

- FLUTE-À-BEC, English, with an extra head. By William Bainbridge. 1807.
Mr. T. W. Tophouse.
Can be played either as a flageolet or a flute.
- FLUTE-À-BEC, English. By William Bainbridge. 1825.
Mr. T. L. Southgate.
- FLUTE-À-BEC, English, Ebony and ivory. [1800.]
Mr. T. W. Tophouse.
- FLUTE-À-BEC, English, as a Walking Stick, two keys. [1800.]
Mr. T. W. Tophouse.
- FLUTE-À-BEC, English, three keys. By Bainbridge & Wood. Early 19th cent.
Blown from the side. *Messrs. Bossey & Co.*
- FLUTE-À-BEC, Austrian, Ivory. By Kranz. 18th cent.
Messrs. Rudall, Carte & Co.
- FLAGEOLET, French. By Tibouville. 18th cent.
Rev. F. W. Galpin.
- FLAGEOLET, English, Boxwood. By D'Almaine. 1820.
Messrs. Rudall, Carte & Co.
The true Flageolet is now called the French Flageolet, and is furnished with four holes in front and two at the back. This was the instrument which captivated Mr. Pepys, who not only learnt it himself but obtained the services of Mr. Greeting to instruct his wife. For Greeting's tutor for the instrument entitled 'The Pleasant Companion : or New Lessons and Instructions for the Flagelet,' see page 115.
- DOUBLE FLUTE-À-BEC, English. By William Bainbridge. 1825.
Mr. T. L. Southgate.
- DOUBLE FLUTE-À-BEC, English. By Hastrick. 1830.
Messrs. Rudall, Carte & Co.