



CLARINET in C, of boxwood, with one ivory ferrule remaining of five. The four replacements are of horn, iron and wood. The clarinet has 5 flat square brass keys. A hand-made wrought leather cover for the original boxwood mouthpiece is present, as is the original soft case of heavy cloth, with a draw-string. The instrument, quite possibly a military issue, may have been used and repaired in field conditions early in the 19th century with available materials. This clarinet likely dates from the time of the War of 1812. The original ivory rings at the middle of the instrument and at the top of the bell are now of iron, while the ring atop the barrel joint is now of horn. An early crack in the bell was secured with glue and a heavy copper staple.



Fig. VIII-5.

Clarinet reeds, reed containers, mouthpiece covers and mounting pin containers.



Fig. VIII-22.
Clarinet reeds, c.1835-40, with a modern Bb reed for comparison.



Fig. VIII-23.
Container for reeds, c.1840.



Fig. VIII-24.
Container for key mounting pins, c.1840.



Fig. VIII-25
Clarinet mouthpiece caps,
1835-1860.

A. G. Badger ...

Alfred G. Badger was one of the most important figures in the world of American woodwind manufacturing during the 19th century. In the realm of flute-making Badger was at the apex, as he was responsible for the adoption of the Boehm system flute in this country. Born in Connecticut in 1815,¹ he was from 1834 to 1837 apprenticed to the musical instrument firm of Ball & Douglass in Utica, NY. In 1838, in Buffalo, he partnered with John R. Nickels and George A. Prince (*q.v.*), who were cousins who had previously worked in their family music store in Boston. The portrait of Badger shown here is from the cover of the 1863 edition of his 1853 book *An Illustrated History of the Flute ...*



Boehm system flute by A. G. Badger, c. 1847.

