

NEWSLETTER

13



January 1987

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(continued on back cover)

SCPR Conference, Winchester

As announced in the last Newsletter, the 1987 conference will be held in Winchester on 10 October. Karen Parker will be arranging a special pipe exhibition at Winchester Museum to coincide with our visit and it promises to be a very interesting and enjoyable day. As always, we will be looking for volunteers to give talks on their research and anyone who would like to contribute should contact Karen whose address is inside the front cover of this Newsletter.

SCPR Visit to the Pijpenkabinet, Leiden

A number of members are interested in visiting Leiden and Don Duco and Benedict Goes are arranging a very full programme. We will be seeing the collections and library in the Pijpenkabinet and we hope to visit the Moriaan Museum (the pipe museum) and also the last pipe factory in Gouda. The date of the meeting will be over the weekend of 2 and 3 May 1987. Unfortunately, not enough members will be coming for us to be able to run a coach from this country so we propose to either meet at the ferry or in Leiden. We will be contacting those people who expressed an interest in the visit individually with full details. If any more members would like to come please contact Philomena Jackson as soon as possible.

The 17th Century Pipemakers of York

The following information is not a definitive study of York pipemakers since the work is still in its early stages and much remains to be done on the documentary evidence. However, sufficient research has been carried out at this stage to give a brief outline of the development of pipemaking in the city of York.

As already noted by Simon Lawrence,¹ there was a close bond between clay tobacco pipemaking and the trade of trunkmaking. Trunkmakers formed the basis of the clay tobacco pipe industry, probably as it was an established trade answering the demands of a new fashion and having the facilities to hand.

From the industry's early beginnings in the 1640s, when one maker is known, the number of pipemakers rose to a peak in the 1670s when 12 are recorded. The number had dropped to 7 by the 1690s.

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PIPEMAKERS:-

Gabriel Westoby

Clay pipe production in York appears to have commenced about 1640. The earliest reference found concerns Gabriel Westoby, freed *per patres* in 1635 as a trunkmaker. When he took Francis Balden and Francis Wilday as apprentices in 1643 he was described as a trunkmaker and tobacco pipemaker. At this point we lose trace of him, perhaps the result of the siege of York in 1644 which culminated in the Battle of Marston Moor. One of his pipes should be no later than 1645 in date as it was found in siege material from the Civil War at Sandal Castle, Wakefield, Yorkshire. His pipes do not appear in the transition period, 1680+, which marks a change from the bulbous shape to more graceful bowls. Examples of his mark are shown in Figs. 31-32.

Abraham Boyes

In 1645 he bought his freedom as a trunkmaker. On the basis of pipe typology he would appear to have started production about 1650. He was always referred to as a

trunkmaker but large quantities of pipes bearing the 'AB' stamp have been found, primarily of the 1660-80 period, where his initials flank a tobacco plant in a circular heel stamp (see Figs. 11-14).

His first wife, Elizabeth, died in 1660 (buried 28 March) and on 1 August in the same year he married Frances Buckton. They had eight children:-

Sara, baptized 30 June 1661. Later married John Whitekerr, pipemaker.

Abraham, baptized 8 February 1662; buried 9 February 1663.

Isaac, baptized 4 December 1664. Pipes marked 'IB' occur in the period 1660-80 (Figs. 15-16) but these are too early to have been made by Isaac if he did become a pipemaker.

Ann, baptized 26 November 1665.

Samuel, baptized 13 October 1667.

Mary, baptized 31 October 1669.

Christopher, baptized 16 December 1671. Later to become a pipemaker.

Elias, baptized 13 February 1673.

In 1662 he stood as bondsman with a William Benson for the alehouse keepers licence of Robert Gardiner in St. Martin's parish and on 1 May 1668 he took Ralph Beeforth as an apprentice trunkmaker (he was freed in 1672 as a trunkmaker). In 1670 Abraham issued a token showing three pipes as part of its design and this is the only direct evidence that Abraham made pipes. Abraham died on 18 February 1681.

Suggestions that two Abraham Boyes existed to account for the two pipe and stamp styles can be ruled out since by this date Abraham could have produced thousands of the transition pipes.

Thomas Holmes

In 1657 Thomas Holmes was freed as an innholder. On 13 July 1658 he married Mary Whitfield at St. Martin's, Coney Street. We can trace him as an innholder between 1660 and 1663 and it is not until 1694, on the freedom of his son, Ralph, that he was listed as a pipemaker.

John & Thomas Wright

In 1663 John and Thomas Wright received their freedom, John as a pipemaker and Thomas as a bricklayer. I am not yet certain of their relationship. Thomas obviously later bowed to the inevitable since he was listed as a pipemaker on the freedom of his son, Edward, in 1684. John's son, John, was freed in 1697 but no trade is listed for him. Pipes marked 'IW' do occur in the period 1650-80 and are usually attributed to John Wright (Figs. 33-34).

William Moore

William Moore, son of William Moore of Stonegate, a currier, was freed in 1662 as a trunkmaker. A token produced about this time, but undated, has four pipes as part of the design and the legend 'Will Moore in Stonegate, trunkmaker'.

After this we are in a little difficulty regarding identification as three Will Moores existed:- Will Moore, currier; his son, Will Moore, trunkmaker; and Will Moore, mariner, who was freed in 1667. The identity of the Will Moore in the following references must rest between the trunkmaker and his father since the mariner appears to have been freed a little too late to have stood bond for so many people. In 1656 a Will Moore stood a bond of 2 guineas each on the alehouse licences of William Hollings, Barthol Smith, Elizabeth Fawcett and Judith Cherry, widow, all in Bootham Ward. Will Moore was also shown as a licencee but no bondsmen are listed. In 1660 he was listed as a licencee with bondsmen Thomas Wilson and Robert Murton in St. Olafes parish. In 1662 he was again listed in St. Olafes parish. A large number of good quality, well finished pipes, marked 'WM' flanking a tobacco plant, have been found and would appear to be the products of the trunkmaker (Figs. 22-25).

Charles Farnehill

His name appears on a token showing pipes and dated 1669. It has been suggested that he was a coffee house keeper? Freed in 1669 *per redemptio* but no trade is given. In 1672 a daughter Frances was born but buried 18 months later.

Isaac Cary
Freed 1672.

John Mabson
Freed 1673.

John Marshall
Freed 1673, the son of William Marshall, a miller.

Pipes marked 'IM' occur in the 1650-70 period and would probably be associated with one of these last two makers (Figs. 20-21). However, another maker with these initials was:-

John Middleton
Freed 1679, the son of George Middleton, a merchant taylor. Bulbous shaped pipes of the 1660-80 period are usually associated with this man, who we can trace as far as 1707 at which date his son, George, was freed.

Richard Shaftoe
Freed 1675 although no trade was given. However, at the freedom of his son, George, in 1718 he was listed as a pipemaker. Examples of his mark are shown in Figs. 26-30. In 1684 his daughter Sarah was born. She was later to marry the 18th-century pipemaker, William Spacey. The Shaftoe family continued to make pipes until at least 1872.

John Whitekerr
I suspect that this is the John Whitekerr (or Whiteacre) of Chilcompton in Somerset who was apprenticed to Flower Hunt of Bristol in 1670.³ There is no record of his freedom in Bristol which would have been due in 1677. He married Sarah, the daughter of the pipemaker Abraham Boyes, and their chrisom child was born and buried in York on 27 May 1677. A son, Abraham, was born on 8 September 1678 and a daughter, Frances, was born to widow Sarah Whitekerr on 15 February 1682, indicating John's death in the preceding nine months. No pipes of his have been found so he may have been working as a journeyman for his father-in-law.

John Dawson

He was freed as a pipemaker in 1677. His son, William, was freed in 1702 and his daughter, Sarah, was baptized on 10 February 1677. Pipes marked 'ID' occur, mainly in the period 1690-1720 (Figs. 17-19).

Francis Wilkinson

Freed in 1690. Both he and his son, Francis, were recorded as pipemakers when his son was freed in 1721.

Unfortunately, the apprentice rolls, otherwise complete, have a gap between 1690 and 1720 so information on pipemakers at the end of the 17th century is a little scarce.

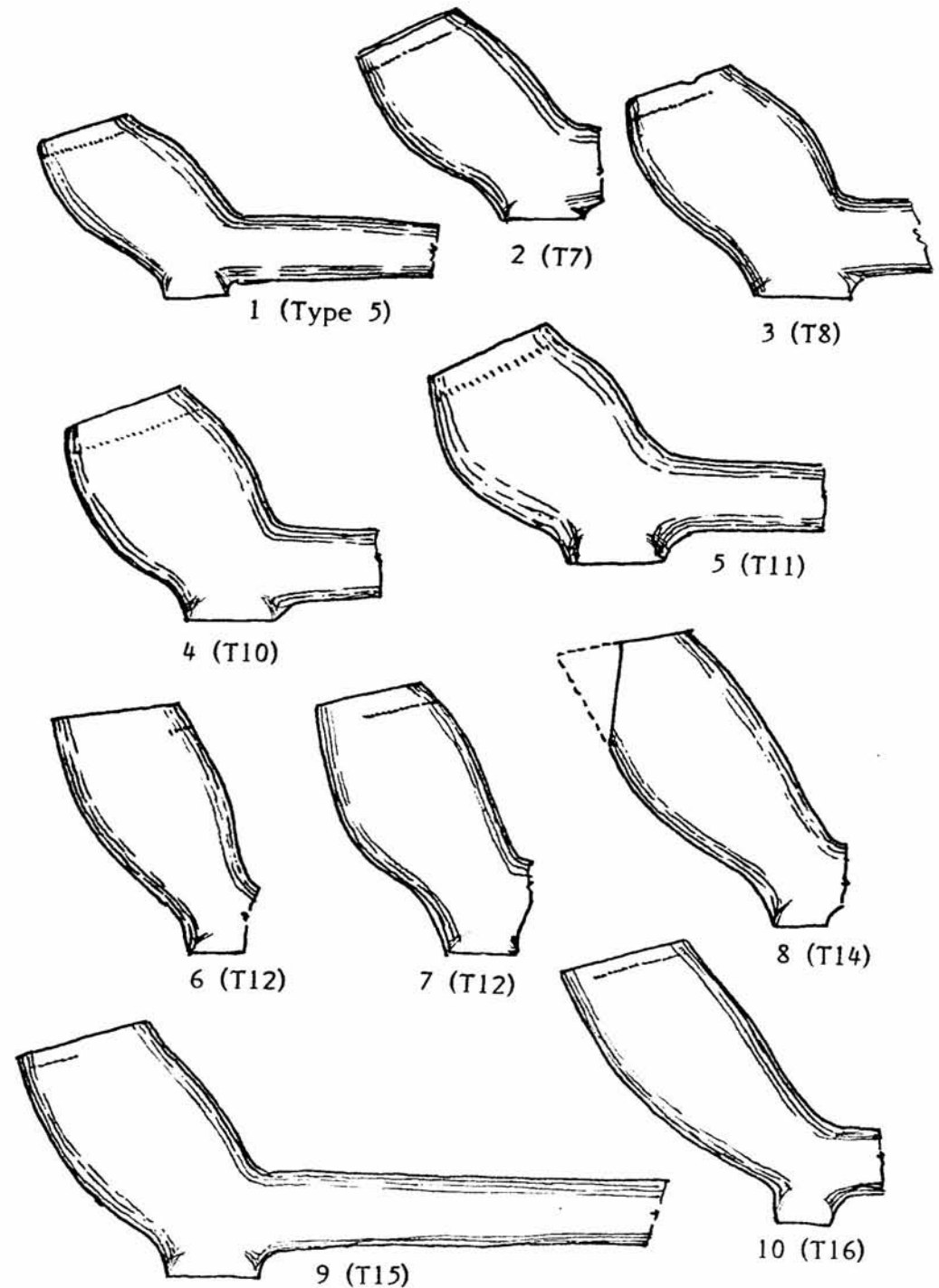
All the above information is based primarily on the parish registers, freedom rolls, electoral rolls, apprentice rolls, trade directories, alehouse keepers' licences and previously published material. Work is still progressing.

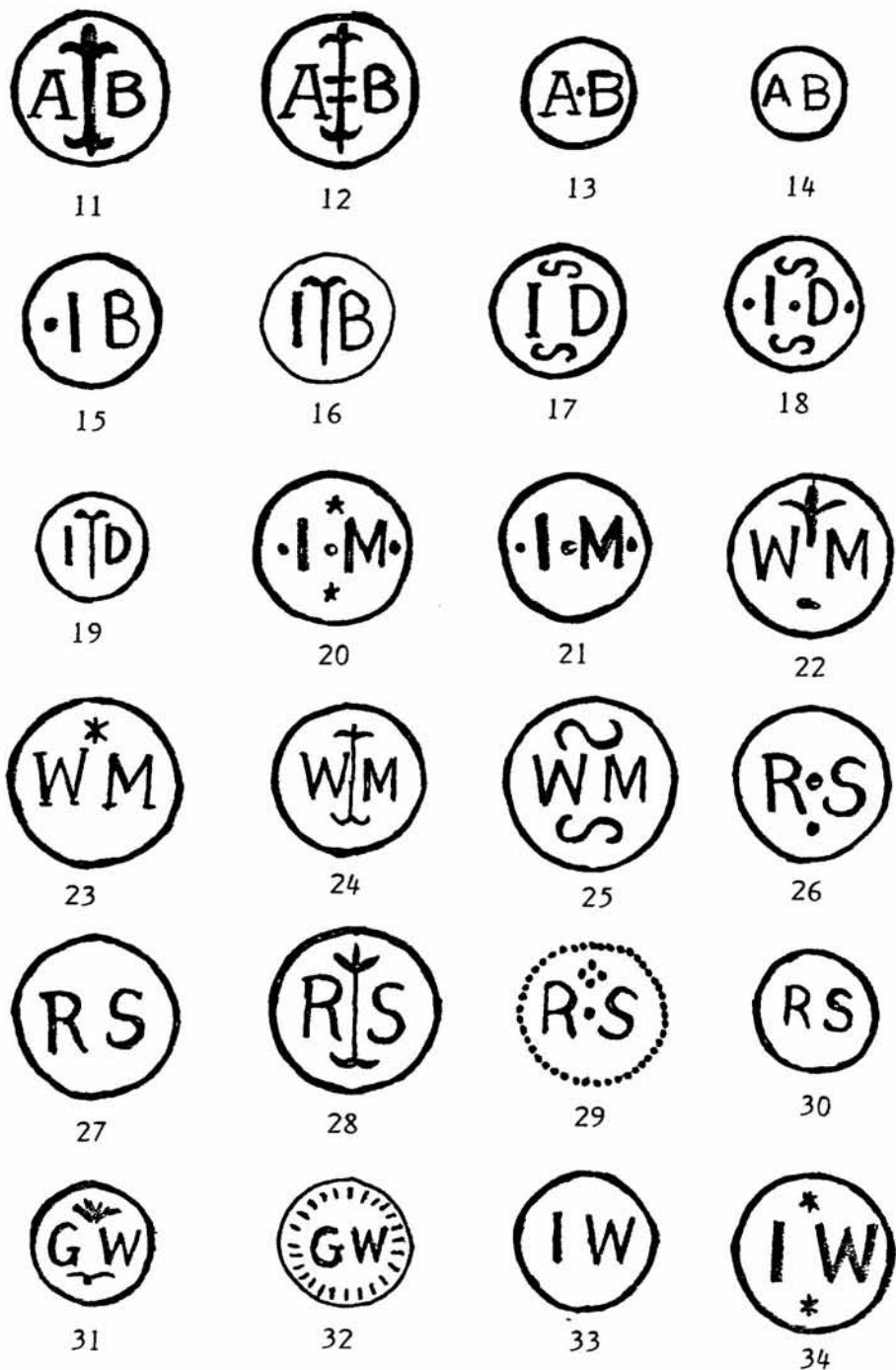
The Pipes

In this region, the early pipes of the period are virtually indistinguishable from pipes in other areas until after 1650, when the bowls become thick walled and bulbous. Generally speaking the pipes were coarse and badly finished and probably aimed at the lower end of the market. The exceptions are the pipes of William Moore and John Mabson/John Marshall. Heel stamps are invariably round, with initials flanking tobacco plants being the most common mark, and with dots and stars as a variation. Towards the end of the century the bowls became longer and more slender, the large round heels diminishing in size allowing room only for small simple stamps. By far the most numerous pipes found are those having the Lawrence bowl types 10 and 11 which are dated c1660-80. Figures 1 - 10 are based on the typology of York pipes published by Simon Lawrence.

Figures 11-34 show heel marks bearing pipemakers' initials:-

AB - Abraham Boyes. Figs. 11-12 are common on bowl types 10 and 11, c1660-80, which are usually coarse,





Scale 2:1

thick walled and unpolished. Fig. 13 occurs on type 15 and would appear to date c1680, at the commencement of the transition period. Fig. 14 occurs on type 12 which dates c1670-80.

IB - No maker with these initials has been identified in the area. Figs. 15-16 occur on type 8 bowls, c1650-70.

ID - Probably made by John Dawson. Figs. 17-19 are common on type 7 bowls, c1650-70. Fig. 19 also occurs on types 15 and 16, c1680-1710.

IM - John Mabson or John Marshall. Figs. 20-21 occur mainly on type 7 bowls, c1650-70, but also on type 10. They are good quality pipes.

WM - Probably William Moore. Figs. 22-25 occur mainly on type 10 and 11 bowls, c1660-80. They are well made, fully milled and polished.

RS - Richard Shaftoe. Fig. 26 occurs on type 10, c1660-80; Figs. 27-28 occur on type 12, c1670-80; Fig. 29 on type 14, c1670-1700; and Fig. 30 on type 16, c1680-1710.

GW - Gabriel Westoby. Figs. 31-32 occur on bowl type 5, c1640-60.

JW - John Wright. Figs 33-34 occur on bowl types 8 - 10. Variations of the mark, with dots and stars, occur.

References

1. Lawrence, S. (1979) *York pipes and their makers* BAR 63, 67-84.
2. Berry, G. (1982) *Seventeenth century tokens of pipe-makers, tobacconists, and other dealers in tobacco and pipes* BAR 100, 355-376.
3. Price, R. and Jackson, R. & P. (1979) *Bristol clay pipe makers - a revised and enlarged edition* Privately published by the authors.

John Andrews

More Leaden Tokens

In SCPR 9 Eric Boore described a leaden disc which depicts a figure smoking a pipe. This recent find from Bristol is provisionally dated to the mid to late 17th century.¹

Several other crude cast leaden discs found in the Thames in London also feature pipes as the principal motif, or part of it, as follows:-

Fig. 35 Head smoking pipe // four-lobed flower-like motif in hatched border

Fig. 36 Head smoking pipe, possible hint of smoke // blank

Fig. 37 Two pipes between indeterminate devices // blank

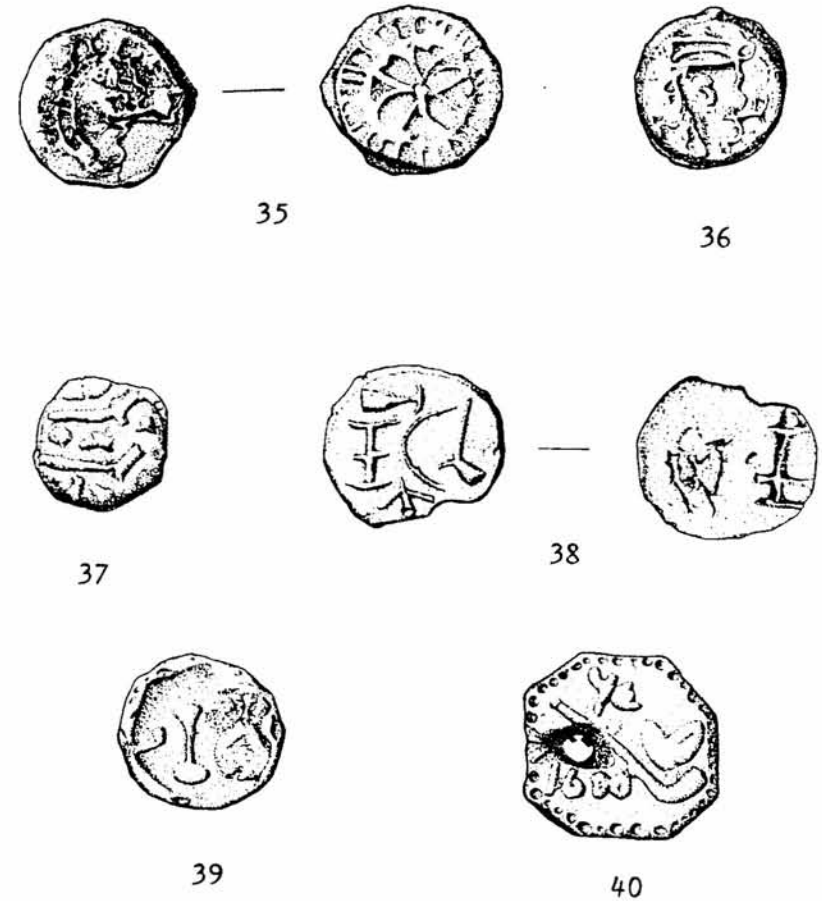
Fig. 38 IC & pipe, wine glass above, (?) degenerate fleur de lis below // W.I

Fig. 39 pipe, wineglass and wine bottle, possible line border // blank

Fig. 40 (octagonal flan) pipe and heart, (? 'ye' above), 1600 below (less likely 1680), border of incuse beading (the hole is probably accidental)

Leaden discs of this general category have most recently been assessed by Mitchener and Skinner, who publish two examples with figures smoking pipes as 'tokens bearing trade signs', datable to the period 1600-1672.² The suggested end date (based on the assumption that tokens of this kind went out of use when official farthings were produced in the reign of Charles II) may not apply to all these objects - some broadly similar leaden discs bear dates as late as the 1780s.

These objects, sometimes with references in the devices to drinking as well as smoking (Figs. 38 & 39), were probably issued by tavern owners and shopkeepers for use as small change to facilitate minor transactions. Some of the devices may refer to specific taverns.³



Leaden Tokens Found in London Scale 1:1

It is unfortunate that the crudeness of the workmanship in the moulds which produced these tokens means that the pipes depicted cannot necessarily be closely dated from the shapes of the bowls. Fig. 40, a definite 17th-century piece, has the profile and mouthpiece of a 19th-century pipe, for example.

Though some of the depictions could be taken as more-or-less accurate representations of pipes of a particular period, this dated example is a warning against too literal an interpretation of the work of unskilled hands.

Pipe Waste from Bristol

References

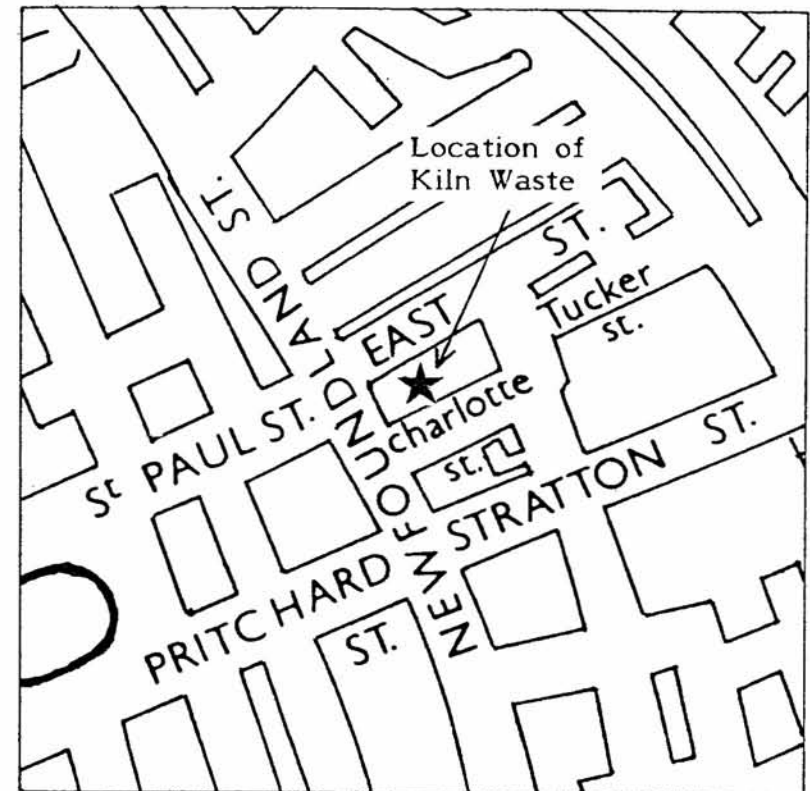
1. The suggestion that it could be a bale seal from the tobacco trade is unconvincing - there is no means of attachment, and I know of no evidence that tobacco bales would have had a metal seal. Bales would generally be identified by ink marks (stamped on wooden blocks), while leaden seals were more appropriate for individual items rather than on the outside of a bale, from which they could easily be lost during manhandling. Since this disc lacks any specific reference to a person or place (unlike the late 18th-century token to which Eric refers), it would hardly have been an effective advertising piece for any individual's trade.
2. Mitchener, M. & Skinner, A. 'English Leaden Tokens, c.1425 to 1672', in *The British Numismatic Jnl.* 54 (1984) 86-163; S group f,nos. 134 and 135, pp. 130 and 159 depict heads smoking pipes.
3. Fig. 40 in this present note stands apart from the round tokens both in its shape and in the incuse border; these differences may mean that it is not a token. If, however, the similarities are more important (and if it does read 'ye') a tavern name could be referred to by the pipe and heart.

Acknowledgement

I am most grateful to Mr. A.G. Pilson for making the six items from his collection which are discussed here available for publication. Thanks also to Jennifer Harding for the illustrations.

Geoff Egan

In 1986 some clay pipe wasters, including fragments of kiln muffle, were recovered from a stratified deposit during road construction work near the junction of East Street and Newfoundland Street, Bristol (Fig. 41 - NGR ST59537356).



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Examples of all the bowls found are illustrated:

Fig. 42 Decorated in relief. Name 'CARY' within a scroll.

Fig. 43 Decorated in relief.

Fig. 44 Initials 'IC' incuse within a circle of dots.

Figs. 45-48 Initials 'IC' and numbers incuse within circle of dots.

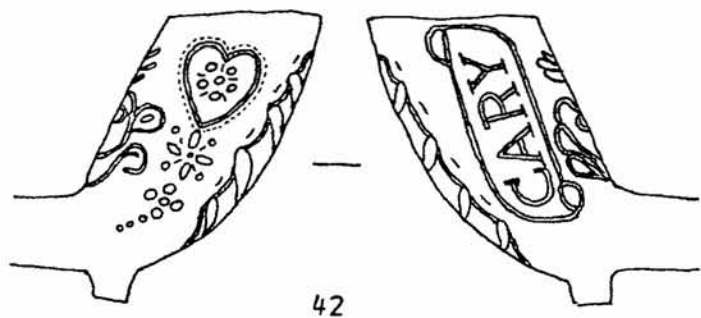
Fig. 49 Initials 'IC' and figure '9' incuse within circle of dots. Initials 'IC' in relief on side of small heel.

Fig. 50 Initials 'IC' and '8' incuse within circle of dots. Blank circle on side of bowl - possibly a mark erased from mould.

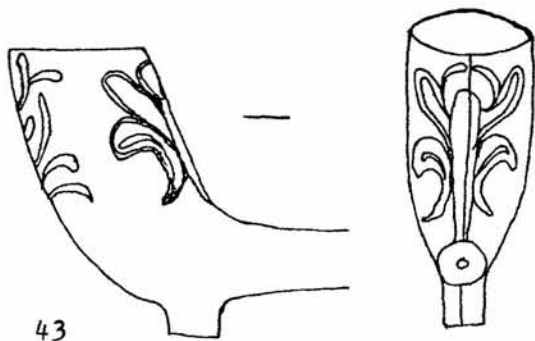
Fig. 51 Initials 'TD' (?) incuse within circle of dots.

Fig. 52 Initial 'T' in relief within decorated diamond.

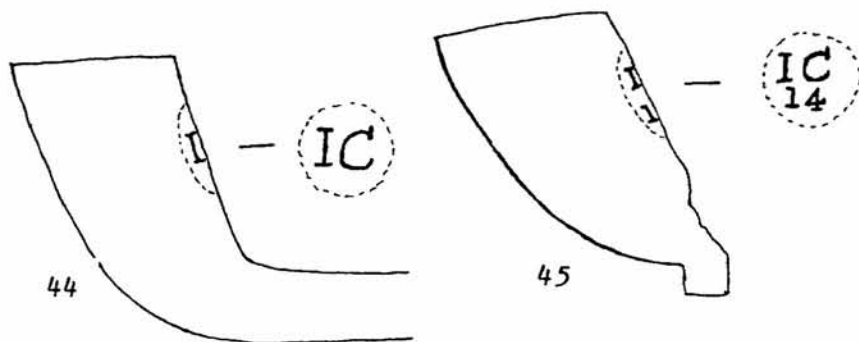
Fig. 53 Decoration in relief. Blank circle on side of bowl - possibly a mark erased from the mould.



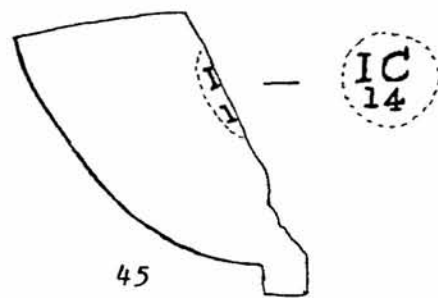
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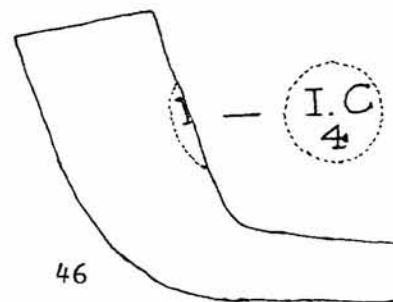
43



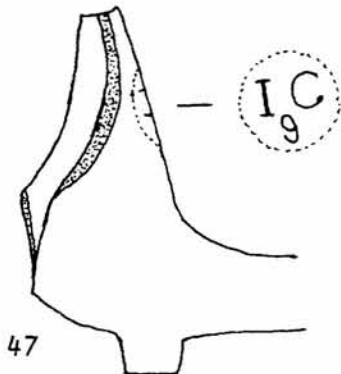
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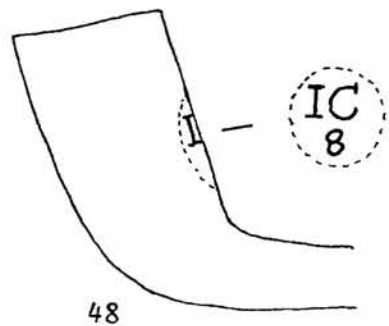
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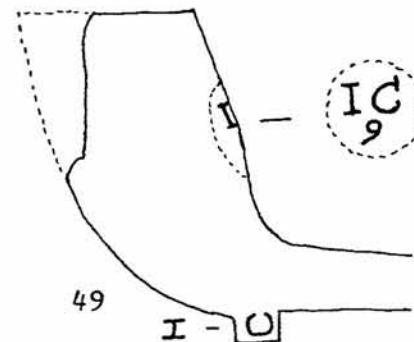
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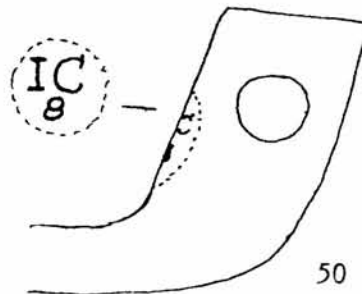
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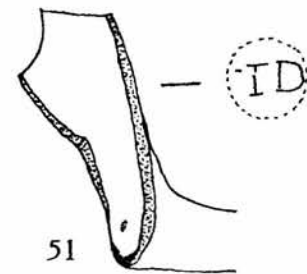
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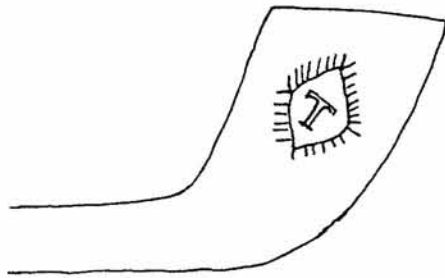
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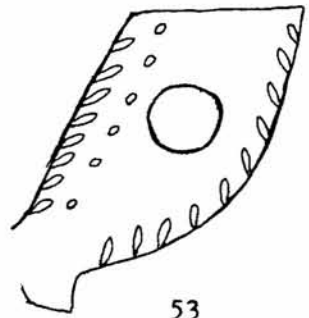
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51



52



53

The use of numbers on the marks, below the initials of the pipe manufacturer, are interesting. We have not seen this type of mark before in Bristol. Presumably they represent the number of stamps being used to apply marks after the pipe was removed from the mould. However, there are two different stamps (Figs. 47-49) which bear the number '9'. We wonder if members have seen this use of numbers within stamps elsewhere? It also seems likely that the pipes with blanked-out marks (Figs. 50 & 53) were made in moulds which had been obtained from another manufacturer whose initials had been removed.

The marks 'CARY' and 'IC' show that these pipes were made by the Carey family. In 1756 Israel Carey obtained his freedom as a pipemaker. He worked at Lewin's Mead and he was obviously manufacturing pipes on a large scale with an extensive export business. The American Wars, which began in 1775, must have had a serious impact on Carey's trade with North America although he continued making and stockpiling pipes for the time when the war would end. The following advertisement, which he placed in the *Bristol Gazette*¹ on 4 November 1779, shows that by then he had approximately 4,320,000 pipes in store for the American market - quite a large investment!

Israel Cary, Tobacco Pipe Maker, Lewin's Mead, Bristol, thinks it the right Time (as there are a great many Vessels going to New York) to acquaint Merchants and Captains, that he has about Thirty Thousand Gross of New Yorkers or small Hog Tobacco Pipes, packed in large and small Boxes; 100 Boxes of different Sorts for Quebec, and 400 Gross Piece of Tobacco Pipes, suitable for Cork, Limerick or Gallaway - Likewise a large Quantity of White Clay for Sale, the right Sort for any of the Sugar Colonies.

In March 1782 he took over premises in an area known as Castle Green, that had previously been occupied by Richard Champion, the porcelain manufacturer. A plan dated May 1790 shows the 'pipe manufactory' and 'Carey's House' at the corner of Broad Weir and Lower Castle Street. He died in September 1787 and his son, John, took over the pipe works. Research in the Presentment Books,² which record the goods exported from the Port of Bristol, shows that John was selling pipes overseas. Most entries in the Presentment Books are in the names of the merchants who collected the cargoes together, but some exports were made in the names of the individual pipemakers. For example, in 1790 John Carey sent the following shipments of pipes under his own name:

DATE	VESSEL	DESTINATION	CARGO
23 Feb.	Lively	New York	100 boxes
10 Apr.	Catherine & Fanny	Limerick	20 boxes
20 May	Happy Return	Waterford	10 boxes
9 Jul.	Thomas & Mary	Waterford	11 boxes
17 Jul.	Lively	New York	100 boxes

By 1792 John Carey had moved the business to Old Market Street in St. Philip's parish and he was last recorded as a pipemaker in 1815 when he was working in Lamb Street in the same parish.

John's son, Israel Carey II, was also a pipe manufacturer. He took his freedom in 1812 and worked at various premises in St. Philip's parish and then in Stoke's Croft until 1829.

The place where the pipe waste was found is only 350 metres from the pipe manufactory in Castle Green and it seems most likely that the pipes were made there, either during the ownership of Israel Carey or his son John, between 1782 and 1792. The pipe marked with the single initial 'T' (Fig. 52) is identical to one found at another dump of Carey pipe waste excavated in 1971 adjacent to the Castle Green pipe works.³ That group of wasters contained two pipe clay discs bearing the date 1784. We may therefore assume that the present group of pipes are of a similar date.

References

Most of the documentary evidence has been taken from: Price, R. and Jackson, R. & P. (1979) *Bristol clay pipe makers - a revised and enlarged edition* Privately published by the authors.

Other information comes from:

1. Bristol Gazette (Bristol Reference Library)
2. Bristol Presentment Books (Bristol Reference Library)
3. Jackson, R.G. & Price R.H. (1974) *Bristol clay pipes - a study of makers and their marks* Bristol City Museum Monograph No.1, Appendix 1, p119.

Reg Jackson and John Saysell

Two Possible Fake Jeffry Hunt Pipes From Cheddar, Somerset

Pipes of c1650-c1680, marked incuse IEF/FRY H/VNT on a round heel, are common finds over a large area of the West Country. Other types of stamp are known, on the stem, or in script, but all I have seen spell the name 'IEFFRY'.

During the excavation of a 17th century house in North Street, Cheddar, by Axbridge Archaeological and Local History Society in 1984/5, two detached heels were found with a variation on this spelling.

The first (Fig. 54) is a very poor stamp with badly formed letters, reading on the first line, an incuse F (or possibly E), on the second, incuse HRY, and on the third, VNT. This appeared to be a poor copy of a Jeffry Hunt stamp, reading IEF/HRY H/VNT, but vital fragments of the heel were broken and not found.

Surprisingly, a second heel (Fig. 55) was subsequently found, with a clear stamp reading IEF/HRY H/VNT in an incuse circle, slightly misaligned with the heel. This second heel had sufficient of the lower half of the stem present to estimate a bore diameter of 9/64".



54



55

Both heels were of soft fabric and poor finish, and both occurred in the same context, a gully before the house wall, used as a drain from about 1650, occasionally unblocked, and finally levelled up in c1825, with rubbish heaps or garden soil containing earlier pottery. Therefore, the context does not date these pipes, but there is no reason to suppose they are not of the second half of the 17th century.

The existence of examples of two separate stamps, both with the same mis-spelling is intriguing. Is it perhaps evidence of contemporary pipes, trading on the (assumed) good name of Jeffry Hunt products by faking a stamp? Or is it simply a case of two incompetently made stamps used by a busy workshop? If the former, it raises the interesting question of how widespread the practice was - if the copy of the stamp was a good one, who would notice?

I would like to thank Sedgemoor District Council for permission to excavate, and to the A.A.L.H.S. excavators. A full excavation report will appear in the Journal of the Axbridge Archaeological and Local History Society for 1988.

Vince Russett

William Bragge - A Legendary Collector

Articles concerning William Bragge have already appeared in SCPR.^{1,2} I would like to provide further details about Bragge, one of the 19th century's foremost pipe collectors.

William Bragge F.S.A, F.R.G.S. (b.1823, d.1884) had no connection with the English tobacco industry. He was, at a time, a civil engineer, a railway surveyor, a managing director of a steel foundry, and a principal owner of a watchmaking factory.

As a smoker, it was Bragge's fascination with the implements of tobacco use that nurtured his initial love for, and later his hot pursuit of tobacco books, manuscripts, drawings and artifacts. Global business travel and a fluency in several foreign languages combined to facilitate the rapid growth of a collection with more than seven thousand specimens acquired in one brief and energetic period of 20 years. The collection included pipes from around the world; tobacco boxes and jars; pipe stoppers (tampers); cigar cases; fire strikers; snuff boxes; rasps, mills, spoons, and bottles; and even articles used with the betel nut, opium, and other narcotics.

What is most noteworthy is that Bragge was very public about his collection. Whether he was asked to exhibit by popular demand, or whether he actively and willingly pursued the opportunity to exhibit is not known; what is known, however, from press releases and news clippings, is that the Bragge Collection was on loan, with frequency, to private art galleries in London, the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, the International Exhibition at South Kensington, and in his home town of Birmingham.

I know of two exhibitions of Bragge's collection in London. The first, the International Exhibition at South Kensington, was reported in *The Illustrated London News* for 20 September 1873 (pp279-80) which contains a full-page of line drawings from the collection. The second exhibition, at 14/15 Castle Street, Leicester Square (earlier displayed at the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art), is described in another issue of *The Illustrated London News* for 25 February 1882 (pp189-90). This is the issue captioned 'The Pipes of All Peoples' which David Bedlington-Jones refers to as having appeared in the *Birmingham Weekly Post* on 16 December 1870 under the pseudonym 'Este'.² Interestingly, this latter exhibition was at the galleries of one Mr. Wareham who purchased two lots (nos.256 & 257) from the Sotheby's auction of the Bragge Collection during June 1882.

So intense and committed a collector was he that he expended inordinate energy and effort to assemble rarities and esoterica. For example, he commissioned George Catlin to produce an elaborate manuscript showing the forms and uses of pipes in North America; between 1864 and 1866 Catlin made and coloured 142 drawings for Mr. Bragge. He also convinced the Secretary of the Gouda (Holland) Guild of Pipemakers to draw and catalogue for his collection some 500 pipemakers' marks granted by the Guild and he even negotiated for and purchased the original grants, resolutions and petitions of that Guild for the period 1683 to 1826.

I have in my own collection the following two books which I will describe in some detail in order to provide an audit trail of Bragge's material until now.

Bibliotheca Nicotiana: A First Catalogue of Books About Tobacco was privately printed by/for Bragge in 1874 to account for his collection of literature and associated documentation. I quote the entries of relevance:

(153.) *Pattern Book of French pipes, from the year 1850, Presented in 1869 by G.C. Van der Want. Pz. Pipe Manufacturer at Gouda to Wm. Bragge, Esq., at Sheffield, for his Collection. (4to.)*

(155.) *Catalogue and Drawings of 504 Marks or Devices granted by the Guild of Pipe Makers of Gouda, from its foundation to 1870. Copied from the original painted tablets by G.C. Van der Want, Secretary of the Guild, for Mr. Bragge. MS. Folio.*

(164.) *Drawings of the Silver Plates of the Pipe Manufacturers' Company which are used at the Funeral of Pipe manufacturers, Gouda, to lay them upon the coffin in the Guild procession. MS. Folio.*

(168.) *Illustrated Catalogue of a Collection of Pipes of all ages and countries: Pipe Cases, Tobacco Stoppers, Tobacco Pouches, Cases, and Jars; Snuff Mills, Snuff Graters, Snuff Bottles, Snuff Boxes, Snuff Jars; Flint and Tinder and other Fire Strikers, and Lighting Apparatus and objects connected with the use, in any form, of Tobacco. MS.*

The first three entries, obviously, are pertinent for the clay pipe researcher; the last entry above is one that I will refer to later in this article.

In 1880, Bragge published a revised and expanded version of his 1874 compendium: *Bibliotheca Nicotiana: A Catalogue of Books About Tobacco, Together With A Catalogue of Objects Connected With The Use of Tobacco*

in All Its Forms. Like its predecessor, it was privately printed and issued in a limited edition of 250 copies. In the Preface, Bragge describes his purpose:

Until about twenty years ago, no attempt had been made to bring together what might be called an ethnographic collection of objects connected with the use of tobacco in its various forms - pipes of all kinds, some being so unlike our notion of what a pipe ought to be that even the most experienced European smoker would be puzzled by them - of fire-strikers for smokers - of snuff mills and snuff rasps, by which people in earlier times made their own snuff - of snuff bottles in all their wonderful variety of style and material - of snuff boxes and many other things which illustrate the use of tobacco.

The collection that was then attempted includes all these objects, and also the whole literature of tobacco. It was begun as the recreation of a busy life to a large extent spent in travelling, thus affording special opportunities for collecting, and has been continued to the present time with increasing pleasure and success - the collection growing rapidly, while the field for exploration has opened out far more widely than had been expected.

The results of these twenty years of labour, though large, are yet necessarily incomplete; but it is hoped that they may become the nucleus of a collection as nearly perfect as is possible, and thus extend our knowledge of a curious and interesting practice, which, beginning in very early ages, has become common in every country of the world.

The first half of the book includes a precis of 409 documents (as opposed to the 1874 edition that contains only 169 entries). The latter half of the book is a descriptive list of the myriad smoking artifacts in the Bragge Collection. As to those entries that relate to clay pipes and documentation thereto, the following apply:

(68.) *The original records of the Pipe-makers' Guild, Gouda; with the Constitution, laws and*

acts, from 1660 to 1724. Bought by me from the Secretary, to whose family the records and plate, &c., of the Guild had been forfeited more than a century before, through the non-payment of monies lent. Van der Want's great grandfather restored the plate, but kept the records and guild book. (1 vol., M.S. folio, brown mor.)

(86.) *The original Grants, Resolutions, petitions and other papers, of the Pipe makers guild of Gouda. Given to me by P. van der Want, of Gouda. 3 vols. (folio.) Vol. i, 1683-1765; vol. ii, 1766-86, vol. iii, 1786-1826.*

(333.) Same as (153.) in the 1874 compendium.

(337.) Same as (155.) in the 1874 compendium.

(402.) Same as (164.) in the 1874 compendium.

(407.) *Note Book: containing pen and ink drawings of 260 Maker's Marks, of English Pipes; and 310 Maker's Marks, of Dutch Pipes. From the earliest period, to the end of the last century. Being the Marks upon the Clay Pipes in Mr. Bragge's Collection.*

(409.) *Illustrations of the Catalogue of Mr. Bragge's Collection of Pipes of All Ages and Countries; and of Pipe-cases, Tobacco Stoppers, Snuff Mills, Snuff Rasps, Snuff Bottles; Flint, and other Fire-strikers, Tinder Boxes, and of all objects connected with the use of Tobacco in any form.*

The drawings are to scale; are on specially prepared paper of uniform size; and on each drawing is a written description and history of the object. They are about 1200 in number, and are contained in 20 book-like boxes.

There were certainly many clay pipes in the Bragge Collection and some were recorded in these drawings whose whereabouts are known to me. Of the 20 books,

five volumes belong to the US Tobacco Museum, 100 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut, 06830, USA:

Volume 14 - Pipe Stoppers and Prickers

Volume 16 - Tobacco Jars, Snuff Jars, Tobacco Boxes, Snuff Mills

Volume 17 - Snuff Mills, Snuff Rasps

Volume 18 - Snuff Bottles of Europe

Volume 19 - Snuff Bottles of China

The remaining volumes are still in England; several belonging to the British Museum and the others to a private British collector, Mr. J. Trevor Barton, who also owns an original portrait of Bragge.

There is a discrepancy among researchers as to when the two collections (literature and artifacts) were sold, but it is agreed that each was sold, separately, and both were dispersed between 1878 and 1882. William Bragge died two years later. Apart from the volumes mentioned above, whose whereabouts are known, about 160 of Bragge's North American pipes were purchased in 1882 for the H. Christy Collection which is now in the Museum of Mankind, the Ethnology Department of the British Museum, London. Many other items are now the property of private collectors around the world.

William Bragge is still viewed not only as the foremost collector in the English-speaking world, since he had a direct influence on Continental collectors of that period, but also as an indirect influence on collectors of this century. It is said that libraries endure and legends never die. But what of collectors and collections? William Bragge, the consummate, the inveterate, the non-pareil arch-collector remains a legend through his library and pipe collection long ago dispersed!

References

1. Tengnagel, P. (1984) *The Bragge Collection of Pipes* SCPR 4, 25-27.
2. Jones, D.B. (1986) Note on Bragge under *Points Arising* section, SCPR 10, 35.

Ben Rapaport

Fire : The Pipemaker's Nightmare

One of the perils of clay pipemaking was the continual threat of fire, usually caused by kilns overheating. Between 1869 and 1920 the *Tobacco Trade Review* reported a considerable number of fires and most of the following material is taken from this source. Possibly more detailed reports will be found in the relevant local newspapers and it would be useful if these could be followed up by SCPR members. I have already examined newspapers for one or two fires that were of particular interest to me and extracts have been quoted below in the following chronological account.

It will be seen from these examples that the majority of the fires described took place in Scotland. Whether this is really because Scotland suffered more pipemakers' fires in the late 19th/early 20th centuries than elsewhere, or whether it is simply the result of more vigilant reporting by a Scottish correspondent, I do not know. For example, the Christie family had at least four fires - possibly even five¹- and Peter McLean of Dundee and the firm of McDougall of Glasgow had at least two each - one of the incidents at the McDougall works being an accident to one of their employees. Perhaps one of the most disasterous was two fires that followed in quick succession in 1915 and 1916 at the Tweedmouth pipe works of Charles Tennant & Son (then run by Robert Tennant Tait) which resulted in the business closing down altogether.

To commence with the details of the fires, two are reported for 1869. On 22 January, a fire broke out on the premises of David Miller, pipemaker, of Gradwell Street, Liverpool, when considerable damage was caused. On 12 May the Benthall (Shropshire) works of Edwin Southorn were damaged. With the aid of buckets of water, the fire was soon extinguished but not before serious damage had occurred. The *Shrewsbury Chronicle* of 21 May stated that the fire was reported to have originated from the engine flue which had a damper near one of the beams of the building. This presumably refers to the use of steam power which Edwin's brother, and rival, William Southorn is also known to have been using during the same period.

On 23 August 1870, a fire broke out on the premises of J. Lewis of 6 Church Street, Rotherhithe, London, which unfortunately resulted in the total destruction of the building, the death of two people and severe injury to others. Early in the morning of 22 December 1870, a fire started in the pipe manufactory of William Christie of 178 Gallowgate, Glasgow. The damage amounted to £150 although this was fortunately covered by insurance.

Another Glasgow manufacturer, E. Feron, had a fire at his works on the morning of 21 March 1875. The building, situated in Vicar's Alley, Townhead, Glasgow was damaged to the extent of £100. In early December 1876, the pipe manufactory at Tay Square, Dundee belonging to Peter McLean was almost totally destroyed. The loss, about £400, was partially covered by insurance.

William Christie's son, William Naismith Christie,² had a fire at his factory in Market Street, Greenock, in May 1890. Damage valued at about £100 was caused, for which he was insured. Overheating of the kiln is given as the cause. According to Dennis Gallagher,³ William Naismith Christie's business in Greenock was declared bankrupt in 1890; therefore, the fire was probably a contributory factor.

In Easter 1901, a serious fire occurred at the Newton Heath works of the Manchester pipe manufacturer, Samuel McLardy (see forthcoming paper on Samuel McLardy). This happened at a time when he was much pressed for orders but the inconvenience caused by the fire had been mainly overcome by the following May. Later in the same year, on 7 September, a fire broke out at the premises of Thomas Cochrane of 20 West Nicholson Street, Edinburgh. Again, the cause of the fire was attributed to the overheating of the kiln. Before the flames could be extinguished the premises were destroyed. Dennis Gallagher states⁴ the business of Thomas Cochrane ceased during that year and, although no reason is given, undoubtedly the latter fire forced the closure of the business.

On 14 November 1902, a fire broke out on the premises of Robert Carty of 33 and 34 Clunes Vennel, Ayr. Damage valued at £100 was caused, for which he was insured. Carty had previously worked in partnership with Daniel Hamilton, but this partnership was dissolved when Hamilton retired in 1897.

On 4 May 1903, Peter McLean of Dundee had a second fire. The cellars of his premises in Commercial Street were completely destroyed and a large portion of the stock within his tobacconists' shop was damaged by smoke. Peter McLean had been born in 1830 and his family had moved to Dundee in 1832, when his father commenced his pipemaking business. Peter had started his own business in 1854 after serving at sea and he died on 18 April 1906.

On 21 September 1908 a fire occurred at the two-storey works belonging to John Graven of Stobcross Street, Coatbridge (Scotland). The building, about thirty or forty yards in length, was completely gutted and the damage was estimated at about £1000. Again overheating was given as the cause. Graven retired shortly afterwards, having been making pipes for 30 years, and he died at Coatbridge on 20 November 1911, aged 73 years.

In September 1910, Mrs. Margaret Knox, aged 17, while working in the premises of Messrs. McDougall & Co. Ltd. in St. Rollox, Glasgow, received burns from which she later died in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary on 14 September 1910. Though the cause of the burns is not stated the report of her subsequent Inquest in the local newspapers may give further details. Less than a month later, on 7 October, a serious fire took place at the factory belonging to Messrs. Thomas Davidson & Co., pipemakers, of 160 Millerfield Road, Dalmarnock, Glasgow. The Fire Brigade subdued the flames after a short time but not before two buildings and their contents, which consisted of a large stock of pipes, three pipe making machines⁵ and a gas engine, were destroyed. The total loss was estimated at £2000.

William Naismith Christie had a further fire on 27 April 1912. The premises at 7 St. Anthony Lane, Leith were considerably damaged. The building, part of which was originally an ancient monastery, was stated to consist of three stories and the outbreak originated in the top floor which was used for storage purposes. (Christie died in December 1922 aged 62 years).

Damage estimated at £300 was caused at the premises of William Christie, senior, at 16 Craignestock Street, Glasgow just over two months later on 6 July 1912. The flames spread rapidly and secured a hold and, despite the prompt arrival of the Fire Brigade, the upper floor and its contents and part of the roof were destroyed.

Early in the morning of 10 November 1915, a severe fire broke out at the factory belonging to Robert Tennant Tait at Tweedmouth, Berwick on Tweed. The *Berwickshire News* of 16 November gave the full story as follows:-

£1000 DAMAGE BY FIRE

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, fire broke out in Tennant's Pipe Works, Tweedmouth, the present owner of which is Mr R. T. Tait. The outbreak was discovered by Miss Wood, a niece of Mrs Tait, who occupied a bedroom overlooking the factory. By the time the discovery was made the flames, fanned by the strong wind, had taken a firm hold of the building, the roof of which was of wood, and thickly covered with tar. The family were soon aroused, and as the house, by reason of its contiguity to the blazing building, was in danger of catching fire, Mrs Tait, and the three other young occupants of the house, were removed to the house of Mr W. L. Trainer, Blakewell Road, Tweedmouth. Meanwhile Mr Tait had endeavoured to keep down the flames until help arrived, but the dry, and thickly tarred woodwork would have been an easy victim of fire, even had it been unaided by so strong a wind; and when Mr Trainer arrived on the scene shortly afterwards, the factory was

already doomed, and the flames had spread to the dwelling-house. This too would have been doomed, for the framework of the windows was quite burned through, had not Mr Trainer, before leaving his house, armed himself with a couple of fire extinguishers, kept for use in his own business premises. With these he was able to extinguish the flames in the house.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the Fire Brigade arrived, but by this time, so rapidly had the flames spread, the factory was an unrecognisable mass of flames. Dense clouds of sparks were being blown over the tops of the houses in Main Street, for the safety of which, and of the wooden sheds standing on the Dockside much apprehension was felt. Fortunately, rain began to fall heavily and the danger from the sparks was thus greatly minimised.

To save the buildings in the more immediate vicinity of the flames, two hoses were got to work at different quarters, and the strenuous work of the firemen, under the direction of the Borough Surveyor (Mr R. Dickinson) were successful in confining the flames to the one building. Within about a couple of hours of its discovery, the fire had done the worst of its work, but it was not until 7 o'clock that it was entirely subdued. The houses in the immediate neighbourhood seemed in such jeopardy at one time that some of the occupants removed to safer quarters the more valuable of their household effects.

The factory was completely gutted, and at daybreak all that remained of it were the charred and cracked walls; twisted masses of iron which only shortly before had been machinery; and the smouldering debris. The back part of Mr Tait's dwelling-house was also badly damaged by flames and heat; while much damage was also done by water.

The total damage is estimated at about £1000. The greater part of it is covered by insurance. It is supposed that the origin of the fire was a spark from the factory kiln, which had been used on Tuesday.

As a result of the fire 30 employees have been temporarily thrown out of employment. One of these, Mr R. Evans, has been in the service of the firm continuously for 34 years.

Tennant's Pipe Works have been long known as a large and efficiently equipped Tweedmouth industry, and as far back as half a century ago over 30 men and women were employed in this Border Factory. The Works were established nearly 100 years ago, and it is 80 years ago since the late Charles Tennant purchased the goodwill of the business, and it descended in turn to his son Robert, who died a few years ago, and who was an expert in this particular industry. "Tennant's Clays" have world-wide reputation. Smokers at home and abroad know well Tennant's "T.W.", which has almost (sic.) been noted for its finish. While every town and village on the Borderland knows its "Tennant's" the Firm have done big business with London, Manchester and other centres.

Pipemaking ceased at Tweedmouth after this date. R.T. Tait had intended to continue to produce hearth stones from pipe clay but a second fire dealt the final blow in late January 1916. The *Berwickshire News* of 1 February reported as follows:-

Fire at Tweedmouth.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

TWEEDMOUTH FIRM'S SECOND LOSS.

Considerable excitement was caused on Wednesday by a fire which broke out at Tweedmouth in a shed occupied by Mr R.T. Tait,

head of the well known Border Establishment, Tennants Pipe Works. This is the second fire which has broken out within 10 weeks in premises occupied by Mr Tait, with whom much sympathy is felt in his loss. On Nov. 10 his premises in Kiln Hill, where the business has been carried on for long number of years, was burned to the ground - the machinery and all fittings being completely destroyed. As temporary premises Mr Tait had erected a wooden shed on his own ground at West End, Tweedmouth, and he was putting the finishing touches to the shed when the fire broke out yesterday morning.

For some days past he has been asphaltting and tarring the roof, and owing to the difficulty in getting the tar to boil in the open air on Tuesday he had removed the boiler into the shed yesterday morning.

Five minutes before the outbreak took place Mr Tait had inspected the pot, and the tar at the time did not seem to be even hot. He went on to the roof, and was about to lay a piece of asphalt when with a roar the flames shot up into the air and through the roof, about 10.30. On reaching the ground he found the inside of the shed completely ablaze. The alarm was at once given, but within a very few minutes the whole of the building and its contents were enveloped with the greedy flames, which hissed and crackled furiously, and there was no chance of saving anything.

The building, which was to have been used for the manufacture of hearth stones, contained about 800 packing boxes, besides a circular saw-board, and a barrel each of tar and oil. The barrels were among the first of the things attacked, and their contents added to the fury of the outbreak....

The loss amounts to about £100. The building was insured, but under certain conditions, one of which was that no fire should be used inside.

On 17 August 1916, a fire occurred at the works of W. Thomas, pipe manufacturer, of Ashton (under Lyne?) but this was quickly extinguished. Finally on 21 September 1920 a fire is reported to have destroyed a building used as offices, a warehouse, a box-making workshop, packing room and store at the pipe works of Messrs. Duncan McDougall & Co. at 18 Charles Street, St. Rollox, Glasgow. The damage was estimated at the staggering sum of £20,000.

No doubt a great many other accounts of fires within pipemakers' premises occur in many regional newspapers but perhaps the above examples will show how serious the problem was to the industry. Pipemaking as an occupation certainly had its hazards and this is perhaps one aspect of the pipemaking trade that could yet be examined in further detail.

Notes

- 1) Gallagher, D.B. & Sharp, A. (1986) *Pypes of Tabaca (Edinburgh Tobacco Pipemakers and their Pipes)*, p13. Gallagher mentions an insurance company letter of 1901 referring to a recent fire which is additional to the ones quoted within this article.
- 2) William Naismith Christie, the son of William and Isabella Christie, was baptized on 18 September 1859. His mother's maiden name was Naismith. His wife, Agnes, was the eldest daughter of William Tennant, pipe manufacturer of Newcastle.
- 3) As note 1 p.13.
- 4) As note 1 p.11.
- 5) The pipemaking machines may in fact relate to machinery patented by Thomas Dow Young of the firm of Thomas Davidson & Co. in 1902 (Patent No. 12,911). Details in a forthcoming paper entitled *Patents of Clay Pipe Making Machinery or Parts Thereof*.

From Burton to Ashbocking

As we research the manufacture, sale and use of pipes from old documents it is all too easy to forget that there are still people alive for whom the clay was an everyday part of life. We are fortunate in that we can still talk to these people, and ask questions that no document could ever answer. It is important not to squander this valuable resource, and miss the opportunities that future generations will envy.

George Evans is an historian of oral tradition who collects irreplaceable data - the reminiscences of older people. In 1970 he published a book¹ in which he recorded the youth of William Denny. William came from Ashbocking, in Suffolk, and worked for four seasons in the maltings at Burton. This is how he recalled the evenings:

After coming home from work and having some tea we'd go round the town, having a pint at one pub and then at another. There was the Wheatsheaf, Punchbowl, Golden Ball and many more. We were a crowd together and we used to enjoy ourselves. We used to sing, and one thing we used to do up there was to step-dance on top of a barrel. In all the pubs up there you could get a free clay-pipe at that time - with the pub's name on it. After my first season in Burton I recollect I brought ninety clay-pipes home with me.

William first worked at Burton in 1901, so from this reference we know that pipes were free in Burton public houses at that date, that they had the pubs name on, and that at least 90 of them ended up in Suffolk. Assuming his friends likewise collected the pipes, and that they did it over a number of seasons, a substantial quantity of Staffordshire pipes could have ended up in Suffolk. Such information is unlikely to be recorded elsewhere, and yet these few lines tell us much about the types of pipe available in 1901, and the way they were distributed not only in Burton but across the country. William Denny died in 1968 so we are fortunate that someone took the trouble to record this information so it is available to us

today. If you meet someone who can tell you something about pipes, write down as many details as possible and send a copy to the Society so we can all share it. All information is useful to someone. And don't forget, if you don't write it down the information may be lost to all of us ... for ever.

Reference

1. Evans, G.E. (1970) *Where Beards Wag All - The Relevance of Oral Tradition* Faber & Faber, London (ISBN 0 571 084117), p.264.

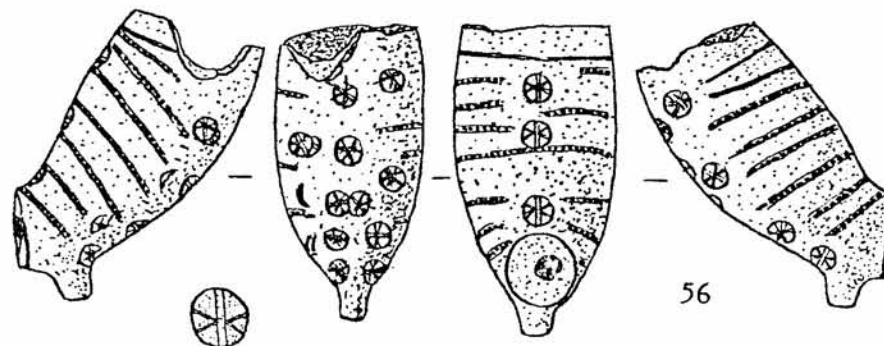
David Higgins

A Decorated 17th Century Pipe Bowl

This unusual pipe bowl (Fig. 56), which has randomly applied decoration in relief, was recently found in Beverley, North Humberside. I have about 300 bowls of this form but they are all undecorated apart from an occasional band of rouletting on the stem about 3.5 cm from the bowl. Perhaps this particular bowl was decorated by a bored apprentice while his master was not looking!

Peter Rayner

(Drawing by Martin Stothard)



The Underwater Smoker!

Colin Tatman has sent us this c1880 advertisement (Fig. 57) which he found in the book by De Vries, L. and Laver J. (1968) *Victorian Advertisements*.

Colin Tatman

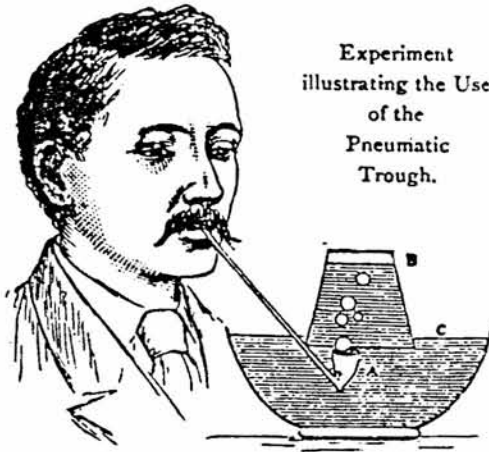
Monthly, price 7d. Science for All.

EDITED BY
Dr. ROBERT BROWN, F.R.G.S.,
ASSISTED BY EMINENT SCIENTIFIC WRITERS.

* Order PART 25 of SCIENCE FOR ALL, price 7d., commencing a New Volume, and containing a Frontispiece executed in Colours, representing "A Group of Corals."

"A great want has been supplied in SCIENCE FOR ALL."—*Graphic*.

Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., Ludgate Hill, London; and all Booksellers.



Experiment illustrating the Use of the Pneumatic Trough.

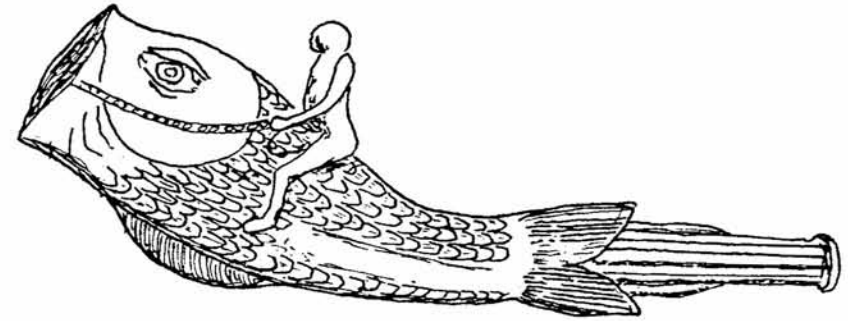
57

Points Arising . . .

Terence Crowley replies:

With reference to Malcolm Green's note on the Smitheman and Southorn designs for 'The Fish' pipe (SCPR 12), I have a similar version which is evidently from neither of these firms. The shape varies only slightly from the figures shown, but instead of the dorsal fin the pipe has the miniature figure of a rider sitting naked on the fish's back and holding reins attached to its mouth (Fig. 58). There is no maker's name or number. The pipe, which has been well smoked but is still intact, was picked up on the Cornish moors at Blisland in 1966 by a Mrs. S.M. Turk. This seems a long way from the skullduggery at Broseley, but does it create a further problem for David Higgins?

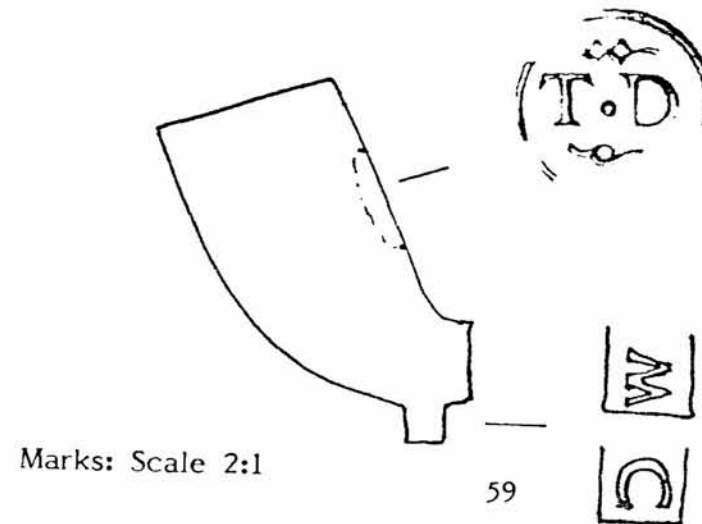
36



58

Peter Goodwin writes:

The 'TD' mark has been referred to in previous articles, particularly those by Reg and Philomena Jackson in SCPR 1 and by Nicky David in SCPR 6. I recently found a pipe at Woodbridge, Suffolk, with the initials 'TD' on the back of the bowl and 'WC' in relief on the sides of the spur (Fig. 59). I would be interested in knowing where and when this was made.



Marks: Scale 2:1

59

37

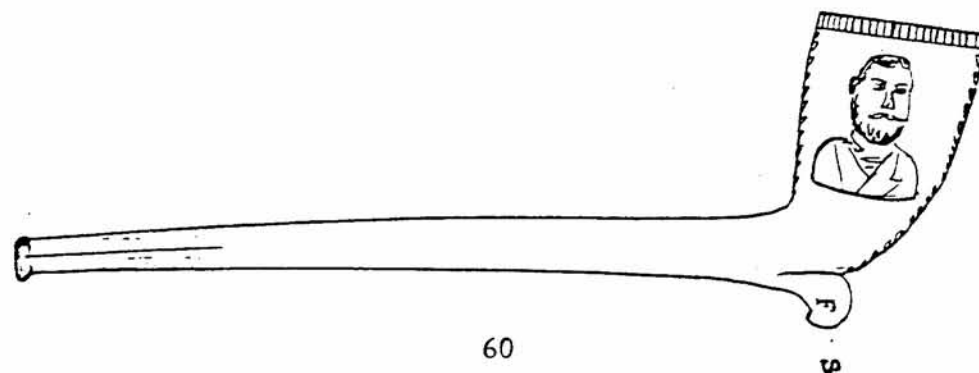
Peter Hammond replies:

I would like to add to David Atkinson's comments on the Fitt family in SCPR 12. I agree with his suggestion that the Fitts working in London are connected to those formerly in Norwich and can now offer some proof.

William Frederick Fitt, a butcher, of Ber Street, Norwich, died on 21 October 1884. His will was proved by his widow, Susan, and Noah Fitt of 8 Brighton Terrace, Argyle Square, Kings Cross, Middlesex, tobacco pipe manufacturer (his relationship was not stated but he was presumably the brother or son of the deceased). It would appear that Noah himself travelled up to Norwich to perhaps sort out William Frederick's estate and/or to console his relatives. However, while there he also unfortunately died on 25 November 1884. Although he died at 112 Ber Street, Norwich, his address is confirmed as being 8 Brighton Street, Kings Cross. His will was proved on 23 December 1884 by his sister Sarah, his personal estate being valued at the considerable sum of £1,448 13s 1d.

Absolute proof of Noah Fitt's origin will no doubt be substantiated by checking the 1881 Census for Brighton Street/Terrace - which I will attempt whenever I can find an opportunity to do some more research in London! If any reader beats me to it, please let me know. I also checked the National Probate indexes 1858 - 1930 for other members of the Fitt pipemaking family but could find no further references (simply meaning that they did not leave wills or have administrations granted on their estates).

I too have some Fitt pipes within my collection, one being an Inniskillings bowl with 'S.FITT - OLD FORD' incuse along the stem, one being a plain bowl with a line of beading around the upper half (commonly known as the 'bulldog' style) again with 'S.FITT - OLD FORD' incuse on the stem - both types mentioned by David - and, finally, a complete pipe bearing a bust of King Edward VII on one side of the bowl and Queen Alexandra on the other (Fig. 60). The rather curved and rounded spur bears the initials 'S.F.' in relief - presumably Samuel Fitt? If this is so then it is obvious that Samuel must have continued to manufacture pipes until at least 1902.



David Higgins and **Karen Parker** have both replied on similar lines to the item by Marek Lewcun on the pipe mould in Devizes Museum (SCPR 12):-

The pipe mould has the initials 'R & G' on either side of the spur, a plain bowl with leaf decoration on the seams, and a long stem (46 cm). At that date it would almost certainly have been produced with a curved stem - the mould has to be straight to wire the bore, the curve being added after trimming. The mould almost certainly belonged to Russell & Gates of Portchester, Hampshire. There are two examples of their pipes in Farnham Museum, Surrey. The bowls have different fluted designs with leaf seams, but both have the relief moulded spur mark R & / G.¹ Other examples of their products are illustrated by Fox & Hall.² These include plain bowls with incuse bowl stamps reading RUSSELL & GATES, a plain bowl with the relief moulded spur mark R & / G, and a bowl with leaf decoration and the relief moulded spur mark G & / R. Fox & Hall record the firm in the trade directories of 1855-59 at Portchester Cross-roads. James Russell (1823-87) was also listed as a plumber and painter, and John Gates (1824-1883) as a plumber, glazier, painter and sanitary inspector. Pipemakers with both family names were working in the area at that time, so it is likely that James and John were themselves from pipemaking families. The mould is most likely to have

been made for them during the 1850s, although of course it may well have been used for many years before finding its way to Devizes Museum in 1943.

References

1. Higgins, D.A. (1981) *Surrey clay tobacco pipes*, BAR 97, 189-293, Figs. 3.2 & 3.6).
2. Fox, R.T. & Hall, R.B. (1979) *The clay tobacco pipes of the Portsmouth Harbour Region 1680-1932* Portsmouth Museums. Figs. 93-98).

Book Review

Kleipijpen, drie eeuwen Nederlandse kleipijpen in foto's.

by W. Krommenhoek and A. Vrij.

(Clay tobacco pipes, three centuries of Dutch clay tobacco pipes in photographs).

Price Dfl. 75.00 (excluding postage and packing).

In their book the authors Krommenhoek and Vrij provide an overall idea of the marks and decorations which can be found on clay tobacco pipes. The clay pipe is a piece of applied art, and therefore we find that they are decorated in a similar way to Dutch tiles, ceramics and other utensils. Among them are many decorations which record historical events, for example, the beginning of a Stadholdership, the Peace of Aachen and the Freedom of Leiden.

This book is useful because it contains photographs of nearly 1000 pipes, of which about half are photographed from both sides. Inevitably, as it is difficult to obtain high contrast and optimal definition when photographing pipes, not all the illustrations are of excellent quality, and the luxury chamois-coloured paper on which they are printed does not assist in that respect.

The greater part of the 300 pages are filled with photographs and brief descriptions of the pipes. The short introductory chapters do not give much information but offer, because of their annotations, a guide to other literature. Unfortunately the authors do not always use

the latest and most recent references so dating is given according to what is now considered to be an incorrect system contained in an incomplete list (1972) which in turn was based on two books dating from 1942 and 1960. They have not used the complete and much more correct list of makers' marks published in 1982 by Don Duco, although that list is mentioned in the text.

In the preface the authors admit that this book is not intended to be a complete record of Dutch pipe production. However, this is a pioneering work, bringing together as it does so many photographs of pipes, and it will be of use to archaeologists, art historians, collectors and those who just have a general interest in Dutch pipes.

The book is privately printed. It will not be sold through bookshops but is available from the printer in Amstelveen or the Pijpenkabinet in Leiden.

Benedict Goes

Bibliography

Historic Clay Tobacco Pipe Studies, Vol. 3, 1986.

136 pages. Edited by Byron Sudbury.

Available from Byron at P.O. Box 2282, Ponca City, OK 74602, USA, or from David Atkinson, 116 Phyllis Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex, BN9 7RQ, for £7.50 (including postage and packing).

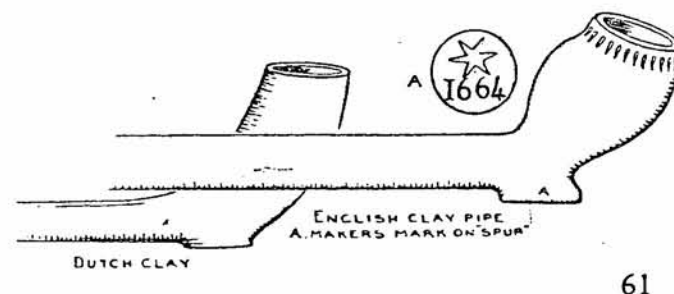
Pages

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| 1-42 | Sudbury, B. 'An illustrated 1895 catalogue of the Akron Smoking Pipe Co.' |
| 43-47 | Dallal, D. 'New York City pipemakers'. |
| 48-52 | Smith, S.D. 'A Tennessee tobacco pipe mold'. |
| 53-56 | Murphy, J.L. 'Two tobacco pipe molds from the Collection of the Ohio Historical Society'. |

- 57-59 Schulz, P.D. & J.K. 'An early knobbed-bowl reed-stem pipe from Columbia, California'.
- 60-62 Sudbury, B. 'An update on the status of pipe manufacturing sites at Point Pleasant, Ohio'.
- 63-64 Smith, D.O. 'Point Pleasant pipes from the Cypress Lake Site, 3PU-192'.
- 65-68 Murphy, J.L. 'Tobacco pipe fragments from Schoenbrunn, Tuscarawas County, Ohio'.
- 69-75 Alexander, L.J. 'Clay pipes with Irish affiliations'.
- 76-78 Jung, P. 'An Akron Smoking Pipe Company shipping box'.
- 79-88 Pfeiffer, M.A. 'Tobacco pipes from the Arrowtown Chinese Settlement, Central Otago, New Zealand'.
- 89-95 Duco, D. 'A ca.1900 export catalogue of the Goedewaagen firm'.
- 96-98 Sudbury, B. 'Goedewaagen pipes for sale in a 1951 Wally Frank Ltd. catalog.'
- 99-110 Duco, D. 'Pipemarks from the Gambier factory'.
- 111-123 Atkinson, D.R. 'English West Country pipes of ca.1680-1730'.
- 124-134 Jack, R.I. 'Clay tobacco pipes exported from Scotland to Australia in the nineteenth century: some preliminary observations'.
- 135-136 Reviews of 'Le Livre European des pipes en terre' and 'Clay pipes: their history and varieties found in New Zealand'.

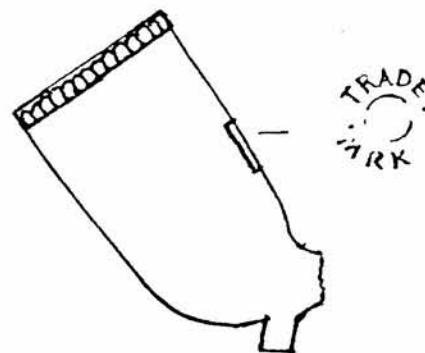
Help!

David Atkinson (116 Phyllis Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex, BN9 7RQ) asks if any member knows anything about this pipe (Fig. 61), which was illustrated in a 19th century encyclopaedia. David does not know the name of the encyclopaedia but points out that the London type 25 is erroneously described as a 'Dutch Clay', while the heel bearing the stamp is wrongly described as a 'spur'!



61

Peter Goodwin and Ken Brand recently found the 'TRADE MARK' pipe (Fig. 62) at Harwich and any information about it would be gratefully received. Details to Peter Goodwin, 5 Station Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 4AU.



62

David Higgins is continuing his research into the Broseley pipe industry by compiling an illustrated catalogue of the nineteenth century bowl forms, both plain and decorative. If you have any pipes with SOUTHORN or SMITHEMAN incuse stem stamps please send drawings together with details of the findspot to David (address inside front cover). He is also interested in any Broseley pipes with rubber stamped adverts on the bowl facing the smoker, and of course any details of seventeenth or eighteenth century Midlands stamps for the mark index (see SCPR 11, p25).

**'Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist'
A Revised Edition**

Adrian Oswald and Peter Davey propose to produce a revised edition of 'Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist' (BAR 14, 1975) with a possible publication date of 1988/9. Any general suggestions concerning the book should be sent to Peter Davey and lists of pipemakers for inclusion should be sent to Adrian Oswald. Any contributions will be fully acknowledged.

Contributors (continued)

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John Saysell, 20 Darnley Avenue, Horfield, Bristol BS7 0BS.

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New Members

J. Trevor Barton, Jasmine Cottage, Back Lane, Letchmore Heath, Watford, Herts WD2 8EF.

Private museum displaying pipes and smoking accessories from all countries of the World. Library of books and drawings relating to tobacco pipes, snuff and opium.

Mr. A. Rowles, 32 Queensway, Broadwell, Coleford, Glos. GL16 7JE.

Researching into pipemakers in the Forest of Dean.

Changes of Address

A.C. Bowman, 17 Castleton Avenue, Romanby, North Allerton, N. Yorkshire.

Derek Bunting, 10 Southey Road, Somerford, Christchurch, Dorset BH23 3EQ.

E. Nijhof, Hinthamerstraat 199, 5211 ML 's-Hertogenbosch, Holland.

Change of Interest

Bill Scott notifies a change of interest to 'All pipes of Great Britain'.