

FR IVAN MARKO LUKAČIĆ UNPUBLISHED ARCHIVAL FINDINGS

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Abstract

The Croatian musician Fr. Ivan Lukačić was a choirmaster of the Split Cathedral during the 17th century. He was born in Šibenik, educated in Venice and Rome and performed his priestly ministries in Split. There is a growing interest in the life of this Conventual Franciscan, especially on the 400th anniversary of the publication of his collection of motets “Sacrae Cantiones” (Venice, 1620). He spent the most prolific life as the guardian of the monastery of St. Francis and a choirmaster of St. Domnius Cathedral in Split. The author’s work on arranging the archives of the Croatian Conventual Franciscan Province of St. Jerome in Zagreb provided insight into archival fonds stored in twenty manuscript collections. In this paper, the author presents unpublished archival findings on Lukačić’s work as a friar and religious leader and his spiritual life imbued with numerous tensions, misunderstandings, and challenges. These new findings shed light on the life and work of this Conventual Franciscan in the towns of Šibenik and Split, where he acquired musical education and developed his musical talent.

Keywords: *Conventual Franciscan, early baroque music, St. Francis monastery in Split, St. Domnius Cathedral in Split, guardian and definitior, Zadar Custody*

Introduction

A scientific conference on the 400th anniversary of the birth of Fr. Ivan Marko Lukačić (1585-1985) was held in Zagreb in November 1985. The conference proceedings, entitled “Lukačić”,¹ were published over a year after.

¹ Cf. Ljudevit Anton Maračić (ed.), *Lukačić, Proceedings of the Scientific Conference on the 400th Anniversary of the Birth of Ivan Marko Lukačić*, Provincijalat franjevac konventualaca, Zagreb, 1987.

However, some authors expressed their regret for not providing a more comprehensive insight into the work of this Croatian Baroque musician. There is still much archival material about this eminent Conventual Franciscan who performed his ministries in his Province of St. Jerome in Dalmatia. He lived and worked in St. Francis monastery in Split and the Zadar Custody, which covered his monastery in Šibenik and residence in Split. The authors presented their archival biographical research findings, but only partially, mainly focusing on the monastery archives in Split (Roščić) and Lukačić musical education and specialization in Rome (Mrkonjić). Other authors, as expected, focused their attention on musical activities or circumstances that influenced Lukačić's successful work in Split.

After thirty years, motivated by numerous reasons, I decided to arrange the entire archival material of the Croatian Conventual Franciscan Province of St. Jerome, stored in well-protected cardboard boxes that have been inaccessible to the public and thus insufficiently studied. The fruit of this work, which brought me a lot of joy and many surprises, is bound in two large volumes entitled "Provincial Historical Archives".² In this work, I focus on the well-known friars of the Province of St. Jerome from 1559 to 1827. This period is covered by the minutes and reports of the Provincial Chapters and visitations starting from 1559. That year the Provincial Archives was established. In 1827, the Province of St. Jerome in Dalmatia merged with the Province of St. Anthony of Padua in Padua. From 1827 on, the archival fonds was stored there until the provinces' disintegration in 1907. From that year until today, the Archives of the Province of the Holy Spirit in Zagreb preserves the earlier fonds and later archival material.

The historical archive of today's Croatian Province of St. Jerome keeps, among other things, twelve large-format manuscripts, entitled "Acta Provinciae". Besides the official minutes of the Provincial Chapters and canonical visitations, the Archives also contains correspondence with the provincial administration, data on newcomers to the priesthood, those vowed and the deceased members, and other appealing things from the past. The indication of the volume number matches the period described in the book, so,

² Cf. Ljudevit Anton Maračić, *Provincijski povijesni arhiv. Arhivsko gradivo povijesnog dijela Provincijskog arhiva (1539. – 1827.)*, Hrvatska provincija sv. Jeronima franjevac konventualaca, 2 volumes, Zagreb, 2015. The first volume contains a list and description of the material in chronological order, and the second volume deals with events, phenomena, and names.

for example, the first volume includes archival material from 1559 to 1854. Periodization does not have any specific criteria but depends on the record keepers, regularly the secretaries of the Province, and sometimes the Provincial Minister himself, which is easily recognizable by the use of the first person present.

Following this arrangement and description, I tried to keep the original expressions and sentences (in quotation marks) in Latin, with the volume label and the page or foil on which the given quotation is in brackets. Since the two volumes do not have pagination, the finding citation in the manuscript can be difficult. However, the year preceding or in each passage can facilitate the finding, as the records follow chronological order. Concerning Fr. Ivan Marko Lukačić life and religious activity, I tried to faithfully and comprehensively present archival data published to the public for the first time and provide a complete picture of the life of this distinguished friar.

1. Archival records on Fr. Ivan Lukačić

We found the first recorded mention of Fr. Ivan Marko Lukačić in the Archives of Conventual Franciscan Province of St. Jerome (then called Provincia *Dalmatiae s. Hieronymi fratrum minorum conventualium*) in the second volume of the Acts of the Province (1588-1605). Then the Provincial Minister was Nikola Sola from Piran, who presided over the Zadar Custody congregation on June 1, 1597, in the Šibenik monastery of St. Francis. The Custody has long preserved the memory of the monastery of St. Francis in Zadar, including monasteries in Pag, Šibenik, Trogir and Split. On that occasion, Provincial minister Sola appointed Marko Leon from Cres (PBacc) as his commissioner in Šibenik. The record of the custodian Congregation, on June 1, 1597, reveals an important detail. On the same day, Marko, son of the late Ivan Lukačić and Petar, son of the late Antun Mislić, entered the monastery of St. Francis in Šibenik, i.e., the Order of Conventual Franciscan, the Province of St. Jerome. They were both about thirteen years old, the usual age at the time that someone could enter the novitiate.³

³ "Pro conventu Sibenicensi Marcus filius def. Joannis Lucacich et Petrus filius def. Antonij Mislich... eadem atetate annorum tredecim in circa." Acts of the Province in the Archives of the Conventual Franciscan Province of St. Jerome in Zagreb, 2nd box, volume II, foil 130 backgrounds (in advance: II, fol. 130r).

The old archival documentation of the Province of St. Jerome did not mention Lukačić for a long time. He was probably absent from the Province for studies and musical education. Later mentions are most often with the title PBacc, Mag. mus. (*pater baccalaureus, magister musices*).

On 30 August 1612, the Provincial Chapter (held in the Piran Monastery of St. Francis) re-elected Nikola Sola from Piran (PMg) as provincial minister. In his official report found among the Acts of the Province, Sola wrote information about the return of Fr. Ivan Lukačić, adding him the *baccalaureat* title, but still not *magister musices*. The Provincial Chapter also proposed and elected Ioannes de Sebenico (PBacc) as the curator of Zadar.⁴ The Acts of the Province (Volume IV, 1603-1628) mention Lukačić again in 1616 when the Provincial Chapter was held again in Piran on September 24 and the following days. Then the Provincial Chapter elected a very agile but irrecconcilably conflicted friar from Rab Simon Marelli (PMg). He was very enthusiastic about renewal but also the spirit of controversy. So, his name was often associated with those who rejected proposals or persons nominated by the Provincial Chapter. Like many others, such as the mentioned Provincial Sola or the theologian Ferkić, Lukačić also had many disputes with Marelli. The Chapter in Piran elected Fr. Ivan Lukačić from Šibenik as the curator of Zadar,⁵ who had more votes than the brother. Nikodem Juričić from Šibenik (PMg), later provincial minister. Even though they wrote Lukačić's name without title (*magister musices or baccalaureat*), it indicates that Lukačić, a young man from Šibenik, already enjoyed a reputation among the friars since he was elected instead of a very distinguished and prominent doctor of theology. Interestingly, two fellow musicians and the most distinguished provincial composers, Ivan Lukačić and Gabriello Puliti met at that Chapter meeting. Their acquaintance will last for about thirty years until their deaths.

We have the next mention of Lukačić in the third volume of the Acts of the Province (1608-1628), in the record from June 21, 1620. Then the provincial minister Simon Marelli from Rab (PMg) came to Split for his regular visit (annual visit) and appointed the new guardian of the monastery of St. Francis, Ivan from Šibenik (PBacc), without mentioning his surname Lukačić.⁶

⁴ *Provincial Act, IV. volume*, without pagination, but the year indicated.

⁵ "Frater Ioannes de Sebenico" (IV, pagination was entirely omitted in this volume).

⁶ "PBacc. magistrum musices, fr. Ioannem a Sibenico" (III, f. 96).

We often found the name of a friar and musician without a surname, but always with the information that he was from Šibenik. So renowned provincial minister Blaž Posarić from Cres (PMg), former secretary of the Order in Rome and a great advocate of spiritual revival in provinces, came to Split on June 8, 1622, for his second visitations, which began after Easter 1622 in Krk. Fr. Posarić found some irregularities in storing sacred relics in the monastery church. He warned about that in the minutes and ordered a more appropriate place.⁷ In the continuation of the report, we find information that confirms Lukačić's expertise in music since the same provincial Blaž Posarić ordered him to teach the monastery brothers the art of music.⁸ It suggests that the provincial knew Lukačić well as a musician since he ordered him to teach his brothers music. This information also confirms the significance of sacred music in monasteries. So, it is not a coincidence that at the time of Fr. Ivan Lukačić's work in the Conventual Franciscan Province of St. Jerome, we have at least two other well-known friars as musicians, Gabriello Puliti from Montepulciano (PBacc), in the Istrian Custody and Bonaventura Rinaldi from Krk (PBacc), in the Rab Custody. Lukačić was committed to the renewal of the monastery in which he was the guardian for a long time. So, provincial minister Blaž Posarić wrote in the minutes of his visitation that due to guardian Lukačić's commitment and efforts, he found the brothers in peace in the Split monastery, and the monastery premises renovated, in which Lukačić invested a part of the money he received as cathedral choir-master. The Archbishop of Split was also happy to support his efforts for renovation.⁹

2. Controversial friars

Friar from Šibenik and provincial minister Nikodem Juričić (PMg) managed the Conventual Franciscan Province of St. Jerome for only two years. The Provincial suddenly died during a visit to the monastery of St. Francis in 1626 on Krk. The previous year 1625, during his regular visits to the main monastery in Šibenik, he heard about the misconduct of p. Nikola Burogno

⁷ "Sacras reliquias in quadam capsam indecentem servatas reperiit" (III, f. 156r).

⁸ "Guardiano imposuit ut ipsos musicam doceret" (III, f. 156r).

⁹ "Fratres in pace invenit... Aliquas celulas a p.re m.ro Joanne suis... parte sumptibus, ac illmi Domini Archiepiscopi auxilio exornatas invenit" (III, f. 170).

from Šibenik Fr. (III, f. 191). The Provincial announced that he would take disciplinary action against Burgono in front of the brothers in the dining room, but Burgono did not come. Lukačić also had to punish controversial friar Burgono because of his disobedience and other public offences, due to which Provincial Juričić expelled him from the Province of St. Jerome. He forbade him to stay in any Provincial monastery and handed him over to the public authorities that sentenced him properly (III, 205). We find the mention of Lukačić in the report on the Provincial chapter, held on June 17, 1627, in Labin, where he participated as the defnitor of the Zadar Custody and the guardian of the Split monastery of St. Francis. He often had to attend trials against friars who did not adhere to the religious way of life. Since the friar Burognao did not calm down, on February 26, 1628, Commissioner General Pellegrini asked the Split guardian Lukačić to send Fr. Burogno to Koper monastery because he had committed many evils, for which secular authorities sentenced him. Provincial authorities deprived Borgono of his voting rights in the Province.¹⁰ Interestingly, much later, the Provincial Chapter, (held on November 5, 1644) received the proposal of Mr Lovro Jetta from Šibenik for the release of Fr. Nikola Burogna from the galley,¹¹ but without the financial support of the monastery in Šibenik or the Province. We do not know how much time the punished friar spent on the galley, but we presume they released him after the intervention. The provincial chapter re-elected Fr. Lukačić as the curator of the Zadar Custody.

3. Advancement in services

In the minutes of the Provincial Chapter in Šibenik, on November 13, 1624, besides Fr. Juričić and Fr. Lukačić, as the director of music (“moderator musicae”), there was another experienced friar musician, Bonaventura Rinaldi from Krk (PBacc),¹² (“pulsator organorum”), an organist and the preacher

¹⁰ “Bene ac diligenter custoditum....ob multa mala ac pessima ab eo perpetrata” (III, ff. 199r-200).

¹¹ “A triremis” (VII, f. 63).

¹² At the previous Provincial Chapter, held in Pula on May 31, 1622, the Conventual friar Bonaventura de Vegla, Magister Musices, was appointed Defnitor *ex gratia* (Provincial proposal) approved by all friars *Omnes libentissime elegerunt*. It suggests that Rinaldi was also popular among the friars, even though, as the guardian of Krk, he disagreed with the provincial Marelli (IV, no pagination, the year 1622).

Claudio de Montetorio (PBacc), from an Italian province. Lukačić participated in the Provincial Chapter as the guardian of Split and the definator of the Zadar Custody.¹³

In the minutes of the Provincial Chapter, held (June 17, 1627) in Piran, among 10 members having voting rights we find the Definator of the Zadar Province Mag. musices Ivan Lukačić from Šibenik, later re-elected guardian in Split. Apart from the election of the curator and the guardian, the minutes contain other interesting data and reports. Unfortunately, they are hard to decipher due to the damage to this volume, especially twelve pages, on which it is hard to recognize an individual word. At the Provincial Chapter (June 23, 1634) held in Cres, (St. V. - 1632-1644), Fr. Šimun Marelli often stood out by asking questions and offering solutions. Alluding to Lukačić, he wanted to discuss the salaries friars receive as organists or choirmasters in other churches. The discussion concluded that an organist or choirmaster had to give the monastery a part of the paid amount, but not all since the musician had his costs. Fr. Marelli asked the Provincial Jakov Draža (PMg) if he intended to act against Ivan Lukačić because of the complaint *querelatus* from the previous Chapter in Koper. The Provincial Draža asked Fr. Marelli to present the written complaint since almost the whole documentation of the Provincial Chapter in Kopar was destroyed in a shipwreck on October 8, 1632, near Kotor. The friars even lost their clothes and hardly survived. On September 20, 1634, the Vicar General of the Order, Giobatta of Bionto of Naples (PMg), who after the death of the Minister General ruled the Order until the next regular General Chapter, wrote to the Provincial Draža about Lukačić. Diligent and trustworthy persons convinced Giobatta that Lukačić successfully managed his monastery in Split. The Provincial entrusted Lukačić with the monastery management for a long,¹⁴ which Vicar Giobatta did not object to but approved Lukačić ministry of the guardian of the Split monastery. The Vicar General of the Order Giobatta of Naples signed the decision that Lukačić could continue with his guardian duty on September 20, 1634.¹⁵ However, the situation did not calm down.

¹³ Cf. Volume IV, no pagination, the year 1624.

¹⁴ “Se ne sia portato molto bene... avendo lasciato indeterminata quella carica” (V, f. 77).

¹⁵ Volume V, ff. 78v-79.

4. Marelli's disputes

In the Provincial Chapter (June 22, 1636), in Cres, Fr. Šimun Marelli challenged the decision on the election of Lukačić, the defnitor of the Zadar Custody, brought on the previous meeting. The Chapter upheld the election despite Marelli's objections. The friar from Rab and former provincial Marelli commented on and challenged the election of Lukačić, claiming that he detained a guardian P. Bernard Bastia from Muggia, which shocked the public. He objected that Lukačić took Fr. Bernard in custody in the Split monastery (which is why he almost fell into despair)¹⁶ and sold the altar stone to the Jews, who used marble for their tombs. The Chapter president Andrea Zane from Venice (PMg), after a short consultation, rejected the complaints and confirmed Lukačić as the defnitor since he only implemented the provincial's provisions. Lukačić received all the affirmative votes, with only two opposing votes.¹⁷

The newly elected Provincial Minister, Matej Sušić from Cres (PMg), made his first visit to Split on November 10, 1636, and dealt with Marelli's objections to Lukačić. After Minister Sušić thoroughly investigated the case of Lukačić, he rejected all invalid arguments against him. The Chapter minutes reveals that he studied the matter thoroughly because of allegations against Lukačić's way of life and management skills. Minister Sušić finally concludes: "Thank God the investigation did not reveal anything that would require punishment."¹⁸

The fact that Lukačić pursued his duties at the Split monastery and the Zadar Custody testified that all allegations and objections against him did not influence his life and work. At the Provincial Chapter held on June 26, 1638, in Muggia, Fr. Ivan Lukačić was proposed as the Defnitor of the Zadar Custody. He got all the votes, even that of Fr. Marelli. However, he got one neg-

¹⁶ "Ipsum quasi ad disperationis casum induxit"... "lapides sacros positos super altaria" (vol. V., ff. 113-131).

¹⁷ Volume VI, ff. 123v, 129.

¹⁸ "De vita et moribus guardiani et fratrum diligentius quam alibi inquisivit, eo quia in proxime elapso capitulo coram pleno deffinitorio multa contra dictum guardianum p.bacc. Ioannem a Sibenico, musices magistrum, de pernitiōsa vita et gravamina eius administratione audierat: Deo tamen gratias, in inquisitione nihil punitive dignum invenit" (VI, ff. 138-138r).

ative vote for the nomination of Split guardian, while the other candidate, Fr. Franjo Kućica from Lošinj, received two affirmative and all other negative votes (candidates could get different number of votes, as Chapters and congregations used to vote for both candidates).¹⁹ In the end, Lukačić proposed the next Provincial Chapter meeting at the monastery of St. Francis in Split, which provoked a lively discussion. His proposal was not accepted, although he would cover the cost of the Chapter meeting, which was not insignificant. The Minister General eventually decided that the Chapter would hold in Piran in 1640. Many friars with the voting right and 43 capitulars attended the meeting. Due to the number of the friars, they could not organise it in the Split monastery anyway.²⁰

5. Guardian concerns and worries

Another unusual event happened when Lukačić was the guardian in Split. Provincial Minister Ivan Matej Sušić (PMg) from Cres visited Split at the beginning of October 1638. As usual, at the end of his third visitation, the provincial served Mass for the dead.²¹ After ten days of waiting for the weather to calm down, he gave up sailing to Vis and headed back to Trogir. A real drama with a tragic ending took place. Lukačić himself attended as a guardian because as soon as the Provincial and his entourage left Lukačić and the other brothers and set off from Split, only half a mile from the coast, according to a vivid description of the minutes of this visitation, headwinds blew and excited everyone on the ship. Sailor Matthew consulted an experienced sailor, provincial socius, Marko Leon, from Cres (PBacc) and noticed

¹⁹ “Propositus in prima sessione ad definitorem Custodiae Jaderae ven.dus fr. Bacc. Joannes Lucacich a Sibenico, mg. mus. obtinuit in suffragatione vota affirmativa omnia” (VI, f. 164). “Pro guardiano Conv. Spalati propositus ven. Fr. Bacc. Ioannes Lucacich a Sibenico, qui in suffragatione obtinuit vota affirmativa 9, negativum 1, ipso non suffragante... fr. Franciscus a Lossigno obtinuit aff. 2, negativa 9” (VI, f. 166v).

²⁰ “Obtulit mag. mus. Guardianus Spalatensis sumptibus se celebrare velle capitulum futurum provinciale Spalati, et omnia exponere se velle qua necessaria sunt pro dicto capitulo exceptis tam expensis Provinciae Commissarii Generalis. Responsum et resolutum est post multas et lungas alternationes quod remittatur ad patrem Rev.mum Generalem determinatio talis propositionis” (VI, ff. 169v-170).

²¹ “Iusserat sacrum magnum pro christicolis nostris decantandum fore” (VI, f. 182r).

that he was very weak. They tried to help him by using vinegar as medicine and artificial respiration, but it didn't help. They urgently returned to Split and invited a physician, who could only declare the death caused by a brain attack. The Provincial gave absolution in time and recommended his soul to God. They gave up the journey and buried the diligent friar from Cres in the monastery tomb. The choir sang a solemn Mass of the dead in polyphony, and the guardian Lukačić was the choirmaster.²² Lukačić as a famous musician and cathedral choirmaster, most probably asked his cathedral choir to sing at the funeral mass, described as solemn and polyphonic.

A year later, on June 18, 1639, on his way to Trogir and Split for visitation, Provincial Ivan Matej Sušić (PMg) was quite nauseous and felt weak due to the strong southern wind. He remained under medical care for a week and ordered that the Split guardian Ivan Lukačić make visitation to the monastery in Trogir.²³ While the Provincial Sušić was in Šibenik Ivan Matej Lukačić from Šibenik, the nephew of Ivan Marko Lukačić entered the Šibenik monastery on June 19, 1639.²⁴ Since both have the same name, it is good to name our musician after his father's name Marko, and his younger nephew Ivan Matej. We will find his mentions a few more times in the Acts of the Province. The VII volume (1640-1653; 1641-1643) consists of decrees on ordinations to the priesthood, including that for Fr. Ivan Matej Lukačić. Before ordination, Ivan Matej fulfilled the conditions required for tonsure and minor orders.²⁵ On June 8, Provincial Zaccaria de Zaccariis (PMg) permitted the novice Fr. Ivan Matej Lukačić from Šibenik to take vows, witnessed by his uncle, Ivan Marko Lukačić. It was a nice and unusual coincidence not often found in the Acts of the Province.²⁶

²² "Cantatur sacrum solemniter in cantu figurali" (VI, f. 184r).

²³ "Post visitationem sibenicensem mandavit conventum traguriense, ptri. Bacc.o Lucacich in regressu suo" (VI, f. 194).

²⁴ "Receptus est ad habitum religionis fr. Johannes Matthaues Lucacich a Sibenico et clericorum numero cooptatus" (VI, f. 195).

²⁵ "26 octobris 1642 fr. Joannes Matthaues Lucacich de Sibenico obtinuit licentiam ad tonsuram et quatuor minores ordines" (VII, f. 11r).

²⁶ "Dedit licentiam novitio fr. Joanni Mattheo Lucacich de Sibenico emittendi pofessionem in manibus rev.di patris bacc. et mag. musices Joannis Lucacich, Custodis Jad-erac" (VII, f. 19).

6. Provincial Chapters and Congregations

At the Provincial Chapter (May 19, 1640) in Piran, Ivan Lukačić from Šibenik was elected curator of the Zadar Custody along with the candidate Ivan Kapić de Andreis from Split (PMg).²⁷ Lukačić received only one negative vote, while Kapić received only one positive vote, which could mean they voted for each other, proving mutual respect and esteem. Lukačić served as a guardian for many years in the same monastery in Split, contrary to the Conventual Franciscan Order rule. At the custodian level, they entrusted him the duty of curator and temporary definator. As a curator, he had to visit the monasteries of his Custody every year (the Zadar Custody in his time included monasteries in Pag, Šibenik, Trogir and Split). As a temporary definator, he had the right to participate in the work of the Provincial Definitorium if held within his Custody. Thus, his ministries required considerable mobility. In addition, he performed special duties, such as the provincial commissioner of the Custody. On September 24, 1640, the Provincial minister Zaccaria de Zaccariis of Piran appointed him commissioner in some individual cases.²⁸

The Acts of the Province still mention Lukačić as the Split guardian as referring to the Provincial congregation held on May 25, 1642, on Vis (the first and last such congregation held in the monastery of St. Jerome on Vis) when Ivan Lukačić was nominated and elected guardian in Split (he got just one negative vote), and the other candidate Fr. Jeronim Besca from Trogir did not get any positive vote.²⁹ Immediately after the end of this congregation, the Provincial Minister Zaccaria de Zaccariis of Piran continued his third visit and, on June 4, 1642, in Split, inspected the entire administration of the re-elected guardian Ivan Lukačić, which he signed and approved without any objection.³⁰ At the end of his Provincial service, Provincial Zaccaria de

²⁷ “Pro custode Custodiae Jadrensis propositi fuerunt rev. Ioannes Lucacich Sibinicensis et fr. Joannes de Andreis de Spalato. Joannes bacc. Lucacich obtinuit vota affirmativa 14 et unum negativum et fr. Joannes de Andreis aff.a 1 et negativa 14” (VI, f. 229).

²⁸ “Comissarium provinciale patrem bacc.um Joannem Lucacich, mag. musices et Jadrae custodem” (VI, f. 5r).

²⁹ “Pro guardianatu Spalati propositus est pr. bacc. et mag. musices Joannes Lucacich, qui habuit affirmativa decem, negativum unum – in secundo loco propositus est fr. Hieronymus Besca de Tragurio et habuit affirmativum nullum et omnia negativa” (VII, f. 31r).

³⁰ “Administrationem p.tris guardiani bacc. Ioannis Lucacich solidavit et approbavit” (VII, f. 36).

Zaccariis of Piran also recorded the names of friars who died during his mandate. He mentioned, among others, Gabriel Puliti of Montepulciano (PBacc), magister musices, who died in Trsa (the year not given) probably not before 1644 because that year Blaž Posarić from Cres (PMg) died. Fr. Posarić was previous Provincial “the pride of the Province and the pride of the whole Order, to whom Puliti served for six years as secretary and procurator of the Order”.³¹

Due to the plague spread through Dalmatia, not everyone who had the right and duty to participate could attend the Provincial Chapter (on November 5, 1644) in Šibenik. The curator of the Zadar Custody could not participate, so they appointed the Šibenik guardian P. Franjo Simonić (from Šibenik). Thus, even the Split monastery counsellor could not participate. Lukačić attended the meeting (VII, f. 59). At that chapter held in his hometown, Lukačić was again proposed and elected curator of the Zadar Custody. Fr. Lukačić, the master of music, received 12 positive and two negative votes. The other candidate, a future provincial and a Šibenik friar, Šimun Miserčić (PBacc), received nine positive votes but five negative ones.³² They elected Lukačić due to the better ratio of votes, and it was the last time he performed that honourable duty. In the list of received, dismissed, ordained, and deceased friars in four years, we also find data concerning Šibenik friars and relatives Lukačić. We find that the younger Ivan Matej Lukačić received the order of presbyters on April 25, 1648, and the same year, without a precise date, his uncle Ivan Marko Lukačić, the master of music, passed away. The younger Lukačić lived as a priest for only four years. We find a record that he replaced his earthly life with an eternal one in 1652.³³ Interestingly, the information followed that Fr. Šimun Marelli died in Rab the same year. Fr. Šimun Marelli challenged and embittered the life of diligent and excellent friar Ivan Marko Lukačić so the encounter of younger Lukačić and Fr. Marelli in eternity might be interesting.

³¹ “Provinciae decus et honor totius Ordinis, qui fuit socius ac in sexenio Procurator Ordinis” (VII, f. 55).

³² “Pro custode custodiae Jadrensis electus est pbacc et mag. musices Ioannes Lucacich de Sibenico, qui habuit vota aff.va 12 et neg. 2, in secundo vero loco propositum fuit pbacc. Simon Misericich, qui habuit vota aff.va 9, neg. 5” (VII, f. 64).

³³ “1652– Index fratrum qui in hoc quadriennio vitam cum morte commutarunt: pfr. Joannes Matthaëus Lucacih sacerdos sibenicensis” (VII, f. 152).

Concluding thought

Finally, we found proof that the memory of Ivan Lukačić as a friar and musician lasted a long time in the memory of the brothers. The 1st volume of Zadar Custody contains an inventory of works of art of the church and monastery of St. Francis in Šibenik. Only ten years after Lukačić's death, in 1658 curator wrote that there were two large paintings in the church, one depicting the figure of Bl. Nikola Tavilić (although not beatified at that time), and another large painting depicting a portrait of Ivan Lukačić.³⁴ Two years later, he wrote that the portrait of Lukačić was in the second convent room (1660, f. 7). The 2nd volume of the Zadar Custody (also stored in Šibenik) mentions the portrait of Fr. Ivan Lukačić, which is no longer in the monastery today because it was lost or perhaps stolen. We find the last mention of Lukačić portrait in the 3rd volume, in 1727. We can read that portrait was in the third room of the monastery of St. Francis in Šibenik.³⁵ Finding Lukačić's portrait would be a pleasant surprise for everyone, both the professional musicians and the Franciscan brothers whose Province he enriched and made proud. We referred to archival material taken from the Archives of the Croatian Conventual Franciscan Province of St. Jerome. Data presented here significantly enriches the biography of our musician. In this way, we provide deeper insight into his interrelated monastic and music life. Such an approach allows experts to study more deeply the life and circumstances in which Fr. Ivan Marko Lukačić lived and worked.

³⁴ "Un quadro grande con l'effigie di B. Nicolo' Tavileo; Un quadro grande dove e' ritratto il Padre Luchacich (!)" (Archives of the monastery of St. Francis in Šibeniku, Libro Custodiale, f. 3).

³⁵ "1727: Nella terza camara: Un ritratto del p. Lucacich" (Archives of the monastery of St. Francis in Šibenik, Inventaria Custodiae Jadrensis, p. 63).

