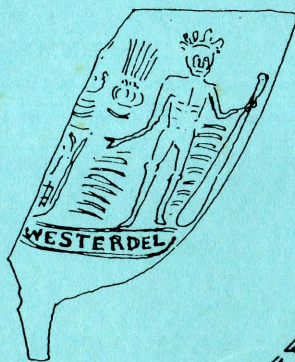


SOCIETY *for* CLAY PIPE RESEARCH



NEWSLETTER

38



Spring 1993

SOCIETY NEWS

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This issue of the newsletter has been unavoidably delayed, caused by ill health and pressure of work - for which, apologies. Thanks to all members who have written to me over the last few weeks - I will reply as soon as I possibly can.

Information Series

This issue was to have contained the first in the intended series, with two excellent 'case studies' on illustration contributed by SCPR members, Peter Hammond and John Wood. However, another item has not been completed in time, so this will now appear in or with the next issue.

SCPR Conference 1993, Coventry

The conference venue is Coventry Whitefriars, on 25 September, and is being organized by Nigel Melton. A booking form is distributed with this newsletter (please note the temporary address on the form).

Leiden Meeting, October 1993

Don Duco has sent details of this meeting between SCPR and Knasterkopf - see below.

Wroxall dump site

St John Simpson has sent a cutting from *The Independent* (April 1993) about a group of 'dump diggers' finally obtaining permission to search a late Victorian rubbish dump at Wroxall on the Isle of Wight. There is no mention in the article of pipes being found, but there is surely a possibility of them being buried there - the site contains waste from eight or nine towns on the island. If any member has contacts on the Isle of Wight or can supply some more information, please contact the Editor.

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Civil War issue

Would members who have offered to write a piece for this issue please send them by the end of August 1993. If anyone thinks they may be able to contribute, please do contact me. The following may be useful as guidelines:

- * pipes found on a Civil War site, eg military encampment, besieged city, urban or rural contexts
- * bowl shapes and marks dating to the period c. 1630/40-60/70
- * pipemakers working during the period
- * quotes from contemporary sources, concerning pipes, tobacco, smoking, smoking accessories (tobacco boxes, tampers etc), tokens

LEIDEN MEETING

8-10 October 1993

The Pijpenkabinet in Leiden in the Netherlands is organizing a meeting between researchers and collectors of clay tobacco pipes from Germany and Great Britain, together with some guests from Belgium, France and Scandinavia.

The programme includes a visit to the exhibition 'Five Centuries of Tobacco' (see below) in the Amsterdam Tropenmuseum, the largest tobacco exhibition of this century, a visit to the new-styled pipe exhibition in the Gouda Moriaanmuseum, a visit to the Pijpenkabinet museum and gallery and a programme of lectures. Members interested in the full programme can write to Don Duco at the Pijpenkabinet (address inside front cover) for more information. The costs will be reduced to the travel expenses, overnight stay and meals.

EXHIBITIONS

500 Years of Tobacco Culture

9 November 1992 - 9 November 1993

Tropenmuseum, Linnaeusstraat 2, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Opening hours: Mon to Fri 10am - 5pm; Sat, Sun and public holidays 12am - 5pm

Don Duco describes this exhibition as 'nicely designed' and a visit to it features in the Leiden meeting in October.

There is a publication to accompany the exhibition (written by a journalist), 'full of anecdotes and curious details surrounding tobacco smoking'. Dutch text, DFL 29,-.

[Ed: My thanks to Piet Tengnagel for first bringing this exhibition to my attention, and to the Curator of the Tropenmuseum for the information about the publication.]

The House of Orange

The Pijpenkabinet has organized a travelling exhibition dedicated to the House of Orange, from June 1992 to September 1994. The exhibition started on the publication of a new book entitled *De tabakspijp als Oranjepropaganda* by Don Duco (see SCPR Books, below). This is the first publication to deal with the propaganda-value of the clay tobacco pipes.

The exhibition started in the National Museum Palace Het Loo in Arnhem and has visited Leiden, Groningen, Rotterdam and Hoorn (until June 20). Forthcoming venues are Breda (26 June to 29 August) and Belgium and twice in Germany in 1994.

A 7-BOWLED CLAY PIPE

J Trevor Barton has a 7-bowled clay pipe (Fig.1) which is almost identical to the pipe from Anthony Irving's collection sold at Phillips Auction Rooms in London on 10 October 1990 and illustrated in SCPR 28, p. 31 (October 1990) - the only variation is that the pipe illustrated below has a twisted stem.

If any members (particularly collectors) would like more details of this rare pipe please contact J Trevor Barton, Jasmine Cottage, Back Lane, Letchmore Heath, Watford, Herts WD2 8EF.

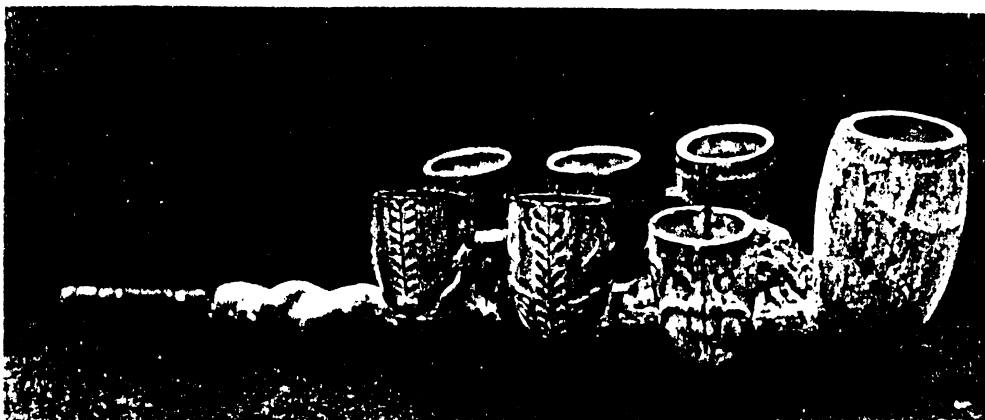


Fig.1 7-bowled pipe

SUFFOLK PIPEMAKERS

D J Markell

The following references to pipemakers were taken from 'Bury Sessions Depositions' in Bury St Edmunds Record Office, Suffolk.

Davison, John

Pipemaker, St Mary, Bury St Edmunds, c. 1777-84 (when William Hart, above, apprenticed to him).

Hart, William

Pipemaker, St Mary, Bury St Edmunds. Settlement examination (age 53). 1816.

In 1777 apprenticed by the parish at age of 14 to John Davison of St Mary, pipemaker, for 7 years. After completing apprenticeship in 1784, worked as journeyman pipemaker again (ie worked as pipemaker approximately 24 years between 1784 and 1816).

Johnson, William

Pipemaker; fined for absence from church for two Sundays. 6 October 1682.

Refell, John

Pipemaker of St James, Bury St Edmunds; witness in case concerning the theft of a silver watch and chain, 1803. Also named as standing bail for a James Smith accused of assault on a soldier, 1806.

PIPES BEARING THE ARMS OF PRUSSIA

Colin Tatman

The pipe in the photograph (Fig.2) was found on National No-Smoking Day, 1990, in the River Humber near Grimsby (J Rhodes collection, Grimsby). The pipe, which is complete, measures 18½in. from the front edge of the bowl to the nib of the stem. Embossed on the bowl is a version of the arms of Prussia (detailed in Fig.2). This device was used by a number of English pipemakers, mainly from the East Coast region, including William Harvey of Yarmouth, who took out a Sun Assurance policy for £100 in 1801 (pers comm A Oswald), and Thomas Westerdale, or Westerdal, of Finkle Street in Hull, who took apprentices from the 1780s (Watkins 1979, 117). Archaeological evidence suggests that Westerdale was still producing pipes in 1818 (Stothard 1985, 14) although a Mary Westerdale, possibly a sister, is recorded at the same address as Thomas from 1814 to 1823 (Watkins 1979, 118) which could indicate a longer working life for the moulds. Thomas Westerdale is also recorded as a shipwright, shipbuilder and shipowner from 1779-1802 (Watkins 1979, 118). Another Hull firm by the name of Johnson made pipes displaying the Prussian arms. The complete inscription on the pipe (Fig.3) is unclear, but compare 'Cottam and Johnson' working in High Street, Hull, in 1792 and 'Asquith and Cottam' working in Blanket Row 1790-1803 (for discussion see Watkins 1979, 108).

Figure 3 shows examples of these bowls with their slightly differing and probably competing designs (all from P Rayner collection, Beverley). Other instances of pipes bearing the arms can be noted as follows:

- 1 From Hull, made by Matthew Wright (2) working 1810-22 (Watkins 1979, 102).
- 2 From Walbottle, Northumberland, with R/G on the spur. Most likely Robert Gowland of Hull, apprenticed to T. Westerdale in 1784 and working c. 1790+ (Watkins 1979, 111).



Fig.2 Pipes bearing the Prussian arms

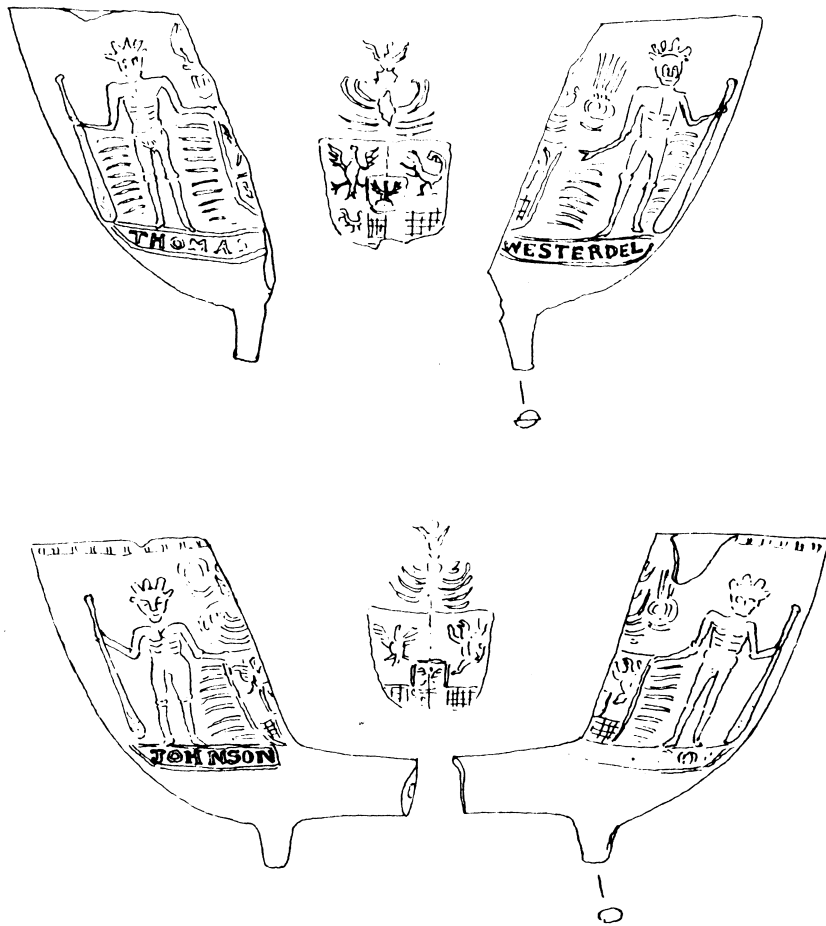


Fig.3 Pipes bearing the Prussian arms. Scale 1:1

3 Pipes from Wells estuary and Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. Strangers Hall Museum, Norwich (see Atkin 1985, fig.8, no.114).

4 From Brigg, Lincolnshire (D Laycock collection, Brigg).

5 Another, from Lincoln, possibly made by William Bannister, named in documents from 1815-63. Like many of the pipes noted above, this example has horizontal stripes or 'leaves' next to the supporters (Mann 1977, 31).

The Prussian arms can also be seen on Dutch pipes exemplified by Friederich (1975, fig.23 and fig.46) who dates one from 1815-30 and Duco (1987, 111) who shows two others on bowl types that date from about the mid 18th century (compare Duco 1982, 111). The horizontal stripes next to the supporters on the English pipes (see Figs 2-3) seem to resemble the elongated leaves on a bowl bearing the arms illustrated by Duco (1987, 111, no.568). Perhaps this is coincidental but it is tempting to think that the Dutch example, or ones like it, bore some influence on the English designs; or that a common source of reference may have been available at the time. Although differing versions of the Prussian arms can be found in texts on heraldry, it is not easy to date the particular designs used on the pipes. The following facts can be noted with regards the evolution of the arms:

In 1701, when Prussia became a kingdom, Frederick I popularised a design showing a large, crowned eagle, charged on the breast with the cypher FR. The supporters were two wildmen, wreathed on their loins and temples. By 1867, when the kingdom was divided, the official shield contained the arms of eleven provinces and the family arms of the reigning dynasty. Apart from two bowls dating c. 1750-60 from London stamped FR on the back and tentatively attributed to a commemoration of Frederick the Great of Prussia (Le Cheminant 1981, 141) no English bowls are known to the writer decorated with arms styled on the 1701 or 1867 versions. It is worth noting, however, that the arms depicted on both the English and Dutch pipes show quarterings that hark



Fig.4 Arms of Prussia

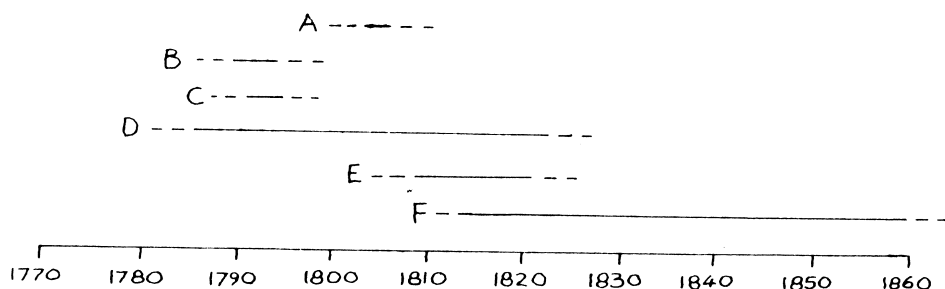
back to at least the early 17th century when Prussia was a duchy. They are, for example, identical in format to those on a shield used by Eleanor, daughter of Albrecht Frederick, Duke of Prussia, at the time of her marriage in 1603 (see Fig.4, based on an illustration of the arms by Louda and Maclagan 1981, table 92). It is not known at present how long these arms were officially in use.

While the Dutch pipes carry the authentic wildmen supporters, the English pipes more often show them in the form of war-like 'Indians' wearing feather headbands, well exemplified in Fig.3. Both the Dutch and English supporters carry clubs, however, as specified in the official 1701 version. Indian figures holding spears were also popularly used on other, mainly Midlands and East Coast counties pipes, some supporting shields of various designs. This style is typified by bowls made by William Smith, working after 1806 and showing the city of Lincoln arms between two spear-carrying Indians (Walker and Wells 1979, 14). It seems that the 'Indian' symbol was also adapted in the region for political

propaganda or to commemorate social change. An example can be given of a bowl lettered GAINSBORO with maker's name unclear, showing an Indian holding a spear supporting the cap of liberty. The figure, resting his other hand on a shield adorned with leaves and flowers, is given an almost mythical status and is co-supporter to the goddess Liberty (Tatman collection). In this case, the term 'Indian' seems a misnomer, for the figure probably represents a Virginian blackamoor slave, who were employed as tobacco cutters in the colonies. Similar figures can be seen on tobacco wrappers dating from the 17th century, and very consistently styled through to the 19th century (examples in Guildhall Library, London). The pipe from Gainsborough is akin to other bowls fashionable in the east Midlands and East Anglia from c. 1807-c. 1840 made to commemorate the ending of the slave trade (Oswald 1975, 108).

It has been suggested that English pipes carrying the Prussian arms can be dated to 1815 and after, when Blücher, the Prussian general, and Wellington destroyed Napoleon's last army at Waterloo (Watkins 1979, 102); but it is possible that English makers were using the design before this period. For example, some bowls made by William Harvey of Yarmouth and Westerdale of Hull which display the arms, have names and places of work placed vertically either side of the bowl fronts. This style apparently began in the Midlands and north-east from c. 1760 (Atkin 1985, 138, 140). It is also feasible that Westerdale, listed as a pipemaker in the 1780s, was the first English maker to commission moulds cut with the design and passed on the fashion of using it to his apprentice, Robert Gowland, working c. 1790+. In support of this argument, Hull, Westerdale's working place, was Prussia's most important trading partner, besides Russia, by the turn of the 19th century (Jackson 1975, 24). As noted above, Westerdale did have maritime connections, so a commercial link here with Prussia is possible. Alternatively, it could be suggested that as Hull had very strong links with Holland through trade and the whaling industry, the design may have been imported into the region via the Dutch maritime link and taken up by local pipemakers using Dutch pipes as their models.

With regard to bowl types, these seem to range from Oswald's G23 shape (compare the Westerdale pipe in Fig.3) to those of Oswald's G24 shape (compare Fig.2) which gives a date range from c. 1760-c. 1840. This compares with the documentary evidence which so far gives a period of c. 1785-c. 1860 as the time when the pipes could have been made. There is, however, a combined makers' trading peak between 1810 and 1820 (see Fig.5). Present research, then, would suggest a connection with the English pipe arms and military victories during the War of Liberation, perhaps with the battles of Leipzig (1813) and Waterloo (1815) when Blücher was commander of the Prussian army. The 'Indianisation' of the Prussian arms supporters would seem appropriate at a time when there was a regional fashion for showing similar figures on pipes. But until further information is gleaned on the extent of working lives of makers listed before 1815 who are known to have used the design, the link with Waterloo must stand as a provisional suggestion.



- A William Harvey, Yarmouth, 1801
- B Robert Gowland, Hull, c. 1790+
- C Johnson [], Hull, 1792
- D Thomas Westerdale, 1784 (and family -1823), Hull
- E Matthew Wright, Hull, 1810-22
- F William Bannister, Lincoln 1815-63

Fig. 5

Acknowledgements

The writer would like to thank John Rhodes of Grimsby, for allowing time and space to draw the Humber pipe and for his excellent photographs; Pete Rayner for the loan of his pipes in Fig.3, and Adrian Oswald for notes and drawings on pipes bearing the arms.

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[Ed.: Please note that the two titles by Don Duco and the monograph by J Mann are now available from SCPR Books.]

METAL PIPES

A silver pipe bowl

David Higgins

Although silver pipes have been recorded since the 17th century (Dunhill 1969, 177) they do not appear to have survived in any numbers and little appears to have been written about them. Dunhill (1969, 178) illustrates a silver pipe with a telescopic stem but does not give any date or origin for the piece. This note describes a silver pipe bowl in the possession of H H Judd of Shrewsbury.

The pipe (Fig.6) was almost certainly produced in continental Europe since the bowl form is similar to that of Dutch clays and the silver mark is not of a British type. The bowl is designed

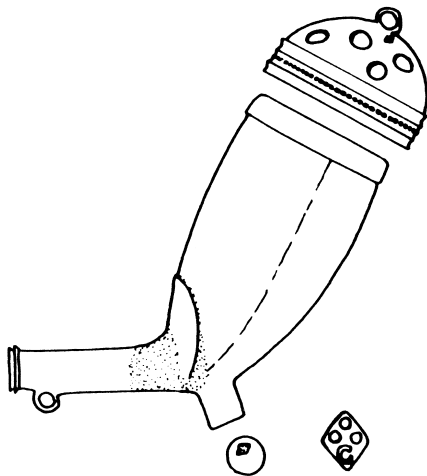


Fig.6 Silver bowl. Scale 1:1

to take some form of detachable stem, now missing. The stem appears to be of a single tube of silver, without any sign of a join. It has two fine raised ridges at the end where the stem would have continued; the other end is joined to the bowl with a dull, lead coloured solder. The solder continues behind a curved piece of silver which faces the smoker at the base of the bowl. This piece of silver stands slightly proud of the rest of the bowl surface and its base disappears into the solder.

The main body of the bowl is made of two pieces of silver, joined diagonally to the long axis of the pipe. The heel away from the smoker appears to be continuous with one piece, the other side of the heel disappears into the solder. The bowl sides fit together smoothly, but the join remains clearly visible. The interior of the bowl is heavily encrusted with charred tobacco. Round the top of the bowl is a thicker rim of silver, on top of which are incised the numerals 'XVIII'. There is a small loop under the stem from which a small chain (not illustrated), 95mm in length, joins to a similar loop on a cap.

The cap is of thin sheet silver, with ten holes in it. Around the base is a decorated band, consisting of ridges with a shallow U-shaped centre which flank a depressed central area which is decorated with a fine beaded band. Inside the decorated band are incised the numerals 'XVIII'. The cap fits snugly on to the rim of the pipe.

The pipe has two identical silver marks on it. One is on the cap near the loop and the other is on the base of the heel. The mark is a lozenge within which is the letter C or G surmounted by three dots (Fig.6; detail at 4:1). David Barker of Addlestone in Surrey kindly showed a drawing of this pipe to a Dutch silver dealer who suggested that, stylistically, it might date from c. 1820. The mark, he said, was obscure, perhaps a pseudo mark and may not be Dutch at all. This general style of bowl was certainly in fairly general use from France, through the Netherlands to northern Germany and the pipe could have been made in any one of these areas during the 19th century.

Pewter tobacco pipes Nicky David

This article has been written following a suggestion by Adrian Oswald after I consulted him about a pewter tobacco pipe recovered from an unnamed wreck off Alderney, Channel Islands (Anon, forthcoming).

Pewter pipes are rare finds and not well documented, although several metal pipes are known, of which iron are the most common.

In Appendix 1 of his thesis on the Bristol clay tobacco pipe industry, the late Iain Walker (1977) lists many references to metal pipes including those of iron, steel, pewter, tin, silver and brass, dating from the late 16th to the late 19th century, and cites examples from Britain, France, the Netherlands, and the American colonies.

The Alderney wreck is known to have foundered in 1592, hence the finds can be accurately dated. The pewter pipe recovered (Fig.7) is complete, albeit in two pieces, having a short bulbous bowl with a pronounced rim and an overall stem length of 14.5cm.

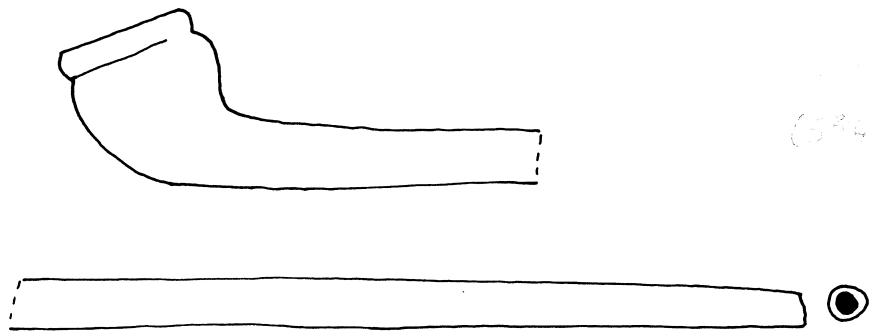


Fig.7 Pewter pipe from an Alderney wreck. Scale 1:1

The closest parallel to the Alderney pipe I have come across is a similar one excavated from the wreck of the *San Pedro* off Bermuda (Noël Hume forthcoming) which went down in 1595.

In John Aubrey's 'Life of Sir Walter Raleigh' (Aubrey, repr. 1949), there is a reference to silver pipes: 'They had first silver-pipes, the ordinary sort made use of a walnute shell and a strawe.' In the Wallace Collection (housed at Hertford House, Manchester Square, London) is a tobacco pouch inscribed 1617 alleged to have belonged to Raleigh. This contains two clay pipes set in silver mounts, and although their authenticity is not proven, they do provide further evidence of the use of silver in pipe manufacture. (The pouch and contents are described in a paper by Adrian Oswald (1970).)

In SCPR 27 (July 1990, 33) there are illustrated details of an ornate lead or pewter pipe from the 17th-century French Jesuit Mission site of Ste Marie among the Hurons, Ontario, Canada. Apparently little further information came to light following this 'Help' item, but one researcher from the University of Toronto did have documentary evidence of 'Two Huron people who were given metal pipes as gifts from the Jesuits in Quebec in the first half of the 17th century' (W Barry Gray, pers comm). Mr Gray wonders if the excavated pipe could be one of these.

Figure 8 shows a pewter pipe excavated at Jamestown, Virginia, in the 1950s. The pipe was retrieved from a structure believed to be an inn dating to the last quarter of the 17th century, and is described as being broken into two parts, and badly corroded, with decorative moulded motifs and a stem bore of 8/64ths of an inch. Hitherto unpublished, it is housed in the Jamestown Museum collection, National Park Service, Colonial National Historical Park (Catalog COLO J 12083). A new assessment of the Jamestown archaeology is being undertaken at present in preparation for the quadricentennial celebrations of the settlement in 2007. Presumably the pipe and associated finds will be published in context at that time.

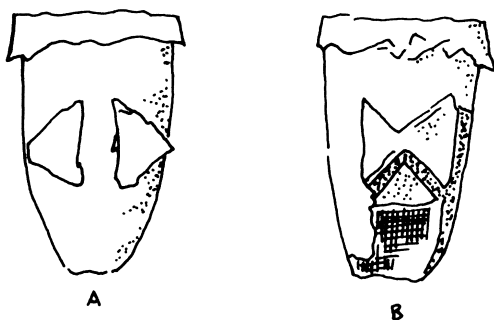


Fig.8 Pewter pipe from Jamestown, Virginia. Scale 1:1



Fig.9 Pewter pipe. Scale 1:1

Another decorative pewter pipe (Fig.9) was taken into the Southsea Castle Museum, Portsmouth, for comment by a member of the public in 1981. Unfortunately no records exist of its provenance, probable date, or present-day whereabouts.

Clearly, metal pipes were very few and far between compared with their commoner clay relations. One wonders why they were made at all when they cannot have been very practical to use. Presumably the earliest examples were made in a period when all materials were being experimented with, and the production of metal pipes was just part of this trend. Certainly the silver pipes were probably a status symbol, and other metal pipes may have been produced for when clay pipes were likely to be difficult to obtain, such as on long sea voyages.

It may be that some of these pipes were produced for decorative purposes rather than intended for use, such as the presentation pipes cited at St Marie among the Hurons, or as tobacconists' signs to hang in shop windows.

Finally, at the SCPR conference in London 1992, Kieron Heard, Senior Archaeology Officer with the Museum of London, showed me some photographs of a stone or ceramic mould excavated in Lambeth. Although it has not yet been established what this mould was for, it seems likely that it was for a metal object, and matched closely the shape of the pewter pipes found on the Alderney and *San Pedro* wreck sites. Could this be an early tobacco pipe mould?

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Adrian Oswald for the use of his notes in producing this article; Bob Burns (Archaeology Officer, Guernsey), Ivor Noël Hume (Virginia, USA), David Riggs (Museum Curator, Jamestown), and Russell Fox (Monuments Officer, Portsmouth) for permission to publish details of the pipes from Alderney, Bermuda, Jamestown, and Southsea respectively; also Reg Jackson for providing the quotation from John Aubrey.

A metal pipe from Norfolk **Susanne Atkin**

In 1988 a complete metal pipe in good condition (Fig.10) was taken for identification to the Castle Museum, Norwich. It had been found in West Caister, Norfolk; the finder has retained possession.

The shiny black metal may be copper alloy; it is certainly surprisingly heavy. There are no seams; a dent is on the right side of the bowl and the rim is slightly pushed-in. The 'milling' under the rim and the stem bore going through into the bowl both suggest an attempt to copy a clay pipe model.

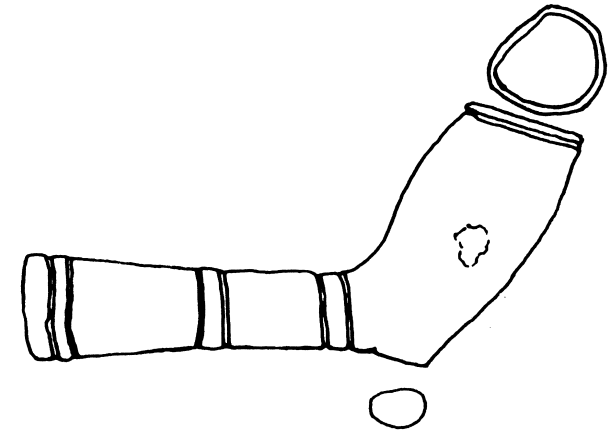


Fig.10 Metal pipe found in Norfolk. Scale 1:1

The date is uncertain. The shape of the bowl and the line under the rim (in imitation of milling) suggests a 17th-century date; the stub stem and the possible thread lines inside the stem mouth suggest a later date. A polaroid of the pipe was shown to Don Duco because the left profile looked similar to Dutch pipes of the late 17th and early 18th century and Don agreed that there might be Dutch influence; although the dent in the rim alters the profile and the parallel may be misleading, it is a similarity to be borne in mind given Walker's comments (1977, 980) on metal pipes being used in the Netherlands.

Pipes of iron and other metals
Susanne Atkin

St John Stimson has recently acquired a wrought iron churchwarden pipe for the Castle Hill Museum (Museum of the Home), Castle Hill, Pembroke (Fig.11; the drawing is taken from a direct photocopy of the pipe). The bowl is joined at the front with a very fine brazed joint; the small spur is integral. The total length of the pipe is 20in. A similar type of pipe is illustrated in Miller's Guide 1982, p.546, described as an 18th-century steel churchwarden pipe, 18½in. long.

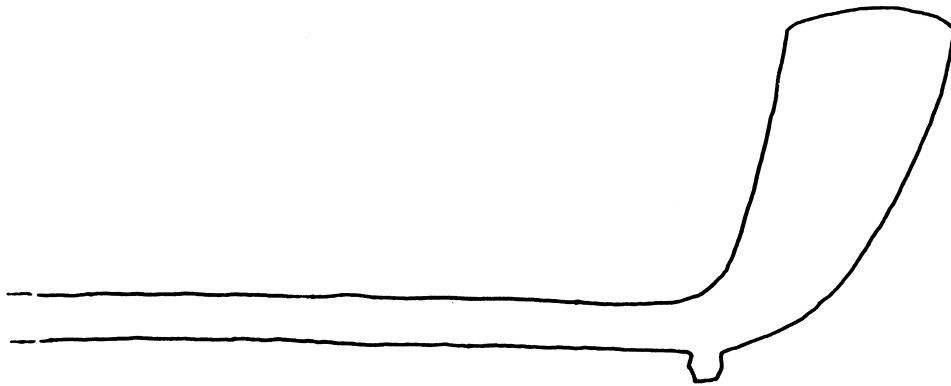


Fig.11 Tracing of bowl and part of stem from a photocopy taken of the actual pipe

Seymour Lindsay (1970) noted that 'The "Churchwarden" type were made in both steel and silver, with an eighteen-inch stem in three or four sections, which fitted in a case of convenient size to be carried in the pocket'. He illustrates this (No.387) and three other 18th-century metal pipes, of cast brass, cast iron and wrought iron, all in Belfast Museum.

Lindsay's explanation that metal pipes were smoked while hunting, because they were less likely to break than clay pipes, is thought to be unlikely by Walker (1977, 981). Walker, quoting Meadows (1957, 58), suggests that some metal pipes were used as tobacconists' signs, particularly where the premises was a tobacconist/ironmongery combined; in Norwich, a firm at the sign of the Golden Pipe which 'finally closed as Palmer and Sons, ironmongers', 'had as a sign "a long-stemmed small bowl pipe, which was made of cast iron and broken up when the business ceased" '. (On a slightly different tack, Messent (1937, 65) illustrates a weather-vane that was on the gable of a house in Norwich; in the 1880s the house was occupied by Moses Levine 'who carried on a tobacconist's business and himself made pipes.')

According to Adrian Oswald (in correspondence with Jack Burch, 1974, sent by Vera Caddick): 'Iron pipes exist in the National Museum of Scotland, in Chester and Guildhall museums and several other museums. The oldest appear to be the Scottish ones, apparently about the beginning of the 18th century, but most are late 18th or early 19th century.' Lindsay illustrated examples in Belfast Museum (see above); Walker (1977, 981) wrote that there were pipes of tin or pewter in the pipe collection of the Douwe Egberts firm in Utrecht, and he noted a long-stemmed steel pipe made by a blacksmith, James Pairman, in the 19th century, on display at the Gladstone Court Museum, Biggar, Scotland (in 1973).

The writer has seen metal pipes on display in Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum (long stemmed) and in the Nottingham Castle Museum (short stemmed). Are there more metal pipes on display in the UK, Europe and North America? Walker quotes several

DESERTERS

Joe Norton has sent details of another pipemaker listed as a deserter from Her Majesty's Service (Ireland) (see SCPR 37, 23-4).

No.50723 Thomas Carmichael 92nd Foot
Parish: Glasgow, Lanark
Occupation: Pipemaker
Age: 19 3/4
Height: 5ft 6in
Hair: Fair
Eyes: Grey
Complexion: Fresh
Apparel: White coat, tartan kilt
Date of desertion: 30 Nov 1847
Place of desertion: Dublin
Hue and Cry: 11 January 1848 (War Office 24 November 1847)

BEWDLEY MUSEUM

Load Street, Bewdley, Worcestershire DY12 2AE

A member of SCPR wrote to me some time ago and mentioned how much he had enjoyed a visit to this museum where he had tried his hand at making a clay pipe in what appears to be a fully equipped clay pipe-making workshop. Then another member sent me a cutting from *The Independent* telling how cuts in the budget would mean that the museum would be closed for most of the year - despite its educational facilities.

The museum's new opening times are as follows: Easter to Sunday 5 September 1993, Wed, Thur, Fri 10.30am - 4.30pm. Sat and Sun 12.00 noon - 5.00pm. Also spring bank holiday (31 May) and August bank holiday (30 August).

It is ironic that the British public is lectured by the current government on the importance of education (as an excuse for introducing frequent examinations for our children) while cuts in government funding cause educational facilities to be diminished.
Susanne Atkin

authors on the popularity of metal pipes particularly in the Netherlands, Switzerland and the American colonies. If any reader can supply more information on this subject, I will include it in a future newsletter.

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J E PARSONS COLLECTION

Lloyd Edwards

Over a period of many years the late J E Parsons collected a large number of clay tobacco pipes which are now housed in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Durham. A brief examination shows that this collection covers virtually the whole period of clay pipemaking and includes a number of production-centres, particularly York and Tyneside. The vast majority of the pipes have no known provenance but were probably found, and/or produced, in the north-east of England.

I am currently in the process of recording this collection. Once documented it will be an important reference collection in its own right, and complement the University's large collection of pipes from excavations.

Eventually it may prove possible to publish J E Parsons Collection in its entirety. Until then, single pipes and small groups will be published on an 'occasional' basis.

No.1: A Group Commemorating Waterloo?

This group consists of four spurred pipes of similar design, but from two different moulds (Fig.12).

On the right side of the bowl is a standing figure dressed in a style suggesting Napoleon. On the left side of the bowl is another standing figure, dressed in a late 18th/19th-century style, facing the rear of the bowl. Perhaps this figure might represent the Duke of Wellington. If such interpretations are correct then these pipes commemorate the Battle of Waterloo (1815). The front and rear seams of the bowls are decorated with wheat-ears.

Mould 1 is represented by one pipe with a stem bore of 5/64. Mould 2 is represented by the three other pipes, two with a stem

bore of 4/64ths and one of 5/64ths. These three pipes are of inferior quality to the first. The figure on the left side of the bowl is particularly poor on all three pipes, perhaps suggesting a worn mould. The wheat-ear designs on Mould 1 are different from those on Mould 2. If the above identifications are correct then the pipes probably date to 1815 and slightly later.

None of the four pipes carry a maker's stamp or have a known provenance. Their inclusion in the Parsons collection would suggest that they were found in the north-east of England. It is therefore quite possible that they were also produced in the north-east.

[Ed. - Pipes portraying the Duke of Wellington on one side of the bowl and Lord Nelson (not Napoleon) on the other have been found in Norfolk.]

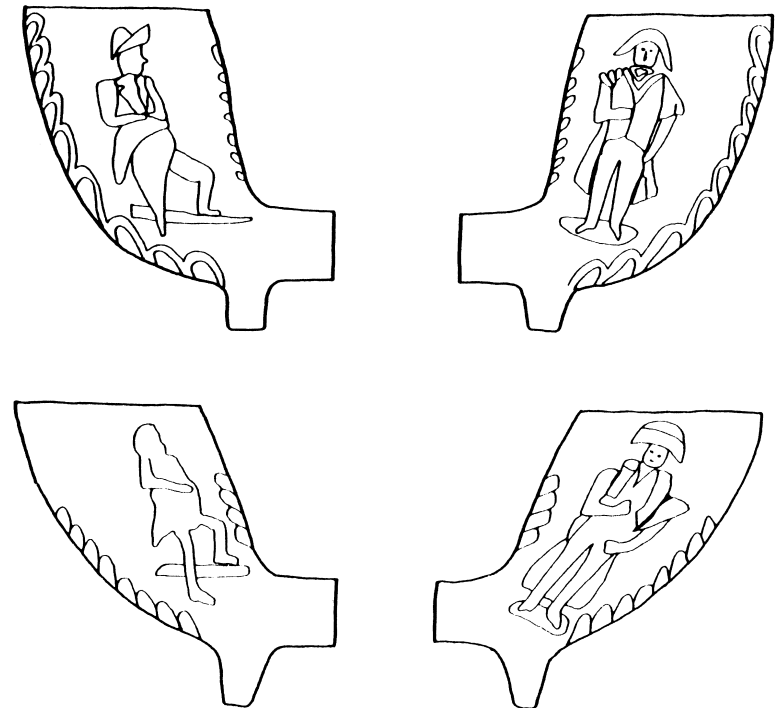


Fig.12 Parsons Collection, bowls commemorating Waterloo(?)

HELP!

John Garth - where are you?

Nicky David (Sundale, Les Tracheries, Guernsey, CI) writes: In both Guernsey and Jersey there exists an undated (and probably unpublished) report on a group of clay pipes recovered from Castle Cornet, Guernsey, excavated by le Patourel in the 1950s.

The writer of this report is a John Garth but no one seems to know who he is or where he lives. I would very much like to get in touch with him in connection with my work on Castle Cornet pipes recovered from more recent excavation. If anyone knows of his whereabouts please let me know.

Two marks found in the USA

Paul Jung, PO Box 817, Bel Air MD 21014, USA, would appreciate help in identifying two marked pipes. The first is a mark on a possible American pipe but he would like to be sure that it is not from the UK. The bowl has a semi-serrated fillet below the rim and the words HOME RULE impressed into it. The stem has the following mark impressed into the stem (Fig.13, No.1):

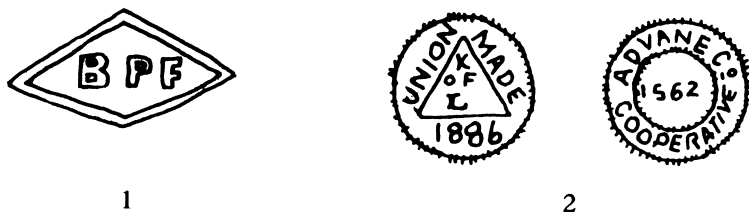


Fig.13 Nos 1 and 2

The second pipe (Fig.13, No.2) has markings on the side of the bowl which say UNION MADE 1886, K OF L (on right side), and ADVANE Co COOPERATIVE 1562 on the left side.

SCPR BOOKS

Susanne Atkin

Please note that due to circumstances beyond my control, the book by J P Allan, *Medieval and Post-medieval Finds from Exeter*, is no longer available through this service. It can be obtained through booksellers, although the publishers have increased the price from £30.00 to £40.00!

There are six additions to the Book Service (prices include postage (Dutch and English) and packing):

D H Duco, 1982, *Merken van Goudse pijpenmakers 1660-1940*
£9.50

D H Duco, 1987, *De Nederlandse kleipijp, handboek voor dateren en determineren* (Leiden). English summary.
£20.00

Vve Hasslauer (catalogue of Gambier pipes, 1868), Pijpenkabinet
1987 (Leiden)
£16.00

Vve Blanc-Garin a Givet (Fabrique de pipes en terre de Belgique et de Hollande de Blanc-Garin), Pijpenkabinet
£11.00

D H Duco, 1992, *De tabakspijp als Oranjepropaganda* (Leiden)
144pp; 127 illustrations (mostly black and white photographs).
Dutch text. £16.00

If you need a reason to learn Dutch, then this is probably it! Don Duco's latest book is a fully illustrated account of pipes produced during the reign of the House of Orange. Pipes dating from the early 17th century to the 20th century are illustrated in well produced photographs; one of my favourites is a bowl photographed sideways to show a coach drawn by six plumed horses on one side of the bowl, and eight mounted soldiers on the

other (insomniacs can work out which legs belong to which horse!). It is beautifully produced, and includes a genealogy of the House of Orange, short biographies of monarchs from Willem I (1533-84) to Beatrix (1938-), and indexes of people, marks and placenames.

Proceedings of the 1989 Smoking Pipe Conference (Rochester Museum & Science Center), Research Records No. 22

187pp; 97 illustrations, 37 tables.

Fourteen articles include: *A Prehistoric Menagerie: Ohio Hopewell Effigy Pipes* (Martha Potter Otto); *Stylistic Variation in Middleport Smoking Pipes* (David Smith); various Iroquoian pipes and sites (Claude Chapdelaine; William Noble; Mima Kapches; Richard Hosbach; Jordan Paper); *Some Notes on Ceramic Smoking Pipes from St Lawrence Iroquoian Archeological Sites* (James Pendergast); *Thanks, But We Prefer to Smoke Our Own: Pipes in the Great Lakes-Riverine Region During the Eighteenth Century* (Neal Trubowitz); *Post-Contact Smoking Pipe Development: The Narragansett Example* (William Turnbaugh); *Preliminary Report on Smoking Pipes from the Heyward-Washington House, Charleston, South Carolina* (Elaine Herold); *Lightfarm's Pipes: A Preliminary Report* (Lyle Rosenberger and Harriet Kronick); *Albert Brandt, Tobacco Planter, and the Smoking-Pipe Story in Early Bethlehem, New York* (Floyd Brewer); *Hallucinogens and the Origins of the Iroquoian Pipe/Tobacco/Smoking Complex* (Alexander von Gernet).

\$15.00 plus postage and handling; a discount is available on this publication if 5 or more members order a copy (total cost, taking into account currency conversion, plus postage and packing, not known at this stage). If you are interested, please contact Susanne Atkin as soon as possible after receipt of this newsletter.

All the above are available from the editor (address inside front cover).

Please note: the Book Service is non-profit-making; if I'm offered discounts I always pass them on to SCPR members. I hold only small quantities of each title so there may be a delay if stocks have to be re-ordered. I would welcome any suggestions for titles members would like to see made available through this service.

REVIEW

Edward F Heite, 'Folk technology transfer and creolization reconsidered', *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia*, vol.48, no.1 (March 1993), pp 1-13.

The writer uses three artefact categories, log canoes, stub-stemmed pipes and built-up low-fired pottery, to show the problems in attributing the antecedents of these technologies in America; as he says, 'Culture does not move in straight lines'. He describes some of the evidence for linking stub-stemmed pipes to Ottoman Turkish *chibouks*, central European traditions (Moravia, Germany), African slaves, long-stemmed pipes (eg English, Dutch), and stub-stemmed folk pipes.

Edward Heite has kindly agreed to adapt this article for inclusion in a future SCPR newsletter.

BOOK FOR SALE

Dr W Krommenhoek and A Vrij (nd), *Clay pipes: three centuries of Dutch clay pipes in photographs*

336pp., over 950 b/w photos; Dutch text, English summary pp.332-5; limited edition of 1000 copies, privately printed (not available through booksellers); sewn, hard covers; each copy protected in shrink-wrap.

Contents include: Preface; Dating; Marking rights at Gouda; Chapter 1 Heel marks; Chapter 2 Side marks; Chapter 3 Sir Walter Raleigh pipes; Chapter 4 includes Commemorative pipes, The House of Orange, Heraldry.

Piet Tegnagel has bought the remaindered stock from the publisher and is offering it for sale at NLG 75.00 (includes postage, free packing) instead of the previous price of NLG 110.00.

Payment by Eurocheque in NLG only, or send cash notes (Dutch currency) by registered mail, cash NLG 5.00 extra reduction! Be sure to wrap the money securely between some extra paper, do write your name and address on the envelope and also on the enclosed paper, and do not forget to mention your postal area code to ensure speedy delivery. You may also send cash in your own currency, notes only, by registered mail: British sterling, £30.00 inclusive of postage; US \$50.00 inclusive of postage.

Send your order to: Mr Piet Tegnagel, PO Box 1330, 1200 BH Hilversum, The Netherlands.

NEW MEMBERS

Rachael Beattie (age 11), 22 Carrington Crescent, Wendover, Bucks HP22 6AW

Miss Margaret R. Bradley, 381 Queens Road West, Chilwell, Becston, Nottingham NG9 1GX

Joseph Molnos, 9a Denmark Street, Diss, Norfolk IP22 3LE.
Interests: Foreign pipes, especially French and Flemish, in England and vice versa.

CHANGE OF INTEREST

Colin Tatman: specializes in pipes from London, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

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