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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

VOLUME 2

## CONTENTS

Editorial by <i>David A. Higgins</i> .....	iii
--	-----

### PART I: NATIONAL CLAY PIPE SUMMARIES

Introduction by <i>Peter Davey</i> .....	1
Argentina by <i>Daniel Schavelzon</i> .....	5
Australia by <i>Kris Courtney</i> .....	9
Belgium by <i>Ruud Stam</i> .....	15
Bohemia by <i>Martin Vyšohlíd</i> .....	23
Canada by <i>Barry Gaulton</i> .....	33
Denmark by <i>Niels Gustav Bardenfleth</i> .....	37
England by <i>David A. Higgins</i> .....	41
France by <i>André Leclair</i> ( <i>translated by Peter Davey</i> ).....	51
Germany by <i>Ruud Stam</i> .....	59
Hungary by <i>Anna Ridovics</i> .....	65
Ireland by <i>Joe Norton</i> .....	75
Japan by <i>Barnabas T. Suzuki</i> .....	81
Malta by <i>John Wood</i> .....	87
Netherlands by <i>Ruud Stam</i> .....	93
Norway by <i>Børre Ludvigsen</i> .....	109
Scotland by <i>Peter Davey</i> .....	119
Sweden by <i>Arne Åkerhagen</i> .....	127
Switzerland by <i>Andreas Heege</i> .....	131
United States of America by <i>Byron Sudbury and S. Paul Jung Jr.</i> .....	137

### PART II: OTHER PAPERS

Les Pipes Publicitaires by <i>Gilles Kleiber</i> (with English summary by <i>Peter Davey</i> ).....	149
The Civic Company's Briar Pattern Book by <i>Peter Davey</i> .....	153
The Norwegian Langpipe Tradition by <i>Hakon Kierulf</i> .....	177
A Dutch Eighteenth-Century Clay Cheroot Holder by <i>Ron de Haan and Arjan de Haan</i> .....	185
A la Découverte des Couvets en Céramique by <i>André Leclair</i> (with English summary by <i>Peter Davey</i> ).....	189

GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS by <i>David A. Higgins</i> .....	195
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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*

# AUSTRALIA

by Kris Courtney

## Summary

In Australia pipe-smoking preceded the arrival of the First Fleet, Indigenous Australians having obtained pipes from sporadic Dutch, Macassan and Chinese voyagers who visited these shores from the sixteenth century onwards. Indigenous people also constructed pipes of various (non-clay) materials. The earliest clay tobacco pipe production in Australia (Figure 1) is recorded in Sydney in the early years of the nineteenth century but was of short duration, lasting less than fifty years. Some limited export industry occurred.

## Seventeenth Century

No clay pipe manufacture in Australia at this time (pre-European contact). Almost no research has been conducted but Indigenous Australians in the north of the country are known to have used non-clay materials (bamboo, shells, wood, etc.) in which to smoke *pituri*, a mildly hallucinogenic drug (*Duboisia hopwoodii*) which, in Australia, is also referred to as native tobacco.

## Imports

Some clays of European origin were traded into the north-west of the country from Macassan and Chinese traders; several pipe assemblages exist from the shipwrecks of early European explorers off the coast of Western Australia, such as the Dutch wrecks the *Batavia* (1629) and the *Vergulde Draeck* (1656) – see Figures 2 and 3.



Figure 1: Map showing the capital of each state or territory (black squares) and the location of pipe production centres (red dots) in Australia (drawn by Wei Ming, La Trobe University, Archaeology).



**Figure 2:** Pipes from the wreck of the Dutch East Indiaman *Vergulde Draeck* (1656); photograph by kind courtesy Jeremy Green, Department of Maritime Archaeology, WA Museum.



**Figure 3:** Detail of one of the pipes from the wreck of the Dutch East Indiaman *Vergulde Draeck* (1656); photograph by kind courtesy Jeremy Green, Department of Maritime Archaeology, WA Museum.

#### **Exports**

No export at this time.

#### **Eighteenth Century**

##### **Makers and their pipes**

No clay pipe manufacture known at this time (pre-1788).

##### **Imports and exports**

Again, some clays of European origin are believed to have been traded into the country from Macassan and Chinese traders; some assemblages exist from shipwrecks off the coast of Western Australia such as the Dutch wrecks the *Zuytdorp* (1712) and *Zeewijk* (1727) – see Figure 4.

Post-1788 (European contact): Pipes and tobacco would have been among supplies on the First Fleet and later ships; small numbers of pipes would also have arrived in personal baggage.

#### **Nineteenth Century**

Clay tobacco pipe production begins in Sydney in the early years of the nineteenth century. A total of eleven makers are recorded, and pipes made by several of them have been found in small numbers in archaeological sites in Victoria, New South Wales and Tasmania. Some export to Europe also occurred. Known Sydney makers were: Elizabeth Cluer, William Cluer, William Dark, James Dickins, George Elliott, Joseph Elliott (Figure 5), Samuel Elliott (Figure 6), Thomas Frost, Jonathan Leak, Mary Morgan and Thomas Rowland (Wilson 1988). Distributors were: William H. Aldis, Cameron Brothers, Hugh Dixson (Figure 5), John H. Myers, Myers and Solomon, Edwin T. Penfold, Thomas Saywell and Sippel Brothers. By the late 1840s the local industry had died out completely (Wilson 1988).

##### **Imports**

As for earlier centuries, some clays of European origin are likely to have been traded into the country from Macassan and Chinese traders; some assemblages exist from shipwrecks, mainly off the coast of Western Australia (e.g., the ex-slaver *James Matthews* (1841)), South Australia (e.g., *The Tigress* (1849)) and Victoria (*William Salthouse* (1841), *Clarence* (1850), *New Zealander* (1853), *Mountain Maid* (1856), *Victoria Tower* (1869),

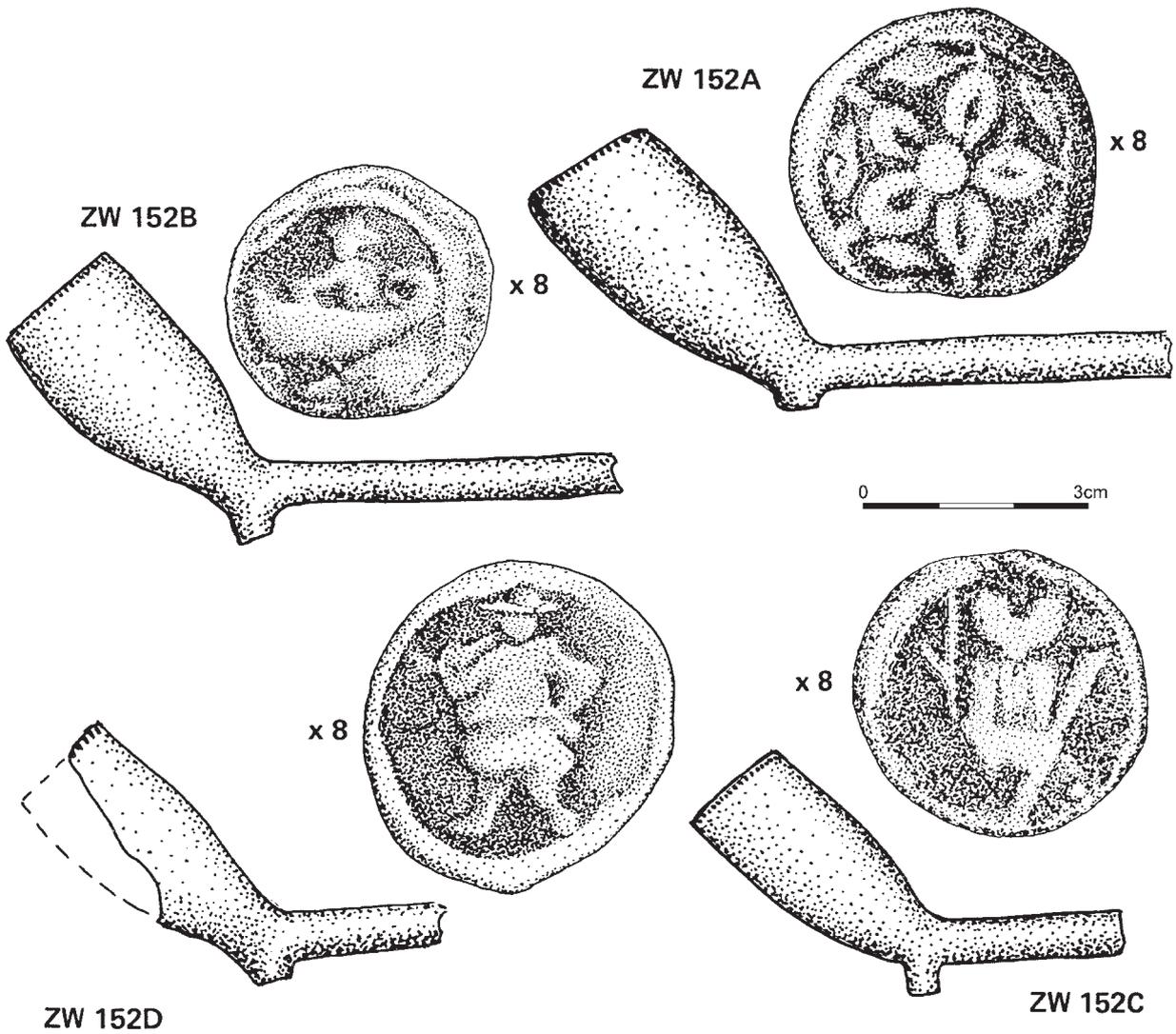


Figure 4: Pipes from the wreck of the Dutch East Indiaman Zeewijk (1727) (Green 1973).

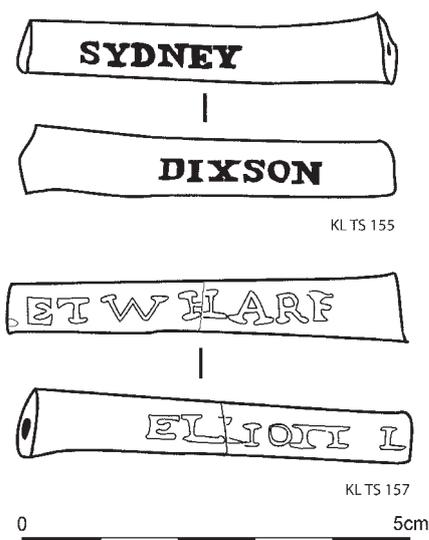


Figure 5: Two pipes from Tasmanian whaling station sites, one marked for Sydney tobacconist Hugh Dixson and a pipe made by Joseph Elliott of Market Wharf, Sydney (Lawrence 2006; drawings by Geoff Hewitt).



Figure 6: Spurred bowl in the form of a man's head (Lawrence 2006). Similar pipes with the inscription KING WILLIAM were produced by Samuel Elliott of Clarence Street, Sydney c1831-1832.

*Eliza Ramsden* (1875), *Loch Ard* (1878), and *Joseph H Scammell* (1891)).

Excluding shipwrecks, the pipes imported into Australia in the nineteenth century were predominantly of Dutch, French, and British manufacture, with Dutch, English and Scottish pipes occurring in roughly equal proportions earlier in the century and Scottish pipes predominating from mid- to late-century (Figure 7). There were also a small number of imports from Germany and Belgium. French pipes tend to be found regularly but in small numbers. Scottish clays (especially those of McDougall, Davidson and Thomas White) are often the pipes found in the largest numbers in many mid- to late-nineteenth century Australasian sites. It is possible that the cheap cost of importing pipes (mainly Scottish) from the mid-1800s killed off the nascent Australian industry.

It seems likely that some nineteenth century pipe types were created abroad, in Scotland, Germany (Westerwald), the Netherlands (Gouda) and Belgium (Désiré Barth, Andenne), specifically for export to the Australasian market. Pipes with names such as KANGAROO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SQUATTER'S OWN (Figure 8), COO'EY and OTAGO were clearly made for the markets of Australia and New Zealand and they are regularly found there.

Pipes were also made in Europe and marked for local Australian merchants such as Penfold or Dixson (Figure 5), both of whom were Sydney tobacconists and distributors.

Marks on Australian made pipes are usually moulded along the sides of the stem and show the maker's name and place of manufacture, usually with the maker's name on one side and the place of production on the other (Figure 5).

### Exports

Clay tobacco pipe production in Australia is recorded in Sydney in the early years of the nineteenth century; some export and re-export industry occurred to Europe (Gojak and Stuart 1999). By the late 1840s local production had died out completely.

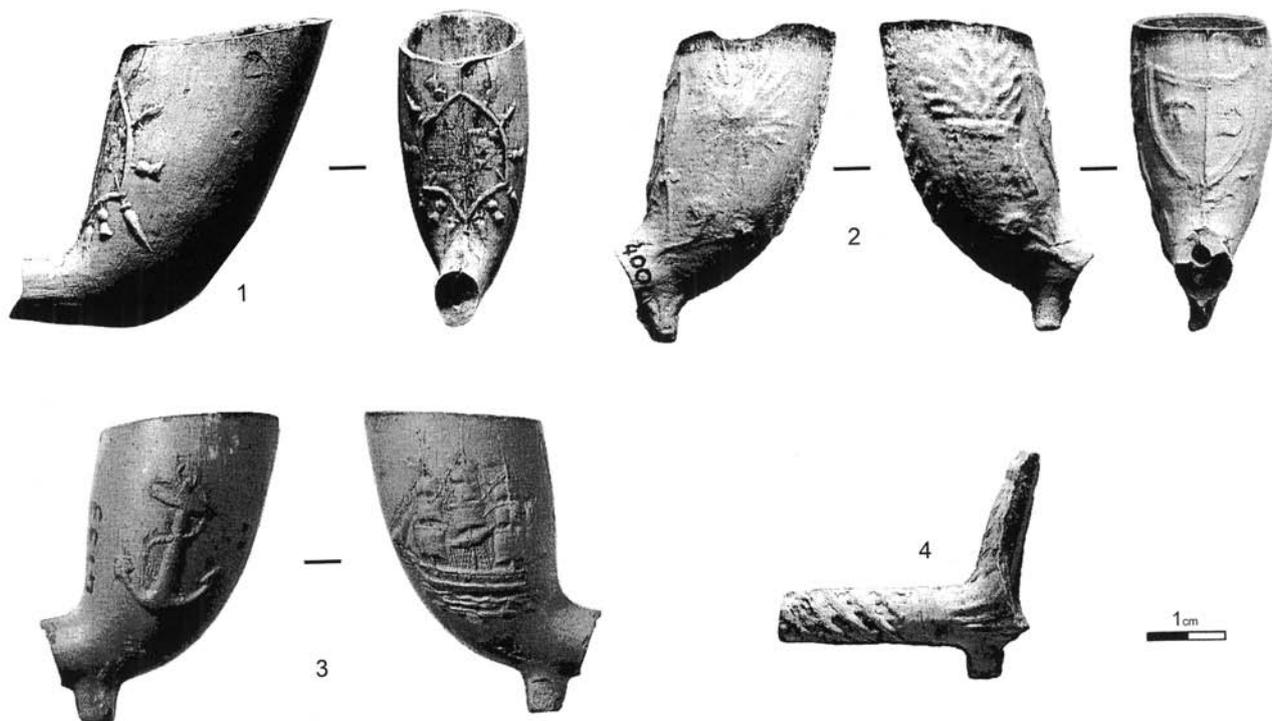
## Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries

### Makers

There has been little research into the twentieth century industry in Australia and only two or three manufacturers have so far been identified.

Pauline Mann and her husband Trevor Mann started making clay pipes in Ballarat, Victoria in about 1997. Trevor Mann passed away in 2008 but Pauline is still making pipes and estimates that she makes approximately 300-400 pipes per year, which are slip-cast in plaster moulds rather than pressed in a conventional metal mould. Pauline Man makes only two varieties – short churchwardens – and does not mark her pipes.

Warner McCann, from Nerang, southern Queensland, has been making pipes since about 1995 and is still making



**Figure 7:** Pipes of likely English or Scottish manufacture (Courtney in Connah 2007, Figure 10.7; photographs by Rudy Frank, La Trobe University Archaeology).



Figure 8: The SQUATTERS OWN pipe, produced for Australia and possibly New Zealand (photograph by Rod Start, courtesy of Museum Victoria).

them today. He estimates he makes upwards of 200 pipes per year and only in the last two years has begun some export to America, Europe and England. His pipes are more elaborate but they are not marked either and never have been. He uses a clear coating on the tips of his pipes, as does Pauline Mann, which he says is beeswax.

#### Imports

Clay pipes continued to be imported in small quantities and are still available from at least one retail outlet in Sydney – but no research has been done into the twentieth century import trade.

#### Exports

No known export in the twentieth century, but some in the early part of the twenty-first century (see above).

### New Research Objectives

- Few assemblages have so far been analysed or published in Australia; La Trobe University Archaeology has instigated research on the pipes from Casselden Place and Hyde Park Barracks.
- Research into import and export of pipes – shipping routes and records, archival research, etc., is needed for all states outside of New South Wales.
- Research into the possibility of any manufacture outside of Sydney is needed.

- More research into Indigenous smoking is urgently required.

### Principal Collections – Publicly Accessible

#### New South Wales

- Sydney, Hyde Park Barracks.

#### Victoria

- Melbourne Museum – small display from ‘Little Lon’, online at <http://museumvictoria.com.au/melbournemuseum/whatson/current-exhibitions/melbournestory/exhibition-notes/> [accessed 15.09.2010].
- 50 Lonsdale Street Melbourne – some Casselden Place pipes on display.
- Heritage Victoria, Nicholson Street Melbourne – small number of pipes on display in foyer.
- Queenscliff Maritime Museum – small display.

#### Tasmania

- Port Arthur – a small number of pipes on public display.

### Websites Showing Pipes in Australia

- Sydney NSW1238 Powerhouse Museum, 500 Harris Street Ultimo, Australia, online at <http://www.powerhousemuseum.com/collection/>

- database [accessed 12.05.2010].
- Heritage Victoria's collection's database is accessible on the Collection Australia Network (CAN) website, online at <http://www.collectionsaustralia.net/collections/Sydney> [accessed 12.05.2010].
- The catalogue from the Cumberland Street and Gloucester Street sites and other Sydney sites available, online at <http://www.latrobe.edu.au/amc/database> [accessed 12.05.2010].
- Warner McCann, Southern Cross Pipes, online at <http://www.claytobaccopipes.com/> [accessed 24.09.2010].

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