

SUMMARY

MUSIC AND HOLDERS OF MUSIC LIFE IN SLAVONIAN SMALL TOWNS IN THE FIRST PART OF 19th CENTURY

In 18th century the traditional way of life was changing with the development of Slavonian small towns. Settling of foreigners, communication with big centres of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, expansion of trade, commercial, service and other activities, influenced the change of taste, customs, culture and entertainment.

In Slavonian small towns, centres of military, administrative and church power, various church and military orchestras (Trenk) are instituted, and in the beginning of 19th century the civilian ones (Osijek, Požega). At public town amusement parties various foreign dancing compositions (Hungarian, German, French) have been performed.

In the context of performances of German theatre troupes, foreign songs have been sung. Rare facts about plays in Croatian, like the play "Twelfth Night 1814", (Slavonski Brod), report on singing of verses with well-known German, but Croatian songs as well. In civil society, European artistic music has been performed (Slavonski Brod), and at house parties many foreign and domestic popular songs have been sung. This is confirmed with preserved materials like songbooks and music jottings from that period (Brlić, Katineli).

The authors of Croatian songs were: Ferdo Mataković, Stjepan Marjanović, Tado Stojanović, Stjepan Posavec, Ilija Okrugić, Pajo Kolarić, etc.

Tamburitza orchestras had a great part in expansion of Croatian town songs. Although Pajo Kolarić (1847.) is considered to be their founder, various data confirm that players on the "tambura" from Osijek performed in Pecs in 1841. and in Osijek in 1842., which is very important for the history of this kind of music.