

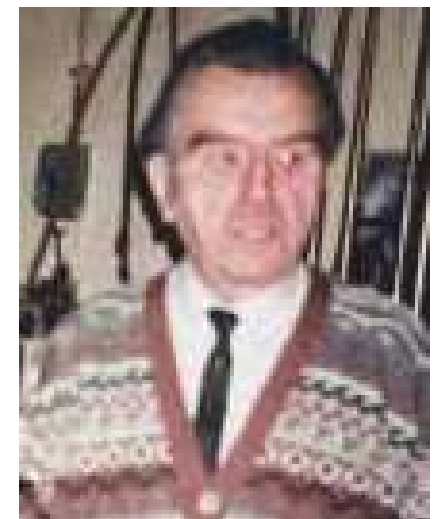
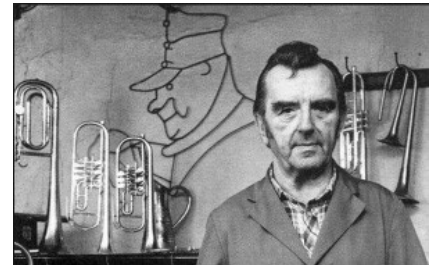
J. A. Heckel

Dresden, Germany

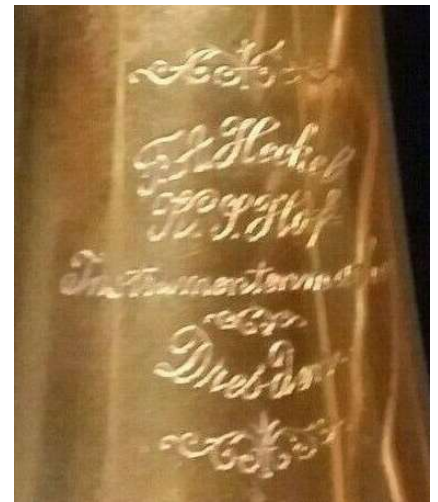
- 1836 Johann Adam Heckel (1809-1866) establishes his brass instrument business in Dresden at Carolinenstrasse 12 (photo 1) (*The New Langwill Index*).
- 1866 At his death, his son Friedrich Alwin Heckel (1845-1915) is his successor (*NLI*).
- 1889 Friedrich is promoted to “Koniglich Sochsischer Hofinstrumentmacher, Dresden” and builds brass for the royal court of Saxony (from Berndt Meyer statements as posted on Trumpet Herald by Jotrpt in 2006).
- Friedrich develops the rotary-valve trumpet design that becomes very popular in Germany and carried on by his son. He also adds the wide German silver bell ring later known as the Heckelrand (*NLI*).
- 1915 As his death, his son Theodore Alwin Heckel (1883-1954) is the successor and continues using the F.A. Heckel inscription. The “KSF” label ends with the unification of Germany (*NLI* and Meyer).
- 1931 Theodore builds a quarter-tone trumpet (*NLI*).
- 1953 Arno Windisch (1921-1992) (photos 2 & 3) joins the company (Meyer).
- 1954 At Theodore’s death, his widow sells the business to Arno Windisch. Theodore and his father Friedrich were the only two master craftsmen and did most of the manufacturing. Only minor parts like braces and rotary valve pieces were made by other companies. Arno was never given all the secrets to the rotary trumpet design.
- 1991 Windisch ends trumpet production (Meyer).
- 1996 Berndt C. Meyer (photo 4) buys the Heckel designs and tooling and continues to offer rotary trumpets in 2023.

The original trumpets were made in Bb, C, D, low Eb/F, and high G. Most have the German silver bell garland. Those without were favored in Vienna.

Many have tried to copy the Henkel design including G. A. Wagner, Anton Schopf, Yamaha, Josef Lidl, and Miraphone.



Pre-WWI Keckel (below & top right) (auction photos)



Windisch version with third slide trigger.

