

Bellfounders Fremy in Amsterdam 1680-1699

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Introduction

Thirteen years after the death of François Hemony (1609-1667), his brother bellfounder Pieter Hemony (born 1619) died on February 17, 1680. However, the work in his Amsterdam foundry was temporarily continued by his cousin Mammes Fremy (1651-1684), one of the three sons of Mammertus Fremy who was a travelling bellfounder from northern France. The family settled in Amsterdam and all three sons became bellfounders.¹

The eldest son Jan (1642-1705) started a family in Amsterdam. In 1679, he moved to Woensel near Eindhoven to start his own business. The third son, Mammes, got his professional training in the city foundry of Amsterdam, which was directed at the time by the bellfounders François and Pieter Hemony respectively. In private correspondence Pieter Hemony refers to the apprenticeship of his cousin Mammes, describing him as a "good molder and one of the best workers I ever had".² It can be assumed that the second son, Claude (1646-1699) also trained with the Hemony brothers although there is no known source to support this assumption.

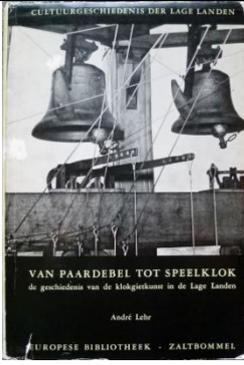
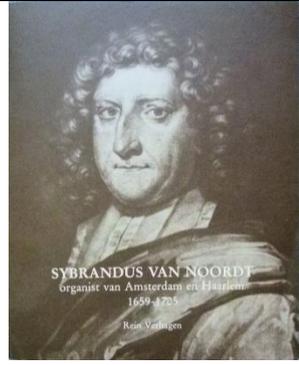
Overview of literature

Two publications from the nineteenth century discuss the work of Claude Fremy. In 1895, Jansen wrote a booklet on the bells in the The Hague tower in which both Mammes and Claude play a part. In 1889, Bruinvis published a monograph on a carillon that Claude Fremy cast for the city of Alkmaar but to which city it has never been. Both writers quote primary sources only sparingly.

Andre Lehr discusses the activities of the Fremy brothers gratefully using the aforementioned publications but quoting few primary sources at various stages in his career (1959-2004). He considered Claude Fremy to be incompetent and considered the life and work of the Fremy brothers not worth the effort of studying.³

In 1989, Rein Verhagen wrote a monograph on the Amsterdam organist Sybrand van Noordt who was a contemporary of Claude Fremy. Verhagen explores many connected subjects and although he is often sidetracked, he always specifies his primary sources in detail.

This paper was concluded as a result of new research in the various city archives as well as with the help of those four authors, Bruinvis, Jansen, Lehr, and Verhagen who served as guides. It might not be possible to rehabilitate Fremy as a bellfounder but this article mends in any case a hole in the historiography of the Amsterdam bellfoundry in the seventeenth century.

			
Bruinvis: Alkmaar	Jansen: Den Haag	Lehr: Paardebel	Verhagen: Sybrandus

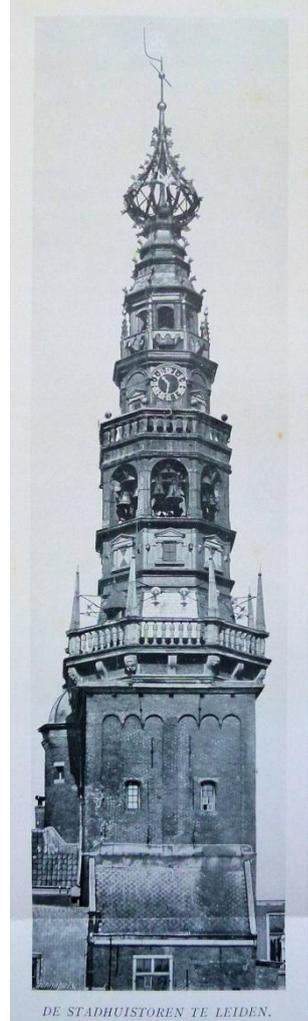
¹ See Appendix 1.

² Lehr 2004, 92.

³ Lehr Pb 212 and Lehr FPH 94.

1681 - Leiden and Purmerend

Mammes' first job was the completion of a carillon for the city hall of Leiden that Pieter Hemony had sold from stock. Leiden wanted to extend the carillon by adding a lower octave. Mammes added the required bass bells, which were paid for in 1681.⁴ We have no impression of their quality as they were destroyed by fire in 1929 and Loosjes mentioned them without any qualification in his work in 1916.⁵ On July 31, 1681, Mammes Fremy and the city council of Purmerend agreed on the production of a 25-bell carillon. This carillon was also lost as a result of it being sold for its metal in 1870. Both carillons were installed by clockmaker Willem Sprakel of Haarlem.⁶

	
<p>Leiden City Hall Loosjes 1916</p>	<p>Purmerend Reformed Church Pronk 1727</p>

1681 - Amsterdam: appointment

On April 30, 1681, shortly after Pieter Hemony's death, the Amsterdam city council decided by decree to merge the Hemony Foundry at the location Molenpad with the abandoned foundry of Gerard Koster

⁴ GA Leiden, SA 3043 Rekening van de Thesaurier 1681, page 242.

⁵ Loosjes 119.

⁶ GA Purmerend, SA 253 and GA Leiden, SA 4202, page 57-58.

at the Baangracht.⁷ The city owned both premises and, probably for security reasons, the council chose the location at the Baangracht. Mammes Fremy was appointed as the new director of the foundry that handled orders for bells and guns from Amsterdam with priority over assignments from third parties.⁸ Different from his Hemony uncles, Mammes Fremy had to pay rent for the use of the foundry as of November 1, 1681. Some suggested that Mammes could not afford the requested 600 guilders on his own which might be the reason for Mammes' cooperation with his brother Claude enabling them to share the costs.⁹

In the same year 1681, the city carillonneur of Utrecht, Johan Carel Valbeek, visited the Amsterdam bellfounders in the Amsterdam bellfoundry on March 22 and September 12 to consult them about a new carillon at the Utrecht St. Jans church. In his report to the Utrecht city council Valbeek used the plural 'bellfounders' which might indicate that he met both Mammes and Claude Fremy. In 1682, Valbeek travelled to Purmerend to inspect the new carillon that was both cast and delivered by Mammes Fremy. But for one reason or another, the Utrecht St. Jans church never got its carillon.



1682 - Eindhoven and The Hague (1)

In 1682, Jan Fremy entered into an agreement to deliver sixteen carillon bells to Eindhoven and it was agreed that the bells would be transported from Amsterdam. This stipulation indicates that Jan Fremy was on speaking terms with his younger brothers Mammes and Claude as well as his being familiar with the Amsterdam bellfoundry where the bells were cast in 1686. This carillon was replaced by bellfounder Alexius Jullien from Luik in 1722.¹⁰

On October 2, 1682, and with the work for Purmerend now being finished, Mammes started soliciting for new jobs by making an offer to the city of The Hague for a carillon of 27 bells. He successfully won the order but, contrary to what was stipulated in the contract, he was not able to deliver the first octave of bells before Christmas 1682. Moreover, the city council had the impression that the bellfounder was not Mammes Fremy but, in fact, his brother Claude and felt misled. As a result, they declared Mammes to be a cheat and, true or not, the city council of The Hague considered there were sufficient grounds to terminate the contract with Mammes Fremy.¹¹

⁷ Gerard Koster died November 15, 1679.

⁸ Lehr FPH 84: July 16, 1681.

⁹ Lehr FPH 85.

¹⁰ De Lange 1972.

¹¹ Jansen 27-29 Jansen quotes Resolutie Burgomasters dated October 2, 1682.

1683 - Amsterdam: the business

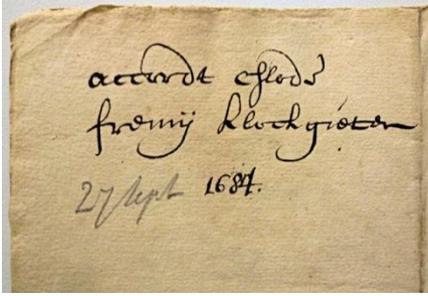
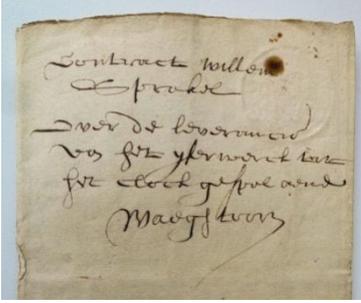
In Amsterdam the moving of the bellfoundry did not take place before 1683¹² and, coincidentally, Mammes Fremy died at the end of that same year. We have only indirect evidence of his death as there are no data about his death and funeral on record in Amsterdam.¹³ From now on, the bellfoundry was managed solely by Claude Fremy.

Signatures on the swinging bells of that period identify the three management stages of the bellfoundry: Mammes solo, Mammes and Claude jointly and, finally, Claude solo.¹⁴

In 1686, Claude Fremy's rent arrears were remitted by the city treasurer because the bellfoundry was not fully operational yet due to the reconstruction of the ovens at the new location.¹⁵

1684-1685 - Alkmaar: contract and casting

In 1684, the city of Alkmaar had a windfall upon which the city council decided to have their carillon in the Waagtower replaced. As a matter of course, they visited the bellfoundry of Amsterdam and invited Claude Fremy for a visit to Alkmaar. On September 27, 1684, the parties entered into an agreement for the production and delivery of a three-octave carillon consisting of 35 bells.¹⁶ 'As usual', Claude Fremy fell back on Pieter Hemony's tables for the standards of weight and diameter in relation to the tones.¹⁷

		
Waagtower Alkmaar Loosjes 1916	Contract Claude Fremy September 27, 1684	Contract Willem Sprakel October 17, 1684

On October 17, 1684, Alkmaar contracted clockmaker Willem Sprakel from Haarlem to provide the ironworks needed for the hanging and the playing of the bells as well as for the automatic mechanism, including the drum.¹⁸

The old bells were already removed from the tower on December 15, 1684.¹⁹ They were transported across the ice to Amsterdam²⁰ in January 1685 and the striking bells followed over water in March of that year.²¹ The casting of the 12 large bells did not take place before June 1686 and the remaining 23 bells were cast in August of that same year.²²

¹² GA Ams Reso Treso 5039, volume 7, p. 106 dated July 14, 1683.

¹³ Lehr in Klok & Klepel no. 15, 1974, page 7.

¹⁴ See Appendix 3.

¹⁵ GA Ams Reso Treso 5039, volume 7, 189. April 4, 1686.

¹⁶ GA Alkmaar 1848, pages 1 and 2.

¹⁷ See appendix 2.

¹⁸ GA Alkmaar 1848, page 4 for the ironworks and page 5 for the playing cylinder.

¹⁹ GA Alkmaar Reso Vr SA 107, p 166.

²⁰ GA Alkmaar Reso Treso 1685.

²¹ Bruinvis 28.

²² Bruinvis 28. Author Bruinvis mentions 1685; he has no primary source and is not sure about this date. My research reveals that the bells were cast in 1686.

On October 15, 1685, Fremy weighed the old Alkmaar bells in his Amsterdam foundry and signed a receipt for the old bells and for the money.²³

1686-1687 - Alkmaar tuning and examinations

The tuning of the bells was planned for November 1685, but in February 1686, only 10 bells were ready for examination to the annoyance of the Alkmaar city council. This delay was caused by priority given to the production of guns for the city council of Amsterdam something which the Alkmaar city council considered to be improper behavior from their Amsterdam colleagues.²⁴

As usual, the bells for Alkmaar had to be examined in the Amsterdam foundry by expert musicians on behalf of the Alkmaar city council. The first examination was carried out by five experts who reached a negative decision in their report of September 20, 1686.²⁵ Fremy then tried to improve the bells by tuning them using a lathe. On October 8, 1686, almost the same group of experts carried out a second examination and they repeated their previous negative decision. Moreover, they expressed their doubt about a potentially positive outcome.²⁶

The city council of Alkmaar anticipated problems and they appointed the Amsterdam lawyer Arnold Vingbooms not only as their legal representative in future negotiations with Fremy but they also authorized him to summon Claude Fremy. In October 1686, Vingbooms sued Fremy either for delivering a good carillon or for reimbursing the money and/or metal.²⁷

After Fremy made some more alterations to the bells, this time with the assistance of an organist in acoustical matters, a third examination on behalf of the city of Alkmaar took place on December 28, 1686. It resulted in another negative decision that was reported on January 4, 1687.²⁸ Moreover, there was some delay in the bellfoundry due to the fact that, again, Fremy had to carry out some work for the city of Amsterdam.²⁹ And indeed, a swinging bell for the Westerchurch was ordered and produced at that time.³⁰

Fremy contacted attorney Vingbooms in order to request for a postponement of the work on the bells, which decision was left to Vingbooms by the city of Alkmaar.³¹ Apparently, Fremy was granted the requested postponement and, on February 27, 1687, he organized an examination, as usual by masters of music but who were now appointed by himself. This time the examination had a positive outcome.³² Clockmaker Willem Sprakel, who had already finished the preparations for hanging the bells, became worried about the progress and on March 8, 1687, he inquired about the state of affairs as he wanted to plan other jobs.³³

²³ GA Alkmaar dossier 1848, page 7.

²⁴ GA Alkmaar dossier 1848, page 8.

²⁵ GA Alkmaar dossier 1848, page 11. Experts: four organists (Backer, Slegtenhorst, De Wit en Nuijts) and an organmaker (Duijtschot).

²⁶ GA Ams NA 4490, dated October 8, 1686. Four organists (Nuijts, Slegtenhorst, De Wit, Dusart) and a priest (Claren).

²⁷ GA Alkmaar dossier 1848, page 13, dated October 10, 1686 and GA Alkmaar Reso Vr, SA 107 f 255, dated October 19, 1686.

²⁸ GA Ams Reso Treso volume 8, page 2; October 14, 1686. The name of organist Bongers is mentioned in GA Alkmaar 1848, page 10. This concerns organist Gijsbert Bongaerts. Verhagen 2013.

²⁹ GA Alkmaar dossier 1848, page 10, dated December 27, 1686 and GA Alkmaar SA 108, page 1, dated January 4, 1687.

³⁰ GA Ams. Reso 8, page 2, October 14, 1686.

³¹ GA Alkmaar SA 108 page 4v. February 9, 1687.

³² GA Ams NA 5780 Notary Van Paddenburg February 27, 1687. Six musicians (Dusart from Haarlem, Soupart from Rotterdam, Kempfer from Kampen, Pelt from Haarlem, Anders from Amsterdam, and Verbeek from Amsterdam).

³³ GA Alkmaar dossier 1848, page 17.

1687 - Breach of contract Alkmaar - Fremy and financial settlement

Although the city council of Alkmaar had considered terminating the contract with Fremy, their dealings with him had obviously not finished yet. On May 3, 1687 Fremy pretended that the experts of Alkmaar spoke with prejudice.³⁴ He arranged another examination, which was reported to the Alkmaar organist Gerard de Wit and was discussed by the city council at their meeting on May 20, 1687.³⁵ They decided to break definitively with Fremy for breach of contract.³⁶ Legal proceedings were instituted at the Court of Amsterdam on June 3, 1687³⁷ and on June 16, 1687, a judgment was passed that was in favor of the Alkmaar city council.³⁸ Said judgment was a sort of defeat for the court as Fremy—against whom judgment was given—still remained the one and only official bellfounder and gunfounder for Amsterdam.

Fremy was ordered to reimburse an amount of money but he first made a last attempt to keep the job by proposing to install the bells in Alkmaar at his own risk and expense in order to have them examined at their final location.³⁹ However, on June 24, 1687, the city council declined this proposal on the advice of a committee⁴⁰ that stated that after three negative decisions it would be ridiculous to continue with Fremy and his bells.⁴¹

A termination agreement was drawn up and handed over to Fremy who signed a confirmation of receipt.⁴² On August 8, 9 and 10, 1687, as a last convulsion, Claude Fremy had some experts make a declaration before the Amsterdam civil-law notary Fruyt. This declaration included statements such as that the carillon for Alkmaar was of good quality but it held the reservation that they could not provide a final statement because the bells had not been tested with clappers or in their definitive location.⁴³ The final settlement with Claude Fremy followed shortly. On August 16, 1687, the city council of Alkmaar authorized its committee members to claim damages from Fremy.⁴⁴ An overview of Fremy's debts and liabilities to the city of Alkmaar was drawn up on January 15, 1688.⁴⁵ The amount of money Fremy owed related to costs, wages, materials and interest. Finally, on March 8, 1688, local counsel Vingbooms could settle the account with Fremy.⁴⁶

1687 - Alkmaar: negotiations with Melchior De Haze

Around July 23, after Fremy's last attempt of July 21, 1687 to install the bells in Alkmaar, the city agreed to this proposal on the condition that the negotiations, which had already started with De Haze, should continue.⁴⁷ Although Fremy received written confirmation⁴⁸ of this decision, for some unknown reason the hanging of the bells was never carried out.⁴⁹ As a result, the Fremy bells intended for Alkmaar have never been in Alkmaar.

Clockmaker Sprakel suggested Alkmaar organist De Wit to contact Antwerp bellfounder Melchior de Haze, who worked at that time in The Hague.⁵⁰ This resulted in a contract with De Haze.⁵¹ However,

³⁴ GA Ams NA5780, dated May 3, 1687.

³⁵ Experts were two organists (Buf from Leiden and Nuyts from Amsterdam).

³⁶ GA Alkmaar Res. Vrsch. SA 108 f 10-10v. The experts were Nuyts from Amsterdam, Buf from Leiden and five others. They reported to the Alkmaar organist De Wit.

³⁷ Bruinvis 30.

³⁸ Bruinvis 30.

³⁹ Verhagen 69 and Bruinvis 31, referring to GA Alkmaar SA 108 page 24v.

⁴⁰ GA Alkmaar SA 108, page 16, July 5, 1687.

⁴¹ GA Alkmaar SA 108, page 21v.

⁴² GA Alkmaar dossier 1848, page 22.

⁴³ GA Ams NA 3908, f 223.

⁴⁴ GA Alkmaar dossier 1848, page 20.

⁴⁵ GA Alkmaar dossier 1848, page 14.

⁴⁶ GA Alkmaar dossier 1848, page 24.

⁴⁷ GA Alkmaar SA 108, page 21-23.

⁴⁸ GA Alkmaar dossier 1848, page 22. July 27, 1687.

⁴⁹ GA Alkmaar SA 108, page 24.

⁵⁰ GA Alkmaar dossier 1848, page 18.

⁵¹ GA Alkmaar SA 108, page 25, approx. July 23, 1687.

once the city had made this decision the question arose whether the bells by De Haze would fit the ironworks that had already been ordered from and manufactured by Sprakel.⁵² On September 12, 1687, a delegation of Alkmaar visited Sprakel to discuss this topic. As both bellfounders—De Haze and Fremy—used the standards of Hemony, they were reassured that Sprakel's spatial design for the Fremy bells would be suitable for the De Haze bells too.⁵³ The carillon by De Haze was finally installed in the Alkmaar Waagtower by Sprakel and it was ready for examination on July 27, 1689.⁵⁴ In the year 2014 it is still in operation, albeit after renovations in the 20th century.

1691 - The Hague 2

After a request dated December 12, 1690, Fremy asked Amsterdam city council for the reparation of the foundry's biggest oven, which was indeed carried out with the parties sharing the costs.⁵⁵ This confirms that the Amsterdam bellfoundry was still in operation.

In April 1686, after their termination of the agreement with Mammes Fremy in 1684, the city of The Hague ordered a carillon from the Antwerp bellfounder Melchior de Haze.⁵⁶ This project also took many years. On June 14, 1691, Fremy offered The Hague to bring 2 octaves of bells to The Hague in a new attempt to secure the assignment.⁵⁷ This offer resulted in The Hague and Fremy entering into an agreement for a 35-bell carillon on November 8, 1692. Fremy's offer provided The Hague with a solution as it was not happy with the results of De Haze.⁵⁸

This time again, it did not come to a successfully finished project between Claude Fremy and The Hague.⁵⁹ This is probably due to the earlier opinion of experts that although Claude Fremy was a good bellfounder, he was a bad tuner. In 1692, Fremy delivered only one bell, which was the bell for the half-hour strike.⁶⁰ Finally, the De Haze carillon was completed and accepted by The Hague and the bells, dating from 1686 and 1687, are still in its St Jacobs Tower and are in working order.

1686-1687 - Leeuwarden

It is remarkable that Fremy succeeded in smoothly producing and delivering a 28-bell carillon for the city of Leeuwarden while simultaneously dealing with the turbulence surrounding the Alkmaar carillon.

On May 11, 1686, the city council of Leeuwarden decided on acquiring a (new) carillon. A delegation of the city council of Leeuwarden went to visit Claude Fremy to obtain information in his foundry on June 15, 1686.⁶¹ This resulted in the conclusion of a contract with Claude Fremy on July 16, 1686.⁶² The bells for Leeuwarden were examined in the Amsterdam foundry in September 1687.⁶³ A report was then made by civil-law notary Van Paddenburg in Amsterdam on 16 September 1687⁶⁴ and the following day, the city council decided to arrange for the transportation of the carillon to Leeuwarden and to have it installed.⁶⁵

They entered into an agreement with clockmaker Willem Sprakel to provide the ironworks and to install clockwork.⁶⁶ In 1687, the carillon was installed in the St. Jacobstower. However, due to the

⁵² GA Alkmaar dossier 1848, page 19.

⁵³ GA Alkmaar dossier 1848, page 19.

⁵⁴ GA Alkmaar dossier 1848, page 34.

⁵⁵ GA Ams Reso Tresos volume 8, page 11v.

⁵⁶ GA Den Haag OA 6193, page 2.

⁵⁷ GA Den Haag OA 6193, page 83

⁵⁸ GA Den Haag OA 6193, page 16.

⁵⁹ GA Den Haag OA 6193, page 69.

⁶⁰ ZT.

⁶¹ ZT FGDO, 42.

⁶² Copy of the contract between Fremy and Leeuwarden in GA Alkmaar file 1848, page 9.

⁶³ ZT.

⁶⁴ GA Ams NA 5780, September 10, 1687. The experts were Haverkamp, Verbeeck and Van Noordt.

⁶⁵ GA Lwd Res Mag Vr September 7/17, 1687.

⁶⁶ GA Lwd Res Mag Vr November 8/18, 1686.

instability of the tower, it was removed from the tower in 1884 and it was only in 1915 that it was installed in the cupola of the Leeuwarden city hall where it remains up until today apart from an interruption during the World War II. Shortly after the war, the tuning was 'improved' by bellfounder Van Bergen. Unfortunately, he did not leave any supporting documentation of the state the carillon was in when he started, nor did he document the changes made. As a result we cannot form an opinion on the last of Fremy's carillons in the Netherlands⁶⁷



Leeuwarden City Hall (l) and St Jacobstower (r)

Loosjes 1916

1694 - A carillon for Prague

It is documented that the Alkmaar bells were still hanging in the Amsterdam bellfoundry on 25 June 1690.⁶⁸ Some authors suggest that the bells that were intended for Alkmaar went to Prague in the end. Data from the Prague archives reveal that a merchant, Eberhard de Glauchov, wanted to have a carillon installed in the tower of the Loreto convent and that he bought, to this effect, a set of Fremy bells in Amsterdam in 1694.⁶⁹ The carillon was installed by clockmaker Peter Neumann in the front tower of the convent. The cupola of the tower had to be adapted for that purpose.⁷⁰ The archives mention the arrival of 27 bells on December 20, 1694⁷¹ with a celebration ceremony being held in the chapel of the Loreto convent on April 10, 1695.⁷² The bells could be played from the start by using a keyboard and a playing mechanism that was connected to the clockwork. On September 28, 1695, it played for the first time.⁷³

⁶⁷ ZT FGDO, 43.

⁶⁸ GA Den Haag OA 6193, page 45.

⁶⁹ Loreto archives 1694, pages 523-525, Nr. 18, March 17, 1694.

⁷⁰ Loreto archives 1694, page 555, Nr. 41.

⁷¹ Loreto archives 1694, page 561, Nr. 44.

⁷² Loreto archives 1695, page 38, Nr. 23.

⁷³ Loreto archives 1695, page 195, Nr. 61.

The Prague bells all mention the name of Fremy but they were cast in different years. Eight bells date from 1686, one from 1683, and seventeen from 1691. In 1747, Lisiak recast one bell of an unknown date. We can assume that the bells from 1686 were cast for Alkmaar and the bells from 1691 for The Hague. The bell from 1683 is one of the earliest bells by Claude Fremy and was obviously delivered from stock.

The Prague bells were never tuned, corrected, or moved from their original position. In 1994, the bells were cleaned and then again returned to that position by Prague bellfounder Petr Manousek on the occasion of their 300th anniversary.⁷⁴ He replaced the Lisiak and one of the Fremy bells because of their bad tuning. The fact that this carillon is still almost in its original state, makes the Prague carillon by Fremy a unique heritage.⁷⁵



The Loreto Convent



Keyboard of the Loreto carillon



Playing cylinder of Loreto



Carillonneur of Loreto

1696-1699 small carillon bells for Amsterdam

In 1695, Amsterdam organist Cornelis van Dort requested to add small bells to several of Hemony's carillons in Amsterdam. The city council granted the request and decided in its favor.⁷⁶ However, the work was carried out after the death of Claude Fremy: some bells were cast by his widow and in cooperation with Claes Noorden, the foreman of the foundry, in 1699 while others were made even later by Fremy's successor Jan Albert de Grave. The casting and tuning of these additional bells was supervised by Amsterdam organist Sybrandus van Noordt.⁷⁷

⁷⁴ Bastova.

⁷⁵ Data provided by Petr Manousek.

⁷⁶ GA Ams Reso Treso 5039, volume 9, page 4.

⁷⁷ Meilink 2011.

On July 21, 1688 Claude Fremy concluded a contract with Johan Ernst Spaen, representative of the Elector of Saxony, for a 3- octave carillon. There are no more data about this instrument. André Lehr mentions a Fremy carillon for Riga, Latvia, that does not exist any more and of which there is no documentation.⁷⁸

English translation edited by R.L. Lunenburg LL.M. of Triple L Translations.

⁷⁸ Lehr FPH 93 and Lehr Pb 215.

Appendix 1: Relations between Hemony - Fremy⁷⁹

Mammertus Fremy - married Magdalena Rauwerts
3 sons: Jan, Mammes and Claude

Jan Fremy (1642-1705) - married Geertruy Harscamp in Amsterdam on June 28, 1670 - witness Claude Fremy

Baptized in Amsterdam:

April 2, 1671 - Magdalena - witness Claude Fremy; October 18, 1671 - funeral one child

April 23, 1672 - Mammertus - witness Hertich Sybrants and Claude Fremy

January 21, 1674 - Agnes - witness Petrus Hemony

January 19, 1675 - Petrus - witness Petrus Hemony; March 1, 1675 - funeral one child

June 7, 1676 - Marie - no witness mentioned

November 28, 1678 - Dominicus - no witness mentioned

Baptized in Woensel near Eindhoven:

July 21, 1679 - Franciscus - witnesses Mammes Fremy and Margaretha Hemony (daughter of François)

April 26, 1683 - Maria - witnesses Mammes Fremy and Margaretha Hemony (daughter of François)

June 16, 1684 - Franciscus II - witnesses Franciscus (François Jr) Hemony and his wife

September 24, 1685 - Dominicus - witnesses NN and Maria Weijts

1691: second marriage with Josina Jansen

April 1, 1691 - Gertrudis - witness Willem and Lysbeth Jansen

January 22, 1693 - Petrus - witnesses Gerrit Glazenmaker and Antonet N.

1702: third marriage

no children

Claude Fremy (1646-1699), married Catarine ten Wege (1665 - 1704) on September 3, 1685

Baptized in Amsterdam:

August 6, 1687 - Margaretha Magdalena - witness Margaretha Hemony

October 13, 1688 - Claudius - witness Maria Vange

December 30, 1690 - Petrus - witness Maria Vange

February 6, 1692 - Anna Magdalena - witness Jan Fremy

1694 Anna Magdalena [indirect source]

1699 there were 3 sons

Mammes Fremy (1651-1684)

no marriage, no children

⁷⁹ According to several publications by Andre Lehr, Joop de Lange in Klok en Klepel 1974 and the author's own research in 2013.

Appendix 3: Bells by Mammes and Claude Fremy

Van Nieuwenhoven's work enables us to make a list of Fremy's bells. This list shows that there was a continuous production of bells at the Amsterdam bellfoundry under the management of Mammes and Claude Fremy.⁸¹

Swinging bells, unless otherwise mentioned

1. Bells by Mammes Fremy

1680 Leiden lower octave of the carillon by Pieter Hemony
1680 Buiksloot
1680 Bennebroek
1681 carillon for Purmerend
1683 Lent

2. Bells by Mammes and Claude Fremy

1681 Rijswijk 2x
1683 Elburg 2x
1683 Kuinre
1683 Sint Maartensbrug

3. Bells by Claude Fremy

1684 Abbekerk
1684 Oudewater, replacement of a carillon bell, may also be cast later by Fremy's successor Jan Albert de Grave, using a Fremy bell from stock
1685 Leidschendam
1686 Amsterdam Westertoren
1686 Haarlem
1686 carillon Alkmaar - Praag
1687 carillon Leeuwarden
1688 carillon Saxonia
1689 Amsterdam Old Church
1692 Makkum
1692 Den Haag
1695 Garrelswaer
1695 Heusden
1695 Zieuwent
1695 Zaandam
1698 Moskou
1699 carillon bells for Amsterdam

4. Bells by Jan Fremy

1679 Echteld
1679 Otterlo
1683 Baardwijk NB
1686 carillon Eindhoven

⁸¹ Van Nieuwenhoven.

Appendix 4. The actual state of the Prague carillon

Data by Prague bellfounder Petr Manoušek, 1994.

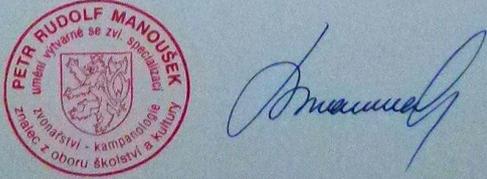
Petr Rudolf MANOUŠEK
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 Soudní znalec pro obor zvonařství - kampanologie
 Na Babě 1/1783, CZ-160 00 Praha 6, Česká republika tel. ++420/233330961 manousek.bells@seznam.cz

LORETÁNSKÁ ZVONOHRA

- tabulka dat -
 Stav po restaurování ke dni 3.10.1994

Řazení dle tónů

Číslo zvonu	Spodní Ø mm	Hmotnost kg	Ladění	Rok odlití	Zvonař	Umístění v okně věže
1.	120	1,5	$g^3 - 2$?	?	I.
2.	123	2,-	$fis^3 + 0,5$?	?	I.
3.	137	1,6	$f^3 + 0,5$?	?	I.
16.	184	6,2	f^4	1691	Fremy	V.
15.	183	5,5	e^4	1691	Fremy	IV.
14.	203	6,5	dis^4	1691	Fremy	IV.
17.	204	6,5	$dis^4 - 0,5$	1691	Fremy	V.
19.	207	7,6	$cis^4 + 1$	1691	Fremy	VI.
13.	220	8,5	cis^4	1683	Fremy	IV.
11.	229	9,5	$c^4 - 0,5$	1691	Fremy	III.
21.	242	11,5	ais^3	1686	Fremy	VII.
18.	259	14,-	$a^3 - 1$	1691	Fremy	VI.
10.	269	14,2	$gis^3 + 1$	1691	Fremy	III.
20.	290	18,-	$g^3 - 1$	1691	Fremy	VII.
7.	301	19,-	$fis^3 + 1,5$	1686	Fremy	II.
23.	321	24,-	$f^3 + 1$	1691	Fremy	VIII.
4.	338	27,-	e^3	1691	Fremy	I.
8.	360	33,-	$dis^3 + 0,5$	1686	Fremy	II.
22.	381	38,-	$d^3 - 1$	1686	Fremy	VIII.
5.	395	42,5	$cis^3 + 1$	1691	Fremy	I.
25.	417	48,-	$c^3 + 0,5$	1686	Fremy	V.
24.	438	56,5	$h^2 + 0,5$	1691	Fremy	IV.
26.	460	62,-	$ais^2 - 0,5$	1691	Fremy	VI.
12.	492	78,-	$a^2 - 2,5$	1691	Fremy	III.
27.	511	86,-	$gis^2 + 0,5$	1686	Fremy	VII.
9.	542	104,5	$g^2 - 1$	1691	Fremy	II.
29.	536	90,-	$fis^2 + 0,5$	1994	Manoušek	lucerna věže
28.	597	131,2	$f^2 - 0,5$	1686	Fremy	VIII.
6.	625	140,-	$dis^2 + 0,5$	1994	Manoušek	I.
30.	740	250,-	$cis^2 - 0,5$	1686	Fremy	lucerna věže



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The author did research at the municipal archives of The Hague, Leeuwarden, Purmerend, and Alkmaar.

GA = Gemeentearchief = Municipal archives

NA = Notarieel archief = Notary archives

OA = Oud archief = Old archives

SA = Stedelijk archief = City archives

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Data from the archives of the Museum Klok en Peel in Asten NL were kindly provided by curator Rainer Schütte.

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