**Križevci: 1856**

**Koprivnica: 1874**

**Sisak: after 1878**

**Slavonski Brod: after 1878**

**Valpovo: after 1878**

**Virovitica: 1886**

## Musikvereins in Croatia-Slavonia: 4

Križevci – *Musices institutum* (1813)

Zagreb – *Societas philharmonica  
zagrabiensis* (1827)

Varaždin – *Musikverein* (1827)

Osijek – *Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde*  
(1830)

# Music theatres in Croatia-Slavonia: 9

## Zagreb

*Amadé's theatre* (opera performances from 1797 – 1834)

*Stanković theatre* (1834)

*Opera of the Croatian National Theatre* (1870)

## Rijeka

*Teatro Adamich* (1805 – 1845) → *Teatro civico di Fiume* (1845 – 1883)

*Teatro Ricotti/Fenice* (1880 – 1912)

*Teatro Comunale* (1885) → *Teatro Verdi* (since 1913; today: Hrvatsko narodno kazalište Ivana pl. Zajca)

## Osijek

*'Theatrum stabile'* in Festum/Tvrđa (opera performances since 1825)

*Theater der K.u.K. Freistadt Esseg* (1866)

*Hrvatsko narodno kazalište* (1907)

# WHERE?

## Where were established the musical institutions in Croatia-Slavonia?

- 1800 - 1809: Karlovac, Rijeka, Samobor
- 1810 - 1830: Križevci, Zagreb, Varaždin, Osijek
- 1831 - 1850: Ravna Gora, Donji Miholjac, Đakovo, Fužine
- 1851 – 1914: 93 new locations (towns, townships, villages), including the Military Frontier locations integrated in 1881:

Babina Greda (Županja), Bakar, Beočin (Ilok), Beška (Stara Pazova), Bjelovar, Bukovac (Vukovar), Cernik, Crikvenica, Čazma, Delnice, Donja Stubica, Drnje (Koprivnica), Duga Resa, Dugo Selo, Dvor na Uni, Đulovac (Gjulaves), Đurđevac, Ferdinandovac, Garešnica, Gerovo (Čabar), Glina, Golubinci (Stara Pazova), Gornja Stubica, Gospić, Gračani (Zagreb), Grubišno Polje, Ilok, Inđija (Ruma), Irig, Ivanić-grad, Jasenovac, Jastrebarsko, Jelenje (Rijeka), Jušić(i), Kamenica, Kaniža Gospićka, Kastav, Kloštar Podravski, Koprivnica, Korenica, Kostajnica, Kraljevica, Krapina, Križ Donji (Bjelovar), Kutina, Ludbreg, Martijanec, Mihotići, Mitrovica, Našice, Nikinci (Ruma), Nova Gradiška, Nova Kapela, Novi Vinodolski, Novska, Ogulin, Otočac, Pakrac, Palanjek (Sisak), Petrinja, Petrovaradin, Petrovina, Petrovski, Pleternica, Podravska Slatina, Požega, Ruma, Senj, Sigetec (Koprivnica), Sisak, Slavonski Brod / Brod na Savi, Slunj, Sremska Kamenica (Irig), Surčin (Zemun), Sušak, Sveti Ilija (Varaždin), Sveti Ivan Zelina, Šestine (Zagreb), Šid, Torčec (Koprivnica), Valpovo, Varaždinske Toplice, Velika Gorica, Velika Kapanica, Vinkovci, Virje, Virovitica, Vrbovec, Vukovar, Zamet (Rijeka), Zaprešić, Zemun, Županja

## **WHEN?**

**When were established the musical institutions in Croatia-Slavonia?**

**- 1800 - 1830: 12**

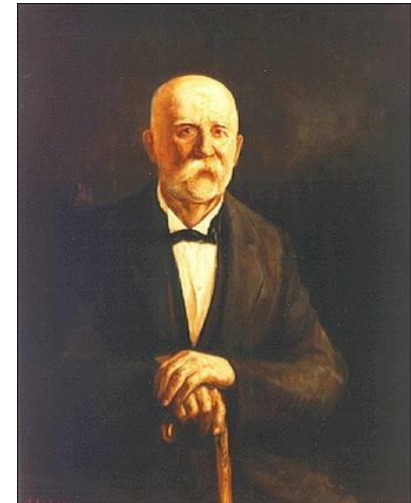
**- 1831 - 1860: 18**

**- 1861 - 1914: 262**

# WHO?

## Who organized and/or supported musical institutions in Croatia-Slavonia?

- Middle class entrepreneurs → Andrea L. Adamich
- Aristocracy → Baron Karl von Prandau
- High clergy → Bishop Maksimilijan Vrhovac
- Intellectuals → Historian Vjekoslav Klaić
- Public service professionals
- Musicians



# WHY?

## Why were musical institutions in Croatia-Slavonia organized?

The Zagreb *Statuten des Musik* (1827), § 1:

To achieve increased development of feeling in the field of music through the acquisition of recognized excellent musical works and refinement of taste in enjoyment through precise execution of the same; – To encourage the minds of the fatherland to benevolent acts through moral refinement and religious upliftment. – This is the purpose of the music society.

The Varaždin *Entwurf zur Gründung eines Musikvereines* (1827), § 1:

Music, the most beautiful of the fine arts, is, (...), the highest, the most blissful gift which the eternally valid providence bestows upon mortals, ... (...). This music should above all be a means of ennobling the mind and heart of young people and of developing their understanding; it should induce man to love his fellow man; (...) It should comfort and strengthen him in the misfortunes and adversities of life; it should serve as a noble recreation from his professional duties, and generally as a spice to life.

# WHY?

## Why were musical institutions in Croatia-Slavonia organized?

Statute of the *Croatian Singing and Tamburitza Society 'Relković'* from Vinkovci (1901), § 1 :

The purpose of the society is to foster and spread Croatian folk and art songs, as well as the tamburitza music.

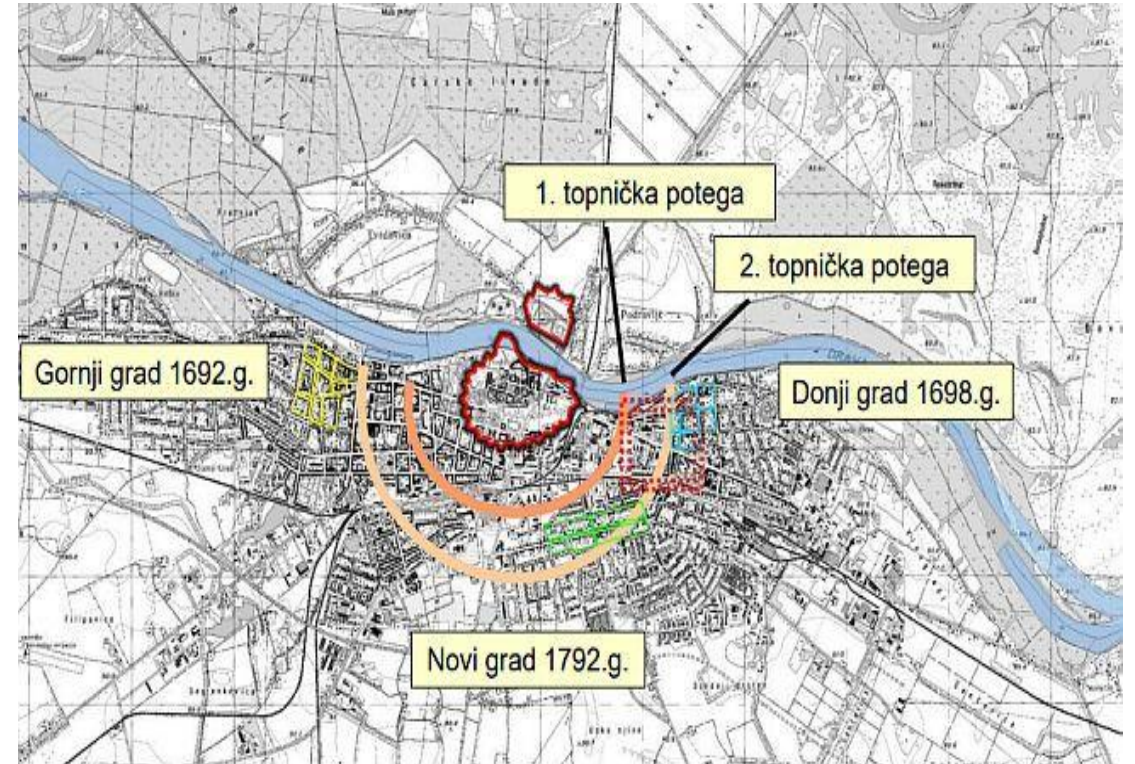
The Statues of the *Croatian Singing and Tamburitza Society 'Zvonimir'* from Babina Greda (1909), § 1 :

The purpose of the society is to foster Slavic song in general, and in particular the Croatian one, and tamburitza music, and to foster and spread Croatian awareness both within the society itself and beyond, and this will be achieved by teaching singing and music and organizing public concerts, parties, jour fixe, gatherings, excursions and singing meetings.

**Case Study:**  
**Overview of 19th Century  
Musical Institutions in Osijek**

**Current State of Research**

# Osijek/Essegg/Eszék





## Osijek 19th-century music institutions (39)

- Singing societies: 16
- Instrumental ensembles: 14
- Music schools: 5
- Theatres: 3
- Musikverein: 1

**Osijek 19th-century ethnic/national affiliation according to  
mother-tongue declaration (official census)**

	<u>1880</u>	<u>1910</u>
- German-speaking:	49%	38%
- Croatian-speaking:	32%	39%
- Serbian-speaking:	9%	8%
- Hungarian-speaking:	6%	12%
- Others:	4 %	3%

(Source: Agneza Szabo, 1996)

## Outstanding 19th-century Osijek musicians

### **Johann Nepomuk Hummel**

(Kalocsa/Kollotschau, 1820 – Budapest, 1896)

- Organist, conductor, composer, organizer

(1850 – Kirchenmusikverein; 1858 – Esseker-Liedertafel;  
1862 – Esseker Gesangs-Verein)



Ivan Nep. Hummel, hrv. glasbotvorac

### **Julius Schulz (Frankfurt a.d. Oder, 1832 – Sopron/Ödenburg, 1907)**

- Conductor, organizer, theatre director

(Theater der k.u.K. Freistadt Esseg: 1867 – 1874, 1876 – 1883, 1885 – 1888, 1893 – 1895)

# Osijek 19<sup>th</sup>-century newspapers (bi-weeklies and dailies)

*Der Volksredner für Vaterland* (1848)

*Esseker Lokalblatt und Landbote* (1864 – 1869)

*Die Drau* (1868 – 1938)

*Esseker allgemeine illustrierte Zeitung* (1869)

*Esseker Tagblatt* (1869 – ?)

*Slavonia* ← *Der Syrmier Bote* (1869 – ?)

*Esseker Zeitung* (1874 – 1879)

*Slawonische Presse* (1885 – 1922)

*Branislav* (1888 – 1889)

*Narodna obrana* (1902 – 1923)

*Volksrecht* (1907 – 1914)

*Slavoniai Magyar Ujsag* (1908 – 1918)

(Source: Marija Malbaša, 1996; et al.)

# Esseker Lokalblatt und Landbote newspaper in 1867



Out of its 104 numbers in 78 specific issues 114 texts dealing with music were published with following topics:

- theatre – 27
- balls, dances and entertainment – 18
- advertisements, announcements, acknowledgements, letters – 17
- singing performances – 13
- instrumental performances and concerts – 10
- musical news from abroad – 7
- miscellanea – 6
- general documents – 5
- individual compositions – 5
- music schools – 3
- various manifestations – 3

# Selection of ads in *Esseker Lokalblatt und Landbote*, 1867

## Objava.

P. n. podpisateljem glasbe, po glasbenom zboru slavne c. kr. pješačke pukovnije baruna Ajroldi u gradskoj bašti izvesti se imajuće.

Dne 1. svibnja jutrom od 6 do 8 sati glasba u bašti, poslie poldana od 5 do 12 sati noću izmjenice glasba u bašti i za plesanje, svake sliedeće nedelje i svetkovine poslie poldana od 5 do 7 sati glasba u bašti, a od 1/2 8 do 12 sati za plesanje; na dane vele praznikah (kao i na blagdan sv. Petra i Paula) samo od 5 do 8 sati poslie podne glasba u bašti.

U Osieku 20 travnja 1867.

**Odbor gradske bašte.**

## A v i s o !

Für die B. L. Subskribenten der Stadtgarten-Musik, ausgeführt durch die Kapelle des löbl. Baron Ajroldi Infanterie-Regimentsmusik.

Am 1. Mai Morgens von 6 bis 8 Uhr Gartenmusik, Nachmittags von 5 bis 12 Uhr Nachts abwechselnd Garten- und Tanzmusik, an andere Sonn- und Feiertage Nachmittags von 5 bis 7 Uhr Garten- und von halb 8 bis 12 Uhr Tanzmusik, an Normaltagen (und dem Feste Peter und Paul) blos von 5 bis 8 Nachmittags Gartenmusik.

Essef, am 20. April 1867.

**Das Stadtgartenkomité.**

## Fortepianos und Harmoniums.

Neue Flügel oder Stußflügel mit 7 Oktaven, 3facher Eisenverspreizung v.	250 b. 300 fl.
Neue Konzertflügel mit Metallplatten . . . . .	" 320 " 360 fl.
Neue Damen-Bianinos mit 7 Oktaven, bestes Fabrikat . . . . .	" 350 " 400 fl.
Ueberspielte, gut erhaltene Flügel-Fortepianos mit 6, 6 1/2 und 7 Oktaven sind jederzeit zu den Preisen . . . . .	" 80 " 240 fl.
Harmoniums mit 3, 8 bis 14 Registern . . . . .	" 120 " 500 fl.

zum Verkaufe am Lager.

Die bezeichnete Firma garantiert schriftlich für jedes gekaufte Instrument und nimmt auch ältere Klaviere in Umtausch oder gegen Barzahlung in Kauf.

**J. Gugl's erstes öst. Klavier-Verkaufs- und Leih-Etablissement,**  
Wien, Stadt, Bauernmarkt Nr. 4, im Durchhause zum Stefansplatz (Gundelhof).

NB. An Sonn- und Feiertagen von 9 bis 12 Uhr geöffnet. 6—1

**Hôtel Kasino**  
Mittwoch den 13. November  
**g r o s s e**

## Konzert-Soirée

von der Essefer städt. Zivil-Kapelle unter Leitung ihres Kapellmeisters J. Schulz.

Zur Aufführung kommt unter Anderem zum Erstenmale

## Živila Hrvatska,

großes Polpourri von Lžičar, fürs Orchester instrumentirt von J. Schulz.

**Entrée 20 kr. — Anfang 7 Uhr.**

**Burian & Freund.**

## O g l a s.

Podpisani dati će u **Ponedjeljnik 12. kolovoza** t. g. u bašči kod

## Kraljice Inglezke

## VONASEK

muzikalnu zabavu na **tamburici** gdje će najizbranije komade svirati.

U koliko se slavno občinstvo tomu svojim posietom odazvalo bude, davati će mo **svakog Ponedjeljnika slične zabave.**

Molimo za što mnogobrojniji posiet.

**Oslečki tamburaši.**