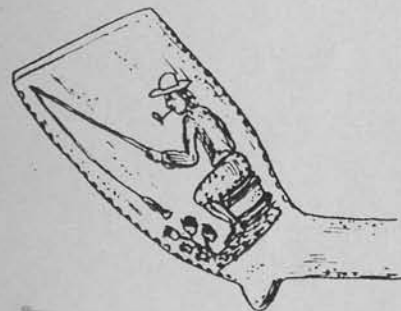


SOCIETY *for* CLAY PIPE RESEARCH



NEWSLETTER
18



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SCPR Conference 1988

Peter Hammond is very kindly organising the SCPR annual conference which will be held on 8th and 9th October 1988 in Nottingham.

Lectures will be held in the auditorium of Nottingham Castle and there will be an opportunity to see the museum's collections of pipes and stoneware. There will be a visit to the Nottingham Archives Office to study documents relating to clay pipe makers. Peter is opening his home to our members so that we can see his important pipe collection.

Full details of the programme will be given in the next Newsletter but meanwhile please make a note in your diary.

Clay Pipe Research Volume 1

We must apologise for the delay in the publication of this volume. Work on it is well advanced and we have been overwhelmed by orders. We are experiencing difficulty in having certain printing work carried out, notably on the covers, but we hope that will be resolved shortly and the volume will be dispatched in the very near future.



Eton Pipemakers

When, in 1970, I set about searching for a clay tobacco pipemaker by the name of Atherton, said to have had his workshop in Eton, all the books I found on the early history of Eton were about the Church and the College. It was only when I started looking through the old Parish Registers and other similar records that I was able to learn something about the old folk who lived and worked in the town and to observe the changing pattern of their lives; largely by the different types of trades recorded in the passing of time, such as the appearance of the railway porter in place of the ostler of coaching days. What proved most interesting and even more surprising to me, however, was that there had been a thriving and mostly forgotten clay tobacco pipemaking industry in Eton which had continued almost uninterrupted from the 17th century to the beginning of the 20th century.

As it turned out the site of Atherton's workshop itself was very easy to find since it was generally known to have stood next to number 22 in a row of cottages in Brocas Street and was pulled down in 1929. A block of flats was built on the site and was aptly named Atherton Court, perhaps as a gesture to the kindness of the pipemaker who allowed the people of Eton to pump water from his well in times of drought. Apparently Atherton owned the only pump and well in the area and because of this Brocas Street was often referred to as Pump Alley or Pump Yard.

An entry in the Eton Tithe Map of 1839 shows a J. Atherton, Pipemaker, as living at number 24 Brocas Street. Strangely this was the only record I could find anywhere of the name of Atherton. Nevertheless I was rewarded with the fact that the search brought to light at least forty two other names of persons connected with the clay tobacco pipe trade in Eton, dating from 1689 to 1914.

Two entries in the Eton Poor Estate Account Book dating from 1659 will be of interest to other researchers:-

May 21st 1698

Item - allowed Benjamin Thornton of Colnbrook pipemaker with Joseph the son of Joseph Ely of Eton his apprentice for 7 years from Ladyday 1698 - £4.0.0.

December 15th 1805

Item - Indenture of William Quelch with - Freeman of Richmond, pipemaker.

The earliest mention of an Eton pipemaker was found in the Bucks Quarter Sessions of 1689 which referred to the ... 'House of Richard Robinson, Pipemaker' in the 'Registration of several houses as public meeting places for religious worship in accordance with the act of William and Mary'. Two pipes of this period were found in nearby Eton Wick with the initials R.R. on the heel. There is also a trade token of Richard Robinson in the Aylesbury Museum and although only 20 mm in diameter and very worn, the words Richard Robinson can be clearly seen on one side and shows two pipes crossed with the bowls set inwards.

During the search for pipemakers a number of late nineteenth century pipe fragments and kiln-wasters were found in a field in Eton Wick with the moulded names of Norwood on one side of the stem and Eton on the other side. One stem fragment bore the interesting inscription 'Mary & Anne Norwood'. The kiln-wasters were the first I had seen and consisted of pieces of pipe stems and bowls embedded in clinker and roughly formed 'rolls' and 'saucers' of clay used for supporting long-stemmed pipes during firing.

From a reference in a trade directory the whereabouts of the site of the Norwood workshop was soon tracked down as being in King Stable Street, Eton. The street today is much the same as it was in the nineteenth century and consists mainly of a large detached cottage (number 20) and a row of six small terraced cottages numbered 22 to 27. The space between the detached cottage and number 22 was where the workshop once stood.

Although the name of Norwood was fairly prominent in Eton since 1664, the first reference to a pipemaker of that name was William in 1797. The second was Richard (Hunt's Directory 1846 and Kelly's 1847 & 1851) and the third was that of the sisters Mary and Anne, recorded jointly as pipemakers from 1851 (Slater's) until 1864 (Kelly's). There is little doubt that Richard was an elder brother of Mary and Anne, and from the initials M/N found on pipes, Mary, who was two years older than Anne, probably took up the business on her own before being joined by her sister. The fourth and last of the Norwood pipemakers was Richard Henry, recorded in the Parish Registers as the son of Anne. Richard Henry continued the family business until his death in 1914. He had six children and the last to survive was Mary Ella Gertrude who died in June 1973 at the age of 83.

Although Miss Ella Norwood was something of a recluse, I was very fortunate to have known her enough for her to relate to me some of her recollections of her father's business when she was a child. Unfortunately, because of a recent stroke, her speech was very much impaired and, coupled with the noise of the aircraft taking off from Heathrow, a great deal of useful bits of information concerning the techniques and social conditions connected with the old clay tobacco pipe industry were lost.

However, the following will be of interest:-

1. Her father used Cornish clay which was purchased from a firm by the name of Phillips and came in the shape of large balls. (The use of the term 'Cornish clay' by Miss Norwood may have been common usage for earthenware pipe-clay since Cornish clays belong largely to the primary deposits known as china clay and on its own is unsuitable for moulding. In fact earthenware clay, being a secondary clay, and therefore more plastic, was traditionally transported in balls by donkey and has been known as 'Ball Clay' ever since).
2. Her father wedged the clay himself using an iron bar and formed the rough pipe shapes from small balls of clay with a piece of wood. (Wedging is the term used for driving out air from the clay).

3. Women trimmed the unfired pipes with sharp knives.
4. Coal and sometimes coke was used as fuel for firing.
5. After firing the pipe stems were heated by placing them on a tray over a gas flame and then dipped in red wax. (Shortly before her death Miss Norwood kindly presented me with a partly used packet of pipemaker's red sealing wax. One of the sticks had been used showing a burnt rounded groove at one end indicating that the hot end of the pipe stem was rolled on to the cold stick; experiments on this theory proved successful after a little practice. The paper wrapping has been preserved by the Winchester Museum where it is now repositied complete with the wax).
6. Her father was the only pipemaker in Eton at this time. (Probably from 1903 onwards).
7. The two Smith Brothers, John and James (Kelly's 1899 & 1903) used to work for her father but started working for themselves when their cottage at 21 Eton Square was connected to the gas supply. (Number 21 was at one end of a row of well built terraced cottages which were sadly pulled down in 1974 to make way for a car park!)
8. She herself had her father's workshop pulled down about 1930 because it was two stories high and blocked out the sunlight to her house. (This was 20 King Stable Street. Miss Norwood owned the six terraced cottages in King Stable Street as well as the detached cottage in which she was living at the time).

Of the hundred or more pipe fragments and kiln-wasters found in the vicinity of the workshop most were plain but two had an oak leaf decoration on the bowl seams and two with a vertical rib design. One of these had dots between the ribs. All but one of the bowls had spurs and several were of the pedestal type.

Several of the pipes bore the maker's initials on the spur, the ribbed and oak leaf designs and the initials W/N and can be attributed to William Norwood 1797. Others had the initials M/N, as mentioned earlier. Only one pipe had the initials R/N which was more than likely to have been made by the first Richard Norwood c1846. Two 19th century pipes were also found with the initials I/N and five with initials N/N on the spurs. The makers of these pipes remain a mystery. Other markings were those stamped on the stems and were either 'Norwood/Eton' or 'Mary and Anne Norwood/Eton'. From the variety and nature of the pipes found in the vicinity of the King Stable Street workshop the indications are that Richard Norwood continued to use the old family moulds with their original markings.

By way of a footnote I cannot resist relating what befell me when looking up the early parish records of Eton in the Collegiate Library. Secondary to searching for more pipemakers, I was interested in establishing the earliest appearance of the Norwood family in Eton. Sitting alone in the old oak-panelled room of the Library, and surrounded by ancient vellum bound books, I was slowly working my way back in time in the last volume when, right on the last page I noted an entry of '*Hamond Norwood of Suning Hill, his marriage to Jane Prescott of Clewer August 1st 1664*'.

Unfortunately no trade-name was given, but the instant I saw the name of 'Suning Hill' I recalled a forgotten dream I had the night before in which a lorry driver stopped outside my house in Colnbrook and asked for directions to Sunninghill. At the same time the temperature of the room dropped rather alarmingly. Despite the fact that I try to keep an open mind on such matters, I decided that I had come to the end of my search and hurriedly left the room. When I got home I looked to see where Sunninghill was on the map, but, although not very far away, for some unknown reason I never got round to going there.

List of Names Connected With the Pipemaking Trade in Eton

Alborn	George	1859	P.R. Birth of son Joseph.
Allen	John	1805	P.R. Birth of son Joseph.
Atherton	J	1839	Eton Tithe Map.
Beer	William	1805	P.R. Birth of daughter Elizabeth Louisa Pickman.
Berkley	John	1817	P.R. Birth of son Frederick.
Betts	William	1826	P.R. Birth of son William.
Birch	B	1723	(Oswald).
Browne	William	1706	P.R. Birth of son William.
Browne	Joseph	1750	P.R. Birth of son Stephen.
Browne	Stephen	1753	P.R. Burial.
Bye	William	1816	P.R. Birth of daughter Charlotte. Possibly a freeman of Bristol (Oswald).
Chapman	Thomas	1851	P.R. Birth of son William.
Clement	John	1845	P.R. Birth of daughter Fanny.
Coker	William	1848	P.R. Birth of son John.
Cook	Samuel	1804	P.R. Birth of son James.
Haines	Charles	1852	P.R. Birth of daughter Mary Anne.
Haverley	Robert	1820	P.R. Birth of daughter Mary Anne.
Hilliard	Richard	1818	P.R. Birth of daughter Charlotte.
Hughey	James	1849	P.R. Birth of daughter Marianne.

Langley	John	1729	P.R. Birth of son John.	Swinyard	George	1898	P.R. Marriage (see Note 2).
Lewis	James Pocock	1813	P.R. Birth of daughter Francis Burdett.	Swinyard	Ernest	1898	P.R. Marriage (see Note 2).
Newall	William	1839	P.R. Birth of daughter Elizabeth.	Taylor	Henry	1835	P.R. Birth of daughter Ann.
Norwood	William	1797	Posse Comitatus Returns.	Taylor	John	1870	P.R. Marriage to Agnes Woodward, son of Samuel Taylor, shoemaker.
Norwood	Anne	1862	Casey's T.D. Born 1810, Died 1870.	Walshe	William	1797	Posse Comitatus. P.R. Birth of daughter Elizabeth 1798 (see Note 3).
Norwood	Mary	1862	Casey's T.D. Born 1808, Died 1871.	Walsh	John	1846	Hunt's T.D.
Norwood	Richard	1846	Hunt's T.D. Possibly the son of William Norwood, Carrier, P.R. 1800 (see Note 1)	Woolman	John	1715	P.R. Birth of son James. Born 1693.
Norwood	Richard Henry	1876	J.G. Harrod's T.D. Born 1846. Died 1914.	P.R. = Parish Register T.D. = Trade Directory Oswald = Oswald, A. (1975) <i>Clay pipes for the archaeologist</i> , BAR 14.			
Pitman	Richard	1758	P.R. Birth of daughter Anne.	Note 1. The trade name carrier (waggoner) was sometimes misspelt as currier, the trade name for a leather dresser.			
Powell	Henry	1807	P.R. Birth of daughter Hannah.	Note 2. This entry in the marriage register is of particular interest and was as follows:- "Ernest James Swinyard 40 yrs (Groom) of 34 King Stable Street and Martha Wright 24 yrs of the Red Horse High Street, Eton, George Joseph Swinyard (Father). 'At the last moment one of the partners declined to be married'. John Shepherd Vicar".			
Ridgeway	Henry Edward	1838	P.R. Birth of daughter Sarah.	Note 3. Sometimes spelt Walsh or Welsh.			
Robinson	Richard	1689	Bucks Quarter Session Records.				
Smith	Thomas	1731	P.R. Burial.				
Smith	John	1899	Kelly's T.D.				
Smith	James	1903	Kelly's T.D. P.R. Birth of son Charles James 1872.				
Sutton	Richard	1717	P.R. Born 1666, Died 1717.				
Sutton	Richard	1723	Apprentice Rolls, (Oswald). P.R. Died 1733.				

Eric Ayto

Pipes Found Attributable to Eton and Uxbridge Pipemakers

<u>Site</u>	<u>1680-1700</u>	<u>1720-1750</u>	<u>1800-1900</u>
Colnbrook			R/S(2s)
Cippenham Green	W/B(1s)	M/P(1s)	J/A(1s) M/N(13s) N/N(2s)
Eton	R/S(1h)	R/P(1s) R/S(2s) W/W(6s) S/B(5s)	I/N(2s) R/N(3s) I/P(1s) W/N(7s) M/N(2s) T/C(1s) M/N(1s)
Eton Wick	R/S(2h) R/R(2h) W/B(5s)	S/B(2s) R/P(1s) I/W(1s) R/S(1s)	N/N(1s) R/N(1s) I/H(1s) M/N(1s)
Huntercombe	W/B(2s)		N/N(1s)
Burnham			W/N(1s)
Uxbridge			I/F(many.s) J/F(many.s) T/G(1s)
Eton College*	S/B(5s)	R/S(2s)	
	Stephen Browne William Browne Richard Robinson Richard Sutton 1	Stephen Browne Richard Pitman Mary Pitman Richard Sutton 2 William Walshe John Woolman	Joseph Atherton Thomas Chapman John Clement John Fowler T/G not known James Hiughey I/N not known Mary Norwood N/N not known Richard Norwood 1 William Norwood I/P not known Richard Smith

(2s) = number of pipes found with initials on spur
 (2h) = number of pipes found with initials on heel
 * Found on roof of college when completing work abandoned in the 18th century.

Leaving for America

The development of the American and West Indian colonies during the 17th and 18th centuries created a tremendous demand for labour. In response young men and women left Britain in their thousands searching for a better life in the New World. Many took advantage of the scheme whereby passage across the ocean was provided free for anyone who agreed to become an unpaid servant for a period of about four to eight years. Having survived the journey and the years of bondage, the 'indentured servant' was given a piece of land and set free.

American genealogists have transcribed and published a number of the surviving records of these early emigrants. Among the names of people about to leave London have been found three who were children of pipemakers and three others who were themselves described as pipemakers.

It would be interesting to know whether any of these people eventually made pipes in America.

PHILLIPP BARNARD, late of Abbaforth (Aberford?), Yorkshire, pipe maker, deceased. His son, Thomas (no trade mentioned), age 20, leaving for Jamaica, bound to John West for four years. 28 February 1684.¹

JOHN LOCKSON, late of Long Lane (presumably London), pipemaker, deceased. His daughter, Mary (no trade mentioned), leaving for Jamaica, bound to Robert Shanks for four years. 9 October 1684.¹

THOMAS DAUGHTON (DAUGTON), of Nightingale Lane, East Smithfield (London), tobacco pipe maker. His son, Thomas (no trade mentioned), leaving for Maryland, bound to Daniell Claphamson for eight years. 13 August 1685.¹

ROBERT COGWELL (COBEWELL), from New Castle Upon Tine, Pipe maker, age 21, leaving for Maryland, bound for five years. 11 December 1729.²

BENJAMIN OGLE, from Newcastle, Pipe Maker, age 23, leaving on the ship 'Planter' for Virginia, indentured servant. 7-13 February 1774.³

SAMUEL SMITH, from London, Pipe Maker, age 26, leaving on the ship 'Brilliant' for Virginia, indentured servant. 14-21 March 1774.⁴

References

1. Ghirelli, M. (1968) *A list of emigrants from England to America 1682-1692*. Baltimore.
2. Kaminkow, J. & M. (1966) *A list of emigrants from England to America 1718-1759*. Baltimore.
3. Tepper, M. (ed.) (1978) *Passengers to America*, 249. Baltimore.
4. *Ibid.*, 273.

Robert Moore

Clay Tobacco Pipe Fragments from the Forth & Clyde Canal Footpath at Possil Loch

A number of clay tobacco pipe fragments were uncovered during improvement of the canal footpath at Possil Loch in 1987/88. The decorated bowl fragments (Figs. 1-13) were recovered from the surface of the path after workmen had removed a layer of topsoil.

The British Waterways workmen were approached and they gave permission to dig the path to a depth of six inches while they were at the site. Unfortunately, by this time, the path improvement had extended beyond the section that contained pipe fragments and, although not finished, a layer of rough stones had been laid on the previously exposed soil. It was felt that the path improvement scheme should not be interrupted and the dig did not take place.

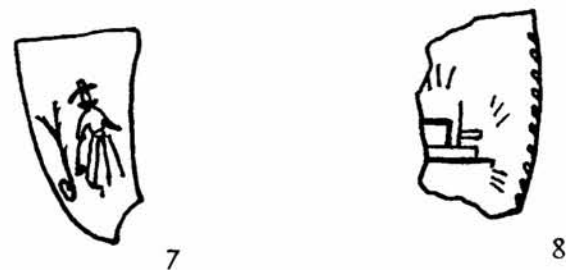
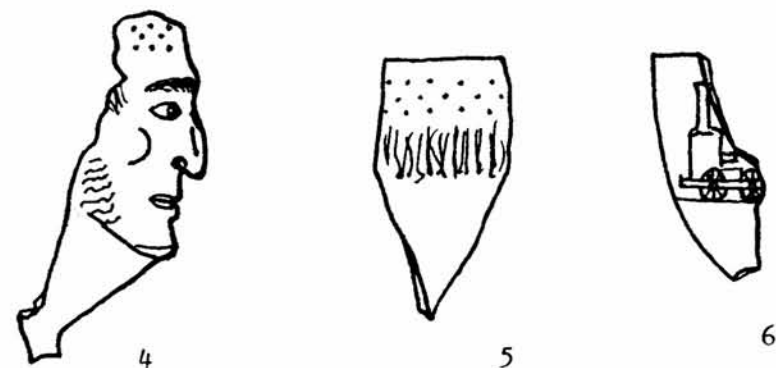
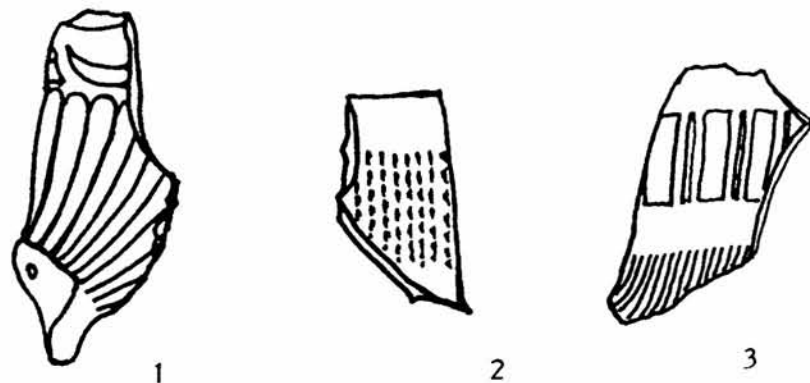
Several decorated bowl fragments were recovered along with a number of pieces of stem. All the stems, whether recovered or seen and left on the site, were manufactured by Murray of Glasgow, and it is assumed that all the bowl fragments were also made by Murray. None of the bowls bore evidence of having been smoked and it would appear that this may be a deposit of kiln wasters dumped direct from the factory. The extent of the dump is not known - it may be that it is just a sprinkling of fragments placed on the footpath as hardcore.

A hole was excavated in the rough land adjacent to the path and no pipes were uncovered, although some ash and a small amount of pottery indicated possible late Victorian dumping - or even canal dredging deposits.

The thickness of the stem fragments varies from 0.9 cm in diameter to 0.4/0.5 cm. Some of the ends are coated with a yellow/orange substance. The stems which bear a maker's name have 'MURRAY' on one side and 'GLASGOW' on the other. All the larger bowl fragments show signs of a spur. Only one bowl (Fig. 8) shows a leaf pattern on the seam.

From the Glasgow Post Office Directories it seems that Murray started manufacturing in the Pottery Works at Port Dundas around 1826. The name was changed to the Caledonian Pottery and in 1830/31 the company was known as 'Murrays & Co., Caledonian Pottery. Tobacco Pipe and Grinding Works'. In 1841/42 the company was known as 'Murray, W., sen., Caledonian Pipe Works, Townhead'. Their address is eventually given as 33 Garngad Hill or 33 Garngad Road and the company was last mentioned in 1861/62.

Edward Burns



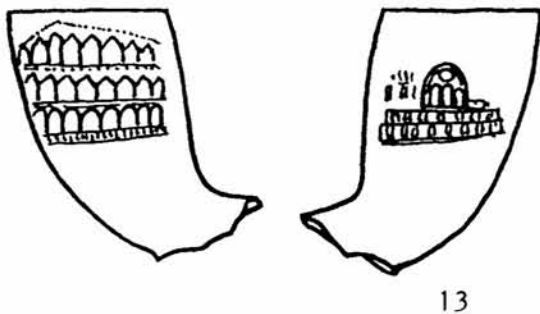
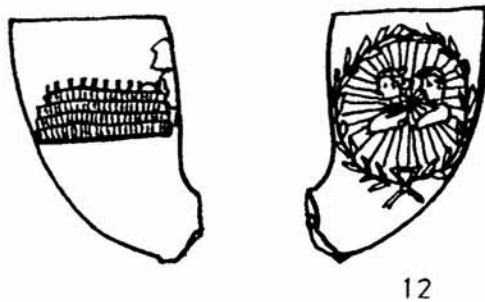
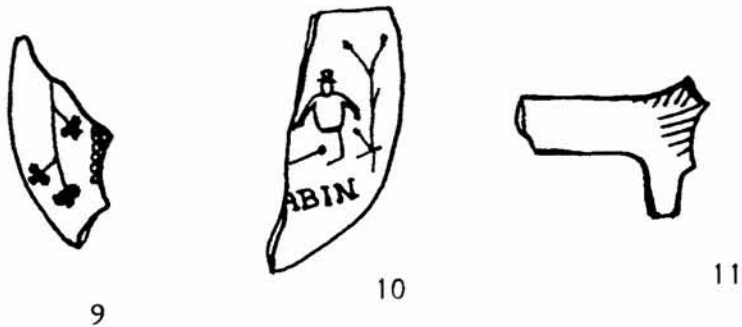
Notes for Researchers in the Tobacco Pipemaking Industry

This short article is aimed at those who feel they would like to engage in serious research but don't know how to get started. It may prove to be of interest to those also researching into their family history.

First and foremost, establish contact with your local archivist and reference librarian and tell them what your interest is and they will advise you what records are available. Provided all these references are explored a fairly detailed study should result. As a general guide for sources available I will list the ones I have found most useful.

Even well into the Victorian era, in order to practice one's trade as an independent tradesman within a town or city it was necessary to obtain one's freedom to do so (though not if working for another master). This freedom was obtained in one of four ways: (1) by purchase, (2) by serving an apprenticeship within the borough, (3) by being the son of a freeman or (4) by marrying the daughter of a freeman. When the man was admitted as a freeman his name was listed in the FREEDOM ROLLS and this usually gives his trade, although not invariably so. With this knowledge it is now possible to check any surviving APPRENTICESHIP RECORDS. A boy was usually apprenticed for 7 years, at the end of which he received his indentures and could make a CLAIM FOR FREEDOM which may have a footnote as to when he was admitted as a freeman, in his or any other town. As a freeman he had the right to vote in Parliamentary elections and will be listed in the REGISTER OF ELECTORS, otherwise known as the POLL BOOKS. He may be listed in the TRADE DIRECTORIES and could advertise in the local NEWSPAPERS, both for the sale of his goods or for journeymen and workers.

As an established tradesman he may have decided to marry and raise a family and it should be possible to obtain details of his personal life from the PARISH REGISTERS. He may also have been called to sit on the



jury of the QUARTER SESSIONS or, having fallen foul of the law, on the other side of the dock. He might have stood as a bondsman for an ALEHOUSE KEEPER'S LICENCE.

Having manufactured his goods he also had to sell them and arrange for their transport, and of particular interest are the PORT BOOKS (including inland waterways), which list dates, ships, cargoes, senders and receivers. They may also list incoming raw materials like pipe clay and fuel.

Since there was always a danger of fire where kilns were concerned many pipemakers insured their properties (usually at three times the normal household rate) and these insurances are listed in the INSURANCE COMPANY RECORDS and, in particular, the SUN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY RECORDS.

Rates were usually raised on a parish basis by the church overseers and it is useful to look at any PARISH RECORDS, especially the RATE BOOKS and POOR RECORDS. Occasionally a man in search of a living would leave his town for another and provided he found work quickly there was no problem. However, if he was unable to find work he underwent a SETTLEMENT EXAMINATION (usually very detailed) regarding his situation and either he was issued with a SETTLEMENT CERTIFICATE whereby the parish undertook to support him and his family if they were forced to ask for parish relief, or a REMOVAL ORDER to his original parish and he and his family were escorted to the parish boundary.

At our man's death, depending on his circumstances, he may have left a WILL. These were originally collected by the church commissioners and are stored on a regional basis. Wills are of interest because not only do they show the disposal of the goods, tools, pipes, etc., and the beneficiary, other pipemakers may also be listed as witnesses or executors.

Work has been going on for many years recording

GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS and it may be useful to check with your local history society for transcriptions. For the post 1830 period the CIVIL CEMETERY RECORDS are very useful and very detailed.

Not all these records will be available - much depends on what has survived the years, especially the last war's blitz which sent a lot of paperwork up in smoke. If you are as lucky as I have been, you will find your archivist of infinite value and infinite patience.

John Andrews

A Catalogue of Clay Tobacco Pipe Stamps Found in England

The University of Liverpool, with the aid of a Leverhulme Research Fellowship, has established a three year research programme to compile a national database of the makers' stamps found on clay tobacco pipes. The object is to record the marked pipes in as many collections as possible and from this to produce an illustrated catalogue. The current research programme is restricted to stamped marks (as opposed to moulded marks) found in England. If this first survey is successful it is hoped that the research work can be extended to cover the rest of the British Isles.

In order to record the numerous stamped marks found on pipes a quick and accurate method of producing exact plaster copies has been developed (described in SCPR 4). The plaster casts produce such good quality copies of the original mark that the individual pipemaker's dies can be easily identified. This is something which cannot really be done from drawings alone. The plaster casts are used in conjunction with a recording form to compile a record of all marks in each pipe collection. From the casts type examples can be selected for illustration at twice life size. The working drawings are held on a card index where each different die is allocated a unique number.

New impressions can then be compared with the type drawings, and if an example is previously unrecorded it can be added to the index. Once each impression has been identified the information about it is entered onto a computerised database which is being compiled on the mainframe computer at Liverpool. This includes information about the likely date, production centre, manufacturer and distribution of each die type, as well as a record of all the known examples.

It will be possible to use the data collected in a number of ways. The most obvious benefit will be in providing a standardised catalogue of pipe stamps. This will enable researchers to identify new finds easily and accurately, and provide a standard referencing system for use in reports. In addition it will be possible to extract information from the database by any combination of period, date, style, region, production centre, manufacturer, findspot, or collection. This will enable the database to be used to study broader archaeological and historical themes such as the distribution area of individual workshops or production centres, the evolution and dissemination of styles of mark, and the interaction of regional styles of design and marking. At the end of the project an illustrated catalogue of the recorded marks will be produced and published. This will include information on the likely origin, maker and date of each die and should provide a comprehensive guide for the identification of marks.

If you have any queries about the project, or know of any groups or collections which I should make sure to include in the catalogue, please do not hesitate to contact me.

David Higgins

The Earliest Montreal - Glasgow Pipe Connection

The earliest recorded Montreal pipemaker is a Scotsman named William Henderson who appears to have established a pipe concern in the city in 1846. Recent genealogical research in Scotland has shown that this Montreal pipemaker was active in Glasgow prior to his emigration to Canada.

The date of the establishment of Henderson's Montreal concern is usually given as 1847. The St. Marie ward assessment roll for the year 1847, the first extent roll, indicates that William Henderson worked at 19 Colborne Avenue. A pencil notation in the 1847 roll indicates that Henderson had 2 shillings and 1 pence outstanding from his 1846 taxes. His address for 1846 is given as 19 Colbourne.

William Henderson was born in Glasgow in 1787 or 1788 of unknown parents. He married Ann McKean in Glasgow on the 11 March 1808 (OPR Glasgow 644/28). Henderson's occupation was listed as pipemaker. The Glasgow directories for the year 1816 list one William Henderson at 37 Dovehill Gate. Unfortunately it is unknown whether this is the same person. William Henderson died in Montreal on the 4 December 1855, aged 66 years. His wife Ann McKean died in Montreal on 9 November 1869, aged 80 years.

After William's death in 1855 the Henderson pipe concern passed to his son, James McKean Henderson Sr. and his son William Henderson Jr. In 1876 the Henderson and Son concern was sold to James's nephew William Henderson Dixon, who produced pipes under the Dixon name until 1892.

Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks are extended to Mr. D. Gallagher of Edinburgh regarding the 1816 directory entry for William Henderson. Special thanks to Mrs. Rosemary Bigwood of Edinburgh for her genealogical research regarding this and other Montreal-Glasgow connections.

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Old Parish Records Glasgow 644/28, General Register Office for Scotland. Edinburgh.

Robin H. Smith

Pipemaker's Sideline

Amongst the pipe fragments, pottery sherds, wig curlers, etc., collected during fieldwalking in Rainford I have discovered several examples of the type of objects illustrated in Fig. 14. The fact that they are made of fired pipe clay and their proximity to known pipe production sites suggests that they are yet another sideline to the pipemaker's craft.

The only suggested function of these objects is that they were very small pestles and mortars used for grinding or powdering small quantities of crystalline substances. Just who would use implements such as these I do not know; possibly the local apothecary.

The four examples in Fig. 14 are shown in pairs for illustration purposes only, each having been found on a different site. Types a) and b) are similar in style with a fluted outer surface and are both of a light buff coloured fabric with very fine inclusions. Types c) and d) are also of a matching style with an irregular octagonal outer shape and are both of an off-white dense fabric with few inclusions. The overall appearance is that of crudely shaped objects, possibly finger moulded, but the projections of the pestles and the bowls of the mortars are quite smooth and perfectly regular and would seem to have been shaped by a mould or former. Both a) and c) have fine striations running around the moulded projection suggesting that they were formed by a revolving action. All are highly fired to a hard dense texture, none show any signs of wear and are probably unused kiln wasters.

The only clue to the likely date of these objects is by association with the pipes found on the same fieldwalks which unfortunately cover a range from mid 17th century to late 19th century. However the colour and fabric of types a) and b) are very similar to a particular group of Rainford pipes dateable by form to c1780-1800.

I would be interested to hear from any members who have come across similar artifacts, in association with clay pipes or otherwise, and also any alternative suggestions as to their use and possible users.

Ron Dagnall

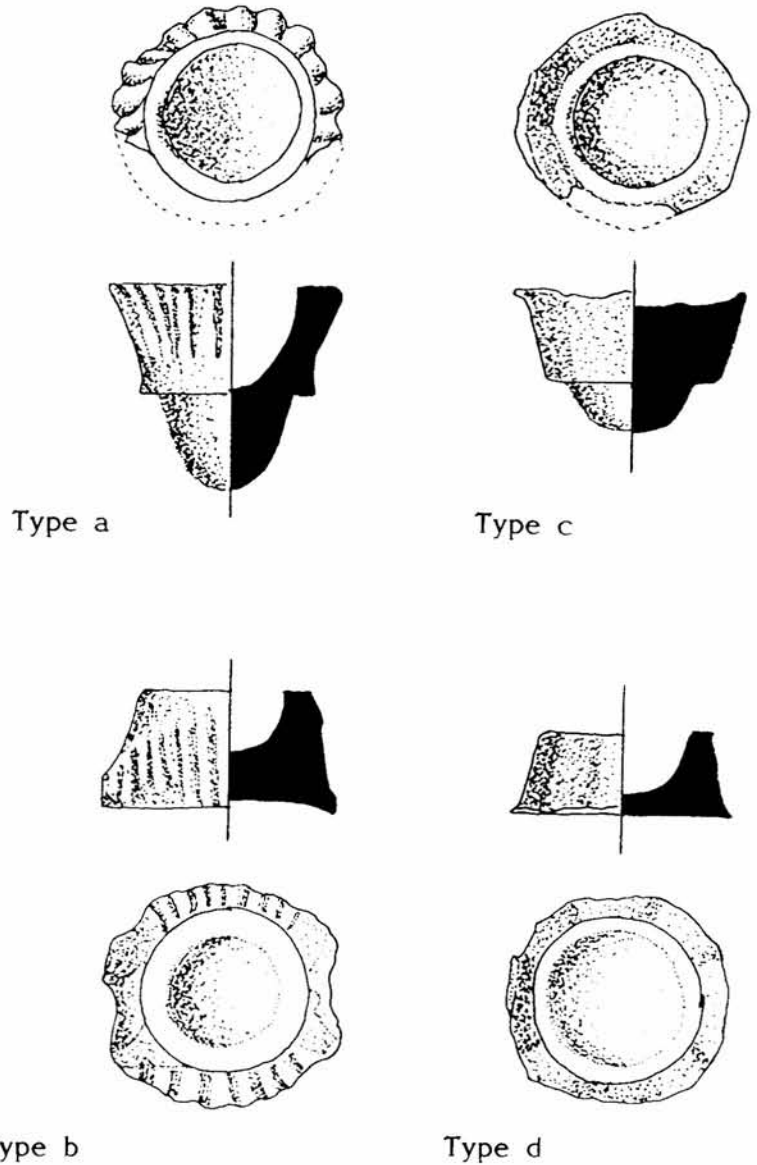


Fig. 14
Scale 1:1

The Assortment of Arend Van Dijk, Pipemaker in Gouda, Holland

In the Netherlands the study of the clay tobacco pipe has for too long been preoccupied with the dating of pipes. Dating, with the exact year of manufacture, was the main interest of researchers.

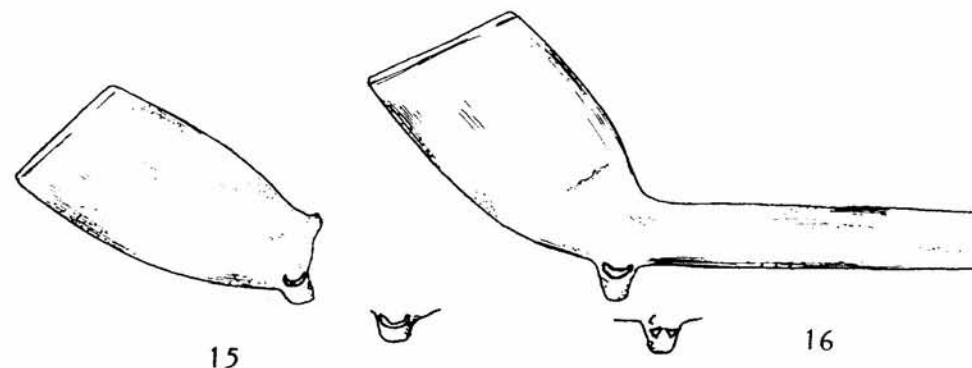
In my latest book *De Nederlandse Kleipijp* (The Dutch Clay Tobacco Pipe - handbook for dating and determination, Leiden, 1987) I tried to make the case for a new way of using pipe material. It is not the date of the pipe that is of prime importance, but its relationship to the variety of pipes being produced (the 'production-assortment') and those in use during a certain period. A precise date can only be obtained from the careful interpretation of the material.

As an example of the production-assortment (pipes of different quality and design produced in one workshop at a particular time) and its value to pipe research I discuss in this article a find from Gouda, Holland. The interpretation shows us how we can learn more about the workshop, the maker and the craft in general.

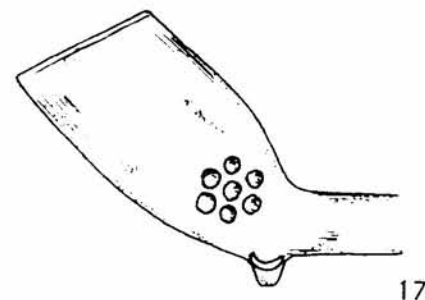
The material discussed concerns a small dump of wasters brought to the surface some years ago in the centre of Gouda, along a former canal called Achter de Vismarkt (behind the fishmarket) no. 88, a house neighbouring the premises of the famous Gouda pipemaker, William Baernelts.

At the back of the former houses about 30 pipe bowls were found together, which had been thrown away as wasters because of mistakes in production or breakage. The shapes of the pipes indicates that this dump dates to the first 30 years of the 18th century. A closer study of the finds gives us an idea of this pipemakers production, and at that particular time he had 6 moulds in use. These moulds cover an assortment of pipe styles as we might expect in the period of time mentioned (Figs. 15-20). Five of the six pipes are of ordinary quality.

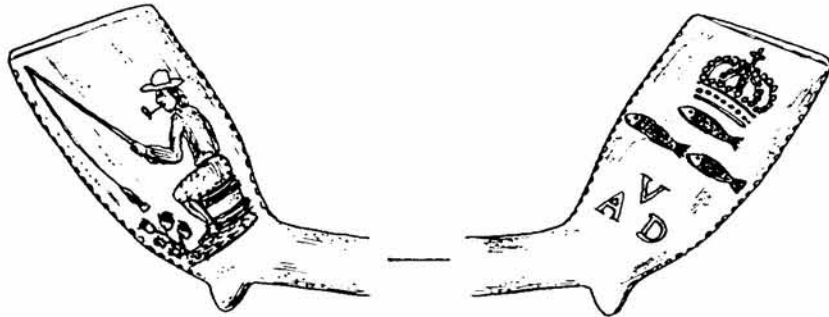
Their funnel-shaped bowls do not have a pronounced shape and have a small spur on the spot where the bowl joins the stem. We can place this style of bowl under the basic type 2 of the Dutch clay tobacco pipe. Two undecorated pipes (Figs. 15 & 16) have a moon on either side of the spur or a moon on one side and a star on the other. For some time these marks were thought to refer to the places of manufacture, for example the moon referred to Krimpen aan de IJssel (Krimpen on the IJssel). Infact, they are really mould marks - small relief marks placed in the pipe mould to distinguish those in use in a factory at a particular time. These small marks meant that the owner of a factory could complain to the right workman about the quality of pipes produced.



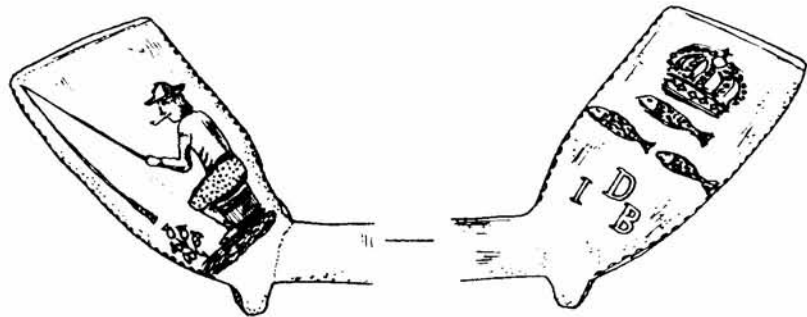
The third ordinary quality pipe (Fig. 17) has a cluster of dots on the bowl, thought to represent a Tudor rose. This symbol was used over a long period, mainly because it had a practical use: during smoking the pipe would be less slippery at that spot and would also be less hot because of the relief decoration.



Two better quality ordinary pipes (Figs. 18 & 19) bear a well known and famous decoration. A fisherman is depicted in a sitting position on the left of the bowl, while on the right are three fishes under a crown placed together with three initials. These initials A^VD (Fig. 18) refer to the maker Arend van Dijk, while the I^DB initials (Fig. 19) indicate Jan de Bock.

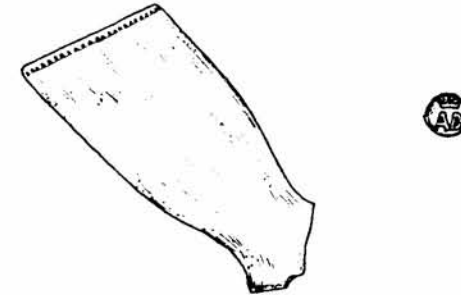


18



19

The last pipe is of the better to best quality: a fine product with a more balanced funnel shape (Fig. 20), a better example of the basic type 2. Bowl and stem are stroke burnished and the bowl lip has been milled. The maker's mark is stamped on the heel.



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The maker of this assortment of pipes was Arend van Dijk, who we find in the records as the owner of the A^VD mark. He proved his mastery of pipemaking in 1699 and used the A^VD mark from that time onwards. From the records we only know of this mark uncrowned, the V above the other two initials. However, on the best quality pipes from his factory he used the initial mark as a monogram, surmounted by a crown (Fig. 20), presumably an earlier version of the mark.

In 1714 Van Dijk became the owner of the house Achter de Vismarkt 88, where the pipes were found. In 1736 he sold the house again, but we do not know where he went or whether his factory ceased production. Thanks to the information on the buying and selling of the house we are certain that Van Dijk worked there between 1714 and 1736, which gives us quite an exact date for the dump.

The finds discussed here give us information on the Gouda pipe works in general and the factory and workshop of Arend van Dijk in particular.

A minimum number of 6 pipe moulds in one factory placed Van Dijk among the middle-classed pipemakers. From inventories we know that home-working pipemakers used one vice and one or two moulds. The workshop using between two and five vices with six moulds is more common, as in this case. The largest firms in the first half of the eighteenth century had more than six vices and a mould collection which went up to more than 20 items. The case of Van Dijk is remarkable in that he did not produce the common standard of 'grove' pipes or the finer quality ones. We can see from the pipes found that he produced mainly shorter ordinary pipes. The so-called fine and porcelain pipes, which made Gouda the most famous pipe producing centre in the world and which were in production from 1680 onwards in growing quantities, are overshadowed by the shorter pipes.

Two reasons can be given for that. Perhaps Van Dijk possessed less scholarly workmen who had less technical knowledge and skill, so that the production of the long-stemmed fine pipes remained almost completely out of his reach. On the other hand it is also possible that his customers were mainly interested in cheap quality pipes. In that case Van Dijk filled a gap in the market because, although there was a great demand for best quality pipes, the tradesmen had an interest in cheap pipes as well. Selling these 'grove' pipes was easy, but the production of the ordinary pipe was less attractive for pipemakers. There was however a better chance to find makers who could produce these pipes, but there was severe competition from local makers, so that prices remained at a minimum.

That Van Dijk had an assortment of pipes for all his customers is shown by the one porcelain pipe from the dump. Although this was a product that was less finely finished compared to the best makers of those days, at least he could oblige his customers.

An unsolved problem remains in the decorated bowl bearing the I^DB initials, which have no relation to his

workshop. It is possible that Van Dijk bought the pipe mould from De Bock or perhaps had the mould on temporary loan from another maker. What is certain is that many more of these temporary loans and contracts were made over and over again, although they were not officially permitted by the laws of the guild. When there was a shortage of demand for a maker he did not hesitate to produce for other makers who had sufficient demand for their pipes. Tools were borrowed and reborrowed and in the most serious cases the owner of a pipe works himself went into the employment of another workshop.

Finally, a note about the dating. Although an exact date is given because of the ownership of the house by Van Dijk, it is interesting to see the date produced when the pipes are dated by the Friederich formula. The finest bowl measures 41.20.18 and dates at 1736. The ordinary pipes date in their turn between 1713 and 1749. A useful outcome, but when we consider the graph in my book (page 137) it can be seen that 80% of Dutch 18th century pipes are from the first half of that century. In order to prove the lack of value of the Friederich method compared with the logical conclusions reached by studying the pipes and records, it would have been more useful to discuss a waster dump of the second half of the 18th century. Unfortunately, such a dump has not come to light in the past years.

Don Duco

The Interpretation and Regional Study of Clay Tobacco Pipes: a Case Study of the Broseley District

Many congratulations to David Higgins who submitted his thesis to the examiners in September last and was awarded a Ph D of the university of Liverpool in December. This 628 page work is much more than an up to date, in-depth, study of the Broseley Industry. The first 130 pages presents a thorough-going and, in many places, an original review of the ways in which clay pipes can and should be studied in order to get the maximum research benefit. These approaches, quite a few of them his own inventions, are worked through in the presentation of the Broseley Industry which forms the bulk of the thesis. Highlights include the examination of Henry Bradley's kiln waste (1660-1690) which shows that he used at least 96 name marks and 50 moulds, the identification of a significant early industry at Much Wenlock, and the refining and extension of the Atkinson type series. The 'Broseley Industry' is redefined as a 'stylistic complex' of workshops rather than a single production centre and a completely new list of Shropshire makers is given together with a number of important new probates. There are some 1,400 illustrations, with over 1,000 marks covering Shropshire and all the surrounding counties.

It is a veritable 'tour de force' which not only advances the study of Broseley pipes and makers, but also points the way forward for many aspects of pipe research in the years to come. It is hoped to publish the bulk of the thesis later this year.

Peter Davey

'Stamped clay tobacco pipes from Llanmaes, South Glamorgan' by Richard Newman and Caron Price. *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* No.9, 1986-7, p.35-50, 4 tables, 73 pipe drawings.

The complete volume, of which this article is a part, is available from Mr. S. Sell, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, 6 Prospect Place, Swansea, S. Wales.

174 stamped clay pipes, representing 46% of the total clay pipe assemblage, were recovered during the excavation of post-medieval houses and their outbuildings at Llanmaes. 36% of the pipes were from the uppermost levels which had been disturbed by mechanical levelling. The pipes range in date from c1640-c1760. Most of the pipes come from the period c1680-c1720 and the majority of these were made in the Broseley area, the makers best represented being Thomas Hughes, Ralph Harper and Morris Decon. Before and after the main period of pipe deposition, Bristol-made pipes predominate.

The report contains a good catalogue of the illustrated pipes with discussions on the places of manufacture, the likely makers and the dating of the pipes. All drawings are reproduced full size.

'Preliminary analysis of ceramic pipe fragments recovered from the Fort Guijarros excavations' by Judy Berryman. *Fort Guijarros Quarterly* Vol.1, No.3, 1987. p.14-23, 4 tables, 6 plates.

Available from The Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation, P.O. Box 231500, San Diego, CA 92123, USA, price \$4.00.

A report on clay pipe finds from the archaeological excavations at Ballast Point Whaling Station in 1981 and 1982. The pipes comprise 41 stem fragments of which 10 are marked or decorated and 7 bowl fragments of which 2 are decorated. Most of the finds came from a layer thought to date c1850-1886. The pipes were of Dutch (Sparnaay, Gouda), French (Gambier), Scottish (Murray, Glasgow) and American manufacture.

A copy of the above report is available to members on application to Reg Jackson.

For Sale

Historic Clay Tobacco Pipe Studies Vol. 3, edited by Byron Sudbury.

A limited number of copies of this volume are still available in this country from David Atkinson, 116 Phyllis Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex BN9 7RQ. Details of the contents of this volume were given in SCPR 13. 136 pages. Price £7.50 including postage and packing.

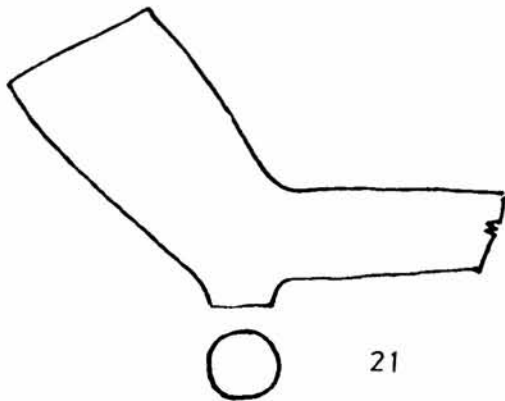
De Nederlandse Kleipijp by D.H. Duco.

159 pages, 61 photographs, 54 plates of drawings.

A review of this book was published in SCPR 17. We have now received a price from Don Duco of £14 including postage and packing. Orders to Don at the Pijpenkabinet, Oude Vest 159a, 2312 XW Leiden, Holland.

Help!

John Andrews (address inside front cover) would like information on the pipe illustrated (Fig. 21). It appears to date c1680-1710, has a bore diameter of 6/64", and was found during fieldwalking at Crudgington, near Telford, Shropshire. Does any member know where it might have been made?

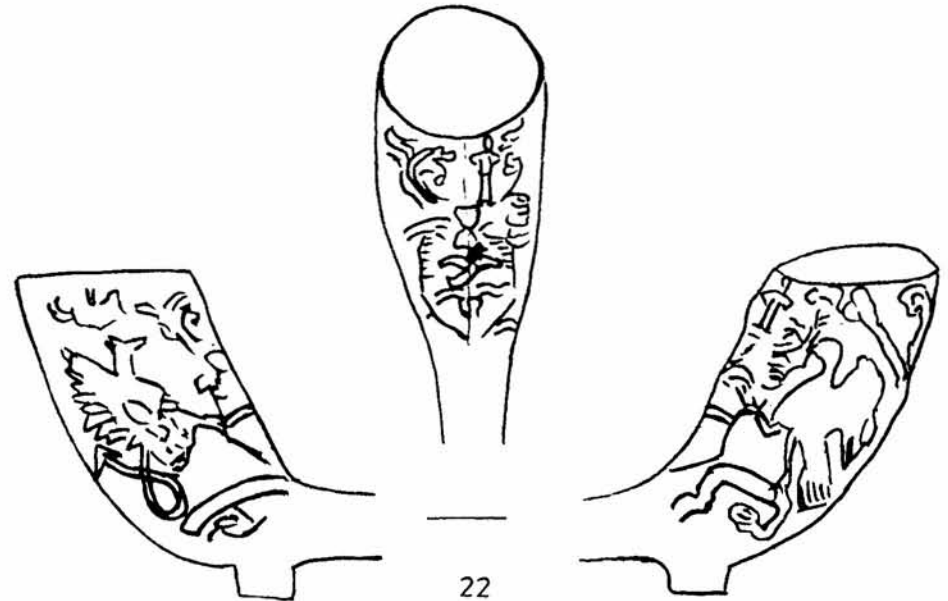


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Richard Le Cheminant of 30 Elsenham Street, Southfields, London SW18 5NS, would be grateful for any suggestions as to the identity of this armorial bowl, found on the Thames foreshore at Isleworth some years ago (Fig. 22). It is moulded with what could be somebody's personal armorial bearings (although the College of Arms has been unable to identify) or, perhaps more probable, masonic symbols; the 'matchstick' figure, the dove of peace both on the right hand side and in flight across the shield, and the stag's head above it all appear on early nineteenth century lodge pipes. The dragon and dove as supporters may represent war and peace. The bowl dates c1750-70 and, if masonic in origin, is likely to be a very early example.¹

Reference

1. Atkinson, D. & Oswald, A. (1969) 'London clay tobacco pipes' *Journal of the Archaeological Association* Vol. XXXII.

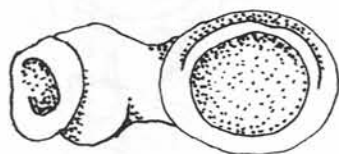


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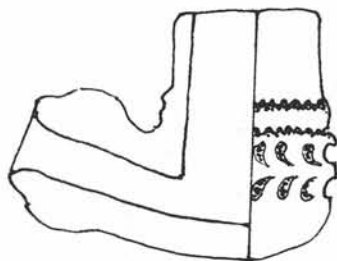
Eric Ayto (address inside front cover) would like to know if any member has any reference to a nineteenth century pipemaker by the name of William Greenwood and the name of an Inn or Pub or whatever with the name of 'Lower Nags Head'. He has a pipe made from a mould belonging to Gordon Pollock of John Pollock and Company with these names embossed on the stem and a nag's head on each side of the bowl. According to Gordon Pollock the mould was probably purchased from the original maker by his father and is therefore as interested as Eric in finding out more concerning these two names.

John Wood of 18 Park Road, Sherington, Bucks., MK16 9PG writes:

This clay bowl (Fig. 23) was found underwater in Malta. Similar examples come from underwater sites in Jamaica, France, the Scilly Isles, and from land sites in Virginia, Tunisia, Turkey, and the Sudan. Although not common in England this type of pipe had a wide circulation during the 16th - 18th centuries and I wonder if any members could provide further information about their origin and distribution.



23



Scale 1:1

The Daily Mirror

Friday 21 April 1950

He Seeks Elfin Pipes

When David Atkinson, 16, began to search on waste ground in Battersea Park for clay pipes, the park keepers told him: "Clear off - this is a Festival of Britain site."

But yesterday David, whose home is in Steyning, Sussex, was back again, searching for trophies for his clay pipe museum - for elfin and fairy bowls and other types.

In his pocket was a letter from the chief officer of London's Parks Department, giving him permission to search. David found a pipe of Cromwell's days, a 1720 relic and a 2-ft long churchwarden . . .

And 864 broken pieces of fairy bowls, too, which he will scrub clean, glue together and put in his collection.

He found records that the waste ground was a dumping ground for mud dug up when the East India Dock was built. Perhaps that is why it is so rich in the relics he seeks.

Next week David will dig in Thurloe-square, Kensington, where he believes there are more clay pipes.



David—and some of his collection

David Atkinson has sent us this newspaper article about his early days of clay pipe collecting. He tells us that the pipes found at the site in Battersea Park 'were extraordinarily interesting - three John Hunt bowls from Bristol for instance - and many others of great interest'.

New Members

Brian Flaherty, 297 Summer Street, Somerville, MA 02144, USA.

Andrew Howarth, Homeside, Wheeler End Common, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP14 3NJ.

Jenny Mann, Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, The Sessions House, Lindum Road, Lincoln LN2 1PB.

Nick Magnum, All-Aways, PO Box 5, Ilfracombe, N. Devon EX34 8BP.

The Temple Local History Group, 33 Springfield Grove, Henleaze, Bristol BS6 7XE.

Changes of Address

Arne Akerhagen, Klarabergsvagen 22B, S-136 66 Haninge, Sweden.

Bernard Phillips, 15 Yiewsley Crescent, Stratton St. Margaret, Swindon SN3 4LT.

Colin Tatman, 4 Ravenscroft Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TR.