

NEWSLETTER

44



Autumn 1994

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SOCIETY NEWS

Subscriptions

I hope everyone has found items of interest in the Newsletters published during 1994, and that your continued subscription during 1995 will be worthwhile. The SCPR Guide and the List of Members were included in the 1994 subscription, and additional booklets will be included during 1995.

A subscription form is included with this Newsletter, and for yet another year there is no increase in the subscription rate. It would be greatly appreciated if everyone would return their forms to Reg and Philomena as promptly as possible so that labels for the first Newsletter of 1995 (to be compiled during March) can be sorted out.

As part of the 1995 subscription, I hope to produce an updated SCPR Guide, and the first part of the Information Series on Illustration. I must apologise to the two main contributors to this, Peter Hammond and John Wood, who sent me their case studies some time ago. Various problems have caused a long delay, but I hope to distribute the booklet before Easter.

Publicity material

The Society needs publicity material to attract interested potential members and to advertise itself at meetings and events. Reg Jackson and myself will be producing a publicity leaflet during the next couple of months, and we hope that members will distribute information leaflets and membership forms when they attend national or local conferences and meetings and at other events such as bottle fairs, collectors' fairs or family history fairs. I would be grateful if anyone who is organizing such an event, or who knows of one occurring during the year, would contact me with the dates and other relevant details so that we can get an idea of what and how much is needed. More details later.

Forthcoming exhibition

Lloyd Edwards is organizing an exhibition in Jarrow from 29 March to 14 May 1995; see the details in this issue, together with two items by Lloyd on finds in the north-east. There will be more articles on pipes from north-eastern counties, and from the Parsons Collection in particular, in the next few issues.

Contributions to the Newsletter

I have included some guidelines for potential contributors (see inside back cover) in the hope that members who have not yet sent anything to the Newsletter will be encouraged to do so during 1995. In fact, the next issue will include one such first-time contributor. I hope that the booklet on illustration (see above) will help and encourage people to contribute to the Newsletter.

Forthcoming in 1995:

Listed below are some of the articles to appear in the Newsletter during 1995. If you feel you have a contribution to make to any of these topics, please let the Editor know.

- o dental evidence of smoking clay pipes from excavated burials
- o pipes from wrecks
- o contacts made between clay pipe researchers and family history researchers
- o antiquarian illustrations of pipe kilns
- o packing materials and shipping of pipes
- o pipes marked with the names of firms, establishments, etc, as advertising material (an example from Canada, and a Gloucester/Guernsey link)

STOCKHOLM MEETING

1-2 July 1995

Arne Akerhagen is organizing a meeting for SCPR members in Stockholm, Sweden, on the weekend of 1 and 2 July.

Lectures may include: clay pipes and copper coins as means of dating; tobacco history in Sweden; and the Swedish clay pipe industry. If anyone would like to offer to give a lecture please contact Arne.

Preliminary programme

Saturday 1 July

- 09.30 Arrival and registration
- 10.00 - 10.15 Welcome
- 10.15 - 11.15 Lecture
- 11.15 - 12.00 Viewing of the Tabakmuseum
- 12.00 - 13.30 Lunch
- 13.30 - 14.30 Lecture
- 14.30 - 15.00 Coffee
- 15.00 - 16.00 Lecture
- 16.00 - 16.30 Walk over to the Vasa Museum
- 16.30 - 18.00 Viewing of the Vasa (perhaps a visit on board)

19.00 Dinner (invitation from Borkum Riff Pipetobacco Company)

Sunday 2 July

- 10.00 Boat-trip on Lake Malaren to Birka, and viewing of the archaeological excavation (Malaren is the biggest freshwater sea in Sweden)

The hotel prices are at their lowest at that time of the year: a single room costs about SKR 500-550 (£43-£47) and a double room costs SKR 650-700 (£56-£60), including breakfast which is normally a buffet. It is also possible to rent a private room with bath or shower (without breakfast), price about SKR 220 (£19) for single and SKR 370 (£32) for two people. To get the best accommodation, please contact Arne as early as possible, and at the very latest by the beginning of May.

There will probably be a charge of about 200-300 SKR (£17-£30) to include the visit to Birka.

As soon as Arne receives the names of delegates who will definitely be attending, he will send out more information on Stockholm, the Vasa, and Birka.

Please write directly to Arne at: Klarabergsvagen 22B, S-136 66 Haninge, Sweden.

Direct flights leave from Gatwick and Heathrow, costing £190, £215 or £295. If anyone would like to exchange information on travel prices etc, or would like to meet up with other people travelling on the same day, please write to Susanne Atkin and I'll try to put you in touch with one another.

* * * * *

Annual Conference 1995

It is probable that the next British conference will be held at the Ironbridge Gorge Museum, Shropshire, where a pipemaking factory is being renovated and is due to open to the public later this year (a note by Rex Key will appear in *SCPR* 45). Nearby are Benthall and Broseley - names that might just be familiar to some readers!

More details will appear in forthcoming Newsletters.

BEVERLEY CONFERENCE 1994

Susanne Atkin

For many members it was a long journey to Beverley, but for all who attended the journey was well worthwhile. The conference, organized by Pete Rayner, Colin Tatman and Gareth Watkins, took place in a splendid venue in Lairgate - The Hall. Over 30 members gathered there from all parts of Britain and from abroad (Holland, Sweden and the USA) to hear talks and to view the fascinating items on display, including moulds and pipemaking equipment from the firm of J. Gorforth - I wish I'd been quick enough to take a photo of Pete Rayner demonstrating the gin-handle by at one point tucking it under his arm!

During the morning, Colin Tatman gave us much interesting information about the area, and Pete Rayner talked about Beverley pipemakers, including Henry Stanley (1662-70). Gareth Watkins provided an update on the large numbers of pipemakers and pipe finds in Hull; his article on Hull pipes was published in 1979 as *BAR* 63 and much new information has been gathered since then.

After a wander around Beverley and lunch, Ron Dagnall talked about the pipe moulds in his collection, noting various interesting details about them. Allan Peacey's lecture was on glaze application to stem tips, and he quoted G.S. Watkinson jnr's description of his father's working practices and showed pencil sketches done inside the factory. Allan also showed us a 'tipping muffle' from Bristol, a curious object whose function would be very difficult for anyone to guess. Peter Hammond concluded the afternoon session with a lecture on the pipemakers of Whitby (Peter and Karen Parker are currently engaged in research on Whitby pipes and pipemakers, and would welcome any information).

It was especially good to see that new members had made the trip to Beverley from near and far - Marion Braithwaite came from Middlesbrough, while Barbara and Gordon DeAngelo came from New York State. Pete had also organized some local publicity for the conference, and during the day a local man arrived with his collection of pipes and stayed to hear the talks. Afternoon tea was accompanied by

delicious cakes provided by Janet Rayner; thanks are due to Janet and to Jean Dagnall who did a marvellous job with the refreshments.

Dinner on the Saturday evening was at the Monk's Walk, Highgate. A room with a blazing fire at the back of the pub had been set aside for us, and the courses followed each other with impressive organization. The food was generous and delicious, and a special treat was to have port and stilton with grapes included in the price. On behalf of the Society, thanks must go to the chef, and to the waitress who coped with people who had forgotten what they had ordered and those who wanted what hadn't been offered!

On Sunday a 'treasure' hunt had been organized, in which we had to find such things as beavers on drainpipes and eyes on flower-containers. It was the first such hunt I had been on, and I have to say it was great fun, even if the team I was in lost the prizes by just half a point (no, of course I don't bear a grudge - but I do remember who was in the winning team!).

While some people went to Pete Rayner's house, some of us went to Colin's home to see his fascinating collection of pipes. Some of the pipes are types not often seen, and many of the decorated examples are particularly fine. Thanks to Colin and Sue for their hospitality, and to their children who more or less took everything in their stride! At Pete's house there were more pipes, carved wildlife, and real grape vines, and Janet and Jean provided a very welcome lunch (including more wonderful cake, as I recall) for those of us who had worked up an appetite on the walk-cum-hunt.

The conference was unanimously considered to be a success; thanks to the organizers, and to all who assisted them.



Fig.1 Beverley Conference: pipemaking tools on display

SCPR GUIDE

Information received since the publication of the Guide will be published in the Newsletter (in full), and will be included in the updated Guide (in a condensed form). If you're planning outings and holidays etc. for 1995 please keep an eye out for museums and exhibitions that include clay pipes or related material (tobacco, clay, smoking requisites) and send the details to the SCPR editor; a form is available on receipt of an SAE.

ENGLAND

Caldbeck, Cumbria

Caldbeck Mining Museum, Priests Mill, Caldbeck, Cumbria, tel 01228 41255

Small private museum, curators Ian Tyler & Warren Allison, specialising in mineral mining in the Caldbeck Fells.

Display includes several plain and decorated late 19th-century pipes and fragments found in local abandoned mines, all provenanced. Marks of METCALFE/BOTCHERGATE/CARLISLE; PRINGLE/CARLISLE; spur mark L/M and bowl mark Crown and L. [Ron Dagnall, visit and correspondence 1990]

London

The Cuming Museum, 155-157 Walworth Road, London SE17 1RS, tel 0171 701 1342

Display: a few pipes and hair curlers. Museum has a large reserve collection from excavations in the Southwark area. [Information from Richard Le Cheminant]

Pipes from the museum have been illustrated in Colin Tatman's published thesis (BAR 239), see this issue for further details.

Wandsworth Museum, Putney Library, London SW18

A few bowls are on display; it also has a couple of boxfuls of 17th to 19th-century bowls from the Thames and local digs. [Information from Richard Le Cheminant]

Strickland Ketel

See Ron Dagnall's article in this issue.



Fig.2 Beverley Conference: pipemaking equipment on display

Skipton, North Yorkshire

The Craven Museum, Town Hall, High Street, Skipton, North Yorkshire, BD23 1AH, tel 01756 794079

April-Sept: weekdays 10-5 (closed Tues), Sat 10-12 & 1-5, Sun 2-5

Oct-March: weekdays 1.30-5 (closed Tues) Sat 10-12 & 1.30-4.30, Sun closed.

Admission free

Display: 2 long stem plain bowls; 1 cadger - Crystal Palace with flag on top; 1 cadger - plain bowl, spiral decoration on stem; 1 cutty; 2 19th-century plain bowls (1 stem marked - unreadable); 5 decorated lead tobacco boxes or jars; sundry smokers' requisites.

Excavated from a well in the town: 1 complete churchwarden; 1 half wig curler.

Recovered from local lead mines: 1 whole pipe and 2 part pipes - MINERS PIPE; 1 bowl only - with thorns; 2 bowl only - leaf decoration to seams; 1 small bowl and 4in. stem - single figure of a boxer on one side (reverse unseen), caption reads: 'End of bare fist prize fighting 1860 TOM SAYERS J.C.HEENAN. Found in upper level of Buckden Mine'.

In store: several 17th-century bowl fragments (unmarked) and a large bag of stem fragments.

[Ron Dagnall, visit 1994]

USA

Wilson Museum, PO Box 196, Castine, Maine 04421

Open from late May to late September. Permanent exhibits and special activities.

The pipes may be seen by advance notice. (See below for an article on the pipes found at the John Perkins House.)

Winston-Salem, Old Salem, North Carolina

Moravian pipe collection - pottery. Moravian life exhibited in several buildings. Collection includes pipes, tools, presses and working pottery display.

Open every day except Thanksgiving and Christmas. Weekdays 9.30-4.30; Sun 1.30-4.30.

Admission: fee charged

[Information from Harriet Kronick]

SCPR GUIDE: STRICKLAND KETEL

Ron Dagnall

As mentioned in *SCPR Newsletter 43*, I am able to provide further information on the entry for Tolson Hall, Strickland Ketel, in Cumbria. Tolson Hall lies in the village of Burneside in the parish of Strickland Ketel, two miles north-west of Kendal. It is a private house, the residence of Mr James Anthony Cropper.

The details given in the *SCPR Guide*, taken from a published paper by Adrian Oswald (1970, 233 and pl.209a) are repeated in his later volume (1975, 30-1) in which he illustrates a glass pane depicting clay tobacco pipes and the inscription

God by this means
Hath sent
What I on this house
Have spent
T.T. 1638

The Westmorland volume of the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (1936, 220-1) describes the Hall built by Thomas Tolson, tobacco merchant, in 1638 and details the following inscriptions to be found there:

1) Plaster panel over fireplace with foliage and the initials and date T. and A.T. 1639 and C.R.

2) Similar plaster panel with date and initials 1638 T. and A.T. and I.R.I., a goats head and a stags head.

3) Preserved in the house are a number of quarries of painted glass, one with three pipes, two plugs of tobacco and the inscription 'God by this means hath sent what I on this house have spent T.T. 1638', a second quarry bears three tobacco plugs and the same initials, date and inscription with the additional words 'All prayes be unto His name, that gave me meanes to build the same', a third has a female figure, probably Faith. Other quarries bear the arms of France, England, Scotland, the Clothworkers Company dated 1637, Tolson, Robinson, Braithwaite

dated 1637, and those assigned to Robert Townson, Bishop of Salisbury 1620. In the porch are the royal Stuart arms, much dilapidated.

In a history of Burneside first published in 1912, schoolmaster Thomas Jones states that the Hall was built by Thomas and Ann Tolson but he differs slightly in his interpretation of the plaster inscriptions (Jones and Willink 1945, 14-15).

For 1) above he reads 1639
C.R.
T.T.A.

For 2) above he reads 1638
T.T.T.R.
I

For the glass pane he interprets this as 'a roll of leaf tobacco on one side, a cable of thick twist on the other and three clay pipes'.

As part of his history Thomas Jones reproduces an essay composed by the late James Cropper of Ellergreen for the Tolson Hall Essay Party in 1893 from reliable and authentic sources (Jones and Willink 1945, 26-33). The essay is in the form of letters, supposedly found in an old Escrêtoire at Bristol, written by Ann Tolson to her sister Elizabeth Askew in Bristol in June 1648 and August 1664. The first letter largely concerns the effect on Ann and her husband of the Civil War (Thomas took the Royalist side) and the second with the trial at Bristol of four young men of Kendal charged with the preaching of George Fox's doctrines and with other Quaker sufferings. The essay ends with a note that 'a torn sheet, without date, refers pathetically to the funeral of Thomas Tolson and to the subsequent sale of the property to enable his wife and daughter Elizabeth to go back to the family at Bristol'.

If James Cropper's 'authentic sources' are to be relied on then it would appear that Tolson had connections with Bristol. Could it be that he obtained his 'meanes' in the tobacco trade, or even the pipe trade, of that city.

One of Burneside's worthies dealt with at length by Thomas Jones was Robert Kitchen, sheriff of Bristol in 1572 and mayor in 1588, and the charitable trusts for relief of the poor within Bristol and Kendal set up by

his will of 1594 (Jones and Willink 1945, 19-21). This gives a factual link between Burneside and Bristol.

Tolson Hall was bought from the Bateman family in 1876 by Charles James Cropper who added an east wing to the building. He was a descendant of an old family of Quaker yeomen from Bickerstaffe in Lancashire (neighbouring parish to Rainford). His father James bought the Burneside Paper Mills in 1845 and founded the company of James Cropper & Co. Ltd. The Cropper family fortunes were established early in the 19th century by James and John Cropper who were prominent in the shipping lines of the port of Liverpool. I note that one of the ships carrying pipes from Bristol to New York for pipemaker R.F. Ring in 1831 was named the *James Cropper* (Price and Jackson 1984, 274).

If any of our members, particularly those in the Bristol area, can substantiate the Bristol connection or would like a fuller account from the quoted history, please let me know.

References

- Jones, T. and Willink, A.H., 1945, 'James Cropper & Co. Ltd. and Memories of Burneside 1845-1945', *Westmorland Gazette*
Oswald, A., 1970, 'The clay tobacco pipe: its place in English ceramics', *English Ceramic Circle* 7, pt 3
Oswald, A., 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports 14
Price, R. and Jackson, R. and P., 1984, 'The Ring family of Bristol, clay tobacco pipe manufacturers', *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 18
Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, 1936, *Westmorland Volume*

[Price and Jackson 1984 is available as an offprint from SCPR Books, price £1.30 - please make cheques payable to S.K. Atkin/SCPR Books - Ed.]

NEAR EASTERN PIPE NEWS

St John Simpson

In addition to articles in the SCPR Newsletter over the past year and a half, another article has appeared on pipes excavated on the citadel at the city of Zabid in Yemen (Keall 1993). This discusses further the history of smoking in Yemen, illustrated by small locally-made green-glazed white-clay pipe-bowls and water-pipe heads apparently from an early 17th-century context; later pipes have also been excavated at the site. A single pipe-bowl and 15 water-pipe components were featured in a recent exhibition held at the Museum of Mankind (Posey 1994, 58-9, nos 105-20) and two green-glazed pipes, again presumably of Yemeni manufacture, exist in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford (E.H. Brown collection: 1960.4.B2-B3; unpublished).

During April to May 1993 I paid a brief study-visit to Jerusalem, staying at and funded by the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem (BSAJ). The purpose of this was to study groups of pipes excavated by the BSAJ at the Damascus Gate, Jerusalem (see *SCPR* 28) and Belmont (a Crusader castle, later re-used as a village), and see first-hand some of the sites that have yielded pipes. It was a very successful trip. I managed to re-draw the Damascus Gate pipes (mostly still stored at the School), sort through and draw a large proportion of the Belmont pipe-corpus as part of the final report, draw some pipes from more recent excavations at Tel Jezreel, visit additional sites in the area and establish some useful direct contacts with local archaeologists.

In addition, I succeeded in applying commercially available aerosol-sprays (designed to detect forensic traces of cannabis and opiates)* on Ottoman pipe-bowls to determine whether the technique worked on buried archaeological specimens and the relative proportion of 'positive' (ie cannabis/opium) to 'negative' results (ie tobacco or alternatives). Although a small proportion of the pipes did produce 'positive' results, the majority - not surprisingly - suggested that they were indeed used for smoking tobacco. This vindicates the 18th to 20th-century typological parallels and helps to refute the persistent opinions among some Israeli and other archaeologists that pipes were used to smoke narcotics at an earlier medieval date (eg Valdés Fernández 1993; Sherratt 1994). The manufacturers of the sprays state that the results ideally should be

checked under laboratory conditions. This I have not yet done but I did obtain permission, thanks to Ms Linda Mowat, to test their effectiveness against proven substances in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford (ie a confiscated cannabis pipe and an opium bottle): the results were positive in both instances!

Since then, I have been rather pre-occupied with other work but have finished short reports on pipes from Tel Jezreel and a surface survey at the site of Balawat in northern Iraq, plus an entry on 'Ottoman pipes' for a forthcoming *Encyclopedia of Islamic Archaeology* to be published by Garland (New York).

Further conversations and correspondence, not least with SCPR members, have also encouraged me to re-activate an old idea to gather together a volume of collected papers on Near Eastern and related pipes. The purpose of this would be to gather together into a single volume papers dealing with current research, new finds, translations of otherwise virtually unobtainable articles (written in for instance Arabic, Turkish and Russian) and a gazetteer with details of previous finds. This would, I feel, be a very useful tool and illustrate international aspects of the Society's research. Thus far, several SCPR members have offered or already sent me papers, namely on Malta, Mytilene, Cyprus, Jerusalem, Northern Iraq, Arabia, and Ottoman pipes in British public collections. I would be delighted to hear any further suggestions or offers and will keep everyone posted as to the volume's progress.

*The respective products are called Cannabispray and Herosol (!) and can be ordered with the necessary swabs from K-9 SOC Equipment, 116a Bailiff Street, Northampton NN1 3EA (tel. 7604-24651).

References

- Keall, E.J., 1993, 'One man's Mede is another man's Persian: one man's coconut is another man's grenade', *Muqarnas* 10 (Essays in Honor of Oleg Grabar), 275-85
Posey, S., 1994, *Yemeni Pottery* (BMP, London)
Sherratt, A., 1994, 'Alice in Wonderland', *Oxford Magazine* 110, 8-10
Valdés Fernández, F., 1993, 'Más Ilasis ...', *Estudios de Historia y de Arqueología Medievales* 9, 289-98

Near Eastern Pipes from British Contexts

David Higgins

St John Simpson from the British Museum is preparing a volume on Middle and Near Eastern pipes (see above) and I have agreed to write a paper on Near Eastern pipes from British contexts as a contribution to it. Such pipes were always rare in this country but they do turn up occasionally from both rubbish deposits and as souvenirs brought back by travellers. If anyone has come across examples of this type of pipe, or knows of collections where examples are lurking, I would be most grateful if they could get in touch with me to pass on details (address inside front cover).

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EXHIBITION Bowls! A Pipe Full of History

Lloyd Edwards is organizing a clay pipe exhibition at Bede's World, Jarrow Hall, Church Bank, Jarrow, Tyne and Wear, from 29 March to 14 May 1995.

This exhibition will be centred on the J.E. Parsons Collection, but will also have pipes from various excavations that he was associated with. These include the monastic sites at Jarrow and Monkwearmouth excavated by Professor Rosemary Cramp of Durham University in the 1960s and 1970s. Apart from pipes, there will be biographical details of pipemakers and tobacconists together with copies of probate documents, etc, relating to various individuals.

It promises to be a fascinating exhibition, and SCPR members will doubtless find a visit to be worthwhile. Hopefully, members of the public will also be interested - more on this later.

Several articles written by Lloyd have appeared in recent issues of the SCPR Newsletter, and his 1988 publication, 'Seventeenth and eighteenth century Tyneside tobacco pipe makers and tobacconists' (BAR 192) should still be available from Oxbow Books.

A POSSIBLE 'ADMIRAL VERNON' BOWL FROM DURHAM CITY

Lloyd J. Edwards

In 1961 a new dining hall was built for St Chad's College at 15 North Bailey, Durham City, Co. Durham. This involved the demolition of some properties along the adjacent Bow Lane as well as alterations to the interiors of 16-18 North Bailey. Eric Parsons carried out salvage recording of the archaeological deposits and material uncovered after the site had been cleared prior to building (Lowther *et al.* 1993).

A total of 35 clay pipes are known to have been recovered. Amongst these was a damaged spurred bowl depicting a sailing ship on the left side and a naval officer on the right. The officer is standing facing to his right and holding a sword in his right hand. There are wheatears on both seams and the pipe has a stem bore of 5/64. It is possible that the pipe commemorates the victory of Admiral Vernon over the Spanish at Cartagena in 1741. Unfortunately, there is no indication of where this particular example was produced.

The pipe is now stored at the Old Fulling Mill Museum, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, Archive Ref. 1984.017 (CH 61).

Reference

Lowther, P., Ebbatson, L., Ellison, M. and Millett, M., 1993, 'The City of Durham: An Archaeological Survey', in *Durham Archaeological Journal* 9, 27-119

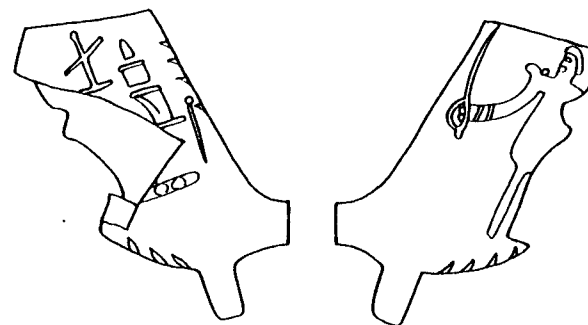


Fig.3 A possible Admiral Vernon bowl, Durham City

LATE 18TH-CENTURY TOBACCO IN A DURHAM PIPE

Lloyd J. Edwards

In 1969 Eric Parsons recovered a considerable number of archaeological finds from a building site at 41-42 North Bailey and Bailey Court (Bailey House and the rear of Bishop Cosin's Hall) in Durham City. The vast majority of finds were unstratified, but could be divided into two groups: medieval and 18th century. The latter would seem to represent a single-period midden from a large affluent household dating to the last quarter of the 18th century, or post-1760 (Lowther *et al.* 1993).

Only two tobacco pipes are known to have been recovered. Both are plain spurred bowls similar to Tyneside Type 14 (c.1700-80), and have a stem bore of 5/64. One of the bowls is filled with a material believed to be tobacco. One can only ponder why a full pipe of tobacco was discarded some two hundred years ago, but it has survived to become the oldest known tobacco in the north-east of England.

The majority of pipes smoked in Durham at that period were produced in Gateshead, the probable origin of these particular examples. The pipes are now at the Old Fulling Mill Museum, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, Archive Ref. 1985.15 (BCH 69-70).

Reference

Lowther, P., Ebbatson, L., Ellison, M. and Millett, M., 1993, 'The City of Durham: An Archaeological Survey', in *Durham Archaeological Journal* 9, 27-119

PATENT No.561, WILLIAM BROWN

Paul Jung (PO Box 817, Bel Air, MD 21014, USA) has sent the item reproduced below.



Pipe Clay

A.D. 1859, 2nd March. N° 561.

Manufacture of Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, &c.

(*This Invention received Provisional Protection only.*)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by William Brown at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 2nd March 1859.

I, WILLIAM BROWN, of 4 and 5, Edgar Place, Mile End, in the County of Middlesex, Pipe Maker, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PIPE MOUNTS OR STEMS, CIGAR TUBES, AND SIMILAR ARTICLES," to be as follows:—

The object of this Invention is to make or manufacture the stems of pipes, cigar tubes, or such like similar articles of the ordinary English pipe clay, in lieu of the bone, horn, or other substance heretofore used for that purpose, and ornamenting it either in moulds or by hand to represent the pipe stems, mounts, or cigar tubes now in use.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SCOTTISWOODS,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1859.

VIOLENT ASSAULT WITH A TOBACCO PIPE

Reg and Philomena Jackson

Knowing of our interest in clay pipes the staff of the Bristol Record Office very kindly pointed out the following reference which they discovered in the Quarter Sessions' papers:

27 August 1742

City and County of Bristol - to wit The Information of Griffith Price Malster now a prisoner in His Majesty's Gaol of Newgate in this City & County on suspicion of Debt

The Informant on his Oath Saith That this morning about nine of the Clock he was returning from the necessary house in the Gaol aforesaid in a quiet inoffensive manner and then and there one Benjamin Rutter Bellows-maker without any manner of Provocation called him Old Rogue & Swore that he had pist on the seat of the necessary house, and this Informant telling him he was no more an Old Rogue than himself, the said Rutter return'd swiftly on him and with a Tobaccopipe which he then & there had & held in his hand with violent force and malice darted wounded and maimed his left Eye so that the Blood gusht out and near an Inch & three quarters of the said Pipe left in his head, so fast, that Persons were obliged by main strength to pull it out, the one to hold his head and the other to take it out and after it was so taken out the Blood flew out in a very great Degree and as soon as possible after that was done, Mr Dagger Keeper of the said Gaol dispatched a messenger for Mr Page the Surgeon, and he soon came with an assistant and probed the wound and full measured it and he declared it was full an Inch and three quarters deep and then dressed it, and further this Informant saith that he is in exquisite pain with the same & his head is very gidly.

Signed Griffith Price

witnesses to the wounding Jane Thomas & many other prisoners

(BRO QS papers 1742/No.1)

On 17 April 1743 three men stood surety for the appearance of Benjamin Rutter at the next '*General Session of the Peace Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery*' (BRO QS papers 1743/Nos 3/5 and 3/6).

One of these was the pipemaker John Wickham. We know that John Wickham was working in Bristol, having taken his freedom in 1723, and that he stood surety for a number of people, mainly alehouse proprietors, during the 1740s and early 1750s (Price and Jackson 1979).

Unfortunately, we do not know what became of Benjamin Rutter as the Quarter Sessions records are missing for the period shortly after April 1743.

Reference

Price, R. and Jackson, R. and P. 1979, *Bristol Clay Pipe Makers: a revised and enlarged edition*, privately published by the authors

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LIBRARY SALE

David Woodcock (285 Cannon Hill Lane, Raynes Park, London SW20 9DB) is selling his library collection of about 750 items (not including duplicates). For many years he has been collecting books on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, smoking, snuff, matches, lighters, etc; the collection also includes catalogues, ephemera, and two mahogany bookcases. He has produced a substantial catalogue of the items. The collection will be sold as a whole, and may be viewed by appointment with the vendor. If anyone would like more information or wishes to view, please contact David on 0171 938 8119 (office hours) or 0181 542 2982 (after 8.00pm).

FAMILIES AND THE PIPEMAKING TRADE

THE MULES FAMILY OF STEPNEY, TOBACCO PIPEMAKERS

Colin Tatman

It was interesting to see Adrian Oswald's article 'Pipemakers' Insurance Policies' (*SCPR 41*, 16-17), where one of the policy-holders was a John Mules of King Street, Wapping, in the Stepney area of east London. Some information can be added regarding the Mules family which came to light from research I carried out in 1985 on 18th-century London makers, at the Greater London Record Office.

It is not clear how many John Mules, pipemakers, were working between c.1720 and c.1763 - possibly as many as three. We have obituaries of two: John Mules, ob.1749 (a pipemaker?) (Oswald in *SCPR 41*); and John Mules, ob.1752, see below. A third took out insurance policies in 1763 and 1764 (Oswald 1994). The details, taken from the parish records of Stepney, are as follows:

Elizabeth, daughter of John Mules of Wapping, tobacco pipemaker, and *Jane*; baptised 12 Feb. 1720/21 (17 days old), St Dunstan.

John, son of John Mules of Wapping, pipemaker and *Jane*; baptised 16 Dec. 1723 (1 day old), St Dunstan.

Mary, daughter of John Mules (pipemaker?) and *Jane*; baptised Apr. 1726, St Botolph Without Aldgate (IGI Mormon lists, Guildhall).

Elizabeth, daughter of John Mules, pipemaker, and *Elizabeth*; baptised 28 Feb. 1738/39, Green Bank, St George in the East.

Jane (1), daughter of John Mules, pipemaker and *Elizabeth*; baptised 22 Apr. 1741, Green Bank, St George. Obituary 10 June 1741, Green Bank.

Jane (2), daughter of John Mules, pipemaker, and *Elizabeth*; baptised 2 June 1742, Green Bank, St George.

Ann, daughter of John Mules, pipemaker, and *Elizabeth*; baptised 27 Jan. 1743, St George.

It is probable that a son of John and Elizabeth Mules was buried 16 March 1739 (Edward), St George, Green Bank. John's wife or daughter, Elizabeth, was buried in October 1746, Green Bank.

John Mules of Ratcliffe, pipemaker, and *Mary* Mapstone. Marriage 13 Jan 1746. St Dunstan.

Thomas, son of John Mules, pipemaker, and *Mary* of Silver Street; baptised 6 Dec. 1747. St George in the East. Obituary 11 Oct. 1749. Hilliards Court, St George in the East.

John Mules, pipemaker, Hilliards Court. Obituary 17 Feb. 1752. St George in the East.

A relative of the above John Mules, pipemaker(s), was Hempstead (Hampstead) Mules. His working life can be plotted by the following entries in the parish records of St Mary, St Dunstan and St George, Stepney. The entry for 1724 names his wife as Elizabeth in contrast to the other references which name her consistently as Mary. This could imply a mistake, a second christian name used or possibly that another Hempstead Mules was working in the area, and, as the records show below, living at the same address in Peacock Court.

1723: obtains freedom as a pipemaker (pers. comm. A. Oswald).

Sarah, daughter of Hempstead Mewls and Mary; baptised 14 Jan. 1721, St Mary, Peacock Court, Whitechapel, Stepney. Obituary of Sarah, 16 Jan. 1748, Workhouse Burials, St George (no trade given).

Edward, son of Hamsted and Mary Mules; baptised 21 July 1723. Peacock Court in the Hay Market, Stepney (no trade given).

Thomas, son of Hampstead and *Elizabeth* (?) Mules; baptised 21 July 1724. Peacock Court, St Mary, Whitechapel (no trade given).

Edward (2), son of Hemstead and Mary Mule; baptised 17 Jan. 1725. Peacock Court (no trade given).

George, son of Hampstead and Mary Mules of Wapping, tailor; baptised 1 Jan. 1727. St Dunstan, Stepney.

Thomas (2), son of Hampstead and Mary Mules of Wapping, pipemaker; baptised 5 Jan. 1728. St Dunstan.

Isabella, daughter of Hampstead and Mary Mules of King Street, pipemaker; baptised 4 Oct. 1730. St George in the East, Stepney. Her obituary: 14 June 1731, burials St George.

Mary, daughter of Hampstead and Mary Mules of King Street, pipemaker; baptised 2 June 1732. St George.

Apprenticeship Rolls of St George, Westminster, Hampstead Mules takes Robert Smith apprentice, 1732 (Oswald 1975).

Anne, daughter of Hampstead and Mary Mules, of King Street, pipemaker; baptised 19 Jan. 1733. St George in the East.

Robert, son of Hampstead and Mary Mules, of King Street, pipemaker; baptised 20 Apr. 1735. Robert's obituary: 8 Sept. 1737, burials, St George.

Hampstead Mules, pipemaker of King Street, obituary 8 Jan. 1736, burials, St George.

The children baptised to Hampstead above include two of the same name - Edward, in 1723 and 1725; a further two children were given the same name of Thomas in 1724 and 1728. Although it may be a case of two Hampsteads living in the area, a high mortality rate within a single family could cause the parents to use the same name on one or more occasions. This undoubtedly happened in John Mules family (above) with respect to Jane (1) and (2).

It is worth noting that Hampstead's occupation for 1727 is given as tailor and thereafter as a pipemaker. Presumably these are the same people. If so, Hampstead was probably making pipes alongside his tailoring business as his freedom of 1723 would indicate. No trace of Hampstead's name could be found among the lists of tailors ascribed to the Tailors Company (Guildhall Library), but as many Stepney folk were casually employed in this and other trades connected with the cloth industry it is likely that Hampstead, too, took tailoring work when he could find it. Campbell (1747, 103-4) writes of the livelihood of tailors in mid 18th-century London that they were 'as numerous as locusts, out of business three or four months of the year, and generally as poor as rats'. From the above parish records, it seems that Hampstead's pipemaking activities took place alongside one of the John Mules pipemakers in King Street, Wapping, from at least 1730 to his death in 1736.

The pipes in Fig.4, from the Thames, London (Tatman coll.), can be attributed to the Mule family. Their style seems typical of the period c.1720-60 (see Oswald 1975, 39, nos 10, 11, 12). This fits in well with the known working lives of the family - c.1720-c.1763. The majority in Fig.4 and others similar to them were found at Wapping. The raised cross-marks seen in Nos 2, 5, 6, and 7 are well known to collectors of London pipes. The reason for their use is still not clear. One suggestion is for the identification of equipment in a shared workshop (for an in-depth discussion on the subject see E. and B. Jarzembowski 1985, 389-90). Cross-marks have been found inside pipes attributable to other London makers: Daniel Crabb, working 1723; William Manby (2), 1719-63; Lawrence Grayston, 1737; William Tappin, 1763; and Paul Webb, 1805-11 (dates, Oswald 1975; pipes, Tatman coll.). Cross-marks are less evident on bowls after c.1810, their occurrence, as Jarzembowski suggests (1985, 389) essentially being confined to the Georgian period.

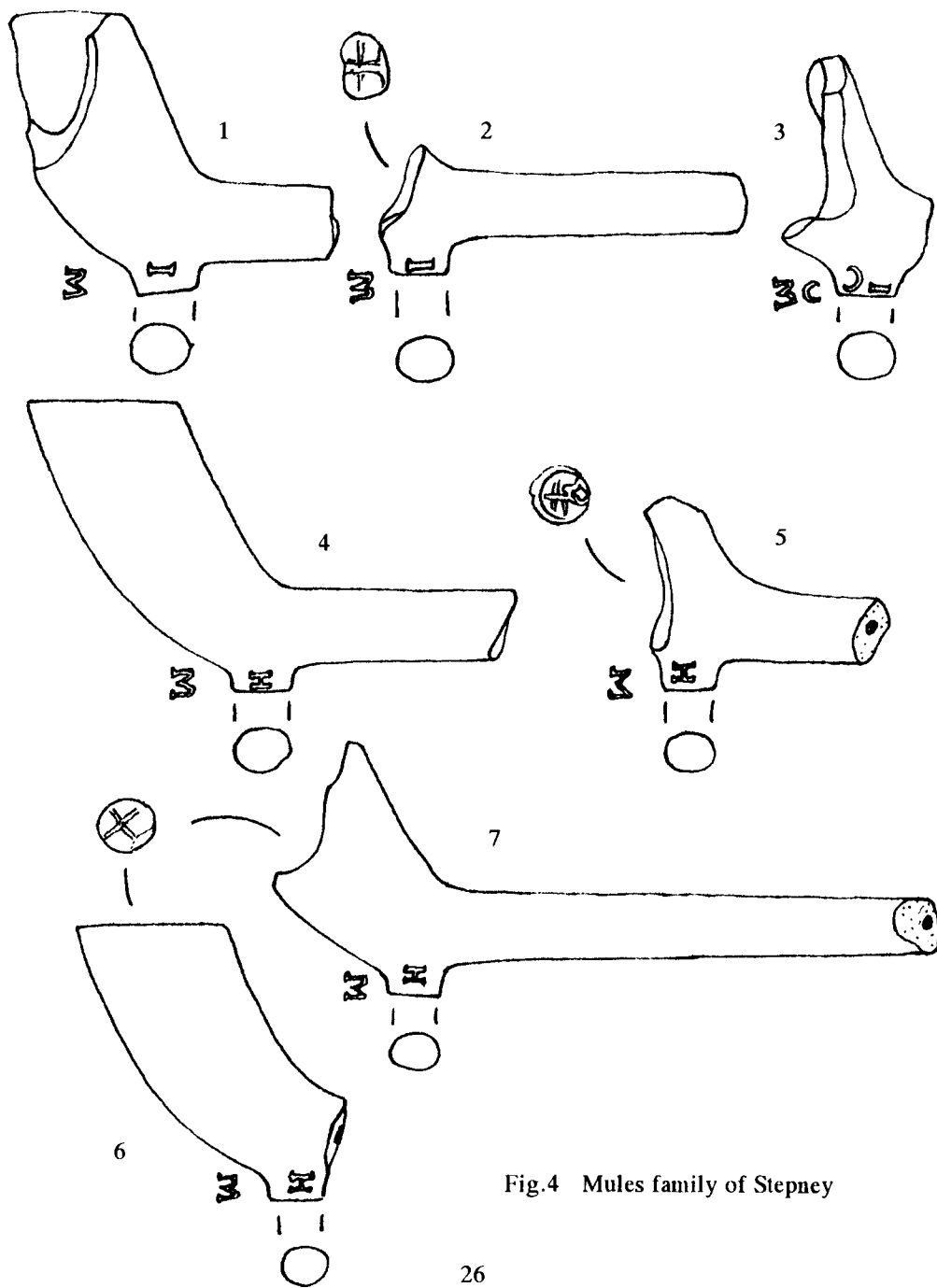


Fig.4 Mules family of Stepney

**Pipes attributable to the Mules family, c.1720-c.1760
(Fig.4)**

1. IM on spur. Wapping. See Oswald 1975 for other IM makers noted for the period.
2. IM on spur. Internal cross-mark. Wapping.
3. IM with crescents on spur. Wapping. Mark uncommon. Single crescents and crescents with rosettes known on pipes from early to mid-Georgian date (Tatman coll.; see also Atkinson 1965, 253-4).
4. HM on spur. Queenhythe. Only a few makers are known from this period with these initials, one being Henry Mason, 1718, Southwark (Oswald, pers. comm.).
5. HM on spur. Wapping. Internal mark: a double bar crossed by a single bar. Jarzembowski sites a similar mark on a pipe lettered ?M (1985, 393).
- 6 and 7. Two pipes from the same mould. City foreshore.

References

Atkinson, D., 1965, 'Makers' marks on clay pipes found in London, part two', *Archaeological Newsletter* 7, no.11 (Jan./Feb.)
 Campbell, R., 1747, *The London Tradesman* (1969, David and Charles)
 Jarzembowski, E. and B., 1985, 'Internal bowl marks in pipes from London', BAR 146(ii)
 Oswald, A., 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, BAR 14 (Oxford)
 Oswald, A., 1994, 'Pipemakers' insurance policies', *SCPR* 41
 Tatman, C., Pipe catalogue. Copy at Liverpool University. Ref: Blackfriars - Dowgate, fig.16; Miscellaneous, Wapping, figs 1, 3, 5, 6.

FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCHERS

The following names are family history researchers who have discovered that they are the descendants of pipemakers or people involved in the pipemaking trade. SCPR members are requested to write to them if they have information that would be of mutual interest. Would you also please write to the Editor to let her know the results of these contacts.

Mrs M.J. Collier (81 Bath Hill Court, Bath Road, Bournemouth BH1 2HT) would like more information about her ancestors, WILLIAM and BARTHOLOMEW SAWYER of West Wellow, Hampshire. They were two brothers of Sun Cottage, Button Lane, WELLOW, and both died in the 1760s. William's son, ISAAC, continued with the trade; he died in 1817. She has no information that the next generation continued pipemaking but it seems likely as Isaac's grandsons (his daughter's sons) were also pipemakers in the 1880s: STEPHEN and JAMES SHUTTLE.

Paul M. Taylor (The Old Hall, Rolleston-on-Dove, Staffordshire DE13 9BS) is related to GEORGE GALLON, a clay pipemaker in SOUTH SHIELDS. According to the 1851 census for South Shields, George (39) was married to Jane (40) (née Marwood) and they lived at 121 Wapping Street, South Shields. His occupation is stated as Tobacco [sic] pipe manufacturer and he was born in North Shields (c.1811). The baptismal entry for their son Robert on 30 January 1835 gives George's occupation as Master Pipe Maker. Their later children were John, born c.1837, and Mathew [sic], born c.1839. George is reputed to have owned a horse called 'Diamond' who in 1848 won a race on South Shields beach. Paul would be most grateful for any further information about George Gallon and his parents.

Mrs Dorothy Bowman (43 The Scarr, Newent, Glos. GL18 1DQ) has been researching her great-grandfather, WILLIAM MORGAN, b.1820, who was a tobacco pipemaker. After his marriage in 1841 he lived in Pennington Street, Shadwell, LONDON, E1, near Tobacco Dock. She's not sure whether he made clay pipes or some other sort of pipe, but would be very interested in any further information.

David Cutten ('St Pancras', 26 Cornel, Amington, Tamworth, Staffordshire B77 4EF) has sent details of the BELLAMY family of WORCESTERSHIRE. His 3rd x great-grandfather was HENRY BELLAMY (1803-64), a pipemaker at Lye. Others mentioned are Isaac, of Old Swinford (bapt. 1754; m. Hannah Heathcock; d.1808); William (bapt. 1787; m. Mary Robey); William, pipemaker at Wolverhampton (bapt. 1759; m. Elizabeth Woof; d.1832); Henry, of Lye (bapt. 1764; m. Mary Powell; d.1843 (Edward Lloyd, pipemaker, was present at his death)); Henry, of Lye (born 1803; m. Jane Hatton; d.1864); Edwin Henry, of Lye (born 1830; m. Johannah Matilda Glover; d.1910); Richard, of Lye (born 1838; m. Martha Mary Hatton; d.1887).

Mrs Olwen Jones (2 Green Walk, Mottrom-in-Longdendale, Cheshire) had a great grandfather, JOHN TOOMEY, who was a clay pipemaker, born in Stokesley, Yorkshire, and baptised 17 October 1846. In 1871 he was living as a lodger aged 24 at Ferney Bank, BENTHALL, Shropshire, clay pipemaker. John Toomey married Ann Boden at Benthall in 1871. In 1881, John was living at 11 Junction Street, Collyhurst, Manchester, aged 34; Ann was described as a clay-pipe finisher. In 1891, they were living at 10 Thomas Street, Newton, with their daughter Emily, aged 18, also a tobacco-pipe finisher. Ann died in 1897, and John died in 1906, aged 59. Alice Toomey (the writer's grandmother) was born in June 1886 but was not registered until July because John could not afford the fee. The family stayed in the Newton area until 1978, when it was demolished for new housing. All are buried at Phillips Park Cemetery, Newton. The writer ends her letter with the touching words: 'Hope you can put John Toomey on your records as I would like him remembered somewhere'.

William Finlay (74 Whidbourne House, Tonbridge Street, London WC1H 8HE) has sent detailed notes about the family of his ancestor, CARRICK BANNERMAN of GLASGOW, and JOHN WATSON. Mr Finlay would like to know if any of his ancestors' products have survived, and where, if at all, he would be likely to acquire an example. [There appears to be a connection with the Bannermans in Canada according to Robin Smith who will be publishing the results of his extensive research in the near future - *Ed.*]

Colin Smith (Watendlath, 5 Tylers Avenue, Billericay, Essex CM12 0RA) is related to a family who were clay pipemakers from the time of his 4x great-grandfather, JOHN SMITH, baptised in 1750 at Prescot, Lancashire. He married Elizabeth Lyon in 1774 at Farnworth, Lancashire, and had twelve children. They lived at RAINFORD, Lancashire, for most of their lives although from about 1783 to 1786 they lived in Central Liverpool, first in Crooked Lane and then in Strand Street. John died in 1818 and was buried in Rainford.

John's son, another JOHN SMITH, was born at Rainford in 1781 (and was the writer's 3x great-grandfather). He married twice, first to Mary (children: Joseph, John, James and Benjamin, all baptised at Rainford). After Mary's death in 1808 he married Sarah Leigh in Stockport in 1814.

Their second son, WILLIAM, born in 1818, was married in Bilston, Staffordshire, in November 1841. William (the writer's 2nd x great-grandfather) and his wife, Mary, had moved back to Stockport by 1843 when their first child was born. William, who was also a pipemaker, died of typhus fever at the age of 29 in 1847 in Stockport. He had had three children, the second one named Mary was my great-grandmother. William's aunt, Elizabeth, born in Rainford in 1796, married George Hall at Cheadle, Cheshire, in 1816. They were pipemakers in Stockport. George predeceased Elizabeth, but when she died her son-in-law, Benjamin TURPIN of Macclesfield, was her executor and his descendants were in business as pipemakers in Macclesfield until about the time of the 1914 war.

Many of the other branches of the family were in the pipemaking business in Rainford and in Stockport.

Colin Smith would particularly like to know the following: (a) how and exactly when the family came to Stockport; (b) what happened to the surviving children of John Smith's first marriage to Mary; (c) what happened to John Smith and Sarah and where did they finally end their days; and (d) when and why did William Smith get to Willenhall/Bilston.

[See Ron Dagnall's article on the Smith family of Manchester (*SCPR* 42) in which he mentions the Smiths of Rainford and a connection with Stockport - *Ed.*]

Mrs S. Blackmore (12 Conisboro Avenue, Caversham, Reading, Berks RG4 7JB) has a connection with pipemaking in that her great-grandmother, Marina Emily Langley (née Kirby), married THOMAS BELLAMY, a tobacco pipemaker at CLAPHAM in 1862. Thomas's father, WILLIAM, was also a pipemaker. If any readers have an interest in these men she would be pleased to send them a photocopy of the marriage certificate.

Mrs Valerie Smith (25 Moorfield Road, Mattishall, Dereham, Norfolk NR20 3NZ) is currently researching her family tree and has found that her great-grandfather, ARTHUR EDWARD BLAKE, was a clay pipemaker in the LONDON district of Shoreditch. Any information would be appreciated.

Mrs Jackie Evans (Woodstock, 2 Hastings Avenue, Penarth, South Glamorgan CF64 2TE) would like information about THOMAS LONGWORTH, b.1814 at SOUTHWARK; both he and his father, JOHN, were pipemakers. In 1864, Thomas's daughter Matilda married George Loder, at Lambeth. George's father, ROBERT, was also a pipemaker. She would also like general information about how the trade was organized in the early years of the 19th century, and about pipemaking in the south-east of London.

Stephen BRADSHAW (6 Chapel Cottages, Lower Lake, Battle, East Sussex TN33 0BE) has come across an ancestor on his father's side of the family, born in 1824 and living in SOUTHWARK. Together with his brother, born in 1822, he apparently worked with or for a Mrs DIANA JACKSON of 26 Ewer Street, Southwark. He has more information on the brothers which he can let researchers have if they are interested.

DOUBLE MAKERS' MARKS

Allan Peacey

[Editor's note: in SCPR 42, p.2, I inadvertently misquoted Allan Peacey by apparently conflating two pieces of information.]

The information concerns pipes found in Gloucester that were made in Swansea, which bear the initials of two brothers working together, and evidence from Bristol where an apprentice appears to have taken over his master's moulds as both marks appear on the same pipes.

The Swansea brothers were Edward and Nicholas Kennicott, recorded in Scammell & Co. 1853, *Gloucester, Bristol & South Wales Directory*, at an address in Hafod. One of the pipes is of special interest as it has an inscription on one side of the bowl, 'J H Vivian Esqre MP for ever'. The other side of the bowl displays the arms of John Henry Vivian. The bowl seams are decorated with oak leaves. The small pointed spur has E& on one side with NK on the other. Vivian was elected unopposed from 1832 until 1852.

The Bristol double mark with which I am familiar concerns Robert Tippet and his apprentice, Henry Hoar. Robert Tippet's mark appears in a mould-imparted cartouch on the side of the bowl while the initials H H are impressed across the rear bowl seam. Examples of these pipes are illustrated by Oswald together with others (Oswald 1975, 86-7). Henry Hoar took his freedom on 22 July 1699 (Price and Jackson 1981). Robert Tippet's will was proved on 13 April 1722.

References

Oswald, A., 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, BAR 14 (Oxford)
Price, R., Jackson, R. and P., 1979, *Bristol Clay Pipe Makers* (privately printed)

[Are there any other examples of marks of relatives or master/apprentice on the same pipe?]

THREE LEICESTER APPRENTICE PIPEMAKERS

Peter Hammond

While carrying out research at Leicestershire Record Office I came across an early 19th-century apprenticeship register for the parish of St Martin's, which clearly had not been consulted previously for pipemakers as I discovered three hitherto unknown references. These add to the research already published by Gault (1979) and Green (1984; 1991) and are therefore published here in order that they can be added to the known details of Leicester pipemakers.

No.32: 27 July 1824

Joseph Warburton, boy, 14, son of Ann Quinn of All Saints, apprenticed to Thomas Salisbury, pipemaker of All Saints until aged 21. Fee £9.

No.45: 15 April 1828

William Marston, boy, 14, son of --- Marston of St Margaret's, apprenticed to Robert Bennett, pipemaker of St Margaret's until aged 21. Fee £10.

No.104: 1 April 1844

William Waterson, male, 13, son of John Waterson of Leicester Union Workhouse, apprenticed to Joseph Warburton, pipemaker of St Margaret's, Leicester, until aged 21. Fee £6.

All three apprentices are later known to have continued pipemaking - Joseph Warburton becoming a master pipemaker in his own right, as shown by the fact that he took an apprentice in 1844. William Marston gained his freedom in 1837 when he would have been 21, and William Waterson was still residing with Joseph Warburton as an apprentice at the time of the 1851 census.

References

Gault, W.R., 1979, 'County lists of tobacco pipe makers (Leics)', BAR 63, 370-9
Green, M., 1984, *Clay Tobacco Pipes and Pipe Makers of Leicester*
Green, M., 1991, 'Clay tobacco pipes and pipe makers of Leicester: Part 2', *Clay Pipe Research*, vol.2 (SCPR), 37-57

CLAY PIPE FRAGMENTS FOUND AT THE SITE OF THE JOHN PERKINS HOUSE, CASTINE, USA

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The John Perkins House was built in the 1760s, one of the first buildings on the peninsula of Castine, Maine; it was occupied continuously by the Perkins family until about 1900 when it was sold, divided into apartments, allowed to deteriorate and, by 1968, condemned as a fire hazard. Purchased by the Castine Scientific Society it was taken apart and the main house rebuilt on the grounds of the Wilson Museum, at the same time excavations began at the site of the building. There excavations, which continued for the summers of 1969, 1970 and 1971, concentrated on the area just west of what had been the Perkins family kitchen door.

Stem bores

A great many fragments of ceramic tableware were found, a small amount of glass and over 300 pieces of clay pipes. Most of the pipe fragments were, of course, stems, with, perhaps, 50 identifiable pieces of clay bowls. Early pipes were patterned after those of the American Indians; with time the stems lengthened. The pipe stem-bore sizes found at the Perkins House dig indicate a time period at variance with that denoted by the accompanying ceramics which date to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Two pipe stems with bore diameters of 6/64ths of an inch were almost certainly later for, though there was at that time a trading post on the shore there was no possibility of the pipes used there mixing with the Perkins family ceramics. Over a hundred pipe stems with bore diameters of 5/64ths of an inch indicate a time period from 1720 to 1750 during which the area, except for infrequent visits by Indians and fishermen, was deserted. The most numerous pipe stem fragments, over two hundred, have a bore diameter of 4/64ths of an inch, assigned by Harrington and Binford to the last half of the 18th century; the date is still early but does include a time when the House was occupied.

Marks and decoration

A number of pipe bowl fragments can be tentatively dated by their shape and ornamentation, and several pipe stems bear the maker's name and city, a practice which started in the second half of the 18th century and was common in England by the 19th. Three stems, marked MURRAY - GLASGOW must have been made after 1830 as Murray was then associated with the Glasgow or Caledonian Pottery firm. A pipe marked -VIDSON - GLASG-- would have been made by Davidson, successor to Murray, after 1861. The most common clay pipes found on 19th-century sites in the United States and Canada are from Glasgow. A pipe marked -ELL - QUEBEC was, no doubt, made by A & B Bell, a firm active in Quebec in the mid-19th century. A split stem, showing only -TLAND (Scotland) would be a late item as the country of manufacture was not given until a law of 1891 made it obligatory.

Parts of three TD bowls were found: on one the letters are surrounded by rays; one bowl, from what we have of it, seems to be sprinkled with stars; the third, poorly made, shows only the D. Probably first made by Thomas Downer about 1750 they continued in the original style until the American Revolution. The initials are on the bowl above the stem. Heel or spur marks were common between 1780 and 1840, one heel has a horseshoe and T mark.

Portions of three stems are glazed, two with clear yellow and one with brown; glazing, which kept a smoker's lips from sticking to the clay, was rare before 1800. Glasgow manufacturers, eg Murray, used such a yellow. A number of bowls have fluting, reeding or ribbing, common from 1770 to 1800 and later.

Most of these pipe fragments were, it seems, dropped in the Perkins family yard or garden while John Perkins or his descendants were living in the Perkins House, from the 1760s to well into the 19th century.

References (not cited in text)

- Alexander, L.T., 1978, 'Clay tobacco smoking pipes from the Caleb Pusey House', *Archaeological Society of Delaware Paper 9* (June), 1-35
Alexander, L.T., 1983, 'More light on the theory of dating clay pipes by measuring stem hole diameters', *BAR 175*, 235-44

Walker, I.C., 1971, 'Nineteenth-century clay tobacco-pipes in Canada', *Ontario Archaeology* 16, 19-35; corrections and additions in *Arch Notes, Ontario Archaeological Society* 72-3 (March 1972), 8-11
Walker, I.C., 1977, *Clay Tobacco Pipes with particular reference to the Bristol Industry*, Parks Canada
Wilson Museum Bulletin, Vol.1, No.20, 'Archaeological dig at the site of the John Perkins House', Castine Scientific Society

* * * * *

NEW PUBLICATION

Colin Tatman

The clay tobacco pipe industry in the parish of Newington, Southwark, London has been published in 'The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe', XIII, British Archaeological Reports 239 (1994) (153pp, double-column; 39 figs including 11pp of pipe illustrations). ISBN 0 86054 773 6

Chapters cover the industries in Southwark and Newington, pipemaking in London, pipemakers and merchants, methods and tools, and pipes and their identifiable makers. Appendices include lives of the makers, whiting makers and merchants, pipe mould makers, kilnmen, and the family connections between the Swinyards and other pipemaking families.

Colin is offering it to SCPR members at a discount price of £22 (postage abroad will be extra), so please write to him if you are interested so that he can place an order with the publisher: 'Fernleigh', 26 Westwood Road, Beverley, E. Yorks. HU17 8EJ.

Please note that this title is available from Colin, and *not* from SCPR Books.

UPDATES

If, following an item in the Newsletter, anyone receives information from another member, particularly with regard to the identification of a pipe or mark, please contact the Editor. I'm always curious to know what happens, such as whether an identification of a pipe can be made, or whether more details about a maker come to light, and it will doubtless be of great help to other members.

Similarly, if anyone has had a request for help published in a previous issue of the Newsletter, but would like more or slightly different information, or perhaps they didn't receive any replies and would like to try again, please contact me and I will repeat the request.

Clay pipes from the *Adgillus*

An article in *SCPR* 36 reported the finding of clay pipes from the wreck of the *Adgillus*. It stated that there was to be an auction of the finds and that this would be announced at a future date. The company involved is now back in Maryland and no longer has offices at the Liverpool address. John Williams has written to say that an investment group acquired all the finds, including the clay pipes, but it is not known how the group intends to market them; they also intended to complete the dive on the wreck in 1994. More news when it becomes available.

Turkish pipe in New York City

Diane Dallal (New York Unearthed, 207 Front Street, New York 10038, USA) requested help in identifying a possible 'Turkish' pipe in *SCPR* 42. It has been identified as originating from Czechoslovakia or surrounding regions, and a suggested date is not older than 1850. The Pijpenkabinet [see Changes of Address, below] possesses about 80 pipes from Zachar and other regional makers and they appear to be similar in style and material to the 'Turkish' pipe found in New York City.

Readers may be interested to note that two Czech pipemakers, Partsch, and Zachar from Banska-Stiavnica, are mentioned in Benedict Goes' superbly illustrated publication, *The Intriguing Design of Tobacco Pipes*, available from SCPR Books, £17.80.

HELP!

Hendrick Bayfort

Hans van der Meulen (Utrechtse Jaagpad 115, 2314 AT Leiden, Netherlands) is interested in the birth (between 1572 and 1575), marriage (date and name of wife), and baptism (of the children) of an Englishman named Hendrick BAYFORT or BEYFORT who lived in Norwich, Norfolk, at the beginning of the 17th century. He lived in Leiden in 1620 and was one of the main clay pipemakers of the town.

Editor's note: as far as I know, there is no record of Henry(?) Bayfort or anyone with a similar name working as a pipemaker in Norwich during the early 17th century. Unfortunately, there was a disastrous fire in 1994 that destroyed much of Norwich City Library and the local studies reference collection within it - what was salvaged is being treated for water- and smoke-damage. However, a great number of records were searched by Mary Karshner in the late 1970s and no one of that name was recorded as a pipemaker. A similar search for a Simon Brown (Broen), recorded in Breda in the mid 17th century (see *SCPR 41*), has yielded no further information.

Marked bowls from Honiton, Devon

Karen Parker (HHRC, 75 Hyde Street, Winchester SO23 7DW) writes: The pipes illustrated in Figure 5 are the marked bowls from about 30 bowls and numerous stems which have been found over the years in the garden of Roderick Butler, Marwood House, Honiton, Devon EX14 8PY.

Although Mr Butler has already seen the articles by D.R. Atkinson on the Jeffrey Hunt (Bath) and George Webb (Chard, Somerset) pipes he would be interested to hear from anyone who has further information on any of the pipes illustrated.

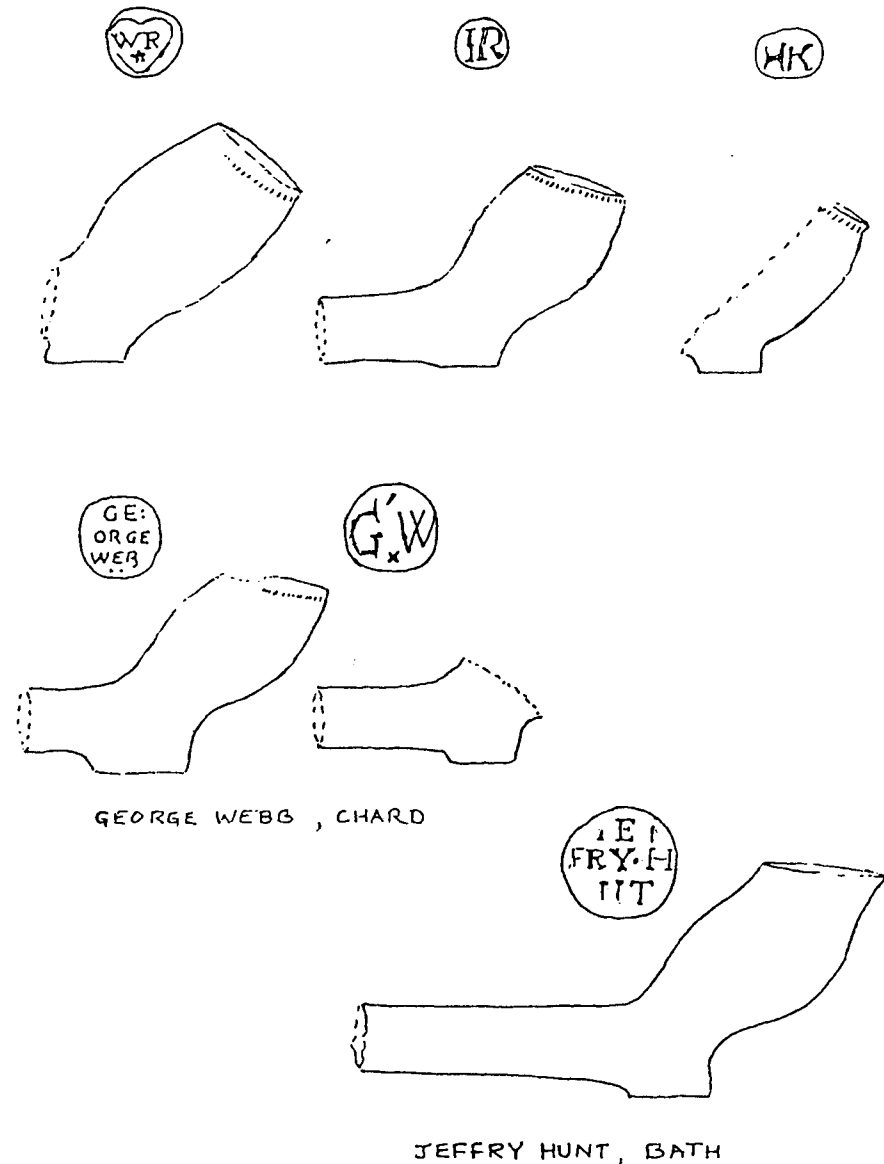


Fig.5 Marked bowls found in Honiton, Devon

NEW MEMBERS

Mrs Beryl Buckman, 30 Chesley Gardens, East Ham, London E6 3LN

Martin Davidson, 97 Meadway, Coulsdon, Surrey CR5 1PR.
Interested in French figurals.

Peter W. Roden, 5 Chatsworth Avenue, Brampton, Chesterfield,
Derbyshire S40 3JU

Steven Shaw, 37 Etherington Street, Gainsborough, Lincs N21 2EW

Dr Gregory Waselkov, Center for Archaeological Studies, HUMB 34,
University of South Alabama, Mobile, Alabama 36688-0002, USA

Late addition to List of Members 1994

Jenny Mann, Lincoln Archaeological Unit, The Lawn, Union Road,
Lincoln LN1 3BL

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Kieron Heard, 21 Warren Drive, Chelsfield, Orpington, Kent BR6 6EX

Pijpenkabinet, c/o Don Duco, PO Box 2211, 2301 CE Leiden, The
Netherlands

Some post sent to the old address seems to have gone astray. This is the
only address that should be used until the re-opening of the museum in
1996.

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NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

1. Articles and contributions

Typewritten contributions are more easily read, but if handwritten text is sent, please capitalise all the important names and write dates very clearly and carefully.

Contributions on disk are welcomed, on either 3.5in or 5.25in disk. WordStar or WordPerfect are the easiest to use, but I can translate several different formats. Most importantly, please be certain that your machine and your disk are virus free.

Bibliographical references should be in Harvard form, eg (Oswald 1975, 288-9), rather than as endnotes. Please try to provide full references, including author(s), date of publication, title, vol. no., place of publication (if known), and page numbers of whole article if relevant.

2. Illustrations

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