

# JOURNAL OF THE ACADEMIE INTERNATIONALE DE LA PIPE



Edited by David A. Higgins

**VOLUME 2**  
**2009**

# JOURNAL OF THE ACADEMIE INTERNATIONALE DE LA PIPE

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## THE ACADEMY

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. This 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 around the world.

## MEMBERSHIP

The Academy holds an annual conference, in between which working groups are encouraged to continue their studies into particular areas of research. The current annual subscription is £20 (or 30 Euros) per household, which allows access to the Academy's meetings as well as receipt of regular newsletters and one copy of this journal. Anyone wishing to apply to join the Academy should, in the first instance, contact the administrator, Dr. Susie White, at the address given above.

## 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).

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Academy gratefully acknowledges the financial support from British American Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco and Japan Tobacco, which has made this publication possible.

## PUBLICATION DETAILS

Published by the Académie Internationale de la Pipe, School of Archaeology, Classics & Egyptology, 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

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## EDITORIAL

Following the launch of the new journal in 2008 with a single major study of the Saint-Quentin-la-Poterie pipe making industry, there has now been an opportunity to bring together a broader range of papers for this second volume, which includes the work of some 23 different international authors and runs to more than 50,000 words in length. This volume is more typical of the intended format for the journal, with the first part comprising a collection of themed papers and the second a series of individual studies on a more diverse range of topics.

The first part of this year's volume presents the results of a project by the Academy's clay pipe working group, which set out to examine the state of knowledge regarding the clay tobacco pipe industry in as many different countries as possible. The information relating to each country has been compiled in a systematic manner and provides a chronological narrative of clay pipe production and use in each area. These accounts have, of necessity, had to be kept brief but they are intended to provide a broad overview of each country as well as a means of accessing the key literature and collections relating to that area if more information is required. Each summary has been written by a specialist in the relevant field and, taken together, they cover a significant proportion of the areas over which clay pipes were in common use (*cf* Figure 1 on page 2). This is the most extensive survey of its type that has ever been undertaken and it should provide a key resource for anyone wishing to either study a particular country or region, or to place their pipes within a broader context. Further summaries for countries not yet covered are welcome and will be published in future volumes of this journal.

The second part of this volume comprises a series of papers on different topics of research. These range from studies of particular classes of artefact, such as cheroot holders and ember pots, to the broader social customs and paraphernalia associated with smoking, as seen in the Norwegian *langpipe* paper. The paper on advertising pipes shows how a single theme can be explored across pipes produced in a range of different materials while the paper on the Civic Company's pattern book allows an in-depth examination of the patterns that they produced and the way in which the briar trade functioned.

The main theme for Volume 3 will be based on the proceedings of the Academy's very successful 2009 conference in Budapest. The papers presented at that meeting will provide an excellent overview of the pipes found in Eastern Europe, where the Ottoman and European traditions met, overlapped and merged. Other papers will include the meerschaum working group's iconography study. Contributions on other topics are, as ever, always welcome and guidelines for contributors can be found at the end of this volume.

Thanks are due to all the contributors to this volume for their hard work in generating the texts and illustrations and particularly to Peter Davey and Ruud Stam who organised the clay pipe summaries and helped with their preparation for publication. Finally, particular thanks are due to Susie White, who has not only manipulated many of the illustrations to improve them but also worked so hard in designing and setting this volume to achieve its high quality layout and finish.

David A. Higgins  
Principal Editor

# BOHEMIA

by Martin Vyšohlíd

## Introduction

Clay pipe research in the Czech Republic has only just begun. For this reason there is very limited information on clay pipe production and trade. The oldest clay pipes appeared in the first third of the seventeenth century. There is no archaeological evidence for production during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in Bohemia although it can be inferred from brief reports in written sources and the discovery of unique types of pipes found solely in the Czech Republic. In Bohemia heeled and heelless

pipes predominate during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. From the second half of the eighteenth century there is an increase in the use of socketed pipes (also known as *stub-stem* or *reed-stem* pipes) initially imported from Eastern Europe and the Balkans. This production culminates during the second half of the nineteenth century, when these pipes were produced throughout Central and Eastern Europe. The following survey should be understood only as a preliminary summary of the evidence.

## Seventeenth Century

Heeled pipes had an absolutely dominant position in this period in Bohemia. Although the proportion of domestically produced, as opposed to imported products,

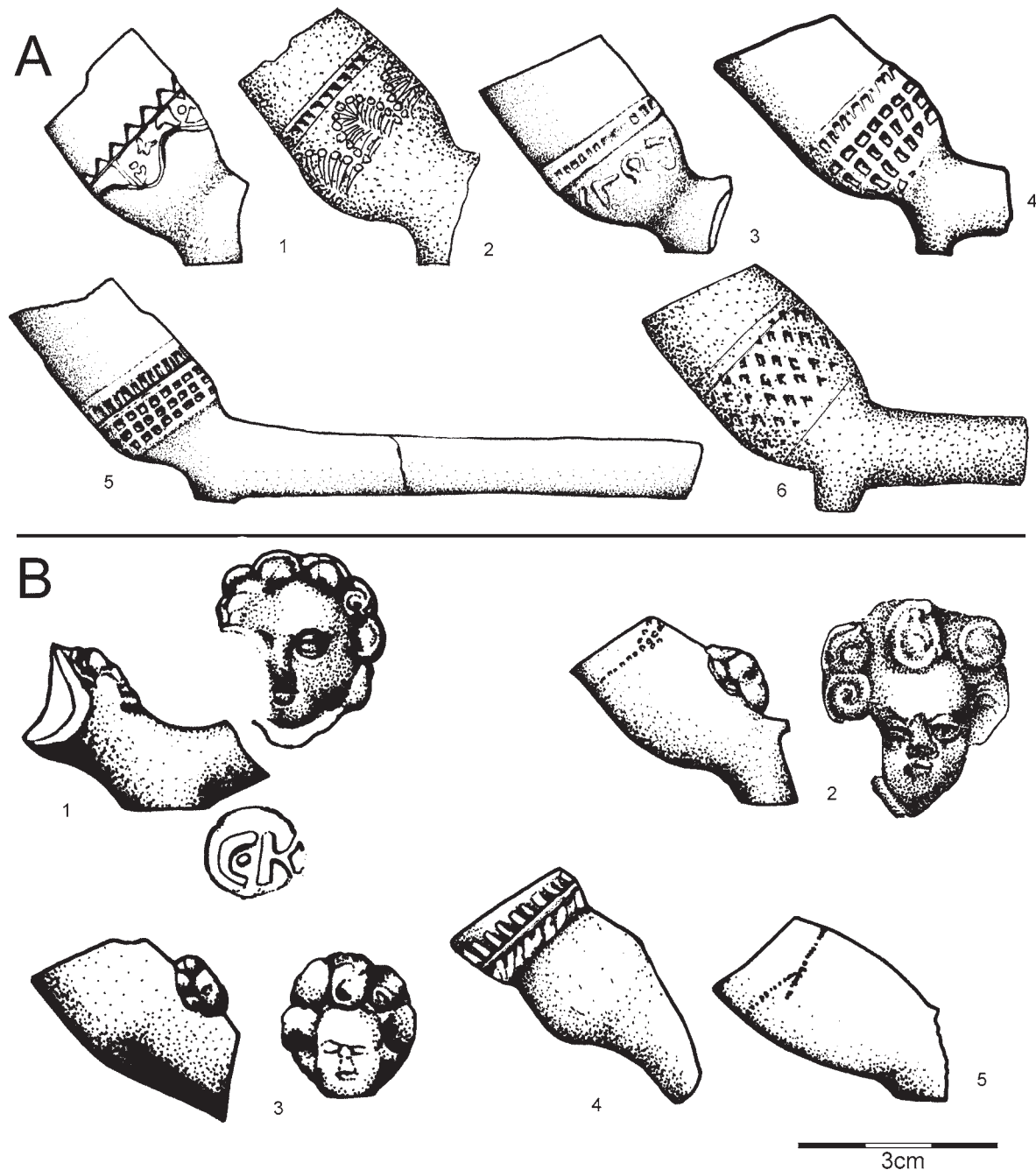
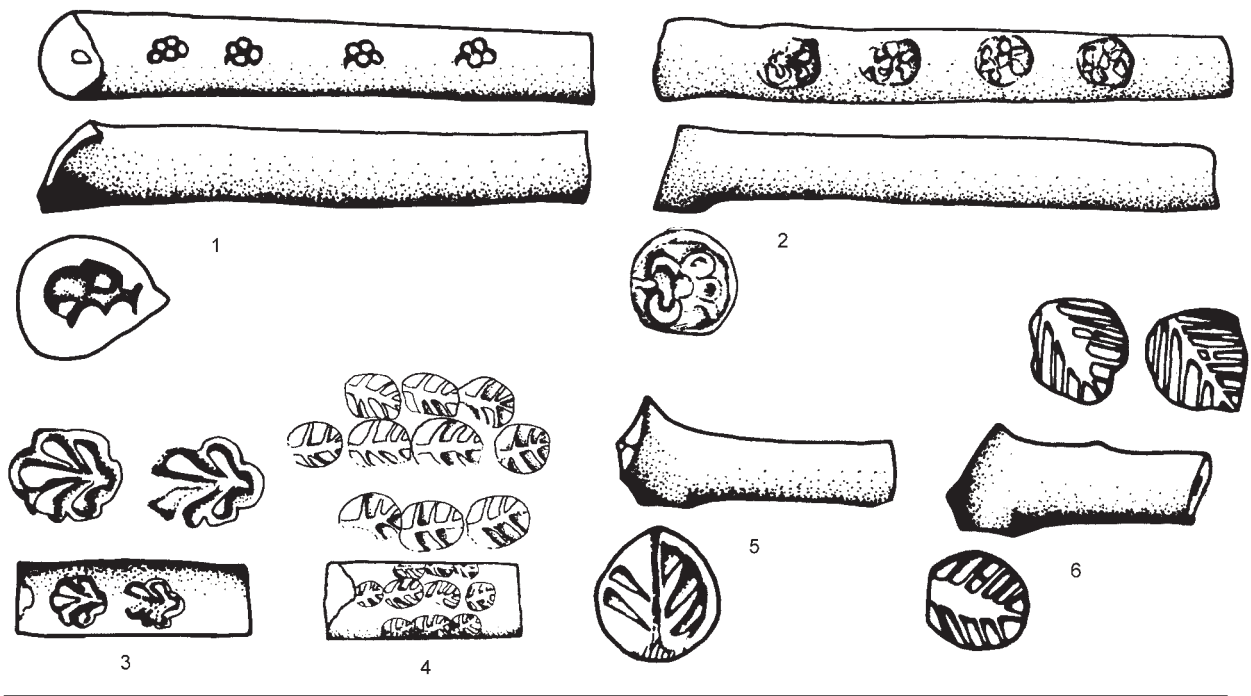
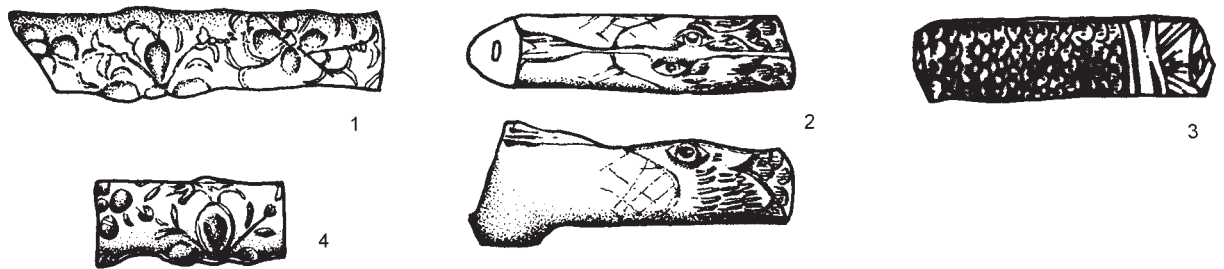


Figure 1: Central Europe pipes (seventeenth century).

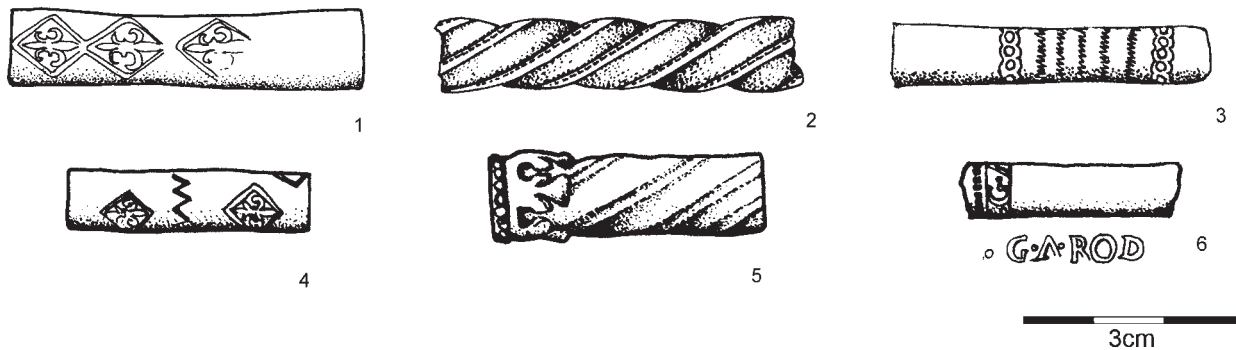
A



B

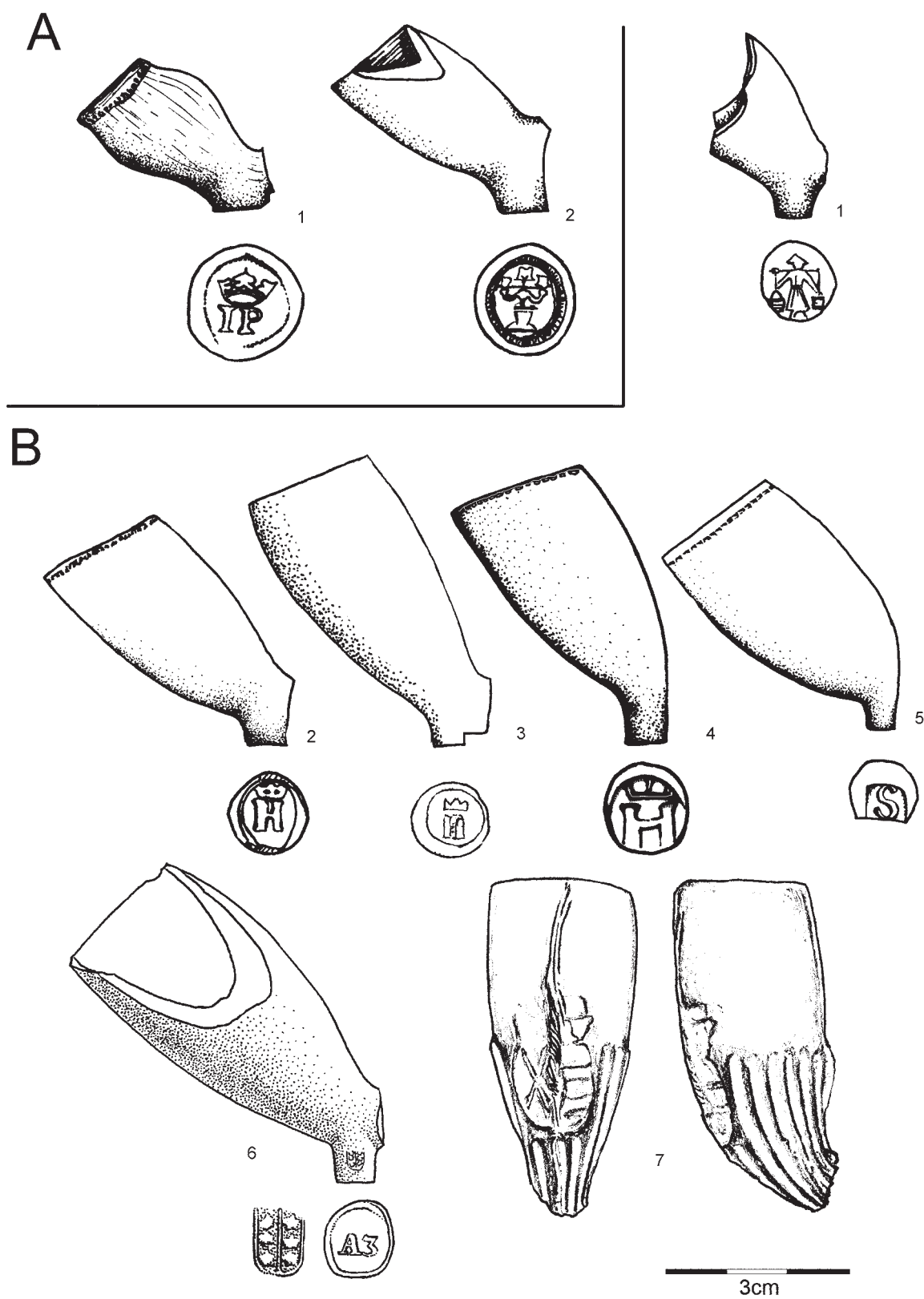


C



**Figure 2:** Heeled pipe stems: A - Central European production (seventeenth century), B & C - Western imports to Bohemia (seventeenth - eighteenth century).





**Figure 3:** Heeled and heelless pipes imported to Bohemia from western and central Europe (A - seventeenth century, B - eighteenth century).

is not well understood, pipes made using the so called 'Central European technology' are presumed to be the most important. Such pipes are different from the western tradition as bowl and stem were made separately and connected together in the final stage of manufacture before firing in the kiln. They can be divided into several distinct groups with the first types occurring around the 1630s. The biggest group is represented by pipes found in a large area of central Europe (Bavaria, Bohemia, Silesia and Saxony). Relief decoration is primarily represented by geometrical and vegetable motifs (Figure 1A). The pipes are unmarked and appear in both unglazed and glazed forms (green, green-and-yellow, ochre-and-brown glaze). Another group consists of pipes with embossed decoration in the form of an angel face on the back of bowl. These unglazed pipes occur only in Bohemia and rarely have heel marks (Figure 1B). Central European production is also represented amongst archaeological finds by stems with special marks. Fragments of stems with heels have identical marks on the heels and on the top of stem; motifs such as beech leaves, oak leaves, grapes and lilies (Figure 2A).

In the course of the century the first imported pipes are recorded (Figures 2B, 3A). There are both high-quality heeled pipes primarily deriving from Dutch makers in Amsterdam and Gouda, and also pieces imported from the immediate vicinity of Bohemia (Bavaria and other adjacent German states).

## **Eighteenth Century**

At some time during the first decades of the eighteenth century domestic production appears to have come to an end. There is no known evidence for the local production of heeled/heelless pipes later than this. From at least the second half of the eighteenth century the manufacture of the first socketed pipes in Bohemia begins, based on models imported from Eastern Europe and the Balkans (Figure 4).

At the same time the importation of western heeled/heelless pipes continued (Figures 2C, 3B). The high-quality heeled Dutch-style pipes reappear from the second half of the eighteenth century but they are primarily from new production centres. They include pipes from Germany, in particular from production centres such as Waldenburg in Saxony and Großalmerode in Hesse, and from Prussian manufactories such as Sborowski and Rostin in the area of today's Poland. The end of the century sees a decline in the popularity of heeled/heelless pipes in Bohemia.

## **Nineteenth Century**

This century is characterised by the almost complete absence of heeled/heelless pipes. In contrast there is a

gradual but overwhelming increase in the use of socketed pipes, which are imported to the Czech lands mainly from manufactories in the Habsburg monarchy and from Germany, too. These pipes are identifiable with some confidence because many have makers' marks and they can also be identified from documentary sources. The finds frequently include pipes from Banská Štiavnica (Schemnitz) and Podrečany (Podrecseny) in today's Slovak Republic, from Pápa in Hungary and Theresienfeld in Austria (Figure 5).

The only local evidence of socketed pipe production comes from the small town of Kolín in central Bohemia. The Mahler company produced mainly coffee-house type pipes, but also socketed pipes in classic forms (Figure 6). Coffee-house pipes were very popular during the second half of the nineteenth century in Central Europe – mainly in the Czech lands, Austria and southern Germany (Figure 7). The final third of the nineteenth century sees the culmination of the popularity of three-piece porcelain pipes which were produced in many porcelain factories in Bohemia, Austria and Germany (Figure 8).

## **Twentieth Century**

During the first third of the twentieth century the popularity of both porcelain and socketed clay pipes slowly declined. In a few regions of the Czech Republic a tradition of wooden socketed and three-piece pipe making continued, deriving their ideas from both clay and porcelain pipes originals.

## **New Research Objectives**

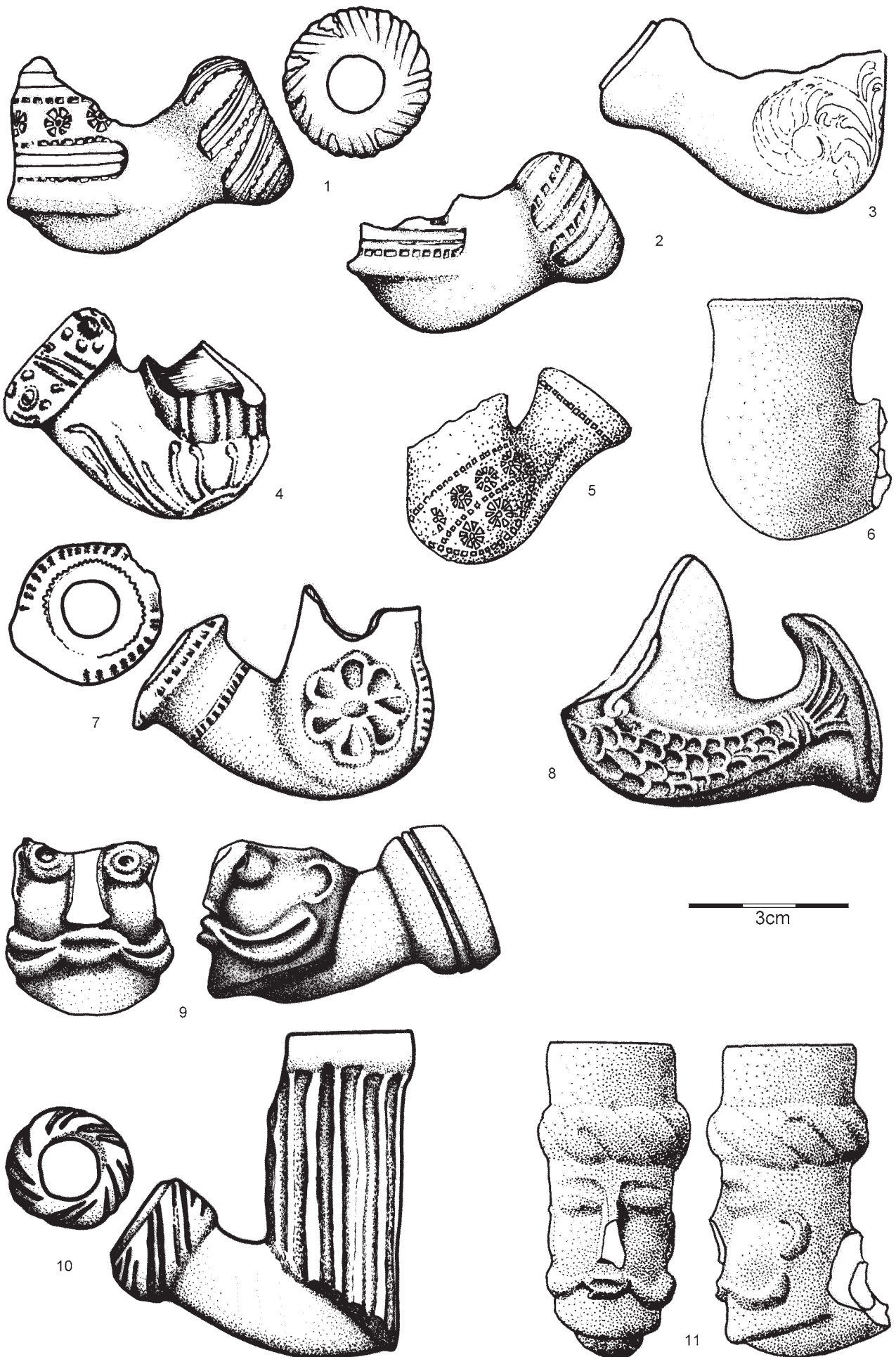
- Production sites of the seventeenth century need to be identified and excavated, specifically for Central European production.
- The proportion of domestic products and those imported from Western Europe to Bohemia during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries still requires elucidation.
- The relationship between the use of heeled/heelless pipes and socketed pipes during the eighteenth century and the beginnings of socketed pipe production in Bohemia needs further research.
- Written sources for nineteenth century production centres should be compared with archaeological finds.

## **Principal Collections**

- The State Castle Janský Vrch (The Olomouc Region) – permanent exhibition 1200 pieces in the collection).
- Museum of the Vysočina Region (Bohemian-

*Figure 4 (opposite): Socketed pipes imported from Eastern Europe and the Balkans (eighteenth century).*





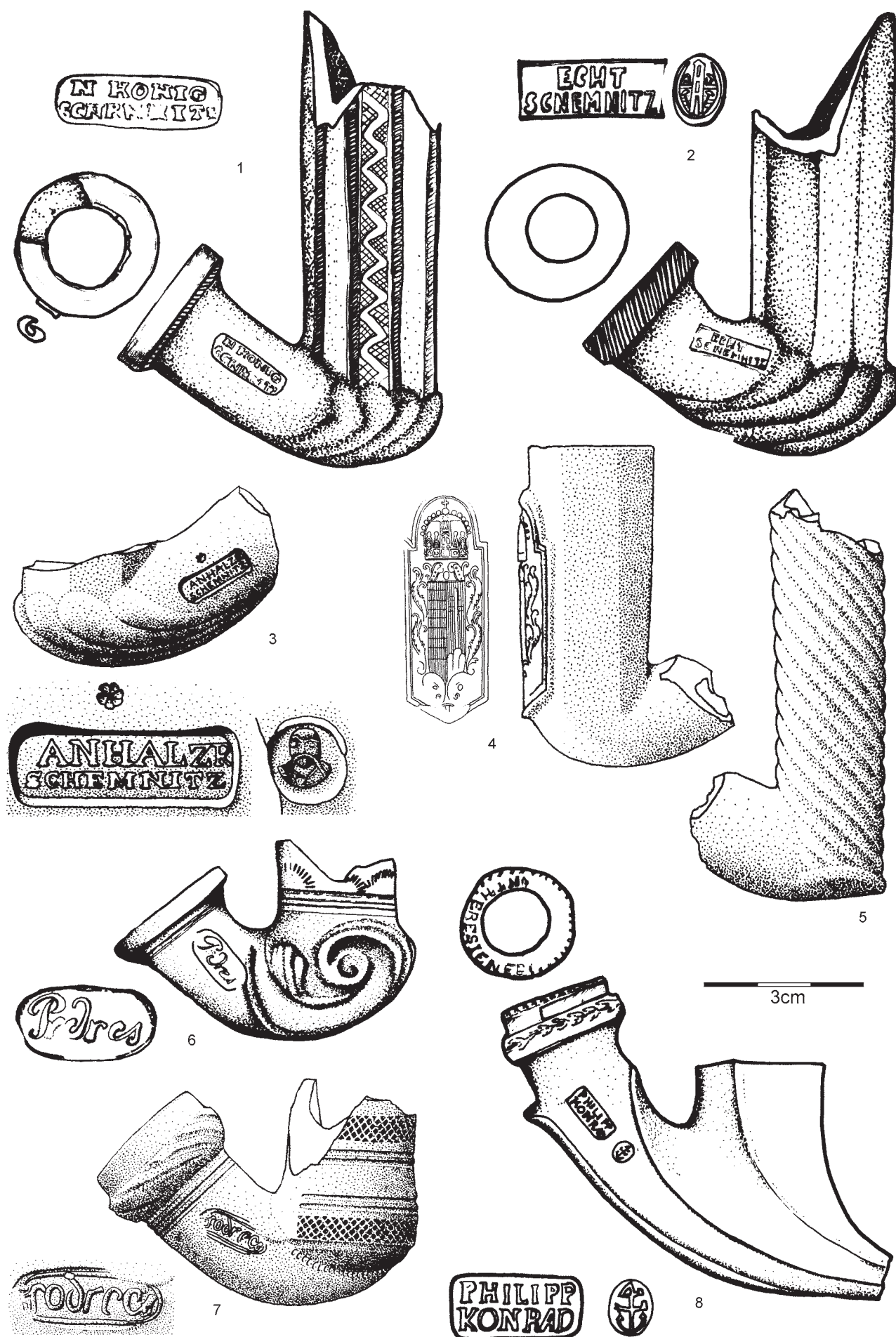


Figure 5 : Socketed pipes imported from Slovakia, Hungary and Austria (nineteenth century).



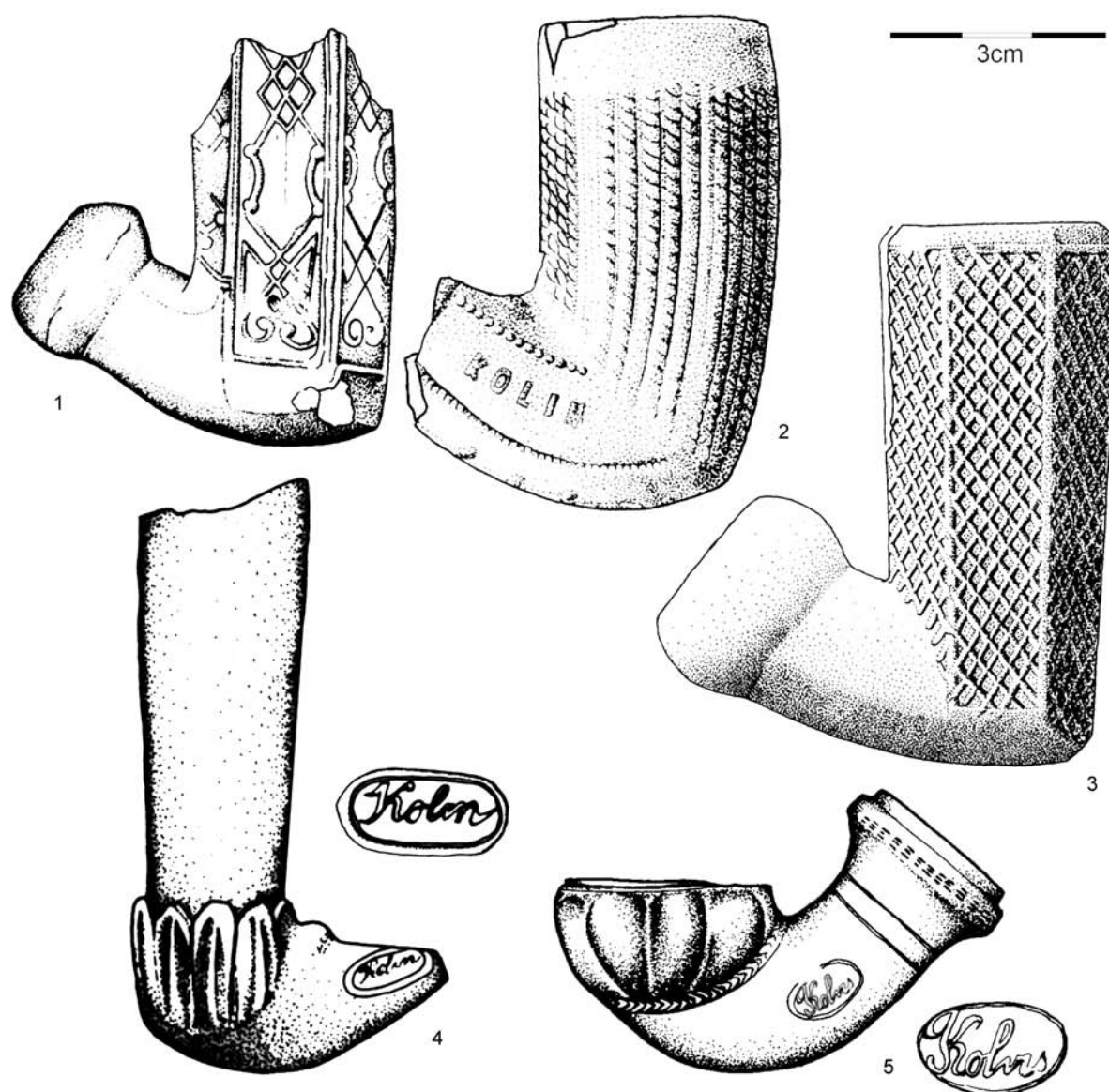


Figure 6: Socketed pipes from the central Bohemia town of Kolín (nineteenth century).

Moravian Highlands) in Třebíč Town – permanent exhibition (700 pieces in the collection).

- Museum of Decorative Arts in Prague (pipes in the collections).
- Museum of pipes in Proseč Village – permanent exhibition of famous wooden pipes from this region.

(ed.), *Studies in Post-Medieval Archaeology*, 2, Prague, 275-304.

Mehler, N., 2009, 'Clay pipes in Bavaria and Bohemia: Common ground in the cultural and political history of smoking', in J Žegklitz (ed.), *Studies in Post-medieval Archaeology*, 3, Prague, 317-336.

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Vyšohlíd M., 2007, 'Finds of clay tobacco pipes from Náměstí Republiky in Prague's New Town', in J. Žegklitz



Figure 7: Coffee-house pipes from central Europe (nineteenth century).





**Figure 8:** Three-piece porcelain pipes (nineteenth century).