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High-End Composite Bows in a World of Endangered Trees

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High-End Composite Bows in a World of Endangered Trees

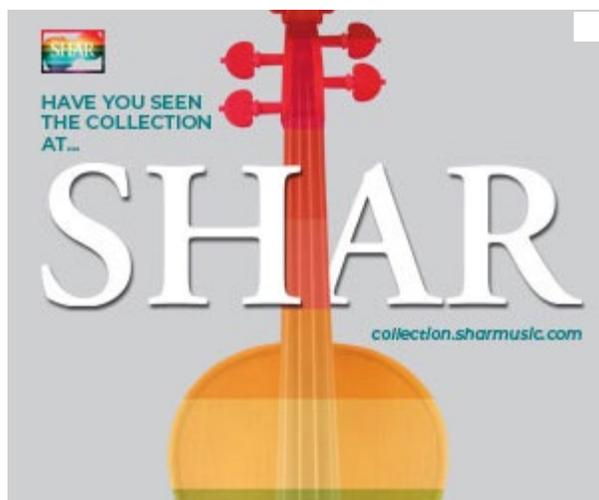
November 5, 2018, 8:00 AM · News from Italy this past week was devastating. Floods wreaked havoc on communities in Sicily and storms struck the Alto Adige region in the north. Along with terrible tales of human loss, the BBC reported that winds reaching 200 kilometers per hour felled more than 300,000 trees in the **Val di Fiemme**, the world-renowned Violin Forest. A heritage site, the forest protected resonance firs, the prized raw materials for tone wood. Documentary evidence embellished by legend tells of Antonio Stradivari's trips from Cremona to the Paneveggio forest to search for the perfect raw materials for his instruments. The present-day tragedy was made all the more poignant as the traditional date for cutting these trees (usually between late October and early November) had been pushed back due to inclement weather. Experts noted that it would take more than two centuries to replace the legendary forest. With the tone wood supply severely depleted, the question as to how instrument makers and instrumentalists will react is a pressing one. Will we become more open-minded toward instruments made from composite materials? Can lessons learned from the vanguard bow makers inspire a re-thinking process?

Archetiers, better known as bow makers have experimented with composite materials ranging from carbon fiber to graphite for decades. The threats to Brazil's pernambuco supply, the wood that has produced the most extraordinary bows, have increased in the past few years as deforestation to promote 'easy cash' crops has all but destroyed the pau-brasil or pernambuco trees that gave the country its name. Although pernambuco scarcity has not led

to extra on-the-ground protection, it takes pride of place in a treaty, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species which makes export of the commodity all the more difficult.



A little over two decades ago, Strad Magazine (London) commissioned me to set forth and report on a new generation of composite bow makers. Two proponents of the cause with very contrasting backgrounds, the Frenchman **Benoît Rolland** and the New Zealander **Michael Duff** were chosen from the growing field of composite specialists. Rolland, a Paris Conservatoire violinist was already well on his way to the top as an archetier. Trained in ‘classic’ French bow making by **Bernard Ouchard**, Rolland was infatuated by pushing the boundaries of the bow. “The challenge to move forward, to reach another peak is what led me to experiment with other materials.”



Awarded a MacArthur ‘genius’ grant in 2012, Rolland has indeed pushed further. His patented **Galliane™ frog** is uniquely set up to place bow hair at an ergonomic angle matching wrist movement. In 2017, moving on beyond the bow, Rolland turned his creativity to design a conductor’s baton.

Amongst my pride possessions all these years is a first generation Rolland **Spiccato® a carbon fiber bow**. Its deep burgundy color still attracts attention on and off stage. Although the unique internal mechanism that adjusts the bow’s camber has ceased to work after 15 years of constant use, the bow is still remarkable in terms of both the sound it pulls and the comfort level it affords the user. But what of Michael Duff and his progress these last two decades? The opportunity to ‘test drive’ a recent **Berg Bow Tourte-Voirin model** was all the more opportune while mulling over the recent devastation in Italy.

A biochemist by training and musician by passion, Michael Duff, the present-day driving force behind Berg Bows, is passionate about his craft. Hand molding each bow in the old tradition of bow making brings Duff close to the source of his craft. Life-long experimentation with materials led to Duff’s most recent additions to a prodigious line of developments. One of his most recent advances in design modification led to the search for new materials for the frog of the bow.

Spearheaded by a search for new, eco-friendly materials, Duff investigated the properties of Blackwood and has of late opened the door to the use of more eco friendly woods including stabilized burlled rosewood and cocobolo. The process is simple in description but complicated in execution. While the Blackwood frog looks and feels like wood, it is, as Duff explains, a stabilized form of the wood. This stabilized form further translates into durability as the possibility to crack or chip the frog a common phenomenon with traditional ebony frogs is minimized.

Duff was particularly excited to experiment with African Blackwood, as he knew that the species was used to create oboes and flutes. “Since a bow is like a sound loop we anticipated that use of stabilized Blackwood would enhance sound delivery of our bows because of the significant increase in sound velocity of the stabilized hardwoods. Now we have scientific proof that this is so.” The use of the three selected high-density woods rather than the endangered ebony species was a conscious choice. “Ebony is threatened by extinction and dangerously exploited. My hope to find worthy alternatives led to three species with augmented sound delivery.”

The proof is of course not in the pudding but in the playing. Testing one of

Michael Duff's Tourte-Voirin violin bows mounted with an African Blackwood frog provided a sizable group of professional orchestral and chamber music musicians with a rare treat. (To get an idea of the price range, [on Berg's website](#) these are priced at \$7,500.) To make the test all the more authentic, the violinists were not told that the bow they were testing was made of composite materials.

The responses were incredibly enthusiastic as each individual placed a bet as to who the real archetier could have been. Not one violinist guessed that the bow was a composite bow; all assumed it was within the Tourte-Voirin range of rare bows. Players commented on the strength and excellent balance that stimulates the production of a flexible, rich tone from frog to tip. Not only varied sound projection but also elasticity was another plus point noted by the group eager to take the bow out for a test run in concert halls around town.

The entire group was amazed by the 'ability to draw a bigger sound' as well as perceived velocity and the bow's ability to bounce easily and pull a pianissimo sound. Weighing in at 61 grams, this particular model, based on experiment's with original old French bows, did not feel 'heavy' to several of the violinists who are accustomed to play with lighter bows.

Duff would have been pleased to discover that his experiment based on the concept of the bow as "a continuous sound loop—comprising stick, frog and bow hair' and his theory in which extracting natural resins and water from wood samples would net a higher velocity rang true in practice. To the violinists, sonority may have been even more important than the tested velocity.

Rethinking the art has led to Duff's interest in customization. "Violinists-violists-cellists will not only verbalize but more importantly play for me, often for hours and even days on end," he said. "Observing their style both musically and physically leads to the creation of a truly custom-made bow and to new innovations with materials."

Somber musings on the aftereffects of natural and ecological disasters have been mitigated at least in terms of the future of composite materials in bow making. The world of sound that has opened with Berg Bow's Tourte-Voirin model in its African Blackwood frog form shows that the future is bright for string players who can rely on conscientious innovation.

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