

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



Edited by David A. Higgins

**VOLUME 2
2009**

JOURNAL OF THE ACADEMIE INTERNATIONALE DE LA PIPE

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).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Academy gratefully acknowledges the financial support from British American Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco and Japan Tobacco, which has made this publication possible.

PUBLICATION DETAILS

Published by the Académie Internationale de la Pipe, School of Archaeology, Classics & Egyptology, University of Liverpool, 12-14 Abercromby Sq., Liverpool, L69 7WZ, UK. The Academy is a U.K. Registered Charity (No. 1126166) and an English Registered Company (No. 06713511).

All material is copyright © of the Academy and the individual authors.

ISSN 2040-8307

Cover image: Communal Pipe courtesy of Seres Mihály, Déri Museum, Debrecen.

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 Couverts 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
--	-----

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

An Eighteenth-Century Dutch Clay Cheroot Holder

by Ron de Haan and Arjan de Haan

Introduction

The purpose of this article is to shed some light on a previously unknown product, based on the discovery of six separate but virtually identical finds (e.g., Figures 1 to 4). The ‘pipe’ in question is about 26cm long when complete, slightly conical in shape and closely resembles the cheroot holders of the early 1900s. Usually, Dutch clay pipes can be roughly dated by the size and shape of the pipe bowl, and the length and thickness of the pipe stem. Because of the unusual form of these ‘pipes’ the normal typological dating criteria cannot be used. There are, however, a few other ways of arriving at a date for the production of a pipe, for example:

- If the pipe was recovered as a ‘closed find’ from a secure context, such as from a ship wreck, a specific layer of waste, or a rubbish pit.
- Through archival research.
- Through marks on the pipe, such as a manufacturer’s mark, name, place or date.

The pipe in question is marked with the ‘crowned 73’ on one side and the crowned arms of Gouda on the other. Around the body of the pipe is the text ‘A. VAN HOUTE(N) / IN GOUDA’, for either Arij or Andries van Houten. Three of the pipes also come from closed deposits that can be used to date them.

The Manufacturer’s History

Arij van Houten was the first pipe maker to use the ‘crowned 73’ manufacturers mark on his pipes, which he did from 1745 until his death in 1769. During this period he lived and worked in Gouda. After his death, van Houten’s widow continued to use the ‘crowned 73’ mark for four more years. Their son, Andries van Houten, took over the mark in 1773 and used it until 1802, the year he passed away. The mark then remained in the possession of Andries’s widow, Geesje Emand, until 1811. During this period she rented the mark out to Arij Proefhamer, into whose possession it passed in 1811.

Arij and Andries van Houten were pipe makers that specialised in making high quality, unusual and expensive pipes. In their workshop they produced many embossed pipes with a variety of decorative motifs. Two examples, which clearly shows their political preference (they were Orangists), are a pipe with the text ‘Vivat de jonge Erfprins Graaf van Buren’ (Long live Erfprins the young Count of Buren), and another one that commemorates the 1748 treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen).



Figure 1: 21.5cm long fragment, Ex. Alexander Ziegler Collection, currently in the collection of the Pijpenkabinet, Amsterdam (photograph by A. de Haan).

Since their distribution area was small, their sales potential was also small and the pipes must have been expensive. In addition, there would not have been many people picking up on this new smoking trend directly from the beginning so presumably the sales would have been slow.

Function

Upon first sight it is unclear if the object in question is a very early cheroot holder or cigar pipe, or if it is an extremely unusual form of tobacco pipe. If it were a tobacco pipe then the filling of it would have been difficult. Unlike the more usual models from the same period, this pipe has an opening of only 1cm. This, in combination with a very thin rim, would make filling it a hazardous task since there would be a high risk of chipping the rim. Furthermore, given the narrow and slightly conical shape of the bowl, the tobacco residue and ashes would be difficult to clean out, with the danger of pushing the debris deeper into the opening rather than removing it.

The next logical assumption would be that this is a cigar pipe or cheroot holder. The length of this pipe is suitable for both applications since the smoke would be cooled by the length of the object, thereby increasing the pleasure of smoking. In the eighteenth century, cigars were commonly smoked, and it is possible that someone decided to manufacture a 'mouthpiece' to improve the smoking experience. However, if this pipe was used as a cigar holder, there would still have been the danger of damaging the rim while inserting the cigar and so its use as a cheroot holder seems most likely.

The Finds

Two examples of this cheroot holder are in the collections of the Archaeological Society of Amsterdam. Both were found in rubbish pits at Waterlooplein during the excavations of 1981/82. The first find is the most spectacular and was recovered from pit 58 (Asd/Wlo D 220 beerput 58, Zwanenburgwal), although initially it was only recovered as fragments.

As a volunteer one of the author's (Ron de Haan) inventoried all the pipe-finds from rubbish pits in the period between 1981 and 1983. Part of this work involved reconstructing pipes from the many fragments found in the pits. As a result the Archaeological Society of Amsterdam has complete examples of almost every known seventeenth- and eighteenth- century clay pipe design. The clay cheroot holder was one of the complete objects that it was possible to reconstruct. The rubbish pit from which it was recovered was dated to c1725-1805.

A second fragment was found in pit 92 (Asd/Wlo D 303 beerput 92, Zwanenburgerstraat 59), which was dated c1725-1775. The interesting thing about this second find is the decoration, which is a mirror image of the other finds described in this article. This means that there must have been at least two different moulds being used to make these holders.

One of the most complete examples, which was acquired by the authors with the help of the Ruhla Pipe Museum, came directly from the collection of Alexander Ziegler and is currently in the collection of the Pijpenkabinet, Amsterdam (Figure 1). This example measures 21.5cm in length, which means that it has lost c 4.5cm from the mouthpiece.

A fourth example resides in the collection of the St. Eustatius Historical Foundation on St. Eustatius in the Caribbean (Figure 2). This fragment was found in the harbour of St. Eustatius. It survives to a length of 13.5cm. A fifth example (Figure 3) is in the collection of an Amsterdam based collector. This is from a rubbish pit in Keizersgracht, Amsterdam that dates from between 1725 and 1775 and it survives to 19.5cm in length. The sixth example is in the collection of a Haarlem based collector. This fragment (Figure 4; currently in the collection of Ron de Haan) was found in the dry moat of a fourteenth-century castle in Heemstede and measures 6.5 cm.



Figure 2: 13.5cm long fragment of the cheroot holder found in the harbour of St. Eustatius (photograph by Dr. R. Grant Gilmore III).



Figure 3 (opposite): 19.5 cm long example of the cheroot holder, found in a rubbish pit at the Keizersgracht, Amsterdam (photograph by A. de Haan).

Dating

The pipes found in rubbish pits are the best ones to give an indication of the dating of these holders. Since these rubbish pits contain ‘closed groups’ of finds, we can come up with a fairly accurate date of manufacture. The rubbish pit that contained the first find was dated by the Archaeological Society of Amsterdam to c1725-1805, while the rubbish pit that contained the second find was dated c1725-1775. The fifth find can also be dated to c1725-1775, while the use of the ‘crowned 73’ mark shows that these cheroot holders must have been produced after 1745, when this mark first came into use. It seems probable, therefore, that these holders were made c1745-1775, and that the mould was first created for Arij van Houten.

The three pipes that were recovered from the rubbish pits all appear to have come from rich households, based on the other objects found with them. This is not surprising since the holders themselves are of high quality and would have been an expensive product in their own right.



Figure 4 (above): 6.5cm long fragment of the cheroot holder found in the dry moat of a Heemstede castle (photograph by A. de Haan).

Conclusion

Since two of the examples were found in rubbish pits dating from before *c*1775 it seems likely that the production of these holders was started by Arij van Houten, who used the 'crowned 73' mark from 1745 onwards. Later examples could also have been made by his son, who died in 1802, although at least two of the finds can be dated to before *c*1775. Given the fact that at least two moulds are known, and that some of the products show indications of wear to the mould, we can safely assume that the product was successful. This leaves the question as to why more pipes of this type are not known. Based on the dating we can say that this is the earliest known cheroot holder of Dutch manufacture.

Acknowledgements

The authors would particularly like to thank Dr. R. Grant Gilmore III of the St. Eustatius Centre for Archaeological Research for providing photographs of the example from St. Eustatius and Dr. David Higgins, who brought the St. Eustatius example to our attention, which initiated the writing of this article.

References

Duco, D. H., 2003, *Merken en Merkenrecht van de Pijpmakers in Gouda*, Amsterdam.

Haan R. J. de, 1982, *Verslag en Inventarisatie Kleipijp Vondsten Waterlooplein 1981-1982*, unpublished manuscript written for the Archaeological Society of Amsterdam.