

**JOURNAL OF THE
ACADEMIE INTERNATIONALE
DE LA PIPE**



Edited by
Peter Davey and Anna Ridovics

**VOLUME 4
2011**

JOURNAL OF THE ACADEMIE INTERNATIONALE DE LA PIPE

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THE ACADEMY [www.pipeacademy.org]

The Académie Internationale de la Pipe was founded in 1984 to provide a forum for leading scholars from around the world engaged in any field of study relating to the smoking pipe. The Academy's object is to advance the education of the public in the economic and social history of tobacco and pipe smoking worldwide. Its principal aims are to promote better awareness of the pipe as a cultural, artistic and social phenomenon; to highlight the particular place the pipe holds in the history of peoples and civilizations; to collect, preserve and disseminate evidence relating to its history and associations, and to encourage research concerning the past, present or future of the subject.

Academy members bring their own specialisms in fields such as archaeology, social and economic history and fine art, as well as having the opportunity to collaborate with others in working groups. The annual journal has been established to publish the results of the Academy's work, which will be of relevance to researchers from a wide range of related disciplines.

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SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

The Academy welcomes the submission of original papers that fall within the remit of this journal and which make a valid contribution to knowledge. Further details relating to the format and content of submissions can be found at the back of this journal.

ADDITIONAL COPIES

Additional copies of this journal can be purchased from the administrator, Dr. Susie White, (contact details above).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Academy gratefully acknowledges the financial support from British American Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco and Japan Tobacco, which has made this publication possible. This volume results from a collaboration between the Hungarian National Museum and the International Pipe Academy. In it we publish papers from the 2009 Budapest conference which was partly sponsored by the Hungarian National Cultural Foundation.

PUBLICATION DETAILS

Published by the Académie Internationale de la Pipe, School of Histories, Languages and Cultures, University of Liverpool, 12-14 Abercromby Sq., Liverpool, L69 7WZ, UK. The Academy is a U.K. Registered Charity (No. 1126166) and an English Registered Company (No. 06713511).

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ISSN 2040-8307

Cover image: *Chibouk bowl with wind cover and retaining chain, overlaid with woven, brass-wire protective cover (photograph by Darius Peckus).*

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Liverpool
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Editorial

This fourth volume of the Journal of the Académie Internationale de la Pipe has been published at the same time as the third volume. Because of the number and size of the papers derived from the Budapest conference (Hungary in 2009) it was realized that there were too many for a single volume of the journal. As a result it was decided to publish the mainly archaeological contributions on pipes from excavations in Hungary and the neighbouring countries in Volume 3 so that there would be a coherent statement of all of this new evidence in one place. The remaining available Budapest papers which are more wide ranging in scope are published here in Volume 4, together with some material from both the Grasse (France in 2010) and Novi Sad (Serbia in 2011) conference, though the main groups of regionally-based papers from those conferences will appear in Volume 5.

The first three papers, whilst concerned directly with pipes of one sort or another are essentially studies of the phenomenon of tobacco use and smoking in different regions of the world, including Europe, America, Switzerland and Japan. Although the pipes that are used in different places and at different times are of intrinsic interest to the collector and art historian they are also very important in the study of the central role played by tobacco in many societies.

Paul Jahshan's paper, given in Budapest, considers the changing perceptions and representations of smokers and smoking in America, England, France and Hungary at different times. Heege provides a detailed overview of the arrival of tobacco and a smoking culture in Switzerland, together with an account of the sources of the pipes in use and the rather limited evidence for local pipe production. Barnabas Suzuki, in his Novi Sad paper, assesses the role of Dutch traders in the introduction of both tobacco and pipe smoking in Japan and documents the extraordinarily individual development of smoking utensils in that country. There follow two papers on eastern pipes. Ayşe Dudu Tepe discusses the archaeological and documentary evidence for the use of bone pipes by the Bedouin in Arabia. This is followed by a far-ranging, well-read overview by Ben Rapaport of the history of the *chibouk* both from the view point of foreign travellers, the artefacts themselves and their social significance.

The third part of the volume is devoted to papers on meerschaum pipes. In the opening paper Anna Ridovics looks afresh at the claim that the first meerschaum pipes were carved in Hungary by one Károly Kovács and demonstrates the extreme complexity of the evidence for and against it. More important, she introduces a very early meerschaum carving which could be 'thought' to be the 'Kovács pipe', together with two other early carvings from the first part of the eighteenth century. There follows a quartet of papers provided by members of the Academy's Meerschaum Working Group, originally presented at the Grasse conference, on the subject of the iconography

and morphology of the meerschaum pipe. The four case studies show how this raw material provided a wonderful medium for the expression of artistic, cultural and social ideas through a wide range of subject matter. Frank Burla considers the historical background, possible maker and owner of a pipe which commemorates the Transylvanian Battle of Breadfield in 1479 (Kenyérmező in Hungary). Hakon Kierulf looks in detail at the sources of inspiration and execution of acanthus-style decoration on the typical Norwegian pipe models. Sarunas Peckus takes the reader on a detective trail beginning with the purchase of a cheroot holder depicting acrobats who, eventually, are firmly identified as the world famous Belgian *Troupe Lafaille*. Finally, Ben Rapaport explores the influence of Canova's sculpture, 'The Three Graces' created for the Duke of Bedford between 1814 and 1817, on meerschaum carvers. In particular he presents a table pipe and a cheroot holder from the second half of the nineteenth century both of which in different ways, have derived their main inspiration from the Canova sculpture.

The final main section of the journal includes two papers dealing with twentieth-century pipes. In the first Susie White looks at the phenomenon of presentation pipes with particular reference to a briar pipe given to the troops fighting in the Boer War by Queen Alexandra in 1901. She considers the evidence for their production (quite a complex process involving factories in France and London) and distribution to the troops. The final paper written by Paul Jung who is based in America and Ruud Stam from the Netherlands documents a trans-Atlantic dispute between the Danco Corporation of New York and Goedewaagen in the Netherlands about the patenting of double-walled, slip-cast pipes. Both these papers point to the need for pipe studies to tackle the twentieth-century evidence in a serious way.

The volume concludes with reviews of two new books, one by Academician Natascha Mehler on the clay pipes of Bavaria and the other by Jan van Oostveen and Ruud Stam on those of the Netherlands.

In future, too, the Editor of the Journal will be happy to consider for publication any papers within the field of pipe studies that are considered to make a significant contribution to knowledge and that might be expected in the publication of a learned society.

*Peter Davey
Anna Ridovics*

Presentation pipes, with particular reference to the Queen Alexandra pipe

by Susie White

Introduction

In 2009 two members of the Academy, John Adler and Felix van Tienhoven, began research into a presentation pipe that was mentioned in a newspaper article in the *Leeuwarder Courant* dated November 8, 1901 (Fig.1). The Dutch text can be translated as:

The 6000 tobacco pipes that the Queen intends to send privileged regiments in South Africa as a Christmas present have been made in France. The finishing touches will be added in England, that is to say the silver mounting with the monogram of the Queen.

De zesduizend tabakspijpen die de koningin als kerstgeschenk naar eenige bevoorrechte regimenten in Zuid-Afrika zenden wil, werden gemaakt in Frankrijk. Men zal er in Engeland de laatste hand aan leggen, d. w. z. ze voorzien van het zilveren beslag met het naamcijfer der koningin.

Figure 1: Extract from the *Leeuwarder Courant*, 11th November 1901.

One of the pipes in question survives in the Adler Collection. The pipe is housed in a specially designed case with a hinged lid. A sloping panel at the front of the case has a hand written label attached which reads:

This pipe was made at the GBD factory at the time of the Boer War. It is one of a large number made by special command of H.M. Queen Alexandra and was included in a Christmas parcel she sent to every soldier fighting in the campaign. Of special interest is Her Majesty's crest, engraved on the silver band of the pipe.

The pipe itself is made of briar wood and has a brown vulcanite mouthpiece (Fig. 2). The silver mount bears the monogram of Queen Alexandra (two crossed As) above which is a crown (Fig. 3), and a maker's mark AO (Fig. 4). There are no clear hallmarks on the silver band, although there are worn areas next to the maker's mark which could be the remnants of a hallmark. The pipe has been heavily smoked and at some point during its life the bowl has broken off, but has since been repaired.

Despite their best efforts both John Adler and Felix van Tienhoven were left with a number of unanswered questions about this particular type of pipe and the circumstances



Figure 2: Queen Alexandra briar from the Adler Collection (photograph by David Higgins).



Figure 3: Detail of the royal monogram on the Queen Alexandra briar (Adler Collection; photograph by David Higgins).



Figure 4: Detail of the AO maker's mark (Adler Collection; photograph by David Higgins).

surrounding its manufacture. What else is known about presentation pipes in general? Is the attribution to GBD correct given that the pipe is marked AO? Who paid for them? Finally, how were they distributed and to whom?

This paper will look at the whole phenomenon of presentation pipes, principally from a British perspective, but with some evidence drawn from contemporary European accounts. It will then consider the phenomenon of pipes being given as gifts by members of the royal family from the late nineteenth century through to the Great War. Finally, by drawing on newspaper accounts of the day, it will look at the surviving evidence for the production and distribution of the Queen Alexandra pipes in an attempt to answer the questions posed by this particular example.

What is a presentation pipe?

The Queen Alexandra pipe falls under the broad heading of a 'presentation pipe', which is something of a catch-all phrase that is rather ambiguously used to draw together and label pipes that are seen as a little bit 'special' or out of the ordinary, or that were either presented as gifts, or as tokens of thanks or esteem. In reality these pipes were not really any different to any other pipe that would have been produced and used, but the simple act of presenting them as a gift, for whatever reason, appears to have elevated them so that they are perceived as something special or different.

These so called 'presentation pipes' appear to be a part of a tradition that is not peculiar to one particular type of pipe, or even any one period. From the seventeenth century, in England, giant clay pipes survive covered with multiple stamps. The giant pipes were not practical in terms of a means by which to smoke tobacco, but that they were specially produced as a novelty item and could

therefore fall in to the category of a 'presentation pipe'. In the early part of the nineteenth century, coiled clay pipes, often referred to generically as 'Staffordshire pipes', were sometimes made bearing the name of an individual and a date. These can be regarded as the earliest English presentation pipes since the name given on the pipe is generally considered to either be that of a new born child, and therefore the pipe was given to the parents around the time of the birth, or of an individual who received the pipe at their 'coming of age'. Higgins (2005, 34) cites two examples formerly in the Wills Collection, the first inscribed 'D DAVIS 1807' (Fig. 5), and a second marked 'JOHN HUGHES 1808' (Macartney 1906, Plate V). Of a slightly later date are examples marked 'FRANCES HIGGANS 1820' in the Pijpenkabinet, Amsterdam, and another, formerly in the Wills Collection, inscribed 'THOMAS NICHOLLS 1823' (Edings 1931, Plate VII). These coiled pipes could also have been presented as gifts to a dignitary or, as in the case of the Shropshire firm W. Southorn & Co, to royalty. During the 1950s Southorn's of Broseley, Shropshire, produced an elaborate display of coiled and twisted churchwarden pipes for King Farouk of Egypt, but unfortunately he was exiled before they could be presented (Higgins 2005, 38).

Some metal pipes can also be seen as 'presentation pipes', for example, a George III churchwarden that was presented to the President of the *Smoking Society*, which was founded in 1790, and was, until recently, in the collection of the Birmingham Assay Office (Tienhoven 2005). Meerschaums too were used as presentation pipes, such as an example in the Higgins Collection, which has an inscription on the silver mount reading 'M^{rs} Stent to M^r. JOHN JACKSON' (Fig. 6). Similarly, there is a splendid boxed meerschaum in the collections of the Hungarian National Museum that was presented to George Bentham at the Chester Regatta on 19 August 1845 (Fig. 7).



Figure 5: Staffordshire coiled pipe marked D DAVIS 1807, with insert showing detail of the mark (Higgins Collection Acc. No.: 21502.59; photograph by David Higgins).



Figure 6: Meerschaum pipe in the form of mythical character, possibly Puck, with a silver mount, shown as an insert, bearing the inscription Mrs Stent to MR. JOHN JACKSON (Higgins Collection Acc. No.: 1108.17; photograph by David Higgins).



Figure 7: Meerschaum pipe presented to George Bentham at the Chester Regatta 10 August 1845 with the lettering vivimus in fumo on the silver cap (Hungarian National Museum Acc. No. D.2004.1.100; photography by András Dabasi).

Such 'presentation pipes', no matter which medium they were produced in, were clearly meant to be something special; an object that would have been considered worthy either as a gift, to mark a special event, or as a token of thanks or esteem to a specific person. These pipes appear to have been marked with an inscription or presented in a box to set them apart from an ordinary every-day pipe and, although they were still fully functioning pipes, it is possible that they were intended to be kept as display pieces rather than actually used.

Pipes for the troops

Pipes given to troops can also be considered to be 'presentation pipes'. The giving of gifts, often including smoking related items such as cigarettes, cigars, pipes and tobacco, to military personnel is a tradition that can be traced back to at least 1855. An article in the *Jackson Oxford Journal* dated 27th January 1855 reports that:

Mr. Leonard Sedgwick, pipe-maker, of Barnsley, despatched a day or two ago, 5000 pipes of his own manufacture to the Crimea for the British forces there (*Jackson's Oxford Journal*, Saturday, January 27, 1855; Issue 5309).

In France too in 1855, Napoleon III granted every member of his army 300g of tobacco every ten days (Delon and Gouault 2006, 144) and in 1870 in Germany, Crown Prince Frederick William sent a Christmas gift of a pipe with his portrait to 'every soldier of his gallant army' (Hervier 1916, 195).

In Britain at Christmas 1899, Queen Victoria sent out tins of chocolate embossed with her portrait and with the date 1900 on them. These were provided by the three major chocolate companies, Fry's, Cadbury's and Rowntree's, each of whom initially produced 40,000 tins. This was probably the first time that a reigning monarch had ever given such a personal gift to their serving soldiers (Huxtins, accessed 11.02.12). The tins were sent out at a point in the war when British troops had suffered some of their worst defeats and the gift of chocolate fuelled a number of barbed comments from fellow Europeans. French cartoonists, in particular, had a field day, with one of them saying 'Chocolate Victoria. Just the thing for treating all the wounded you've got' (Canadian Anglo-Boer War Museum, accessed 12.02.2012). Despite these quips, however, the chocolate was appreciated and the tradition of gift giving from royalty continued until at least 1914 when the then 17 year old Princess Mary, daughter of King George V and Queen Mary, launched the H.R.H. The Princess Mary's Sailors' and Soldiers' Christmas Fund. This fund was to raise the money needed to send Christmas gifts to every British soldier and sailor serving overseas and rapidly exceeded its target of £100,000. By the time the fund closed in the 1920s it had reached in excess of £200,000. These gifts included a few little luxuries that were intended to make life on the front line a little more bearable; chocolate, something to smoke and sometimes even a pair of warm woollen socks and a

clean handkerchief. The majority of the gifts were geared towards the smoker and included a briar pipe.

Such gifts were clearly viewed by many European nations as being important for the morale of their troops on the front line. In December 1914, Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm stated that:

My grandfather, the Crown Prince Frederick William, for the Christmas of 1870, sent every soldier of his gallant army - your fathers and your grandfathers - a pipe with his portrait. I am doing the same thing. May this modest gift to my loyal companions in arms be a souvenir of our Christmas celebrated together, in the greatest days of Germany! (Hervier 1916, 195).

This *Kaiserliche*, or royal gift, comprised a large meerscham pipe for the troops and a box of cigars for the officers. Belgian and French troops also received moral boosting gifts. In the case of the Belgian troops these gifts were paid for by funds raised in America. An article in the *New York Times* published on 11th March 1918 reports:

Senator Henri la Fonatine of Belgium, President of the Executive Committee in charge of raising funds in America to supply gifts for Belgian soldiers, in a statement yesterday said: "A great misapprehension exists today in the minds of the American public. It seems to think that the entire Belgian army is interned with the rest of the population of Belgium within the Germany lines. From this it is assumed that the Belgian relief, which has provided for the support of these people, includes the soldiers and that the soldiery are, as it were, a mere inanimate part of the Military activities. The contrary is the case. These soldiers subsist on ten cents a day, their official compensation, which comes to them from the seat of the Belgian Government at Havre. For everything else, to meet the privations of their work, support must come from the populations of other countries. It is to keep up the morale of these Belgian soldiers that we are endeavoring to raise in America a fund of \$100,000 a year, as long as the war lasts, to supply those small comforts for the Belgian soldiers that are now being supplied to the soldiers of other nations through the various funds that have been supplied for that purpose. By comforts I mean tobacco, books, and all of the little things that the soldiers need so much." The Guaranty Trust Company is the depository of the fund, and A. G. Hemphill, the Chairman of the board of that company, is one of the New York committee.

The press from the period is full of examples of 'silver-mounted briar pipes' and tobacco being given to soldiers about to head back to the front in South Africa. For example, Private George Page, reservist of the East Yorkshire Regiment, employed at The Stoves Department in the North Road Engine Shed, was presented with a

silver-mounted pipe, tobacco pouch, a supply of tobacco and a purse of silver (*The North-Eastern Daily Gazette*, 20th December 1899). Likewise, Mr. Edward McConnell who was employed at Messrs Craig, Taylor and Co.'s shipyard, was presented with a silver-mounted briar pipe and a pouch of tobacco together with a meerschaum pipe and tobacco, not to mention a purse of gold. These items were all subscribed for by his fellow workers and the Ancient Order of Druids with whom he was also connected (*The North Eastern Daily Gazette*, 20th December 1899). Finally, the *North Eastern Daily Gazette* for the 20th November 1899 records that Private Thomas Coulthard of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was 'called upon to re-join his regiment in South Africa', had received a mounted meerschaum pipe and cigar holder, tobacco, matchbox and tobacco pouch and a box of cigars, all subscribed for 'by his friends'. Other examples can be found on an almost weekly basis throughout 1899 and 1900 (see Appendix 1).

Even after the Boer war this tradition of giving a pipe continued. In July 1905, *The Times* reported on an event that took place at Buckingham Palace on the afternoon of 24th July, when Chelsea Pensioners and nurses were invited to meet King Edward VII, Queen Alexandra and other members of the royal family. After an inspection by the King each man was presented with 'a briar pipe with the royal cipher stamped on it and a quarter pound of tobacco'.

Queen Alexandra's pipes

Alexandra of Denmark was married to the eldest son of Queen Victoria, Albert Edward. Following Victoria's death in January 1901, Albert Edward succeeded to the throne as King Edward VII. In an attempt to do what she could for the British troops serving in South Africa, and following in the footsteps of her mother-in-law, Alexandra decided to continue this growing trend of giving pipes and other gifts to boost morale. During the winter months of 1901 the world press was buzzing with news of a generous Christmas gift from Queen Alexandra, with articles appearing in papers as diverse as the *Daily Telegraph* (Fig. 8), the *New York Times* (Fig. 9), the *Auckland Star* (Fig. 10), the *Leeuwarder Courant* in the Netherlands (Fig. 1 above) and the *Revue de Cercle* in France (Fig. 11). A full list of the references found is given in Appendix 2.

LONDON, Nov. 4.
The Queen is sending silver-mounted briar pipes to the South African troops as Christmas presents.

Figure 8: Daily Telegraph, Issue 9384, 5th November 1901, Page 5.

From Queen Alexandra to the Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Queen Alexandra, following the example of Queen Victoria, is sending Christmas gifts to the troops in South Africa. For this purpose she has ordered thousands of briar pipes, each silver mounted and bearing the stamp of the crown and her Majesty's monogram.

Figure 9: New York Times, 4th November 1901.

The Queen is sending silver-mounted briar pipes to the South African troops at Christmas.

Figure 10: Auckland Star, Volume XXXII, Issue 254, 5th November 1901, Page 5.

Le cadeau de Noël aux troupes du Sud-Africain.

— La Press Association annonce que la reine se propose d'envoyer aux troupes servant actuellement au Sud-Africain son cadeau de Noël. On a commandé dans ce but plusieurs milliers de pipes avec monture en argent sur lesquelles seront gravés une couronne et le chiffre de la reine.

Figure 11: Revue de Cercle Militaire, Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers, 16th November 1901.

The majority of these newspaper articles were repetitive in what they said and did not really give much detail. However, by sifting through them, more and more information regarding the nature of the gift has started to emerge. *The Times* dated 1st November 1901, for example, stated that:

The Press Association learns that the Queen proposes to make a Christmas present to a number of soldiers now serving at the front. Her Majesty has ordered some thousands of good briar pipes, silver mounted. It is understood that the makers will be required to deliver the consignment in good time to allow of their reaching South Africa before Christmas.

By December 1901 a little more information has been released to the press about the nature of the pipes themselves:

Five thousand, five hundred silver mounted briar pipes, ordered by the Queen for presentation to men of those regiments in South Africa with which Her Majesty is more directly connected, will be despatched this week to South Africa, consigned to Lord Kitchener. The pipes which have Queen Alexandra's monogram on a broad silver band and

are of high quality, every bowl being warranted
(*The Daily Telegraph*, 4th December, 1901).

Who made the pipes?

Although there appears to be plenty of evidence to show that Queen Alexandra ordered some 5, 500 briar pipes (6,000 if the *Leeuwarder Courant* is to be believed), there is far less evidence from the surviving newspapers as to who made the pipes or who paid for them.

As can be seen from the earlier discussion, a number of these presentation pipes were given by individuals, or companies, to employees returning to the front and the majority of these 'gifts', which often included tobacco pouches, and a purse of either gold or silver, were usually subscribed for by friends and work colleagues. In some instances special funds were set up to which people could make donations, as was the case with the Sailor and Soldiers Christmas Fund, set up by Princess Mary in 1914. In *The Western Mail* on 14th November 1899, in addition to silver-mounted briar pipes that were to be 'presented to each non-commissioned officer of the 4th Mountain Battery Royal Artillery' by Dr. Rutherford Harris, reference is made to a 'Tobacco Fund'. This fund was set up by Mr. F. P. Robjnt in an attempt to provide tobacco for the troops to smoke in their pipes. The newspaper reports that within two days 'two hundredweight of the weed [tobacco]' had been subscribed, which 'will provide a good smoke amongst 776 men'.

As well as individual recipients of these 'presentation pipes', there are references to a number of large groups of pipes that were distributed to whole regiments, over and above those given by Queen Alexandra. For example on the 28th December 1899 *The Bristol Mercury and Daily Post* reports that Lord Pirbright presented 1,000 briar pipes and 200lb of tobacco as a New Year gift to members of the East and West Surrey Regiments in South Africa.

The two most useful articles, however, not only report on who was to receive the pipes, but they give a little more information about where those pipes might have come from. The first example comes from an article that appeared in the *Nottinghamshire Guardian*, on 13th January 1900. This article reports that an appeal for volunteers had been made by Colonel Hutchinson, as part of which they were to be presented with a pipe and tobacco. Fifteen volunteers had reported to Colonel Hutchison for active service in South Africa and, true to his word, he presented them with a 'silver mounted briar pipe and a pound of tobacco' supplied by J. and H. Ablewhite, tobacconists, of Grantham. Col. Hutchinson later published his letter of thanks to Miss Ablewhite. The census returns for Grantham for 1891 and 1901 indicate that J. and H. Ablewhite were in fact two sisters, Jessie and her younger sister Hilda both born and raised in Grantham, Lincolnshire. In 1901 they were living at 20 High Street, Grantham, and were both working as tobacconists. On the census records it states that they were working 'on their own account'.

Although this provides the name of the tobacconist who supplied the pipes and tobacco, it does not provide any information as to who actually made the pipes. The second example, however, might.

In the *Belfast Newsletter* for the 12th December 1899 it was reported that the members of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles from Belfast and District were to be the recipients of a silver-mounted briar root pipe, a tin of 'Three Castle' cigarettes, 1lb of 'Capstan' tobacco, two pairs of woollen socks, six handkerchiefs and a linen 'huck' towel (Fig. 12). The article goes on to list the subscribers to the fund that was to pay for these gifts and states that 'W. D. and H. O. Wills & Co., Bristol, had been directed to forward the tobacco, 'good pipes' and cigarettes'. Among the list of disbursements is the name of Messrs Leahy, Kelly and Leahy Limited, as the suppliers of the '1,000 good briar-root pipes'. It is quite difficult to trace Messrs Leahy and Kelly in the documentary records but they would appear to have been wholesale and retail tobacconists operating from 2-4 Castle Place, Belfast and appear in the Belfast/ Ulster Street Directory at that address in 1901.

All of these examples provide tantalising evidence that these silver-mounted briar pipes were clearly looked upon as suitable gifts or 'presentation pipes' to give to soldiers, or sailors, heading off to the front line. It is also clear that the tobacconists of the day had access to them, often in quite large numbers, but which firm were supplying the pipes for the Queen's gift?

On the 4th November 1901 *The Times* reported that:

Her Majesty has ordered some thousands of good briar pipes, silver mounted, and upon the mount of each one is to be stamped a Crown and the Queen's monogram. It is understood that the makers will be required to deliver the consignment in good time to allow of their reaching South Africa before Christmas.

By the 12th November 1901 there is a little more information with *The Times* now reporting that:

A portion of the consignment of pipes intended by the Queen as a gift to the men of the regiments in South African with which she is directly connected has been delivered to her Majesty. There are two varieties of shape, the other edge of the bowl being practically straight in the case of one and somewhat rounded in the other. Each pipe is fitted with a substantial straight mouthpiece of black vulcanite, and each has a broad and fairly heavy silver band, upon the upper side of which is stamped a crown with the Queen's monogram immediately beneath it. The pipes are of British fitting, but, as it was desired to get the highest quality of briar, the bowls are of French wood.

Interestingly it is a report in the *Wanganui Chronicle* dated 9th January 1902, that provides the most information with

BELFAST AND THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

THE CITY'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

A SUCCESSFUL MOVEMENT.

We have been supplied with the following report of the work done in connection with the sending of the Christmas present to the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles:—

Committee—The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Right Honourable Thomas Sinclair, P.C.; Sir James Henderson, J.P.; Colonel R. G. Shannon-Crawford, D.L.; the Dean of Belfast, E. Ashley Spiller, William Clarke, R. Fitzsimmons, and S. Carson.

RECEIPTS.

To Subscriptions	
Per "Belfast News-Letter"	£74 10 2
" "Northern Whig"	22 7 2
" "Evening Telegraph"	19 11 10
" "Ulster Echo"	8 7 6
" E. A. Spiller (treasurer)	172 17 9
" " " (by col- lection-boxes)	113 11 2
	£411 5 7

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Messrs. W. D. & H. O. Wills, Limited (per their local agents, Messrs. J. Young & Son)—2,000 lbs. best tobacco, and 1,000 tins best cigarettes, both duty free	£150 0 0
Messrs. Leahy, Kelly, & Leahy, Limited—1,000 good briar-root pipes	35 8 4
Messrs. John Arnott & Co., Limited—2,000 pairs good woollen socks	71 0 0
Messrs. Lindsay, Thompson, & Co., Limited—1,000 ½ dozens pocket handkerchiefs	52 1 8
Ulster Weaving Co., Limited—1,000 good linen huck towels	22 6 7
Advertisements—Acknowledging subscriptions, &c.—"News-Letter," £5 14s; "Evening Telegraph," £5 10s; "Ulster Echo," £5. "Northern Whig" made no charge.	16 4 0
Sundry expenses (printing, carriage, postages, &c.)	7 2 4
	£354 2 11
Total cost of gifts	£354 2 11
Balance for Lady Mayoress's fund	57 2 8
	£411 5 7

The response given to the request for the above funds was most prompt, hearty, and generous from all classes, and greatly exceeded the highest anticipations of the committee. The gifts selected represent:—

1. 1 lb. best navy cut "Capstan" tobacco.
2. A good silver-mounted briar-root pipe.
3. A tin (50) best "Three Castle" cigarettes.
4. 2 pairs good woollen socks.
5. 6 full-sized pocket handkerchiefs.
6. A good linen huck towel.

for each man (and some additional). The tobacco, pipes, and cigarettes were duly despatched from Southampton on the 4th inst., and the remaining presents leave Belfast to-day. After paying all the accounts and expenses, a handsome balance of £57 2s 8d remains in hands for the Lady Mayoress's fund.

The committee desire to express their most warm and hearty thanks to every subscriber, to the proprietors of the local newspapers for their strong and most favourable support and assistance in receiving subscriptions; to Messrs. William Strain & Sons, who kindly made and supplied the collection boxes gratis; also to the many business houses and good friends who voluntarily collected subscriptions or took charge of collection boxes, and otherwise assisted in making the fund such a complete success.

E. ASHLEY SPILLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Belfast Bank, Belfast, 12th December, 1899.

COPIES OF LETTERS FORWARDING THE PRESENTS.

Belfast Bank, Belfast,
30th November, 1899.

DEAR SIR—I have the honour and pleasure to inform you that Messrs. W. D. & H. O. Wills & Co., Bristol, have been directed to forward to you (to be delivered in good condition)—

- 2,000 ½ lb. tins of best tobacco.
- 1,000 good pipes, and
- 1,000 tins of best cigarettes,

as a small Christmas present from Belfast and district to the officers and men of the Royal Irish Rifles under your command. The money for this present was most heartily subscribed in a few days by all classes in response to a request, copy of which I enclose, published in the local papers, and made (as you will observe from the newspaper cuttings I also send) at the thoughtful and modest suggestion of a lady.

I also take the liberty of mentioning, what perhaps may already be known to you, that a most successful fund has been established by the Lady Mayoress of the city for the care and support of the families or dependents of all soldiers on active service resident in the city or neighbourhood, and to extend help for this purpose to other districts.

Every person in the city and district is taking the deepest and most confident interest in the movements of the Royal Irish Rifles, our own good regiment. And I need scarcely say that you and all your brave men have our most sincere and most hearty good wishes and prayers for the great honour and success of the regiment, and speedy triumphant return amongst us. On behalf of all the inhabitants of the city and district, I am desired to tender to you and every man in the regiment a most heartfelt Christmas greeting.

Yours sincerely,

E. ASHLEY SPILLER,
Secretary of the Christmas Fund.

To the officer commanding 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, South Africa.

Belfast Bank, Belfast, 12th Dec., 1899.

DEAR SIR—With reference to my letter of the 30th ult. advising you of the despatch of tobacco, pipes, and cigarettes as a Christmas box from Belfast and district to the Royal Irish Rifles, I am most happy to inform you that the subscriptions received have far exceeded the amount anticipated, and a further Christmas gift of

- 2,000 pairs of good woollen socks,
- 1,000 ½ dozen pocket handkerchiefs, and
- 1,000 linen huck towels

has to-day been also despatched, the committee having been advised that these articles would form the most suitable and useful gifts in addition to the tobacco, &c.

Again wishing your good self and all your brave officers and men "All the compliments of the season, and a speedy return to old Ireland"—I am, sir, yours sincerely,

E. ASHLEY SPILLER.

To the officer commanding 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, South Africa.

Figure 12: The Belfast News-Letter (Belfast, Ireland), Tuesday, 12th December 1899; Issue 26320.

regard to the pipes that were made for Queen Alexandra's gift:

With reference to the gift by Queen Alexandra of pipes to the men of the regiments in South Africa with which she is directly connected, mentioned in the cablegrams recently, the London *Daily News* states that there are two varieties of shape, the other edge of the bowl being practically straight in the case of one and somewhat rounded in the other. Each pipe is fitted with a substantial straight mouthpiece of black vulcanite, and each has a broad and fairly heavy silver band, upon the upper side of which is stamped a crown with the Queen's monogram - two As crossed - immediately beneath it. The pipes are of British fitting, but, as it was desired to get the highest quality of briar, the bowls are of French wood (*Wanganui Chronicle*, 9th January 1902; Pg 1).

A very similar pipe to the Adler example was recently sold over the internet (Ebay, accessed 14.02.2012). This is another of Queen Alexandra's pipes and clearly has the embossed silver band with her Majesty's monogram. Unlike the Adler example it also has a Birmingham hallmark for 1901 next to the AO maker's mark, as well as GBD clearly stamped on both the bowl and the mouthpiece (Fig. 13). Armed with this information a closer examination of the Adler pipe was made and it is possible to see the very worn remnants of a GBD mark on the bowl (Fig. 14).

At the end of the nineteenth century and into the early years of the 1900s there were a number of briar pipe producing

firms based in France, in St. Claude, who had connections with foreign clients and agents, including the London based merchant Adolphe Oppenheimer. The relationships between the various firms is quite complicated and a detailed discussion of their interconnections is beyond the scope of this paper (see Cole 1976). However, in order to provide a context for the Queen Alexandra pipes, it is necessary to give a brief overview of the links between GBD and Oppenheimers.

GBD was a brand created by Ganneval Bondier and Donninger, a company established in Paris in 1850 initially producing meerschaum pipes but by 1855 briar pipes had been added to their product range (Cole 1976, 12). The link between GBD and Oppenheimers appears to have been established during the 1870s when Oppenheimers were counted amongst the numerous foreign clients that GBD had. By the end of the nineteenth century A. Oppenheimer and Co. had become GBD's sole British Agent (Cole 1976, 18).

GBD relied heavily on contacts in St Claude for their supply of briar bowls, mainly from C J Verguet Frères. Both GBD and Verguet supplied Oppenheimer with pipes but in order to retain some control over their supply Oppenheimers established their own factory in St Claude in the early 1880s, Sina & Cie (Cole 1976, 26).

The most likely scenario for the production of the Queen Alexandra pipes would seem to be that the bowls were turned in St. Claude, probably at the Verguet factory, then sent to GBD in Paris for polishing and branding, before finally arriving at Oppenheimer's in London for silver mounting (Fig. 15).



Figure 13: Queen Alexandra pipe with AO maker's mark and Birmingham hallmarks for 1901. The plaque on the front of the bowl reads 'Presented by Queen Alexandra C. R. Knight PER STAFF 3rd Bⁿ Scottish Rifles South Africa 1902' (photograph courtesy of James Hammond).



Figure 14: Queen Alexandra's pipe with detail of the remnants of the GBD stamp on the bowl (Adler Collection; photographs by David Higgins and Susie White).

Who paid for the pipes?

The majority of the gifts of pipes to individual soldiers returning to the front line appear to have been paid for by private subscription from friends, work colleagues and perhaps even the man's employer. In the case of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles subscription seems to have been made from members of the public and coordinated through local newspapers such as the *Ulster Echo*, the *Evening Telegraph* and the *Belfast News-letter*. There was also a large proportion of the total fund raised through collection boxes; but what about the pipes for the Queen's gift?

On the 18th September 1901 Countess Derby wrote a letter to *The Times* to launch a 'National Appeal - Christmas Gifts for the Troops'. In this open letter she kindly requested readers of the Times to donate funds to the Field Force Fund and reported that it was proposed that each parcel should contain, if possible, 'a pipe and tobacco, a pair of socks or handkerchief, a small plum pudding, a Christmas card and a small housewife'. The 'small housewife' was a sewing kit that contained needles, buttons, thread and small patching of fabric and leather.

The Field Force Fund appears to have been in existence prior to the Boer War. Its remit was to supply a few home comforts 'to those soldiers who were not already provided regimentally' and was specifically geared towards looking after those troops who were in the field of combat.

Countess Derby's scheme to provide Christmas parcels was submitted to Lord Kitchener for his approval and he wrote back from Pretoria on the 16th August 1901 saying:

There is no doubt of the great good the Field Force Fund is doing, and I hope you will be able to continue to obtain funds for this most desirable object. I cannot exaggerate my appreciation and praise of the work done by the fund, and I think that so long as hostilities continue so long will its usefulness be undiminished, and I should be very sorry indeed to hear that I could no longer look to it for the comforts which it has so long and so generously bestowed on the troops under my command' (*The Times*, Wednesday, 18th September 1901; Pg 6; Issue 36563).

In October 1901 Queen Alexandra agreed to become the patron of the Field Force Fund (Fig.16), which at that time was known as the *Morning Post* Field Force Fund, presumably as many of the contributions were being coordinated through the *Morning Post* newspaper. Later that same month *The Times* reported that the fund had:

...reached a total of £14,250. The contributions received by the editor of the *Morning Post*, yesterday included a sum of £1,462 17s. collected on the London Stock Exchange, at the request of Lady Romilly, two cheques of £100 each from anonymous donors, and a sum of £33 collected from British residents and visitors at Montreux, Switzerland' (*The Times*, Saturday, 19th October 1901; pg10; Issue 36590).

There can now be little doubt that the Field Force Fund, under the patronage of Queen Alexandra, paid for these gifts, including the silver mounted briar pipes. What is



Figure 15: An early twentieth-century photograph of Oppenheimer's 'Silver Mounting Room' (Adler Collection).

THE FIELD FORCE FUND.

Her Majesty the Queen has graciously accorded her patronage to the *Morning Post* Field Force Fund, and in a letter to Lady Charles Bentinck commands it to be stated that "she is very pleased to give her patronage to the Field Force Fund for sending Christmas gifts to the soldiers, and her Majesty wishes the scheme every success."

Figure 16: Nursing Record and Hospital World, 19th October 1901, Page 310.

not clear is whether the Queen's monogram was put on these pipes simply because she was the patron of the fund, or as a result of some personal donation from the Queen herself. If the price given for the 1,000 silver mounted briar pipes that were given to the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles is a true indication of the cost of such pipes, i.e., £35-8-4 (Fig. 13), then the cost for the 5,500 pipes would have been £195-5-10. However, in the Adler archive there is an early twentieth-century reference to Oppenheims

selling silver-mounted briar pipes at 25/- per dozen, with a surcharge for additional marking on the mount (Adler *pers. comm.* 14.2.12). This would give a price of £572-18-4 for 5,500 pipes, which suggests that these were much better quality pipes than those supplied to the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles. The pipes purchased by the Field Force Fund could have cost anything from between £200 and £600. Such a sum could have been donated privately by the Queen, particularly given that some anonymous donors were already giving as much as £100. Unfortunately there is no evidence that has been found to confirm who actually paid for the pipes one way or the other. What is clear is that the Queen clearly felt quite strongly that she wanted to do something to help with the war effort and if, by presenting a gift of a briar pipe to her soldiers on the front line she helped to boost their morale, then her job was done, whether or not that included an actual monetary donation.

In Lord Kitchener's response to Countess Derby in September 1901, he raised the question of what might happen to any surplus funds that were left after the conflict was finally over:

Should there be a surplus after the cessation of the hostilities, I am sure there will be no difficulty in disposing of it to the men's advantage, for it will be some time before the troops can resume normal peace conditions, and until they do so I should like to think that the work of the fund will be continued (*The Times*, Wednesday, 18th September 1901; pg 6; Issue 36563).

A decision was made in favour of the men and in *The Times* on the 4th November 1902, in an open letter to the editor, Cicely Cavendish Bentinck, on behalf of the Field Force Fund, said that after careful consideration and consultation with Lord Kitchener the recommendation was:

That the money should be given to some organisation for helping the Reservists to obtain employment, and the committee therefore have decided to hand over their balance to the "National Association for the Employment of Reserve Soldiers", of which Colonel A. M. Handley is the Secretary. The committee trusts that this decision will meet with the approval of the subscribers, who by consenting to the proposed arrangements will further benefit the men who have now returned home after their long and arduous work in South Africa (*The Times*, Tuesday, 4th November 1902; pg 9; Issue 36916).

Queen Alexandra's association with the Field Force Fund continued up to the Great War by which time it had been re-branded as Queen Alexandra's Field Force Fund.

Who were the pipes distributed to?

Having addressed the question of who made the pipes and who paid for them, the final question is who were the pipes actually distributed to?

According to *The Great War Forum* (accessed 10.02.2012) the Queen Alexandra pipes were 'sent to Lord Kitchener, and were given first to Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants, Sergeants, and specially distinguished soldiers. The remainder was distributed on a proportional basis; 15 to each Cavalry regiment, 22 to each Infantry battalion, and 18 to each Militia Infantry battalion'.

Davis (1906, 266) notes that 'A small draft of 33 non-commissioned officers and men joined on 2nd February [1902], bringing 22 pipes presented by Her Majesty..... for distribution to the best men of the Battalion.' Following a search of records for the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, 1857-1919 (War Office Archives: 7502/152), Davis notes that the following information was found. No date is given but the reference comes within the entries for early 1902:

QUEEN'S PIPES: Twenty two pipes were received for 'Her Majesty The Queen Alexandria' [*sic.*] and were distributed as follows:

Reg. No.	Rank	Name
	Staff Sergeant Major	Robinson
	Staff Sergeant Master	Cook Weston
A 2902	Colour Sergeant	J E Hawkes
A 5635	Private	G Crabb
B 1950	Colour Sergeant	J ? Davies
B 4197	Sergeant	H Penny
C 4382	Sergeant	N Smith
C 5225	Sergeant	A Stemp
D 4038	Sergeant	E Thorne
D 3086	Private	H Roberts
E 2326	Colour Sergeant	C M Barrett
E 3741	Private	F E King
F 5073	Sergeant	A Burnes
F 5145	Private	A Benfield
G 787	Colour Sergeant	W Ewer
G 4025	Sergeant	J Osborne
H 911	Colour Sergeant	R Routley
H 1152	Private	L Denyer
K 3632	Colour Sergeant	J Balchin
K 7541	Sergeant	E Croker
5543	Corporal (Mounted Infantry)	W Smith
4646	Private (Mounted Infantry)	E Buckmaster

Price (1992) talks specifically about the 2nd Scottish Horse regiment and notes that Queen Alexandra's pipes were to be awarded to senior non-commissioned officers serving in South Africa. According to information held in the Regimental Museum archives at Dunkeld, in relation to the regiment of the 2nd Scottish Horse, those pipes were distributed on the 27th January 1902. The following conditions were issued from the Assistant Adjutant General's Office, Pretoria:

The pipes should be given to Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants, and Sergeants as far as possible in order of seniority, or to specially selected soldiers who have performed distinguished service in the field. You will please forward to me at your earliest convenience a list of names, in duplicate, of those to whom you propose to present the pipes, giving regimental number, rank and full name.....the reasons for the selection should be briefly stated against each name. Upon receipt of this list..... the pipes will be forwarded to the Depot of your regiment where they will be issued to the recipient under Regimental arrangement. The signature of the recipient being taken in each case. The recipient's receipts will be forwarded to this office. The Officer Commanding, 2nd Scottish Horse returned the completed list on 8th March 1902.

Conclusions

This study has shown that there is a long-standing tradition of presenting a pipe as a gift to mark some special occasion

or as a token of esteem for service rendered. This tradition dates back to at least the start of the nineteenth century in England and the presentation of pipes to German troops had started by 1870. But it was at the end of that century that large scale presentations of pipes to serving British troops appears to have become particularly popular, with a number of examples of gifts from individuals or organisations to troops serving in the Boer War having been noted. At the same time, Queen Victoria seems to have started a tradition of giving gifts from the monarchy to the troops with her 1899 gift of Christmas chocolates. This was followed in 1901 by Queen Alexandra's gift of silver-mounted pipes, the bands of which were stamped with her personal monogram and an example of which survives in John Adler's collection. These pipes were distributed to the troops according to seniority or for notable service. The cost of this gift was probably met by public subscription, which was supported by the Queen's patronage of the fund set up to raise that money. What is still unknown is whether that fund actually received a private donation from the royal family itself.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank John Adler for loaning the pipe for study and for providing useful comments on the Oppenheimer connections and the briar trade in general; to Felix van Tienhoven for providing information about the article from the *Leewardier Courant*; and to David Higgins for taking the photographs to illustrate this paper and for commenting on its first draft.

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Appendix 1

Selection of references found relating to the giving of other 'presentation pipes' to men serving in the Boer War, to members of the Naval Brigade and to a Police office as a mark of esteem.

Date	Gift of...	To/From	Source	Additional Notes
1899, Nov 14	Silver mounted briar pipe.	To each non-commissioned officer of the 4th Mountain Battery Royal Artillery by Dr Rutherford Harris.	<i>Western Mail</i> -Cardiff, Wales (Tuesday November 14, 1899; Issue 9509).	In addition to the general town's presentation, Mr. F. P. Robjert started a tobacco fund and in two days had two hundredweight of the weed [tobacco] subscribed, which 'will provide a good smoke amongst 776 men'.
1899, Nov 20	Silver-mounted briar pipe, a pouch filled with tobacco and a purse of gold.	To Mr Tom Prest, employed by Messrs Whitwell's Ironworks, subscribed for by his fellow workmen.	<i>The North-Eastern Daily Gazette</i> - Middlesborough (Thursday December 20, 1899)	Reservist called to the front.
1899, Nov 20	Silver mounted briar pipe, 1lb tobacco, a cigar case filled with cigars, and a purse of gold.	To Mr Patrick FitzPatrick, employed by Messrs Head, Wrightson and Co.'s Teesdale Ironworks.	<i>The North-Eastern Daily Gazette</i> - Middlesborough (Thursday December 20, 1899)	Reservist called to the front.
1899, Nov 20	Silver mounted briar pipe and a pouch of tobacco together with a meerschaum pipe and tobacco, as well as a purse of gold.	To Mr Edward McConnell, employed at Messrs Craig, Taylor and Co's shipyard, subscribed for by his fellow works and the Ancient Order of Druids with whom he was also connected.	<i>The North-Eastern Daily Gazette</i> - Middlesborough (Thursday December 20, 1899)	Reservist called to the front.
1899, Nov 20	Silver-mounted briar pipe, a tobacco pouch, 1lb tobacco, a purse of gold and a gold brooch for his wife.	To Mr John Spence, employed by Messrs Head, Wrightson, and Co, at their Eaglescliffe Foundry., subscribed for by his fellow workmen.	<i>The North-Eastern Daily Gazette</i> - Middlesborough (Thursday December 20, 1899)	Reservist called to the front.
1899, Nov 20	Silver mounted briar pipe and a purse of gold.	To Mr John Gibson.	<i>The North-Eastern Daily Gazette</i> - Middlesborough (Thursday December 20, 1899)	Reservist called to the front.
1899, Nov 20	Mounted meerschaum pipe and cigar holder, tobacco, matchbox and tobacco pouch, and a box of cigars.	To Private Thomas Coulthard of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was called upon to re-join his regiment in South Africa. Subscribed for by his friends.	<i>The North-Eastern Daily Gazette</i> - Middlesborough (Thursday December 20, 1899)	
1899, Nov 20	A handsome silver mounted pipe, tobacco pouch and tobacco.	To Mr Park, of the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, who was called to re-join his regiment.	<i>The North-Eastern Daily Gazette</i> - Middlesborough (Thursday December 20, 1899)	
1899, Nov 20	Silver-mounted pipe, pouch of tobacco and a purse of gold.	To Mr Ed. Onions, foreman at Messrs Cochrane, Grove and Co.	<i>The North-Eastern Daily Gazette</i> - Middlesborough (Thursday December 20, 1899)	Mr Onions was assured his job would be there for him when he returned. He said he hoped that he 'might be able before his return to strike a blow for his Queen and country'.
1899, Dec 12	Silver-mounted briar root pipe; a tin of 'Three Castle' cigarettes; 1 lb 'Capstan' tobacco; 2 pairs woollen socks; 6 handkerchiefs; a linen huck towel.	To the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles from Belfast and District.	<i>The Belfast News-letter</i> (Tuesday, December 12, 1899; Issue 26320).	Lists subscribers to the fund that paid for these gifts. Also says that W. D. and H. O. Wills & Co., Bristol have been directed to forward the tobacco, 'good' pipes and cigarettes. In the list of Disbursements, it names Messrs Leahy, Kelly & Leahy Limited as the suppliers of the '1,000 good briar-root pipes'.

Date	Gift of...	To/From	Source	Additional Notes
1899, Dec 27	Silver-mounted pipe and a quantity of tobacco	To each man of the 1 st Vol. Batt (Princess of Wales Own) Yorkshire Regiment 'now in South Africa'	<i>The Northern Echo</i> – Darlington (Wednesday, December 27, 1899; Issue 9300).	Reports that the battalion had collected from amongst its members £60 for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association Fund which had been forwarded to Capt. Power, Brigade Major of the East Yorks. Vol. Infantry Brigade. The sum of £20 had also been collected and forwarded to Major Spottishwoode, for the Yorkshire Regiment New Year's Gift Fund, for men of the 1 st Battalion now in South Africa.
1899, Dec 28	1000 briar pipes and 200lb of tobacco as a New Year gift.	To the East and West Surrey Regiments in South Africa from Lord Pirbright.	<i>The Bristol Mercury and Daily Post</i> (Thursday December 28, 1899; Issue 16110)	
1899, Dec 30	Silver-mounted pipe, tobacco pouch, a supply of tobacco and a purse of silver.	Private George Page, reservist of the East Yorkshire Regiment, employed at The Stoves Department in the North Road Engine Sheds.	<i>The North-Eastern Daily Gazette</i> - Middlesborough (Thursday December 30, 1899)	
1900, Jan 13	One pound of tobacco and a silver mounted briar pipe.	Presented to 15 volunteers for active service in South Africa by J and H Ablewhite, tobacconists, Grantham.	<i>Nottinghamshire Guardian</i> (Saturday, January 13, 1900; pg 4; Issue 2851).	Volunteers came forward following an appeal from Colonel Hutchinson. Ablewhite's then wrote to Col. Hutchinson with their offer of a pipe and tobacco gift to all those who volunteered. Hutchinson's published his letter of thanks to a Miss Ablewhite.
1900, Feb 3	Silver-mounted briar pipe and a 1/4lb tin of tobacco.	To each of the men of the 1st V. B. Leicestershire regiment going to South Africa from the Marquis of Granby (Hon. Colonel).	<i>The Times</i> (Saturday, Feb 03, 1900; pg 12; Issue 36056; col B.).	
1900, Mar 17	Silver mounted briar pipe, pouch and tobacco and a purse of money.	To Mr Frank Bartlett of the Devon Regiment, leaving to join General Buller's force in South Africa. Subscribed for by his friends.	<i>Trewman's Exeter Flying Post</i> (Saturday, March 17, 1900).	
1900, Mar 17	A handsome silver mounted pipe, silver-mounted pouch bearing his monogram and tobacco.	To Corporal W. Morey of the 4th Battalion Devon Regiment.	<i>Trewman's Exeter Flying Post</i> (Saturday, March 17, 1900).	
1900, Mar 24	Silver mounted briar root pipe, tobacco and a purse of silver.	To Mr Joseph Todd, employed at the North Eastern Railway Company, who left to rejoin the colours of the Field Artillery.	<i>The Yorkshire Herald</i> (Saturday, March 24, 1900; pg 11; Issue 15224).	
1900, Apr 7	Presentation of a silver-mounted briar pipe, a pouch filled with tobacco, and a novelty match box, as a token of their esteem.	To PC L Wilson, by Deputy Chief Constable Superintendent J. R. Hutchinson on behalf of the Alertonshire Division of the North Riding Police Force.	<i>Northern Echo</i> – Darlington (Saturday, April 7, 1900; Issue 9387).	Not a military gift, but one as a mark of esteem.
1900, Apr 25	A tobacco pouch with the words 'Naval Brigade, 1900', a silver-mounted briar pipe, a metal match box and cigarettes.	To members of the Naval Brigade at a gala dinner for St George White and Captain Lambton, in Portsmouth. The Mayor asked men to accept the souvenirs with 'the best wishes of the inhabitants of Portsmouth'.	<i>The Morning Post</i> – London (Wednesday, April 25, 1900; pg 5; Issue 39903).	

Date	Gift of...	To/From	Source	Additional Notes
1900, Jul 20	Two cases, Nos. 1 and 2. Tobacco, 800 canisters for officers; two cases Nos. 3 and 4., tobacco, 2080 packages for troops; pipes 1440 (ten gross), cherry wood; handkerchiefs [sic], 600; and a variety of useful articles.	To the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Fund from Mr. D. G. Bingham of Utrecht 'comforts for the troops'.	<i>The Standard</i> (Friday July 20, 1900; pg 3; Issue 23733).	
1900, Sep 5	Silver-mounted briar pipe in a tobacco pouch filled with tobacco.	To Mr. W. Howell, employed by R. M. S. P. Co. for 40 years and foreman of the sail loft in Southampton, by Mr Hinves on behalf of the subscribers.	<i>The Hampshire Advertiser</i> (Wednesday, September 5, 1900; pg 2; Issue 5659).	Gift included a silver-mounted ebony walking stick.

Appendix 2

Summary of references found relating specifically to Queen Alexandra's pipes.

Date	Detail from article	Source
1901, Nov 4	Queen Alexandra, following the example of Queen Victoria, is sending Christmas gifts to the troops in South Africa. For the purpose she has ordered thousands of briar pipes, each silver mounted and bearing the stamp of the crown and her Majesty's monogram.	St John, N. B., <i>Daily Sun</i> (No. 264, Monday Nov 4, 1901, page 4).
1901, Nov 4	The Press Association learns that the Queen proposes to make a Christmas present to a number of soldiers now serving at the front. Her Majesty has ordered some thousands of good briar pipes, silver mounted, and upon the mount of each one is to be stamped a Crown and the Queen's monogram. It is understood that the makers will be required to deliver the consignment in good time to allow of their reaching South Africa before Christmas.	<i>The Times</i> (Monday Nov 4, 1901; pg 6; Issue 36603)
1901, Nov 4	Queen Alexandra, following the example of Queen Victoria, is sending Christmas gifts to the troops in South Africa. For the purpose she has ordered thousands of briar pipes, each silver mounted and bearing the stamp of the crown and her Majesty's monogram.	<i>New York Times</i> (Nov 4, 1901).
1901, Nov 5	The Queen is sending silver mounted briars to the South African troops for Christmas.	<i>Auckland Star</i> (volume XXXII, Issue 254, 5 November 1901, Page 5).
1901, Nov 5	The Queen is sending silver-mounted briar pipes to the South African troops as Christmas presents.	<i>Daily Telegraph</i> (Issue 9384, 5 November 1901, Page 5).
1901, Nov 5	The Queen is sending silver-mounted briar pipes to South African troops for Christmas.	<i>Thames Star</i> (Volume XXXIX, Issue 10098, 5 November 1901, Page 2).
1901, Nov 5	The Queen is sending silver-mounted briar pipes to the South African troops at Christmas.	<i>Wanganui Herald</i> (Volume XXXV, Issue 10487, 5 November 1901, Page 2).
1901, Nov 6	Queens sending silver mounted briars to the South African troops for Christmas.	<i>Bay of Plenty Times</i> (Volume XXIX, Issue 4222, 6 November 1901, Page 2).
1901, Nov 6	It is announced that her Majesty Queen Alexandra intends sending silver-mounted briar pipes to the troops in South Africa as a Christmas gift.	<i>Brisbane Courier</i> (6 November 1901, page 5).
1901, Nov 6	Queen Alexandra is sending vast numbers of silver-mounted briar pipes to Cape Town, to be presented to the troops in South Africa on Christmas Day.	<i>Barrier Miner</i> (Vol. XIV. No. 4191, 6 November 1901, page 1).
1901, Nov 8	The Queen is sending silver-mounted briar pipes to the South African troops for Christmas.	<i>Akaroa Mail and Banks Peninsula Advertiser</i> (Volume LII, Issue 2622, 8 November 1901, Page 2).

Date	Detail from article	Source
1901, Nov 8	The Queen is sending silver-mounted briar pipes to South African troops for Christmas boxes.	<i>Bruce Herald</i> (Volume XXXVII, Issue 83, 8 November 1901, Page 5).
1901, Nov 8	De tabakspijpen die koningin Alexandra naar Zuid Afrika zenden zal – ten getale van 6000 ongeveer – als Kestgeschenk voor de troepen, blijken alleen besemd te zijn voor de regimenten “waaraan H. M. rechtstreeks ve bonden is”.	<i>Leeuwarder Courant</i> (No. 266, 11 November 1901, page 2).
1901, Nov 11	De zesduizend tabakspijpen die de koningin als kerstgeschenk naar eenige bevoorrecht reginmenten in Zuid-Afrika zenden wil, worden gemaakt in Frankrijk. Men zal er in Engeland de laatste hand aan leggen, d.w.z. ze voorzien van het zilveren beslag met het naam-cijfer der koningin.	<i>Leeuwarder Courant</i> (No. 264, 8 November 1901, page 2).
1901, Nov 12	A portion of the consignment of pipes intended by the Queen as a gift to the men of the regiments in South African with which she is directly connected has been delivered to her Majesty. There are two varieties of shape, the other edge of the bowl being practically straight in the case of one and somewhat rounded in the other. Each pipe is fitted with a substantial straight mouthpiece of black vulcanite, and each has a broad and fairly heavy silver band, upon the upper side of which is stamped a crown with the Queen's monogram immediately beneath it. The pipes are of British fitting, but, as it was desired to get the highest quality of briar, the bowls are of French wood.	<i>The Times</i> (Tuesday, Nov 12, 1901; pg8; Issue 36610; col. A.).
1901, Nov 16	La Press Association annonce que la reine se propose d'envoyer aux troupes servant actuellement au Sud-Africain son cadeau de Noël. On a commandé dans ce but plusieurs milliers de pipes avec monture en argent sur lesquelles seront gravés une couronne et le chiffre de la reine.	<i>Revue de Cercle Militaire, Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers</i> , (16 November 1901, No. 46, page 537).
1901, Nov 22	Five thousand five hundred silver-mounted briar pipes ordered by the Queen for presentation to men of those regiments in South Africa with which her Majesty is more directly connected have been completed, and will be despatched this week to South Africa, consigned to Lord Kitchener. The order was given on October 24 and the whole of the pipes were ready by November 16, although made to pattern and having the Queen's monogram on a broad silver band.	<i>The Times</i> (Friday, Nov 22, 1901; pg4; Issue 36619; col A.).
1901, Dec 1	5, 500 silver-mounted briar pipes. The pipes have Queen Alexandra's monogram on a broad silver band and are of high quality and every bowl is warranted. Presented to the men of those regiments in South African with which Her Majesty is more directly connected	<i>The Daily Telegraph</i> (December 4, 1901).
1902, Jan 9	With reference to the gift by Queen Alexandra of pipes to the men of the regiments in South Africa with which she is directly connected, mentioned in the cablegrams recently, the London 'Daily News' states that there are two varieties of shape, the other edge of the bowl being practically straight in the case of one and somewhat rounded in the other. Each pipe is fitted with a substantial straight mouthpiece of black vulcanite, and each has a broad and fairly heavy silver band, upon the upper side of which is stamped a crown with the Queen's monogram - two A's crossed - immediately beneath it. The pipes are of British fitting, but, as it was desired to get the highest quality of briar, the bowls are of French wood.	<i>Wanganui Chronicle</i> (9 January 1902, page 1)
1902	Silver-mounted briary pipe with Queen Alexandra's monograph and a plaque attached to the bowl reading 'Presented by Queen Alexandra to Sjt CR Knight 3rd Battalion Scottish Rifles 1902'. Pipe has an AO makers mark and a Birmingham hallmark for 1901.	http://www.ebay.com.au/itm/FINE-ANTIQU-SILVER-BRIAR-PIPE-1902-GBD-BOER-WAR-SUPERB-/120746205265