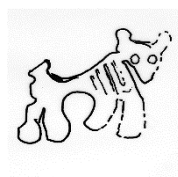


A Dutch clay tobacco pipe dated circa 1705 found in a dump in Dénia castle (Dénia, Alicante, Spain)

Pipa de caolín de principios del s. XVIII hallada en una escombrera del castillo de Dénia (Dénia, Alicante)

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The kaolin tobacco pipe is one of the most useful artifacts that might be encountered at historical archaeological sites, since their short service life and easily recognizable stylistic evolution provide valuable dating cues (Noël Hume 1969; Oswald 1951). Clay pipes were first developed in the early 17th century and were in use into the late 19th century. The parts of a clay tobacco pipe are shown in Figure 1.

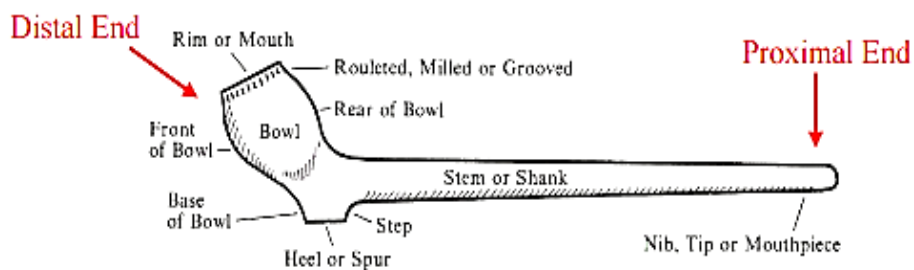


Figure 1. Parts of a tobacco clay pipe

In this article we report two pipe-bowl fragments of a same tobacco pipe which were recovered from a dump in Dénia castle (Dénia, Alicante, Spain) during a visit to the castle-museum carried out in 1987 (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Tobacco clay pipe reconstruction of the tobacco clay pipe from Denia

The bowl is 330 mm long and 230 mm in diameter. The shank is 380 mm long, 80 mm in external diameter and 2.18 mm in internal bore diameter. The two parts weight 27 g.

The bowl is characterized by the heel or spur which it has an incuse stamp where “I/HD” can clearly be read as, the lettering being arranged inside a circle (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Incuse stamp in the heel of the bowl

Following Oswald (1975), the morphology of the bowl fragment is suggestive of type 13 (thin, short bowls, flared mouth [...] flat spurs...) but since the top of the bowl rim is damaged, there is some ambiguity in the type. The steepness of the rear wall suggests that it might also be of Dutch type, which were in use between 1650 and 1730 (see Figure 4).



Figure 4. Dutch pipes between circa 1650 and 1730
(<http://www.dawnmist.org/dutchpipes.htm>)

According J. Beltrán de Heredia and N. Miró i Alaix (2008), the incuse stamp in the bowl heel basis indicates that it was made in the workshop of Hulbert Jansz de Jong in Gouda, The Netherlands, between 1693 and 1709 (Figure 5)

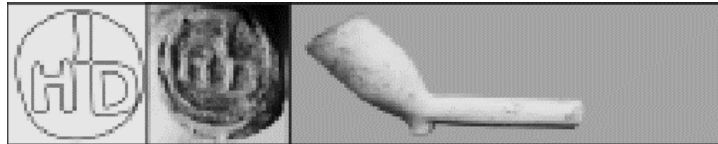


Figure 5. Hulbert Jansz de Jong (Gouda, The Netherlands). Chronology: 1693-1709/30

Since the bowl stem had a bore of 5/64" (2 mm), according to the Harrison diagrams (Figure 6), the reported bowl it should have been manufactured between 1710 and 1750.

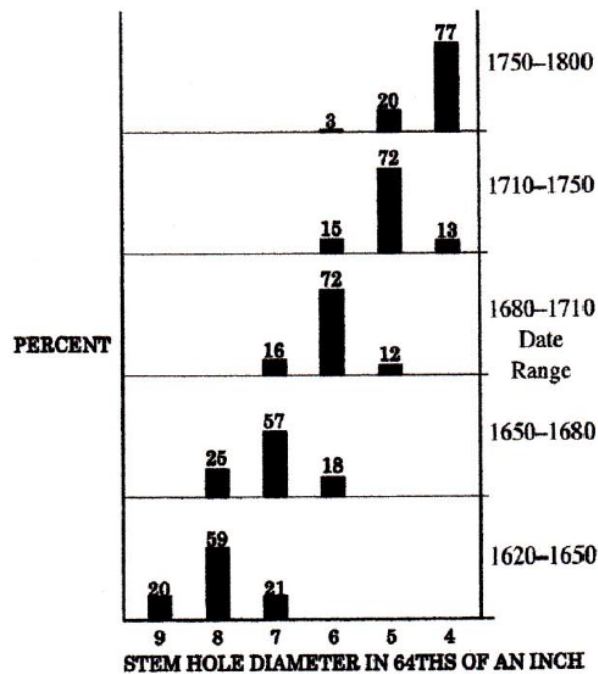


Figure 6. Harrison diagrams for dating tobacco clay pipes

Discussion

It is known that Dutch pipes were spreading across Europe at the end of the Thirty Years' War (1648) and that between 1667 and 1675 a shipment of 70,000 clay pipes arrived to the port of Barcelona (García-Espuche, 2009). The pipe under study could have belonged to that shipment. However, the authors believe that it was actually manufactured later and that its origin may be on arrival at Denia, in 1705, of sailors of the Anglo-Dutch fleet that participated in the War of the Spanish Succession. Thus, our finding could be regarded as a chronological marker of Habsburg uprising in the Kingdom of Valencia and, regardless of the outcome of the War, as the beginning of the increasingly important role that Dénia gained as a trading port.

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