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Edited by David A. Higgins

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PRINCIPAL EDITOR

Dr. David Higgins, 3 Clarendon Road, Wallasey, Merseyside, CH44 8EH, UK.
Email: david_higgins@talktalk.net

ASSISTANT EDITORS

Dr Peter Davey (French papers), Close Corvalley, Old Windmill Road, The Curragh, Ballaugh, Isle of Man, IM7 5BJ.
Email: pjd1@liverpool.ac.uk

Dr. Natascha Mehler (German papers), Department of Prehistory and Historical Archaeology, University of Vienna, Franz-Klein-Gasse 1, A-1190 Wien, Austria.
Email: natascha.mehler@univie.ac.at

Dr. Daniel Schávelzon (Spanish papers), Cuba 3965, (1429) Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Email: dschav@fadu.uba.ar

TECHNICAL EDITING AND ADMINISTRATION

Dr. Susie White, Académie Internationale de la Pipe, School of Archaeology, Classics & Egyptology, University of Liverpool, 12-14 Abercromby Sq., Liverpool, L69 7WZ, UK.
Email: admin@pipeacademy.org or sdw1@liv.ac.uk

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

Introduction to the National Clay Pipe Summaries

by Peter Davey

Chairman, Académie Internationale de la Pipe

Background

At the annual conference of the Academy in Bergerac in 2005 the clay pipe working group discussed the state of knowledge and research in the different countries represented by its members. A number of problems for international collaboration and the dissemination of knowledge were identified:

- There are very different states of knowledge and research activity in differing countries.
- There are very different languages and terminologies in use in different parts of the world.
- Access to what is known is often difficult for a non-national researcher.
- It is often difficult to understand the state of affairs in different countries.
- There is a need to generate a set of simple and comparable statements that would provide an entry point into the state of knowledge and research on each country.

It was decided that a 1,000-word summary, plus illustrative material, would be sought from each participant and that some thought would need to be given to the internal structure of the summaries so that, as far as possible, the same subject areas would be dealt with in each country, thus making comparison more possible. The writer, as the then convenor of the group, offered to produce a sample summary for discussion.

Proposal

A 1,000-word draft for Scotland, with figures, was circulated to members of the group in January 2006. With some amendments the format used for Scotland has provided the agreed model for all of the summaries that have been written over the subsequent four years leading up to the presentation of the first 19 countries in this publication.

A number of decisions that were made at the outset have determined the overall nature and range of the contributions:

Chronological structure

It seemed illogical to focus the summaries *a priori* on one period of time, as the most important phases of production and consumption occur at different times in different countries. In Scotland the second half of the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries are by far the most important

so were given appropriately more detailed treatment. In addition, for different countries the chronological sub-divisions might vary – changes in human behaviour do not necessarily follow the change from one century to another.

Subject division

A number of subject areas have been tackled, using the main chronological sub-divisions considered appropriate for that country. Separate paragraphs have been written on the makers and their pipes and on imports into the country and exports from it. Again, the length of these entries in different summaries reflects the comparative bulk and complexity of the evidence in a particular country.

Maps

Maps seemed to be the most succinct way of showing the distribution of production centres by period.

The figures

The figures are intended to relate closely to the main text. Originally, they were limited to conventional black and white line drawings but many of the more recent contributions have used photographs, often in colour, to enhance the detail. At the time the project began it was not known whether paper or Internet publication would be used.

Research

In addition to describing the present state of knowledge, it seemed worthwhile to highlight the major research needs for each country. In time it will be of great interest to consider these corporately.

Collections

Anyone looking at the clay pipes summary for a given country would want to know where to go to see major groups of pipes. Lists of publicly accessible collections were requested from each author.

Introductory reading list

For someone coming new to the study of pipes in a particular country it seemed necessary to provide a list of some of the most important publications on the subject. The number of these had to be limited given the vast literature available in countries like England and the Netherlands where pipe research has been carried out actively for the past 50 years or more. The lists give a starting point only.

Discipline

It proved difficult to summarise the national pipe industries in 1,000 words. In order to provide a comprehensive, balanced, cover it was important for everyone involved to try to adhere to the same norms.

Unknown Quantities

When the project began quite a number of points were unclear. In order to get a group of summaries ready for publication a number of decisions had to be made:

- How many countries would provide summaries?

In the event 19 are included; there remains scope for a further batch in due course.

- What form of publication would be decided on, b/w or colour printing or the Internet? In the event colour printing was decided on, with the possibility of the journals going on the web after an agreed number of years.
- Language. Initially the group's members thought that summaries would appear in English and French but because of length (i.e., cost) and the number of countries for which English is the only really accessible second language, they decided on English.

The Summaries

The 19 summaries presented here (Figure 1), though adhering pretty well to the agreed format, vary very considerably, partly because of the history, context and quality of the research that has been carried out and partly because of the inherent differences in the production, forms, and traditions of the use of pipes in a particular country. They range from very small countries such as Malta and Switzerland to large areas such as Australia and Canada; from important producers on the world stage such as the Netherlands, England, Scotland and France to societies that produced pipes mainly for their own consumption such as Ireland, Sweden and Argentina. In some places, such as Japan, the tradition of pipe making is a long one with every period represented, in others, such as Canada, production began as late as the mid-nineteenth century.

Coverage

The summaries provide a world-wide coverage with contributions from every continent except Africa. Europe, given the origins and present membership profile of the Academy has the largest number – 13 in all, plus Malta in the Mediterranean. There is Argentina, Canada and the USA from the Americas, Japan from Asia, and Australia. This clearly leaves plenty of scope for contributions from elsewhere from countries where pipes were important at some time in their past.

In Europe, Spain, Portugal and Italy are notable absentees, as are many of the countries in the south-east such as Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Greece. This latter area is a critical location for the study of the interaction between the north-western European and Ottoman clay pipe traditions.

Most of South America and Mexico are absent; these are important regions where, like the rest of the Americas, native pipe smoking has a long tradition and where the interaction with the new colonial powers provides many fascinating insights. Similarly there is still much to be made of the wide range of traditions of clay pipe production in much of Asia beyond Japan, including the huge land masses of China, India and Russia.

But the most significant gap is Africa. Not only is production in north Africa important within a Mediterranean context, but the traditions present in other parts of the continent, especially the west, had an important impact on developments in the New World as technologies and

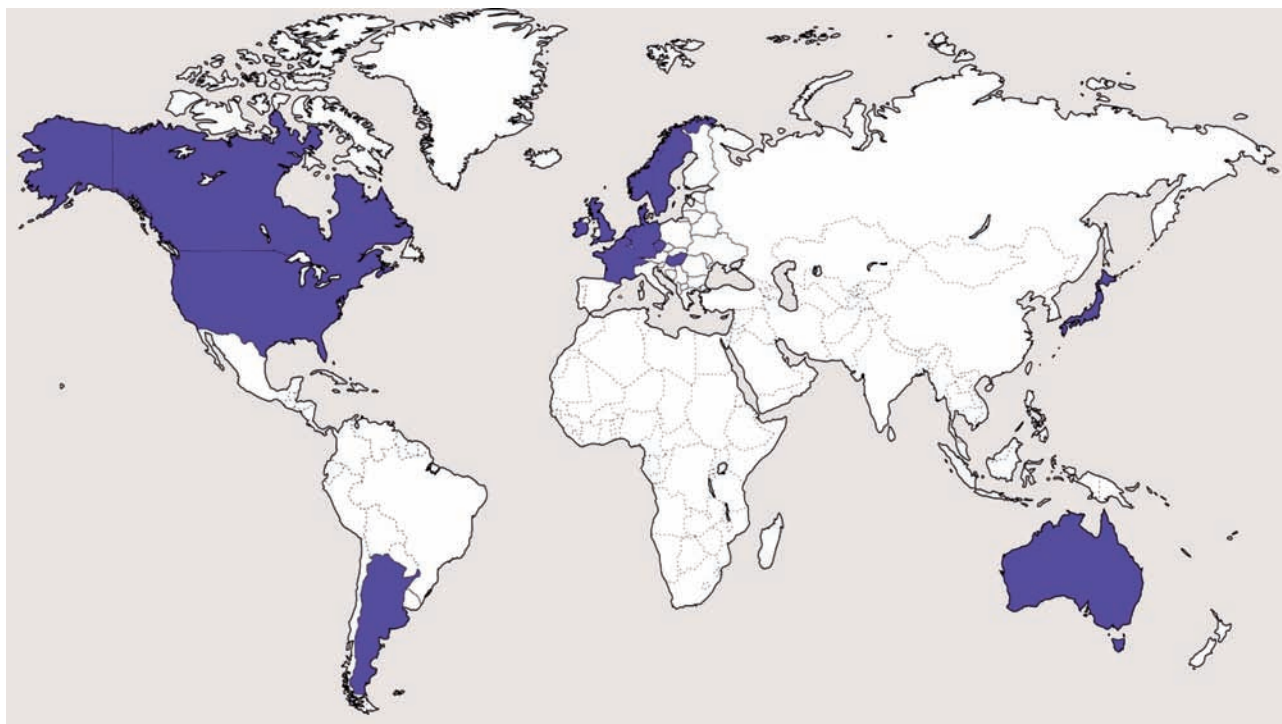


Figure 1: World map showing, in purple, the countries for which national summaries are presented in this volume.

decorative symbolisms were taken across the Atlantic by the slave trade.

The Future

From time to time the Academy hopes to publish further groups of summaries, and possibly in some cases substantial revisions of existing ones. The aim, in the long run, will be to provide the greatest possible coverage worldwide. If any members or readers can assist in this, either by offering a summary themselves or making contact with someone who is active in a country for which a summary has not yet been written this will be greatly appreciated.

Although the publication of these summaries represents a real step forward in international collaboration in the study of clay pipes, the research itself is not really international in its scope, but consists of a series of national statements. In order to fulfil the mission of the Academy the group needs to consider what are the research issues affecting the study of clay pipes that are international in character and should be considered in a supra-national framework? A number of possibilities might be proposed:

- The transfer of technologies between countries.
- The effects of industrialisation and mass production on pipe-making.
- The socio-economic status of pipe makers.
- The relationship between clay pipe making and the production of pipes in other materials, such as porcelain, meerschaum, metal and wood.

At the Budapest conference in 2009 the clay pipe working group decided to tackle the third of these possibilities and to begin to collect evidence on the socio-economic position of the industry and the individuals involved with a view to working towards a truly international synthesis.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to both John Adler who was the first convenor of the clay working group and made initial contact with members and others that formed a good foundation for launching this project and to Ruud Stam who took over as convenor in 2008 and has been deeply involved in soliciting individual summaries and in their editing. Susie White is to be congratulated at having brought together and presented so much disparate material in such an attractive and coherent way.