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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).

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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

SWITZERLAND

by Andreas Heege

Summary

Clay pipe research in Switzerland has been restricted to the German speaking part of the country for the last few decades and has mostly been done as small elements within other archaeological publications. This is the reason for the limited state of knowledge. There are a few scattered locations with a better basis of information (Canton Bern, Zug and Basel-Landschaft).

Production

No white pipe clays occur naturally in Switzerland. For use in regional ceramic production centres like Zürich, Berne, Langnau, Bärswil or Heimberg such clays had to be imported from France or the Cologne area. At present there is no record of specialised clay tobacco pipe production in Switzerland. There are no hints in the archives or in local or regional publications on the subject. Archaeological finds of two moulds show that there was a small scale production of socketed pipes bowls (*Manschettpfeifen-Köpfe*) in two places in the Canton Berne in the eighteenth

and early nineteenth century (Figure 1). Both moulds were found in potters' workshops.

A special hand-rolled (not moulded) type of clay pipe (*Trichterkopf-Pfeifen*) may be proof of local production, but the location of the workshop is unknown. Production of pipes from sheet iron or brass (and possibly other materials) is known for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in La Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle (Cantons Neuenburg and Jura). Their products have a wide Swiss distribution (Figure 2). There is proof of wooden pipe-production in eastern Switzerland in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as well, but there has not yet been any specialised study of this topic.

Imports

Nearly all the clay pipes found on Swiss sites are imports. From the middle of the seventeenth century imports arrived from Mannheim or Frankenthal in Germany and an unknown source in southern Germany. Dutch pipes dominate the market in the first half of the eighteenth century followed by Westerwald products in the second half of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries. There may be French imports as well, but in small numbers. In the nineteenth century the clay pipe market shrunk in favour of imported German porcelain

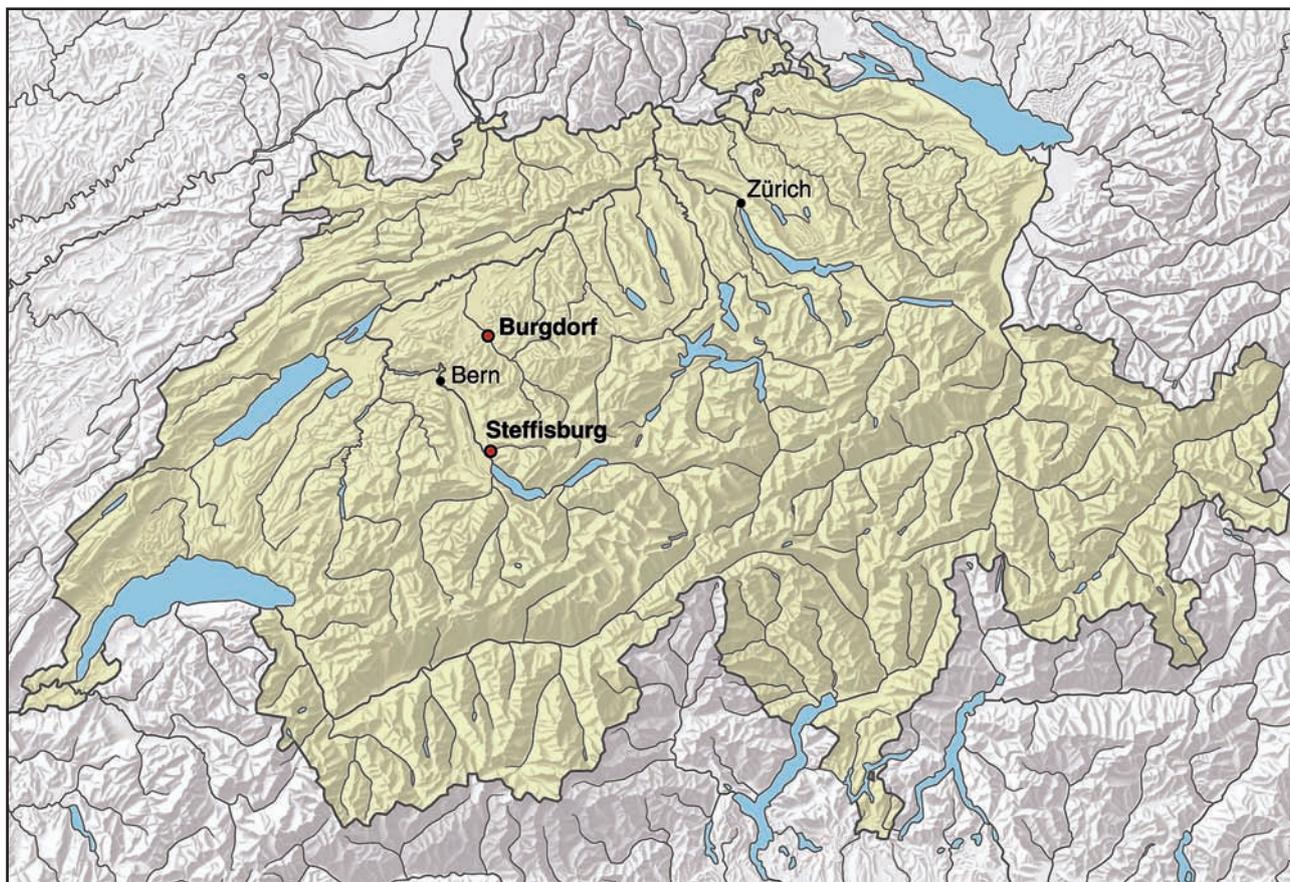


Figure 1: Clay pipe production sites in Switzerland, *Manschettpfeifen*-moulds in potters workshops, eighteenth and early nineteenth century (map by Andreas Zwahlen, Archaeological Service, Canton Berne).

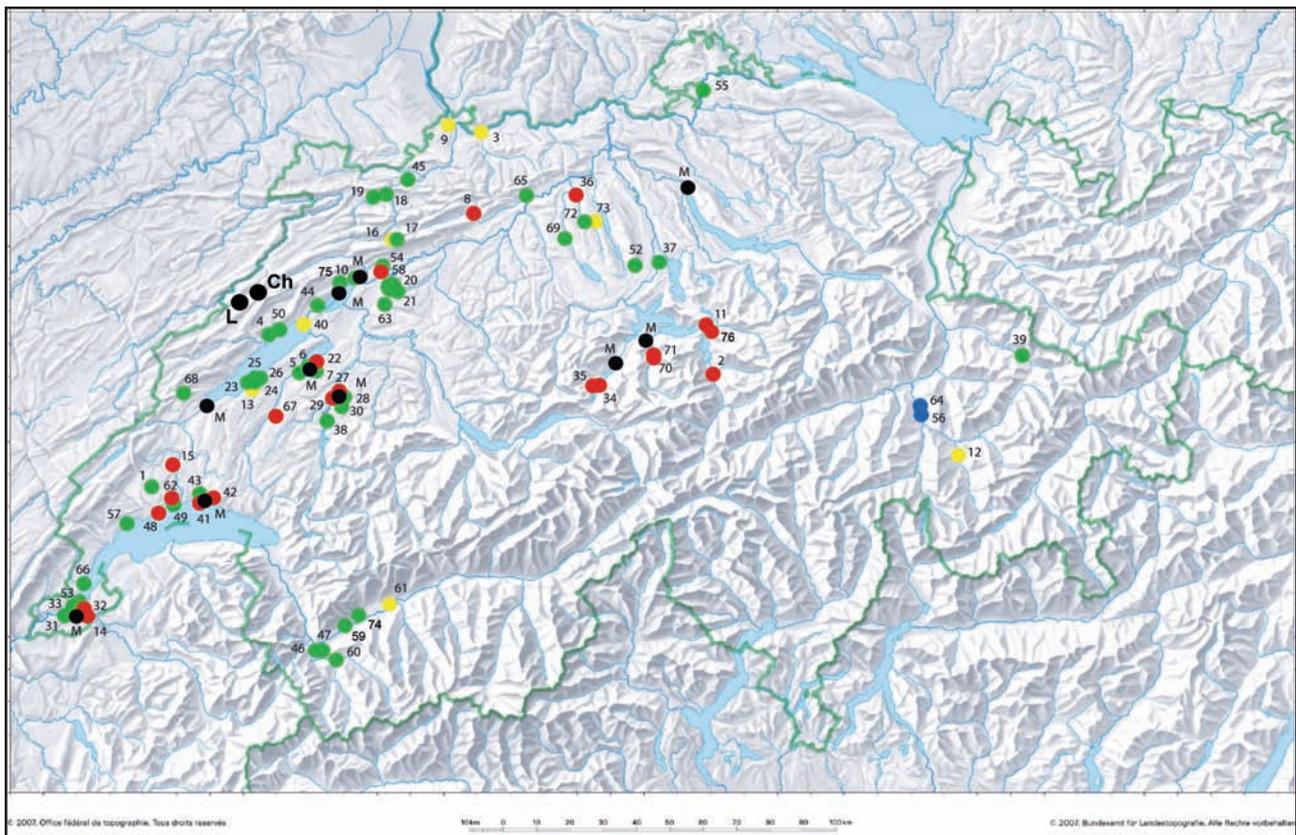


Figure 2: Types of sheet-iron and brass pipes, distribution in Switzerland. Archaeological finds (M = Museums with unprovenanced pipes) and production sites (L = Le Locle, CH = La Chaux-de-Fonds). The coloured dots and the numbers refer to the type-catalogue in Heege 2009 (map by Andreas Zwahlen, Archaeological Service, Canton Berne).

and *Maserholz* pipes (wooden pipes with the bowl flattened on both sides giving the pipes their distinctive shape, produced in Ulm, Germany). Westerwald imports still reached the country. The lack of archaeological evidence does not allow statements on clay pipe use in the nineteenth century to be made. There are some hints of *Manschett Pfeifen-Köpfe* imports from Austria and France.

Seventeenth Century

Imports

Although smoking was known to the Swiss from the early seventeenth century (written and pictorial sources from the Cantons of Zug and Berne) the oldest clay pipes known so far date to the middle of the seventeenth century; for example, finds from Basle, Berne and a glass-factory in the Bernese Jura. These pipes were imported from the Palatinate (Kurpfalz), where the production centres of Mannheim and Frankenthal played a dominant role in the Swiss market until around 1700 (Figure 3). In addition, from the second half of the seventeenth century until the early eighteenth there is a group of relief decorated pipes, with stylised flowers and bearded faces, mostly with green, yellow or even blue glazing (Figure 4). In most cases they have no heel mark. Their distribution pattern (France: Elsass, Franche-Comté; Germany: upper Rhine-valley and east of the Black Forest, Lake Constance region;

Principality of Liechtenstein; Switzerland: Northeast Switzerland, Canton Berne, Canton Aargau, Central Switzerland with the Cantons of Zug and Luzern) hints at a production centre in southern Germany. There are Dutch imports on a small scale as well (Figure 5), starting in the late seventeenth century.

Eighteenth century

Imports and local production

From around 1700 until the second half of the eighteenth century Dutch clay pipe imports dominated the Swiss Market (Figure 6). This is not surprising, because thousands of Swiss mercenary soldiers and officers, especially from Bernese families of high social status, experienced the Dutch way of smoking during the eighteenth century. A special type of clay pipe is the so called '*Trichterkopfpfeife*', which is made of red or black fired clay. It is hand-rolled and formed without a mould and may have been a cheap product for Swiss peasants (Figure 7). Examples are found in archaeological contexts dating from the first half of the eighteenth century in the Cantons of Zug, Lucerne, Aargau, Berne and Basel-Landschaft. Their origin is unknown. Starting in the second half of the eighteenth century, imports from the German Westerwald - following Dutch clay pipe fashions - reached Switzerland in growing numbers.



Figure 3: Court, Sous-Les Roches, Canton Berne. Glassworks 1673-1699. Clay pipes mostly from Frankenthal or Mannheim. Scale 1:1 with mark details at 2:1 (photograph by Badri Redha, Archaeological Service, Canton Berne).



Figure 4: Court, Sous-Les Roches, Canton Berne. Glassworks 1673-1699. Clay pipes of southern German origin, green, yellow and blue glazing, some made from red firing clay. Scale 1:1 (photograph by Badri Redha, Archaeological Service, Canton Berne).

Nineteenth century

Imports

Paintings and drawings of Swiss alpine scenery, rural inhabitants and portraits of townspeople, as well as archaeological finds all show that around 1800 the use of clay pipes declined sharply. Imports still arrived from the Netherlands and the Westerwald but traders from Germany, especially Nuremberg or Thuringia, sold all kinds of porcelain or wooden pipes (*Ulmer Maserköpfe*) in growing numbers at local and regional fairs. Archaeological deposits from the nineteenth century also show mixed assemblages of clay and porcelain pipes and of socketed clay bowls (*Manschettpfeifen*), some of which came from Austria and France (Figure 8).

Twentieth century

Imports

Because the knowledge of clay-pipes in Switzerland is based exclusively on archaeological evidence, there is no information at all on clay pipe imports or imports of pipes made of different materials, such as meerschaum and briar, during this period.

New Research Objectives

- More urban assemblages are needed, especially for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to get a basic knowledge of clay pipe use and a better idea of the range of imports.
- Research into the countryside is needed to understand the differences between towns, villages and farms in the eighteenth century.
- Production sites of the typical Swiss '*Trichterkopf-Pfeifen*' need to be identified and excavated.
- Production sites of the glazed and ornamented southern German clay pipes of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century need to be identified and excavated.

Principal Collections

- Archaeological Service, Canton Berne.
- Archaeological Service, Canton Zug.
- Archaeological Service, Canton Basel-Landschaft.
- Historical Museum of Berne (Oscar de Watteville collection of pipes of the world, made prior to



Figure 5: Court, Sous-Les Roches, Canton Berne. Glassworks 1673-1699. Dutch clay pipes scale 1:1 with mark details at 2:1 (photograph by Badri Redha, Archaeological Service, Canton Berne).



Figure 6: Bern, Waisenhausplatz, fill of the town moat, c1700-1740. Clay pipe heel marks, mostly of Dutch origin. Scale 2:1 (photograph by Badri Redha, Archaeological Service, Canton Berne).

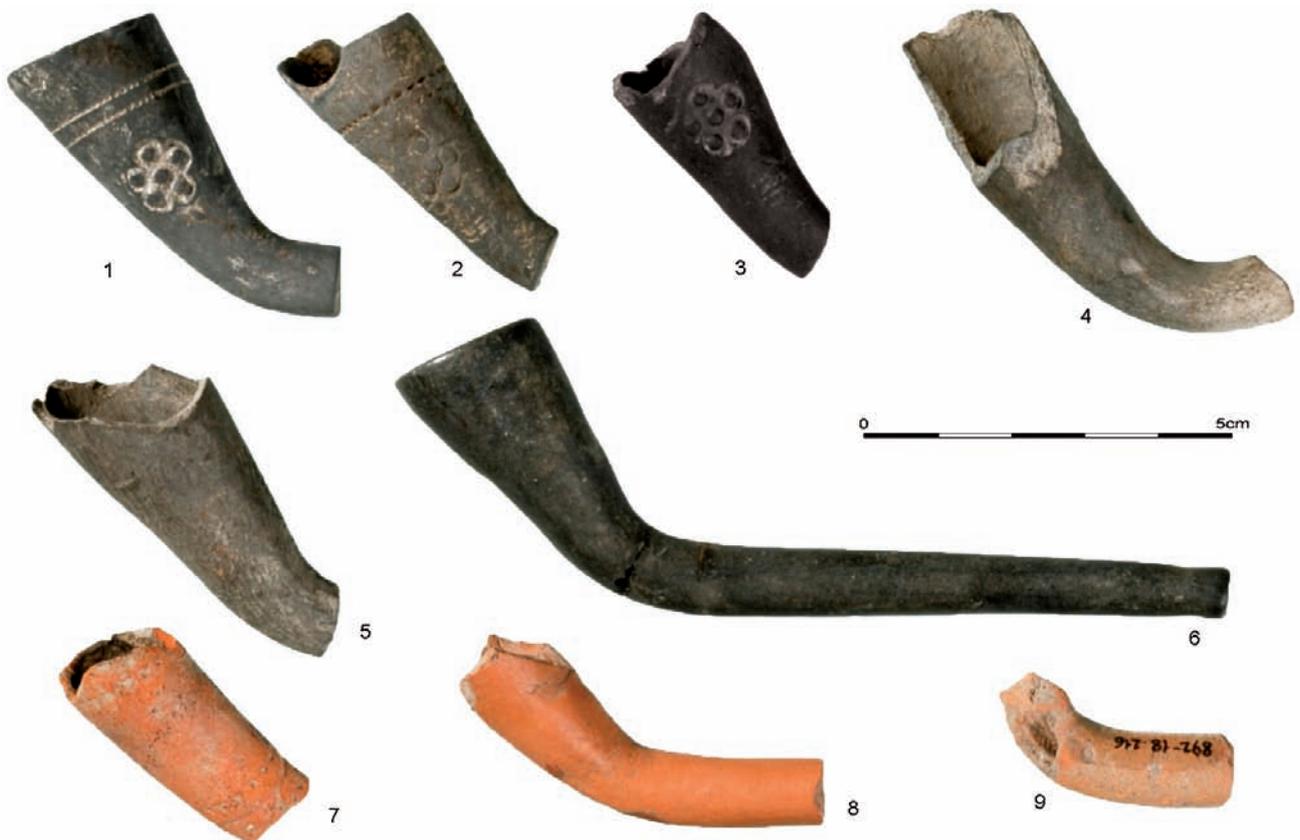


Figure 7: Canton Zug. Trichterkopfpfeifen of possible Swiss origin, made of black or red firing clay (after a photograph by Res Eichenberger, Archaeological Service, Canton Zug).



Figure 8: Bern, Marktgasse 3, fill of latrine-pit, middle and second half of the nineteenth century. Pipes from the Westerwald and socketed bowl (Manschettpfeifenkopf) of unknown origin (photograph by Markus Dettmer, Archaeological Service, Canton Berne).

1900).

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