

**Een vorstelijke vondst: Koning-stadhouder Willem III van Oranje / A  
Royal find: King-stadholder William III of Orange**

Bert van der Lingen en Ron de Haan

Thirty years ago, along the river Vecht at Breukelen, a rare complete pipe was found together with waste from Amsterdam. The exceptional sized pipe has a sharply carved portrait representing Stadholder-King William III (1650-1702). On the bowl we see his lifelike portrait with a crown. William III or William of Orange was King of England, Ireland, and Scotland from 1689 until his death in 1702. Most likely the pipe was made after his coronation in 1689 or shortly thereafter.

**Kleipijpen uit Friesland / Clay pipes from Friesland**

Ewout Korpershoek

In 1988 a comprehensive study of clay tobacco pipe makers from Leeuwarden in the province of Friesland was published but until now only two pipe makers could be linked to pipe material from this area. Recently a group of early 18th century pipes was found in Leeuwarden. The models are derived from the typical Gouda funnel shape. Given the composition of the group of pipes, the slightly different form, the lesser quality and brand variety, we are not dealing with Gouda pipes but with local production. Some of the marks imitate popular Gouda marks while others are local marks. The marks point to pipe makers from Leeuwarden from the early 18th century.

**Kleipijpen voor de koopman Christian Daniel Bramigk uit Anhalt-Köthen, Duitsland, 1735-1743 / Clay pipes for merchant Christian Daniel Bramigk from Anhalt-Köthen, Germany, 1735-1743**

Bert van der Lingen

In the eighteenth century in particular there appeared on the market abundantly decorated pipes. They were usually made to commemorate important political events. Sometimes, like in the case of the pipes decorated with an unknown coat of arms and the text C.D. Bramigk, the underlying meaning of these pipes was not understood. It was recently discovered that these pipes were made for a German merchant who temporarily lived in Amsterdam and who ordered Gouda pipe makers to produce such pipes for export to Germany.

## **Tabak en tabakspijpenijverheid in de steden Amersfoort en Utrecht / Tobacco and pipe industry in the cities of Amersfoort and Utrecht**

Jan van Oostveen

Almost thirty years ago the first thorough publication on pipes produced in Utrecht appeared. This gave a coherent overview of the Utrecht pipe industry through archival and archaeological research. Nevertheless, on the basis of this study, some questions remained unanswered. In particular, not all (marked) pipes could be linked to a specific pipe maker. The case was more or less the same with Amersfoort. In this article the results of further research into the pipe industry of both cities are presented with the aim to link more products to a specific pipe maker.

## **Pijpenkoppen en fragmenten van pijpenpotten uit een kleiput in Leiderdorp / Clay pipes and saggar fragments from a clay pit in Leiderdorp**

Ewout Korpershoek

In this paper finds of clay pipes and fragments of seventeenth century saggars from Leiden are discussed. The material shows us that there were at least two different saggars. It is the first time saggar fragments from Leiden have been found and published. The material was found in old clay pits in Leiderdorp next to Leiden. Many of these pits appear to have been filled with household waste.

## **Cornelis Dirksz. Samson, een potschipper met tabakspijpen / Cornelis Dirksz. Samson pottery skipper with tobacco pipes**

Bert van der Lingen

'Pottery skippers' loaded their ships with merchandise and sailed across the country to sell their wares directly to consumers and shopkeepers mainly in villages. This article deals with an 18th century pottery skipper from Gouda who sold pottery, kitchenware, household goods and clay pipes, which he had purchased from different manufacturers in Gouda. In rural areas it was sometimes difficult to get these goods.

**De Pijpenmarkt op de Nieuwezijds Voorburgwal te Amsterdam: Ordonnanties, vrachttarieven, pijpenhandelaren en export / The Pipe market on the Nieuwezijds Voorburgwal in Amsterdam: Regulations, cargo freight, pipe merchants and export**

Bert van der Lingen

This paper deals with the Amsterdam Pipe market on the Nieuwezijds Voorburgwal, close to the Royal Palace. The market was established in or around 1663 and was primarily intended to strengthen the declining Amsterdam pipe industry. At the same time there were an increasing number of Amsterdam merchants who specialized in the export of mainly Gouda pipes, and the capital became an important link in this trade. Especially the trade to Scandinavia, Northern Germany and the Baltic was largely via Amsterdam. Amongst others, this paper is about the history of the Pipe market, the regulations and the freight rates of pipes to Amsterdam. Furthermore around 85 pipe merchants from the end of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are presented. Noteworthy is the large number of traders with a German origin and those with connections in the shipping business.

**Twee late herinneringspijpen van P. van der Want, Gzn. / Two late commemorative pipes from P. van der Want, Gzn.**

Ruud Stam

In this paper two commemorative pipes made by P. van der Want, Gzn. from Gouda are presented. One for the opening of the peace Palace in The Hague, the other one commemorating the arrival of the Prince of Orange after the Napoleonic time in Scheveningen, the start of the monarchy in The Netherlands. Both pipes were made in one mould, with different applications. These pipes originally made with an attached stem have also been made as pipes in one piece with a clay stem.

**Miniatuur pijpenrekjes van aardewerk uit de 20e eeuw / Earthenware miniature pipe racks from the 20th century.**

Ruud Stam

In the 20th century many miniature pipe racks were made, mainly for tourists. Production started when workers became there first days of, the start of the holiday's we know now. The aim of this publication is to give an overview as complete as possible over this production in different factories in The Netherlands. For this aim catalogues, different lists of marks and initials of the painters have been used. Until now nine producers were known. The research carried out now has identified another 6 producers and we also know now that many of these

pipe racks were much longer in production than we knew before.

The first miniature pipe racks were produced in 1918. These racks were made of plateel, beautifully decorated and painted by skilled painters. Later more and more Delft blue racks were made and even racks were decorated with transfers.

### **Op kleipijpen gemonteerde metalen elementen / Metal attachments on clay pipes**

Felix van Tienhoven

This paper deals with an aspect of clay pipes that has been largely neglected. Much has been written about clays but I doubt if many have ever thought about the metal attachments which over the past centuries did adorn them. The contribution ventures to present a comprehensive overview of the different applications in which such metal elements have been manifest.

### **Een unieke en curieuze 19e eeuwse fabriekscatalogus van de Gebrüder Ziegler in Ruhla / A unique and quaint 19th century factory catalog of Gebrüder Ziegler in Ruhla**

Ron de Haan

Recently a nine page factory catalogue with thirty line drawings of pipes of Gebrüder Ziegler in Ruhla was discovered. All the pipes shown have a grotesque portrait. They receive the air supply not from the bowl opening, in the usual way, but through the mouth and in one case through the nose. The pipes in this catalog are unique and according to a statement of the company they were the first to produce this type of pipe. In known collections there are only three pipes with strong similarities to pipes in this catalog.

### **De introductie van Aristophane pijpen door Gambier / The introduction of Aristophane pipes by Gambier**

Arthur van Esveld

Aristophanes pipes were introduced by Gambier before 1855. Typically, these shaped pipes have a slender oval bowl and a pointed heel. The name was derived from Aristophanes, the Greek comic playwright. Aristophanes pipes were in production for more than 60 years. Comic posters were made when these pipes were first introduced and, in a well-known satirical weekly, there appeared an article with several comical prints making fun of these Gambier novelties.

## **Een Zuid-Duits kleipijpje uit de Amstel / A southern German clay pipe from the Amstel river**

Ewout Korpershoek

Recently, a green glazed pipe bowl with floral ornaments was found along the banks of the river Amstel near Uithoorn. It is rather different in shape and decoration to any other we have seen produced by Dutch manufacturers. On both sides of the bowl the pipe has leaves which merge into the shank. After moulding the bowl opening was cut with a knife. The pipe appears to have originated in southern Germany or, perhaps, Austria or Switzerland.

## **De betekenis van de Goudse pijp in de handel met de Ashanti en gouden Ashanti pijpen in de 19e eeuwse politiek / The significance of the pipes from Gouda for the trade with the Ashanti and golden Ashanti pipes in 19th century politics.**

Ruud Stam

The Ashanti kingdom was from the 17th century on very strong in Ghana. The Dutch had fortifications like Elmina at the coast and gold and later slaves were traded by the Dutch. Slaves were bought with different sorts of trade goods, among them clay tobacco pipes. The Gouda pipes were beloved by the African rulers and traders, especially the best quality, as can be seen from excavations. Even French traders used pipes from Gouda. Clay pipes of a lesser quality were also used for comfort for the slaves on the slave ships.

After an investigation of the chronology of pipe forms of the Ashanti pipes and the origins of the stub stemmed pipes in western Africa, the Golden Ashanti pipes in four European museums are described. These pipes from the 19th century were given as a present to European kings for diplomatic reasons.

## **De porseleinen pijp als herinneringspijp. Drie bijzondere studentenpijpen / The porcelain pipe as a remembrance pipe. Three special student pipes**

Ron de Haan

Porcelain was the most common material for the manufacture of German remembrance pipes. Alongside ordinary friendship pipes there were pipes dedicated to reservists, students, hunting and various associations. Reservist and students pipes were the most commonly produced. In this article three special student pipes are discussed. There are three main groups of student pipes; those with a student in silhouette, pipes with heraldic representations and pipes with allegorical pictures.

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