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Redactie:

Arjan de Haan en
Bert van der Lingen



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Voorwoord

Het Jaarboek 2015 is het derde Jaarboek van de PKN, 'Stichting voor onderzoek historische tabakspijpen'. Opnieuw ligt er een fraai jaarboek, met gevarieerde artikelen over de geschiedenis van de tabakspijp, voor u. Het is mooi om te zien dat een keur aan auteurs zulke interessante en van fraaie afbeeldingen voorziene artikelen heeft aangeleverd.

Allereerst ruime aandacht voor de Nederlandse kleipijp. Rob Roedema en Peter Bitter behandelen opgegraven kleipijpen en aardewerk van opgravingen in **Alkmaar**, die verwijzen naar de **politieke voorkeur** in Alkmaar in de achttiende eeuw. In het Jaarboek 2014 beschreef Bert van der Lingen een bijzondere groep **eerste-generatiepijpen** uit de periode 1590-1625. Kort na publicatie bleken er nog veel meer vondsten te zijn die in een uitgebreide aanvulling zijn opgenomen. Van dezelfde auteur komen ook bijdragen over een pijp die de verovering van de **zilvervloot door Piet Hein** herdenkt en pijpen uit een **beerput in Delft** die familierelaties tussen de eigenaren van de gevonden merken aantoonst. Ruud Stam maakt een inventarisatie van pijpen die **Leidens Ontzet** in 1574 herdenken en Ron de Haan toont een drietal bijzondere modellen ter gelegenheid van de **Vrede van Aken** in 1748. Jan van Oostveen beschrijft pijpen en afval van een **pijpenbakker in Schoonhoven** en geeft nieuwe inzichten over de nijverheid in deze stad en Bert van der Lingen doet verslag van zijn onderzoek naar de firma **G. Rompelman & Compagnie** in Kampen, die kleipijpen voor de export naar Suriname maakte. Jos Engelen beschrijft een **ijzeren persvorm** die in een tuin in Gennep is gevonden en Barbara Walraven twee **glaspanelen** van de firma P. van der Want Gzn (Ivora) uit Gouda.

De buitenlandse kleipijpen zijn vertegenwoordigd in verschillende artikelen. Arjan de Haan laat in zijn bijdrage fraaie modellen uit de fabriek van **Partsch in Oostenrijk** zien. Arthur van Esveld gaat in op **misbruik van de naam Gambier** in Frankrijk en Ron de Haan toont de kenmerken van de grootste collectie **geboetseerde en met de hand nabewerkte kleipijpen** uit Noord-Frankrijk. Ruud Stam beschrijft de **sociale geschiedenis van de Belgische kleipijpennijverheid** en pijpen die de **sociale strijd in België** verbeelden.

Over de handel en export van kleipijpen heeft Bert van der Lingen een bijdrage over de 18e eeuwse **pijpenhandelaar Dirk Entvogel** uit Amsterdam en zijn opvolger Jacob van der Werf en verder een artikel over tabakspijpen en tabak in **advertenties in Zürichse weekbladen**, waarin onder meer duidelijk wordt welke pijpen in de 18e eeuw naar Zwitserland werden geëxporteerd.

Wij wensen u veel lees- en bladerplezier in het Jaarboek 2015 van de PKN, 'Stichting voor onderzoek historische tabakspijpen'.

Arjan de Haan en Bert van der Lingen

Patriotten en prinsgezinden / Patriots and Orangists

Rob Roedema and Peter Bitter

At the end of the 18th century, rivalry between the “Patriotten” (Republicans) and the “Prinsgezinden” (Orangists), undermined the strength and unity of the country. The Orangists supported the princes of Oranges as Stadtholders, a position held by members of the House of Orange, and military commanders of the Republic. The political turbulence of 1780 to 1795 also left traces in the soil. Archaeological excavations in the city of Alkmaar showed that the inhabitants did not hide their political affiliation. Slogans and symbols were posted by both parties on tableware, household utensils and tobacco pipes. The Orangists used the (‘oranje-blanje-blue’ nakijken) red, white and blue flag and the Patriots used the former Dutch barge dog or keeshond symbol (a reference to vigilance), but we also see the “Hollandse Maagd” or Dutch Virgin with a freedom hat.

Aanvulling op ‘Een groep zeldzame eerste-generatiepijpen uit Amsterdams afval, 1590-1625’ / Addition to ‘A group of rare first-generation pipes from Amsterdam, 1590-1625’

Bert van der Lingen

In a previous article (Jaarboek 2014, p.111-149) a group of 248 first-generation pipes was discussed - the largest concentration of early pipes ever found. After publication of this group another 337 pipes were presented for research making a total number of 585 early pipes from this location. The pipes date from a short period of approximately 1590 to 1625 and most of them appear to have been made in Amsterdam. A total of 67 different marks have been found. Investigation of this extremely rare group of pipes has brought to light new facts about their production technique and the firing process. It was noted that these pipes were made in wooden moulds.

Een tabakspijp ter herdenking van de verovering van de zilvervloot door Piet Hein, 1628-1828 / A pipe commemorating the conquest of the silver fleet by Piet Hein, 1628-1828

Bert van der Lingen

Piet Hein (1577-1629) was a Dutch admiral and privateer for the Republic of the United Netherlands (or Dutch Republic) during the Eighty Years’ War with Spain. In 1623, he became vice-admiral of the new Dutch West India Company (WIC). In raids during 1627 he attacked and captured

over thirty richly laden Portuguese merchant ships before returning to the United Provinces. In 1628 Piet Hein sailed out to intercept a Spanish treasure fleet loaded with silver from their American colonies and the Philippines. Hein captured more than 11 million guilders worth of gold, silver, and other expensive trade goods on the Cuban coast in the Bay of Matanzas. In 1828, on the occasion of the second centenary of the commemoration of the conquest of the 'silver fleet', pipes with the portrait of Piet Hein were ordered in Gouda.

Leidens Ontzet op pijpen / Liberation of Leiden on pipes

Ruud Stam

This article is an inventory of tobacco pipes from the 17th through the 20th century, made to commemorate the liberation of Leiden from the Spanish Army in the course of the Eighty Years' War. During the Spanish siege the city ran out of provisions and thousands of citizens starved. On the 3rd of October 1574 an army led by Prince William of Orange entered and liberated Leiden and fed the citizens herring, white bread and "hutspot", a dish made of boiled and mashed potatoes, carrots, and onions. The liberation of Leiden is still celebrated every year with a festival on the 3rd October. Herring and white bread are handed out to festival goers for free.

Herinneringspijpen naar aanleiding van de Vrede van Aken in 1748 / Pipes commemorating the Peace of Aachen in 1748

Ron de Haan

Clay pipes commemorating historical and political themes are common throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. For this article the Peace of Aachen (1748) has been selected. The Peace of Aachen ended the War of the Austrian Succession. For the then predominantly Orangist Gouda pipe makers, the Peace of Aachen created a huge production upswing. At that time Gouda was in the heyday of its existence, both in economic and in artistic terms. Several pipes commemorating the Peace were made by different pipe makers. The three most famous clay pipes models devoted to this subject are discussed here. All three vary in shape slightly.

Afval van een Schoonhovense pijpenbakker / Waste from a pipe baker in Schoonhoven

Jan van Oostveen

Through recent archaeological and historical research new insights have emerged regarding the pipe makers in Schoonhoven. The historical data shows that, in 1691, Reijnier van Duijn from Gouda developed initiatives to fire clay tobacco pipes in Schoonhoven. His ideas were realized by Arij van Duijn in 1700 and it seems that this is the base for the mass clay pipe production in the second half of the 18th century in Schoonhoven. Mainly because of the (high) firing charges of the successive owners of the kiln there was a reason for Cornelis Roels en Assurus Jakes to found a new pipe firing facility in 1783. Fragments of saggars and accompanying lids were excavated in 2011. These unglazed (redware) fragments are attributed to the pipe bakery of Roels and Jakes. According to the makers marks on the bowls of the unsmoked excavated clay pipes it can be concluded that pipes of at least 17 pipe makers from Schoonhoven were fired by Roels and Jakes. Heelless pipes from Schoonhoven were, until these times, rare. Within this find of at least 162 excavated pipes almost 25% were of this (heelless) type. These pipes are adorned with famous (Gouda) marks like the 16 crowned, 16 uncrowned and BVB. So far it is unclear who has manufactured these pipes so there are still things to discover regarding the Schoonhoven clay pipe manufactory.

De firma G. Rompelman & Compagnie, fabrikant in grof aardewerk en pijpen te Kampen / The firm G. Rompelman & Company, manufacturer of coarse pottery and pipes

Bert van der Lingen

In the nineteenth century a small number of pipe manufacturers were active in the city of Kampen (in the province of Overijssel). One of them was Gerardus Rompelman who manufactured pipes especially for export to Surinam. Before he started to manufacture pipes Rompelman lived in Surinam for a few years. Whilst there he was employed as a merchant selling Dutch goods such as food, pottery and smoking pipes to planters for private use and for their slaves. After several setbacks in his private and business life Rompelman returned to Holland and purchased a pottery in Kampen. It is probable that he thought it would be profitable to manufacture and export his so called 'negro pipes' himself. Through his private correspondence, mainly between him and his brother, unique and interesting details about his private life have survived.

Een ijzeren persvorm uit Gennep en de pijpenmaker Peter Dorn (1849-1871) / An iron pipe mould from Gennep and the pipe maker Peter Dorn (1849-1871)

Jos Engelen

A few years ago an iron pipe mould was found in a vegetable garden in Gennep (Limburg). To our knowledge it is the only clay pipe mould ever found in Dutch soil. It was used to make pipes with a stem length of 27 centimetres and of the typical Dutch oval bowl shape. The mould dates from 1850-1880. Within this period only one pipe maker, Peter Dorn, was active in Gennep. Dorn was born in the German village of Grenzhausen and moved to Venlo and Stevensweert in Limburg before he went to Gennep in 1849. This unique find is shown in conjunction with the history of the small scale pipe industry in Gennep.

Glaspanelen van de firma P. van der Want Gzn (Ivora) in Gouda / Glass panels of P. van der Want Gzn (Ivora) in Gouda

Barbara Walraven

A few years ago, two unique glass panels with the inscriptions 'Plateelpijpen' (earthenware pipes) and 'Ivoorpijpen' (ivory pipes) were acquired by a collector. Both windows have their original wooden frame. They might have been part of a larger whole. The panels were originally used by the Gouda pipe and pottery factory P. van der Want Gzn, who most likely used them in their showroom of ivory products. The glass panels date from around 1912-1914. In 1912 the company produced their first 'ivoorpijpen', but this name was in use only for a short period of time.

De merken ruiter te paard en vijf schijven in een Delftse tuin en de relatie tussen pijpenmakers te Gouda / The pipemakers marks horsemen and five discs from a garden in Delft and relationships between pipe makers in Gouda

Bert van der Lingen

During the excavation of a garden at the Lange Geer in Delft a small but interesting group of pipes was found. Most have an early oval bowl shape from around 1730-1750. The initial occupant of this location in Delft disposed of pipes of varied origin. Notable is the relationship between the owners of the marks on the pipes. It can be tentatively concluded that there may have been contacts between several workshops in Gouda who may have sent joint orders to customers.

Een groep bijzondere pijpmodellen van Johann Partsch II, Theresienfeld, Oostenrijk / A group of special pipe models by Johann Partsch II, Theresienfeld, Austria

Arjan de Haan

In this article a group of special pipes from the factory Johann Partsch II in Theresienfeld, Austria, is described and illustrated. Earlier publications gave a general overview of the models produced. In this article a special group of elegant models made by this company is shown. Some of the pipes described were smoked, while others are waste from the premises of the factory. All pipes discussed in this article do not bear a makers mark. This has probably to do with the fact that the pipes were glazed in the colors of smoked meerschaum. After comparison with archaeological finds the unmarked pipes can be attributed to the factory of Partsch.

Misbruik van de naamsbekendheid van Gambier / Abuse of the reputation of Gambier

Arthur van Esveld

From the mid-nineteenth century the reputation of the brand Gambier was very great. For the pipe smoker the name was synonymous with a high quality product. This attracted manufacturers who wanted to benefit from the success of Gambier. Besides pipe models of Gambier being copied by French, Belgian and German pipe factories, there are several examples in which the name Gambier is wrongly used. Some companies used a “genuine” Gambier mark and risked prosecution. Others used a misleading name on their pipes which closely resembled the original brand of Gambier in order not to be sued for abuse.

Geboetseerde en met de hand nabewerkte kleipijpen uit Noord-Frankrijk (Bretagne, Normandië en Nord-Pas-de-Calais) / Sculptured and hand-finished clay pipes from Northern France (Brittany, Normandy and Nord-Pas-de-Calais)

Ron de Haan

In the 18th and especially the 19th century, the pipe industry in Northern France grew to unprecedented prosperity. Many small workshops developed into huge factories producing millions of moulded pipes. In the same area totally different and unique workshops existed on a much smaller scale. They made hand sculptured pipes and pipes which were hand-finished after being moulded. Presumably they worked by themselves or had only a few employees. Unfortunately, many of these works of art are unmarked. This article will try to bring some of the known pipe makers and their products from this region into the limelight. Also, attention will be given to the unmarked products which are often of the same quality and beauty. Never before has such a large number of these pipes been brought together for examination. Future research of these pipes and their makers might shed new light on these products and their production techniques.

Iets over de sociale geschiedenis van de Belgische kleipijpenindustrie / Something about the social history of the Belgian clay pipe industry

Ruud Stam

This is the third and last part about the clay pipe industry in Belgium and will discuss the social conditions in the pipe maker's workshops, especially with regard to wages, the number of jobs and the labour of men, women and children. As in other countries, the earnings in the pipe industry have always been small. The mass production at a low unit price, caused by fierce competition, made it necessary to keep wages low. Only owners of large companies could achieve prosperity. The social conditions of the pipe makers in Belgium in the 19th and 20th century are comparable to those in Gouda. However, the relative exploitation of workers in Belgium seems to have been less than in Gouda. Wages, especially, differed less compared with those of other professional groups and the working hours were shorter than in Gouda. The proportion of working women and children was lower in Belgium than in Gouda. Exploitation in Gouda was worse as there was hardly any other work available.

De sociale strijd op Belgische pijpen / The social struggle on Belgian pipes

Ruud Stam

This article discusses some Belgian pipes that have a clear socio-political meaning and deal with social struggle. Under the reign of Napoleon it was forbidden for employees to work together for higher wages or better working conditions. Some of the pipes discussed here express the right to strike and class justice. Rouge Nez pipes, with their long red nose, were used to express what your opinion was about employers, strike breakers and police, without doing so in a manner that could result in prosecution. Other subjects are universal suffrage and the 8-hour workday which began in many countries shortly after World War I. It is distressing to know that the pipe makers, who were often themselves badly treated, were ordered by their bosses to make such pipes just to increase profits for the company.

De Amsterdamse pijpenhandelaar Dirk Entvogel, zijn opvolger Jacob van der Werf en het handelsmerk Wapen van Gouda / The Amsterdam pipe merchant Dirk Entvogel, his successor Jacob van der Werf and the trademark Arms of Gouda

Bert van der Lingen

From the seventeenth century onwards Dutch clay pipes have been an important export product. Several tens of millions of high quality clay pipes were shipped to all parts of the world. The export was carried out by pipe manufacturers who were also merchants as well as by specialized pipe merchants, trading houses and also tobacco manufacturers and exporters. In the eighteenth century Dirk Entvogel from the so called Pijpenmarkt (Pipe market) in Amsterdam was one of the largest merchants specialising in clay pipes. Around 1700 he began his pipe trade and continued until his death in 1762. Entvogel traded pipes from Gouda which were stamped with the heelmak 'Arms of Gouda'. He exported pipes to Poland, Surinam and the Caribbean and sold them to the Dutch East India Company. His pipes have been excavated in South Africa and as far away as Japan. He was succeeded by Jacob van der Werf from Gouda, brother of pipe makers Cornelis and Jan van der Werf. There appears to be an interesting and long lasting relationship between Gouda pipe makers and Amsterdam pipe merchants and the trademark Arms of Gouda.

Advertenties met pijpen en tabak in Zürichse weekbladen, 1730-1806 / Adverts with pipes and tobacco in weekly newspapers in Zurich, 1730-1806

Bert van der Lingen

Old newspaper adverts, meant to entice readers into buying products, can now provide important information about the trade, distribution, price, and the use of consumer goods. In the past centuries little has been published in domestic and foreign newspapers about the supply of pipes and tobacco. An exception is a large number of advertisements from the period 1730-1806 that were found in the Swiss weekly newspapers *Donnstags-Nachrichten von Zürich*, its' successor *Donnstags-Blatt* and *Zürcherisches Wochen-Blatt*.

The ads give very interesting information about the course of trade, notably for the last quarter of the eighteenth century. A good overview is now available of the types of pipes that were exported from Holland to Switzerland and Zurich in particular. They are almost all of the better 'fijne' (fine) and 'porceleijne' (porcelain) quality. These pipes were mainly intended for a select group of smokers who could afford these exclusive products. The quality and type of the pipes in the advertisements is in line with the pipes known from archaeological sites in Switzerland. However, detailed study of the excavated clay pipes could contribute to a better knowledge of the trade and distribution of these pipes. Besides clay pipes and tobacco there are also descriptions of meerschaum, porcelain and wooden pipes, together with other smoker's requisites.

