

The Morris Collection

Catalog no.

Description

C127,
C127A

Dutch
Pair of ~~Flemish~~ Salute Cannon, Bronze, dated 1671

Markings: Coat of Arms bearing eagle surrounded by rope with tassles on ends. Underneath is banner with date 1671.

Proof marks: These salutes bear bear proof marks applied with steel stamps.

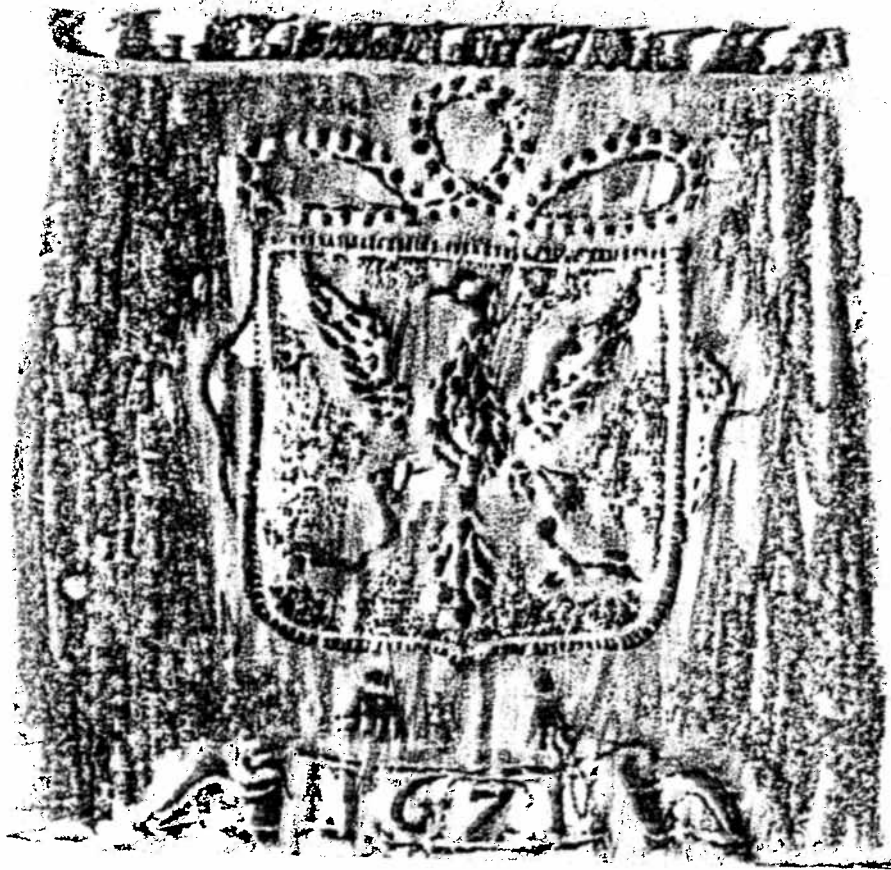
Measurements: Barrel length: 22 1/8 in.

Differences: The salutes are identical except for markings. Piece C127 is marked underneath, on the basering, "4 IV", and on the reinforce, bears both "rampant lion" and "eagle displayed" motif proofmarks. Piece C127A is numbered in the same location as the other "4 2", and bears both "rampant lion" and "scorpion" proof marks. The rampant lion proof mark is appears many times on each piece. Another minor difference in the pieces is that the cascabel of no. C127A is bent slightly to one side.

These fine, ornate salutes are typical of others observed. They have heavy, bulbous, ringed muzzles, foliage decoration at reinforces, Dutch style naturalistic dolphins, "ears" for pan covers on either side of vent, and acanthus leaf decoration on the breechface and cascabel. There are three iron chaplets visible in the breech, at 120 degree intervals on the circumference, and cylindrical bronze chaplets in the reinforce. The recessed vent pan is square.

The pieces were acquired with split-trail field carriages of later manufacture.

The maker of the pieces is as yet unidentified, but there is no doubt that they were made in the Netherlands in 1671. Further study of the monumental work on proofmarks by Stockel should reveal the founder's identity.



C/27, 127A

SIGNS FOR BALTIMORE GUN SHOW DISPLAY APRIL 1991

DISPLAY TITLE: SMALL DUTCH CANNON BARRELS

(note: plan on one sign for each cannon barrel; 7 barrels; 7 signs. Signs on duplicate barrels will have complimentary info. to that on other of pair, or general info. if hard to come up with anything else. Map of Netherlands showing where cannon made?)

Additional signs: One extended sign with story of Dutch cannons in general, in relation to their times and place. One extended sign with history of Ouderogge family, if can get it per Tower reference, from L of C or whatever.

Sign 1:

DUTCH FOUNDRIES

DURING THE 17TH CENTURY, NUMEROUS BRONZE FOUNDRIES SPRANG UP IN THE LARGER CITIES OF THE NETHERLANDS. THIS WAS DUE TO THE GREAT DEMAND FOR CANNONS IN THE NETHERLANDS AT THAT TIME, RESULTING FROM THE PROLONGED WARS WITH SPAIN, A GROWING NAVY, AND NEEDS OF THE MANY DUTCH COLONIES. SOON, THE DUTCH LED THE WORLD IN PRODUCTION OF HIGH QUALITY BRONZE CANNON. MANY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES PURCHASED THE FINE DUTCH CANNONS FOR THEIR ARMIES AND NAVIES. AMPLE SUPPLIES OF COPPER AND TIN TO MAKE THE BRONZE WERE IMPORTED BY DUTCH MERCHANT FLEETS. THE COPPER CAME FROM JAPAN AND SWEDEN, AND THE TIN FROM ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

DUTCH "FAMILY CANNONS"

PROSPEROUS DUTCH FAMILIES COMMISSIONED BRONZE FOUNDRIES TO CAST BATTERIES OF SMALL CANNONS FOR THEIR HOMES OR CASTLES. THE TWO, FOUR, OR MORE CANNONS OF THE FAMILY'S BATTERY WERE USUALLY "PERSONALIZED" WITH THE FAMILY COAT OF ARMS CAST ON THE BREECH OF EACH CANNON. THE CANNONS COULD BE FIRED DURING CELEBRATIONS, USED AS A MEANS OF EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS WITH DISTANT NEIGHBORS, OR USED IN DEFENSE OF THE HOME FROM THIEVES. THE SIZE AND NUMBER OF CANNONS OWNED BY A FAMILY BECAME SOMETHING OF A STATUS SYMBOL. TODAY, PAIRS OF THESE CANNONS GUARD THE MAIN HALLS OF SOME OF THE DUTCH CASTLES AND MANSIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN PRESERVED WITH THEIR ORIGINAL FURNISHINGS.

KASTEELLEN UITENPLAATSEN UINEN EN PARKEN VAN NEDERLAND



VIJF HONDERD VIER EN NEGENTIG
AFBEELDINGEN
MET TEKST VAN Mr. A. LOOSJES



*Many plates (mostly)
removed from
this set on
3/31/81 for
Dutch Common
currency.*

Jongsmaz Hessel (author)

NA 7750

- 36
folio

AMSTERDAM
SCHELTEMA & HOLKEMA'S BOEKHANDEL
(K. GROESBEEK & PAUL NIJHOFF)

022

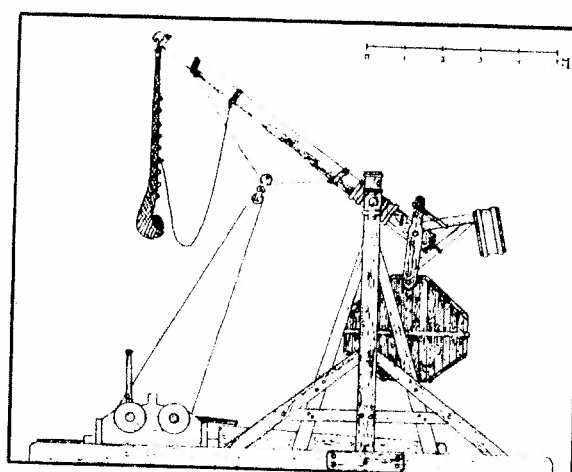
L. de

Vol. 2

DE OVERBLIJFSELEN VAN HET SLC



KANONSKOGEL NAAST BLIJDE



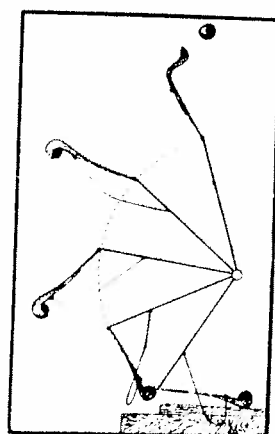
SLINGERBLIJDE
GEBRUIKT VOOR MONTFOORT



HET ONTS



LEPELBIJ
GERINGEN



WERKING VAN DEN
SLINGER VAN DE
SLINGERBLIJDE

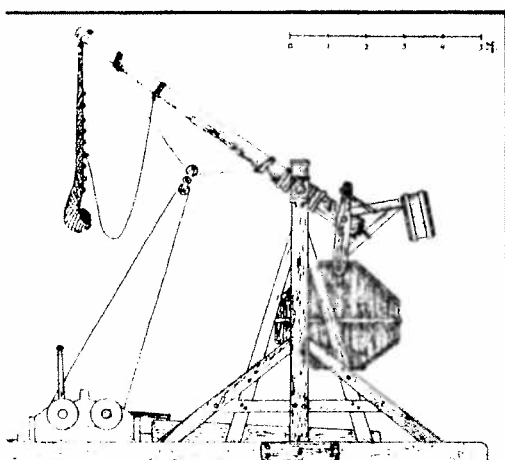


IN DEN TUIN GEVONDEN STEENEN

DE OVERBLIJFSELEN VAN HET SLOT VAN MONTFOORT



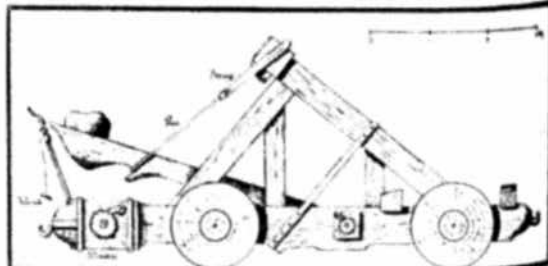
KANONSKOGEL NAAST Blijdekogel



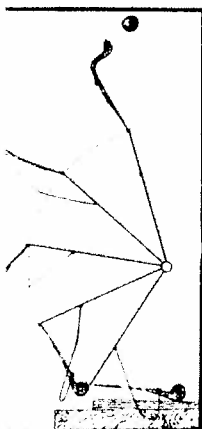
SLINGERBlijde
GEBRUIKT VOOR MONTFOORT



HET ONTSTAAN VAN DEN STEENEN KOGEL



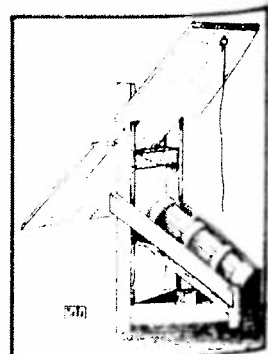
LEPELBlijde, GEBRUIKT BIJ EEN DER BELEGERINGEN VAN HET KASTEEL MONTFOORT



WEG VAN DEN
WEG VAN DE
WEG VAN DE



IN DEN TUIN GEVONDEN STEENEN KOGELS



STEENBUS GEBRUIKT
TE MONTFOORT



VOORHOF



VOORHOF EN OPRIJLAAN

lot geneemd en moeten we als vaststaand aannemen, dat het op de grondslagen van een oude burcht, waarschijnlijk die der familie Snelgers te Slochteren, was opgetrokken.

In 1538 bewoonde Coesbrandt Fraeylena het kasteel, zijn geslacht heeft er den naam aan gegeven, hoewel het niet lang de borg zijn bezit kon noemen. Door het huwelijk van Hillebranda Fraeylena met Seino Renghers kwam de Fraeylenaborg aan dit geslacht te behooren, dat het slot bewoonde tot 1690. Toen stierf Evert Renghers, wiens achter, Oesbrandt Jan Renghers, in 1679 overleden, reukend aan groote politieke alluren was, echter meer op eigen belang dan op voordeel bedacht, wanneer hij in een of andere staatswist partij koos, dan op dat van zijn provincie of land.

In 1690 werd de Fraeylenaborg gekocht door Henri Piccardt, die voor zijn huwelijk met Anna Elisabeth Renghers en zeer avontuurlijk leven geleefd had. Wat invloed en macht betreft evenaarde hij minstens zijn schoonvader.

Mr. H. de Sandra Veldman (zich later noemde de Fraeylenaborg) vond, toen hij in 1781 het kasteel kocht, veel verwaarloosd. De borg werd aan een grondige restauratie onderworpen, waarvan het nog zeer de sporen draagt. Eigenwoordig is de Fraeylenaborg eigendom van de familie Thonassen à Thuessink van der Hoop van Slochteren.

Aan de voorzijde ziet het kasteel er nog wel bewaard uit, terwijl de toren op zeer gelukkige wijze een eenigszins oornamer cachet aan het gebouw geeft.

HUIZE NIENOORT.

Nienoort is een verbastering van Nijenoort, het Groningsch dialect voor „den Nieuwen Oert“, het slot, dat Wigbold van Ewsam in de 16^e eeuw deed bouwen bij Midwolve. Zijn asteel Ewsam bij Middelstum heette voor de verwoesting den Oert“.

De bouwheer van Nijenoort stierf in 1530, zijn vrouw in 1535. De familie-groederen werden nu herhaaldelijk verwoold, tot in 1567 de jongste zoon, Wigbold, in het bezit kwam van Nienoort. Wigbold oorlogde met een eigen zgetijde tegen Spanje, welke bovenmatige krijgsziften gevolgde had, dat in 1606 zijn kasteel Nijenoort voor schuld werd verkocht. De gelukkige bezitter werd nu Caspar van Ewsam, wiens dochter Anna in 1657 huwde met Carel Hieronymus van Inn- und Kniphausen.

De gratombe in de kerk te Midwolve herinnert aan deze adellijke echtelieden. Het in wit marmer uitgevoerde

interieur als interieur.

Het slot is in het bezit der familie van Inn- und Kniphausen gebleven tot 1840, toen het door een hevige brand werd geteisterd, kort daarop gevolgd door den dood van den laatste van Inn- und Kniphausen. De familie van Panhuis volgde de Inn- und Kniphausen's op. In 1896 werd Jhr. J. A. van Panhuis, de staatsman die op zoo tragische wijze om het leven kwam, eigenaar van Nienoort. Hij liet het landgoed, dat tegenwoordig in huur bewoond wordt door den heer Dijkhuis, burgemeester van Leek, zoo onderhouden, dat het waarschijnlijk nog lang den liefhebber van oude monumenten zal kunnen boeien met overblijfselen van vroegere schoonheid.

HET OULDE KLOOSTER TE TER APPEL.

Aan de samenvloeiing van Ruinde en Molen A werd in 1216 het klooster te Ter Appel door Premonstratenzer kloosterlingen uit Schilwolda (thans Schildwoude) gesticht. Evenals de Wedderburcht, had het op 't eind der 14^e eeuw te lijden van den krijg tusschen Schieringers en Vetkoopers. Om de voortdurende moeilijkheden te ontgaan werd het klooster naar Scharmer verplaatst. Het ten deele verwoeste gebouw te Ter Appel werd in 1458 het eigendom van Jacobus Witnick, die het in 1494 ten geschenke gaf aan den Prior van de orde der Kruisbroeders. In 1465 verrees er reeds een nieuwe stichting.

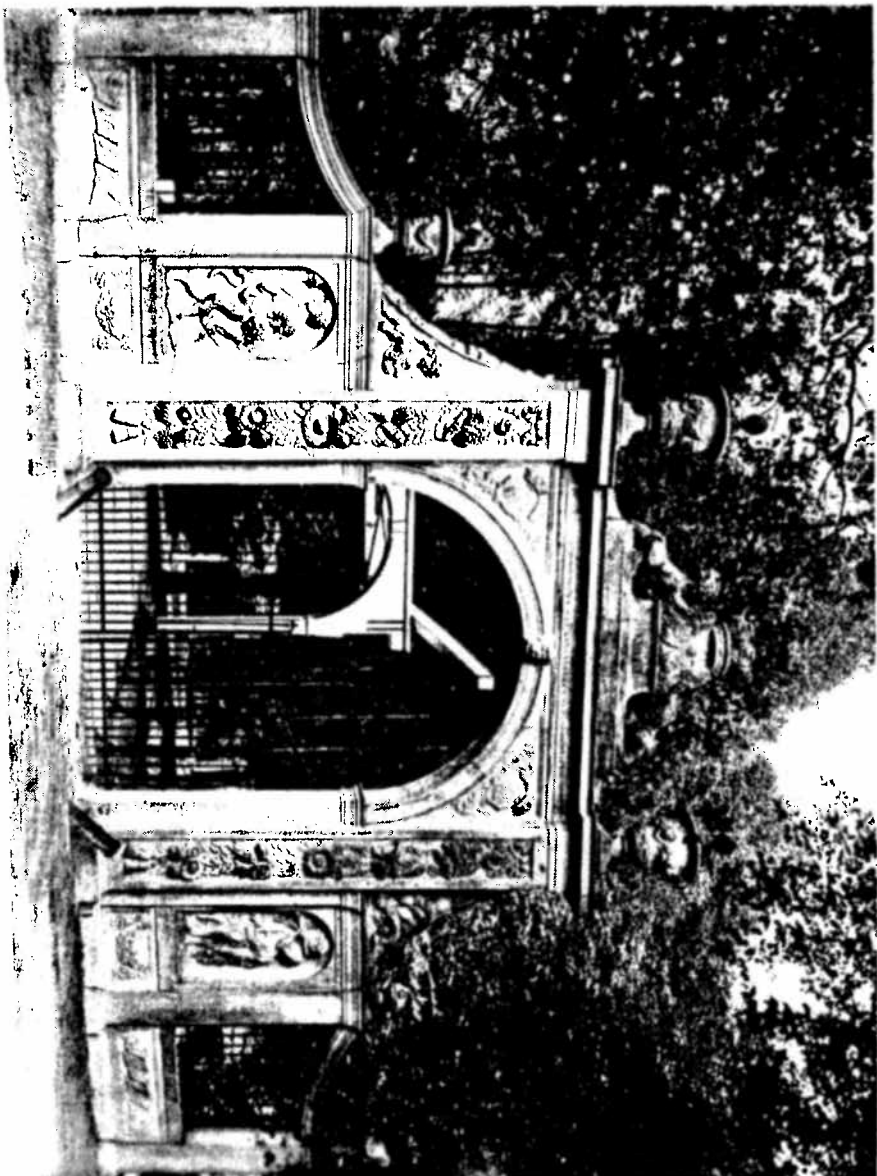
In 1476 brak een zware brand uit, die het werk van veel nijvere menschenhanden tot asch deed vergaan.

Ook de tachtigjarige oorlog bleef voor het klooster niet zonder gevolgen. Dikwijls werden er soldaten ingekwartierd, hetwelk niet bevorderlijk was voor de rust der monniken en voor de schoonheid van het gebouw. De geestelijke bewoners zochten meer en meer een veiliger huizing en onder den laatste prior, Johannes van Emmen, was het niets anders dan passantenhuis. Deze laatste prior werd door zijn overgang tot de hervormde kerk tevens de eerste predikant van de nieuwe leer.

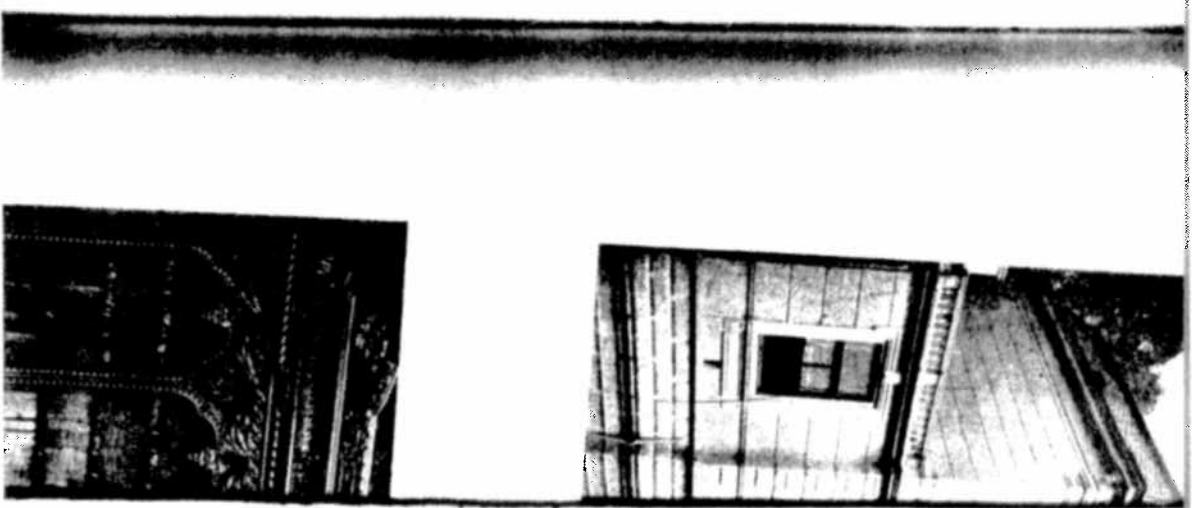
Al spoedig geraakte de stad Groningen, die ook de Wedderburcht met rechten en aanhoorigheden gekocht had, in het bezit van geheel Westervolve. De luster van het klooster was nu voorgoed gedoofd, vooral toen de stad aan verschillende zaken en vertrekken een andere, profane bestemming gaf.

Voor we overgaan tot de beschrijving van het gebouw

PROVINCIE GRONINGEN

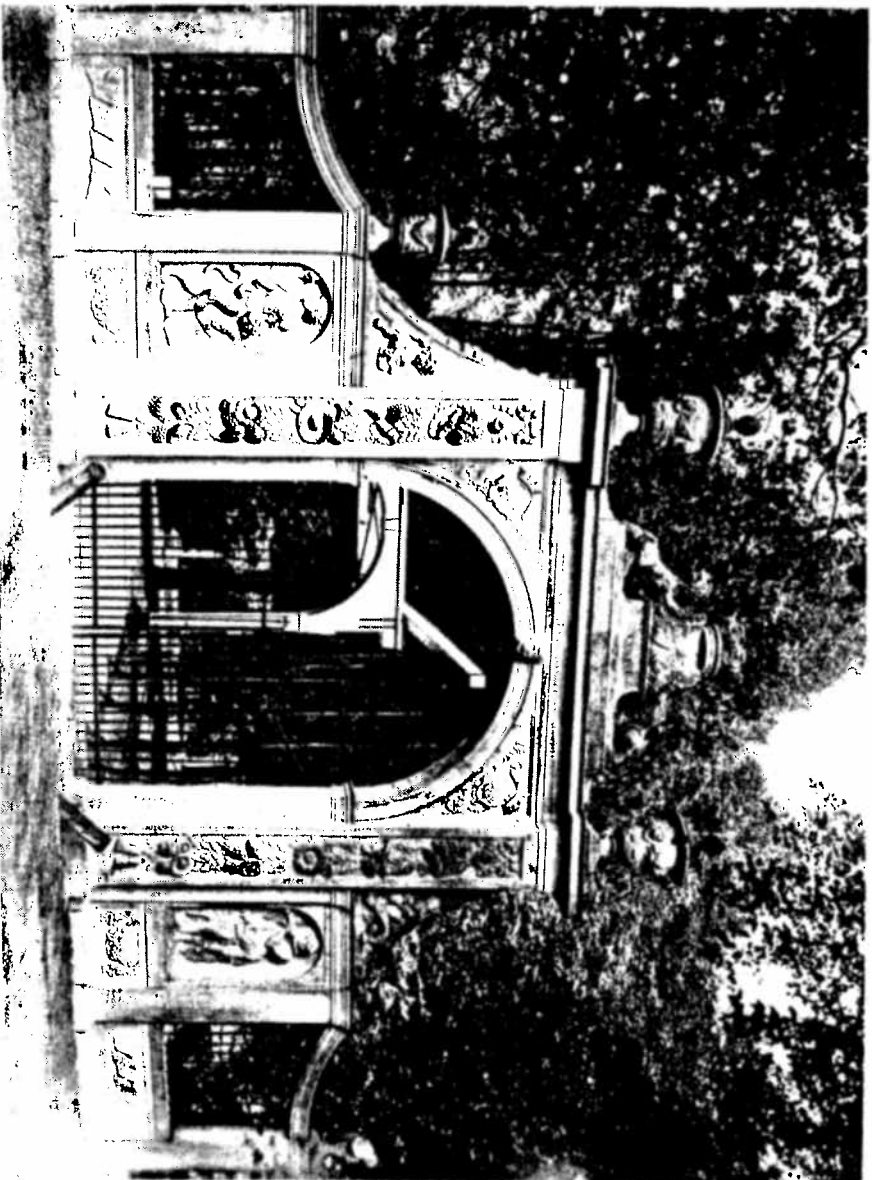


HOOFPROEKT



HUIZE NIENOORT

PROVINCIE GRONINGEN



HUIZE NIENOORT



VOORZIJDE

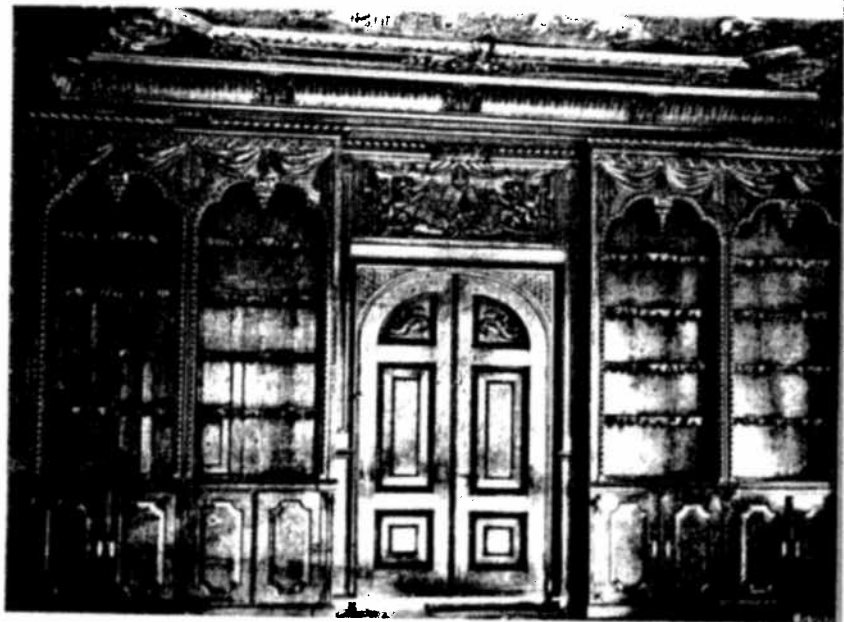


RIJTERWIJND IN DE EETZAL.

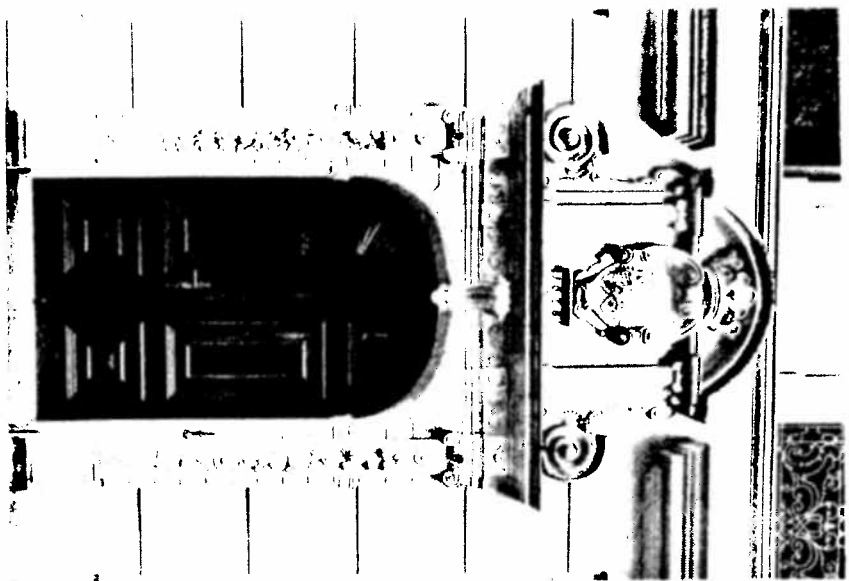
HUIZE NIENOORT



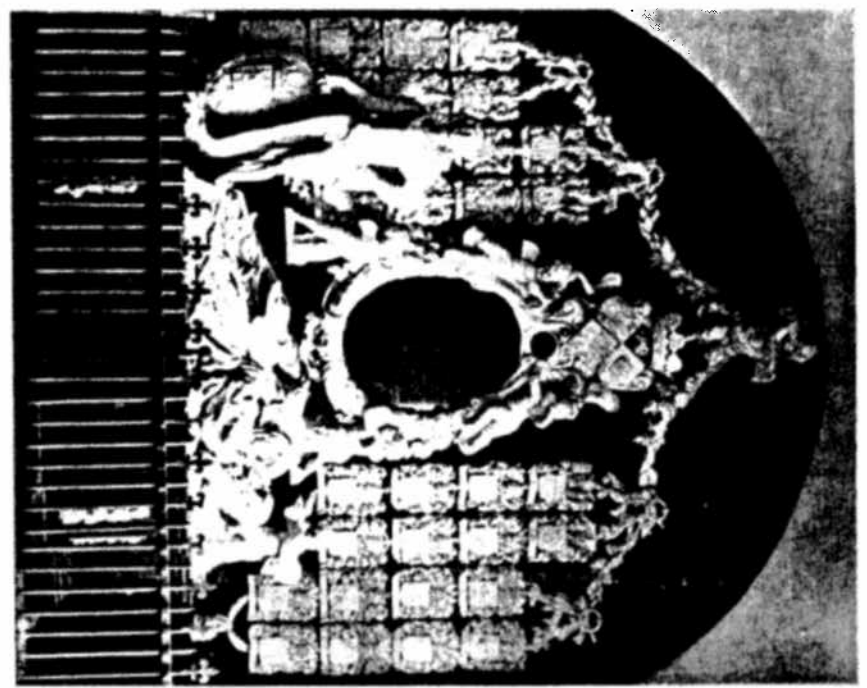
VOORZIJD.



ACHTERWAND IN DE EETZAL.



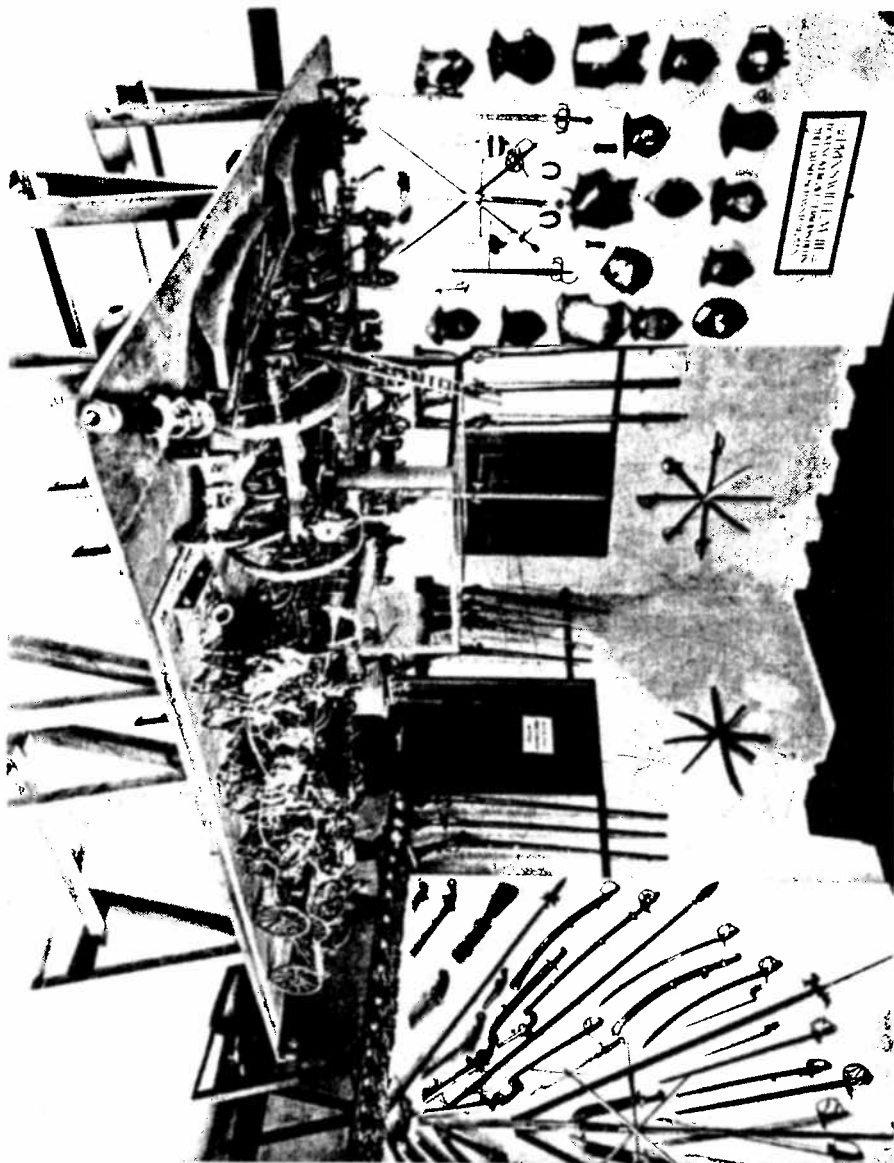
POORTJE 1111 1991



GRUPTOBBE IN DE KIEK TE MUURDIT

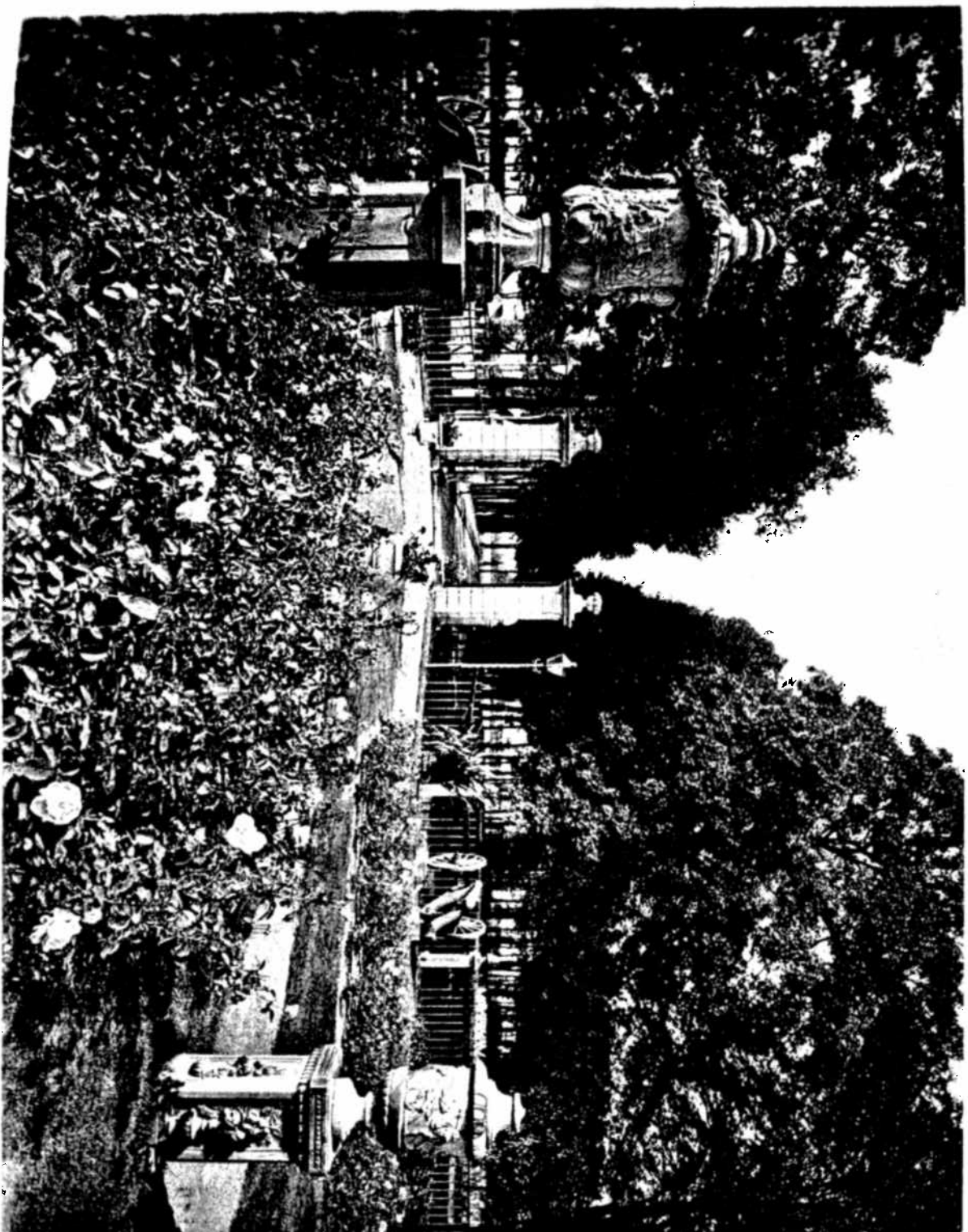
HUZE NIENOORT

HET ARTILLERIE MUSEUM IN HET KASTEEL DE DOORHEENTH
 ZIJT PRINS WILHELM DE VERZAMELING WAPENS EN MUNITIE. WELKE VERBODT DE HISTORISCH OORZAKEN VAN
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VOORHOF EN OPRIGLAAN

OUDE HOLLAND

*Tweemaandelijksch
Nederlandsch Kunsthistorisch
Tijdschrift*

ONDER REDACTIE VAN
DR. A. BREDIUS
DR. H. E. VAN GELDER
EN
DR. FERRAND HUDIG



JAARGANG XLI
AFLEVERING I/VI
1923-24

UITGAVE VAN DE
VEREENIGDE DRUKKERIJEN ROELOFFZEN-HÜBNER & VAN SANTEN EN GEBR. BINGER
AMSTERDAM



JOHN LOWELL MORRIS
6021 GREELEY BOULEVARD
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22152

DATE:

Dutch Cannon

PETER S. WAINWRIGHT
6039 E. DOUBLETREE
PARADISE VLY, AZ. 85253

The gun and bell foundry of the family of Ouderogge

by Dr. E. Wiersma

At the temporary regulation of the maritime affairs in 1597, the admiralty of the "Meuse" decided to remain in Rotterdam.

In 1598 was built on the site of the present barracks. The old city "Bushuis" on the "Roode Zand" became superfluous. A few years later in 1613, the armory began with the building of its own gun foundry.

March 28 of the same year the counsel bought a house and land on the "Hoogstraat" (prot. nr. 117 B). A few months later another property was bought on the "Hoogstraat" (prot. nr. 117 A). Between these properties was more land which was also acquired. Soon after the construction of a new foundry began. It stood on the site where, before the "big fire" of 1563, the Dominican Chapel was located.

Even before completion of the foundry a search began for a capable gun founder. Jan Cornelisz Ouderogge from Amsterdam was soon found. It is not exactly when Ouderogge joined the admiralty. He belonged to an Amsterdam "regents" family and was related to the well known Laurens Jansz Spiegel were Cornelis Jan Symonsz and Mary Gerritsdr Ouderogge. The son, Jan Cornelis, was born in 1573 or 1574. In 1598, at the age of 24, he married Hillegont Strijckers. In 1613 he still lived on the Heiligenweg in Amsterdam. It is thought he moved to Rotterdam a few years later. According to attorney Jac. Gijsbertsz, akte of 5 October 1618, it was concluded that the foundry on the "Heiligenweg" already had been closed.

In 1621 under Ouderogge's management, the big bell of the St. Laurent's tower was finished and the following year the metal statue of Erasmus. Its designer, Hendrik de Keyser, called it a masterpiece of foundry.

The provincial government commissioned Ouderogge to cast new bronze gun muzzles to replace the old iron "gotelingen" as they were "too dangerous for men and ship."

Ouderogge's fame as gun founder spread not only outside the city but beyond the borders. According to the "memoirs" of Sir Theodorus Rodenburg, the following communications to the Danish king Christiaan IV has been preserved."

Jan Cornelisz "Ourog" gun founder communicated that he had cast in Holland 46 unusual metal cannons: pieces 8 feet long, shooting 18 pounds of metal, weighing 2,200 to 2,300 pounds and additional pieces 10 1/2 feet long, shooting 24 pounds of metal weighing 3,200 to 3,300 pounds. Also small pieces were cast — 3 feet long, shooting one pound of metal weighing 63 pounds. Also another small model was made manufactured to shoot 4 or 5 times. The larger model was not tested. Jan Cornelisz offers his services (to the king)

Ouderogge seems to be willing to enter into the employ of King Christiaan. Negotiations began. No agreement was reached and Ouderogge remained in the service of the Admiralty and died in 1625. His headstone in the Groote Kerk with coat of arms reads as follows: Here lies Jan Cornelissen Ouderogge — gun and bell founder of Rotterdam, died the 29 of August Anno 1625.

His two sons, Cornelis and Dirk, followed in their father's footsteps. Cornelis, born in 1599 or 1600 in Amsterdam, married Cornelia Dirks Nobel the 29 of July, 1631. Dirk married Catharina Gerrits van Nieuwenhuysen a few months later in the same year.

The eldest brother lived on the other gun foundry property. The younger across the road. The brothers were partners and obtained contracts for the foundry. In 1639 they accepted an order to deliver to two English nobles six small "field pieces" (cannon) "of the same kind as his Highness Prince of Orange owns." In order to avoid cheap competition, the brothers had the Frisian bell founder, Jacob Noteman, come over from Leeuwarden to sign a statement that in Friesland foreign bell founders, Frances van Loreynen, had the State as to the weight of the barisons foundry pieces.

The state of Friesland, after this incident, granted Noteman the exclusive right as founder for the Province of Friesland.

Ouderogge hoped to receive a similar document for his foundry from the Province of South Holland.

Cornelis was the "dominant" partner of all the bells they delivered in the last 25 years of the 17th century only the bell cast for the city of Amstelveen bears the name of both brothers, all others show the name of Cornelis.

Cornelis' output was amazing: bell for Oostvoorne 1629 — Biert at Simonshaven — 1634 Nieuw Helvoet and Heenvliet. Next the small bell of Charlois for which Cornelis and company received the sum of 154 guilders and 10 nicles. Then in 1642, Goedereede and Nieuwer Amstel, in 1643 Piershill in 1645 Zuid-Beierland, in 1647 Den Bommel and in 1650 Vlaardingen. Another bell for Middelharnis date unknown.

Not only as founder of bells Ouderogge was well known. As gun founder his reputation was growing. In 1645 he cast a cannon for the city of Rotterdam of the same caliber as the three pieces the city already owned.

In 1663 the Admiralty decided to build a new foundry behind the houses on the Hoogstraat. A gate was built on the old property decorated with cannons, mortars and other war implements — all sculpted out of "hardstone" signed with the letters P.P.P. for the Admiralty.

In 1689 (August 8) the city of Rotterdam bought the old property. Later sold it to a private individual. One of the new owners had the ornament over the gate removed. The gate itself is preserved in the Museum of Antiquities. The foundry was demolished in the spring of 1921 to make room for the "Oostertheater."

In 1668, February 27, the Rotterdam Counsel decided to have cast every year two metal cannons, using 12 pound balls. On April 30, 1671 they ordered four cannons to be cast by Ouderogge for the sum of 69 guilders per pound.

For the production of these pieces, Ouderogge needed a large quantity of material which he obtained by selling old gun pieces. A document by attorney Mustelius shows the following: at the request of the Amsterdam merchants De Haan and Van der Houten, Cornelis Ouderogge affirms to have bought from them two metal gun pieces, one piece in the shape of a horse weighing six thousand pounds and a smaller piece weighing four thousand two hundred and ninety pounds. Cornelis wanted the brass. With the melting process the resulting iron and lead would be returned to the merchants.

Cornelis for years managed the company by himself. In October 1649, his brother died. The same day, in the first week of August 1657 that his aged mother Hillegont Dirxdr Strijckers passed away, his wife departed this life. Cornelis lived another 15 years. The 9th of June, 1672, he was buried in the parental tomb in the "Groote Kerk."

He was survived by his son Johannes and his minor daughter. The son followed in his father's footsteps and cast bells and cannons. In 1681 a bell for Dordrecht, in 1687 Bleiswijk, in 1690 Noordwijk Binnen and in 1704 Boorschoten.

In 1682 he concluded a contract through Artillery Lieutenant Slecher with the King of Great Britain and Scotland for eight cannons — decorated. In 1709 a bell was ordered for the tower in Zevenhuizen. At that time he had moved from Rotterdam to The Hague. The year of his death is not known. The date of marriage to Catharina Stalpert from Wiele is August 1679.

Which foundry art of the Ouderogges has been preserved? Nothing survived of Jan Cornelisz' work. However, the bells made by Cornelis, Dirk and the younger Johannes still hang at the places where they are made.

Two pestles made by Cornelis have survived. The one owned by Jhr. Van Herseele of The Hague is a big beautiful bronze pestle with a double border decoration: Cornelis Ouderogge fecit en d.i.o., Rotterdam (note: this border inscription which regularly appears on guns and bells might be "et dedit in oppido." Fecit has been omitted and is sometimes replaced by the Dutch "en").

the second pestle is owned by the Pharmaceutical company of Rathcamp and Co. in Weltevreden. This pestle is 11 cm high with a diameter of 14 cm with the border inscription: C. Ouderogge en d.i.o Rotterdam 1647. Soli Deo Gloria.

The chronicler Kortebrant of Rotterdam writes in great detail about fourteen cannons which stood on the ramparts and were used on special days.

What happened to those fourteen cannons? In the beginning of the French occupation, they were still in place and used for examples on Napoleon's birthday, August 15, 1810, and at the occasions of the birth of the king of Rome, March 23, 1811. Shortly after, the French removed them for defense of their fortifications. After the French retreat the cannons were brought back and placed again on the ramparts.

A newspaper article from October 12, 1814, describes the efforts to bring the cannons back to their original positions. Festivities accompanied the occasion, flags and a parade. In the honor of this event, twenty salutes were fired. Mayor Gevers, Commissioner De Monchy and many notables had the honor to initiate the first and second shot.

The cannons remained on the ramparts for a time. In 1827 the "Westersche Oude Hoofdpoort" was demolished and replaced by a square in 1828. In that year the cannons were removed from the ramparts and transported to the "Hooikaai." Nobody knows why they were brought to that particular place. A few years later, it was intended they be used against the Belgians. In October 26, 1830, the council offered them to the king.

The answer from the governor of Zuid Holland to the council dated October 28, 1830 nr. 810 reads as follows: His Majesty deeply appreciates this token of patriotism and expresses his thanks to the city council of Rotterdam. The governor authorized the head of the Artillery Department to contact the council about the transfer of the aforementioned cannons.

Signed: Provincial Council
Governor Van der Duyn

After consultation with the State's foundry, it was found that the cannons were not suited for further use and that the foundry's expert advise was to melt them down. The mayor Ijsselmonde, location of the cannons, though he regretted that the cannons would not be of further use, agreed to release the guns on request.

On the 10th of November, the Artillery Department informed the Department of War that the cannons would be transported to the State's foundry. The end of 1830 and the course of 1831 were melted down with the permission of the city of Rotterdam.

This is a pity as at least a few cannons deserved to have been spared. Not only from a historical standpoint but also as example of foundry art in Rotterdam of the 17th century of which very little has survived.

In the archives of the municipality are three drawings of these cannons. Supplement R. I. IX 61-63.

's Rijks gieterij van metalen geschut alhier ter vergieting worden overgebracht. Zij zullen dus eind 1830 of in den loop van 1831 met toestemming der stad Rotterdam versmolten zijn.

Dit is wel heel jammer. De kanonnen, of althans een paar ervan, hadden alleszins verdiend om ook voor de toekomst bewaard te blijven. Niet alleen als voorwerpen van historisch belang, die aan alle belangrijke feesten van de stadsgeschiedenis een daadwerkelijk aandeel hebben genomen, maar ook als stalen van 17^{de} eeuwse Rotterdamsche kunstnijverheid, waarvan helaas zoo weinig ter plaatse bewaard is gebleven.

In het archief der Gemeente berusten drie teekeningen van deze kanonnen, supplement R. I. IX 61—63, waarschijnlijk vervaardigd in het begin der 19^{de} eeuw op last van Gemeentewerken. Uit de bijgevoegde beschrijving, die ik hierachter als bijlage opneem, blijkt, dat destijds op het Oudehoofd zich nog zeven kanonnen en op het Nieuwehoofd (bij de Leuvehaven) zich eveneens zeven stukken bevonden. Een der bovengenoemde teekeningen, nr. 63, is hierbij gereproduceerd. Verder bevat de archiefatlas nog twee teekeningen, waarop eenige van deze kanonnen voorkomen. R. I. 363 en 623. De laatste, een gezicht op de Nieuwe Westersche Hoofdpoort van omstreeks 1760, is eveneens hierbij als reproductie opgenomen.

Bijlage.

BESCHRIJVING VAN DE VEERTIEN KANONNEN OP DE STADSBOLWERKEN, BEHOORENDE BIJ ROTTERDAMUM ILLUSTRATUM SUPPLEMENT IX. N^o. 62.

Oude Hooft Bolwerk.

Met seve schoon gevormde metale kanonnen versiert met loof en ander leystwerk. Op den midden twee ornamentingen. Op de kruutkamer of staart staat het ordinarijs stads wapen, met een voetstuk daar men op leest *Rotterdam* en het jaargetal. En in een band onder de pan staat: *Cornelis Ouderogge Fecit Rotterdam*; op de laatste band bij den druifff vindt men desselfs gewicht.

Hiervan berust eene aftekening en de volgende tafel wijst aan de nummers, jaargetalle en gewigt.

No.	Jaartal	Gewigt	No.	Jaartal	Gewigt
1	1671	2970 ^g	5	1670	3040 ^g
2	1670	3025 „	6	1671	2995 „
3	1671	3010 „	7	1670	3050 „
4	1671	3000 „			

Nieuwe Bolwerk.

Mede met seve gelijk gevormde canonne beplant, waarvan vier na de bovenstaande beschrijving. En de drie andere van gelijken aart. Exsept daarop staat op de kruutkamer of staart een sterkte of slot, waaraan men ten beijde zijde rechtstandige leeuwen vind.

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Voor het selve slot is een water, waarin een zwemmende zwaan voorkomt. En een groot deel van den gevel wordt gedekt met het wapen van Rotterdam, op een bovengeplaatst lint leest men *Rotterdam* en beneden in een ornament het jaargetal.

Op twee van de laat gemelde drie canonne leest men op de leyst bij de pan *Cornelis Ouderogge Fecit En D. I. O. Rotterdam*. en op den zelve band van het derde canon staat *Arent van der Put ¹) Fecit Rotterdam*.

Van de laatstgemelde drie canonne berust mede eene aftekening en het volgende tablo wijst aan de nummers, jaargetalle en gewigte.

No.	Jaartal	Gewigt	No.	Jaartal	Gewigt
1	1668	3015 ^g	5	1670	3015 ^g
2	1641	3065 „	6	1668	3065 „
3	1668	3075 „	7	1645	3042 „
4	blanco ²)	2919 „			

The gun and bell foundry of the family of Ouderogge

by Dr. E. WIERSUM

In the year 1613 the Admiralty of the river Meuse established a gun-foundry in the Hoogstraat at Rotterdam, of which Jan Cornelisz. Ouderogge of Amsterdam, before long became director. His capacity for this position is evident from the fact that efforts were made to induce him to enter Danish service. He was succeeded in the management by his sons, Cornelis & Dirk. Besides cannons, chimes and bells were also cast, of which several are still in existence.

In addition to these, mortars have been found, cast by Cornelis. A number of cannons, cast for Rotterdam, have been standing there until 1830, in which year they were melted down.

The Morris Collection

Dutch

Catalog no.

Description

C148 Pair of Bronze Cannon, ~~Flemish~~, by C. Ouderogge, 1654
C149

Markings: Number on Rimbase: C148 bears "109"

C149 bears "107"

Basing: "CORNELIS OUDEROGGE FECIT
ROTTERDAM"

Breech (in banner): "1654"

Measurements: Barrel length: 34 in.
Length overall: 36 7/8 in.
Bore dia: 1 5/8 in.

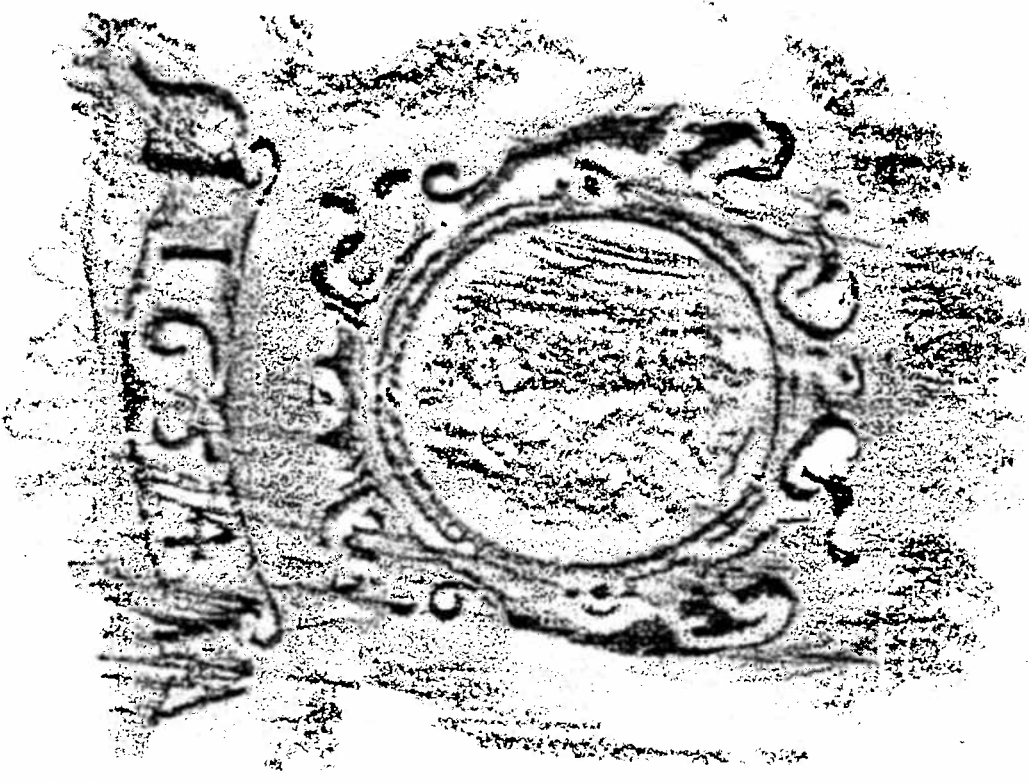
These cannon are among the finest in the collection. They are elegant in design. The pieces are in excellent condition and have a bright blue-green patina. They are nearly identical to piece no. C126 in design, with the following differences apparent: These have a "wreath" symbol on the breech. These have square vent pans. There is apparently no vent bouch. The muzzles of these pieces are long and conical, not bulbous as in no. C126. The trunnions on these pieces are straight, indicating the intention of mounting them in a different type of carriage than for C126.

No. C126 has been modified by cutting part of the basing back to barrel diameter and drilling three holes, for mounting a firing lock. These pieces have no such provision.

An additional feature of pieces C148, C149, and C126 not mentioned previously is that the three chaplets made of iron and cast into the periphery of the breech are more complex in cross-section than others observed. These are, in cross-section, a small squart tangent to, and centered on, a large square. The reason for this has not yet been determined.

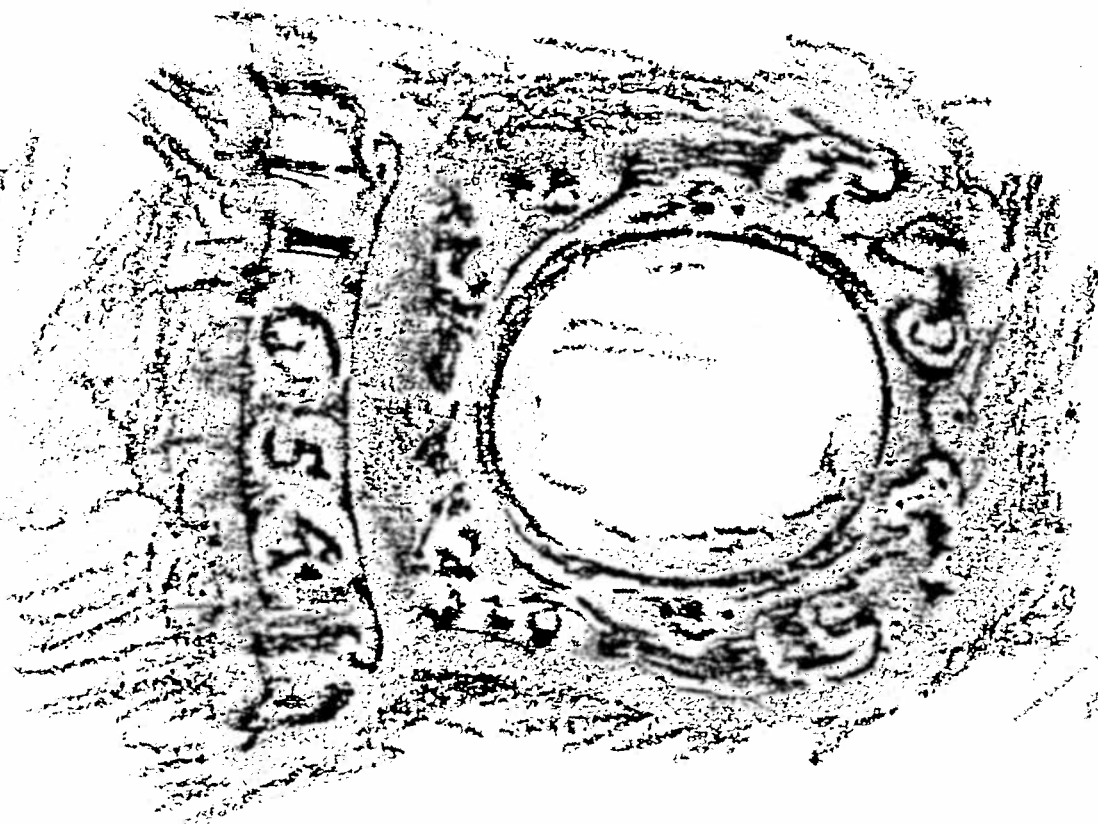
The trunnions of these pieces are on the low line.

CONNELLSVILLE, ROCCE. EFFICIT. ROT. 7. LEH. D. A. M.



C 148 181

6119



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