

### New Members

Eric G. Ayto, 12 Green Lane, Clanfield, Portsmouth,  
Hampshire PO8 0JU.

Norman F. Barka, Dept. of Anthropology, College of  
William & Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185, USA.

Martin Kügler, Hubertusstrasse 10, D-5410  
Höhr-Grenzhausen, West Germany.

Clay tobacco pipes from German producers; especially  
from the Westerwald.

Miss Barbara H.J. Sants, 8 Dorney Grove, Weybridge,  
Surrey KT13 8NE.

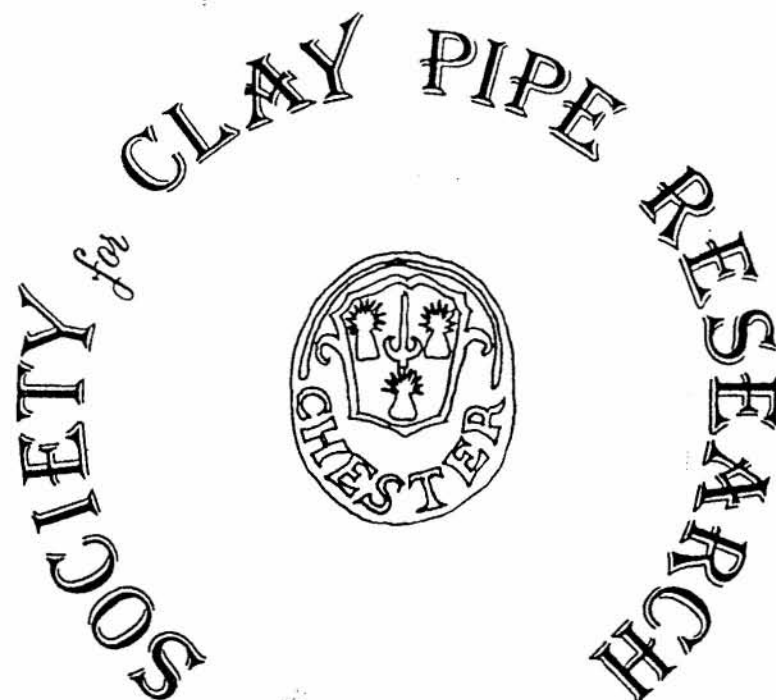
Related to the Sants family of pipemakers of Bath and  
the dos Santos family of Gloucester.

### Changes of Address

Arne Akerhagen, Lorensbergsv. 74, S-136 69 Haninge,  
Sweden.

Lodewijk van Duuren, Theo Thijssenhove 25, 2726 CE  
Zoetermeer, Holland.

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## NEWSLETTER

# 16



October 1987

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**Editor:** Reg Jackson, 13 Sommerville Road, Bishopston, Bristol BS7 9AD.

**Treasurer:** Philomena Jackson

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#### Winchester Conference

Despite the monsoon weather conditions all the members that came to Winchester seemed to enjoy the conference. Our organiser, Karen Parker, provided an attractive venue at the Hyde Historic Resources Centre where speakers including Russ Fox (the Oyster Street excavations, Portsmouth), Peter Hammond (the Church and Ford families), David Higgins (trading patterns of Broseley pipes) and Allan Peacey (the Santos family of Gloucester and pipe kilns) told us about their current work. The conference also had the distinction of a special exhibition on 'The Smoaking Age' (open until October 1988) which includes displays on various aspects of pipes and pipemaking in Hampshire. Karen, who had the doubly difficult task of organising the conference and the exhibition, gave our members the opportunity of meeting local people and museum staff at the official opening of the exhibition which took place on the Saturday evening.

Eric Ayto delighted the members by producing a special pipe to mark the occasion of the conference. A few of the pipes are still available and he has generously said that the pipes can be sold in aid of the Society's funds - details from Reg Jackson.

Local visits included the Brooks archaeological excavation with an opportunity of seeing their pipe finds (photo: page 2), the Hampshire Record Office to see documents associated with pipes and pipemakers (photo: page 3) and a trip to Southampton where God's House Tower Museum and the archaeological finds processing department were opened specially for the members and Southampton pipes displayed for study (photo: page 4).

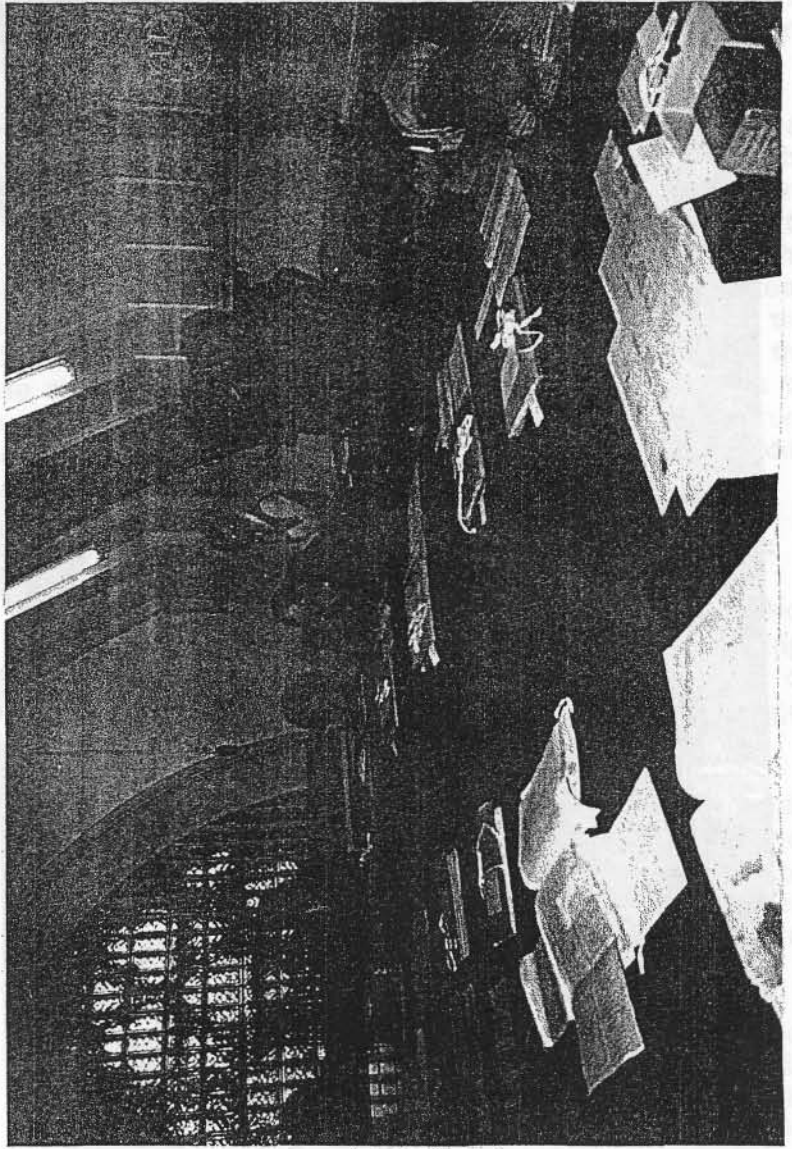
The gathering was truly international and we were pleased to welcome our friends Arne Akerhagen from Sweden (who took the photographs of the conference), Don Duco from Holland, Jean Fraikin and family from Belgium and Norman Barka from the United States.

Our special thanks to Karen and also to all those other people in Winchester and Southampton who made the weekend such an interesting and memorable occasion.

Reg & Philomena Jackson



Our special thanks to Karen and also to all those other people in Winchester and Southampton who made the weekend such an interesting and memorable occasion.  
Prof. S. Faloutsos Jackson



This small plot of soil falling from the sky...  
...is a small plot of soil falling from the sky...  
...is a small plot of soil falling from the sky...

## A Group of Clay Pipes from Cheddar, Somerset

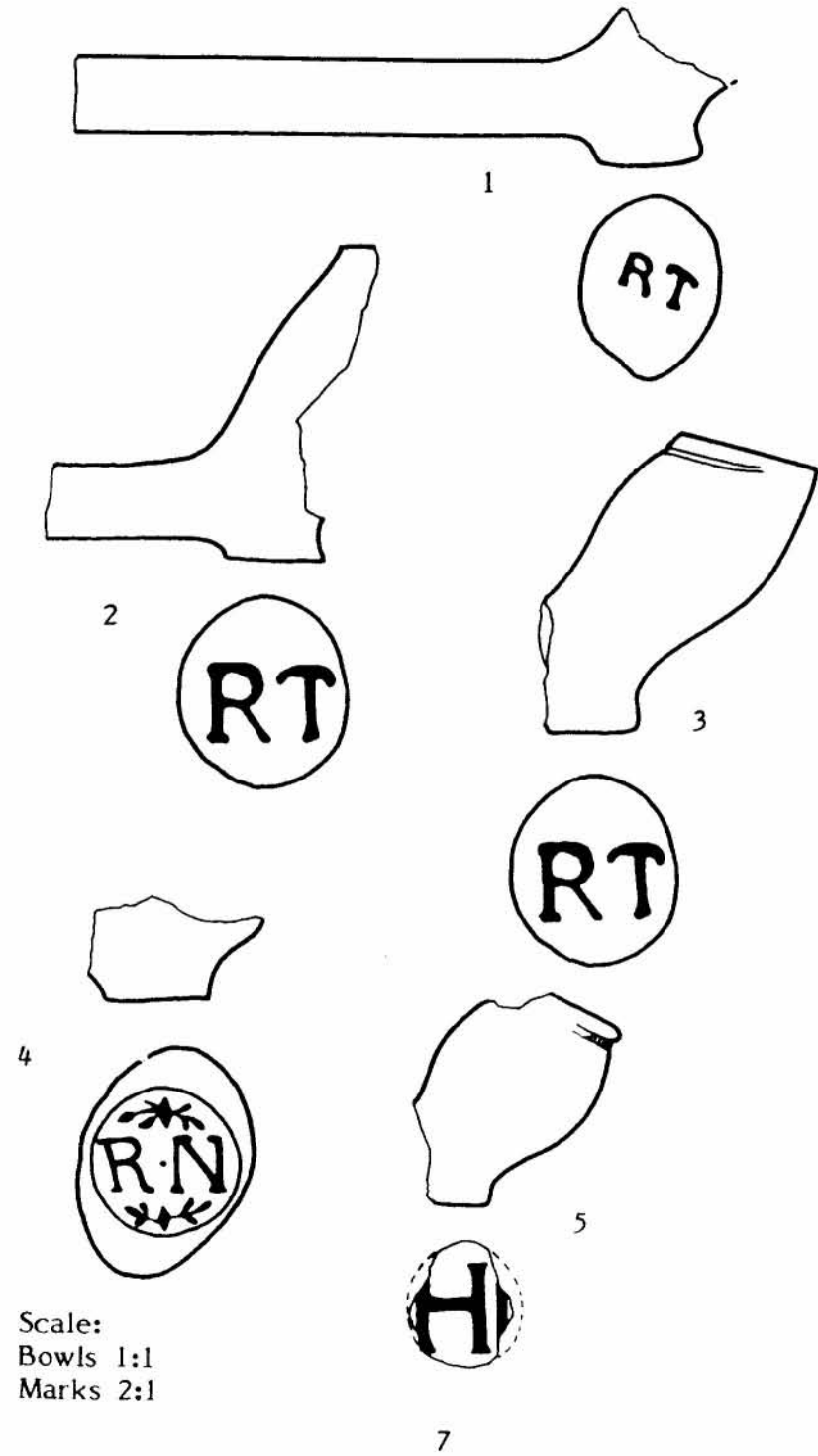
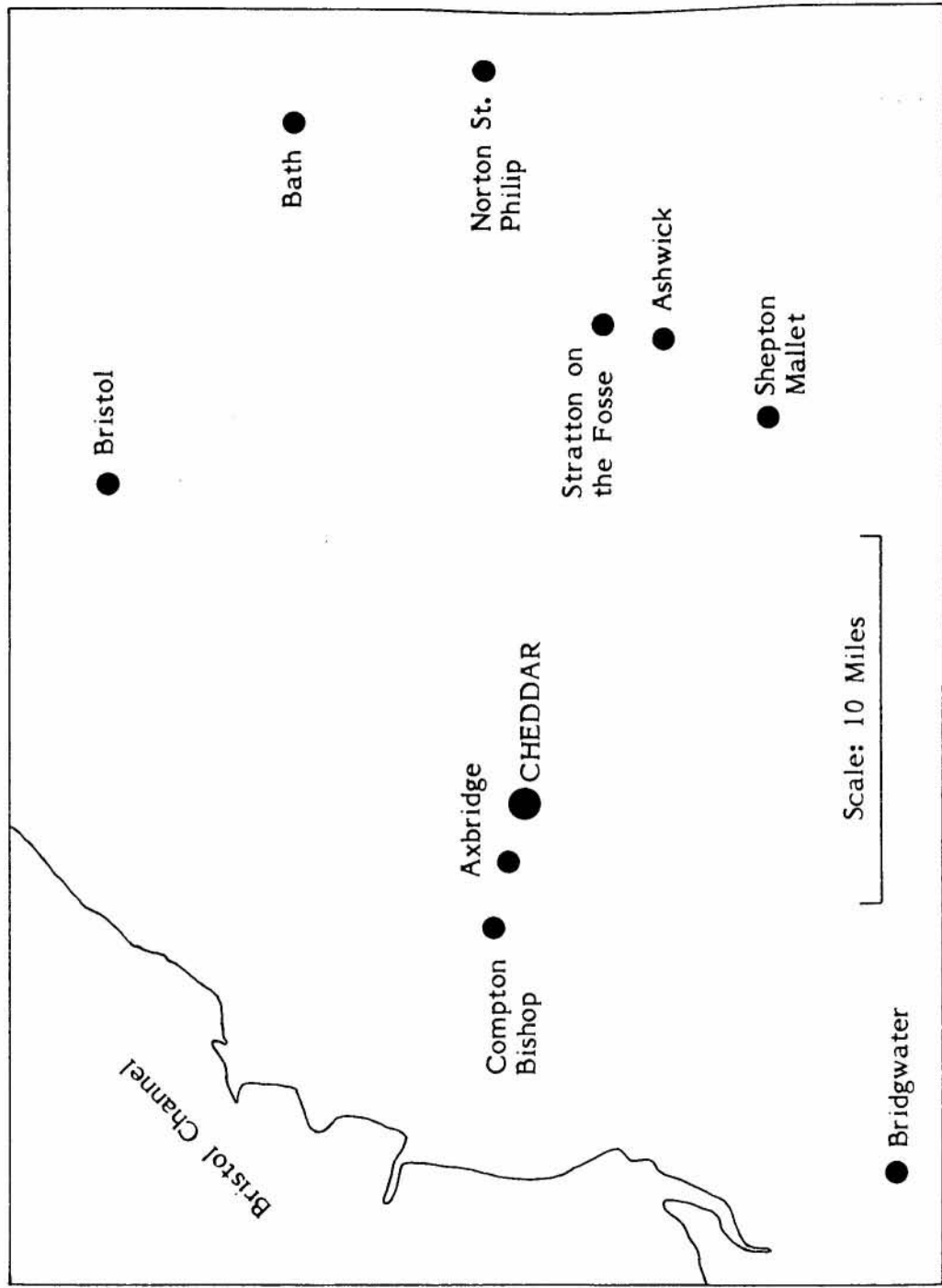
No clay pipes have been published from excavated contexts in Cheddar, and precious few from North Somerset as a whole. The following group may therefore be of some interest.

The site at Wellington House, North Street, Cheddar, was a mid-17th century barn, converted to a farmhouse by narrowing the doorways and filling in the stone drains around 1675. A number of small medieval and 16th century rubbish pits underlay the 17th century walls. The house was subsequently enlarged at both ends by stone and brick extensions in the mid-19th century and, in the period 1821-1830, a flagged path was laid between the house and its garden to the south. A number of pipes of this date were found together with residual 17th century types, presumably introduced into the garden or midden soil used as make-up before flagging the path.

The pipes, with tentative attributions, were as follows:

1. RT A small incuse stamp on a flat heel. Not enough remains of the pipe bowl for stylistic dating, but the pipe is attributable to Robert Tippet I or Robert Tippet II of Bristol, active in the date ranges 1660-c1685 and 1678-1722 respectively.
- 2 & 3. RT These two pipes, from different moulds, share the same large incuse RT heel stamp. Neither bowl form was seen in material excavated in Bristol in 1956 which contained many Robert Tippet II pipes, although this should be the correct attribution for these two pipes of 1680-1700.
4. RN incuse, between curlicues. This stamp occurs on two flat heel fragments, one of which is illustrated. The stamp is that of Richard Nunney of Bristol who had a long working life from c1652 to at least 1696.
5. H(P) This small milled pipe of c1650 bears an incuse mark HP on the base, as is occasionally found elsewhere in the Bristol/Bath area. This is a Bristol product, probably by Humphrey Partridge, active 1650-1654.







6. GB incuse in a circle of not less than 20 incuse dots. This heel stamp and fragment of bowl is a product of George Butt of Stratton on the Fosse, Somerset, 1650-1680.

7. IOHN/HVN incuse, with three incuse dots below and three above, the central dot in each case being larger than the flankers, although the wear on this sample makes it difficult to see the two smaller dots at the top of the stamp. This is a well-known type, being a 1660-1680 product of John Hunt of Norton St. Philip, Somerset.

8. IEF/FRY.H/VNT This heeled bowl, with milled rim, dates from 1660-1670 (Atkinsons type 1A). The date falls within the late working life of Jeffrey Hunt I, and the mid working life of Jeffrey Hunt II, both of Norton St. Philip.

9 & 10. IEF/HRYH/VNT Both these stamps were published in SCPR 13,<sup>1</sup> and since then, after discussion with Marek Lewcun, I have come to the conclusion that they certainly are forgeries. Marek has recorded other forgeries of this maker's pipes and it would be very interesting to know whether other members have come across forgeries of the products of well known pipemakers elsewhere.

11. IS stamped incuse on the back of the bowl of a typical Bristol pipe of the period 1720-1750. Many of these pipes have been recorded locally (eg. in excavations at the British Legion School, Axbridge, Somerset) and the most likely maker appears to be John Squibb, active in Bristol from 1705-1739, although at least six other makers with the initials IS were working at the same time.

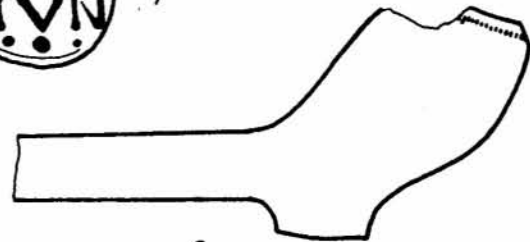
12. IS This very late, heeled bowl with incuse back stamp of c1690-1712, is also likely to be the product of John Squibb.



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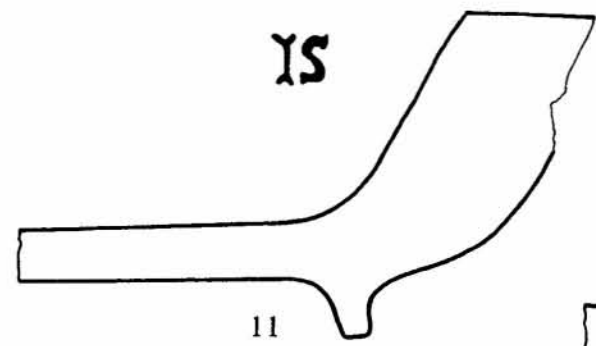
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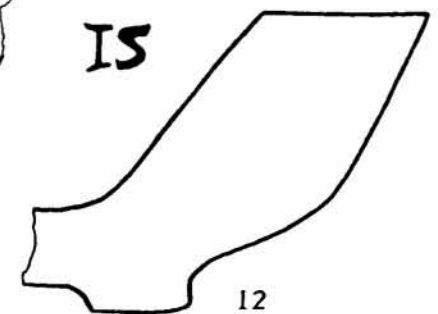


IS



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IS



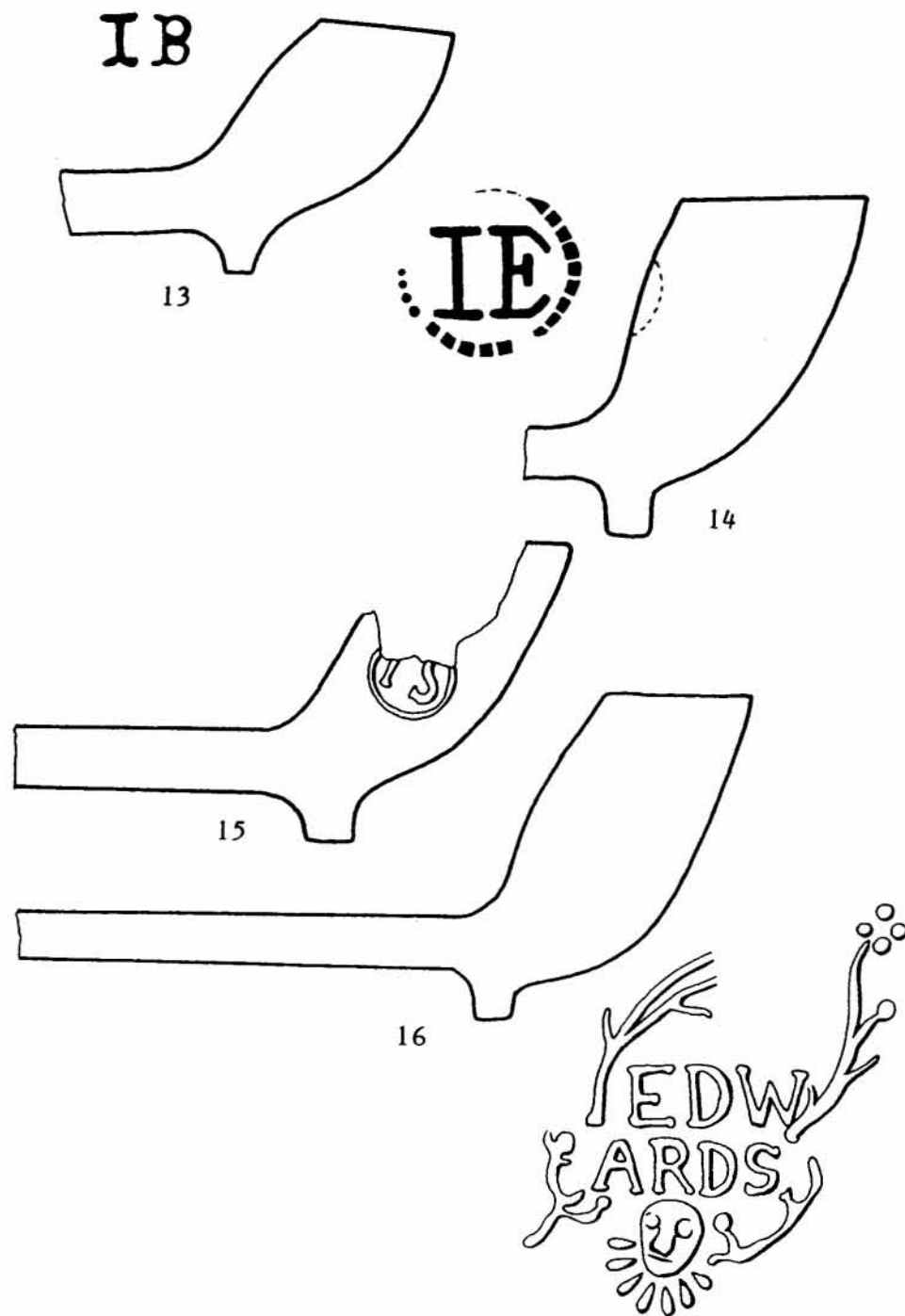
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13. IB A spurred pipe of c1690-1720. Although a number of pipes of c1720 are known with IB in a cartouche on the side of the bowl (eg. from Bath, Bridgwater and Bristol), this is the first I have seen with this incuse stamp, which is characteristic of the Bristol industry of the first half of the 18th century. A large number of makers with the initials IB were active in the city at that time.

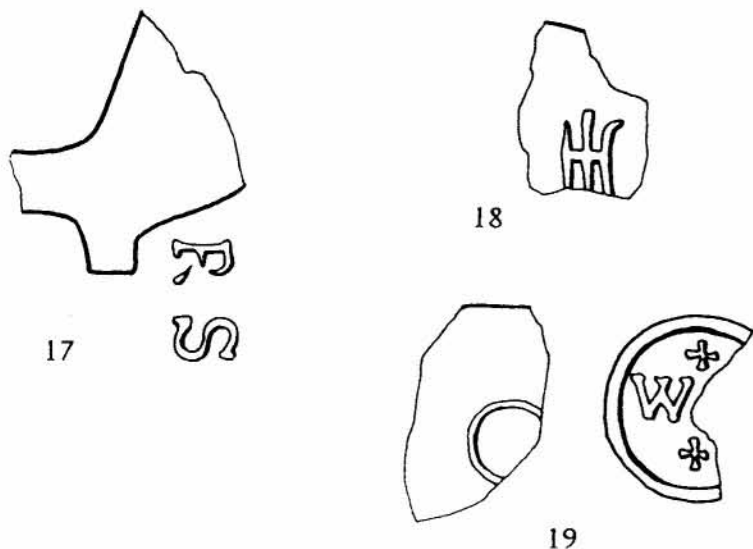
14. IE This large spurred pipe is characteristic of the period 1810-1840. The initials IE are stamped in large letters, surrounded by a circle of incuse small squares. At that date it was almost certainly made by the firm of Joseph Edwards & Son who were working at 70 Temple Street, Bristol, from 1775-1823. There were four bowls of this type in the path make-up, all well preserved and some with substantial portions of stem still remaining.

15. IS A Bristol type pipe of 1720-1750, with a fat, flat-bottomed spur and IS in a cartouche on the side of the bowl. Again this is difficult to attribute but is possibly a product of John Squibb (see 11 above).

16. EDW/ARDS Five of these pipes were found in the path make-up and the disturbed soil derived from it. They are of a style that is rather difficult to date from bowl shape, but all seem to be of late 18th century type. The moulded decoration is of high quality and shows (all in relief) two branches terminating in several round ?fruit on either side of the two lines of letters EDW/ARDS, above a simple bald head with decorative pellets, possibly a stylised necklace. This decoration is shown in Jackson & Price (1975)<sup>2</sup> where it appears to have a retrograde D in the second line. The Cheddar pipes have a clear, correctly orientated D. The presence of these five pipes, all well preserved, implies a late date, possibly even early 19th century, for their style. Could they be an archaic product of Joseph Edwards & Son (see 14 above).



17. SR Fragments of a bowl with a short stout spur, bearing relief letters SR. The bowl is otherwise undecorated but seems to be of c1800 date, indicating that it is likely to be a product of Samuel Richards II of Bristol, active from c1774-c1817. However, other attributions are possible.
18. A fragment of a possible 19th century bowl with unusual relief decoration, apparently a combination of letters involving H, C and a third letter. Has anyone any parallels for this pipe?
19. W(?C) A fragment of an 18th century pipe with a letter W in a side cartouche, with small maltese crosses above and below. A similar pipe was found in field walking at Rackley in Compton Bishop, Somerset, although the cartouche was not as distinct. This could be a Bristol product where there were at least six 17th century makers with these initials. However, it may just possibly be a product of William Champion II of Shepton Mallet, active from 1745-1782.



The dominance of the Bristol industry in the identifiable marked bowls from this site (27/35) is clear, together with an undercurrent of the thriving Hunt workshops of Norton St. Philip, and that of George Butt at Stratton on the Fosse. This is very similar to the picture revealed by excavation in nearby Axbridge where an identical lack of market penetration by the smaller rural industries of, for example Ashwick and Shepton Mallet, was seen.

It would be interesting to see groups of pipes from other North Somerset sites and museums published, as a picture of trade and distribution can now be realistically attempted as a result of Marek Lewcun's investigations into the industry in the area.

### References

Information on the Bristol makers 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.

I am indebted to Marek Lewcun for much useful information and discussion and details have been taken from:

Lewcun, M. (1985) *The Hunt family identified*. SCPR 8, 14-21.

1. Russett, V. (1987) *Two possible fake Jeffry Hunt pipes from Cheddar, Somerset*. SCPR 13, 19-20.
2. Jackson, R.G. & Price, R. (1975) *Bristol clay pipes - a study of makers and their marks*. Bristol City Museum: Research Monograph No. 1, Fig. 63.

Vince Russett



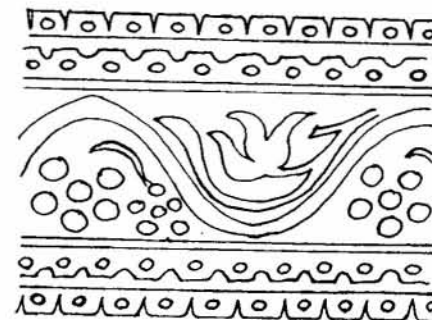
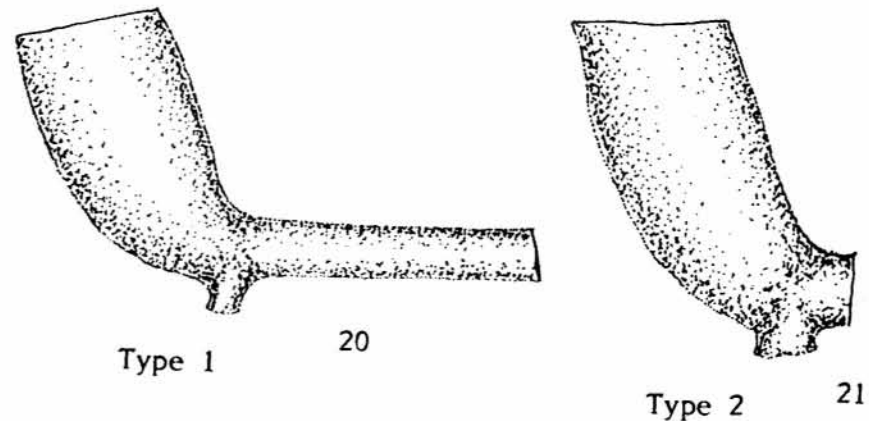
## More Chester Pipes in Rainford

As mentioned at the end of my earlier article,<sup>1</sup> the discovery of a quantity of pipe fragments on a completely different site within Rainford threw serious doubts as to whether the pipes found at 'Churchside House' had in fact been manufactured in Chester, as I had justifiably assumed from the stem stamps.

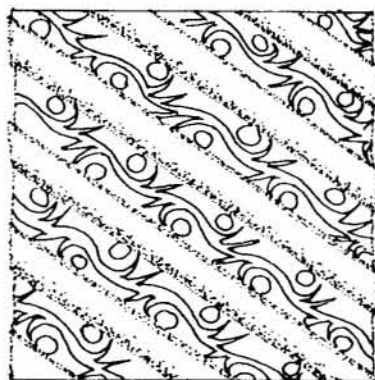
Whilst digging a shallow trench near the outbuildings at Pennsylvania Farm (N.G.R. SD 49230098) the occupier unearthed a quantity of pipe fragments which he brought to my attention. This prompted me to carry out further investigation and a small excavation of approximately 2'0" x 1'6" x 1'0" deep (600mm x 450mm x 300mm) was made in adjacent undisturbed ground. A layer of stone paving just below the surface was bedded on what appeared to be pipe kiln waste composed of ashes, broken pipe fragments, kiln furniture and some pottery sherds.

From the excavated layer and the farmer's spoil heap a total of eight recordable bowls was recovered, four each of the two types illustrated (Figs. 20 & 21); but more interesting were the sixty pieces of stamped stem. Thirteen of these bore a 'Chester' oval stamp (Fig. 22) in association with border type 1 (Fig. 23), both of which are identical to the earlier finds from 'Churchside House'. A further thirty four stems had border type 1 only, either singly or in a double band. Four other rolled stamped patterns occurred (Figs. 24 - 27), eight examples of type 2, one example of type 3, three examples of type 4 and one example of type 5. All these patterns are in the Chester style but are previously unrecorded amongst finds known to have been produced in that city.

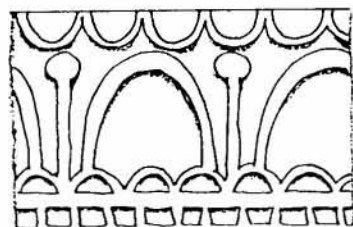
We have no positive documentary evidence of pipemaking at this farm and earlier fieldwalking near the site has proved fruitless so it would seem reasonable to assume that this kiln waste had been imported as a filling material on which to bed the stone paving. It had certainly not been brought the 35 miles (56 Kms) from Chester and I think that we need to look no further than the neighbouring farm of Orretts Nook, which has been positively identified as a pipe production site of many



Scale of Marks 2:1

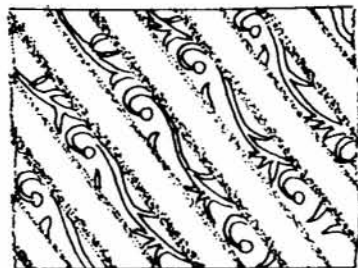


Type 2 24

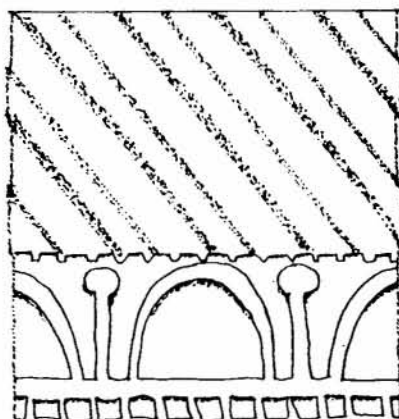


Type 4 26

Scale 2:1



Type 3 25



Type 5 27

years standing. This site has been extensively investigated and the published results show that finds included examples of roller stamped makers mark and Chester type roller stamped stems.<sup>2</sup> A quantity of bowls from a construction trench at the farm compare with the type 2 bowl illustrated here (Fig. 21). Roller stamps of a pattern similar to types 4 and 5 (Fig. 26 & 27) were also found there.

If this waste material was in fact brought across the fields from Orretts Nook then at some time, probably in the second half of the eighteenth century, the pipemakers there were producing pipes bearing the Chester coat of arms. This was very likely to have been the source of the 'Churchside House' pipes but in answering one

question it immediately poses several more.

Were these pipes being sold as genuine Chester pipes?

Was there a commercial advantage, either in market opportunity or price, to be gained by offering them as Chester pipes?

Did this constitute an infringement of any rights to use a stamp bearing the city coat of arms?

An interesting possibility lies with one Peter Fitzgerald who is recorded in the Chester Poll Books as a pipemaker, a freeman of that city, but resident in Rainford at the time of the 1747 election. Presumably he would be quite entitled to use such a stamp. We have found no documentary evidence of his presence or whereabouts in Rainford.

More excavation needs to be done on this site and more research into the questions posed but an immediate lesson to be learnt is the danger of attributing pipes to a definite source or maker on the evidence of a single feature.

#### References

1. Dagnall, R. *Chester pipes in Rainford.* SCPR 15, 10-12.
2. Hollis, M. (1982) *Field survey of a tobacco pipe production site at Orretts Nook Farm, Rainford.* BAR 100, 133.
3. *Ibid*, 144.
4. Rutter, J. & Davey, P.J. (1980) *Clay pipes from Chester.* BAR 78, 43.

Ron Dagnall

**Editors Note:** Our thanks to Ron Dagnall for putting on an excellent display of pipes and kiln material from the Rainford area at the Autumn Conference of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology in Liverpool.

## Some Unpublished Broseley Makers and Marks and Makers' Tokens

When my book *Tobacco pipes of Broseley* was published in 1975<sup>1</sup> I endeavoured to include in the appendix listing all known makers of the distinctive Broseley-type pipes, all the various bowl forms and marks I could trace up to that time, which involved ten years of research and preparation.

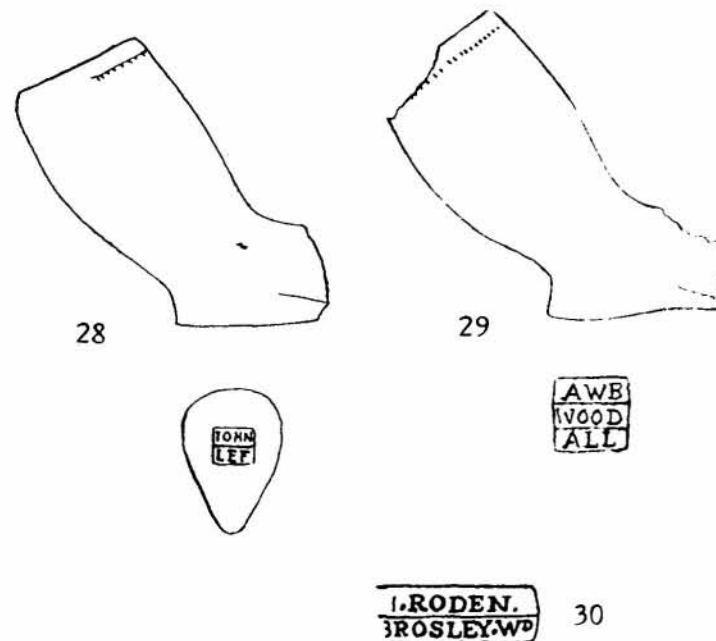
However, it had become clear to me even then that the types were being made over a much wider area than had previously been realised, particularly in Wales and up the Severn Valley.<sup>2</sup> This has now been repeatedly proved by the results of local excavations which have unearthed many Broseley-type pipes with hitherto unrecorded names or new versions of names previously recorded from Broseley or its immediate vicinity. Reports of some of these have appeared in various journals in recent years, including this Newsletter.

Since 1975 I have also been able to record some new makers and marks which, as far as I know, have not previously been published. These all come from at or near Broseley, however. The numerous initial marks are not included as there are so many of these and they are of such variety that it is virtually impossible to identify them and many could apply to several different makers who had identical initials (for instance the abundant IH marks from Broseley could equally apply to John Hughes, John Harper or John Hartshorne, all contemporary).

Here are five new marks (plus one foreigner) all of which are of interest as being identifiable and possibly not recorded before:

1. JOHN LEE There have been references in previous publications<sup>3</sup> to a JOHN LIF working at Broseley. I am now certain that there was never any such person. A type 5 bowl (Fig. 28) has a small square stamp in relief on the base which clearly reads IOHN/LEE - but can look like LIF or LEF (as I have drawn it) at a certain angle to the light or if, as many of these stamps were, imperfectly struck. So far there is no documentary record of this maker, whose pipe dates to c1690.

2. AUBREY WOODALL Here is another type 5 (Fig. 29), found at Coalport, Shropshire, with a not very well struck stamp in relief which seems to read AWB/WOOD/ALL. This is a new one to me and it would be interesting to hear if anyone else has seen one or could confirm my reading of the mark as correct. It again dates from the c1690 period.
3. I(?) RODEN, BROSELEY WOOD This is a relief, along the stem mark (Fig. 30), very similar to those of Sarah Noah (II) & John Roden of the period c1770-1830 which are found at Broseley. Only the initial is indistinct, but it is probably I or J for John. This mark is unusual, however, in that it is the only one I have so far seen in which we have 'BROSLEY WD'. Broseley is formed of three joined hamlets or villages - Broseley, Benthall and Broseley Wood (see my book)<sup>1</sup> - and although the first two names occur in makers' marks from the 18th century onwards, Broseley Wood has not appeared before.



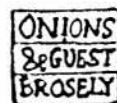
4. **ONIONS & GUEST, BROSELEY** In the introduction to my book, in which Miles Taylor describes the background and history of the Broseley area he mentions that Peter Onions and John Guest, both of Broseley, the former a clockmaker and the latter ironmaster, went to Merthyr Tydfil in 1783 and helped establish the iron industry in South Wales. Presumably, therefore, sometime before this date, despite their main occupations, they tried their hand, in partnership, at producing clay pipes! The style of mark (Fig. 31) is typical of the period c1760-80 at Broseley, with fine relief serif letters, stamped along a polished stem, and the die is so beautifully cut that the engraver has even found room for a tiny star beneath the ornate '&'. My drawing does not do it proper justice. I have mentioned before that in my opinion many Broseley pipemakers were only part-time or occasional producers who were normally occupied in other trades or perhaps worked on the land, where there was less or little to do at certain seasons (particularly in winter) with a corresponding scarcity of income to feed the family.<sup>4</sup> The very small incidence of some of the marks as compared to the abundance of others in the area would seem to confirm this.

5. **I. RUSSEL, COALBROOKDALE** This mark in relief is stamped along a stem and dates from the c1820-40 period (Fig. 32). I am not certain if this maker is already on record, but it is the first mark I have seen and the abbreviation 'C.B.DALE' is interesting as it is very similar to many 18th century Post Office stamps for towns with lengthy names, which were shortened in this manner in the early days of postmarks.<sup>5</sup> I have a stem from Worcester of the same period which has the stamp RUSSELL/WORCESTER along the stem in two lines in relief - almost identical (probably John Russell working in 1835).<sup>6</sup> It would be of interest to know if there is any connection. Pipemakers frequently moved about if trade was bad - one Sussex maker by the name of Sequin worked at Bexhill, Hastings, Eastbourne and Brighton in the c1860-70 period (see my book on 'Sussex pipes and makers').<sup>7</sup>

6. This is a foreigner (Fig. 33). French pipes, as we all know, were imported on a large scale after c1850 and the usual Gambier and Fiolet stamps appear at Broseley (a classic example of carrying coals to Newcastle if ever there was one) but this incuse MAX/PARIS with a third line broken off is one I do not recall seeing before. I know a reader will have some knowledge of this maker whose product reached Broseley, the Mecca of clay pipe production!

Finally, I thought readers might be interested in pipemaker's tokens from Broseley. The first (Fig. 34) is a brass disc, the size of an old halfpenny and has a milled edge. The reverse side is quite blank and smooth. The lettering round the beaded rim is in relief as is the bar across the lower half, but the initials M/L.T are incuse and individually punched. This token was used by Edwin Southorn, c1865.

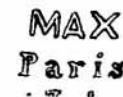
I have two similar tokens of W. Southorn & Co., one of which I have drawn (Fig. 35). Both are slightly smaller than Edwin's, one being of copper and the other of brass. That illustrated has serif capitals R & M inside the inner circle and an incuse C is punched in the middle. The other is almost identical, but has a serif capital T alone below the legend W.SOUTHORN & Co instead of R & M, but has the same punched C in the middle. Both tokens are blank on the reverse.



31



32



33



34



35



I assume these tokens were used in the same manner in the pipe factory as hop tallies, i.e. workers were paid according to how much they produced rather than by the hour or week. Thus a worker in Edwin Southorn's pipe works would be given one of the tokens after completing so many pipes, say a gross, and collect his wages at the end of the day on the basis of the number of tokens produced. Perhaps the stamped letters were the initials of the individual worker - this being the case you could then only produce your own identifiable tokens and not steal somebody else's!

### References and Notes

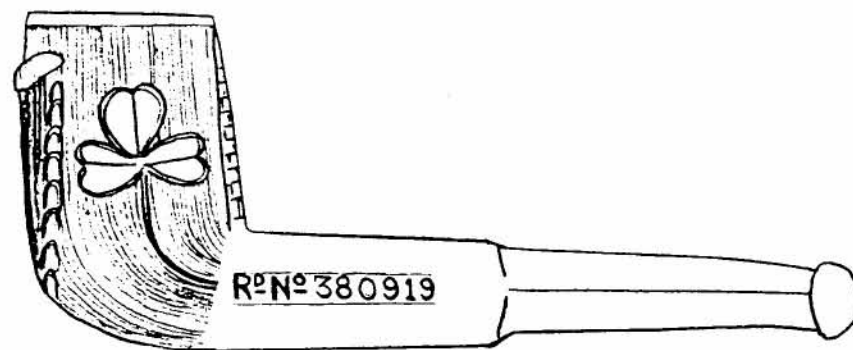
1. Atkinson, D.R. (1975) *Tobacco pipes of Broseley, Shropshire*. Published by Hart-Talbot, Saffron Walden. Available from the author at 116 Phyllis Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex BN9 7RQ at £2.50 incl. p. & p.
2. A classic example is the stem stamp WILL/HAR/PER/ROSS from Broseley which Allan Peacey has demonstrated comes from Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire (see Peacey, A. (1975) *Clay tobacco pipes in Gloucestershire*, CRAAGS Paper 4). Will Harper's pipes being so well known at Broseley it never occurred to me that another Will Harper might have been at Ross-on-Wye of all places, so I assumed in my book that 'ROSS' was a diemaker's error for 'BROS', a shortened version of Broseley, as abbreviated town names were beginning to appear in stem marks at the time.
3. For example, *Archaeological News Letter* 1955, articles by Oswald and James.
4. Hibberd, C. (1987) *The English, a social history*. Grafton Books, 471.
5. Alcock & Holland (1940) *The Postmarks of Great Britain and Ireland*.
6. Oswald, A. (1975) *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*. BAR 14. Directory record in the list of makers for Worcestershire.

7. Atkinson, D.R. *Sussex clay tobacco pipes*. Published by Crain Services, Eastbourne, Sussex (I believe it is still available).

David Atkinson

### Further Registered Designs for Clay Pipes

I have recently been shown a clay pipe bearing a Registered Number which is not listed in my previous paper *Registered and patented clay tobacco pipes* (BAR 146(i) pp29-156). The pipe bowl is decorated on each side with a shamrock leaf and an Irish harp on the front - a type produced widely by several makers (Fig. 36). On the stem, incuse, is 'Rd.No. 380919'. When I undertook the original research into registered designs at the Public Record Office, Kew, I went through all the registers and picked out items registered in Class IV (Earthenware). If the type of goods given under this class turned out to be for tobacco pipes I then consulted the relevant registers of representations of designs to see the nature of each design. I ended up with a list of over 300 clay pipes of which details were published in the above-mentioned paper.



36



On checking Rd.No. 380919 on a recent return visit to Kew I discovered that it was in fact registered in Class III (items of wood), which is why I had previously missed it! Therefore it was presumably intended for a briar pipe and sure enough when I checked the representations that is indeed what it turned out to be. The pipe was registered by Manchester tobacconists' William Henry Carrington & Co. of Thomas Street on 2 October 1901 - who in fact had submitted a registered design for a negro's head clay pipe in 1893 (Rd.No. 210635). Strictly speaking the clay version of Rd.No. 380919 was made illegally for they should also have registered this design under Class IV - several firms having registered their pipes under both classes so that they could be made of either briar or clay. Perhaps they did not actually register this pipe under Class IV because other makers such as Samuel McLardy and Joseph Holland & Sons (both of Manchester) were already producing these pipes in clay.

While at the Public Record Office I made a thorough examination of the registers of Provisional Registrations for ornamental designs (provisional registrations could be submitted up to 1883) and found the following extra ones:

20 February 1862: Joseph Townsend, 42 Crown Street, Finsbury

(608) Pipe shaped as a rifle, the bowl, which is shaped as a dragoon's helmet, resting on the butt.

(609) Bowl shaped as a tall boot.

(610) Pipe shaped as a walking stick/umbrella with a hat resting on one end which forms the bowl. See complete registration of same date (149487).

21 June 1862: J. Gardiner, 39 Gillingham Street, S.W.

(620) Pipe with upward curved stem, the bowl being ornamented by a wavy glazed-type

decoration. On the stem is the word 'CRINOLINE'.

A J. Gardiner of Walworth registered a 'Veined marble clay pipe' on 21 May 1859 (120390).

25 January 1864: Thomas Kendrick, Great Colmore Street, Birmingham

(648) Stem of a pipe shaped as a spoon and bowl shaped as a spinning top.

The above provisional registrations should be added to those listed on pages 63 and 64 of the **BAR** paper.

**Peter Hammond**

### **An Index of 18th Century Fire Insurance Registers**

A computer index of the fire insurance registers of the Sun and Royal Exchange companies, covering the years 1775-1787, has recently been made available. The work was co-ordinated by Professors R.C. Floud and B.E. Supple and made possible by an ESRC grant. Copies, in the form of microfiches, have been deposited in 230 University and Polytechnic libraries and C.R.O.s in Britain.

The information is divided into several categories: names, locations, valuations and trades, the latter being most useful for finding pipemakers. Having found the name and policy number then the location and the value of the premises can be obtained. The date of the policy can also be found by referring to the explanatory booklet. The original policies are available for study in the Department of Manuscripts, Guildhall Library, Aldermanbury, London and, apparently, contain detailed descriptions of the premises.

The following were listed as pipemakers or tobacco pipemakers. Figures in < > indicate known dates from other sources.

#### **Sun Fire Policies 1775-1787**

ANSELL, Taylor. Gateshead, Durham  
447039 (MS.11936/294) 1781 £200 <1762-82 (3)>

BEAN, John. Crane Street, Greenwich, Kent. (Also listed as a carpenter)  
379305 (MS.11936/254) 1777 £500 <1764,£300 (3)>

BENSON, George. Grays Inn Lane, London.  
531018 (MS.11936/263) 1786-7 £800 <1785, 1802-20 (5)>

COSTER, Arthur. Fareham, Hants.  
432719 (MS.11936/286) 1780 £400 <1841 Fareham census (3) son?>

COY, Arthur. Wisbech, Cambridge. (Also listed as an innholder)  
375702 (MS.11936/253) 1776-7 £300

GREENLAND, William. New Court, Nightingale Lane, East Smithfield, London.  
393740 (MS.11936/263) 1777-1778 £200 <1785-post 1802 (6), 1795-1817 (3)>

GREENLAND, William. Nr. Butchers Row, Lower East Smithfield, London.  
433337 (MS.11936/287) 1780 £700

GREENLAND, William. Butcher Row, East Smithfield, London.  
451972 (MS.11936/297) 1781 £200

GREENLAND, William. Near the Butcher Row, East Smithfield, London.  
481003 (MS.11936/314) 1783 £900

GREENLAND, William. Near the Butcher Row, East Smithfield, London.  
519788 (MS.11936/338) 1786 £1000

HARRISON, James. 79 Great Peter Street, Westminster, London.  
518008 (MS.11936/337) 1786 £300 <1832-6 (3)>

HARWOOD, Isaac. Deal, Kent.  
459635 (MS.11936/301) 1782 £200

HILLERY, Stephen. Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London.  
409346 (MS.11936/272) 1779 £400 <1763,1766 (4)>

JEWSTER, John. Royal Oak Yard, Kent Street, London.  
402580 (MS.11936/263) 1778 £200 <1805-62 (3) son?>

KIRKBY, William. Little Alie Street, Goodmans Fields, London.  
456737 (MS.11936/301) 1782 £500 <1784 (6)>

LANE, Richard. Bedford.  
459026 (MS.11936/301) 1782 £200 <R.Lane 2nd 1753-85 (3)>

MORGAN, John. Newcastle under Line(sic), Stafford.  
467894 (MS.11936/306) 1782-3 £140 <1755-1807 (1), 1777-1817 (3)>

POLHILL, Nugent Robert & Ann Rogers. Hermitage Bridge, London.  
411760 (MS.11936/272) 1779 £600 <1775-1806 (3,6) These years are covered by a variety of spellings and name combinations.>  
(Ann Rogers is listed as the wife of Thomas Rogers, cheesemonger, of Turnagain Lane, London in another policy, 387671 MS.11936)

POLHILL, Newgent Robert & Ann Rogers. No.2, At the Hermitage, Hermitage Bridge, London.  
445529 (MS.11936/293) 1781 £3600

RUSSELL, William. At corner of Red Lion Street, Green Bank, Wapping, London.  
426474 (MS.11936/282) 1780 £100 <1774-84 (3)>

SAVELLINO.56, John. Featherstone Street, Bunhill Row, London.  
(This should read SAVELL, John. 56 Featherstone ...)  
491430 (MS.11936/321) 1784 £400 <1722-63 (3), 1763-99 (6)>

SMITH, James. Next the Golden Anchor, Old Street Road, London.  
381071 (MS.11936/255) 1777 £300 <1790 (6)>

TESTER, James. Wellingborough, Northampton.  
477065 (MS.11936/313) 1783 £1000 <1787 (3)>

URSCOE, Thomas. 45 Bell Wharf, Lower Shadwell, London.  
525939 (MS.11936/340) 1786-7 £300 <T.Ruscoe 1789.  
T. Ruscoe junior 1789-99 (6), 1799 (4), 1799-1807 (3)>

WADDINGTON, William. Nr Limehouse Bridge, Narrow Street, Limehouse, London.  
416542 (MS.11936/276) 1779 £500 (MS.11936/292) 1781 £500 <1785 (6)>

WATTS, Valentine. The Kings Head Yard, Lambeth, London.  
397437 (MS.11936/264) 1778 £300 <1749, £200 (3,4), 1750-80 (5)>

#### Royal Exchange Fire Policies 1775-1787

BROWN, William. Southampton.  
76140 (MS.7253/4) July 1778-Dec 1779 £200 <1753-87 (3)>

WILLIAMS, Rob. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.  
100404 (MS.7253/12) March 1786-July 1787 £550

This list extends the working periods of some of the pipemakers and also includes three makers for whom I have not found a previous record: Arthur Coy, Isaac Harwood and Rob Williams. The earlier date for William Greenland now means it is more likely that he could have manufactured the WG/TD pipes mentioned in SCPR 8 (2).

The valuations placed on premises may also shed light on how well businesses were faring especially where a series of policies such as William Greenland's occur. Apart from an anomaly in 1780 or 1781 his valuation showed a steady increase over the ten years covered. It would be interesting to see if that of Polhill and Rogers continued to rise as spectacularly as it did from 1779 to 1781! In the cases of John Bean and Valentine Watts insurance values are given by Oswald (3) and they are included with the information in the < >.

It would certainly be a worthwhile, if mammoth, task to go through the other policies in the Guildhall Library. Any takers?

#### References

1. Barker, D. (1985) *The Newcastle under Lyme clay tobacco pipe industry*. BAR 146(i), 237-289.
2. Le Cheminant, R. (1985) *Points arising ... WG/TD pipes*. SCPR 8, 34-5.
3. Oswald, A. (1975) *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*. BAR 14, 207pp.
4. Oswald, A. & Le Faye, D. (1981) *An 18th century pipe group from Bedford Square, London WC1*. BAR 97, 67-78.
5. Walker, S. (1981) *A group of clay pipes from Lambeth*. BAR 97, 183-188.
6. Wright, D. (1986) *London tobacconipemakers in the Guildhall Library Trade Directories, 1763-1800*. SCPR 11, 8-11.

Mick Fordy and Peter Hammond

#### Editor's Note:

An index of Sun policies of ceramic interest, including pipemakers, for the period 1766-1774 has been published: Adams, E. (1974) 'Ceramic insurances in the Sun Company, 1766-1174' *Trans. of the English Ceramic Circle*, 1-38.

A further index of Sun policies for the period 1793-1813 has been published in the Northern Ceramic Society Journal and I hope to include the references to pipemakers in a future issue of the Newsletter.

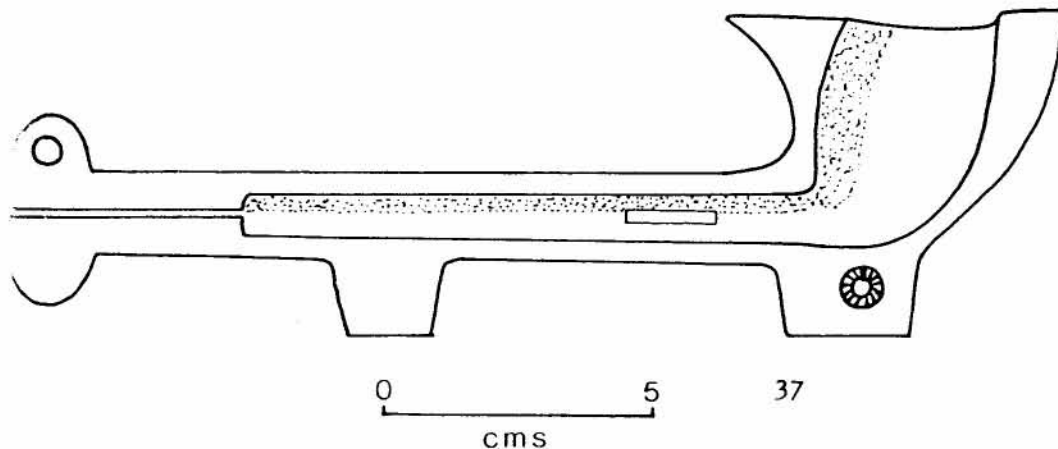
## Pipe Mould from South Shields

Some time ago my attention was drawn to an iron pipe-mould discovered in the garden of 35 Mill Grove, South Shields, by the occupants Mr. & Mrs. Wilson. Only the left side of the mould was found (Fig. 37). Corrosion had completely erased all trace of the pipemaker's name, but the bowl-type and stamp-type would suggest a date of c1840 onwards. The dimensions of the bowl are as follows:

Length of mould	19.5 centimetres
Height of mould	6.2 cms
Length of pipe	13.8 cms
Length of pipe-stem	10.7 cms
Diameter of bowl	2.7 cms
Depth of bowl	4.0 cms
Stem bore	Either 4/64 or 5/64"

Unfortunately, there is no indication as to the identity of the pipemaker concerned, or how the mould got to Mill Grove.

Lloyd Edwards



## Further Information on the W.T. Blake Factory

A reference to W.T. Blake's factory at Wilson's Yard, Islington, London, in an 1874 edition of *Tobacco Whiffs* has already been published.<sup>1</sup> An 1881 edition (internally dated) has been located which repeats almost the identical article with some interesting changes.<sup>2</sup>

The first edition (1874) lists a kiln capacity of 70 saggars, 150 pipe designs and weekly production of 50,000 pipes. The second edition (1881) lists kiln capacity at 170 saggars, 200 designs and weekly production of 60,000 pipes.

It seems odd that there is a difference of 100 saggars in kiln capacity from 1874 to 1881 while pipe production only increased by 10,000 pipes, weekly. Either the 170 figure is in error or the size of the saggars decreased with an increase in the size of the kiln.

Apparently Blake increased his number of pipe designs by 50 during the 7 years (1874-1881). This means that, on average, about 7 new designs were added each year. If Blake continued to add new designs at the same rate, he would have had about 320 designs by the time he stopped production in 1898.<sup>2</sup>

Additionally, the references to Messrs. Jenkins and Co., and Mr. B. King (agents for Blake) have been removed in the second edition. A description of a 'Companion Case' of one white and one red clay pipe has been added in the second article.

*Among other fancy pipes and cases I noticed at Mr Blake's was the "Companion Case," containing two pipes - cutty clays - the one white and the other red (terra-cotta), a pretty brace of smoking "engines," with an amber mouthpiece to screw into each. The "Companion" is about 2½ inches square, and thus is as handy as it is pretty.*



It is useful that the article was updated and changed between the two editions and not repeated in whole as is done sometimes.

The copy of *Tobacco Whiffs* (1881) is courtesy of Ben Rapaport.

### References

1. Jung, P. (1985) *A note on the W.T. Blake factory.* SCPR 9, 16-20.
2. Anonymous (1881) *Tobacco Whiffs for the Smoking Carriage.* (pub. Mann Nephews, Cornhill), 95-98.
3. Green, M. (1984) *Clay tobacco pipes and pipemakers of Leicester.* Privately published by the author, 40.

Paul Jung

### Points Arising . . .

#### David Atkinson replies:

I can supply some information in respect of David Higgins' article on the Broseley advertising pipes (SCPR 15). Twenty years ago I was lucky enough to find the place where Edwin and William Southorn were dumping their kiln waste when working together.

The pipes were of all the typical Southorn types, all with the stamps of Edwin or William & Co. frequently using the same mould. The mouthpieces were glazed green. Some bowls have the Crown with Butlers Ales on the bowl, and one piece is identical to that on page 35 of David's article, with GLEN DOONE on one side, etc. Another piece has SCOTLAND stamped next to the company stamp. Yet others have moulded numbers on the side of the stem, from which I deduce that the Southorns must have produced a trade catalogue in the c1870 period listing and numbering all the different types they could, if requested, produce. As far as I know only McDougall's c1875, and Holland's c1913 trade catalogues have survived.

#### Marek Lewcun replies:

With reference to Colin Tatman's article *Who made 'Winchester' pipes?* (SCPR 15), I can confirm one or two points.

The pipe shown in Fig. 13 is one source at least which Dunhill confused, as the pipe is a product of the Gauntlett family of Amesbury who, my research shows, were making pipes there before 1630 when John Gauntlett I, a carpenter and pipemaker, died. My research in the area also indicates that pipes were being made in Winchester by at least 23 May 1641 when Robert Maynard of East Grimstead, Wiltshire, tobaccopipe maker, was bound to appear at the next general Quarter Sessions of the Peace to answer

*'all such matters ... objected against him by Mr. Richard Cowse of the City of Winton Tobaccopipe maker for his departinge awaie from his service of apprentishipp haveinge some yeares yet to serve'.*

Regarding the styles of these pipes, Karen Parker informs me that there is a pipe in Winchester bearing the initials RC and dating to the early part of the seventeenth century, and it seems almost certain that it was made by the latter maker.

Whereas the 1602 reference to pipes from Winchester may simply refer to pipes purchased from a shop and then sent to London, and not necessarily indicate they were made there, Johnson's description of them in 1610 is certainly suggestive of a maker working there by that time. It would certainly be interesting to know who made them, whether Richard Cowse in his early years or a predecessor before him, and if any links existed with either the pipemaking ports of the time or the other early inland centres of Wiltshire and Somerset.



## Books and Articles

'Two post-medieval pit groups from Stafford' by David Barker and Mary Holland (*Staffordshire Archaeological Studies*, Museum Archaeological Society Report New Series No. 3, 1986, 101-116). Available from Stoke-on-Trent City Museum & Art Gallery.

This contains two reports:

1) On the clay pipes from a pit group at Mount Street, Stafford, by David Higgins. Twenty pipes are illustrated. These provide an interesting cross-section of the pipes in use at Stafford in the first decade of the 18th century. A number of Broseley makers are represented and other pipes may have been made in Stafford.

2) On the clay pipes from a rubbish pit at Mill Street, Stafford. Twelve pipes are illustrated. They date to the period 1680-1720 and c1760-1800+. Some of the pipes from this group have already been published in: Sheridan, K.W. (1980) *Two groups of clay tobacco pipes from Staffordshire*. **BAR** 78, 283-285.

'Excavations at Oyster Street, Portsmouth, Hampshire, 1968-71' by Russell Fox and Kenneth Barton. (*Journal of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology*, Vol.20, 1986, 31-255).

This excellent report contains much of interest to clay pipe researchers.

It records the excavation of 4 pipe kilns, one of which was fairly well preserved. This was a single-flue updraught kiln of which the stoke hole, flue, firing-chamber and two sagger supports survived. Pipes from this kiln bore the initials IM and WS (John Moth and William Stretchley) and are dated c1690. Pipes from two other kilns are dated c1690 and pre c1720. The area around the fourth kiln contained several small pits, between 75 cm to 1 m in diameter and 50 cm deep, filled with clean pipe clay.

In the pipe report 194 pipes are illustrated full-size, ranging in date from the 17th to 19th centuries. There is a full description of the pipes, their date and their possible place or area of manufacture. They were mainly made in the Portsmouth area or in London, South Eastern England and Wiltshire. A table summarizes the quantities of pipes from particular contexts in the excavation.

Copies of the whole Journal, of which the Oyster Street report is just over one-half, are available for £8.00 (including postage in the UK) from Mrs. P. Jackson (address inside front cover). Cheques payable to the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology Ltd. However, offprints of the Oyster Street report should soon be available and we will let you know the cost in due course.

'Nineteenth century pipes made by Jonathan Moul of Bristol' by Ian Beckey and Reg Jackson (*Bristol & Avon Archaeology* 5, 1986, 45-50).

This contains a catalogue of clay pipe wasters recovered from a pit in New Street, St. Philips, Bristol. Thirty-four different bowl forms and types of stem decoration are illustrated. The pipes are marked TD or MOUL.BRISTOL and were made by Jonathan Moul who worked in New Street c1837-1851. There is a description of the pipes and their significance.

Photocopies of the article are available from Reg Jackson (address inside front cover) for 75 pence which includes postage in the UK and Europe.

*19th century patents, designs, and trademarks for tobacco pipes and related material issued by the U.S. Patent Office 1858-1899:*

Cigar pipes, pipe covers, pipe cleaners, pipe linings, pipe lighters, pipe designs, pipe trademarks, pipe holders, pipe stems, pipe manufacturing, smoking pipes, smoking tubes and mouthpieces, compiled by S. Paul Jung Jr.

Available in late September 1987 as a numbered, limited

edition of 250 copies. Best described as a compendium of all patents issued for smoking material prior to 1900. Approximately 550 patents reproduced, in facsimile, with original drawings and descriptions. The wide variety of information on smoking pipes includes patents issued to inventors outside the USA and the full range of raw materials used in pipe manufacture. This information has not previously been published anywhere in the world.

Printed as a two volume set, 1250 pages, (approx. 550 drawings) plus foreward, tables, and index, in softcover perfect bound, 8½" x 11", using acid free cream-white opaque paper. Price is \$49.75 plus \$4.00 for insured prepaid shipment in U.S. only. Foreign orders (including Canada) to be accompanied by money order or cheque drawn on a U.S. bank and include \$20.00 for prepaid seairmail insured shipment. Copies numbered and shipped in the same sequence as orders are received; copies will be autographed on request. A few hardcover copies are available at \$12.00 extra.

Order from, and cheque payment to, S. Paul Jung, Jr., P.O. Box 817, Bel Air, Maryland, 21014, USA.

*'New World Dutch Studies, Dutch arts and culture in Colonial America 1609-1776'* edited by Roderic H. Blackburn and Nancy A. Kelley (Proceedings of the Symposium Organized by Albany Institute of History & Art, Albany, August 2-3, 1986. 200 pages). \$21.95 plus \$2.00 handling. Order from Albany Institute of History and Art, 125 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12210, USA.

Contains articles on archaeology, ceramics, manuscripts, pipe bowls, paintings, etc.

## Notice to Members

Earlier this year 53 pipes went missing in transit to be photographically recorded and were apparently in a car which was stolen from Oxford. The pipes were distinctive, ranging from c1600 to 1750 in date, although most of them were of the mid-late 17th century. They were either complete unmarked bowls or bowls/stems bearing well-defined incuse makers' marks from the Somerset area. The makers represented were Ducy, Earle, Fox, Greenland, Hunt, Long, Pobjay and Putly, while other pipes bore initials or devices.

It is possible that some or all of the pipes have made their way onto the open market or to auction, and thus made available to members of the Society anywhere in Britain. The pipes all bore Indian ink catalogue numbers ranging from 150 to 6156 prefixed by the letter L. Even if these have been scratched out or erased they will still be evident on the left sides of the pipes. If any members have purchased, been offered or seen such pipes for sale Marek Lewcun, the owner, (address inside front cover) would be grateful for information.

## Help!

**Peter Hammond** writes:

In order to avoid possible duplication of research I feel it would be useful if I listed the particular 19th century pipe manufacturers that I am currently researching.

William Thomas BLAKE, London  
Ebenezer CHURCH, London  
Charles CROP & Sons, London  
FORD family of London  
HARRISON family of Highgate, London  
Joseph HOLLAND & Sons, Manchester  
Samuel LAMBERT, Kingsland, London  
Samuel McLARDY, Manchester  
John George REYNOLDS, Bristol and London  
Richard SMITH sen. and junr., London  
TENNANT family of Berwick and Newcastle  
TURPIN family of Stockport and Macclesfield.

Most are researched to the stage where I can begin writing them up and therefore if members have information that they think may be useful, or if they can supply drawings of pipes made by these makers, it would be very much appreciated. With all the makers concerned I would like to illustrate all the known types of pipes they produced - so please send drawings if you know of such pipes! In the meantime, I would like to thank the members who are already sending me drawings - by pooling our resources the end results should hopefully be more useful to all.

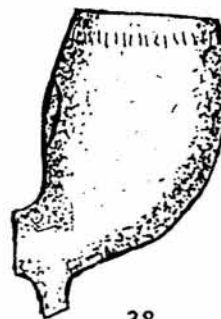
**Mr. L.T. Alexander** of 211 Willow Valley Square, Apartment B-308, Lancaster, PA 17602, USA, would like information on the following pipes:-

1) The first were recovered from the Sleyhills marsh on the south shore of the River Medway.

Fig. 38 shows a pipe, one of three, made by the Critchfield family. The following Critchfields have been recorded in London:<sup>1</sup>

James 1828-94, Bermondsey  
 George 1873-90, Bethnal Green  
 Alfred 1861-9, Halfmoon Street  
 Ernest 1893, Bow  
 Richard 1854, Westminster  
 William 1877-80, Bethnal Green  
 Critchfield & Reid 1885, Beale Road

Figs. 39-41 show the three marks which appear on the backs of the pipe bowls. All the pipes are of the same general size and shape although the spur on the pipe bearing the mark shown in Fig. 40 is about 1 mm narrower. One pipe, Fig. 38, has rouletting; the other two bowls do not. The pipe bearing the mark shown in Fig. 39 has a stem bore of  $4/64$ " whereas the other two pipes are less than  $4/64$ ". The three marks (Figs. 39-41) are obviously different and my question is: which of the Churchfields made the pipes and the possible dates they were made?



38



39



40



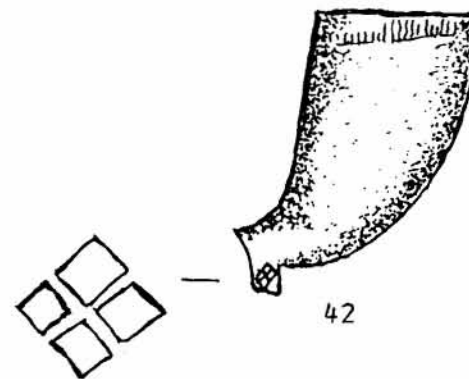
41

Scale:  
 Bowls 1:1  
 Marks not to scale

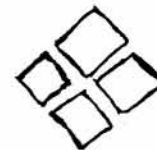
2) Fig. 42 is one of five pipes carrying a 'cross pate' on the sides of the small heel. Of the five, only one has a stem bore diameter of  $4/64$ " - the others are smaller than  $4/64$ ". This mark is unfamiliar to me so I would appreciate any information regarding the possible maker, the place and date of manufacture.

**Reference**

- Oswald, A. (1975) *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*. BAR 14, 133-135.



42



39

We have just received the following letter from Patricia Poirier of La Garenna de Pan, 35170 Bruz, France:-

'I have been asked by the Direction des Antiquites Historiques de Bretagne to carry out a study of a group of 19th century clay pipes found during recent excavations in Rennes, Brittany.

While some local makers have been identified others remain unidentified. A small group would appear to be of English manufacture, would you be able to help us with a more precise identification.

I enclose illustrations (Figs. 43-52) of the pipes in question, hoping you will help us in this matter'.

Can any members assist here?

