

The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe

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THE DATING AND TYPOLOGY OF CLAY PIPES BEARING THE ROYAL ARMS

by D. R. Atkinson and Adrian Oswald

SUMMARY

Clay Pipes bearing Royal Arms occur on sites of the 18th and 19th century and are readily recognisable. An attempt is here made to date some of the decorative details so that even fragments may be used as tools for dating deposits.

Pipes bearing arms, Royal and otherwise, have been described by Audrey Noël Hume in *Post Mediaeval Archaeology*.¹ Her illustrations were of such pipes found in deposits at Colonial Williamsburg from c. 1750-1800 and these and her text threw new light on similar pipes from London described by the writers.²

These pipes are being found more frequently on post-mediaeval sites and it seems desirable to establish, if possible, a dated sequence of bowl shape and decoration which may enable even fragments to be dated. Only pipes bearing Royal Arms and Prince of Wales Feathers have been considered here, since pipes with City and Company arms have a much more restricted circulation although they, too, are being found more frequently.³

Finds from London, Louisbourg and Colonial Williamsburg show that the manufacture of these pipes began in the decade 1740-50 and lasted for about a hundred years with decadent examples still occurring after 1850 (see table 1).

In Holland pipes bearing arms occur from c. 1680, but Royal Arms seem to have been made from 1740 onwards with moulding detail much superior to the English.⁴ It seems probable that the English series started after the introduction into ceramics of plaster of Paris moulds about 1740⁵ but the use of fine moulded decorative bowls was practised by the Dutch far earlier. Apart from bowl shape where 18th century Dutch pipes differ markedly from the English,⁶ no Dutch armorial pipes seem to have the leaf and flower decoration concealing the mould lines which is a characteristic English feature showing evolution in pattern.

There are two means of dating these pipes so establishing a possible evolution of form and decoration. The first, by means of deposits dated by other artifacts or by historical documentation; the second by the identification of maker's marks with known makers.

The few pipes, at present, known from dated stratified deposits are given in Table 1. Identification with makers is provided in Table 2 with the caveat that makers lists for the second half of the eighteenth century are by no means complete and even so several makers may have the same initials.

Table 1. Armorial Pipes from dated deposits

+ Denotes maker occurring in Tables 1 and 2

Ref.	Maker's initials	Place	Date of deposit	Reference and Remarks
a.	NA	Col. Williamsburg Bankside, London	<u>c.</u> 1780 <u>c.</u> 1770	Noël Hume, (Note 1) (Pl. IV, B) A. O. Observation on site of Power Station. Also from Steyning Sussex. D.R.A. considers NA Sussex maker by reason of the number of pipes with these initials from the County. (Perhaps Nic Artwell, Chichester <u>c.</u> 1730-60.)
+ b.	HB	Gateway House, London. Bankside, London	<u>c.</u> 1750	Pit deposit. Museum of London. As a.
+ c.	RB	Wood St. London	1740-50	Museum of London. From Tom's Coffee House out of business <u>c.</u> 1740. A & O (Note 2 p. 195)
+ d.	WB	Gateway House, London		As b.
+ e.	TD	Col. Williamsburg Port Royal, Jamaica Fort Loudon, Tennessee Portland Point. Unsigned but a duplicate of Fort Loudon	before 1755 <u>c.</u> 1740 1756-61	Noël Hume (above) Pl. VI, B Mayes. 1972. 115.7 H. G. Omwake. Mss. in A.O.'s possession. J. R. Hooper. Portland Point Excavations. New Brunswick Mus. Studies. No. 9. 1956. p. 38.
+ f.	RM	Faringdon St. London	<u>c.</u> 1740	Museum of London. A and O. p. 208.
+ g.	WM	Col. Williamsburg	1740-70	Noël Hume (above) VI.A. and post-1769.
+ h.	FS	Col. Williamsburg	1735-65	Noël Hume (above) V.A.
i.	ER	Port Royal, Jamaica	<u>c.</u> 1740	Mayes. 1972. 115.

Table 2. Armorial Pipes identified with Makers

+ Denotes maker occurring also in Table 1

Ref.	Makers initials	Name	Date	Place	Floruit	Finds from	Bowl type	Plate & Fig. number
1.	IA	John Andrews	1780 Free 1784	Bristol London (Bristol Polls)	1780-1810	London Blackfriars. Petticoat Lane	10	Fig. 2 No. 15 Fig. 3 No. 17 Fig. 4 No. 37 Fig. 5 No. 60
		John Adds	1761	Strand (Maidstone Polls) seems too early				
2.	GB	George Benson. Geo. Brown or Bradley could apply but some GB armorials were found with pipes signed BENSON on back of bowl (Garner Coll. Southwark) Museum of London London	1802 & 20 1805	London, Pentonville (Directory) Asst. Tob. Pipe Co.	1795-1825	Southwark Lambeth	11	Pl. 2 No. 7 Fig. 3 No. 24 Fig. 5 No. 65
+ 3.	HB	Henry Blundell		Unicorn Alley, Kent St. Southwark	1740-70	London	7	Fig. 4 Nos. 33, 38, 47, 50
		Took out Sun Insurances (£100)	1745					
		(£100)	1750					
		(£200)	1764					
		Made pipes with other arms. (A & O. Fig. 11 Nos. 1, 2) (Note 2.)						

(cont'd.)

Table 2 (contd.)

Ref.	Makers initials	Name	Date	Place	Floruit	Finds from	Bowl type	Plate & Fig. number
4.	IB	Joseph Brown Snr.	1810-40	Wellington Yd. St. Stephens, Norwich (Dir)	1810-40	Norwich	12	Fig. 3 No. 21 Fig. 4 Nos. 38, 52
5.	PB	Paul Balme	1832-66	Mile End Wharf, London	1830-70	Lambeth	11	As Fig. 3 No. 24
+ 6.	RB	Richard Boucher Sun Insurance £100 or Richard Bryant Took App. or Robt. Baldwin	1766 1733 1740 1749	London Free London Westminster Polls	1735-70	London	2	Fig. 3 No. 27
		RB pipes Type 2 signed Watts on back of bowl found in a deposit. Prob- ably Valentine Watts who took Sun Insurance £200 His pipes signed VW. Types 2 and 9 found He probably took over the RB moulds	c. 1770-80 1749 c. 1760-80	Vauxhall & Bedford Sq. ⁸ Lambeth Bedford Sq. Putney, Lambeth				
6a.	RB	Roger Browne, Q. Sess Recs. and Voters lists	1753-74 1774	Southampton	1750-80		3	Fig. 3 No. 30

(contd.)

Table 2 contd.

Ref.	Makers initials	Name	Date	Place	Floruit	Finds from	Bowl type	Plate & Fig. number
+ 7.	WB	William Browne (Q.Sess Recs. Deeds)	1753-87	Bugle St. Southampton	1750-90	Southampton Winchester London	2	Pl. 1 No. 1 Fig. 2 No. 5
8.	IC	John Clay Snr. (Hants Marriage Lic. Directory)	1811-28	Portsmouth	1800-30	Portsmouth Salisbury Chichester	11	Pl. 1 No. 3 Fig. 3 No. 22
9.	TC	Thomas Clarke (Took App.)	1754	Horsham	1745-75	Steyning Bramber 18 Beeding	4	
+10.	TD	Thomas Dormer Exporter America (Hudson's Bay Recs)	1748-70	Hermitage, Bones Yd. Lane, London	1740-70	Williamsburg Yorktown Fort Loudon Louisbourg Port Royal	8	Fig. 2 Nos. 3, 8, 9. Fig. 4 Nos. 34, 40, 43, 54
11.	WD	William Ditchburn (Asst. Tob. Pipe Co. 1821)	1821-45	Edward St. Stepney	1820-50	London	6	Fig. 3 No. 25 Fig. 5 No. 66
12.	IF	James Frost (Apprenticed 1754)	1754	Fareham	1765-95	Portsmouth	4	Pl. 3 No. 10 Fig. 2 No. 11
13.	TF	Thomas Frost	1804-43	Spring Gardens, Southampton	1805-45	Southampton Portsmouth Oxford	11	Fig. 3 No. 23
13a.	WH	William Heath took apprentices	1723-64	Brentford	1725-64		2	Fig. 2 No. 4 (contd.)

Table 2 contd.

Ref.	Makers initials	Name	Date	Place	Floruit	Finds from	Bowl type	Plate & Fig. number
14.	IL	John Lincoln	1830-65	Pump St. Norwich	1825-65	Norwich	11	Fig. 3 No. 26
+15.	RM	Richard Manby Jnr. Free 1729, same as R. Maubey, Whitechapel, Sun Insurance £200 (Dir) 1746, 1763	1729-63	Hermitage Bridge, London	1730-70	Chiswick Williamsburg an unsigned bowl but with cross on interior as found on numbers of signed armorials	7, 8	Pl. 4 No. 18 Fig. 2 No. 7 Fig. 4 Nos. 41, 46
+16.	WM	William Manby Jnr. Free 1719. Children bapt. in Limehouse Took Sun Insurance for £600 on 58 Kidney Stairs Limehouse. Hermitage (Dir)	1719-63 1740-2 1755 & 58 1763	Limehouse, Hermitage Bridge, London	1720-70	Chiswick Williamsburg	8	Fig. 2 No. 1 Fig. 4 Nos. 34, 42, 46, 49
17.	RN	Richard Neeve (Poll Books P. Regs)	1774-1818	99 High St. Lewes	1770-1815	Lewes Newhaven	4	
18.	RP	Robert Pattison Sun Insurance £300 or Richard Pinkard Sun Insurance £200	1755 1761	Tenant house, Mary Gould St. Bermondsey Montague Ct. Whitechapel	1750-80	London	1	Pl. 2 No. 6 Pl. 4 No. 17 Fig. 2 No. 14
19.	IR	John Russell (Polls Dir)	1794-1803	French St. Southampton	1790-1810	Southampton Portsmouth	5, 9	Fig. 3 No. 19 Fig. 5 Nos. 63, 64

(contd.)

Table 2 contd.

Ref.	Makers initials	Name	Date	Place	Floruit	Finds from	Bowl type	Plate & Fig. number
20.	PR	Patrick Rutledge Sun Insurance £100	1759	Highgate, London	1750-70	London	3	Fig. 4 Nos. 35, 48
21.	FS	Francis Stray	1732	Free, London	1735-70	Williamsburg Louisbourg	7, 8	Fig. 2 No. 10 Fig. 4 No. 46
22.	RS	Robert Sibley Snr. Took apprentice, seems most likely maker of bowls at Norwich but there must be doubt.	1759	Ely	1750-90	Norwich	9	Fig. 2 No. 13
23.	BT	Benjamin Turner Took Apprentice at Gravesend	1749-84 1784	Westminster Polls	1745-90	London	4	Fig. 3 No. 18
24.	HT	Henry Taplin Snr. (P. Regs) Took Sun Insurance £200 on West Lane works	1723(b)- 1774(Ob) 1758	Chichester	1745-74	Sussex ¹⁸ Southwark	3	Fig. 2 No. 6 Fig. 4 No. 53 Fig. 5 No. 58
25.	TW	Thomas Woollard Sun Insurance £200 or Thomas Wood Jnr. Pipes marked Wood on the back of the bowl and T/W are found in many places and date 1780-1820 and may indicate a later man than the above.	1752 1763	Southwark Whitcross St. (Dir)	1750-80	London Greenwich Pulborough		Pl. 1 No. 2 Pl. 2 Nos. 4, Pl. 2 Nos. 4, 5 Fig. 4 Nos. 34, 43, 56 Fig. 5 No. 59

The above Tables call for some comment. Table 1 shows clearly that the earliest occurrence of armorial pipes is about 1740 and Table 2 shows that the fashion lasted until about 1850. At Fort Stevenson, N. Dakota a pipe with the Prince of Wales' Feathers on the side as in Fig. 5 No. 66 was found in deposits of c. 1867-83.⁹ Table 2 must be considered more problematical than Table 1. The second half of the eighteenth century is not well documented for makers and identical initials confuse the issue, but when numbers of pipes with the same initials occur in a small area it is reasonable to look for a local maker (e.g. Table 1 (a)).

The greatest concentration of armorial pipes is found in London and suggests that the manufacture of this fashion originated there. The eighteenth century practice of placing crowns, crosses, harps and rosettes above initials on the sides of the spurs of pipes is found mainly in London (A & O Note 2 p. 204). Therefore where these symbols occur over initials on armorial pipes it would seem logical to relate these marks to London makers. For this reason makers of pipes (e) to (h) in Table 1 may be sought in the London lists and reinforcement of this reasoning is found in a list of exporters to Hudson Bay,¹⁰ to where the pipemaker Thomas Dormer (Table 2.10) of London was exporting from 1748-70 and to where the father or grandfather of William Manby (Table 2.16) was exporting as early as 1681. But Table 2 does show that the armorial fashion was being copied in the provinces by the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Using the Tables an attempt has been made to construct a typology for these pipes (Fig. 1). These divide into those with pointed spurs and those with square spurs or bases.

Bowls with pointed spurs: Nos. 1-6

1 and 4 show the spur nearly vertical whereas in 2 and 3 it points well forward. The bowls of 1 and 4 are wider than 2 and 3 but as with the spurs both features seem to occur in earlier and later examples. However it can be said with some assurance that the bowls before about 1770 are much thicker and less brittle than the later ones and have thicker stems. From this date onwards bowls and particularly stems become steadily thinner and more fragile and at the turn of the century the spurs become shorter and often rounded in outline as 5. In the nineteenth century the bowls are much smaller and increasingly thinner and 6 represents the standard shape. Initials on spurs decrease progressively in size.

Bowls with square spurs: Nos. 7-12

The earliest bowls, 7, are thick and sometimes slightly ovoid with thick stems and long bases usually carrying large initials. These are survivors of early eighteenth century bowls and merge with the narrower bowls of 8, often still thick with a narrower base. 9, the common type by 1780 has a wide brittle bowl and thin stem; the mould line on the base of the bowl is still trimmed off leaving the base smooth. By 1800 this line is usually left on thus reducing costs on trimming. This provides a distinction in date between 9 and 10 which otherwise would be hard to make. After the turn of the eighteenth century bowls decrease in size with thin fragile stems and the outline of the base often rounded owing to the lack of trimming.

Figs. 2-5 illustrates the evolution of decorative detail as shown on bowls dated from Tables 1 and 2.

The most useful feature is undoubtedly the pattern found on the mould lines at the front of the bowl:

1740-60	Very large leaves
1740-70	Large leaves and flowers. Formalised Prince of Wales' Feathers
1770-90	Medium sized leaves and some flowers
1780-1820	Smaller leaves and more flowers
1790-1820	Flowers only
1810-50	Very small leaves and flutes .

There are of course exceptional types of decoration, Nos. 16, 29, 30 and Pl. 3 No. 8.

Other details are not so helpful but some progression can be summarised:

Arms: These are usually Hanoverian. The rare examples of William III and Anne are usually faulty in detail. A few post-Hanoverian arms are known but Hanoverian arms with the house of Hanover continue well into the nineteenth century. Those anachronisms render the arms unreliable for dating purposes. Some from the London area carry Prince of Wales' Feathers in the place of arms as No. 59 and Pl. 2, No. 6.

Prince of Wales' Feathers: On the back of the bowl. 1740-90. These are usually large and well detailed with separate feathers and beribboned mottoes.

1790-1820. Feathers are smaller, often joined together with mottoes in plain cartouches.

There are some pipes, mainly in the Poole area with feathers on the front of the bowl and Hanoverian arms on the back.

Crowns: c. 1740. No. 31 perhaps Prince of Wales' coronet.

1740-80 Rose and thistle and sprigs each side of crown. Nos. 33, 34.

1800-50. become smaller and conventionalised. No. 38 and 35, with lion crest 1750-70 and 37, flattened 1780-1810 seem rather exceptional.

Supporters: There are differences in attitude and in the position of the legs which sometimes rest on the motto and sometimes on a support above it (Hume, op.cit. Pl. VI.b) but there appears to be no useful dating. Much the same may be said of the lion's tail, Nos. 39-45.

Mottoes: c. 1740-80. Je Maintiendrai. Nos. 54,55 (A Dutch pipe c. 1805)

1740-60. Dieu et Mon Drot or doit. Ich Dien occurs with Royal Arms c. c. 1750-70. Pl. 1 No. 2 and always with Prince of Wales'Feathers except where these take the place of the Royal arms.

Letters above the Arms: FP and GR, P1 presumably refer to Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales 1729-51 and to George III. Others RB, HT and TD seem to refer to the maker.

Fig. 1 Bowl Types of Armorial Pipes

	Table Ref.
<u>Pointed Spurs</u>	
1. Figured by Duhamel du Monceau in 1771 as an English Pipe. ¹¹ This, bears undescribed arms with figures as supporters, probable Company Arms, and shows the pointed spur well developed by this date.	
2. R/B. Wood Street, London. <u>c.</u> 1740-50	c. 6
3. T/W. Southwark, London. This type of spur is found in the Bedford Square deposits <u>c.</u> 1770	25
4. B/T. Ebury Street, Battersea. Fulham Pottery <u>c.</u> 1740-70	23
5. I/R. Oyster Street, Portsmouth. <u>c.</u> 1790-1820	19
6. W. Ditchburn. 1832-45. Edward Street, Stepney	11
<u>Square Spurs</u>	
7. H/B. Gateway House, London. <u>c.</u> 1750	b.3
8. T/D. (On the bowl above the arms.) Port Royal, (Mayes 1972 Note 7) <u>c.</u> 1740	c. 10
9. R/S. Norwich, Castle and Strangers Hall Museums. No mould line on base. <u>c.</u> 1760-80	22
10. I/A. London. Wills Museum, Bristol, Harris Collection	1
11. G/B. George Benson, 1802-20. Pentonville, London. Mould line on base	2
12. J/B. Norwich. Joseph Brown Snr. 1810-40. Mould line on base.	4

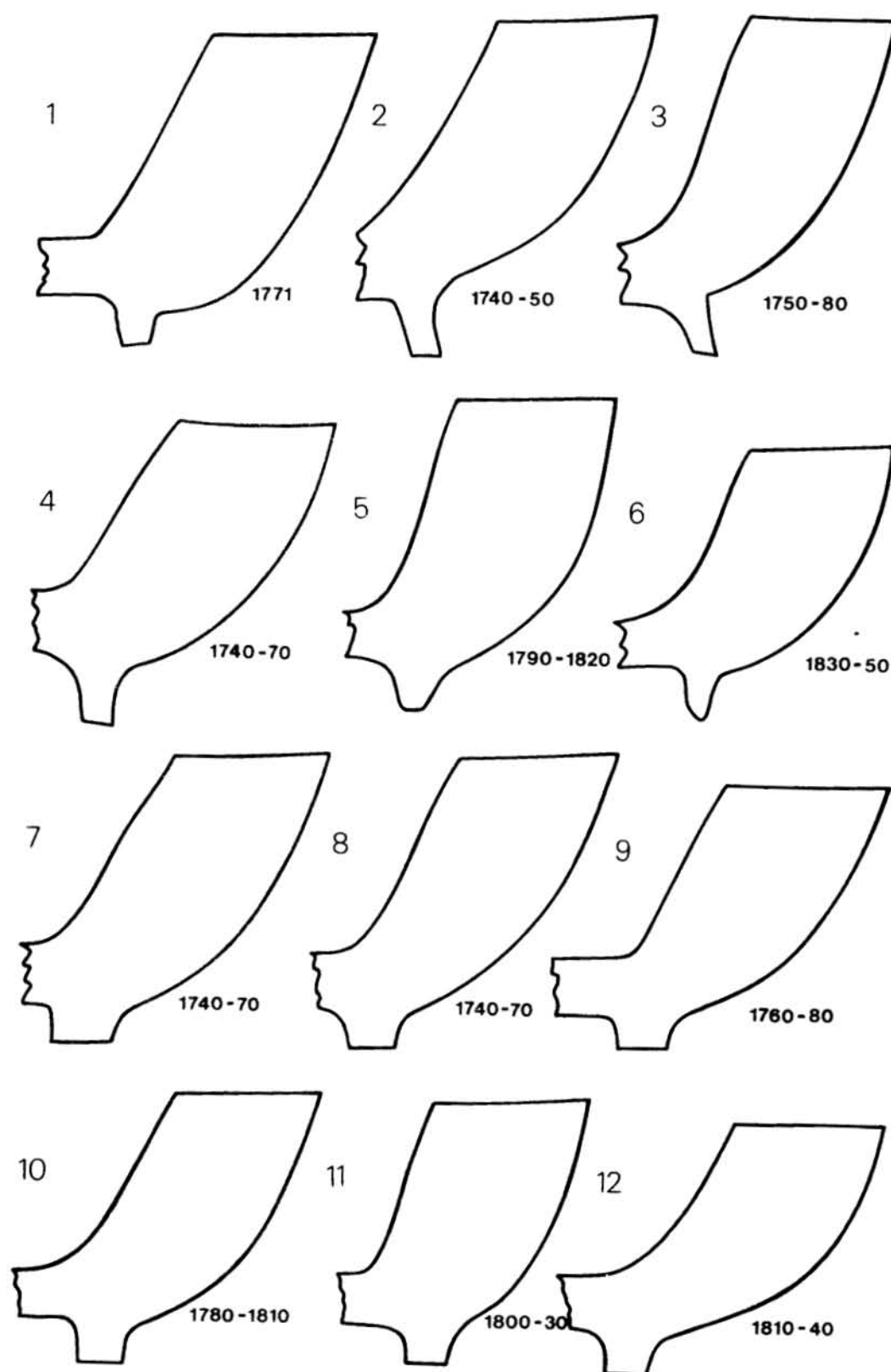
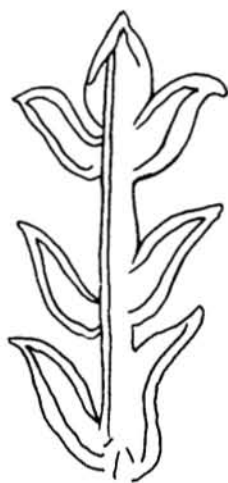


Fig. 2 Front of Bowl Details

			Table Refs.
1.	W/M. Col. Williamsburg (Noël Hume Pl. VI.a)	1740-50	g.16
2.	Crowned W/M. Chiswick (Gunnorsbury Pk. Mus)	1720-70	16
3.	TD above arms. Louisbourg. (Walker) ¹²	1740-70	e.10
4.	WH. Brentford Kiln (Lancaster Coll.)	1735-70	13, a
5.	W/B. Gateway House, London.	<u>c.</u> 1750	d.7
6.	HT above Arms. Southwark (Guildhall Museum)	1745-74	24
7.	R/M. Col. Williamsburg (Noël Hume Pl. VI.a) ¹³	pre-1760	f.15
8.	T/D. Col. Williamsburg (Noël Hume Pl. VI.b)	pre-1755	e.10
9.	TD above Arms. Port Royal (Mayes 1972) but occurs at Pointland Port, New Brunswick ¹⁴	<u>c.</u> 1740 1765-80	e.10
10.	Crowned F/S. Col. Williamsburg (Noël Hume Pl. V.a)	pre-1760	h.21
11.	I/F. Oyster Street, Portsmouth	1765-85	12
12.	Unsigned. Bristol (Atkinson Coll.) (op Appendix I and VI Bristol Clay Pipes) ¹⁵	<u>c.</u> 1780-90	
13.	R/S. Norwich Museum	1750-90	22
14.	R/P. Queenhithe, London (Cheminant Coll.)	1750-80	18
15.	I/A. London. Cuming Mus.	1780-1810	1



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15

Fig. 3 Front of Bowl Details

			Table Refs.
16.	I/A. Putney (Lancaster Coll.)	1780-1810	1
17.	I/A. Blackfriars (Harris Coll. Wills Mus. Bristol)	1780-1810	1
18.	B/T. Ebury St. London (Atkinson Coll.)	1745-90	23
19.	I/R. Oyster St. Portsmouth	1790-1810	19
20.	J/B. Saxmundham, Suffolk	1810-40	4
21.	J/B. Norwich. Mould Line left	1820-40	4
22.	I/C. Oyster St. Portsmouth (Pl. 1 No. 3)	1810-40	8
23.	T/F. Southampton	1804-43	13
24.	G/B. Southwark (Garner Coll. Museum of London)	1795-1825	2
25.	W. Ditchburn/Edward St. Stepney on stem	1820-50	11
26.	J/L. Norwich. Mould line left	1830-65	14
27.	R/B. Wood St. London (Mus. of London)	1735-50	c. 6
28.	I/W. Chiswick. (Gunnersbury Pk. Mus.) Maker uncertain	pre 1750	Pl. 4 Nos.13,15
29.	W/S. Brentford Kiln (Lancaster Coll.) (with pipes of William Heath)	1735-70	13.a
30.	R/B. Southampton	1750-80	6.a



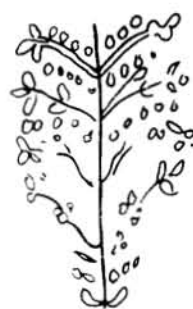
16



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24



25



26



27



28



29



30

Fig. 4 Crowns

Table Refs.

31. Unsigned. Perhaps coronet of Heir to Throne. Port Royal (Mayes Excav.)	c. 1740	cp. e
32. W/H. Brentford Kiln (Lancaster Coll.)	1735-70	13. a
33. H/B. London (Guildhall Mus.) (Note 2. A &) Fig. 11.1)	1740-70	b. 3
34. T/D, W/M, T/W. Col. Williamsburg, London (Noël Hume Pl. VI) Guildhall Mus.	1720-80	d. g. 10, 16, 25
35. P/R. London (Cuming Mus.)	1750-70	20
36. T/W. Lambeth (Excav.)	1750-80	25
37. I/A. Petticoat Lane (Cuming Mus.) Arms of Anne	1780-1810	1
38. J/B. Saxmundham. Arms 1815-37	1810-40	4

Lion's Tail

39. H/B. As No. 33	1740-70	b. 3
40. T/D. Port Royal (Mayes 1972) Col. Williamsburg (Noël Hume VI. b)	1740-55	e. 10
41. R/M. Col. Williamsburg (Noël Hume Pl. IV. a)	pre-1760	f. 15
42. W/M. Col. Williamsburg (Noël Hume Pl. VI. a)	1740-50	g. 16
43. T/D, T/W. Louisbourg as No. 3, and London (Guildhall Mus.)	1750-80	c. 10, 25
44. T/F. Southampton	1805-45	13
45. W/H. Brentford Kiln (Lancaster Coll.)	1735-70	13. a

Mottoes

46. <u>Dieu et Mon Drot or Doit.</u> N/A, R/M, W/M, F/S	1735-80	a. f. g. h. 15, 16, 21
47. <u>Dieu et Mon Droit.</u> H/B	1740-70	b. 3
48. <u>Dieu et Mon Droit.</u> P/R	1750-70	20
49. <u>Dieu et Mon Droit.</u> W/M	1720-70	g. 16
50. <u>Dieu et Mon Droit.</u> H/B, Bankside, London (Oswald Coll.)	pre-1770	b. 3
51. Unsigned, as No. 12 Fig. 2	c. 1780-90	
52. <u>Dieu et Mon Droit.</u> J/B	1810-40	4
53. <u>Dieu et Mon Doit.</u> H/T. Chichester	1745-74	24
54. <u>Je Maintiendrai.</u> T/D. Col. Williamsburg (as No. 8)	pre-1755	e. 10
55. Dutch pipe, c. 1805 with Hanoverian Arms and lion and unicorn supporters dated (v. Note 4 Fig. 45)	c. 1805	
56. <u>Ich Dien</u> with Royal Arms. T/W, Pulborough (Pl. 1 No. 2)	1750-80	25



31



32



33



34



35



36



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38



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41



42



43



44



45



46



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48



49



50



51



52



53



54



55



56

Fig. 5 Prince of Wales' Feathers

		Table Refs.
57. Unsigned. Col. Williamsburg (Noël Hume Pl. VIII.a)	1740-50	
58. H/T. Southwark as No. 6	1745-74	23
59. T/W. Lambeth, (Excav.) also with FP over. (Museum of London) Note: Feathers replacing Arms (Pl. 2 No. 4)	1750-80	25
60. I/A. Putney (Lancaster Coll.)	1780-1810	1
61. W/S. Unidentified, as No. 29	1735-70	13.a
62. As No. 59. Lambeth (Excav.)	1750-80	25
63,64 I/R. Oyster St. Portsmouth	1790-1810	19
65. G/B. Lambeth (Excav.)	1795-1825	2
66. W. Ditchburn, Stepney as No. 25	1820-50	11



57



58



59



60



61



62



63



64



65



66

Plate .1.

Scale about 2:1. Table 2 references in brackets.

Arms of Hanover

- | | | | | |
|----|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | W/B. | Letters GR over supporters. | <u>Dieu et Mon Droit.</u> | 1755-85 (7) |
| | | From Southampton. | | |
| 2. | T/W. | <u>Ich Dien.</u> | 18 | 1 750-80(25) |
| | | From Pulborough. | | |
| 3. | I/C. | <u>Dieu et Mon Droit.</u> | | 1 800-30 (8) |
| | | From Portsmouth. | | |

D.R. Atkinson, Photographs.



1



2



3



Plate 2.

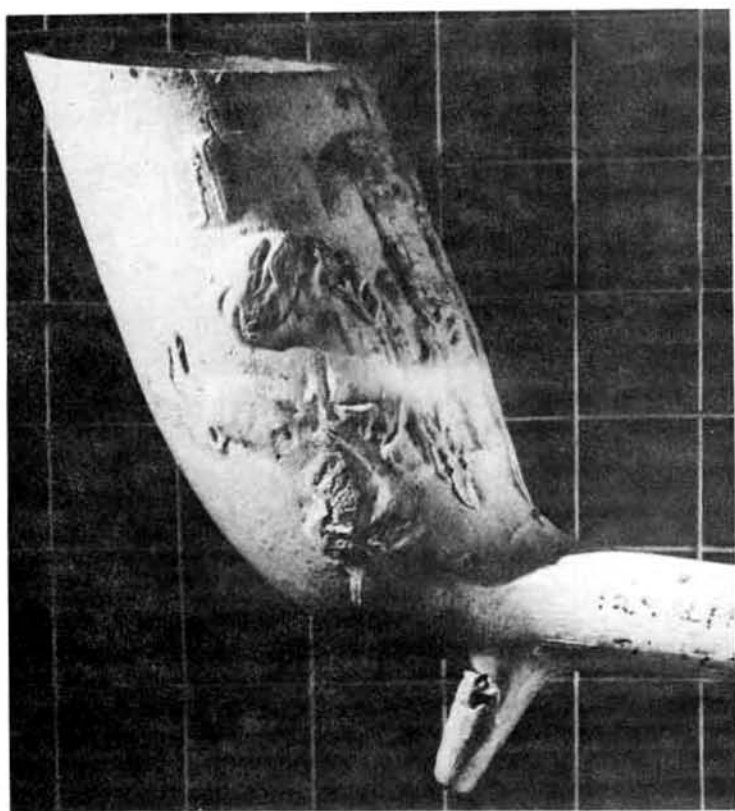
Scale about 2:1. Table 2 references in brackets.

Prince of Wales Feathers.

- | | | | |
|----|------|---|---------------|
| 4. | T/W. | FP over arms. <u>Ich Dien</u>
From Lambeth excavations. | 1750-80 (25) |
| 5. | T/W. | FP over arms. <u>Ich Dien</u>
From Greenwich. | 1750-80 (25) |
| 6. | R/P. | Feathers replace Royal Arms. Rose and
thistle replace supporters.

<u>Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense.</u>
From Queenhithe (Cheminant Coll) | 1750-80 (18) |
| 7. | G/B. | <u>Ich Dien</u>
From Lambeth Excavations. | 1795-1825 (2) |

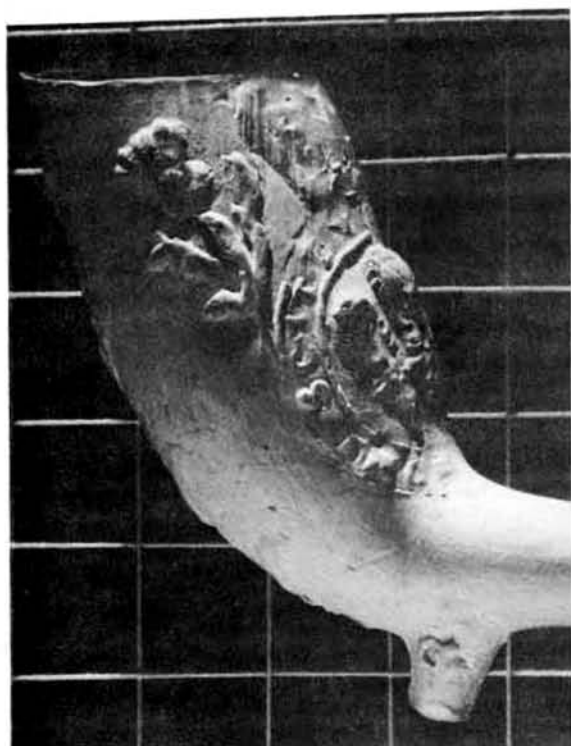
D.R. Atkinson. Photograph 5.
H. Oak Rhind. Photographs 4, 6, 7



4



5



6



7

Plate 3.

Scale about 2:1. Table 2 references in brackets.

Front Mould designs. All arms of Hanover except 10

8. W/C A distinctive design and unusual pattern. c. 1770. Possibly by William Clarke of High Holborn who took a Sun Assurance policy in 1768. From Merton Priory.
9. H/B with Tudor Rose above on front mould line. c. 1750-70. From Hythe (Hants). This appears to be by a different maker from (3) working perhaps in the Hampshire area. Other examples are known from Southampton and Marlborough.
10. I/F. Prince of Wales Feathers. Ich Dien. 1765-95. (12). From Portsmouth.
11. Unsigned. This flower pattern occurs on pipes W/S and D/C from the kiln of William Heath at Brentford. On the back Bacchus on a barrel. 1750-80. From Battersea.
12. Unsigned. Gauntlet holding Rose and Thistle. 1760-80. From Tower Bridge, Southwark also recorded at Putney.

D.R. Atkinson, Photograph



8



9



10



11



12

Plate 4.

Scale Nos. 13-15 about 1:1. 16 and 17 about 2:1. 18 about 4:1.

Front Mould Designs

13. I/W. Arms of Hanover, no supporters or motto on the back. 1750-70.
Brentford Excavations.
14. M/H. Arms of Hanover on the back with Dieu et Mon Droit
and supporters. Probably Mary Heath widow of William Heath. 1764-74.
Brentford Excavations.
15. I/W. Prince of Wales Feathers on the back with Ich Dien. 1760-80
Rose and Thistle intertwined on the front.
Brentford Excavations.
16. Unsigned. Very similar to (6) Fig. 3 No. 27. 1740-60.
From Bankside Power station.
17. R/P. Front of No 6, Pl. 2. 1750-80. (18)
From Queenhithe (Cheminant Coll)
18. Interior of pipebowl c. 1750 from Stoney Stratford showing
crossmarks. (Oak Rhind Coll).

A. Oswald. Photographs 13-15.

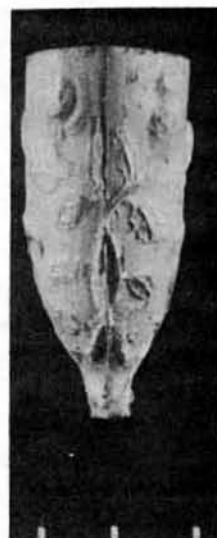
H. Oak Rhind. Photographs 16-18.



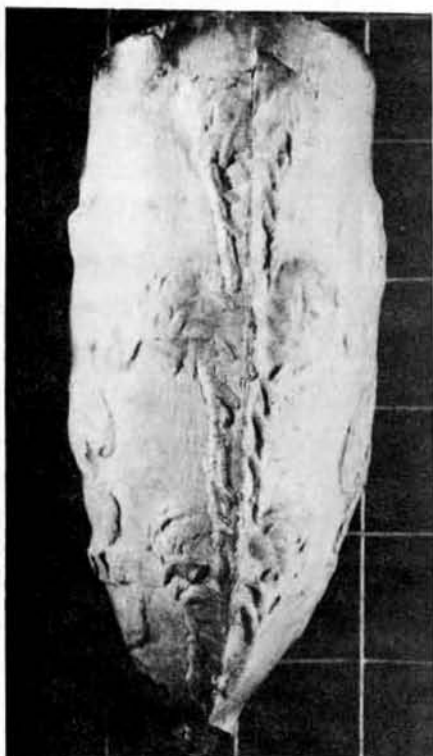
13



14



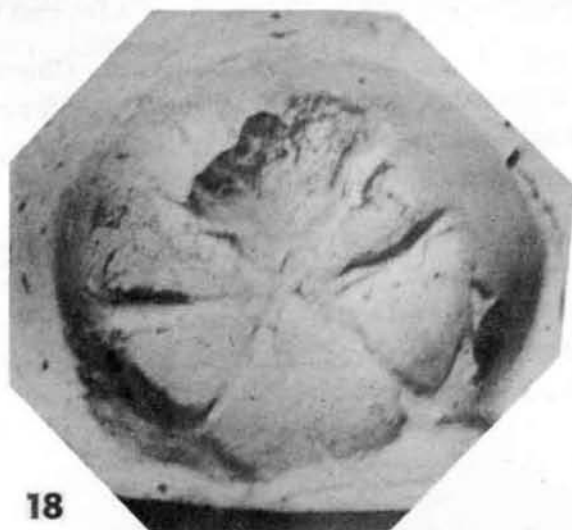
15



16



17



18

Distribution of Armorial Pipes

A distribution map is given in Oswald (1975) (Note 6). At present the number of specimens found in London, known to the writers is over 200 and for the rest of the country over 80. This does not merely reflect the intensity of search in London, for instance among the vast quantities of pipes recovered in excavations at Exeter over the past six years there are only three armorial pipes. London would seem to be the place of origin with the market spreading over the Home Counties coastwise westwards and to a lesser extent into East Anglia. Their relative absence in the North and Midlands cannot be explained by lack of research for the North East, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire have been closely studied. Their spread to the parts more remote from London seems to have been delayed until the turn of the eighteenth century.

In London the distribution is chiefly in the City, Southwark and Lambeth and along the Thames. Noël Hume (Note 1) was able to show that these pipes were mainly available in taverns in Colonial Williamsburg and there is some evidence that this is applicable to London. The Greenwich finds appear to be associated with the eighteenth century 'Barley Mow' tavern, now the 'Yacht'.¹⁶ The large number from Putney may possibly have originated from the 'Swan' built in 1698 but here the evidence is less conclusive.¹⁷ In the City there is a clear association with 'Tom's Coffee House'. (Table 1.c.) They occur in military installations in the United States and Canada.

Acknowledgements

The writers wish to thank the officials of all the Museums mentioned in the text and the following for helping in many ways.

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Notes

1. A. Noël Hume, 'English Clay Tobacco Pipes bearing the Royal Arms from Williamsburg, Virginia', Post-Med. Arch. (4) 1970. 141-6. (Referred to as Noël Hume.)
2. D. R. Atkinson and Adrian Oswald, 'London Clay Tobacco Pipes', J.B.A.A. 3rd Ser. 32 1969, 171-227. (Referred to as A and O.)
3. Examples of City Arms are found at Boston, Chester, Hull, Norwich, Nottingham, Plymouth, Salisbury, Southampton and of course London. Company and other arms are known from Chester, York, Nottingham, Norwich and London.
4. F. W. H. Friederich in 'Pijpelogie', Arch. Werkemeenschap v. Nederland. Monograph No. 2. (1975) figures Dutch armorial pipes dating from 1680 on Pl. 23 and on Pl. 45 one, which he dates to 1805 with the lion and unicorn, the Hanoverian arms and the motto Je Maintiendrai (see Fig. 4 No. 45).

5. S. Shaw. History of the Staffordshire Potteries (1829) 163.
6. For the differences between Dutch and English pipes see D. R. Atkinson and A. Oswald, 'A brief guide for the identification of Dutch Clay Tobacco pipes found in England', Post-Med. Arch. 6 (1972) 175-182 and Adrian Oswald 'Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist', Brit. Arch. Reports 14 (1975) pp. 114-15.
7. P. Mayes, 'Port Royal, Jamaica. Excavations 1969-70', (Kingston 1972) p. 115 No. 25. The drawing shows the initials as ID but the top of the T appears to have been cut off with the bowl trim, for a duplicate pipe with a little of the cross bar left was found at Louisbourg and illustrated by I. C. Walker in the Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia 20 No. 4 1966 p. 90 Fig. 3. (Referred to as Mayes 1972.)
8. Miss D. Le Faye kindly submitted to A.O. a group of pipes recovered from deposits in Bedford Square for which is suggested by Miss Mavis Bimson a date around 1770 (Trans. Eng. Ceramic Circle V Pt. 5, 1964 p. 292).
9. Smithsonian Inst. River Basin Survey No. 19. Archaeological Investigations at the Site of Fort Stevenson, North Dakota. 1960, p. 225 Pl. 54.
10. E. R. Krause Mss. Information supplied by I. C. Walker.
11. H. L. Duhamel du Monceau, L'Art de Faire les Pipes à fumer le Tabac (Paris 1771) Fig. 20.
12. I. C. Walker, 'T.D. Pipes—A Preliminary Study', Bull. Arch. Soc. Virginia (1966) 20, No. 4, 90 Fig. 3.
13. A. Noël Hume states p. 142 that 9 armorial bowls had a cross at the base of the interior of the bowl and that 12% of bowls initialled R/M from Capt. Orr dwelling at Col. Williamsburg had similar crosses (A. Hume, 'Clay Tobacco Pipe Dating in the light of recent excavations', Bull. Arch. Soc. Virginia 1963, Vol. 18 No. 2). The inference is that this pattern is the product of the R/M maker (see Pl. 4 No. 18).
14. J. R. Harper. 'Portland Point', New Brunswick Mus. Pub. 1956, 38. Photograph in A.O.'s possession.
15. R. G. Jackson and R. H. Price, 'Bristol Clay Pipes' Bristol Mus. Research Monograph No. 1 (1974) figure p. 132 a very similar pipe from the Rosemary St. Kiln which, however, is probably to be associated with Israel Cary's pipes, (Appendix 1) dated c. 1792-82.
16. Information from Julian Watson.
17. Information from Dennis Haselgrove.
18. Figured by D. R. Atkinson, 'Sussex Clay Tobacco Pipes and Pipemakers, Crain Services. Eastbourne, 1976.