

# PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN



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July, 1949



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# Questions and ANSWERS

By KEN BROWN

If you have any questions concerning pipes, tobaccos, or related subjects, Mr. Brown will be glad to answer them for you. Write to him in care of this magazine. Be sure to enclose a self addressed stamped envelope for your reply.

**Q. What is the primary advantage of using Maryland tobacco in a pipe blend?**  
J. L., Cambridge, Mass.

**A.** The primary advantage offered by Maryland tobacco over other tobaccos is its ability to burn slowly and hold fire. It does not have much flavor or aroma of its own, therefore can be added to most any blend without changing it.

If your mixture has a tendency to go out and not stay lit, add a bit of Maryland tobacco.

**Q. What is a frazing machine and how does it work?** H. T. L., Memphis, Tenn.

**A.** A frazing machine is one of the machines used in commercial pipe making. Probably the easiest way to describe it to you is to compare it with the simple little machine that makes duplicate keys.

The locksmith places your original key in the forward section of the machine, and then places the "blank" in the second section of the machine. A guide bar runs over your original key and is hooked up with the saw or file in the second section of the machine which cuts your duplicate.

The frazing machine works on the same principle. The model of the pipe to be made is placed in the forward section, and the block of briar wood placed in the second section. The saw cuts a "duplicate" out of the briar in a few minutes time.

**Q. In a water pipe, when the water receptacle is rather large, how much water should be placed in it?** G. R. P., Newark, N. J.

**A.** Any amount of water is satisfactory so long as the smoke tube coming down from the tobacco cup extends below the surface of the water.

However, water pipe devotees prefer the receptacle pretty well filled with water primarily because 1) the greater volume of water does not have to be replaced so soon, and 2) there is a greater amount of smoke which collects in the smaller area above the water thus resulting in a more satisfactory smoke.

**Q. What is meant by Acadian tobacco?**  
Y. E., Baltimore, Maryland.

**A.** Many years ago Perique tobacco was referred to as Acadian tobacco because it was an Acadian, Pierre Chenet, who discovered the Indians processing this famous tobacco in 1755.

This is not to be confused with the Arcadia Mixture which was an imaginary blend around which Sir James Barry wrote his famous book "My Lady Nicotine."

**Q. In blending tobaccos the formula often calls for ounces. Is this by weight or by volume, or does it make any difference?** A. S. C., Evanston, Wyoming

**A.** Tobacco should always be weighed when blending, as this is how the formula was originally created. It would not be the same to make up the mixture by volume because some of the tobaccos, such as sliced plug, cube cut and so on will weigh much more per cubic inch than ribbon cut or some kinds of flake.

Weighing the tobacco will always assure you of the same amounts each time, whereas if measured by volume you might never get equal amounts and consequently the mixture would vary greatly from time to time.

**Q. Can you please tell me when was the famous tobacco trial in England?**  
D. S. N., Chicago, Ill.

**A.** The trial began on the 27th day of August, 1605, at Oxford University.

The first two days were spent in discussing minor issues, after which tobacco was on trial for its life in England.

Although a jury would have decided in favor of tobacco, the King's wishes were law, and the ban on tobacco continued. (For a full and complete record of this trial, read "Tobacco on Trial" in the August, 1946, issue of PIPE LOVERS.)

**Q.** In making pipes of briar at home I have considerable trouble in boring the shank hole. Invariably the wood splits around the end of the hole when the bit enters. Is something wrong with the wood, or what is the matter and how can it be corrected? K. Y., Canton, Ohio.

**A.** It would appear that your trouble is a dull bit. Have it sharpened by an expert, or else replace it with a new one of good quality.

Furthermore, if you will drill the hole before you turn down the shank you should experience no difficulty with the chipping you describe.

**Q.** Enclosed is a description of an old pipe which recently came into my possession. Can you please tell me its approximate value and where could I sell it? L. L. O., Dallas Texas.

**A.** This question is received regularly from collectors everywhere and it is impossible to answer without at least a couple of pictures of the pipe, front and side views.

Even then, any evaluation would be a poor one unless the pipe itself can be sent to us for close examination.

As to where you can sell it, consult your local pipe shop proprietor. He usually knows of pipe collectors who are searching for pipes to add to their collections. You might leave it with him on a commission basis if he sells it.

For a helpful article on evaluating old pipes, read the Collector's Page this issue, (page 208).

**Q.** What is meant by a "bright" tobacco? Does this mean superiority or just what? E. K. T., Athens, Ga.

**A.** The term "bright" in this sense refers to the color of the leaf and generally refers to Virginia although sometimes other strains of tobacco have been called "bright."

The reference is made to the leaf as differing from ordinary Virginia which is more brown. "Bright" is just what the name implies, a leaf very light in color, being a light golden or almost yellow.

It differs in taste from the darker variety, and when used in a blend should not be used interchangeably with regular Virginia.

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By ROBERT LEWIS FISHER, 93 pages, illustrated, 6x9 cloth Postpaid, \$3.50

AN AUTHENTIC and reliable account of how smoking originated and developed throughout the world. Reveals little known facts about pipes and tobaccos. The various tobaccos are discussed in the Appendix.



#### The Art and Craft of Smoking Pipes

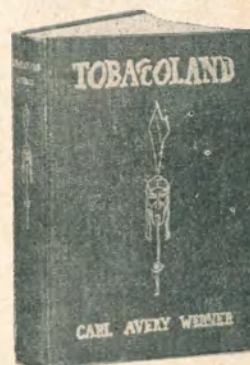
By EMIL DOLL, 72 pages, 4x5½ ins., cloth Postpaid, \$1.95

A practical manual for the pipe maker, amateur or professional. Describes where briar is grown, how cured and prepared for the manufacturer. Includes specifications charts and pipe shape chart. Discusses caking methods, pipe finishing, and much other practical information.

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# PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN WHO ENJOY A PIPE

Dedicated to the Interests of Over 20,000,000 Pipe Smokers  
THE NATIONAL PIPE MAGAZINE  
Fourth Year of Publication

Volume IV — No. 7

July, 1949

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**Cover**—Toby, nationally known woman pipe collector, watches C. A. Piercy, Mohawk Pipe Club President, try out her water pipe at a recent "Get Together" club banquet in Schenectady, N. Y. (See page 213.)

Editor and Publisher **George W. Cushman**  
Associate Editors **Ken Brown**  
**Hal E. Heintzelman**  
**James Morrison**

Art Editor **BOB BARNES**

*Pipe Lovers Magazine* is published monthly by Cushman Publications, editorial and business offices located at 532 Pine Avenue, Long Beach 12, California. George W. Cushman, owner and publisher.

Entered as second-class matter January 21, 1946, at the post office at Long Beach, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Ideas and opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent those of the magazine.

Subscription rates: To addresses in U. S. A. and possessions, \$2.50 per year, two years \$4.50; foreign countries including Canada and Mexico, \$3.50, two years \$6.50, single copies 25c, foreign 35c. Back issues the same. All subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent to Pipe Lovers Magazine, 532 Pine Avenue, Long Beach 12, California. Report change of mailing address promptly giving both old and new address. Allow two weeks for change to take effect.

Advertising rates and requirements sent upon application. Publisher reserves the right to ask to see samples of products advertised and to request references from new advertisers.

Manuscripts and photographs submitted for editorial consideration must be accompanied by return postage. Publisher cannot assume responsibility for unsolicited manuscripts.

# PIPE LINES...

## Pipe Bowl Lids

Dear Sir:

Why don't pipe manufacturers provide us with pipes that have lids on the bowl? I have been smoking a pipe for years, yet I have never been able to find such a pipe among ordinary low-priced domestic models.

The only ones available are fancy imported one that look ridiculous if smoked on the street.

I'd like one, for it would be much safer, insuring against flying sparks and spilled ashes. Dealers say they get requests for such a pipe, so, why aren't they available.

Karl Schorr  
Portland, Oregon

## "Smokaway"

Dear Sir:

Since inventors are always inventing new gadgets for pipes, how about somebody inventing something practical for once and making a long vent or tunnel which would take the smoke away from the top of the bowl?

This is most annoying when sitting in an easy chair smoking a pipe such as an Oom Paul. After each draw a surge of smoke comes up from the bowl and gets in the eyes and bothers the smoker in more ways than one.

So, why not some contraption or device to keep the smoke away when smoking the large bent shapes?

Lester C. White  
Joplin, Mo.

## Pipe Weight

Dear Sir:

I have been anxiously waiting some word that pipe manufacturers will inaugurate some system of marking the pull down weight on their pipes as mentioned in a copy of the magazine recently.

You published an article which was of great interest to myself and other pipe smokers, and I believe it would be a great idea for various pipe manufacturers to get together on some system of this sort and start to use it.

H. S. Lowell  
St. Louis, Missouri

## Ladies' Club

Dear Sir:

I noticed last month you mentioned in your "Blowing Smoke Rings" column that a lady pipe smoker's club might not be far off. Well, well! What next? Here we men thought we had something exclusive and now the women come along and want to steal our last frontier.

Let's join forces, men, and put a stop



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to this outrageous trespassing on the one domain we have thus far kept. Is the pipe smoking fraternity to become a pipe smoking sorority? Is there no place we can go for a real stag get-together?

Let's have some word from the rest of America's he-men on this question. Are we to sit by and let the mermaids of the kitchen take over what we have so long considered was solely masculine? I'm agin' it. How about the rest of you fellow pipe smokers?

H. S. Eggles  
Hershey, Penna.

### Metal Pipes

Dear Sir:

A most interesting article last month was the one on metal pipes, their history, their boom, and their passing.

In the article the author mentioned that a year after V-J Day there were 17 companies which were manufacturing metal pipes.

I would like to know the names of these 17 metal pipes. Could you give me this information?

Harold Haines  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

¶The 17 the author referred to were: Ashcraft, Benz, Bryson, Burwick, Frey, Gentle, Kirsten, Luminum-Kraft Peak, Rickets, Smoke-Kooler, Spiral-Kool, Thoro-Kleen, Trailblazer, Volk and Zest.

Shortly afterwards came the Regal, the Falcon, the Mellow-Pure, the Bowers, the Ayres, the Zephair, the Engineer, the Vance, the Koolsmok, and the Harper, making a total of 27. A pipe was called a metal pipe if the shank was made of metal even though the bowl may have been of briar.

There were probably half a dozen more than this. Each of the above, as far as we know, was manufactured by a different company. At least one, the Engineer, is still in production today and is currently being advertised nationally.—Ed.

### Heat

Dear Sir:

The picture on the cover of last month's copy was so realistic I was almost burned by the heat of the match. For a moment I thought I saw smoke.

The June issue was really quite a "hot" number, with a lighted match on the front cover and dozens more on the back cover. Here's to many more interesting pictures like the one last month.

Kenneth Riley  
Del Rio, Texas

¶The June cover brought an unusual number of favorable comments of which the one above is typical. Will try to bring you more interesting front cover pictures in the months ahead.—Ed.

# Blends and Blending

By GEORGE ALPERT



If you have any questions concerning tobacco blends or blending Mr. Alpert will be glad to help you. He may be addressed at 401 Broadway, New York 13. Be sure to enclose a self addressed stamped envelope for your reply.

WELL, HERE IT is in the middle of the summer, hot days, sleepless nights in most parts of the country. A pipe may or may not feel as good in the summertime as in the dead of winter when old Mr. Thermometer is hovering around the zero mark. (A much better time of year for singing "Baby, It's Cold Outside.")

A true pipe smoker won't let the heat of summer cause him to put his pipe away until fall. Instead he changes his blend a bit, usually to a lighter blend, sometimes for an aromatic. The heavier winter blend is what takes the vacation.

In the summer months a lighter blend with little or no Perique is often favored. Smokers who blend their own can experiment until they get exactly the right blend for hot weather smoking.

Lighter cuts are generally favored, such as ribbon cuts. The sliced plugs and cube cuts tend to give a heavier smoke, not exactly hotter, but definitely not as preferable in hot weather.

Plain burley is quite a favorite with smokers in the summer months. Almost any type of cut goes well. White burley is also popular. But Virginia alone seems to lack something. It is light and mild, but when smoked alone doesn't satisfy the average pipe enthusiast. It goes better when one or two tobaccos are added.

Virginia flake is probably the best of the Virginias, and when not packed too tightly is the type of smoke some men prefer.

NOW AS FOR adding a bit of aromatic flavor to your mixture for summer smoking, it doesn't make much difference to anyone else what you use, whether it be dried rose petals, carnation seed, or tea leaves. If you like it, it's your mixture.

But as for the rest of us guys we

like a bit of Aromatic "A," any of the Cavendish types, and some of the specially prepared flavoring tobaccos which are on the market. Some smokers, who, in colder weather would not consider an aromatic tobacco, often find one to their liking in the hot, sultry summer days. So, if you are one of these, try a slightly aromatic mixture soon and see how you like it. You might surprise yourself.

For a summer blend, try the following. It is a light blend and only slightly aromatic.

Virginia ribbon cut.....4 oz.  
Kentucky Burley.....3 oz.  
Shredded Cavendish..... ½ oz.

If you prefer some other aromatic flavor, use it instead of the Cavendish called for. A half ounce may be too much, so experiment around a bit. If the above seems a bit flat, add a half ounce of Latakia.

ONCE YOU FIND a good smoke hold on to it. Moisture has a lot to do with smoking satisfaction, and generally you'll find that you will prefer your summer tobacco more moist than in the winter.

If you have found a good summer blend which smokes light and is satisfying, pass it along so that we can let others enjoy it. Sure do wish we could give away a thousand dollars as a prize for the best one. But this isn't a radio program, ya' know.

However, speaking of prizes, we do have some prizes to offer to readers of this column. We will give away five complete blending kits to the writers of the five best letters on the following subject: Experiences I Have Had in Blending at Home.

Your letter should be approximately  
(Continued on page 220)

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**M**ANY ARE the smokers, even today, who will declare that no briar wood ever quite matched the smoking excellence of a meerschaum pipe. For over 200 years the word meerschaum has been somewhat synonymous with fine pipes, and to many the word itself means only a pipe of this white mineral.

Pipes have been made of meerschaum for at least two centuries and possibly more. Who made the first meerschaum pipe and when is still argued by authorities. The earliest known meerschaum pipe is said to be one carved by the French Artist Louis Pierre Puget in 1652.\*

However, the art of meerschaum pipe making is little known prior to 1723 when meerschaum pipes began to be popular among the pipe enthusiasts of the world, and when artists of the day began to give their attention to the new medium of expression and a source of revenue for artists and sculptors both young and old.

Before describing how pipes of this substance are made, it might be well to review briefly just what meerschaum is and where it comes from. Meerschaum is a mineral being known chemically as hydrous silicate of magnesium, its formula being written as  $H^4 Mg^2 Si^3 O^{10}$ .

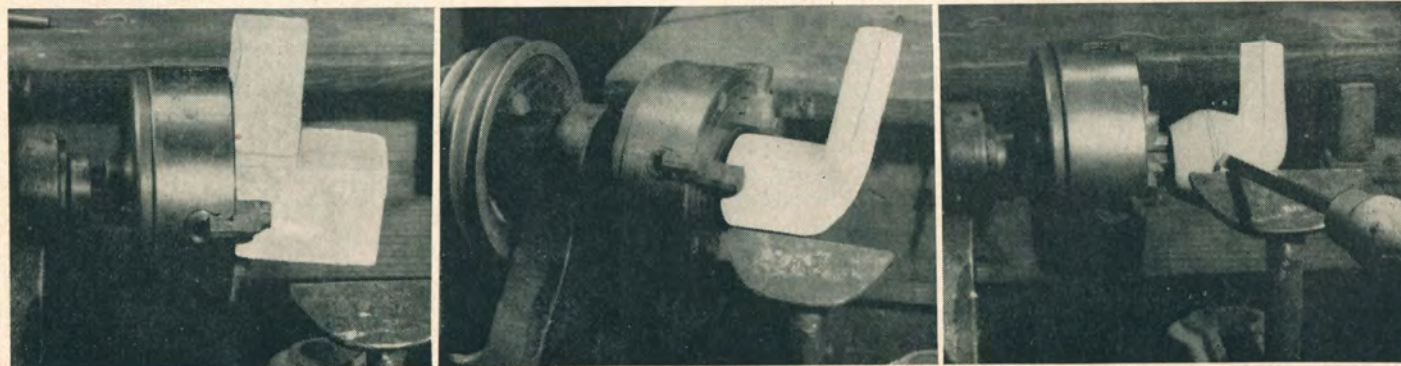
It is mined from large pits in the ground, and is found in several parts of the world, but the best comes from Asia Minor. It is soft when first dug, but it hardens upon contact with the air.

It comes in various sized chunks which are cut up into pieces before being sent to the pipe maker.

**I**N THE EARLY days before power machinery was perfected all meerschaum pipes were made by hand exclusively. Hand carved pipes were never touched with anything but knives and chisels held in the artist's hand.

\*For further information on this early meerschaum read "Mysteries of Meerschaum" in the January, 1949, issue.

Amateurs who like to experiment with meerschaum pipe making generally use the same methods as when making a briar pipe. The primary cuts are made on a band saw. The block is then held in a four jaw chuck and the usual wood turning methods used.



# PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN

WHO ENJOY A PIPE

VOL. IV, No. 7

JULY, 1949

## How Meerschaums Are Made

### Meerschaum Pipe Making Remains Essentially the Same as When It Was First Begun Many Years Ago

By CLAIR WHITE

Meerschaum, like any other mined substance, comes in various degrees of quality. The old carver, designing a very elaborate piece with numerous carved figures, would be very particular to see that the chunk of meerschaum he obtained was of very fine quality so that his efforts would not be wasted.

The hand carving of meerschaum pipes was carried on for almost 100 years from roughly 1750 to 1850 before it began to "catch on" and practically become a craze. During this time meerschaum was quite expensive and only the nobility and ruling class could afford to purchase a

block of the substance and then engage some famous artist to carve the pipe.

Fitted with a pure amber stem, these early pipes were works of art and were often regarded right along with the family jewels.

As meerschaum pipe carving became profitable, efforts were doubled to uncover more deposits of the mineral in the earth and thus widen the market. As meerschaum became more plentiful, the price began to drop, and younger, less professional artists could afford to experiment with pipes made of the substance, with a result that before long



carved meerschaum pipes could be purchased by the average citizen.

This was the beginning of the "carved meerschaum pipe boom," if it can be called that. Until the end of the 19th century there were many meerschaum pipe factories, mostly in Austria, which were employing hundreds of carvers to turn out these pipes.

In a sense this was mass production, and it resulted in the pipes being placed on the market at a very popular price. Of course the better, more fancy pipes, brought higher prices.

**M**EERSCHAUM PIPE making, especially the carved pieces, has, to some extent, become a lost art. However, there are a limited number of carved pipes being made today principally because there are only a couple of really scientific carvers and these are old men who were educated in this art abroad.

In the hey day of meerschaum pipe carving in Vienna, the factories guarded their secret methods closely. However, the fundamentals were generally the same. It was customary to inspect meerschaum blocks after they were received at the factory, designating the best pieces for the most experienced carvers, while those of inferior quality were earmarked for the younger artists and apprentices.

The meerschaum, having become hardened due to its exposure to the air, is made soft and pliable by soaking it in water for approximately a half hour. It then goes to a "rougher" who carves the rough outline of a pipe.

A second man then shaves off the rough edges, drills the bowl and the shank, and takes care of any final cutting that should be made. It then goes to the master carver who sets to work on the design that has been selected.

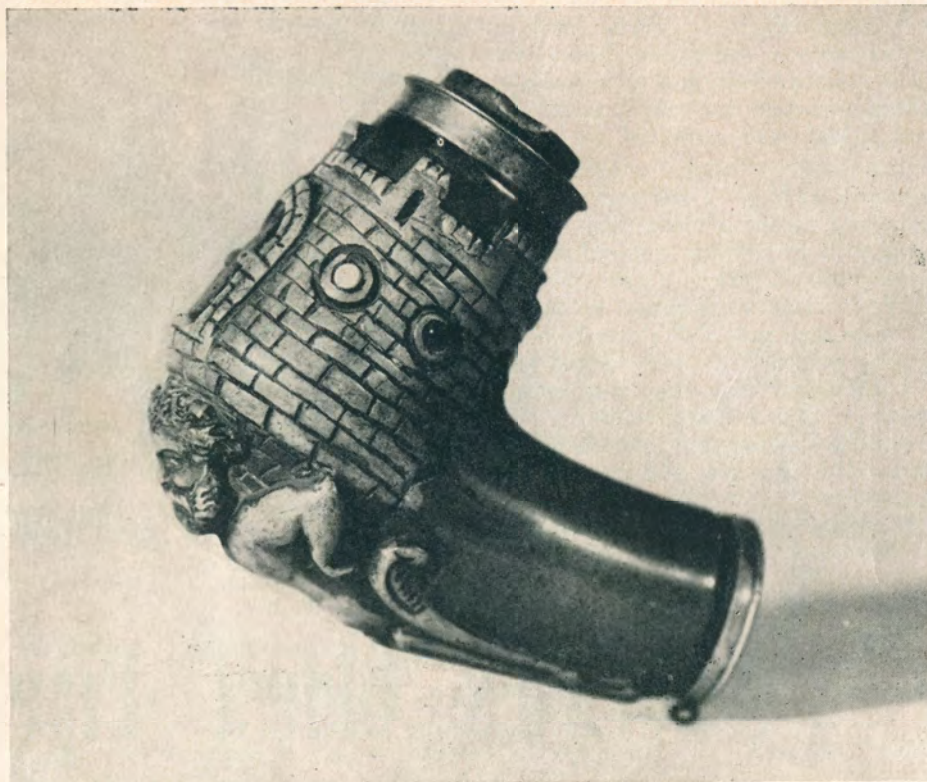
From that point on there were various methods employed to make the pipe. Some carvers liked the meerschaum soft, and this meant soaking the pipe in water at intervals to keep it from becoming hard through drying out.

Other carvers used more of a chipping motion, such as the stone carvers of old, and for this reason preferred the meerschaum be quite dry and hard as they worked.

**T**HERE ARE stories of various secret solutions in which the meerschaum was soaked and which is said to have kept it in just the right condition for carving longer than water was capable of doing.

The sculptors used a variety of tools, with long, thin, razor-sharp knives being used the most. Power tools were unheard of, and the pipe was hand made in its entirety.

JULY, 1949



Early Meerschaums were mostly hand made. Above, a type of block carving, mostly in relief. Below, a fine example of delicate hand work created by an expert.

An application of wax completed the job, and the pipe was then ready for sale, or for the man who had ordered it made.

Today the manufacture of meerschaum pipes is the same in some respects, while differing in others. There is still some carving of meerschaum pipes by hand, but as a business or industry this is definitely a thing of the past. Machinery together with mass production methods plus the high cost of labor has all but

put an end to the delicate hand carvings of a century ago. A few scattered pipe carvers still turn out a fine piece now and then, but it is more for their love of the work than the financial remuneration it brings.

In describing the manufacture of meerschaum pipes today, the process remains essentially the same as it was 100 years ago, except that the use of power ma-

*(Continued on page 214.)*

**A**MERICA'S OLDEST pipe factory is still on the job, having been in operation now for over 200 years Briar? Meerschaum? No, their specialty is clay pipes—the type the Indian made and smoked many years ago.

The pipes are made the same today as they were in 1739, the year the company first began to make pipes of the famous red clay which is found only in Appomattox County, Virginia.

The Indians used many substances to create their pipes, with clay being as popular as any. The Indian would take this special red clay from the ground, moisten it, and then work it into a pipe bowl. The clay was then baked, a hollow reed added for a stem, and the pipe was complete.

The early colonists, noticing the en-



This is the present building which houses the Pamplin Pipe Factory. The first pipes were made over 200 years ago and have been made almost continuously since.

# America's Oldest Pipe Factory

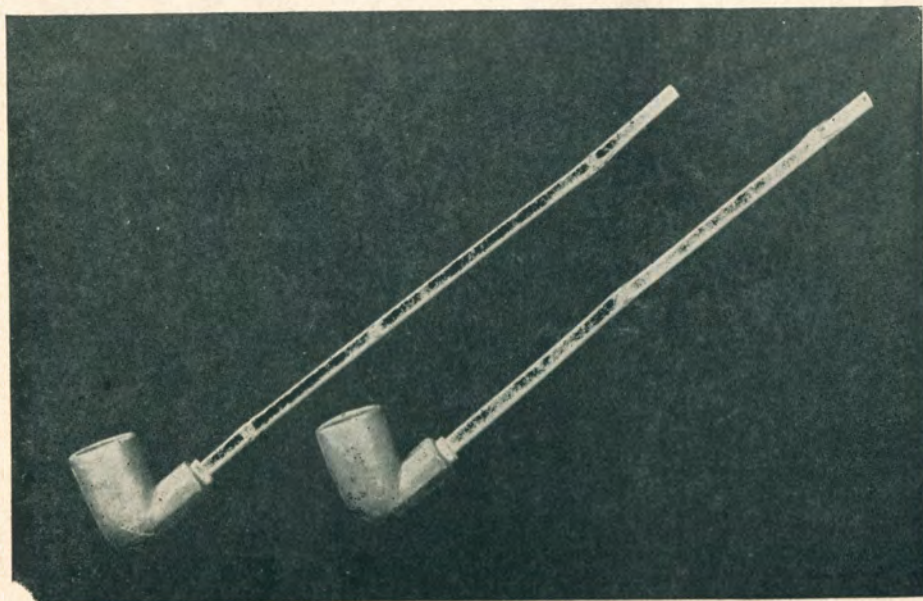
joyment the Indians received from their clays, asked the Indians to make them some, and before long—in 1739 to be exact—the colonists established their own factory for making these "Powhatans."

The method of making the pipes has changed very little since the early days of Indian manufacture. At first the pipes were made by individuals and sold largely by them, but this practice eventually gave way to factory ownership

Clay Found Only in Virginia is Used  
By This Company in Making Powhatan  
Pipes for More than Two Centuries

By R. C. SHREVES

Present day Powhatans copy very closely the original design made by the Indians two centuries ago. They are made of a natural red clay found only in Virginia.



of all pipes produced, the pipe makers thus employed being paid a salary.

The pipes are hand made to a great extent. The worker sits with a small tray on his lap or at a work bench and works the small piece of dough. This is done with the aid of a mold which has been in constant use for many years.

**A**FTER MOLDING and shaping the pipe bowl it is smoothed and shaped with special knives and other tools. It is then stamped with the word "Powhatan" and finally placed in the large kiln where it is baked for an hour under extreme heat. When cool, the pipe receives a protecting wax coat.

The reeds which are used for the stems in these pipes are a variety of bamboo and are quite similar to the reed the Indian used in his pipe. The greater part of the stems comes from the Dismal Swamp located just south and

(Continued on page 214)

# The Clever Indian

How he Made a Hole Through a Curved Stem has Long Puzzled the White Man. The Method was Really Quite Simple

By ARTHUR WOODWARD

(Director of History and Anthropology Los Angeles County Museum of History, Science and Art)

THE AMERICAN INDIAN knew and used tobacco centuries before the white man found him smoking the dried leaf many years ago on the western shores of the Atlantic.

He used the famous "Y" shaped tube, short stemmed clay pipes, and the well known Calumet. He also smoked a long stemmed pipe somewhat similar to the Churchwarden in style. Sometimes the stem was straight, sometimes it was curved.

No one was ever much concerned about the pipe and took it more or less for granted, until one day someone began to wonder how the Indian managed to make a curved hole through the stem. He had no curved drills or other tools of any kind which were capable of boring a curved hole through a piece of wood.

Perhaps he drilled the hole through a straight piece of wood and then in some manner bent the wood, but this was not the method he used. The more the white man wondered just how the Indian accomplished the task, the more puzzling it became, for a curved hole is something that stumps modern science today. For a long time the Red Man took delight in keeping his secret.

He may not have cared who knew

how his curved stemmed pipes were made, and perhaps no one asked so he didn't bother to explain. But at any rate, when he felt the desire to make a pipe, he selected a piece of arrow wood cutting several sections of rather large branches which varied from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to two inches in diameter.

In the center is a pith channel which varies from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter. When the section of branch was straight, this pith channel could be pushed or poked out with a straight stick, but when it had a slight curve, the white man had to admit he knew of no tool, implement or machine which would accomplish the job.

And yet the Indian had done it. Inspection of these long curved stemmed pipes revealed that the hole was as neat and clean as anyone could desire. How did the clever Indian accomplish this feat?

THIS IS NOT meant to be a riddle or conundrum yet it certainly is just about that, and for decades only the American Indian knew the answer and he guarded his secret well.

Yet, the method he used is so simple one cannot help but wonder why no one ever actually knew how it was done. Perhaps because of its simplicity it was never guessed by the smarter(?) white man.

There are probably several accounts in written form of how the job was accomplished, but one which describes the process in fullest detail was written

by Dr. J. P. Harrington of the Smithsonian Institute and which appears in his brochure entitled "Tobacco Among the Karuk Indians of California."

Dr. Harrington succeeded in getting one of the Indians to describe just how the operation was performed.

The Indian lives much closer to nature than does the white man, and he has long let nature do much of his work for him. His study and knowledge of natural things far surpasses that of the most learned white man today. It is thus no wonder that his pipe making ability should be helped along in a most "natural" manner.

The Karuk Indians, after finding just the right sized piece of arrow wood, start preparing for the hole which is to be bored through the stem. Dr. Harrington wrote his narrative exactly as told him by the Indian who described the whole proceedings, using the Indian's exact words:

"After arrow branch is selected, Indian hang same up to dry many moons. Indian then make small hole in end of branch, digging out small section of pith in center.

"Indian then spill salmon grease into hole that has been started in pipe. Now he stand stick on end. He watch it. Grease soaks in slowly. Grease goes far down center of stick. Grease dries."

Now, relates the Karuk narrator, it is time for the boring of the hole to begin. He continues:

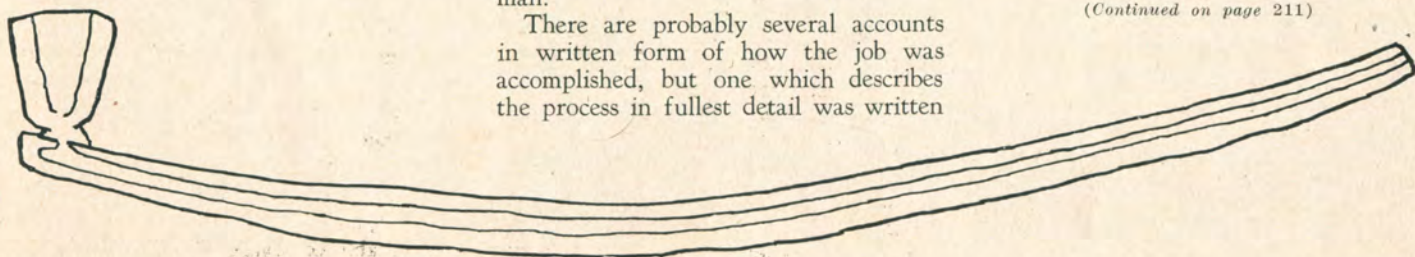
"Now Indian finds salmon grub worm, little worm which eats salmon grease. Grub placed in hole in top of stick. Stick covered tight with pitch. Grub eats his way through to opposite end. Pitch removed. Fine hole made."

WHILE THE little worm is eating the hole through the stick, the stick is tied with twine or lacing to a tree branch and left alone until the job is done. The length of time required depends upon the length of the stick, the size of the pith opening, and how hungry the grub worm is.

The worms are found living in dried salmon, and also in the salmon meal. "And," says the narrator, they are found living in dried deer meat, too, and in old deerskins, too."

There are three kinds of salmon

(Continued on page 211)





Tobacco seedlings are grown in small seed beds, then transplanted to the open field as shown here. It is largely a hand operation. The farmers who often own small plantations have not yet converted to more modern semi-automatic planters.

## Burley Tobacco

Discovered Somewhat by Accident, This Tobacco Has Become One of America's Favorites. It Makes a Good Straight Smoke and Also Serves as an Excellent Base

By JAMES MORRISON

**T**HE TOBACCO in a modern pipe is made up of a combination of several different kinds of tobaccos, all of which go to make up a good, all around smoke. The tobaccos are grown in various places throughout the world, and when harvested they are given different drying and curing methods, each operation being designed to have one certain effect on the finished tobacco.

In the early days a dried leaf was crumpled into shreds and placed in the pipe. This practice might be said to

exist today, insofar as the smoking of straight tobacco is concerned. Most tobacco shops sell straight tobacco, that is, one which is not mixed or blended in any way with another, and many smokers prefer this type of smoke.

Probably the best "straight" smoke is that given by one of the burley tobaccos. These are clean, cool smoking tobaccos and are generally known as Kentucky burley and white burley. Kentucky burley is a golden yellow and is slightly stronger than its white cousin. White

burley is much lighter, being almost white, hence its name.

Men who prefer a pure smoke of unmixed tobaccos prefer one of the burleys to any other type of tobacco, and it is safe to say that the burley tobaccos are smoked in more pipes than any other.

Since taste is a matter of opinion, there are many smokers who prefer their tobacco with a bit more taste, aroma, flavor, and bouquet than the burley alone is capable of giving.

For that reason any of a score or more

PIPE LOVERS

additional tobaccos are added to the burley to give the taste appeal the individual smoker seeks.

Burley, then, for want of a better name, may be called the base of a tobacco mixture, much like flour in a cake or loaf of bread would be called the base. To this, in varying qualities, is added the flavoring.

**O**F COURSE burley isn't the only tobacco used as a base in a pipe mixture. There are others such as Virginia which is often used as a base in English type mixtures. And it should also be pointed out that more than one base can be used in a mixture, since by using various tobaccos in varying degrees, a different smoking quality will result. Half burley and half Virginia, for instance, would give an entirely different smoke than either burley or Virginia alone.

The flavoring tobaccos are each characteristic in themselves. The method by which they are dried, cured and cut has much to do with the resultant importance in the final blend.

The experienced smoker soon gets to know the various tastes of tobaccos used as a base. This is a great help in assisting him to make his purchase of a new tobacco, when, for instance, his own favorite blend is not procurable, or if he be of an experimenting nature.

To the uninitiated, it might be wise to smoke some white burley and some Kentucky burley straight for a while to see exactly what the flavor and aroma of these two tobaccos is like.

There is no other way to know and understand the differences between tobaccos than to actually try them out in the pipe. Smoking is much like riding a bicycle—you can't learn by reading a book. All the words we could write here would still be insufficient to give you the true "feel" of the various tobaccos as they are smoked.

**W**HITE BURLEY is very mild, with but little flavor and aroma. Its neutral taste lends it well to mixing, for most any of the flavoring tobaccos can be added to it with good results.

Kentucky burley, although not quite as mild or as smooth as the white variety, is still mild enough for the most discriminate smoker. Being a bit stronger, it is a favorite among smokers who like added zest to their smoke.

Burley tobacco can be grown anywhere, and is. But the weather and other climatic conditions have a tremendous influence upon the finished leaf. The tobacco grown in Canada, for instance, is so different from that grown in Cuba,

that even though the same seed might have been used, the resultant plant is entirely different.

It resolves, therefore, into location as to where the best tobacco is grown. And to get the full story of today's tobacco, it is almost necessary to go back into history, at least to the colonial days when the early settlers in New England and the middle Atlantic states planted their own tobacco for smoking enjoyment.

Although tobacco was planted and grown in nearly all of the early colonies in this country, that which was grown in Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas produced the best satisfaction in the pipe.

Historians vary as to the reasons why these sections offered the best crop. Some claim the rich soil and atmospheric conditions were the deciding factor while others believe the people of those states were more fond of tobacco than in other localities and for that reason gave more careful attention to the growing of the plant and its proper harvesting.

But whatever the cause it is known that the best tobacco was grown in and around this area during the early years of this country's development.

With the ultimate expansion in the

first part of the 19th century and the steady migration westward, tobacco was grown in many parts of the land. Since tobacco needs rich soil to produce a good quality of leaf, it prospered only where the soil was of the best.

Up until this time tobacco was tobacco. Very little attention had been given to drying and curing processes, and properly cultivated tobacco gave a good leaf which was used for smoking. There was just one tobacco, and it was of the burley variety, somewhat darker than that known today, and not nearly as good in quality.

Continuous experimentation in all growing operations as well as the after harvesting processes have resulted in the burley tobaccos known today.

But that's getting ahead of the story.

**A**S THE settlers came west and planted their tobacco in Ohio, Indiana, and other parts of the fast developing central section of the country, all of their tobacco was similar to that grown in Maryland and Virginia, for it was from these plants that they obtained their

*(Continued on page 217)*

**Primitive methods of cultivation are still to be found in the tobacco growing states, but the job still gets done and the plant grows to maturity just the same.**





# Clay Pipe Trademarks

Many were the Designs and Meanings  
Of these Early Trademarks Employed  
By Dutch Pipemakers 300 Years Ago

By J. HARTE

HERE ARE 16 of more than 300 famous pipe trademarks! But the chances are you will never see one on a clay pipe, unless it is in a museum. Yet 300 years ago every smoker in the world was familiar with these brands, and he bought his clay pipes accordingly.

The story of clay pipe trademarks goes back many years—to 1617 to be

exact, when William Baernelts, an Englishman incidentally, put a rose on the clay pipes he made. Baernelts made good pipes and they enjoyed such a good sale that he soon found his competitors were also stamping their clays with a rose.

This made the Englishman mad so he went to court about it and the judge





decided that although his competitors may use the rose emblem, a crown must be placed above it, and this became known as the crowned rose.

Then the competitors, because all of their pipes had the same emblem, a crowned rose, found they were getting nowhere and their pipes couldn't be told from cheap substitutes, so they began to create new trademarks of their own. The star was the next to be used.

Soon they became very ornate and detailed, and every pipemaker had his own.

The little town of Gouda, in Holland, was the seat of the pipe making industry at this time and business was booming. Nearby Amsterdam became jealous of the tremendous amount of trade their neighboring city was receiving, and they tried to outdo the Gouda pipemakers in every way they could. One of their tricks was to copy the Gouda trademarks, whereupon the pipemakers of Gouda got together and decided to form an association in order to fight their rival city. They decided that every Gouda pipemaker should add to his trademark or coat-of-arms the Gouda City Shield. Surely, they reasoned, Amsterdam would not copy the city shield,

for this would destroy their individuality and the fight would lose strength.

**I**N THIS THE Gouda pipemakers were correct, for Amsterdam, now boasting how their products were superior to those turned out in Gouda, couldn't place the Gouda City Shield on their products, and the Gouda association now had two strikes on their rival city.

The Gouda City Shield has a white stripe down the center, with six stars, three on each side, and it may be found worked in somewhere on practically all of the trademarks shown here.

The trademarks were generally similar in design, varying mostly in detail and ornamentation. Figures such as objects, animals or humans were first used, the first human—the Milkmaid— appearing in 1660. The second grouping was letters, and the third was numerals.

The first to use any given design used it plain, and if others used it they were obliged to place a crown over the figure, letter or numeral.

The W S is the oldest letter symbol known, having first appeared in 1660.

So many pipemakers entered the craft

*(Continued on page 216)*





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exact, when Willem de Vlissinger, a Dutchman, was in London. He had good pipes and they were also stamped with a crown and a rose. This made the Dutchman go to court a

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(Continued on page 216)







This is a full view of the pipe to which the author refers in his article this month. It is made of meerschaum and the carving shows expert workmanship.

## Determining Pipe Value

Condition of a Pipe Has Much to Do  
With its True Value. Here are Some  
Tips to Help You when Buying a Pipe

By ED COPELAND

**I**N AN EARLIER series of articles in this magazine we discussed ways and means of evaluating a pipe. It was our intention to classify pipes according to their type, age, country of origin, perfection of manufacture, quality of materials used, and the other predominating factors which must be considered in establishing a pipe's value.

In those discussions we stated that the values discussed "were for pipes in average condition." At once the reader wonders what is meant by "average condition."

That is indeed a difficult question to answer. Every pipe differs in its condition at the time the collector finds it, yet the condition has much to do with

the actual value of the pipe.

The pipe should show normal signs of wear, the bowl may or may not have a cake, and if the pipe is a meerschaum it may be light or dark in color. All of the parts of the pipe should be present, and it should not be broken or badly chipped.

To discuss the matter of "average condition" intelligently, we would need a dozen or more pipes on hand which we could describe individually. Each one would be different and the factors involved would vary.

Since it is out of the question to gather all of the pipe lovers of the world together in one room for a session on determining the value of a pipe relative

# The

# COLL

to its condition at the time, the next best thing is to take one pipe "as is" and try to illustrate it here and discuss its strong and weak points—from the collector's point of view.

**T**HE PIPE which is illustrated on these pages this month recently came to me for appraisal. To be frank, it was a difficult one for many reasons, and because there are more than the usual factors involved, it seems to me that a discussion of it here would be worth while.

The pipe came to me exactly as illustrated on this page—that is, without stem or case. I learned from the owner that he had personally owned the pipe for 38 years and that in all that time it had never been smoked. The stem was missing when he got it, he stated, and that a new stem had never been fitted to the shank.

That was absolutely all the information there was about the pipe, and its evaluation was up to me.

First of all I tried to determine its age. It is a fine piece of meerschaum carving and from the carving alone I could not determine just when it was made. The metal ferrule around the end of the shank was a partial clue, and, assuming it was the one originally made for the pipe, it appeared that the pipe was at least 60 years old, maybe more.

But was that ferrule the original one that came with the pipe? Upon inspection I noted that the ferrule fitted very loosely. Underneath the ferrule was some hardened putty substance which had no doubt been used to cement the ferrule to the meerschaum shank. It could have been done by the original manufacturer, but because of its loose fit I was inclined to believe this was a new ferrule which had served as a replacement, probably by a none too expert repairman.

So, then, the ferrule could not serve as an accurate clue to the pipe's age.

PIPE LOVERS

# COLLECTORS' PAGE

**N**EXT I ASKED myself, what would the pipe be worth today if it were in brand new condition, with original stem and in its original case?

Here again was a difficult question, but after some deliberation I set the value of the pipe at \$80. This may not be high enough, and I imagine some collectors would offer more for the

pipe if in new condition on today's "collectors" market.

Now, from a value of \$80 I had to begin to discount for the various contributing factors which enter into a pipe's true worth.

First of all, the original stem was gone. For this reason I deducted half of the pipe's value, making it worth,

even if in excellent condition, not over \$40.

Now it is not to be construed that the shank alone is worth \$40, but because the original shank is missing, we do not have a complete pipe, and the value must be cut almost in half when the shank is not with the bowl.

A replacement could be added, but  
*(Continued on page 222)*

Close-ups of the pipe reveal numerous little defects which affect its true value to the collector. These include worn places (upper left and lower right), cracks (upper right) and a scorching or burning around top of bowl (lower left).





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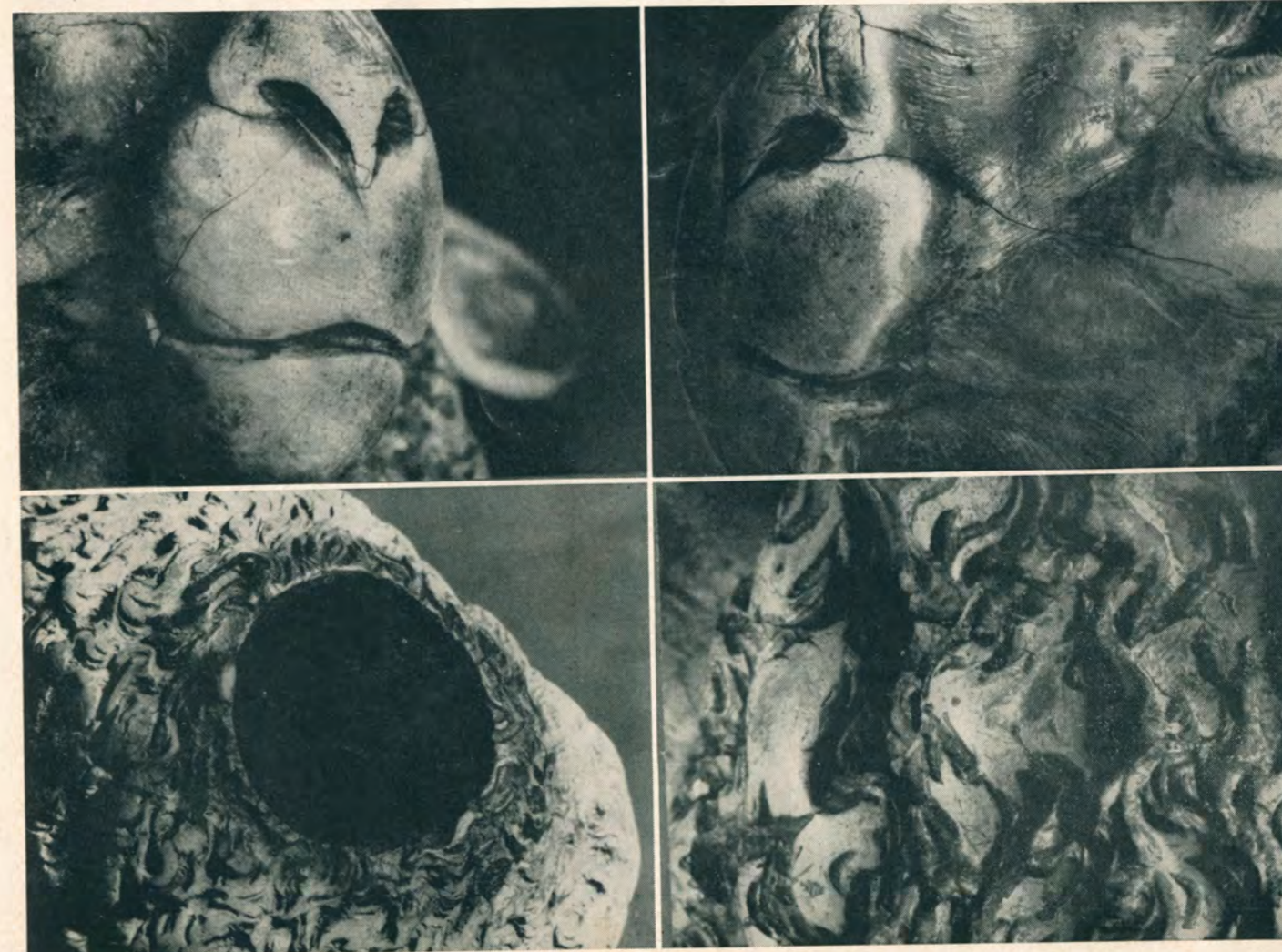
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# WHAT'S NEW?

## Several New Styles of Water Pipes Imported by R. Wm. Hall

### Made in Pakistan

Several new styles of water pipes are now being offered by R. Wm. Hall of New York City. Most of those illustrated here are available at the present time and have just been imported from Pakistan.

The one shown on the right is one of the nicest and most beautiful thus far received, and features a wire wrapped tube, a seven plane "falucca" tobacco bowl, tongs and spite for tobacco, and stands almost three feet high. It is mostly hand made.

The other large one on the left is not as ornate although it is a few inches higher. It has a revolving base which is quite unusual. The pipe can be passed from one smoker to another, since it turns on its base.

The only other one which is shown complete in this picture is the one in the front row just to the right of the center. It is simple in construction and is reasonably priced.

Many of the pipes shown were shipped to the importer in two shipments, one consisting of the top sections and tubes. The second shipment was lost somewhere in the interior of Pakistan, and until a duplicate shipment arrives, Mr. Hall states his supply of complete pipes will be somewhat limited.

The bases for many of these water pipes are made from gourds which have been covered with leather, placing them in the narghile class. These leather covered gourds with metal plates are said to be somewhat rare, even in Pakistan,



but they are seen to some extent in Punjab and Kashmir.

The base of the pipe just to the left of the center is of Indian origin and has four smoking holes into which tubes are fitted, the center one being for the tube which comes down from the tobacco bowl. The base is made of brass with designs of enamel inlay worked into it.

Further information regarding these pieces may be obtained from the importer, R. Wm. Hall, at 48 West 25th Street in New York City.

### Rumidor in Three Flavors

Officials of the Bender Corporation of East Orange, N. J., manufacturers of the Rumidor humidor, have just announced that they are now producing refills for their humidor in three additional flavors. Heretofore only rum flavor has been obtainable.

The three new flavors are Cognac,

Havana, and Menthol. They come in solidified "cakes" and fit inside the patented cover which holds them.

They provide a constant, controlled flow of spirit vapor and moisture to the tobacco.

The Rumidors are made in plain brass, leather, enamel or chromium.

### New Series of Carved Pipes

A series of hand carved pipes imported from Italy is the latest offering of Walter E. Simon, New York importer.

Several styles and designs are available, including numerous animal heads. Many of them feature beaded eyes, and all have metal cleaners, according to Mr. Simon.

### New Filtakool By Arlington

Latest offering of the Arlington Briar Pipe Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the new Filtakool Pipe. This is an inexpensive model and features a cooling design in which the smoke is cooled through duralium air fins.

It is said to be impossible for the smoker to be burned by hot smoke when smoking the Filtakool. It is now available in most sections of the country.

### National Announces Two New Pipes

A new pipe known as the Nifty is the latest offering of the National Briar Pipe Company of Jersey City, N. J. The pipe is actually a miniature, but it is designed to give its owner a full and satisfying smoke.

Another National pipe, the Bantam, is now available in a smooth finish at no increase in price. It, like the Nifty, is in the low price range.



## Stormking Bowl Entirely Enclosed

Distribution of the new Stormking pipe among the nation's pipe shops is now underway, according to the Biltmore pipe Corporation of Brooklyn, New York.

The pipe was first announced on these pages last month.

Illustrated here are the first photos of the pipe which features a bowl entirely enclosed. This prevents the sparks and ashes from dropping out and causing damage.

In loading the pipe, the bowl section is turned to one side, the bowl filled with tobacco and lighted. In lighting the pipe the stem is placed in the mouth upside down. This causes the bowl to be right side up while applying the light.

The bowl is then turned around into place and smoking resumed in the normal manner.

The small holes just above the shank permit a normal intake of air and the enclosed feature makes the pipe easy to smoke in strong winds and the out-of-doors.

If necessary to place the pipe in the pocket before emptying the ashes, none can spill out, and pockets will remain cleaner for a longer period of time.

The pipe comes apart easily in three sections for cleaning, and a pipe cleaner reaches all parts, there being no hidden wells or traps which cannot be cleaned.

Further information on the new Stormking can be obtained from the manufacturer at 204 Newport Street in Brooklyn, N. Y.

## THE CLEVER INDIAN

(Begins on page 203)

worms "One of the kinds has little hairs on it. They are red. They are kind of greyish red, too, and they also live in a greasy wooden cupboard. They eat grease of any kind or eat anything that has grease on it, such as wood. That is the old time salmon worm. He is the tobacco pipe borer. Because Indian heard stories that they were using it, that salmon worm, that is why he use it, too. Its eats out the grease soaked pith."

Here the Karuk narrator is saying that the pipe makers had heard old tribal stories of how the grubs were used in ancient days, and that this bit of ancestral lore had been passed down by word of mouth, becoming the basis for the use of the worms.

THUS WAS the Red Man's own explanation of how he went about making the shank hole in his curved stemmed pipe. The Karuk, Harrington learned, didn't always use this method. He did it only when he wanted to brag about his pipe, much as the meerschauam lover does with the fine color he has acquired.

In other words, the Indian felt he had something extra special in the way of a clean, smooth channel through the stem when it was reamed out by the pith eating grub.

Of course not all of the grubs performed according to schedule. Sometimes the worm would balk at the diet of oil saked pith and, not being able to extricate himself from his pitch covered prison would curl up and die.

If the grub had not gone too far the Indian could dig him out, put in another worm and the job would be continued. If the grub could not be reached, the stick was discarded and the process begun all over again.

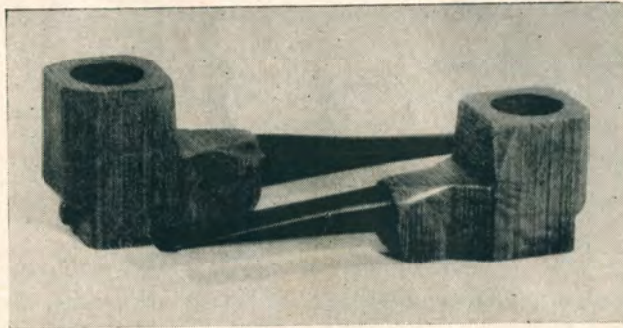
So, in order to insure the success of at least one or two of these jobs, the Indian pipe maker usually soaked about a dozen pipes in the salmon grease and imprisoned as many grubs, knowing that the law of averages made it likely that he would have at least two or more usable bug made pipes.

Among the Arikara on the plains a similar custom was practised. A different type of wood borer was used and the pipe stem maker watched over the pipe very carefully and when the grub finally emerged at the end of its long narrow tunnel through the wood, it was released with a prayer and thanks for a job well done.

## Needham Pipe Company Reveals New Type of "Combed" Finish

### Square Poker

The Needham Pipe Company of Alhambra, California, has just announced its new "combed finish" model which is now available in a square poker shape.



The pipe is made of imported briar and comes in a light natural finish. The "combed" finish gives a ribbed effect which makes the pipe easily held in the hand and gives it a rich modernistic appearance.

The customary Needham principle of trapping the moisture in a lower tunnel is retained in the pipe. Two sizes, large and small, are illustrated here.

Officials of the Needham company are making an attractive offer to pipe makers. They are selling Italian briar

blocks both regular size and extra large for Canadian shapes at a bargain price in dozen lots.

They are also making available regular sized blocks ready drilled with stem fitted—an ideal item for the home pipe carver who does not have the necessary drills and equipment for making the required holes in the briar block.

Further details may be found elsewhere in this issue or direct from the Needham Pipe Company in Alhambra, California.

## PIPE CLUBS

# Club Association Formed

## First Convention Set for Schenectady in October

**B**IG NEWS of interest not only to organized pipe clubs but pipe smokers in general is revealed this month. First is the initial announcement that a National Association of Pipe Clubs is now being formed, and second is that the first convention of pipe club members and pipe smokers in general will be held in Schenectady, New York, during National Pipe Smokers' Week October 16 to 22.

Announcement regarding the National Association of Pipe Clubs has just been received from C. A. Piercy, president of the Mohawk Pipe Club of Schenectady, who states that tentative plans have been formed and letters regarding the proposed association have now been sent to all of the listed pipe clubs in this country.

First plans for the association were laid several months ago by members of the Mohawk Pipe Club. Piercy was elected to formulate ideas and present them to the nation's clubs. This has now been done.

In a letter to all clubs the purposes of the association were presented. These are: Work to be carried on by the association in the betterment of the pipe and tobacco industry, a closer relationship between the clubs and the members, a sharing of information and experiences which will assist pipe clubs in carrying on, improving and extending their individual programs, and the promotion of National Pipe Smokers' Week each year.

The initial dues have been set at \$2. The members of the Mohawk Pipe Club have voted to give the Association 100 percent backing, and as this issue goes to press, word is received that the great G. I. Pipe Smokers' Club, through its founder, Joe Coniglio, has indicated the full support of its more than 1000 members.

Other clubs are expected to indicate their support within the next few weeks.

**A**NY CLUB which has not received information concerning the association from its temporary headquarters in Schenectady should write to C. A. Pier-

Remember the Date

Plan NOW to Attend

**First Annual Convention**

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 15-16

cy, Box 27, Ballston Lake, N. Y., for a description of the proposed association as plans now stand.

Approval of a constitution and set of by-laws will be made by representatives and delegates of the clubs when they hold their first annual convention in Schenectady during National Pipe Smokers' Week October 16-22.

At this time permanent officers will be elected, policies of the association will be discussed and formulated, committees appointed, and the work of the association officially begun.

A complete report of pre-convention plans will appear on this page in future issues, and a full report of this first meeting of pipe club members and pipe smokers in general will appear as soon after the convention closes as is possible.

Clubs having ideas for the association should present their suggestions now in order that they may be given full con-

sideration by the temporary committee presently working toward the association's formation.

Piercy, president of the Mohawk Pipe Club and founder of the association idea, wants each one of the country's more than 80 pipe clubs to feel they have a vital part in forming the association. "It will take more than the work of just one club to get it going," he says. "The results will be well worth the effort, and all clubs will benefit from their contact with other clubs through this association."

An association of pipe clubs has been suggested periodically by various pipe clubs for a long time. The San Francisco Pipe Club mentioned the advantages of such an association early in 1946, shortly after that club was formed. However, nothing was done about it. Other clubs have voiced their approval of such a plan, realizing that an exchange of ideas would be mutually advantageous.

However, no club was willing to make the first official move until this spring when the Mohawk Pipe Club at the suggestion of Piercy, voted to get behind the plan and put it over.

The Mohawk Pipe Club, one of the nation's oldest and largest, voted to underwrite the expenses of the association until such time as the association was financially able to reimburse the Schenectady club for funds advanced.

What success the first annual meeting of the association will have remains to be seen. Few clubs any distance from New York are large enough to be financially able to send a delegate to the meeting, but surely those near to Schenectady can arrange to be represented.

We cannot imagine the meeting not being a success, however, and if even a handful of clubs are represented, the association will receive valuable information from those in attendance, learn its own strength, and plan for the future. By laying its aims now for 1960 ten years hence it will be planning well. Best of luck to the National Association of Pipe Clubs. PIPE LOVERS Magazine gives its full support!

### PIPE CLUBS

**Are you a member of a pipe club? Would you like to join or help form one in your community?**

If so, write in and tell us and we will promptly advise you as to the name and address of the nearest club in your community.

If there is no club in your town or locality, we will put you in touch with other pipe smokers interested in forming a local pipe club if you so desire.

Write to

**PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE**

Long Beach 12, California.



Left to right, Joe Coniglio looks at some tobacco exhibited by Toby while C. A. Piercy, pipe in mouth, looks on. Right, Joe tries out Toby's Turkish water pipe.



the war she exhibited her many pieces to service men in U. S. O. camps, hospitals and elsewhere.

C. D. Gay was master of ceremonies at the banquet. Others were Alfred Nessler, Pat Vottis, and Rev. William Schwartz of St. John the Baptist Church.

The club read a letter from Fibber McGee, radio comedian, who thanked the club for an earlier letter they had sent him congratulating him on a recent broadcast in which his theme concerned pipe smokers.

The Mohawk Pipe Club is now laying plans for the first annual convention of pipe clubs to be held in Schenectady during National Pipe Smokers' Week in October.

#### FLINT, MICHIGAN

A big banquet in honor of the club's first birthday was recently held by the Arrowhead Pipe Club of Flint, Michigan. It was the first get-together of the club in which wives were invited and was considered such a success that more such meetings are planned in the future.

On the summer calendar are several family picnics, and this fall the club expects to have one and possibly more bowling teams composed entirely of club members and their wives.

Paul Spaniola, founder of the club, talked to the group on how he first entered the pipe business.

Osborn Kelly, ex-mayor of Flint, gave a talk on the progress of the club during the past year. Club president Arthur Barrows served as Master of Ceremonies.

## How to Smoke a Water Pipe is Demonstrated at Club Banquet

THE MOHAWK PIPE CLUB'S "Get Acquainted" Banquet was one of the highlights of the year, according to the more than 100 members and guests that turned out for the affair.

Purpose of the banquet was to get to know one another better and have a good time doing it.

The audience heard two speakers, one of whom was Joe Coniglio, president and founder of the G. I. Pipe Smokers' Club, who brought greetings from his own group and who said he expected the pipe club movement in this country to make great strides within the next few years.

The other was a beautiful blonde bundle of loveliness known only as Toby who talked to the club about her famous collection of antique pipes.

Amid clouds of smoke created by a hundred different blends, Toby proceeded to demonstrate the proper method of smoking a water pipe.

She filled the bowl of her Bohemian glass pipe with pure Turkish leaf, crumbled immediately before smoking and dipped in water to remove some of the harshness.

She explained the fine points of the art of hookah smoking, and after demonstrating just how it is done, she passed the pipe around among the members and guests present so that they

might get the idea.

Removable nipples were distributed among the guests, and these were placed on the end of the tube as each took his turn at playing an Oriental for the evening.

Toby is one of the few women pipe collectors in the country and is reported to have a large pipe collection. During

## National Pipe Smokers' Week To be Observed October 16-22

THE AGE OLD desire of many pipe smokers—one which has been voiced many times but which has never before been much more than a dream—is finally becoming a reality—a National Pipe Smokers' Week.

It will be observed and celebrated in this country from Sunday, October 16 through Saturday, October 22 of this year.

The purpose of the week is simply to focus public attention upon pipes and pipe smoking and to let other men know they are passing up a fine means of enjoyment by not joining the world wide fraternity of contented pipe smokers.

This is the first week of its kind ever to be observed, as far as members of the

industry know, and it is planned to make it an annual affair each fall, the time when pipe smoking "season" (if there is a pipe smoking season) gets under way.

The editors of PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE have heard the desire for such a week expressed by pipe smokers for a long time, and have been toying with the idea. They have decided that time's awastin', and it is time to get the "week" under way.

Co-operation by pipe smokers, pipe clubs, pipe shop dealers, and most of all pipe and tobacco manufacturers is assured.

Biggest event of the week will be the first annual convention of pipe clubs in

Schenectady, New York, beginning October 16.

Pipe clubs throughout the country are already planning extra special meetings in honor of the week.

A number of tobacco manufacturers will mention the week over their nationwide radio programs. Some magazine ads will emphasize the week. One well known pipe manufacturer is having several thousand window posters printed up which will be placed in pipe shop windows throughout the country, announcing the week.

Dealers in various parts of the country have already indicated they will offer special pipe deals in honor of the week, and it is rumored that one pipe manufacturer is planning a special Pipe Smokers' Week Pipe.

Several times of the year were considered for Pipe Smokers' Week, but the third week in October seemed the most logical. Although a real pipe

smoker smokes his pipe the year round, there are a great number who lay the pipe aside during the hot weather, but pick it up again when the nights begin to grow longer and the weather turns cooler.

Also, by this time of year everyone is "back in the groove" again and looking forward to a season of winter activity. The laxity of summer is gone and winter is about to set in.

PIPE LOVERS Magazine will keep its readers informed in coming months regarding plans for this first national week as they are announced. If your club is making special plans, let the club editor know as far in advance as possible.

Dealers, pipe manufacturers and tobacco companies are urged to report their intended plans so that this information may be passed on to those who are interested in the event.

### AMERICA'S OLDEST PIPE FACTORY

(Begins on page 202)

west of Norfolk, Va., a little over 100 miles from the town of Pamplin, where the pipes are made.

At the proper time of the year the reed gatherers go out in small boats and cut a year's supply of the reeds. These are then brought in and dried on large racks or spread out on the floor of a barn, warehouse or other suitable spot.

When ready for use they are cut into the proper lengths which, for the Powhatan, is approximately 10 inches. They are slightly tapered at one end so that they will fit snugly into the shank.

A washer of cork is used at this joint to insure a snug fit and at the same time serve as a cushion between the reed and the clay bowl. This insures the bowl against uneven pressure from the reed stem which might break the clay shank and at the same time prevents any leakage of air at this joint.

The present plant of the Pamplin Smoking Pipe Company has been in existence for 44 years, and the company has changed hands periodically. The factory burned down in 1932 but was rebuilt.

**T**HE DEXTERITY with which a pipe maker plies his trade is interesting in itself. The factory has a capacity of 25,000 Powhatan pipes a day, and its modern kiln is capable of handling 200,000 pipes at a single burning.

Those who have been making Powhatan Pipes for many years are fast disappearing, and their children do not seem willing to learn the craft. The

fast pace of 20th century life is too exciting for the finer art of Indian clay pipe making, and the true Powhatan style pipe may some day cease to be manufactured. The making of clay pipes by hand is one of America's oldest industries, and it is possible that before long it will be only a tradition.

Some employees have been with the factory a long time. Mrs. Betty Price began when she was seven years old, learning how to make the pipes from her mother. She continued to make pipes for more than 70 years.

Mrs. Lou Foster worked for the factory for over 35 years. She says there were approximately 60 employees when she began, and that single orders for as many as 10,000 pipes were not uncommon. Orders came from all parts of the world.

In those days pipes were sold in packages of 100, with or without stems. Many thousands were made in a day, and Mrs. Foster says she has packed as many as nine barrels at a time.

To be making pipes for more than two centuries is a record anyone can be proud of, and except for temporary stoppages the plant has been actively engaged in turning out these genuine hand made red clay Powhatans.

And although the demand by the smokers of the world for these reed stemmed pipes from Virginia is not as great as in former years, the present volume of orders from smokers everywhere indicates the factory will continue to remain in business for many years to come.

### HOW MEERSCHAUMS ARE MADE

(Begins on page 200)

chinery is being used to some extent.

But even with electricity and its many adaptations, meerschaum pipes are still more of a hand made article than modern briar pipes.

Also, the production line, with one man doing a special job or operation, is more pronounced than in the early days.

As soon as the meerschaum chunks are received at the factory they are given a thorough inspection and sorted, if further sorting is necessary. The best quality, obviously, will go to making the best pipes.

After being soaked in water from 15 to 30 minutes, the blocks then start down the "production" line. With deft strokes of a sharp knife the workers each perform their own assigned task, each one bringing a little more into relief the pipe that is to be.

**W**HEN THE outline of the pipe has been completed, it is placed on a modern lathe which quickly forms the bowl and shank openings.

Sharp knives then turn the outside of the bowl and shank, leaving the pipe in its finished shape. The knives must be kept sharp, otherwise there is danger of chipping the meerschaum.

When finished, the pipe is sent to the drying room which consists of a room with practically no humidity and which dries the pipes thoroughly in from 12 to 18 hours.

The stem is now fitted to the shank of the pipe. This is accomplished by making a small threaded "connector" sometimes out of horn or bone, or any other hard material which is extremely strong. It is threaded on both ends and holds the stem firmly.

In the early days practically all stems were made of amber, that famous yellow golden substance of prehistoric times which served the purpose well. Today, with amber valued at from \$3 to \$5 per inch, few smokers care to pay that kind of money for pipe stems when various substitutes serve just as well.

But since meerschaum pipes have for so long been associated with yellow or light brown stems, this same color is used in the various substances from which pipe stems are made today.

Hard rubber is used occasionally, but as a rule meerschaum pipes still employ the "amber" color.

**W**HEN THE PROCESS has been completed thus far the long polishing begins. Numerous substances are used, including sharkskin, and dried grass



of the "bull rush" variety. Due to the character of meerschaum, the finest jeweler's abrasives are much too strong for the delicate surface.

The grass is now preferred to the shark skin, principally because it is cheaper and is more abundant.

The polishing process is long and tedious, and although today it is done to some extent by machine, the finishing touches must be completed by hand.

The entire process of finishing one pipe requires several days—not a few hours as is the case with a briar pipe. Due to meerschaum's soft, semi-pliable nature, the processing cannot be speeded up if a really fine pipe is to be created.

The presence of the rich yellow color which distinguishes a long-smoked meerschaum is hastened somewhat by soaking the finished pipe in boiling bees-wax. The wax tends to seal the porous mineral, retaining the yellow color of the tobacco juices long after the moisture evaporates. It also enhances the glossy exterior of the meerschaum itself.

The time the pipe is left in the hot wax varies, and the judgement of the operator comes only from long experience. The time required varies for from three to eight minutes. Longer time may result in the pipe becoming "sour" or "strong" in later years.

**A**FTER THE PIPE has thoroughly cooled, a final polishing begins. Cotton flannel is used with success as are several other materials.

At this point the briar pipe is ready for the customer. But not a meerschaum. One of its most important details now begins—making the case for it.

Since meerschaums are often a design of their own, each case must be fitted individually. In the case department each pipe is measured and the case made accordingly. Cases are necessary due to the fragile nature of meerschaum, and it is important that for maximum protection the case fit perfectly.

When completed, the cased pipe is given its final inspection before it is ready for market. It has been many months since the piece of block meerschaum was brought out of the ground in Asia Minor, but to shorten the time required to produce the pipe means to sacrifice its quality and beauty.

Meerschaums give a cool, mellow smoke, and have their many followers even today, especially on college campuses where meerschaum pipes are currently gaining in popularity.

The beautiful hand carved pieces are fast disappearing from public view, being gobbled up by collectors and museums. Some day they will be no more than a symbol of a great era when meerschaum was king of the smokers' world.

JULY, 1949

# PRO and CON

*"I wholly disapprove of what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it."*—VOLTAIRE.

This is the page set aside for the reader to discuss controversial questions pertaining to pipes and pipe smoking. Letters may be shortened, but the opinions expressed remain unchanged. For the most interesting letter received each month the editors will award a Sani-jet pipe, courtesy of the Burton Pipe Company of Detroit, Michigan.

## THIS MONTH'S QUESTION

**"To what extent do you believe the "breathing" of briar contributes to smoking enjoyment?"**

(The editors have selected Mr. Schirmer's letter as the most interesting of those received in answer to the July question and a Burton Sani-Jet pipe is now on its way to him.)

**R. M. Schirmer**  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma

The briar root from which the pipe bowl is made is ultimately composed of an aggregation of cells, each being a minute but distinct unit of the overall structure.

When the briar root has been properly cured and dried, these building blocks (cells) form a structure which is a series of dead air spaces.

Because of the low thermal conductivity of the trapped air (about 1-10,000 of that of aluminum) such a structure impedes the flow of heat to the extent that it is usually referred to as a "heat insulator."

Briar root makes an excellent material from which to fabricate a pipe bowl because it does not "breathe."

After all, there is a fire in the bowl, and to conduct heat and air rapidly away from it by "breathing" would only serve to make the bowl extremely hot, or even possibly extinguish the fire.

**Whitney Bowen**  
Aurora, Ill.

I, like all other pipe smokers, have often heard that briar breathes. It may do something, but it doesn't breathe, at least in the sense we normally think of the word.

By breathe I think of inhaling and exhaling. Wood can't do that.

If the wood breathes, where does the power come from that forces the air into the wood (inhaling) and also what is the force that drives the air out of the wood (exhaling)?

If the wood can breathe from one side, it can also breathe from the other. If it goes through the wood from the inside out, why isn't smoke drawn into the pores of the briar wood, and what keeps this smoke from coming right

## NEXT MONTH

**AUGUST**—"What suggestions do you have for improving modern bits?"  
(Answers must be received by July 5.)

**SEPTEMBER**—"Do you believe a meerschaum lining improves a briar pipe?"  
(Answers must be received by August 3.)

Address all letters to "Pro and Con" in care of this magazine. Anonymous contributions will not be used. Send a picture of yourself if you wish. As many letters will be used as space will allow. Suggestions for future questions are also welcome.

on through the woden bowl and out through the outer surface?

But, assuming for a moment wood does breathe, and, let us say, the air enters the briar bowl from the outside, what is now in the space the outer air soon occupies? Obviously it is not a vacuum.

When we take air into our lungs our chest expands to make room for the air brought in. The bowl of a pipe doesn't expand.

And, even if I should go so far as to assume that some air does actually enter the briar wood, I think it must be so microscopic in size that its importance as a contributing factor to improving the quality of the smoke is also microscopic in size.

In other words, I don't believe this theory of the pipe breathing, and even if I am wrong, it is so very small that it is of no importance to the pipe smoker.

### **Bud Emling Bonfield, Ill.**

Briar breathes continuously, but at an increased rate while being smoked, because the heat causes an enlargement of the pores within the expanding wood. These small pores enable the briar to breathe.

When a briar pipe is being smoked the pores carry away much of the heat and moisture from the burning tobacco, resulting in a cooler and drier smoke. Tobacco oils are drawn into the pores where they are re-absorbed within the walls of the bowls. This action greatly increases the flavor of the smoke.

Between smokes the circulating air enters the pores, drying out the bowl chamber and carrying away the fumes of the evaporating impurities. Indeed, briar would be a poor material for pipe making if it could not breathe.

### **C. R. Hicks Salem, Oregon**

The actual berathing of the briar does not visably affect the smoking quality or enjoyment of the pipe, but it helps to prolong the life of the pipe and maintain its sweet taste as against other non-breathing woods.

### **S. L. Baum Boston, Mass.**

How can the wood breathe when it is covered up on the inside with a heavy layer of cake and often on the outside with a solid film of wax?

And even if it does penetrate either of these layers, where is the force that drives the air into the wood and out again? The wood doesn't expand under the heat *that* much.

## **CLAY PIPE TRADEMARKS**

(Begins on page 206)

that by 1686 business was very poor. So bad were conditions in the industry that the city council of Gouda decided to do something about it. Until this time it was customary for the pipemakers to sell their wares at an open market place. The city council voted that henceforth no pipes could be sold except on Thursday, and then only after paying "rent" on each basket of pipes in the market, the "rent" to be 8 cents each.

On each barrel they would be required to pay 1 "stuiver." It should be pointed out that the baskets contained the best quality pipes while the barrels held the more common, every day clays.

The pipemakers didn't like the new law, especially the "rent" they were forced to pay, so that section of the law was repealed and the "rent" eliminated, but Thursday continued to be the only day they could sell pipes in the city.

**T**HIS CREATED additional troubles among the pipemakers with competition running wild. So, more laws were passed which prohibited pipe dealers from making pipes, and which prohibited one pipemaker from buying pipes from another pipemaker.

In December, 1698, another law was passed which stated no pipemaker could use any mark but his own, and it must not be similar to any other.

Even so, the marks retained their similarity, but often the name of the pipemaker appeared on the mark at some point. This appears very plainly on the design at the left of the top row on page 206. The owner's name Jan Girrebo, appears in white on the emblem. This mark, known as "King David with Sword and Shield" shows that famous character in the center panel. This mark was registered in 1675.

Next to it is the Crowned KP, owned by Jacob deRonde, and then "The Mermaid."

Continuing on across the top of the next page is the Crowned 9 which is similar to the first except that the identifying symbol and the owner's name are different.

One of the more unusual is that which follows, known as the Crowned 61. In the background is the chosen shield design, while the foreground depicts a well known scene. It is called "The Trot of the Pipemakers," and shows two pipemaker's assistants taking a load of freshly formed clays to the kiln to be fired. The basket contains the finer

pieces while the barrel contains the cheaper clays.

These men knew that if they jolted their cargo a whole day's labor could be ruined, so they learned to walk with a smooth, gliding step thus preventing damage to their precious load. Many years of this "Pipemaker's Trot" is said to have left its effect on those whose task it was to deliver the freshly made clays to the kiln, and even today this characteristic "trot" may be seen on the streets of Gouda, inherited from forefathers who became experts at the all important gliding step.

**A**T THE EXTREME right of the top row are a pair of lions holding the Gouda City Shield. Directly below it is "The Swine," which dates back to 1724. Next below is "The Fisherman" which was created in 1745.

On the left side of page 206 just below King David is "The Serpent" owned by Lucas de Jong and first used in 1733. Underneath it is "The Crowned Sleigh" which was registered with the Gouda Association on May 6, 1755.

In the left bottom corner of the same page is "The Greyhound" and dates from 1794. Next to it is "The Golden Steeple" which was registered in December, 1728. Third is "The Sword of Battle" framed on each side with two mean looking eagles each holding a trio of pipes in his claw.

Next is "The Hen," which dates back to 1675. On each side of the mark are lions which have been given human faces.

The following trademark is one of the very few which does not at some place show the Gouda City Shield. All of the other details are similar to most trademarks, and the owner's name plus the "in Gouda" shows it was not from some other city. One explanation is that since this mark was not put into use until several years after the Amsterdam feud was over, the artist did not believe the city shield was of too much commercial value.

The last trademark depicts a typical scene inside a pipemaker's factory. Here the master is shown teaching his assistants how to make the pipes. The two women at the right typify part of the 3000 women who were engaged in the Gouda pipe industry in the late 1700's. It is said that of Gouda's 20,000 population half this number were in the pipe industry.

In the foreground is the basket into

**PIPE LOVERS**

which are placed the better pieces, while at the left may be seen the barrel or "cask" which contained the cheaper product.

On the work tables are the many copper molds which formed the wet clay into pipes.

Not all of the trademark as illustrated in any of these reproductions was generally placed on the pipe. Often just the crown and the number appeared, or the symbol such as the Hen, the Steeple, the Hog, the Serpant, the Sleigh, the Crowned Letters, or whatever the identifying symbol might be.

The entire design was more often used as a plaque which was displayed freely by the manufacturer not only in his establishment but on the lid of his barrel, at the marketplace, and any other place where it would be seen by the public.

## BURLEY TOBACCO

(Begins on page 204)

seed. Their plants were, for the most part, quite similar.

Then, through the merest chance a new variety came into existence. The story of its early beginning was recorded in the *Western Tobacco Journal* during the year 1875:

"When in the spring of 1864, George Webb of Brown County, Ohio, sowed a tobacco bed with seed secured from G. W. Barkley, in Bracken County, Kentucky, just across the Ohio, he expected to have an abundance of Little Burley plants. By the time the young plants were large enough to set in the field, many of them were so light in color that the farmer feared they were badly diseased. In disgust he destroyed the entire lot.

"An extreme scarcity of seed the following season caused Mr. Webb to sow the remainder of the same seed in a plant bed. Again a number of the light colored seedlings appeared and grew well. Many neighbors visited the plant bed to inspect and discuss the strange tobacco. Eventually it was decided to transplant the unusual tobacco for experimental purposes. In spite of their odd color, the plants proved remarkably thrifty. Something like 1,000 stalks of exceptional color and texture were harvested and carefully cured.

"By that time many growers were observing these freaks. Although the farmers did not particularly relish the flavor of the new variety, some seed was saved for fur-

ther tests. By 1865, enough land was planted to the new burley to produce 20,000 pounds of the leaf. Two hogsheads of the crop sold for a very fancy price upon the market at Cincinnati. This tobacco was so mild and fragrant, and of such high quality, that at the St. Louis Fair of 1867 it was awarded first and second premiums for cutting leaf. It sold for \$58 per hundred."

Such plaques were made of various kinds of metal, silver being a favorite. They were generally hand made by pounding or hammering the design from the back side of the metal.

Many of these plaques, shields, and other evidences of the early pipemakers guild are now housed in the City Museum at Gouda, in Holland, where they are preserved for all to see and observe. The student of early pipe history who can visit this little Dutch city cannot help but be inspired and a bit amazed at the magnitude of this clay pipe industry some 300 years ago.

ther tests. By 1865, enough land was planted to the new burley to produce 20,000 pounds of the leaf. Two hogsheads of the crop sold for a very fancy price upon the market at Cincinnati. This tobacco was so mild and fragrant, and of such high quality, that at the St. Louis Fair of 1867 it was awarded first and second premiums for cutting leaf. It sold for \$58 per hundred."

**T**HUS WAS born a new type of tobacco, a lighter, brighter leaf, with an entirely different taste and flavor. Its instant success caused many growers in southern Ohio and a few in Bracken County, where it originated, to sow the seed. At once the strange burley proved its superior qualities when grown upon rich lands underlaid with limestone.

One of the primary reasons why this new burley became so popular was because of the changing habits of the users of tobacco. In the early days when the country was young, most men chewed tobacco simply because an instant light was not quickly available as is the case today with matches and lighters. The farmer in the field, in order to light his pipe, would have to either come into the house and get a light from the stove, or else take time out and build a flame with flint and steel—definitely not a fast operation.

As the match became popular, the pipe could be smoked anyplace, and the lighter newer burley tasted much better in the pipe than the old tobaccos, thus the demand for the newer tobacco spread rapidly.

**T**ODAY, many acres in the Bluegrass state are given over to the growing of Kentucky burley tobacco, so named for the state in which George Webb introduced it quite by accident almost a century ago.

The growing, harvesting, curing and grading of a crop of the best burley tobacco requires much hard labor, great skill, and ten months of time. Along with this gruelling task there is, however, the gambler's delight in guessing what the price will be when the auctioneer's voice is chanting on the loose leaf floor.

In March, the pungent smell of wood announces that the farmer is burning tobacco beds on the old sod land or in the edge of the timber. When the glowing heat has destroyed weed seeds, insects, their young, and disease germs, the soil is quite friable. Cheese cloth is stretched over the beds when the tiny seeds are sown so they may safely germinate and grow large enough to be set out in the open field in late May or early June.

Beneath the warm Kentucky sun, the plants grow rapidly. Extensive cultivation with machine and hoe is necessary to kill weeds and thus preserve the life-giving moisture. Tobacco worms find difficulty in finding a safe spot in which to hide, for besides a constant use of insecticides, the chickens and turkeys roam the fields and feast on the harmful insects.

Late in the summer as the days begin to shorten, the experienced eye of the grower tells him his burley is fast maturing. To get the crop ready for harvest and proper curing in the barn, the flower buds are removed. This "topping" at just the proper moment has much influence upon the color and texture of the leaf.

Soon "suckers" appear where the leaves join the main stalk, and once again the farmer must use his ripe judgement concerning their removal. In fact, there is not a month in the year when this indefatigable workman does not have to decide some question about the crop and its proper handling.

**A**S THE carefully tended burley is yellowing in the blazing sunshine of the late Kentucky summer, the tall stalks are split to within a few inches of the ground with a sharp knife. Next they are severed from their roots and straddled upon light sticks. After wilting properly, the plants are hauled to the big tobacco barn and the loaded sticks are adjusted carefully to racks which rise tier upon tier to the roof.

Even with the crop safe in the barn, the judicious ventilation of the building must be attended to, as burley is an air-

(Continued on page 221)

# Breaking In the New Pipe

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Believing that breaking in a new pipe is of primary interest to all readers, PIPE LOVERS presents in this column each month the recommendations suggested by America's leading pipe and tobacco manufacturers. This month the suggestions describe how to break in a meerschaum pipe and are supplied through courtesy of this country's only exclusive manufacturer of meerschaum pipes, the Pioneer Meerschaum Pipe Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHEN YOU first purchase your new meerschaum pipe it is a beautiful white in color. The high wax finish is achieved by dipping the pipe in molten beeswax, the process being done by masters at the art.

As most smokers know, this wax coating will turn brown after repeated smokings, and it is the desire of meerschaum owners to get as even and beautiful a coloring as they possibly can.

When you start to color your new meerschaum pipe, you should first moisten the walls on the inside of the bowl. This is most easily done with the fingers using saliva or water from the faucet.

Then fill the bowl of your new pipe full with your favorite tobacco and smoke only three-quarters down for best results. When the coloring begins, which will be after numerous pipefuls, you can then begin to smoke more freely.

Do not remove the unsmoked tobacco from the wall of the bowl as this keeps the pipe from getting overheated.

We urgently recommend that under no circumstances should the smoker smoke his meerschaum pipe in one climate and then suddenly take the pipe into another climate. In other words, if he smokes his pipe at home in a warm room and then takes it out in the extreme cold it would not help the pipe to color as evenly and beautifully as if it were kept in one temperature.

It is best not to take the pipe out of the house after smoking has begun.

Another point which the meerschaum smoker should remember is that care should be taken to see that the fingernails should be kept away from the outer surface of the bowl so that there will be no scratches or chips.

Even the slightest scratch will collect dirt and this shows up greatly against the white surface. The outer surface must be kept free of all dirt and other foreign matter if the pipe is to color evenly.

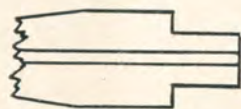
# PIPECRAFT

Helpful Hints And Ideas That

## Tapered Hole Smokes Dry

My suggestion is one which should go a long ways towards ending the frequent complaints one hears regarding pipes which seem to be wet smokers, namely in the fact that so much moisture comes to the smoker's mouth through the smoke passage or drill in the stem.

The method is not new to myself or to many other pipe smokers, but it is effective, and I do not recall having seen it before on the Pipecraft page.



The above two diagrams show the normal opening, top, and the recommended change, bottom.

In the average pipe the hole through the bit is small in diameter. As most smokers have experienced, moisture will collect around the end of the tenon and in the end of the hole, in the bit.

It is only natural that when a draw is made on the pipe, both smoke and moisture are drawn into the smoker's mouth, since there is not sufficient space for the smoke to pass over the moisture. This normal condition is indicated by the top drawing.

As may be seen in the lower diagram, the air hole is changed quickly and easily. This is done by tapering the end of the air hole in the end of the tenon. This may be accomplished by filing down the end of an old steel drill so

### PASS 'EM ALONG

Pass along your ideas, short cuts, pet discoveries, and suggestions to fellow pipe enthusiasts. Contributors whose ideas are accepted and appear on this page are given a Ronson Lighter employing the "press, it's lit — release, it's out" action, together with a Ronson Servicer which consists of a full kit of lighter accessories, courtesy of the Ronson Lighter Manufacturer.

Send all contributions, with photos and diagrams when necessary, to the editor. All contributions become the property of Pipe Lovers Magazine and none can be returned or acknowledged unless return postage is included.

This is your page. The other fellow wants to know what you've discovered, that makes pipe smoking more enjoyable, the same as you like to read about his, so send yours in today.

that it looks about like the solid black portion shown above.

It is best not to drill the hole as far in as shown in this diagram as this weakens the tenon. Care should be taken to see that the tenon is not weakened since this will cause it to break off in the shank.

When the alteration is completed, it will be found that the tendency is to let the moisture drop down and flow back on the new angle, while the smoke has sufficient room to pass above the moisture.

This backward taper can be up to one-half inch in length, depending upon the angle of the taper drill used, and the diameter of the tenon itself.

This method has improved many of my pipes, especially those in which the air hole is quite small, and I can certainly recommend this simple alteration in any pipe if the smoker has been receiving too much moisture. The only caution, I repeat, is to make sure the wedge is not so extreme or deep that it weakens the tenon.

WILLIAM O. JONES,  
Glendale, Calif.

# A F T



Make Pipe Smoking More Enjoyable

## Felt Strips Prevent Damage

Having become tired of having the surface of a new pipe get scratched or marred by taking it in and out of my pipe rack, I finally decided to remedy the situation.

It is really very simple, and I wonder now why I didn't do it ages ago. Probably because I never thought of it.

The idea is to simply glue several pieces of felt along the edges, on the bottom, and on the insides of the holes of the rack.

This prevents once and for all any more scratches or other damage to your pipes and helps preserve the finish.

Don't use mucilage or any of the popular library pastes, as these will not stick securely. Use a good grade of glue and press the felt on firmly.

I suggest cutting small pieces just the size of the grooves in the bottom for appearance's sake, while those in the holes above should be no wider than the wood itself if a neat job is to be done.

Felt cannot be painted. (The paint hardens and can then scratch the pipe as well as the wood itself.) Therefore, choose the color of felt as you want it in the first place. Properly done it is scarcely noticeable and the life it adds to the appearance of your pipes is well worth the effort.

M. EGDINGTON,  
Bowling Green, Ohio.

## Churchwarden Stems

Here is a suggestion for those smokers who enjoy the cool relaxing smoke of a long stemmed Churchwarden, but who cannot afford a duplication of good quality pipes in this category.

It is a simple matter to fit the Churchwarden stem to the shank of your briar. If you have never done anything like this before, now is a good time to learn. You should select a stem whose tenon comes close to fitting the hole in the shank, the tenon being slightly larger if you do not find an exact fit.

Begin with the tenon, and file it evenly on all sides until it fits snugly but firmly in the hole in the shank. When this has been completed you then dress down the outside of the stem in the same way, until it is flush and smooth with the briar shank. Varying degrees of fine sandpaper will do a professional job.

The new long stem is then in some way marked so that it, too, can always be placed back on the same pipe when you are in the mood for a Churchwarden smoke. Thus you can have an expensive briar serving you both as a conventional 6 inch briar or as a long Churchwarden in a moment's time.

LEONARD KARASIK,  
New York, N. Y.

HENRY MURRAY,  
Hackensack, N. J.

## Vacuum Cleans Pipes

The problem of cleaning and polishing your pipes is easily solved by using an ordinary vacuum cleaner. The method is to attach the intake hose of a tank type cleaner to the bowl and in a matter of a few seconds all the loose matter will be pulled out.

By reversing the procedure the hose will project a very strong current of air through the stem and thus complete the job.

I have found that polishing of the pipe can also be very simply accomplished with a similar procedure. First of all a thin coat of liquid wax is spread over the pipe and allowed to dry for from twenty to thirty minutes.

Next a piece of flannel is placed over the end of the vacuum's hose. Hot air is now blown through the flannel while the flannel is rubbed lightly against the briar.

I have found this a very effective method of cleaning meerschaum pipes. Recently when my calabash pipe jammed up from loose particles of cotton filler, the method here described fixed the pipe up fine and made it as good as new again.

I recommend this dry cleaning method as being superior to the normal liquid cleaning methods in practically all cases. However, it will sometimes be necessary to use a little alcohol to clean off the rim of the bowl.

## MY FAVORITE BLEND

*(Each month the editors of PIPE LOVERS award to the person sending in the best "Favorite Blend" a Rogers Air-Tite Tobacco Pouch, courtesy of Rogers Imports, Inc., of New York, N. Y. All contributions become the property of the magazine and none can be acknowledged or returned.)*

Here is a very unusual blend, unusual because it 1) tastes very good, 2) smokes and packs well, and 3) stays fresh indefinitely:

Virginia .....	2 oz.
Latakia .....	1 oz.
Perique .....	1 oz.
Turkish No. 1 fine cut .....	1 oz.

If this is a bit too strong for you, cut down the Perique a bit.

ZIGMUND FOXEN,  
Montreal, Que., Canada.

# PIPE MAKING AND REPAIRING

Conducted by  
J. H. BRADSHAW



(If you have questions on amateur pipe making or repairing, Mr. Bradshaw will be glad to help you. No questions will be answered unless accompanied by a self addressed stamped envelope. He may be addressed in care of this magazine.)

**I**N PAST MONTHS we have been discussing pipe making in this column and have sort of neglected any mention of pipe repairing. For those of you who feel a bit neglected in this respect, let's discuss repairing this month.

I believe one of the most discouraging situations in pipe repairing is the broken tenon that has stuck in the shank opening. When they stick it seems that they always stick tight, and obviously a great deal of care is necessary in removing these broken tenons so that the shank will not be split or otherwise damaged.

There are several methods that can be used—some good, some not so safe. One of the best is to insert a screw in the air hole of the broken tenon, and when well imbedded to pull it out with a twisting motion with a pair of pliers. Usually the broken tenon will come along with it.

Another method is to simply drill out the broken tenon with an electric or hand drill. If the pipe is not firmly and rigidly held, I suggest a hand drill since this gives the user more control over the operation.

Some smokers fill up the bowl and smoke the pipe a few times (without a bit of course, placing the shank directly to the lips) since the moist smoke will serve to dislodge the sticking tenon. If the pipe isn't yours, however, this method is hardly to be recommended.

A similar method is to place the end of the shank in a shallow saucer of carbon tetrachloride or pure grain alcohol. The liquid will slowly work into the shank and dissolve the sticky tars that hold the tenon tight.

A small bit of steam on the end of the tenon will accomplish the same purpose. However, steam might damage a pipe, so this isn't the best method.

Obviously these above mentioned

ideas are for tenons stuck by gummy tars or dried oils. When the tenon is simply a tight fit, these liquid methods do little good.

**I**F YOU DO much pipe repairing I suggest you get a Miller tenon puller. These little gadgets really do the work without fear of damage. They pull that tenon out quickly and easily.

Another method which is often recommended but sounds better than it works is to place the pipe in the icebox for 24 hours. The freezing compartment is sometimes suggested. The idea here is that the surrounding cold causes the shank and the end of the tenon to contract, and, with the hole in the shank thus made larger and the diameter of the tenon made smaller there should be less resistance.

Although this is true in theory, the contraction is so small that it seems to make little difference and the tenon is seldom eased.

When the broken end of the tenon is removed, don't throw it away. Instead, measure its diameter with your calipers as this helps you to more quickly make or select the new stem which is to be fitted to the pipe.

Upon removal, look at the inside of the shank. If at the end it is dirty or coated with tar this should be removed. A bit of pure grain alcohol will clean it out instantly.

I have seen repair cases where this tarry coating was quite thick, due to the owner's neglecting to keep the pipe clean.

Such a coating will decrease the diameter of the shank opening and obviously the diameter of the tenon of the replacement bit as well. Then, in the future, if and when the owner should decide to clean the shank of his pipe, this film of oil and tar which served

to give the tenon a tight fit is removed, and as a result the tenon fits much too loosely for good results.

**T**HERE ARE A few hints which will help you to do better repair work, whether doing it professionally for others, or only for yourself on your own pipes. If the job is a bit replacement, cover the shank of the pipe with adhesive tape or any of the heavy Scotch tapes now on the market. This will protect the surface of the pipe from a drill, a file, or any other tool which might slip and mar the surface. Don't remove the tape until the repair job is completely done and you are ready to polish the stem and shank.

Staining the end of a shank to match the bowl is a delicate process. Try not to buff the shank so much that the original stain is removed. But if you do happen to, samples of matching stain can be made on the flat end of the shank opening. This prevents employing a stain too dark or too light on the shank and ruining the pipe's appearance.

And if you are in the business of pipe repairing, it makes your customers happy to have them select the stem they want from your assortment. This helps to end the constant grumble of a new stem not feeling good in the mouth. Select several stems which will fit the pipe to be repaired, and then let the owner try out the lot until he gets the exact one that suits him. A pleased customer is much more likely to return.

Another tip for those in the business is to always buff the pipe with wax when you are done. A repair job doesn't always call for this extra operation, but it delights the customer and sends him away satisfied.

Those of you who make and repair pipes, and who follow this column—are we giving you what you want? If not, say so. If you have some pet problems, don't keep them a secret. Let's hear them so we can discuss them here and work these things out. Perhaps you have the solution to a generally difficult situation. Don't be afraid to pass it along. Let others profit from your discoveries.

## BLENDS AND BLENDING

(Begins on page 199)

200 words in length, not over that, please. Address all entries to me here in New York. The only condition of entry is that all letters become the property of the magazine and none can be returned.

We will publish the names of the writers of the five best letters in the

September issue, so, in order to do that we must have your letter not later than the last day of July. The editors of PIPE LOVERS and myself will serve as judges. No bribes, please, fellows. Got to keep this one on the square.

#### TOBACCO REVIEW

##### ROSE AND CROWN TAVERN MIXTURE:

A straight blend put up by the S. S. Pierce Company of Boston. It is very pleasant, mild and with a light aroma. It is a good one for continuous smoking. We found it pleasing and imagine it will make a hit with those of you who do not go in for heavily flavored tobaccos. Makes a nice summer smoke.

Guess we've said enough for one month. See you all again in 30 days, during which time write your contest letter and send it in. Your gamble of a 3c stamp in return for a chance on a nifty little blending kit is good odds.

#### BURLEY TOBACCO

(Begins on page 204)

cured tobacco. If extremely damp weather should retard curing, heaters must be fired with great skill.

As autumn rolls around, the crop of burley is cured and has been bulked down for stripping and sorting.

In a small and heated room in or near the barn, the careful stripping and sorting of the valuable burley begins. As the leaves are pulled from the stalk, they are put into lots uniform in color and body. This requires a quick and trained eye for color and a knowledge of texture as the buyer on a loose leaf floor judges a basket of burley at a glance.

Most of the men who grow burley expect to sort the crop into eight or ten grades in addition to other damaged leaf. Loaded upon a truck, the burley goes to a nearby loose leaf floor to bring the grower his hard earned money and a short breathing spell before he gets ready for another crop.

All of this hard labor, experience, and skill, plus the rich Kentucky soil, give to the various grades of burley the mild, cool, sweet smoking qualities that make it the favorite of so many pipe smokers everywhere.

Since there are many grades of burley, the smoker can get many different tastes by mixing this one kind of tobacco alone. The top grade gives a sweet mild, cool smoke, while inferior grades give a strong or bity taste. Thus by mixing the different grades in different proportions, various results can be obtained, and yet all the while only burley tobacco is employed.

## INTERESTING ARTICLES

*are on the way*

## IN COMING ISSUES

*Here is a partial list of articles which are scheduled to appear in future months:*

- Setting the Color of a Meerschaum
- Keeping Tobacco Moist
- Amateur Pipe Making
- Denicotinizing Tobacco
- The First Blend
- The Six Frankfurters
- Selecting a Humidor
- The Story of Briar
- Evolution of the Spur
- The Indian Tomahawk Pipe
- Record Pipes
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# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Classified advertisements are an inexpensive way of reaching pipe smokers everywhere. The cost is low—10c per word or 70c per line. Minimum, \$2.00. Cash must accompany order. Closing date, first of the month preceding month of issue.

## For Sale

• **SPECIAL Bullheads** with real horn, horses and human heads. Only \$1.99 and \$2.99. **HOUSE OF ROBERTSON**, Boise, Idaho.

## Wanted

• **WANTED** Copies of February and March, 1946, and March, 1947, issues. Will pay full price (25c) for each copy in good condition. **PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE**, 532 Pine Ave., Long Beach 12, California.

## Miscellaneous

• **EARN EXTRA MONEY** selling subscriptions to Pipe Lovers to your friends. Liberal commission. You can also work up a profitable income by obtaining orders for monthly shipments to pipe shops and newsstands. Easy, spare time work. Every pipe smoker is a customer. Write today for full details and commission allowances. **PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE**, 532 Pine Ave., Long Beach 12, California.

## Pipe Repairing

• **"MILLER'S Tenon Puller"** will remove broken push stem tenons easily, quickly and safely: Price \$3.50 postpaid. For information write **FRED MILLER**, 915 McCullough Ave., San Antonio 2, Texas.

## Pipe Making

• **PIPES** made to order. You draw the design, I make the pipe. \$5.00 to \$7.50. Jumbo sizes slightly higher. Send your design today and ask for quotation. Stems repaired. **J. H. BRADSHAW**, 1124 Linden, Long Beach 2, California.

• **REGULAR** size blocks drilled and stems fitted \$1. We are pipe manufacturers and have the largest stock of aged Italian briar blocks in the west. Regular size, \$3.75 per dozen. Canadian size \$4.25 per dozen, postpaid. **NEEDHAM BRIAR PIPE COMPANY**, Alhambra, California.

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## Pipe Making

• **STERLING** silver bands 8 to 21 m-m 7-16 wide, 35c each, 6 \$1.85, 12 \$3.50. 1/4 inch wide .30 each, 6 for \$1.60, 12 \$3.00. All sent postpaid. **WALTER DELONG**, 609 Russell Ave., Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

• **PIPE SMOKERS:** Make your pipes. Instructions, stem, drilled briar block. Complete kit, prepaid \$1.75. Free literature. **SMOKCRAFT**, Box 44, Ampere, New Jersey, Dept. E.

• **HOME** pipe craftsmen attention. I have just received a shipment of Italian briar-wood which is fully cured and aged—not the unseasoned wood which is so common. Standard shaped blocks 50c each postpaid anywhere. One dozen for five dollars. If you are not satisfied that this wood is as good as any at this price anywhere, return them and your money will be refunded. **CARL E. MILLER**, Box 21, Wilmington, California.

USE CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR QUICK RESULTS

## DETERMINING PIPE VALUES

(Begins on page 208)

It would not bring the pipe's value back to more than \$50 at the most.

So now with the pipe at \$40 we continue. The case is missing, and apparently has been missing for a long time. This is worth something, but just how much is difficult to say.

**NOW WE COME** to the pipe itself. It is deeply colored, but the coloring is not even. It is better than many, but hardly up to average. It is blotchy along the shank, as may be seen in the illustration. It appears that the pipe was not owned and smoked by a real collector or connoisseur.

It is my guess that the right ear has been broken off. I doubt if the carver could do as good a job as he did on this man's head and leave one ear shorter than the other. That in itself is an important factor in determining the pipe's value.

Upon closer examination I found several cracks along the nose and cheek of the animal's face—cracks which would not hurt the smoking quality of the pipe, but which make it imperfect

from the collector's point of view.

Around the top of the bowl it may be seen that the meerschaum has been scorched and is quite black in color. On a carved surface such as this pipe features it is impossible to remove this black discoloration. The owner was apparently very careless in the manner in which he lighted the pipe.

It is my guess that the pipe has been carried in the pocket or in some other container which has worn down the fine detail to a considerable extent. This may be noticed on the forehead of the animal and in the closeup of the wool. When new the pipe was without a doubt a very fine piece of work, with the detail sharp and distinct over all the animal. This is indicated by those portions which have not rubbed against someone's pocket lining or other substance and which are still sharp, even today.



So, now, with all of these factors contributing to the pipe's worth, what value can we place upon it? From \$40 in good condition we must subtract for all of the factors just described.

In my humble opinion I feel that the value should be cut about in half, and I would say the pipe is worth about \$20. Readers who feel my evaluation is either too high or too low are invited to send me their opinions of the pipe's worth and I will include them in a future discussion on this subject.

**PIPE LOVERS** is now available at the Pipe and Tobacco Department in these Sears Roebuck Stores:

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Farmers Market  
3rd and Fairfax  
H. S. Wittner  
142 1/2 S. La Brea
- OAKLAND—  
Mercury Smoke Den  
409-19th Street
- POMONA—  
Jerrv's Pipe Shop  
115 W. Commercial St.
- SACRAMENTO—  
Mahan's Pipe Shop  
1207 "K" Street
- SAN BERNARDINO—  
Vee's Pipe Shop  
415 "E" Street
- SAN DIEGO—  
Muncey's Tobacco Patch  
1006 Broadway  
Winther's Pipe Shop  
443 Broadway
- SAN FRANCISCO—  
Hill's Pipe Shop  
1551 Ocean Ave.  
Pinecrest Pipe & Tobacco  
484 Pine Street
- SAN JOSE—  
Boyce's Pipe & Tobacco  
68 S. First Street
- SAN MATEO—  
Foreman's  
92 Third Avenue
- SANTA MONICA—  
Ed's Pipe Shop  
220 Santa Monica Blvd.
- VAN NUYS—  
Barney's  
14512 Erwin St.
- COLORADO**  
BOULDER—  
Dillman's  
1847 Broadway
- CONNECTICUT**  
NEW BRITAIN—  
London Pipe Shop  
11 Commercial St.
- NEW HAVEN—  
The Pipe Center  
104 College St.
- DELAWARE**  
WILMINGTON—  
The Bee Hive  
du Pont Bldg.
- DIST. OF COLUMBIA**  
WASHINGTON—  
Bertrams  
910 14th Street, N. W.
- FLORIDA**  
CORAL GABLES—  
Coral Gables Smoke Shop  
2206 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
- JACKSONVILLE—  
The Tobacco Shop  
225 Main Street
- MIAMI—  
Ogden Pipe and Tobacco  
114 N. E. Second Ave.
- PENSACOLA—  
Bowman's Pipe Shop  
406 E. Wright
- GEORGIA**  
MACON—  
Dempsey Corner  
Third and Cherry
- IDAHO**  
BOISE—  
Ye Olde Pipe Shop  
203 N. Ninth St.
- ILLINOIS**  
CHICAGO—  
Iwan Ries & Co.  
133 S. Wabash  
Sonnekers  
2654 N. Clark St.
- GALESBURG—  
Rainey Tobacco Shop  
963 E. Main Street
- INDIANA**  
CRAWFORDSVILLE—  
Sportsman's Shop  
126 E. Main Street
- FT. WAYNE—  
Riegel's  
631 Calhoun St.
- LAFAYETTE—  
Riley's Cigar Store  
713 Main
- NEW ALBANY—  
Kaiser's Tobacco Store  
326 Pearl Avenue
- IOWA**  
WATERLOO—  
Humels Smoke Shop  
325 Fourth Street
- KANSAS**  
TOPEKA—  
Flad & Marsh  
607 Kansas Avenue
- MARYLAND**  
ANNAPOLIS—  
The Smoke Shop  
54 Maryland Avenue
- BALTIMORE—  
A. Fader & Son  
210 E. Baltimore Street  
J. F. Obrecht & Co.  
2 N. Howard Street
- MASSACHUSETTS**  
WORCESTER—  
Owl Shop  
Main & Exchange Sts.
- MICHIGAN**  
ANN ARBOR—  
Calkins Fletcher  
324 So. State  
Maulbetsch & Haight  
118 E. Huron St.
- BATTLE CREEK—  
Meisterheim's Cigar Store  
5 W. Michigan Avenue
- BERKLEY—  
Masters  
2646 Coolidge
- DEARBORN—  
Gadey's  
5152 Jim Daly Road
- DETROIT—  
Lafond Pipe Shop  
3010 W. Grand Blvd.  
M. A. Lafond Pipe & Tob.  
631 Woodward Avenue  
Walter's Pipe Shop  
146 W. Lafayette
- EAST LANSING—  
Washburn Cigar Store  
211 E. Grand River Avenue
- FARMINGTON—  
Phil's Pipe Shop  
33326 W. 7 Mile Road
- FLINT—  
Paul's Pipe Shop  
517 Brush Street
- HIGHLAND PARK—  
Ludmar House of Pipes  
56 Manchester Avenue
- LANSING—  
Mac's Cigar Store  
120 N. Washington
- MT CLEMENS—  
Houper's  
78 N. Gratiot
- ROCHESTER—  
Fetters Pipe Dept.  
340 Main St.
- SAGINAW—  
Tuhy's  
110 S. Jefferson
- SWARTZ CREEK—  
Paul Spaniola
- MINNESOTA**  
ST. PAUL—  
St. Marie Cigar Co.  
96 E. Fifth Street
- MISSOURI**  
KANSAS CITY—  
Englander's  
14 W. Twelfth
- ST. LOUIS—  
Delmar Tobacco Shop  
4833 Delmar Blvd.  
H. A. Sweeney  
926 Pine Street
- NEBRASKA**  
LINCOLN—  
Freeman's Pipe Shop  
1411 "O" Street  
Ben M. Wolf  
121 N. Twelfth Street
- NEW JERSEY**  
EAST ORANGE—  
Brick Church Pipe Shop  
52 Brick Church Plaza
- PLAINFIELD—  
Nechins  
415 Watchung Avenue
- TRENTON—  
R. E. Russell  
52 W. State Street
- NEW YORK**  
BROOKLYN—  
Beverly Pipe Co.  
2136 Beverly Road
- NEW YORK—  
S. Brandt  
558 W. 181st Street  
Albert Cowan, Ltd.  
21 Cortland Street  
Lafayette Smoke Shop  
Lafayette & Spring Sts.  
Oxford Pipe Shop  
142 E. 42nd Street  
Penn Zone Pipe Co.  
875 6th Avenue  
Pipes Unlimited  
24 W. 43rd Street  
Quality Tobacco Shop  
85 Essex Street  
Ben Rodgers  
1083 Sixth Avenue  
Towne Tobacconist  
172 Fifth Avenue
- ROCHESTER—  
Clyde Burritt  
18 State Street
- SCHENECTADY—  
Vottis Pipe Shop  
130 Erie Blvd.
- SYRACUSE—  
Steg Pipe Craftsmen  
200 W. Water Street
- WHITE PLAINS—  
Esquire Pipe Shop  
20 Depot Plaza
- OHIO**  
CLEVELAND—  
L. J. Bence  
2706 Lorain Avenue  
Bennie's Pipe Shop  
6540 Lorain Avenue
- DAYTON—  
Bob White's Cigar Stand  
Winters Bank Bldg.  
Dixie Drug  
Dixie Hwy. & Koehler Ave.
- MANSFIELD—  
Park Novelty Shop  
34 S. Park Street
- NEWARK—  
Flenniken Pipe Shop  
70 E. Channel Street
- OBERLIN—  
Ohly's
- OKLAHOMA**  
TULSA—  
Ludwig Cigar Store  
7 Philtower Bldg.  
Ted's Cigar Stores  
17 Atlas Life Arcade
- OREGON**  
PORTLAND—  
Thelins Pipe & Tobacco  
733 S. W. Yamhill
- PENNSYLVANIA**  
CARLISLE—  
Decker's Cigar Store  
29 W. High Street
- CHAMBERSBURG—  
Bob's Smoke Shop  
27 N. Main Street
- EPHRATA—  
Weit & Son  
30 E. Main Street
- HAZELTON—  
Perry's  
22 N. Ujo Street
- LANCASTER—  
Moseman's  
27 N. Prince Street
- PITTSBURGH—  
Ft. Wayne Cigar Store  
400 Federal Street
- SUNBURY—  
Shingara Brothers  
107 N. 3rd St.
- WILLIAMSPORT—  
Jane's Smokes & Sweets  
312 Market Street
- YORK—  
Hain's Pipe Shop  
118 N. George Street
- SOUTH DAKOTA**  
ABERDEEN—  
Goodman's  
113 S. Main
- SIoux FALLS—  
Lewis Drugs  
309 S. Phillips
- TENNESSEE**  
MEMPHIS—  
World News Co.  
Main and Monroe
- TEXAS**  
AMARILLO—  
Gholston  
Post Office Bldg.
- CORPUS CHRISTI—  
Hitts Cigar Store  
Nueces Hotel Bldg.
- SAN ANTONIO—  
Block's Pipe Shop  
208 Broadway  
Harkness Pipe Shop  
101 W. Commerce St.  
Max Itz  
423 N. St. Marys Street
- WASHINGTON**  
PUYALLUP—  
Beall's
- SEATTLE—  
Wiseman's Pipe Shop  
4234 University Way
- SPOKANE—  
Holt Pipe Shop  
Main & Howard
- TACOMA—  
City Cigar Store  
902 Pacific Avenue  
Don's  
902 Broadway
- WALLA WALLA—  
Kelly Cigar Store  
9 S. Second Street
- WISCONSIN**  
MADISON—  
Tobacco Bar  
617 State Street
- MILWAUKEE—  
Uhle's Smoke Shop  
232 W. Michigan Street
- WYOMING**  
CASPER—  
Con-Roy Cigar Store  
Consolidated Royalty Bldg.

DEALERS: WRITE TODAY FOR DETAILS ON HOW YOUR SHOP CAN BE LISTED ON THIS PAGE



# Famous imported HOLLAND-DUTCH PIPES

MADE BY

## The ROYAL GOEDEWAAGEN SOCIETY

(FOUNDED 1625)

of Gouda, Holland — The Pipe City of Holland.



The famous BARONITE pipes have an unique smoking quality midway between the rich fullness of meerschaum and the sweet mellowness of briar. Made in Holland by the oldest pipe making society in the world from Baronite—the famous Dutch pipe substance with the mellow-as-meerschaum flavour.

The double-bowl feature perfected in Gouda COOLS THE SMOKE and prevents any moisture from entering the bowl.

No real Pipe Collection is complete without one. Many shapes to choose from.

Cut-away view showing double-bowl construction for dry, cool smoking on three pipes at right.

**BARONITE  
TWO TONE**  
\$1.89

\$3.50

**BARONITE  
DE LUXE**  
Hand Painted  
in Full Color

\$1.89

**BARONITE  
MYSTERY**

Pure white when new, a picture mysteriously appears as you smoke. Applies to the BARONITE MYSTERY and the DOORROKER MYSTERY pipe only.

**DELFT BLUE**

Beautifully handpainted with typical Dutch Scenes in famous Delft blue color, Vulcanite bit and metal band.

\$1.00  
EACH

You'll find many other handsome shapes in many of the lines shown here. Due to lack of space only a few styles are illustrated.

**DOORROKER  
MYSTERY PIPE**

Original Dutch Mystery Pipe—cloudy yellow stem, many Authentic Holland-Dutch Styles.

\$1.00  
EACH

**FANCY CLAY  
FIGURE HEADS**

Beautifully modelled heads, Apollo, Lejonnaire and many others. Made of special creamy white Dutch Sweet Clay.

25¢  
EACH

15¢  
EACH

**DUTCH SWEET CLAYS**

Popular old time favorites in variety of styles. Stems are specially treated to prevent sticking to lips.

**AUTHENTIC  
DUTCH  
CHURCHWARDENS**

The finest clay Churchwardens in the world. The long, long stem gives a cool sweet smoke, over 15 inches long. Ideal for your den or over your fireplace mantle.

50¢  
EACH

**Sold Only By  
Your Local Dealer**

To buy these pipes see your local dealer. If he is unable to supply you, please ask him to write us at once for information. Sorry, no pipes shipped direct to pipe smokers.

**HOLLAND-DUTCH**

Pipe Co.

5 BEEKMAN STREET  
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

ASK TO SEE THEM AT YOUR LOCAL DEALER