

NEWSLETTER  
19



July 1988

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#### **SCPR Conference**

As announced in the April Newsletter, this year's conference is to be held in Nottingham on Saturday 8th and Sunday 9th October 1988.

Please note that the venue is now the Nottinghamshire Archives Office. However, as the Archives Office is accessible for Saturday only, visits to the local museums will take place on the Sunday. I still require further volunteers for lectures - three half-hour slots are still available and a slide projector and screen can be provided. If interested in giving a talk please let me know as soon as possible with details.

Visitors will be welcome to view my own private collection during the course of the weekend though due to space problems in accommodating large numbers of people in my small abode(!) a significant proportion of the more interesting pipes will in fact be displayed at the Conference itself, along with representative examples from the Malcolm Green collection.

I hope many of you will be able to come - for those of you who are strangers to Nottingham there will also be ample opportunity to explore the city (affectionately known as 'The Queen of the Midlands'). A detailed programme and application form are enclosed with this Newsletter.

**Peter Hammond**

**More Pipemakers From the Sun Fire Insurance  
Policy Registers 1793-1813**

References to pipemakers have already been extracted from the Sun Fire Policy Registers and published for the following periods:

**1745 - 1763**

Adams, E. (1973) 'The Bow Insurances and related matters' *Trans. of the English Ceramic Circle*, 67-108. (includes Royal Exchange policies 1754 - 1758)

**1766 - 1774**

Adams, E. (1974) 'Ceramic insurances in the Sun Company, 1766-1774' *Trans. of the English Ceramic Circle*, 1-38.

(Pipemakers noted in both the above articles have been included in the county lists of pipemakers in:

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

**1775 - 1787**

Fordy, M. & Hammond, P. (1987) 'An index of 18th century fire insurance registers'; *SCPR* 16, 25-29. (includes Royal Exchange policies 1775 - 1787)

The Sun policies for the period 1793 - 1813 (excluding London) have been examined for references relating to ceramic industries (including pipemakers) and the relevant extracts published:

Blakey, H. (1979) 'Sun Fire Insurance policies from the Country Department Policy Registers' *Northern Ceramic Society Journal*, Vol. 3, 101-148.

It was thought that it would be of use to our members to publish details of pipemakers included in Mr. Blakey's article. Dates in brackets < > have been obtained from other sources.

ATHERTON, James. Preston, Lancashire.  
16 Aug. 1807. Vol. 76, policy 807761.  
(three houses).

ATHERTON, Thomas. Preston, Lancashire.  
29 Jul. 1805. Vol. 65, policy 778977.  
'Pipemaker ... stock in his shop south side of High St ...  
£150'  
<1824 (4)>

COSTER, Arthur. Fareham, Hampshire.  
23 Feb. 1804. Vol. 59, policy 759885.  
'pipe maker ... workshop, storehouses, burning house and kilns all communicating near not exceeding £200. Stock and utensils therein only not exceeding £100 ... house in tenure of Strong, blacksmith, ... smithy shop only in tenure of said Strong ...'  
<1784-1816 (3); 1841 (4)>

DOWDALL, William and John. Leg Lane, Poole, Dorset.  
7 Feb. 1807. Vol. 74, policy 799970.  
'Pipe Maker, on their stock and utensils. Viz. in their Workshops and Burning adjacent in Leg Lane Poole aforesaid, Brick panel'd and tiled not exceeding £80. In cart house and store adjacent in the yard near brick and tiled not exceeding £20'.  
<William Dowdall 1796 and 1823-80 (4); 1823 & 1880 (2)>

MORGAN, Thomas. Cook Street (north side), Liverpool.  
13 Nov. 1798. Vol. 25, policy 683670.  
'... dwelling house and workshops communicating on the north side of Cook Street, Liverpool, ... a pipe kiln therein ... £150'.  
<1790-96 (4)>

MORGAN, Thomas. Cook Street (north side), Liverpool.  
23 Aug. 1804. Vol. 59, policy 761299.  
'Pipe-maker ... dwelling house and work shop on north side of Cook Street in Liverpool ...'

MORGAN, Thomas. Cook Street (south side), Liverpool.  
5 Nov. 1806. Vol. 73, policy 796460.  
'pipemaker ... dwelling house and shop communicating ...'

OAKLY, Martha. Bristol.  
15 Jan. 1800. Vol. 30, policy 698321.  
'pipemaker ... house in Lewins Mead ...'  
<1800-1807 (5)>

RICHARDSON, William. Dover Street, Folkestone, Kent.  
10 Apr. 1805. Vol. 63, policy 776157.  
Tenant of Richard Boom(?) of Folkestone. 'House only  
near in same street in tenure of William Richardson  
pipemaker, a kiln therein not exceeding £100 ...'

ROSCOE, Thomas, Jnr. 7 Narrow Street, Limehouse,  
London.  
24 Sept. 1800. Vol. 34, policy 707996.  
'tobacco pipe maker ... three houses near Bird-in-Hand  
Bromley ... £900'.  
<1799-1807 (4)>

SALISBURY, John. Willow Row, Derby.  
30 Sept. 1806. Vol. 74, policy 794362.  
'pipemaker ... on a dwelling house and offices adjacent in  
Willow Row in said town, tenements adjacent in yard in  
tenure of Wild and others. Workshop only at top of said  
yard and garden not exceeding £300'.  
<1786 & 1829 (4); 1786-1823 & 1827-35 (1)>

SEXTON, Thomas. Yarmouth, Norfolk.  
14 Mar. 1800. Vol. 31, policy 699812.  
'pipemaker ... dwelling house workshop kiln and lean-to  
all communicating near the Market Gates Yarmouth ...  
£200'.

SHORT, Thomas. Glasgow.  
12 Jun. 1807. Vol. 78, policy 805354.  
'pipemaker and tea dealer ...'  
<1807-11 (4)>

SMITH, John and HILL, Thomas. Hillhouse Bank and St.  
Peters Square, Leeds, Yorkshire.  
5 Apr. 1808. Vol. 79, policy 815626.  
'Pipemakers On the building of their pipe manufactory,  
oven included situate at Hillhouse Bank Leeds aforesaid  
not exceeding £170. Stock and utensils only therein not  
exceeding £80. On John Smith's household goods, wearing  
apparel, printed books and plate in his now dwelling house  
only in St. Peters Square Leeds not exceeding £50. All  
brick and slated'.

WHITE, William. Great Dovehill Street, Glasgow.  
30 Jun. 1807. Vol. 77, policy 803401.  
'pipemaker and tea dealer ... on his stock and utensils as  
a pipemaker in a tenement in Great Dovehill St. Glasgow  
... stock and utensils as a tea dealer in a warehouse ...  
east side of High St ...'  
<1805-1955 (4)>

## References

1. Alvey, R.C. (1979) *County lists of clay tobacco-pipe makers - Derbyshire* BAR 63, 363-370.
2. Cooksey, A.J.A. (1980) *The clay tobacco pipe in the Poole area* BAR 78, 337-347.
3. Fox, R.T. & Hall, R.B. (1979) *The clay tobacco pipes of the Portsmouth Harbour region 1680-1932*.
4. Oswald, A. (1975) *Clay pipes for the archaeologist* BAR 14.
5. Price, R. and Jackson, R. & P. (1979) *Bristol clay pipe makers - a revised and enlarged edition*. Privately published by the authors.

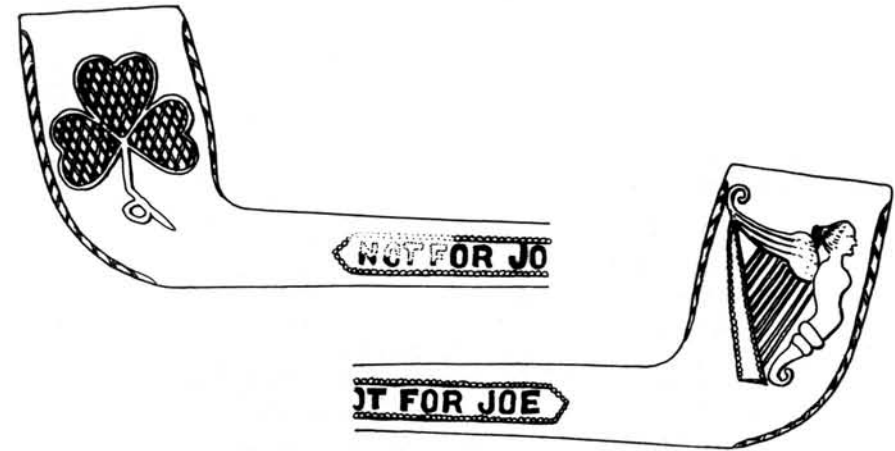
Reg Jackson



## 'Song Pipes'

Over the last few years examples of pipes connected with Music Halls have been published and commented on. From London there is the 'Admission 3d' pipe<sup>1</sup> and from Leicester the 'Sam Torr on his Daddy Oh' design.<sup>2</sup> Recently, I have discovered that this 'popular entertainment' theme also includes a series of pipes bearing popular song titles of the day. I am most grateful to Gordon Ashman of Albrighton in Shropshire who has provided me with the following information on these songs, much of it drawn from the Vaughan Williams Memorial Library of the English Folk Dance and Song Society in London.

There appear to be two particularly common song titles found on pipes. The first of these is "Not For Joe" which stems from the popular song "Not For Joseph". This phrase was apparently current in common speech and is recorded as such by Farmer and Henley in 1896.<sup>3</sup> They say that "Not For Joseph" was a common phrase meaning a contemptuous refusal. According to them it was first used in *London By Night* in 1844 and from c1867 was used in the broadside ballad "Not For Joe". The words of the song are given below, together with an example of one of the pipes (Fig. 1). The words are reproduced from an undated edition of *Peter Pollock's Comic Songs*. The pipe came from an antique centre in Liverpool and was probably dug up in the city. The bowl form and 'Irish style' decoration are typical of many late nineteenth century pipes and bear no relation to the words on the stem. These are moulded incuse in a relief beaded border in just the same way as the more usual maker's name and address.



### NOT FOR JOSEPH.

Joseph Baxter is my name,  
My friends all call me Joe;  
I'm up, you know to ev'ry game,  
And ev'rything I know.  
Ah, I once was green as green could be,  
I suffer'd for it though;  
Now, if they try it on with me,  
I tell them "Not for Joe."

#### Chorus.

"Not for Joe," "Not for Joe,"  
If he knows it, "Not for Joseph;"  
No, no, no, "Not for Joe,"  
"Not for Joseph," oh, dear, no!

I used to throw my cash about  
In a reckless sort of way;  
I'm careful now what I'm about,  
And cautious how I pay.  
Now the other night I asked a p-  
With me to have a drain;  
'Thanks, Joe,' said he, 'let's see, old pal,  
I think I'll have champagne.  
SPOKEN—Will ye, said I, oh no—  
Not for Joe, &c.

On the Derby, a book would make,  
My cash of course I lost;

I go in now for a sweepstake,  
Which don't such money cost.  
With a friend I said a bet I'd take,  
And the choice of horses yield;  
Said he, I'll have Hermit, Vauban, Rake,  
And Markaman 'gainst the field.  
SPOKEN—Thanks, old fellow, said I,  
you're very generous, but—Not for  
Joe, &c.

A friend of mine, down in Pall Mall,  
The other night said, "Joe,  
I'll introduce you to a gal,  
You really ought to know.  
She's a widow you should try and win,  
'Twould be a good match for you;  
She's pretty, and got lots of tin,  
And only forty-two."

SPOKEN—Fancy 42—ou enough to be  
my grandmother—and you know a fella  
can't marry his grandmother. Lots of  
tin, though, and pretty. Forty-two;  
no—Not for Joe, &c.

I think you've had enough of Joe,  
And go I really must;  
I thank you for your kindness though,  
And only hope and trust  
That the favour you have shown so long  
I always may retain;  
Perhaps now, if you like my song,  
You'll wish I'll sing again.  
SPOKEN—But—Not for Joe, &c.

The second common title found on pipes is 'Woa Emma'. According to Spaeth<sup>4</sup> this phrase also passed into common usage as slang. There appear to have been various versions of this song, three of which are given below. They are all undated but the first two versions are thought to have been published in the 1850's. The pipes could, of course, be slightly later than this in date. The first comes from *The Great New Music Hall Songs*, the second from *Pearson's Original Champion Prize Song Book* and the third from *Weep Some More, My Lady*.<sup>4</sup>

### Whoa Emma.

Written and Composed by T. S. Lonsdale, Author of "Tommy make room for your Uncle;" Sung by George Leybourne.

SOME folks call me a Laundress,  
Soap-suds, Old Starch and Blue,  
Because I'm a Good Templar—  
And take in washing, too;  
They all may call me names like that—  
Or anything they choose,  
If they will only stop my wife,  
From going on the "booze."

Spoken.—But that is quite impossible, I'm afraid—she has a good and indulgent husband, and all he says to her is—

Chorus.

Oh! Emma, whoa Emma,  
Emma, this will never do,  
Whoa! Emma, Oh! Emma,  
Emma, I'm ashamed of you.

One time she was quite temperate,  
Just sip a glass of wine,  
Whenever we had friends around,  
At good old Christmas t me;  
But now she drinks just like a fish,  
(In fact, more like a whale),  
If you should ask her what she'll take,  
Spoken,—She'll reply, I don't mind;  
Anything will do—just—  
"A small drop in a pail."

Spoken.—I would let her swim in it at home, but, when she goes out in the streets, and lies down on the road—I say—Oh! Emma, &c.

Each morning she is up by six,  
And flies off to the "Pub,"  
Before she does a stroke of work,  
Or gives the clothes a rub;  
When she returns, of course, I'm up,  
And all our children straight,  
But she is always out again.  
Before the clock strikes eight.

Spoken.—To have another half-pint—and when she returns, I, like a fond and affectionate husband say—Oh! Emma, &c.

Our business it will go to smash,  
If she don't turn it up,  
I'll keep no home or laundry,  
But drink the "bitter cup."  
And go and sell the furniture,  
While I've the privilege,  
And with the coin I'll have a day,  
Likewise, I'll break the pledge.

Spoken.—I'll get gloriously inebriated myself and join the old lady—and we go along arm-in-arm, we can both say—(Chorus).

### WOA EMMA!

Written and Composed by THOS. DODSWORTH.

I L'VE in the country I'd have you to know  
And so does my sweetheart, Miss Emma,  
Whom I took to London a short time ago,  
And got in a dreadful dilemma; [to be,  
For in ev'ry man's mouth Emma's name seem'd  
So the fact I could scarcely be doubting,  
Emma knew them for it seem'd strange to  
me,

That fellows should stare and keep shouting.

Chorus:

Woa Emma! Woa Emma!  
And poor little Emma was all of a tremor,  
Who Emma! what a dilemma!  
Everyone seem'd to know Emma.

I saw that my Emma was ready to drop,  
So a public house being close handy,  
We quietly into the dramshop did pop,  
And ordered two glasses of brandy; [wink  
When some fellows I saw give each other the  
Whom I should have liked to have clouted,  
For just as my Emma was going to drink,  
At the top of their voices they shouted—

We drank up our brandies & quickly walk'd out  
When I gave vent to my indignation,  
Said I! "if you knew all these fellows about,  
We'd better get back to the station."  
Which made Emma cry and she vow'd that she  
Nobody in London for sure, [know  
Said I, "it's a lie," but she swore it was true,  
When a shoe-black politely said to her—

This was the last straw, and it settled the job!  
For I ordered a cab to the station,  
Though Emma protested with many a sob,  
That Emma's were rife in the nation;  
But I heeded her not as I hurried her in—  
To the train just before it was starting,  
But it made my blood boil when the porters  
did grin,  
And give the salute just at parting—

Music 10 stamps. Address:— T. DODSWORTH  
Florence street, Holloway Head, Birmingham.

### Version 2

### Version 1

### WHOA, EMMA!

The musical score is written in 2/4 time and consists of five staves. The lyrics are as follows:

I don't mind tell-ing you, I took my girl to Kew, And Em-ma  
was the darling creature's name; While standing on the pier, Some  
chaps at her did leer, And one and all a-round her did ex-claim:  
Chorus  
Whoa! Em-ma! whoa! Em-ma! Em-ma, you put me in  
quite a dl - lem-ma! Oh! Em-ma! whoa! Em-ma!  
That's what I heard from Put-ney to Kew.

I asked them "what they meant?"  
When someone at me sent  
An egg, which nearly struck me in the eye.  
The girl began to scream,  
Saying, "Fred, what does this mean?"  
I asked again, and this was their reply: [Chorus]

I thought they'd never cease,  
So shouted out, "Police!"  
And when he came he looked at me so sly;  
The crowd they then me chaffed,  
And said, "I must be daft,"  
And once again they all began to cry: [Chorus]

An old man said to me,  
"Why, young man, can't you see  
The joke?" And I looked at him with surprise,  
He said, "Don't be put out,  
It's a saying got about,"  
And then their voices seemed to rend the skies: [Chorus]

### Version 3

## The Versatile Clay Pipe

Apart from the two examples of song titles given above Gordon Ashman suggests that "Woodman S.P. The Tree"<sup>6</sup> may derive from the poem "Woodman, Spare That Tree" which was written by the American George P. Morris (1802-1864). This was certainly adapted as a popular song in the 1950's and it seems likely, judging from the pipe fragments, that this had also been the case during the nineteenth century. There are many other phrases found on pipes, for example 'Good Morning John Good Morning Jim', or, 'Now We Shan't Be Long', which may derive from song titles. It will still be many years before we can hope to understand all of the obscure slogans and phrases which appear on nineteenth century pipes. However, it is hoped that this note on 'song pipes' will suggest a new avenue of research which may help with their identification and interpretation. The author would, naturally, be most interested to hear of any other pipes bearing song titles.

### References

1. Tatman, C. (1984) 'A Music Hall pipe' *SCPR* 4, 18. See 'Points Arising' in *SCPR* 5 & 8 for comments on this pipe.
2. Green, M. (1984) *Clay tobacco pipes and pipemakers of Leicester* Privately published.
3. Farmer, J. & Henley, W. (1896) *Slang and its analogues*, London.
4. Spaeth, S. (1927) *Weep Some More, My Lady*, New York. Despite being an American 'Whoa Emma!' appears in a section on English influences.
5. I am grateful to Peter Hammond for bringing this mark, from an example in his collection, to my attention.

David Higgins

The primary purpose of the clay pipe as a furnace for burning tobacco, and its popular use as a reservoir for blowing bubbles, are of course well known. Perhaps not so well known, and still in use today, is the employment of clay pipes in the 'Crossed Pipes' dance, and also in the conjurer's perpetual smoke trick. I also have reason to believe that the stems of clay pipes are used to help catch fish! A few years ago, when I was demonstrating the manufacture of clay pipes at the Queen Elizabeth Country Park, near Petersfield, a gentleman told me he always used a piece of clay pipe stem, threaded onto the end of his line, when mackerel fishing. For some unknown reason this attracted the fish better than any other device he knew of. Three other uses, although popular in their day, are now virtually forgotten. These are: the 'Drinking Straw', the 'Firework' and the 'Dancing Gooseberry'.

### The Drinking Straw

(From 'It Happened in Hampshire'. Published by The Hampshire Federation of Women's Institutes, April 1977).

Referring to 'Revels and Merries' in Bishops Waltham - The prisoners in the cage, or lock-up, of the Market House, were sustained by their friends with beer from outside. This was done by the bowl of a pipe being dipped in a mug and the stem passed through the grating, the man within being able to suck up the refreshment.

### The Firework

('The Farm on the Hill', by Alison Uttley. Faber and Faber 1941).

'... Tom Garland brought his own treasured *Boy's Own Book* from the painted chest for Susan to look at, ... she filled a clay pipe with powdered coal, sealed it with clay from the Bottom Pasture, and put it on the fire. Out came a stream of smoke and a spurt of gas which burned over the hearth. There were other experiments with candles and brown paper ... filling the farm kitchen with electrical crackles and blue flames'.

### The Dancing Gooseberry

('Pins and Pincushions' by E.D. Longman & S. Loch, Longmans Green & Co. 1911).

The 'Dancing Gooseberry' was at one time a very popular game and was made by sticking a pin through a small gooseberry. It was then placed on the stem of a broken tobacco pipe; the pipe was placed in the mouth, and by blowing through it the gooseberry was made to dance in the air. This required great skill, as the object was to catch the gooseberry in the stem of the pipe (Fig. 2).

By what I have been told by at least three persons, the drinking straw story is not unknown in the north of England. The firework and dancing gooseberry sound like they would be classed as dangerous toys today.

Perhaps there are members in the Society who know of other uses, forgotten or otherwise, of the humble clay pipe.

Eric Ayto



Fig. 2: The Dancing Gooseberry

### Apprentice Tobacco Pipemakers

During the course of my continued research into various families of London pipemakers I have examined the records of apprentices relating to the parishes of St. Leonard, Shoreditch and St. James, Clerkenwell, the originals of which are held at the Greater London Record Office. The pipemakers listed in the registers are as follows:-

#### St. Leonard, Shoreditch (X/20/172)

18 March 1837:

Samuel ROSE, 13, orphan, apprenticed to William CANT of 4 Thomas Street, Commercial Road, Mile End Old Town, tobacco pipemaker, until 21 years of age. Fee £6.

7 July 1840:

James MARLTON, 12, orphan, apprenticed to Edwin BISHOP of 5 Bridport Place, Hoxton, tobacco pipemaker, until 21 years of age. Fee £6.

18 August 1841:

William WILSON, 14, father dead, mother poor in service at 10 Critchhill Place, Hoxton, apprenticed to James STOCKTON, 4 Gloucester Court, Whitecross Street, tobacco pipemaker, until 21 years of age. Fee £6.

#### St. James, Clerkenwell (P72/J51/163)

20 June 1837:

Robert HILL, 15, (with consent of mother) apprenticed to William HIGGINS of Old Brentford, Ealing, Middlesex, tobacco pipemaker, for 6 years. £2 half fee.

21 October 1837:

William RUMBALL, 15, apprenticed to Samuel WILKINSON of 5 Mount Court, Clerkenwell, tobacco pipemaker, for 6 years. £2 half fee.

27 July 1838:

Daniel SULLIVAN, 14, (mother consents) apprenticed to William HIGGINS of Old Brentford, Ealing, pipemaker, for 7 years. £2 half fee.



14 October 1839:

Henry WATSON, 13 years 6 months, no parents, apprenticed to Samuel WILKINSON of Mount Court, Clerkenwell, pipemaker, until 21 years of age. £2 half fee. Second part paid 18 August 1843.

1849 (exact date not given):

William Henry HEARDSON, 19, father dead, apprenticed to George WELLSTED of Gloucester Court, Whitecross Street, pipemaker, for 2 years. Not executed. No fee paid.

26 February 1850:

James HORTON, 17, parents dead, apprenticed to James STOCKTON of 34 Seward Street, St. Lukes, tobacco pipemaker, for 4 years. £2 fee paid, other £2 paid 8 July 1851.

3 August 1854:

Frederick JACKSON, 15 years 7 months, father dead, of 17 Warren Street, apprenticed to James STOCKTON of 34 Seward Street, St. Lukes, tobacco pipemaker, for 5 years, 5 months. First fee £2.

Of these apprentices at least two are known to have become pipemakers in their own right, namely Samuel Rose who is listed at 120 Brady Street, London between 1876 and 1884, and Robert Hill who subsequently moved to Newark in Nottinghamshire where he was pipemaking on and off between 1845 and 1866. The Newark Census returns show that he was a native of Clerkenwell. Perhaps readers may recognise some of the other apprentices?

Regarding the masters, Atkinson and Oswald list Edwin Bishop at 3 Gloucester Street, Hackney Fields between 1844 and 1869; James Stockton at 34 Seward Street, Goswell Road between 1850 and 1859; William Higgins at Old Brentford in 1840; and George Wellsted at 5 Grange Road, Bermondsey between 1864 and 1867. A Samuel Wilkinson, presumably the son of the maker of the same

name who took an apprentice in 1839, is listed at 19 Pickering Street, Islington between 1873 and 1891 and a William Heardson is listed at Tolley Street in 1838 - was the William Henry Heardson apprenticed in 1849 his son? The other master pipemaker listed in the registers of apprentices, William Cant, appears to be unknown.

Note that the pipemaker James Stockton was at 4 Gloucester Court, Whitecross Street in 1841, moving to 34 Seward Street, St. Lukes later that decade. The 1841 Census for the Whitecross Street area is missing but a check of the 1851 Census for 34 Seward Street (HO 107/1529) revealed the following details:-

James Stockton, 35, Tobacco pipe maker, emp. 1 man & 1 woman, born St. Luke, Middx.  
Sarah Stockton, 38, b. Wallingford, Berks.  
Emma Stockton, 5, Scholar, b. St. Lukes, Middx.  
Alfred Stockton, 1, b. St. Lukes, Middx.  
James Horton, 18, Apprentice tobacco pipe maker, b. Lambeth, Surrey.

Note that James Horton was the boy apprenticed in February 1850.

The pipemaker George Wellsted meanwhile was working in (Little) Gloucester Court, Whitecross Street at the time of the 1851 Census and a check of this (HO 107/1522) revealed the following:-

7 Little Gloucester Court

George Wellsted, 45, Tobacco pipe maker, b. Tenterden, Kent.  
Elizabeth Wellsted, 45, Tobacco pipe trimmer, b. Sittingbourne, Kent.  
George Wellsted, 12, b. Hoxton, Middx.  
William Wellsted, 4, b. Hoxton, Middx.  
Elizabeth, Wellsted, 5, b. Hoxton, Middx.

Several other pipemakers were residing in the immediate vicinity at that time, most of whom would have been employees. However at 6 Chequer Alley was Roger Dick Moore, widower, 70, who was described as a pipe

manufacturer employing 1 man. Lodging with him was Lydia Tester, widow, 50, pipemaker, and Henry Hearse, 22, pipemaker. Roger Dick Moore was a native of Wymondham, Norfolk - a quick check of the I.G.I. (International Genealogical Index) showing that he was baptised there on 6 March 1781, son of George and Susanna Moore. Though Roger Dick Moore is not actually listed in the published lists by Atkinson and Oswald as a London maker, Lydia Tester however does appear, being listed at Little Grays Inn Lane between 1832 and 1840. Presumably she was the widow of Samuel Tester who is listed at the same address in 1828.

**Reference**

Atkinson, D. & Oswald, A. (1969) 'London clay tobacco pipes' *Journal of the Archaeological Association* Vol. XXXII, 171-227.

**Peter Hammond**

**Clay Tobacco Pipes From Old Refuse Coups in the Glasgow Area**

The pipes illustrated in this article all come from two old coups (rubbish dumps) in the Glasgow area and show the types of pipes that were in use in the late 19th/early 20th centuries. The coups can be reasonably accurately dated by the pipes and other artifacts which were found in them.

The first, very small, coup was situated close to a farm on the banks of a river near Paisley. The pipes found are listed below.

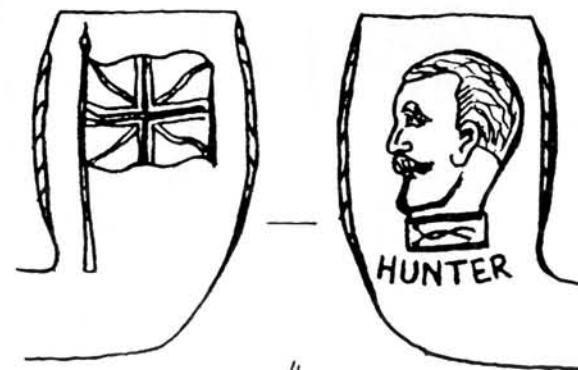
Fig. 3. Lord Kitchener was one of three leading, late Victorian, army heroes. These generals, the other two being Lords Wolseley and Roberts, became household names through their victories in colonial wars. Kitchener was appointed commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army in 1892 and in 1898 he led the expedition which overthrew the Khalifa at Omdurman. A stem fragment from the same type of pipe is marked 'DAVIS' of Paisley.

Fig. 4. General Hunter and the British flag. An excerpt taken from the *Glasgow Evening Times* of 24 January 1902 possibly gives us some background information on this type of pipe. Under the general heading 'The Guerilla War' (South Africa):

*'Inspection by General Hunter:- The 3rd Battalion Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders (Stirlingshire Militia) were this forenoon inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., commanding the forces in Scotland, at the barracks, Maryhill. Each man has been made the recipient of a pipe and a box containing tobacco; the gift of his grace the Duke of Montrose.'*



3



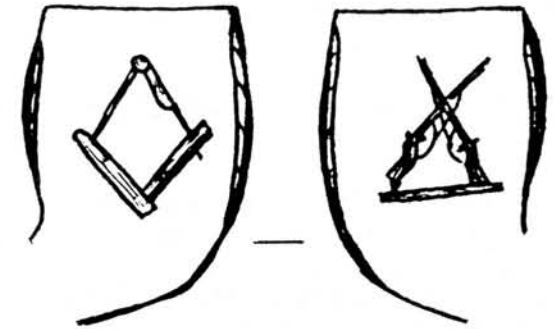
4

Fig. 5. General Gordon was sent to help organise the evacuation of Egyptian garrisons from Khartoum in 1883. By 1884 Gordon had decided that Khartoum should not be evacuated and defied orders to evacuate. The Gladstone cabinet hesitated to send a relief expedition, with the result that, by the time they were sent in 1885, the garrison had already been overrun and Gordon decapitated. Back in England there was a public outcry and Gladstone became known as 'MOG' - Murderer of Gordon.<sup>1</sup>

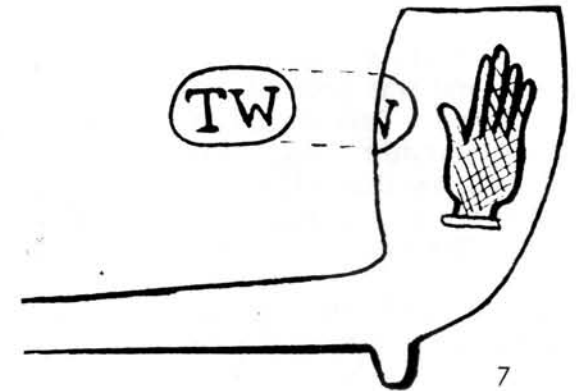
Fig. 6. Crossed rifles and a set-square and compasses.

Fig. 7. Initials 'TW' on the back of the bowl with a hand (the Red Hand of Ulster?). Pipes like this were made by W. Christie of Leith whose moulds still exist.<sup>2</sup>

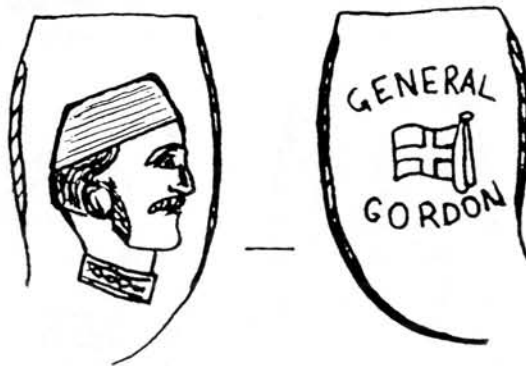
Fig. 8. Pipes of this type were found in large quantities throughout the coup and show King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. It was made by Davis of Paisley to commemorate the Coronation in 1902 and provides a fairly accurate date for the deposition of the rubbish.



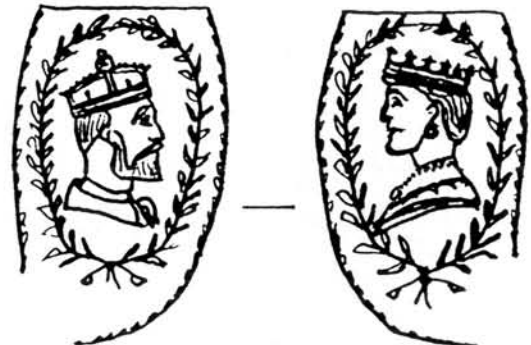
6



7



5



8

Fig. 9. Marked 'DAVIS' of Paisley.

Fig. 10. Marked 'DAVIS' of Paisley. The same bowl form also has the word 'WORKMAN' impressed on the stem.

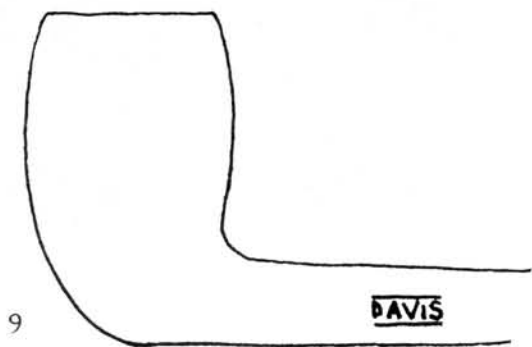
Amongst other, undecorated, bowls which came from this coup is one with the words 'THE HEALTH PIPE' impressed on the back of the bowl facing the smoker. Another pipe is marked on the stem 'WORKMAN' and 'T McLACHLIN' who was a pipemaker working in Glasgow from 1887-1938.<sup>3</sup> One other pipemaker represented in the contents of the coup was John Waldie & Co. of Glasgow, 1870-1929.<sup>3</sup>

The second coup, situated on the outskirts of Glasgow, is very large and was probably first used at the end of the 19th century. One bottle found bears the name 'M Sheridan, Maryhill' and the *Glasgow Post Office Directories* show that a Mandy Sheridan was a grocer and wine merchant at 241 Main Street, Maryhill between 1899 and 1910. The pipes found are listed below.

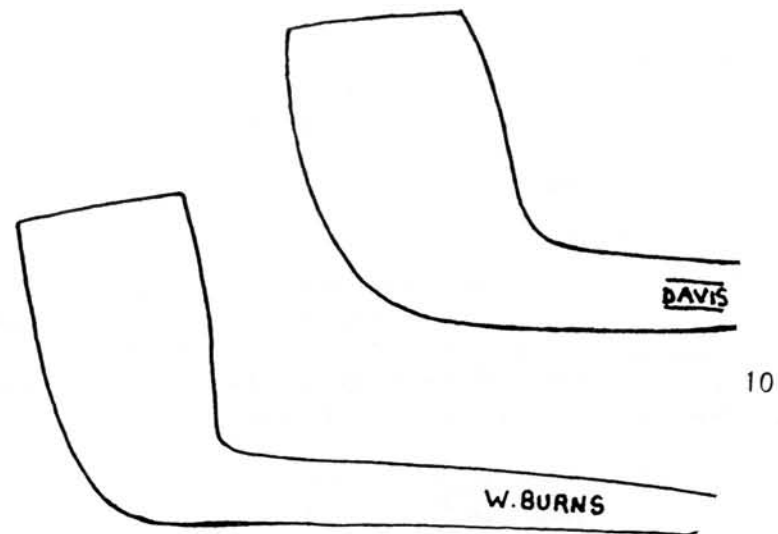
Fig. 11. Marked 'W.BURNS' of Glasgow who was working between 1900 and 1904.<sup>3</sup>

Fig. 12. Similar to Fig. 7.

Fig. 13. Decorated with a ship and an anchor.

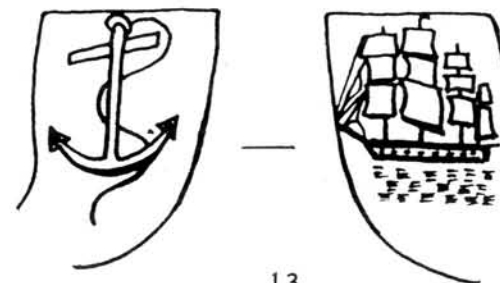
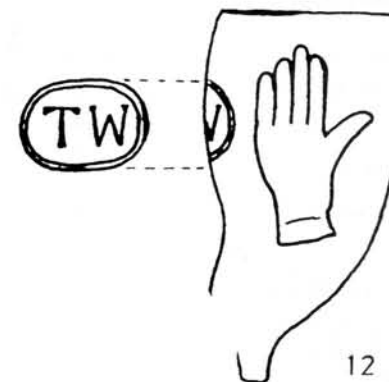


20



W.BURNS

11



13

21



Fig. 14. This pipe commemorates Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897 and a broken piece of stem shows it was made by 'Davidson' of Glasgow. Thomas Davidson & Co. were working from 1862-1911.<sup>3</sup>

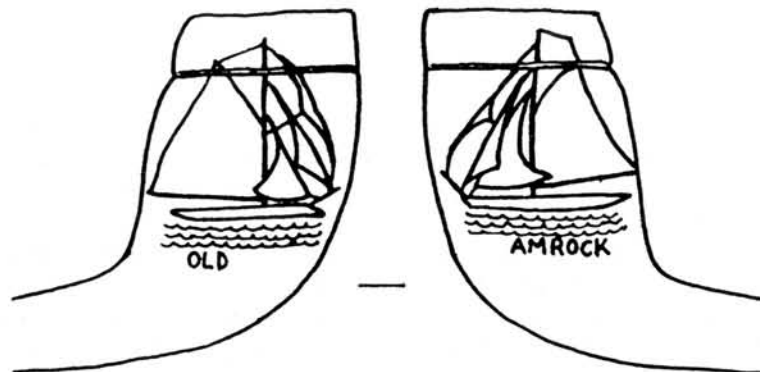
Fig. 15. An impressed mark 'IRELAND FOR THE IRISH'.

Fig. 16. This may commemorate some event in which Sir Thomas Lipton's racing yacht, the Shamrock, took part. Lipton owned five yachts called 'Shamrock' - the first raced in 1899 and the fifth in 1930. It is not clear what the word 'Old' means in this context.

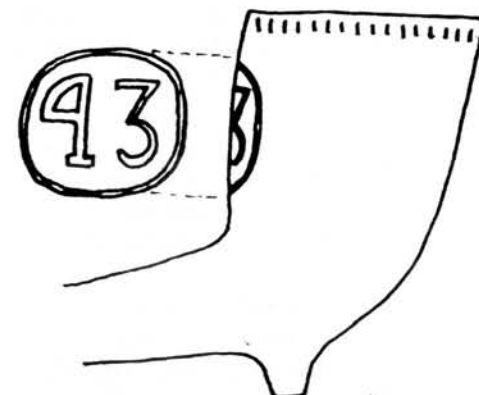
Fig. 17. This has a very thick bowl, about 8 mm, impressed with the number '93' or '43'. It may have been made by White of Glasgow.

Fig. 18. An Irish harp.

Fig. 19. The bowl depicts a steam ship and a steam engine and is marked 'WA ...' '... SGOW'. Probably made by Waldie & Co. of Glasgow, 1870-1929.<sup>3</sup>



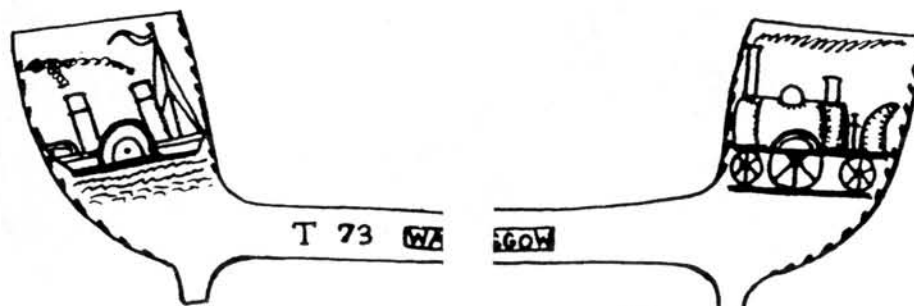
16



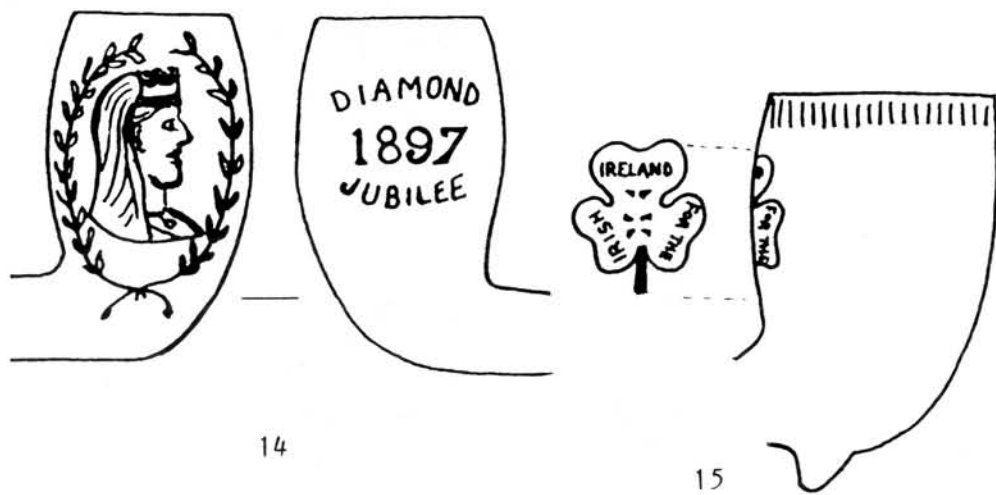
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18



19



14

15

## Unusual Pipes

Figs. 20-22 show some pipes with scalloped and ribbed decoration.

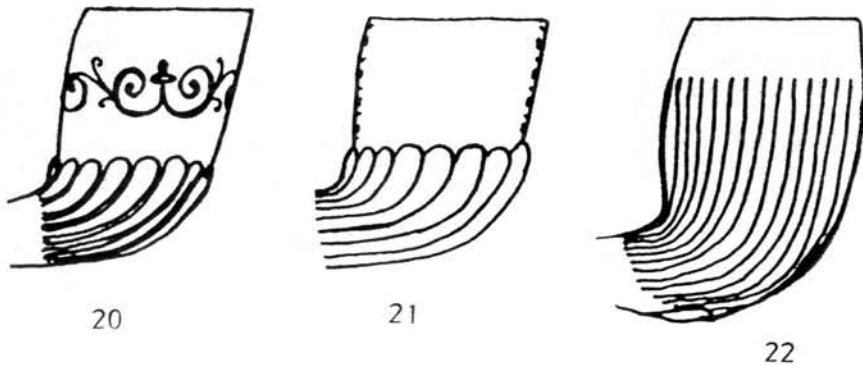
Other pipes from this coup were a 1902 Coronation pipe identical to Fig. 8, a General Gordon bowl, and a pipe marked 'WORKMAN' 'CHRISTIE' - a P. Christie was working in Glasgow in 1878.<sup>3</sup> There were many plain pipes and a greater proportion of these had milled bowls and spurs as opposed to those from the first coup near Paisley where the plain bowls were generally of a design similar to Figs. 9 & 10.

If any members can supply information in connection with pipes mentioned in this article, I would be pleased to hear from them.

## References

1. Read, D. *England 1868 - 1914*.
2. Gallagher, D.B. & Sharp, A. (1986) *Edinburgh tobacco pipemakers and their pipes* City of Edinburgh Museums and Art Galleries.
3. Oswald, A. (1975) *Clay pipes for the archaeologist* BAR 14.

Edward Burns



These three detachette pipes were acquired earlier this year, two being particularly elaborate French clays and the other being an example of a patent.

Fig. 23 depicts what appears to be a drunken sailor, showing a full frontal view of the top half of his body, one arm holding a bottle and the other holding a decorative tankard. He is wearing a wide-brimmed hat and has long wavy hair. The bowl is supported by a tapering flat base which enables it to stand upright. On the stem part in relief is 'DUMERIL LEURS ST.OMER 1673'. Perhaps anyone who may have a Dumeril catalogue could inform me of the title for no. 1673? Traces of colouring remain on the bowl, the cuffs and bottle being yellow, the hair light brown, the vine leaves on the side of the hat green and the top of the neck-piece blue. It was recovered from an 1880's tip at Bradford and is in remarkably good condition.



Fig. 23

## Pipes Made By Eric Ayto

Fig. 24 is a particularly nice Gambier head of King Edward VII, no doubt made for his Coronation in 1902. On the stem part in relief is 'EDWARD VII - GAMBIER A PARIS 1654 B' with the characteristic round 'JG' stamp beneath. The Prince of Wales feathers are depicted beneath the bowl and are coloured yellow.

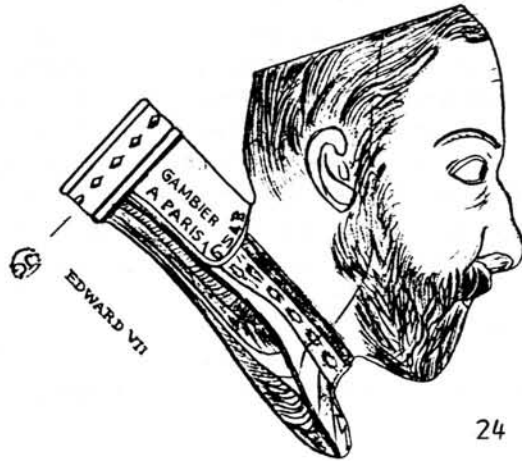
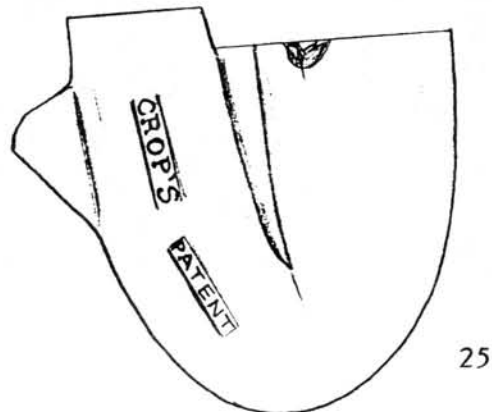


Fig. 25 is an example of Crop's patent of July 1903 consisting of a double bowl. The inner bowl would have contained an absorbent block composed of magnesium and carbon and would have had a cap fitted over it. Stamped on the sides is 'CROP'S PATENT No. 16333'.

Peter Hammond



Eric thought that it would be useful for members to know the styles of pipes he has produced and those that he is still making. Anyone interested in purchasing pipes for their collections should contact Eric direct. His address is inside the front cover of this Newsletter.

### Pipes no longer in production

#### Own Designs

Berkshire Yeomanry, Veteran Car, Blues and Royals, Bramber Castle, Pipe Club of Great Britain, Cornish Arms, Oxford University, Grass Ski, Old Market House Steyning, Sir Francis Chichester, Exeter Maritime Museum, Southern Skirmishers, City of Portsmouth, Small Tulip, Fly the Flag series:- South/North Pole (Fienns and Burton), Keep the Fleet, Task Force, Falklands Island.

#### Reproductions

Butterfly, Claw and Egg, Mrs. Sarah Wilson, Fred Archer, Negress, Queen Mary, Chamber Pot, Queen Victoria, Crocodile, Horse's Foot, Slipware series (with vulcanite mouthpiece):- Shakespeare, Edward VII, Lord Kitchener, Diver's Helmet, Claw and Egg.

#### Personal Marks on Pipes

From 1972 to 1980 most pipes were incuse stamped 'E.G. Ayto' on left hand side of stem. After this date all identification marks and captions were incorporated in relief on the moulds.

From 1980 to 1984 all designs were embossed 8/0 on the spur.

From 1984 all own designs and some reproductions, other than 17th and 18th century models have been embossed with the figure 8 inside a circle on the right hand side of the stem close to the base of the bowl.

### Pipes and Tampers Currently Being Produced

#### Own Designs

Australian Pipe Club, Arundel Castle, Clovelly Village, Fly the Flag, General de Gaulle, H.M.S. Victory, Little Mermaid, Q.E. Country Park, Royal Marines, Shepherd, Swan, S.S. Great Britain, Tower of London, Windsor Castle, Windmill.

## Reproductions

### 19th Century:

Acorn, Aly Sloper, Cricketers, Cupid, Dragoon Guard, Miniature, Royal Marine Artillery, Rustic, Shakespeare, Straw, Thorn.

### 19th Century Glaze Coloured:

Indian Chief, Pretty Lady, Village Dandy.

### 18th Century:

Alderman (Tavern Pipe c1730).

### 17th Century:

Siege Pipe c1610, Marriage Pipe c1630, Williamsburge c1620.

### Tampers:

Elizabeth I, Charles I, Charles II.

## Facsimiles of Pipe Catalogues

Ben Rapaport of 11505 Turnbridge Lane, Reston, Virginia 22094, USA, has sent a list of his current holdings of pipe catalogues, tobacco accessories and tobacco company mini-histories. He is prepared to let members have facsimiles of these items. He writes:

'I am willing to reproduce them for interested collectors, smokers and researchers. A master has been prepared for each entry below and is of the highest resolution possible, consistent with the quality and condition of the original.

I use a local service, Minuteman Press. To make this service easy to manage, I am asking that the fee be a flat 15-cents per page ... Please add some postage and I will reimburse you for overpayment. Pages will be shipped loose, printed on one side only, and collated, but you may request (1) double-sided printing; (2) three-hole punch; and (3) stapled. These additional services are at no extra cost. GBC or VELO binding is \$5.00 extra per

item. If you have any questions about the content or number of illustrations contained in a particular catalog item, drop me a postcard and I'll gladly provide the details'.

It is not possible to reproduce Ben's complete list but I give below details of the clay pipe catalogues which will be of most interest to our members. The full list can be obtained direct from Ben or from myself.

American Clay Pipe Works, New York (c.1920), 21 pp.

A. DeBevere, Kortrijk, Belgium (c.1915), 15 pp.

Gambier (Hasslauer & de Champeaux) (c.1870-1900), 150 pp.

Gisclon a Lille (c.1875), 45 pages (reduced size).

P. Goedewaagen & Zoon, Gouda, Clay Export Catalog (c.1885), 54 pp.

P. Goedewaagen & Zoon, Gouda, Clay Export Catalog (undated), 41 pp.

Goedewaagen's Geemailleerde Doorrookers Catalogus No. 9 (c.1915), 16 pp.

T. Holland (England), early 20th century, 48 pp.

Musterbuch fuer Thonpfeifen (undated), 9 pp.

John Pollock (England) (undated), 50 pp.

Van der Want, Gouda, Catalogus van Modellen van Gouda (1910/20), 32 pp.

Van der Want & Barras, Gouda, "Hollandia" (1915/20), 12 pp.

Westerwald Catalog (undated), 24 pp.

Reg Jackson



**Smoking Pipe Conference,  
Rochester, New York**

We have been sent preliminary details of this conference. Start saving for your air fares now!

'The 1989 "Smoking Pipe Conference", sponsored by the Arthur C. Parker Fund for Iroquois Research, will be held at the Rochester Museum and Science Center, New York on June 10-11, 1989.

With the origins of smoking technology having been traced back as far as 2,500 years ago in the New World, it is understandable that researchers have focused upon this popular subject. From the blocked-end tubular pipe of the Early Woodland Stage to the variety of wooden, clay, metal and stone pipes of the Historic Iroquois, there have been and still are, ample opportunities for interpretations.

It is the purpose of this conference to bring together individuals who can review from both archaeological and ethnographic contexts new evidence relative to smoking pipe trade relationships, religious practices, manufacturing techniques and designs in eastern North America. An emphasis will be placed upon discussions of both native and European-made pipes among the Iroquois including the occurrence of the kaolin trade pipe.

During the conference selected objects from the RMSC smoking pipe collection, particularly strong in Iroquoian examples will be available for viewing in the permanent exhibits entitled "At the Western Door" and "Face to Face, Encounters with Identity". At the same time, conference participants will be able to view a temporary exhibition on seventeenth-century Dutch and Flemish still-life paintings from Europe'.

Further details from:

Smoking Pipe Conference, c/o Charles F. Hayes III, Research Director, Rochester Museum and Science Center, 657 East Avenue, Box 1480, Rochester, NY 14603, USA.

**Publications**

*The archaeology of the clay tobacco pipe: Volume X, Scotland.* Edited by Peter Davey. BAR British Series 178. 358 + vi pages, many illustrations. ISBN 0 86054 491 5. Available from British Archaeological Reports, 5 Centremead, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0DQ. Price £20.00 post free throughout the world.

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| 35-164  | Glasgow<br>Tobacco pipemaking in Glasgow 1667-1967 by D.B. Gallagher:<br>Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries;<br>The pipes: 17th and 18th Centuries; List of Glasgow pipemakers: pre 1800;<br>Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries; The pipes: 19th and 20th Centuries; List of Glasgow pipemakers: post 1800.<br><br>Thomas Davidson & Co., Glasgow by D.B. Gallagher & R. Price<br><br>'The Irish Price List' of D. McDougall by D.B. Gallagher<br><br>The 1900 Price List of the Pipemakers' Society by D.B. Gallagher |
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 Cathcart Castle by D.B. Gallagher  
 Edinburgh, Tron Kirk by D.B. Gallagher  
 Elgin by P.J. Davey & D.B. Gallagher  
 Kelso by D.B. Gallagher  
 Kirkcaldy by D.B. Gallagher  
 Lesmahagow Priory by A. Sharp  
 Linlithgow by D.B. Gallagher  
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 Stirling Castle by D.B. Gallagher
- 337-350 Alphabetical list of pipemakers in Scotland
- 351-358 Bibliography

American Clay Pipe Works Catalog c1915-1920.

This reprint is an accurate reproduction of a catalog printed for the American Clay Pipe Works, a company which operated in New York from c1906-1968. This catalog was probably the only one ever printed for the company to illustrate its pipes. It has 20 pages of half-tone photographs of clay pipes with an accompanying short history of the company written by S. Paul Jung Jr. It also contains a reduced copy of a 1920 company letter that was with the original catalog. This reprint is very helpful in identifying clay pipes made by the American Clay Pipe Works, Inc.

Copies may be ordered from S. Paul Jung Jr.; P.O. Box 817, Bel Air, MD 21014, USA. The cost is \$5.00 postpaid in the U.S. and \$7.00 (International bank draft) outside the U.S.

*Armand Tombu et les pipiers d'Andenelle* by Jean Fraikin. 40 pages, 15 black and white photographs. Reprinted from *Tradition Wallonne*, 2, 1985. Published in 1987 by the Commission Royale Belge de Folklore, Galerie Ravenstein, 4 - B-1000 Bruxelles, Belgium. Anyone interested in purchasing a copy should write to Jean Fraikin, Chargé de Mission, at the above address.

This booklet comprises a description of pipemaking in Andenelle, Belgium, written by Armand Tombu who was born in 1880 and died in 1946. The first part of the booklet is a transcript of Tombu's text in the Wallonne language followed by a translation prepared by Jean Fraikin. The translation is annotated and illustrated with 15 photographs showing the pipemaker Emile Levêque of rue des Chats, in Andenne, and various aspects of the pipemaking process including the kiln.

An appendix contains the text of a contemporary document concerning the pipemakers who displayed their wares at the International Exhibition in London in 1871. This gives brief details of pipemaking in France, the Netherlands, England, Germany, North America, Africa,

Asia, Turkey and Belgium, and in particular the work of M.Barth of Andenelle-lez-Andennes. He produced 50,000 gross of pipes in 1855 and four-fifths of his output was exported to the United States, Australia, Africa, etc.

A second appendix gives details of the techniques and terms used in the manufacture of clay pipes in Liège and Chokier at the end of the 19th century. This is reprinted from a paper entitled 'Vocabulaire de l'industrie du tabac et des métiers y ressortissant' which was first published in 1897 in Volume 25 of the 'Bulletin de la Société liégeoise de Littérature wallonne'.

Winchester Museums Service Newsletter, June 1988.

This contains a short article by Karen Parker entitled 'The Smoking Age: The Heyday of the Clay Tobacco-Pipe'. It is an introduction to The Smoking Age Exhibition currently being held at the Hyde Historic Resources Centre, 75 Hyde Street, Winchester which was officially opened at our conference last year. (There is still a chance for members to see the exhibition as it is open until October). The article includes information on the history of pipemaking in Winchester.

I do not know the cost of this Newsletter but details can be obtained from Karen Parker of the Hyde Historic Resources Centre if any member is interested in obtaining a copy.

### Help!

Peter Hammond would be interested in receiving details of any 19th century pipes marked 'REYNOLDS' particularly if found in Bristol, London, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire and Birmingham. This is to help compile information for a future paper concerning this pipemaking family - the research of which is certainly proving intriguing.

Alberto Paronelli, Académie Internationale de la Pipe, Musée de la Pipe, Via del Chiostro 1/3, 21026 Gavirate, Italy writes:

'Our Academy is preparing the printing of the Annals 1987/88. We have difficulty in getting a list of the English Pipe Museums (tobacco and accessories). Perhaps the members of the Society are in a position to give me help with details of public and private museums specialising in pipes made of clay, briar and other materials'.

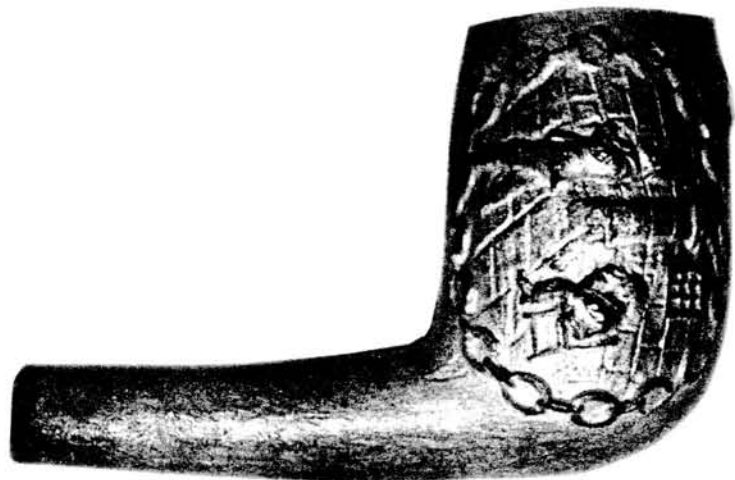
Any information members can supply to Alberto would be much appreciated.

David Higgins of 297 Link Road, Anstey, Leicester LE7 7ED, would like to hear from anybody who recognises the pipe mark illustrated at twice life size in Fig. 26. This is an incuse stamp from across a thin stem which was recovered from an archaeological excavation at Hobs Moat in Solihull, West Midlands. The style and lettering of the mark are very similar to examples used in French and Dutch factories during the late 19th century and early this century. The top of this example, which would have had the maker's name, is broken. Has anyone else come across this mark and know who the maker is?

PipeMaker  
London.

26

Gary Pearson of the Discovery Museum, 2934 Sooke Lake Road, Victoria, British Columbia V9B 4R6, Canada would like information on the pipe illustrated on the next page (Figs. 27 & 28). It is marked on the stem 'LAND LEAGUE', is made of red clay, and bears scenes on the bowl of an (?)eviction - upturned table, woman holding a child - and the interior of what appears to be a prison cell. Where and when was it made?



### **New Members**

Trevor Chatting, 24 Clapgate Lane, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Harriet Kronick, F.349 Stratten Court, Langhorne,  
PA 19047, USA.

Clay smoking pipes exported to the USA.

Garry Pearson, National Urban Archaeological Society,  
2934 Sooke Lake Road, Victoria BC, Canada V9B 4R6.

Department of Continuing Education Library, University  
of Liverpool, 126 Mount Pleasant, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool  
L69 3BX.

### **Changes of Address**

Marek Lewcun, 13 Canterbury Road, Bath BA2 3LG.

Nigel Melton, 12 The Saplings, Walmley, Sutton Coldfield,  
West Midlands B76 8PF.