



NEWSLETTER

8



October 1985

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(continued inside back cover)

#### SCPR Meeting

The first SCPR meeting took place on 7 September and the organizers were pleased that more than 40 people turned up.

The morning was given over to an open discussion of the society's present position and its future. The general feeling was that SCPR should remain as informal as possible, and for this reason it was decided that no formal committee should be set up, nor should we become involved in making constitutions or applying for charity status which might become a burden in the future.

Perhaps the most pleasant duty arising from the day was that it was unanimously agreed that we should ask Adrian Oswald if he would act as Honorary President. This would be seen as a small token of recognition by all working in the field of the enormous debt which we owe to him. I am happy to report that Adrian has felt able to accept.

Despite a desire to maintain informality, it was recognized that SCPR might begin to diversify its function, which until now has been merely to act as a vehicle for communication. Accordingly, it was proposed that we investigate the possibility of embarking on three projects: (1) David Higgins hopes to establish a complete series of makers' marks; (2) Diana Freeman will act as co-ordinator of information from all the 19th-century census returns; (3) Susanne Atkin has agreed to co-ordinate a bibliography of all pipe publications, particularly in journals, as they appear. Of course, each of these projects requires not only much discussion to ensure that the right format is used before going ahead, but they can succeed only if other society members are willing to help with sorting out their own 'patches'. Please, then, would anyone willing to devote some time to a worthy cause get in touch with any of the three?

The question of future publications was raised. It was recognized that the quarterly newsletter fills a need, and it will continue to be produced in the usual way. However, we should begin to expand the scope and scale of our output. It was agreed that the more usual annually produced printed journal would be far beyond our financial means. Also, if we decided to approach BAR, to see if they would publish for us, then the members thought that too much of the running of the society would be taken out of our hands. Our proposal is that when members have a paper too large to be included in the newsletter, they should send it to me and, when enough has been collected together to make a volume of say 100-200 pages at A4 size (which it is hoped could be at something like yearly intervals) then a notice would be given in the newsletter and sufficient copies be made to send to those members who subscribe. Although provision would be made for holding a few surplus copies, by not producing excessive stock the cost could be kept to a minimum.

Throughout the day, time was allotted for members to discuss material which they had brought along and it was generally felt that this was one of the more productive parts of the day. In the afternoon six members were kind enough to give illustrated talks on a wide variety of topics.

The day was, as several members said, rather hectic. There will certainly be another meeting next year, hopefully in the same place at about the same time, but the response to the first meeting has encouraged us to extend the next one to a weekend rather than just one day. When we have things sorted out we will put a notice in a future newsletter. We hope that as many of you as possible will be back again and that more of you will be able to speak about what you are up to.

**Roger Price**

## SCPR Meeting - a Dutchman's Impression

A meeting of English pipeologists is, for a Dutch contributor, something to look forward to. For the first time in history this happy event took place on 7 September. Even before the official beginning of the programme the lecture theatre was filled. Those whom we met there reflect the impression we Dutch have of the English - they are more interested in researching the history of the pipe industry than their Dutch counterparts, who are mainly collectors. The London day turned out to be a meeting for scholars and serious amateurs sharing a common interest.

After the official business in the morning it was time for lunch. In a nearby pub there was plenty of opportunity to make contact and discuss things in a relaxed atmosphere.

In the afternoon several researchers spoke about their work. I was the last of the speakers, showing a series of slides of items from the collection of the Pijpenkabinet. These were discussed in the context of the aims of our research and our results so far. In a previous article, Benedict Goes has written about research in the Pijpenkabinet (SCPR 5). The slides of this talk were an illustration of our work and showed excavated pipes, tools, historical documents and, of course, a wide variety of pipes, including French figural, ethnographical and even pre-Columbian types.

SCPR members may have the impression that pipeology in Holland is organized on an official basis. Despite there being in Holland a museum which collects, researches and publishes on pipes the Dutch have the same problems as the English. Even on the Continent illegal diggers are still active. Most of the finds have been grabbed from sites without a proper record and come into the hands of private collectors. They are then effectively lost to the researcher. Also, in the field of publication Holland is behind Britain since most Dutch pipe devotees are collectors rather than researchers.

For the Dutch visitors the SCPR meeting remains a pleasant memory of a very useful and instructive day spent with their fellows from overseas. I hope that this initiative will be repeated and will give the work the stimulus which it needs and deserves. An exchange of ideas will certainly provide a good basis for the future and I look forward to the next meeting.

Don Duco

### 19th Century Pipes and Aspects of Research

My small group of slides shown at the SCPR meeting illustrated a sample of various decorated 19th century and early 20th century clay pipes, featuring a number of registered designs by the London firm Charles Crop & Sons. I also outlined some of the recent research I have been undertaking regarding various pipe manufacturers and showed the audience examples of advertisements and extracts from a catalogue. One of the families under research is the Turpins from Macclesfield in Cheshire and now that I am in touch with the descendants I have been able to obtain copies of photographs of members of this family, one being the pipemaker Benjamin John Turpin with his cart. The latter photograph was shown at the conference, an interesting feature of the cart being that the title 'TURPIN & SONS, TOBACCO PIPE MANUFACTURERS, MACCLESFIELD' is visible on the side. While on the subject of pipemaker's carts, I related the incident that befell Mansfield pipemaker Charles Frodsham Hinton in 1876, when his cartload of pipes overturned and crushed him to death!

Since I took these particular slides I have gained contact with the descendants of other pipemaking families, including the Tennants of Berwick and Newcastle and Samuel McLardy of Manchester. I had specially prepared a number of slides to illustrate some photographs of the makers concerned and aspects of their businesses, but unfortunately I did not receive the slides back in time for the conference!

Peter Hammond

### A New Museum

At the meeting I briefly mentioned my own small museum - a very old fishing boat called the 'Mark Andrew' in Kings Lynn and a fascinating wood-and-iron construction about 50 ft long and 12 ft wide with a similar internal capacity to many Viking longboats. The main feature will be clay pipes but other items too will be shown at my discretion. The beach on which it sits contains many pipe stems but no bowls. The first opening - a two day event - will be in May. Admission is free but you may like to donate a pipe.

Andrew Wright

### National Stamp Catalogue

At the SCPR meeting in September it was suggested that the society could act as the focus for developing a national stamp-recording system. While the enormous benefits such a stamp reference system would provide are obvious, the pitfalls in even designing, let alone compiling one are as great. For the last three years I have been considering in detail the various methods of examining and recording clay pipes, which inevitably leads to the problems of maintaining and sorting records of makers' marks. I have therefore agreed to form a group to examine the state of research and see what practical approach can be made to recording and ordering the marks on a national basis. I would envisage four main stages in such a project - all of which would rely on members' active support.

First there would be the designing of a system. This would have to take account of potential uses and demands of the catalogue, the feasible levels of data collection and the availability and likely development of data-recording systems. Proper planning and thought is essential at this stage if the catalogue is to be of lasting value. Second would be the data collection itself. This would involve members everywhere recording collections in their area for compilation on a central catalogue. The third stage would be the preparation and publication of the information collected. This I would envisage as a series of regional volumes, produced as areas became

adequately covered. Finally, there would be the continuing maintenance and updating of the central data base, with attendant publication of updated lists.

Such a project may well take some years to start bearing fruit - but then it would be of immense value to pipe researchers everywhere. But it can happen only if pipe researchers everywhere are prepared to make it happen - and the pipe researchers are YOU! To make it work we need a group who are prepared to give up time to meet, discuss, and act as regional co-ordinators for the project. I would ask anyone interested in such a role to contact me so that I can arrange a meeting to discuss the project more fully. And I would ask EVERYONE to jot down any thoughts, comments, potential uses or anything else they may have to say about the project so that these ideas can be included at meetings.

So don't just read this and file it away - THINK! Think about what information you would want from a stamp catalogue and let me know NOW so that your thoughts can be included. And if you are prepared to become involved in the planning, organization and running, get in touch and help to make one of the most important projects in pipe studies work.

David Higgins

### Pipemakers in Census Returns

It is proposed to form a register of clay pipe makers based on the Census Returns. The register will take the form of a card index and a file, the former having only the names of the actual makers on the cards together with ages, dates and addresses and the latter having the full census entry for the household in which the maker lived - including lodgers, servants, visitors, etc. exactly as written in the census returns. The number of the film (eg RG 11 3106), the year, the county and the town or village should accompany the census entry.

Further information which will be required is whether the whole of the film was examined or just the likely parts. If only parts, give page numbers and areas checked

together with the film number and the year. It is also essential that notation be made of areas where no pipemakers were found in order to eliminate duplication of work when compiling the index.

The above information should be sent to Mrs. Diana Freeman (address inside cover) in the style of a census return. Should contributors wish to help with the card index, the information should be entered on cards 5" x 3" (12.7 x 7.6 cm) in the style set out below, each pipemaker having an individual card.

HUGHES - John	Hertfordshire
(Film No.) - Year - Address	N or Y
Notes: Where born (and when if poss.) Working life as far as poss. known Death - if known	

\*N or Y: whether born in county

Members of the society wishing for information from the index are asked to send a stamped s.a.e. or, if outside Britain, the appropriate international reply coupons, for a reply.

As the information comes in, the areas researched will be published in the SCPR newsletter so that members will know if the region they have an interest in has been covered.

Diana Freeman

## Stem Impressions of Inn Signs?

This group of West Country stem marks hangs together solely on their similarity. They are very scarce and hard to find, and are the result of 20 years of fieldwalking, coupled with a study of clay pipes from excavations in Gloucestershire and the surrounding counties. They testify to the necessity of examining very carefully all stem fragments however small, a point sometimes difficult to get across to others with broader interests. Some are so faintly impressed as to be easily missed in a cursory inspection of a large batch of material.

All are drawn 4 times actual size. None has been found from a dated context, but my feeling is that they could have been made anytime between 1750 and 1850.

Fig. 1, a cockerel, is from Gloucester, possibly made for the Golden Cockerel Inn, Northgate Street.

Fig. 2, a double-headed eagle, was found recently at Witney in Oxfordshire. It bears a close resemblance in style to Fig. 1, the border being the same design.

Fig. 3, a stag's breast, neck and head in a bower of thistles, is from a field at Evesham in north Gloucestershire.

Fig. 4, another double-headed eagle over a crown in an indistinct surround, comes from a field used for spreading town night-soil just outside Ross-on-Wye in Herefordshire. Two examples of this are known.



1



2



3



4

8

9

Fig. 5, is a bull in decorative surround very similar in concept to both Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. Again, two examples are known, found several years apart in different parts of Gloucester. There was a Bull Inn in the Berkeley Street area of the city.

Fig. 6 shows a lion rampant with a crown and holding in one hand a sword and in the other what I first interpreted as a bunch of keys but am told represents seven spears: perhaps the mouldmaker was not sure either. There is a word which is not clear followed by the word 'Holder'; there may have been other words before and after the very faint impression of what may be the numerals 4 and 7. The stamp was applied twice on the short length of stem in my possession: neither is very clear and the drawing is a composite of the two. This stem, from Leominster in Herefordshire, is either Dutch or Dutch influenced - comments please from our Dutch friends.

I think Figs. 1 to 5 are English; they could be the work of one or more stampmakers and are probably the products of several pipemakers. I think that Fig. 6 may well be Dutch.

I should like to hear of any similar finds and any views on these stamps. Before we can evaluate their significance and use them in the broader archaeological scheme, we need to find examples in dated contexts on controlled excavations, from kiln sites, or on stems connected to dateable bowl forms. Until then they will remain an interesting but useless group.

Allan Peacey



5



6

**Note on Clay Pipes Found in an Old Cistern under the Talbot in Tetbury, Gloucs.**

In July 1985 investigation of a standpool of water in the cellar of the Talbot Inn in Tetbury, Gloucs., revealed a flagstone-sealed pit which proved to contain an assemblage of pottery, clay pipes, glass bottles, sundry organic material and the remains of a timber screen wall. The cistern, which measured approximately 6 ft. x 6 ft. x 5 ft. (1.8 x 1.8 x 1.5 m) deep was lined at the bottom to a height of 2' 3" (0.68 m) with white clay. It appeared to have been constructed to hold water, and initial examination of the clay pipes indicates that it was filled in one fell swoop sometime after 1725 and sealed with a flagstone floor some time later. The pottery consisted mainly of jugs and tankards; it included locally made earthenwares, Stoke-on-Trent salt-glazed stonewares and one example of embossed German salt-glazed stoneware.

The pipes were mainly Wiltshire type and consisted of 417 unmarked and 132 marked examples. Of the unmarked pipes, 412 were of Wiltshire spurred type, 4 of Wiltshire heeled type and one Gloucester-made pipe.

The marked pipes were as follows:

- 7 marked on the heel RICH GREEN LAND
- 1 marked on the back of the bowl WN
- 10 marked on the side of the bowl I EDWARDS
- 3 marked on the side of the bowl O ASH
- 1 marked on the side of the bowl with a bas relief of St. George and the Dragon
- 1 marked on the side of the bowl, maker indistinct
- 2 marked on the sides of the spur T S

The remainder were all marked on the stem:

- 41 marked ROGER ANDRUS
- 30 marked ED HIGGINS
- 23 marked GILES CHAPERLINE
- 3 marked R G
- 1 marked S W
- 3 marked RICH GREENLAND
- 1 marked THO HUNT
- 3 marked THO IONES
- 1 marked with a wheel design
- 2 marked with rouletting

Allan Peacey

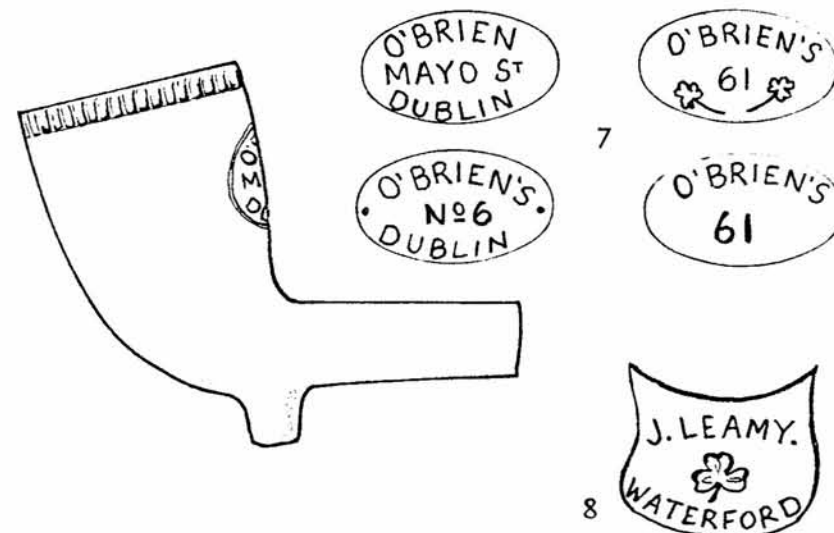
**O'Brien Pipes**

The markings as shown (Fig. 7) are found on bowls throughout England, particularly the Midland area. I had believed that O'BRIEN was an Irish pipemaker until recently when I saw two pipe catalogues by English makers illustrating O'BRIEN-marked pipes. In the TURPIN & SONS, Macclesfield, catalogue there are two pipes illustrated described as 'Large and Medium Dublin', both with the mark 'O'BRIEN, MAYO St DUBLIN'. In the JOSEPH HOLLAND, Manchester, catalogue there is an 'O'BRIEN 61' model shown. The pipes illustrated and those found are all the 'Irish' type - plain, thick walled, milled rim, large spur and marked incuse on the back of the bowl.

I contacted Joe Norton of Dublin who, after checking various books and O.S. maps could find no trace of a Mayo St. in Dublin. Could it be that such marked pipes were made by English pipemakers specifically aimed at the Irish 'navvy' population in England from 1880 onward?

Whilst on the subject of Irish makers, could anyone supply information on Fig. 8, a bowl fragment found in Leicester, incuse in shield surround, 'J.LEAMY.WATERFORD'?

Malcolm Green





## The Hunt Family Identified

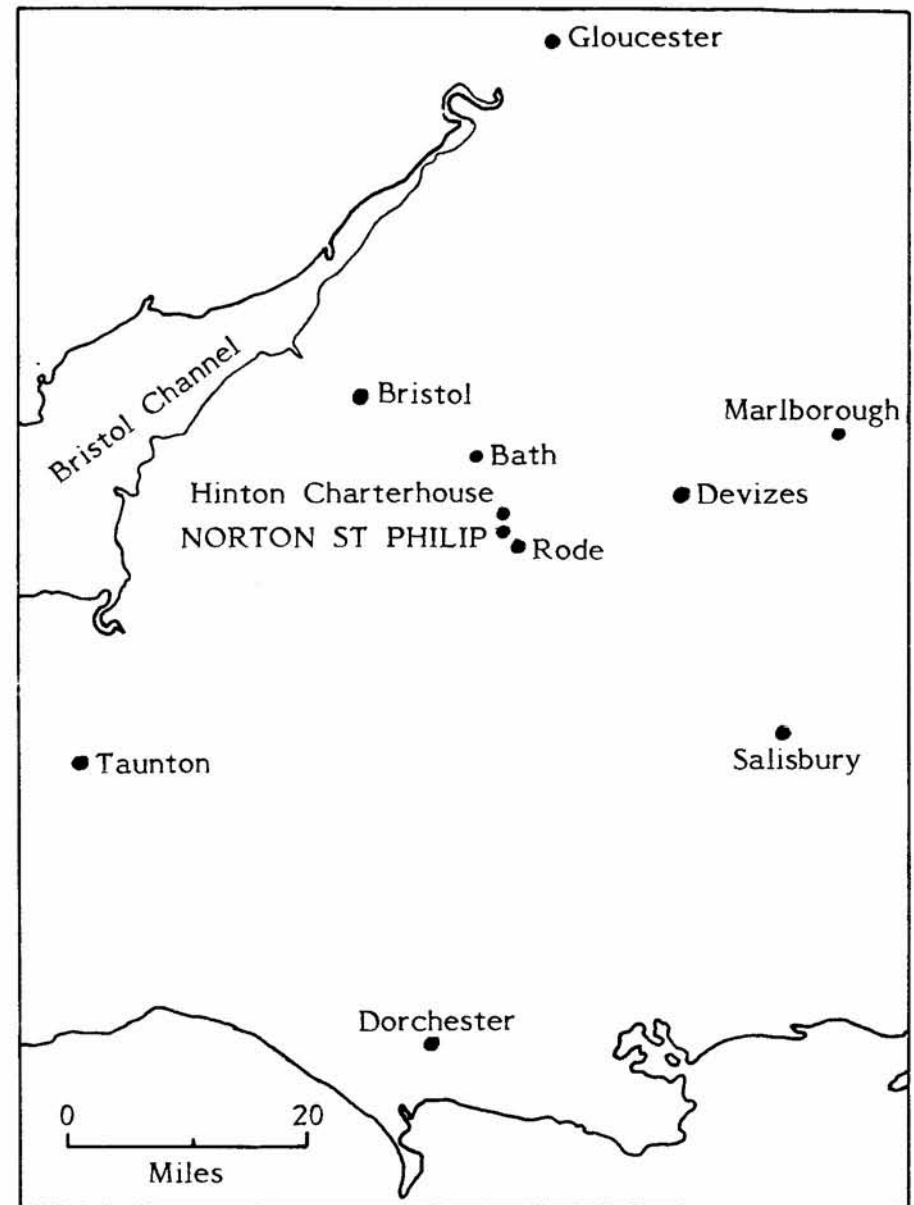
For many years the beautifully made pipes of the Hunt family have fascinated and delighted both collectors and archaeologists throughout southern Britain. Pipes are known bearing the names of Flower, Jeffry, John, Thomas and William Hunt, and are distributed over a wide area centred on the West Country (Fig. 9).

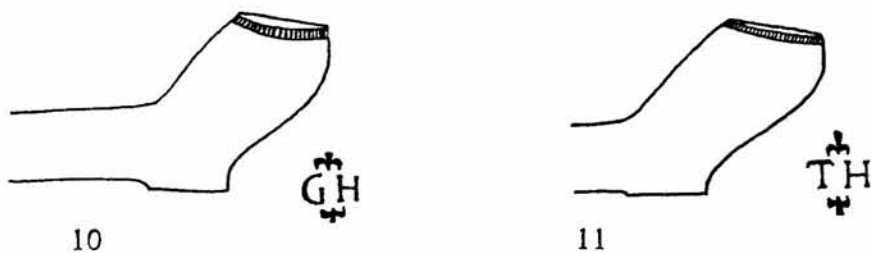
Pioneer work on the Hunts and other makers was carried out by David Atkinson during the 1960s and '70s,<sup>1,2</sup> mainly dealing with Thomas and Jeffry. In Bristol, later work by Roger Price and Reg & Philomena Jackson was concerned mainly with Flower and John Hunt.<sup>3</sup>

However, these writers failed to find the origins of the Hunt family. Clearly, they had come from somewhere other than Marlborough or Bristol - but where? It was Atkinson who provided the only clue, describing in 1971 a memorial once stated to have been in the parish church at Norton St Philip, a small Somerset village approximately 5½ miles (9 km) south of Bath (Fig. 9). This was where the present research began.

On visiting the church, a brass plaque was found on the wall of the chancel which listed memorials removed from the floor during renovations in 1847. Among them was 'Jeffery Hunt, aged 91, May 19, 1690'. The original parish registers of the village from the 16th century onwards survive and have been researched.<sup>4</sup> The Jeffry Hunt of the 1690 memorial was baptized on 5 April 1599, and his half-brothers John and Thomas I were baptized on 31 January 1614/5 and 27 October 1617 respectively.

Although the person buried is not described as a pipemaker it was probably this Jeffry (or Geoffery, as the register sometimes spells it) and Thomas who made pipes c1635-1650 stamped with the initials GH and TH (Figs. 10 & 11) which are found in the immediate locality quite frequently but to a lesser extent in the Bristol and Wiltshire areas. There is no irrefutable proof that they were indeed the pipemakers, but the coincidence of names (especially the unusual christian name of Jeffry I's



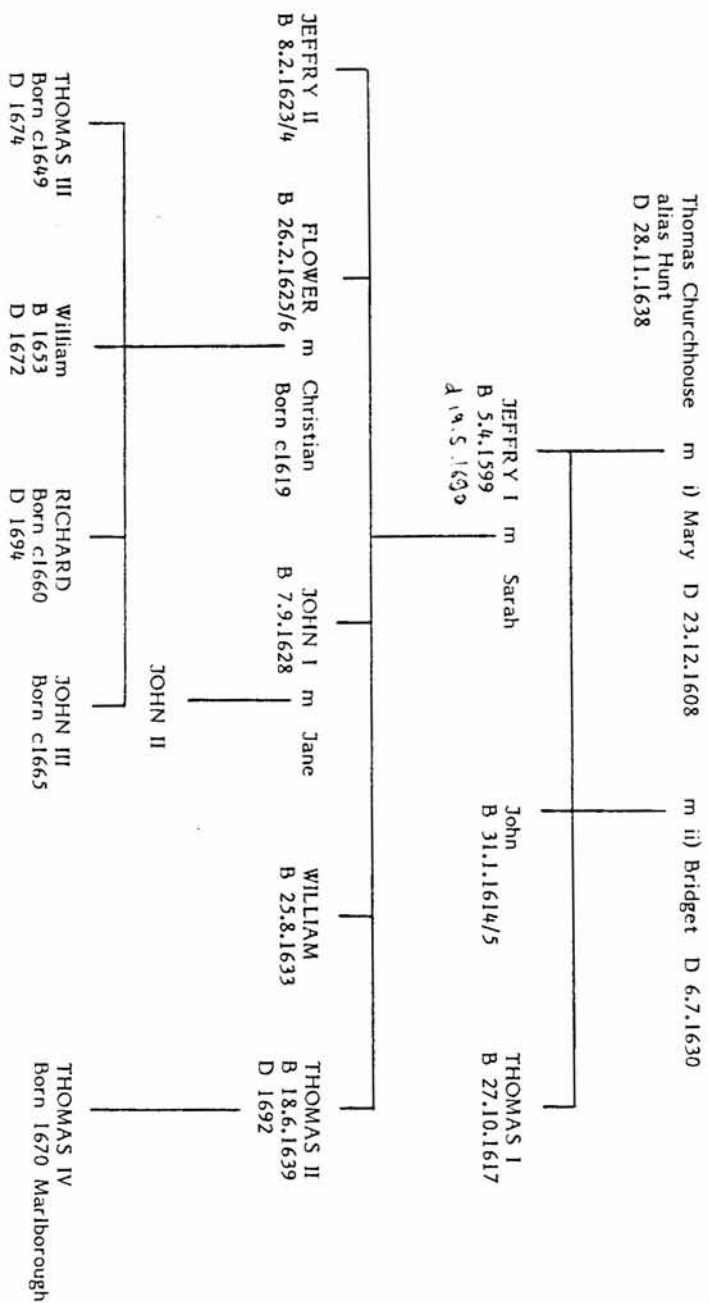


son Flower q.v.) and the fact that Thomas II certainly had property in or around Norton St Philip make the case very highly probable.

It was Jeffry I's children who were to find fame and fortune in pipemaking: Jeffry II baptized on 8 February 1623/4, Flower baptized 26 February 1625/6, John I baptized 7 September 1628 and Thomas II baptized 18 June 1639. A son William, baptized on 25 August 1633, may well be the pipemaker whose products are found in the Taunton area, perhaps having moved away like his brothers, as he is not recorded in Norton St Philip again. Research in the Taunton area will hopefully be able to substantiate this. Flower, like many other Norton St Philip children of the day, was named after a prominent local family.

Flower and John I probably learned their trade and made their first pipes in Norton St Philip, but soon moved to Bristol where they purchased their freedom for £5 each in 1651.<sup>3</sup> Both became founder members of the Bristol Pipemakers' Guild in 1652. Flower returned to Norton St Philip for a brief period in 1653, as his son William was baptized there on 24 April, but he was back in Bristol by December. John I appears to have held the fort at Bristol during Flower's absence, taking William Foster as apprentice on 25 April in that year.

THE HUNT FAMILY TREE

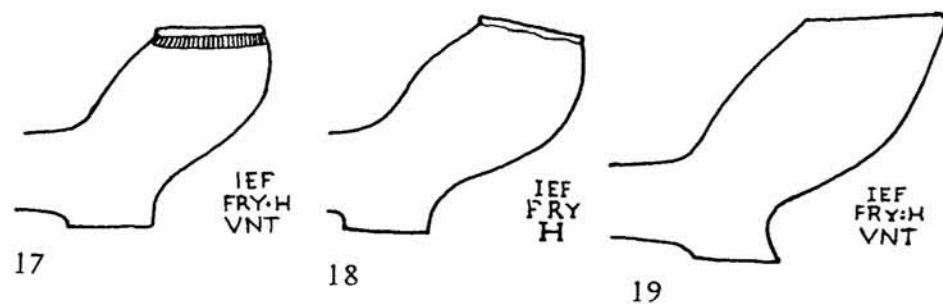
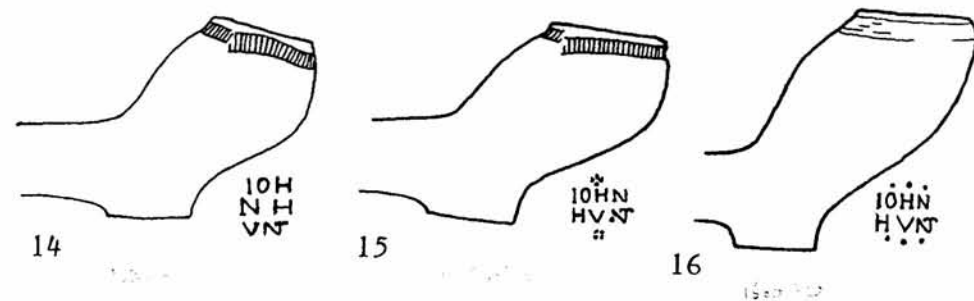
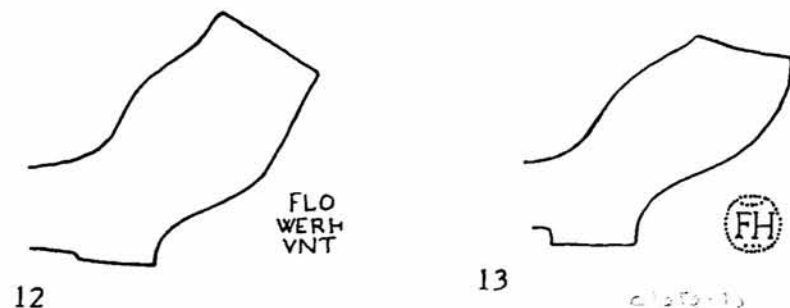


Key:  
 B = Baptized  
 D = Died  
 m = married

Whereas Flower is well documented in the particularly complete records of Bristol until his death c1672 (for examples of his pipes see Figs. 12 & 13), John I and his wife Jane completely disappear after the 1653 apprenticeship. It is here that archaeological evidence from both Bristol and Bath takes over, as a marketing frontier between these two pipemaking centres. John I's pipes from Bristol tend to be of an early type, c1650-60, with a bulbous shape and milled lip, and normally stamped IOH/N.H/VNT or IOHN/HVNT (Figs. 14 & 15) using one of several dies - clearly reflecting his documented period in the city. In Bath, however, these pipes form only 30% of the total found; all others are of a later, more upright form of bowl (Fig. 16), c1660-80., and are found in deposits containing an otherwise strictly north-east Somerset variety of pipes such as those of John Gay and Richard Greenland I. Although no direct documentary evidence has yet been found, all the indications are that John Hunt I returned to the Norton St Philip area c1660.

The pipes stamped with the full name Jeffry Hunt (Fig. 17-19) pose a problem as they could have been made either by Jeffry Hunt I or II, and outlying pipe finds suggest that contemporary forgeries were made. The distribution of the various types is well illustrated in Atkinson's paper on the maker, in which the author notes that the latest types of his heeled pipes were confined to the Devizes area of Wiltshire, where it would appear that one of them, probably the son, was working c1670 until at least 1690.

The well-known pipes of Thomas Hunt (Fig. 20-22) were probably first produced by Jeffry Hunt I's half-brother Thomas I at Norton St Philip as they are restricted to that area and scarcely found outside it. Thomas Hunt II, baptized on 18 June 1639, son of Jeffry I, appears to have taken the trade to Marlborough in Wiltshire, where he is well documented. He probably settled with relatives who took a lease of land there in 1640,<sup>5</sup> and he took as apprentices Rebecca Kingston in 1667, Jane Sawyer in 1671 and George Mells in 1689.



Thomas Hunt II's will<sup>6</sup> was first noted by Brown & Sneddon.<sup>7</sup> His trade was passed on to his son, Thomas Hunt IV:

*'I Thomas Hunt of the parish of St Mary in Marlborough pipe maker doe make and ordaine this my last Will and Testamt... Imprimis I give to my sonn Thomas Hunt my now dwelling house ... as also all my goods workin instruments clay pipes and ffewell that shall be in my house at the time of my decease'.*

It was probably Thomas IV who made the wide variety of spurred stem-marked pipes found in the Marlborough area, which are illustrated by Atkinson.<sup>1</sup> There were, therefore, three Thomas Hunts producing stamped pipes in Somerset and Wiltshire from c1635 until at least 1700. (Thomas III died having served only two years of his apprenticeship to his mother - see family tree).

Thomas II's will also shows clearly his unbroken links with Norton St Philip:

*'Itm my will is that my house and land at Philips Norton and Hinton in the County of Somersett with all things belonging thereunto shall be sould and equally divided among my other five children ... I desire and appoint my very good freinds Mr. Edward Aprice and Mr. Benjamine ffrees of Philips Norton and Hinton aforesaid to be the Overseers of this part of my will'.*

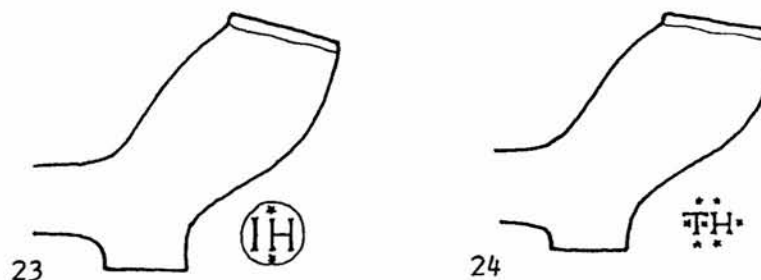
The land belonging to Thomas I is recorded in the Quarterly Aid Assessment for Hinton Charterhouse in 1691.<sup>8</sup>

The origin of the Hunt family seems now to have been established, but there is still a lot more work to be done, including the search for further documentation which refers to them specifically as pipemakers.

A Jeffry and a Thomas Hunt, trades unrecorded, have been found living at Rode between 1670<sup>9</sup> and 1675,<sup>10</sup> they

were probably Jeffry I and Thomas I of Norton St Philip and probably responsible for the large number of pipes of that period stamped IH (Fig. 23) and TH (Fig. 24) found in the locality. There were three lives on the leasehold of 1675, but the third is unknown; it may well have been John. Rode is 2 miles (3 km) south-east of Norton St Philip (Fig. 9) and was another pipemaking centre and home of the Baily and Howell families. Research in the Taunton area will hopefully throw more light on William, who is the least-known of the family, while research at Norton St Philip and Rode continues.

I wish to register my thanks to Mr. H. Simpkins of Norton St Philip for his current help in my research.



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- 3) Price, R. and Jackson, R. & P. (1979) *Bristol clay pipe makers - a revised and enlarged edition* Privately published by the authors.
- 4) Somerset Record Office, D/P/n.ph 2/1/1+.
- 5) D. R. Atkinson from E.G.H. Kempson, personal communication.
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- 7) Brown, P.S. & Sneddon, J.M. (1976) Clay tobacco pipes from Bath *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, Vol. XXX part 303.
- 8) Somerset Record Office. DD/RG/66.
- 9) Public Record Office, *Hearth Tax Exemptions*, bundle 343: 178 and 601.
- 10) Somerset Record Office. DD/ML/31 Rental.

## Further Information on London Pipemakers

While visiting the Greater London Record Office some time ago in the quest for further information on one or two particular London pipemakers, I happened to come across several others, as follows:

### Stepney (St. Dunstan)

(Note that the later marriages were searched only from 1840-1844).

#### **WILLIAM BOYALL**, pipemaker

Son of William Boyall, sawyer; born in or before 1822. 29 November 1843, a bachelor of full age living in Stepney, he married Elizabeth Mays (daughter of Robert Mays, farmer) a spinster of full age also living in Stepney.

#### **BENJAMIN BRIGHT**, pipemaker

Son of James Bright, bricklayer, born in or before 1821. 5 June 1842, a bachelor of full age living at 66 White Horse St., he married Caroline Outram, (daughter of Charles Outram, waterman) a spinster of full age also living in White Horse St.

#### **JOHN CORNWELL**, tobaccopipe maker

Son of William Cornwell, shoemaker; born in or before 1822. 15 April 1843, a bachelor of full age living in Stepney, he married Caroline Goulding (daughter of John Goulding, printer) a spinster of full age also living in Stepney.

#### **JAMES FINE**, pipemaker

See William Fine.

#### **WILLIAM FINE**, pipemaker

Son of James Fine, pipemaker, born in or before 1822. 28 November 1843, a bachelor of full age living in Stepney, he married Frances Harrison (daughter of William Willes *sic*, pipemaker) a spinster of full age also living in Stepney.

Why was his wife's surname different from her father's?

#### **FREDERICK GEORGE FRICKER**, pipemaker

Son of George Fricker, cooper; born in or before 1821. 20 May 1842, a bachelor of full age living at 1 Union Terrace, he married Martha Hare (daughter of Robert Hare, bricklayer) a spinster of full age living at 4 Union Terrace.

#### **WILLIAM HENRY PRONG**, pipemaker

Son of Henry Prong, sugarboiler; born in or before 1823. 28 January 1844, a bachelor of full age living in Stepney, he married Mary Ann Saunders (daughter of Samuel Saunders, cheesemonger) a spinster of full age also living in Stepney.

#### **WILLIAM STEER I**, tobaccopipe maker

See William Steer II.

#### **WILLIAM STEER II**, tobaccopipe maker

Son of William Steer I, tobaccopipe maker; born in or before 1822. 3 April 1843, a bachelor of full age living in Stepney, he married Mary Ann Smith (daughter of Joseph Smith, tinman) a spinster of full age also living in Stepney.

#### **JAMES SWINYARD**, pipemaker

Son of William Swinyard, pipemaker; born in or before 1820. 31 October 1841, a bachelor of full age living at 21 Redmans Row, he married Jane Swinyard, a spinster of full age living in the same street. Were James and Jane related?

#### **WILLIAM SWINYARD**, pipemaker

See James Swinyard.

#### **JOHN UNDERWOOD**, tobaccopipe maker

4 November 1688 *sic*, living with his wife Eleanor in Gravel Lane when their son John was baptized.

#### **BENJAMIN WAPP**, pipemaker

3 May 1711, his wife's name was Susan Jacklen Wapp and their daughter Elizabeth was then baptized.

**WILLIAM WILLES**, pipemaker  
See William Fine.

Has anybody researched these registers more thoroughly?  
If so, how about having a more complete list published in the Newsletter - I am sure that if any of the London researchers has indeed covered parishes such as Stepney, the information would be useful to those of us who live outside London. Some of the makers in the above list are already known, such as John Cornwell who continued to manufacture pipes until his death on 12 August 1891, but others are unknown - some of them probably being employees of master pipemakers.

Other snippets of information I found on my visit were:

#### Mile End (St. Peter)

(Note that only the marriages for 1844-1845 were searched)

**WILLIAM COPPIN**, pipemaker

Son of William Coppin, labourer; born in or before 1824. 28 December 1845, a bachelor of full age living in Regent Street, he married Eliza Mary Coppin (daughter of John Coppin, butcher) a spinster also living in Regent Street.

Were William Coppin snr and John Coppin related?

**JOHN CHARLES PORTER**, tobaccopipe maker

Son of Charles Porter, watchmaker; born in or before 1823. 13 April 1844, a bachelor of full age living at 36 White Horse St., he married Maria Alice Anderson (daughter of Peter Anderson, painter) who was living at 29 Great James St., Hoxton.

#### Stepney (Holy Trinity)

(Note that only the marriages for 1850 were searched).

**JAMES STRUTT**, pipemaker

Son of Frances Rake Strutt, blacksmith. 14 July 1850, living at 1 Artichoke Row he married Elizabeth Wilkinson (daughter of James Wilkinson, gardener), a dressmaker and spinster of full age living at 1 Regent Street.

The Greater London Record Office has the following Probate Inventories:

- 1) **William Alvey**, tobaccopipe maker of St Clement's Danes, dated 12 November 1679 (Ref: MI 1679/83)
- 2) **Daniel Hill**, pipemaker of St Martin's in the Fields, dated 7 July 1686 (Ref: MI 1686/59)
- 3) **John Bloome**, pipemaker of St James, Westminster - exact date not noted (Ref: MI 1689/44)

In addition there are the following Apprenticeship Indentures:

- 1) **William Andrews** of Highgate, 1814 (Ref: DRO/E/3/36)
- 2) **William Andrews** of Hornsey, 1818 (Ref: DRO/E/3/47)
- 3) **William Andrews** of Highgate, 1821 (Ref: DRO/E/3/69)
- 4) **Joseph Andrews** of Deptford, 1824 (Ref: DRO/E/3/88)
- 5) **James Andrews** of Limehouse, 1839 (Ref: DRO/E/3/149)
- 6) **William Munks** of St Margaret West, 1833 (Ref: DRO/E/3/127)

I had a look at the third one as an example and this gave the following information:

*'James Andrews, a poor boy aged 14 to be apprenticed on 23rd January next to William Andrews of Highgate in Hornsey, Middlesex until 28th December 1828, who shall teach and instruct or cause to be taught and instructed in the best way and manner that he can his said apprentice in the art or business of a pipe maker. Dated 28th December, 1821.'*

Hence William Andrews took on three apprentices altogether. Were Joseph and James related? Is the James who was apprenticed to William in 1821 the same James who took on his own apprentice in 1839? Perhaps some of our London researchers can give the answers.

Peter Hammond

Further Information on the Canada Pipe Works

Further research has clarified a number of points reported in SCPR 7, which because of a lack of information were discussed as being correct.

William H. Dixon's middle name should have read Henderson rather than Henry. William Henderson Dixon's mother was Mary Henderson the sister of William Henderson, the first recorded pipemaker in Montreal. Dixon purchased the pipe factory from James McKean Henderson Snr. not J. M. Henderson Jnr. The assessment roles for St. Marie ward of Montreal incorrectly indicate J. M. Henderson Jnr. as the owner of the Henderson & Son concern. Material obtained from the Dun and Bradstreet Collection at Harvard University indicates that J. M. Henderson Snr. was the owner at the time of sale. The 'Son' of Henderson & Son refers to the J. M. Henderson Snr.'s eldest son William Henderson Jnr.

The different Dixon marks have been found to have a chronological significance. The DIXON mark is the earlier of the two and refers to the period when W. H. Dixon was the sole owner of the concern. The Dixon mark can therefore be dated from 1876 to 1883 or 1884. In 1884 W. H. Dixon's brother James McKean Henderson Dixon officially joined as a partner and the name appears to have been changed. (See partnership record, Fig. 25). The St. Marie assessment roles do show, however, that J. M. H. Dixon was a partner in 1883. Whether the name was changed in 1883 or 1884 is not known. The 'DIXON'S' mark can therefore be dated from 1883/1884 to 1892 when the firm closed. The St. Marie assessment roles clearly show that the factory closed in 1892, even though the Montreal directories indicate that the factory continued until 1894.

Robin Smith

Province of Quebec }  
 District of Montreal }

Mr. William H. Dixon and James M. Dixon  
 both of the City of Montreal in the said Province  
 of Quebec hereby certify that we have entered into partnership  
 under the style or firm of W. H. Dixon & Co. as manufacturers of  
 clay pipes at the said City of Montreal ~~the said Province~~  
 the Witness whereof we have hereunto set our  
 hands this Twenty second day of July one thousand  
 eight hundred and eighty four.

*W. H. Dixon*  
*James M. Dixon*

*W. H. Dixon*  
*James M. Dixon*

1884  
 J. M. H. Dixon

DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
 1050

### A Wandering Pipemaker from London

The following may be of interest to readers as an example of a migrant pipemaker in the early 19th century, one who took a somewhat devious route through England and Scotland. Daniel Smith, aged 22 years, a tobaccopipe maker from London, appears in the High Court records for Ayr, Scotland, accused of theft by housebreaking in the farm of Muirbank of Logan, in the parish of Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire, on 5 July 1834.<sup>1</sup>

At the age of 19 years (ie in 1831) Smith went to Liverpool where he remained for nine months, then returned to London where he stayed for about three months. He then left and was:

*'... engaged at work in several towns in England for the last two years and came to Scotland about a month ago ... Declares that he reached Kirkcudbright in a vessel from Liverpool about two or three weeks ago and has since travelled through the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Wigtonshire asking and receiving support as he could obtain or employment in the way of his trade'.*

Daniel Smith committed theft in a farm in the Rhinns of Galloway, in the extreme south-west corner of Scotland. It was a rural area, far removed from the major centres of pipemaking and, although it is possible that he was working as an itinerant pipemaker, it is more likely that he was engaged in casual rural labour.

#### Reference

- 1) Scottish Record Office, High Court Precognition AD14 34/173.

Dennis Gallagher

The Broseley pipemaking industry has been discussed in some detail in the past<sup>1</sup> and is probably being studied in a wider context than those concerned with the industrial history of the Ironbridge Gorge. We have made a limited study of Broseley in the mid-19th century, mainly through census returns, because its ceramic industries offer an interesting comparison with those of Bristol. We examined the enumerators' books for the census sub-district of Broseley, comprised mainly of Broseley and Benthall.<sup>2</sup>

We will first consider the findings in 1851, when 8 'established' pipemakers appeared as employers in the census returns or were listed in current directories of Shropshire (*Slater's* of 1850, or *Bagshaw's* of 1851). The largest employer, **William Southorn** of Simpson's Lane, was aged 58, employed 36 pipemakers and maintained a household with two resident servants. Next came **Joseph Southorn** of Ferny Bank, aged 41 and employing 5 persons. Both Southorns were born in Cardington, Shropshire, while all the other established makers were born in Broseley or Benthall. **Noah Roden**, aged 50, at the New Inn, employed 3 men while **Sarah Pinner** of Ferny Bank, a widow of 62 living alone, employed one work-woman. The remaining 4 were listed in the directories but did not mention employees in the census. They were **Richard Tonkis** (variously spelt), aged 44, of Barratt's Hill; **Richard Bradley**, aged 34, of Simpson's Lane; **Samuel Roden**, aged 49, of Coalford; and, also in Coalford, **Thomas Roden**, a single man of 53 living alone. A maker named **Richard Shaw** appeared in the directories but was not found in the returns: he may have described himself as following a different occupation.

Distinct from the 'established' makers were the 'main group' of pipemakers, pipe-moulders and pipe-trimmers who were found only in the enumerators' books and presumably represent the main workforce. In 1851 they numbered 12 males and 37 females. With the established makers this gives a total of 57 found in the area under discussion. It is not likely that many were missed



through illegibility or error, because this number exceeds the 53 obtained by adding the number of established makers to the number of employees they list. Pipemaking also seems to have been virtually confined to the Broseley sub-district, and a survey of the census sub-district of Madeley, which contained the contiguous parishes north of the Severn, showed only 2 pipemakers (though others could have been missed because some records were badly faded).<sup>3</sup> These two were men aged 76 and 30, both inmates of the union workhouse.

The 3-to-1 ratio of females to males in the main group of Broseley pipemakers is the same as that found for Bristol in 1851 (see SCPR 7). But there were striking differences in the characteristics of the females in the main groups in those two centres. The elderly, and often widowed, women identified as a prominent element in the Bristol pipemaking population were not represented in Broseley, where there was a preponderance of young single women. In the Broseley area 84% of the women in the workforce were single, while in Bristol the proportion was less than half this level at 40%. Distribution into the categories of single as opposed to married-or-widowed showed a highly significant difference of pattern between Broseley and Bristol (chi-square:  $P < 0.001$ ). There was a corresponding contrast in ages: no female pipemaker of the main group in Broseley was over 40, whereas 23% of those in Bristol were over this age.

It seems that when young women pipemakers in Broseley married, they frequently abandoned that occupation. But the relative preponderance of single women was not peculiar to pipemaking as it was also found, for instance, among the women involved in decorating ceramic wares and described in the 1851 census as china painters, china gilders, etc. In Broseley, 60% of the 55 women so described were single as opposed to 25% of their 16 counterparts in Bristol, a just-significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ).

Only 6 of the 49 pipemakers in the Broseley main group were heads of households, so mean household size is not a useful comparative index, but some indication of social

location may be obtained from associated occupations. The parents of pipemakers could be identified in 25 instances: 7 were widowed females of various occupations; 6, including one of the widows, were pipemakers; 5 were agricultural labourers; 2 were coalminers and there was one each of the following - painter, ragdealer, limeburner, showmaker, horsedriver and sawyer.

The family tradition in pipemaking was suggested by the finding that nearly 30% of the 57 makers had one of the five surnames associated with the established group. They were also of local origin, 95% of the pipemakers being born in Shropshire. This contrasts with the 167 workers with specifically ceramic skills (potters, decorators) in the pottery industry, only 80% of whom were born in Shropshire, many of the remainder coming from the Staffordshire Potteries. On the other hand, among the 38 workers in the pottery industry without specifically ceramic skills (labourers, clerks), 95% were born in Shropshire. The pipemakers resembled the latter group.

The preponderance of women in the pipemaking communities of Bristol and Broseley in 1851, despite a difference in age structure, suggests similarities of organization in these two traditional centres of the industry. But the published census tables show most other centres as having a preponderance of males. We would be interested in studying one of these other centres but lack sufficient background knowledge of any. In a study of Norwich, making full use of census data, Mary Karshner noted that male pipemakers were sometimes followed in that occupation by their sons, but their wives and daughters were often in textile trades.<sup>4</sup> Knowledge of local tradition and employment opportunities would probably be needed to explain differences which might be found among pipemaking communities in different parts of the country.

So far, we have discussed the pipemaking community of Broseley in 1851 recorded in the census returns as if in a static photograph: but the community was changing rapidly as can be seen from the enumerators' books for 1861 and 1871. The total population of the Broseley

sub-district scarcely changed between 1851 and 1861, and a fall of about 3% by 1871 was attributed in the published tables to the departure of railway construction workers. But the total numbers in the pipemaking industry rose sharply from 57 in 1851 to 98 in 1861, remaining at 95 in 1871. By contrast, the total numbers in the pottery industry in the sub-district fell from 205 in 1851 to 136 in 1871, while there was a dramatic increase in brick and tile making, the numbers involved at all levels from masters to labourers trebling from 129 to 386 between 1851 and 1871. A large part of this increase was probably due to the rise of the decorative tile industry.

With the increase in numbers, the structure of the pipemaking community also changed: change was apparent in 1861 and clearer still in 1871. While the numbers in the main group rose, those in the established group fell. By 1871 only 3 makers were listed in current directories (*Post Office (Kelly's)* of 1870, or *Cassey's* of 1871) and found in the census returns. Richard Tonkis was still in this group and the other two, both born in Broseley, represented a new generation of Southorns. Edwin Southorn, aged 50, employed 40 workers, but unfortunately the 44-year old William Southorn who was now in Simpson's Lane did not report the number of his employees (though he had employed 28 in 1861). Sarah Pinner was still found but not in directories nor as an employer, and poor Richard Bradley was no longer a pipemaker. In 1861 he appeared as pipemaker and labourer, and in 1871 as a labourer (unemployed).

The main group also showed structural changes. The sex ratio in 1861 remained much as in 1851, but by 1871 the proportion of females had increased to give a female-to-male ratio of 5.5-to-1. The characteristics of the female section of the workforce also changed noticeably. Their mean age rose by 6 years over the two decades, from 21 to 27, and the proportion of married-or-widowed women rose from 16% in 1851 to 30% in 1861, and to 38% in 1871. The expanded workforce seems to have been somewhat differently recruited and more women probably remained as pipemakers after

marriage. Older persons may also have come into pipemaking or, more probably, have returned to it. Possible examples are 3 individuals with the surname Legge and a mean age of 53, found among the pipemakers in 1861 but not in 1851.

The increased workforce with fewer masters suggests a concentration of pipemaking into fewer but larger units or factories, and the census returns reflect the greater divisions of labour that would have resulted. In 1851, the bulk of the main group were listed as pipemakers or tobacco pipe makers: only 16% were described\*not simply as pipemakers but by other terms such as tobacco pipe trimmers, finishers, moulders, burners and packers, or pipemakers' labourers. These changes in organization, with the development of larger units of production, were probably what allowed the Broseley industry to remain viable through the 19th century and eventually to leave tangible memorials like the pipe factory still standing in King Street. \* by other names such as pipe trimmers. By 1871, 38% of the main group were described.

#### References:

- 1) Oswald, A. & James, R.E. (1955), Tobacco pipes of Broseley, Shropshire. *Archaeological Newsletter* 5: 187-190, 222-224. Atkinson, D.R. (1975), *Tobacco pipes of Broseley, Shropshire* (published by the author).
- 2) District 358: Sub-district 3 (Broseley). Microfilm of enumerators' books as well as a comprehensive range of directories were examined at the Local Studies Library, Shrewsbury, and we are most grateful to the staff for their help.
- 3) The unfaded returns for the Madeley sub-district in 1861 yielded only 3 pipemakers, none being in the workhouse.
- 4) Karshner, M. (1979), The clay tobacco pipe making industry in Norwich, *BAR* 63: 295-352.

Philip Brown  
Dorothy N. Brown

## Points arising . . .

### Richard Le Cheminant replies:

I was interested to read Nicky David's account of the WG/TD pipes recovered off Guernsey (SCPR 6). I have three apparently identical bowls, two of which were found along the banks of the Hudson river in New York State, and the third in the ruins of Fort George, British Grenada. It would be tempting to say that all the pipes were products of William Greenland, appearing in London trade directories between 1795 and 1817<sup>1</sup> with the TD stamp applied as a mark of quality, were it not for examples recorded from British camps of the American Revolution, with either TD or WG within the (denticulated rather than solid) circle.<sup>2,3,4</sup> Other bowls contemporary to the Revolution with initials similarly marked on the back are WM and FS. William Goulding II fl.1733-1772,<sup>1</sup> is thought to have been the maker of a bowl with W/G signed on the spur and stamped on the back in a circle, which was excavated from Colonial Williamsburg.<sup>3</sup> Calver<sup>2</sup> noted pipes of the Revolutionary period with WG within a circle on the back but with T/D on the spur, and Hopkins<sup>5</sup> an example of the opposite combination.

To sum up, the existing evidence shows that the WG/TD combination was exported to various garrison posts and was in use at least between c1770 and c1800, but otherwise the situation is confused, as Goulding seems too early and Greenland too late for some of these pipes. There is no advance at present on Adrian Oswald's theory that the TD pipe originated with Thomas Dormer, known from documentary evidence to have traded with the Hudson Bay Company in the second half of the 18th century,<sup>3</sup> and that because of the quality of his product Dormer's initials were represented as a mark of excellence long after his death but were widely plagiarised by later makers.

### References

1. Oswald, A. (1975) *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*. BAR 14.
2. Calver, W. L. (1950) cited in Alexander, L. T. (1983) *Clay tobacco smoking pipes from the Caleb Pusey House* BAR S175.

3. Oswald, A. (1978) New light on some 18th-century pipemakers of London *London & Middlesex Archaeol Soc Special Paper No. 2*.
4. Walker, I. C. (1966) TD pipes - a preliminary study *Bull Archaeol Soc of Virginia* 20, No. 4.
5. Hopkins, A. F. (1937) A theory regarding TD pipes *Antiques* (New York).

### Terence Crowley replies:

a) William Henry James Grout (see SCPR 7) was a man of many parts, and must have taken up mouldmaking, in his family tradition, to get experience for greater things. He is described additionally as engineer and velocipede maker, and no doubt took over two workshops to increase his capacity for the later occupation. He must have given up mouldmaking in 1871 and is described as not mentioned after that year, but in other fields that was the year when fame came to him. He was in fact a main influence in the development of the Ordinary (penny-farthing) bicycle, and an excellent photo of him is reproduced in *King of the Road* by A. Ritchie (Wildwood, 1975) with a machine of his own make dated to 'the early seventies'. It was in 1871 that he invented a version of the tension wheel, with radial spokes tightened by nipples to take the place of the old wooden wheels; he also patented hollow tubes for fork construction. Grout was himself a keen cyclist, and H. H. Griffin (*Cycling*, Bell, 1893) writes:

*"His specification, dated 2 June 1871, is the earliest mention of toe-driving we have. Hitherto bicyclists used the middle of the foot to push away the pedal, but Grout proposed to make this important portion 'flat or oval covered with india rubber, so as to admit of the rider using the front part or toes instead of the waist of the foot'. A little later he introduced a system of vulcanising red rubber tyres into crescent steel rims in such a manner that it was impossible for them to come off. He has, however, for some years discontinued business on his own account - a great pity, as he was one of the pioneers in early improvements, and, like Keen, missed his opportunity for wealth".*

b) In 1980 he purchased a used clay pipe at a jumble sale at Stittsville, near Ottawa, Canada, stamped '544 W.White Scotland' on the sides of the stem and small shamrocks on the sides of the spur. Their exports to the New World certainly extended to Canada as well as the USA. This confirms the findings of Robin Smith (SCPR 6).

**Robin Smith replies:**

Further to his article in SCPR 6 on the Front Street site in Toronto, H. C. Bannerman is not a Montreal pipemaker. The H. C. should have read W. C. Bannerman in the directory listings. This is a transcription error from the original assessment roll. The HB pipe is therefore undated and unknown as to origin. The possibility does exist that this may be a product of the Hamlin Brothers' concern of Detroit. The Hamlins were originally Montreal makers who moved to Detroit after the sale of the Henderson & Son factory to W. H. Dixon. Unfortunately no Hamlin Brothers pipes are known.

The dates for 'BANNERMAN MONTREAL'-marked pipes should read 1870-1903 not 1888-1907. The Bannerman factory in Montreal was established in 1870 and is listed in the assessment rolls as being a vacant building in 1903. Prior to the establishment of the Brant Lane factory pipes were marked R.BANNERMAN MONTREAL. The Montreal directory lists Bannerman Brothers until 1907 but this refers to rope manufacture at their Lachute (Quebec) factory.

The Peter Dorni 383 pipe is a product of McDougall of Glasgow. The 1900 Scottish price list indicates that the McDougall number 383 was a Peter Dornie selling at 8½d. per gross. A complete copy of the 1900 price list was obtained from the I. C. Walker collection in the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa.

**Robert H. Thompson replies:**

It was intriguing to see Colin Tatman's report of a clay pipe bearing the words ADMISSION / 3D on its bowl (SCPR 4). Surely, though, that pipe was not given free but charged for at the entrance to the concert room of a public house. It would have had a parallel use to the contemporary metal refreshment-tickets which gave admission to musical entertainments, the cost of purchase (often 3d.) being returned in beer.<sup>1</sup>

A pipe of tobacco would have been another device to prise revenue from the meagre competences of a working-class public with no established habit of direct payment for entertainment.<sup>2</sup> Eventually the fully developed music hall was able to charge directly for its higher quality of performance.

**References**

- 1) Thompson, R. H. and Wager, A. J. (1982) The purpose and use of public-house checks, *British Numismatic Journal* 52 pp.215-33.
- 2) Bailey, P. (1978) *Leisure and class in Victorian England*, London etc. pp.29-30.

**Andrew Wright replies:**

At the SCPR meeting an interest was expressed in analysing the bowl contents. Is it also possible to measure the luminous intensity of a clay pipe at ordinary working temperature? A more deeply significant line of research, I believe.

**Stockholm Exhibition**

Those of you who came to the meeting in September will remember Arne Akerhagen talking about the excavations in Stockholm that produced 800,000 clay pipes of which over 8,000 were complete. The Stadsmuseum in Stockholm is holding an exhibition of these pipes from 11 October 1985 until May 1986.

## Bibliography

The following articles on clay pipes are all by Peter Hammond and published in issues of *Antique Bottle Collecting*:

- 1) 'Sporting Pipes' - Vol.6 No 4, April 1980.
- 2) 'Advertising Pipes' - Vol.6 No 5, May 1980.
- 3) 'Association Pipes' - Vol.6 No 6, June 1980.
- 4) 'Humorous, grotesque and pornographic pipes' - Vol.6 No 7, July 1980.
- 5) 'Commemorative Pipes I' (General events) - Vol. 6 No 8, August 1980.
- 6) 'Commemorative Pipes II' (Royal events) - Vol. 6 No 9, September 1980.
- 7) 'Commemorative Pipes III' (Other famous people and events) - Vol. 6 No 10, October 1980.
- 8) 'Trade Pipes' - Vol. 6 No 11, November 1980.
- 9) 'Military Pipes' - Vol.6 No 12, December 1980.
- 10) 'Animal Pipes' - Vol. 7 No 1, January 1981.
- 11) 'Patent and Prize Pipes' - Vol. 7 No 2, February 1981.
- 12) 'Patriotic and Civic Pipes I' (England, Scotland and Wales) - Vol. 7 No 3, March 1981.
- 13) 'Patriotic and Civic Pipes II' (Ireland) - Vol. 7 No 5, May 1981.
- 14) 'Hand and Claw Pipes' - Vol. 7 No 6, June 1981.
- 15) 'French Figural Pipes' - Vol. 7 No 7, July 1981.
- 16) 'Early Pipes' - Vol. 7 No 8, August 1981.
- 17) 'Transport Pipes' - Vol. 7 No 9, September 1981.
- 18) 'Botanical Pipes' - Vol. 7 No 10, October 1981.
- 19) 'Pipes Portraying People I' (On sides of bowls and on stems) - Vol. 7 No 11, November 1981.
- 20) 'Pipes Portraying People II' (Bowls shaped as heads) - Vol. 8 No 1, January 1982.
- 21) 'Coloured Pipes' - Vol. 8 No 3, March 1982.
- 22) 'Detachable Pipes' - Vol. 8 No 4, April 1982.
- 23) 'Cadger Pipes' - Vol. 8 No 5, May 1982.
- 24) 'Miscellaneous Pipes I' (Lined, scaled and basket-weave pipes) - Vol. 8 No 7, July 1982.
- 25) 'Miscellaneous Pipes II' (Spikes, hooves, folklore and others) - Vol. 8 No 8, August 1982.
- 26) 'Reproduction Pipes' - Vol. 8 No 11, November 1982.

## For Sale

Price, R., Jackson, R. & P., Harper, P. and Kent, O. (1985) 'The Ring family of Bristol, clay tobacco pipe manufacturers' *Post-Med. Archaeol.* 18, 263-300

This paper is a detailed examination of one of the most important Bristol pipemaking families in the 19th century.

A history has been culled mainly from contemporary newspaper sources supplemented by references from church registers, ratebooks and contemporary plans of properties.

A noteworthy feature is the list of all exports from Bristol which the family made from 1803 - 1880, mainly to North America and Ireland but to other places as well.

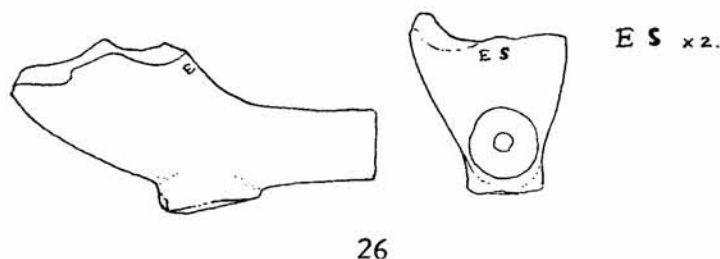
Also, more than 150 pipes excavated on kiln-waste dumps are illustrated. Particularly interesting are the London-marked pipes found among the waste and apparently made in Bristol.

Offprints are available from Reg Jackson, 13 Sommerville Road, Bristol BS7 9AD for £2.00 including postage.

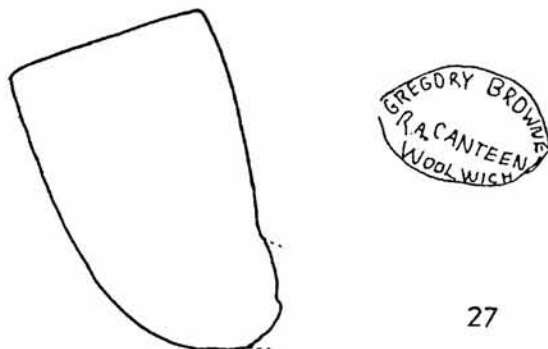
Don Duco reports that a catalogue in English of all titles on clay pipes or tobacco written on the Continent will soon be available. For details please write to him (address inside front cover).

### Help!

Colin Tatman of 21 Kingfisher Close, Manordene, Thamesmead, London SE28 would be grateful for any information regarding a parallel of the pipe illustrated - a London find (Fig. 26). Stem bore: 2.9mm. The base is completely chipped and shows no mark. The miniscule bowl letters seem atypical for a London bowl-stamp. The dating is perhaps c1680-1700.



Joe Norton of The Office of Public Works, 51 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2, Ireland would like information on the pipe illustrated (Fig. 27). It was found during fieldwalking in North County Dublin. The stamp, on the back and incised into the bowl, reads: GREGORY BROWNE - R.A.CANTEEN - WOOLWICH. Who was Gregory Browne?



Marek Lewcun (address inside back cover) would like information on any references members have found in their areas of research to the following pipemakers:  
(a) Research in Bath suggests that an ANTHONY CHAMPION was working in Westminster, London, c1830, as his son James (later a pipemaker) was born there. His daughter Maria was born c1832-3 in either Somerset (1841 census) or Lambeth, Surrey (1851 census), and a son Joseph was born c1835 similarly in Somerset or Lambeth. He was in Bath by 1838. The Somerset source appears to have been Shepton Mallet, where they are documented as pipemakers from 1755 (James), 1781 (William) until 1816 (Stephen).

Can anyone advise Marek about Champions presence in London during these dates - perhaps the baptism of his children - or the activities of any other pipemaking members of the Champion family.

(b) JOHN ALLEN. Wife Lucy. Bath 1819-31. Bristol 1836-49(?).

HENRY BIGGS. Born 1837 in Bath. Bath 1851.

JAMES BIGGS. Born c1828 in Bath. Bath 1854-61.

WILLIAM BROWN. Married a Mary Rose in Bath 1838.

JOHN CAMPBELL. Born c1819 in Glasgow. Wife Margaret born c1825 in Tuam, Ireland. Bath 1861.

JAMES DAVEY. Born c1812 in Bath. Wife Harriet. Bath 1861.

MARY DEVERELL. Born c1818 in Bristol. Bristol 1841-45. Bath 1851.

JOHN GREEN. Married Sarah Hibbert in Bath 1839.

RICHARD HAYMAN. Born c1817-21 outside Somerset. Bath 1841.

EDWARD KING. Wife Harriet. Bath 1823-35.

WILLIAM LAWES. Wife Hester. Bath 1840.

SAMUEL MILSOM. Born c1817-21 in Bath. Wife Elizabeth. Bath 1841-67.

JAMES NORMAN. Born c1844 in Bath. Bath 1871.

GRACE PURNELL. Born c1822-26 outside Somerset. Bath 1841.

JAMES ROSS. Born c1814 in Whitehaven, Cumbria. Bath 1861.

HENRY SHAPCOTT. Born c1821 in Bristol. Bristol c1854. Bath 1855-56. Bristol 1861.

JAMES SHAW. Born c1819 in Hull. Bath 1851.

### New Members

Bill Fletcher, 44 Leathwaite, Loop Road (South), Whitehaven, Cumbria CA28 7UG.

A descendant of the Fletcher family of pipemakers who were working in Whitehaven and Little Broughton, Cumbria.

Albert Mason, West Winds, Laughanstown, Cabinteely, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

Tim Pettitt, 85B Gosbrook Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire.

### Changes of Address

Adrian Oswald, 10 Lack's Close, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire.

Robin H. Smith, c/o Mr. A. Y. Smith, International Atomic Energy Agency, P.O. Box 200, Vienna, A-1400, Austria.

Eugene Umberger jr., 267 Oxford Street # 403, Rochester NY14607, U.S.A.

Andrew Wright, Flat A, Hevingham Rectory, Cromer Road, Norwich, Norfolk.



It's a bit early, but as this is the last newsletter this year have a Merry Christmas anyway - and see you in the New Year!

**Contributors (continued)**

Marek Lewcun, 13 Cedric Road, Bath, Avon BA1 3PD.

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