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APPENDIX: COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS

Schott: A Music Publisher Producing Musical
Instruments REINOUT WOLTJER



FIGURE 7. A four-key flute, Nr. 2, possibly made for Schott by Alexander in Mainz. Photo by the owner.

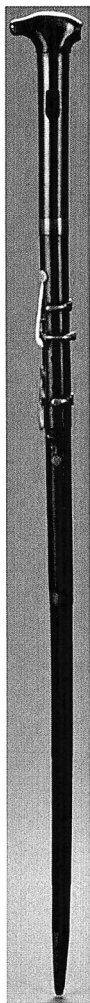


FIGURE 8. A six-key csakan (a duct flute in the shape of a walking stick with a mouthpiece in the handle), Nr. 4. © Musical Instruments Museum, Brussels.



FIGURE 10. The oboe family of Schott. a) A twelve-key Koch-style oboe, Nr. 14. © Musical Instruments Museum, Brussels. b) A fourteen-key Küss-style oboe, Nr. 17 © The Metropolitan Museum of Art. c) A twelve-key English horn, Nr. 21. © Musical Instruments Museum, Brussels.

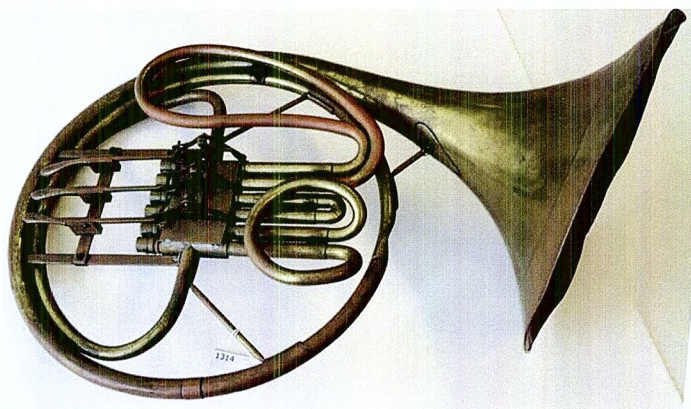


FIGURE 12. The clarinet family of Schott. a) A simple six-key clarinet, Nr. 23. Photo by the author. b) A thirteen-key clarinet with most keys according to Iwan Müller, Nr. 25 by kind permission of the Vosbergen Museum, Eelde. Photo by the author. c) A fourteen-key basset horn, Nr. 26. © Musical Instruments Museum, Brussels.



FIGURE 19. The bassoon family of Schott. a) A bassoon without Almenræders improvements, Nr. 27. © Musical Instruments Museum, Brussels. b1–2) A bassoon with Almenræders improvements, Nr. 32. Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Nürnberg. Photo by Günther Kühnel. c) A six-key contrabassoon, Nr. 36. © Musical Instruments Museum, Brussels.

a)



b)

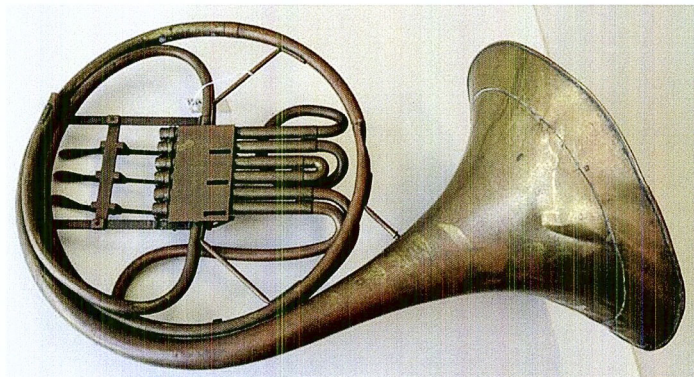


FIGURE 20a–b. Horn, Nr. 40 by kind permission of the Musical Instruments Museum, Brussels. Photos by the author.



FIGURE 22. Keyed bugle, Nr. 46 by kind permission of the Musical Instruments Museum, Brussels. Photo by the author.



FIGURE 23. Keyed trumpet made for Schott by Carl August Müller, Nr. 42 from Museum of Musical Instruments, Leipzig. Photo by Marion Wenzel.

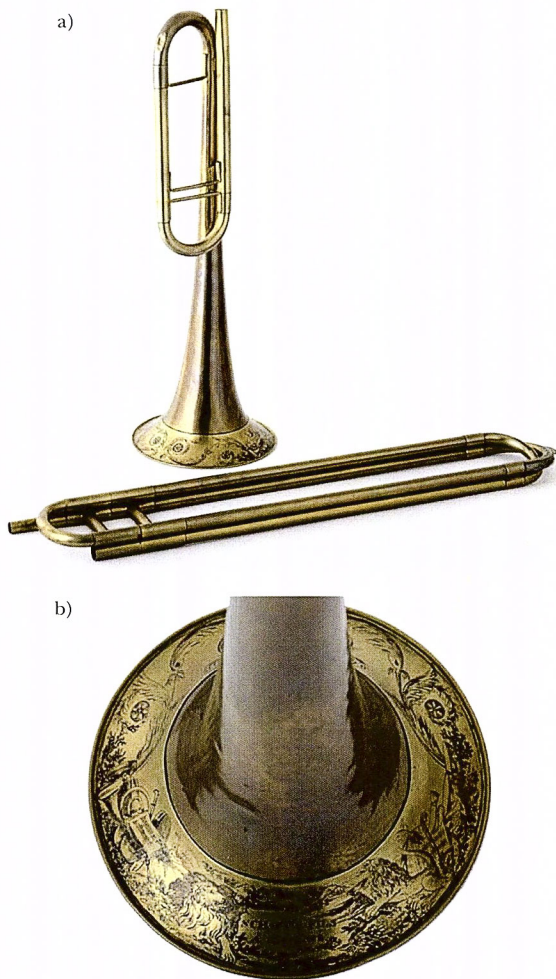


FIGURE 26a–b. A double-slide trombone of Schott, Nr. 49 of the Musikinstrumenten- Museum Markneukirchen. Photos by Frank Fickelscherer-Faßl.

a)



b)



FIGURE 28. Two pianos made in the Schott factory. a) A grand piano, Nr. 54 © GDKE - Landesmuseum Mainz. Photo by Ursula Rudischer. b) An upright piano, Nr. 53 © Musical Instruments Museum, Brussels.

The *Habeneck* violin, Count Cozio di Salabue,
and Francesco Stradivari. NICHOLAS SACKMAN

a)



b)



FIGURE 1. a) Front view – Violin by Antonio Stradivari, Cremona, c. 1734, “Habeneck.” Image reproduced with permission from the Royal Academy of Music, London. b) Back view – Violin by Antonio Stradivari, Cremona, c. 1734, “Habeneck.” Image reproduced with permission from the Royal Academy of Music, London.

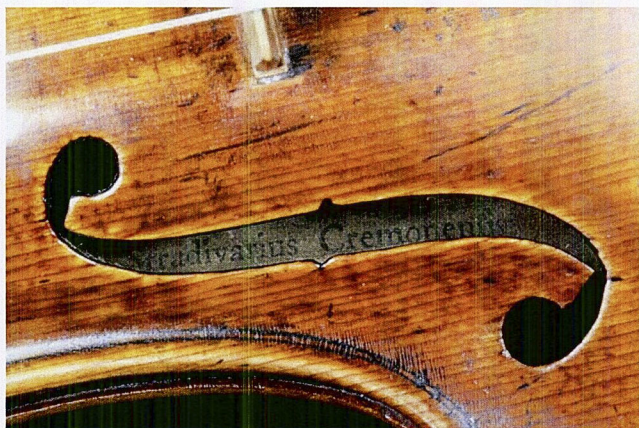


FIGURE 2a. Violin by Antonio Stradivari, Cremona, c. 1734, "Habeneck" (close up of label). Image reproduced with permission from the Royal Academy of Music, London.

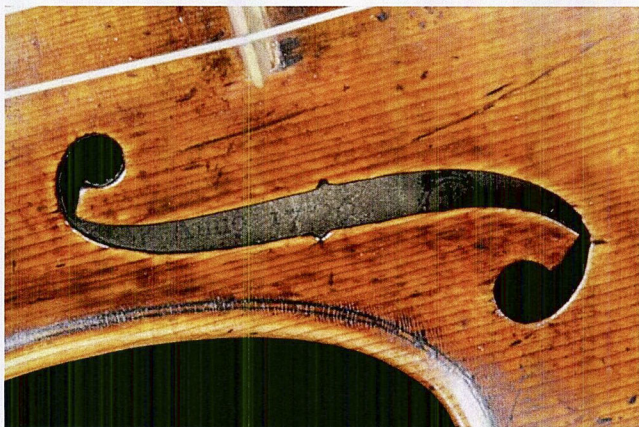


FIGURE 2b. Violin by Antonio Stradivari, Cremona, c. 1734, "Habeneck" (close up of label). Image reproduced with permission from the Royal Academy of Music, London.



FIGURE 2c. Violin by Antonio Stradivari, Cremona, c. 1734, "Habeneck" (close up of label). Image reproduced with permission from the Royal Academy of Music, London.

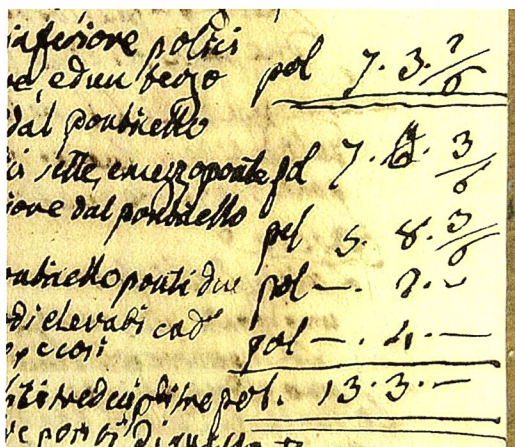


FIGURE 3. Biblioteca Statale di Cremona, LC, ms. Cozio 47, folio 19r (detail). Used with permission. Reproduction prohibited.



FIGURE 4. Violin by Antonio Stradivari, Cremona, c. 1734, "Habeneck" (f-hole detail). Image reproduced with permission from the Royal Academy of Music, London.

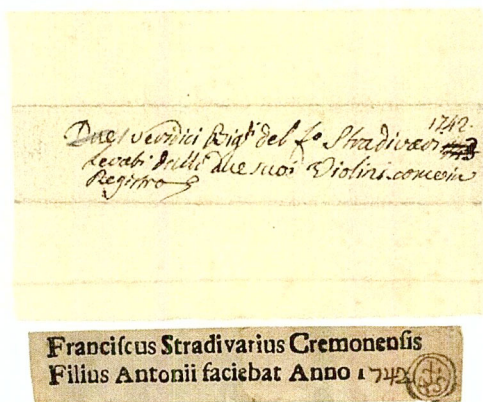


FIGURE 5. WRL-535. Francesco Stradivari label dated 1742, accompanied by the notated, folded piece of paper in which it was preserved by the collector Count Cozio di Salabue. Witten-Rawlins Label Collection, National Music Museum, The University of South Dakota.