

SOCIETY for CLAY PIPE RESEARCH

An inventory of the madd, wabls, and redens
 was made of Mch^o 1617 late of the wiff^o
 of James in the habbith of the wiff^o
 of wiff^o Tobacco pipe maker decessed late
 and spridd by ^{James} ~~James~~ ^{James} ~~James~~ ^{James} ~~James~~
 Saught^r and John ^{James} ~~James~~ ^{James} ~~James~~ ^{James} ~~James~~
 May 1617 as follow^s

NEWSLETTER
 5



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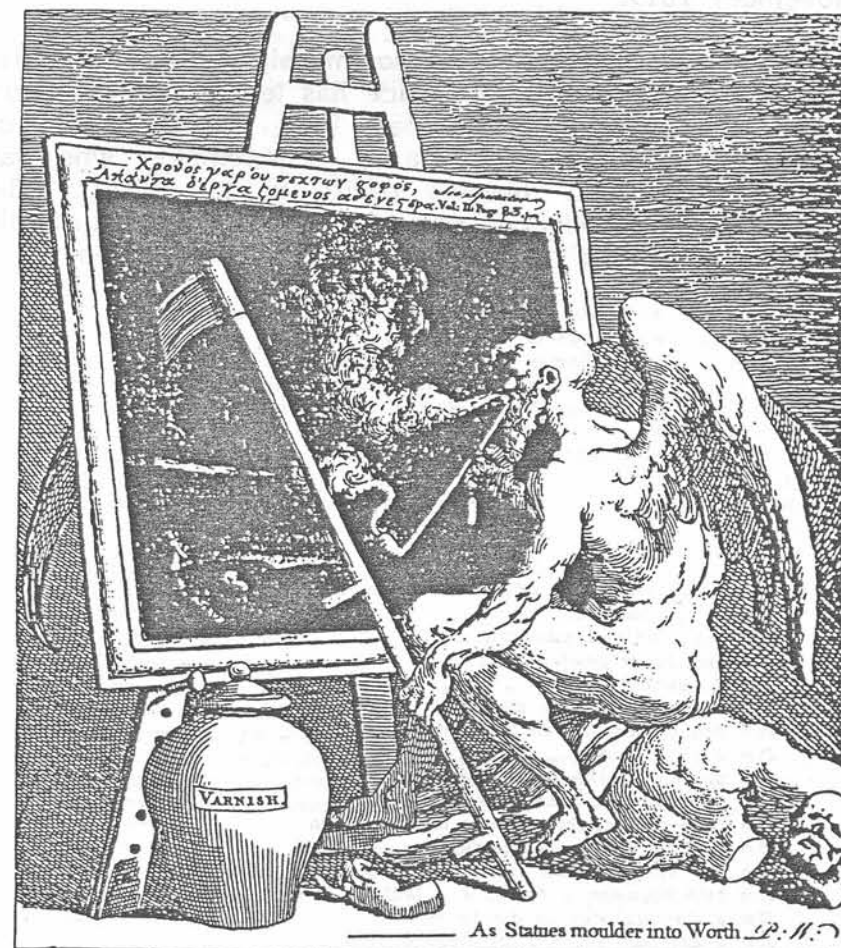
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Miles Casey - the Earliest Bristol Pipemaker?

It has long been assumed that Richard Berriman was the first pipemaker to have been working in Bristol. The earliest documentary reference previously discovered was to Berriman taking John Wall as an apprentice in November 1619.¹

A recent search through approximately 8000 inventories held in the Bristol Record Office has led to the discovery of an inventory dated 5 May 1617 giving details of property owned by Miles Casey, a pipemaker who had been living in St. James's parish in the city.² The inventory is reproduced here (Fig. 1 - at approximately half the original size) together with a transcription:

An inventorie of the goods rights and credits wch. were of Mylis Casse late of the p.ish of St. James in the Subburbes of the Citie of Bristol Tobacco pipe maker deceased taken and prized by Thomas Wall, Christopher Whitson, Richard Dagger and John Vaughan the vth of May 1617 as follow ...

In the kitchen

	li	s	d
In primis two scrues and two mouldes and the trymming tooles ...	1	—	—
Item one little Copper pot ...	—	ij	iiij
Item two foure pewter platters ...	—	vj	—
Item 4 pewter sawcers ...	—	—	vj
Item 3 pewter pottage dishes ...	—	j	—
Item one grater and an old lanthorne ...	—	j	—
Item 2 fire showles ...	—	ij	—
Item one Cole rake & two paire of tongs ...	—	j	—
Item one paire of pothooocks ...	—	—	iiij
Item fyve old hooocks and one old brandiron ...	—	iiij	—
Item one old brasse candlestick ...	—	—	iiij
Item one gridiron, and a broyling plate ...	—	ij	—
Item two skumers, a forke, & a ladle ...	—	j	—
Item a Caconut cup to drinke in ...	—	j	—
Item 2 litle old salts, 2 litle sauce cups a quarter of a pint pot, an old chopping kniest & chopping board ...	—	j	—
Item one old brasse skillet ...	—	j	—
Item two old Chayres & two old stooles ...	—	ij	—
Item a lattin dripping pan ...	—	—	iiij
Item an old frying pan ...	—	—	viiij
Item one old spade ...	—	—	vj
Item one old Bible pte torne out ...	—	j	—
Item one pepper Come, a bottle to put aquavita in, and an houre glasse ...	—	j	—

Item one dozen of woodden dishes, 2 dozen of trenchers, & a ladle ...	—	j	—
Item a dozen of pewter spones ...	—	—	vj
Item 4 old stooles & 2 lesser stooles ...	—	j	iiij
Item a meale siue, a riddle, an old serch & an old flasket ...	—	—	vj
Item 2 stone pots and one glasse to drynk in ...	—	—	vj
4 ffrmes for children to sit upon ...	—	j	—
Item 2 half tubbes, two kilderkins, thre hogs troughes, two wooden platters ...	—	iiij	—
Item one old safe ...	—	ij	—
Item a litle wicker basket to carry tobacco pipes in ...	—	—	vj
Item one furnace wth. 2 Iron barrs in it ...	—	j	—
Item an old peck, one old trough & a long tubb to sift clay in, one board to beat clay upon ...	—	iiij	iiij
Item 2 old ship hatches ...	—	—	viiij
Item 2 barrells of clay ...	—	v	—
Item 2 window leaues ...	—	j	—
Item stufte to make aquavita ...	—	x	—
Item 2 old boardes ...	—	j	—

In the Chamber a fore streete

Item all his wearing apparrell	—	x	—
Item two litle old Iron doggs	—	—	vj
Item one paire of snoffers & a chamberpot ...	—	j	—
Item one old side saddle & a cloth ...	—	ij	vj
Item 2 window Cushins in the window ...	—	j	vj
Item one old hanger ...	—	—	vj
Item 2 straw matts ...	—	j	—
Item 2 litle old cushins & an old brush ...	—	—	ij
Item a tynder box and an other litle box ...	—	—	vj
Item six paire and one sherte thirteen sherts ...	—	xiiij	iiij
Item a dozen and a half of napkins ...	—	—	iiij vj
Item 2 board clothes ...	—	ij	vj
Item vj pillobers ...	—	ij	—
Item 3 flock beds ...	—	x	—
Item 3 bolsters & 4 pillowes ...	—	—	iiij
Item two coverlets and a blanket ...	—	—	viiij
Item 3 old ruggs ...	—	—	iiij
Item 4 towells to wipe hands with all ...	—	j	—
Item 4 old chests ...	—	—	iiij
Item one old patcht pillober ...	—	—	ij
Item one lease of the house for certen yeeres yet to come whereupon is reserved vj.xiiij.iiijd yearlie to be paid wch is not worth the same rent Summa ...	—	vij	ix vj

Thomas Wall Ricardi x Dagger
Xposori x Whitson John Vaughan
Exhibit. 6to maij 1617
Annas Casse relict

This inventory is of great significance because it not only provides the identity of the earliest known Bristol pipemaker but also gives much information concerning his property, including the valuation of his pipemaking equipment which comprised two screws, two moulds,

trimming tools, a furnace with two iron bars, a peck, a trough, a long tub to sift clay in, one board to beat clay upon, two barrels of clay and a little wicker basket for carrying pipes. It is not clear if the two old ship hatches were used in the pipemaking process! We are fortunate in having such a detailed description of the contents of a pipemaker's workshop at this early date.

The inventory shows that in addition to his pipemaking business Casey was making aquavite, but whether his wealth had come from pipemaking or perhaps from a previous occupation is not known. By contemporary standards he was a comparatively wealthy man.

The origins of Miles Casey are at present unknown although it is presumed that he learned his trade elsewhere - perhaps in London. We do not know when he started working in Bristol but this must almost certainly have been before 1617. A search of St. James's and other parish registers has yielded no additional information apart from his burial which took place on 4 May 1617.³

On 9 February 1637/8, a property sold by Thomas Cole, mariner, to Christopher Whitson, merchant, was described as an orchard and garden with house thereon, adjacent to grounds called '*the ffriers*' in Lewins Mead, St. James's parish, late in the holding of Anne Case, widow.⁴ This was near the corner of Lewins Mead and Lower Maudlin Street and was probably where Miles Casey had had his pipemaking factory. Many of Bristol's pipemakers worked in Lewins Mead during the 17th century.

His widow Anne made her will on 22 September 1628⁵ and this shows that Miles Casey had a son John, who may have carried on his fathers business after his death. Sometime before 1620 John had married his wife Mary and on 1 November 1620 he adopted a son Robert, who was baptized at St. James's Church.⁶ John took Alexander Cherrington as an apprentice in 1622 and he was then described as an aquavite maker and pipemaker.⁷

John had died by 16 June 1627 when an inventory of his goods was taken⁸(Fig. 2 - approximately half the original size):

All furniture of the goods, right to and value
 was more of Mr. Mills and late of Mr. Stiles
 of St James in the suburbs of the City
Grove Roberts or Masters deceased taken
 and seized by Quintus register Quintus
Stagier and John Langdon. The list of
 May 1677. as followeth.

In the kitchen

- Item two trays and two mothers and trays £ 10 0
 trynning tools 1 00 00
 Item one little Copper pot 00 01 04
 Item three printer platters 00 01 00
 Item 4 printer saucers 00 00 08
 Item 3 printer pothage dishes 00 10 00
 Item one grater and an old sauciforme 00 10 00
 Item 2 fire spouts 00 04 00
 Item one old table & two pairs of tongs 00 10 00
 Item one pair of pot pothole 00 00 04
 Item two old pothole one old bracket one old bracket one old bracket one old bracket 00 00 04
 Item one old bin and trick 00 00 04
 Item one grivison, and abrayling plate 00 04 00
 Item two stumps a forte, & a table 00 01 00
 Item a chromet rup to drink in 00 10 00
 Item 2 little old salts 2 little saucers rup, & a
quarter of a gint pot, and and opping bin 00 10 00
 & opping boards 0
 Item one old brass skillet 00 10 00
 Item two old spoons, & two old spoons 00 04 00
 Item a latin drinking pan 00 00 04
 Item an old drinking pan 00 00 04
 Item one old plate 00 00 04
 Item one old table to tear out 00 10 00
 Item one pepper corn, & bottle to put acquaint in,
 and an ounce glass 00 10 00
 Item one dozen of wooden dishes, 2 dozen of
honey combs, & spoon 00 10 00
 Item a dozen of printer spoons 00 00 04
 Item 4 old spoons & 2 little spoons 00 01 04
 Item a maple leaf, a table, an old plate, & an old plate
 & glass 00 10 00
 Item a stone pot and one glass to drink in 00 04 00
 4 spoons for children to use upon 00 10 00
 Item 2 balls 1 old bin, two old brackets, trays,
honey combs, two wooden platters 00 04 00
 Item one old plate 00 04 00
 Item a little printer basin to use before pipe in 00 00 04
 Item one fire pan & iron barrow it 00 10 00
 Item one old pot, one old trough & a long table to
use upon, one board to beat slay, upon 00 04 00
 Item 2 old brackets 00 00 04
 Item 2 basins of slay 00 10 00
 Item 2 wooden boards 00 10 00
 Item trick to make acquaint 00 00 04
 Item 2 old boards 00 10 00

Fig. 1

A true and perfect Inventory of all such
 Furniture as is in the house of
 John [unclear] late of the parish of
 St. James in the City of Bristol
 deceased taken and viewed and
 appraised the 16th day of
 June 1627. by Thomas [unclear] and
 William [unclear] of the City of Bristol
 sworn to by the said [unclear]

for primus 2 other chests & one box an	
old parge a little table wth a frame,	0-2-6
Item an old tike for a bedd	1-6
Item an old bible & a testament	0-2-3
Item his wearing apparell, 12 shes, 2	
ferkins & one doublet, 2 old paire of	1-5-
hosen & hats, 1 paire of stockings	
one paire of shoes, 1 shirt & bands	
2 capps,	

Sum of
 7^l. 10^s. 3^d

paid by the
 executor named

William [unclear] his mark

Fig. 2

A true and perfect Inventorie of all and singular the goods creditts and rights of John Casey late of the parish of Saint James within the Citie of Bristoll Tobaccopipemaker deceased taken viewed and apprised the 16th day of June 1627 by Howell Pritchard and Willm. Wattkings of the pish of St. James within ye Cittie of Bristoll aforesaid .

	li	s	d
In primis 2 olde chests & one boxe an old press a little table with a frame ...	0	2	6
Item an olde ticke for a bedd ...	0	1	6
It. an old bible & a testament ...	0	2	3
It. his wearing apparrell, 2 clokes, 2 jerkins & one doublet, 2 old paire of hosen, 2 hatts, 1 paire of stockens one paire of shooes, 1 shirt 2 bands 2 capps ...	1	5	

Some is
1f 10s 3d

prised by us
Howell Pritchard
Willm Wattkings M his mark

Judging by the small amount of property noted in the inventory compared with that of his father he must have been a poor pipemaker or had squandered his father's wealth. One wonders whether the old bible referred to in John's inventory was the same one owned by his father.

A study of the Bristol Port Books⁹ has shown that pipes were being exported from the city as early as 1597 and that by 1612 regular shipments were made to Ireland. Not all the Port Books survive but the entries referring to pipe exports are given below. As no Bristol pipemakers were thought to have been working before 1619 it had been assumed that the pipes were made in London and then shipped through Bristol. It now seems probable that at least some of these pipes could have been made in Bristol either by Miles Casey or perhaps by some other early Bristol pipemaker who has yet to be traced in the documents. We have not found any pipes

Pipe Exports from Bristol

DATE	VESSEL	DESTINATION	LOAD
1597 Jan 15	Marye	Cork	3 dozen
1600 Dec 5	Jesus	Cork	8 dozen
1601 Jan 16	Mathew	Cork	6 dozen
Mar 19	Goodlucke	Cork	2 dozen
Mar 19	Goodlucke	Cork	6 dozen
May 22	Elizabeth	Cork	6 dozen
Jly 2	Elizabeth	Cork	4 dozen
Sep 1	Rowbucke	Cork	12 dozen
Sep 15	James	Cork	3 dozen
Sep 25	James	Cork	4 dozen
1602 Jne 5	Christopher	Cork	6 dozen
1603 Aug 12	Grace	Waterford	2 dozen
Aug 30	Griffith	Cork	2 gross
1612 Feb 6	Mary Fortune	Youghall	1 gross
Feb 12	Daniell	Youghall	2 gross
Feb 13	Daniell	Youghall	2 gross
Feb 13	Daniell	Youghall	1 gross
Mar 6	Anthony	Youghall	1 gross
Mar 6	Anthony	Youghall	4 gross
Mar 27	Mayflower	Cork	3 gross
Mar 28	Joseph	Youghall	1 gross
Mar 28	Joseph	Youghall	18 dozen
Mar 28	Joseph	Youghall	1 gross
Mar 28	Joseph	Youghall	15 gross
Apr 3	Gracebonaventure	Cork	4 gross
Apr 7	Gracebonaventure	Cork	3 gross
Apr 22	Unitie	Waterford	1 gross
Apr 27	Martha	Youghall	1½ gross
May 1	Joseph	?	18 dozen
May 7	Mary Fortune	Youghall	1 gross
May 31	Michael	Dungarvan	1½ gross
Jne 2	Primrose	Youghall	2 gross
Jly 8	Gabriell	Cork	2 gross
Jly 8	Gabriell	Cork	1 gross
Jly 8	Gabriell	Cork	1 gross
Jly 8	Gabriell	Cork	3 gross
Jly 30	Martha	?	2 gross
Aug 1	Martha	?	2 gross
Aug 2	Margrett	Waterford	2 gross
Aug 3	ffrancis	?	2 gross
Aug 3	ffrancis	?	1 gross
Aug 31	Nitingale	Youghall	2 gross
Sep 5	Anthonie	Youghall	3 gross
Oct 1	Dove	Cork	15 gross
Oct 11	Bennett	Cork	4 gross
Dec 1	Elizabeth	?	2 gross
Dec 1	Elizabeth	?	3 gross

which can be attributed to Miles Casey.

We do not know the origins of the Casey family and we would be interested to hear from anyone who has come across this name elsewhere.

A study of the inventories has now been completed and this has produced a large amount of new information on Bristol pipemakers. It is hoped that details of the inventories and the results of other current research on the Bristol pipe industry will be published in the near future.

We would like to thank Miss Mary Williams and her staff at the Bristol Record Office and also the staff at the Public Record Office for their assistance. We are grateful to Miss Williams for allowing us to reproduce copies of the inventories.

References:

1. Bristol Record Office. Apprentice Enrolment Books.
2. Bristol Record Office. Inventory 1617/9.
3. Bristol Record Office. St. James's Parish Register.
4. Bristol Record Office. 4981 (2).
5. Bristol Record Office. Will 1628/7.
6. Bristol Record Office. St. James's Parish Register.
7. Bristol Record Office. Apprentice Enrolment Books.
8. Bristol Record Office. Inventory 1627/6.
9. Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London WC2.
Extracts from the following Port Books:

Date:	P.R.O. Ref:
Michaelmas 1596 - Michaelmas 1597	1132/2
Michaelmas 1600 - Michaelmas 1601	1084/3; 1132/11; 1132/12; 1132/13; 1133/1
Michaelmas 1601 - Michaelmas 1602	1133/3
Easter 1603 - Michaelmas 1603	1133/5
Christmas 1611 - Christmas 1612	1133/11; 1133/12.

Reg & Philomena Jackson

A Four-Bowled Pipe

Illustrated (Figs. 3-4) is a most interesting pipe, dating c1630-40, which recently came into my possession. It is from the City foreshore of the River Thames, and originally had four bowls (two missing when found) arranged in a diamond formation and with a thick stem which tapers towards the smoking end. It is difficult to say whether it was totally mould-manufactured; the bowls themselves certainly are, but although the pipe appears symmetrical overall, there may have been an element of hand-fixing and finishing. The stem-bore measures 8/64" (3.2mm), the overall length to the break in the stem is 4" (10.3cm) and the distance from the rim to the heel of the leading bowl is 1.2" (3cm). The upper part of the stem is decorated by milling interspersed with small concentric impressions, one of which is stamped on the heel of the front bowl.

Multi-bowled pipes were made in late-19th century England as demonstration pieces or for special use, e.g. masonic.¹ There were also exotic counterparts in Holland, ranging up to a monster ten-bowler.² However, there are only three examples recorded from earlier times, and the two others, both of which are contemporary to the Thames find, were excavated from Colonial Virginian sites. One is a three-bowled specimen, recovered in 1976 by the Virginia Research Centre for Archaeology. The style of its bowls appears very similar to the two on that illustrated here, and the decorative features on both stems are not unlike, suggesting a common maker. The other is a five-bowled pipe, discussed by Audrey Noël Hume in her associated paper.³

That so few hybrids are known suggests that they were trial pieces or perhaps specially produced status symbols. Alternatively, if no tobacco blend existed at the time, this would have been one way of achieving a 'ready-mixed' smoke.

Thanks to Adrian Oswald for information about the Argall's Town pipe which was provided originally by the Virginia Research Centre for Archaeology in whose possession it is.

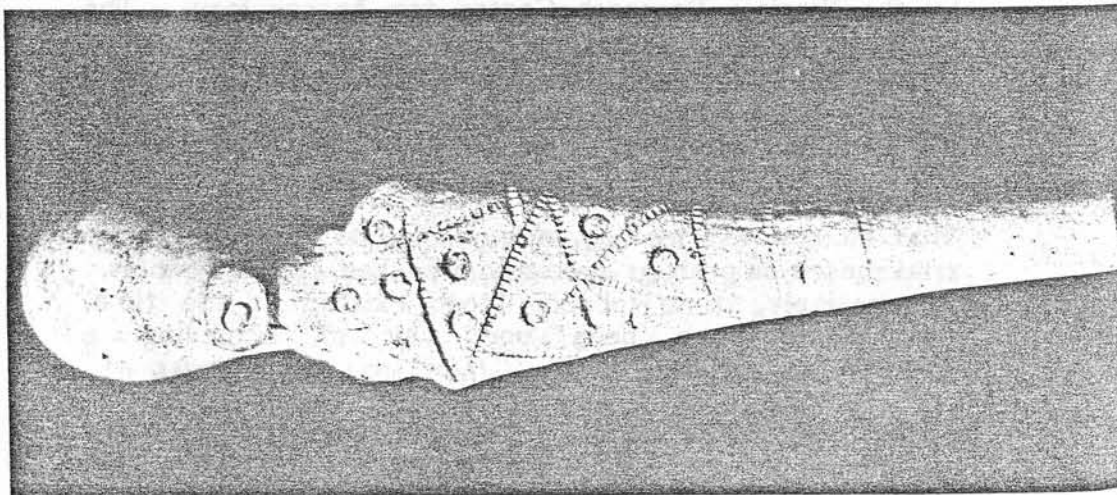
References:

- 1) Le Cheminant, R. (1981) *Clay pipes bearing the Prince of Wales' feathers* BAR 97, p99.
- 2) Don Duco, personal communication.
- 3) Noël Hume, A. (1979) *Clay pipes excavated at Martin's Hundred, Virginia, 1976-78* BAR S60, p30.

Richard Le Cheminant



3



4

A Site Formerly South Street, Kings Lynn

South Street in Kings Lynn, Norfolk, formerly comprised several derelict houses and a pub which were demolished two years ago. Regular visits yielded about seventy 17th-century bowls with varying stem-lengths. Some of these are the smallest and earliest clay pipes with heart-shaped heels.

Fig. 5, in the shape of a galleon, could be early 17th century because of the stem-dimensions and small capacity for tobacco. Opinions please.

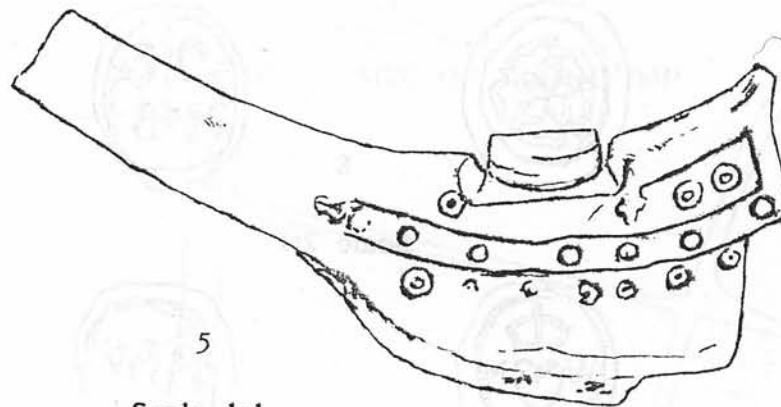
Fig. 6, by contrast, is petite, fine-stemmed, with a brown glaze. The bowl is in the form of a Greek god's head.

Fig. 7 looks like a ship's bollard, hollowed and tapered.

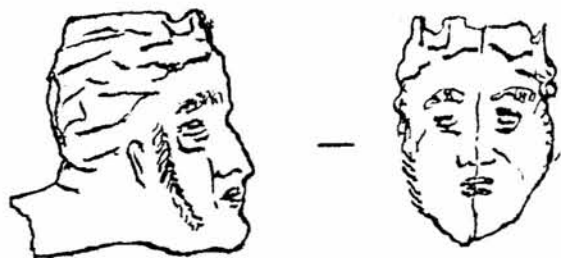
Fig. 8 shows four makers' marks which were found on nine bowls.

Thanks to Ed and Biddy Jarzembowski, also Jessica Perry for the drawings.

Andrew Wright

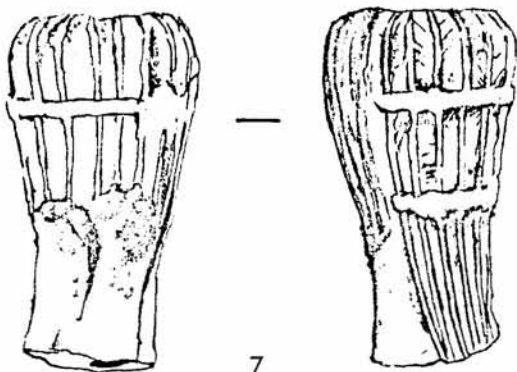


Scale 1:1



6

Scale 1:1



7

Scale 1.5:1



8

Scale 2:1

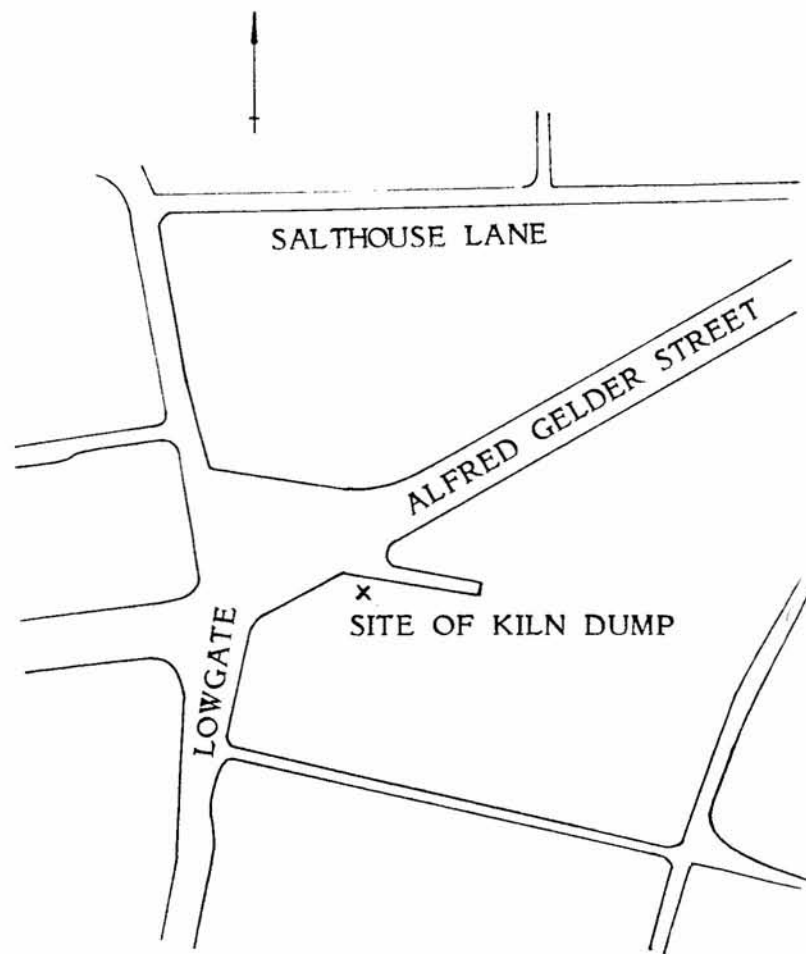


12



The Westerdale Kiln Dump, Hull

An area of land adjacent to Alfred Gelder Street, Hull (N.G.R. TA 10102884) was cleared for redevelopment early in 1983 (Fig. 9). As the ground was disturbed I decided to search the area and record any interesting finds which came to light. I found a small area littered with debris from a clay tobacco-pipe kiln.



9

13

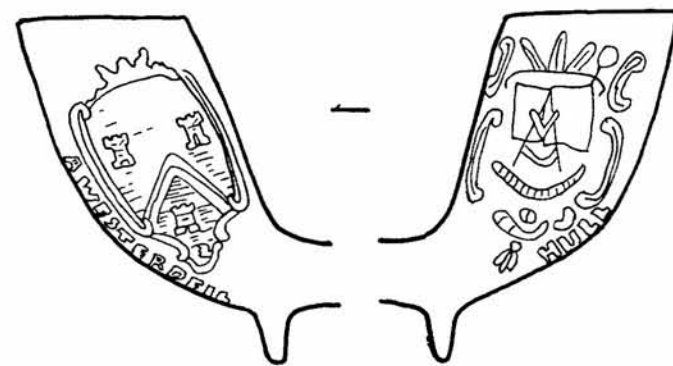
This debris consisted of large amounts of charcoal and fired clay slag, a number of fragments of clay pipes including bowls, stems and glazed mouthpieces and kiln-furniture. The pipe bowls were found to be of 7 different designs (Figs. 10-16). One of the designs incorporated the wording 'A. WESTERDELL' and 'HULL' along the seams of the bowl (Fig. 10). Another had the name 'T. WESTERDELL' on the bowl and the initials 'TW' on the spur (Fig. 11). A third bowl was marked 'WESTERDELL HULL' with the initials 'TW' on the spur (Fig. 12).

No pipemaker called A. Westerdell can be traced in documents but there is a Thomas Westerdale (or Westerdell) who is known to have been working between 1796 and 1806. He was probably the maker of some, if not all, of the pipes - the initial 'A' may have been a mistake by the mould-maker.

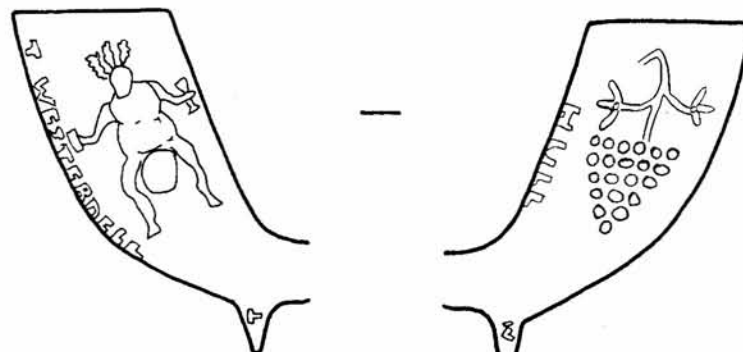
A Thomas Westerdale was also recorded as being a ship-builder, merchant and ship-owner. The Apprentice and Freedom Rolls confirm that this is the same person as the pipemaker. He is known to have had premises in nearby Salthouse Lane so it may be assumed that he carried on his pipemaking business from there and dumped the kiln-waste at Alfred Gelder Street. There was no evidence of a kiln on the site studied.

A large group of stratified pipes has recently been recovered. In association with pipes made by Thomas Westerdale were others by different makers. One of these was made by Edward Sayers, who was born in Ashford (Kent) in 1798 and was apprenticed to Joshua Scott in Hull in 1810. He obtained his freedom in 1818. Therefore, we must now say that T. Westerdale was working until at least 1818 and possibly later, instead of 1806 which was the previous latest date according to documentary evidence. The kiln-waste group must therefore be dated to the period 1796-1818+.

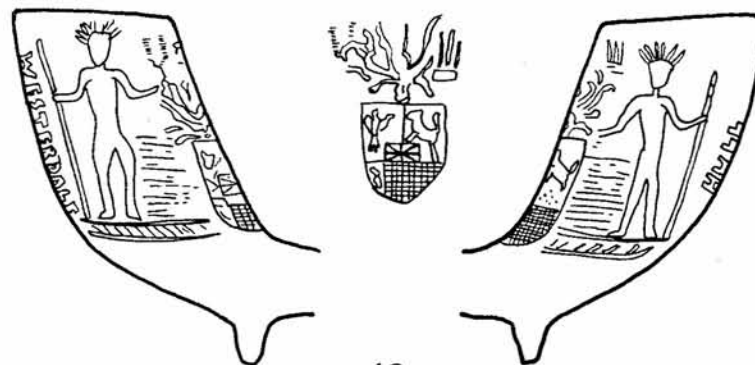
Martin Stothard



10



11



12

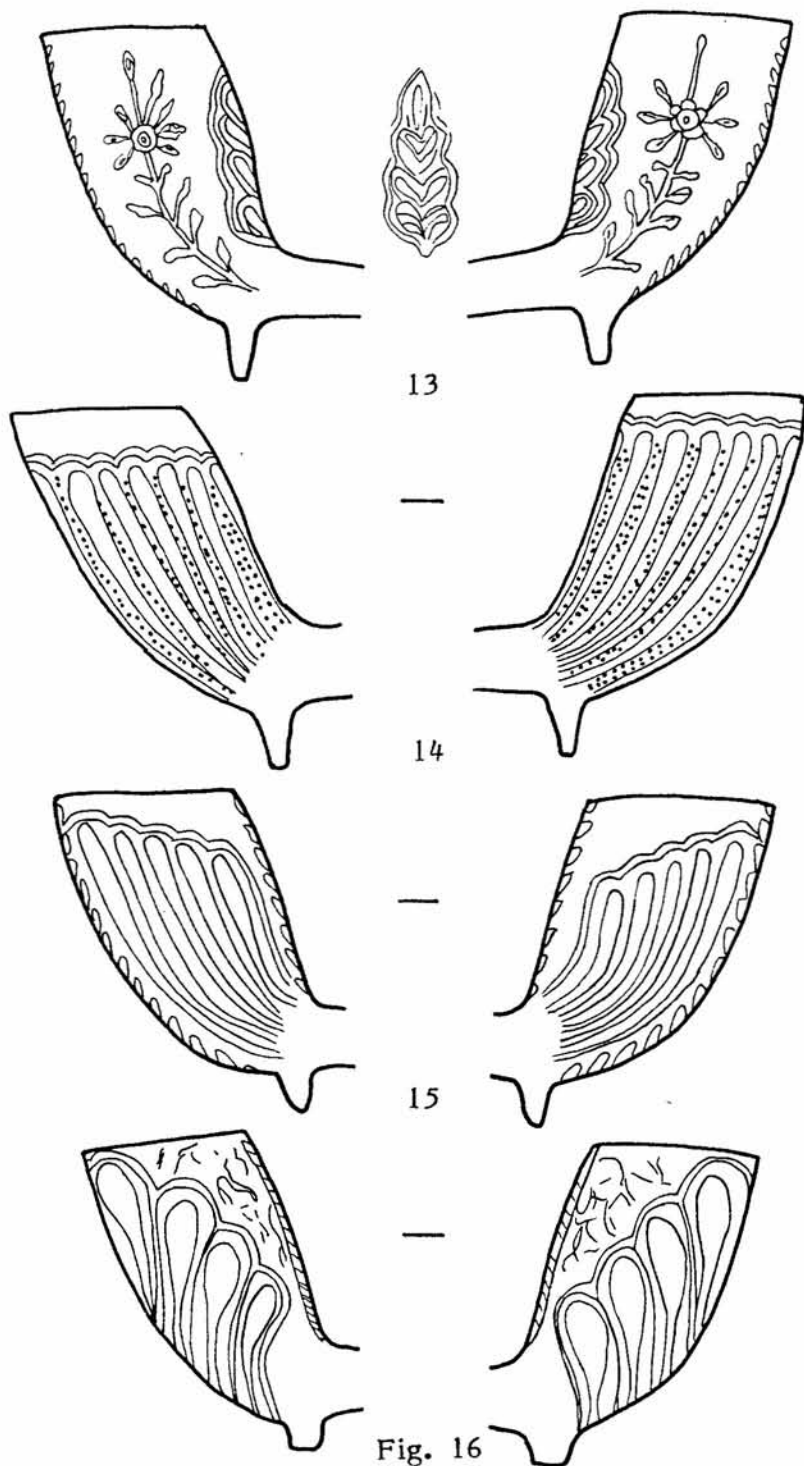


Fig. 16

A Pipeclay Haircurler from the Thames, London

The curler fragment in Fig. 17 (drawing actual size) has a creamy-white shank, which has been burnished with approximately thirty strokes. The end circumference is bevelled, probably by paring. On the flat end a letter 'L' or figure '7' has been incised, likely L considering the direction of the burr on the line: if not the maker's surname - L for London?

Although large flat-ended curlers normally imply late-17th or early-18th century types,¹ the straight symmetrical sides and cleanly cut end of Fig. 17 show a precision more characteristic of later curlers. Curler diameters were bowed to a greater thickness at the ends to compensate for the use of tapered hair,² but here the shank abruptly narrows, which again is unusual.

I would be interested to hear of similar finds, or suggestions as to the age of the curler.

References:

1. Le Cheminant, R. (1982) *The development of the pipeclay hair curler - a preliminary study* BAR 100, p348.
 2. Stevens Cox, J. (1966) *An illustrated dictionary of hairdressing and wigmaking*, p19.
- Rutter, J.A. & Davey, P.J. (1980) *Clay pipes from Chester* BAR 78, Appendix 3 'Wig curlers', p.263-266.

Colin Tatman



Fig. 17

Starving Pipemakers at Rainford - 1696

During the reign of William III (1689-1702) England was more heavily taxed than ever before in order to finance the costly wars with Ireland and France. Many new taxes were introduced by Parliament, including an enormous duty imposed in 1696 on the sale of tobacco pipes. What the history books do not tell us was the crippling effect this must have had upon those whose sole occupation was the manufacture and sale of clay pipes.

Local records, however, show the disastrous consequences which this imposition had upon the pipemakers of Rainford (then a small village in Lancashire with a population of about 500) as can plainly be seen in the following petition:¹

*To ... his Majesties Justices of peace at the General Quarter Session of the peace held at Ormskirk ... the 20th day of July 1696.
The humble petiçon of Peter Sephton Nathan Lyon Richard Lyon & Thomas Cartwright on behalf of ourselves and other Householders & Inhabitants within ... Rainford in the same County to the number of sixteen. Shew, That your petiçoners and the rest of the said householders and inhabitants within Rainford aforesaid are pipe makers by trade whereby they have by great care and pains maintained & provided for themselves their wives and children from starving or being chargeable to the inhabitants of the same town And now by reason of a late Act of Parliament chargeing the duty of twelve pence upon every grose of pipes containing 144 in number which now are ... (besides the duty) and usually have been sold for five pence or six pence a gros our trade is lost and your poor petiçoners with our wives & children ready to starve not haveing any estates or other probable way of liveing to avoyd it.*

Therefore, Wee ... humbly bege & pray your Worships consideraçon herewith And that we may be allowed some reasonable subsistence out of the said town of Rainford to prevent our children turning vagrants and wanderers untill such time as our present grievance shall be redressed by the same power under which we Labor And as in duty bound we shall ever pray for your health & happiness long to continue.

A side note on the document states 'referred to the overseers', but as the overseers' accounts have not survived for this period we are left in ignorance of the outcome of their petition. In the long term, however, these pipemakers must have overcome their difficulties for we know that the industry flourished and expanded during the following half century.

This recently discovered document throws new light on the pipemaking industry at Rainford in the 17th century:

- 1) It establishes that at least 16 (and possibly 20) households were engaged in pipe-production. A previous estimate set this figure at five but acknowledged that this was probably an understatement due to the sparsity of documentary evidence.² As Rainford never had a freeman system, and the parish registers are extant only from 1702, wills and inventories formed the main source of evidence for this estimate. Fieldwalking spread over some 30 sites within the township has produced numerous pipes of the period 1640-1700, many of which are stamped with initials representing over 25 different makers. From this it has long been thought that pipemaking was on a much larger scale than the documentary evidence suggested.
- 2) It states that these pipemakers did not have any estates or other probable way of living.

This statement conflicts with previous evidence tending to indicate that pipemaking was a secondary and possibly seasonal occupation for the tenants of small farms in the area.

Fieldwalking and documentary sources have identified production-sites which were part of, or closely associated with, groups of farm buildings, and inventories of the goods of known pipemakers contain many items of an agricultural nature. The petitioners may well have been overstating their case to obtain the sympathy of the justices but this would have been exposed by the local overseers when considering the relief to be dispensed.

3) No previous evidence has been found to suggest that there was any degree of co-operation or organisation of the industry in Rainford, such as a guild or freeman system.

Was the representation of so many pipemakers by the four named petitioners an isolated instance brought about by this threat to their livelihood, or was it the action of a well-organised industry?

Several writers have noted a decline in the industry in various towns and cities during the early years of the 18th century and this has sometimes been attributed to the introduction of snuff-taking. As the date given for this influence varies from 1660 until 1760, then where the decline has been noted early it could have been as a result of this duty. At the rate of 200% it must have had a similar impact in other pipemaking centres if it remained in force for any considerable length of time. However, it is possible that the duty was lifted late in 1697, after the war with France was ended and much of the army disbanded.

I would be interested to learn whether any readers have found similar cases of hardship recorded at this time in other towns. Examination of local Quarter Session records for the period could reveal further evidence.

Do any readers have more detailed knowledge of this Act of Parliament - such as the exact date it came into effect, when it was repealed, who collected the duty and how was it enforced?

On a more personal level, the following case (again before the Justices at Ormskirk) on 20 April 1697 reveals how this duty interfered with the normal commercial transactions of one unfortunate pipemaker:³

Thomas Sephton of Rainford in the county of Lancaster Tobacco Pipe maker maketh Oath that on or about the Twenty Eight day of April last this Deponent sold Six packs of Tobacco Pipes for the use of Mary Wells of Bolton in the same county widdow who was by the said bargaine over and above the price of the said pipes to discharge any duty that shold then afterwards be imposed upon them to the King And accordingly this Deponent on or about the latter end of June or begining of July last delivered to the said Mary Wells two Packs of the said pipes containing Thirty Eight grosse and demanded from her over and above the price of the said pipes the duty charged thereupon being Twelve Pence each grosse in all Thirty Eight shillings but she refused to pay the same And yet the duty to the King and the price of the said pipes are still unpaid notwithstanding she the said Mary acknowledged the bargaine as aforesaid and received the said two packs of pipes from this deponent in pursuance thereof.

The court saw no reason why she should not pay, but as she was not present to defend herself they adjourned the matter to the Quarter Sessions to be held at Manchester the following Thursday and desired the justices there to, 'distrain her goods for the said King's duty', if she neglected to appear. However, the Manchester Justices

held that, 'upon hearing evidence on both sides the court being of opinion that the complaint was not made in time will not intermedle'.

Does this mean that poor Thomas did not get paid for his pipes yet had to pay duty to the King?

References:

- 1) Lancashire Record Office. QSP 783/23.
- 2) Davey, P.J. (1982) *Recent research into the Rainford clay pipe industry* BAR 100, p92.
- 3) Lancashire Record Office. QSP 795/7.
- 4) Lancashire Record Office. QSP 796/6.

Ron Dagnall

Another Bedford Pipe Factory

The following advertisement was placed in the Leicester Journal, for Friday, June 18, 1875:

TO BE SOLD, An Old-established PIPE MAKING BUSINESS, doing a fair trade, with good prospects. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving. Kiln and Fittings complete - Apply to Mrs. Wilsher, Kempston-road, Bedford.

The 'good reasons for leaving' are unknown and it is unclear why Mrs. Wilsher had to advertise in Leicester, which is some 45 miles (70 km) from Bedford.

Roy Gault

Editor's Note:

A Mrs. M. Willshire is listed in a directory as working in Bedford in 1847 (Oswald, A. (1975) *Clay pipes for the archaeologist* BAR 14, p160).

Some Exeter Pipemakers in the 1841 Census

Recent research in the 1841 Census Return for Exeter, Devon, has produced the following provisional list of pipemakers:

Ann Chapple, aged 30, living in Preston Street.

Rebecca Culestone, aged 25, living in Preston Street.

Susan Giles, aged 30, living in Back Street.

Ann Gill, aged 35, living in Paris Street.

Margaret Grass, aged 19, living in Preston Street.

Ann Heath, aged 48, living in Black Boy Road, with her children Mary (27), Elizabeth (24), John (16), Harriet (11), and Ellin (9).

Joseph Heath, aged 64, living in Black Boy Road.

Robert Jordan, aged 39, living in Black Boy Road, with his wife Mary (39) and children Juston (20), Elizabeth (18), Mary (16) and Louise (14).

Fanny Kerton, aged 26, living in Back Street.

Elizabeth Owens, aged 62, and her daughter Elizabeth, aged 24, living in Church Lane.

Robert Reynolds, aged 61, living in Paris Street with his wife Margaret (61), and children Mary (21), George (18), Celia (12) and Charlotte (12).

Further research on the 19th-century pipemaking industry in Exeter is being undertaken and it is hoped to add more details to this brief list at a later date.

David Jemmett

We are pleased to welcome as a new member of our Society, Ben Rapaport, an author and lecturer on tobacco and smoking. Ben, from Virginia, U.S.A., specializes in meerschaum pipes and publishes a quarterly Newsletter that includes a comprehensive list of books and other tobacco related items which he has for sale. He tells us that his library consists of 2000 volumes, vertical files and catalogues and he has generously offered to assist our members with research material where possible. This does seem a good opportunity for our Society to strengthen links with American members and therefore, we hope that you will take up Ben's offer. Any inquiries about this offer or his Newsletter should be made to Ben Rapaport whose address is given inside the back cover of this issue.

Philomena Jackson

Abstracts from Census Returns

Tables 1 and 2 show the numbers of pipemakers working in the United Kingdom, abstracted from the 1831 and 1841 census returns. It is hoped that such abstracts will be produced from the remaining 19th-century censuses. Meanwhile, it would seem useful for researchers to submit all details from their local census returns to one information store in order that the whole may be correlated.

Roy Gault

Editor's notes:

This is a good idea and I would be pleased to correlate the work if people send the information to me. We would need all details given for the whole family of anyone who was a pipemaker, including occupations, places and dates of birth of people who were not then listed as pipemakers. Experience in Bristol has shown that only in this way can a full picture be arrived at.

Table 1 1831 Census

ENGLAND									
BEDFORD COUNTY	5								STAFFORD COUNTY
BERKSHIRE COUNTY	8								Bilston chapelry
Reading B.	7								Burslem P.
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY	4								Kingswinford P.
CAMBRIDGE COUNTY	16								Sedgley P.
Cambridge B.	9								Tipton P.
CHESTER COUNTY	18								West Bromwich P.
Chester C.	8								Wolverhampton T.
Duckingfield T.	-								SUFFOLK COUNTY
Macclesfield T.	-								Bury St, Edmunds B.
Stockport T.	8								Ipswich B.
CORNWALL COUNTY	3								SURREY COUNTY
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	9								Brixton hundred
Carlisle C.	7								Croydon P.
Whitehaven T.	2								Southwark B.
DERBY COUNTY	2								SUSSEX COUNTY
Derby B.	1								Brighton
DEVON COUNTY	7								Hastings Cinque port
Exeter C.	1								WARWICK COUNTY
Plymouth P & S.	6								Birmingham P.
DORSET COUNTY	7								Coventry C.
DURHAM COUNTY	34								WESTMORLAND COUNTY
Durham C.	4								Kendal T.
Bishopwearmouth T.	1								WILTSHIRE COUNTY
Sunderland T.	9								Great Bradford P.
Gateshead P.	17								Trowbridge P.
ESSEX COUNTY	16								WORCESTER COUNTY
Colchester B & L.	1								Dudley P.
									Kidderminster T.
									Worcester C.
									YORK (EAST RIDING)
									Kingston-upon-Hull T.
									Kingston-upon-Hull T.
									YORK CITY AND AINSTY
									York C.
									York Ainsty

Table 1 (cont.) 1831 Census

YORK (NORTH RIDING)		FIFE SHIRE		STIRLING SHIRE		ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEA	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
-20	20+	-20	20+	-20	20+	-	n/a
3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitby T.		Dunfermline		Falkirk P.			
YORK (WEST RIDING)		FORFAR SHIRE		SUTHERLAND SHIRE		GUERNSEY	
39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barnesley T.		Dundee Burgh & P.		WIGTOWN SHIRE		JERSEY	
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradford T.		Montrrose Burgh & P.		WALES		St. Helier P.	
1	1	-	-	ANGLESEY COUNTY		-	
Doncaster B.		HADDINGTON SHIRE		BRECON COUNTY		-	
11	11	-	-	CARDIGAN COUNTY		-	
Halifax T & P.		INVERNESS SHIRE		CARMARTHEN COUNTY		Summary	
Horton chapelry		Inverness Burgh & P.		Carmarthen B.		England	
3	3	-	-	CARNARVON COUNTY		Scotland	
Huddersfield T.		KINCARDINE SHIRE		DENBIGH COUNTY		Wales	
18	18	-	-	FLINT COUNTY		Islands	
Leeds T & L. etc.		KINROSS SHIRE		GLAMORGAN COUNTY		Total	
3	3	-	-	Merthyr-Tidvill P.		921	
Wakefield T.		KIRKCUDBRIGHT STEW.		Swansea T & franchise			
SCOTLAND		LANARK SHIRE		MERIONETH COUNTY			
ABERDEEN SHIRE		Glasgow C.		MONTGOMERY COUNTY			
Aberdeen B & P.		Glasgow Barony		PEMBROKE COUNTY			
ARGYLL SHIRE		Gorbals		RADNOR COUNTY			
AYR SHIRE		LINLITHGOW SHIRE					
3	3	-	-				
Kilmarnock P.		NAIRN SHIRE					
BANFF SHIRE		ORKNEY & SHETLAND					
BERWICK SHIRE		PEEBLES					
BUTE SHIRE		PERTH SHIRE					
CAITHNESS SHIRE		Perth C.					
CLACKMANNAN SHIRE		RENFREW SHIRE					
DUMBARTON SHIRE		Greenock P.					
DUMFRIES SHIRE		Paisley Burgh & P.					
Dumfries Burgh & P.		ROSS AND CROMARTY					
EDINBURGH SHIRE		ROXBURGH SHIRE					
7	7	-	-				
Edinburgh C & S.		SELKIRK SHIRE					
ELGIN OR MORAY SHIRE							

Table 2 1841 Census

ENGLAND		DORSET COUNTY		LANCASTER COUNTY		9 30	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
-20	20+	-20	20+	-20	20+	-	-
3	14	-	2	-	2	72	254
BEDFORD COUNTY		Bridport B.		Ashton-under-Lyne T.		-	
1	8	-	1	-	-	4	4
Bedford B.		Dorchester B.		Blackburn B.		4	
2	13	-	3	-	-	5	4
BERKSHIRE COUNTY		Poole T & County		Bolton T. etc.		1	
1	9	-	-	-	-	4	-
Reading B.		Weymouth etc.		Burnley chapelry		-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY		DURHAM COUNTY		Bury T.		3	
-	13	-	15	-	-	3	3
Buckingham B.		Bishops Wearmouth T.		Chorley T.		-	
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
CAMBRIDGE COUNTY		Darlington T.		Heap T.		-	
6	16	-	4	-	-	4	-
Cambridge B.		Durham C.		Heaton-Norris T.		-	
3	9	-	1	-	-	-	-
CHESTER COUNTY		Gateshead etc.		Lancaster B.		1	
7	36	-	3	-	-	3	-
Chester C.		Sunderland T & P.		Liverpool B.		14	
4	21	-	1	-	-	45	6
Duckinfield chapelry		Jarrow P.		Manchester B.		11	
-	-	-	1	-	-	53	2
Macclesfield		Monkswearmouth P.		Newchurch chapelry		-	
3	10	-	3	-	-	2	9
Stockport T.		Stockton-upon-Tees P.		Oldham T.		1	
-	-	-	1	-	-	11	4
CORNWALL COUNTY		Tweedmouth chapelry		Pendleton chapelry		-	
6	16	-	-	-	-	2	8
Cambridge B.		ESSEX COUNTY		Preston B.		-	
3	9	-	4	-	-	1	4
CHESTER COUNTY		Colchester B.		Rochdale P.		-	
7	36	-	4	-	-	3	13
Chester C.		GLOUCESTER COUNTY		Salford T.		-	
4	21	-	22	-	-	2	10
Duckinfield chapelry		Bristol C.		Warrington T.		-	
-	-	-	21	-	-	1	1
Macclesfield		Cheltenham B.		LEICESTER COUNTY		4	
3	10	-	1	-	-	19	1
Stockport T.		Gloucester		Leicester B.		2	
-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-
CORNWALL COUNTY		HEREFORD COUNTY		Loughborough T.		-	
3	8	-	6	-	-	9	47
St. Austell T & P.		Hereford C.		LINCOLN COUNTY		2	
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Falmouth B.		HERTFORD COUNTY		Boston B.		-	
-	-	-	5	-	-	1	9
Launceston B.		Hertford B.		Lincoln C.		-	
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
CUMBERLAND COUNTY		Huntingdon B.		Stamford B.		-	
5	12	-	2	-	-	60	392
Carlisle C.		KENT COUNTY		MIDDLESEX COUNTY		8	
5	4	-	8	-	-	49	-
Whitehaven T.		Canterbury C.		London within walls		-	
-	-	-	21	-	-	2	-
DERBY COUNTY		Chatham & Rochester		London without		7	
11	25	-	8	-	-	1	3
Derby B.		Deptford T.		Westminster C.		3	
8	13	-	19	-	-	25	5
DEVON COUNTY		Dover T.		Finsbury Div.		16	
2	15	-	4	-	-	71	4
Devenport B.		Greenwich T.		Holborn Div.		13	
1	10	-	14	-	-	95	10
Exeter C.		Maidstone B.		Kensington Div.		3	
-	4	-	-	-	-	24	1
Plymouth B.		Margate & Ramsgate		Tower Div.		163	
-	-	-	3	-	-	18	92
Tiverton B.		Tonbridge P.		Spitalfields etc.		4	
-	-	-	1	-	-	15	2
		Woolwich T.		Clerkenwell P.		-	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Table 2 (cont.) 1841 Census

MONMOUTH COUNTY	1	4	-	-	-	5	58	4	8	WILTSHIRE COUNTY	1	4	-
Aberystroth P.	-	-	-	-	-	Alverstone & Gosport	-	1	-	Bradford P.	-	-	-
Bedwely P.	-	-	-	-	-	Portsmouth B.	-	3	-	Salisbury C.	1	2	-
Monmouth B.	-	-	-	-	-	Southampton T. etc.	2	9	-	Trowbridge P.	-	-	-
Trevelan P. etc.	-	-	-	-	-	Winchester C.	-	-	-	WORCESTER COUNTY	10	24	5
.St Woollos & Newport	-	3	-	-	-	STAFFORD COUNTY	8	63	2	Dudley P.	-	1	12
NORFOLK COUNTY	15	48	1	2	2	Bilston T & chapelry	1	6	-	Kidderminster T.	-	-	-
Kings Lynn B.	1	13	-	-	-	Burslem P.	-	-	-	Oldswinford P. etc.	2	9	5
Norwich C.	9	24	1	2	2	Kingswinford P.	-	2	-	Worcester C.	5	12	7
Thetford B.	-	-	-	-	-	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1	14	-	YORK (EAST RIDING)	6	40	5
Great Yarmouth B.	4	7	-	-	-	Sedgley B.	-	-	-	Kingston-upon-Hull T.	1	21	4
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY	1	17	-	-	-	Stafford B.	-	-	-	Sculcoates P.	2	10	-
Northampton B.	1	5	-	-	-	Stoke-upon-Trent P.	-	5	-	YORK CITY & AINSTY	1	10	-
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY	16	40	1	2	2	Tipton P.	-	-	-	York C.	1	10	-
Berwick-upon-Tweed TP	-	-	-	-	-	Walsall B & P.	-	-	-	YORK (NORTH RIDING)	7	18	-
Newcastle-upon-Tyne T	3	7	-	1	1	West Bromwich P.	-	-	-	Richmond B.	-	-	-
Radford P.	5	25	-	-	-	Wolverhampton P.	1	10	2	Scarborough B.	1	2	-
Tynemouth P.	12	25	-	-	-	Wolverhampton T.	1	10	2	Whitby T.	3	2	-
Westgate T.	-	-	-	-	-	SUFFOLK COUNTY	6	21	1	YORK	31	133	4
NOTTINGHAM COUNTY	7	43	1	1	1	Bury St Edmunds B.	1	2	-	(WEST RIDING)	31	133	4
Mansfield P.	1	2	1	1	1	Ipswich B.	-	11	-	Barnsley chapelry	-	2	22
Newark-upon-Trent B.	-	12	-	-	-	SURREY COUNTY	32	127	1	Bradford T.	5	11	-
Nottingham T & county	5	25	-	-	-	Bermondsey P.	3	14	-	Doncaster B.	-	6	-
Radford P.	-	-	-	-	-	Lambeth church dist.	7	14	-	Hallifax P.	6	22	3
OXFORD COUNTY	8	17	1	-	-	Rotherhithe P.	-	2	-	Horton chapelry	-	1	-
Oxford C.	3	7	-	-	-	Southwark B.	3	33	1	Huddersfield B & T.	-	2	-
RUTLAND COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	SUSSEX COUNTY	4	31	-	Leeds B & T.	11	41	2
Oakham P.	-	-	-	-	-	Brighton T.	-	13	-	Saddleworth etc.	-	-	-
SALOP COUNTY	8	20	3	5	5	Chichester C.	1	1	-	Sheffield P.	2	10	1
Halesowen, Oldbury etc	2	1	-	-	-	Hastings B. etc.	1	1	-	Wakefield T.	-	1	-
Shrewsbury B.	-	-	-	-	-	WARWICK COUNTY	2	49	8	WALES	-	-	-
Wenlock B.	4	15	3	5	5	Birmingham B.	2	33	6	ANGLESEY COUNTY	-	-	-
SOMERSET COUNTY	-	20	4	11	11	Coventry C.	-	8	1	Amlwch B & P.	-	-	-
Bath C.	-	14	2	2	2	Leamington Priors P.	-	-	-	Beaumaris B.	-	-	-
Bridgewater B.	-	-	-	-	-	Warwick B.	-	3	-	ANGLESEY COUNTY	-	-	-
Frome Selwood P.	-	-	-	-	-	WESTMORLAND COUNTY	1	4	-	Amlwch B & P.	-	-	-
Taunton B.	-	2	2	5	5	Kirby Kendal T.	1	3	-	Beaumaris B.	-	-	-

Table 2 (cont.) 1841 Census

BRECON COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	SCOTLAND	-	-	-	FIFE COUNTY	-	-	-
Brecon B.	-	-	-	-	-	Aberdeen C.	1	5	-	Abbotshall P.	-	-	-
CARDIGAN COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	Aberdeen C.	1	5	-	Cupar B & P.	-	-	-
Cardigan B.	-	-	-	-	-	ARGYLL COUNTY	-	-	-	Dunfermline B & P.	-	-	-
CARMARTHEN COUNTY	-	2	-	-	-	Campbeltown B.	-	-	-	Kirkcaldy B & P.	-	-	-
Carmarthen B.	-	2	-	-	-	AYR COUNTY	1	1	-	FORFAR COUNTY	1	4	-
Llanelli P.	-	-	-	-	-	Ayr B & P.	-	-	-	Arbroath B & P.	-	-	-
CARNARVON COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	Kilmarnock B & P.	-	-	-	Dundee B & P.	1	4	-
Llanbeblig P. etc.	-	-	-	-	-	BANFF COUNTY	-	-	-	Forfar B & P.	-	-	-
DENBIGH COUNTY	-	3	-	1	1	Banff B & P.	-	-	-	Montrose B & P.	-	-	-
Denbigh P.	-	1	-	-	-	BERWICK COUNTY	-	-	-	HADDINGTON COUNTY	-	-	-
Ruabon P.	-	-	-	-	-	Alloa T & P.	-	-	-	Haddington B & P.	-	-	-
FLINT COUNTY	-	8	1	1	1	DUMBARTON COUNTY	-	-	-	INVERNESS COUNTY	-	-	-
Flint B. etc.	-	-	-	-	-	Dunbarton B & P.	-	-	-	Inverness B & P.	-	-	-
Holywell T.	-	1	-	-	-	DUMFRIES COUNTY	-	-	-	KINCARDINE COUNTY	-	-	-
GLAMORGAN COUNTY	5	16	2	10	10	Alloa T & P.	-	-	-	Stonehaven etc.	-	-	-
Cardiff B.	1	2	-	-	-	DUMBARTON COUNTY	-	-	-	KINROSS COUNTY	-	-	-
Merthyr Tydfil P.	-	-	-	-	-	Dunbarton B & P.	-	-	-	Kinross T & P.	-	-	-
Neath B & P.	-	-	-	-	-	DUMFRIES COUNTY	-	-	-	KIRKCUDBRIGHT STEW.	-	-	-
Swansea B.	2	1	-	1	1	Dumfries B & P.	-	-	-	Kirkcudbright B & P.	-	-	-
MERIONETH COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	EDINBURGH COUNTY	11	20	-	LANARK COUNTY	28	58	3
Dolgelly T & P.	-	-	-	-	-	Edinburgh C.	-	1	-	Glasgow C.	21	50	3
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	Edinburgh S.	4	10	-	Barony P.	6	8	1
Llanidloes B & P.	-	-	-	-	-	N & S Leith P.	7	9	-	Gorbals district	1	-	-
Newtown P.	-	-	-	-	-	ELGIN OR MORAY COUNTY	-	-	-	Hamilton T & P.	-	-	-
Welshpool P.	-	-	-	-	-	Elgin B & P.	-	-	-	Lanark B.	-	-	-
PEMBROKE COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	ELGIN OR MORAY COUNTY	-	-	-	LINLITHGOW COUNTY	-	-	-
Haverford West T. etc.	-	-	-	-	-	Elgin B & P.	-	-	-	Linlithgow B & P.	-	-	-
Pembroke B.	-	-	-	-	-	ELGIN OR MORAY COUNTY	-	-	-	Linlithgow B & P.	-	-	-
Tenby T.	-	-	-	-	-	Elgin B & P.	-	-	-	NAIRN COUNTY	-	-	-
RADNOR COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-	Radnor H.	-	-	-	Nairn B & P.	-	-	-
Radnor H.	-	-	-	-	-	Radnor H.	-	-	-	ORKNEY & SHETLAND	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	Kirkwall etc.	-	-	-	Kirkwall etc.	-	-	-

Table 2 (cont.) 1841 Census

	Males		Females		All
	-20	20+	-20	20+	
PEEBLES COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-
Peebles B & P.	-	-	-	-	-
PERTH COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-
Perth C.	-	-	-	-	-
Tulliallan P. etc.	-	2	-	-	-
RENFREW COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-
Eastwood P.	-	-	-	-	-
Greenock B & P.	-	-	-	-	-
Paisley T & P.	-	-	-	-	-
Port Glasgow T & P.	-	-	-	-	-
ROSS & CROMARTY	-	-	-	-	-
Cromarty T & P.	-	-	-	-	-
ROXBURGH COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-
Jedburgh B & P.	-	-	-	-	-
SELKIRK COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-
Selkirk B & P.	-	-	-	-	-
STIRLING COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-
Campsie P.	-	-	-	-	-
Falkirk T & P.	-	-	-	-	-
St. Ninians P.	-	-	-	-	-
Stirling B & P.	-	-	-	-	-
SUTHERLAND COUNTY	-	1	-	-	1
Dornoch P.	-	-	-	-	-
WIGTOWN COUNTY	-	-	-	-	-
Wigtown B & P.	-	-	-	-	-
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS					
GUERNSEY ISLAND etc	1	1	-	-	2
St. Peter Port T & P.	1	1	-	-	2
Adjacent Islands	-	-	-	-	-
JERSEY ISLAND					
St. Helier T & P.					
ISLE OF MAN					
Summary					
England					
Wales					
Scotland					
Isles in British Seas					
Totals					
	425	1955	101	361	2842
	5	29	3	12	49
	42	89	3	12	146
	1	3	-	-	4
	473	2076	107	385	3041

Abbreviations:

B = Borough
 C = City
 L = Liberty
 P = Parish
 S = Suburbs
 T = Town

Note:
 There is one
 pipe-clay dealer listed
 (In Southwark, Surrey).

Pijpenkabinet - the Dutch Museum of Clay Tobacco Pipes

Pijpenkabinet, the Dutch museum of clay tobacco pipes, has just celebrated its 15th anniversary - I think a well chosen moment to look back to how the collection originated.

The starting point was the discovery of a unique rubbish pit in the centre of Amsterdam. In a large cesspit the debris from an inn of the period 1630-45 was found and among the glass sherds, wine-jugs and mussel-shells were several thousand clay pipe fragments. Professional archaeologists thought there was little of interest in this material - in contrast to the situation in the United Kingdom where the study of post-medieval material was already very much developed by the end of the 1960s.

From that time onwards Don Duco, who was among the finders of the cesspit, specialized in these 17th century pipes. Unlike most pipe collectors such as Frits Friederich, who only collected material and compared their finds with others that they had, Duco started searching in record offices for references to the pipe industry. The pipes themselves were only the objects for study, to complete the material from the archives. His research, primarily in Amsterdam but later in other Dutch cities as well, led to many articles and books being written on pipe history. Among these is the immense study of the Gouda industry, which embraced more than 500 factories in the mid-18th century.

The collection itself, designed for study at first hand, had a new impetus in 1975. In Amsterdam a permanent exhibition of pipes from Duco's collection was opened under the name *Pijpenkamer*. Next to the excavated pipes, there was also on view a collection of later pipes from West European countries. It was Niels Augustin, owner of an antique shop and himself a collector, who awakened Duco's interest in the modern clay pipe. The collection was enlarged not only with later types from

German, Belgian and English factories, but also with 20th-century Dutch examples. Visits to France led to the inclusion of all sorts of French figural bowls, among which are the large presentation pipes modelled as heads of historical and fantastic characters.

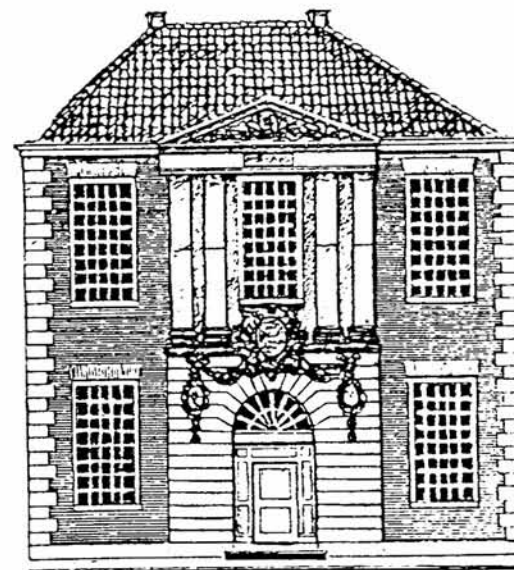
The Pijpenkamer, which opened five days a week, had many thousands of visitors each year and, encouraged by the success of the venture, the collection was further expanded. It now included ethnographical pipes from Africa, Asia and the Americas, but only those made of clay. The present scope of the collection embraces tobacco pipes of all periods from all parts of the world as long as clay forms part of their makeup.

Even now much attention is paid to the enlargement of the collection and every year the museum acquires new material. At the moment more than 8,500 different items are registered and many hundreds of pipe fragments from excavations are available for study.

In 1982 it was necessary to move from Amsterdam to Leiden in order to set up a more professional museum. In Amsterdam the exhibition and the research collections had been housed in different buildings. In a fine old building on the bank of one of the canals in Leiden (Fig. 18) the entire collection and library were at last united under one roof - the *Pijpenkabinet*.

The museum exhibits about 1,000 objects (mainly pipes but also a series of tools from pipemakers' workshops) in several large glass show-cases. Next to this is a very large cabinet which houses the entire study collection in 150 drawers, so that every pipe is within easy reach.

In the same building is a modern office where the documentation is kept: card systems of all sorts of pipes, maker's marks and literature. Don Duco's notes, the results of years of work in record offices, are indexed so that all information is at hand.



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Every year the Pijpenkabinet provides many researchers and collectors with information ranging from Central Africa to Spitzbergen, from China to Mexico.

Finally, the Pijpenkabinet is active outside the museum with lectures and exhibitions on the history of the clay pipe. Also it circulates catalogues of literature concerning pipes and tobacco. A circle of friends of the museum organizes activities. Every three months the magazine *Pijpelijntjes* is produced, with information on various aspects of clay pipe research. At present the magazine is in its tenth year.

Should readers of this magazine want any information, they can write us. Every visitor from overseas is welcome to visit the museum, which is also open (by appointment) in the evenings.

Benedict Goes

Points Arising . . .

David Atkinson replies:

Several examples of the Music Hall pipe were found at the site he was digging at Maverton Road, Bow, London, c1972. On the other side (of the bowl fragment shown in SCPR 4) is a figure dressed as a clown, while the word Admission and the large 3D appears back and front. Documentary evidence and other sources dated the pipes to c1865-72. Examples occur with the 3D deliberately erased from the mould. Published report in *London & Middlesex Archaeol. Soc. Jnl.* 1977.

Richard Le Cheminant replies:

David Atkinson's description of the first of two commemorative pipes from Greenwich (SCPR 4) sounds very like the features of the one illustrated in *BAR*, 97, p88 (there is also a photograph on p123). As noted, this pipe was produced to celebrate Vice-Admiral Edward Vernon's victory in April 1741 over the Spanish under the command of Don Blas de Leso at the Battle of Cartagena. Both bowls are of the same Atkinson and Oswald Type 26, unsigned, and appear to tally exactly; with the exception of the absence of lettering on David Atkinson's, which could either have been worn away by water or, more likely, was not included on this particular mould, as was not the decoration down the front mould-line (but see below).

The second bowl also seems likely to feature Admiral Vernon. The figure on its left side is similar to his appearance on the first, where he wears his long program coat and carries a sword and baton. More significant, perhaps, is the description of the vine-like plant on the front of the bowl (the grapes of wrath, the fruits of victory, or just for a tavern?) which sounds identical to that on the Cartagena pipe, and which to my knowledge, is not a design occurring on any other 18th-century decorated pipe. If, as is probable, this pattern dates closely to 1741, it removes the possibility of connection with a campaign in India as the British presence in that country was barely established then, with no newsworthy battles, victorious or otherwise. My best guess is that the same mould-maker cashed in on Vernon's continuing

popularity in London following another encounter. A likely candidate, bearing in mind that the bowl purports to record a native rather than a Spanish defeat, is the colonisation by Vernon in August-September 1742 of the island of Ruatan in the Bay of Honduras, an event about which the General Council of the Council of War in London came as near to enthusing over as official language will allow:

We, the assembled members of the General Council can't but conceive the said settlement to be greatly advantageous to his Majesty's Crown and Kingdoms.

The native general or chief from the Indies is depicted on the bowl probably in the manner in which popular opinion in England thought he would have been dressed and armed for battle. The legend seems to be a mixture of English and Latin; the translation of *disturbo* is 'to demolish', or 'to destroy' which the opposing chieftain no doubt considered himself to have been. (But, of course, would have been used in the sense of 'only'.)

Reference:

Le Cheminant, R. (1981) *A note on the Vernon bowl*, *BAR* 97, p87-89.

Ron Dagnall replies:

He has received several replies concerning his unusual stopper (SCPR 4), mainly from south and east England. Pipes had been collected with the indents produced by the projecting pins. They are the late 19th/early 20th century 'Irish' type, and two reports were received of such pipes marked on the bowl or the stem with the legend 'HEALTH EXHIBITION'.

Another feature reported is that the bore of the stem was drilled through to the hole formed by the longer central pin. No definite explanation is proposed, but the general seems to be that it was intended in some way to produce a cleaner, healthier smoke, with one suggestion that the holes were introduced to receive some form of patent metal insert.

Roy Gault replies:

Further to David Higgins's note on casting pipe-stamps (SCPR 4), some time ago I, too, took impressions of makers' marks in plasticine, but then used Silicone bath sealant for the final impression. They have the advantages of being: (1) flexible, so less susceptible to damage or wear; (2) need be no thicker than 1mm or so, and can pass through the post by letter in the normal way; (3) there is no damage to the plasticine mould on extraction.

Shelf-life I don't know about, but mine are 8 years old.

Ed Jarzembowski replies:

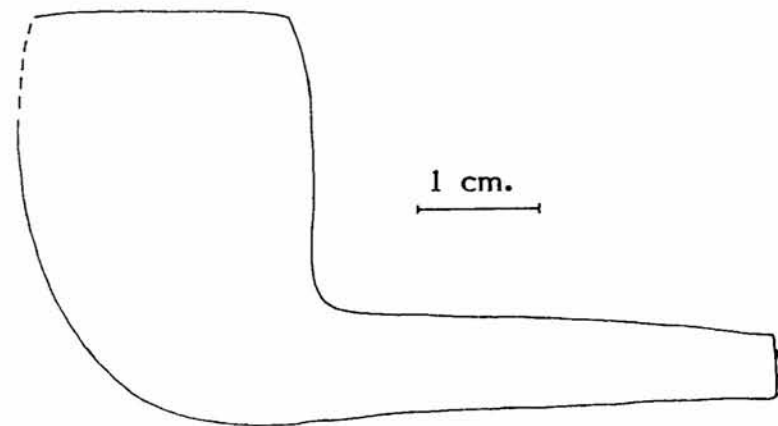
The stoppers figured by Dagnall (SCPR 4) could have been used to mould a unique pipe I found three years ago on the Thames foreshore in London (Fig. 19). The pipe is complete except for a piece missing from the upper right of the bowl. The latter is like a simple London 30 (Atkinson & Oswald, 1969) but is unusual in that the interior base is slightly higher than the stem. This base is circular in outline when viewed from above and penetrated deeply by five cylindrical holes of which the central one has the greatest diameter and joins the stem-bore (Jarzembowski, in press: fig. 21). The inner edge of the bowl-rim is slightly lower than the outer edge. The stem is unusually short (3.5 cm.) and bowed slightly. The mould-line has been smoothed except at the mouth-end of the stem.

Judging by the short stem, it was probably a working-man's pipe. The thick, perforated bowl base may have helped to cool the smoke, or aid air-circulation and keep the bore clear of tobacco. Perhaps a pipe-smoking physicist can supply the answer.

References:

Atkinson, D. & Oswald, A. (1969) *London clay tobacco pipes* Journal of the British Archaeological Association 32, p171-227.

Jarzembowski, E. & B. In press. *Internal bowl marks in pipes from London* BAR.



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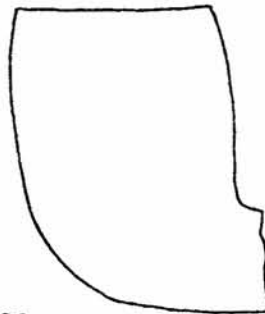
Joe Norton replies:

Further to Duco's article referring to Edward Keevil (SCPR 4). Edward Keevil is recorded in Dublin at 27 Merchants Quay between 1860-70. In 1860 he is listed as having a '*French, German & Scots Pipe Warehouse*'; he continues to be so listed until 1867. At various times between 1860-70 he is also listed as, '*A Pipe Merchant, a Cigar Importer and Clay Pipe Warehouse, a Tobacconist and Wine Merchant, a Toy Warehouse and a Clay Pipe Maker*'.

The first mention of him in 1860 also refers to the previous occupier of 27 Merchants Quay - a James Shephard Hetherington who had the toy warehouse before Keevil; it seems to imply that Keevil carried on the toy business and also gives a London address. It is not clear whether this address (1 Devonshire Sq., Bishopsgate, London NE) is Hetherington's or Keevil's London address.

Edward Keevil is listed as a clay pipe maker from 1861-8 only. He seems to have had the pipe business at 27 Merchants Quay and the toy warehouse, also a hardware concern at number 26.

Pipes by Keevil are rare - I have seen one only (Fig. 20) which is stamped 'KEVILL/LONDON/&/DUBLIN'. Edward Keevil appears in 1860 and last mention of him is in 1870; his history before and after this time is not known to me. Did he use the Dublin warehouse to distribute his pipes or did he make pipes in Dublin during his time here? It would appear that he did make pipes in Dublin, if not personally then maybe by someone else on a contract basis. It would be useful to check the London address mentioned above to see if it was Keevil's London outlet. Also does anyone know the working period of Keevil?.



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KEVILL
LONDON
& DUBLIN

Martin Stothard replies:

I have found eight examples of the 'RF' pipe in Hull (Peter Tengenel in SCPR 2) but am unable to trace the maker. I wonder if he was working in a small village in the Hull area, or in a town such as Beverley or Hedon, where little research has taken place. The 'trademark' as quoted by Peter Tengenel is, I think, a representation of a tobacco plant and this is found on many pipes from this area.

(Peter Davey has received a number of items for inclusion in the Bibliography and we will be publishing these in the April Newsletter.)

Tobacco and its use: a bibliography of the periodical literature. 243pp. Contains over 3,300 entries, including references to essays, book reviews, dissertations, short stories, etc. A unique and comprehensive guide to the history, culture, and varied use of the 'divine herb' plus all of the accoutrements associated with its consumption. Topics range from the folklore of tobacco to clay pipes. Obtainable from: Eugene Umberger, 267 Oxford Street # 403, Rochester, NY 14607, U.S.A. for \$14.00 postage paid. Payment must be made by cheque in U.S. currency, payable on a New York City bank.

Mr. J. van der Meulen has brought to our attention the contents of issue 27 of *Pijpelogische Kring Nederland* (all in Dutch):

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Page | |
| 50-52 | <i>Vrouwe Fortuna or Dame Fortune.</i> P.K. Smiesing. Many examples of this widely spread mark on clay pipes. |
| 54-59 | <i>Miscellaneous material from four cities on the River Ijssel.</i> Arnold Carmiggelt. Incidental findings in archives of tobacco-pipe makers in Zutphen, Deventer, Zwolle and Kampen. |
| 60-62 | <i>Stem repairs on 17th-century clay pipes.</i> F. Tymstra. Drawings of the method pipemakers used to repair broken stems. |
| 64-68 | <i>The rise and fall of William IV.</i> J.P. Brinkerink. An interesting article with drawings of memorable moments of the life of William IV portrayed on clay pipes. |

These are available from L.v.d. Berg, Bloemstede 22, 3608 TK Maarssebroek, Holland.

New Members

Mr. K. Brand, 22 Park Road, Harwich, Essex.

Mr. P. H. Craze, 27 Francis Gardens, Winchester, Hampshire SO23 7HD.

Pipes found in the Winchester area.

Damian Evans, 5 Heathfield, Gorseinon, Swansea SA4 2BE.

Pipes found in, and imported through, the Loughor area of South Wales.

Mr. T. Goodman, 120 Sutton Court Road, Chiswick, London W4 3EQ.

London, Middlesex and Surrey pipes. Scientific and statistical aspects of pipe archaeology. Pipe databases.

Mr. Jean-Paul Ossah Mvondo, 14 Allee de la Vanoise, 94 400 Vitry, France.

The archaeology of smoking pipes in Africa.

Mr. B. Rapaport, 5101 Willowmeade Drive, Fairfax, Virginia 22030, U.S.A.

(see note on page 24 of this Newsletter)

Mrs. J. E. Roberts, 13 Yard Heads, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2HA.

The Tennant family of pipemakers in Tweedmouth.

Mr. E. Umberger, 267 Oxford St. # 403, Rochester, NY14607, U.S.A.

Mr. F. Verhaeghe, Provinciebaan 78A, B-9288 Laarne, Belgium.

Changes of Address

Mr. L. T. Alexander, 211 Willow Valley Square, Apt.B-308, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17602, U.S.A.

Mr. D. J. Woodcock, 42 Panmuir Road, Wimbledon, London SW20 0PZ.

Clay tobacco pipes & pipe-makers of Leicester

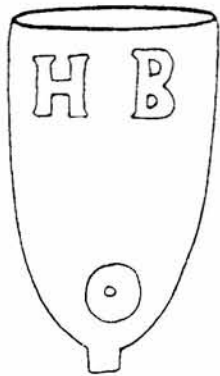
55 page, private publication. Fully illustrated and contains known pipe-makers of Leicester between 1679-1921. Price includes postage and packaging, U.K. £3.00, Europe £4.00, U.S.A. \$10.00. Available from Malcolm Green, 15 Oakland Avenue, Leicester LE4 7SG.

Help!

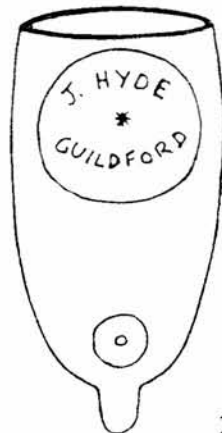
Robin Smith of 30 Charles St. W., Apt. 720, Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1R5, Canada, would like to know if anyone can supply information on these two pipes, both found in Toronto, Canada? (Figs. 21-22)

Fig. 21 is a complete bowl with raised initials 'HB' on the back. It is possibly Canadian but more likely to be English.

Fig. 22 has the impressed stamp 'J.HYDE/GUILDFORD' (Surrey) on the back of the bowl. According to Oswald, Hyde was working from 1859-1893, but he is not listed as an exporter. Any further details would be most valuable.



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