



L'Académie Internationale de la Pipe

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Abstracts

The Clay Pipes from Eger Castle *Emese Varga*

The István Dobó Castle Museum of Eger stores thousands of clay pipes, which are unique among the sites where these objects usually turn up (mostly castles). Excavations started in the 1860s and clay pipes have turned up in excavations ever since, both from the Ottoman era and from modern times. In 1963, Béla Kovács created Hungary's basic typological system of clay pipes based on about 700 artefacts from Eger, which were excavated between the two world wars. After his work, nobody dealt with the pipes of Eger, although during the last fifty years, thousands of clay pipe pieces were excavated and taken into museum storage. In 2009, the speaker began an intensive programme of research on all the Turkish clay pipes that were recovered from Eger Castle, around 7000 pieces. In her thesis, she dealt with the typochronology and the technology of production of these these objects. The chronological classification and the categorization of the pipes were undertaken primarily according to shape and material but according to decoration and surface finish. In this presentation she will introduce the most characteristic formal groups and the most typical groups based on material. The variety and beauty of the seals of Turkish pipes will also be presented. There are special groups among the clay pipes from Eger: pieces with Arabic or Ottoman Turkish inscription and pieces, which have Arabic craftsman's marks. Both groups are rare finds, and this opens up the opportunity for further research.

Excavated Pipes from the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century in Slovakia: A Study of The Castles of Lietava, Spiš, Hrušov and Ghymes *Mário Bielich*

In the past 10 years, there has been intensive research of castles in Slovakia. The largest group of finds come from the period of the Modern Age (17th-18th century). This paper will present the clay pipes from this period. The territory of Slovakia has both two-piece and one-piece pipes. The oldest finds come from castles, and the earliest smoking workshop is documented in the Spiš Castle, and date back to the mid-seventeenth century. The people of Slovakia (the Northern part of the Hungarian Empire) came into contact with the habit of pipe smoking through the Turks, and the mercenaries fighting within the country's borders. The studied pipes come from the castles of northern Slovakia (Lietava, Spiš), which did not come into direct contact with the Ottoman Empire; and the castles of Ghymes and Hrusov, which were captured and under the hold of the Ottoman army for a short time. In total about 100 clay pipe fragments from these castles were analysed comprising 85% Turkish type pipes and 15% one-piece (Dutch) pipes. From the limited archaeological evidence at our disposal, it is suggested that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the following trends can be observed: pipes were made in a wooden or metal form, which did not usually carry any additional identifying features, only a simple and often very stylized decoration. Pipe bowls were, in most cases, plain cylindrical shapes and are placed at a sharp angle in the pipestem. During this period two types of decoration occur - either a plastic decoration placed mostly on the sides of the bowl, which had already been created in the mould; or as engraved decoration, most often done with a tweezer or other metal stamping tool.

Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Excavations in Vilnius City Castles (Lithuania) *Atas Zvirblys*

The paper presents the history of clay tobacco pipes in Vilnius City Castle complex, an important medieval defensive structure, which was converted into a Renaissance palace in the sixteenth century. The palace was demolished during the wars with Muscovy (1654-1667) and lost its role. During the archaeological excavation in the higher and lower castles and their surroundings, conducted at the end of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, a collection of over 800 clay pipes or their parts, from the second quarter of the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries were found. The oldest pipes were imported from cities in the Netherlands, but throughout the second half of the seventeenth

century, Turkish-style pipes also appear in Vilnius city. Some of these pipes were undoubtedly made in local workshops.

Plans Gone Up in Smoke *Gábor Tomka*

Unlike their Dutch and English one-piece counterparts, wooden stemmed clay pipes found in Hungary from the seventeenth to early eighteenth centuries rarely bear stamped marks. Most of these marks consist of Arabic letters, what clearly show their Ottoman origin. It seems that masters' marks were not generally used by Hungarian pipe makers as late as the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. There are only a handful of early pipes which have stamps with Latin letters. Most of the pieces in this group have the same stamped mark. The speaker knows of six pieces just now, having all the stamp characterized by the initials F and Z under a closed crown. Details of the stamps reveal that the same or very similar tools were used for marking the pieces. The shapes of the pipes are not identical but share some general features. Typological and, more or less, reliable historical dating of the pieces suggest that they were produced around the turn of the seventeenth and eighteenth. Mapping their occurrence show a wide geographic spread with a possible concentration in the central region of Hungary. This presentation will attempt to connect these archaeological finds to the first tobacco appalto (farmed out monopoly) in Hungary in the years between 1702-1705. When the hypothesis that these pieces are the witnesses of this monopoly can be accepted, precise dating of the pieces and some data about the penetration of the short living monopoly can be gained as well.

The Use of Economic Models in Pipe Research *Ruud Stam*

The economic reasons for the growth and decline of the Dutch pipe industry is the main subject of the speaker's PhD. Three economic models were used to verify the conclusions of the research but not to draw new conclusions. First, *The product life cycle* from T. Levitt, 1965; second, *The competition strategy model* from M. E. Porter, 1992; and third, *The diamant model* from M. E. Porter, 1990. In the paper the speaker will present evaluate the usefulness of these models in pipe research, especially to verify conclusions. His own research had made it possible to put forward a new model specific for the situation in Gouda. This model is also useful for other situations where fierce competition took place in an limited area.

The Brief Rise and Fall of the Clay Pipe Makers of the Sydney Colony, New South Wales, 1804-1850 *Rick Krassoi*

British settlement of Australia commenced in 1788 with the establishment of a penal colony in Sydney Cove. The early years of colonization were extremely difficult with shortages of food, building materials and all essential items. Tobacco was one of the comforts craved by administrators, the soldiery and convicts alike. Tobacco and smoking pipes were not initially among the provisions supplied for the establishment of the colony and supplies of these comfort goods were available from limited private stocks and by visiting merchant ships which began to arrive only after the first decade of settlement. Tobacco was set to become one of the first colonial industries. Local clay pipe manufacturing commenced in 1804 with the emancipation of a convict pipe maker William Cluer, and the subsequent arrival of both convict and free settlers with pottery and pipe making skills began to satisfy the demands of the Colony. For a brief period, clay pipes were exported to other Australian settlements and to the Pacific Islands, and as far afield as Holland and the United Kingdom.

This paper discusses the circumstances which allowed for a prosperous local clay pipe making industry to thrive up until the 1830s. We introduce the 11 known clay pipe makers of the Sydney colony, both convict and free settlers, and their families and associates involved in this once productive industry. The decline in local manufacturing of clay pipes began in the 1830s and had almost ceased by around 1850, when a flood of at first Dutch and then inexpensive Scottish and English imports had commenced. We discuss the likely causes of the decline of local clay pipe manufacturing, including factors such as the rise of the cost of labour with the reduction and then cessation of convict transportation, shortage of laborers owing to the rise of other industries, and the effect of cheaper pipe imports from Great Britain that were produced on an industrial scale.

The Secret of a Tiny Hole on the Lower Side Wall of the *Kiseru* Bowl of Early Seventeenth Century *Barney Suzuki*

A rather limited quantity of early seventeenth-century *kiseru* are found with a tiny hole on the lower wall of the bowl. The reason for this tiny hole is unknown except that there are reports that the hole was covered with a finger when smoking, but that does not make any sense. The speaker has been working on this question for some years and has recently concluded that this tiny hole is related to shredding size of tobacco and the size of bowl and shank linked for better smoking quality.

Yemeni Smoking Pipes *Bert van der Lingen*

This paper will deal with the different type of handheld smoking pipes, water-pipes and components of water-pipes from Yemen and the use of smoking pipes in this country. What do we know about the production centres of the pipes, the kind of decorations and models used in this South-Arabian region and by whom the potters were influenced? Several of these pipes and decoration are still in use today.

Pipes for Children in 'Weckmänner' *Ruud Stam*

In the period of the year of St. Martin and St. Nicolaus, children in large parts of Germany get a doll made of bread, with a clay pipe baked in it. Millions of those dolls are still produced each year. The pipes for these dolls are made in the Westerwald, the main production centre of pipes and ceramics in Germany. This paper will look at the development of the pipe industry from the second half of the nineteenth century; the extremely large export trade to America of pipes for the working classes and the decline from 1892 and after World War I, following the MacKinley-Bill. It will also consider the small-scale production for England and the development of products that were not meant for smoking. One of these products, which kept some of the employees at work, were so called *Nikolauspfeifen* for the *Weckmänner*.

History in Pipe Smoke *Anna Ridovics*

The speaker presents a new bi-lingual (Hungarian-English) publication that highlights the important, and rightly world-famous, pipe collection of the Hungarian National Museum, which consists of more than 1300 artefacts. Through the selected items introduced in this book the reader can be acquainted with the cultural history of tobacco smoking, the smoking habits and equipment of different nations and continents. The elaborately carved and decorated pieces illustrated in the book help to trace the history of Hungarian pipe making, a branch of rural craftsmanship and applied art that once had a great tradition and which has been unjustly ignored. This new publication is illustrated with more than a thousand colour pictures together with András Dabasi excellent photos of several hundred pipes.