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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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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

SWEDEN

by Arne Åkerhagen

Summary

Although the first evidence for the importation of tobacco into Sweden dates from the late sixteenth century, its use only became widespread in the 1630s - when it also became subject to state taxation. In 1708 a license for pipe making was given to Carl Aspegren in Stockholm but production in Sweden only appears to have started in 1739 and continued until 1920.

From the beginning the main centres were Stockholm, Alingsås, Varberg, Falun, Arboga, Norrköping and Karlskrona and, after the major factories had closed down, smaller industries started up in Dalsland and Varmland, both located in western Sweden close to the Norwegian border (Figure 1). There were about 60 makers in the factories in the above mentioned towns and about 15 in Dalsland and Varmland. In the seventeenth century and during much of the eighteenth century pipes were imported in significant numbers from England and the Netherlands. No Swedish exports have been recovered

from other countries; Finland belonged to Sweden at this time.

Seventeenth century

The absence of a locally available pipe clay restricted the development of a native pipe industry. Two Dutchmen, Johan Focke and Johan Wisbeck, were granted a license to make tobacco pipes in Stockholm in 1650, but it is unclear whether they actually went into production. If they did it might be difficult to distinguish their products from imported ones.

Imports

Pipes were almost certainly being imported into Sweden in small numbers from the late sixteenth century onwards. The earliest example so far found is an English pipe of c1580-1610 that was probably produced in London. The next closely dated find comes from the wreck of the Royal warship *Vasa*, which sank in 1628. Imported clay pipes recovered from two further wrecks, that of the Royal warship *Kronan*, which sunk in 1676, and the *Jutholm* cargo vessel of around 1700, demonstrate the dominance of English and Dutch pipes in Sweden. Of the 136 bowls recovered by 1998 from the wreck of the *Kronan*, two thirds were English and one third Dutch.



Figure 1: Swedish clay pipe production centres.

Eighteenth Century

In 1729 Jonas Alstromer was granted a licence to produce pipes in Alingsås, which for many years became the largest production centre in Sweden. Carl Aspergren was probably the first manufacturer in Stockholm (Kungsholmen) – he was granted a license in 1708 and was the only producer in until 1739. The licence was then transferred to his son Olof Aspegren and his partner Olof Forsberg who moved the factory to Södermalm (Figure 2). Production continued in Stockholm until 1846 with some 42 makers being recorded during this period. In the lesser centres five makers are known from Alingsås between 1729 and 1828, four in Varberg between 1756 and 1769, three in Falun from 1754, three in Arboga from 1756, six in Norrköping between 1757 and 1762 and one in Karlskrona lasting from 1755 to 1764.



Figure 2: Pipes made by Olof Forsberg.

In 1747 a royal embargo on the importation of manufactured goods provided a major stimulus for the creation of workshops in new centres and for increased production. The relative importance of the different centres during the last 40 years of the century can be seen in the value (in silver dalers) of their annual output.

| Year | Alingsås | Falun | Norrköping | Stockholm |
|------|----------|-------|------------|-----------|
| 1760 | 17,281 | 2,515 | 5,322 | 13,391 |
| 1764 | 18,245 | 2,295 | 4,850 | 17,976 |
| 1768 | 17,272 | 2,140 | 2,449 | 9,124 |
| 1800 | 990 | 500 | - | 1,490 |

The Pipes Themselves

Swedish forms were almost universally based on English

and Dutch prototypes. In the absence of distinctive markings and with the continuation of foreign imports it is often difficult to be sure whether a specific pipe is of local manufacture or not. The armorials and the so-called three crowns pipes are English in form, while pipes bearing the Swedish arms, the 'scallop bowl' and the Gustav III revolutionary pipes produced after the *coup d'état* in 1772 are Dutch in style (Figure 3).

Imports

Considerable number of pipes continued to be imported



Figure 3: Pipes with the Swedish Coat of Arms.



Figure 4: English and Dutch pipes from the Jutholm wreck of c1700.



Figure 5: Pipes from Dalsland (photograph by the author).



Figure 6: Pipes from Varmland (photograph by the author).

from the Netherlands and England, especially before the embargo. Pipes imports from England declined in importance during the century:

| Year | England | Netherlands |
|------|---------|-------------|
| 1738 | 650,000 | 250,000 |
| 1746 | 15,000 | 150,00 |

A number of eighteenth-century wreck groups give a clear impression of this trade (Figure 4).

Nineteenth Century - Twentieth Century

During the nineteenth century pipe making in the towns declined rapidly. From 1864 to 1920 production was restricted to Dalsland and Varmland in western Sweden on the Norwegian border, apparently aimed at a rural market. The pipes produced in this period seem to derive their ideas from English rather than French prototypes with rather crudely made negro heads and simple claw, basket, heart and anchor designs (Figures 5 and 6). A number of nineteenth-century moulds survive in the collection of the Nordiska Museum.

New Research Objectives

- The location of production sites of all periods.
- The recovery and study of excavated groups from all types of sites, but especially from the towns.
- The creation of a national index of makers' marks.

Principal Collections

- National Maritime Museum, Stockholm.
- Nordiska Museum, Stockholm.
- Kalmar County Museum.
- The Tobacco and Match Museum, Stockholm.

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