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From Countryside to Capital: The Tomschik Family of Wind-Instrument Makers

REINOUT WOLTJER

In the nineteenth century, the Austrian Empire was much larger than the present Austria and included major parts of the current Czech Republic. Between 1846 and 1942, four members of the Tomschik family had workshops or factories for musical instruments within the empire. They started in the small town Gross Meseritsch and then moved to Brünn (renamed Brno in 1918), the capital of the crown land Moravia, and later to Vienna (Wien), the capital of Austria. Supply to military bands enabled their expansion, including deliveries to foreign armies. In this paper, we will sketch a comprehensive picture of the Tomschik workshops over time, and reconstruct the Tomschik family tree (and those of several associated workers). Discoveries include new workshop locations and a previously unknown instrument maker in the family.¹

Earlier Publications on the Tomschik Family

The *New Langwill Index (NLI)* gives the most comprehensive description of the Tomschik family,² based on a publication by Pavel Kurfürst³ and unpublished work of Jindřich Keller. Later, Günther Dullat⁴ mentioned two patents filed by Martin Tomschik. Below we summarize and evaluate these published data, using a combination of the NLI article of 1993 and the publication of Pavel Kurfürst. Underlining here means that we verified the datum, strike-throughs indicate data that we disproved, and italics indicate that we did not find hard evidence. As in the NLI, p1914, etc., means post-1914.

Tomschik family fl Brünn, Wien.

Comprising (1) Martin, his son (2) Franz, and (3) Wenzel, ?son-of-(2):

Tomschik, (1) Martin (b-Brünn-1811; d ibid November 1886) WWI,
BI fl Brünn 1846-Brünn 1886.

~~1824-40~~ trained and worked for Jacob Čidrich;

1840–46 wander-years; 1846 established; 1870 moved workshop to Wassergasse 3;

1870–1874 trained Georg Drab;

1870–1886 Georg Drab was journeyman at Tomschik;

1886 G. Drab (Brünn) successor;

EXHIBITION: Paris 1867; Wien 1873.

Tomschik, (2) Franz (b Brünn 23 July 1854) WWI, BI fl Wien p1897–p1914.

Son of Martin: 1868–72 trained with his father;

1872–1886 working for his father;

1886 moved to Wien; where he p1897 established factory;

1903 listed as BI maker, MI dealer;

by 1914 (3) Wenzel listed as proprietor.

Tomschik, (3) Wenzel BI fl Wien –1914–.

1914 directory listing as maker, dealer.

ADDRESS: 1914: Neubau Gürtel 35.

PATENTS: 1857 Austrian patent (no. 3993), 1877 Austrian Patent (no. 2968).

Two Tomschik Instrument Makers in a Small Town

Joseph Tomschik (Budischau January 8, 1817–p1862) and Martin Tomschik (Budischau October 21, 1820–Brünn November 20, 1886) were two of the ten children⁵ of the cottager Paul Tomschik and his wife Catharina Niemetz, daughter of a farmer. They lived in Budischau⁶ in Austria, a village 55 km west of Brünn.⁷ Their grandfather, Franz Tomschik (Budischau August 10, 1741–Budischau June 22, 1801), was a cottager in the same house.⁸

In 1846, Joseph Tomschik married Juliana Wald, the daughter of a cottager in Leopoldsdorf im Marchfelde, near Vienna. In 1846 and 1847, they lived in Leopoldstadt, now in Wien II (Vienna, District 2), where

5. A detailed family tree is presented at the end of the article.

6. Presently known as Budišov in the Czech Republic, at that time housing 600 inhabitants.

7. We follow all the sources cited here in writing Brünn and Wien, rather than Brno and Vienna.

8. Birth register: Třebíč, Budišov, 1740–1787, 8. Death register: Třebíč, Budišov, 1787–1845, 46.

they had their first child and he was described as journeyman brasswind instrument maker, “Messing Blas-Instrumentenmachergesell.” The workshop of Josef Felix Riedl, since November 12, 1837, run by his widow Anna, was the only brass instrument maker in Leopoldstadt, so probably Joseph Tomschik worked there and possibly trained with the famous Riedl⁹ before 1837. In 1849, they lived in Maria Treu, now in Wien VIII, where they had their second child and where he is described as “Messing Blas-Instrumentenmacher.” Between 1851 and 1862, the pair had four children born in different houses in Gross Meseritsch,¹⁰ a small town 10 km north of Budischau. Their birth- and death-certificates describe him as maker of musical instruments, “Instrumenten-macher.” Probably he shared an instrument workshop, founded in 1846 by his younger brother Martin Tomschik. After 1862, we found no trace of Joseph Tomschik and his family. No known instruments are marked “J. Tomschik,” but four extant woodwind instruments (nos. 1–4) are marked “Tomschik, Brünn.”¹¹ These instruments might originate from the cooperation between Joseph and Martin Tomschik in Gross Meseritsch but be sold in Brünn. These instruments have most of their keys mounted in the wood, as shown for a clarinet in fig. 1.

According to Kurfürst, between 1824 and 1840, Martin Tomschik trained in musical instrument making with Jacob Čidrich¹² in Brünn; however, in 1824 he was only four years old, according to his birth certificate.¹³ Between 1840 and 1846, he worked for several master instrument makers, and in 1846 he established his own workshop at the address Bäckergasse 5 in Brünn, as Kurfürst writes.¹⁴ However, we did not find any archival evidence, except for the founding of the Tomschik workshop in 1846¹⁵ (probably in Gross Meseritsch, since in 1850 he was not men-

9. Waterhouse, *NLI*, “Riedl, Josef Felix”, 327.

10. Presently known as Velké Meziříčí in the Czech Republic, at that time housing 4,000 inhabitants.

11. At the end of this paper, we publish a numbered list of all known extant instruments of the Tomschik family and we will refer to the instruments using these numbers.

12. According to birth- and death-certificates: Jacob Čidrich (Mislibořitz Jul 4, 1786–Brünn Feb 10, 1858).

13. Birth register: Třebíč, Budišov, 1787–1845, 316.

14. Kurfürst, *Brünner Instrumentenbauer*, 110.

15. “Die Firma Franz Tomschik, Blasinstrumenten – Fabrik (gegr. 1846) hat vor kurzem ihr Geschäft von Brünn nach Wien VII, Westbahnstrasse 54, verlegt.” “Personal-u. Geschäfts-Notizen,” *Zeitschrift für Instrumentenbau*, vol. 18, Nr. 6 (Nov 21, 1897), 159.



FIGURE 1. Clarinet made by Martin and Joseph Tomschik (appendix 2, no. 3). National Museum – Czech Museum of Music, Prague. Author’s photo.

tioned in the census in Brünn).

On August 7, 1853, Martin Tomschik married Francisca Menšik, the daughter of a master weaver in Gross Meseritsch. He was described as master instrument maker, “Instrumenten-machermeister,” in house no. 355 in Gross Meseritsch, where on July 23, 1854, his first child and eventual successor, Franz Tomschik, was born. On both marriage certificates of his son, in 1885, and in 1895, long after his death, Martin Tomschik was described as musical instrument maker in Gross Meseritsch,¹⁶ but otherwise his address since 1856 was in Brünn. In fact, all stamps on known instruments of Martin Tomschik show Brünn as his location.

The First Workshop of Martin Tomschik in Brünn

From 1856 until 1868, the address of Martin Tomschik was Bäcker-gasse 5 in Brünn.¹⁷ There he was described as “Instrumentenmacher” in February 1856, on the birth- and death certificates of his illegitimate twin children, Martin and Franziska.¹⁸ Brünn, the capital of Moravia, with nearly 40,000 residents plus a garrison of about 5,000 military personnel and military bands,¹⁹ was potentially a larger market for musical instruments than the small town Gross Meseritsch. Woodwinds as well as brass instruments (fig. 2) were made between 1856 and 1868 in this workshop

Apparently, business was good since he advertised for a trainee, or “Lehrjung,” in his workshop²⁰ and the census of 1857 reveals a journey-

16. First marriage certificate of 1885 of Franz Tomschik, Třebíč, St. Martin 1885–1919, 4. Second marriage certificate of 1895 of Franz Tomschik, Brünn, Assumption of the Virgin Mary 1895–1905, 3.

17. Presently known as Pekařská ulice 5 in Brno in the Czech Republic.

18. Birth register: Brünn, Assumption of the Virgin Mary 1848–1862, 294. Death register: Brünn, Assumption of the Virgin Mary 1837–1882, 267.

19. Johann Hofmann, *Die Reise auf der Kaiser Ferdinands-Nordbahn von Wien bis Brünn* (Vienna: Carl Ueberreuter, 1840), 95.

20. “Ein Lehrjung aus einem soliden Hause vom Lande wird in die Musik-Instru-



FIGURES 2a–2b. Valved trumpet made by Martin Tomschik in Brünn (appendix 2, no. 13). National Museum – Czech Museum of Music, Prague. Author’s photos.

man and two trainees.²¹ Franz Schwabe owned the house, shared by twenty-four persons²² and in a newspaper, his address is specified as “Grosse Bäckergasse 5 im 2. Hof.”²³

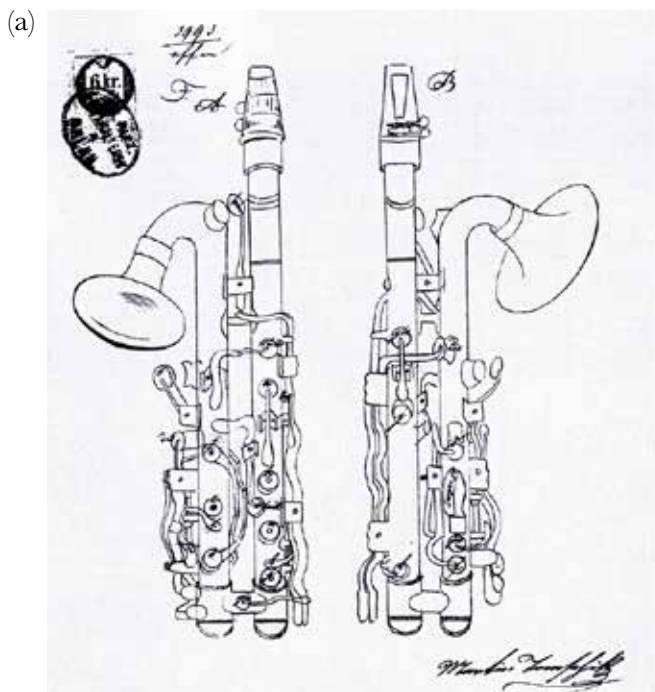
On December 30, 1857, Martin Tomschik was granted a patent for five years for a metal clarinet that he named “Schwanenhals Clarinette” (“gooseneck clarinet”; Austrian patent no. 3993); see fig. 3 for a sketch from the patent and photos of an extant clarinet. He recommended this clarinet, folded like a bassoon to reduce its size, for military use. The first “Schwanenhals Clarinette” was sold to the military band of Freiherr von

menten-Fabrik des Mart. Tomschik, Grosse Bäckergasse Nr. 5, aufzunehmen gesucht. ” *Neuigkeiten Brünn*, vol. 7, September 29, 1857, 3.

21. Brno digital archive, census of 1857, Inv.No. 2805, Bäckergasse 5: Johann Petzel was a journeyman, “Instrumentenmacher-gesellen” and Karl Kotek and Karl Kučera were trainees, “Instrumentenmacherlehrling.”

22. M. J. Zeckel, *Handels-, Gewerbe- und allgemeines Adressenbuch nebst dem Häuser-Verzeichnisse der Landeshauptstadt Brünn* (Brünn: Georg Gastl, 1862).

23. *Neuigkeiten Brünn*, vol. 7, March 18, 1857 (Brünn: Buschak u. Irrgang), 2430.



FIGURES 3a–3c. (a) Patent drawing of Tomschik's "Schwanenhals Clarinette" and (b, c) two photos (appendix 2, no. 11). Museum of Musical Instruments, Rome. Author's photos.



FIGURE 4. High-pitched clarinet in A-flat for military use (appendix 2, no. 9). Sousa Archives, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.

Grueber, who gave a positive recommendation to the instrument.²⁴

Another instrument intended for use in military bands was the clarinet in A-flat. Three of Tomschik's small, high-pitched instruments still exist; one of them is shown in fig. 4.

Martin Tomschik exhibited his wind instruments at the 1867 World Exhibition in Paris.²⁵ He received a bronze medal for his two helicons, one french horn, three flugelhorns, two innovative metal clarinets, one post horn, one flute, and two bass flugelhorns. The innovative clarinets in B-flat were similar to his patented "Schwanenhals Clarinette" (fig. 3).²⁶ The catalog locates his workshop in Brünn with a depot in Znaim,²⁷ and an agent in Paris, Heinrich J. Wojaczek.²⁸

On May 18, 1866, the ministry of trade granted Martin Tomschik an exclusive privilege, "Privilegium," for five years on a proprietary construc-

24. "Gefertigter macht einem P. T. Publikum bekannt, daß er ein Instrument unter dem Namen Schwanenhals-Klarinette angefertigt, welches an Wohlklang und Kraft die Klarinette weit übertrifft. Da das Erstverfertigte von der Kapelle des löbl. K. K. Inf. Reg. Freiherr v. Grueber angekauft, und ihm über seine Erfindung, die als bewährt und zweckmässiglich erwiesen, eine ehrenvolle Anerkennung gezollt wurde; so erlaubt er sich K. K. Militär Musik-Kapellen, besonders bei Kavalerie-Regimenten mit dem Bemerken aufmerksam zu machen, das dieses Instrument nur eine Länge von 13 und ein Breite von 3 Zoll besitzt, und jedem Muiker seiner Vortheilhaftigkeit wegen auf's Besten empfohlen werden kann." *Neuigkeiten Brünn*, vol. 7, March 18, 1857 (Brünn: Buschak u. Irrgang), 2430.

25. The second Exposition universelle was held in Paris between April 1 and November 3, 1867.

26. *Bericht über die Welt-Ausstellung zu Paris im Jahre 1867: Instrumente für Kunst und Wissenschaft: Classe 10, 11, 12 und 23*, vol. 1 (Vienna: Braumüller, 1867), 29.

27. Presently known as Znojmo in the Czech Republic, 60 km south-west of Brno.

28. "Tomschik Martin (Brünn, grosse Bäcker-gasse Nr. 5, Niederlage Znaim). Agent in Paris: Heinrich J. Wojaczek, während der Ausstellungszeit Hôtel Louvre in Paris. 12 Stück Blasinstrumente aller Gattungen mit neuartigen Cylinder-maschinen: 2 Heligons, 1 Waldhorn, 3 Flügelhörner, 2 neuartigen Blech-Clarinets, 1 Posthorn, 1 Flöte, 2 Bass-flügelhörner." *Katalog der Österreichischen Abtheilung: Internationale Ausstellung zu Paris 1867*, (Vienna: Verlag des Centr.-Comités, 1867), 43.



FIGURE 5. Advertisement in *Brünner Zeitung*, 1867.

tion of the valves for brass instruments, called “Walzermaschine.”²⁹ The first advertisement in 1867 for the Tomschik factory mentions “kaiserlich königlich ausschließlich privilegiert,” a title that could only be used after recognition by the emperor (fig. 5).³⁰ Note that he offers woodwind, brass, and stringed instruments, the last probably not made in his own factory.

Later Factories of Martin Tomschik in Brünn

In mid-1868, Martin Tomschik established a new factory for musical instruments at Bäckergasse 24, enabling larger production.³¹ The census of 1870 reveals that he employed four journeyman and four trainees³² and he lived with his wife and his school-going son at Bäckergasse

29. “Das Ministerium für Handel und Volkswirtschaft hat nachstehende Privilegien ertheilt: Dem Martin Tomschik, Musik-Instrumentenmacher in Brünn, auf die Erfindung einer eigenthümlichen Construction der Maschinen für Blechblas-Instrumente, “Walzermaschine” genannt, für die Dauer von fünf Jahren.” *Amtsblatt zur Wiener Zeitung*, June 28, 1866. 1. Band Nr 156.

30. *Supplement Brünner Zeitung*, 4. *Geschäfts-Agent* (Brünn: Mährischer Landtag, Jan 15, 1867), 26.

31. “Der hiesige Instrumentenmacher, Herr Tomschik, hat hier eine privilegirte Fabrik zur Erzeugung musikalischer Instrumente errichtet. Das neue Etablissement befindet sich in der Bäckergasse.” *Brünner Zeitung*, 1868 (Brünn: Mährischer Landtag, July 7), 973.

32. Brno digital archive, census of 1870, Inv.No. 2913 Bäckersgasse 24; Journeyman:

24, owned by Schwabe, the same man who owned his previous house. In 1874, his workshop was still at the same address.³³ In 1873, he exhibited brass instruments at the World Exhibition in Vienna.³⁴ In 1875³⁵ and 1877,³⁶ Martin Tomschik claimed to own the first woodwind- and brass instrument factory in Brünn (fig. 6) at Wassergasse 3,³⁷ 400 m south of his first workshop. Fig. 7 shows a map³⁸ of 1890 with the three locations of Tomschik factories in Brno, just outside the town center, and fig. 8 shows an aquarelle of Wassergasse 3 around 1870.³⁹

According to Kurfürst, between 1868 and 1872, Martin Tomschik trained his son, Franz Tomschik, in instrument making, but the census of 1870 indicates that he was still in school. However, the census of 1880 describes both Franz and his father as “Instrumentemacher.” Kurfürst mentions that between 1870 and 1874, Martin Tomschik trained Georg Drab (1854–ca.1917),⁴⁰ who worked with him as a journeyman, “Geselle,” from 1874 onwards,⁴¹ but we found no hard evidence for this. In fact, Georg Drab married in 1880 in Budweis,⁴² 200 km west of Brünn, where he was a musical instrument maker, “hotovitel hudebních nástrojů,” according to his marriage certificate and all birth certificates of his five children (1881–1894). Moreover, Drab is not mentioned in any census in Brünn between 1857 and 1890, or in any Brünn addressbook before

Johann Škvor, Franz Kropatschek, Josef Sládek, and Franz Ulrich. Trainees: Willibald Zahradniček, Josef Kratochvil, Leopold Grügl, and Karl Maniček.

33. *Fremdenführer durch Brünn und Umgebung nach den neusten Daten zusammengestellt* (Brünn: Nitsch, 1874), 41.

34. “Tomschik Martin, Brünn, Mähren. Musik-Blech-Instrumente.” *Officieller General-Catalog: Welt-Ausstellung 1873 in Wien* (Wien: Verlag der General-Direction, 1873), 134. The Welt-Ausstellung was held in Vienna between May 1 and November 2, 1873.

35. *Beilage zu Nr. 71 des “Mährischer Correspondent”*, vol. 15 (Brünn: G. Gastl, March 28, 1875), 2.

36. *Neue Freie Presse*, (Vienna: Österreichischen Journal A.G., January 5, 1877), 12.

37. Presently known as Vodni Ulice 3 in Brno in the Czech Republic.

38. *Situationsplan der Landeshauptstadt Brünn mit bezeichnung der öffentlicher Gebäude u. Anstalten* (Brünn: Winkler’s Buchhandlung, 1890).

39. Archiv města Brna, fond U7 Nová sbírka fotografií, list 96, číslo 422. A View on the Wassergasse 3 in Brünn around 1870.

40. State Regional Archives in Prague, Týnec nad Sázavou 03, 149/150: Jiří Drab, born in Teinitz an der Sasau Apr 23, 1854. The name Jiří is the Czech equivalent of the German name Georg. The last mention of Georg Drab in a Brünn address book is in 1917.

41. Kurfürst, *Brünner Instrumentenbauer*, 58.

42. Presently known as České Budějovice in the Czech Republic.

(a)



Wichtig für Musiker!
Die erste Brüner
Holz-, Blas- & Metallinstrumentenfabrik
des **Martin Tomschik,**
im eigenen Hause, Wassergasse 3, nächst der Knechtstraße.
ladet hiemit alle Musikliebhaber zum Ankauf aller oben erwähnten Instrumente
höflichst ein und versichert dieselben nur, alle Marktschreiereien bei Seite legend,
einer besonders preiswürdigen und soliden Waare, sowie einer gänzlich zufriedens-
stellenden Bedienung. (708-1)
Für hinreichende Auswahl ist bestens gesorgt.

(b)



Die erste Brüner
Holz-, Blas-, Metall-Instrumenten-Fabrik
des
Martin Tomschik in Brünn
empfiehlt sich allen löblichen Militär-, Berg-, Kirchen-, Theater- und anderen Vereinskassen zur
Anfertigung aller Gattungen von
Musik-Instrumenten.
Zugleich hält er ein reichhaltig assortirtes Lager von
Metall-, Holz-, Blas-, Streich- u. Schlag-Instrumenten
neuester Construction, so auch deren Vertheilung.
Für Feuerwehr-, Turnvereine etc.
werden Signalkörner, Trommeln und andere Signal-Instrumente, selbst nach
eigener Angabe billigst angefertigt. Auch werden Reparaturen angenommen und prompt ausgeführt.
Preislisten werden gratis auf Verlangen zugesendet. Für reine Stimmung und solide
Arbeit wird gesorgt.

FIGURES 6a-6b. Advertisements in (a) 1875 and (b) 1877.



FIGURES 7a–7b. (a) Three addresses of Tomschik workshops; detail from (b) a map of 1890.



FIGURE 8. An aquarelle of Wassergasse 3, Brünn, around 1870.

1898. We conclude that Georg Drab may have been trained by Martin Tomschik in 1870–1874, but soon left to establish his own workshop in Budweis, only returning to Brünn in 1897 to take over the workshop of Franz Tomschik, who moved to Vienna.⁴³

On June 8, 1877, Martin Tomschik was granted a patent for two years for a brass instrument with a clarinet-like mouthpiece that he called “Neophon” (Austrian patent no. 2968).⁴⁴ On June 25, 1877, the ministry of trade granted him an exclusive privilege for this “Neophon,”⁴⁵ also for two years. In that year, he offered musical instruments for military-, mountain-, church-, theater-, and other bands (fig. 6). In 1878, he exhibited his instruments at the World Fair in Paris.⁴⁶ For his presence in Paris, the

43. We conclude that the two entries for Georg Drab on p. 94 of *The New Langwill Index* relate to one and the the same person.

44. “2968. Tomschik Martin. Blechblas-Instrument, “Neophon” genannt. Ertheilt am 8. Juni 1877. Erloschen am 8. Juni 1879, durch Zeitablauf.” *Archiv für Gesetzgebung und Statistik*, vol. 32 (Vienna, Austria. Handelsministerium. Statistisches Dept, 1880), 9.

45. *Amtsblatt zur Brünnner Zeitung* Nr. 152 (July 8, 1877), 674; *Amtsblatt zur Brünnner Zeitung* Nr. 174 (August 1, 1878), 967.

46. The third Exposition universelle was held in Paris between May 1 and October 31, 1878.

emperor of Austria granted him in 1879 an honor, the “Goldenes Verdienstkreuz.”⁴⁷

Leopold Hübl trained with Tomschik from 1880 to 1885 and until 1886 he was his journeyman, leaving for Olmütz (Olomouc) and Vienna, establishing a business in 1901 in Tulln, near Vienna.⁴⁸ The 1880 census denotes both Martin and Franz Tomschik as instrument makers at Wassergasse 3, with four trainees.⁴⁹ The trainee Wenzel Tomschik (Mihoukowitz September 10, 1861–Vienna September 13, 1944) was the son of Anton Tomschik and his second wife, Anna Chyba. Anton was the older brother of Martin and Joseph Tomschik.⁵⁰ Hence Wenzel was their nephew. Thus, in 1880 three Tomschik family members were active at Wassergasse 3: Martin, his son Franz, and Martin’s nephew Wenzel.

International Ambitions: M. P. Tomschik & Sohn

At the end of 1880, a first advertisement by “M. P. Tomschik & Sohn” was published.⁵¹ The meaning of the “P” is unclear, since Martin had only one given name on his birth and death certificates. In 1881, father and son advertised their international ambitions and deliveries to the armies of Austria, Spain and Russia, showing the importance of military sales (fig. 9).⁵²

At the International Exhibition in Melbourne, Australia, M. P. Tomschik & Sohn exhibited clarinets, cornets, and trumpets and received a second-place award.⁵³ In 1882, the company was granted the title of supplier to the Spanish royal court,⁵⁴ where an upcoming delivery to the

47. *Die Presse* (February 8, 1879), 14; 15.

48. *Neue Klosterneuburger Zeitung* (Klosterneuburg: Rudolf Chlebna, January 10, 1931), 3; Leopold Hübl (Wildenschwert, November 15, 1865–p1931).

49. Brno digital archive, census of 1880, Inv.No. 2948, Wassergasse 3: Trainees were Leopold Hübl, Franz Wendolsky, Ludwig Podcednik, and Wenzel Tomschik.

50. A detailed family tree is presented at the end of the article.

51. *Tagesbote aus Mähren und Schlesien*, supplement to vol. 296 (Brünn: Buschak und Irrgang, December 25, 1880), 6.

52. *Zeitschrift für Instrumentenbau*, vol. 1, Nr. 8 (January 15, 1881), 104.

53. *Official Record Melbourne International Exhibition* (Melbourne: Mason, Firth & M’Cutcheon, 1882), 181; The International Exhibition was held in Melbourne from October 1, 1880, until April 30, 1881.

54. “Der Musikinstrumenten-Fabrikant Martin Tomschik und Sohn in Brünn den Titel eines kön. Spanischen Hoflieferanten annehmen und führen dürfen.” *Wiener Zeitung*

(a)

Die
Musik-Instrumenten-Fabrik
M. P. Tomschik & Sohn,
 Wassergasse Nr. 3 BRÜNN Wassergasse Nr. 3
 (neben dem f. t. Rathhause), 8230

erzeugt alle Gattungen Musikinstrumente; darunter patentirte, sowohl für Militär-, Theater- als auch Kirchenmusik. Das Etablissement mit dem goldenen Verdienstkreuze sowie auch bei mehreren Weltausstellungen prämiirt, genügt allen Anforderungen und übernimmt die Garantie für gefällige und solide Arbeit, vorzüglich reinen Ton und gute Stimmung, Preiswürdigkeit der gelieferten Instrumente und rasche Bedienung.

Preis-Courante gratis und franco.
 Zur Adresse genügt: M. Tomschik in Brünn.

(b)

Die Musik-Instrumenten-Fabrik
 von
M. P. Tomschik & Sohn
 in
Brünn (Mähren)

Besitzer des goldenen Verdienstkreuzes und Privilegiums, Lieferanten der österreichischen, russischen, spanischen Armee und Hoflieferanten Sr. Majestät des Königs von Spanien, empfehlen ihre rühmlichst bekannten Fabrikate in Metall-Holzblas- und Streichinstrumenten, Trommeln, Cinellen, echt türkische und chinesische Tam-Tam, japanische King's, Glockenspiele, Fortepianos und Concert-Harmoniums etc. etc.

Das Etablissement genügt allen Anforderungen und übernimmt die Garantie für gefällige und solide Arbeit, vorzüglich reinen Ton und gute Stimmung, Preiswürdigkeit der gelieferten Instrumente und rasche Bedienung.

Preisourante auf Verlangen franco und gratis.

Provisions-Reisende für dieses werden gesucht.

FIGURES 9a-9b. Advertisements in (a) 1880 and (b) 1881.

Spanish army was advertised in 1881 (fig. 9). They offered woodwind, brass, stringed, and percussion instruments, as well as pianos and harmoniums, some of these probably instruments from other makers.

In 1882, M. P. Tomschik & Sohn exhibited their instruments in Trieste⁵⁵ at a trade exhibition and announced Ch. Simons & Co. as their representative in Suriname, a Dutch colony.⁵⁶ The next year they again showed international ambitions with a catalog in German, French, and Russian languages.⁵⁷ In 1883, they received a bronze medal for their collection of brass instruments and four woodwinds, presented at a trade show in Amsterdam.⁵⁸ The next year they probably exhibited at the world's fair in New Orleans,⁵⁹ since after that fair, Tomschik donated a cornet (fig. 10), to the National Museum of American History in Washington.⁶⁰

The Instrument Factory of Franz Tomschik in Brünn

Martin Tomschik died at the age of sixty-six years of edema, “Wassersucht,” on November 20, 1886, at his home, Wassergasse 3 in Brünn. Until then, his son Franz Tomschik and the journeyman Leopold Hübl worked in the Tomschik factory. Franz lived at the same address and on October 13, 1885, he married Maria Jelinek, the daughter of a footwear

(February 9, 1882), 1.

55. *Mährisch-schlesischer Correspondent* vol. 22, Nr. 127 (June 3, 1882), 3. The Austro-Hungarian Agro-industrial exposition (Trieste, 1882) was held in Trieste (then in Austria, now in Italy) between August 1 and November 15.

56. *Suriname: Koloniaal Nieuws- en Advertentieblad* (Paramaribo: Morpurgo, December 28, 1882), 4.

57. “M.P. Tomschick & Sohn in Brünn haben einen neuen illustrierten Katalog ihrer Musikinstrumente in deutsch-französisch-russischer Sprache herausgegeben.” *Zeitschrift für Instrumentenbau*, vol. 3, no. 35 (September 11, 1883), 413.

58. “M.P. Tomschick & Sohn, Brünn 1 Kollektion Blech-Blasinstrumente und 4. Holz-Blasinstrumente.” *Zeitschrift für Instrumentenbau*, vol. 3, no. 28 (July 1, 1883), 319. The “Internationale- Koloniale- en Uitvoerhandel-Tentoonstelling” was held in Amsterdam between May 1 and October 1, 1883.

59. The New Orleans Universal Exposition and World's Fair was held from December 16, 1884, to May 31, 1885.

60. “M.P. Tomschik & Sohn, Brünn, Austria. 16722 '85. Cornet, violin case and strings, received from New Orleans Exposition.” *Annual Report of the United States National Museum* (Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1886), 731. From an email of the museum we learn: “The accession file indicates that the Tomschik cornet was acquired through the State Department via the New Orleans Exposition. It is listed as a gift of M. P. Tomschik and Sohn, in 1885.”



FIGURE 10. Cornet of highly engraved silver-plated brass by M. P. Tomschik & Sohn (appendix 2, no. 22) Photo by the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History, Washington.

dealer in Trebitsch. The next year, a son was born; he died within a few weeks and Franz's wife died in a hospital in Brünn a few weeks later. After the death of his father, Franz Tomschik took over the workshop, now named "Franz Tomschik Instrumenten Fabrik," while Leopold Hübl left for Olmütz. Franz owned Wassergasse 3, where the census of 1890 revealed two instrument makers: Franz Tomschik and Ernest Sykora. An instrument made by Franz Tomschik between 1886 and 1897 in Brünn is shown in fig. 11.

On July 6, 1895, Franz Tomschik married Theresia Niesslmüller, daughter of a farmer in Krummußbaum. His second wife lived in Vien-

(a)



(b)



FIGURES 11a–11b. Tenorhorn made by Franz Tomschik in Brünn (appendix 2, no. 33). Photos by the owner.

na at the time of their marriage. Probably this motivated him in 1897 to relocate his wind instrument factory, “Blasinstrumenten-Fabrik,” to Westbahnstrasse 54, Wien VII,⁶¹ where it remained until 1908.

The Successor of Franz Tomschik in Brünn: Georg Drab

After the departure of Franz Tomschik, Georg Drab, probably trained twenty-five years earlier by Martin Tomschik, took over the workshop at Wassergasse 3 as his successor, “Franz Tomšic’s Nachfolger,”⁶² where he

61. “Die Firma Franz Tomschik, Blasinstrumenten-Fabrik (gegr. 1846), hat vor kurzem ihr geschäft von Brünn nach Wien VII, Westbahnstrasse 54, verlegt.“ *Zeitschrift für Instrumentenbau*, vol. 18, Nr. 6 (November 21, 1897), 159.

62. “Georg Drab (Franz Tomšic’s Nachfolger), Musikinstrumenten-Erzeuger, Brünn, Wasserg. 3, empfiehlt sein Lager in sämtlichen Musikinstrumenten und Musikwerken.“ *Brünner Morgenpost*, vol. 256 (Brünn: Mährischer Landtag, November 7, 1897), 5.

was active together with Franz's nephew Wenzel Tomschik until 1901.⁶³ In 1898, two of his sons, Georg Drab Jr. and Franz Drab, died at Wassergasse 3.⁶⁴

On May 15, 1887, Wenzel Tomschik, who was trained by his uncle Martin and his nephew Franz, married Theresia Moder, daughter of a master shoemaker in Pohrlitz. On the marriage certificate he was described as maker of musical instruments, "vyrabitel hudebnich nástroju," and he lived at Grosse Bäcker-gasse Nr. 29 in Brünn. In November 1887, their first daughter was born at Lackerwiese 6 in Brünn,⁶⁵ 300 m west of Wassergasse 3. In 1890 his name appeared in an address book as "Instrumentenmacher," living at Lackerwiese 8/10 in Brünn.⁶⁶ The birth certificate of their second daughter in 1891 and their son in 1896 mentioned the same address,⁶⁷ but in 1897 they relocated to Wassergasse 3 in Brünn.⁶⁸ Wenzel never owned the house, since Franz sold it in 1898 to the locksmith Josef Vrzal. According to a note on all birth certificates of Wenzel's children, the family moved to Vienna on March 11, 1901, four years after his nephew Franz had done so.

Factories of Tomschik in Vienna

At the end of 1897, Franz Tomschik acquired Westbahnstrasse 54, Wien VII, Austria, where he established his wind instrument factory, "Musik-Instrumenten Fabrik,"⁶⁹ which existed there until 1908. Their advertisements mentioned wind instruments as well as stringed instruments, and from 1899 onwards his warrant as supplier to the king of Spain, "ho-

63. *Adressbuch von Brünn und den Vororten* (Brünn: C.Winkler's Buchhandlung, 1898), 495; (1899), 334; (1900), 365; (1901), 374.

64. According to the *Adressbuch von Brünn*, as well as both death certificates.

65. Presently known as Jircháře 6 in Brno in the Czech Republic.

66. "Tomschik Franz, Militär Musikinstrumente-Erzeuger, Wassergasse 3. Tomschik Wenzel, Instrumentenm., Lackerw. 8/10." *Adressbuch von Brünn*, vol. 2 (Brünn: C.Winkler's Buchhandlung, 1890), 195.

67. Actually, different names were used for the same address: Bařinisko 10 in Brünn was another name for Lackerwiese 10.

68. "Tomschik W., Instrumentenm., Wasserg. 3. Drab Georg, Instrumenten-Erzeuger, Wassergasse 3." *Adressbuch von Brünn und den Vororten*, vol 10 (1901), 295, 374.

69. *Adolph Lehmann's allgemeiner Wohnungs-Anzeiger* Vol. 2, (Vienna: Alfred Hölder, 1898), 1193.

flief. sr. maj. d. königs v. Spanien,” is again often mentioned,⁷⁰ an honorary title awarded in 1882 to himself and his father. In Vienna, the firm’s international ambition is still apparent in several advertisements,⁷¹ which are aimed at other potential customers in addition to military bands.⁷² According to a cadastral (real estate) survey in 1905, Franz Tomschik and his wife Theresia owned their factory at Westbahnstrasse 54, Wien VII,⁷³ until 1908, when they sold it and acquired Neubaugürtel 35, Wien XV, only 400 m away.

In 1909, Wenzel Tomschik, who moved to Vienna in 1901, advertised for the first time as an instrument maker at Neubaugürtel 35 (fig. 12).⁷⁴ Probably between 1901 and 1909, he worked in the factory of his nephew Franz. In address books of 1909 and 1910, the instrument factory bears the name Franz Tomschik, while both Franz and his nephew Wenzel lived at Neubaugürtel 35.

In 1911, Therese, the wife of Franz Tomschik, passed away and from then onwards, only Wenzel is in the address books as instrument maker. In 1914, Franz Tomschik is mentioned for the last time in the address book, living as home owner of Neubaugürtel 35, together with his nephew Wenzel. Thus, Franz Tomschik probably passed away around 1914.

We conclude that sometime between 1909 and 1911 Wenzel took over the responsibility for the instrument factory of his nephew, but we have no evidence that he ever owned Neubaugürtel 35. He had an instrument factory there at least from 1909 until 1942. A tuba made by Wenzel Tomschik is shown in fig. 13.

Until 1924 his advertisements mentioned wind instruments as well as string instruments. From 1929 onwards he specialized in brass wind instruments, “Blechmusikinstrumenten-erzeugung.” Wenzel Tomschik passed

70. “Tomschik Franz, Militär-Musik-Instrumenten-Fabrikant, Hoflief. Sr. Maj. d. Königs v. Spanien, VII Westbahnstrasse 54, im eigenem Hause” *Adolph Lehmann’s allgemeiner Wohnungs-Anzeiger*, vol. 1 (Vienna: Alfred Hölder, 1899), 832.

71. “Musikwaren Exporthaus, kgl. Hof. u. Militär-Musik-Instrumenten-Manufactur, Tomschik Franz, VII, Westbahnstrasse 54, im eigenen Hause.” *Adolph Lehmann’s allgemeiner Wohnungs-Anzeiger* vol. 1 (1903), 1006, and vol. 1 (1905), 1038.

72. “Musikinstrumente für Kirchen-, Theater- und Militär-Musik, Saiten etc. erzeugt und liefert Franz Tomschik Wien. VII, Westbahnstr. 54.” *Neue musikalische Presse*: vol. 9 (1900), 209.

73. *Häuser-Kataster der k.k. Reichshaupt- und Residenzstadt Wien* (Vienna: Josef Lenobel, 1905), 185; 544.

74. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* vol. 43, Nr. 100 (Vienna: Steyremühl, April 10, 1909), 16; *Adolph Lehmann’s allgemeiner Wohnungs-Anzeiger* vol. 2 (1925), 515.

(a)

Erstklassige
Musikinstrumente
 für Kirchen-, Theater- und
 Militärmusik 1499
 liefert und fabriziert
Wenzel Tomschik
 Wien, XV. Neubaugürtel Nr. 35.

(b)

W. Tomschik
 XV. Neubaugürtel 35.

Komplette Kapellen werden
 sofort und nach Wunsch
 ausgestattet. Alle Repara-
 turen werden schnell,
 gut und billig ausgeführt.

FIGURES 12a–12b. Advertisements by Wenzel Tomschik in (a) 1909 and (b) 1925.



FIGURE 13. Tuba (knapsack model) of brass in B-flat with 3 rotary valves (appendix 2, no. 39). Photo by Edinburgh University Collection of Historic Musical Instruments.

away at the age of eighty-three in September 1944 in Vienna, where he was buried on September 13.⁷⁵ His older daughter married Johann Ernst Butz, a teacher, “Städtischer Lehrer,” while the other daughter married Karl Franz Holeček, a bank employee, “Bankbeamter.” No trace of his son, Wenzel Martin, was found, so apparently Wenzel Tomschik had no successor in the family.

Maker’s Marks on Tomschik Instruments

Based on the documented information on the Tomschik family, we will try to attribute the various maker’s marks to the makers involved. The known extant instruments are listed and numbered in appendix 2 at the end of this paper, and below we use these numbers to identify the instruments.

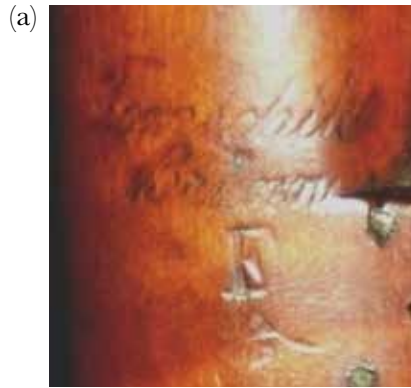
Maker’s Marks Attributed to Martin and Joseph Tomschik

We attribute the maker’s marks without surname or initials to the collaboration of Joseph and Martin Tomschik in their workshop in Gross Meseritsch, the instruments often being sold in Brünn. The marks found on four woodwind instruments are shown in fig. 14:

“ <i>Tomschik / Brünn</i> ”	Nos. 2, 4
“ <i>Tomschik / Brünn</i> ” / [8-petal flower].	No. 3
[double-headed eagle] / “ <i>Tomschik / Brünn</i> ” / [8-petal flower].	No. 1

These three marks are written in cursive and these instruments have most of their keys mounted in the wood, as shown for a clarinet in fig. 1. The double-headed eagle, a symbol of the Austrian empire, was likely used only after imperial recognition in 1866: “kaiserlich königlich privilegiert.”

75. Graveyard: “Baumgarten” in Vienna. Group: V, Row: 29, Nr: 42.



FIGURES 14a–14c. Marks used on woodwind instruments by Martin and Joseph Tomschik, as documented in appendix 2: (a) no. 2; (b) no. 3; and (c) no. 1. Photos (a, c) by the owner; photo (b) by the author.



FIGURES 15a–15c. Marks used on woodwind instruments by Martin Tomschik, as documented in appendix 2: (a) no. 5; (b) no. 9; and (c) no. 11. Photos (a, c) by the author; photo (b) by the Sousa Archives, University of Illinois.

Maker's Marks Attributed to Martin Tomschik

The marks on the woodwinds of Martin Tomschik known to me are shown in fig. 15:

“M.Tomschik / Brünn”	No. 5
[double-headed eagle] / “M.Tomschik / Brünn” / [6-pointed star].	Nos. 6, 7, 9, 10, 12
“ <i>M. Tomschik k.k. priv. Instrumenten Fabrik in Brünn</i> ”	No. 11

We assume that the first mark is the oldest and again we assume that after 1866 the double-headed eagle, or k.k. priv., was added to signify the imperial recognition.

Marks on brass instruments of Martin Tomschik are shown in fig. 16:

“ <i>Martin Tomschik in Brünn</i> ”	No. 13
“ <i>K. K. priv.</i> ” [double-headed eagle] “ <i>Instrum. Fabrik des Mart Tomschik in Brünn</i> ”	No. 16
“ <i>K. K. priv. Instrum. Fabrik</i> ” [double-headed eagle] “ <i>des Mart Tomschik in Brünn</i> ”	Nos. 14, 19
[double-headed eagle] “ <i>K. K. priv. / Instrum. Fabrik / des / Mart Tomschik / in / Brünn</i> ”	No. 19
[double-headed eagle] “ <i>K. K. priv. / Instrum. Fabrik des / Mart Tomschik / in / Brünn</i> ”	No. 20
[double-headed eagle] / “ <i>Martin Tomschik / K. K. priv Holz-Mettall / Blas-Instrumenten- / Fabrik. Wassergasse N. 3 / nächst der Skenestrasse bei / der Eisenbahn in / Brünn</i> ”	No. 17
[double-headed eagle] / “ <i>Mart Tomschik / K. K. PRIV. / Holz Metall Blas / Instrumenten Fabrik / Wassergasse N 3 / BRÜNN</i> ”	No. 15
[double-headed eagle] / “ <i>Mart:Tomschik / K:K:PRIV: / Holz Metall Blas / Instrumenten Fabrik / Wassergasse N:3 / IN BRÜNN</i> ”	No. 18

The first mark is apparently used before 1866. The double-headed eagle

and “k. k. priv.” are related to a privilege granted by the Austrian empire in 1866. The last three instruments are made after 1874, when Martin Tomschik moved to Wassergasse 3. The mark shown in (f) was probably used around 1875, when the factory just moved to a new address and further details of the location were needed, like in the advertisement in 1875 (fig. 6).

Maker’s Marks Attributed to Martin and Franz Tomschik

One mark of M. P. Tomschik & Sohn, on a saxophone (appendix 2, no. 21), is partly illegible, but the mark on a cornet of the cooperation of Martin and his son Franz, is shown in fig. 17:

“M.P. TOMSCHIK & SON’S BRUNN-AUSTRIA No. 22
/ MANUFACTORY OF MUSICAL /
INSTRUMENTS.”

Apparently both instruments were made between 1880 and 1886 for export, since their mark shows the English country-name “Austria.” Given the elaborate lettering, abundant decorations, and the silver-plated brass, more than on any other Tomschik instrument, we assume that the cornet was presented at the World Fair in New Orleans in 1884.

Maker’s Marks Attributed to Franz Tomschik

The marks on woodwinds of Franz Tomschik known to me are shown in fig. 18.

“F. TOMSCHIK / WIEN”	No. 25
“FRANZ TOMSCHIK / WIEN”	Nos. 23, 24, 26

Based on the addresses mentioned, all four instruments were made between 1897 and 1909.

The marks on brass instruments of Franz Tomschik known to me are shown in fig. 19:

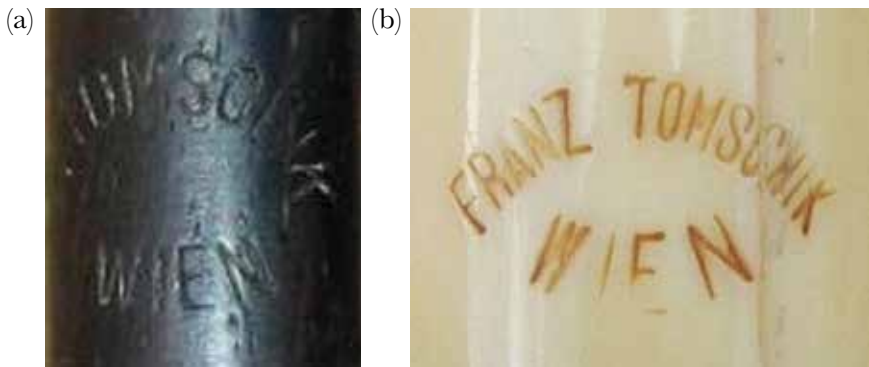


FIGURES 16a–16h. Marks used on brass instruments by Martin Tomschik, as documented in appendix 2: (a) no. 13; (b) no. 16; (c) no. 19; (d) no. 19; (e) no. 20; (f) no. 17; (g) no. 15; and (h) no. 18. Photos c–d by Marta Černoková, Slovak National Museum – Music Museum, Bratislava, Slovak Republic. Other photos by the author of items from the collections of National Museum – Czech Museum of Music, Prague, and the Moravian Museum, Jevišovice, Czech Republic.





FIGURES 17a–b. Mark used on a cornet by Martin Tomschik & Son (appendix 2, no. 22). Photo by the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History, Washington.



FIGURES 18a–b. Marks used by Franz Tomschik on woodwinds, as documented in appendix 2: (a) no. 25; and (b) no. 24. Photos by the owners.



FIGURES 19a–19e. Marks used by Franz Tomschik on brass instruments, as documented in appendix 2: (a) no. 33; (b) no. 27; (c) no. 28; (d) no. 34; and (e) no. 32. Photos (a–b) by the owners; photo (c) by Edinburgh University Collection of Historic Musical Instruments; photos (d–e) by the author.



FIGURE 20. Mark used by Franz Tomschik on a zither auto-harp (appendix 2, no. 35). Photo by the owner.

[double-headed eagle] / “Franz Tomschik / in / Brünn”	No. 33
“FR. TOMSCHIK / WIEN”	No. 27
“FRANZ TOMSCHIK / - . WIEN . -”	Nos. 28, 29
[double-headed eagle] / “Franz Tomschik / Instrumentenfabrik / Wien”	No. 34
“Franz Tomschik / Musik Instr. Fabrik / Wien”	No. 32

Based on the addresses mentioned, the first instrument was made between 1886 and 1897 and the other instruments between 1897 and 1909. Apparently, the last mark is newer than the fourth mark, since the double-headed eagle is replaced by another symbol, later used by Wenzel Tomschik.

The only mark found on a stringed instrument of Franz Tomschik is given in fig. 20:

“Militär-Musik-Instrumenten-Manufactur / FRANZ TOMSCHIK / Hoflieferant Sr. Majestät des Königs von Spanien / • WIEN • / VII. Westbahnstrasse Nr. 54.”	No. 35
--	--------



FIGURES 21a–21c. Marks used by Wenzel Tomschik on brass instruments, as documented in appendix 2: (a) no. 37; (b) no. 38; and (c) no. 39. Photos (a–b) by the owners; photo (c) by Edinburgh University Collection of Historic Musical Instruments.

Maker's Marks Attributed to Wenzel Tomschik

The marks of Wenzel Tomschik on brass instruments are shown in fig 21:

“ <i>W. Tomschik, Wien XV. Neubaugürtel 35</i> ”	No. 37
“ <i>W. Tomschik königl. Hoflieferant Wien XV. Neubaugürtel 35</i> ”	Nos. 36, 38
“WENZEL TOMSCHIK / Kgl. Hof-u. Militär-Musik-Instrumenten-Fabrikant / WIEN / XV. Neubaugürtel / No 35”	No. 39

Apparently, the mark “W. Tomschik, Wien XV. Neubaugürtel 35” is the oldest one, since no imperial deliveries, “königl. Hoflieferant,” are claimed yet.

Summary and Conclusions

The Tomschik family of four instrument makers was active in Austria between 1846 and 1942. In the literature, little was known until the present study, which has also disproved some of the published information on the subject. A detailed picture emerges now of a family of instrument makers that started in a small town, developed their business through sales to military bands, relocated to be near military garrisons, and then realized an international expansion. Finally, the location of the factory was moved to Vienna, where non-military instruments became more important for the business.

Photo Acknowledgements

The author wants to thank several museums for the opportunity to take photographs of their instruments and to use them for this publication. The following photos, made by the author, are used in this article:

- Instruments from the collections of National Museum - Museum of Czech Music, Prague, Czech Republic are shown in figs. 1, 2, 14(b), and 16(a).
- Instruments from the Museum of Musical Instruments in Rome,

Italy, are shown in figs. 3(b), 3(c), and 15(c).

- Instruments from the Moravian Museum, Jevišovice, Czech Republic, are shown in figs. 15(a), 16(b), 16(c), 16(d), 16(e), 16(g), 16(h), 19(d), and 19(e).

All other photos are taken by the owners, or by the museum staff, as mentioned in the respective figure captions.

APPENDIX 1

The Tomschik Family Tree

The catholic family of instrument makers named Tomschik is spelled in the Czech language as “Tomšik.” In the following reconstruction of the family tree, we underline the facts that are confirmed in birth-, marriage-, and death-certificates.⁷⁶ The musical instrument makers are denoted in bold.

Paul Tomschik (Budischau Jun 24, 1784 – Mihoukowitz Oct 2, 1848)
 x (Castotitz Nov 24, 1805) Catharina Niemetz (Castotitz Oct 1, 1785 –
 p1831)
 Anna Tomschik (Budischau Jul 5, 1808 – Budischau Mar 12, 1819)
 Franz Tomschik (Budischau Dec 10, 1810 – Trnava 1882)
 Anton Tomschik (Budischau Jun 7, 1813 – Mihoukowitz Jan 3, 1879)
 x (Budischau Nov 10, 1846) Franziska Machat (Budischau Nov 3, 1813 –
Mihoukowitz Jun 17, 1856)
 Joseph Tomschik (Mihoukowitz ~ Feb, 1848 – ????)
 Antonia Tomschik (Mihoukowitz Dec 27, 1850 – ????)
 x (Mihoukowitz Oct 28, 1856) Anna Chyba (Budischau Jul 24, 1828 –
Mihoukowitz Jan 4, 1891)
 Josefa Tomschik (Mihoukowitz Sep 9, 1857 – ????)
 Joannes Tomschik (Mihoukowitz Aug 28, 1859 – ????)
Wenzel Tomschik (Mihoukowitz Sep 10, 1861 – Wien XV Sep 13,
 1944)
 x (Pohrlitz May 15, 1887) Theresia Moder (Pohrlitz Dec 24, 1862 –
 Wien XV Oct 23, 1950)
 Adele Tomschik (Brünn Nov 12, 1887 – Wien XV Jun 2, 1964)
 x (Wien XV May 12, 1912) Johann Ernst Butz (Neulerchenfeld

76. Most BMD certificates have been found on Acta Publica: actapublica.eu/hledej/ and Matricula Online: data.matricula-online.eu/en/. Examples for the instrument makers are: Joseph Tomschik, birth: actapublica.eu/matriky/brno/prohlizec/6265/?strana=166, marriage: data.matricula-online.eu/de/oesterreich/wien/02-st-leopold/02-17/?pg=38. Martin Tomschik, birth: actapublica.eu/matriky/brno/prohlizec/6265/?strana=179, marriage: actapublica.eu/matriky/brno/prohlizec/7805/?strana=165, death: actapublica.eu/matriky/brno/prohlizec/8107/?strana=104. Franz Tomschik, birth: actapublica.eu/matriky/brno/prohlizec/7318/?strana=59, first marriage: actapublica.eu/matriky/brno/prohlizec/655/?strana=4, second marriage: actapublica.eu/matriky/brno/prohlizec/8093/?strana=2. Wenzel Tomschik, birth: actapublica.eu/matriky/brno/prohlizec/6271/?strana=42, marriage: actapublica.eu/matriky/brno/prohlizec/3157/?strana=104.

- Oct 8, 1885 - Wien XV Jun 28, 1964)
 Maria Teresia Tomschik (Brünn May 21, 1891 – Wien XV Feb 6, 1962)
 x (Wien XV May 4, 1913) Carl Franz Holeček (Brünn Sep 16, 1887 - Wien XV Jun 8, 1949)
 Wenzel Martin Tomschik (Brünn Jun 11, 1896 – p1901)
 Veronica Tomschik (Mihoukowitz Jan 28, 1864 – Mihoukowitz 1937)
 Anton Tomschik (Mihoukowitz Apr 13, 1866 – Mihoukowitz Jan 17, 1869)
 Franz Tomschik (Mihoukowitz Jan 18, 1869 – ????)
 Klotilda Tomschik (Mihoukowitz Jun 2, 1871 – Trebitsch Apr 13, 1950)
 Marianne Tomschik (Budischau Dec 3, 1815 – Budischau Dec 4, 1815)
Joseph Tomschik (Budischau Jan 8, 1817 – p1862)
 x (Wien II Aug 9, 1846) Juliana Wald (Leopoldsdorf im Marchfelde Apr 12, 1820 – p1862)
 Juliana Josepha Tomschik (Wien II Feb 10, 1847 – ????)
 Johann Tomschik (Wien VIII May 30, 1849 – Gross Meseritsch Sep 4, 1851)
 Josefa Tomschik (Gross Meseritsch Aug 6, 1851 – ????)
 Catharina Tomschik (Gross Meseritsch Feb 13, 1854 – ????)
 Anna Tomschik (Gross Meseritsch Jul 21, 1857 – Gross Meseritsch Aug 17, 1859)
 Maria Theresia Tomschik (Gross Meseritsch Sep 1, 1862 – ????)
Martin Tomschik (Budischau Oct 21, 1820 – Brünn Nov 20, 1886)
 x (Gross Meseritsch Jul 7, 1853) Francisca Menšik (Gross Meseritsch Aug 13, 1817 – Brünn May 3, 1896)
Franz Tomschik (Gross Meseritsch Jul 23, 1854 – Wien ~1914)
 x (Trebitsch Oct 13, 1885) Maria Jelinek (Trebitsch Aug 5, 1859 – Brünn Oct 12, 1886)
 Franz Tomschik (Brünn Aug 27, 1886 – Brünn Sep 17, 1886)
 x (Brünn Jul 6, 1895) Theresia Niesslmüller (Krummnußbaum Dec 13, 1853 – Wien Nov 23, 1911)
 Martin Tomschik (Brünn Feb 25, 1856 – Brünn Feb 25, 1856)
 Franziska Tomschik (Brünn Feb 25, 1856 – Brünn Feb 25, 1856)
 Anna Tomschik (Budischau Mar 12, 1823 – Budischau Mar 12, 1823)
 Vinzenz Tomschik (Budischau Jan 12, 1825 – Trebitsch Jan 9, 1904)
 Marianne Tomschik (Budischau Jun 14, 1827 – p1860)
 Johann Tomschik (Budischau Apr 23, 1831 – ????)

APPENDIX 2

List of Known Instruments with the Tomschik Mark

This numbered list contains all instruments bearing the Tomschik marks known to the author. We use the terminology of Phillip T. Young in *4900 Historical Woodwind Instruments* (Tony Bingham: London, 1993), where “key” refers to the key head that actually opens and closes a hole, while “levers” or “touches” are the mechanical extensions which allow the fingers to operate the keys. In this appendix, when a period appears inside quotation marks, it is part of the maker’s mark. If a period appears here outside the quotation marks, it is the author’s own punctuation.

Instruments Attributed to Martin and Joseph Tomschik

- 1 Flute in C of boxwood in 4 sections, with 6 finger holes, 14 brass keys, and 5 brass ferrules, now completed with middle and lower joints of an instrument by Ferdinand Hell. Repaired by J. Bašta of Schönbach, ca.1920. The keys have flat, round key heads, mounted in blocks or between pillars. Length: 72.1 cm. Maker’s mark on the barrel: [double-headed eagle] / “*Tomschik / Brünn*” / [8-petal flower]. Maker’s mark on the middle joint and lower joint: [double-headed eagle] / “F. Hell / Brünn” / [6-pointed star]. Additional marks on barrel and middle joint: “J. BAŠTA / SCHÖNBACH V ČECHÁČH.” Czech Music Museum, Prague, Czech Republic, no. E 129.
- 2 Clarinet in F of boxwood in 5 sections plus the original wooden mouthpiece, with 8 finger holes, 5 brass keys, and 5 brass ferrules. The keys have round, saltspoon-shaped key heads and are mounted in the wood. Length 35.3 cm, plus the 5 cm mouthpiece. Maker’s mark on the lower joint: “*Tomschik / Brünn*” with “F” below the mark. Private owner, Italy.
- 3 Clarinet in B-flat of boxwood in 5 sections plus a black mouthpiece, with 8 finger holes, 6 brass keys, and 5 horn ferrules. The keys have round, shallow-cup key heads. Five are mounted in the wood and a sixth key is mounted between pillars. Length 59.9 cm. Maker’s mark on the upper joint and the lower joint: [double-headed eagle] / “*Tomschik / Brünn*” / [8-petal flower]. Additional marks on upper joint and

middle joint: “B / [8-petal flower]”. Czech Music Museum, Prague, Czech Republic, no. E 1622. (fig. 1)

- 4 Clarinet in B-flat of boxwood in 4 sections without a mouthpiece, with 8 finger holes, 12 brass keys, and 4 horn ferrules. The keys have flat, round key heads, mostly mounted on pins in wooden blocks and one on an axle between pillars, fixed in the wood. Length 55.5 cm. Maker’s mark on the left-hand and right-hand joints: “Tomschik / Brünn,” with “B” below the mark. For sale at an auction in 2018, <http://www3.spielzeugauktion.de>.

Instruments Attributed to Martin Tomschik

- 5 Oboe of boxwood in 3 sections with 6 finger holes, 13 brass keys, and 3 ivory ferrules. The keys have round, shallow-cup key heads and are mounted between pillars. Length 55.5 cm. Maker’s mark on the right-hand joint and the bell: “M.Tomschik / Brünn”. Moravian Museum, Jevišovice, Czech Republic, no. E-425.
- 6 Clarinet in B-flat of boxwood in 5 sections plus a mouthpiece, with 8 finger holes, 5 brass keys, and 6 brass ferrules. The keys have round, shallow-cup key heads and are mounted in the wood. Length 55 cm, plus the 6.9 cm mouthpiece. Maker’s mark on the upper joint, the lower joint and the bell: [double-headed eagle] / “M.Tomschik / Brünn” / [6-pointed star], with “B” in the mark above the [6-pointed star]. Moravian Museum, Jevišovice, Czech Republic, no. E-75.
- 7 Clarinet in E-flat of boxwood in 5 sections plus an ebony mouthpiece, with 8 finger holes, 8 brass keys, and 6 brass ferrules. The keys have round, saltspoon-shaped key heads and are mounted in the wood. Length 40.5 cm, plus the 5.5 cm mouthpiece. Maker’s mark on the upper joint and the lower joint: [double-headed eagle] / “M.Tomschik / Brünn” / [6-pointed star]. Collection Reinout Woltjer, Eindhoven, The Netherlands.
- 8 Clarinet in A-flat of ebony in 3 sections plus an ebony mouthpiece, with 8 finger holes, 10 nickel-plated brass keys, and 4 nickel-plated brass ferrules. The keys have round, saltspoon-shaped key heads and are mounted between pillars. Attributed by the museum to Martin Tomschik, but not marked. Sousa Archives, University of Illinois,

- Champaign-Urbana, Illinois. No. 120993-112.
- 9 Clarinet in A-flat of boxwood in 3 sections plus a black mouthpiece, with 8 finger holes, 11 nickel-plated brass keys, and 3 nickel-plated brass ferrules. The keys have round, saltspoon-shaped key heads and are mounted between pillars. Length 29.7 cm, plus the 4.3 cm mouthpiece. Maker's mark on the body and the bell: [double-headed eagle] / "M.Tomschik / Brünn" / [6-pointed star]. Sousa Archives, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois. No. 120993-53. (fig. 4)
 - 10 Clarinet in B-flat of boxwood in 4 sections plus a mouthpiece, with 8 finger holes, 12 brass keys, and 4 brass ferrules. The keys have round, saltspoon-shaped key heads and are mounted between pillars. Length 52.8 cm, plus the 6.5 cm mouthpiece. Maker's mark on all parts except the bell: [double-headed eagle] / "M.Tomschik / Brünn" / [6-pointed star], with "B" below the mark. Moravian Museum, Jevišovice, Czech Republic, no. E-71.
 - 11 Clarinet in A of brass ("Schwanenhals Clarinette") without mouthpiece, with 5 finger holes, 13 brass keys, and 3 nickel-silver ferrules and a brass bell with a nickel-silver rim. Length 29 cm. The keys have modern round key heads and are mounted between brass pillars or in brass saddles. Maker's mark on the bell: "*M. Tomschik k.k. priv. Instrumenten Fabrik in Brünn*". Museo Nazionale Degli Strumenti Musicali, Rome, Italy. No. 691 (fig. 3).
 - 12 Bassoon of maple wood in 4 sections, without crook, with 7 finger holes, 17 nickel-silver keys, and 3 nickel-silver bands. The keys have flat, round key heads and are mounted between pillars. Length 131 cm. Maker's mark: [double-headed eagle] / "M.Tomschik / Brünn" / [6-pointed star]. Former collection of Henk de Wit, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, no. 99.
 - 13 Trumpet in F of brass with 3 valves, with a nickel-silver rim on the bell, lead pipe and mouthpiece missing. Length 37.2 cm. Maker's mark on the bell: "*Martin Tomschik in Brünn*". Czech Music Museum, Prague, Czech Republic, no. E 898. (fig. 2)
 - 14 Flügelhorn of brass with 3 valves. Maker's mark: "*K.K. priv. Instrum. Fabrik* [double-headed eagle] *des Mart. Tomschik in Brünn*". Slovak National Museum/Music Museum Bratislava, Slovakia, no. MUS 1651.
 - 15 Flugelhorn (bass) of brass with 3 double valves. Length 61 cm. Maker's mark on the bell: [double-headed eagle] / "Mart Tomschik / K.

- K. PRIV. / Holz Metall Blas / Instrumenten Fabrik / Wassergasse N 3 / BRÜNN", Moravian Museum, Jevišovice, Czech Republic, no. E-252.
- 16 Horn (natural) of brass. Size 40 cm. Maker's mark on the bell: "K. K. priv." [double-headed eagle] "*Instrum. Fabrik des Mart Tomschik in Brünn*". Moravian Museum, Jevišovice, Czech Republic, no. E-116.
- 17 Horn (baritone) of brass with 3 valves. Maker's mark: [double-headed eagle] / "Martin Tomschik / K. K. priv Holz-Mettall / Blas-Instrumenten- / Fabrik. Wassergasse N. 3 / nächst der Skenestrasse bei / der Eisenbahn in / Brünn". Slovak National Museum/Music Museum Bratislava, Slovakia, no. MUS 1372.
- 18 Helicon of brass with 3 valves. Length 98 cm. Maker's mark on the bell: [double-headed eagle] / "Mart:Tomschik / K:K:PRIV: / Holz Metall Blas / Instrumenten Fabrik / Wassergasse N:3 / IN BRÜNN". Moravian Museum, Jevišovice, Czech Republic, no. E-432.
- 19 Tuba of brass with 3 double valves. Length 81 cm. Maker's mark on the bell: [double-headed eagle] "K. K. priv. / *Instrum. Fabrik | des | Mart Tomschik | in | Brünn.*" Maker's mark on the edge of the bell: "K. K. priv. *Instrum. Fabrik*" [double-headed eagle] "*des Mart Tomschik in Brünn*". Moravian Museum, Jevišovice, Czech Republic, no. E-27.
- 20 Tuba of brass with 3 double valves. Length 82 cm. Maker's mark on the bell: [double-headed eagle] "K. K. Priv. / *Instrum. Fabrik des | Mart Tomschik | in | Brünn*". Moravian Museum, Jevišovice, Czech Republic, no. E-80.

Instruments Attributed to Martin and Franz Tomschik

- 21 Saxophone of plated silver with gilded interior. Length: 66 cm. Maker's mark: "TOMSCHIK & SON / AUSTRIA". Retailer's mark: "R J Ward & Sons / 10 St Anne St. / Liverpool". Sold by www.woodwind.ad-bazaar.com in 2009.
- 22 Cornet in B-flat of silver-plated brass with 3 valves. The cornet is highly engraved all over the instrument. Length 32.7 cm. Maker's mark on the bell: "M.P. TOMSCHIK & SON's BRUNN-AUSTRIA / MANUFACTORY OF MUSICAL / INSTRUMENTS". National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, no. MI 093532 (fig. 10).

Instruments Attributed to Franz Tomschik

- 23 Flute in C of blackwood in 4 sections with 6 finger holes, 7 silver keys, and 4 brass ferrules. The keys have modern round key heads and are mounted between pillars. Maker's mark: "FRANZ TOMSCHIK / WIEN". For sale at Dorotheum.com, Lot no. 110-020511/0005.
- 24 Flute mouthpiece of bone. Maker's mark: "FRANZ TOMSCHIK / WIEN". For sale on eBay, Ireland, in 2017 in combination with a wooden flute made by Ed.Heidegger in Linz.
- 25 Oboe in 3 sections with 6 finger holes, 14 silver keys, 2 rings, and 4 silver ferrules. The keys have modern round key heads and are mounted between pillars. Maker's mark: "F. TOMSCHIK / WIEN." For sale on eBay, Austria, in 2017.
- 26 Clarinet in A-flat of boxwood in 3 sections plus an ebony mouthpiece, with 8 finger holes, 8 brass keys, 1 brass ferrule, 2 horn ferrules, and an integrated thumb rest. The keys have modern round key heads and are mounted in the wood and one between pillars. Length 29.3 cm, plus the 4.1 cm mouthpiece. Maker's mark on the stock: "FRANZ TOMSCHIK / WIEN," Musikinstrumenten-sammlung Hans und Hede Grumbt, Haus Kemrade, Bochum, Germany, no. SGK 42.
- 27 Trumpet of brass with 3 valves. Length 46 cm. Maker's mark engraved: "F. TOMSCHIK / WIEN," Horn-u-copia (www.horn-u-copia.net) no. 2602.
- 28 Bugle or flugelhorn mouthpiece of nickel-silver. Length 69.6 mm, diameter 25.3 mm. Maker's mark engraved: "FRANZ TOMSCHIK / - . WIEN . -". Edinburgh University Collection of Historic Musical Instruments, no. MIMEd 4617.
- 29 Horn, brass signal horn and mouthpiece of nickel silver. Length 30.5 cm. Maker's mark engraved: "FRANZ TOMSCHIK / - . WIEN . -". Sold at www.ebay.de in 2014.
- 30 Cornet of brass with 3 valves. Maker's mark: "Franz Tomschik Hoflieferant Wien". Horn-u-copia (www.horn-u-copia.net) no. 6737.
- 31 Cornet of brass with 3 valves. Horn-u-copia (www.horn-u-copia.net) no. 8757.
- 32 Flugelhorn (bass) of brass with 3 valves. Length 70 cm. Maker's mark on the bell: "Franz Tomschik / Musik Instr. Fabrik / Wien". Moravian Museum, Jevišovice, Czech Republic, no. E-433.
- 33 Tenor horn of brass with 4 valves. Length 72 cm. Maker's mark:

- [double-headed eagle] / “Franz Tomschik / in / Brünn”. For sale at eBay at in 2018. (fig. 11)
- 34 Tuba of brass with 4 valves. Length 73 cm. Maker’s mark on the bell: [double-headed eagle] / “Franz Tomschik / Instrumentenfabrik / Wien”. Private collection, Czech Republic.
- 35 Zither auto-harp with 32 strings, in case. Maker’s mark: “Militär-Musik-Instrumenten Manufactur / FRANZ TOMSCHIK / Hoflieferant Sr. Majestät des Königs von Spanien / • WIEN • / VII. Westbahnstrasse No. 54.” For sale at eBay in 2016.

Instruments Attributed to Wenzel Tomschik

- 36 Trumpet of silver with valves and 3 tuning slides and brass fittings. Length 28 cm. Maker’s mark: “*W. Tomschik | königl. Hoflieferant | Wien XV. Neubaugürtel 35*”. Vojnog muzeja in Belgrade, Serbia, no. 34/67.
- 37 Horn of brass in F with an additional crook in E-flat. Maker’s mark engraved on the bell: “*Wenzel Tomschik, Wien XV. Neubaugürtel 35*”. Private owner, Great Britain.
- 38 Horn of brass with 3 valves with various additions in tin and silver. Maker’s mark engraved: “*W. Tomschik | königl. Hoflieferant | Wien XV. Neubaugürtel 35*”. For sale at www.willhaben.at in 2013.
- 39 Tuba (knapsack model) of brass in B-flat with 3 rotary valves and nickel-silver garland, outer tuning slides, bow guards, ferrules, etc. Length 51.6 cm. Maker’s mark engraved: “WENZEL TOMSCHIK / Kgl. Hof-u. Militär-Musik-Instrumenten-Fabrikant / WIEN / XV. Neubaugürtel / No 35”. Edinburgh University Collection of Historic Musical Instruments, no. MIMEd 2339 (fig. 13).