

# NEWSLETTER

36



October 1992

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\* Unlike many other societies, there will be no rise in subscriptions for 1993 (see p.2).

\* A venue for the 1993 Conference has been arranged (see p.2).

Among the features to come in 1993:

- \* New books
- \* Civil War issue
- \* SCPR Guide
- \* Information series (see below for further details)

## SOCIETY NEWS

### Newsletter printing

The last three issues of the Newsletter have been photocopied by the printing section of Winchester Museums Service, and have been ably posted by Karen Parker. Unfortunately, the printers are no longer able to do printing work for organizations outside the city council. An alternative has had to be found, and from this issue, the printing will be done by Prontaprint, Gloucester, who have offered SCPR a very good deal.

SCPR is very grateful to Winchester printing section for all their help, and to Karen for the time-consuming job of mailing the Newsletters.

Prontaprint's deal means that subscriptions are safeguarded at their present level for at least the next year, and, perhaps, beyond.

### Subscriptions

A subscription form is included with this Newsletter - please return it to Philomena as soon as possible to avoid confusion with sending out the January/February issue. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

## SCPR CONFERENCE 1993

Nigel Melton has offered to host the 1993 conference in Coventry, at Whitefriars on Saturday 25 September. It should be possible to see displays of material from the Warwickshire Museum, including a group from a manufactory site. Further details will appear in later Newsletters.

An article by Nigel on Warwick pipes will appear in the next Newsletter.

## LONDON CONFERENCE REPORT, 1992

Peter Hammond and Karen Parker arranged an interesting two-day conference in London in October 1992, attended by a satisfyingly large number of members.

### *British Museum*

On Friday 9 October we met at the British Museum, courtesy of David Gaimster of the Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities. During the morning session, three speakers provided information on different aspects of current research on London pipes. (Because I'm hopeless at travelling and even worse at navigation, I was late, and so Colin Tatman and Peter Hammond have very kindly provided summaries of their talks.)

Colin Tatman's talk was based on part of a recently completed thesis for Liverpool University on the Newington pipemaking industry in Southwark, south London. Although London was one of the major pipemaking centres, there had, so far, been little attempt at a thorough parish-to-parish survey of the industry there. He saw his thesis as a link in a chain of similar, future surveys which could, in time, provide a broad picture of London's pipemaking industry.

Colin's slides were mainly about the Kent Street area of Newington, one of the main centres for production in the parish. Among the slides were illustrations of a locally made pipe-mould, a piece of kiln from the Williams' family workshop, maps and prints of the main kiln sites, and apprenticeship indentures. Colin also touched upon the subjects of crime, poverty, the danger of fire within the pipemaking community, and the important pipeclay industry in the area. The thesis will be published in a forthcoming BAR series, *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe*.

Peter Davey spoke about 'Identifying London pipes elsewhere', using the VG pipes found in Argentina as a main example. He seemed to suggest that London may not be the source for marks found in other countries as previously thought. (See also SCPR 29, pp.14-20.)

Peter Hammond gave an overview of pipemaking in London after 1800. He summarised the current state of knowledge regarding 19th-century London pipes and paid tribute to the pioneering work by Atkinson and Oswald, particularly *London Clay Tobacco Pipes* (JBAA 1969). Since then, much more information has been discovered, both on the makers and on the pipes, and work is now in hand to produce a much more comprehensive list of makers.

Peter said that, at the risk of over-generalizing, the earlier pipes are rarely stamped, whereas pipes made from the late 18th century onwards were frequently stamped with makers' marks on the backs of the bowls (this is in contrast to other parts of the country). This latter style is generally restricted to makers working in the south-eastern counties of England, ie Sussex, Surrey, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and by makers in Scotland and Ireland.

The fact that many later London pipes are stamped means that it is relatively easy to attribute many of them to particular makers, and further research is now in hand to clarify dates. Peter discussed styles of bowl-marking and gave examples of makers using such marks, and he also referred to other forms of marking, such as relief writing on stems. Problems with using evidence from directories were also mentioned, including the fact that by the 1890s, less than half of the pipemakers listed in London directories were actually producers of clay pipes. Brief details of the distribution of London makers were given, ie the areas in the east end and the south-east (Stepney, Ratcliff, Mile End, Poplar, and Shoreditch), and to the south of the river, in Southwark, Lambeth, and Bermondsey. He referred to workshops being used by successive pipemakers. Peter finished by saying that there is still a vast amount of work to be carried out on the later London pipemakers and their pipes, and he has just commenced a PhD in an attempt to rectify this.

In the afternoon, David Gaimster provided a marvellous opportunity to look at the pipes collected and recorded by William Bragge, and also to see the pipeclay figurines, tobacco boxes and tampers in the museum's collections. A real treat was being able to see the registers of the Gouda makers. It was very unfortunate that a bomb alert robbed us of the chance to view the collection for as long as we would have wished. On behalf of the Society, I would like to thank David Gaimster and his colleagues for providing such a wealth of interesting material.

### *Museum of London*

Saturday 10 October was Museum of London day, hosted by Geoff Egan, Kieron Heard and Hazel Forsyth. (I arrived on time despite the bomb and public transport!) Geoff's introduction mentioned that there were far fewer marked and imported pipes found in London than anticipated, emphasizing Peter's views of the previous day.

Hazel Forsyth showed us the examples of the 'Satirical and controversial pipe stoppers' in the museum's collection: she has kindly sent an article on this subject for the Newsletter, to be published in the January 1993 issue.

David Higgins talked about his work based on the material excavated by the Department of Urban Archaeology. He also feels that the impression of there being great numbers of marked clay pipes is incorrect. He has tried to find specific groups that are closely datable, but has found a number of problems. There are not so many early 17th-century groups, and pipes in the 1580-1610 range are not common in archaeological deposits, although they do occur as residual finds. The excavations of the Rose and Globe theatres may fill in some gaps.

David stressed that independent dating is needed, to avoid the dangers of 'circular dating'. The material from the Great Fire of 1666 provides a useful fixed point, and another useful site is Caple House, Broad Street: the city ditch was filled in the 1640s or earlier and produced 66 complete bowls.

The Association of Museum Archaeologists is talking of advising museums to discard material such as pipe stems. David views this with alarm and gave sound reasons why it shouldn't be allowed to happen. I would like to return to this subject in a future Newsletter. If anybody has any information about this, please let me know.

David's work (and that of Peter Hammond) has raised some issues of importance for clay pipe researchers everywhere. David's work will be published in due course, but I hope he can be persuaded to explain some of his findings in a forthcoming Newsletter. Many of us tend to use London pipes as a basis for our assumptions about dating - in future, will we have to modify those assumptions, or radically re-think them?

Kieron Heard, Senior Archaeologist with MOLAS, has excavated pipes from two sites in London: Platform Wharf, Rotherhithe (on the south bank of the Thames), and the site of Colchester House. He showed us examples of his recording system, and said that the database can be used by researchers. Of the 4,000 bowls found, only 18 percent are marked, 14 percent are decorated (most of them are 19th century), and there are only six foreign imports.

The Platform Wharf site was a residence built for Edward III; by 1641 it was a Delftware factory. Kieron has been able to identify a property as 'the sign of The Angel', rented by John Tayler, from various late 17th-century documents. There were four type 20 bowls with the same stamp, and four type 22.

The excavation on the site of Colchester House (near the Tower of London) produced 219 pipe fragments, ranging in date from 1680 to 1740. Thirty-two were marked: some with a crown or star, twenty with initials, and twelve with symbols (crown, crowned heart, star, crowned star). From his analysis of the pipes and the other finds, Kieron thinks this may be a high status deposit.

In the discussion period that followed the talks, Peter Davey mentioned the problems with the typology published by Atkinson and Oswald in 1969. New forms need to be included, and one or two dropped. He asked if there was a preference for amending the typology or should a new one be produced? He noted that the pipes in the typology were not available for inspection; access to the pipes in a new or amended typology would need to be investigated - perhaps at the Museum of London?

#### *Rotherhithe*

On Sunday, a small group of us trekked the long distance to Rotherhithe Heritage Museum (yes, I did get lost, but was rescued by our Swedish member, Arne Akerhagen!). The Director, David-Petter Moltu, allowed us to see the small group of clay pipes, even though the museum is not open on Sundays. Most of the pipes were 19th century, and included examples by Burstow and J. G. Reynolds of 245 Old Ford Road. Three hair curlers were on display, one of them marked WB.

#### *Discussion*

Some of the issues raised at the conference ought to be pursued in future Newsletters. If members have any comments on what they heard at the conference or have read here, please contact me.

#### Suggestions:

- \* Should the existing London typology be amended or a new one be produced? Can access be arranged, and if so, by whom?
- \* Can museums be expected to keep bags of clay pipe stems if they are already experiencing space shortages?
- \* Are there any closely datable groups of early 17th-century pipes outside London, particularly 1580-1610? Can the problem of 'circular dating' be overcome?
- \* Are there any examples of pipes marked with what may be pub signs, particularly 17th-century examples? This arose in a discussion about the JT pipes from Kieron Heard's site at Platform Wharf - could JT refer to John Tayler, the publican, as a form of advertising for The Angel?
- \* Will the editor be able to find her way to the next conference venue without getting lost?

Peter Hammond devised a quiz for the conference delegates; owing to lack of space, it will be published in the next Newsletter. If you renew your subscription, you'll receive the answers in the following Newsletter!

It was good to see so many people at both venues, and to renew old acquaintances and to make new ones. Many thanks to everyone involved in the organization: David Gaimster, Geoff Egan and David-Petter Moltu, and particularly Peter and Karen. Next year the conference will be in Coventry (see above) - hope to see *you* there.

Susanne Atkin



## THE WRECK OF THE *ADGILLUS*, 1874

### INFORMATION SERIES

Discussions with people at the London Conference initiated the idea of producing an Information Series on topics that will, hopefully, be of use to members. Initial plans for the series include:

#### 1 *Illustration*

Two members with a talent for drawing have agreed to provide 'case studies' of how they go about drawing and publishing clay pipes. This is designed to provide tips useful to those people who already do their own drawings, and to encourage members who are not confident about their powers of illustration to make an attempt (and then to send illustrated articles to the Newsletter!).

#### 2 *Sources*

Members are invited to write to me with information about the sources that they have found to be most useful for providing information about pipemakers. All contributions will be acknowledged. As an example, at the London conference, Peter Hammond mentioned the Alehouse Recognizances as a source - some delegates hadn't heard of them. And see the forthcoming **SCPR 37** for a new and unusual source of information about pipemakers.

#### 3 *Recording systems*

Aspects of recording: computer databases, and access to; photography; using plastercasts to record marks; stem bore analysis (or Ban the Bit!). Members are invited to send information about the methods they use, those which work best and those that have failed.

#### 4 *Archaeology, sites and the law*

A provisional category that may be modified. Experiences of excavating or collecting clay pipes, eg during fieldwalking, underwater exploration, or from Victorian rubbish pits. To include the legal aspects of collecting pipes from a variety of sites.

Opportunities for research: for local history projects, for degrees, etc.

I would be very interested to receive contributions, or suggestions or comments. Please contact me if you would like to discuss any ideas.

Susanne Atkin

During a sonar search for wrecks in the Irish Sea in August 1991, Gary Goodyear, the captain of Anglo-American Marine's salvage vessel, *Recovery 2*, located an unidentified wreck in international waters approximately 17 miles southeast of the Isle of Man.

Steve Pickering, first mate of *Recovery 2*, led the first dive to explore the wreck and found an old sailing vessel sitting upright but covered with silt. She is about 150 ft deep depending upon the state of the tide. During that first exploratory dive, Pickering had the very good and unusual fortune of finding the ship's bell, the 'soul' of the ship, which identified it as *Adgillus*.



Fig.1 Steve Pickering (on the left), first mate and lead diver, and Gary Goodyear, captain and diver, *Recovery 2*

Some rapid research revealed that *Adgillus* was a British registered barque-rigged sailing ship, built in 1873. She had been owned by Thos. Harrison & Co. of Liverpool, and had left in October 1874 on only her second voyage, bound for Brass River, Old Calabar (modern Nigeria). She foundered and sank a day out during a huge and violent storm. Newspaper reports on Thursday 22 and Friday 23 October describe the damage done by the storm all over England, Ireland and Scotland; deaths and injuries occurred on land and at sea. *Adgillus* was but one of a number of wrecks caused by the storm 'the like of which has not been known for years'.

The ownership of *Adgillus* has been traced from the Harrison Company down through a number of companies to Unilever. Unilever granted all their rights to Anglo-American Marine.

Some cargo, mainly English chinaware, was recovered at the end of the dive season in 1991. Cargo recovery began in earnest in May 1992, and discovered thousands of dishes and plates, glassware, ammunition, and bottles, and quantities of churchwarden pipes neatly lined up in boxes. The boxes fell to pieces as the pipes were carefully removed; some thousands of intact pipes have been recovered during the dive season of summer 1992.

Based on the 'year and a day' rule of salvage, Anglo-American Marine expects full acknowledgement from the Receiver of Wrecks that it owns the cargo. No other claimant, such as an insurance company, has come forward since first finding the wreck and recovering its cargo. Anglo-American, which has been conserving and preserving the recovered cargo, plans to commence marketing it shortly in both the UK and the United States.

To be placed on the marketing mailing list, send a postcard to the company's Liverpool office: Anglo-American Marine Recovery Company (UK) Ltd, Claremont Court, 6 South Drive, Victoria Park, Liverpool L15 8JL.

**John Williams**

## CLAY PIPES FOUND IN THE HUTHWAITE AREA OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

During 1982 while taking a walk over the foothills around Huthwaite, I picked up my first complete clay tobacco pipe bowl, a fairly large Inniskillin (Fig.2, No.1), and this started off my collection.

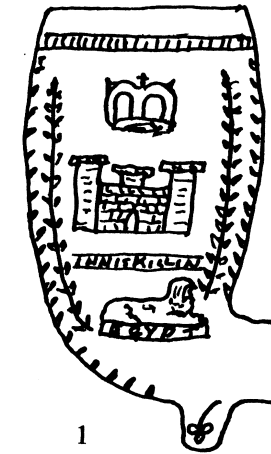


Fig.2, No.1 Inniskillin bowl

My second pipe bowl was picked up on the first field after crossing the railway lines (now disused) from the triangle off Brand Lane, again on a footpath near to Stubbinghill Farm. It is ribbed, with a band of milling around the top of the bowl, a pinnate leaf seam decoration, and no maker's mark, c.1880-1890. Later in the same field I picked up a complete plain bowl (milled) with a large round flat spur, c.1610-40.

I obtained another bowl from an elderly lady called Mrs Henstock, whose son dug it up in her garden in Russel Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield. It is a ribbed bowl with leaves along front and rear mould lines, with no maker's mark, c.1870-90. Another plain, part bowl, c.1828-40, was picked up on a footpath near Norwood Farm.

Every time I have dug in my own back garden, which was once at the rear of two old cottages, I have picked up some pieces of stems or bowl fragments, dating from c.1640-1880, including two complete, plain bowls, c.1800-40. Seven of the stem fragments are of the Nottingham-style stem markings, c.1700-80 (Fig.3, No.2), and all of the Wyer style, after John Wyer, making pipes in Nottingham c.1742 until his death in 1779 (Walker and Wells 1979).<sup>1</sup>

The footpath is known locally as Jack Wright's Tops, but in the late 1800s and early 1900s it was the Huthwaite to Skegby Bridleway and the fields were often used for Greyhound Racing and the tipping of night soil, which is probably the reason for the great quantity of clay tobacco pipe fragments. It is the first field on this footpath from the recreation ground at Huthwaite and is the richest in tobacco pipe remains in the area (ie stems and part bowls). I was given permission by the owner to do some fieldwalking, and collected 2,795 pipe fragments dating from c.1640-1914, of which 510 are bowl fragments.<sup>2</sup>

Several pipe fragments are marked with W.DAFT/NOTTINGHAM (c.1871-1914) (Fig.3, No.3). Some have FOOTBALL PIPE on the stem (Fig.3, No.4) and some bowl fragments have footballers on them; some spurs are marked with large stars (Fig.3, No.5) and these were usually on the football pipes made by the Daft family (Hammond 1982). Also found were the lobe and dot pipes of John Daft I or II (c.1840-1909 and c.1889-1913 respectively) or Walter Daft. All three were pipemaking in Nottingham in the late 1800s.

Another bowl is Thomas Bettney's Royal Coat of Arms pipe with the Unicorn Supporter on it, c.1836-76 (Hammond 1982). Several ribbed bowls with curtain drapes above the ribs were found, and some could have been made by Thomas Edwards of Nottingham, c.1812-35 (Hammond 1982). A stem with a forward pointed star with a line across it on one side only, was a pattern made by Christopher West of Nottingham, c.1847-85 (Hammond 1982). A Lincoln-style pipe fragment marked HEN was made by William Henson, c.1814-29, or Lucy Henson, c.1814-35, both of Nottingham (Fig.3, No.6) (Hammond 1982). A spur mark, IH, was probably Ingram William Haw of Newark, c.1838-73 (Hammond 1985b), or John Hinton of Mansfield.

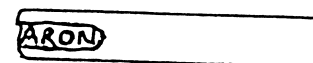
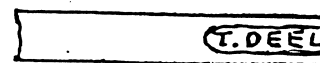
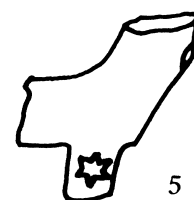
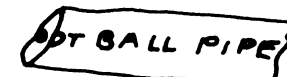
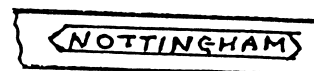
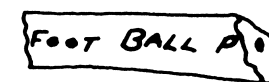
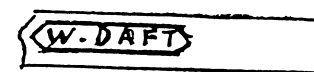


Fig.3, Nos 2-8 Pipes from the Huthwaite area, Notts  
Scale 1:1 (except No.2, 2:1)



There are also pipes with initials or names on them which are so far unidentified. Several of the pipe fragments are early, c.1610-80, but only one has a spur mark, which is either FS or TS. A later bowl fragment has S S as a spur mark and a backstamp with the letters PI. A small piece of plain bowl has the letters in italics, JWS or JWB above SW. Another bowl has a backstamp of T inside a C laid on its side, and a latticed worked diamond on the side. A few bowls are similar to Isaac Dance's bowls with the raised seams, c.1841-80. Stem marks include T.DEEL(?)/(?)ARON (Fig.3, No.7), MA[?]/[?]CHAUN, and W.YOUNG/WHITTINGTON inside a dotted border (Fig.3, No.8) (Whittington is about two miles north of Chesterfield, Derbyshire).

Also collected in the area are another four of the Nottingham style (Fig.4, No.9), with a similar pattern to No.2, above, but one has the name C.BOW with the top of the next two letters, SK (Fig.4, No.10), made by Christopher Bowskill of Chesterfield, c.1700-56 (Alvey and Gault 1979). It was found in an allotment off Huthwaite Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield, together with a piece of Chester-style stem decoration with wavy lines and flowers and leaves between two lines (Fig.4, No.11). Several of the HENSON Lincoln-style bowl fragments have also been found in this area; an MD spur mark could possibly be Mrs Martha Dee of Mansfield, c.1879, and another with JH could be John Hinton of Mansfield, c.1837-79 (Hammond 1985a). Several have names on the stem: ANCES BAR is DANCES BAR PIPE made by Isaac Dance of Nottingham, c.1841-80 (Fig.4, No.12); 'J.SI', possibly John Short of Mansfield, c.1835-50 (Buxton 1972, p.72) or John Spall of Mansfield, c.1881-99 (Hammond 1985a); 'R.Smitheman of Broseley', early 1900s; and several more of Walter Daft. A stem with 'JIM CROW' printed on both sides of the stem has leaf seam decoration along the top and bottom seams.

In one field, a number of Walter Daft pipes have been found and they are obviously kiln wasters - it was most probably an old fair-ground or sporting area? So far I have collected only 17 complete bowls in this area: 4 c.1610-80; 2 ribbed; 1 fluted; 6 plain; 1 social; 1 regimental (the Inniskillins); 1 small strawberry; and 1 The Workman. Five more are near complete bowls (3 plain, and 2 ribbed with curtain drapes above ribs).

#### Catalogue (Figs 2-4)

- 1 Inniskillin bowl.
- 2 Nottingham-style stem decoration, c.1700-75; found at 6 Skegby Road, Huthwaite. Unknown maker.
- 3 W.DAFT/NOTTINGHAM, by Walter Daft, c.1880-1913.
- 4 Foot Ball Pipe, made by John I, John II or Walter Daft, Nottingham, 1871-1916.
- 5 Star on spur, possibly made by Daft family.
- 6 Lincoln-style bowl decoration; William or Lucy Henson of Nottingham, c.1830-40.
- 7 T.DEEL/ARON, unknown maker.
- 8 W.YOUNG/WHITTINGTON
- 9 Nottingham-style stem decoration, c.1700-75; found at Huthwaite Road Allotments.
- 10 Nottingham-style stem decoration, made by C Bowskill of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, c.1700-56; found at Huthwaite Road Allotments.

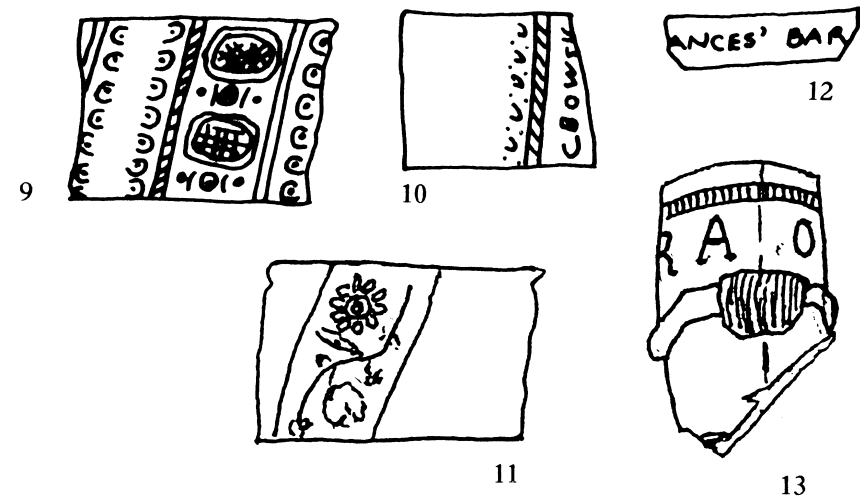


Fig.4, Nos 9-13 Pipes from the Huthwaite area, Notts  
Scale: Nos 12 and 13, 1:1; Nos 9-11, 2:1

- 11 Chester-style stem decoration, c.1700-70; found at Huthwaite Road Allotments.
- 12 [D]ANCES' BAR pipe, made by Isaac Dance of Nottingham, c.1870-80; found at Huthwaite Road Allotments.
- 13 RAOB pipe, possibly by Walter Daft of Nottingham, c.1880/1913+.
- 14 (not illustrated) Possible CORK backstamp with shamrocks, c.1880/90.

#### Notes

- 1 Other makers producing this style of pipe include Richard Payne of Derby, c.1762-65+, George or John Salisbury, c.1759-86, or Paul Robinson, c.1723-56 and Paul Robinson II, c.1756-91, both of Chesterfield; all marked their pipes with this pattern and put their names on the stem. None of the seven stem fragments had any names on them but all the places named are within 22 miles of Huthwaite: Derby 22 miles, Nottingham 14 miles, and Chesterfield 10 miles.
- 2 Also collected from the field were 11 clay marbles, a snob, 4 old buttons, 2 coins, a miner's tally, an 18th-century bone wig curler, a small tureen pot lid (a child's toy), a small pottery elephant, 2 small glass bottles, 3 bottle tops and 6 pottery dolls parts.

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- Hammond, P. 1985b, 'The clay tobacco pipe making industry of Newark', *Thoroton Trans LXXXIX*
- Walker, I.C. and Wells, P.K. 1979, 'Regional varieties of clay tobacco pipe marking in eastern England', BAR 63

Douglas Armstrong

## HELP!

#### Clay pipe collection

Mr N. Hughes has sent the following request:

Some twenty years ago when digging in my allotment at Dulwich, I found a complete clay pipe bowl (with not much stem), dated for me as c.1620. Since then, in the whole field of allotments of about a quarter of a mile square, I have collected the following: about 250 complete bowls and twice as many incomplete ones; about 1,000 heels and spurs, with and without letters and other marks (such as internal bowl crosses); many shards with patterns, many without any marks; many pieces of stem, quite a few with lettering and decorations; about 300 mouthpieces; and nearly 200 halves of hair curlers, but only three complete ones. The bowls are between type 3 and 33 (according to Atkinson and Oswald).

Mr Hughes would like to know if this collection would assist anyone in their researches, and if so, he would be happy to show it to them if they would care to make an appointment to call; the pipes are not easily transportable. In return, Mr Hughes would like to learn more about his collection.

His address is: Mr N.B. Hughes, 2 'Springfield', Avenue Road, London SE25 4ED.

## PIPES FROM GOZO, MALTA

### *Background*

Gozo and Malta lie midway between Gibraltar and Lebanon, at almost the geographical centre of the Mediterranean (Fig.5). Sicily is 58 miles to the north, Tripoli 220 miles due south, and Tunis slightly over 200 miles to the west. The Maltese archipelago thus forms a port of call between Europe and North Africa, between the Christian and Moslem worlds. The Maltese have been in contact with both for centuries, and the cultures of both have contributed many customs and ideas which the islanders have adapted for their own use.

Gozo is only 9 miles by 5 miles, with an area of 26 square miles, and the whole archipelago is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Emigration has been one solution to the problems of overcrowding, and contact has been maintained between home and overseas communities.

### *The reed pipes*

The collection of reed pipes (Pipa tal Qasba), Nos 1-20, was shown to me by Mr A. Bajada, of the Gozo Museum, and my observations are published with the kind permission of Dr T.C. Gouder, Director of the National Museum of Archaeology, Malta. The pipes are designated for display in the Crafts Museum in the Citadel, Victoria, Gozo.

In 1981 I contacted the Sales Manager of Malta Pipeworks, Ltd; neither he nor his father ever remember reed pipes being made locally, and said they were probably imported. In the same year, the folklorist, Dr Cassar Pullicino, in a personal communication to me, remembered, as a youth, seeing Gozitan priests smoking the Pipa tal Qasba. This was substantiated by the late Dr Francis Mallia, then Director of the National Museum in Valletta.

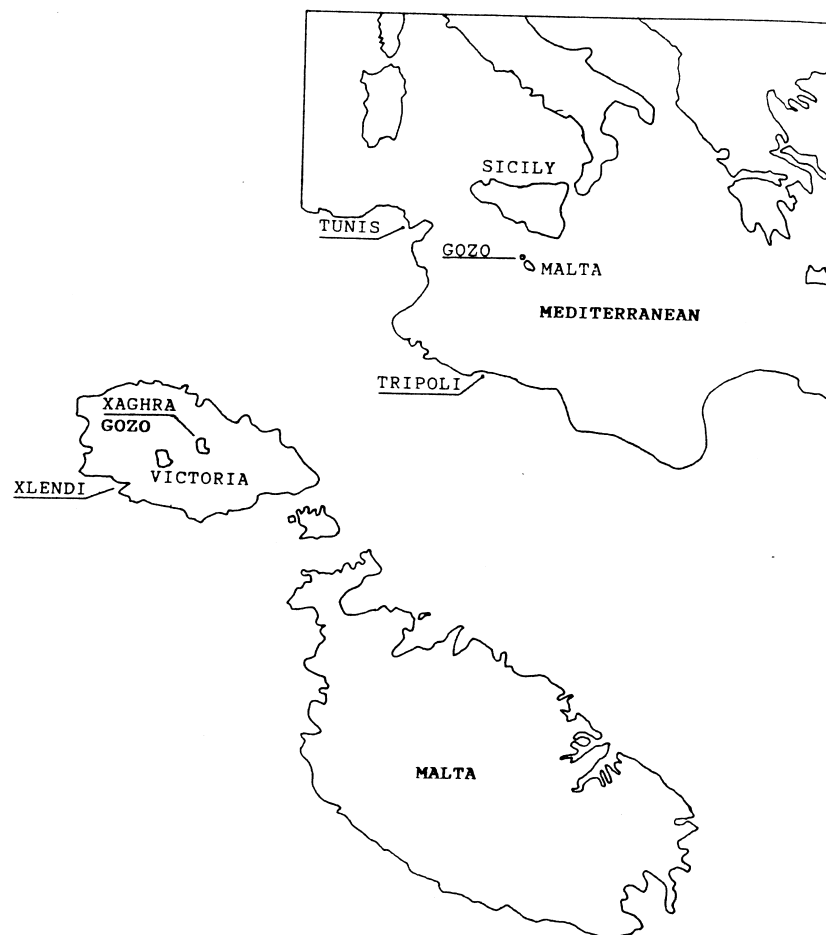


Fig.5 Geographical location of Gozo

Father Joseph Bezzina (1985) quotes from the Archiepiscopal Archives, Malta: 'Some ecclesiasts were indulging in the not commendable but increasingly popular habit of smoking a pipe. Due to their state and dignity, they were prohibited to smoke in public, but they were free to do so in private'. These circumstances pertained between 1801 and 1840.

'A Maltese Pothouse' by Brockdorff (who was painting local scenes c. 1825), shows the proprietor smoking a reed pipe. The earliest local reference I can find is in a late 18th-century copperplate engraving by Zimmelli (in the National Museum of Fine Arts, Valletta), showing a peasant in wedding costume with a similar reed pipe.

Underwater finds, No.21 for example, were commonplace at one time. Some pipes were obviously imported into Gozo (No.22). Others were made locally. I am told that Zeppi (ta Koli) Grech made pipes at Xaghra Windmill until well within living memory (see SCPR 37 for more information about this man, and the wooden and stone pipes connected with him). The local cultivation of tobacco was, and is, illegal; it must therefore have been imported or grown illicitly.

Much remains to be done to trace the development of pipe smoking in Gozo.

#### Conclusion

There has been ample opportunity for seamen, emigrants, and re-emigrants to import smoking materials into Gozo during the 17th-19th centuries, and on the evidence of clays, manufacturers' marks and stamps, it would appear that the majority of Pipe tal Qasba were imported.

#### Acknowledgements

I am grateful to St John Simpson, Wolfson College, Oxford, for the notes and comments provided with Nos 7, 15 and 21, and for his help in setting out the illustrations. Thanks also to Father Bezzina for permission to quote from his book.

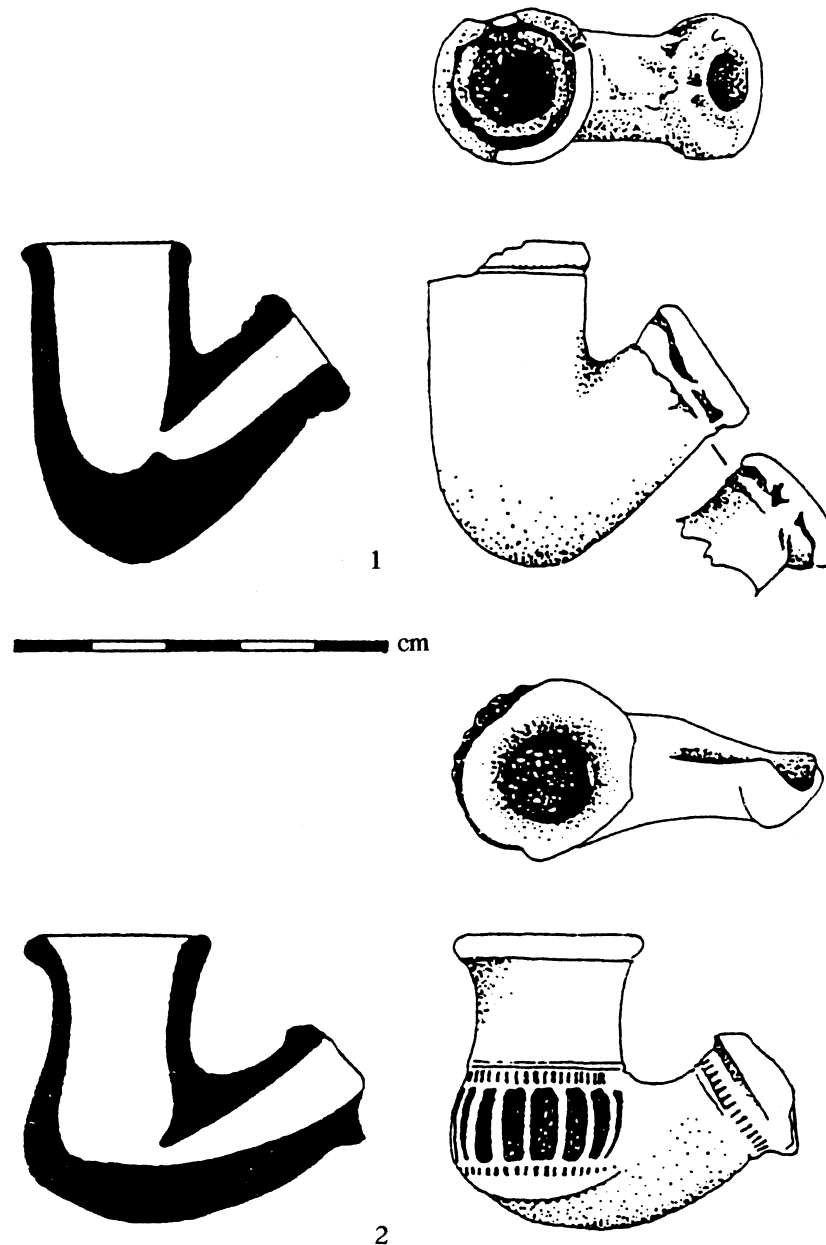
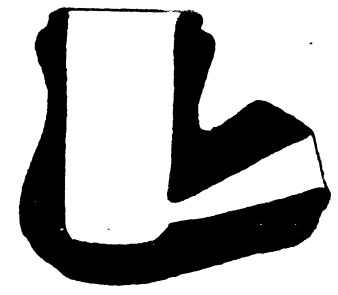
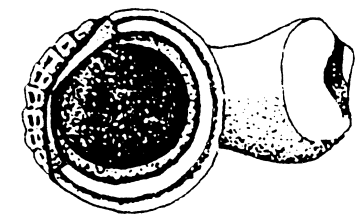


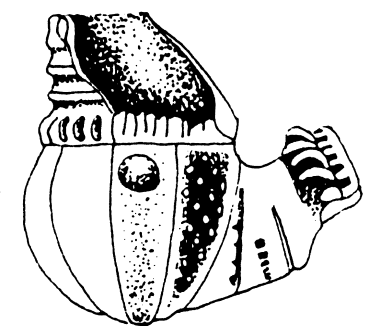
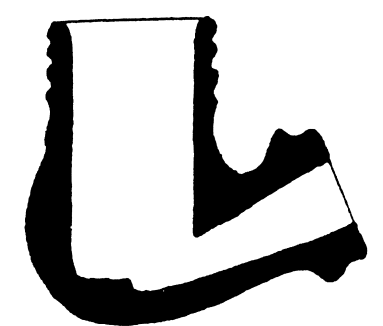
Fig.6, Nos 1, 2. Gozo

**Catalogue**

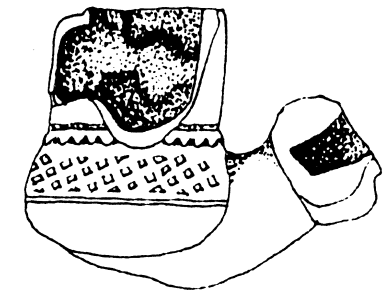
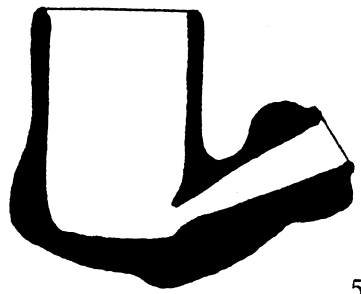
- 1 Orange body with black and tan grits. Smooth orange slip, burnished. 2mm thick residue of black ash inside the bowl. No provenance.
- 2 Orange clay with small black grits and a sparkling micaceous effect. Rounded gadrooned bowl. Keel with milled edges. Milled shank end. Thick sooty deposit inside the bowl. No provenance.
- 3 Charcoal grey body. Very thin dark brown slip. Moulding mark along stem dorsal edge. Rounded gadrooned bowl with incised and ringed chimney. Gadrooned stem with milled shank end. No provenance.
- 4 Terracotta body. Wedge impressed decoration. No provenance.
- 5 Terracotta body. 2mm thick sooty deposit inside bowl. (Another similar but heavily abraded bowl and stem fragment in the same collection.) Roulette decoration on bowl shoulder. No provenance.



4



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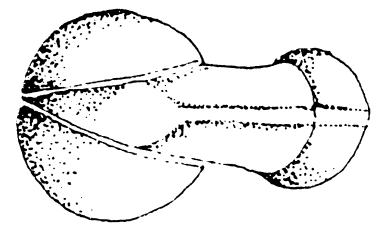
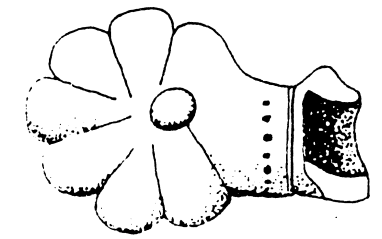


Fig.7, No.3. Gozo

Fig.8, Nos 4, 5. Gozo

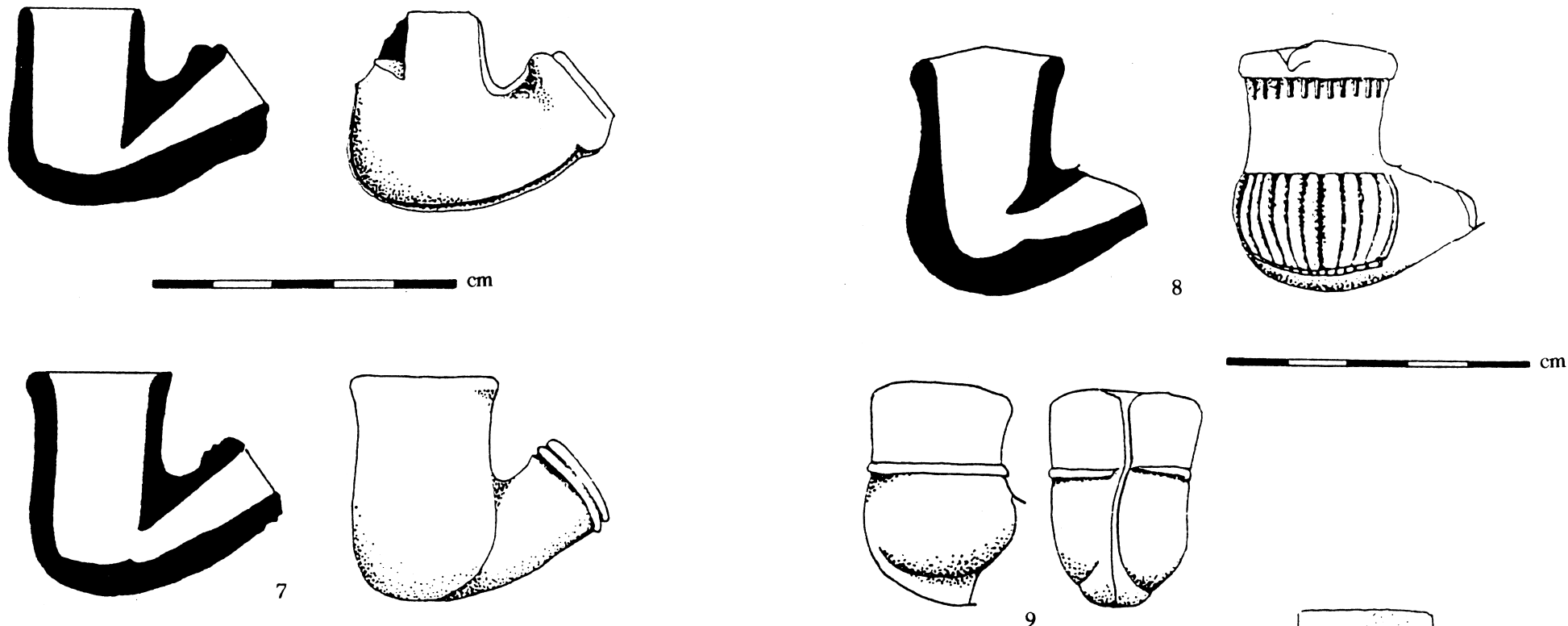


Fig.9, Nos 6, 7. Gozo

- 6 Charcoal grey body. Moulding mark all round, crudely smoothed on base of stem. No provenance.
- 7 Charcoal grey body. Moulded. (There is another similar example with complete chimney and broken stem.) No provenance. Slightly more flared shapes, dated as 19th-20th century by Robinson (1985, 199-200, pls 63-4: Agora 30, 37 and refs). Also found at Wadi Qash (Bell et al. 1984, 44, fig.17k) and in Jerusalem (Wightman 1989, fig.63.3).
- 8 Terracotta body. Gadrooned bowl. No provenance. Very similar to No.2.
- 9 Charcoal grey clay. Crude finish on moulding. No provenance.

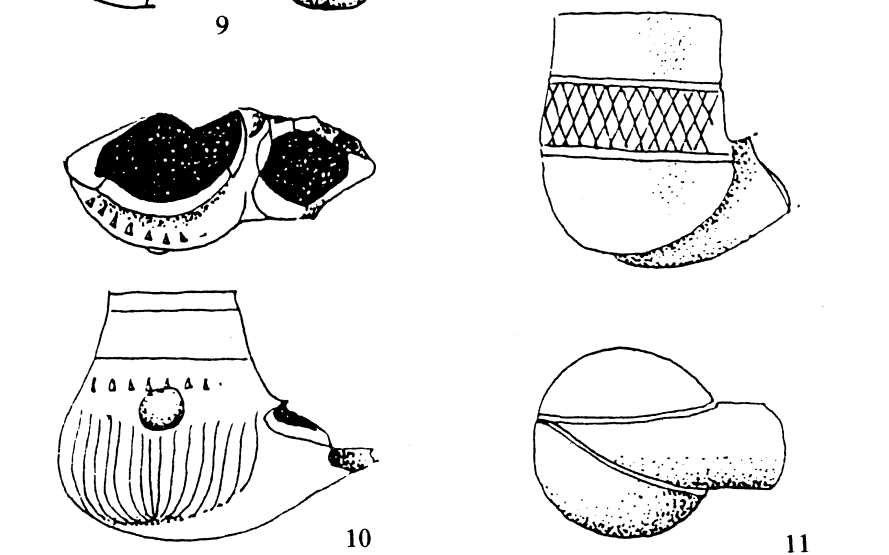


Fig.10, Nos 8-11. Gozo



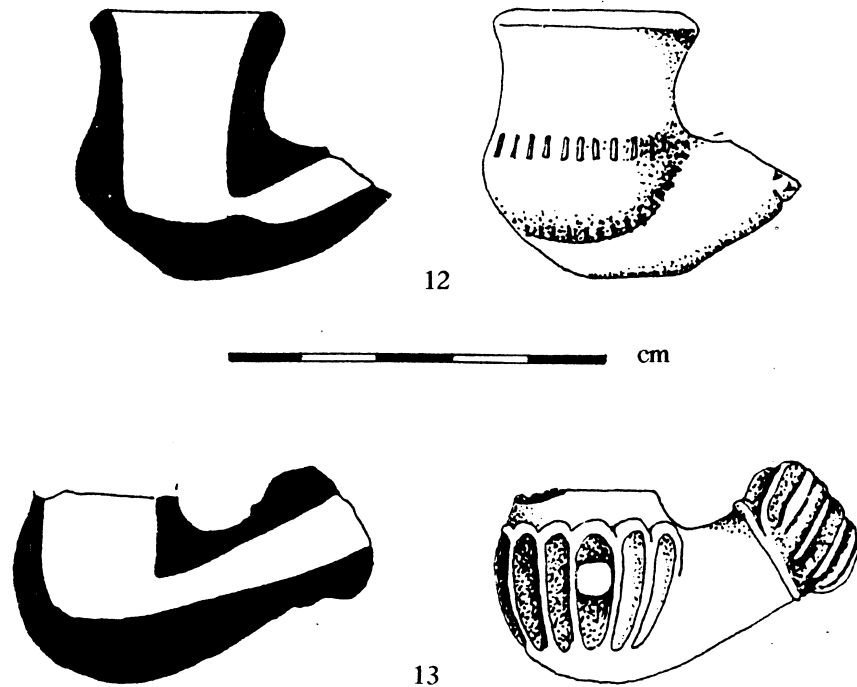


Fig.11, Nos 12, 13. Gozo

- 10 Red clay body with burnished chestnut coloured slip. Provenance: Xaghra windmill.
- 11 Red clay body. Another similar with chimney squashed oval. No provenance.
- 12 Buff body. Both bowl and stem have milled decoration. No provenance.
- 13 Charcoal grey body. Moulded with scraper marks on stem; slightly raised square decoration in centre of left side and bow-tie on the opposite right hand side, both bracketed by the gadrooning. No provenance.
- 14 Charcoal grey body. Moulded, hemispherical termination to keel, twisted decoration on shankend. No provenance.

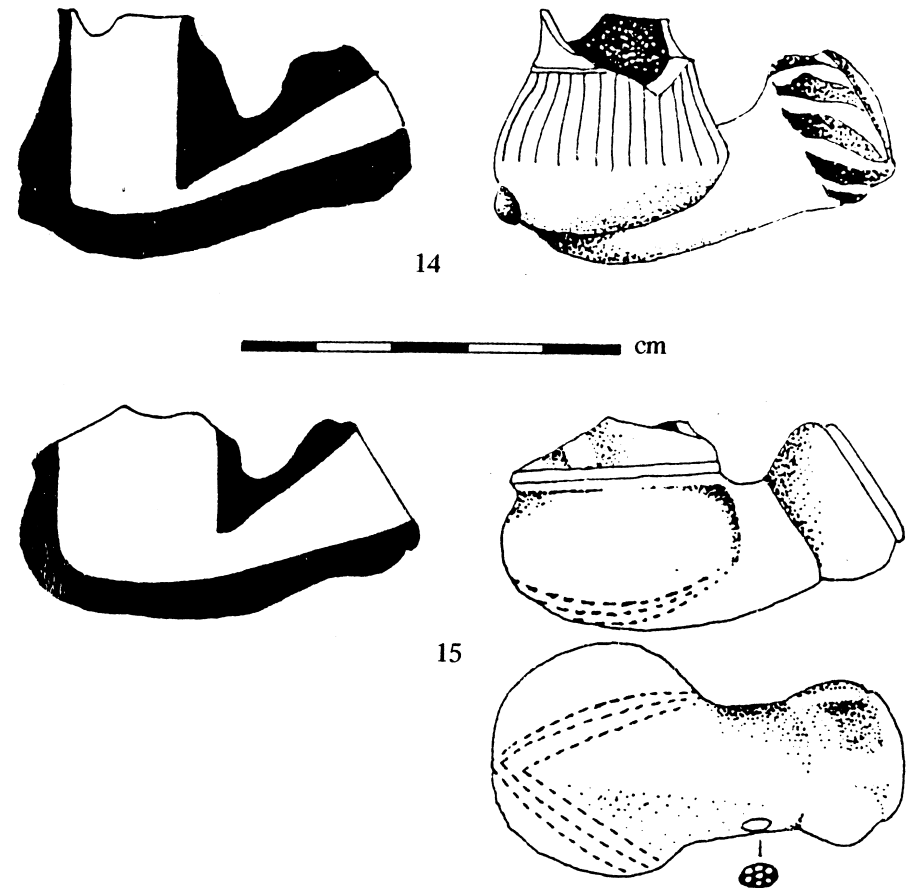


Fig.12, Nos 14, 15. Gozo

- 15 'Salt glaze' firing marks. Chestnut body with buff patches. 'Maker's mark' on lower right side of the keel. No provenance. Stitch-like rouletted decoration found on pipes from the Agora (Athens), Corinth, and Varna, which were further linked together by the occurrence of a bird-shaped stamp, and suggested to be the products of a Varna pipemaker (Robinson 1985, 176, 195, pls 49, 61 - A11, C23; Stančeva 1972, 89, fig.13). The (admittedly simple) stamp on No.15 is also found on pipes from Varna (Stančeva 1975/76, 136, fig.22).

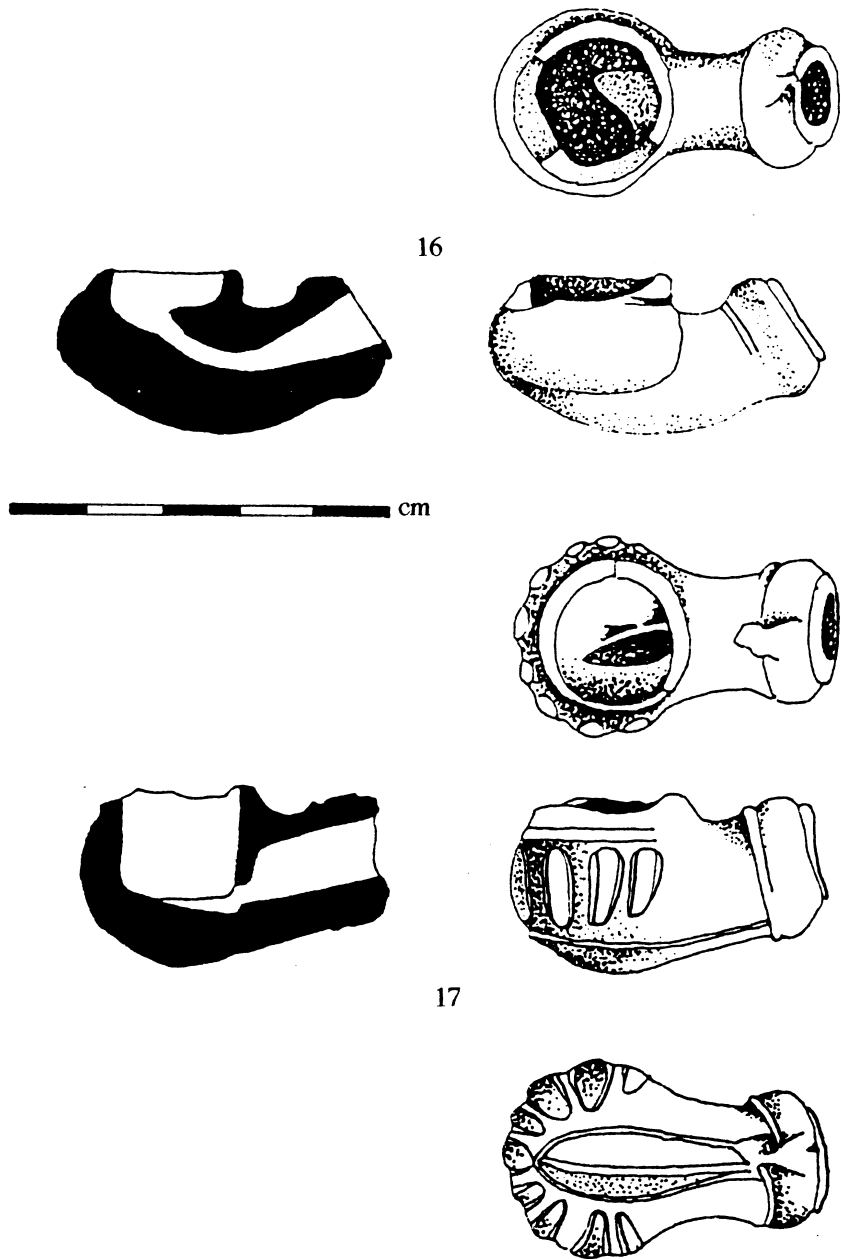


Fig.13, Nos 16, 17. Gozo

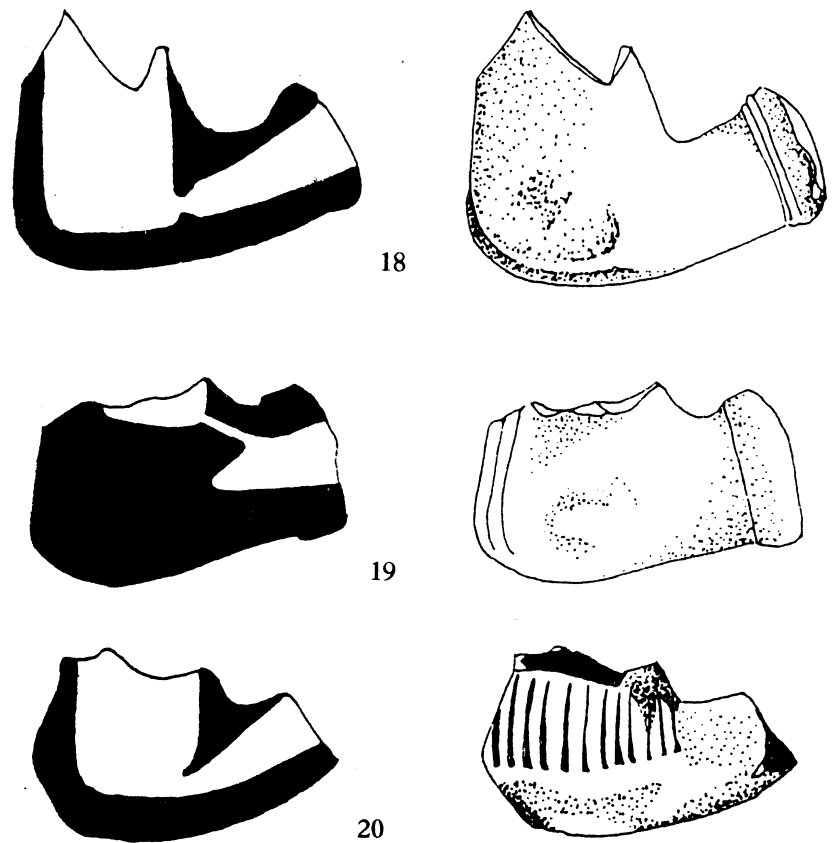


Fig.14, Nos 18-20. Gozo

- 16 Charcoal grey body. Moulded and scraped. No provenance.
- 17 Red clay body. Moulded with various crude smoothing marks. Gadrooned bowl. (One of two similar, from the same mould?) No provenance.
- 18 Charcoal grey body. Moulded. No provenance.
- 19 Charcoal grey body. Moulded. No provenance.
- 20 Charcoal grey body. Gadrooned bowl. A damaged fragment; stem incomplete. No provenance.

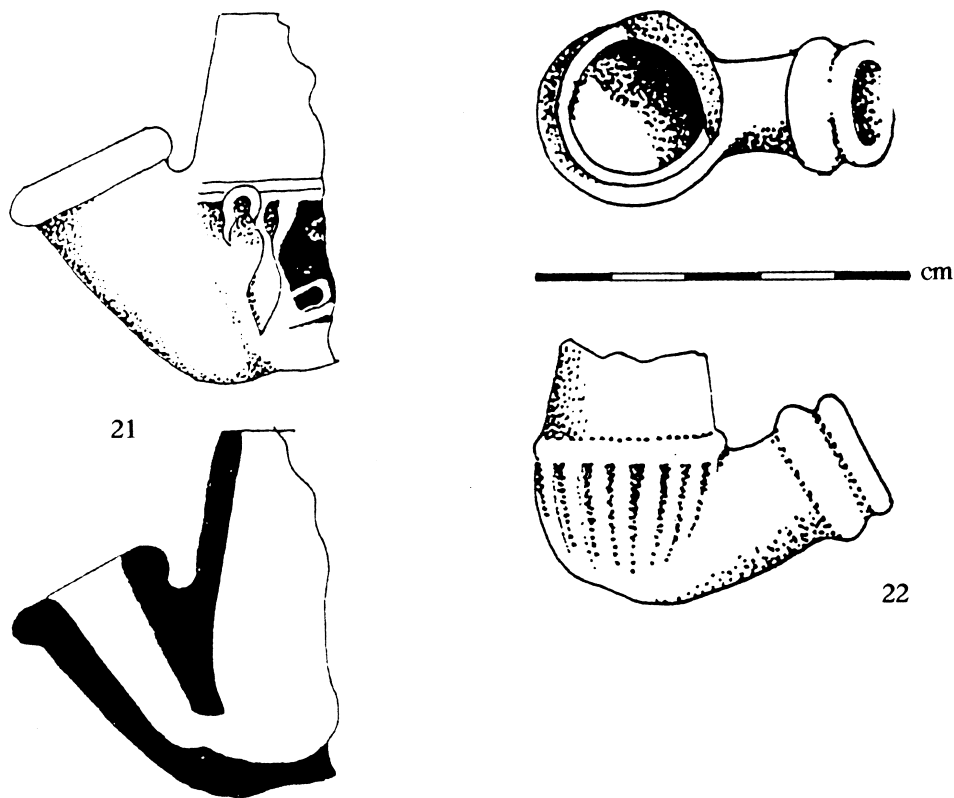


Fig.15, Nos 21, 22. Gozo

21 Chalky white body. Crazed creamy glaze with chocolate brown underglaze(?) around nostril and eye. Moulded. Provenance: Xlendi bay, Gozo, Malta, 1991.

Glazed pipes are very rare in the Near East and Greece. Robinson published one from the Kerameikos, Athens, and four from Corinth (yellow or green glazed) and suggests that they are either local Corinthian potters' sidelines or are imports, perhaps even from Poland, where green and yellow glazed examples are dated from the late 19th century (Robinson 1983, 273, taf.52, no.3; 1985, 172-3, pl.47-C6-C9).

22 Grey clay body. Buff slip. Gadrooned bowl. Stamped BONNAUD MARSEILLE underneath the stem. The firm was founded by Hippolyte Leon Bonnaud in 1824; it closed in 1955. No provenance.

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John Wood

## IRELAND 1992

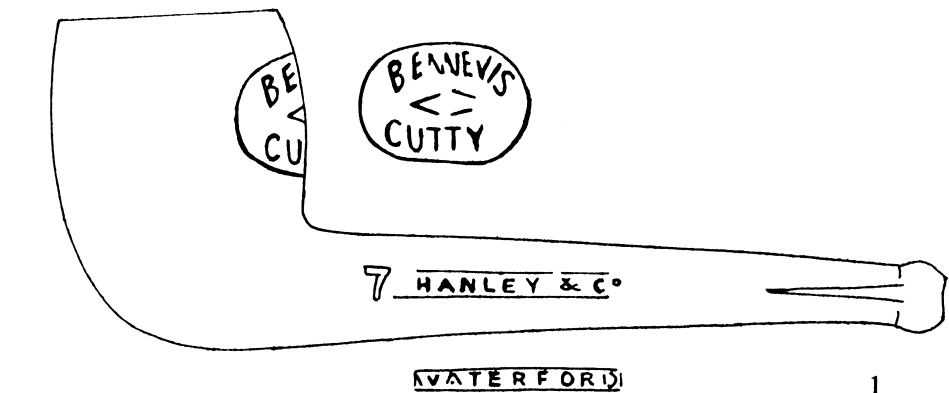
A small group of members of the Society visited southern Ireland in September 1992. We are especially grateful to Joe Norton of the Board of Public Works in Dublin who made our visit interesting and enjoyable and we thank him for his kindness and hospitality.

Joe had arranged for a large quantity of clay pipes from archaeological excavations to be made available for study at his office in Dublin. We soon realised the mammoth task that he is personally undertaking in examining more than 5,000 pipes which have come from the recent archaeological excavations at Dublin Castle. He has catalogued the pipes from other excavations in Dublin, at Wood Quay and Fishamble Street, and also from Limerick City, Galway City, Waterford City, Drogheda, Bunratty Castle (Co. Clare), Rosshill Abbey (Co. Galway) and Glanworth Castle (Co. Cork). These pipes, together with those from five private collections, were laid out for study. Joe also had available for inspection pipe-making equipment from the collections of the National Museum of Ireland including a mould from Broughderg, Lissan, Upper Tyrone, and iron moulds, a 'runner', a 'trough' and a vice used by the Curley family of pipemakers from Knockcroghery, Roscommon. These were of particular interest to one of our party, Philomena Jackson, who is related to the Curley family.

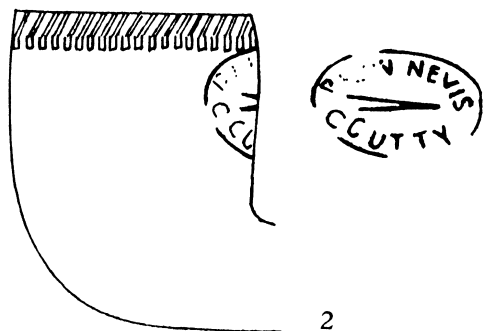
Sheila Lane from Cork joined us in Dublin and we were able to examine waste pipes and kiln material from a site at Arundel Square, Waterford, which she has been studying. 3,568 bowls were recovered and the group dates to the mid to late 18th century. Some of the pipes are marked WW, as are the wig curlers found in the same context. Sheila is the author of an MA thesis which is a comprehensive study of pipemaking in Ireland, with a special emphasis on clay pipes from the Cork City excavations carried out between 1974 and 1977.

We were able to visit a number of archaeological excavations during our stay in Dublin. Dr Ann Lynch kindly showed us around the excavations which had been carried out on the medieval defences of Dublin Castle during restoration of the 18th-century buildings. We are grateful to the castle administrator, Dennis McCarthy, who conducted us around the magnificent new conference facilities - which included a display of clay pipes from the excavations - and the castle's State Apartments. Viking Age wooden buildings were being excavated in Dublin High Street. Mary McMahon showed us around her excavations at St Audoen's Church, and Alan Hayden explained his excavations at Francis Street which have located the ditch of Dublin's medieval city defences. Francis Street was Dublin's main clay pipe-making area in the 19th century and the archaeologists had just found quantities of pipe kiln waste which we were able to examine. This included pipe bowls marked M. BATH 17 FRANCIS STREET (see below), which date to the 1840s and are of a previously unknown type. There were other bowls of a later date including one marked WHO DARES SPEAK OF 98 which may have been produced to commemorate the centenary of the 1798 rebellion. There were interesting wasters of clay pipes depicting a balloon ascent on one side of the bowl. The kiln waste also included kiln furniture and fragments of muffle. This was an exciting discovery for Joe Norton and it was a happy coincidence that we were there on the day the find was made.

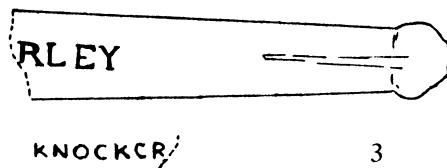
Travelling south from Dublin through the Wicklow Mountains we visited some of the fine archaeological remains of the early Christian period that survive in Ireland. A visit to the City of Waterford failed to locate Joseph Hanley and Company's pipe factory which was working at 4 John's Lane until 1960. Unfortunately it had been demolished but some broken pipe fragments marked the spot! On leaving the city we noticed an old rubbish dump on the Waterford to Tramore road and our car skidded to a halt. Within minutes, amongst the debris of discarded bottles and pottery, we found waste pipes and kiln debris from the Hanley kilns. A quick salvage of some of these pipes was undertaken and included various bowls bearing the mark BEN NEVIS CUTTY and stems marked HANLEY & CO/WATERFORD (Fig.16, No.1).



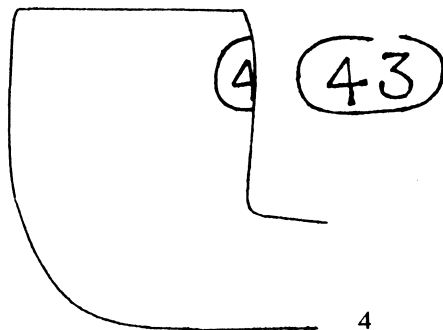
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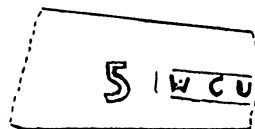
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Fig.16 Pipes found in Ireland (drawn by Nigel Melton)

Moving on to Cork we had the pleasure of renewing our acquaintance with Sheila Lane and meeting her family, and were shown the remains of John Fitzgerald's pipe factory at 2 Adelaide Street. Recent conversion work by the present occupiers and general redevelopment work in the area made us wonder how much longer the premises would survive. Sheila also arranged a visit to the archaeological excavations, directed by Maurice Hurley, of the substantial remains of the medieval city wall. His finds supervisor, Clare McHutchison, showed us some of the finds including post-medieval material which demonstrated the close trading links between Ireland and the ports of the western seaboard of England.

Over the following few days we saw a wealth of archaeological monuments and beautiful scenery in the counties of Kerry, Clare, Mayo and Offaly which makes Ireland such an attractive place to visit and we received a warm welcome everywhere.

We had the opportunity to call at Knockcroghery in Co. Roscommon, an important Irish pipemaking centre. A chance conversation led us to a bar run by Paddy O'Brien who still had half an iron pipe mould and some local pipes on display. Paddy entertained us and explained how some of the old traditions in the village, such as the annual fair, were being revived and that he was collecting information on Knockcroghery's pipemaking history. During conversations with old local residents we were told something about the pipemaking industry that, in the earlier part of this century, involved the majority of the population of the village. Production came to an end when the Curley factory and much of the village was burnt down by the 'Black and Tans' in 1921. However, the industry is still recorded in the name of the bar - 'The Clay Pipe'. With the help of the residents, we were able to establish the place where, within living memory, pipes had been made by the Curley family and some waste pipes were recovered from a nearby flower bed! (Fig.16, Nos 2-5). The pipemaking tradition continues with the production of slip-cast pipes called 'Knockcroghery Dudeens' at the Mill House pottery for sale to tourists.

We would like to express our grateful thanks to Joe Norton and Sheila Lane for making this such a memorable visit to a lovely country.

*A note on the pipes*

by Peter Hammond

The 19th-century Irish pipes that we saw typically comprised the large plain types, very frequently stamped with makers' names or slogans on the backs of the bowls. These types were also widely copied in England in an attempt to convince Irish navvies and workers that they were smoking genuine Irish-made pipes. The common O'BRIEN MAYO ST DUBLIN pipes that are very common in northern and central England are, for example, entirely fictitious - there is no such street as Mayo street in Dublin, and 'O'Brien' is a common enough Irish name to fool anyone!

Very few French or English imports of the 19th century were seen in the collections that we examined, the exceptions comprising a few masonic style bowls bearing liver birds from Liverpool (which one would expect to find in Dublin at least), a glazed head pipe made by the White family of Bristol (demonstrating the continued trade between Bristol and Ireland into the 19th century), and a single Fiolet bulldog pipe discovered in a churchyard in Co. Cork. On present evidence, it would therefore appear that Irish-made pipes are more common in England than the other way round (discounting the widespread imitating of Irish pipes by English makers).

Most readers will be aware that the later Irish-made pipes (such as those by Hanley & Co. of Waterford and W. Curley of Knockcroghery) often tend to be clumsy and heavy in appearance, and their quality of workmanship frequently leaves a lot to be desired. The fact that some early to mid-19th-century Irish makers were capable of making some very good quality pipes with thin bowl walls and elaborate decoration was therefore very pleasing to note, such as those discovered in the kiln waste of Michael Bath (see above). These included some bowls decorated with shamrocks and Irish harps and with shallow fluting at the base, and stars around the rim - very similar to some styles made in Lancashire during the same period - and marked M. BATH 17 FRANCIS STREET. Why the quality of Irish pipes suddenly plummeted later in the 19th century merits some attention - especially as they must have been relatively expensive to produce due to the greater quantity of pipe clay required for each pipe!

Other good quality early 19th-century pipes were copies of the Dutch crowned 'L' pipes, of which large numbers of actual Dutch ones had also been found. Again, through time it is noticeable that their quality deteriorated. One particularly interesting pipe we examined was one that had been found in excavations in Drogheda. This was a bowl that by its shape would suggest a date of c.1700, but from the decoration should be early to mid 19th century, ie 1820s-1840s (Fig.17).

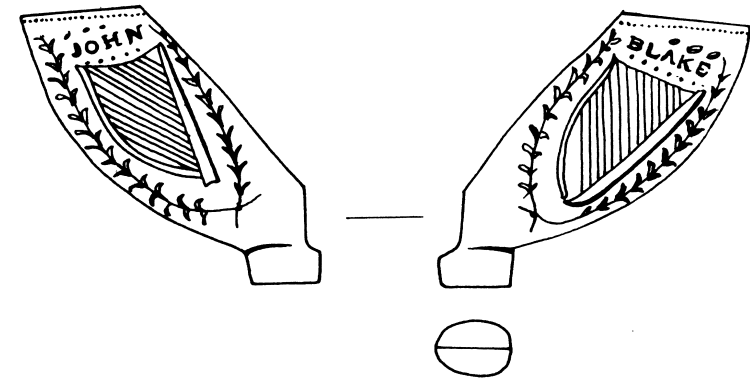


Fig.17 Bowl, found in Drogheda (drawn by Peter Hammond)

From the decoration it would certainly appear that John Blake was an Irish maker, perhaps from Drogheda itself, and presumably he was working in the early to mid 19th century - unless he was a particularly imaginative and 'futuristic' 17th/18th-century maker? Clearly more research needs to be carried out to establish exactly when and where John Blake was working, and also any information regarding the context of this find would be useful. Have any readers seen any parallels elsewhere?

**Reg and Philomena Jackson, Nigel Melton and Peter Hammond**

[Ed: See also SCPR 8, p.40, Norton requesting information on a bowl found in Dublin; SCPR 10, pp.10-12, D. Higgins (on his 'dismal failure' in searching for pipes in Ireland); SCPR 11, pp.1-3, Norton on the destruction of Knockcroghery, and pp.27-8 Hammond's list of Irish makers of pipes in his collection; SCPR 12, pp.29-30, Norton with information about makers on Hammond's list; SCPR 20, pp.26-7, Swales on CURLE[Y].]



## PUBLICATIONS

### *Bibliography of Clay Pipe Studies, 2*

Part 2 has been in preparation (on and off) for some time, but pressure of work has prevented its publication in 1992. Many thanks to all those who have sent items: I've received corrections to Part 1, and details of new publications or ones that didn't appear in the first volume.

I would also like to gather together details of publications that provide information on more specific aspects of clay pipe research and on scientific analyses: clays; clay analysis; stem-bore analysis (whether for or against it); kiln material. And I would like to include a listing of items on such subjects as hair curlers; tampers and other related accessories.

Please check your local journals and newsletters for information on clay pipes - no matter how brief. Have addresses or prices quoted in Part 1 changed? Is there information on a hair curler or a maker's mark lurking in an unlikely source? Even if it's not of particular interest to you, someone somewhere might consider it to be a 'missing link'.

Please send me as much detail as possible: author(s); date and place of publication; correct title; figures (size of scale); price; and address for obtaining the publication (if one is available). Corrections or amendments to Part 1 are still welcome.

I would like to have all contributions by the end of April 1993, so that Part 2 will be available by the conference in September.

### **New book**

V. Deloffre, 1991, *Pipes et pipiers de Saint-Omer*

72pp, French text, numerous b/w and colour photographs, 140 Ffr.

Veronique Deloffre's study is based on her doctorate. The text is divided into six quite short sections. The photos, of figural pipes made by the firms of Fiolet and Dumeril, are imaginatively displayed around and sometimes under the text.

If you would like a copy as part of a bulk order, please contact me as soon as possible.

\*Please note: The currency problems mean that prices have not been quoted in sterling because they cannot be guaranteed; falls or rises in the exchange rates cannot be avoided. However, members who order foreign publications through SCPR should receive some benefit from not having to pay high bank charges, and from sharing the cost of postage on bulk orders. Books will be despatched with an invoice, and it would be appreciated if payment could be made as soon as possible after receipt.

## DOMINO PIPE

SCPR 35 included details about the Museum of the Home, Pembroke, and noted the domino pipe in the collection. I had seen a name on the stem, but the curator was unable to open the display cabinet at the time to see what it was.

In response to my query, St John Stimson has kindly sent an illustration of the pipe, with the information that the incuse name on the stem is W SOUTHORN & Co/BROSELEY.

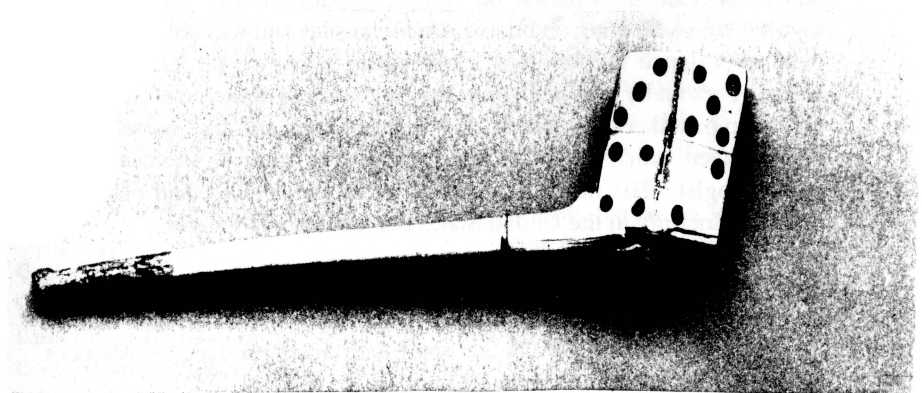


Fig.18 Domino pipe (photo: Museum of the Home)

## OBITUARY JOHN McCASHION

It is with sadness that we have heard of the death on 16 August 1992 of our member John McCashion, of Albany, New York State.

John was a dedicated archaeologist and a clay pipe researcher of the highest calibre. He was the state secretary of the New York State Archaeological Association and a member of the Massachusetts Archaeological Association, the Pennsylvania Archaeological Association and the Eastern States Archaeological Federation. He had been a member of our Society for many years and was a noted author on clay pipe research, having had many articles published in the United States and England, including a major article on 17th and 18th-century clay pipes from New York State sites which appeared in the British Archaeological Reports international series in 1979. The spring 1992 Journal of the New York State Archaeological Association contains the fourth in a series of important articles by John on pipes from that State.

Those members of the Society for Clay Pipe research who attended our Liverpool conference in 1990 will recall the attendance of John and his wife Fran, and in particular their great enthusiasm for pipe research.

John provided a valuable contact in the United States for clay pipe researchers working in Europe and was always happy to reply to queries and to provide information on American publications. He had been involved in excavating on Native American sites and was able to explain their importance in providing close dating evidence for clay tobacco pipes. Personally, we had some very interesting discussions about the Bristol pipemakers' exports to the United States and like ourselves he was a keen amateur, or as he preferred to term it, 'avocational', archaeologist. His death is a great loss to archaeology and clay pipe research not only in the United States but also internationally.

Fran intends to maintain her interest in clay pipes. We were pleased that she was able to join us at our recent conference in London and that we were able to maintain our contact and friendship. Our deep condolences go to Fran and her family in their sad loss.

**Reg and Philomena Jackson**

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*pt* = pipe trimmer

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