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Gottlieb and David Wohlhaupter: Early Woodwind Turners of New York City

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Since the publication of *The New Langwill Index* in 1993, information has come to light about the lives of Johann Gottlieb and Johann David Wohlhaupter, woodwind instrument makers in New York City from before 1761 to ca. 1783. The two were not the same person (as the *Index's* "Wolhaupter" entry seems to imply¹), but were separate individuals. Gottlieb was presumably the elder, but whether the two were father and son, brothers, or cousins has yet to be determined. Evidence gathered to date suggests they were father and son; however, further research in European archives is needed to verify this. Certainly, a strong family connection is implied from documentation revealing that Gottlieb served as a witness to the baptism of David's first child, Maria Magdalena, in 1761.

Gottlieb and David immigrated to America from Germany. The spelling of their surname was Wohlhaupter, though as early as 1756 variant spellings began to appear in eighteenth-century American newspapers and record books. These variants included Wolhaupter, Wohlhaupt, Wohlhampt, Wolhaupter, Woolhaupter, Woolhauper, Woolhopter, Woolhofter, and Wothaupter, while in one source Gottlieb's name appears as the variant "Gottliep."²

Of importance to instrument historians, Gottlieb seems to have been the first turner to establish an independent workshop in New York City (if not in the entire North American colonies) for the production of different sorts of woodwinds. Unfortunately, neither he nor David appear to have been survived by any extant instruments.

1. William Waterhouse, *The New Langwill Index* (London: 1993), 435. "1761 as Gottlieb Wolhaupter advertised in the *New-York Gazette* . . . 1770, advertising now as David Wolhaupter, that his shop had moved . . ." See also Nancy Groce, *Musical Instrument Makers of New York: A Directory of Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Urban Craftsmen* (Stuyvesant, NY: Pendragon Press, 1991), 174–75.

2. *The Colonial Laws of New York from the Year 1664 to the Revolution* . . . , vol. 4 (Albany: James B. Lyon, State Printer, 1894), 357.

Gottlieb Wohlhaupter (fl 1753–1777)

Johann Gottlieb Wohlhaupter and his wife, Henrica, left Württemberg, Germany, in 1753 to establish a home in the New World. They settled in New York City, where they joined a Lutheran congregation of German immigrants. Church records indicate that from 1755–1761 they served as witnesses to the baptisms of children born to four other couples: Joseph and Anna Sophia Steurer,³ Philip and Catherine Ekert,⁴ Johann Balthes and Maria Desch (variants: Desh, Dash),⁵ and David and Sophia Catherine Wohlhaupter.⁶

3. In 1755, “Johann Gottlieb Wohlhaupter and wife Magdalena [Henrica?]” witnessed the baptism of Henrica Louisa Steurer, [month and day not recorded], daughter of Joseph Steurer and Anna Sophia. Source: Baptisms copied and translated from a book labeled *Kirchenbuch, 1752–1774, German Lutheran Church*, 13. Source referred to as *New York City Lutheran* [henceforth, NYCL] vol. 2, bk. 86, through Ancestry.com. U.S., *Dutch Reformed Church Records from Selected States, 1660–1926* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014. Original data: Dutch Reformed Church Records from New York and New Jersey. Holland Society of New York. (The source is a microfilm of handwritten transcripts—three books containing records from 1704–1807—in the possession of the Holland Society of New York. Translation from the original records is attributed to Dingman Versteeg.) In 1757, “Gottlieb Wohlhampt and wife, and Samuel Valkenhaan and wife” witnessed the baptism of Jacob Steuerer, born July 26, baptized August 1, son of Joseph Steuerer and wife Anna Sophia. Source: *Baptismal Register contained in Volume I of the Church Books of the German Lutheran Congregation at New York / Baptismal Register of the Christian Protestant Lutheran Congregation at New York, Nova Caesarea (New Jersey), Albany, and other places belonging thereto in North America* [beginning with February 27, 1704] / *Church Book, for the Christian Apostolic Protestant Lutheran Congregation, attached to the unaltered Confession of Augsburg, at New York and other places belonging to the America*, 375. Source referred to as *New York City Lutheran* [NYCL], vol. 1, bk. 85, through Ancestry.com. U.S., *Dutch Reformed Church Records from Selected States, 1660–1926* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014. Original data: Dutch Reformed Church Records from New York and New Jersey. Holland Society of New York. The spellings of “Steurer” in 1755 and “Steurerer” in 1757 are as they appear in their respective register entries. There appears to be an error in the 1755 entry, however. Henrica Louisa Steurer was probably named for Johann Gottlieb Wohlhaupter’s wife Henrica. (See note 5 with regard to Henrica Desh’s baptism in 1760.) It is possible that the original scribe recorded the names of the witnesses in error, but given that the records at our disposal were prepared by a later scribe (a copyist), it is more likely that the error occurred during the process of transcription. The original entry may then have read “Witnesses: Johann Gottlieb Wohlhaupter and wife Henrica, and Samuel Valkenhaan and wife Magdalena.”

4. In 1759, “Mr Wohlhaupt and wife” witnessed the baptism of Elisabeth Ekert, born November 5, baptized December 9, daughter of Philip Ekert and wife Cathar[ine]. *Baptismal Register*, NYCL, vol. 1, bk. 85: 393.

5. In 1760, “Charles Bekman; Gottlieb Wohlhaupt and wife Henrica Alber” witnessed the baptism of Henrica Desh, born July 8, baptized July 13, daughter of Balthes Desh and wife Maria. *Baptismal Register*, NYCL, vol. 1, bk. 85: 397–399.

6. *Baptismal Register*, NYCL, vol. 1, bk. 85: 409.

Upon arriving in New York, Gottlieb presumably went to work as a turner. Whether he established his own shop immediately or became employed in someone else's shop is not yet known. By the summer of 1759, when he became a naturalized subject (July 3) and then a freeman (July 24), he probably was working as an independent craftsman.

Gottlieb does not seem to have had much competition as a maker and repairer of woodwind instruments. Other woodwind turners and menders may have existed in the City at the time, but if so, there is scant evidence of their having advertised in local newspapers. Throughout the eighteenth century, most woodwind instruments were imported into the Colonies from London; even after Gottlieb established himself as an instrument maker (at some point between 1753 and 1761), ready-made woodwinds continued to arrive on America's shores from afar.

*Importers, Retailers, and Makers of Woodwind Instruments,
New York City, 1749–1761*

In the late 1740s, before Gottlieb's arrival in New York, Anthony Lamb may have been turning German flutes. A maker of mathematical instruments for land or sea, he advertised:

*The late invented and most curious Instrument
call'd an OCTANT, for taking the Latitude or other Altitudes at Sea,
with all other Mathematical Instruments for Sea or Land, compleatly
made by Anthony Lamb in New-York : where all Persons may
be supply'd with German Flutes, and sundrys of other small Work in
Wood, Ivory, or Brass, and Books of Navigation; and a proper Di-
rection given with every Instrument. Ready Money for curious hard
Wood, Ivory, Tortois-Shell, or old Brass.*⁷

If Lamb were actually turning German flutes for retail consumption, then he rightfully deserves to be recognized as one of the City's earliest instrument makers. His main line of production seems to have been mathematical instruments, however, as evidenced by advertisements posted by him after March 13, 1749 wherein no mention of musical instruments is made.

During the 1750s, booksellers, stationers, and the owners of dry goods stores stocked musical instruments—mostly violins and flutes that had been imported. In 1751, Rochell and Sharpe offered “six very fine violins, and some german flutes” at their dry goods store in Wall Street.⁸ In

7. *The New-York Gazette, or Weekly Post-Boy*, January 16, 1749, iss. 313: 3.

8. *The New-York Gazette, or Weekly Post-Boy*, April 1, 1751, iss. 428: 3.

1757, the importer Dirck Brinckerhoef advertised that he had flutes available “wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms” at the sign of the Golden-Lock, in Dock-Street.⁹ An ad appearing in *The New-York Mercury* of August 1759 is more interesting than most because it mentions German flutes with two, three, four, or five interchangeable middle joints:

*To be sold by a Gentleman who lodges at Widow Darcey's
nigh the Ship-Yards, opposite to William Walton's, Esq;
and who is to go soon out of Town; exceeding good German
Flutes, for three Dollars each; likewise others with 2, 3, 4 or
5 middle Pieces to change the Tones and Voice, do [ditto] . . . Likewise,
two fine Violins, a Girls six-stringed Bass Viole, and a foreign
Pocket Gun.*¹⁰

On September 25, 1760, James Rivington, a bookseller from London, announced that he had for sale “at the most reasonable Rates, all Sorts of Books, Maps, Pictures, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Stationary Wares, and Elegant Hanging Papers of the newest Patterns.” Among the music-related items he offered were:

Fiddles, with Bows or Fiddle-Sticks, Mutes, Bridges
and Screw Pins; German Flutes, Common Flutes, Fifes,
Pitch Pipes, Hautboy Reeds, Bassoon Reeds, and Mouth
Pieces for French Horns; 1st 2d 3d and 4th Fiddle Strings,
very excellent; ditto Blue, ditto for Basses; also the fol-
lowing Musick Books...a
choice Collection of new Musick, with all the latest and
best single Songs, set for the German Flute and Fiddle...¹¹

At that time, Rivington stocked the largest and most comprehensive selection of musical instruments and accessories in New York City, at least according to local newspaper advertisements.

During the early months of 1761, Thomas Harrison, organist of Trinity-Church, New York, advertised that he had imported “Spinnetts, Violens, German Flutes, Musick Books, ruled Paper; Fiddle Strings, Bridges, Pins, Jacks for Spinnetts, Hautboys, and Hautboy Reeds, at lowest Price.”¹² In May, John Anderson, a retailer of dry goods, advertised that he carried “Violins, German Flutes, Fifes, and common Flutes, Books of Instructions for the Violin and German Flute, Fiddle Strings

9. *New-York Mercury*, January 24, 1757, iss. 233: 4.

10. *New-York Mercury*, August 13, 1759, iss. 365: 2.

11. *New-York Mercury*, October 6, 1760, iss. 425: 3.

12. *The New-York Gazette*, March 30, 1761, issue 114: 3.

and Bridges, Bows with Screws, Fiddle Pins...at the lowest Rates, for ready Money only."¹³

The advertisements of Rivington, Harrison, and Anderson reveal a growing interest in violins and wind instruments by inhabitants of the City and its environs. It is, therefore, probable that by the late 1750s and early 1760s Gottlieb saw an opportunity to profit from both the making and repairing of musical instruments. From the evidence at hand, he was the earliest turner specializing in the production of different types of woodwinds to advertise in New York City, and he could well have been the earliest such craftsman to advertise in newspapers throughout the North American colonies. His advertisements in *The New-York Gazette* from November 16, 1761 through January 25, 1762 appear to have been his first (and only) series of newspaper ads.

David Wohlhaupter (fl. 1760–ca. 1783)

Johann David Wohlhaupter may have arrived in America as early as 1753, assuming that he crossed the Atlantic with Gottlieb and Henrica. Like the elder Wohlhaupters, he joined the city's Lutheran community where he met his future wife, Sophia Catherina Baerle, who had emigrated from Württemberg in 1750.¹⁴ David and Sophia married in December 1760 and over the next eleven years produced six children, three sons and three daughters. They also served as witnesses to the baptisms of children born to fellow congregational members David Friedrich and Susanna Gellert,¹⁵ Antony and Hana Wiedershyn,¹⁶

13. *The New-York Gazette*, May 25, 1761, issue 123: 2.

14. Caspar Baerle, a glazier (Ger., *Glaser*) of Steinheim an der Murr, Württemberg, emigrated to America on May 28, 1750, with his wife Sara and their three children: Justina Magdalena, born November 13, 1730; Johann Caspar, born July 28, 1734; and Sophia Catharina, born September 3, 1742. Johann Caspar became a shoemaker. Justina Magdalena married *Seckler* (Sack Maker?) Falkenhan. Sophia Catharina married *Dreher* [Turner] Wohlhaupt. See Donald Herbert Yoder, ed., "Emigrants from Wuerttemberg: The Adolf Gerber Lists" in *The Pennsylvania German Folklore Society* [Yearbook], vol. 10 (1945), 134–35.

15. In 1763, "David Wohlhaupter and wife" witnessed the baptism of David Friedr[ich] Gellert, baptized August 28, son of David Friedrich Gellert and wife Susanna. *Baptismal Register*, NYCL, vol. 1, bk. 85: 435. In 1765, "David Wohlhaupter and wife; Friedrich Haas and wife" witnessed the baptism of J. David Gallert, born September 14, baptized September 22, son of David Gallert and wife Maria. *Baptismal Register*, NYCL, vol. 1, bk. 85: 459.

16. In 1764, "David Wohlhaupter and wife" witnessed the baptism of Sophia Wiedershyn, born June 10, baptized June 30, daughter of Antony Wiedershyn and wife Hana. *Baptismal Register*, NYCL, vol. 1, bk. 85: 445.

John Michel and Hana Schultze,¹⁷ and Bernhard and Christine Finck.¹⁸

In 1765, David became a freeman of the City of New York. Five years later, he placed his first advertisement in local papers as a woodwind maker. Because this ad makes no mention of Gottlieb, it is unclear whether the elder Wohlhaupter was still making musical instruments. Had he completely retired from the business, or had he merely relinquished primary responsibility for the shop to David?

The decade between 1773 and 1783 may have been a profitable one for David. As the Colonies took up the battle cry for independence from Great Britain, he became increasingly involved in the production of fifes and drums—"Drums made of Mahogany, curled Maple, and Beech wood, in the best and neatest manner (1773)...and on the shortest notice (1775)." In 1775, he and his brother-in-law, Samuel Falkenhan, approached the Provincial Congress of the Province of New York requesting that they be considered as potential suppliers of drums and fifes to Continental troops: "[we] most Humbly offer [our] best Services in furnishing said Troops with said Drums & Fifes, on the most Reasonablest terms, of which [we] now have Fifty of the Best sort already...."

Archival records reveal that David was successful in receiving commissions from the military, but it can be observed that not all of his business dealings with the army were necessarily smooth. In 1776, David filed a petition with the Provincial Congress, wherein he complains that he had not been paid for a drum he had repaired for the New England forces or for a drum he had sold to a Lieutenant Johnson. Further, he had not received work that had been guaranteed him by one Mr. Griffiths—i.e., parts work to produce 6,000 bottoms for six-pounder guns. Musical instruments, then, were clearly not his sole source of income.

One wonders what became of David and Catherine Wolhaupter after the War for Independence. Their fifth child, Philipp/Philip David became a printer and was for twenty years one of the editors of the

17. In 1765, "David Veerly; David Wohlhaupter and wife" witnessed the baptism of David Schultze, born May 8, baptized June 9, son of John Michel Schultze and wife Hana. *Baptismal Register*, NYCL, vol. 1, bk. 85: 455.

18. In 1765, "David Wohlhaupter, Balthes Spengler" witnessed the baptism of Bernhard Finck, born November 10, baptized November 30, son of Bernhard Finck and wife Christine. *Baptismal Register*, NYCL, vol. 1, bk. 85: 459. In 1768, "David Wohlhaupter and wife Sophia; Johan Adam and Anna Maria Finck" witnessed the baptism of Johann Adam Finck, born April 24, baptized April 24, son of Joh. Bernhart Finck and Christina. NYCL, vol. 2, bk. 86: 61.

Columbian Museum, a newspaper. He married Sarah Morecock and produced at least five offspring, three of whom lived to adulthood, two daughters and one son. He died February 11, 1814 in Savannah.¹⁹

Johannes/John Wolhaupter, presumably David and Catherine's sixth child,²⁰ moved to Saint John, New Brunswick, from New York City. A clock and watchmaker as well as a gold- and silversmith,²¹ he married Mary Payne Aycrigg in 1795 and had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters. He died January 12, 1839 in Richmond Parish, Carleton County, New Brunswick.²²

Conclusion

Johann Gottlieb Wohlhaupter was a German émigré who settled in New York City in 1753. A turner by profession, he devoted himself to the making of woodwind instruments, advertising in 1761 that he made and mended "all Sorts of Musical Instruments, such as German Flutes, Hautboys, Clareonets, Flageolets, Bassoons, [and] Fifes." He died in 1777.

Johann David Wohlhaupter probably learned the art of woodwind making from Gottlieb. By 1770 he seems to have become the chief proprietor of the Wohlhaupter /Wolhaupter shop, advertising that he made and mended "all sorts of musical instruments, such as basoons, German flutes, common do. [ditto] hautboys, clarrinets, fifes, bagpipes, &c." Given that he married in 1760, he may have been born between 1735 and 1740. His date of death is unknown.

Evidence establishes that Johann Gottlieb Wohlhaupter and Johann David Wohlhaupter were separate individuals. Proof positive is rendered by Lutheran church records that indicate Gottlieb served as a witness to the baptism of David's first child in 1761. Gottlieb's presence at this event suggests that he and David were members of the same family or at least closely related. Whether they were father and son, brothers, or cousins has yet to be determined. In all likelihood, Gottlieb was the older of the two.

Of importance to instrument historians, Gottlieb may have been the first turner to establish an independent workshop in New York City (if not the entire North American colonies) that specialized in the produc-

19. Ancestry.com. *Savannah, Georgia Vital Records, 1803-1966* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

20. Their second child was christened J. [Johannes?] Samuel Wohlhaupter.

21. D. C. Mackay and Stuart Smith, "WOLHAUPTER, JOHN," in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 7, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003- (accessed February 13, 2015), http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/wolhaupter_john_7E.html.

22. *Ibid.*

tion of different kinds of woodwinds. Because neither he nor David seems to have been survived by any examples of his output, the design and quality of their workmanship remains a mystery.

The Appendix below contains a genealogical chart (fig. 1) and biographical information about the Wohlhaupters that will be new to many readers. Church documents, legislative records, and period newspapers were consulted to provide as thorough an account of the Wohlhaupters' lives as possible. Worth noting is that the process of becoming a naturalized subject of His Majesty King George II or a naturalized citizen of the Colony of New York was a lengthy one. In brief, it behooved an applicant to be persistent.

APPENDIX

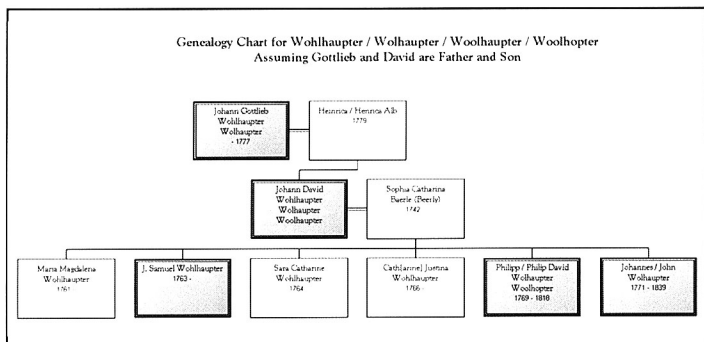


FIGURE 1. Genealogical chart for the Wohlhaupter family.

Timeline for Johann Gottlieb Wohlhaupter

- 1753 Received permission from the Württemberg Privy Council to move from Nürtingen to the New World.²³
- 1753 Emigrates to North America.²⁴

23. Proceedings of the Württemberg Privy Council, 1753, 192. "Session of 11 May 1753. . . Gottlieb Wohlhaupter from Nürtingen for permission to move to the New World. . . Michael Merkle from Hoheneck, Ludwigsburg district, for the same. Decision: Allowed." See: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~merkley/pafn02.htm>

24. Trudy Schenk and Ruth Froelke. *The Wuerttemberg Emigration Index*, vol. 2 (Salt Lake City, UT: Ancestry, Inc., 1986), 235.

- 1756 Listed as part of a group petitioning the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York for naturalization on October 7;²⁵ listed again, when the Bill was read a second time on October 8;²⁶ and again, when the Bill was read for a third time, then passed, on November 24.²⁷
- 1756 Listed as part of the group represented by Col. Beekman and Col. Lott when they appeared before the Legislative Council of the Colony of New-York, on November 26, requesting concurrence of the Bill. That day, the bill was read before the Council for the first time; a second reading was then ordered.²⁸
- 1759 Becomes naturalized subject of His Majesty King George II within the Colony of New York on July 3, when *An Act for Naturalizing the several Persons therein Mentioned* is passed:
 WHEREAS Nicholas De Ronde, Jacob Graaf, Ary Van Gelder, John Baltus Desch, Johannes Snous, David Fairley, Michael Nistell, John Goodbardly, John Sebas, Gottlieb Wolhaupter, ...Samuel

25. *Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York*, vol. 2 (New York: Printed by Hugh Gainé, 1764–1766): 506. Mr. Jansse (according to Leave) presented to the House, a Bill, entitled, An Act, for naturalizing John Will, Gottlieb Wolhaupter, Hayman David, Manuel Josephson, Gershon Moses Levy, Benjamin Lyon, Jonas Solomon, Levy Hart and Johan Casper Zincke; which was read the first Time, and ordered a second Reading.

26. *Ibid.* The Bill, entitled, An Act, for naturalizing John Will, Gottlieb Wolhaupter, . . . [et al.]; was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

27. *Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York*, vol. 2: 519. The ingrossed Bill, entitled, An Act, for naturalizing John Will, Gottlieb Wolhaupter, . . . [et al.]; was read the third Time. Resolved, That the Bill do pass. Ordered, That Col. Beekman and Col. Lott, do carry the Bill to the Council, and desire their Concurrence.

28. *Journal of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New-York*, vol. 2 (Albany: Weed, Parsons and Company, Printers, 1861): 1283–84. A Message from the General Assembly by Col. Beekman and Col. Lott with the Bill Entituled [An Act for naturalizing John Will, Gottlieb Wolhaupter, . . . [et al.] and John Brookes] desiring the concurrence of the Council thereto . . . Ordered, that the said [Bill] be read. Then the said [Bill was] read the first time and Ordered a second reading. See also, Kenneth Scott and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, *Denizations, Naturalizations, and Oaths of Allegiance in Colonial New York* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1975), vii-viii, where the authors observe that ". . . According to the printed journals, an act for naturalizing John Will, Gottlieb Wohlhaupter, Hayman David, Manuel Josephson . . . [et al.] . . . was passed by the Assembly on 27 November 1756; it was read for the first time in the Council on 26 November and a second reading ordered. There is no further entry [to indicate that the second reading ever took place]." Because there is no further entry in the record of the Legislative Council, Scott and Stryker-Rodda question whether the act was ever passed.

Falkenhan...[et al.]...have by their several Petitions Presented to the General Assembly desired that they may be naturalized and become His Majesties leige [*sic.*] Subjects with this Colony

BE IT ENACTED by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor the Council and the General Assembly and... hereby Enacted by the authority of the same that the abovenamed Several Persons and Each and Every of them, shall be and hereby are declared to be naturalized to all Intents Constructions and Purposes Whatsoever and from henceforth and at all times hereafter shall be Intitled to have and Enjoy all the Rights and liberties, Privileges and advantages Which his Majesty's Natural Born Subjects in this Colony have and Enjoy or Ought to have and Enjoy as fully to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever as if all and Every of them had been Born within this Colony....²⁹

- 1759 Made a freeman. Gottfried Woolhaupter, a turner, was made a freeman of New York City on July 24, as were his acquaintances John Will, a pewterer, and John Baltus Dash (Desch), a tinman³⁰ who later advertised as a horn maker.³¹
- 1761 Gottfried and his wife Heinrica (perhaps the actual German spelling of her name) witness the baptism of Maria Magdalena, baptized 23 August, daughter of David Wohlhaupter and wife Sophia Catharine.³²
- 1761 Advertises in *The New-York Gazette* of November 16 (fig. 2):
GottliebWolhaupter,

29. *The Colonial Laws of New York from the Year 1664 to the Revolution . . .*, vol. 4 (Albany: James B. Lyon, State Printer, 1894), 357–59. NB: An individual desiring citizenship paid a minimum of 19 shillings: ten to the Speaker of the General Assembly, six to the Judge of the Court, and three to the Clerk of the Court. If he wished to have a certificate of proof attesting to his citizenship, he was required to pay an additional 6 shillings: three to the Judge of the Court and three to the Clerk thereof. Total outlay to become a naturalized citizen with certificate of proof: 25 shillings.

30. *Collections of the New-York Historical Society for the Year 1885* (New York: Printed for the Society, 1886), 193. See also, Kenneth Scott and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, *Denizations . . .*, 73.

31. Groce, *Musical Instrument Makers of New York . . .*, 35. According to Groce, Dash was in New York as early as March 1765, when he advertised: "John Balthus Dash, Tinman, from Germany; At his house near the Oswego Market, makes the best of French Horns . . . Philadelphia Buttons and Shoe Buckels, and will sell them very reasonably by wholesale or retail." (*New-York Mercury*, March 18, 1765, iss. 699: 2). Actually, John Baltus Desch was living in the City sometime before July 3, 1759, the date on which he, Gottlieb Wolhaupter, Samuel Falkenhan, *et al.* became naturalized subjects of His Majesty King George II within the Colony of New York.

32. See note 7.

Gottlieb Wohlhaupter,
*Living at the Sign of the Musical Instrument-Maker, opposite
 Mr. Adam Vanderberg's, has just imported from London,
 A Choice Parcel of the best English Box-wood: Where
 he continues to make and mend, all Sorts of Musical
 Instruments, such as German Flutes, Hautboys,
 Clarconets, Flageolets, Bassoons, Fifes; and also Silver
 Tea-pot Handles.*

FIGURE 2. Gottlieb Wohlhaupter's advertisement of November 16, 1761, published in *The New-York Gazette*, issue 150, p. 1. Courtesy of the American Antiquarian Society.

*Living at the Sign of the Musical Instrument-Maker, opposite
 Mr. Adam Vanderberg's, has just imported from London,
 A Choice Parcel of the best English Box-wood: Where
 he continues to make and mend, all Sorts of Musical
 Instruments, such as German Flutes, Hautboys,
 Clarconets, Flageolets, Bassoons, Fifes; and also Silver
 Tea-pot Handles.*³³

1777 Dies in New York City. Buried April 9.³⁴

1779 Gottlieb's wife, Henrica, dies in New York City. Buried February 24. Listed as "The widow of Wohlhaupter."³⁵

Timeline for Johann David Wohlhaupter

- 1760 Johann David Wohlhaupter marries Sophia Catharina Baerle (Beerly) on December 21.³⁶
- 1761 Maria Magdalena Wohlhaupter, baptized August 23, daughter of David Wohlhaupter and wife Sophia Catharine. Witnesses: Gottlieb Wohlhaupter and wife Heinrica; Samuel Valkenhaan

33. *The New-York Gazette*, November 16, 1761, iss. 150: 1. This advertisement also appeared in issues of the *Gazette* from November 23, November 30, December 21, December 28, 1761; and January 25, 1762. NB: Advertisements cited in this article were identified in the databases *America's Historical Newspapers* (infoweb.newsbank.com) and/or *The Performing Arts in Colonial American Newspapers, 1690–1783* (<http://www.colonialdancing.org/PacanNew/Index.htm>).

34. *NYCL*, vol. 1, bk. 85: 409.

35. *NYCL*, vol. 2, bk. 86: 413.

36. Source referred to as *New York City Lutheran* [NYCL], vol. 3, bk. 87: 81, available through Ancestry.com. *U.S., Dutch Reformed Church Records from Selected States, 1660–1926* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014. Original data: Dutch Reformed Church Records from New York and New Jersey. Holland Society of New York. See also, Theodore M. Banta, *Year Book of the Holland Society of New-York* (The Holland Society of New York, 1903), 30.

- and wife Magdal[ena].³⁷ (Justina Magdalena Baerle Falkenhahn/Valkenhaan was the older sister of Sophia Catharine; in other words, David Wohlhaupter's sister-in-law.)
- 1763 J. Samuel Wohlhaupter, born April 23, baptized April 24, son of David Wohlhaupter and wife Sophia Catharine. Witnesses: J. B. Dash and wife; Valkenhaan and wife Magdalen.³⁸
- 1764 Sara Catharine Wohlhaupter, born December 1, baptized December 9, daughter of David Wohlhaupter and wife Sophia Catharine. Witnesses: Samuel Valkenhahnen, Mar[ia] Magd[alena] Valkenhahn; Michael Kaiser and Barbara Kaiserin.³⁹
- 1765 Becomes a naturalized citizen of the Colony of New York on April 23. Listed as David Wolhaupter, Lutheran, City of New York, turner.⁴⁰
- 1765 Made a freeman. David Woolhofter, a turner, was made a freeman of New York City on October 29.⁴¹
- 1766 Cath[erine] Justina Wohlhaupter, born December 6, baptized December 25, daughter of David Wohlhaupter and wife Sophia Catharine. Witnesses: Samuel Valkenhahn, Justine Magdalene.⁴²
- 1769 Philipp David Wolhaupter, born August 13, baptized August 27, son of David Wolhaupter and Sophia. Witnesses: Samuel Falckenhaan and wife Justina Magdalena; Michael Kayser and wife Barbara.⁴³
- 1769 David's wife, Sophia, witnesses baptism of her niece, Magdalena Falckenhaan, born September 5, baptized October 8, daughter of Samuel Falckenhaan and Magdalena. Witnesses: Philipp Leydig and wife Margareta; Sophia Wolhaupter.⁴⁴
- 1770 Advertises in *The New-York Gazette*, and *The Weekly Mercury* of June 18 (fig. 3):

37. See note 7.

38. *Baptismal Register*, NYCL, vol. 1, bk. 85: 429.

39. *Baptismal Register*, NYCL, vol. 1, bk. 85: 451.

40. Montague Spencer Giuseppi, ed., "Naturalizations of Foreign Protestants in the American and West Indian Colonies Pursuant to Statute 13 George II, c. 7," *The Publications of The Huguenot Society of London*, vol. 24 (Manchester, England: Sherratt & Hughes, 1921), 38.

41. *Collections of the New-York Historical Society for the Year 1885* (New York: Printed for the Society, 1886), 211. See also, Kenneth Scott and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, *Denizations* . . . , 73.

42. *Baptismal Register*, NYCL, vol. 1, bk. 85: 469.

43. NYCL, vol. 2, bk. 86: 69.

44. *Ibid.*

DAVID WOLHAUPTER,
 TAKES this method to inform his
 friends and customers, that he has removed from the
 place he formerly lived, to the house where Mr. Muller,
 leather breeches maker, formerly lived, nearly opposite Flat-
 tenbarrack-Hill, in the Broadway; where he makes and
 mends all sorts of musical instruments, such as basoons, Ger-
 man flutes, common do. [ditto] hautboys, clarrinets, fifes, bagpipes,
 &c. also makes and mends all sorts of mathematical instru-
 ments, and all sorts of turning work done by said Wolhaupter.
 Any gentleman that will please to favour him with their
 employ, may depend upon being served at the cheapest rates,
 by their humble servant.

FIGURE 3. David Wohlhaupter's advertisement of June 18, 1770, published in *The New-York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, issue 973, p. 3. Courtesy of the American Antiquarian Society.

DAVID WOLHAUPTER,
 TAKES this method to inform his
 friends and customers, that he has removed from the
 place he formerly lived, to the house where Mr. Muller,
 leather breeches maker, formerly lived, nearly opposite Flat-
 tenbarrack-Hill,⁴⁵ in the Broadway; where he makes and
 mends all sorts of musical instruments, such as basoons, Ger-
 man flutes, common do. [ditto] hautboys, clarrinets, fifes, bagpipes,
 &c. also makes and mends all sorts of mathematical instru-
 ments, and all sorts of turning work done by said Wolhaupter.
 Any gentleman that will please to favour him with their
 employ, may depend upon being served at the cheapest rates,
 by their humble servant.⁴⁶

- 1771 Johannes Wolhaupter, born September 12, baptized September 22, son of David Wolhaupter and Sophia. Witnesses: Michael Kayser and wife; Samuel Falckenhaan and wife Magdalena.⁴⁷

45. Flatten-barrack Hill, in the Broadway, constituted "primarily the block between Broadway and Broad Street. The Dutch called it Verlettenbergh, probably after Nicholas Verlett or Varlett, a prominent burgher who was also Peter Stuyvesant's brother-in-law. The British anglicized the name as Verlett's Hill or, rather redundantly, as Verlettenberg Hill. By the 1730s this had become corrupted to Flatten Barrack. About 1793 it was merged into Garden Street, which became Exchange Place in 1827." See: <http://oldstreets.com/index.asp?letter=V>.

46. *The New-York Gazette*, and *The Weekly Mercury*, June 18, 1770, iss. 973: 3. This advertisement also appeared in issues of the *Gazette/Mercury* from June 25, July 2, and July 9, 1770.

47. NYCL, vol. 2, bk. 86: 81.

1773 Advertisises in *The New-York Journal* of April 22:

DAVID WOLHAUPTER,
At the upper End of FAIR-STREET,
MAKES and repairs drums,
trumpets, fifes, and all sorts of musical in-
struments, &c. &c. and will make it his constant
Endeavour to please his Employers.⁴⁸

1774 Signs a petition requesting that a legislative act from 1761 be rescinded. This act directed:

that all buildings...erected after the 1st Jan'y, 1766, in the City of New-York, south of the *Fresh Water*, (say, Duane-street,)...be of stone or brick, covered with slate or tiles. Owing to the insufficient supply of these materials, the time was prolonged to 1768; when it was again finally extended to 1st Jan'y, 1774, after which date no wooden buildings were to be erected, nor any houses to be covered with shingles, in what are now the 1st, 2d, 3d, and part of the 4th and 6th Wards. The law continuing unpopular, the citizens applied to the Legislature in January, 1774, for its further suspension, but without effect. The...petition was then presented to the Executive, on the 2d May, of the same year. Its prayer, however, was not granted. The citizens paid dearly, a few years after, for their opposition to the act of 1761, for a fire broke out in 1776, which destroyed 500 buildings, including Trinity Church. This Petition, signed by about 3,000 citizens, is now mainly of interest, as furnishing the names of perhaps all the proprietors of Real Estate in the City of New-York, in the year 1774. – E. B. O. C. [E. B. O'Callaghan]⁴⁹

1775 Advertisises in *The New-York Journal*; or, *The General Advertiser* of June 8 (figs. 4 and 5):

DAVID WOOLHAUPTER
INSTRUMENT MAKER,
In Fair street, opposite St. Paul's Church,
New York,

48. *New-York Journal*, April 22, 1773, iss. 1581. This advertisement also appeared in issues of the *Journal* from April 29, May 6, and May 13, 1773.

49. D. T. Valentine, *Manual of the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the Year 1850*. (New-York: McSpedon & Baker, 1850), 427, 438. Chapter entitled: "Names of the Principal Male Inhabitants of New-York. Anno 1774."



FIGURE 4. *Plan of the City of New York*. Map depicting the southern tip of Manhattan. David Woolhaupter's shop was situated near the corner of Broadway and Fair Street (just to the south of Ann Street and Chatham Row) in the City's Fourth Ward. Map engraved about 1796 by P. R. Maverick, 65 Liberty Street, New York City. Courtesy of the Yale University Library's Map Collection.

Makes and sells all sorts of DRUMS and FIFES—Drums made of Mahogany, curled Maple, and Beech wood, in the best and neatest manner, and has now a quantity ready made for sale—He also makes Clarinets, Hautboys, German and common Flutes, and all sorts of Instruments. &c.⁵⁰

1775 Petitions the Provincial Congress of the Province of New York with Samuel Falkenhan in hopes of being able to furnish American troops with fifes and drums:

Petition of Musical Instrument makers.
[Petitions, 31:200.]

50. *New-York Journal*, June 8, 1775, vol. 34, iss. 1692: 1. This advertisement also appeared in issues of the *Journal* from June 15, June 22, and June 29, 1775.

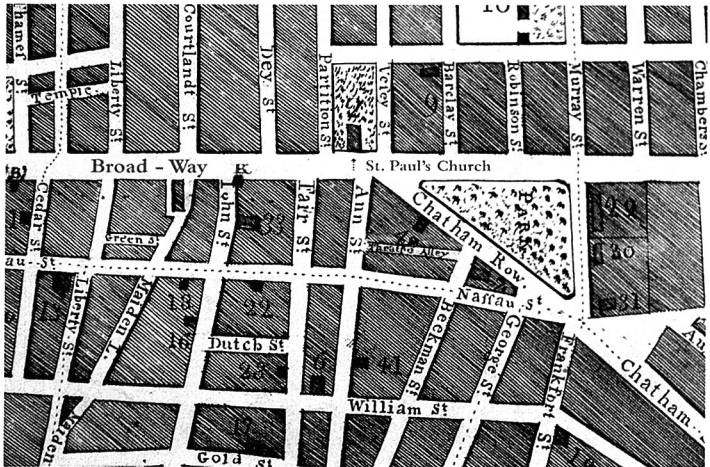


FIGURE 5. Detail of same map, showing St. Paul's Church and Chatham Row. In June 1775, David Woolhaupter advertised that his instrument making shop was situated "In Fair street, opposite St. Paul's Church." In years to follow, Partition and Fair Streets would become Fulton Street.

To the Honourable the Provincial Congress of the Province of New York.

The Humble Petition of Samuel Falkenhan and David Wohtaupter [*sic.*], Instrument maker of the City of New York, Humbly Shewet[h]:

That whereas the Hon: Congress in their wisdom have thought it expedient to raise a Number of Troops in the Just defence of the Rights and Liberties of the American Subjects, and as those Troops may want a Number of Drums & Fifes; your Petitioners most Humbly offer their best Services in furnishing said Troops with said Drums & Fifes, on the most Reasonablest terms, of which they now have Fifty of the Best sort already, by them made in this city.

Your Petitioners Humbly prays that they may have the Honour of supplying said Troops, with said Drums & Fifes, or such part as the Hon: Congress shall seem meet.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound Shall ever pray

SAMUEL FALKENHAN,
 DAVID WOTHAUPTER [*sic.*].
 NEW YORK, July 10th 1775.⁵¹

1775 Advertises in *The New-York Journal* of October 19:

DRUMS and FIFES,
 AND all Sorts MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
 made in the neatest Manner, and on the
 shortest Notice, without taking advantage of
 the Times.
 By DAVID WOLHAUPTER.
 Musical Instrument Maker, in Fair Street, opposite
 St. Paul's Church, New-York.
N.B. Said Wolhaupter has for Sale, choice of
 Drums and Fifes ready made.⁵²

1776 Complains to the Provincial Congress of the Province of New York that he has been unfairly treated in his business dealings:

Petition of David Wolhaupter.

[Petitions, 32:236.]

To the worthy Gentlemen of the Committee of Safety in New York convened:

The petition of David Wolhaupter of the City of New York Turner Humbly sheweth,

That your Petitioner well known to be a friend to the Country, & that your Petitioner during these [this] contest, hath been ready to do duty, and is still ready to turn out at a moments call, for defending our Preveledges, & is willing to spend his life in the contest: But your Petitioner has been very ill us'd of late by those persons carrying command in the Continental service to his Damage, & the fruits of his Labour taken from him. Your Petitioner being employed in repairing a Drum for the New England forces, last summer when they laid in camp here, & your petitioner labour amounting 24^s, and was not paid, & also by Lieutenant Johnson in the Artillery bought a Drum from your Petitioner for 55^s for his company, & now cannot get the money for it, & now Lastly being deceiv'd and impos'd by Mr. Griffiths the Enginier whome came to

51. New York (State). Department of State. *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts relating to the War of the Revolution* . . . 2 vols. (Albany: Weed, Parsons and Company, Printers, 1868), vol.1, 110.

52. *New-York Journal*, October 19, 1775, iss. 1711: 3.

your Petitioner for a Patron for Bottoms of six Pounds, and your Petitioner did procure a Patron for the use thereof, with an expectation to have part of the work to do, being promised by s^d [said] M^r Griffiths to have the Number of 6,000 more or less to make, but instead, your Petitioner to have the work to do, when M^r Griffiths received the Patron others was employed in the work, for making that number or more by your Petitioner Patron, And that your Petitioner was willing & capable as well as any person in this city, & to perform the work at a reasonable rate, as well as others that have the work, so that your Petitioner looks upon this, that he has not been treated as a Friend to the Country, But has been treated to the Contrary.

Your Petitioner therefore most Humbly prays that his case may be taken into serious consideration & to look upon this, that your Petitioner is entitled to the work and that your Petitioner may also be employ'd, as the Patron aforesaid was first procurd by him, & which Patron likewise detained from him, & also that your Petitioner may be paid for his labour aforesaid.

And your Petitioner shall be Thankfull.

By your most Humble Servant & faithfull Friend to the Country

DAVID WOLTHAUPTER [*sic.*].

CITY OF NEW YORK, Jan^y 25th, 1776.⁵³

- 1792 The name David Woolhopter appears in a newspaper column entitled "LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST OFFICE, April 6th, 1792." This may indicate that David was no longer living in New York City.⁵⁴
- 1795 The name John Woolhopter appears in a newspaper column entitled "List of letters remaining in the Post Office of New-York, May 8th, 1795." This may indicate that David's son, John Woolhopter, was no longer living in New York City.⁵⁵

53. *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts relating to the War of the Revolution . . .*, vol. 1, 221–22.

54. *Daily Advertiser*, April 14, 1792, vol. 8, iss. 2233: 4.

55. *Daily Advertiser*, May 9, 1795, vol. 11, iss. 3193: 2.