

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



Edited by David A. Higgins

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# 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).

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# JOURNAL OF THE ACADEMIE INTERNATIONALE DE LA PIPE

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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

# DENMARK

by Niels Gustav Bardenfleth

## Summary

Clay pipe production first began in Denmark in the second half of the seventeenth century. During the following 150 years many Danes – and a few foreigners too – tried to make a living as pipe makers but, as the records of pipe makers in Denmark show, most gave up after a relatively short time and only a handful managed to create viable businesses. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, clay pipe production in Denmark had ceased. The majority of Danish tobacco pipes had a very simple design; the elegant and more elaborate types of pipe were imported from abroad, particularly the Netherlands.

## Seventeenth Century

### Makers and their pipes

The earliest known production of clay pipes in Denmark

is from Helsingør (the Elsinore of Hamlet fame), where a man known as ‘Christian the Pipe Maker’ is recorded during the first half of the seventeenth (Figure 1). However, the only certain thing that is known about him is that he died in 1655! The first Copenhagen pipe maker was Claus Bonix, who secured a monopoly on pipe production in the kingdom of Denmark-Norway in 1672, but then went bankrupt after just a few years. In the following decades, a number of pipe makers tried to establish businesses in the capital, but we have no records of either their companies or their production.

### Imports

The oldest tobacco pipes found in Denmark, all of which were imported from England, date from the beginning of the seventeenth century. Pipes from the second half of the century mainly originated from the Netherlands.

### Exports

Danish clay pipes were only sold on the Danish-Norwegian market (Norway was a province of the Danish kingdom right up to 1814).



Figure 1: Map of Denmark showing places mentioned in the text.

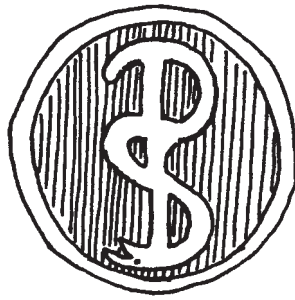


Figure 2: Samuel Burton's heel mark with the initials S and B in a serpent-like figure.

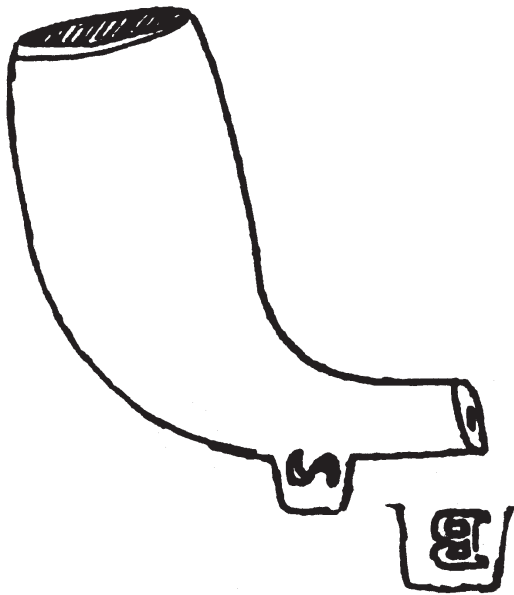


Figure 3: Samuel Burton marked most of his pipes with an S and a B on either side of the heel.

### Eighteenth Century

#### Makers and their pipes

The first Copenhagen pipe manufacturer to make a lasting impression founded his business in 1747. The founder was the immigrant Englishman named Samuel Burton, who gained exclusive rights on pipe production in the capital. His pipes were marked either with the relief moulded initials SB, placed one on either side of the heel, or with a stamped mark comprising a serpent-like entwining of the letters SB under the heel (Figures 2 and 3). In 1762 Københavns Urtekræmmerlav (The Copenhagen Grocers Guild) obtained a production licence, but the company closed 12 years later when production became unprofitable due to the lifting of an import ban on foreign pipes, which the government had kept in place from 1751-68. The Guild's pipes are marked with the craftman's initials (Figures 4-5). Two pipe companies outside the capital had sizeable production for a significant period of time. One was run by the pipe manufacturing family Smidt in Stubbekøbing on Falster, where three generations of the family made tobacco pipes from 1727 to around 1800. Their pipes were marked on the stem with the Smidt name

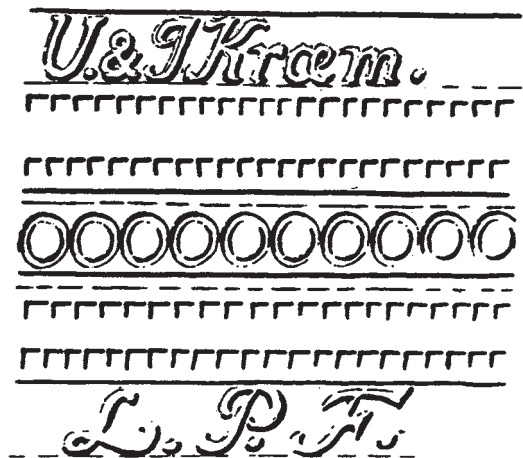
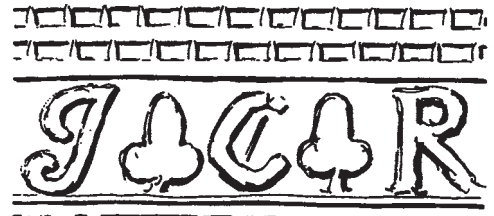
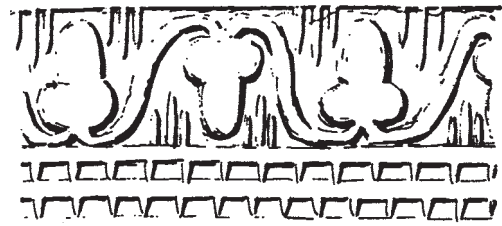


Figure 4: Stem marks from the Urtekræmmerlavets company (The Grocers Guild) with J. C. Romer's initials (above) and L. P. Frankenstein's initials (below).

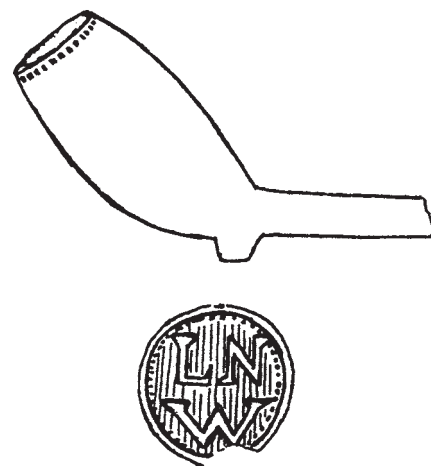


Figure 5: Heel mark from the Urtekræmmerlavets company (The Grocers Guild) with L. N. Walsøe's initials on the base of the heel.



Figure 6: Pipe from Stubbekøbing with Daniel R. Smidt's name and the town name on the pipe stem.



Figure 7: Stem mark from J. A. Rømer's company in Nørresundby.

and the town of origin, Stubbekøbing (Figure 6). The other was Johan Adolph Rømer's pipe manufacturing company in Nørresundby in northern Jutland, which was established in 1773 and produced pipes right up to 1815. The pipes are marked with the letters A and R on either side of the pipe heel, as well as with the town of origin Nørresundby on the stem (Figure 7).

### Imports

Throughout the first half of the eighteenth century Denmark imported large numbers of tobacco pipes, particularly from the Netherlands. To support Danish pipe makers, who were greatly troubled by competition from foreign pipe makers, the government first imposed high duties

on imported pipes. But the measure was insufficiently effective, so a total ban on imports of foreign tobacco pipes was introduced in 1751. This import ban was again lifted in 1768 and replaced by high import duties.

### Exports

In the eighteenth century Danish tobacco pipes continued to be sold only on the Danish-Norwegian home market.

### Nineteenth Century

During the eighteenth century, Danish production of tobacco pipes dwindled, and production was finally extinguished just a few years into the new century.

### Principal Collections

- Århus, Købstadmuseet Den Gamle By (The Old Town Museum).
- Nørresundby, Pibemagerhuset (The Pipe Maker's House).

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