

## SUMMARY

### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE SPLIT CITY MUSEUM

Ten musical instruments are kept in the Split City Museum. The group of keyboard instruments consists of a square piano, a grand piano, and an upright piano. There is also a phonola – a piano fitted with a self-playing mechanism. The oldest instrument is the square piano built in 1809 or 1810 by Thomas Tomkison of London. Friedrich Konrad Ehrbar's grand piano was built in Vienna in 1874. The upright piano was made in 1908 at the workshop "L. Magrini & Figlio" in Trieste. The phonola was made at the beginning of the 20th century in the factory "Ludwig Hupfeld" in Leipzig. Three string instruments can also be found in the museum. The first violin was purchased in the workshop run by Alfons Frantisek Vávra in Prague, and was made between 1928 and 1938 in Schönbach (Luby, since 1946) in the Czech Republic. The second violin, made by Franjo Marotti in Split in 1929, weighing 220 grams is considered to be the lightest playable violin in the world. The fiddle, made at the beginning of the 20th century in the Dalmatian Hinterland, is another instrument of domestic provenance. In the category of plucked instruments, there is a zither made by Joseph H. Gschwenter in Innsbruck between 1873 and 1894. The trumpet, which was a gift from the cities Dubrovnik and Kotor to their soldiers in World War I, was made in Austria, probably in 1917. The bandoneon was made in Saxony between 1900 and 1920. Even though the number and quality of instruments in the Split City Museum is rather modest, they can be considered an important primary source in researching the musical culture of the city of Split. They confirm its continuity, as well as the involvement of Dalmatian sources in Central-European, Western-European, and Mediterranean musical circles. That is why this paper, in which they are analysed with respect to their musicological and cultural context for the first time, has contemporary relevance.

Keywords: musical instruments, Split City Museum, Dalmatia, primary sources, cultural history