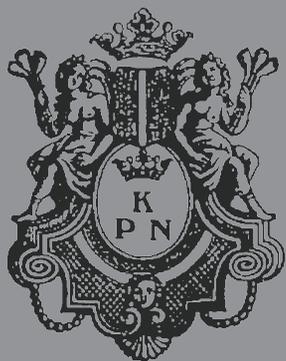


PKN

Stichting voor
onderzoek
historische
tabakspijpen

Jaarboek 2014

Redactie:
Bert van der Lingen
en Arjan de Haan



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Voorzijde omslag: Voorbeelden van eerste-generatiepijpen en een houten pijpje in de vorm van een scheepje, gevonden in Amsterdam. Op de achtergrond scherven van steengoed, majolica en porselein, 1590-1625. (Foto Bert van der Lingen)

Achterzijde omslag: Figurale dubbelwandige pijp met afbeelding van Lodewijk Napoleon, gemaakt in Ruhla, Duitsland. (Foto A.R. de Haan, collectie R.J. de Haan, Hilversum)

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Voorwoord

Voor u ligt het tweede jaarboek van de 'PKN, stichting voor onderzoek historische tabakspijpen'.

Na de publicatie van ons eerste jaarboek hebben we veel positieve reacties ontvangen. Het kostte dan ook weinig moeite om de energie te vinden om dit tweede jaarboek samen te stellen. Naast de positieve reacties hebben we ook opbouwende kritiek ontvangen uit de academische wereld. Dit had vooral te maken met de opmaak van de artikelen en de leesbaarheid. Mede hierdoor ziet U een aantal veranderingen die we hebben doorgevoerd. De belangrijkste aanpassing is het font. Deze is veranderd van Arial naar Helvetica, waardoor de artikelen makkelijker leesbaar zijn en waardoor er meer tekst op een pagina past. Verder is de regelafstand aangepast en hebben alle pagina's headers gekregen. Dit vergemakkelijkt het terugvinden van de bron als artikelen los verwerkt worden. Tot slot zijn nu zo veel mogelijk de afmetingen van de voorwerpen, middels een meetlatje of in de tekst bij de afbeeldingen, weergegeven.

We hebben ook dit jaar getracht zoveel mogelijk variatie aan te brengen in de artikelen en daarbij de Nederlandse vondsten niet over het hoofd te zien. Zo zijn in het jaarboek onder meer bijdragen te vinden van Bert van der Lingen, over een grote en zeer zeldzame groep eerste-generatiepijpen uit Amsterdam, Ron de Haan schrijft over het zeventiende-eeuwse merk gekroonde staande leeuw met TS en Wiard Krook heeft een artikel over pijprokers op zeventiende- en achttiende-eeuwse borden. Bijzondere vondsten uit Nederlandse bodem zijn de Ottomaanse tabakspijpen die door Bert van der Lingen worden beschreven.

Uiteraard treft u ook artikelen aan die over de landsgrenzen gaan. Zo heeft Ruud Stam bijdragen over een bijzondere zeventiende-eeuwse Jonas pijp uit Keulen en over de Belgische export en import van pijpen na de onafhankelijkheid en Arthur van Esveld schrijft over de overname van Noël door Gambier. Ron de Haan heeft verder nog een bijdrage over de pijpenfabricage in Ruhla en Arjan de Haan beschrijft een bijzondere groep kleipijpen uit de Levant.

Wij wensen u veel leesplezier in dit tweede jaarboek van de Stichting PKN,

Arjan de Haan
Bert van der Lingen

Een conflict tussen Bart Pietersz. Valkenburg en Jan Bastiaensz. Overwesel, 1722 / A conflict between Bart Pietersz. Valkenburg and Jan Bastiaensz. Overwesel, 1722

Bert van der Lingen

In 1722 the Gouda pipe makers Bart Pietersz. Valkenburg and Jan Bastiaensz. Overwesel appeared before the Gouda Schepenbank (magistrate) because of a dispute over a loan.

Overwesel was an important pipe maker and pipe merchant with the crowned B pipe mark which he mainly used on his export pipes. Valkenburg stamped the crowned BP on his pipes between 1708-1732. It is most likely Valkenburg had business problems and in 1722 he borrowed a sum of 100 guilders from Overwesel to continue his workshop and affairs. In exchange for the loan Valkenburg had to produce 4,000 gross (576,000 pieces) 'korte Engelse pijpen' (short English pipes) for Overwesel. These models were specially made for export. He had to stamp the pipes with the crowned B, the mark of Overwesel who paid Valkenburg half a stiver less per gross than usual until the loan was returned. A stiver was one 20th of a guilder. Despite several reminders Valkenburg made only 178 gross. Besides the 4,000 gross he also had to work for Overwesel for one year and make better quality long funnel shaped pipes for 14 ½ stiver per gross and long English pipes for 20 stiver per gross. All pipes had to be marked with the crowned B.

Overwesel belonged to a small group of privileged pipe makers who were also pipe merchants. They had permission from the pipe makers guild to outsource the making of pipes whilst retaining their own mark. By outsourcing work, they could not only guarantee large orders for their customers but also to build a trading stock. In practice this meant that probably a significant proportion of the crowned B pipes were made in workshops other than Overwesel's own.

Kleipijpen van Noël, een belangrijke aanvulling op het assortiment van Gambier / Clay Pipes of Noël, an important addition to the merchandise of Gambier

Arthur van Esveld

In 1890 Gambier acquired the Noël company. Through the acquisition a major competitor was eliminated and they were able to increase their customer base and production significantly. They also gained the opportunity to make briar pipes. Later the Noël mark was used mainly in the lower priced clay pipe segment to offer an alternative to the Gambier pipes. They could do this without compromising on the price level. In this way they were able to compete with the manufacturers of cheap pipes from France, the Belgian Meuse area and the German Westerwald. In some of the Noël moulds the Gambier mark was applied and then re-used by Gambier.

The position of the brand Noël proved of great value to Gambier. Part of the range of models made by Noël was maintained by Gambier, mostly because of the name recognition in France and abroad. In this article some examples will be shown to demonstrate this.

Een Jonaspijp uit Keulen / A Jonah pipe from Cologne

Ruud Stam

A Jonah pipe, found in Cologne, has been identified as a pipe that was made in Cologne between 1630 and 1640. It is marked with the coat of arms of Cologne, a mark that is not known from other pipe making centres. The pipe is somewhat different from Jonah pipes we know from Holland as this Jonah wears a crown and the stem of the pipe is decorated not only with the fish but after the fish there is also a floral motif. The pipe maker is unknown. Before the historical archive building in Cologne collapsed, research took place which revealed little information about the pipe makers of Cologne during this period. All pipes that have been described and that were made in Cologne are the pipes of the M.P. maker who worked about fifty years later.

Het zeventiende-eeuwse merk gekroonde staande leeuw met PS. Goudse of toch Amsterdamse makelij? / The seventeenth-century mark crowned lion rampant with PS. Gouda or Amsterdam production?

Ron de Haan

Some pipe makers marks are found only in limited numbers and locations. One such mark is the crowned lion rampant with the letters 'PS'. An extraordinary discovery was made in 1979 when a large fragment of a curved stem from the seventeenth century with this mark was found. Possibly it was originally intended as an advertising or presentation pipe. The question is whether this piece and other pipes with this mark from the period 1630-1640 are made in Amsterdam or Gouda. In this article the author tries to find an answer to this question. In collections from Gouda and surrounding areas these pipes are not known and the only known examples have been found in Amsterdam. Recently an interesting group of pipes was found in Amsterdam, amongst them one with the crowned lion rampant with PS and one with the crowned lion rampant with TM. It is striking that these two marks are found together. This may mean that a trade or family relationship existed between the two pipe makers and that this affected the production and delivery of pipes.

Een kleipijp met miniatuur tekeningen in inkt / A clay pipe with miniature drawings in ink

Bert van der Lingen

In Amsterdam an oval clay pipe bowl from the second half of the eighteenth century with a name and three drawings in light brown ink was found. Pipes with drawings are rare finds. Just names or initials on pipe bowls are more common.

On the left side of the bowl the name Bakker is written and next to it a small cone-shaped figure without arms and thin legs is drawn. At the front and rear of the bowl two pipe smokers are depicted. They are wearing suits consisting of shorts, vest and jacket fitted at the waist. The drawings have a height of 21, 31 and 32 mm. The pipe was made in a Gouda factory and is of the best available quality. The heel is marked with a flounder ('bot' in Dutch) which proved very popular, sold well and was profitable.

Een bijzondere groep Ottomaanse kleipijpen uit de Levant / A special group of Ottoman clay pipes from the Levant

Arjan de Haan

In this article a small but extremely interesting group of clay pipes, from an unknown production centre in the Levant, is discussed. These pipes have different characteristics from the hitherto known pipes of this geographic area. The group consists of six relatively simple models and two extremely elaborate pipes with gold decoration. The gold decoration is the same as we see in high quality Tophane pottery from Turkey. Important characteristics are their extreme high quality and the fact that all the pipes have a flat bottom inside the tobacco bowl. A comparative study, of a group of about 180 similar pipes from the Levant, show that the bowl is always funnel-shaped. The pipes were made on the potter's wheel. It is even more striking, therefore, that they have thin bowls of only two millimetres at their thickest point. One of the pipes is particularly unusual. On both sides of the bowl pins are designed as axles for wheels. This is a rare phenomenon in clay pipes. Contrary to what would be expected, the findings of the research clearly do not point to Istanbul as a source for these pipes. Although we cannot name the production centre with certainty they have, most probably, been made in Assyut (Egypt).

Ottomaanse pijpen in Nederlandse collecties, archieven en als bodemvondst (zeventiende en achttiende eeuw) / Ottoman pipes in Dutch collections, archives and from excavations (seventeenth and eighteenth centuries)

Bert van der Lingen

As well as a variety of different qualities of traditional Dutch clay pipes, a limited number of exotic pipes were available for the consumer from the seventeenth century onwards. Within Dutch archaeology these pipes are rare finds. Although some African and an American pipe have been found, most of the finds originate from former Ottoman territories.

From archival sources, in early collections of curiosities from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and in contemporary archaeological collections, only occasionally do we come across exotic smoking paraphernalia. When we do the items usually come from Ottoman territories.

Exotic pipes are evidence of the interaction between cultures in the late sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century. They initially arrived in the Netherlands as private objects. Later they were imported in small numbers and sold at auctions and in pipe and tobacco shops. Around the year 1700, Dutch clay pipe makers in Gouda started small-scale production of Ottoman models. Only from the second half of the nineteenth century, when the import of Ottoman pipes from Istanbul increased, Dutch manufacturers became more focussed on the production of these exotic models.

De productie van kleipijpen in Ruhla (Thüringen) / The production of clay pipes in Ruhla (Thuringia)

Ron de Haan

The town of Ruhla (Thuringia) Germany was, from the second half of the nineteenth century until well into the twentieth century, almost entirely dependent on the production and trading of pipes and pipe accessories. Although we are aware that the production of clay pipes must have been substantial and focussed mainly on quality products for export, hardly anything is known about it. The painting on the pipes is very varied and unique to Ruhla. The manufacture of pipe fittings and pipe stems has been a very important business over the centuries.

Archival research has brought to light the names of only some pipe makers. Unfortunately most of them cannot be connected to the pipes because of the lack of maker's marks. Due to the discovery of two groups of excavated pipe moulds, pipes can now at least be attributed to Ruhla pipe makers. In addition to a general introduction to clay pipes produced in Ruhla, castings from the excavated plaster moulds with their rich decorations are shown in life-size. It is the first time that so many pipe models can be attributed, with certainty, to Ruhla.

Samengestelde messing deksels uit Thüringen op pijpen uit Tophane, Ruhla en Schemnitz / Pipes from Tophane, Ruhla and Schemnitz with compound brass and enamel lids fitted in Thuringia

Arjan de Haan

Although most Tophane clay pipe were smoked without the use of a lid, there are examples known that were fitted with European type brass lids. These Tophane pipes were intended for sale on the European mainland. Research in private collections shows that the pipes of only three Tophane based pipe makers were fitted with the lids described in this article. These pipe makers are Fucnez, Hasan and Hüsünü.

The pipe lids are made of brass and consist of multiple parts. By replacing part of the lids a wide variety of combinations is possible. The replacement of the rim allows the lid to be fitted to various models of pipes. Interestingly, the fitments of the Tophane pipes are either marked with 'JH', or unmarked. This means that all imported Tophane pipes are fitted by the same person or company. The fact that only a limited amount of Tophane pipe makers exported to Thuringia for pipe-fitting, and that all the fitments on these pipes were done by a single 'pipe-fitter', indicates a very direct and fairly limited import/export of these pipes between Turkey and Germany.

De Belgische export en import van pijpen na de Belgische onafhankelijkheid / The Belgian export and import of pipes after Belgian independence

Ruud Stam

This second article (first one in Yearbook 2013) about the Belgian clay pipe industry deals with export and import. There are good statistics available only from the period 1831-1864. These figures are summarized in table 1 and 2. In 1846 Belgian pipe makers produced probably 20 million pipes from which only one percent was exported. In the period 1898 until 1947 there are some import and export figures but only for a few of these years are figures complete. Throughout nearly all the years Belgium has imported more pipes than they could export. The high days of the Belgian export of pipes was in the period 1870-1880. This is particularly true for the firm of Desiré Barth in Andenne and to a lesser extent Wingender in Chokier, Knoedgen in Bree and Scouflaire in Nimy. These four companies were the main exporters. As there are no figures for this period we can only guess that pipe export would have surpassed the import for some years in the second half of the 19th century. The decline of pipe production, import and export, after 1890 and during the 20th century has been described. The article ends with some notes about the reliability of the statistics. In Table 3, Dutch and Belgian figures have been compared. It is astonishing that in some years it would appear that more pipes entered a country than the other country exported to them.

Pijprokers op ceramiek / Pipe smokers on ceramic

Wiard Krook

At the end of the sixteenth century Dutch interiors started to become more colourful. This was partly caused by the intensified trade relations with Italy, when polychrome-painted 'majolica' pottery was imported. Around 1600 the production of majolica started in several Dutch cities.

Dutch majolica and later faience was painted with various scenes from everyday life. We see images of heraldic arms, all kinds of ornamentation, animal figures, flora, fruit, sea creatures, biblical scenes, landscapes, children's games and 'everyday life'. Under the category of 'everyday life', we see several smoking figures. The oldest smoker is a cupid from the first half of the seventeenth century. However, most of them come from the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century. Contemporarily paintings might have served as inspiration for the majolica painters. In this article some examples of this pottery will be shown.

Een 'tobacqy pyp met tin beslaegen' in een linnenkast in Dokkum, 1604 / A 'tobacco pipe with pewter binding' in a wardrobe in Dokkum, 1604

Bert van der Lingen

When preparing the estate inventory of Romke Baukes of Dokkum (Frisia) in 1604, a tobacco pipe with pewter binding was found in a wardrobe. Baukes also owned an East Indian dish. These objects are very rare for early estates in the northern part of the country. The East Indian dish was special because it was only in 1600 that the first ships returned with merchandise from Asia. Baukes owned a shop and maybe he also sold exotic goods. In 1604 only a few people smoked tobacco. Clay pipes were available in small numbers but wooden pipes with pewter were extremely rare especially in this part of the country. In 1603 a reverend from the city of Leeuwarden, close to Dokkum, seeing a tobacco pipe for the first time, said he had never seen anyone smoking tobacco nor had he seen a pipe before. Tobacco was expensive or it was simply not yet available to everyone.

A comparable pipe to the one in the estate inventory, with a wooden stem with pewter binding and a solid pewter tobacco bowl, was found in Amsterdam during archaeological excavations. According to Dutch historian Van Meteren (1598) tobacco was smoked in baked clay pipes and in silver pipes. Did he mistakenly mean pewter pipes which had a silver coloured appearance?

Several early knife sheaths have similar pewter bindings as the excavated tobacco pipe. The resemblance is striking and perhaps the pipes were made in the same workshops as the knife sheaths. The pewter parts were made in

moulds. In Amsterdam half of a slate casting mould and a finished product from the same mould was found. Similar objects are not known, and the original use of the moulded article is not clear. However, it is tempting to speculate on the basis of similarities with the knife sheaths and the pipes here. It is an interesting question whether this mould has something to do with the type of pipes described here or with knife sheaths. Further research may provide more clarity here.

Is het bijmerk een betrouwbaar dateringskenmerk? / Is the Gouda side mark a reliable indicator for dating?

Ruud Stam

In a group of pipes found in Amsterdam a number of them could be dated as post 1740 based on the form of the pipe. However these pipes missed the side mark, the coat of arms of Gouda, with or without the S. In 1739/40 pipe makers in Gouda were allowed to place this coat of arms on their pipes to avoid plagiarism.

Precise identification revealed that a few of these pipes might have been made in Aarlanderveen and not in Gouda. For the other pipes it is clear that not all the Gouda pipe makers used this right to place the coat of arms of Gouda on the side of the spur of their pipes. So pipes without this side mark are not necessarily from the period before 1740. It can only be guessed why these pipe makers didn't use this side mark but the costs of engraving in the mould or the fact that a mould with this mark couldn't be sold outside Gouda were possible contributory factors in their decision.

De republikeinse held van een vrijwel onbekende republikeinse Franse pijpenmaker. Met een bijlage over de andere pijpenmakerijen in Straatsburg / The hero of a nearly unknown republican pipe maker and other pipe makers from Strasbourg

Ruud Stam, André Leclair en Gilles Kleiber

In this article the life of the republican pipe maker Jules Erckmann is described. It is clear that pipe making was only a profession during a part of his life as he was very much involved in politics. Like his brother, he was a writer as well. He made a portrait pipe depicting general Drouot, one of the most important generals of Napoleon I. In the year that his patents were granted he was also arrested for his revolt against the government. His patents cover the enamelling of pipes which give them a more desirable appearance when they are smoked brown (culottage). All known facts about other pipe makers in Strasbourg are mentioned. A number of pipes are depicted from the handmade pipe maker Prevost who, until recently, remained unknown.

Een groep zeldzame eerste-generatiepijpen uit Amsterdams afval, 1590-1625 / A collection of rare first-generation pipes from Amsterdam waste, 1590-1625

Bert van der Lingen

More than 248 early pipe bowls from 1590-1625 were found in waste in Amsterdam. So far it is the largest concentration of these pipes ever found. Amongst others, the pipes were found together with 37 objects dating between 1578 and 1626 and ranging from Werra pottery, German and Belgium stoneware, Chinese porcelain and metal objects. The majority of the dated objects (over 80 %) falls in the period 1590-1620. This article describes and shows all pipe forms and marks found in this waste deposit.

The production of first-generation pipes had not yet been standardized. The use of tobacco was, in the earliest period, not an activity for the general public. Therefore early pipes are not usually found in large numbers. In Amsterdam they are normally found alone or just a few at a time. The composition of the pipes and other waste suggests that it comes from the same place of use. Given the large numbers, the pipes most likely came from a public space where many people gathered such as an inn or a military encampment.

Two interesting finds are a clay pipe in the form of a sea monster and a rare wooden pipe carved in the form of a ship. Of the total number of pipes 144 (58 %) are stamped with a heel mark. There are 47 different marks and several were not known before. It seems that there is no relation between the pipes with a mark and unmarked pipes in terms of quality. The mark with the greatest variation is the Tudor rose which was popular with English pipe makers in Amsterdam. Some other marks also have a similar design to those on early pipes in England, for example the WS and IR marks with leaves. On some less well smoothed pipes, remains can be seen from the mould that was used to shape them. It appears that most of them have been made in wooden pipe moulds.

