

FOREWORD

There is a lack of authentic information about pipes in America today, and much misinformation. This being so, we offer this little Almanac, compiled from sources which are beyond question as to correctness and accuracy, in the hope that you find it of real interest.

KAYWOODIE COMPANY,
New York and London.



P

ipes are made of briar, cherry wood, meerschaum, bamboo, cane, corncob, bone, bird's legs, knuckle bone of lamb (in India), agate, precious stones, amber, glass, porcelain, clay, nut shells, silver, copper, and tin (and Miles Standish smoked an iron pipe that he brought over in the Mayflower).

You get exactly what you pay for, in buying a pipe—there are few genuine "bargains," lots of phony ones. (It's a good idea to compare pipes closely, when buying one.)

And it's wise to buy from a reputable dealer whom you know, and from a reputable manufacturer, because a pipe is something you can't "sample" before you buy it.

So-called "Thorn" pipes are not made of thorn. They are briar, sandblasted. This gives them their "wrinkled", rough surface. Sandblasting blows away



the softer parts of the briarwood and reduces the weight of the pipe—the hard graining stands out in relief.

Clay pipes are made in numerous places; the town of ter Gouw in Holland has long been famous for this industry, and the clay used comes from the river Meuse in Belgium.

WHAT IS BRIAR?

Briar is a shrub or bush, belonging to the heather family, found on the French Riviera, and in Italy (around Rome and in Calabria), in Spain, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Algiers, Morocco, Tunisia, Greece and Albania. It always grows in the company of the cork-oak.

All genuine briar is imported from these countries. But it is *not* all the same in quality. Just as Havana tobacco will not be the same if grown somewhere other than its native environment, so briar cannot be depended on to be the same, indiscriminately. Most of the briar regions have been exploited intensively for almost a century, and the best briar has

been taken out of them. It takes *at least* 40 years for briar to grow big enough to be of any value for making a pipe, yet in most places where the bush is found, they go over the territory every 12 years taking out all usable briar. Consequently it is very hard to get really fine briar, of sufficient age, size and maturity of grain-formation, to make really fine pipes. The young, immature briar does not have the size to permit the pipe-maker to throw away parts that contain flaws and defects; does not have the age that makes for sturdiness and sweet-smoking; nor the beauty of grain-structure, that are found in very old briar that has been growing 100 to 400 years.

Such old briar is found only in the Albanian back-country, which has not been intensively exploited—where, in fact, there is still territory that no briar-man has ever set foot on. Some of the briar in those barren mountains is so old that it was growing in the last days of the old Eastern Roman Empire. Kaywoodie secures the entire supply of this rare briar of great age from the virgin territory in Albania.



Native Albanian and Specimen
Briar Burls

*Happy mortal! he who knows
Pleasures which a pipe bestows;
Curling eddies climb the room,
Wafting round a mild perfume,
—"A Pipe of Tobacco."*



HOW BIG IS THE PIECE OF WOOD FROM WHICH YOUR PIPE IS CUT?

The briar used by Kaywoodie is very large in size because it is very old. The Kaywoodie briar burls are usually at least the size of a man's head, often much bigger. (The burl is a solid mass which forms around the trunk of the bush just where it meets the ground).

Usually, only one part of the burl produces perfect briar, and only this portion is used for Kaywoodie pipes because it has the best smoking qualities and the most beautiful grain. Illustrated here is a cross-section of a briar burl, showing this "prime cut" portion.

Sometimes several Kaywoodie pipes can be made from this "prime-cut" portion, sometimes only one. Often much of this portion will be found unsuitable for Kaywoodie, as are the other parts of the burl. Note that portions are marked "waste". These are never used in Kaywoodie Pipes. The center portion is not part of the burl formation but part of the trunk, and its structure is ordinary "lumber-type" grain. You can see that when a pipe is made from a

small burl only the size of your fist, some of this "waste" or trunk portion must be included in the pipe, so that such pipes are partly composed of this inferior wood. Plenty of pipes are made from small briar burls.

MORE ABOUT BRIAR QUALITY

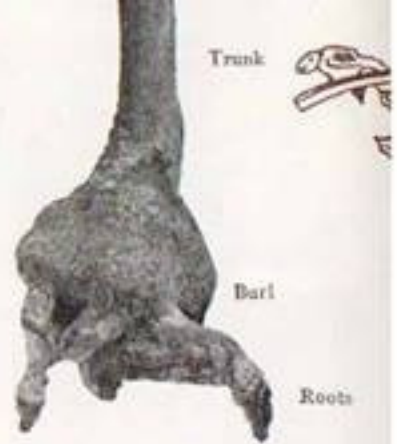
So you see why Kaywoodie pays more for big, mature burls, which cost more than the ordinary, because of their rarity and inaccessibility.

Prices for briar vary from \$16.50 a bag for ordinary varieties, to \$60.00, and Kaywoodie pipes are made only from briar costing \$35 to \$75 and more per bag. Some of the giant Albanian burls cost much more. Other factors of course govern the selection: briar which grew in low-lying fertile ground is softer than the burls which grew on dry, stony mountain slopes, and is therefore of inferior quality for a smoking pipe. Briar from certain soils is porous, and briar from other regions is compact in structure. Remember when you buy a pipe you are depending on it to burn your tobacco with an agreeable flavor, and



Great Albanian Briar Burl

Sectional Cut of Burl



*O come, my Pipe, thy praises now
I'll Celebrate—! I know how,
How often when with mind of
rest,
I sought in vain for placid rest,
Thy fragrance soothed all my
woes,
And lull'd me to a soft repose!*
—A.C., "The Smoker's Garland".
Copes' Tobacco Plant, London.



Polishing



Turning

a briar that produces a satisfying smoke is certainly a worthwhile investment when you consider how long you use it.

HOW IS A PIPE MADE?

Briefly, here's how your *Kaywoodie* Pipe is made: The big briar burls are cut in the rainy season, and buried to keep them moist, to die naturally, without cracking. When dead, this briar is boiled in a special solution to remove the sap. Then it is seasoned for as much as two years. Making the pipes involves 128 operations in all (ordinary pipes are made in 50 operations). The briar, from being a square block, is gradually cut into the rough shape of a pipe by one of two general methods. Then the tobacco chamber and smoke passage are drilled with precision instruments which make proper scientific allowance for good combustion of tobacco and the right draft and "draw" (all this is done to leave the wood of sufficient thickness to dissipate heat, and leave the shank sturdy, according to the many different shapes of

the pipes). Kaywoodies are given *thirty* sand-papering operations. Why? First, to remove the tiny "fuzz" left by the cutting knives inside the bowl (next time you sharpen a pencil in a sharpener, feel the wood—such a rough surface, if left inside a pipe, burns and chars, closing the fibres of the wood permanently). The second reason for all this sandpapering is to give the Kaywoodie a hard, glass-like finish. It is sandpapered both before and *after* Kaywoodie's tasteless coloring material is applied. The sandpaper removes all the coloring matter which has not actually penetrated the wood. With many other pipes the color will come off readily on a buffing machine, but Kaywoodies are put on a high speed buff after color is applied. All this goes to show that the coloring matter is absorbed, becomes almost part of the wood. None remains on the surface. No liquid coloring material is used to cover up the briar. No water-soluble dyes are used. The briar is left so that it will not catch fire and will smoke exceptionally well. It is not necessary to "treat" your Kaywoodie pipe with anything, to "break it in".



Inspecting Kaywoodie Bowls

*What though our modern skies be
grey,
As birds ever, I will not pray
For "zoothing Death" to en-
courage me,
But ask that much, O! Fate, of
thee,
A little longer yet to stay
With Pipe and Book.*

—R. LeG.

Copes' Tobacco Plant, London.



WHY ARE KAYWOODIE MOUTHPIECES MORE COMFORTABLE?

Kaywoodie designs its own mouthpieces. Each design conforms to the general requirements of the teeth, and is of a width and shape to support the pipe properly in the mouth, according to the shape of the pipe. Some pipe manufacturers purchase "stock" mouthpieces supplied by rubber processors. Kaywoodie owns its own molds. Our process is based on the use of the best live rubber. Many ordinary mouthpieces contain too much rubber filler added to the mixture to speed up the "cure". The result is a bumpy, uneven surface and a hard non-resilient bit. Kaywoodie mouthpieces are smooth, even and constant in texture, and springy and resilient—therefore comfortable in the mouth. Kaywoodies are graceful, balanced, and correct in shape, not clumsy. They have the proper proportion. They feel right. This greatly enhances the pleasure of smoking.

Handmade
Kaywoodie
Vulcanite
Mouthpieces

WHAT DOES THE "DRINKLESS" ATTACHMENT DO?

The attachment keeps your smoke sweeter, cooler and drier. It is *the* one attachment (there are more than 150 devices on the market in the stems of pipes) that "stays put" year after year, has been generally accepted and acknowledged everywhere as a really great improvement in smoking. The Drinkless Attachment has these distinct advantages (1) tobacco juices that form in the pipe-bowl cannot flow into the mouth (2) saliva from the smoker's mouth does not enter the bowl, so there is no "wet heel" (3) smoke is cooled as it passes over, from about 460° c. (heat in bowl) to 27° c. (smoke as it reaches mouth).* The smoke from your Kaywoodie is cooler than the temperature in your mouth (4) the condensation, on the metal, removes as much as 51% of the tar* from the tobacco smoke—making Kaywoodie a sweeter pipe (tobacco tar is bitter) (5) the Drinkless Attach-
* Exhaustive tests made on Jensen Smoke Tester, under proper conditions, by well-known biological chemists.





Specimen Flame Grain Burl



*Take anything away you like
But that, 'twill be a joke,
But leave me still my blessed
pipe—
Oh, there's nothing like a smoke.
—W. C.*

ment is simple to operate and easy to clean—doesn't get clogged so that it is worthless in actual practice. A twist of the Synchro-Stem (a Kaywoodie feature) and off comes the mouthpiece—no sticking or yanking. It should be cleaned often—wipe off with soft paper or cloth once a day, and run a pipe-cleaner through pipe.

WHAT IS A FLAME GRAIN PIPE?

True Flame-Grain briar is very rare. It is the very finest type of the entire briar (bruyere) species. The grain pattern runs deep and makes a beautiful flamelike design on the bowl of the pipe. The wood is very old and mellow and sweet-smoking, coming from briar burls over a century old (the burl has to be very big before the flame-structure forms). Some of it is 400 years old. This briar survived climatic conditions that killed off the weaker burls long ago. Hence the Flame-Grain pipe is variously called "the King of Pipes", the "Last Word in Pipes" and so on. No one makes Flame Grain pipes except Kaywoodie because no one else gets the briar burls from which

Flame-Grain comes. Kaywoodie obtains the entire supply from the last remaining "forest preserves" of briar. The oldest and finest briar ever smoked by man.

TOBACCOS

In most cases, the tobaccos in pipe mixtures are Burley, Carolina, Virginia, Turkish, Latakia and Perique. Burley tobacco is widely used and popular, by itself and with other tobaccos. It is cured in many different ways producing various results, and is the "base" of most mixtures.

Carolina produces a leaf with a mildness that is desirable in a mixture. The leaf is yellow. This tobacco is cured in barns and heated to the proper temperature to season it. This is called "flue-curing".

Virginia produces a mild sweet leaf. The leaves are often over 20 inches long. It adds extreme mildness and "lightness" to a mixture.

Turkish generally has a rich, full-bodied flavor and



Albanian Mountains where Flame Grain Briar is found.

*Over a pipe the Angel of Conversation
Loosens with glee the tassels of
his purse,
And, in a fine spiritual exaltation,
Hastens, a very spendthrift, to
disburse
The coins new minted of imagination.*

—"Inter Sodales."



Tobacco
Plant

a delicate fragrance. The leaves are small, sometimes only 3 inches long. There are many types, depending on the different districts where it is grown, and many "shades" of taste.

Latakia comes from Syria, from the town of Latakia, famous for tobacco for centuries. Its effect is to "mellow" a mixture without increasing its strength. It is a "flavoring" tobacco.

Perique comes from a small section of Louisiana (St. James' Parish) where the people of French stock have, for over a century, produced a tobacco entirely different from any other. It is black. It is twisted into strands and pressed for months until the juices are reabsorbed. This curing gives it a rich and pungent smoking flavor.

A poor pipe can ruin a good tobacco.

A poor tobacco can ruin a good pipe.

Men collect pipes not only because they like a collection, but because each pipe represents a new ex-

perience—every pipe has a personality, a different taste, a certain feel in the hand, its own balance and weight, its own color and graining, its own draw. These are things you quickly get to know, and each pipe soon gathers about it certain associations, too. So there's much more to it than just "collecting", as you would for a museum—there's pleasure in constantly comparing and contrasting the personalities of your different pipes.

THINGS A BEGINNER OUGHT TO KNOW

Friendship with your pipe, like any friendship, has to be cultivated. For a beginner, pipe enjoyment depends on a mild tobacco in a good, seasoned piece of briar. Neither need be expensive. But avoid cheap pipes. Pay enough to get away from the poorer grades, and make sure the wood is very fine-grained—that means it's mature briar-wood, from a big burl, and not coated with artificial stain. For a mild tobacco, consult your dealer, remembering (1) the very dark, almost black Perique has too much body

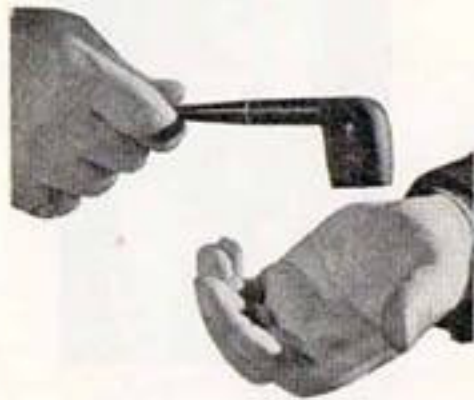


A pipe to fit your face

*Whether you be crossed or happy,
You can treat all as a joke,
While in your lips you hold a
pipe:
Oh, there's nothing like a
smoke.*

—W. C.

Copes' Tobacco Plant, London.



*A glass is good, and a lass is good,
And a pipe to smoke in cold weather;
The world is good, and the people are good,
And we're all good fellows together.*

—J. O'K.

for a beginner, so don't pick a mixture containing it (2) finely cut tobacco is apt to burn rapidly when dry and you may find fault with it unjustly on this account (3) long cut tobacco burns slowly and may be desirable if you are inclined to smoke rapidly or nervously (4) keep your tobacco moist—dry tobacco burns rapidly, and too hot.

Don't overdo it, at first. Fill the bowl only half-full, press the tobacco down gently, and light so that the entire surface is glowing. Smoke slowly. Smoke all the way down to bottom. Then give the pipe and yourself a rest. Do not refill until the pipe is cool. After having smoked three or four half-bowls in this way, begin to fill the pipe completely. A "cake" of carbon will form inside the bowl, and you should let it build up from the bottom, not down from the top.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF YOUR PIPE

Never allow "cake" to become too thick. It causes a

hot, bitter smoke if thick; has been known also to split pipes. Remove all but 1/16 inch with reamer, or dull knife. Avoid cutting the finely-finished interior of the bowl itself.

The best briar will crack if you bang it against hard objects. Knock it against the palm of your hand to get ashes out (usually quite effective) or remove them with your knife blade, match-stick, or "pipe-spoon".

Stems sometimes break or crack if you remove mouthpiece while pipe is hot (the Synchro-Stem in all Kaywoodie Pipes eliminates this trouble). If you haven't a Kaywoodie, allow your pipe to cool, then turn the mouthpiece around, and withdraw it with a steady pull.

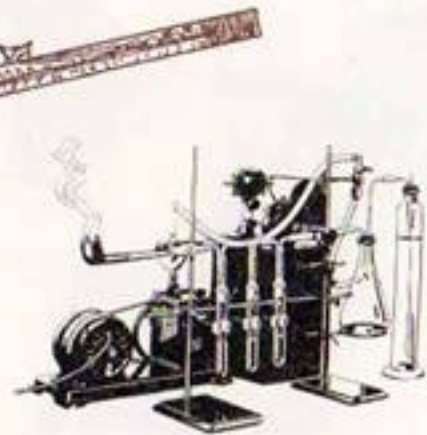
Clean your pipe often. Remove mouthpiece and air the pipe. Let it rest. Don't smoke constantly—the wood must have a chance to cool, and dry out. Wipe off the metal attachment with soft paper, or cloth. Clean inside with a pipe cleaner.

After long service, a pipe may become "strong" or



"Bee" Brand
Pipe Sweetener

*A pipe to smoke is all I crave
With it for comrade I can brave
The winter weather of mischance,
The icy grip of circumstance,
Forget that I am Fortune's slave.
—Lyra Nicotiana.*



Jensen Smoke Tester Machine

"sour" and need re-conditioning. There are several pipe-sweeteners on the market for this purpose. One of the best is "Bee" Brand Pipe-Sweetener, a compound of essential and aromatic oils long used by pipe-makers. It cleans, sweetens and deodorizes your pipe instantly. Put a few drops in bowl and drain through stem. Then dip a pipe-cleaner in the bottle and swab out pipe. Do not get it on the finish. Never use chemicals. Avoid "doctoring" your pipe—it will not make a poor piece of wood any better. Protect your pipe in a strong wind. Don't puff vigorously and rapidly. Either of these things may cause bowl to burn.

After finishing smoke, blow through empty pipe to get all the smoke out. Put your pipe away in an upright position with the bowl down, mouthpiece up, so it will air and dry properly.

This unusual machine was invented by Mr. C. O. Jensen, a biological chemist, and is the most accurate method known of measuring the quality, flavor and characteristics of tobacco smoke. In long series of

tests, it proved conclusively that Kaywoodies are just about the best pipes you can buy, superior in sweetness, flavor and coolness to 34 other makes of imported and domestic pipes.

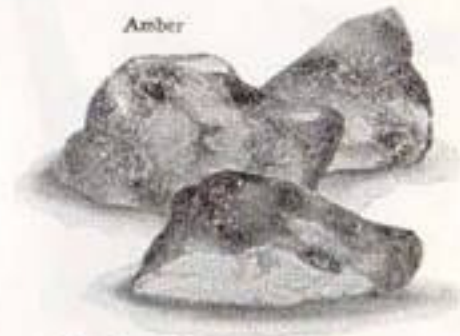
HOW TO PREVENT A PIPE FROM BURNING THE TONGUE

Very often, the reason a pipe burns the tongue is that the smoker smokes fast, with quick, short puffs. This overheats the bowl, and a pipe that smokes hot will burn the tongue. A good way to cure this is to make it a practice to draw on a pipe *slowly* and remove it from the mouth before you exhale the smoke, each time. Also, and most important, use a mild tobacco and one that will burn *slowly*. Keep the tobacco *moist*. Very often these are the only reasons why a pipe burns the tongue.

WHAT IS AMBER?

It's mineralized resin—the sap of pre-historic pine

Amber



*The pipe, with solemn interposing puff
Makes half a sentence at a time
enough;
The dozing sages drop the drowsy strain,
Then pause, and puff—and speak,
and pause again.
—Cowper, "Conversation".*



Kaywoodie
Meerschaum
Pipe



Kaywoodie
Calabash
Pipe



Raw
Calabash
Gourd



trees which has fossilized. It is found on the shores of the Baltic Sea, where a great pine forest stood ages ago. According to Harvard scientists it was 60,000,000 years ago that Amber flowed as a golden sap from giant pine trees as large as our California redwoods of today. These stately trees, now extinct, grew in semitropical splendor. Then came the ice age and the many upheavals of the earth, which buried this sap and petrified it, giving us Amber.

WHAT IS MEERSCHAUM?

Meerschaum is not clay, but the shells of a little shell-animal. It is found imbedded in red clay in Asia Minor. It "colors" beautifully when smoked, because when the pipe is made, the meerschaum is finished on the outside with wax. Smoke very slowly at first. Do not go from a warm room into cold air with your meerschaum, or it may crack.

There are all sorts of imitation meerschaums. In

Monk
directing
meerschaum-digging



fact, when the Orientals first brought genuine meerschaum to Europe they misrepresented it, claiming it was petrified sea foam ("meerschaum" means sea-foam in German).

Calabash pipes are made from African gourds.

Charles Lamb said that he wished his last breath might be drawn in through a pipe and exhaled in a pun. The French artist Gavarni, on his death-bed, is reported to have told a friend, "I leave you my wife and my pipe; take care of my pipe."

The wife of General Jackson, seventh President of the United States, an exemplary woman in all respects, always smoked a pipe after dinner.

*Forsaken of all comforts but
these two,
My fagget and my pipe; I sit to
none
On all my crosses, and almost ex-
cuse
The heavens for dealing with me
as they do.*

—Sir R. A.



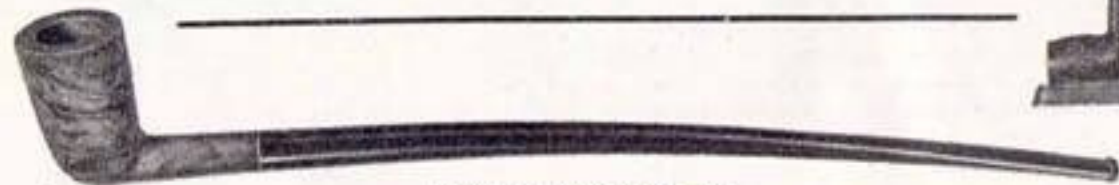
GRAVITY WILL KEEP YOUR PIPE SWEET!

Don't Leave Pipe Like This—



Condensation stays in pipe—
It will not dry.

Always leave it as shown at
the right, preferably in a pipe
stand. In this position,
moisture drains down—
exposure to air quickly
dries it out—briar
stays sweet.



Keywoodie Churchwarden Pipe

Keywoodie pipes available in more
than 200 different shapes from the
most conservative to the most bizarre
styles in 10 different finishes.

\$3.50

Shape No.
42



DRINKLESS
KAYWOODIE

\$4

Shape No.
29



CARBURETOR
KAYWOODIE

\$5

Shape No.
04



BANDED
SUPER GRAIN
KAYWOODIE

\$10

Shape No.
76-B



FLAME GRAIN
KAYWOODIE