

Lijst Nederlandse houtblaasinstrumenten  
behorende tot mijn onderzoek naar de instrumenten die gemaakt zijn in de  
periode van (ca.) 1660 tot (ca.) 1760.

bijgewerkt tot 3 december 2016

De instrumenten aangeduid met een \* zijn niet door mij persoonlijk gezien.  
Wat betreft de namen en andere gegevens van de collecties: ik heb alleen die van openbare en bekende  
grotere particuliere collecties gegeven.

List of Dutch woodwind instruments, made between (circa) 1660 and (circa) 1760.

The instruments with an asterisk (\*) are not chequed by me personally in their collections.

*In deze lijsten is voor de instrumenten van het Gemeentemuseum in Den Haag de oude nummering  
aangehouden, welke ook is gebruikt in mijn dissertatie. In de nieuwe nummering wordt beginnen met de  
letters MUZ, gevolgd door het jaar van aanschaf/binnenkomst (bijv. 1952), waarna het oude volgnummer,  
voorafgegaan door zoveel nullen als nodig is om tot vier cijfers te komen. In de oude nummer betekent 'x'  
tussen volgnummer en jaartal dat het gaat om een instrument dat aan het museum is uitgeleend. In de  
nieuwe nummering blijft de x in het midden staan.*

<i>oude nummering</i>	<i>Ea 26-x-1952</i>
<i>nieuwe nummering</i>	<i>MUZ-1952x0026</i>

## List of 1-piece (early baroque) recorders

In this are included some instruments by Haka and I.V.H. (Van Heerde); see the files of these makers for more information about these recorders.

- a- 1-piece soprano recorder in g2 , stamped indistinctly: 'P.V.D.. .. ', in wood with horn foot ring, Bureau Oudheidkundig Onderzoek Rotterdam, no. 12-35, find 9
  - b- 1-piece soprano recorder in f2, illegible marks of stamp, in wood, 't Huys Dever, Lisse, Netherlands, no. Dever 0588.
  - c- 1-piece soprano recorder in f2, with R. Haka's stamp, ivory (= Haka-no.1)
  - d- 1-piece soprano recorder in c2 , with R. Haka's stamp, ivory (= Haka-no. 4)
  - e- 1-piece alto recorder in f1 stamp 'I.V.H.', ivory (= van Heerde-no. 14)
  - f- 1-piece soprano recorder in e-flat , no stamp, ivory, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 267-1933
  - g- 1-piece soprano recorder in c2, in brown wood with ivory ring, with R. Haka's stamp (= Haka-no. 4a)
  - h- 1-piece soprano recorder in f2, I.V.H stamp, in boxwood with an engraved silver footring (= Van Heerde-no. 15)
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List woodwind instruments consisting of two or more parts, made in the baroque style, with no, or indistinct maker's marks

- 1- head of a soprano recorder with 2 or more parts, in c2, probably European boxwood Archeologisch Depot, Gemeente Amsterdam, no. VIN6-3
- 2- head of a soprano recorder with 2 or more parts, in c2, wood with an unusually light specific weight, Archeologisch Depot, Gemeente Amsterdam, no. LAUS 3-4.
- 3- head of a soprano recorder with 2 or more parts, in c2 or d2 (sixth flute), dark-coloured or discoloured wood, horn ring. No information about present collection
- 4- head of a soprano recorder with 2 or more parts, in c2, European boxwood, found in Dordrecht, Rijksdienst voor Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek, Amersfoort, no. GM 1738
- 5- top half of a 1-piece walking-stick recorder (probably) in c2, unknown wood, Archeologisch Depot, Gemeente Amsterdam, no. WLO-8-57
- 6- lower joint of a 2-piece French flageolet, unidentified wood, Bureau Oudheidkundig Onderzoek Rotterdam, no. 13.26 (object) - 1423 (find)
- 7- lower joint of a 2-piece French flageolet, dark-coloured or discoloured wood, Ton Stolk collection, Vlaardingen, Netherlands
- 8- 2-piece French flageolet (head and lower joint), unidentified wood, bone rings, stamped DAVID on the upper joint, Archeologisch Depot, Gemeente Amsterdam, no. ZWA-1
- 9- baroque rackets in B-flat, inscribed 'PYP 4 MAAL' , fruitwood, brass rings and an S, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, Boers Collection, no. BK-NM-11430-111, from 1952 to 2010 on loan to the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 65-x-1952

## Abraham van Aardenberg (Amsterdam 1672 - Amsterdam 1717)

- 1- 2-piece soprano recorder, in f2, brown-stained European boxwood with silver foot-ring Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 581-1933
- 1a- 2-piece soprano recorder, in f2, European boxwood, private collection Lelystad Netherlands
- 2- 2-piece soprano or soprano recorder, in e2, brown stained European boxwood private collection, Netherlands (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 3- 3-piece soprano recorder, in c2, brown-stained European boxwood, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, Collection Boers, no. BK-NM-11086; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 29-x-1952
- 4- 3-piece soprano recorder, in c2, brown-stained European boxwood, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, Collection Boers, no. BK-NM-11430-98; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 29a-x-1952
- 5- 3-piece alto recorder, in f1, unstained European boxwood, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, Collection Boers, no. BK-NM-11430-92; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 23-x-1952
- 6- 3-piece alto recorder, in f1, brown-stained European boxwood, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, Collection Boers, no. BK-NM-9690; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 24-x-1952
- 7- 3-piece alto recorder, in f1, brown-stained European boxwood, silver rings, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, Collection Boers, no. BK-NM-11430-97, from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 32-x-1952
- 8- 3-piece alto recorder, in f1, brown-stained European boxwood, foot not original private collection, Nieuwegein, Netherlands (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 9- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, brown-stained European boxwood, ivory rings private collection, Berlin, Germany (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 10- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, brown-stained European boxwood, National Music Museum (ex-America's Shrine to Music Museum), Vermillion SD, U.S.A. no. 3978
- 11- 3-piece alto recorder, brown-stained European boxwood, ivory rings private collection (dr. Iino), Tokyo, Japan
- 12- short 4-piece traverso in a1, ebony, silver rings and a silver key private collection, Grouw, Netherlands (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 13- oboe in c1, European boxwood with brass keys (part of the c-key is missing) Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 438-1933
- 14- oboe in c1, brown-stained European boxwood with brass keys (c-key intact) Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 444-1933
- 15- oboe in c1, brown-stained European boxwood with brass keys National Music Museum (ex-America's Shrine to Music Museum), Vermillion SD, U.S.A. no. 4074
- 16- oboe in c1, brown-stained European boxwood with brass keys Burri collection (ex-collection Michel Piguet), Zimmerwald (near Bern), Switzerland
- 17- oboe in c1, brown-stained European boxwood with ivory rings and brass keys private collection (Han de Vries), Amsterdam, Netherlands

### Historical reports of instruments by Abraham van Aardenberg

Various Van Aardenberg instruments are listed in sale catalogues of historical inventories. One of them, sold in Utrecht in 1759, was a *flajoletje* (a small flageolet) at an auction in 1771 two *bruine palmhouten dwarsfluiten*, *zynde trisfl. diffect* (brown boxwood traversos, 'trisfluiten', damaged) were sold from the estate of Daniel Schorer of Middelburg. These no longer functioning instruments apparently remained unsold, for in 1791 they turned up again (as *trisfluiten*) when the estate of Daniel Schorer's son was auctioned. These trisfluiten were probably no third flutes (recorders in a1) but traversos in f1. Also up for auction in the 1771 sale was a *bruine palmhoutte oboe* (a brown boxwood oboe) by Van Aardenberg.

The catalogues of other sales held in Amsterdam, The Hague and Middelburg between 1749 and 1831 list a few recorders (*fluyt doux*) and *fluyten* in various sizes by the same maker. It is not clear whether these fluyten were recorders or traversos.

Jan Beuker (Menede, Germany ca. 1737 - Amsterdam 1816) and/or Jan Barend Beuker (Drijnstijnwurf, Germany ca. 1691 - Amsterdam ?)

- 1- oboe in c1, mottled-stained European boxwood, brass rings and keys, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 285-1933
- 2\*- traverso in d1, probably 4-piece, ebony with ivory rings, private Japanese collection (ex Frans Brüggem, Amsterdam), *(no recent information about this instrument)*
- 3- 4-piece traverso in d1, ivory, 4 upper middle joints and a silver key, collection Foundation Ehrenfeld, Bussum, Netherlands
- 4- 4-piece traverso in d1, ivory with two upper middle joints, one original silver key and six silver keys added later Musée de la Musique, Paris. no. E.0617.1 and E.0617.2 (for the second upper middle joint)
- 5- 4-piece traverso in d1, ivory with a silver key, Musée de la Musique, Paris, Inventory number: E.980.2.2
- 6- 4-piece traverso in d1, unstained European boxwood, ivory rings, three upper middle joints and a silver key, private collection, Rotterdam *(no recent information about this instrument)*
- 7- 4-piece traverso in d1, ebony, ivory rings and a silver key, private collection, Den Haag, Netherlands *(no recent information about this instrument)*
- 8\*- traverso in d1, ivory, private collection (Tomkins Cove N.Y., U.S.A.) *(no recent information about this instrument)*
- 9- bass traverso in d0, stained European boxwood, ivory rings and four brass keys, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 32-1936
- 10- bass traverso in d0, stained European boxwood with three brass keys, Musée de la Musique, Paris, no. E.248

#### **Historical reports of instruments by I.Beuker and/or I.B. Beuker**

Instruments by Beuker (traversos exclusively) appear in catalogues of historical inventory auctions between 1790 and 1831. One of them, in Amsterdam in 1801 was a '*d'amour Fluit van granadielje hout, met 2 kopstukken en 2 verzetstukken, en zilverde klep, door Beuker, Amsterdam* (a flûte d'amour of granadilla wood, with 2 heads and 2 upper middle joints (corps de rechange), a silver key, by Beuker, Amsterdam). Another lot in the same auction was a *zeer fraije fluit van yvoir, met 3 midde- of verzetstukken, met zilverde klep, door Beuker* (a very beautiful ivory flute, with three middle joints or corps, with silver key).

Other flutes by Beuker were sold in 1809 at The Hague: *a palmhouten fluit travers* (a boxwood traverso), in 1827 in Amsterdam: *a palmhouten dwarsfluit met 2 verlengstukken* (boxwood traverso with two corps de rechange) and in 1831, also in Amsterdam: *a zwart ebbenhouten dwarsfluit* (an ebony traverso).

Nota bene: there is always the possibility of confusion and misreading in the old records about the names of 'Beuker' and 'Beukers'.

Willem Beukers Senior (Utrecht 1666 - Amsterdam 1750) and Willem Beukers Junior (Amsterdam 1703-1781)

- 1- 3-piece soprano recorder in d2 (sixth flute), ivory (with decorative turnery), Library of Congress, Washington D.C., no. 257/5
- 2- 2-piece soprano recorder in c2, brown-stained European boxwood, Collection Boers, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-11430-87; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 25-x-1952
- 3- 2-piece soprano recorder in c2, brown-stained European boxwood, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 278-1933
- 4- 2-piece soprano recorder in c2, brown-stained European boxwood, (ex Gerrit Vellekoop), private collection USA (*no information about present location*)
- 5- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, in brown-stained European boxwood, Collection Boers, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-11430-96; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 26-x-1952
- 6- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, brown-stained European boxwood, foot by T. Boekhout, private collection, Laren, Netherlands (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 7- foot of a 3-piece alto recorder in f1, unstained European boxwood, no stamp, Musikinstrumentenmuseum, Berlin, no. 2792
- 7a- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, in brown-stained European boxwood, private collection, Schoonebeek, Netherlands (*information 2012*)
- 7b- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, private collection Den Haag, Netherlands
- 8- 3-piece tenor recorder in d1 (voice flute), brown-stained European boxwood, private collection, Utrecht, Netherlands (*this instrument has been stolen, some years ago*)
- 9- 3-piece tenor recorder in d1 (voice flute), brown-stained European boxwood private, collection, Driebergen, Netherlands (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 10- 4-piece traverso in d1, ivory with three corps de rechange and a silver key Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 414-1933
- 11- 4-piece traverso in d1, brown-stained European boxwood, ivory rings, three corps de rechange and silver key, collection Foundation Ehrenfeld, Bussum, Netherlands
- 12- oboe in c1, brown-stained European boxwood, silver keys with the date, 1704 Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 1017-1933
- 13- oboe in c1, European boxwood, brass keys, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam (not in Boers Collection); from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 10-x-1952
- 14- oboe in c1, European boxwood, brass keys, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 1-1978
- 15- oboe in c1, European boxwood, brass keys, bell not original, collection Han de Vries, Amsterdam
- 16- oboe in c1, European boxwood, carved, ivory rings, silver keys; Beuker's stamp over another (unknown) maker's illegible stamp, Victoria & Albert Museum, London, no. 808/69

### Historical reports of instruments by W. Beukers

Several of Beukers' instruments are listed in inventories and catalogues of historical auctions; the most noteworthy examples are cited below. The collection of music dealer Nicolas Selhof, auctioned at The Hague in 1759, included a *Flute de quart de 'Beukern'*. Could it really have been a so-called 'fourth flute', a soprano or tenor recorder in b-flat? No such instruments by Dutch makers survive. It would not come as a surprise to learn that Beukers (the name ending with an 's', not an 'n') was the maker, for the last letter on a name stamp is occasionally difficult to read.

In the inventory of the estate of the composer Pietro Antonio Locatelli, who worked and died in Amsterdam, was the only wind instrument listed among a number of other types as an *extra fraaije Dwarsfluit met een zilvere klep, waaraan ook een Fluit d'Amour, bestaande in tien stukken en twee aanvoegstukjes, gemaakt door Willem Beukers te Amsterdam* (an exceedingly handsome traverso with a silver key 'on which' also a flûte d'amour, consisting of ten parts and two extension pieces (corps de rechange?) made by Willem Beukers of Amsterdam).

In 1801 the estate of the Amsterdam organist Bartholomeus Rulofs was auctioned. Listed under no. 98 of the musicq instrumenten were: *1 dito (clarinet) met C, B, A en D verzetstukken en 2 kopstukken, door Beukers* (1 ditto (clarinet) with C, B, A and D corps de rechange and 2 heads, by Beukers). In the absence of an initial we must however entertain the possibility that the makers' names Beuker and Beukers were confused. Similar confusion surrounds a *witte yvoore fluit* (white ivory flute), sold in 1804 at The Hague and said to have been made by *Beukers te Amst.*; the lack of an initial or first name and the addition of Amsterdam (usually found on Beuker's instruments and never on those of W. Beukers) cast doubts on this inform.

Other interesting references to instruments are found in the catalogue of a sale held in Utrecht in 1759, when *twee dwarsfluiten, een hautbois and a chalumeau* (two traversos, an oboe and a shawm) by Beuckers were

on offer. In 1774, in 's-Hertogenbosch was a *fluit à bec* and in 1787 at The Hague *twee fluyten does van W. Beukers te Amsterdam 1763, palmhout* (two recorders by W. Beukers at Amsterdam 1763, boxwood). In 1828 a *zuiver toongevende palmhoute fluit, gemaakt door W. Beukers* (pure-sounding boxwood flute, made by W. Beukers) was sold in Amsterdam. This fluit was probably a traverso and the same may be true of an instrument in Willem Mengelberg's estate, auctioned in 1952. The instrument in question is a flute in a case, marked W. Beukers.

Thomas Boekhout (Kampen 1666 - Amsterdam 1715) and his son Jan Boekhout (Amsterdam 1696 - ?)

- 1- 3-piece soprano recorder in f2, brown-stained European boxwood, ivory rings, Musashino Academia Musicae, Tokyo, no. A723
- 2- 3-piece soprano recorder in f2, brown-stained European boxwood, ivory rings, Musashino Academia Musicae, Tokyo, no. A724
- 3- 2-piece soprano recorder in c2, ebony with ivory rings, Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York, no. 89 4 912
- 4- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, ebony with ivory rings, Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-11430-93; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 27-x-1952
- 5- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, brown-stained European boxwood, Bellerive Museum, Zürich, no. 1963-60-128
- 6- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, stained European boxwood, collection Moeck, Celle, Germany.
- 7- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, brown-stained European boxwood, foot missing, private collection, London (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 8- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, stamped BOEKHOVT, brown-stained European boxwood, head missing; Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam. no. BK-2010-22, foot from 1952 to 1993 foot combined with Van Heerde alto no. 1; new combination of foot and middle joint in Gemeentemuseum with number Ea 21-x-1993; after 2010 back to Rijksmuseum.
- 8a- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, stamped T. BOCHOVT, brown-stained European boxwood, St. Janshospitaal, Damme, Belgium
- 8b\*- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, ebony with ivory rings, sold at The Bath Auction Rooms, 19th September 2013, as lot 0441.
- 8c\*- alto recorder in g (by 'Thomas Boeckhout'), private collection (F. Velluti, Belluno, Italy); see Renato Mucci, 'Gli Strumenti Musicali' in *Musica nel Veneto, I Beni di Cultura*; ed. Paolo Fabbri (Milano, Rti Grafiche Motta, 2000), p. 75.
- 9- 3-piece bass recorder in f0, brown-stained maple, two brass keys, MIM Brussel, no. 1039
- 10- 3-piece bass recorder in f0, brown-stained maple, two brass keys, MIM Brussel, no. 1040
- 11- 3-piece bass recorder in f0, stamped BOEKHOVT, stained European boxwood, one brass key, Deutsches Museum, München, no. 10226
- 12- 3-piece bass recorder in f0, brown-stained maple, two brass keys, Museum of Musical Instruments, St. Petersburg, no. 408
- 13- 3-piece bass recorder in f0, stamped BOEKHOVT, brown-stained maple, one brass key, ex collection of Baron Van Zuylen, was for sale at Tony Bingham's shop in London (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 14- 3-piece bass recorder in f0, brown-stained maple with two brass keys private collection, Boston, U.S.A
- 15- 3-piece bass recorder in f0, brown-stained maple with one brass key, private collection, Switzerland (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 16- 3-piece bass recorder in f0, brown-stained maple with two brass keys, Musikinstrumentenmuseum Berlin, no. 2824
- 17- oboe in c1, ebony, silver rings and keys, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 38-1937
- 18- oboe in c1, brown-stained European boxwood, brass keys, Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-11430-80, from 1952 to 2010 on loan to the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea16-x-1952
- 19- oboe in c1, stamped BOEKHOVT, brown-stained European boxwood, silver keys, collection Han de Vries, Amsterdam
- 20- 4-piece clarinet in f0/c2 (mouthpiece missing), brown-stained plum(?)wood, ivory rings and two brass keys, MIM Brussel, no. 2561

#### Historical reports of instruments by Boekhout

Up to 1945 there was a brown-stained boxwood alto recorder in the Musikinstrumentenmuseum in Berlin with Sachs's code number 2790. The instrument was 49.5 cm long, and the name T.Boekhout was stamped on all of its constituent parts. Also listed by Sachs (under number 2678) is a 4-piece traverso made of brown-stained European boxwood with ivory rings and a square silver key. Sachs calls it an H-Flöte, but in view of its length it was probably an instrument in d1, fairly low-pitched. Its disappearance is a severe loss; if Thomas Boekhout did die in 1715, it must have been one of the earliest 4-piece traversos ever made. A bass(?) recorder was reported in the Marienkirche at Gdansk (Poland).

In the estate of Michiel van Bolhuis (Groningen, 1764) were two oboes stamped T. Boekhout. The sale catalogue listed no. 34 as an Alt-Hautbois but supplied no information about the kind of wood or the keys. No. 36 was *Een Hautbois van Ebben-hout, met Yvoor en Zilveren Klappen, van T. Boekhout* (an ebony oboe with ivory and silver keys, by T. Boekhout) and went for four guilders and ten stivers. Another historical report tells

of a bassoon and two alto recorders by Boekhout from the estate of the Hague music-dealer Nicolas Selhof (1759). The catalogue, most of which was in French, listed them as nos. 130: *Un dito (Basson) de T. Boekhout* and 156: *Deux dito (Flutes Bec d'Alto) de Boekhout*.

Other auctions included the following instruments: in 1771 at Vlissingen: *een kleine palmhoutte flute a becq* (a small boxwood recorder). A *Basson van Bouckhout* was auctioned in 1778 at The Hague;

Other sale catalogues contain several variations on Boekhout's name. In 1740 at The Hague a *fluyt door Boekholt* (a flute or recorder by Boekholt) was up for sale, in 1765 in Middelburg a *fluite does* (flûte douce, = recorder) by van Boekhont and at another sale in Middelburg there was even a box containing two *fluiten--doux van Trubkhout* - perhaps Boekhout was meant.

Oddly enough, there are no Boekhout bass recorders found in the sale catalogues, but in 1759 a clarinet by him was for sale in Utrecht, and in 1763 a *goede dwarsfluit* (good traverso) at The Hague.



Philip Borkens (Amsterdam 1693 - Amsterdam after 1761?)

- 1- 3-piece soprano recorder in c2 , brown-stained European boxwood, private collection (dr. Iino), Tokyo, Japan
- 2- 4-piece traverso in d1, three corps de rechange, brown-stained European boxwood, ivory rings and a silver key, in a leather cover, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-9989, from 1952 to 2010 on loan to the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 39-x-1952; two of this flute's corps de rechange were inventoried under Ea 20-x-1993.
- 3- 4-piece traverso in d1 , brown-stained European boxwood, ivory rings and a brass key, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. 1-1992
- 4- piece traverso in d1 , brown-stained European boxwood, ivory rings and a brass key, National Music Museum (ex-America's Shrine to Music Museum), Vermillion SD, U.S.A., no. 5795
- 4a- 4-piece traverso, ivory and a silver key, engraved, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 4-2000
- 5- oboe in c, brown stained European boxwood, silver rings and silver keys, collection Han de Vries, Amsterdam
- 6- oboe in c1, brown stained European boxwood, brass keys, MIM, Brussels, no. 3376
- 7- 3-piece clarinet in g0 /d2 , brown stained European boxwood, two brass keys, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 206-1933

### Historical reports

Several Borkens instruments have turned up at historical sales. The most striking examples were in the estate of Nicolas Selhof, a music-dealer at The Hague (1759). Page 256 of the catalogue of the sale lists a variety of Borkens' instruments. Lot 144 consisted of two recorders listed as *premiere & seconde flute a bec*; lot 141 contained two *flutes octaves*, which may have been sopranino recorders in f2 , and lot 140 was *vier pypers fluyten* (four fifes). These *vier pypers fluyten* may have been keyless traversos with cylindrical bores, like the fifes which were played in 18th-century bands of pipers. Finally, no. 166 in Selhof's catalogue listed twee clarinettes and no. 167 five *Chalumeaux* (shawms), one of them with Borkens' stamp. Other interesting instruments crop up in sales in 1761 at The Hague, where *Twee octave dwarsfluyten* (two octave transverse flutes) were on offer. This could be the earliest report of a piccolo traverso in the Netherlands. Also on sale at The Hague in 1769 was a *magnifique fluyt met 3 middelstukken* (magnificent flute with three centre joints); in 1774 at 's-Hertogenbosch a *fluite douce*, door P. Borkens (a recorder, by P. Borkens) in 1788 in Amsterdam, two traversos, one of them ebony with 3 centre joints, in a leather bag. And lastly, Amsterdam 1812, two more traversos with *verlengstukken* ('extensions', probably corps de rechange) in leather bags.

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Wybrand van Buren (Amsterdam, was active as maker from 1709)

- 1- oboe in c1, European boxwood, brass keys, private collection, Amsterdam (*no recent information about this instrument*)

### Historical reports of instruments by Van Buren

Van Buren's oboe no. 1, formerly in Willem Mengelberg's collection, was auctioned in Amsterdam in 1952 as lot 966, a *schalmei* (shawm). No other instruments by Van Buren are known, no reports of instruments by Van Buren have been found in historical sale catalogues.

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I. Deppe (maybe Joseph Deppe, who was an 'ivoordraaier' (ivory turner) in Amsterdam, was born ca. 1730 in Leiden and died in 1801 in Amsterdam)

- 1- 4-piece traverso in d1, stained European boxwood, ivory rings and a brass key, Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-9687; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 48-x-1952

### Historical reports of instruments by Deppe

Only one reference to another instrument by Deppe has been found: *een fraije Dwarsfluit door J. Deppe* (a handsome traverso by J. Deppe): no. 7 in the section of Muziek Instrumenten at the sale of the effects of J.D. Schermerts, former burgomaster of Elburg, on September 27 1831.

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F. Eerens (no biographical information)

- 1- walking-stick recorder (in g1?), dark wood (plum?), Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 475-1933
- 2- 4-piece traverso in d1, with 3 corps de rechange, olive wood with ivory rings and a silver key, Metropolitan Museum, New York, no. 1976-27b
- 3- 4-piece traverso in d1, with 3 corps de rechange, ivory with a silver key, private collection, Rotterdam (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 4- 4-piece traverso in d1, with 4 corps de rechange, ebony with ivory rings and a silver key, private collection, Groningen, Netherlands (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 5- 4-piece traverso in d1, with 3 corps de rechange, ivory, with a silver key, private collection (dr. Iino), Tokyo

**Historical reports of instruments by Eerens**

There is some uncertainty about a walking-stick recorder or flageolet of which a fragment is allegedly kept in the Musikinstrumentenmuseum in Berlin. But nothing is known of any such instrument there, nor has the source of the said report been identified.

Eerens instruments have been found in historical sale catalogues on two occasions. The first was in 1769 in The Hague, where *een zeer mooi dwarsfluyt van yvoor in 5. stukken by F. Eerens te 's Bosch, met een rood Turksleere zakje* is listed (a very beautiful ivory traverso in 5 parts by F. Eerens of 's-Hertogenbosch, with a bag of red Turkish leather). The second, 1878 in The Hague, is less specific, citing *twee extra fraaye fluyten travers, van Eerkens* (two exceedingly handsome traversos by 'Eerkens').

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D. van Gulik (no biographical information)

- 1- 4-piece traverso in d1, European boxwood, horn rings and a silver key, private collection Peter Thalheimer, Frankfurt, Germany.

In 1995 this 4-piece traverso stamped Van Gulik was up for sale at the Amsterdam branch of Sotheby's. No other instruments by a maker of this name are known in collections or from historical sources. There are no historical reports of instruments by Van Gulik.

Richard Haka (Londen, in/before 1646, Amsterdam 1705)

- 1- 1-piece soprano recorder in f2, ivory, early baroque style, Potsdam Museum, Abteilung Geschichte, Potsdam, Germany, no. 81/634V
- 2- 1-piece soprano recorder in f2, (head missing), European boxwood, Musikinstrumentenmuseum, Berlin, no. 1883
- 3- 2-piece soprano recorder in f2 (only part of the lower joint has been found), Stichting Archeologie Egmond, Egmond, Netherlands
- 4- 1-piece soprano recorder in c2, ivory, early baroque style, Edinburgh University, Collection of Historical Musical Instruments, no. 1037
- 4a- 1-piece soprano recorder in c2, in brown wood with ivory foot ring, early baroque style, Archeologisch Depot, Gemeente Amsterdam, no. TLDW-1
- 5- 2-piece soprano recorder in c2, ebony, ivory rings, collection Frans Brügger, Amsterdam
- 6- 2-piece soprano recorder in c2, European boxwood, ivory rings, Grassi Museum, Leipzig, no. 1115
- 7- 2-piece soprano recorder in c2, ebony, ivory rings, in original case, National Music Museum (ex-America's Shrine to Music Museum), Vermillion SD, USA, no. 4202
- 8- alto recorder in f1, only a foot in European boxwood with ivory rings has been preserved, Instrumentenmuseum, Berlin, no. 2798
- 9- alto recorder in f1, ebony, ivory rings, Musée de la Musique, Paris, no. E.980.2.548
- 10\* alto recorder in f1, only a centre joint in European boxwood, other parts by Gahn private collection, St. Hubert, Belgium (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 11- 3-piece tenor recorder in c1, European boxwood, private collection (dr. Iino), Tokyo
- 12- 3-piece tenor recorder in c1, ebony, ivory rings, Ueno Gakuen College of Music, Tokyo, no. 56 (?)
- 13- 3-piece bass recorder in f1, European boxwood, brass key; an S and its cap are missing Stadts Museum, Gothenburg, Sweden, no. 3894
- 14- 3-piece bass recorder in f1, European boxwood, brass key and cap probably not original, Musée de la Musique, Paris, no. E.980.2.524
- 15- walking-stick recorder, (probably) in g1, unidentified wood, ivory cap, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 532-1933
- 16- 3-piece alto traverso in b0, European boxwood, brass key, collection Foundation Ehrenfeld, Bussum, Netherlands
- 17- oboe in c1, European boxwood, brass keys, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 6-1952
- 18- oboe in c1, European boxwood, brass rings and keys; Musik Museet, Stockholm, no. 155.
- 19- bell of an oboe in c1, European boxwood, originally with brass rings, Musikinstrumentenmuseum, Berlin, no. 2936
- 20- oboe in c1, ebony, ivory and silver rings; upper section not original, other sections changed, several new keys, private collection, Bremen, Germany (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 21- oboe in c1, European boxwood, brass keys, private collection, Leefdaal, Belgium (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 22- oboe in c1, ebony, ivory rings and silver keys, collection Han de Vries, Amsterdam
- 22a- oboe in c1, in boxwood with brass keys, collection Han de Vries, Amsterdam
- 23- oboe in c1, ebony, with an ivory and a silver ring and silver keys, bell missing, private collection, Tokyo
- 24\* oboe in c1, European boxwood (?), reportedly only the upper joint extant, Museum of Musical Instruments, St. Petersburg, no. I-513
- 25- tenor oboe in f0, European boxwood, brass keys, Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Wien (Vienna), no. 151
- 26- tenor oboe in f0, European boxwood, brass keys, Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Wien (Vienna), no. 152
- 27- 3-piece schalmei/oboe in c1, ebony, silver rings and keys, Collection Boers, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-11430-81; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 20-x-1952
- 28- Deutsche schalmei in d1, European boxwood, brass rings, Collection Boers, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-11430-82; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 18-x-1952
- 29- Deutsche schalmei in d1, European boxwood, brass rings, Collection Boers, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-11430-83; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 21-x-1952
- 30- Deutsche schalmei in d1, European boxwood, brass rings, National Music Museum (ex-America's Shrine to Music Museum), Vermillion SD, USA, no. 4545
- 31- Deutsche schalmei in d1, European boxwood, brass rings, Collection of Musical Instruments, Yale University, New Haven, U.S.A., no. 3410.68
- 32- Deutsche schalmei in d1, European boxwood, brass rings, Musik Museet, Stockholm, no. 145

- 33- Deutsche schalmei in d1, European boxwood, brass rings, Musikhistorisk Museum, Copenhagen, no. E 27
- 34- Deutsche schalmei in d1, European boxwood, brass rings, Musikinstrumentenmuseum, Berlin, no. 2929
- 35- Deutsche schalmei in d1, European boxwood, brass rings, Museum of Musical Instruments, St. Petersburg, Russia, no. 1492
- 36\*- Deutsche schalmei in d1, European boxwood, brass rings, Hamamatsu Museum of Musical Instruments, Japan, no. A.0268 R
- 37- Alto-Deutsche schalmei in a0, European boxwood with brass key, Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-2010-18; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 19-x-1952
- 38- 4-piece bassoon in B-flat, maple, brass keys, Schlossmuseum Sondershausen, Sondershausen, Germany, no. 5

### Historical reports of instruments by Haka

Over the past hundred years several Haka instruments have turned up and disappeared again. Curt Sachs lists in his catalogue of the collection in Berlin some items which were not returned to the Berlin museum's collection after World War Two: the head of the sopranino recorder no. 2 (Sachs no. 1883), the centre and upper joint of oboe no. 19 (Sachs no. 2936) and the following instruments which have disappeared entirely: alto recorder Sachs no. 2798, the beautifully crafted flageolet recorder (Sachs no. 2738) and a Deutsche schalmei (Sachs no. 2930). The flageolet, a short recorder in one piece, less than 12 cm long, is said to be the only instrument of its kind by a Dutch maker. Two other Haka recorders formerly in Berlin have been lost: Sachs-nos. 2784 and 2786. Both originally belonged to the Belgian collector César Snoeck and had the same inventory number as in Berlin, without the first digit.

There is also regular confusion about the Deutsche schalmeien (shawms) by Haka, as several of these instruments appeared in inventories and exhibitions, but can not or not with certainty be traced down to one of the existing instruments in the list above.

About older reports: famous is the specification of 40 woodwind instruments sent in 1685 by Richard Haka to Johan Otto in Kalmar, Sweden (see Appendix D of the dissertation, where all information is brought together). The specifications lists shawms and a dulcian, and - in the new French baroque style- several oboes, a bassoon and a consort of recorders from sopranino to bass.

Another inventory is from 1700, in Ferdinand of Tuscany's court in Florence, with a consort of 16 recorders in baroque style (four sopraninos, four sopranos, four altos, two tenors and two basses).

Other reports, in Holland, of instruments by Haka:

From 1705 in Leiden, *een hauboo, gemaekt door R. Haka, met 6 rietjes daerby in een blick doosje* (oboe made by R. Haka, with 6 reeds in a tin box) and a *fluyte dou, door den selven* (a recorder by the same maker) were up for sale. The sale of six instruments in 1709 in Leiden is noteworthy for a *palmhoutte heaubois* (boxwood oboe), a *dwars-Fluyt* (traverso), a *ditto kleynder* (ditto, smaller) an *ebbenhoute dwars-fluyt* (ebony traverso) a *dito kleynder* (ditto, smaller) and a *flûte doux*, all of them made by Haka. Another of his traversos turned up at a sale in Utrecht in 1759, along with two *yvoire fluitjes* (ivory flutes). Perhaps these instruments were small one-piece recorders like Haka's *fluit-pypje* auctioned in 1777 in 's-Hertogenbosch. It is not certain what was meant by *fluyten* or *fluijte* in Middelburg in 1768 and The Hague in 1792. Listings in 1781 and 1788 in The Hague, in which the instruments are described as a *fluyt doux* and a *fluyt douz*, are clearer.

Klaas van Hallum (Hallum 1720 - Groningen 1791)

- 1\* 4-piece traverso in d1 with two narwal tusk corps, Yale University Collection of Musical Instruments, New Haven, U.S.A, no. 3232.88
- 2\* 4-piece traverso in d1 , European boxwood with ivory rings and a brass key, sold to an unknown collection (1981, Sotheby's, London)
- 2c\* Lower middle joint of a traverso, stamped C.V. Hallum, collection Soeren Venema (Palm Guitars, Amsterdam - situation 2008)
- 3\* Oboe (middle joint and bell), with three keys, Museum of Musical Instruments, St. Petersburg, no. I-513

*The middle joint and bell of the oboe in St. Petersburg are combined with an upper joint by Haka. The information about these oboe parts is confusing; the combination could not yet be examined.*

#### **Historical reports of instruments by Van Hallum**

Van Hallum's traverso no. 1 is the instrument that was sold in 1988 at Christie's, London. It arrived in the Yale collection that same year, but whether or not it came straight from auction is not clear: the collection's Newsletter no. 22 (Fall 1999) reports that it came from the estate of Lloyd Schloen, PhD. Nothing else is known of its provenance, nor of that of traverso no. 2, sold in 1981 at Sotheby's.

We know from an advertisement by Van Hallum that he made a variety of woodwinds. Occasionally they crop up in old inventories. In 1788, for instance, a *fluit travers* by Van Hallum was on sale in Amsterdam, and in 1837 in Amsterdam a *palmhouten dwarsfluit in 5 verdeelingen; geteekend Cor. Hallum, in een zakje* (boxwood traverso in 5 parts; signed Cor. Hallum, in a bag).

Jan Jurriaensz van Heerde (1638-1691), Albert(us) van Heerde(1674-ca. 1720) and Jan van Heerde (1704-ca. 1750)

- 1- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, brown-stained European boxwood, Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-11430-95, from 1952 on loan to the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 33-x-1952 (foot: Ea 22-x-1993)  
*When this recorder was transferred in 1952 from the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam to the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag in The Hague, it was fitted with a foot from an incomplete recorder by Thomas Boekhout (Boekhout no. 8). In 1993 the original Van Heerde foot was found (Ea 22-x-1993, BK-2010-33), together with a centre joint that belonged to the Boekhout foot.*
- 2- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, brown-stained boxwood, Edinburgh University Collection of Historical Musical Instruments, no. 257
- 3- 3-piece alto recorder, brown-stained boxwood, Grassi Museum, Leipzig, no. 3244
- 4- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, ebony with ivory rings, Museo Instrumental, Lisbon, no. MIC 204
- 5- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, stained boxwood, private collection (ex-Jonxis), Netherlands
- 6- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, stained boxwood with horn repair ring; foot not original, Musik Museet, Stockholm, no. 164
- 6a- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, brown stained boxwood, private collection, Netherlands (*information 2013*)
- 7- bass recorder in f0, brown-stained maple with brass key, Musée de la Musique, Paris, no. E.980 2.526
- 8- 4-piece traverso in d1, ebony with ivory rings, silver key, head not original, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 68-1983.
- 9- 4-piece traverso in d1, stained European boxwood, without ivory rings and a brass key, private collection (ex-Jonxis), Netherlands
- 10- 4-piece traverso in d1, ebony with ivory rings, silver key, private collection (ex-Bouterse), Netherlands (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 11- 4-piece alto traverso in b0, ebony with ivory rings, silver key, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 292-1933
- 12- oboe in c1, ebony with brass keys, MIM Brussel, no. 177
- 13- oboe in c1, stained European boxwood, brass keys, Musik Museet Stockholm, no. 152
- 13a- two fragments of an alto Duitse Schallmei by Jan Jurriaensz van Heerde, Museo Correr, Venice, Italy.

Instruments with the IVH stamp:

- 14- 1-piece alto recorder in f1, ivory, IVH stamp, National Music Museum (ex-America's Shrine to Music Museum), Vermillion SD, U.S.A. no. 2782
- 15- 1-piece sopranino recorder in f2, IVH stamp, in boxwood with an engraved silver footring, Streekmuseum Het Admiraliteitshuis, Dokkum, Netherlands, no. 523

### Historical reports of instruments by Van Heerde

There was one more instrument stamped I.V.H: an ivory *Oktavflöte* in one piece (sopranino recorder) with the inventory number 2782. It was not returned to the Musikinstrumentenmuseum in Berlin after World War II. According to the catalog of Curt Sachs it was stamped I.V.H. in a scroll, the foot (in this case the lowest section of this recorder) had been *ausgedreht* (turned out) the total length was 24 cm, the diameter (at the bottom) 0.9 cm.

On October 27 1731 the organ-builder Joh. Balthasar Freisslich drew up an inventory of the musical instruments belonging to the Ratskapelle in Danzig. In addition to an instrument by Boekhout there were 2 *Flautes douces von Buchsbaumholz von Heerde* (2 boxwood recorders by Van Heerde) and a bassoon listed as *Basson aus Buchsbaumholz auf jedwedem Stück stehet van Heerde, und oben über dem Nahmen ein Löwe* (a boxwood bassoon, on every part [stamped] Van Heerde and above the name a lion).

Recorders and flutes by Van Heerde often crop up in 18th-century and early 19th-century auctions of inventories, as well as the occasional oboe or clarinet. The first reference is to a *fluyt* (probably a recorder) auctioned in Amsterdam in 1728. In 1743 the inventory of the Amsterdam music publisher Michel Charles Le Cène listed a few Van Heerde instruments with an approximate indication of their value. Lot no. 7 was *twee kwartfluiten met ivoor* (two fourth flutes with ivory), no. 8 was *two octaaffluiten* (octave flutes) and a *rotting fluijt* (walkingstick recorder). The fourth flutes may have been soprano recorders in b-flat, the octave flutes probably sopranino recorders, an octave higher than altos in f1.

At the 1759 sale of the music library, instruments and other items belonging to the Hague music-dealer Nicolas Selhof, a Van Heerde traverso, recorder and oboe were on offer along with instruments by other makers. The most detailed description is of the oboe: *un hautbois, du bois d'ebene, avec les garnitures d'argent* (an ebony oboe with silverwork).

When the estate of Michiel van Bolhuis of Groningen (see § 5.10) was auctioned in 1764, the catalogue listed the following instruments by Van Heerde: a *sext fluit* (maybe a sixth flute, a soprano recorder in d2), which

changed hands for 10 stivers, and a clarinet, which fetched one guilder.

Other reports of instruments by Van Heerde (whose name is sometimes written as Van Heerden) include: 1754, Amsterdam: three recorders (*fluyt doux*); 1762, 's-Hertogenbosch: a *zeer goed fluyt met drie middelstukken* (a very good flute with three middle sections, meaning that it will have therefore been a traverso); 1770, Middelburg: a *kleine dwarsfluyt* (small traverso); 1789, Amsterdam: an *extra fraaie fyne palomboome fluit travers, met 3 verzetstukken, van Van Heerde, in zyn foudraal* (an exceedingly handsome boxwood traverso with 3 corps de rechange, by Van Heerde, in its case).

In 1807 and 1809 two auctions were held in Arnhem at which a *hoboi van letterhout* (snake wood oboe) by Van Heerde was twice on offer - the same one perhaps? In 1809 *eenige losse stukken* (a few separate parts) belonging to that oboe were also on sale. Recently (2012) two parts of alto Deutsche Schalmeien by Jan Jurriansz van Heerde were found in the Correr Collection in Venice (Venezia, Italy); they were part of an Osman plunder, acquired around 1700 by Francesco Morosini, the *doge* of the city.

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Bernard Hemsing (Wesel, Germany 1703/1704 - Leiden 1776)

- 1- head of a traverso in d1, ebony(?) with an ivory cap, Nederlands Scheepvaart Museum, Amsterdam. no. A.4714(03)
- 2- 4-piece traverso in d1 with three corps de rechange, ivory, key not original, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 3-1998
- 3- 4-piece alto traverso or flûte d'amour (in b0), ebony with ivory rings and a silver key, Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-11430-99; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 38-x-1952

#### Historical reports of instruments by Hemsing

Instruments by Hemsing are frequently listed in Dutch sale catalogues of the 18th and early 19th centuries, notably traversos. For sale in Middelburg in 1768 were *twee fraaye dwarsfluyten met de stukken van B:Hemsing* (two handsome traversos with corps by B.Hemsing), and in 1806 in The Hague: *een dwarsfluit met 3 middelstukken* (a traverso with 3 centre joints). Particularly interesting is the sale of seven instruments at a Middelburg auction in 1770. The catalogue lists an *extra fraaye dwarsfluit, met twee Stemstukken, een dito dwarsfluyt als boven door denzelven*, (another) *dito als boven door denzelven, twee fraaye flauti a bec* door B. Hemsing and finally *drie stuks flageoletjes met mondstukken door denzelven* (an exceptionally handsome traverso with two 'tuning pieces' - probably corps de rechange - a traverso as above by the same, another as above by the same, two handsome recorders by B. Hemsing and three flageolets with mouthpieces by the same).

In 1731 Hemsing sold *een paar fleuduse 8.0.0, - een fluit Rotting 5.5.0 - een paar dwarsfleute 22.0.0* (a pair of recorders, 8 guilders; a walking-stick recorder, 5 guilders and 5 stivers; a pair of traversos 22 guilders) to Willem Kras, a student at the university of Leiden.

To his brother Constantijn Cras Hemsing sold in 1732 two traversos for 30 guilders, and *een paar ebbenhoute dwars-fleute, eyder met 3 middelstukken en silvere banden en klaape* (a pair of ebony traversos, each with 3 centre joints and silver rings and key) for 60 guilders.

Jan de Jager (Aachen - Germany, ca. 1658 - Amsterdam 1692) & Fredrik de Jager (Amsterdam 1681 - ?)

- 1- centre joint (stamped d'Jager) and an unstamped foot of an alto recorder in f1, European boxwood, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 279-1933  
*At some time in the past either Scheurleer (or one of the other curators at the Gemeentemuseum) added to the parts of De Jager's instrument no. 1 a recorder head stamped MONDON. Very likely this head does not belong to the instrument.*
- 2- oboe in c1 (stamped FRE:d'Jager), European boxwood, brass keys, collection Han de Vries, Amsterdam

#### Historical reports of instruments by De Jager

Bruce Haynes told me (in January 2001) of another oboe by (Fredrik?) de Jager in an unknown and now uncheckable collection. In addition to De Jager instruments in an advertisement in the Amsterdam Courant (in 1694), the catalogue of Nicolas Selhof's collection, auctioned in The Hague in 1759, lists under lot 149 two recorders (*flutes à bec*) and as lot no. 149\* two of more recorders by De Jager, (unfortunately no initials are given, but they were probably not on the stamp anyhow). That same year a *basson*, two *flutes douces* and an *hautbois* by (de) Jager were sold at an auction in Utrecht. And lastly, two recorders (*fluyt doux*) by De Jager were up for sale in The Hague in 1781.

Johannes van de Knikker (Tilburg 1731 - Tilburg 1815)

- 1- oboe in c1, ebony with thin ivory rings, silver keys, Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam no. BK-NM-11430-86, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 14-x-1952
- 2- oboe in c1, brown-stained European boxwood, brass keys; on loan to the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 3-x-1993 (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 3- bell of an oboe d'amore in a0 (?), European boxwood, ivory ring, Bate Collection, Oxford, no. 2037
- 4- bassoon in B-flat, dark brown-stained maple, four brass keys, Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam no. BK-NM-10616; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag no. Ea 64-x-1952
- 5- two parts of a European boxwood clarinet (mouthpiece and bell with brass keys), private collection, Netherlands

#### Historical reports of instruments by Van de Knikker

Oboe no. 2 was loaned to the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag in 1993 by a private Dutch owner. The oboe bell no. 3 was combined in Oxford with an upper and middle joint of an other instrument, the middle joint stamped with the (indistinct) name of a member of the Sattler family of flute makers in Leipzig. The combination is probably the one observed by Langwill in the Boosey and Hawkes Collection. The clarinet no. 5, of which only the mouthpiece (to which the reed is attached) and the bell have been preserved, was found by the present owner at a bookseller's in Eindhoven. No further references to instruments by Johannes van de Knikker are known, nor to any members of his family who may have made musical instruments as well.

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Michiel Parent (Amsterdam 1663 - Amsterdam 1710)

#### List of instruments

- 1- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, ebony with ivory rings, Museum of Musical Instruments, St. Petersburg, no. 403
- 2- double recorder, European boxwood, Boers collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-11085; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 82-x-1952
- 3- double recorder, European boxwood, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 4-1984
- 4- double recorder, European boxwood, Musikinstrumentenmuseum, Berlin, no. 2832
- 5- double recorder, European boxwood, Musikinstrumentenmuseum, Berlin, no. 2833
- 6\* double recorder, Historisk Museum, University of Bergen, Norway, no. X 125.85 or B 3457
- 7- double recorder, European boxwood, Gruuthusemuseum, Brugge, Belgium, no. M35
- 8\* double recorder, European boxwood, sold at Sotheby's London, November 22 1984

#### Historical reports of instruments by Parent

A wide variety of woodwind instruments appeared in two advertisements placed by Parent in the *Amsterdamse Courant* and in other advertisements placed by his widow when he died: *accoorden, Bassons, en Alten, en Hobois, Fluyt-does, en Diskante, Octaven, en Fraseletten, dubbelde Fluyten, en Fluytstokken* (chord recorders, bassoons, altos, oboes, flûtes douces, discants, octaves, flageolets, double recorders and walking-stick recorders).

The sale catalogue of the collection of Michiel van Bolhuis of Groningen lists a *dubbele Ters stemmende Fluit a bec* (double third-recorder) by Michiel Parent. This instrument went for two guilders, which was actually quite a high price in view of the fact that several 'normal' flutes and oboes did not fetch even double that amount at this auction.

Another *dubbelde fluyt met twee toonen door N. Parentz* ('double two-tone recorder' by N.Parent) was auctioned at The Hague in 1740. Evidence that Parent made other instruments is found in the catalogue of an Amsterdam sale held in 1728: a *grootte fluyt van M. Parent* (a large flute - or recorder - by M. Parent) and a *kleinder dito van de zelve* (smaller ditto by the same).



Hendrik Richters (Amsterdam 1683 - 1727), Fredrik-I Richters (Amsterdam 1694 - 1770) and Fredrik-II Richters (no data)

### **The oboes by Hendrik Richters**

- HR1- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery, engraved silver keys; Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, The Hague, Netherlands. Inventory number: MUZ-1933x0286 (Ea 286-1933). Adkins: HGM 286-1933  
Young: H.Richters - 1
- HR2- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery, engraved silver keys; Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, The Hague, Netherlands. Inventory number: MUZ-1933x0436 (Ea 436-1933). Adkins: HGM 436-1933  
Young: H.Richters - 2
- HR3- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery, engraved silver keys; Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, The Hague, Netherlands. Inventory number: MUZ-1933x584 (Ea 584-1933).  
Adkins: HGM 584-1933 Young: H.Richters - 3
- HR4- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery, engraved silver keys; Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, Netherlands, inv. no. BK-NM-11430-85; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, The Hague, Netherlands. Inventory number: Ea 7-x-1952; Adkins: HGM 7-X-1952  
Young: H.Richters - 4
- HR5- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery, keys missing; Boers Collection Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, Netherlands, inv. no. BK-NM-11430-79; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, The Hague, Netherlands. Inventory number: Ea 8-x-1952; Adkins: HGM 8-X-1952 Young: H.Richters - 5
- HR6- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery, engraved silver keys; Boers Collection Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, Netherlands, inv. no. BK-NM-11430-79; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, The Hague, Netherlands. Inventory number: Ea 15-x-1952; Adkins: HGM 15-X-1952  
Young: H.Richters - 6
- HR7- oboe in c1, ebony, plain ivory rings and unengraved silver keys; Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, Netherlands, inv. no. BK-NM-11182; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, The Hague, Netherlands. Inventory number: Ea 17-x-1952; Adkins: HGM 17-X-1952  
Young: H.Richters - 7
- HR8- oboe in c1, ebony with silver mountings and engraved silver keys; Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, The Hague, Netherlands. Inventory number: MUZ-1933x284 (Ea 284-1933).  
Adkins: HGM 284-1933 Young: F.Richters - 2 (by Adkins and Young 1993 attributed to Fredrik Richters, by Young 1982 to Hendrik Richters).
- HR9- oboe in c1, European boxwood (perhaps unstained), silver bead(s) and brass keys; Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, The Hague, Netherlands. Inventory number: MUZ-1996-x0001 (Ea 1-x-1996). Not in Adkins 1990 and Young 1993
- \* HR10- oboe in c1, ebony with ivory turnery and silver keys; silver repair band in bell. Beethoven Archive, Bonn, Germany. Inventory number: Zimm. 93.  
Adkins: BBA Zimm. 93 Young: H.Richters - 9
- \* HR11- oboe in c1 , ebony, decorative ivory turnery, engraved silver keys; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston Ma, U.S.A. Inventory number: 1985.705.  
Adkins: BMFA 1985.705 Young: H.Richters - 19
- HR12- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery, engraved silver keys; Muziekinstrumentenmuseum MIM Brussels, Belgium. Inventory number: 1981.  
Adkins: BMI 1981 Young: H.Richters - 23
- HR13- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery and engraved silver keys; private collection, London, England.  
Adkins: LGO (Guy Oldham) Young: H.Richters - 22
- HR14- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery and engraved silver keys; private collection (Han de Vries), Amsterdam, Netherlands.  
Adkins: AHV-1 Young: H.Richters - 16
- \* HR15 oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery and engraved silver keys; private collection in Boston (ex-Piguet, Switzerland). Adkins: BMP Young: H.Richters - 13
- \* HR16- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery and engraved silver keys; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, U.S.A. Inventory number: 53.56.11.  
Adkins: NYMMA 53.56.11 Young: H.Richters - 11
- HR17- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery and engraved silver keys; Bate Collection, Oxford, England. Inventory number: 2037.  
Adkins: OBC 2037 Young: H.Richters - 20
- HR18- oboe in c1, European boxwood with an ivory ring, silver band and engraved silver keys; Bate

- Collection, Oxford, England. Inventory number: 2040.  
Adkins: OBC 2040 Young: H.Richters - 24
- \* HR19 oboe in c1; private collection, Tokyo, Japan.  
Adkins: TMH (Masashi Honma; ex Bruce Haynes) Young: H.Richters - 17
- HR20- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery and engraved silver keys; National Music Museum (formerly: America's Shrine to Music Museum), Vermillion SD, U.S.A. Inventory number: 4547.  
Adkins: VSM 4547 Young: H.Richters - 18 (ex Han de Vries)
- HR21- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery and engraved silver keys; Library of Congress, Washington DC, U.S.A. Inventory number: 158.  
Adkins: WLC 158 Young: H.Richters - 8
- \* HR22 (part of an) oboe in c1; private collection, New Paltz NY, U.S.A.  
Adkins: NPMZ (Michael Zadro) Young: H.Richters - 15
- HR23- oboe in c1, ebony with silver mountings; Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria. Inventory number: 653.  
Adkins: VSAM 653 Young: H.Richters - 10
- HR24- oboe in c1, European boxwood brass keys, bell by Borkens; Horniman Museum, London, England. Inventory number: 14-5-47/120.  
Adkins: LHM 14-5-47/120 Young: H.Richters - 12
- HR25- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery and engraved silver keys; private collection, Grouw, Netherlands. Not in Adkins 1990 and Young 1993.
- \*HR26- oboe in c1, European boxwood; private collection (Andreas Glatt), Antwerp, Belgium.  
Not in Adkins 1990 and Young 1993.
- HR27- oboe in c1, European boxwood; Stichting Museum Vosbergen, Netherlands (ex Drents Museum, Assen, Netherlands. Inventory number: H1911-2a).  
Not in Adkins 1990 and Young 1993.
- HR28- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery, brass keys; collection of the London antique dealer Tony Bingham (1997), who sold it to a private collection in America.  
Not in Adkins 1990 and Young 1993.
- \*HR29- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery, silver keys; private collection, New Zealand. Not in Adkins 1990 and Young 1993.
- HR29a- oboe in c1, ebony, decorative ivory turnery, silver keys (keys not complete, upper part of top joint is replacement, lower ivory bell ring missing); private collection, Tilburg, Netherlands
- HR30- tenor oboe in f1, stained European boxwood, ivory rings and silver keys; Musée de la Musique, Paris, France. Inventory number: E.1185. Young: H.Richters - tenor oboe 1

### **The oboes by Fredrik-I and Fredrik-II Richters**

- FR1- oboe in c1, ebony, engraved silver rings and (plain) silver keys; Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, The Hague, Netherlands. Inventory number: MUZ-1933x0439 (Ea 439-1933).  
Adkins: HGM 439-1933 Young: F.Richters - 1
- FR2- oboe in c1, ebony, plain ivory rings and engraved silver keys; Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, The Hague, Netherlands. Inventory number: MUZ-1933x0624 (Ea 624-1933).  
Adkins: HGM 624-1933 Young: F.Richters - 3
- FR3- oboe in c1, stained fruitwood, silver mounts and keys; Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, The Hague, Netherlands. Inventory number: MUZ-1933x0434 (Ea 434-1933).
- FR4- oboe in c1, stained European boxwood, plain ivory rings, silver keys; private collection (Han de Vries), Amsterdam, Netherlands.  
Adkins: AHV-2 Young: F.Richters - 4

### **Unstamped oboes in the Richters style**

- RS1- oboe in c1, stained European boxwood, silver mounts and engraved silver key; Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK 15604; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, The Hague, Netherlands. Inventory number: Ea 4-x-1952; Adkins: HGM 4-x-1952  
Young: F.Richters - 6
- RS2- oboe in c1, ebony(?), silver mounts and engraved keys; Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, The Hague, Netherlands. Inventory number: MUZ-1933x0442 (Ea 442-1933).
- RS3- oboe in c1, ebony(?), silver mounts and engraved keys; Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-9665; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, The Hague, Netherlands. Inventory number: Ea 5-x-1952; Adkins: HGM 5-x-1952 Young: F.Richters - 5
- RS4- oboe in c1, ebony with silver keys and mounts; Musée de la Musique, Paris, France. Inventory number:

E.999.9.3 (ex-collection Arnold Rotschild. inv. no. AR 1912, befre c. 2000 in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Wien/Vienna)

RS5- oboe in c1, ebony with silver keys and mounts; Waddeson Manor, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, England. Adkins: BWM Young: F.Richters - 7

RS6- oboe in c1, stained European boxwood with silver mounts and engraved silver keys; private collection, on loan to Han de Vries, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

### Historical reports of instruments by H. Richters and F. Richters

The above lists differ in some aspects from those of Adkins and Young, the latter's being based on Adkin's (Cecil Adkins, 'Oboes beyond compare: the instruments of Hendrik and Fredrik Richters', AMIS-Journal 16 (1990), p. 42- 1170. Not only have new instruments been discovered (or rediscovered) over the past few years, but a few oboes of whose existence nothing had been known were not yet attributed, or if they were, it was to the wrong maker.

Compared with the large number of surviving Richters instruments, the number of listings in historical collections is surprisingly small. When Nicolas Selhof's collection was auctioned at The Hague in 1759, lot no. 159 consisted of two ebony oboes by Richters. Whether they were by H.or F. Richters was however not specified. In 1776 in Amsterdam the following specification is encountered: *drie fluiten van Terson, Richters en 1 defect*. This formulation suggests that the Richters instrument could also have been a recorder or a traverso.

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Coenraad Rijkel (London 1664 - Amsterdam 1726)

- 1- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, head by Rijkel, centre joint and foot by J. Denner, stained European boxwood, Musée de la Musique, Paris, no. E. 195
- 2- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, all sections in ivory, Musik Museet, Stockholm, no. 21.979
- 3- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, head by J. Denner, centre joint and foot by Rijkel, stained European boxwood, Fürstliche Hohenzollernsche Sammlungen, Schloss Sigmaringen, Germany, no. 304
- 4- oboe in c1, ebony with ivory rings and a silver key, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 440-1933
- 5- oboe in c1, stained plum-wood, ivory and brass rings and brass keys, Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam no. BK-NM-10437; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 6-x-1952
- 6- oboe in c1 , brown-stained European boxwood, ivory (repair) bands and silver keys collection Han de Vries, Amsterdam
- 7- bassoon in B0, plumwood, 4 brass keys, bell joint not original (by Bruggeman) Stedelijk Museum, Zwolle, Netherlands, no. ?

### Historical reports of instruments by Rijkel

The circumstance that the Denner-Rijkel combination in Sigmaringen appears to complement the Rijkel-Denner combination in the Musée de la Musique in Paris. Recorder no. 3 was reportedly bought in 1892 from the antique dealer Munk in Augsburg to be hung with another instrument as decoration above a door in the armoury at Sigmaringen Castle. It is not certain whether Rijkel and Denner assembled the parts of two original instruments to make this recorder, nor whether the antique dealer was involved.

An ivory recorder in Berlin's Musikinstrumentenmuseum did not survive World War Two. Its inventory number code was 2809, it came from the Snoeck's collection and is described in his catalogue under no. 809 as: *Flûte à bec ou flûte douce (en ivoire), de 3 pièces, modèle ordinaire* (3-piece ivory recorder, normal model). There is only one historical report of a Rijkel instrument, a *fluit à bek* (recorder) at an auction in Middelburg in 1765.

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#### H. Rijkstijn (no biographical information)

- 1- oboe in c1, brown-stained European boxwood, silver mounts, brass keys and the inscription *Douwe de Boer, Anno 1761*, Frysk Museum, Leeuwarden, Netherlands; on loan to Han de Vries, Amsterdam
- 2- oboe in c1, ebony, ivory mounts and silver keys, private collection, Lausanne (*no recent information about this instrument*)

#### Historical reports of instruments by Rijkstijn

Langwill names two oboes by *K. Rukstyn*, one of which was in the Musikinstrumentenmuseum in Berlin, where its inventory number was 2953. According to Langwill it was made of black-wood and ivory, but Sachs gives the following description in his catalogue of the Berlin collection: *Oboe aus Buchs mit Elfenbeinschlägen und der Marke K. Rvkstyn; die Klappen sind entfernt. L 56 1/2, Dm 4.2 cm*. This oboe was in Snoeck's collection (as no. 953), where it was listed under *Rykstyn* along with nine other baroque oboes (some of them by Steenbergen and Terton); no measurements or details of the workmanship are given). On Tony Bingham's authority Langwill lists another *Rukstyn* oboe, probably no. 2 in Lausanne, commenting that it is an H. Richters instrument with a new stamp. On p. 147 of his Index Langwill refers, under the name H. Rijkstijn, to the instrument (no. 1) in the Frysk Museum, Leeuwarden. No other recent or historical references to Rijkstijn instruments are known.

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#### I. Roosen (no biographical information)

##### List of instruments

- 1- 3-piece bass recorder in f0, in brown stained fruitwood, brass key and S, Boers Collection Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-11430-89; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 22-x-1952

#### Historical reports of instruments by Rijkstijn

Two recorders (*Flutes a bec*) by a certain Rosen (no initials) are found as no. 148 on page 256 in the 1759 sale catalogue of the instruments belonging to the music-dealer Nicolas Selhof of The Hague. The instruments may have been by the same maker; the names of some other makers are not spelled quite correctly as well in this catalogue.

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#### Jan Steenbergen (Heerde 1676 - Amsterdam ?)

- 1- 2-piece soprano recorder in d2 (sixth flute), brown-stained European boxwood, Musik Museet, Stockholm, no. M 160
- 2- 2-piece soprano recorder in c2, European boxwood, collection Frans Brügger, Amsterdam
- 3- 3-piece soprano recorder in c2, dredged up from a shipwreck, foot not original, Rijksdienst voor Archeologie, Cultuurlandschap en Monumenten (RACM), Lelystad, Netherlands; no. ? The instrument was before in the Scheepsarcheologisch Museum, Ketelhaven, Netherlands, no. OH-43-208
- 4- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, brown-stained European boxwood, ivory rings, collection Frans Brügger, Amsterdam
- 5- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, brown-stained European boxwood, no ivory rings Groninger Museum, Menkemaborg Uithuizen, Netherlands. no. 597
- 6- centre joint of a 3-piece alto recorder in f1, European boxwood Rijksmuseum Amsterdam no. ? (not registered in the list of the Boers Collection), from 1993 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 34-x-1993
- 7- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, ivory, with double 6th and 7th finger-holes, National Music Museum (ex America's Shrine to Music Museum), Vermillion SD, U.S.A, no. 6172
- 8- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, ivory, (but no stamps); collection of the antique-dealer André Bissonet, Paris  
*The identity of the maker of alto recorder no. 8 is not certain; the attribution to Steenbergen comes from flute-maker Guido Klemisch, who established that the turnery is in the same style as the alto recorders Steenbergen-nos. 4 and 5.*
- 9- 3-piece bass recorder in f0, brown stained cherry(?) -wood, brass key Hessisches Landesmuseum, Darmstadt, Germany, no. kg 67.126
- 10- oboe in c1, ebony, silver rings, silver keys, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 7-1952
- 11- oboe in c1, unstained European boxwood, silver keys. Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-11430-115; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 3-x-1952

- 12- oboe in c1, ebony, ivory rings, silver keys, private collection, Tokyo (*no recent information about this instrument*)
- 13- oboe in c1, ebony, ivory rings, silver keys, bell probably not original, MIM Brussel, no. 968
- 14- oboe in c1, unstained European boxwood, brass keys, MIM Brussel, no. 2611
- 15- oboe in c1, ebony, silver keys, bell missing, Musikinstrumentenmuseum, Berlin, no. 2940
- 16- oboe in c1, European boxwood, brass keys; bell missing, Musikinstrumentenmuseum, Berlin, no. 2949
- 17- oboe in c1, unstained European boxwood, brass keys, collection Han de Vries, Amsterdam
- 18- oboe in c1, brown-stained European boxwood with ivory bell-rim ring, brass keys; top joint unstamped (maker perhaps Van Aardenberg), collection Han de Vries, Amsterdam
- 19- oboe in c1, unidentified tropical wood, silver keys; top joint by J.G. Ludewieg, Musikwissenschaftliches Seminar, Universität Göttingen, Germany, no. 636
- 20- oboe in c1, brown-stained European boxwood, brass keys, National Music Museum (ex America's Shrine to Music Museum), Vermillion SD, U.S.A., no. 6089

### **Historical reports of instruments by Steenbergen**

Sachs' catalogue of the Berlin collection lists two Steenbergen recorders (nos. 2785 and 2787): a 2-piece Quartflöte in b (a soprano fourth flute) made of reddish boxwood, and a 3-piece, brown-stained Diskantflöte in g' in boxwood, with an ivory ring. The Quartflöte, which according to Sachs was 35 centimetres long, was probably a soprano recorder in c2. The other was 42 cm long, approximately the same length as Robbert Wijne's third flute (recorder in a1, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, inv.no. Ea 323-1933), meaning that it was probably two tones higher than the ordinary alto recorder in f1. Unfortunately both of the Steenbergen recorders listed by Sachs were lost in Berlin during or shortly after World War II.

Balfourt mentions a tenor recorder by Steenbergen at the Royal Military Exhibition at London in 1890. It is not known whether it really was a tenor recorder in c 1 or perhaps a voice flute one tone higher. The museum of musical instruments in Brussels once owned three Steenbergen oboes. Two of them (inv. nos. 968 and 2911) are still in the collection and were described for this investigation; the third, no. 967, disappeared without a trace around 1980.

The instrument was made of dark-stained European boxwood with ivory rings and three brass keys; its total length was 581 mm. Mahillon described this last oboe on p. 250 of his catalogue of the Brussels museum, giving its length (including the staple) as 62 cm and its pitch as exactly a semi-tone under normal.

In 1965, Corcoran mentioned a boxwood recorder by Steenbergen in the possession of Harold Coates. The instrument belonged to his grandfather, Thomas Davies, of Halkwin, Flintshire, Wales, who was born in 1830 and played it from his boyhood days throughout his life: Mr. Coates himself remembered him playing it in 1914 (Corcoran, R.E.; 'Did the recorder really die out in England?', *Recorder and Music Magazine* 1-9 (1965), p. 261.)

Although limited in number, historical references to instruments by Steenbergen are related to a special category, namely types of instruments which are not preserved. In the catalogue of the sale of Michiel van Bolhuis' estate in 1764 in Groningen, no. 43 is a Chalumeau that was sold for 13 stivers. No. 44 is listed as dito (ditto), i.e. also a chalumeau by Steenbergen, which went for 12 stivers. Probably two instruments of the type which is also nowadays called a chalumeau were meant, because other catalogue numbers of instruments by other makers were listed separately as Clarinetten (which closely resemble chalumeaux but have wider flaring bells). More information in Appendix B of my dissertation.

It is remarkable that nowhere in the historical collections are 'ordinary' recorders by Steenbergen registered, although in Middelburg in 1768 we do encounter a *Fluyt, heel klein om Canarien te leeren Fluyten* (flute or recorder, very small, for teaching canaries to sing). This might just have been the same instrument as one which appeared in Middelburg three years later: a *palmhoude Flageoletje* (boxwood flageolet). Lastly, another *zeer fraaye kanary flageolet van Jan Steenbergen, zeer raar* (very handsome canary flageolet by Jan Steenbergen, extremely rare) was for sale in 1799 in Leiden.

Engelbert Terton (Rijssen ? 1676 - Amsterdam 1752)

- 1- 2-piece soprano recorder in c2, stained European boxwood, silver rings Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 374-1933
- 2- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, brown-stained European boxwood, Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-11430-94; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 31-x-1952
- 3- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, brown-stained European boxwood, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 978-1933
- 4- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, brown-stained European boxwood, ivory rings, MIM Brussel, no. 1038
- 5\*- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, European boxwood, ivory rings private collection, Ventura Ca., U.S.A. (no recent information about this instrument)
- 6- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, ivory, private collection, Apeldoorn, Netherlands (no recent information about this instrument)
- 7- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, European boxwood, ivory rings, private collection, Hazerswoude-Dorp, Netherlands (information 2012)
- 8- 3-piece alto recorder in f1, brown-stained European boxwood, ivory rings, Dayton Miller Collection, Library of Congress, Washington DC, no. 871/24
- 8a- head of an alto recorder in f1, brown stained boxwood, Historisch Museum Den Briel, Brielle, Netherlands, no. ?
- 9- 4-piece traverso in d1, brown stained European boxwood, ivory rings and silver key; Boers Collection, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK-NM-9686; from 1952 to 2010 on loan to Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 49-x-1952
- 10- oboe in c1, brown stained European boxwood, brass keys. Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 437-1933
- 11- oboe in c1, brown stained European boxwood, brass keys, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, no. 208-185
- 12- oboe in c1, ebony, ivory rings and silver keys, Musikinstrumentenmuseum, Berlin, no. 2941
- 13- centre joint of an oboe in c1, ebony, lost ivory rings, silver keys, Musikinstrumentenmuseum, Berlin, no. 2945

#### Historical reports of instruments by Terton

No. 183 in the catalogue of the Royal Military Exhibition in London, 1890, was an oboe by Terton. Its present whereabouts are unknown; it might have been one of the oboes kept elsewhere.

18th-century inventories and sale catalogues yield interesting references to instruments by Terton (sometimes spelled Tarton, Terson or even Terlon). The first listing dates from 1743: a *zwarte ebbenhouten octaaffluit, met ivoor* (a black ebony octave flute, with ivory - which we would probably call a sopranino recorder today) in the inventory of the Amsterdam music publisher Michel Charles Le Cène. In 1749 *twee fluyten door E. Terton, with 2 musiq-boeken* (two flutes or recorders by E. Terton, with two books of music) were sold in Middelburg.

In 1758 we encounter a *flute traversiere de E. Terton, excellente* (a traverso by E. Terton, excellent) in The Hague. Also listed in French are the instruments in the catalogue of the estate of the Hague music-dealer Nicolas Selhof: *un basson, un flageolet, dans un etui, très bon, two flutes a bec and another avec l'embouchure d'ivoire and finally two more flutes bec d'alto* (a bassoon, a flageolet in a case, very nice, two recorders and another with an ivory mouthpiece ...). Their placing in the catalogue does not tell us what kind of recorder these last instruments were. The flutes bec d'alto need not necessarily have been identical with the instruments we call alto recorders in f1 today.

In 1759 a *dwardsfluit, van Tarton* (a traverso by Terton) was on sale in Utrecht. In 1762 an *excellente goede basson* (a very good bassoon) in The Hague, in 1767 *twee fluyten and a schalmey in een koker* (in a case) in Middelburg. The last reference dates from 1776 in The Hague (KVB-no. 452): *a fluit doux van Terlon* (a recorder by Terton).

Weijdemuller (no biographical information)

- 1- 4-piece traverso in d1, European boxwood, ivory rings, silver key; Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 1-1943
- 2\*- traverso (in d1 ?) private collection, Ilkley (Yorkshire), England (*no recent information about this instrument*) Langwill lists that this traverso was owned by Morley Pegge.
- 3\*- traverso in d1, probably in 4 parts with one key, private collection, Gasselte, Netherlands (*no recent information about this instrument*)

#### Historical reports of instruments by Weijdemuller

It is probable that more traversos by Weijdemuller still survive; some vague records could not be checked. In 1776 *1 fraaye dwarsfluit, met 2 verlengstukken, door Weede Meyer* (a handsome traverso with two corps de rechange) was auctioned in Amsterdam. 'Weede Meyer' could be a misreading of the name Weijdemuller.

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Robbert Wijne (Nijmegen 1698-1774) and Willem Wijne (Nijmegen 1730-1816)

#### Robbert Wijne

- 1- 2-piece soprano recorder in c1, brown-stained European boxwood, collection Frans Brügger, Amsterdam
- 2- 3-piece alto recorder in a1 (third flute), brown stained European boxwood, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 323-1933
- 3- 3-piece alto recorder in f1 , foot not original, brown-stained European boxwood, Bate Collection, Oxford, no. 0111
- 4- double recorder in c2/e-flat 2 (a ca. 440 Hz) or d2/f2 (if the a is approx. one tone lower) stained boxwood, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 622-1933  
*instrument with very indistinct stamp; instrument maybe by W. Wijne*
- 5- 4-piece traverso in d1, ebony, ivory rings, silver key, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 11-1935
- 6- 4-piece traverso in d1, ivory (brass key not original), Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 22-1981
- 7- 4-piece traverso in d1, European boxwood, ivory rings, 3 corps de rechange, silver key, private collection (ex-Heinkeszand), Netherlands (*information 2015*)
- 8- 4-piece traverso in d1, (probably) dark-stained fruit-wood, no ivory rings, brass key, collection Foundation Ehrenfeld, Bussum, Netherlands
- 9- 4-piece traverso in d1, stained European boxwood, ivory rings, brass key, Museum Het Valkhof, Nijmegen, Netherlands, no. 1983.01.157
- 10- 4-piece traverso in d1, European boxwood, ivory rings, brass key, Museum Historisch Ede, Ede, Netherlands, no. 278
- 11 4-piece traverso in d1, European boxwood, no ivory rings, head missing, collection Ton Stolk, Vlaarding, Netherlands
- 12- two centre joints of a 4-piece piccolo traverso in d2, European boxwood, in original bag, Boers Collection Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, no. BK 2010-19 and BK 2010-20 (leather bag: U2 1993x0015), from 1952 to 2010 on loan to the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 31-x-1993
- 12a\*- one piece traverso in f1 , European boxwood, two brass rings private collection, Germany (*latest information 2014*)
- 13- oboe in c1, mottled-stained European boxwood, brass keys, private collection, (ex-Van der Grinten) (*information 2016*)
- 13a\*- oboe in c1, in dark stained European boxwood, brass keys, private collection, England
- 14- tenor oboe in f0, European boxwood, brass keys, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, Boers Collection, no. BK-NM-11430-84, from 1952 to 2012 on loan to the Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. 77-x-1952

#### Willem Wijne

- 1- 4-piece traverso in d1, European boxwood, ivory rings, brass key, three corps de rechange Musikhistorische Sammlung Jehle, Schloss Lautlingen, Albstadt Lautlingen, Germany no. 63; *this instrument was stolen from the collection, some years ago and is probably lost for ever.*
- 2- bassoon in B-flat, plum-wood, brass keys and rings, extra trumpet bell, Gemeentemuseum Den Haag, no. Ea 585-1933
- 3- rackets in B-flat, European boxwood, brass fittings, Musikinstrumentenmuseum Berlin, no. 64,

#### Historical reports of instruments by Robbert and Willem Wijne

A few fairly recent reports cite instruments stamped R. Wijne which later disappeared. Langwill explicitly mentions a 3-keyed oboe in the collection of Yale University, New Haven. Langwill's archive contains a card

bearing the information that the oboe in question was purchased from Pennsylvania University in New York. Unfortunately nobody in New Haven knows anything about a Wijne oboe there.

A few other instruments by R. Wijne were on show in Delft at the *Tentoonstelling van Oudheden* (exhibition of antiquities) held there in 1863. In the official catalogue of this exhibition Wijne's instruments are described as follows in the section *Muziek en Drukwerken* (music and printed material) under no. 2247: *een hobo en alt-hobo, vervaardigd door R. Wijne, Nijmegen, 1770; en een octaaf fagot, genaamd cervelot, door denzelfen* (an oboe and an alto oboe made by R. Wijne, Nimwegen, 1770; and an octave bassoon called a sausage bassoon, by the same). Unfortunately the catalogue and other publications about the exhibition do not contain any illustrations of the instruments or indications of their dimensions.

In another publication the instruments are referred to as a *hobo*, an *alt-hobo* and a *cervelas* or *vuist-fagot*. The octave or fist bassoon could be a different instrument from W. Wijne's well-known rackets, for Enschedé describes the latter instrument separately in the collection of the Königliche Hochschule für Musik in Berlin. Finally, according to the *Nieuw Nederlands Biografisch Woordenboek* there is a fragment of a *bas-bekfluit* in Enschedé's private (and no more existing) collection. There could possibly be some confusion as to the designation of the tenor oboe (no. 14).

With regard to instruments described in sale catalogues of the 18th and early 19th century, we must always bear in mind the possibility that Robbert Wijne's stamps were taken for W. Wijne's and vice versa. Often not even an initial is given. Interesting in connection with the surviving example is the mention in 1768 in Middelburg of a *dubbeld fluyt door R. Wyne* (double flute by R. Wyne). In 1788 a *fluit douz* door R. Wyne (recorder) was mentioned in The Hague, whereas the other instruments explicitly ascribed to R. Wijne are all traversos. In 1778 in Middelburg a *dwars-fluyt* (traverso) by him was sold, in 1814 at an auction in Leiden a *dwarsfluit in vyf stukken* (5-piece traverso) and finally, in 1825 in Rotterdam, *een palmhouten fluit van R. Wynen, met twee verzetstukken* (a boxwood flute by R. Wijnen with two corps de rechange).

Of the instruments listed as by Wijne (no initial), a clarinet (maybe ebony) was for sale in 1794 in The Hague, a *fluit traveer van letterhout met 3 middel stukken en Yvoore banden* (a letter-wood traverso with three centre joints and ivory bands) in 1807 in Arnhem, in 1808 in Dordrecht a *dwarsfluit, door van Wyne, met Stemstukk.* (traverso by van Wyne with corps), and a *dito, door denzelfden in een zak* (ditto, by the same, in a bag). Stated explicitly as by W. Wijne are a few instruments sent to auction in 1809 in Arnhem; they are described as *twee clarinetten van W. Wijne en een fluit van denzelfen met een zilvere klep* (two clarinets by W. Wijne and a flute by the same with a silver key).