Klavierboekje
van
Magdalena d'Arrest
1716

Transcriptie van de muziek en lay out: Kees Rosenhart.
Onderzoek en transcriptie van de teksten: Tom Brockmeier.
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Miss Magdalena d'Arrest's clavier booklet, 1716 - translation Ellie Dautzenberg.

Among the Collection of Manuscripts in The 'Koninklijke Bibliotheek' (Royal Library) in The Hague is an 'Album of vocal music', dating from 1716. In the cartouche on the title page, showing five putti and a great number of musical instruments, is hand-written: 'juffr. Maaghdalena Darrest, 1716' ('miss Maaghdalena Darrest, 1716.) In the catalogue of the Royal Library she is mentioned as the author or the person who commissioned the album.

In 1933 the Royal Library bought this music booklet from the Scheurleer collection. D. F. Scheurleer was a banker, entrepreneur and historian of music and possessed an extensive collection of musical instruments and professional music literature, which, after his death, was acquired by the city of The Hague and placed with the Gemeentemuseum (Municipal Museum.) From whom and when D. F. Scheurleer acquired the booklet is unknown.

To that, on the title page of the booklet we find the name of the printer and publisher Paulus Matthijsz.: 'in 't Musyc-boek, is alderley gelinieert Papier, Italiaense en andere Musyc te koop' ('in the Music book all kinds of ruled paper, Italian and other music is for sale'.) From 1684 on this business was run by his daughters. The booklet is 16 by 21 cm. The staves are printed, but the lines create an impression of being drawn by hand. Both the G and the F clefs, lacking in the blank staves, were probably noted while writing the music. A similar booket was published as the Camphuysen manuscript.

Jean Darrest and Madelaine Favrot were married on 24th June 1702. Both were from Thiérache in Picardy, a region presently situated just south of the Belgian frontier. Jean Darrest originated from Martigny-en-Thiérache, Madelaine Favrot from La Chapelle. Shortly before their marriage they had fled to The Netherlands, like many Huguenots did at the time. They eventually had more than ten children.

On 22 April 1703 their first child Anna Maghdalena was born. This girl is likely to have been the owner of the music booklet. On 23 April 1718 she was buried at Weesp, together with her little sister Susanna Maghdalena (who, on 14th April 1715 was baptized at Weesp), where the family had lived since 1704.

In Weesp the girls' father became an entrepreneur of stature in the brandy distillery. There he filled the positions of burgomaster, member of the council, alderman and Grand Pensionary of the town, as both his son and grandson did. On 24th January 1763 he was to be buried in the Laurens Church at Weesp, where his wife had been buried before on 31th January 1740.

Theoretically Anna Maghdalena's mother might have been the owner of the booklet. At the time a custom came up from the south to indicate women by their husbands' names. But the hand-writing in the name on the booklet is too robust and inexperienced to ascribe to her mother. Later on her mother signs her will in a fine hand-writing as 'Madelaine Favrot.' No other woman named Madeleine Darrest, as far as occurring in the card index of the Waalse Kerk (Walloon Church) in the Central Office for Genealogy in The Hague is likely to be the owner. Although her father may have had a brother who emigrated to Germany the booklet shows too many signs of being Dutch to be ascribed to any descendants of his.

Indications about the author of the booklet were not found in it. Considering the likeness between the letters 'A' and 'Q' all through the booklet, it was written by one and the same hand. The compiler and composer of it, perhaps the clavier teacher, may regularly have come from Amsterdam by track boat, but it is more plausible that the booklet was composed by the organist and carilloneur of the Laurens Church at Weesp: Hendrick Bouduijncx (Elburg 1686 – Weesp 1754.)

After his predecessor's death Hendrick Bouduijncx filled in these duties (without receiving any payment for them.) On 29th June 1706 he was appointed by the burgomaster of Weesp and promised a salary to be paid partly by the church council (250 florins) and partly by the burgomasters themselves (63 florins.) In Bouduijncx's hand-writing the letters 'H' and 'B' are as plain as those occurring in headings in the booklet.

Forbears of his lived at Elburg about 1650 already and were called by the name of 'Boding'. In the course of the 18th century this name was used by a brother of the organist's and his children, among whom we find another organist; the name was spelled in various ways.

In places in literature the name of Dakkert or Dakkest was erroneously mentioned as the name of the name giver of the booklet. The 17th-century hand-writing was read incorrectly, subsequently the name was quoted incorrectly. The Walloon congregations used to write names like these as single words, as Delefèvre, Defèbure; at present this is no longer customary in The Netherlands.

Tom Brockmeier

Het klavierboekje van Magdalena d'Arrest, 1716

In de Koninklijke Bibliotheek in Den Haag bevindt zich in de Handschriftencollectie een "Album met zangmuziek" uit 1716. In het cartouche op het titelblad, met vijf putti en vele muziekinstrumenten, staat met de hand geschreven: "juffr. Maaghdalena Darrest, 1716. In de catalogus vaan de K.B. wordt zij genoemd als auteur of opdrachtgever.
Dit boekje met muziek is in 1933 door de KB gekocht uit de collectie Scheurleer. Deze bankier, ondernemer en muziekhistoricus bezat een grote verzameling muziekinstrumenten en –literatuur, die na zijn dood door de gemeente Den Haag werd aangekocht en ondergebracht in het Gemeentemuseum. Van wie en wanneer D.F. Scheurleer het boekje heeft verworven is niet bekend.
Op het titelblad van het boekje staat verder nog de naam van de drukker en uitgever Paulus Matthijsz.: "in 't Musyc-boek, is alderley gelinieert Papier, Italiaense en andere Musyc te koop." Deze zaak werd sinds 1684 door de dochters gedreven. Het boekje meet 16 x 21 cm. De muziekbalken zijn gedrukt, maar de lijnen wekken de indruk met de hand getrokken te zijn. De G- en F-sleutels, die ontbreken op de niet-ingevulde balken, zullen bij het schrijven van de muziek genoteerd zijn. Een soortgelijk boekje is uitgegeven als het Camphuysen manuscript.

Het echtpaar Jean Darrest en Madelaine Favrot trad in Haarlem in het huwelijk op 24 juni 1702. Ze waren beide afkomstig uit de Thiérache in Picardië, een streek nu net onder de

Belgische grens. Hij kwam uit Martigny-en-Thiérache, zij uit La Chapelle. Kort voor hun huwelijk waren zij als vele Hugeniten naar Nederland gevlucht. Ze kregen er meer dan tien kinderen
In Haarlem werd op 22 april 1703 hun eerste kind Anna Maghdalena geboren. Dit meisje zal de eigenares van het muziekboekje zijn geweest. Op 23 april 1718 werd zij met haar zusje Susanna Maghdalena (gedoopt Weesp 14 april 1715) in Weesp begraven, waar het gezin sinds 1704 woonde.
De vader werd er een ondernemer van formaat in de brandewijnstokerij. Hij vervulde er, net als zijn zoon en kleinzoon, posities als burgemeester, raad, schepen en pensionaris van de stad. Hij zou op 24 januari 1763 begraven worden in de Laurenskerk in Weesp, waar zijn vrouw op 31 januari 1740 al was begraven
In theorie zou ook de moeder eigenaresse van het boekje geweest kunnen zijn. Uit het zuiden kwam in die tijd het gebruik op om vrouwen met hun mans naam aan te duiden. Maar het handschrift met de naam op het boekje is wel erg grof en onervaren. Later ondertekent de moeder haar testament in een keurig handschrift als “Madelaine Favrot.” Andere Madeleines Darrest in het kaart-systeem van de Waalse Kerk bij het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie in Den Haag komen niet in aanmerking. Voor nakomelingen van mogelijke een broer van de vader die naar Duitsland vertrokken is, is het boekje te Nederlands.

Aanwijzingen wie het boekje heeft geschreven zijn er niet in gevonden. Gezien de overeenkomsten tussen de “A” en de “Q” door het boekje heen is het in één hand geschreven. De samensteller en componist ervan kan geregeld met de trekschuit uit Amsterdam zijn gekomen als klavierleraar, maar waarschijnlijker is dat het is gemaakt door de toenmalige organist en klokkenist van de Laurenskerk in Weesp: Hendrick Bouduijncx (Elburg 1686 – Weesp 1754). Na het overlijden van zijn voorganger nam hij die functies waar (zonder betaling). Op 29 juni 1706 werd hij aangesteld ingaande 1 juli 1706, door de burgemeesters van Weesp, met de toezegging van een tractement van de kerkmeesters (f250:00), en van hen zelf (f63:00). In de handtekening van Bouduijncx zijn de “H” en de “B” even sober als in titels in het boekje.
Eerdere leden van zijn familie woonden rond 1650 al in Elburg als “Bodings.” Een broer van de organist en zijn kinderen, waaronder een organist, worden in de loop van de 18^{e} eeuw met allerlei spellingen van de naam beschreven.
Op een aantal plaatsen in de literatuur is abusievelijk de naam Dakkert of Dakkest genoemd voor de naamgeefster van het boekje. De 17^{e} eeuwse schrift is verkeerd gelezen, vervolgens is de naam verkeerd geciteerd. Dergelijke namen werden in de 18^{e} eeuw door de Waalse gemeentes aaneen geschreven, als Delefèvre, Defèbure, tegenwoordig doet men dat in Nederland meestal niet meer.

Tom Brockmeier

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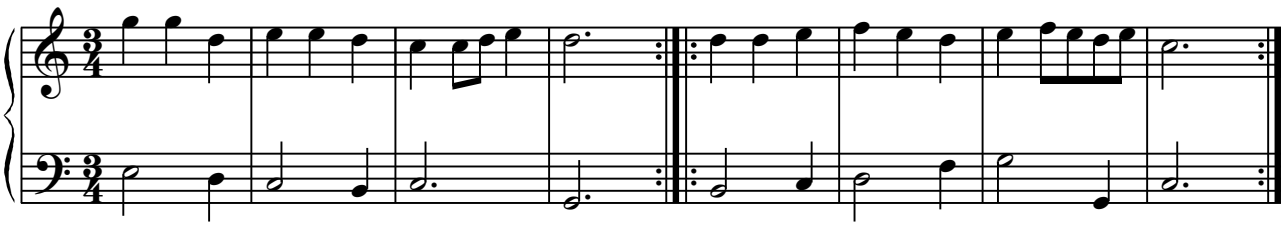

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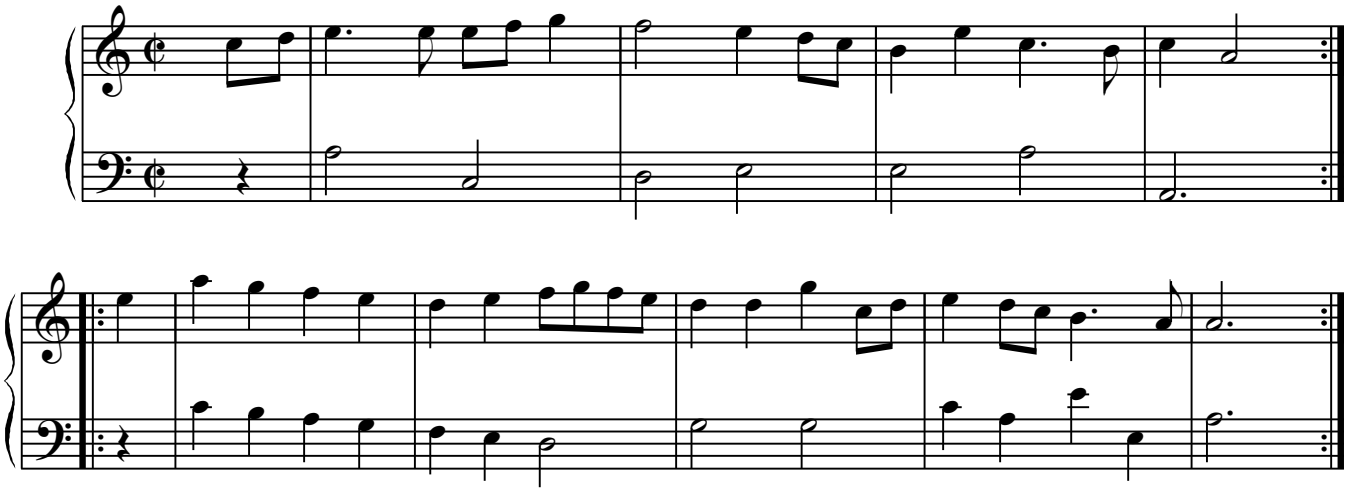

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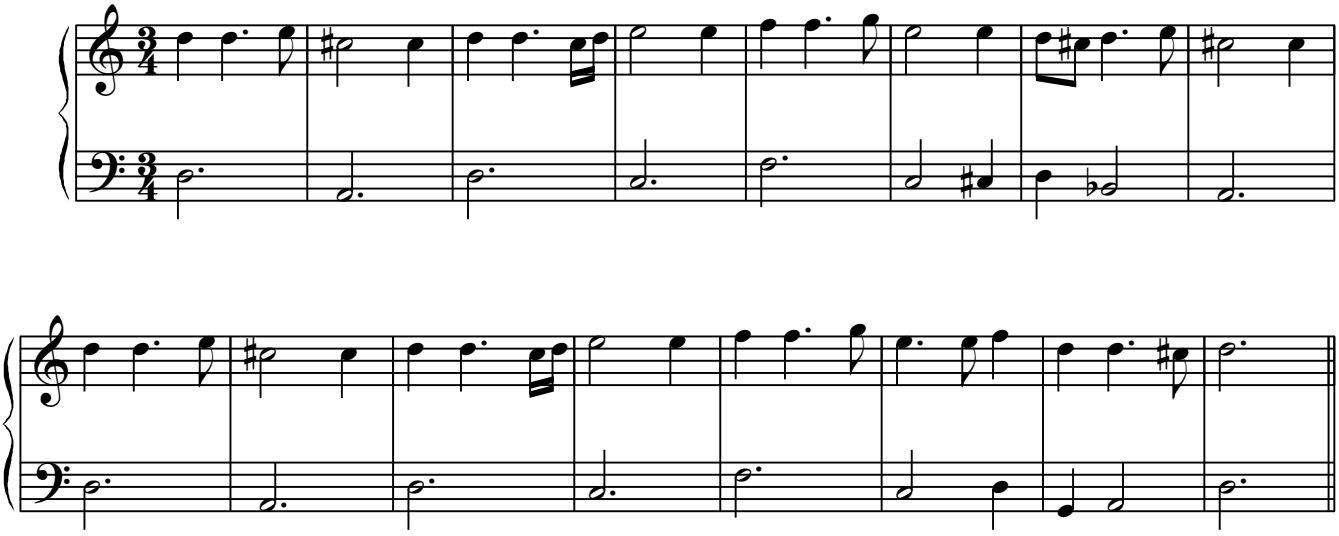

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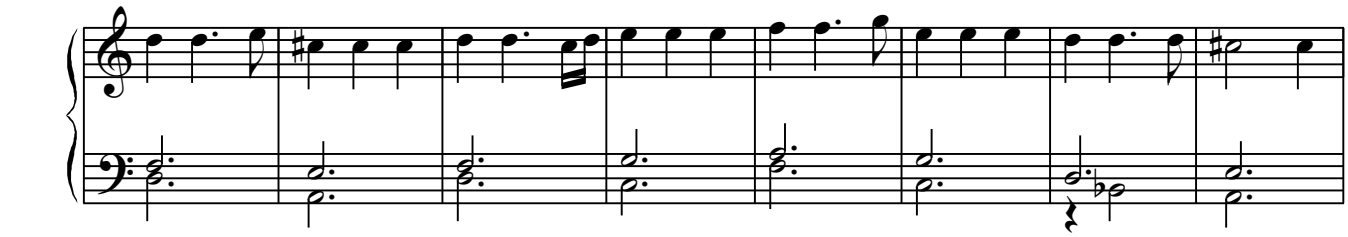

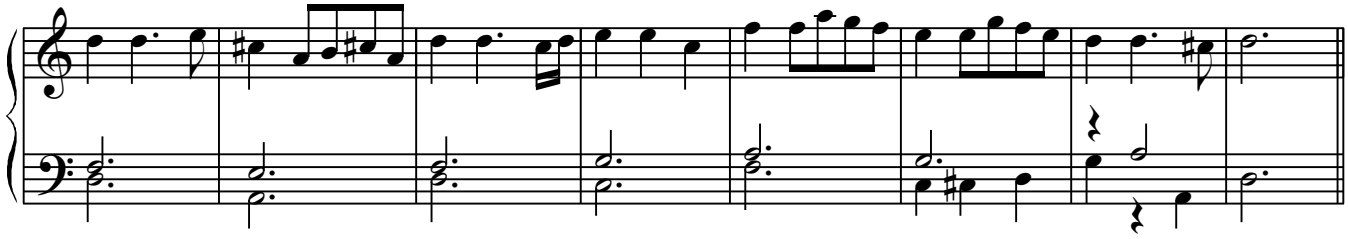

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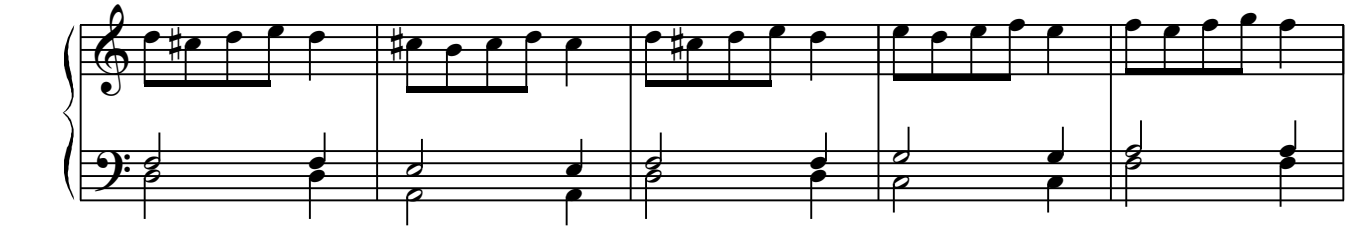

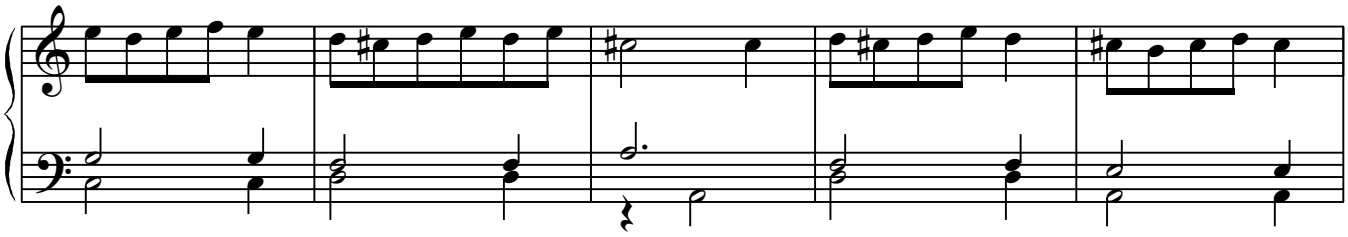

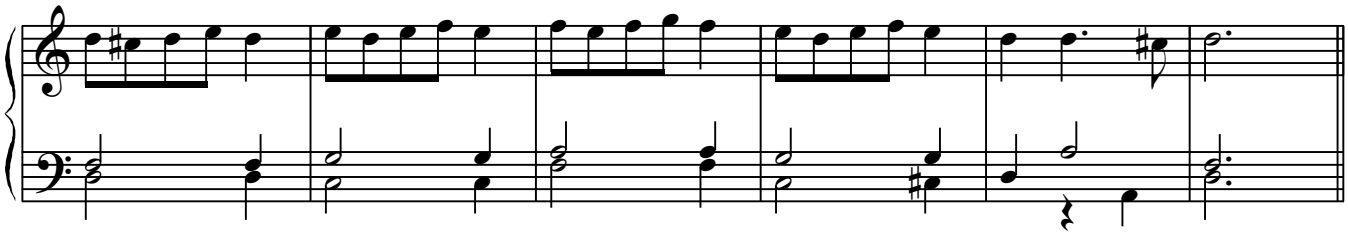

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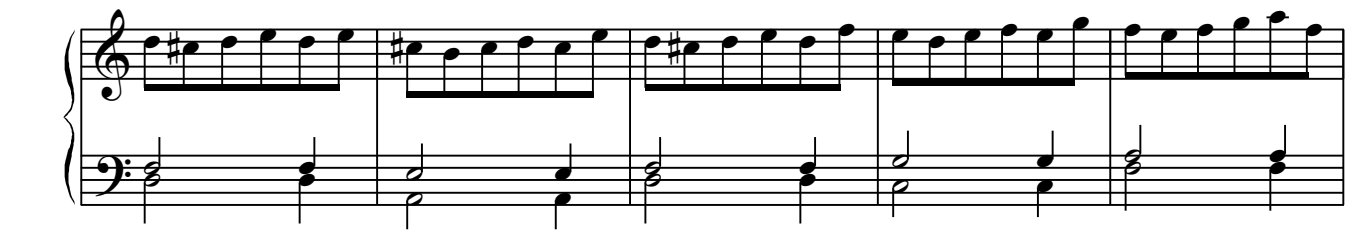

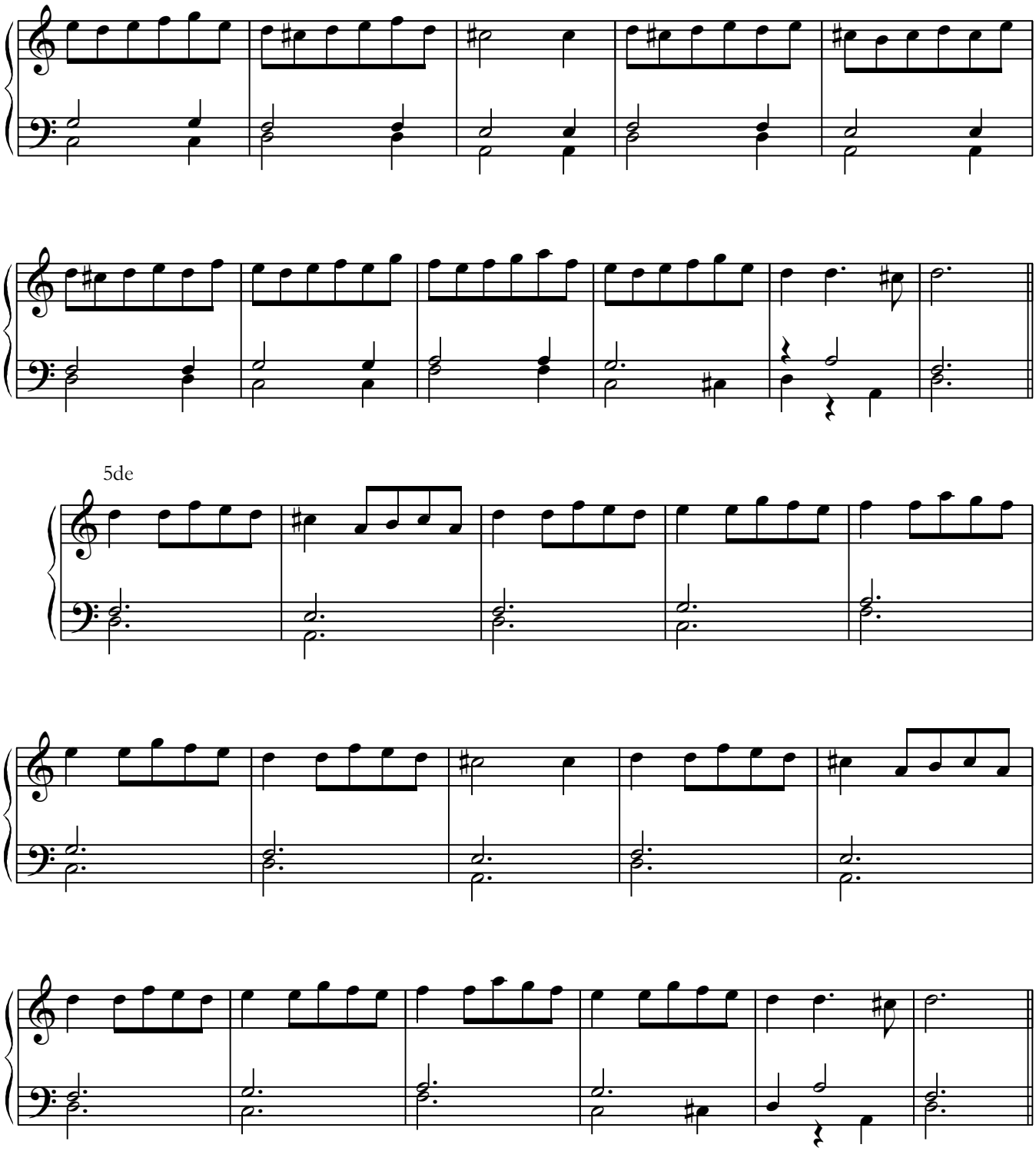
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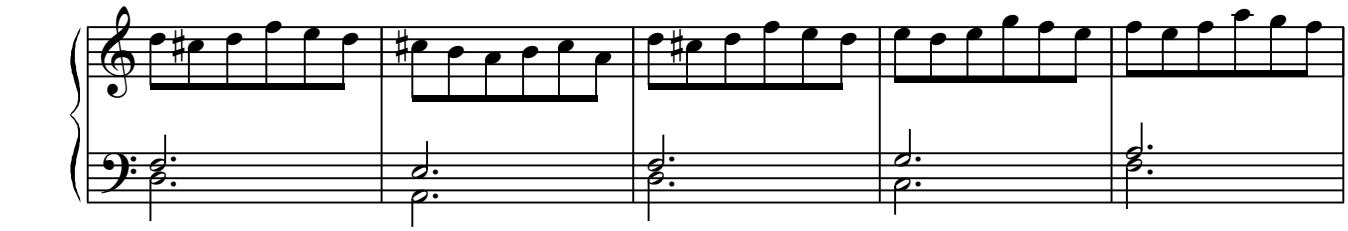

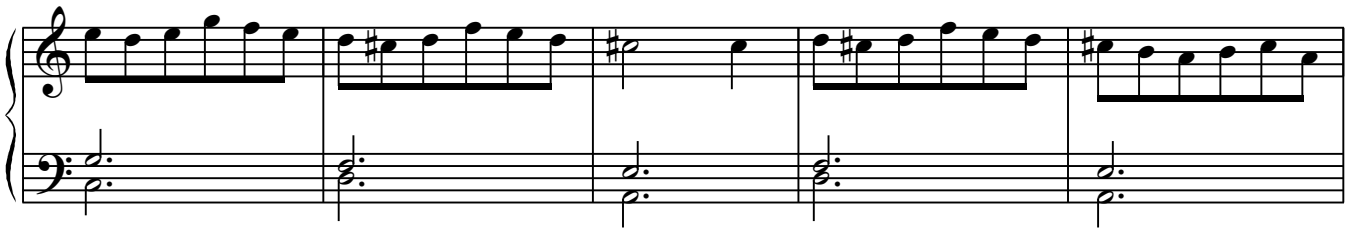

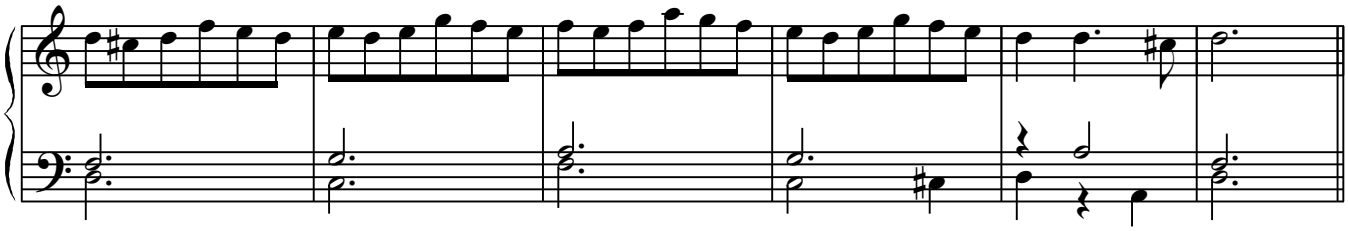

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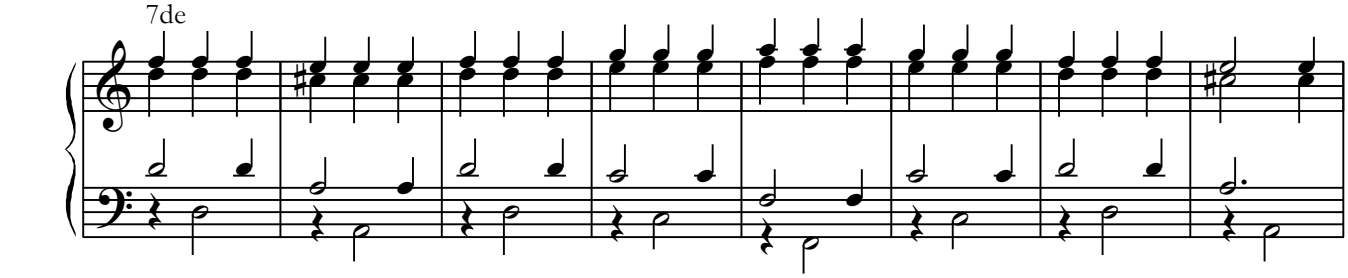

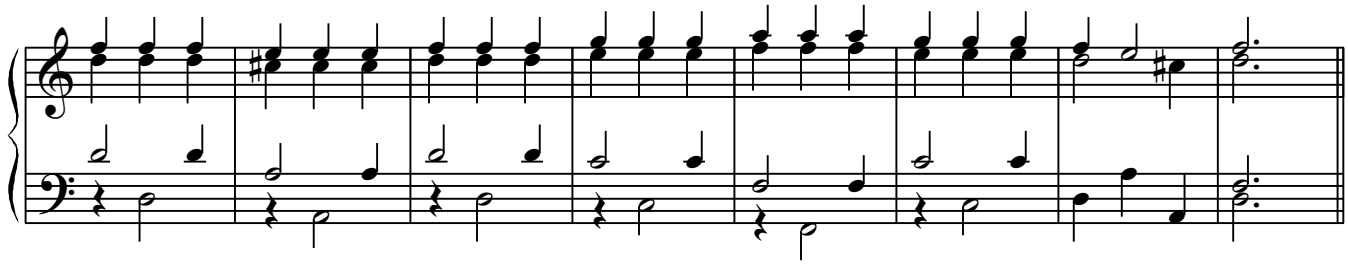

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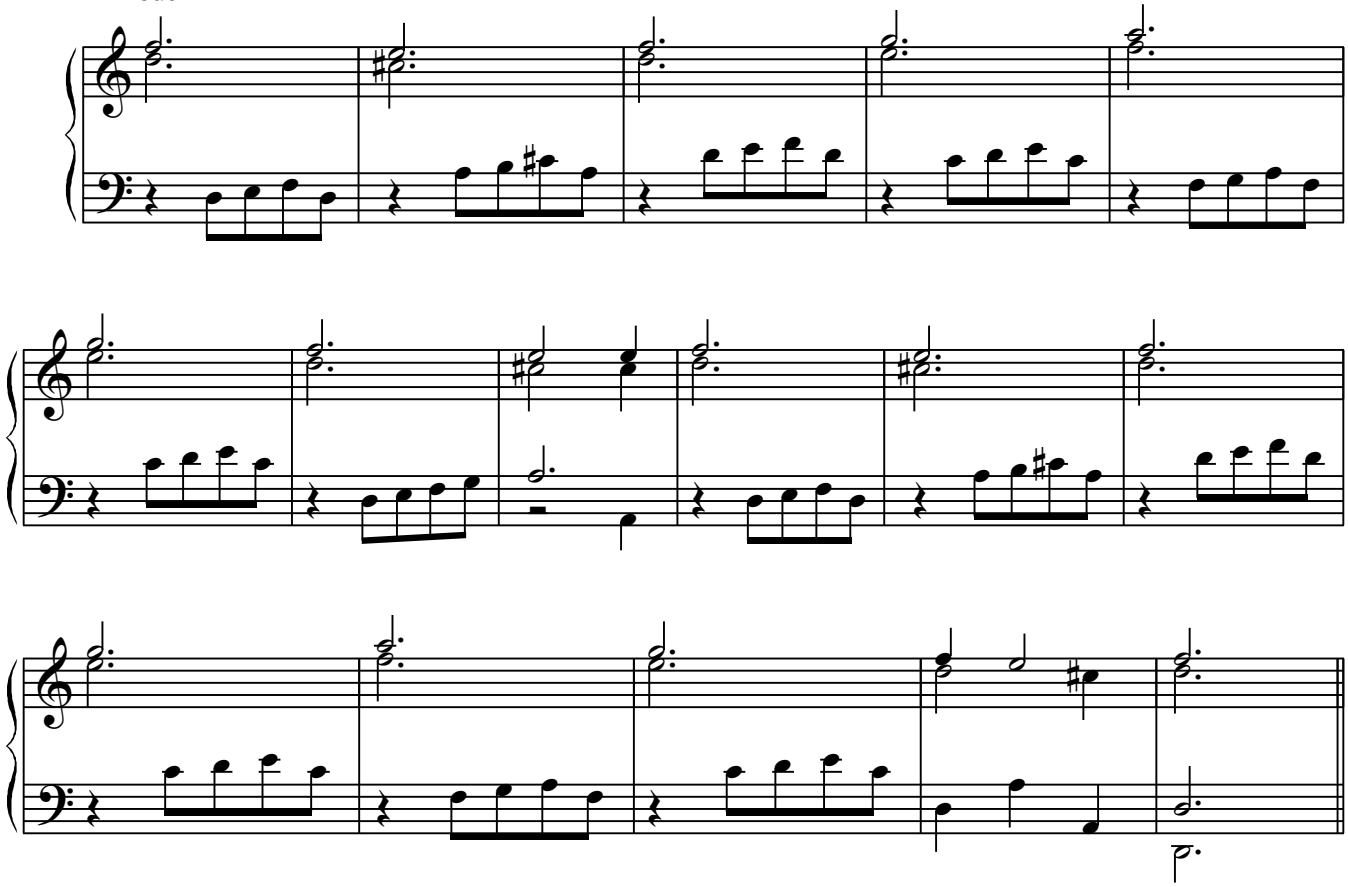

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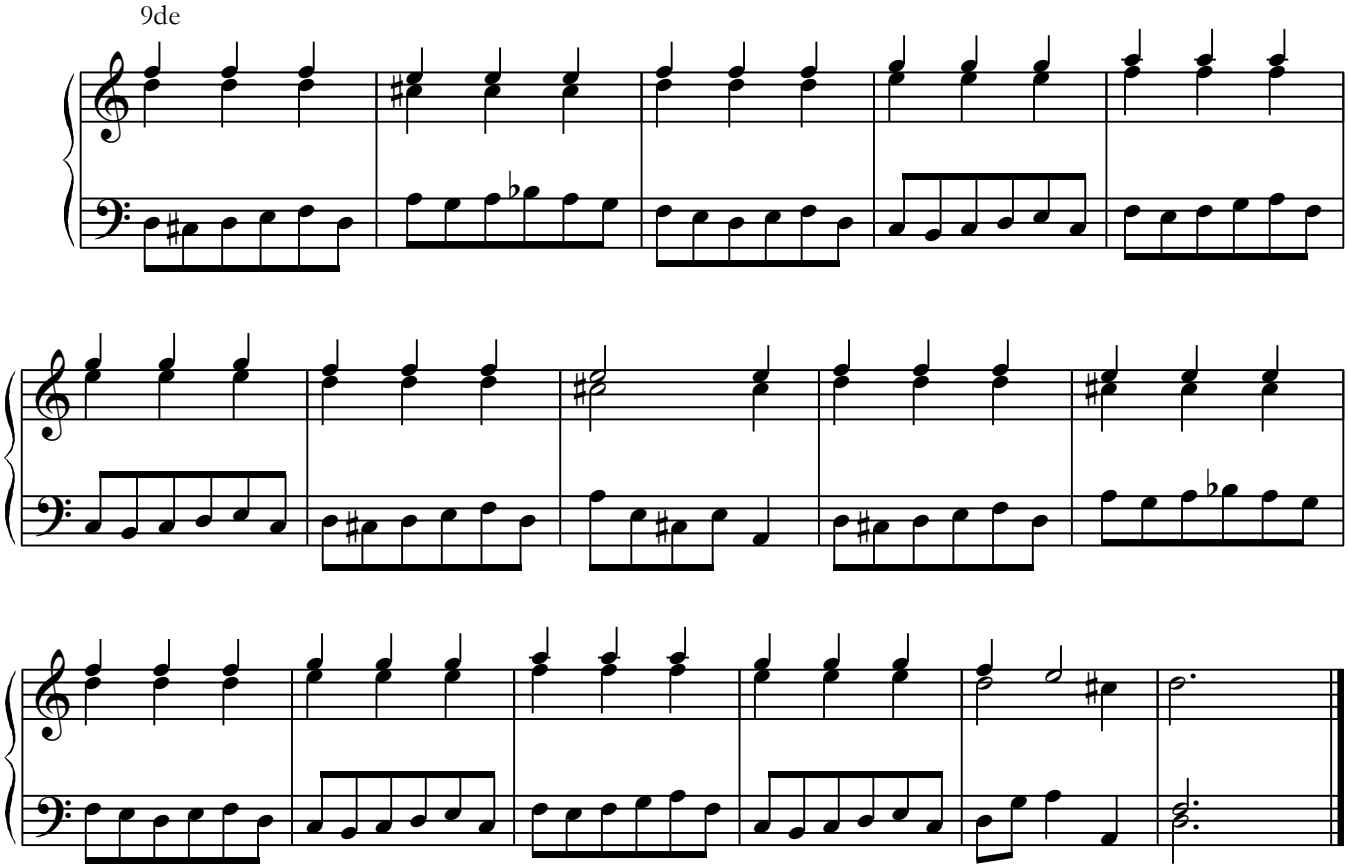

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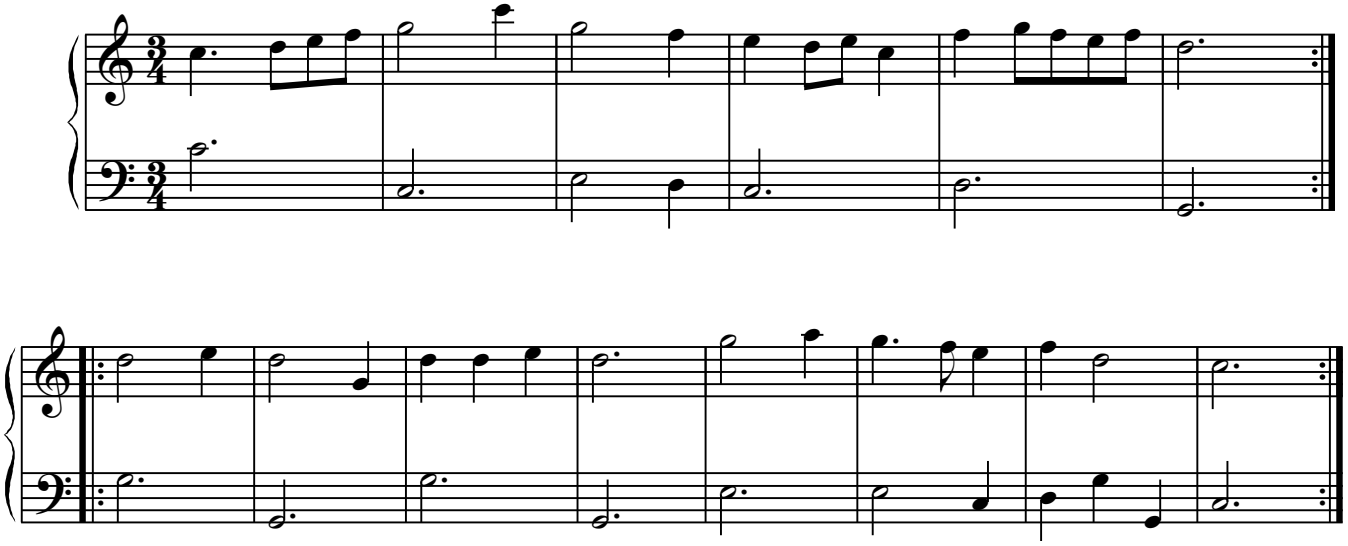

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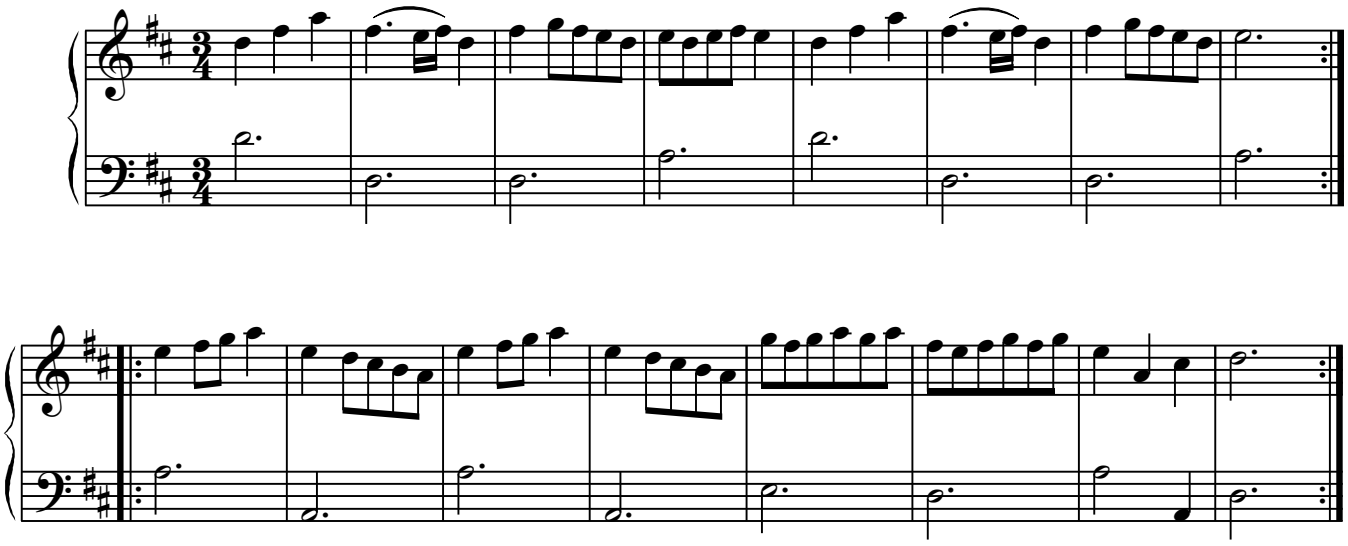

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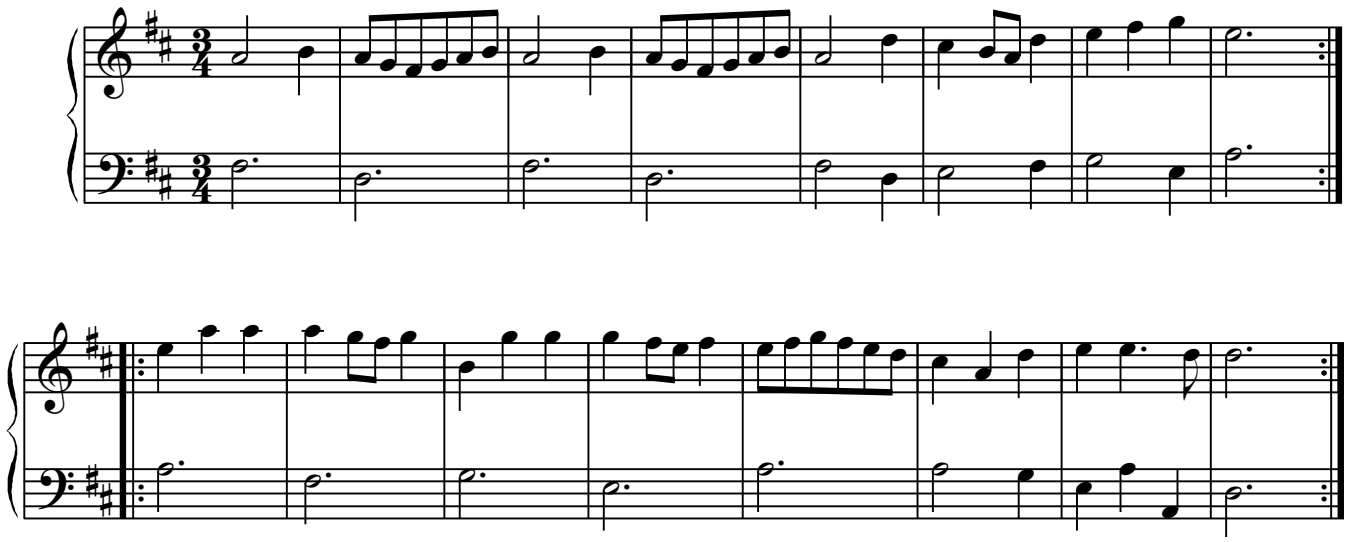

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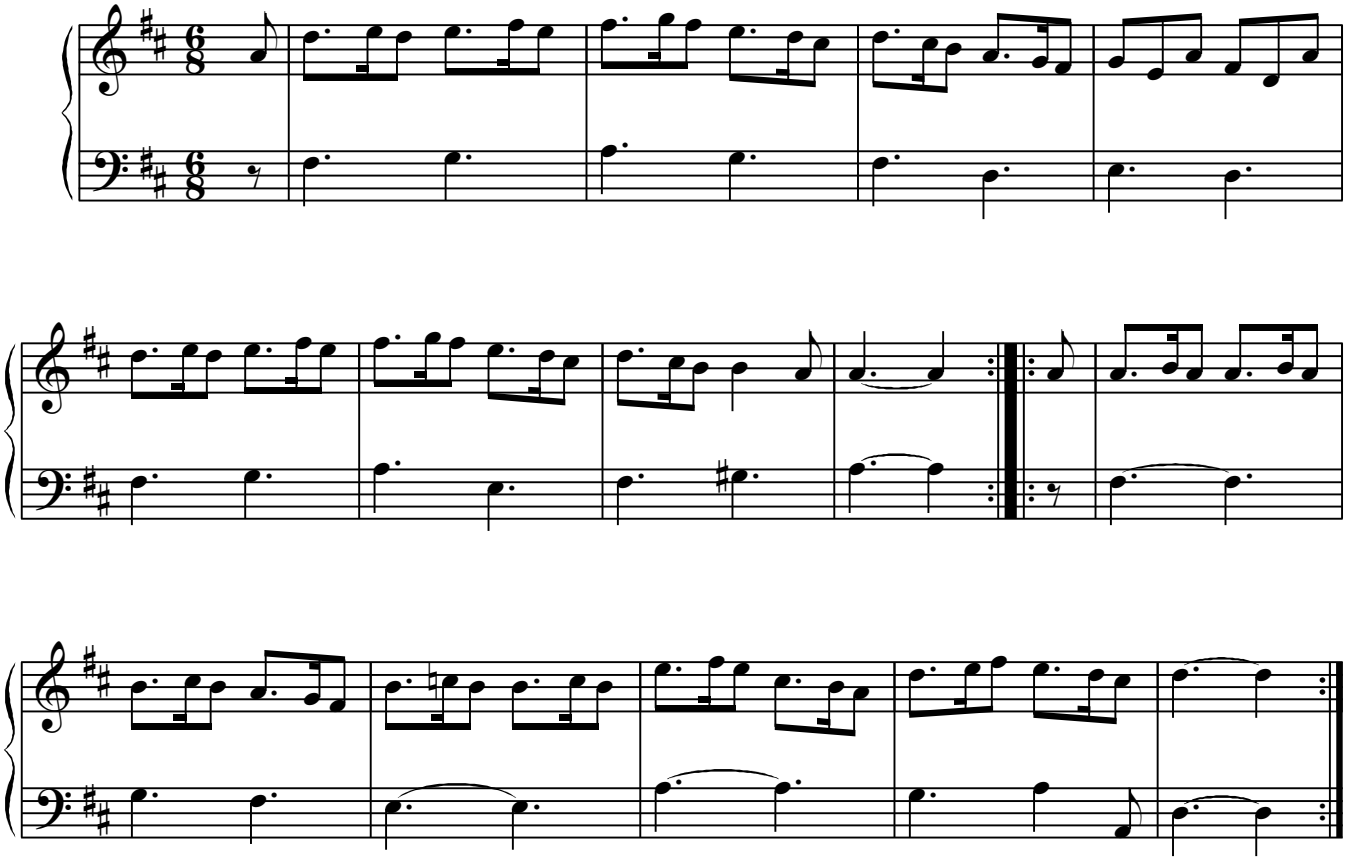

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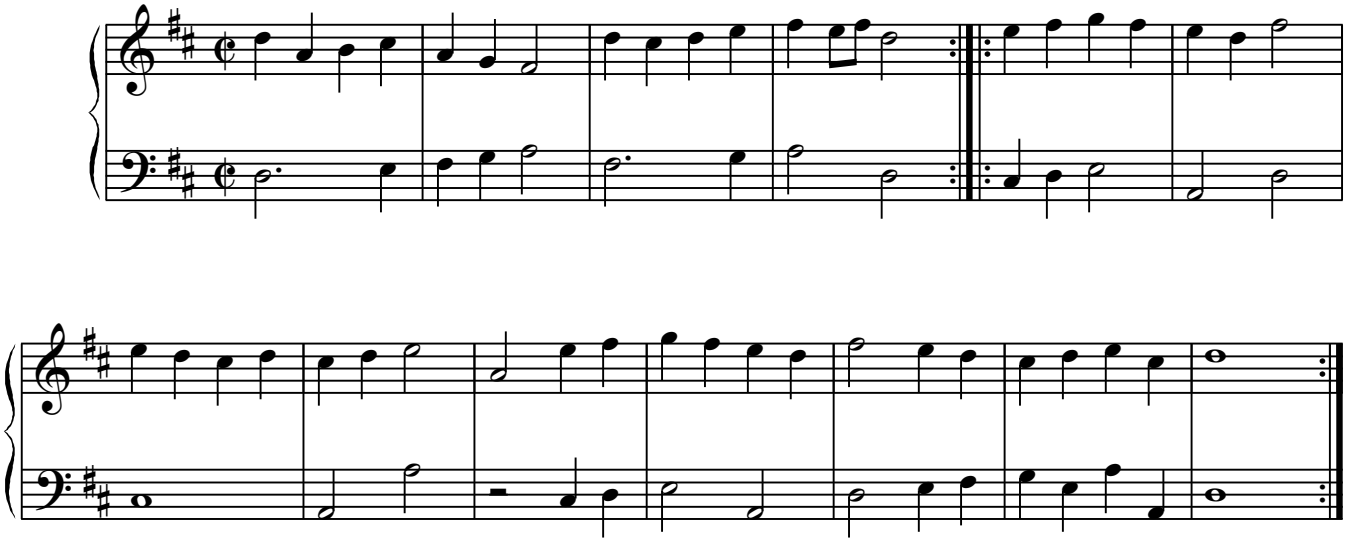

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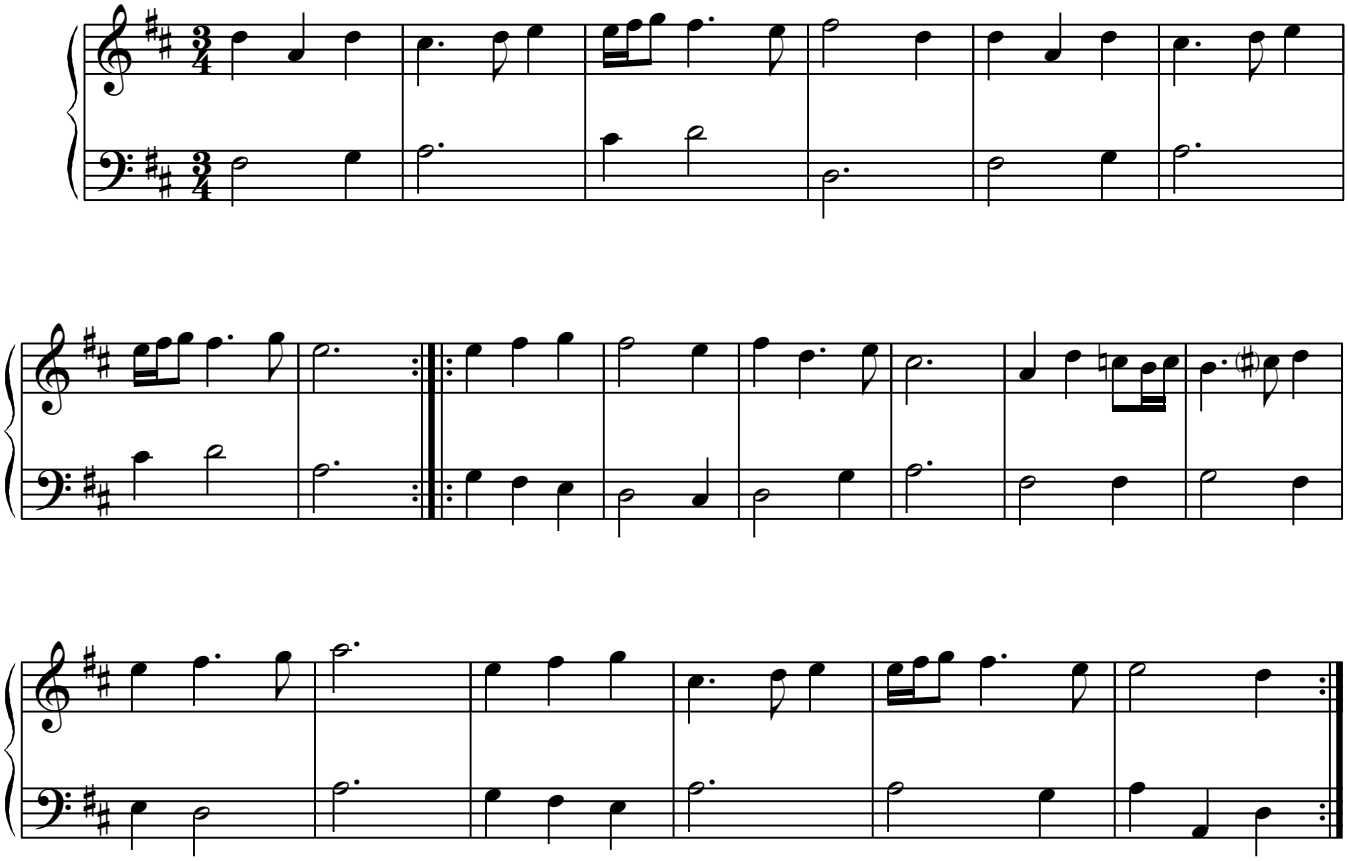

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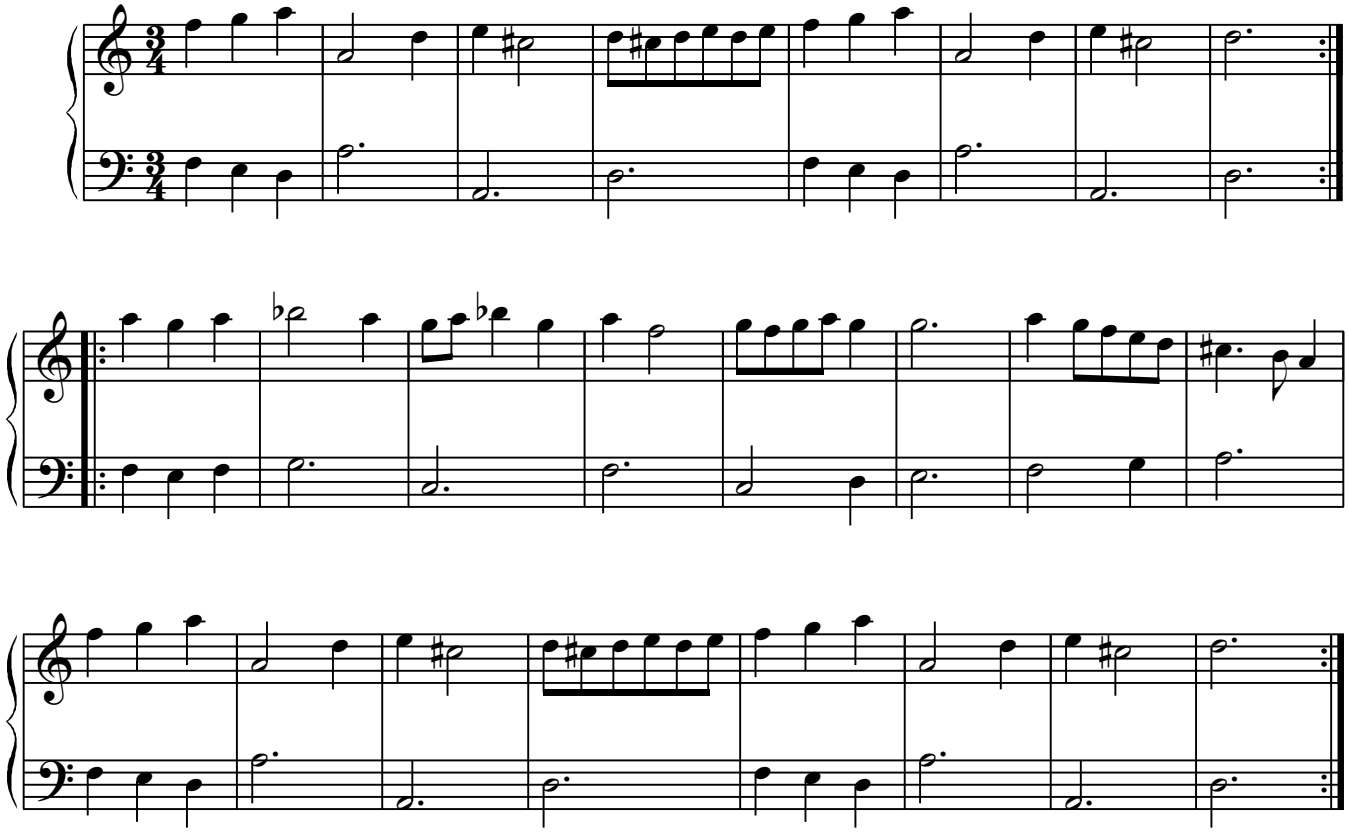

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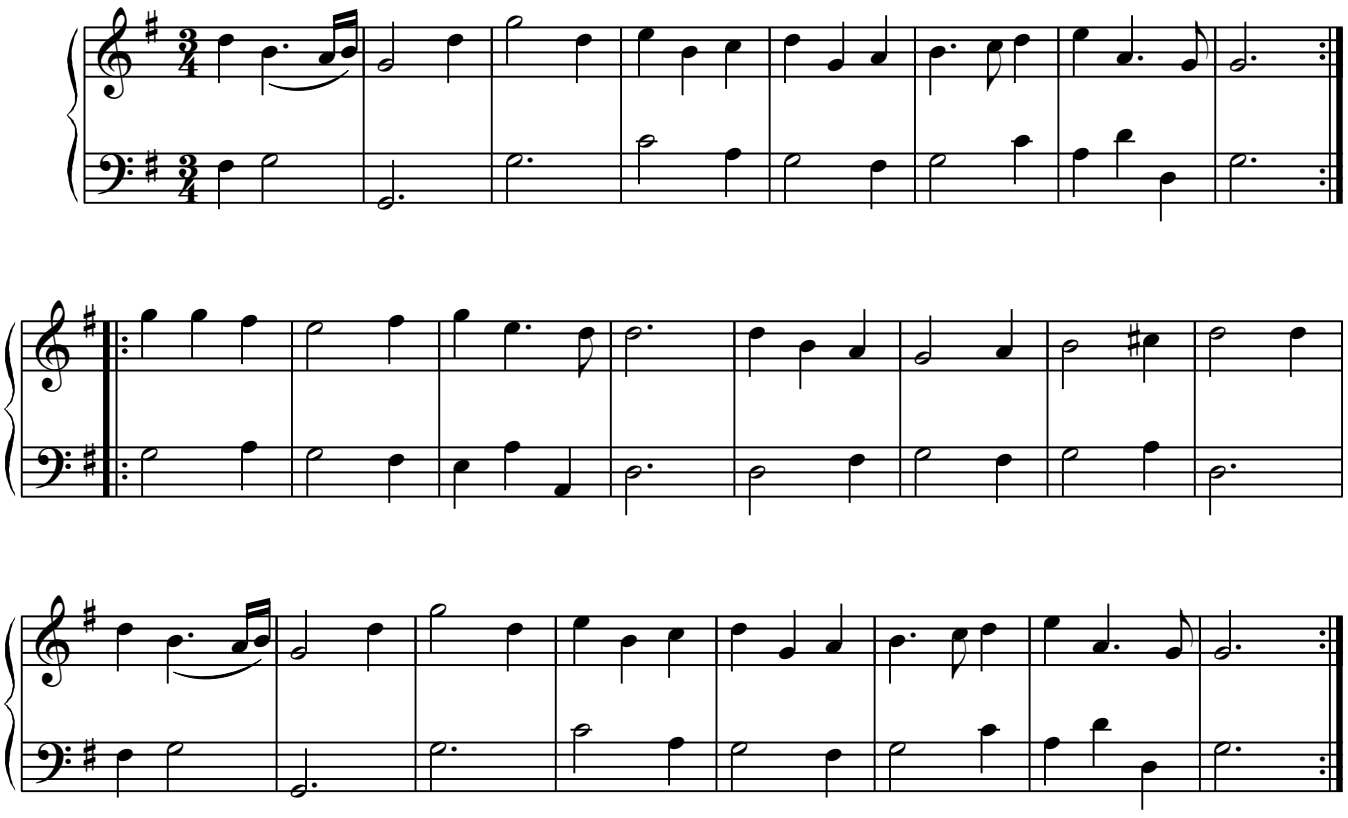

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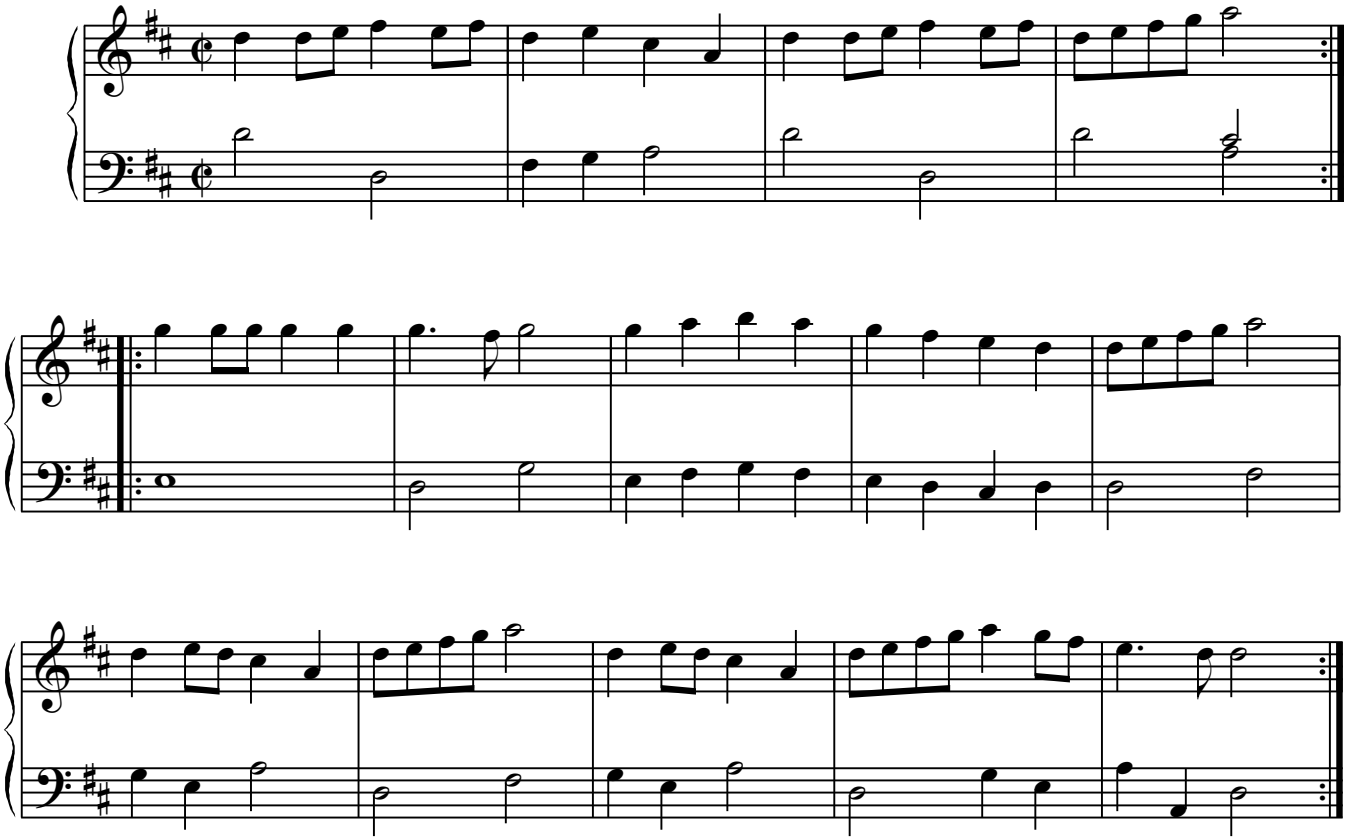

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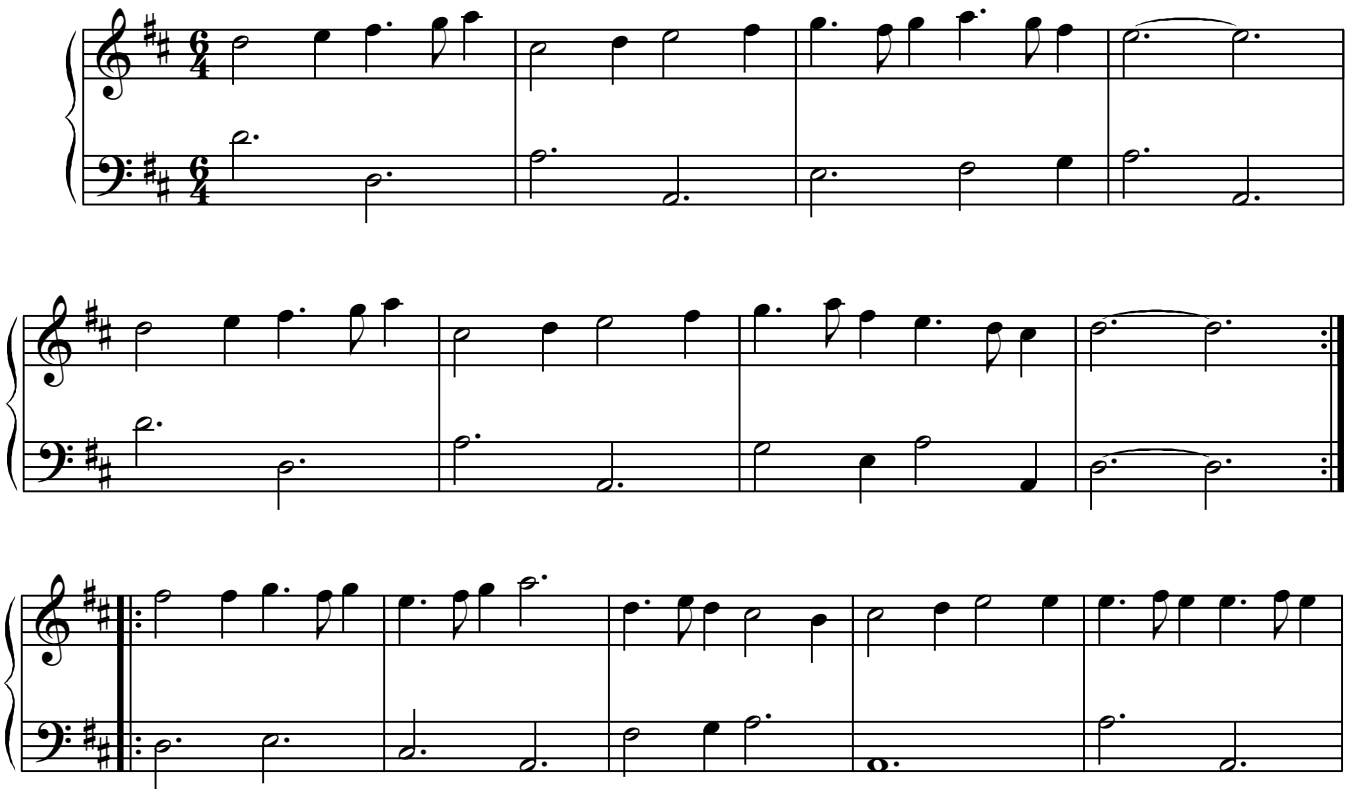

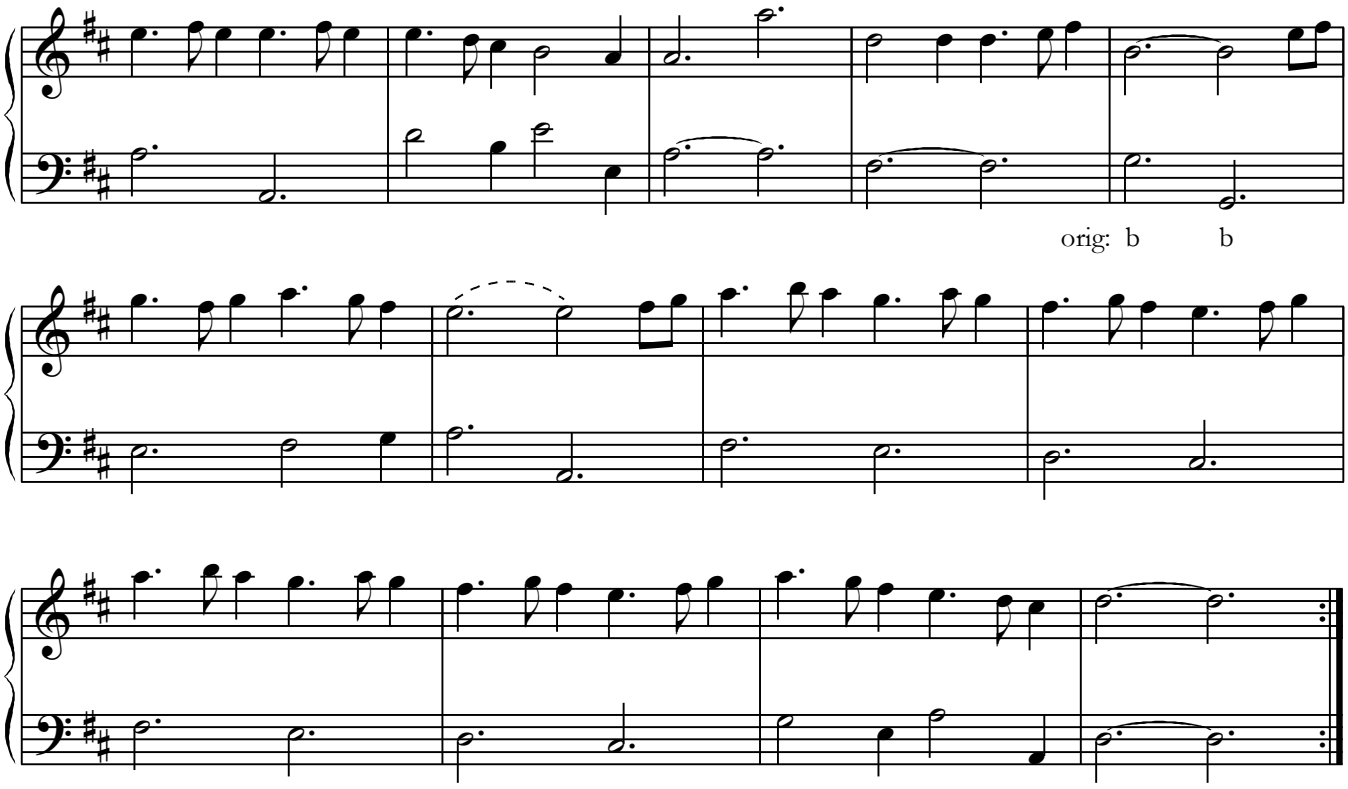

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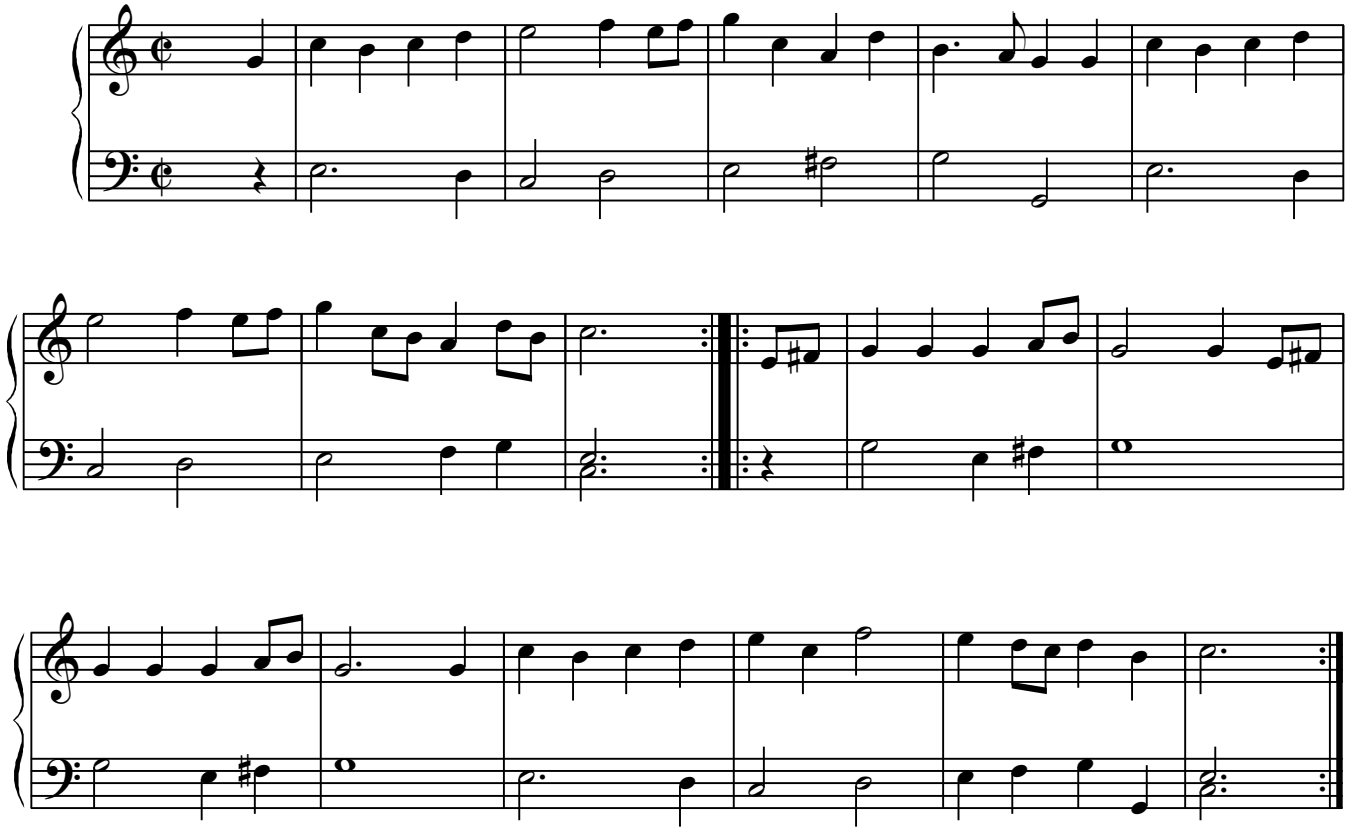

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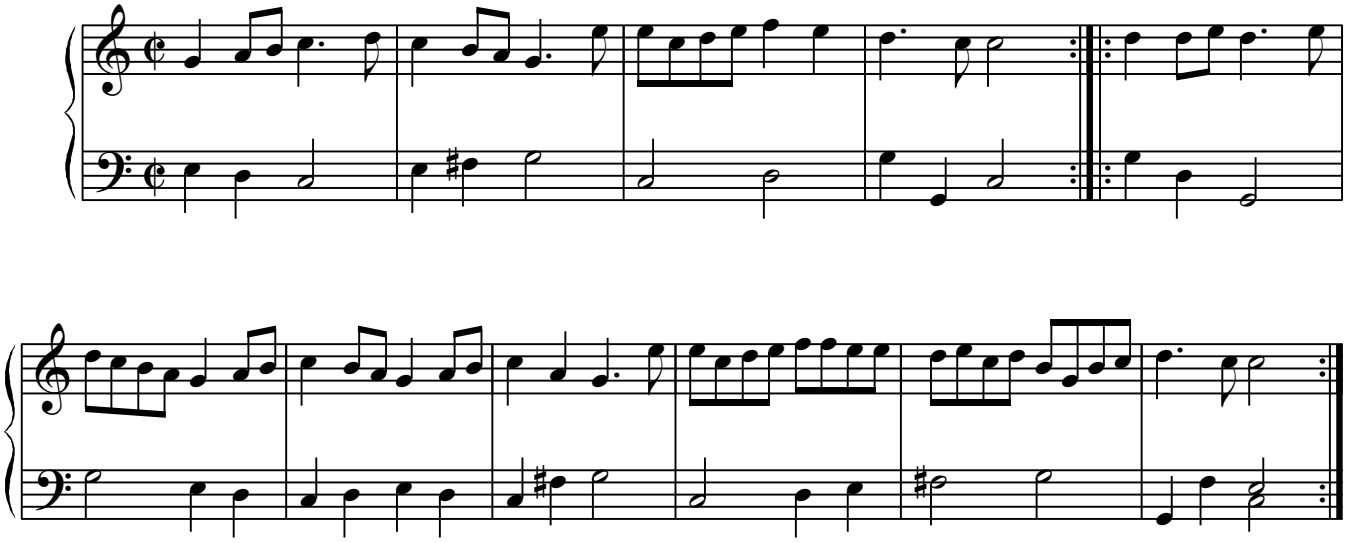

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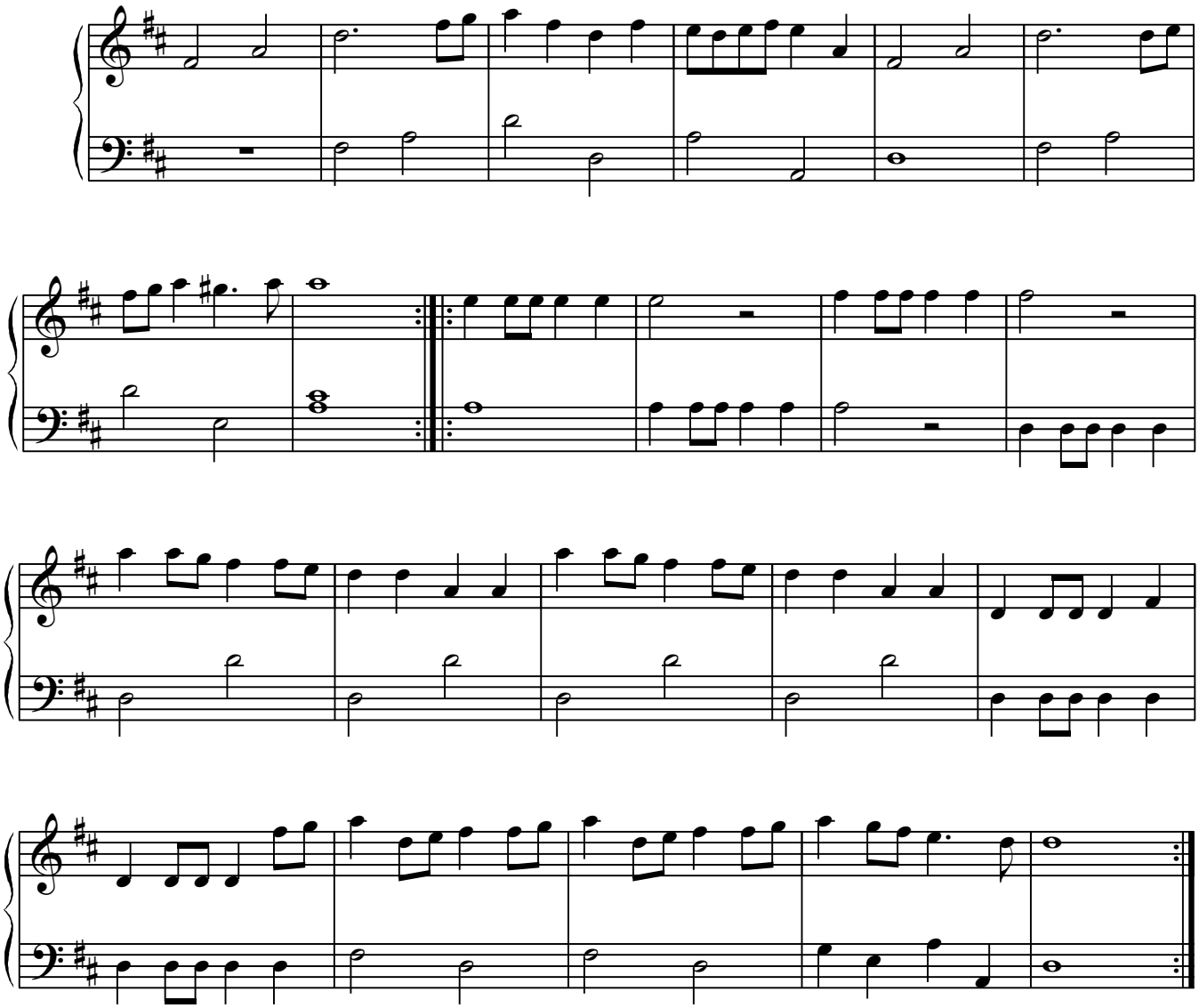

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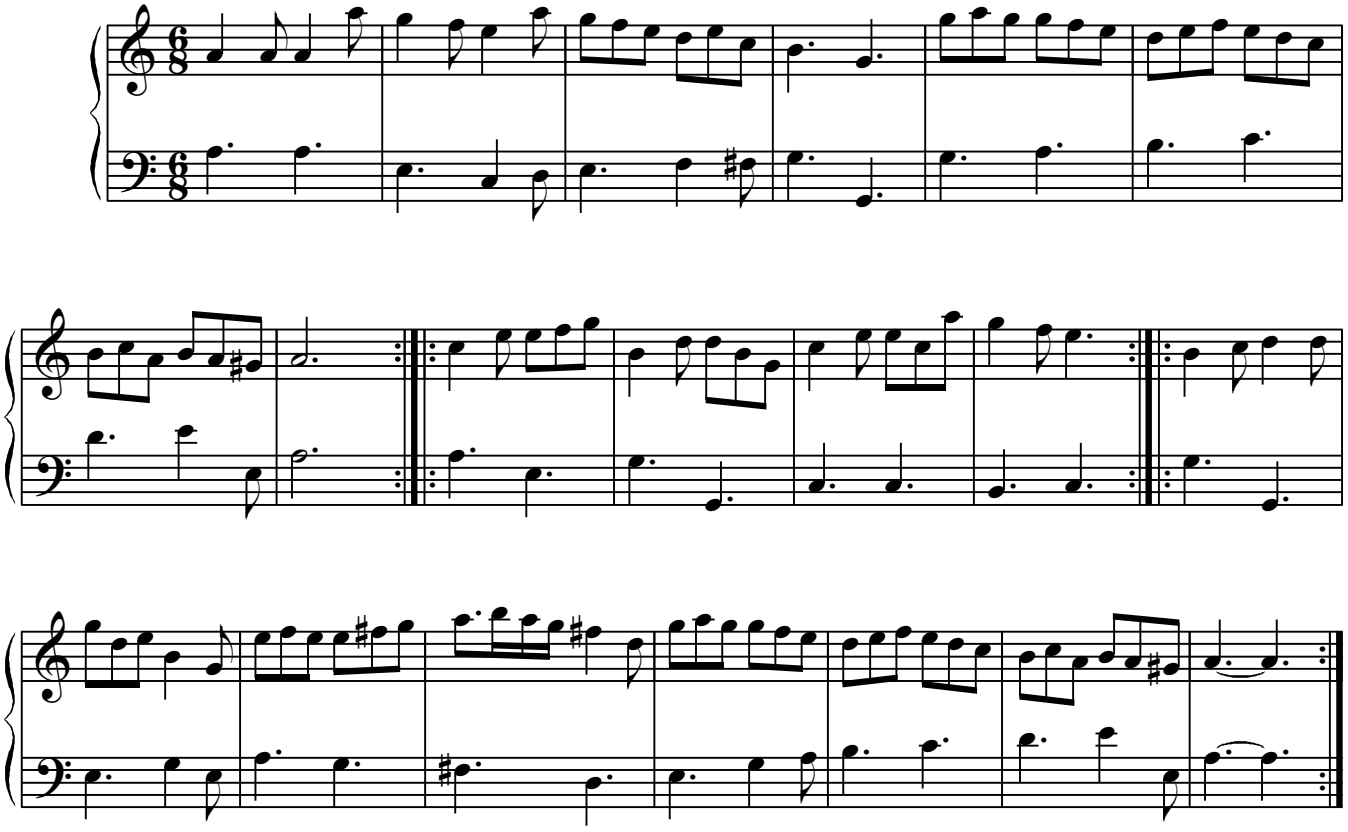

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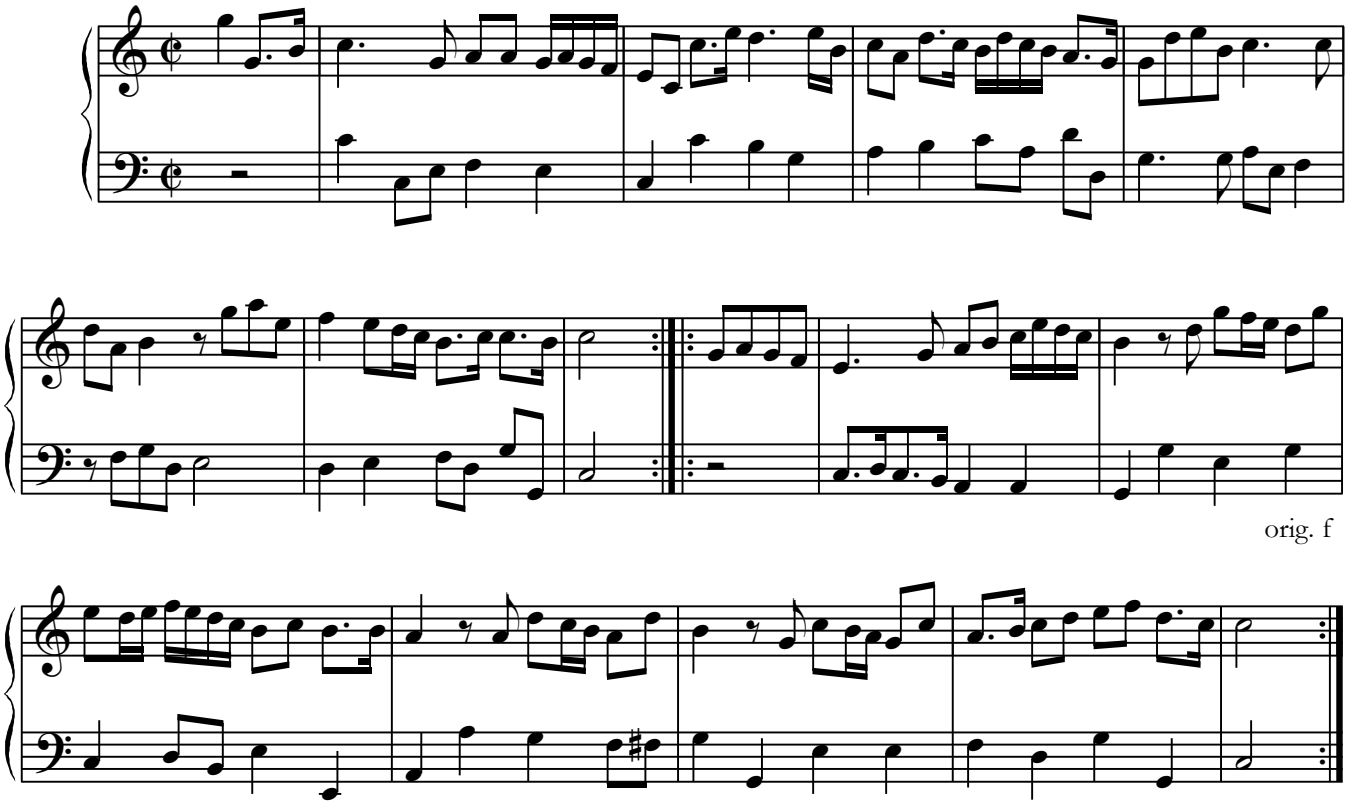

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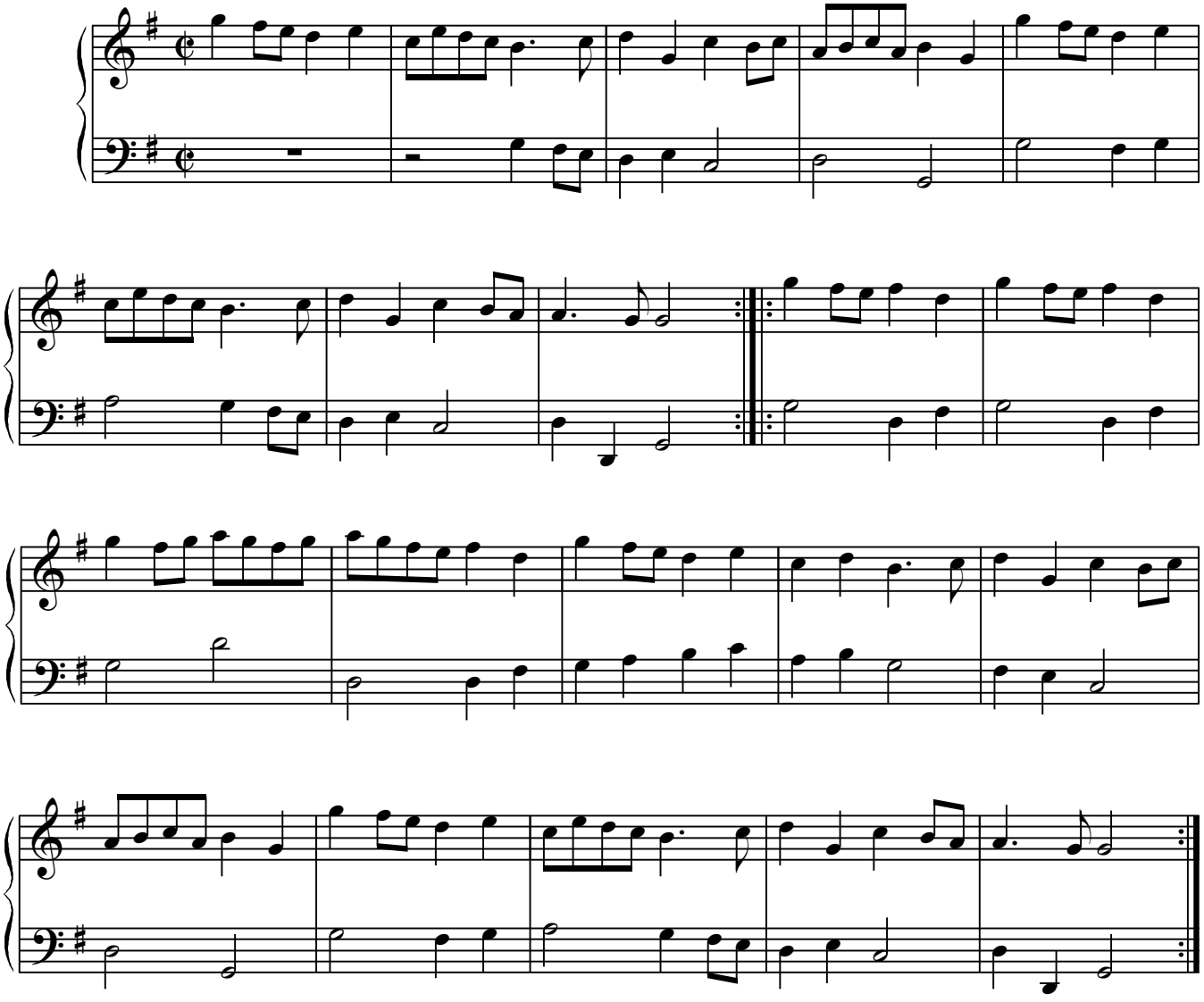

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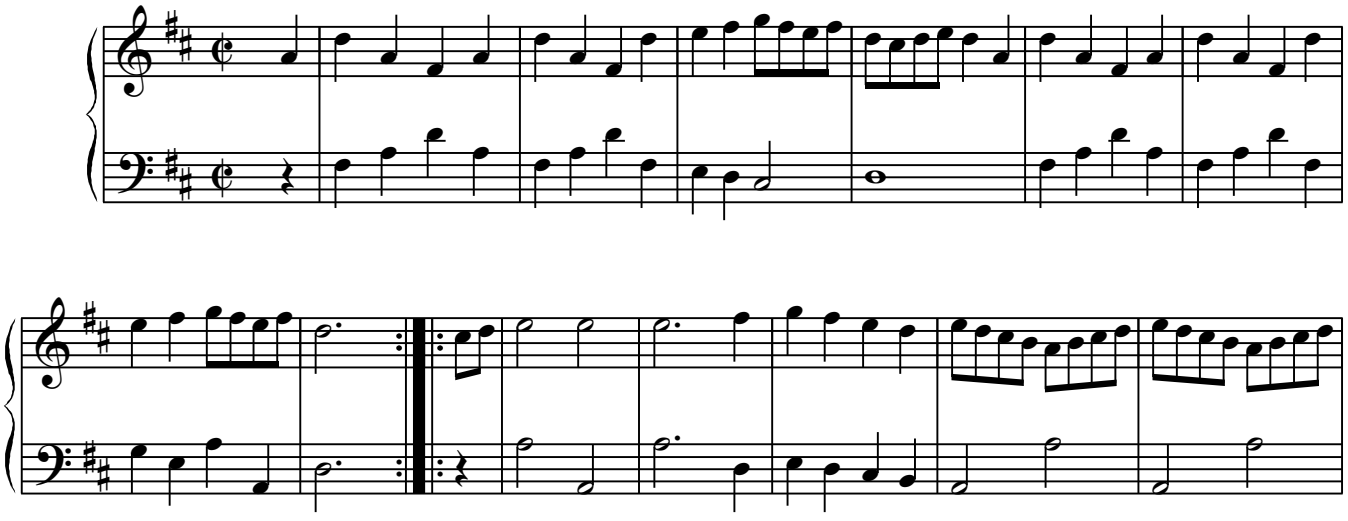
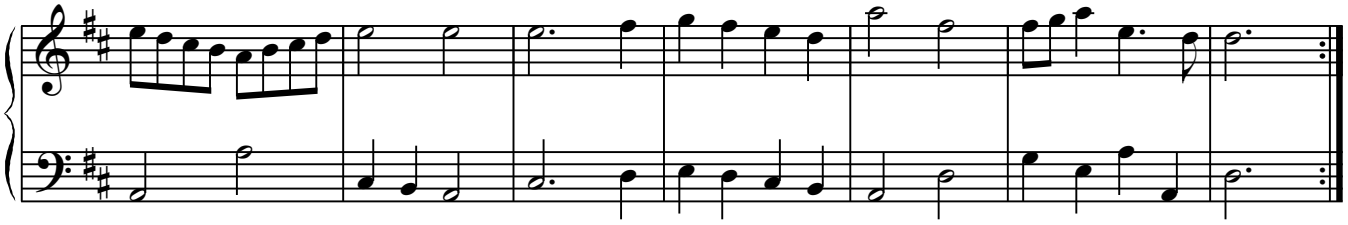
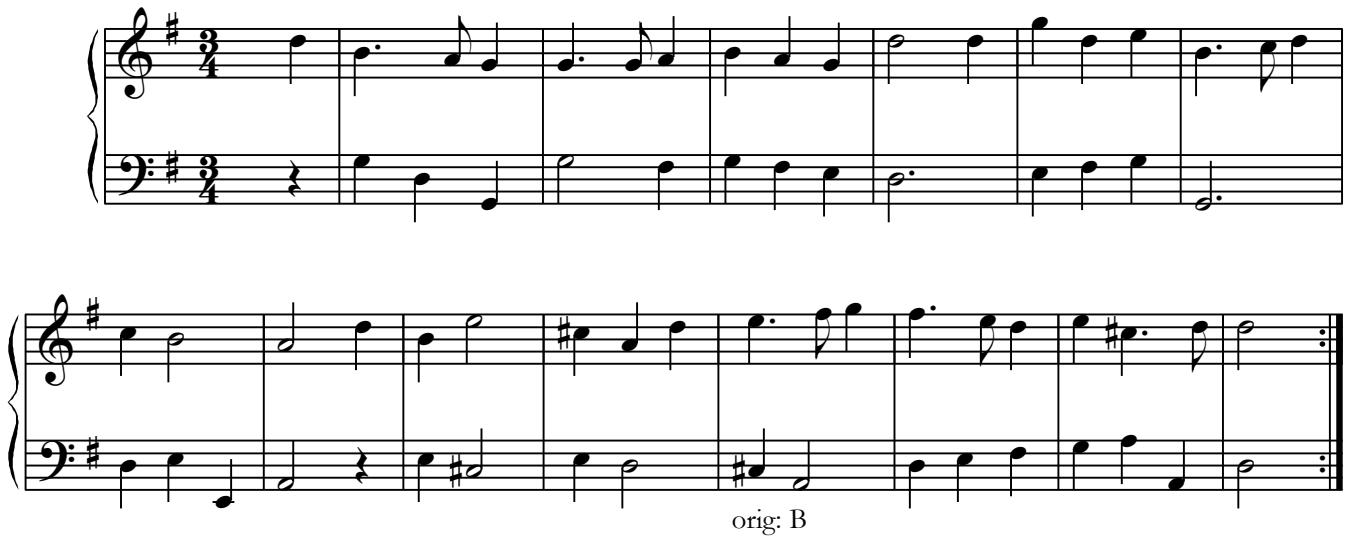
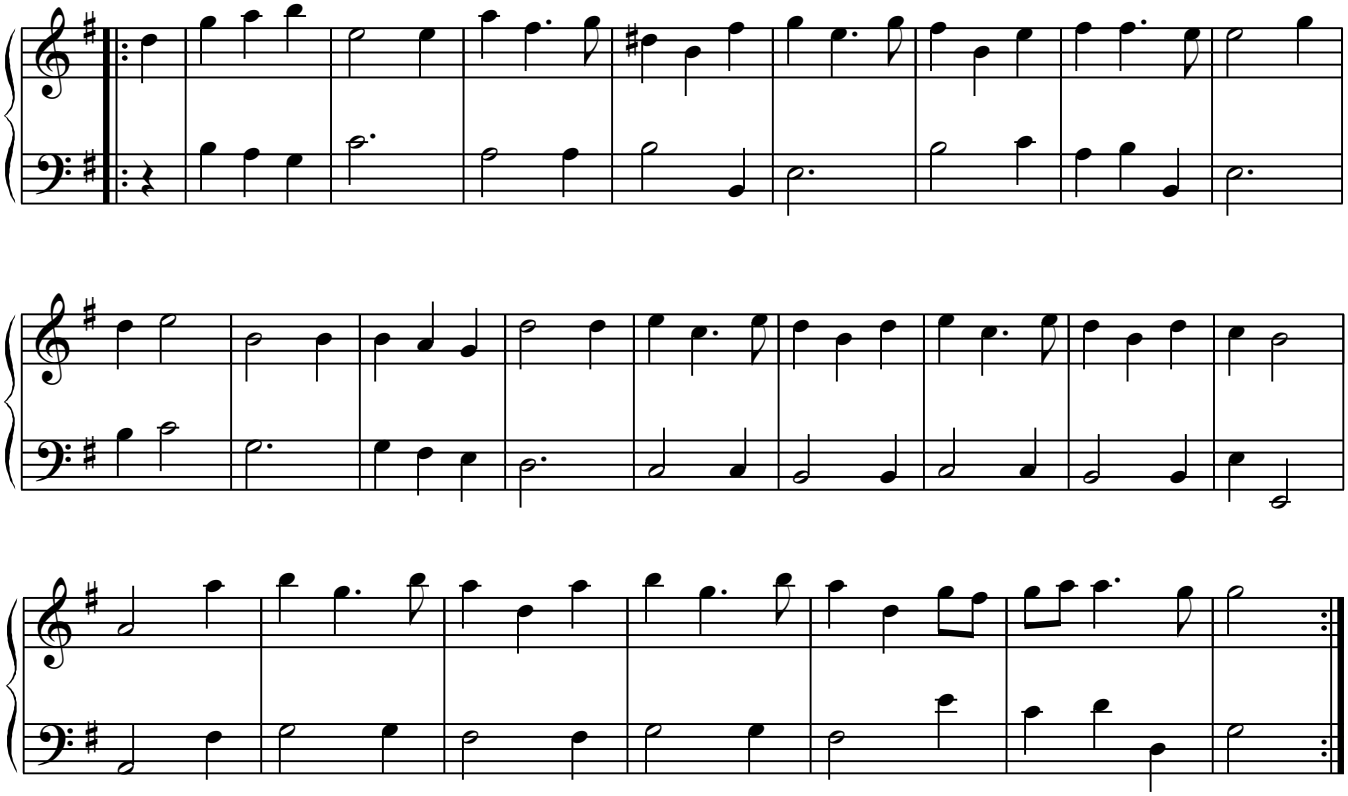




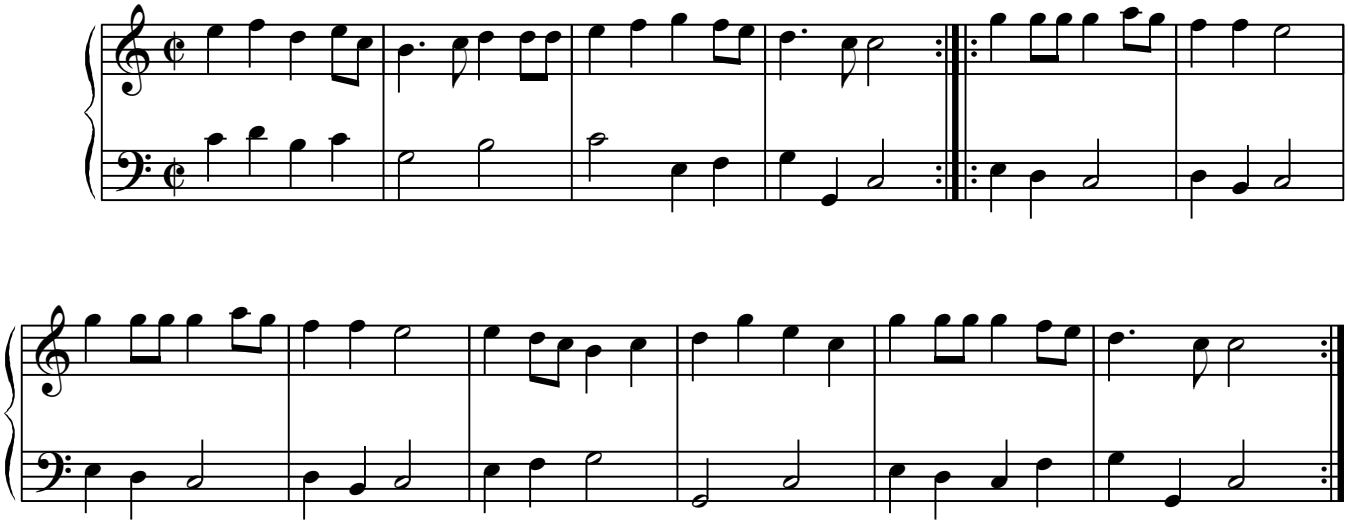
21. Aimables veinquer



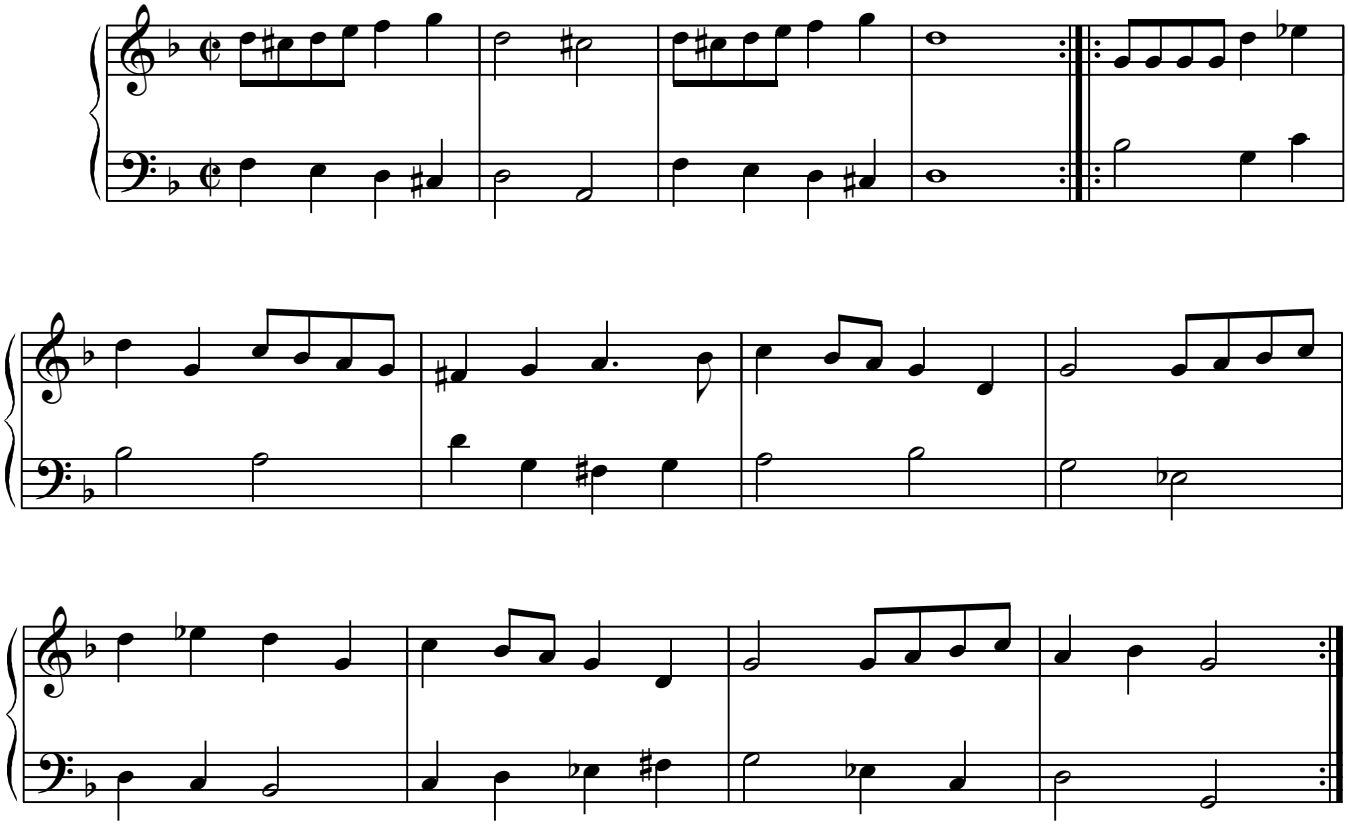
orig: B



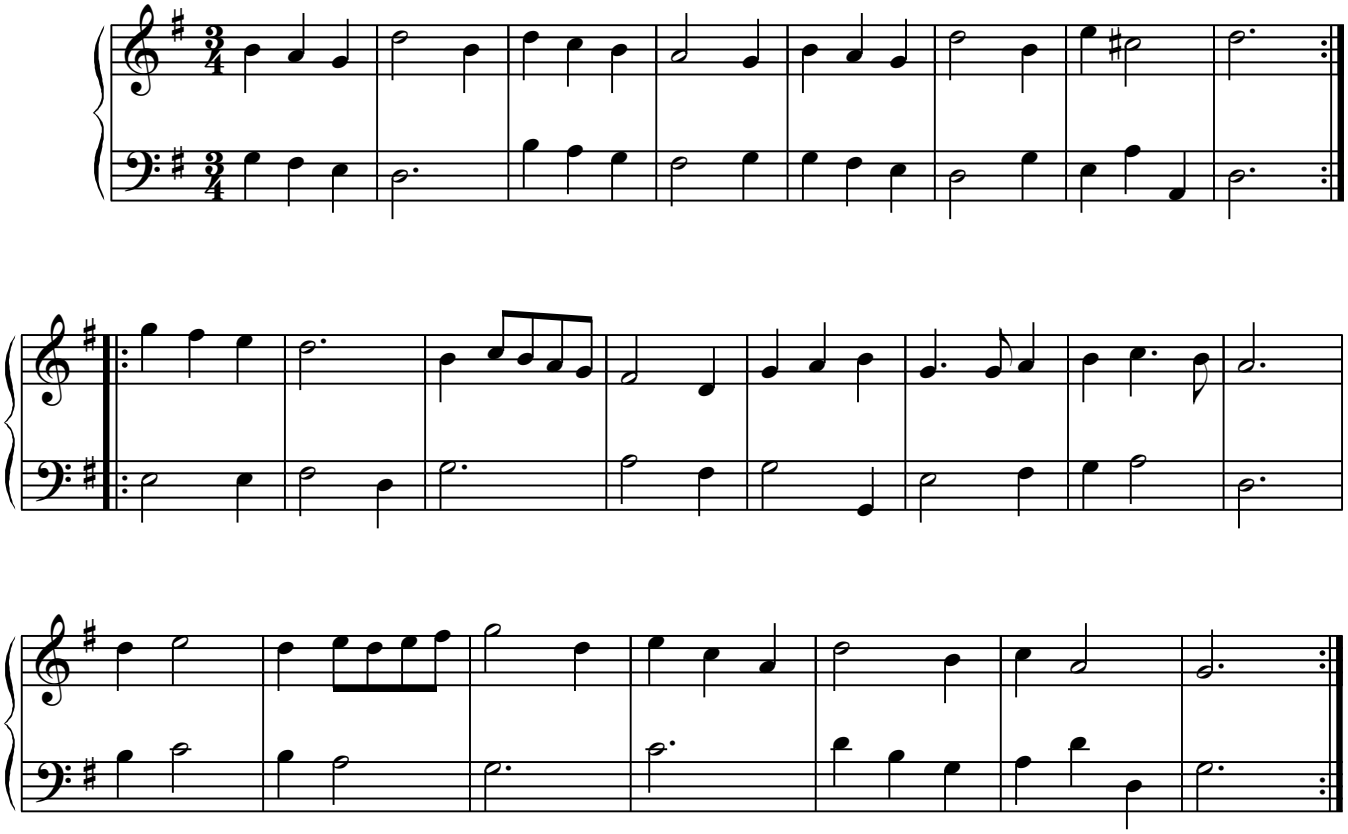
22. D' Moolenaar



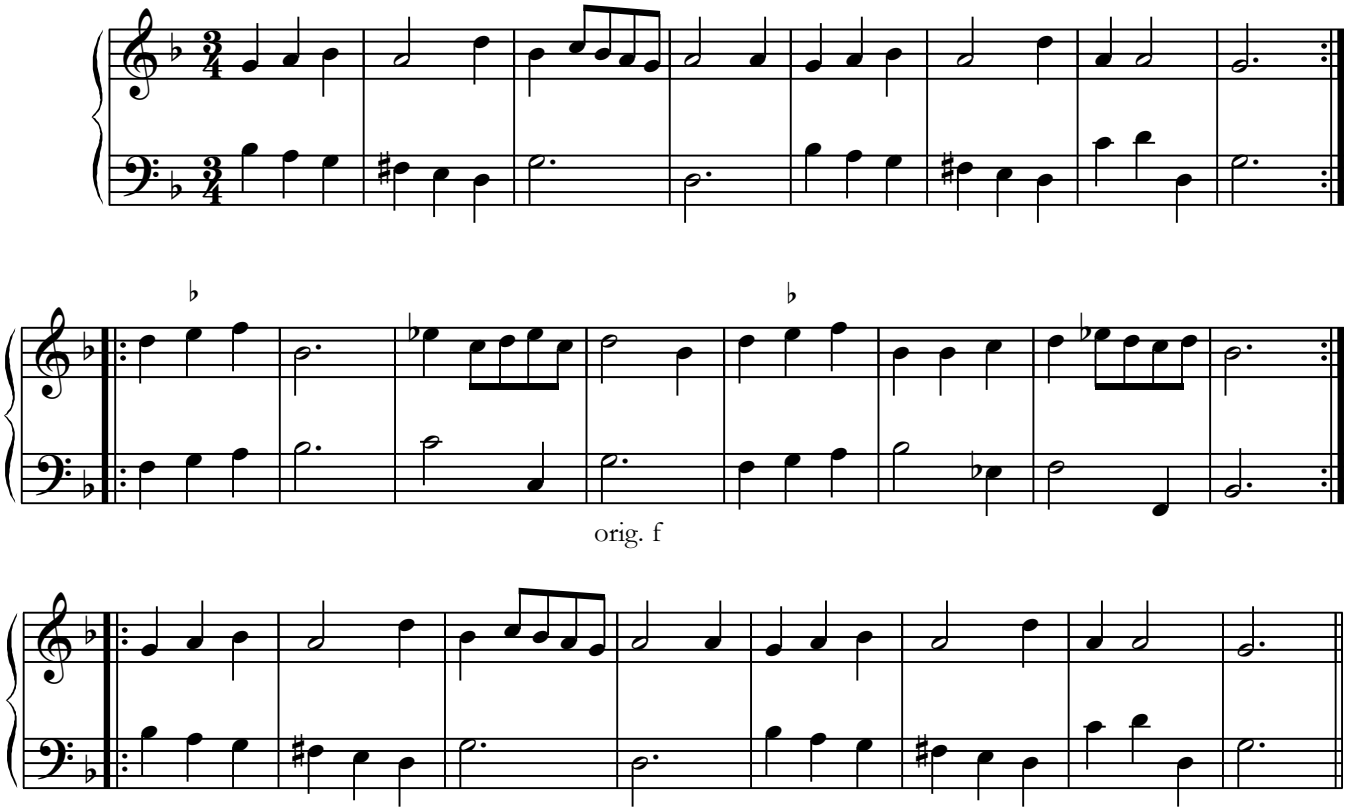
23. Quiorque je suis jeuneste, etc.



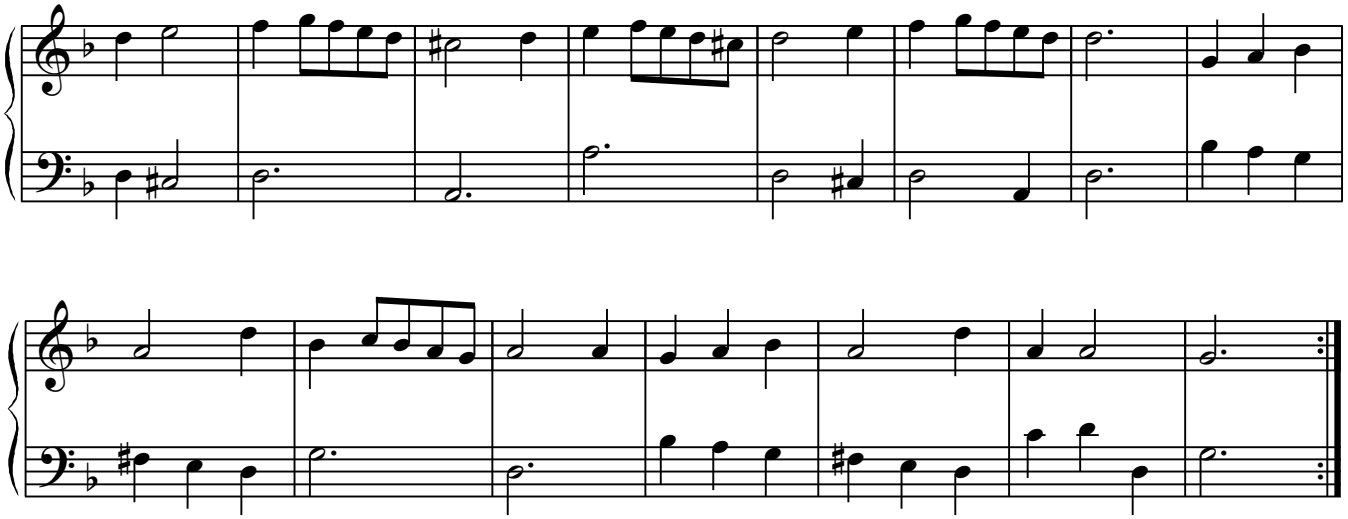
24. Ah, dites moij, bergère peu sage



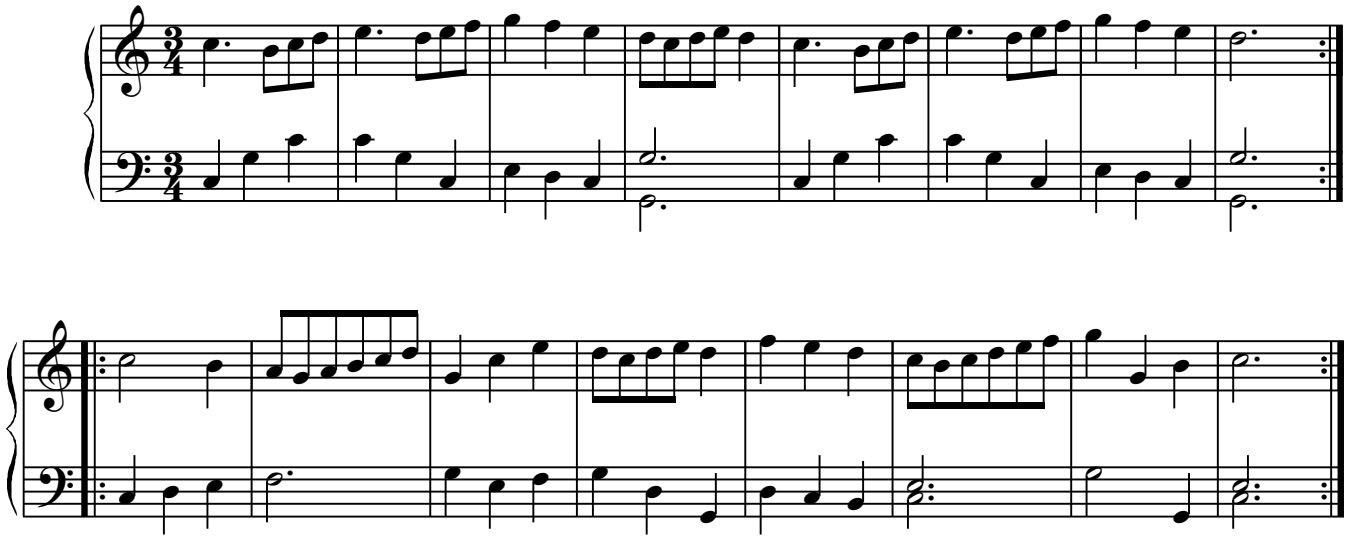
25. Quoij vous oses m'appeler volage



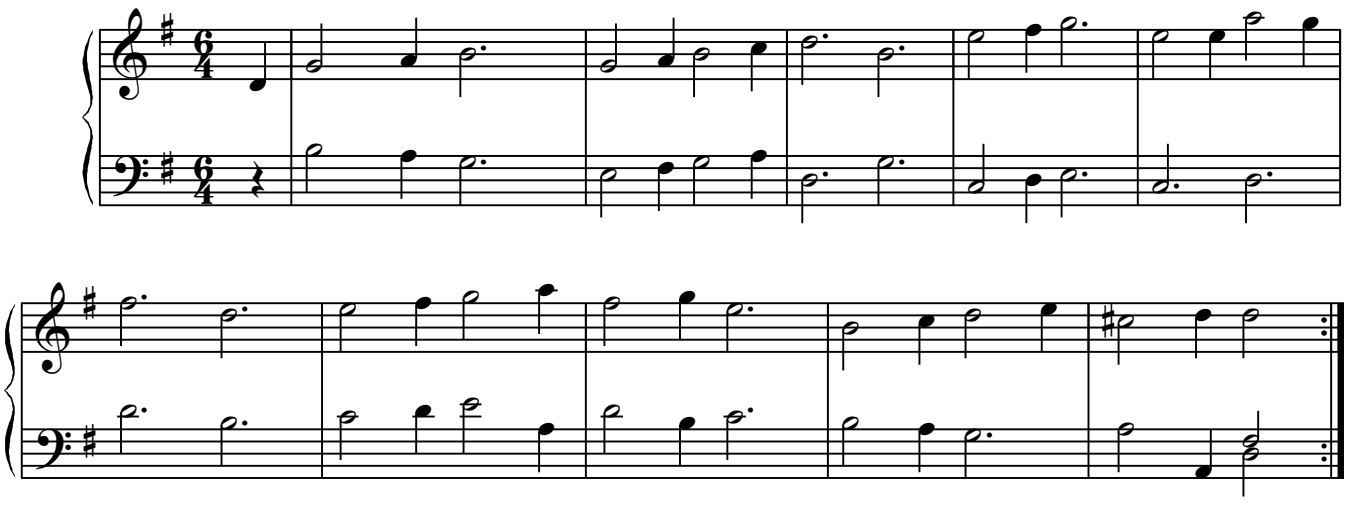
orig. f

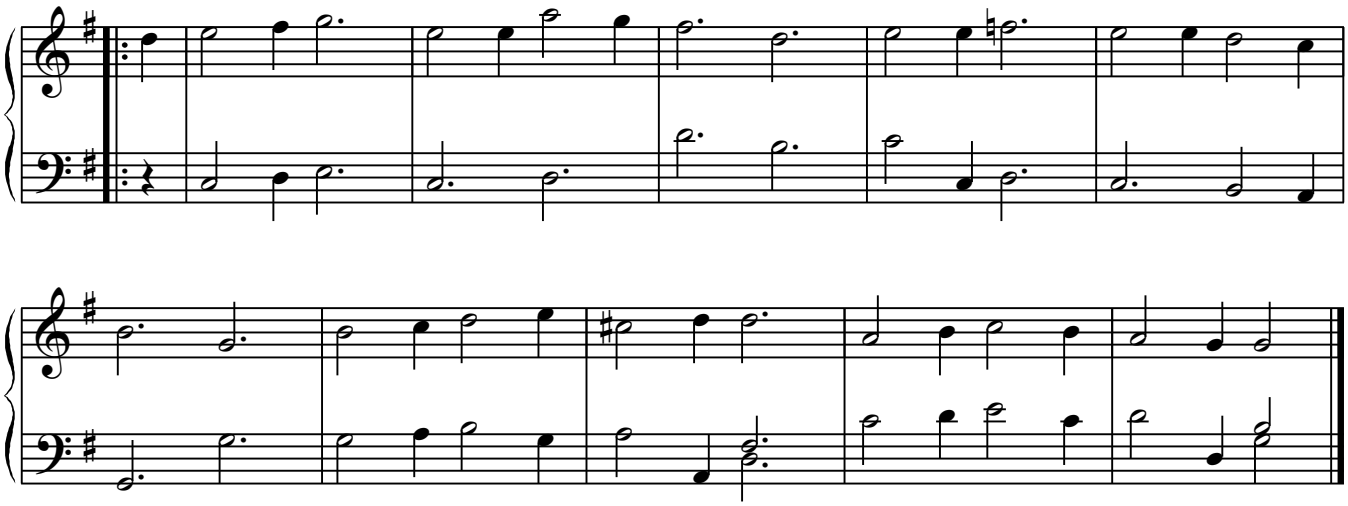


26. Menuet

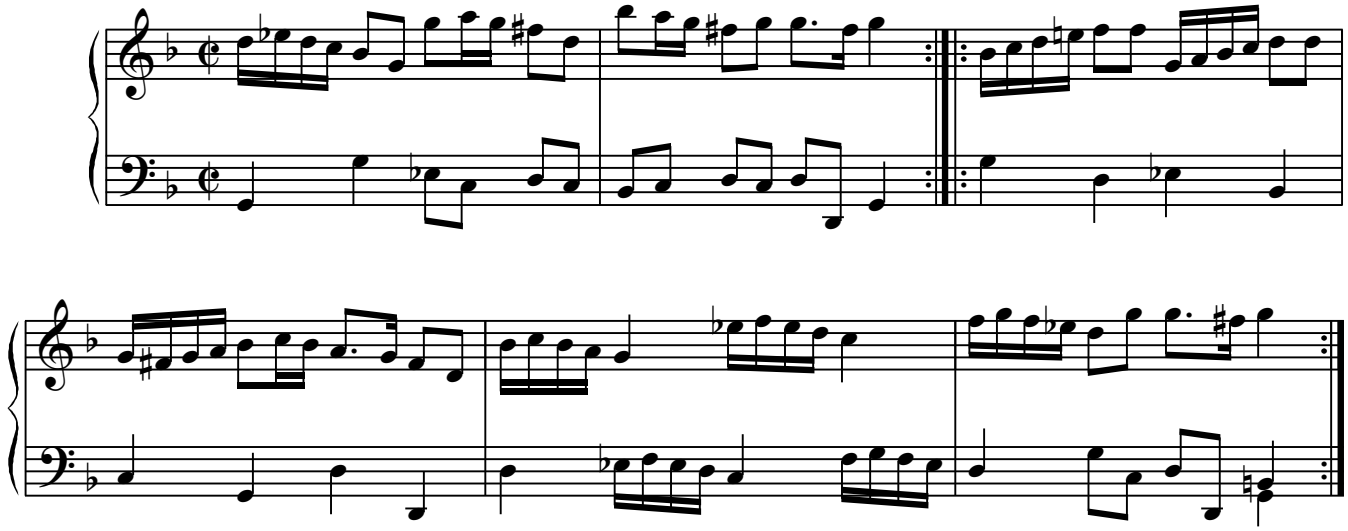


27. Gigaa

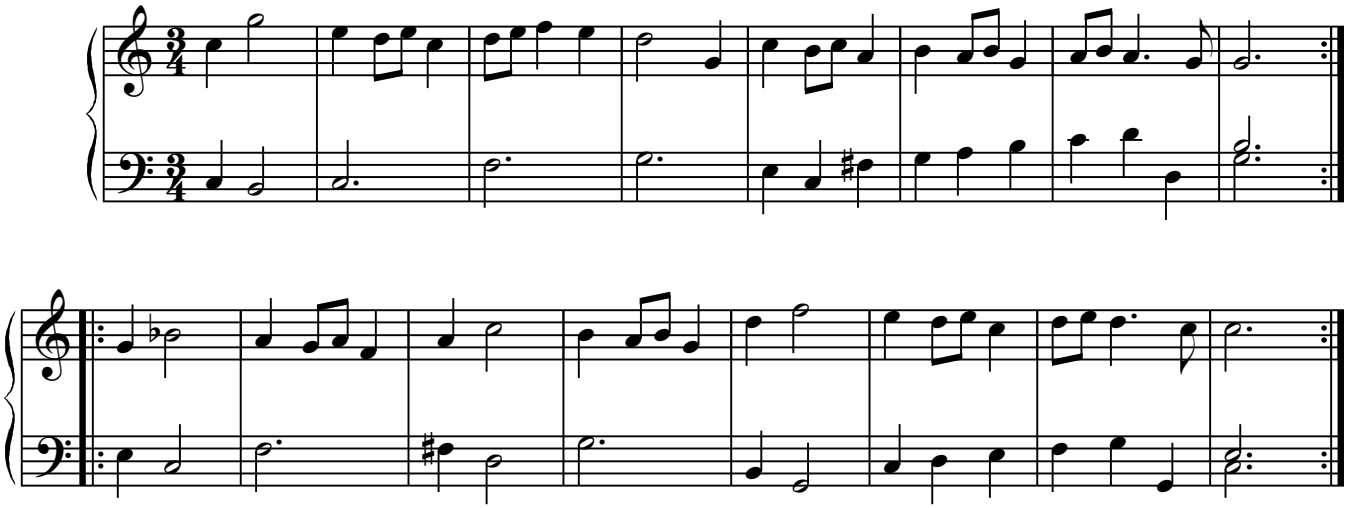




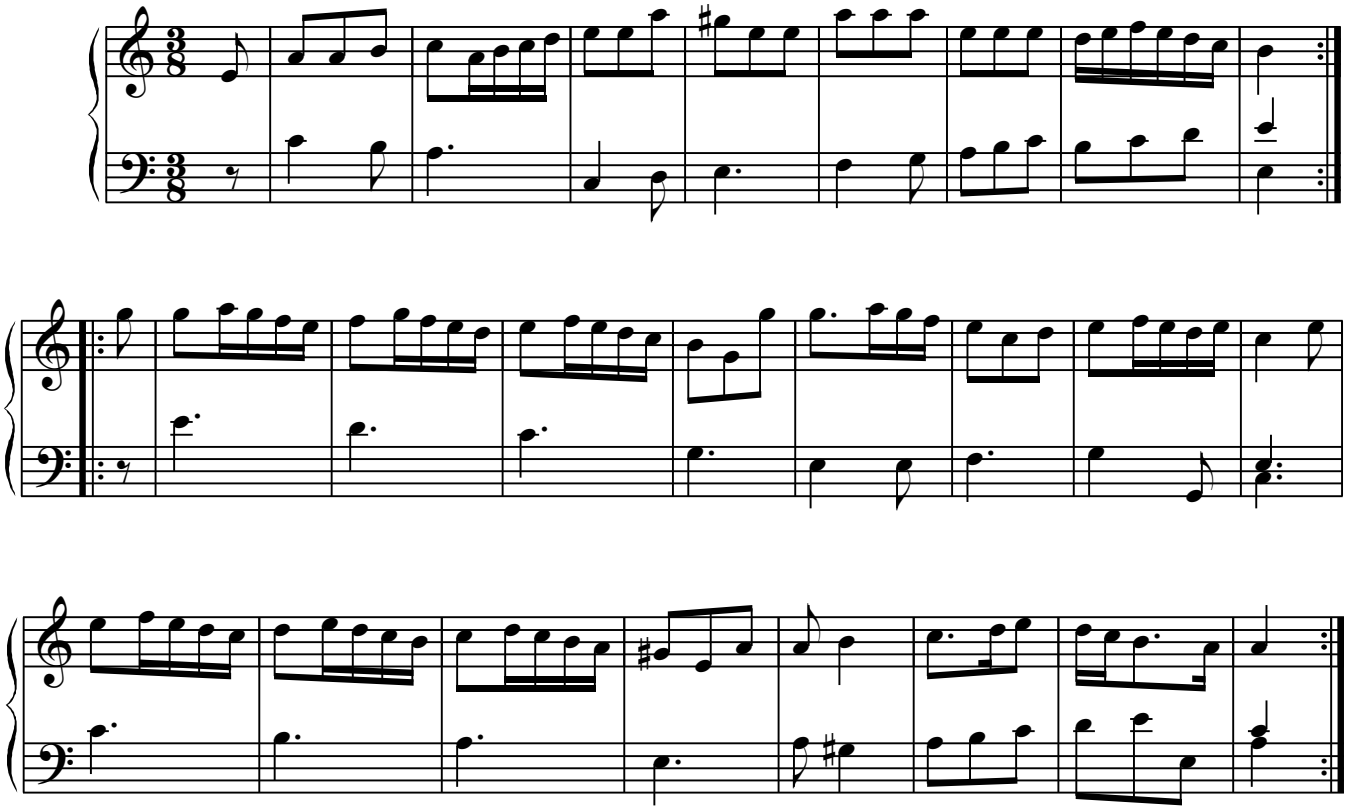
28. Ballet



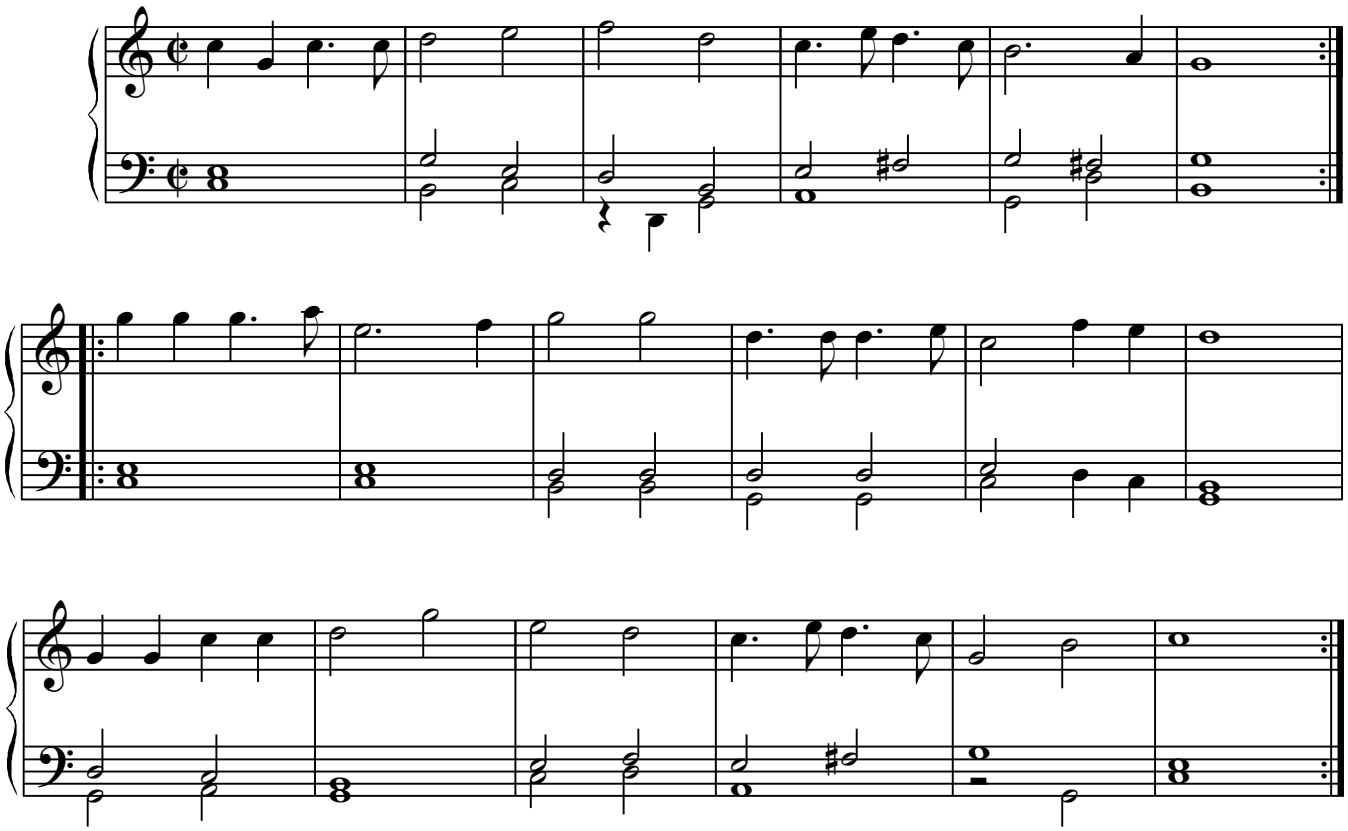
29. Menuet



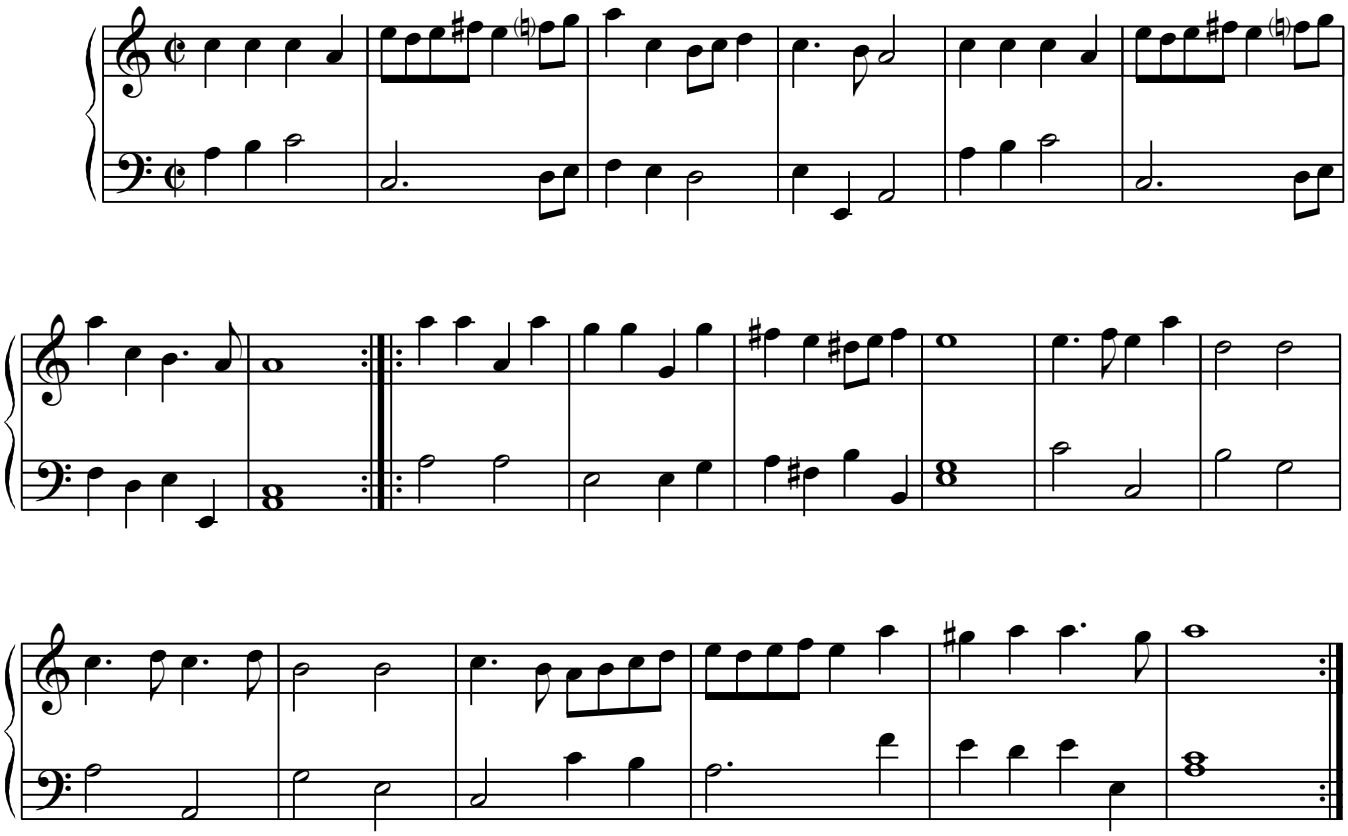
30. D' Brittangne



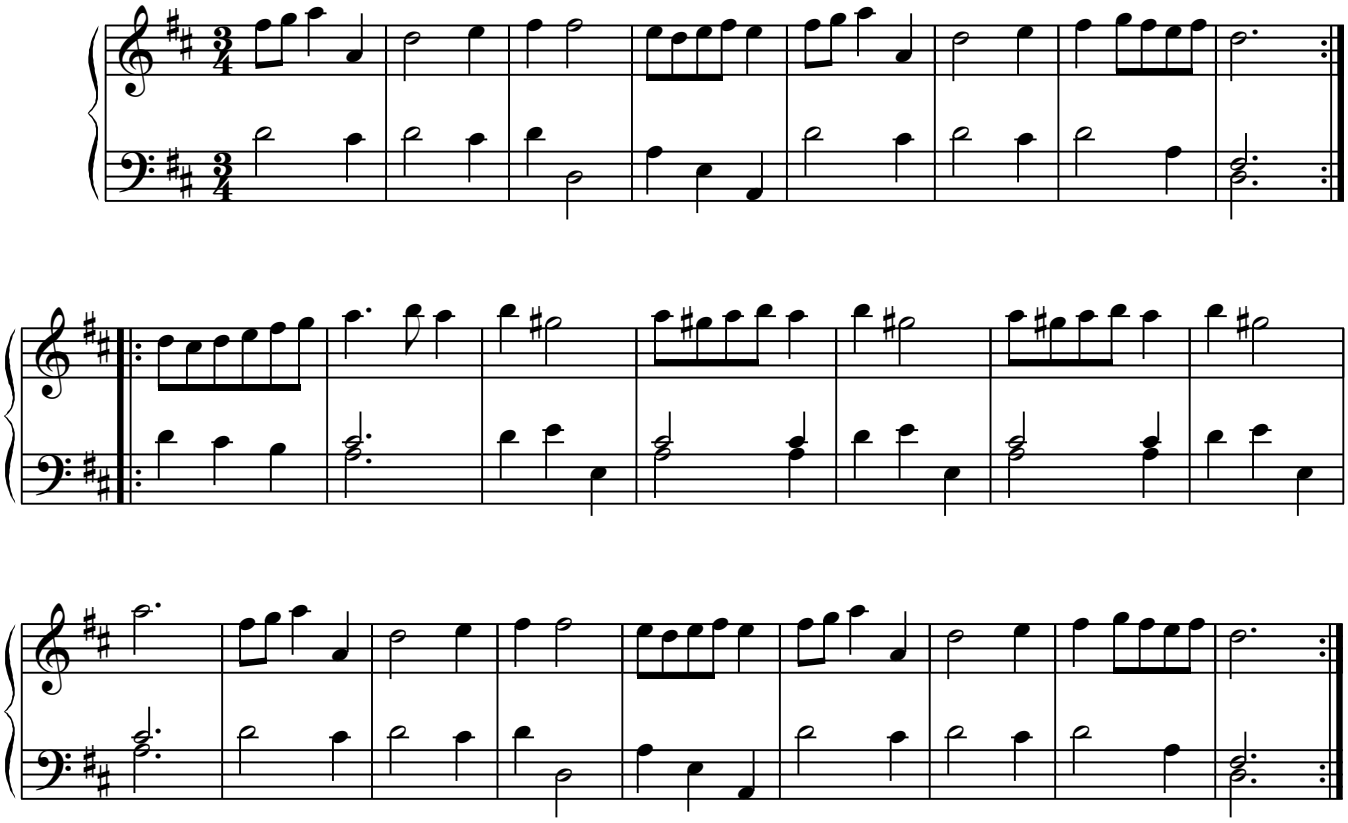
31. Air off vrijagie tussen Piet en Trijn



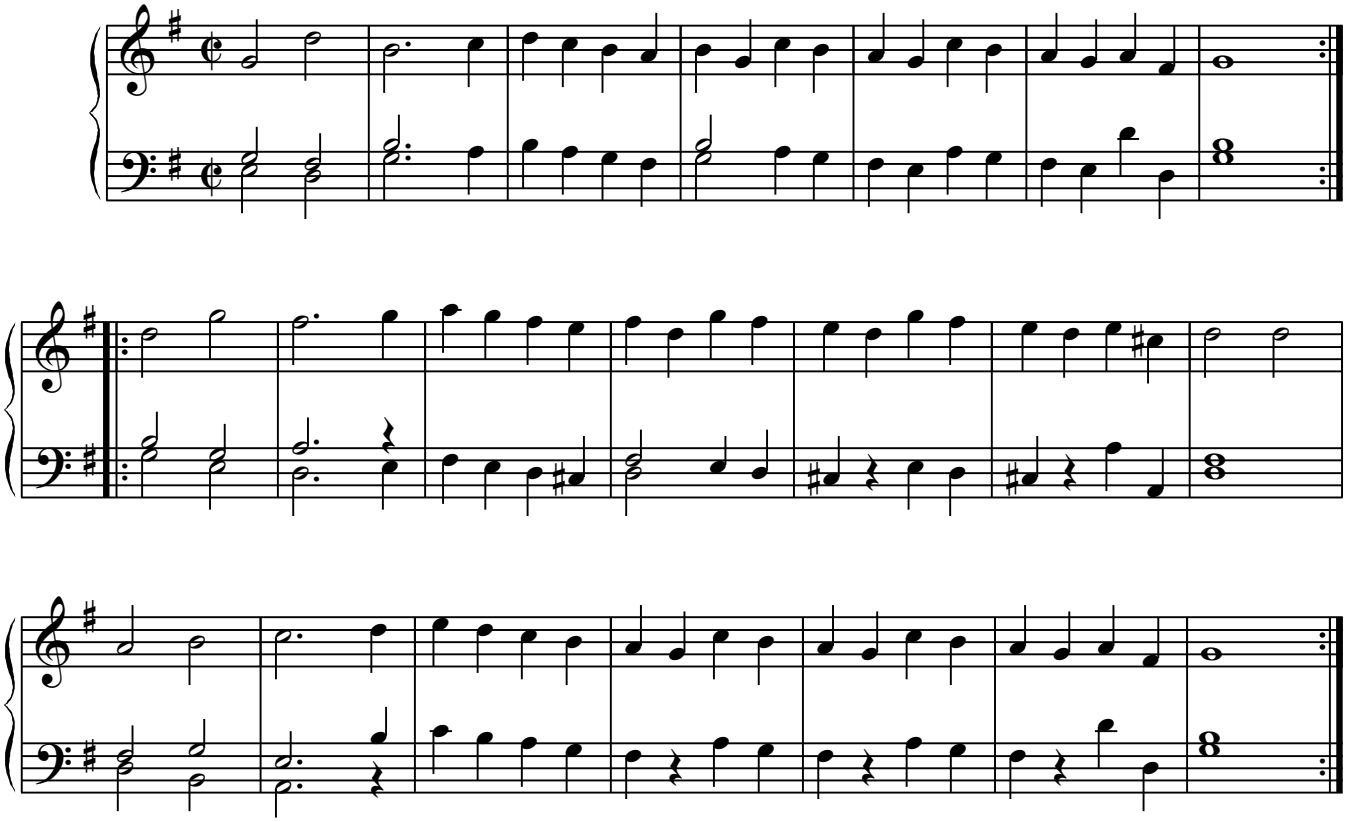
32. Rigadon op d' voorgaande Brittangne



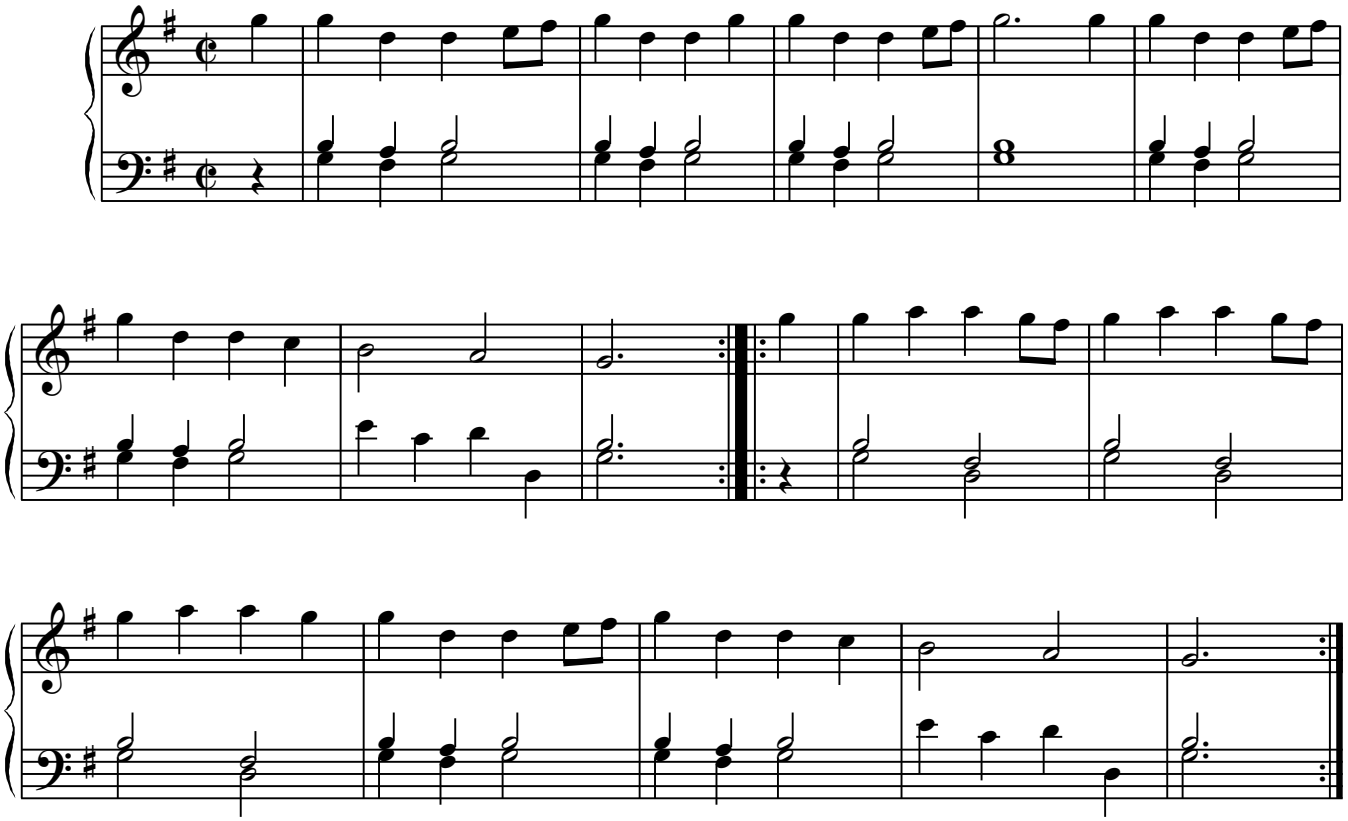
33. Menuet



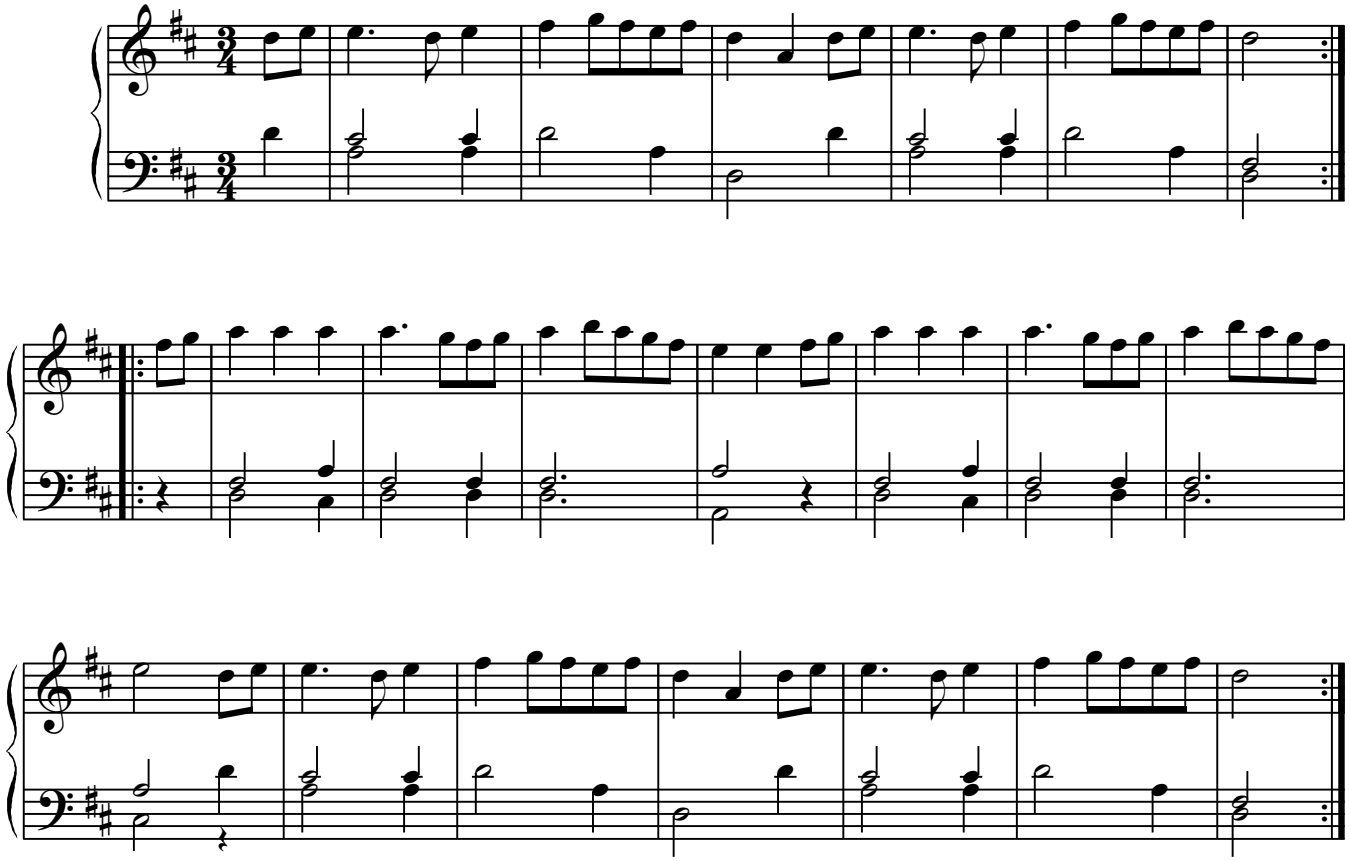
34. Mars d' Camisers



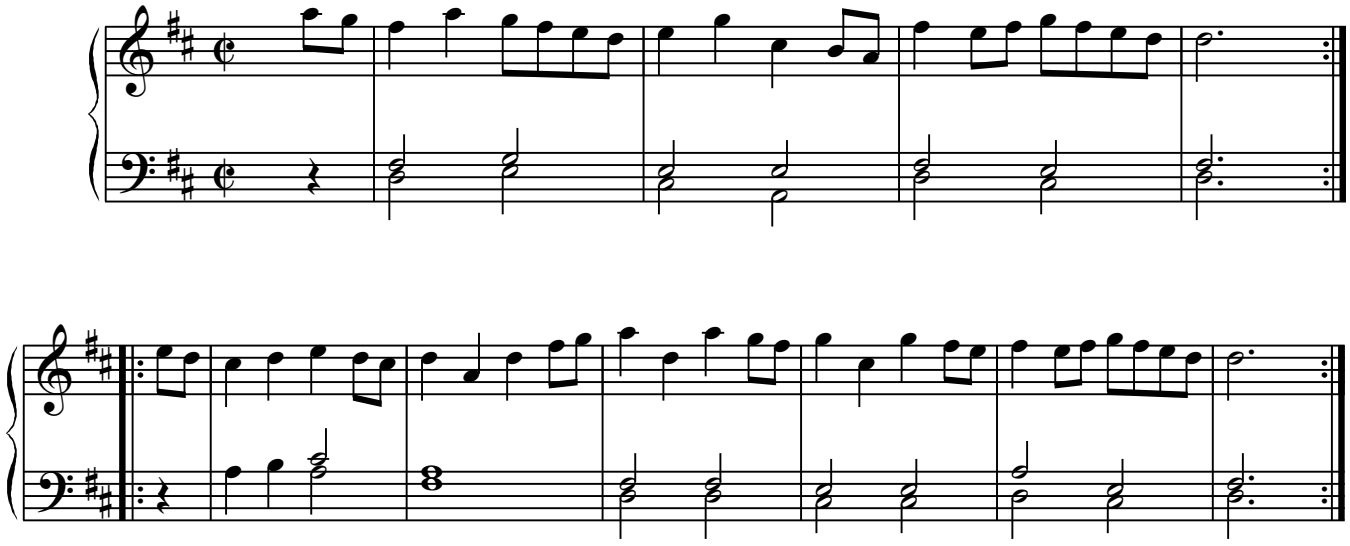
35. Bourée



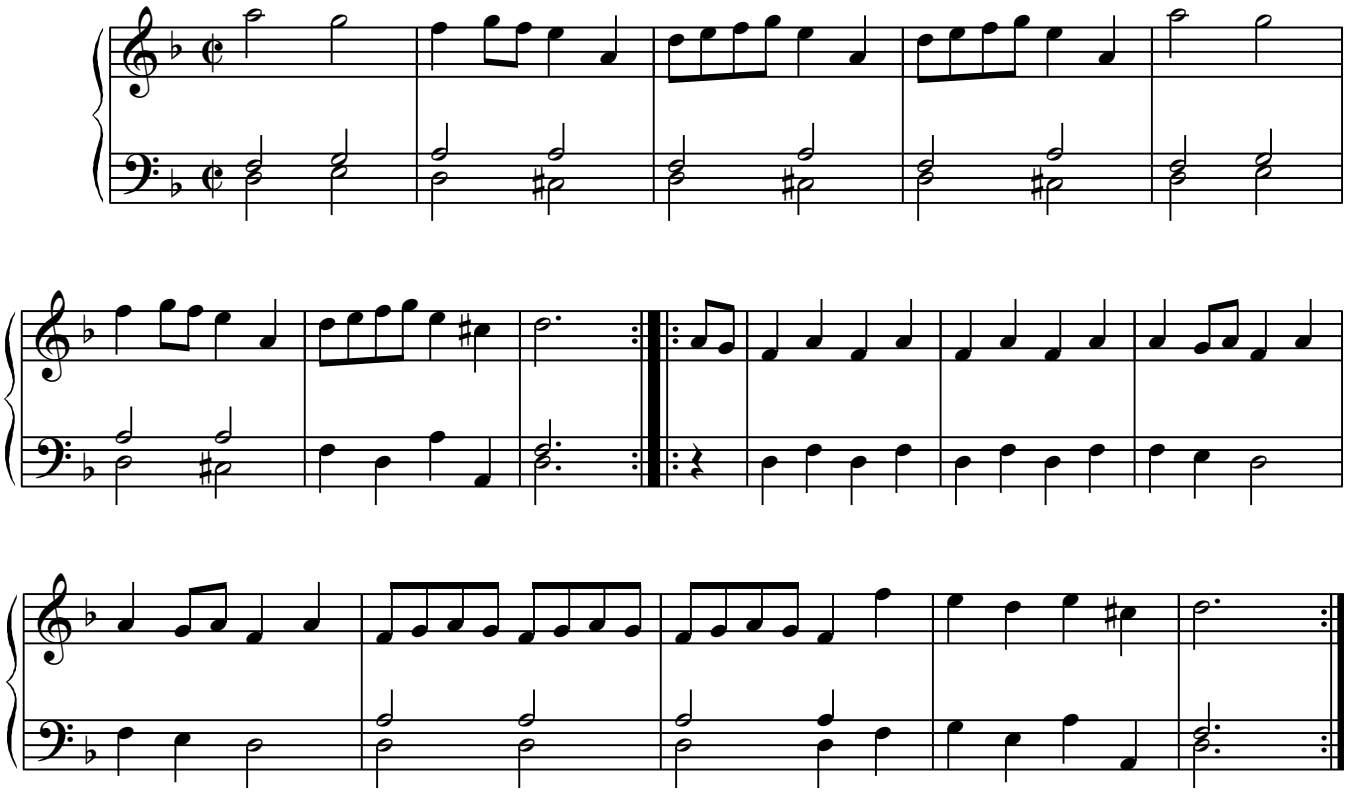
36. L'amour an larme



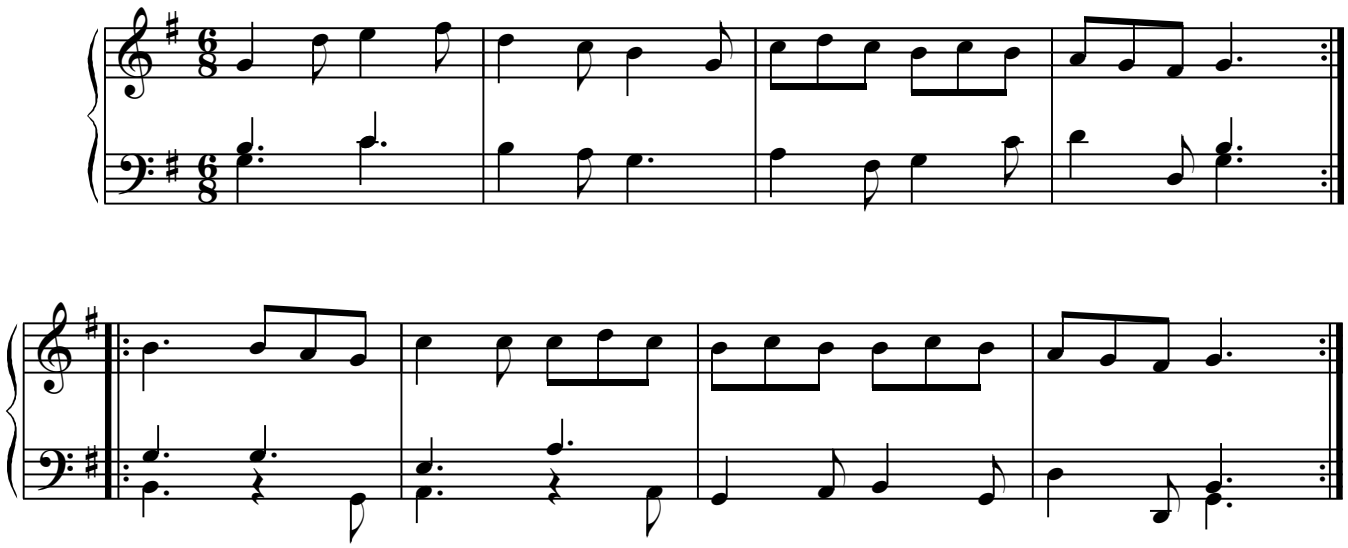
37. Rigadon



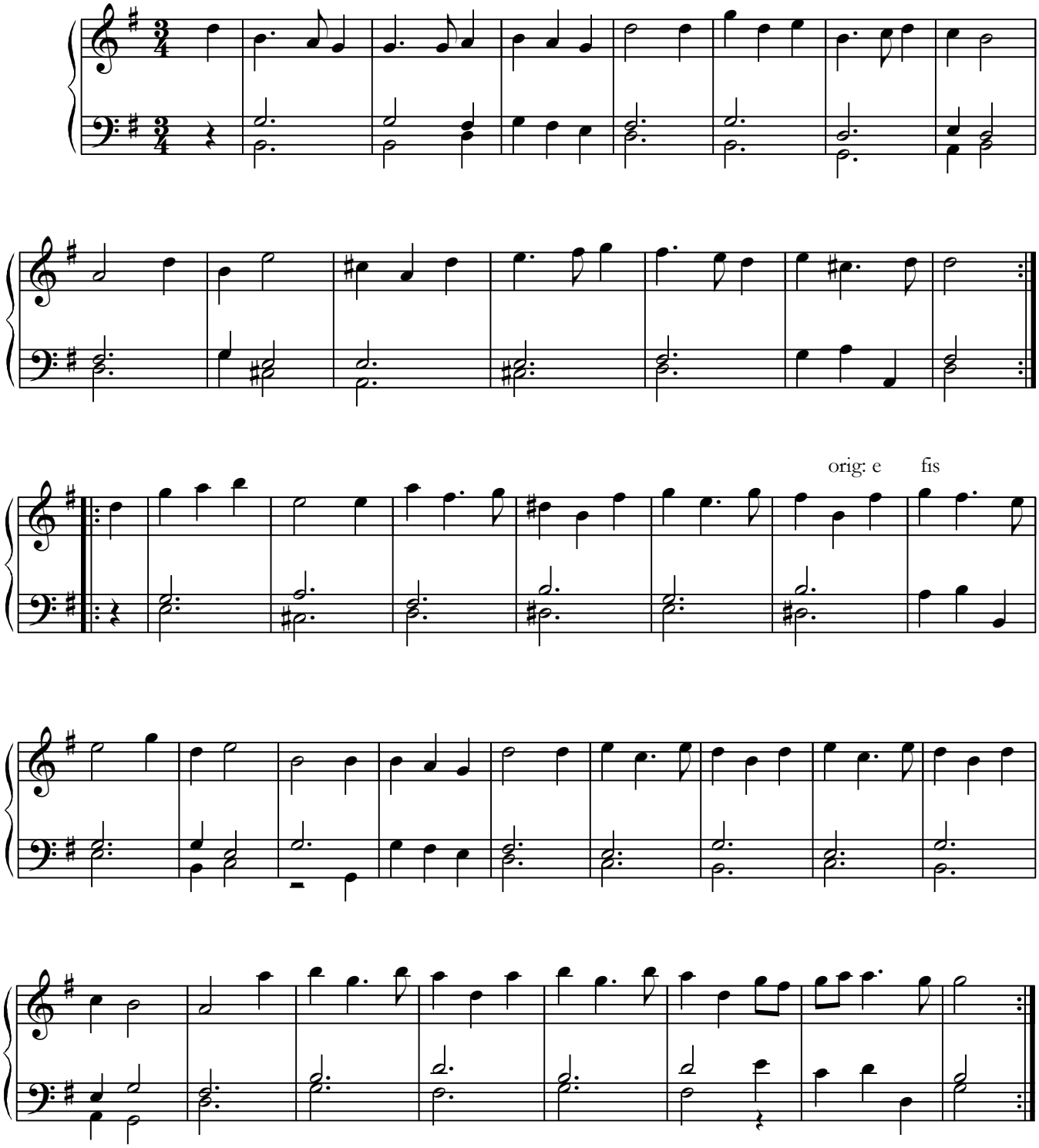
38. Air



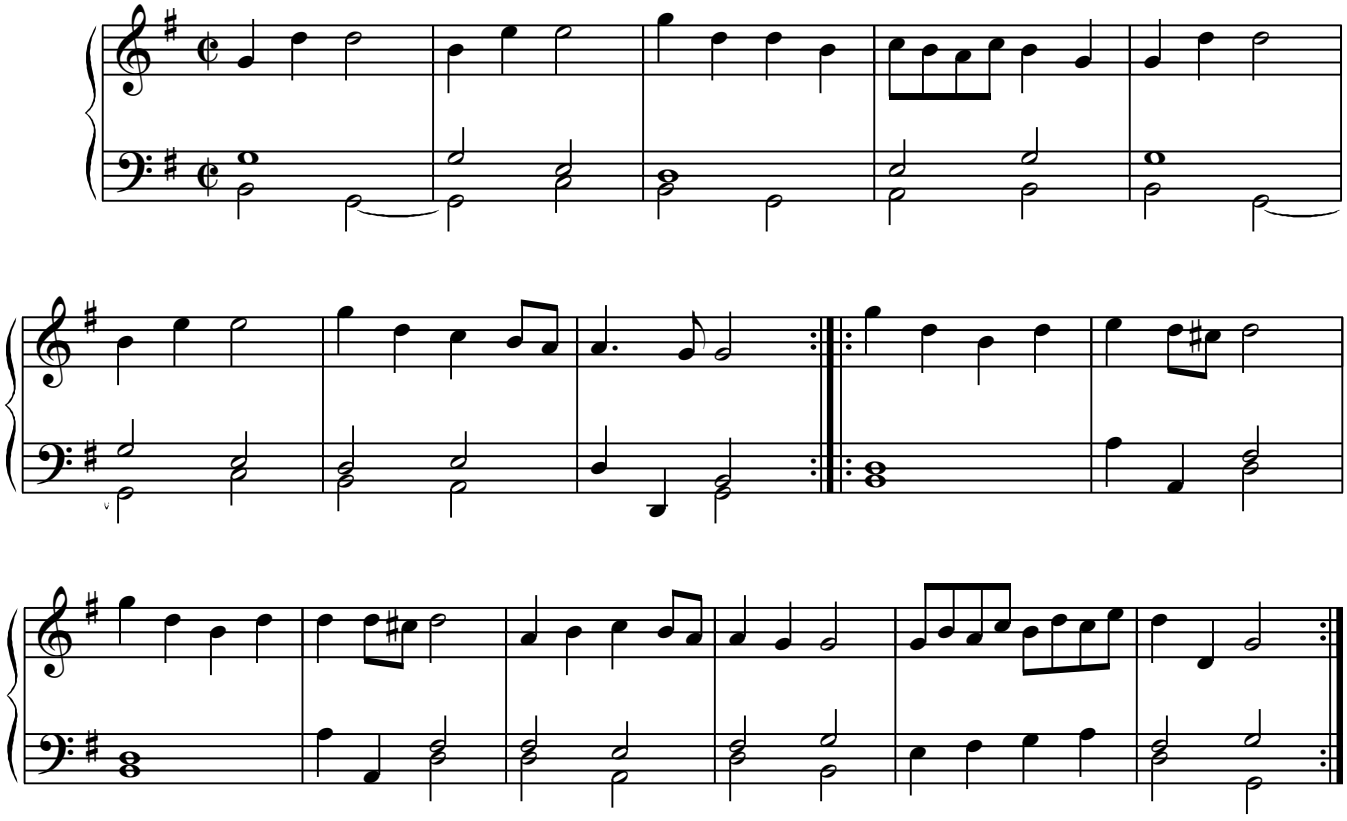
39. Gigaa



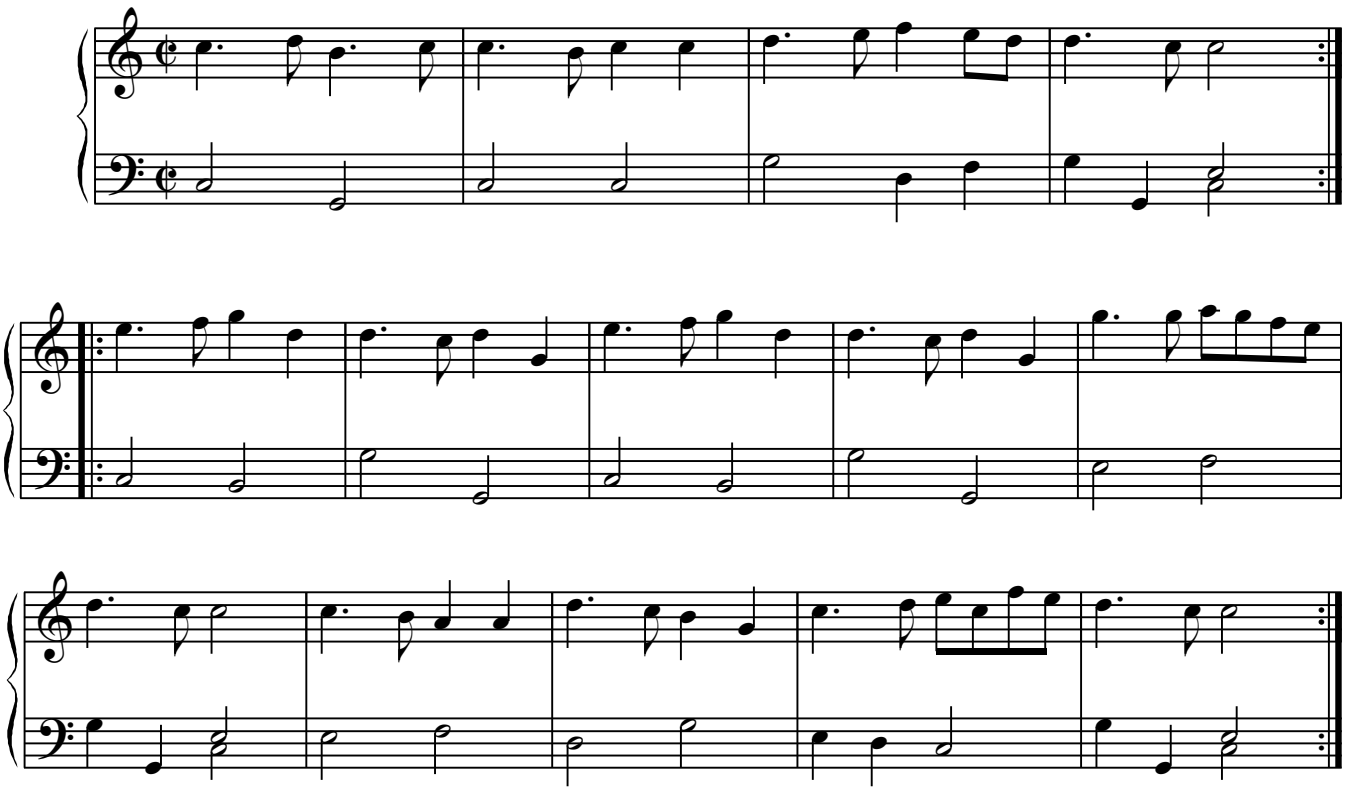
40. Aimables vainquer

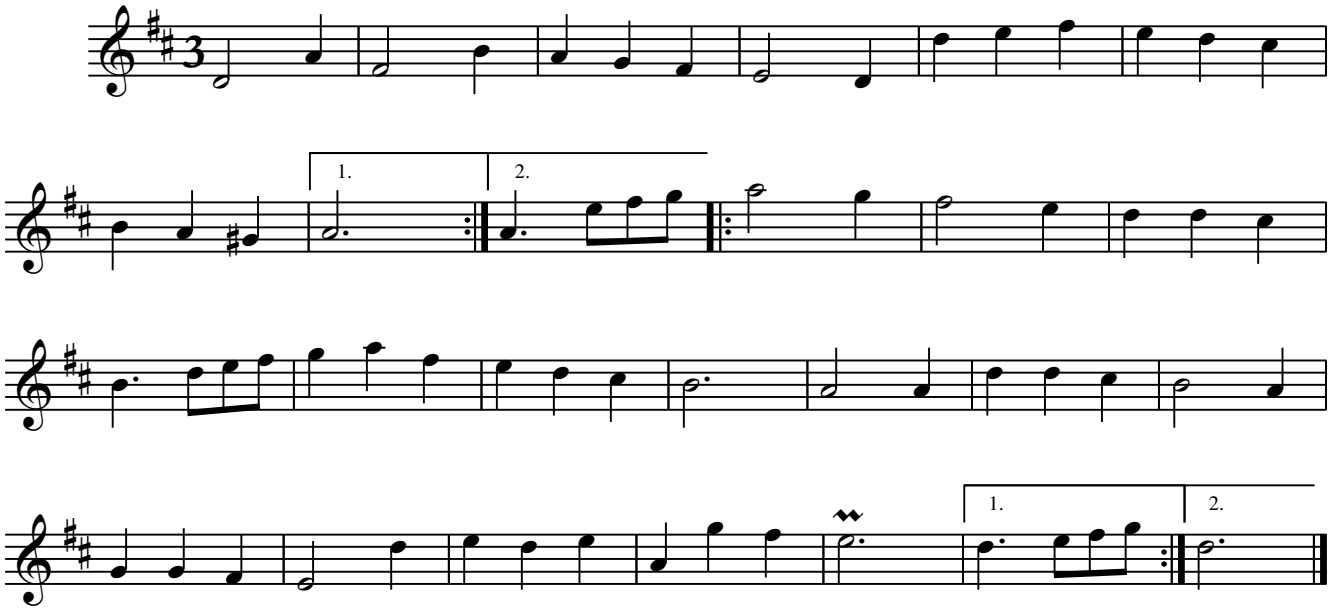


41. Mars van den hoff



42. Sullen dan mijn droeve klagten



orig: g G

43. Menuet