

## ENGRAVERS & SKETCHERS

of which Edam Museum has in its collection, works by:

Boens, Alexandre Joseph  
Bouttats, Gaspar  
Caspari, Jan Willem  
Fokke, Simon  
Golé, Jacob  
Groenewoud. J.  
Hoogkamer, Willem Hendrik  
Houbraken, Jacob  
Kaiser sr, Jan Willem  
Munnickhuizen, Johannes Willemsz.  
Neuman, Johan Hendrik  
Peeters, Jan  
Picart, Bernard  
Portman, Ludwig Gottlieb  
Probst, Georg Balthasar  
Punt, Jan  
Reckleben, Jan Frederik Christiaan  
Rohbock, Ludwig  
Sallieth, Mattheus  
Savery, Salomon  
Schenck, Petrus (I)  
Suyderhoef, Jonas  
Tanjé, Pieter  
Vaillant, Andries  
van Bleiswijck, Francois  
van Frankendaal, Nicolaes  
van Gunst, Pieter Stevensz  
van Loo. B.J.  
van Loyen, Martinus  
van Senus, Willem  
Vinkeles, Reinier  
Visscher, Cornelis



**Pieter Tanjé**

\* Bolsward 15 February 1706 † Amsterdam 29 June 1761.

Initially, Pieter Tanjé was a bargee on the stretch between Bolsward and Amsterdam; in his spare time he engraved decorations on tobacco boxes. Jacob Houbraken and Jan Punt were his contemporaries, tutors / fellow engravers. On the self-portrait from 1760, he depicted the art of engraving. He holds a copper plate with the left hand and we see a burin (steel cutting tool) on the table. The success of his tobacco boxes led to Jacob Folkema advising him to register at the Amsterdam City Sign Academy. At the age of 24, he became the pupil of Bernard Picart, Jacob Houbraken, Cornelis Troost, and Jacob de Wit. He engraved over 100 images for Johan van Gools' work 'De nieuwe Schouburg der Nederlantsche Kunstschilders en Schilderessen' published in 1750, mostly based on sketches by Aart Schouman.

Edam Museum has 5 engravings by Pieter Tanjé.

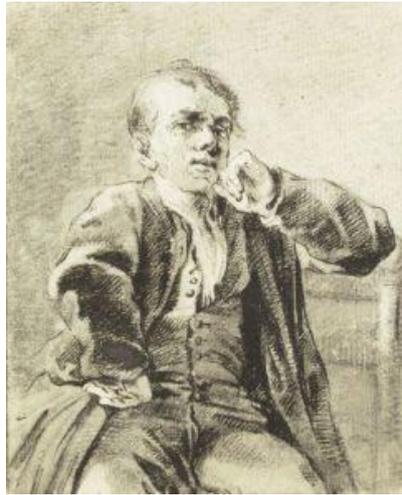


**Jacobus Houbraken**

\* Dordrecht, December 25, 1698 † Amsterdam, November 14, 1780.

Jacob Houbraken was a Northern Dutch draftsman, engraver and art collector. He learned etching from his father, Arnold Houbraken (1660-1719). In 1707 he moved to Amsterdam, where, for many years he helped his father with his 'magnum opus'; the historical work 'De Grootte Schouburg der Nederlantsche konstschilders en schilderessen' (1718-1721). Houbraken Junior dedicated his time almost entirely to making portraits. His work was influenced by the works of Cornelis Cort, Jonas Suyderhoef, Gerard Edelinck and John Visscher. In collaboration with the historian Thomas Birch and the artist George Vertue, he worked on a project entitled "Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain", which was published in stages between 1743 and 1752 in London.

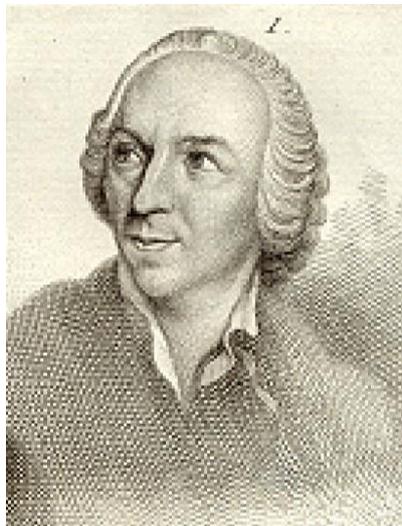
Above is a self-portrait from 1770 (Photo from the Rijksmuseum). Edam Museum has 9 of his engravings.



**Reinier Vinkeles**

\* January 12, 1741 † January 30, 1816 in Amsterdam.

Reinier Vinkeles was a Dutch draftsman and engraver who began his studies with Jan Punt. He joined the Amsterdam City Academy in 1762 and became one of its directors in 1765. In 1770, Vinkeles left for Paris, where he studied with Jacques-Philippe Le Bas and met the Dutch artists Hermanus Numan and Izaak de Wit. A year later Vinkeles returned permanently to Amsterdam. In 1771, he was invited by Catherine the Great of Russia to become director of the Saint Petersburg Art Academy, but he refused. The style of Vinkeles was rather baroque initially, tended later towards classicism and then became more natural. His enormous productivity - Vinkeles' oeuvre is estimated at around 2,500 prints - sometimes led to superficiality, but his best work (especially his earliest) is highly appreciated. His later work for publications such as Kok's *Vaderlandsch Woordenboek*, the continuation of Wagenaar and other such works, but also his many cityscapes and landscapes, are of historical importance.



**Jan Punt**

\* 1711 † 1779 in Amsterdam.

Jan Punt was an 18th century painter from the Northern Netherlands. Born in Amsterdam, he became a pupil of Jan de Wit and Adolf van der Laan. He engraved book illustrations, Bibles and historical prints. The Carolus Borromeus church in Antwerp was formerly known for its 39 ceiling paintings by Rubens, which were lost in a fire, following a lightning strike on 18th July 1718. Fortunately Jan de Wit had already made sketches of these paintings and Jan Punt engraved and published them after the fire.

His pupils include Cornelis Bogerts, Marten Corver, Jan Evert Grave, Martinus van der Jagt, Pieter Langendijk (II), and Reinier Vinkeles.

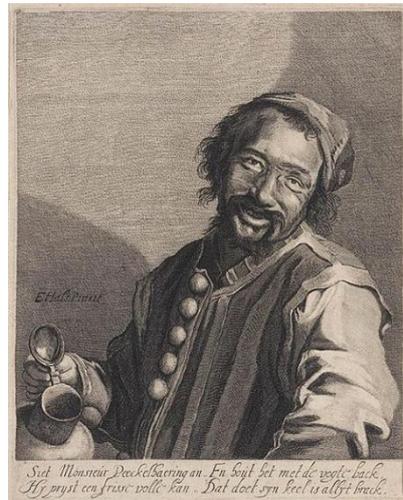
Edam museum has 2 works by Jan Punt.



**Cornelis Visscher**

\*1629, Haarlem †1658, Haarlem

Cornelis Visscher was a Dutch Golden Age engraver and the brother of Jan de Visscher and Lambert Visscher. In the opinion of Houbraken, he was a very skilled etcher who made many famous prints with an exceptional talent for lifelike drawings. Houbraken reported that some of his works could be found in the art collection of the rich VOC director Jeronimus Tonneman. Visscher made prints in the style of several famous painters from Haarlem, such as Nicolaes Berchem, Adriaen van Ostade, Pieter van Laer and Adriaen Brouwer. The above self-portrait is from 1653. Edam Museum has 6 works by Cornelis Visscher.



**Jonas Suyderhoef**

\* ca 1613 te Leiden † 9 mei 1686 te Haarlem

Jonas Suyderhoef, like Cornelis Visscher, was schooled from Soutman. He was known for humorous sharp detailing, as shown in the picture. And, do you recognize the face in Suyderhoef's etching above? We are in Haarlem: It is Pekelharing, the legendary figure from Frans Hals' works, who was best known for his 'alst' bracke keel' [the jester, Mr Pickled Herring was known for enjoying a drink because he 'always had a dry throat']. Edam Museum has an engraved portrait of E. Swalmius by Jonas Suyderhoef, after a drawing by Rembrandt van Rijn in its collection.



### **Petrus Schenck**

\* Elberfeld, 26 december 1660 - † Leipzig, 1711

Petrus (or Pieter) Schenck was a German engraver and mapmaker. Together with his eponymous son, Pieter Schenck (II), Schenck is one of the most important figures of Saxon cartography in the first half of the 18th century. Schenck published more than 800 mezzotints. Petrus Schenck joined the Amsterdam engraver and card publisher Gerard Valck. In 1687 he married his employer's sister. While Valck concentrated on the production of globes, Schenck concentrated on making maps. Around 1700, he established himself as a globes, map and art dealer in Leipzig, where he visited the Leipziger Messe. He died sometime between 12th August and 17th November 1711 during a stay in Leipzig. He had been expected to be appointed as court engraver of August Frederik (Elector of Saxony and Poland).

Edam Museum has an engraving "View of the IJ" with sea vessels in its collection.