

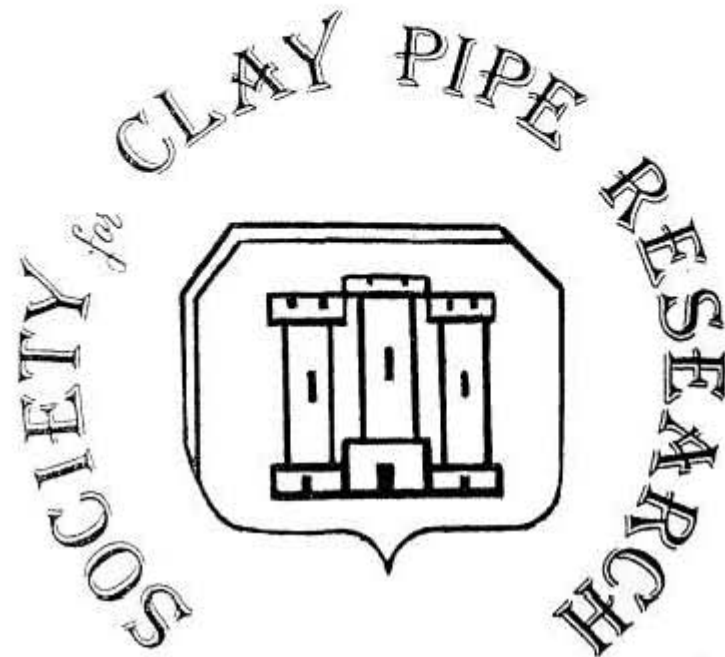
Iain Walker MA.PhD.FSA.

On May 6th Iain Walker died of cancer at his home in Greely, Ontario. I had corresponded with him for over 25 years and we had met on three or four occasions. In his fifties, he had just taken up a new post at the Royal Ontario Museum as organiser of post-medieval excavations for the Museum and was full of plans which would have revolutionised the early Colonial History of Canada; as the work of Noël Hume has done for the States.

He will be remembered for his encyclopaedic knowledge of clay pipes, incorporated in 4 volumes published by Parks of Canada. These were based almost entirely on his monumental thesis for a PhD at Bath. I possess the original copies, weighing half a hundredweight and no doubt crushing any examiner. Apart from pipes he was an excellent prehistorian, taking a degree at Aberdeen University, and has done much work on the artifacts in the Ontario Museum.

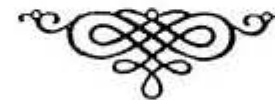
I will always remember him as the most generous of men with his knowledge, holding nothing back and asking no exchange. He published many pipe papers and his volumes from the Parks Department will remain as an Old Testament on the subject of clay pipes.

Adrian Oswald



NEWSLETTER

3



July 1984

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#### William and John Banks; Evidence Relating to the Early Manufacture of Clay Tobacco-Pipes in Edinburgh

In May 1622, an *Examination of various persons anent traffic in tobacco* gave the information that:

*Thomas Deyno deponis to William Hutton that at vndrie tymes he hes bocht fra William Bankis, tobacco-pype maker in Canogait, ten pund weight or thairby, quhairof the said Bankis payit the custome.'*

This is the earliest known evidence to suggest the manufacture of clay tobacco-pipes in Scotland. Happily, in addition to the documentary evidence, there is also physical evidence in the form of quite large numbers of clay tobacco-pipes made by William Banks. These pipes, which carry relief initials on either side of the heel of the pipe, and some of which have a basal stamp of a castle (the same mark as used by the Edinburgh silversmiths to denote the place of manufacture), are almost certainly made by William Banks. There are no other makers known of with the same initials as Banks. Such are the numbers of Banks' pipes found, compared to pipes of the same period with no makers' marks, that the probability of Banks being the maker is greatly increased. Most conclusively, further documentary evidence shows that any potential rivals to Banks in the making of tobacco-pipes would be most unlikely to advertise their presence by placing their initials on the bowls themselves. Two documentary sources make this point clear. In 1619:

*Licence for a letter under the Great Seal, signed by the Chancellor, Lotheane, Melrois, Carnegie, Master of Elphinstoun, Sir George Hay, Kilsayth, and Hamiltoun, is given to Johne, Lord Kinclavin, his heirs and assignees, secluding all utheris 'to make all sorte of earthin vessellis and wark of clay, tyill, marrill, not heirtofoir practisedit within this kingdome, and to dispose thairupoun, aither in or without the said realme ... - opposition to the tenour of this licence will be punished by confiscation of the offenders' hail veschellis, tobacco pypis, and utheris?'*

This evidence implies the granting of a wide monopoly in ceramics, including the manufacture of clay tobacco-pipes. As will be noted, the original recipient of the monopoly was John, Lord Kinclaven. It is not unlikely that he, in turn, would sell the monopoly in clay pipes to another, possibly William Banks. This is far from being conclusive proof that Banks in fact held a monopoly, but in the following, much later example, we find that a monopoly existed, and that it was held by William Banks:

*Complaint by the bailies of Cannogait and the provost and bailies of Edinburgh for their interest, as follows:- The bailies of the Cannogait are charged to concur with and assist Mr Banks in searching for tobacco pipes made by any other than himself within this kingdom and to seize the tools wherewith the same are made, especially the pipes and tools belonging to Richard Calder in the Cannogait. This charge they cannot warrantably obey because in the late Parliament the patents granted to the Earls of Mar and Linlithgow with those for pearling pearle and tobacco and all other monopoleis granted or to be granted for the benefit of particular persons to the prejudice of the publick are discharged and declared ineffectuall. And this patent of Mr Banks is of that nature whereby he assumes to himselfe the sole making and selling of tobacco pypes for his own benefit to the prejudice of others who are able to serve the countrie; and upon this occasion his patent cannot but be greivous to his Majesties lieges since by the same they are tyed to him and to his prices quhilks he imposes at pleasure, whereas the libertie of trade would make these pipes a great deale cheaper. Secundlie, upon the knowledge of this act of Parliament Gilbert Fraser and Robert Tait, merchants in Edinburgh, have brought in the said Richard Calder, their countrieman, and have erected works for him and he has thereupon made great quantitie of tobacco pypes, whair of, the said Mr Banks, upon the 16 of this instant, did verie presumptuouslie breake a great number; and it is verie hard to the compleanners to prejudge their*

*owne inhabitants in the benefit of thair undertaking flowing from ane act of Parliament for the benefit of a stranger and his monopolie.*

This action took place in 1642, and clarifies the fact that the monopoly had been previously held by Banks, although it had since been rescinded by the latest Parliament. It shows that other makers were in the business at this time, although it seems to ascribe the existence of these other makers to the end of the monopoly. It should nevertheless be noted that, in the light of evidence in the form of pipes in the collection of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, there were very probably other makers in Scotland long before 1642. Typological comparisons confirm the Scottish nature of these pipes. The documentary evidence above also brings another interesting point to light; the bailies, according to the final sentence of the extract, could hardly bring themselves to support Banks against the complainers. Banks is referred to as 'a stranger', and this could signify that Banks was not a native of Edinburgh, and possibly not of Scotland. For example, one William Bankis was an original signatory, in 1619, to the Charter of Tobacco Pipemakers in London. This, of course, is pure speculation, but it would perhaps be natural for the holder of an overall monopoly to bring in an expert from outside, to establish a new industry.

The bailies were in an awkward position regarding the law; the Council had supported Banks despite the fact that the latter's monopoly was now illegal. The bailies, not anxious to compromise themselves by upholding Banks' case besides being opposed to Banks as an outsider, protested to the Council, which compromised by insisting on the present operation of the monopoly, while referring the final resolution of the question to the Estates. Two things are shown by this; one is that councils then were ignorant of the law; another is that Banks, for all that he held a monopoly, was still having to compete with smaller manufacturers.

There is no record of the dispute being resolved by the Estates. A possible reason for this lies in the date on which the dispute occurred - 1642. Civil wars would tend to take precedence in the business of the Estates.

Increasing numbers of pipes made in Scotland came on the market from this time on, and it can be assumed that the monopoly fell into desuetude.

William Banks, who became a Burgess of the Canongate on 3 September 1628,<sup>1</sup> and was buried on 25 January 1659,<sup>2</sup> had a son John, who was also a tobacco-pipe maker, and who became a Burgess of the Canongate on 2 September 1659.<sup>3</sup> John Banks' pipes carry his initials on the sides of the heels, in relief, as did his father's pipes. Most of John's pipes also carried the basal castle stamp.

There is evidence to suggest that the pipeworks was moved to Leith before William's death,<sup>4</sup> and this is in line with local laws which required that kilns be placed away from areas of high population density, to obviate the risk of fire.

From the available evidence, we can deduce that the Bankses were probably the major pipemaking concern in Edinburgh, and therefore in Scotland, in the period before 1642. Other makers certainly existed in this period, but the Banks' dominance seems certain. This known and datable sequence is of the greatest importance for the establishment of an early Scottish typology of clay tobacco-pipes, due, in the main, to the large amount of documentary evidence available.

### The Pipes

Twelve examples of the work of William Banks are illustrated, each carrying the relief heel-side initials 'WB', and five also having the basal castle stamp which signifies Edinburgh as the place of manufacture.

A general development in bowl shape will be noted, in that the earliest pipes are bulbous in shape, with pronounced overhangs and well-defined 'chins', or

scalloping above the heel at the front of the bowl. This tendency increases in the fifth and sixth examples and then begins to recede, as the bowls become more upright, straighter sided and smaller chinned than the early examples. The first four examples come from the earliest category, with the small bowl-capacity which is indicative of the earlier types. The fifth and sixth examples are even more bulbous than the preceding four, showing a slightly greater capacity and a fairly dramatic chin. Two of the first six examples carry basal castle stamps, but these stamps, although well defined, are not similar in form.

Examples seven to nine are indicative of the gradual change in fashion regarding bowl shape, in that these are longer and more upright than their predecessors. Two of these examples carry similar initials, but the bowl shape discounts the possibility of their being from the same mould. Both these pipes (nos. 8 & 9) carry basal stamps. The final three pipes continue to show the tendency towards upright and straight-sided bowls, culminating in no. 12, which has little variation in bowl width and virtually no chinning.

It is interesting to note that none of the basal stamps, whilst being unmistakably representative of the castle mark, are markedly similar to any of the others. In general, this also applies to the relief initials. However, a process of development can be seen regarding bowl shape, and this, combined with the documentary evidence which suggests the holding of the monopoly, tends to indicate that William Banks was indeed the maker of all the pipes illustrated.

- 1 Crude rouletting below the rim. Fabric is grey Type 1. Stem bore 3.2 mm. c1630-40.
- 2 Crude rouletting. Carries basal castle stamp. Fabric - Type 1. c1630-40.
- 3 No basal stamp. Fabric - Type 2. Stem bore 2.4 mm. c1630-40.
- 4 Rouletting near rim. Bowl with similar initials to no. 2. Fabric - Type 5. Stem bore 2.8 mm. c1630-40.

- 5 Offset rouletting. Fabric - Type 3. Stem bore not measurable. c1630-50.
- 6 Overhung, deeply chinned bowl, tapering to base and rim. Fabric - Type 3. Stem bore not measurable. c1630-50.
- 7 Fine rouletting at the rim. Fabric - Type 3. Stem bore 3.2 mm. c1630-50.
- 8 Crude rouletting at rim. Basal castle stamp. Fabric - Type 3. Stem bore 3.4 mm. c1630-50.
- 9 Crudely rouletted. Basal castle stamp. Fabric - Type 5. Stem bore 2.8 mm. c1630-50.
- 10 Crude rouletting. No basal stamp. Fabric - Type 3. Stem bore 3.0 mm. c1640-60.
- 11 Basal castle stamp. Fabric - Type 3. Stem bore 3.0 mm. c1640-60.
- 12 Crude, offset rouletting. Fabric - Type 1. Stem bore not measurable. c1640-60.

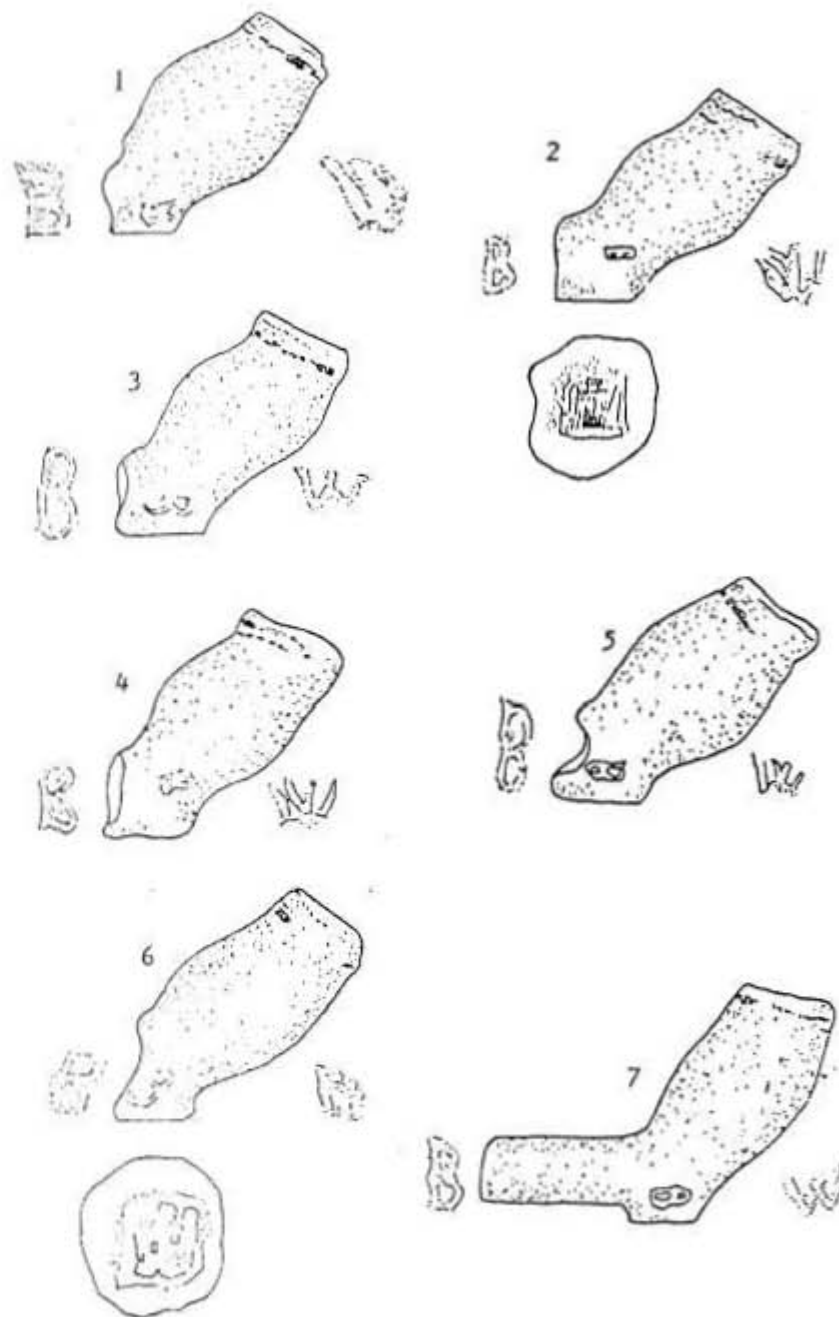
Key to fabric types:

- Type 1 Hard and granular; off-white, with large voids and inclusions (some of which are micaceous).
- Type 2 Soft, white, with large voids and inclusions (some micaceous).
- Type 3 Soft, with some small voids and inclusions.
- Type 4 Soft, off-white, coarse and gritty.
- Type 5 Fine, white, granular and few voids.

References

- 1 Register of the Privy Council of Scotland Vol.XIV, Addenda p585
- 2 Register of the Privy Council of Scotland Vol.XI, 1616-19, p604
- 3 Register of the Privy Council of Scotland 2nd Series Vol.VII, 1638-43, pp324-5
- 4 *Canongate Burgess Rolls* (Scottish Record Society Publication), p9
- 5 *Register of Interments - Greyfriars Burying-Ground, Edinburgh* (Scottish Record Society Publication), p41

Andrew Sharp



### Scottish Three-Letter Basal Stamps

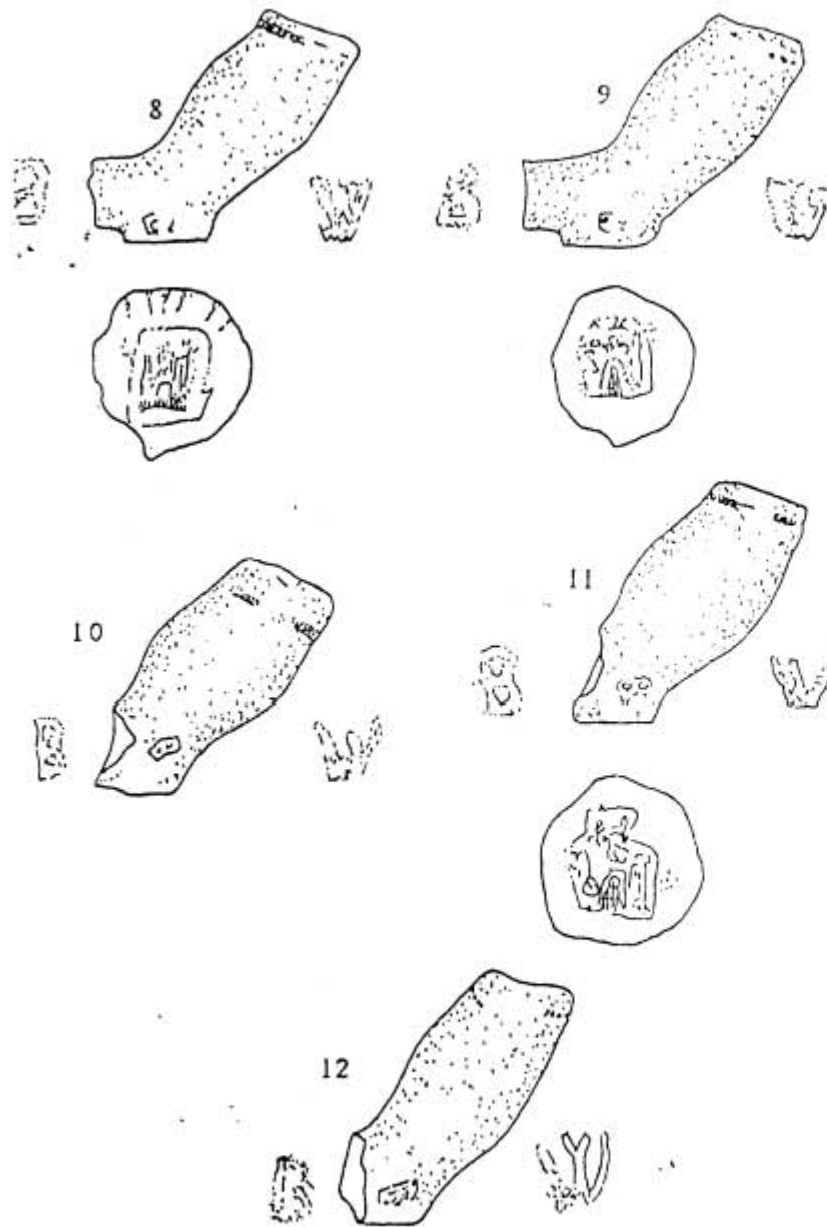
Incuse three-letter basal stamps which have the single letter below a pair were recognised as a characteristic of early Scottish pipes by Oswald (1975, 43). Recent work by the present writer has shown that the pair of letters is the maker's initials and that the single letter identifies the town of manufacture. Such marks were used by certain makers in the 17th century in Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow and Stirling. The following examples have been identified (Figs.13-16):

13. PC/E Patrick Crawford of Edinburgh. Recorded as a pipemaker from 1671 when he obtained a property in Pleasance, Edinburgh (*Minutes of the Town Council* 13 October 1671, Edinburgh City Archives). His widow was still working as a pipemaker in 1696 when she received a contract to supply pipes to the Company of Scotland (National Library of Scotland MS 83.7.1).

14. TB/L Thomas Banks of Leith. A son of William Banks, the holder of the monopoly on pipemaking in Scotland during the early 17th century. Thomas Banks is first recorded as a pipemaker in 1647 when a child was baptized (*South Leith Parish Register* 27 April 1647). He may not have acted as an independent maker until his father's death in 1659 and is last recorded when borrowing money in 1661 (Scottish Record Office RD 2/1/470-471).

15. IC/G James Colquhoun of Glasgow. Two successive makers of this name were the major pipe-producers in Glasgow during the period 1661-1730. James Colquhoun I was a merchant, the owner of the estate of Langloan and Drumpellier, near Glasgow, and was active from 1661 (*Stair* 1683,i,527). He was succeeded by his nephew James Colquhoun II, who on his death in 1730 was described as 'master of a pipework in Glasgow' (Scottish Record Office CC 9/7/5 f.631).

16. IP/S Probably John or James Paterson of Stirling, both of whom are recorded as pipemakers in 1685 (Reg. Privy Council of Scotland 3,xi,356).



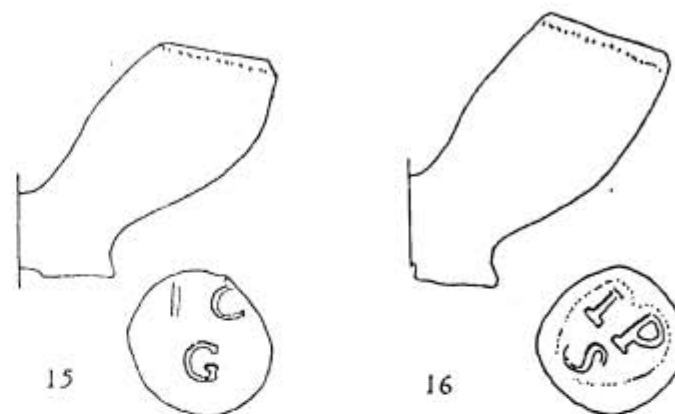
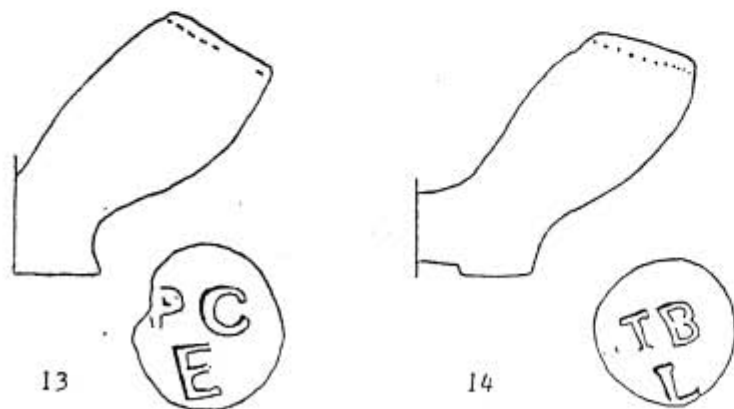
A stamp with the initials RP/S was recently excavated in Newcastle (Oswald 1983,193). This could be a product of Robert Paterson, pipemaker of Bannockburn, near Stirling, who was charged with adultery in 1708 (Scottish Record Office JC 26/87/D277). It is also possible that this maker may be responsible for the RP/B mark found in recent excavations in Aberdeen.

Any further examples of this type of stamp would be most welcome.

References:

Oswald, A. *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist* BAR 14 (1979).  
 Oswald, A. 'Clay tobacco-pipes' in Ellison, M. & Harbottle, B. *The excavation of a 17th-century bastion in the Castle of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1976-81* *Archaeologia Aeliana* 5, xi, 137-163 (1983)  
 Stair, Sir James Dalrymple *The decisions of the Lords of Council and Session ... from June 1661 to July 1681* (Edinburgh, 1683)

Dennis Gallagher



Pipes of J. Sants, Bath

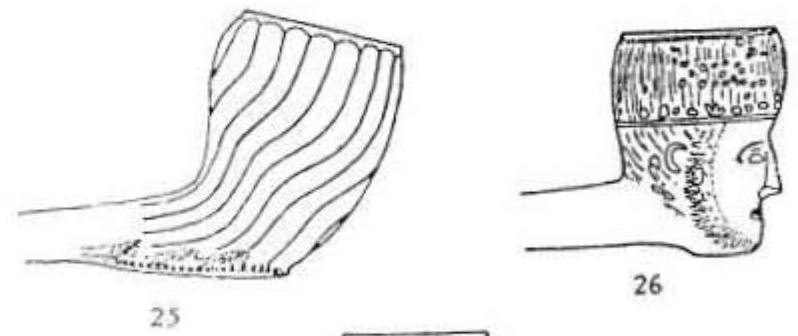
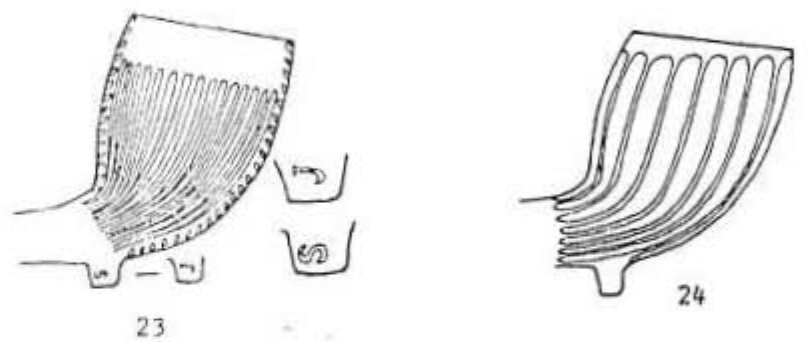
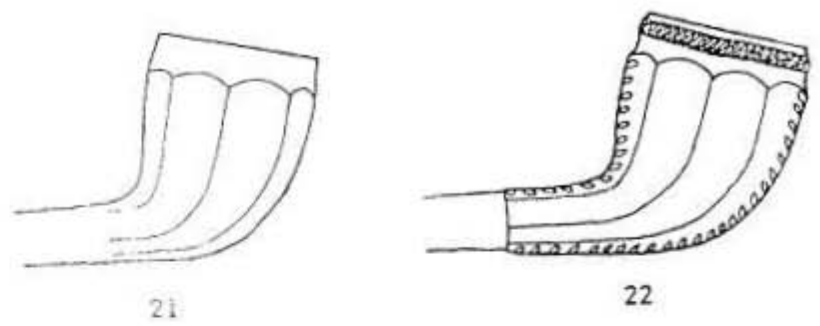
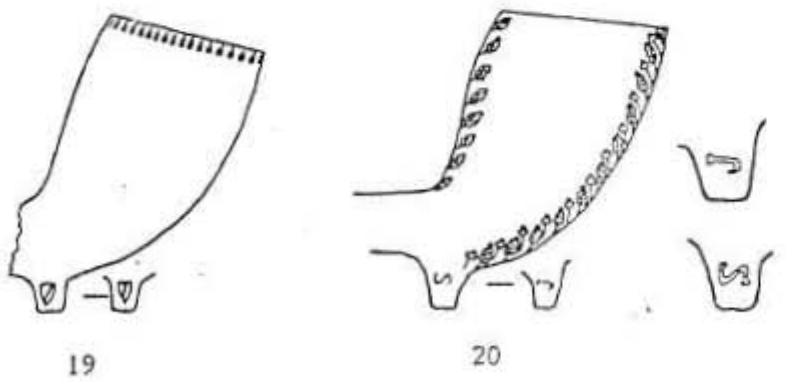
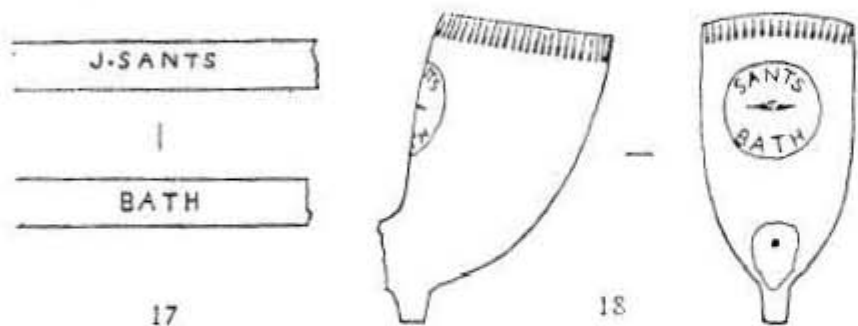
In 1982 the construction of a new roundabout on the Lower Bristol Road in Bath (NGR ST743644) revealed sections of stratified material in an area formerly occupied by a railway yard and coal-storage depot. Before the yard and depot were laid out in the 19th century, the height of the land was raised using material from local quarries, railway cuttings and suitable sources nearby. A small percentage of this consisted of clinker and waste pipes, the particularly clean nature of which showed that it had come straight from a kiln before dumping.

Due to the comparatively close date which was established for the pipes, permission was obtained to carry out a small excavation in order to obtain samples showing the style of pipes in use at the time. Of the thirty-two types of pipe found, eleven examples are illustrated (Figs. 17-27). Their stem bores were all 1.8 mm (4/64 inch). The others will be fully illustrated in a future publication on Bath pipes.

Joseph Sants is recorded in Bath as a pipemaker between 1837 and 1871, manufacturing at 10 Bridewell Lane until 1851 and at 27-29 Milk Street (where he owned a pottery) thereafter. The pipes found in 1982 have been dated to between late 1867 and late 1869.

Special thanks must be given to Mr. R.C. Jolly of the British Rail Property Board for his permission to carry out the work and to Paul Harper of Bristol for his help on the excavation.

Marek Lewcun

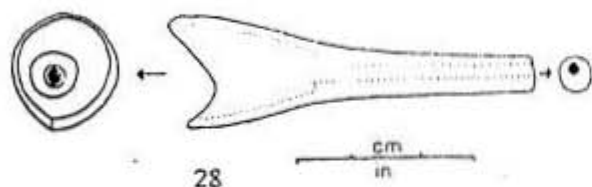




### A pipe-clay cigarette holder?

The object in Fig. 28 was found on the surface of the Thames foreshore, London, and is drawn in side and end views (dotted lines indicate internal structure). It is made of white pipe-clay and the surface is smooth except for traces of a longitudinal mould-line. Although the ends are slightly broken, there is a distinct resemblance to a cheroot or cigarette holder. I should be pleased to hear of parallel finds.

Ed. Jarzembowski



Grospenningen

Everyone in a clay-pipe factory had his or her own task. When someone had rolled, cast or trimmed a gross of pipes, he/she put a personalized token with the delivery. In Dutch these were called 'grospenningen' (gross pennies) or 'betaalpenningen' (pay pennies). At the end of the week the factory owner counted these and paid his staff according to the number in hand.

In Holland, gross pennies are known from the 18th to 20th centuries. Those illustrated are the most interesting ones from my own collection (Figs. 29-33). The illustrations are all natural size.

29 Marked 'VOC 1785' in reverse, white clay. Found in Gouda. To make this a cast was taken from a coin called a 'duit', which was common at the end of the 18th century. VOC stands for *Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie* - the Dutch East Indies Company.

30 Marked '3', red clay, early 19th century. Found in Gouda.

31 Marked 'V', red clay, 19th century. Found in Gouda.

32 Marked '26', white clay, second half of 19th century. Found in Gouda.

33 Marked 'G', white clay, end of 19th century. Found in Gouda.

Harry Tupan

**Editor's note:** 7 examples, all made of white clay, were recovered from the site of Israel Carey's factory in Bristol, which operated from 1782-91. One was marked 'NK 1784'. They are all illustrated in Jackson & Price, 1974, p.145-6 (see SCPR Newsletter 1, p.16 for reference).



29



30



31



32



33

## Decorative Bowl-Stamping at Broseley, Shropshire

Site watching by the Ironbridge Gorge Museums Archaeology Unit has recently produced two more examples of 17th-century decorative bowl-stamping. Both bowls came from a site at Benthall near Broseley and have special stamps used to decorate the bowl. One example (Fig. 34) marked 'HB' has a little horseshoe stamp repeated five times on the bowl, while the 'WH' example (Fig. 35) has milling and heart stamps on the stem and a gauntlett surrounded by four stamped impressions to form a cross-like motif on the bowl.

The cross motif seems to be common at Broseley - for example there is a Sam Decon mark (Atkinson Coll.) made into a cross pattern just like the WH Gauntlett, and a cross pattern of 'TH' spur marks (Taylor Coll.) arranged like the HB horse-shoes. Another HB bowl has a heart-and-arrow motif on the bowl (Thursfield 1907, Figs. 8 & 353), and flower-like patterns have also been noted (Thursfield 1862, Pl. VIII on a John Legg bowl, and Atkinson 1975, p.28 Fig 18 on a spur-type bowl). Examples of other makers known to have decorated the bowl are Moris Decon (sic) and George Hartshorne in Robinson Coll., and 'WG' in the Atkinson Coll. The George Hartshorne pipe has a date stamp on the bowl of ?1659 and is illustrated in Oswald and James 1955, Fig. 1.

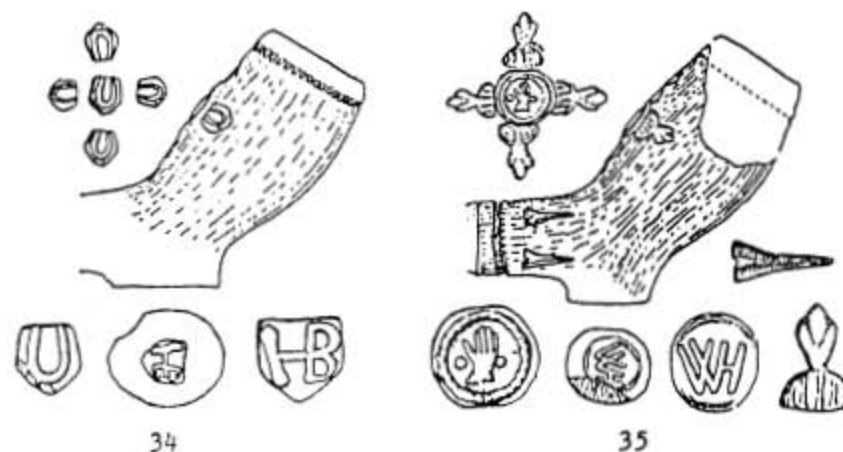
These examples show that during the later 17th and early 18th century many Broseley makers occasionally produced decorated bowls - often using special stamps arranged as a cross motif. The author would be interested to know of any other examples from the Broseley industry - or indeed other areas where similar decoration occurs.

### Bibliography:

- Atkinson, D.R. 1975 *Tobacco Pipes of Broseley, Shropshire*, Hart-Talbot, Saffron-Walden, 92 pages  
Oswald, A.E. & James, R.E. 1955 *Tobacco Pipes of Broseley, Shropshire (Part II)*, The Archaeological Newsletter, March/April 1955, p.222-225  
Thursfield, R. 1862 *Old Broseleys* The Reliquary Vol III

Thursfield, T.H. 1907 *Early Salopian Pipes* Transaction of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, 3rd Series, Vol. VII, p.160-165

David Higgins



### Pipe Mould Makers

In searching records for clay pipe makers there is a complete absence of pipe mould makers. I have the following noted:

15 December 1671 Flower Hunt (pipemaker of Bristol) bequeathed to his son William *my vise which belongeth to the making of the tobacco pipe mould with all the Tooles that do belong to the said vise and making the tobacco pipe moulds aforesaid.*

This implies that some pipemakers, perhaps all, were making their own moulds at an early date, but Rainford Parish records gives the death of John Berrington, mould smith, in 1719. He may not, of course, have made pipe-moulds.

Blacksmiths seem to have made moulds, as John Bolt of Poole was accused in Poole Court in 1773 of owing

Hezekiah Petty £2-2-4 for goods delivered and work performed. Here again, this does not certainly refer to moulds and most references to tobacco pipe mould makers occur in the 19th century, albeit very sparsely. I note the following:

1835-38 William Pratt of New St., Bristol, Tobacco Pipe and Mould maker (*Mathews's Directory*)

c.1860 Jones and Bagshaw of London (?Henry Bagshaw pipemaker of Earls Court 1861-66) given by John Harris in the *Yarmouth Mercury* 26 March 1927 as making moulds for his father, a pipemaker of Yarmouth from 1849

1882-1904 Josephus Neale of Mansfield, Pipe Mould maker (*Directory*).

In the course of some thirty years I do not remember more than two or three others. This dearth of entries would imply that the tobacco pipe makers made their own moulds (as above) and as was noted by Spence in his notes on Chester makers, where he refers to James Turpin of Macclesfield making his moulds from plaster casts in the late 19th century. Equally, the moulder of pipe moulds may well be concealed behind other trades e.g. block makers and button-mould turners, who are found in records from the middle of the 18th century, and in casters and casting-mould makers of which eight are given in *Wrightson's Triennial Directory of Birmingham 1818*.

Clearly there is room for research here.

Adrian Oswald

Editor's note: In 1735, and probably from at least 1710, the Bristol Pipemakers Guild employed a mould-maker, who seems to have served all the pipemakers in that town 'by appointment'. Unfortunately, his name is not recorded. This makes all the more interesting the similarities and differences between the pipes produced by contemporary makers. Gordon Pollock, who still runs a pipe factory in Manchester, recalls that in the late 19th/early 20th century all the factories in that area were served by itinerant mould-repairers. The best known was a Mr. Davis. In addition to repairing worn and broken moulds he would take

commissions for new ones, which he would make from models carved in wood. He stayed at each factory for 2-3 weeks, but it is not certain whether he cast the moulds in iron on the site at the pipe factory or took them back to a works of his own.

This probably explains the similarities between pipes produced by many different factories. Does anyone in Manchester know more about Davis?

### Clay Pipe Smoking Customs of the Peak District

I have recently been in communication with a Mr. D. Holmes of Leek, Staffordshire, after his question was spotted in the *Daily Mirror* (18 January 1984) - *Why do we find so many old, broken clay pipes when digging the garden?* His brief answer to this was given, but on request he kindly sent a more detailed explanation and first-hand information on local smoking customs, and has permitted this to be quoted here.

The pipe illustrated (Fig. 36, actual size), drawn from an outline and rubbing sent by Mr. Holmes, belonged to his grandfather (mother's side) who lived in the Derbyshire hills. It is representative of the Peak District 'herb' pipes mentioned below. There are no makers' marks but the pipe's moulding of the Crystal Palace probably dates it to c1851+.

*The method of burying pipes in loose soil was used by all the clay smokers, so rain and natural chemicals would wash out the nicotine. After about twelve months, they would dig them up, wash them and dry them ready for use. My job is a charge hand linesman with the Electricity Board. When erecting poles in gardens we often find pipes buried by the old smokers of years ago.*

*My grandfather (father's side) lived to the age of ninety three and smoked a pipe all his life. He told me how they used to buy a dozen at a time from hawkers who travelled round the country areas (Staffs./Derby. border between the rivers Dove and Manifold, called Longnor). In this area*

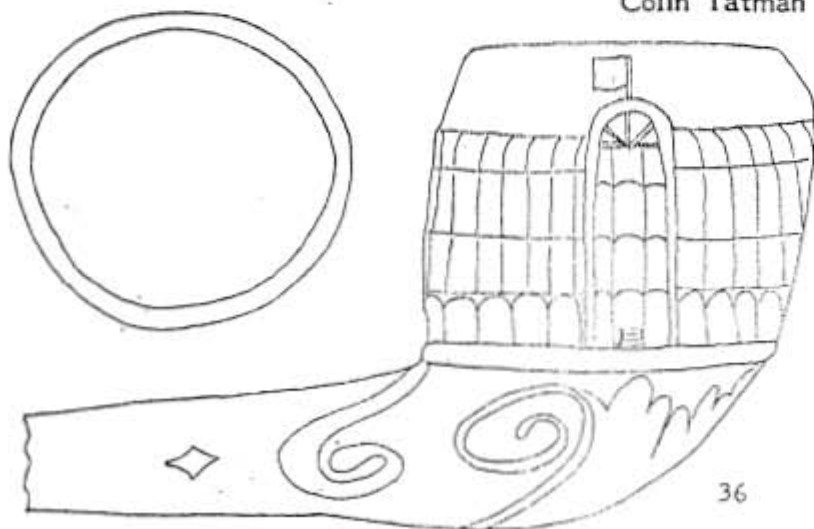
lead was mined and as the old miners liked a smoke, they would collect herbs from the fields and hedgrows during the summer and dry them ready for use in the winter months.

When I (Mr. Holmes) was about ten years old, I met one of the last lead prospectors and he told me about the clay herb pipes which were very much larger than the usual size bowl. About twenty years ago, when the lead prospector was eighty six, he went into an old mine to look around and found an old herb pipe on a ledge. The local papers heard about it and put out a good story ...

For some years I used to alter pipes by breaking the stem to about two inches, then made and fitted a ferral and put in a modern stem. When one got hot, the stem could be transferred to another bowl. I did this for the old chaps who have been friends since childhood and most of them would rather have a clay than an expensive briar.

Mr. Holmes also mentions that a tobacconist in Leek still sells clay pipes.

Colin Tatman



## Clay Pipes and Strangers in 17th century Norwich

During the late 16th and early 17th centuries, a third of the population of Norwich consisted of Strangers - Dutch and Walloon refugees - the majority of whom pursued their trades in the textile industry.

Documentary evidence has provided information about them in general terms, such as their names and their products and the areas in which they settled, living as distinct groups of foreigners, set apart from the native population by laws, by religion, and by a fluctuating hostility from the local people (for example, the Strangers were blamed for the outbreaks of plague in the 16th and 17th centuries).

Archaeological evidence for the Strangers has been surprisingly limited, particularly as regards the distribution of clay pipes. Out of 700 excavations and building sites, less than a dozen 17th-century Dutch pipes have been found, in contrast to the large quantities of Low Countries pottery. Only recently has archaeological excavation been able to locate firm evidence of them on the ground. Two houses of immigrant 'families' have been identified through analysis of the finds from excavations on Alms Lane (north of the River Wensum). They lived as tenants in sub-divided housing, in a poor, overcrowded area of the post-medieval city, in one of the parishes with the heaviest concentration of the workers in the textile industry. The main indication is the unusually large amount of 17th-century Low Countries pottery from a midden and yard (plus some later documentary evidence). Only two recognizably 'Dutch' stem fragments were found, however, amongst over a thousand mid-17th century bowls and stems - all dateable to 1630-70 - from the same contexts.

The immigrants probably brought their earthenware pots and frying-pans with them (as modern refugees have been seen to do) and continued to repair and use them even when broken, perhaps because they were too poor to buy new, locally-made pots until absolutely necessary, and/or

because the local market did not produce the types of earthenware that suited their traditional cooking methods (pers. comm. Sarah Jennings). In comparison, tobacco pipes were probably regarded as being of little value; perhaps a few pipes were taken along for the journey, it being taken for granted that replacements could be obtained at journey's end. The decorated stems found at Alms Lane (one dated to the 1660s/70s, the other one earlier - Duco in correspondence) may have survived the long journey just because they were decorated and unlike the locally obtainable products. If they had been imported as cargo, the decoration may have specifically attracted the Strangers to purchase them; however, a preliminary analysis of the documentation has not, so far, found any mention of shipments of pipes to King's Lynn or Yarmouth from the Low Countries (in contrast to the records and quantities of pipes found, at London or Plymouth); and virtually no Dutch pipes have survived from either East Anglian port, Yarmouth being the port of entry for Norwich (Atkin, S. K. forthcoming).

Around 6.5% of the bowls found on Alms Lane are burnished and, although this is a technique commonly used by Dutch pipemakers, the bowl shapes here are probably local (and are certainly not recognizably Dutch as illustrated in the available literature). It could be suggested that pipes were burnished to attract the Strangers' section of the market, rather than a specifically 'wealthy' section of smokers as might otherwise be implied by such a percentage of burnishing. If this practice does have a connection with the immigrants, it is interesting to note that the earliest recorded pipemaking family in Norwich, Cambe or Camby, has been identified as being of Walloon origin. There is as yet no evidence to distinguish between pipes made by Strangers and those made by local pipemakers, particularly as the small sample of recognizably foreign pipes is biased toward the decorated ones, but it can be suggested that the technique of burnishing might appeal to a maker or smoker from a certain tradition (whereas differences between plain bowls are harder to distinguish).

The study of Dutch/Low Countries pipes in Norwich illustrates some of the problems in using a single artefact (clay pipes) as an indicator of 'socio-economic patterns'. Two distinct ethnic groups (the Dutch and Walloons) who greatly influenced the economic development of 17th century Norwich, have left very little material evidence of their everyday lives, and are virtually unrecorded in the assemblages of clay pipes. A feature such as burnishing may represent cultural assimilation rather than simply indicating wealth, for a Dutch pipemaker may have continued to use a particular technique, or a local pipemaker may have used it to attract the immigrant community.

Research into all aspects of clay pipe studies in Norwich is continuing, due for publication in 1985. Any comments or information, particularly from researchers in the Low Countries, would be welcomed.

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- Atkin, Malcolm 'Excavations on Alms Lane, Norwich (site 302N)' in Carter, A. (ed.) *Excavations in Norwich 1971-1978: part II* East Anglian Archaeology, forthcoming, 1984  
Atkin, S. K. *Clay Pipes in Norfolk* Norfolk Archaeology, forthcoming, 1985  
Oswald, A. *Marked Clay Pipes from Plymouth, Devon* Post-Medieval Archaeol. 3, 1969.

Susanne Atkin

#### An Exeter Pipemaker

Excavations at Exeter 1977-80 yielded some pipes with interesting bowl marks:

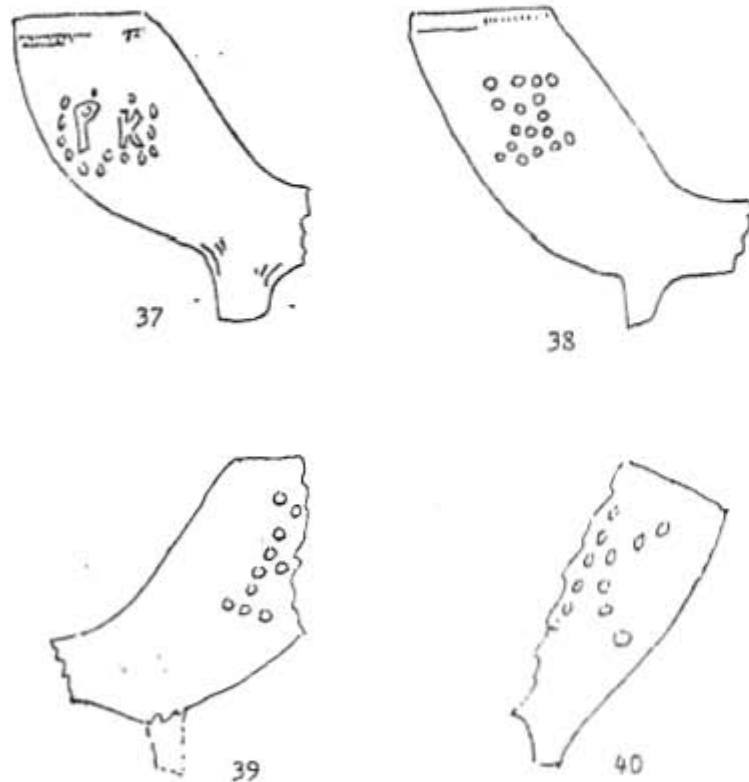
37 Mould-imparted raised letters and dots on the left hand side of the bowl. Rouletted top formed with a button. Presumably the work of Peter Knight I, free of Exeter 1716.

38 and 39 perhaps a combination of P and K. Three examples. 38 with a button top, 39 with a cut top. Could be the work of Peter Knight II, free 1741.

40 From Ferrylands, Newfoundland, with a group c1700-30.

This style of marking is found at Bristol on pipes of John Okely I, 1732-c1744 and Israel or John Carey 1756-c1800. It seems to be earlier at Exeter and will doubtless be found elsewhere in the West Country.

Adrian Oswald



## Bibliography

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Green, M. *Clay Tobacco Pipes and Pipe-makers of Leicester*. Privately published. 55 pages.

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Davey, P.J. 'Clay Pipes' in Spearman, R.M. *Excavation at 17-21 Castle Street, Forfar, 1979* Proc. Soc. Antiq. of Scotland, 112, 1982, 455-464.

Alvey, R.C. 'The Clay Pipes' in Fairclough, G. *Clifton Hall, Excavations 1977-79* Trans. Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq. & Archaeol. Soc. lxxx, 1980. 45-68.

Tupan, H. *Enkele 19e eeuwse porseleinen pijpekoppen uit Drenthe* Nieuwe Drentse Volksalmanak, 1983.

Tupan, H.R. *Wolven van Genot - a socio-historical review of the tobacco habit in the Netherlands* 92pp. Profusely illustrated. Published in 1983 by the Provinciaal Museum van Drenthe, Postbus 134, 9400 AC Assen. - ISBN 90-70884-01-1.

The following publications are noted:

Caldwell, D. 'Clay Pipes' in McGavin *Excavations in Kirkwall, 1978*, Proc. Soc. Antiq. of Scotland, 112, 1982, 422-426.

For Sale

Vandenbergh, S. (ed) *Het Hof van Watervliet in de Oude Burg te Brugge* 112pp. Published by the Dienst van de Stedelijke Musea te Brugge, 1983. Includes a pipe group from a cess-pit in the inner courtyard of the house, 94-95.

Eaafnshaw, J.R. & Watkins, J.G. *An Excavation at Kirkgate, Bridlington* 64pp. Published by Humberside Leisure Services, 1984. Eight pipes described, 53-56.

Oost, T. (ed) *Van Nederzetting tot Metropool - Archaeologisch-historisch onderzoek in de Antwerpse binnenstad* 185pp. Published by Stad Antwerpen, Oudheidkundige Musea, 1982. Includes an account of 32 pipes from excavations in Antwerp, illustration of 42 heelmarks and a summary of the evidence for pipemaking in the town, 85-89, 110-112, Figs. 24-26.

Otte, M. & Degbomont, J.M. *Les Fouilles de la Place Saint-Lambert, à Liège, en 1982* Le Vieux-Liège, Nos. 221-222, 1983, 366-407. Fragments of a pipe-clay figurine and a decorated stem from Sondage 24, 404-405, Fig. 27, no. 2 and Fig. 28, no. 1.

Janssen, H.L. (ed) *Van Bos tot Stad - Opgravingen in 's-Hertogenbosch* 319pp. Published by the Dienst van Gemeentewerken, 's-Hertogenbosch 1983. Includes an account of pipe finds from recent excavations in the town by J.L.F. van den Hurk and E. Nijhof, including the illustration of a number of pit groups and a summary of the history of pipe-making in Den Bosch, 229-236, 12 Figs.

Tupan, H.R. *De Bruidegomspijp*. The history of an ethnological marriage custom. ISBN 90-6523-013-0.

Meulen, J. van der & Tupan, H. *Leiden tobacco-pipemakers in the 17th and 18th centuries* In Dutch with a one-page English summary. ISBN 90-6523-001-7.

Peter Davey

Green, M. *Clay Tobacco Pipes & Pipe-makers of Leicester*. Fully illustrated and contains list of 119 names and addresses of people connected with the clay pipe trade in Leicester between 1679-1921. Price £3 including postage and packing. Obtainable from Malcolm Green, 15 Oakland Avenue, Leicester LE4 7SG.

Mr. J. van der Meulen has brought to our attention the following issues of *Pijpelogische Kring Nederland* (all in Dutch):

Number 23, December 1983:

- 50-57 *Some 19th century porcelain pipebowls from Drenthe*. H. Tupan. Description and photos of porcelain pipes made for special occasions
- 58-59 *The history behind a pipebowl*. J.v.d. Meulen. Collection and description of pipes about Home Rule and Parnell of Ireland (1880-1890)
- 60-67 *The pipe industry of 's-Hertogenbosch and its products*. J.L.F. van den Hurk and E. Nijhof. Drawings and a description of the 19th century factory and pipes
- 68-69 *The pipe bowl of 'Jut'*. P.K. Smiesing. A special pipe made to commemorate the murder of two women in 1872
- 70-71 *The heel-stamps of Rogier Wilkins*. J. Boelsma. Comparison of various marks of Rogier Wilkins, born in York and working in Amsterdam from 1633.

Number 24, March 1984:

- 74-75 *A remarkable find*. R. de Haan. The dates of several findings with the name Jonas on the stem
- 77-80 *Some notes on the pipe industry in Drenthe*. H.R. Tupan. The first evidence from the archives for the existence of pipemakers in Drenthe
- 81-86 *The 'De Kroon' pipe factory*. F. Tymstra. An account of a little-known Belgium pipe factory, with illustrations of its products
- 87-91 *17th-century pipes from Nijmegen*. J. Engelen. A comparison of the shape of Nijmegen pipes with the Leiden type

92-100 *Pipemakers and their servants in Schoonhoven.*  
J.v.d. Meulen and L. den Toom. An index of all  
known pipemakers and their servants in the  
17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

These are available from L.v.d. Berg, Bloemstede 22, 3608  
TK Maarssebroeck, Holland. Price 5 Dutch florins.

Help!

Can anyone identify the maker of pipes with the mark <sup>S</sup>V  
stamped on the top of the stem just behind the bowl?  
More than 10 examples have been found in Beverley,  
Yorkshire. Please contact Peter Rayner, 42 Allhallows  
Road, Walkington, Beverley, HU17 8SJ.

Diana Freeman of 8 Great Molewood, Hertford, SG14  
2PN, has been researching pipemakers in Hertford and has  
found a few names of itinerant workers that she is having  
difficulty in following up. If any reader has come across  
any of the following in their research she would be very  
pleased to hear from them.

1. JOHN GOWLAND - wife Ann, children baptised in  
Hertford 1819-1823 namely, John Henry, Ann (1), Ann (2),  
Mary Sadler. A Robert Gowland has been noted who was  
apprenticed in 1784 to Thos. Westerdale, working in High  
Street, Hull 1790/1 and probably 1815 (Oswald, 1975, BAR  
14).
2. JOHN GOODRICH - wife Sarah, both aged 30 in 1841  
Census, children were George aged 9, John aged 6, Henry  
aged 3 months. None of the family were born in the  
County of Hertford and were not in the 1851 Census.
3. JOSEPH HUISWARTH (?) - aged 37 in 1841 Census.  
Not born in the County. Surname may not be entirely  
correct due to somewhat illegible writing.

4. THOMAS FREE - aged 30 in 1851 Census, from Sutton  
Valance, Kent. Not in the 1861 Census.

5. THOMAS BARLOW - aged 41 and HARRIOT BARLOW  
aged 47 in 1861 Census. Thomas was born at Dudley,  
Staffs. and Harriot was born at Little Hereford,  
Herefordshire. Neither are in the 1871 Census.

6. THOMAS DAVI(E)S - wife Elizabeth, children baptised in  
Hertford, 1824-1835, i.e. William, Sarah, John, Eliza,  
Thomas. Not in the 1841 Census. Surname spelt two  
ways.

#### SCPR Conference

Because all of us have had unforeseen commitments, and  
in order to allow sufficient time to organize the  
Conference it has been thought better to postpone it to a  
later date.

All those interested should contact Peter Davey.