



NEWSLETTER

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April 1984

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Clay Tobacco Pipes Bearing the Prince of Wales's Feathers in the 19th Century

Clay pipes bearing this form of decoration are usually associated with what are described in literature as the '18th Century Armorial types'. It is true that on the evidence so far available the design was first introduced (in this country at least) in the mid-18th century and appears to have been contemporary with the Royal Arms type. These designs are usually seen on the London types of bowl numbered 25 and 26 in the Atkinson & Oswald typology.¹

My first association with these pipes was in collecting both in Sussex and in London, mainly from fields and flower-beds, in the 1940s and '50s. Subsequently I have drawn and recorded numerous varieties for archaeological excavation reports and the culmination of much work was the publication of a joint paper, initiated by Adrian Oswald, in *BAR* 78 (1980) which covered both the pipes with the Royal Arms and those with the Prince of Wales's Feathers, the emphasis being on the 18th century varieties.

In the course of collecting and recording, however, I have come across a number of 19th-century pipes on which the Prince of Wales's Feathers still feature as part of the design. The interesting thing about these is that they appear to have continued in use *throughout* the century (admittedly uncommonly); unlike those bearing the Royal Arms, which design seems to have gone out of fashion in the early decades of the century. A record of some of these may be of interest to readers. Unfortunately most of those which I have recorded do not bear makers' initials, so cannot be specifically identified, but they can be fairly closely dated by the bowl-type and certain features of the design, as follows:

1. Bowls with large feathers on the back with the motto on ribbons springing from the base of the feathers; small leaves and flowers up the front mould-line. Initials A/C

on the square-type spur are those of either Arthur Coster I of Fareham, Hampshire, (b.1753, d.1816) or Arthur Coster II (b.1784, d.1852). Examples recorded from Winchester, Southampton and Portsmouth. An almost identical design occurs in the same area with the initials T/F for Thomas Frost of Southampton, in business from at least 1803-43. The type stylistically dates from not later than the first two decades of the 19th century. Thomas Frost also produced a similar design which has the feathers on each side of the bowl instead of on the back only.

2. A somewhat similar design but with the more conventional type of leaf decoration found on south-eastern pipes of the c1800-20 period. Initials C/R on square-type spur, from Battersea Park, London. The initials do not match the C/Rs in the 19th-century London lists, which are too late for the bowl/design type, so the maker at present remains unknown.

3. This pipe also dates from the early 19th century and shows once again the traditional placing of large feathers on the back of the bowl, but in this case lacking the ribbons with the motto, while the design is completed with a mere scattering of dots up the front of the pipe. Unfortunately the square-type spur is partly missing, leaving only traces of the initials. Found at Portsmouth and probably a local product, c1800-20.

4. This pipe from Battersea shows the change in style with the placing of the feathers on one side of the bowl only, a crowned shield with a raised pattern of dots filling the other. There is no motto. The pattern of bold leaves running along the stem probably enclosed the maker's name in relief, but there are no initials on the small spur. Dating: c1810-30.

5. A similar variety from Greenwich, and locally produced judging from the quantity of fragments which occur there, oddly includes only half the motto 'DIEN' with no trace of the 'ICH' on any of the specimens examined. The other side of the bowl shows, appropriately, a Welsh dragon, rarely seen on clay pipes. No initials on the spur. Dating: c1810-30.

6. This type, which also dates to the first 30 years or so of the 19th century, has the feathers and the motto on both sides of the bowl, with leaves up the front and back mould-lines. No initials on the spur. From Fulham and Battersea.

7. William Ditchburn, working in Edward Street, Stepney, at least from 1832-45, produced pipes showing the feathers on both sides of the bowl, but with only half of the motto each side. The leaves up the mould-lines have become smaller and finer, his small initials W/D appear on the pointed spur, while in relief along the stem is his full name and address W. DITCHBURN/EDWARD St STEPNEY. Examples recorded from several London sites.

8. A spurless pipe of typical south-eastern design in vogue during the 1870s and '80s² shows a surprising reversion to the use of the three feathers placed on the back of the bowl with the motto in part on either side but not within a ribbon. Found at Southsea, maker unknown.

9. Finally we have a late 19th-century spurless bowl which shows the moulded milling round the lip, typical of the latter part of the century and with a bold design showing the three feathers either side, without mottos. As was usual with pipes at this latter end of the century there are no leaves along the mould-lines. From Queenhithe Dock, London.

From these examples it will be seen that the Prince of Wales's Feathers survived as a popular subject for the decoration of clay tobacco pipes for an unusually long period of time - probably from c1750-1900. Readers wishing to see details of the earlier patterns and bowl-types in this series should refer to **BAR 78** (1980) pp363-391. Other examples of various 19th-century types showing the late survival of this motif have been found in recent years at Lincoln, Gloucester, Norwich, Plymouth, Warwick, Stamford and Hull; while another is known to have been produced by an as yet unidentified maker at Berwick-on-Tweed towards the end of the century.

Below is a list of publications from which details of these and illustrations may be found.

Watkins, G. *Hull Pipes - a Typology* **BAR 63**

(1979)

Comrie, A. C. *The Clay Pipe Industry in Stamford, Lincs.*

BAR 63 (1979)

Taylor & Gault *Late C19th Pipes from Warwick*

BAR 63 (1979)

Oswald, A. *Marked Pipes from Plymouth, Devon*

Post-Medieval Archaeology 3 (1969)

Oswald, A. *Norwich Makers, identifiable pipes of*

BAR 63 (1979)

Peacey, A. *Clay Tobacco Pipes in Gloucestershire*

Committee for Rescue Archaeol. in Avon, Som. & Glos. (1979)

Mann, J. E. *Clay Pipes from Lincoln Excavations 1970-74*

Lincoln Archaeol. Trust Monograph Series Vol.XV 1

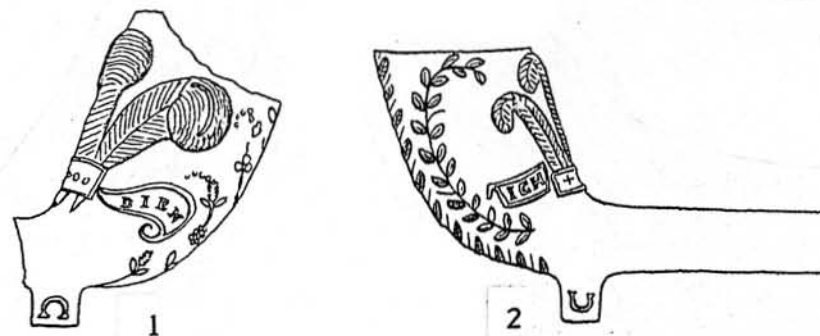
Other references:

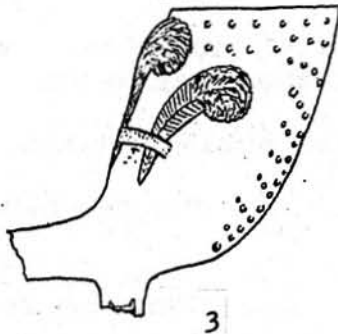
1. Atkinson, D. & Oswald, A. *London Clay Tobacco Pipes*

Journal of the Archaeological Association XXXII (1969)

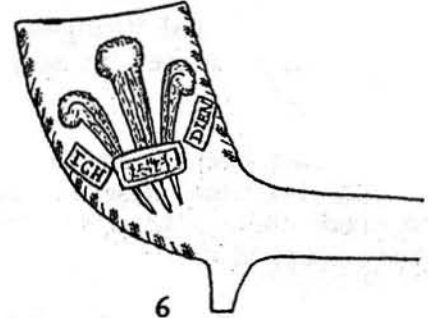
2. Atkinson, D. R. *Sussex Pipes and Pipemakers* Crain Services, Eastbourne (undated) (fig. 10, No.5, p.60)

D. R. Atkinson

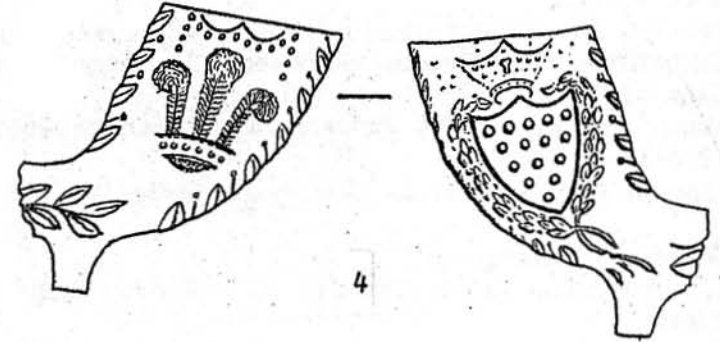




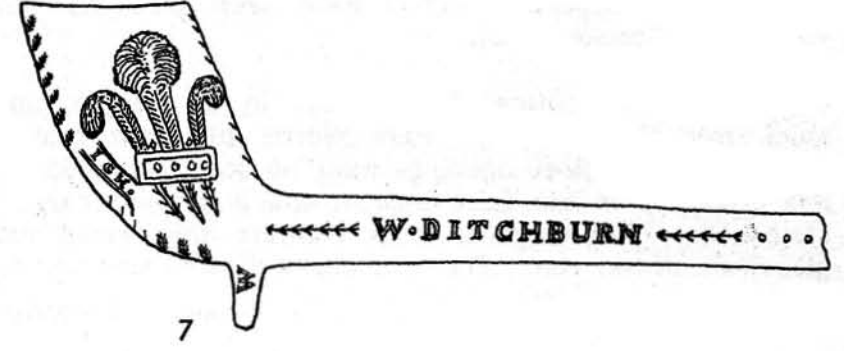
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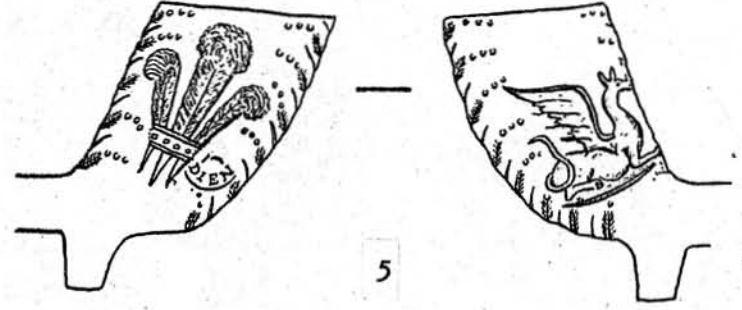
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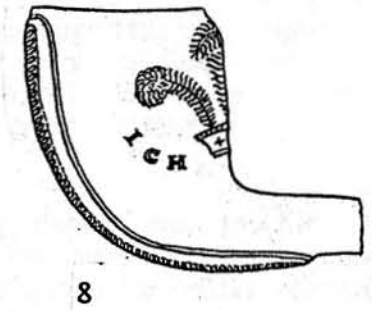
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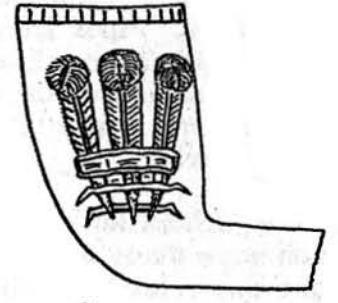
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An 18th-Century Dutch Firing-Support

Figure 10 shows a so-called 'firing-support', excavated in Gouda, Holland. It was used to support pipes which were to be glazed.

After the pipes had been fired they were dipped in the glaze and stuck into the unfired support, which was fashioned from red clay. After a second firing the glazed pipes were snapped off and were ready for sale.

The example shown here has a small piece broken off, but it wasn't much longer. I conclude this from similar Dutch firing-supports which I have seen (see also the view of the broken end).

As you will notice there were, in all, eight pipes stuck into the support. Five pieces of stem remain, indicated by ⊙; three openings have no stem remaining (⊙ and ○); there is one false imprint which did not carry a stem (⊙). The diagonal lines indicate the brown lead glaze, which has run. The hatching indicates the rounded edges of the support.

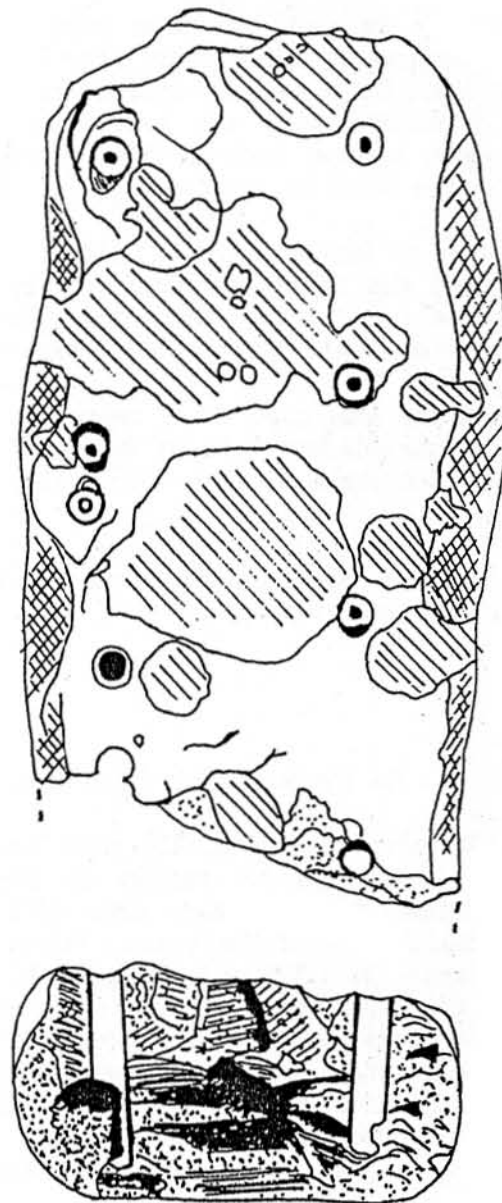
Peter Tegnagel

A Figural Leiden Pipe

This remarkable pipe (Fig. 11) was recently found in the centre of Leiden, Holland. It was made in that town in the 1670s. Pipes from that region are distinguished by the shape of the bowl, which is more bulbous from stem to front than from side to side. Later products, like this example, are more funnel-shaped but still have the bulbous bowl.

The decoration is reminiscent of the Jonah pipes which were made a generation earlier. However, we may doubt this relationship because the latter were unpopular in the Leiden region and are rarely found here. Jonah pipes were mainly produced in Hoorn, Enkhuizen and Amsterdam.

(continued on page 10)



Scale 1:1

10

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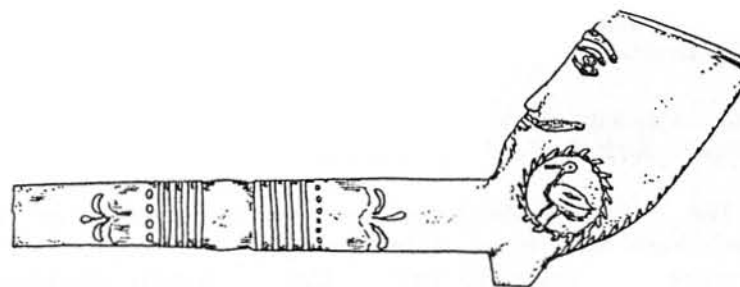
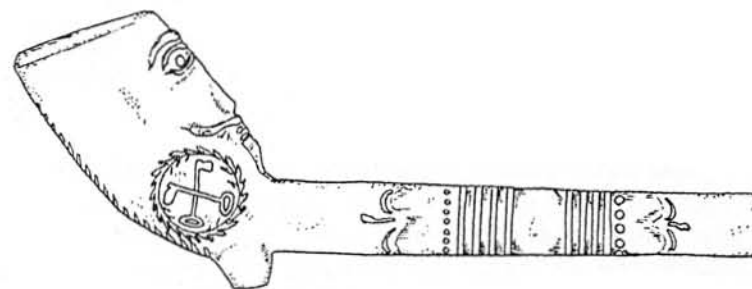
It is safer to call this pipe merely figural, without further iconographic implication. The decoration is made, however, with little artistic craftsmanship or feeling. In a very primitive way, the mould-maker engraved the various parts of the face in the mould, which did not extend to the sides of the bowl.

In circles of leaves a sitting bird is to be seen on the right side of the bowl; the arms of Leiden (two crossed keys) can be seen on the left side. The stem carries a geometrical decoration, also poorly executed.

Altogether, this pipe is a representative product of the Leiden pipe-industry in its heyday and demonstrates that the pipemakers in that town never reached a high artistic level.

Still, these primitively decorated bowls are interesting items in their own right.

Don Duco



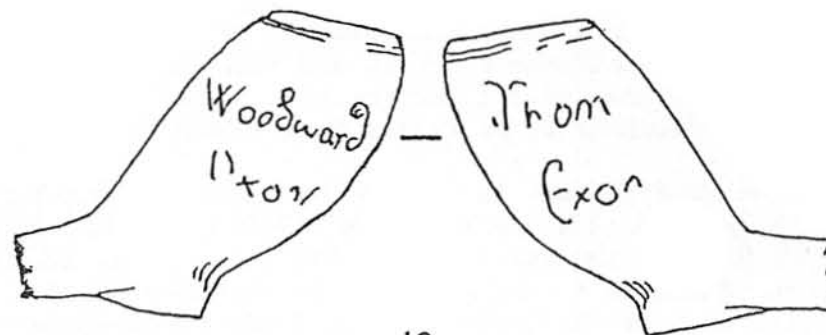
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An Unusual Pipe from Exeter

The appended pipe (Fig. 12) from recent excavations at Exeter is unusual by reason of the maker's name moulded in faint relief on both sides of the bowl together with the place name of the town. Thomas Woodward was Free of Exeter in 1708 and the pipe is typical of those made in the town from c1690-1730; but the name in relief on the bowl seems to be unique in the Exeter area, although this style of bowl marking is known in the Bucks/Beds region. Place names with makers' marks are rare before the 19th century but are known at Nottingham, Oxford, Salisbury and Gloucester.

I would appreciate any information on similar bowl marks.

Adrian Oswald



12

An Alternative Use for Clay Pipes

'Methods of Treatment, Recommended by an Humane Society, For the Recovery of Persons Apparently Drowned'. (sic).

'A person (sic) should blow with force into the lungs, by applying the mouth to the mouth of the patient, closing his nostrils with one hand, and gently expelling the air again by pressing the chest with the other ... Whilst one is constantly employed in this business, another should throw the smoke of Tobacco up the fundament into the bowels, by means of a pipe or fumigator, such as are used in administering clysters'.

(From a poster c1787, printed by W. Lee, Lewes. British Library. Ref: L.R. 301 h.8 (60).)

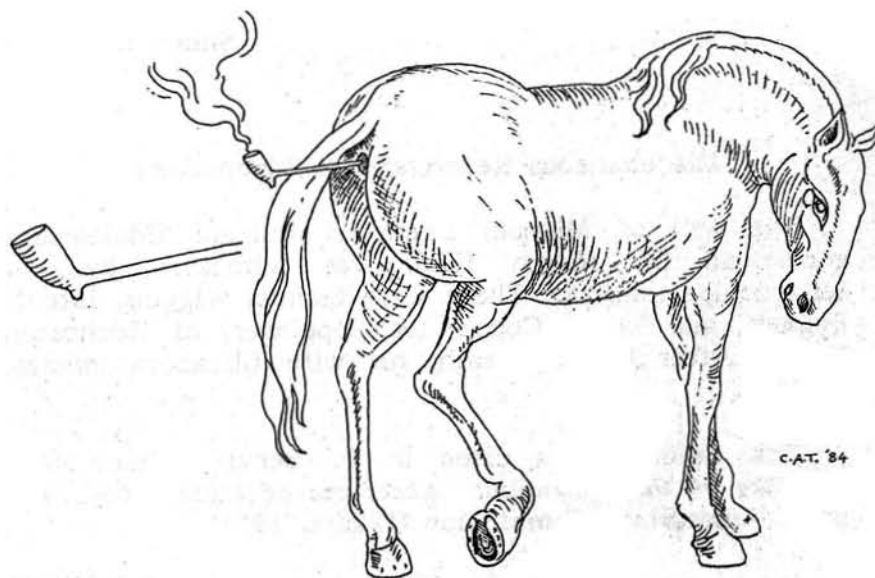
The Humane Society, formed in London in 1774, maintained that even after prolonged immersion it was sometimes possible to revive the apparently drowned by inducing the lungs to work again. The above extract shows two methods used: mouth-to-mouth resuscitation but, particularly of interest, the tobacco-smoke clyster. Apparently the use of the clay tobacco-pipe as an emetic device had long been tested on horses for treatment of colic. This is illustrated in the drawing (Fig. 13), copied from a plate in a Dutch encyclopaedia of husbandry, the *Algemeen Woordenboek* (1778), and was included in the recommendations of the Society until 1836. The plate itself is inscribed: *F. de Bakker fecit, 1740. 'Paad'*.

The pipe appears to roughly represent contemporary Dutch products: cf. that of Gouda c1740s (BAR 92 p.267), with further reference to Atkinson's Fig. 79, no. 22, D. D.R. Atkinson, *A brief guide for the identification of Dutch clay tobacco pipes found in England* (Post-Medieval Archaeology 6 1972).

The poster and plate were on show at a recent exhibition in the British Library: *The English provincial printer, 1700-1800* (30 September 1983 - 29 January 1984).

Colin Tatman

Editor's note: Tobacco-smoke enemas were introduced by John Woodall (1569-1643) as early as the first quarter of the 17th century in his treatment for 'iliac passion' (the result of intestinal obstruction). The smoke was commonly introduced by means of bellows with a special attachment for insertion into the rectum.



More Money for Pipemakers!

The *Leeds Mercury* for 1801 contains the following notice:

The Master Pipe Makers in Leeds Wish to inform the public that they have been obliged to advance the journeymans wages in consequence of their refusing to work at the former prices; and that from the present date, an advance of 2d per gross will be laid on all kinds of pipes due to the increase in wages and price of clay and other materials used in the manufactory.

*Long tipt pipes, 4/- per gross
Common tipt pipes, 3/- per gross
Common plain pipes, 2/- and 4d*

Simon Lawrence

Miscellaneous References to Pipemakers

The will of Michael Leeds of Fulham (Middlesex), gentleman (27 March 1728) was witnessed by two tobaccopipe makers. These were Samuel Wiggins, late of Fulham, and James Coppin (or Coppinger) of Rochester, Kent. After Leeds's death, his wife Elizabeth married Wiggins.

This reference is cited in P. Beryl Eustace (ed.) *Registry of Deeds Dublin. Abstracts of Wills 1708-1745* Irish Manuscripts Commission (Dublin, 1954).

Joe Norton

The 1861 Census Returns for West Bromwich (West Midlands) record:

James Sedgewick, age 33, born in Leeds (Yorks), a tobaccopipe maker living in Red Cow Yard, Bilhay Lane, near the 'Great Railway'. Living with him were his wife Rachel (age 33, born in Brierley Hill, Staffordshire), his son Herbert (age 4, born in Newcastle, Staffordshire) and his daughter Selina (age 10 months, born in West Bromwich).

Trade Directories for Yorkshire record the following pipemakers:

Edward Sedgewick	1810-28, Leeds 1864, Sheffield
Leonard Sedgewick	1834-8, Leeds 1848-67, Barnsley
Maria Sedgewick	1834-8, Leeds

Diana Freeman

The 1841 Census Returns for Taunton, Somerset, record: Isaac Pratt, age 55, a pipemaker living at East Reach, Taunton with his wife Mary (age 55) and daughter Amelia (age 14)

Henry Beckley, age 35, a pipemaker also living at East Reach

Sarah Swimons, age 30, a pipemaker living at Hammett Square, Taunton.

cf. Adrian Oswald in *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*

BAR 14 (1975) p192, who records the following

Taunton pipemakers:

I. Pratt & Sons 1823-30, John & Isaac Pratt 1830 and Isaac Pratt 1842.

David Jemmett

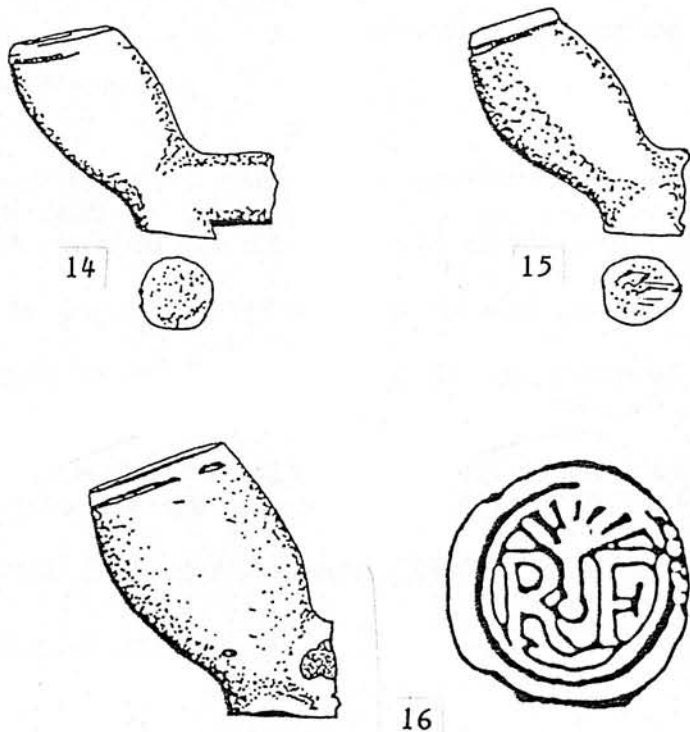
Clay-Pipe Fragments Found in York, England

During my visit to York in 1981, while wandering along the east side of the City Wall I found three bowl fragments (Figs. 14-16).

Two specimens were unmarked, but the third had the initials 'RF' and a trademark (?) stamped into the heel. This bowl is of fine-quality clay, polished and well trimmed. Its stem bore is 3.5mm (approximately 9/64in).

I would be grateful if a fellow collector living in the York area can supply me with more detailed information about 'RF'.

Peter Tengnagel



Offprints and Bibliography

Among subscribers to the new Newsletter there has been strong support for both these ideas, particularly from those who would find it most difficult to attend meetings in Britain. In order to make progress I would like to make two suggestions:-

Offprints

I already hold a considerable collection of offprints of pipe articles which I am happy to make available to members of the proposed Society. I will shortly produce a list of them so that we can discuss how such information can be tapped by members. I would be pleased to receive further offprints from anyone who has them and to hold this collection in Liverpool for anyone who wishes to make use of them. We shall need to discuss the best means of doing this, whether by postal loan or photocopy where appropriate (or legal).

Bibliography

Without a reasonably comprehensive bibliography it is hard to see how any subject can be considered to be on a firm academic basis. In order to get such a thing together and to keep up with new publications we shall need to divide the work between as many people as possible. If anyone would be willing to compile a bibliography for pipes to cover a specific town, county, region or country, would they please let me know. At the same time it would be useful to have some idea of what indexing categories most people would prefer, apart from the bare 'Harvard type' facts about a particular paper or book. I will then prepare a plan for discussion at the Autumn Meeting.

Peter Davey

Points arising . . .

Adrian Oswald replies:

- a) He draws attention to William Boreman working in London in 1619 and Edward Berriman working in Southwark in 1624. He wonders whether either of them was related to Richard Berryman of Bristol.
- b) He cites a record in *QSR Bucks* of George Weaver of Aylesbury in 1693/4.
- c) He reports a find in Port Royal of another 'R. Tippet' pipe back-stamped 'HH'.
- d) He refers to a contemporary account of the Lichfield kiln in *Archaeol. Journal* (1869), supplemented by his account in *South Staffs. Archaeol. & Hist. Trans.* (1974/5) in which he illustrates pipes from the kiln.
- e) He remains confident that 'TD' pipes originated with Thomas Dormer of London and refers to his article in *London & Middlesex Archaeol. Soc. Special Paper 2* (1978).

Beatriz Rovira replies:

She has found a 'TD' pipe similar to Newsletter 1 no.7. It was recovered from an excavation in the abandoned ruins of the Convent of Saint Dominic in the Old Quarter of Panamá City. It was dated by stratigraphy to c1862-74.

Andrew Sharp replies:

John & James Paterson were making pipes in Glasgow c1685. One of them might have produced the roller-stamped example found in Aberdeen.

The Clay Pipe Collectors Club

We are pleased to mention this club which was formed in 1983. They produce a quarterly Newsletter edited by Diana Freeman and details may be obtained by contacting her at 8 Great Molewood, Hertford, Herts., SG14 2PN. The annual subscription is £2.50 and recent Newsletters have included interesting articles on pipes found in New York, pipe moulds and pipes depicting Dick Whittington.

For Sale

Tobacco Pipes of Broseley, Shropshire by D. R. Atkinson. An illustrated guide to the pipe makers and marks of Broseley. 92 pp. Price £2.50 (inc. postage) from D. R. Atkinson, F.S.A., 6 Wetherby Place, London SW7 4NE.

The Pipemakers of Lincolnshire by P. K. Wells (Offprint from *BAR 63* 1979).

Regional Varieties of Clay Tobacco-pipe Markings in Eastern England by I. C. Walker and P. K. Wells (Offprint from *BAR 63* 1979).

Price £1.00 each, available from P. K. Wells, Allen House, Commonsides, Old Leake, Boston, Lincs. PE22 9PS.

The Clay Tobacco Pipes of the Portsmouth Harbour Region, 1680-1932 by R. T. Fox and R. B. Hall (Portsmouth Museums, 1979). Details all the then-known pipemakers in the area with illustrations of some of the key bowl-types produced by them. Price £1.50 plus postage and obtainable from Southsea Castle Museum, Southsea, Hampshire.

Northamptonshire Clay Tobacco-pipes and Pipemakers by W. R. G. Moore (Northampton Museums, 1980). It contains 59 illustrations of Northamptonshire pipes and biographies of 155 pipemakers. Price £1.30 and obtainable from Central Museum, Guildhall Road, Northampton NN1 1DP.

Marken van Goudse Pijpenmakers, 1600-1940 (ed. 1982) by D. H. Duco. A list of the marks of Gouda pipemakers together with their dates. Price £7.00 (prepaid) from D. H. Duco, Pijpenkabinet, Oude Vest 159a, 2312 XW, Leiden, Holland. He will also supply, on request, information on other Dutch literature.