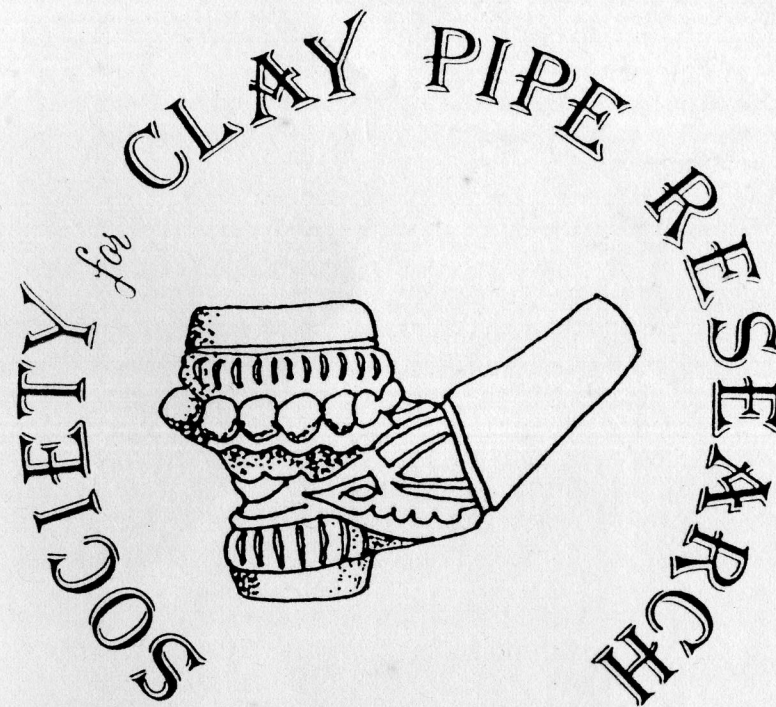


INDEX 21-24



NEWSLETTER

24



October 1989

Honorary President: Adrian Oswald, 10 Lacks Close, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire.

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

Treasurer: Philomena Jackson

Contributors

Susanne Atkin, 57 Oak Way, Huntley, Gloucester GL19 3SD.

Edward Burns, Flat 1/2, 7 Muirpark Street, Glasgow G11 5NQ.

Ron Dagnall, 14 Old Lane, Rainford, St. Helens, Lancashire WA11 8JE.

Peter Davey, 6 Oakland Vale, New Brighton, Wallasey, Merseyside L45 1LQ.

Lodewijk van Duuren, Theo. Thyssenhove 25, 2726 CE Zoetermeer, The Netherlands.

Lloyd Edwards, 1 Moffat Avenue, Jarrow, Tyne & Wear NE32 4HW.

Mick Fordy, 27 Hen Parc Avenue, Upper Killay, Swansea SA2 7HA.

Sheila Jelley, 37 Copperkins Lane, Amersham, Buckinghamshire HP6 5QF.

Richard Le Cheminant, 20 Elsenham Street, Southfields, London SW18 5NS.

Derek Markell, 17 Testwood Road, Freemantle, Southampton SO1 3RQ.

Jane Thomas, Bewdley Museum, Load Street, Bewdley, Worcestershire.

Adrian Oswald (address above)

John Wood, 18 Park Road, Sherington, Buckinghamshire MK16 9PG.

Copyright remains with the individual authors.

Norwich Conference

Fine weather and the imposing setting of Norwich Castle Museum made Norwich the perfect location for our fifth annual conference.

The conference organiser, Susanne Atkin, gave an introductory talk on aspects of pipe research in eastern England, with particular reference to the industry of Norwich. Later, we were able to walk around the historic City and visit the pipemaking areas with Susanne and Malcolm Atkin as our guides.

Peter Goodwin spoke enthusiastically about the work he had undertaken with his 'team', Ken Brand and Trevor Chatting, on the site of his family's pipe factory in Ipswich. Thanks to the local professional archaeological team, who were more interested in the underlying medieval occupation, Peter had been given access to the site and recovered many examples of the pipes made. Further work is planned.

David Higgins explained his work on the pipes excavated by archaeologists on sites in London. He has been provided with funds to prepare specialist pipe reports on material from these excavations and also plans to examine pipes from other sources in London, such as local collections, both public and private. As it seems unlikely that funding will be available for the essential associated documentary research on the London industry he is hoping that amateur researchers may be able to assist him.

Mick Fordy provided some interesting new evidence from his research on the Priest family of pipemakers and potters who have connections with Cardiff and Bristol and warned of the dangers of taking a family's oral traditions of their history too seriously.

Peter Hammond outlined the history of the Crop family of pipemakers and told us how he had been able to visit the site of their factory in London, only to be told by the occupier of the present premises that he had just missed some fine pipes which had been excavated during building

work. However, during his research Peter had made a rare and exciting find of a Crop bill heading on the reverse of an application for copyright for a pipe design. Peter also talked about Pollock's pipe factory in Manchester which is being sold. Peter Hammond, together with Peter Davey and David Higgins, had visited and endeavoured to record the factory and its contents.

Peter Tengenel spoke about a new commercial venture in Gouda where the traditional style of making pipes has recently been revived in this Dutch city which has such a long and famous pipemaking history.

As is always the case with our conferences it was an excellent opportunity for pipe enthusiasts to meet, exchange information, and examine the many pipes on display from Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Humberside and Suffolk.

A visit was made to the Castle Mall archaeological excavations which are being directed by Brian Ayers of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit, and on the Saturday evening Society members gathered for a meal in a Norwich restaurant.

We are very grateful to the Norfolk Museums Service, and in particular Dr. Sue Margeson, for allowing us to see and handle pipes from their reserve collections. Also to the other people who brought along their own pipes for us to view including Peter Goodwin who had examples of pipes and kiln material he had recently excavated in Ipswich. Thanks must go to Malcolm Atkin for all his helpful assistance as projectionist, guide and general factotum. Finally, well done Susanne for organising such an interesting meeting.

During the Norwich conference I gave details of the Society's achievements and also asked members how they felt the Society should progress. A general discussion took place on the future of the Society. Full details of my report to the conference and of the discussion will be given in the next Newsletter.

Reg Jackson

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CLAY PIPE STUDIES

1. TOPOGRAPHICAL: BRITISH ISLES

This is the first attempt to produce a comprehensive bibliography for our subject, and it arose out of a suggestion made at the first SCPR conference held in London.

The Bibliography consists of 63pp, in double-column A4 format. There are over 750 entries covering locations in virtually all the English counties, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. There is a shorter section on general publications, and lists of the titles that contain information on kiln material and the tobacco trade. A selective list of titles provides information on Dutch and French pipes. A list of journals and abbreviations includes addresses of societies and booksellers from where the publications, or further details, can be obtained. The concordance, of over 420 entries, lists the locations named in the titles or the descriptions, together with the county name used since 1974 and the old county name in brackets.

The price is £3.00 to members of SCPR and the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, or £4.50 to non-members, plus 78p for postage and packing. Please make cheques/postal orders payable to North West Archaeological Trust and send your order to Susanne Atkin, 57 Oak Way, Huntley, Gloucester GL19 3SD. For members overseas, a giro account is being set up. I will invoice orders outside the UK to take account of exchange rates and postal rates (please indicate whether airmail or seairmail is preferred).

Accuracy and completeness

The Bibliography has been compiled by and for the Society, and, to a large extent, it depends on members submitting accurate information. I also hope members will point out omissions, and errors, for example in dates, publication details or addresses - don't mutter to

yourselves that something is wrong, write it down (preferably type it or print it so it is legible) and send it to me. Addresses in particular will probably need updating from time to time, for example Oxbow Books changed their address just before the Bibliography was produced (see below).

I have included some titles published in 1989, but there will be gaps, and further publications will undoubtedly appear within the next year. To keep the Bibliography up-to-date, please do remember to keep on sending information. Titles published in the last century and the early part of this century are also worthwhile including.

The future

I would like to produce supplements and/or updates at regular intervals.

Supplements could cover different topics, and some under consideration are: hair (wig) curlers; kilns and kiln material; 19th-century pipes and makers; clay sources; technical and scientific information. If any of you can make contributions to any of these subjects, please send them to me.

Members in Europe, North and South America, Canada, Australia and elsewhere might also like to consider sending details of publications in their particular countries that include information on British pipes/or British pipe makers, including addresses from where such publications can be obtained. 'Complete' bibliographies for other countries are also possible - would anyone like to contact me about this?

Susanne Atkin

Corrections to Bibliography

Journal and other abbreviations:

Oxbow Books, address as from September 1989 is Park End Place, Oxford OX1 1HN.

West Midlands Archaeol, replace 3DH with 3 HQ.

General Publications: Webster 1982 should follow Walker 1977.

Channel Islands: David 1984 should follow David 1978.

Scotland: under 'Edinburgh' and 'Glasgow' insert 'see also under Scotland'.

THE HOUSE OF PIPES TO CLOSE

From *The Antiques Trade Gazette* 23 September 1989:-

'One of Britain's top 100 museums, the House of Pipes at Bramber, West Sussex, will close on October 9 due to the failing health of its founder, proprietor and curator Anthony Irving.

Mr. Irving opened his collection of 1500 years of smoking history to the public in 1973 and since then more than 900,000 visitors have enjoyed this unique exhibition. Last year there were 85,979 visitors.

Negotiations are now being finalised for the complete, 40,000-item private collection to be exhibited in a Yorkshire country house and it is expected to open to the public in about two years time. The museum site will be sold for redevelopment and Mr. Irving and his wife Barbara plan to retire to the West Country.'

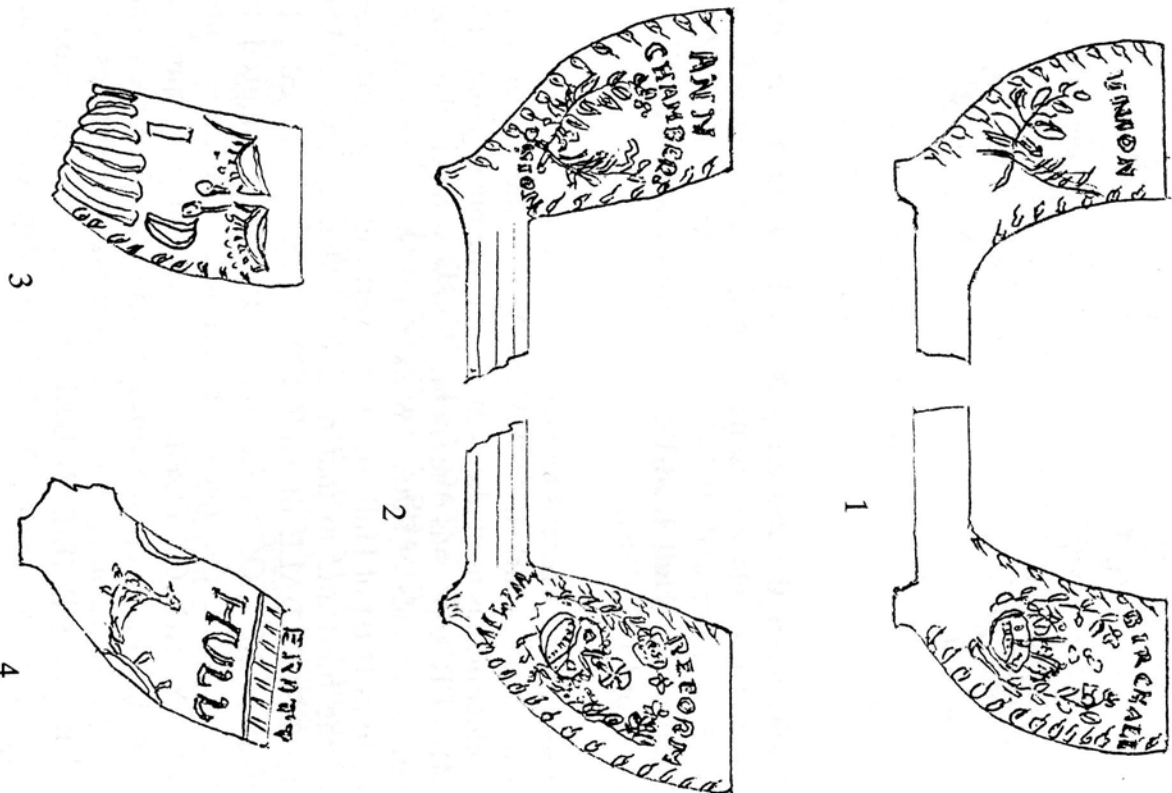
Reg Jackson

REGIONAL VARIATIONS OF CLAY TOBACCO PIPE MARKINGS IN EASTERN ENGLAND
 Marks round the rim of the bowl additional to those published by Walker and Wells¹

MARK	FINDSPOT	WORKING	REFERENCE
George Birchall*	Chatham	1803-c1840	<i>Arch. Cant.</i> 1979 pp.231-40
Birchall, ?John (Fig. 1)	Greyfriars, Stafford	1800-1854 Lane Delph	?published
John Blake	Shop St., Drogheda	1800-c1840 ?Lewes 1835	<i>Roy. Irish Acad.</i> , 1984 p.201, Fig. 10 No. 10
William Blyth	Stamford	1825-c1850 Beverley	BAR 63, p.205 Fig. 2, No. 15
George Brown*	London	1798-1825 Westminster	BAR 97, p.145 No. 100
Ann Chamberlain (Fig. 2)	Birmingham	1815-1835 Birmingham	Oswald Coll.
Arthur Coster*	Southampton, Hythe	c1770-1816 Fareham	Atkinson Coll.
George Clark*	London	1789-1833 Holborn	BAR 97, p.145 No. 99
<hr/>			
I.D. ?Joshua Denton* (Fig. 3)	Lister Park, Bradford	1822-c1840 Bradford	<i>Brad. Arch. Bull.</i> 9, 1961
James Derbyshire(2)*	Nottingham	c1805-51 Nottingham	BAR 100, p.37 Fig. 4
Drury, ?Samuel	Jallands Row, Newark	c1785-1810 Newark	<i>Trans. Thoroton Soc.</i> 89, 1985 pp.87, 89
Eratt, Wm or James (Fig. 4)	Scunthorpe	James 1846-1848, Hull Wm. 1838-1842, Hull 1854-1864, Sheffield	?Published
Thomas Frost*	Southampton	1804-1843 Southampton	Atkinson Coll.
J. Miller* (Fig. 5)	Oak Rhind Coll.	1839 Ipswich	Not published
George Page	Nottingham	c1820 Gainsborough	BAR 100, p.85 No. 215
Charles Pears*	Nottingham	c1826-1871 Nottingham	BAR 100, p.37 No. 9
George Randall	Dorchester Prison	c1780-1816 Weymouth or 1841-1856, Truro	<i>Dorset N.H.& & Arch. Soc.</i> Monograph 2, 1982, pp.88

William Sharpe	Kings Lynn	1821-1846 Kings Lynn	<i>Norfolk Arch.</i> XXXIX Pt2, Fig.7, No.4
Stonehouse	Tiger Lane, Beverley	c1825-1850 Tiger Lane	SCPR 10 p.19, No.10
Swansea*	Swansea Area	c1850	Le Cheminant Collection
Richard Trueman (Fig. 6)	Midlands	1854-1856 Sheffield	Le Cheminant Collection
George Walker*	Stamford, Mortlake	1798-1830 Peterborough	BAR 63, No.10 p.211, Fig. 5
George Webb*	London	1794-1828 Tooley Street	BAR 97, p.14 Nos.96,97
Joseph Wild*	London	1809-c1840 Tooley Street	BAR 97, p.145 No. 98

* Denotes fluted pipes





5



6

Additional to the above is John Miller working in Ipswich in 1839 who placed his name in the centre of a fluted bowl. Walker and Wells¹ depict similar bowls by Mark Sherwood of Hull 1838-1851 and John and Joseph Warrs of Alford 1851-1861.

Notes

The pipe marked SWANSEA in the Cheminant Collection has no maker's mark only the place name. The MILLER pipe has the name half-way down the bowl between bands of flutes. Walker and Wells¹ note a pipe of John Hirst of Hull with name vertically down the sides of the bowl and to that must be added a bowl marked T.WESTERDALE of Hull 1796-c1818². A fluted pipe marked M.... OUNDLE from Stamford is figured by Comrie³ but the maker is untraced. A fluted pipe SWINYARD GILFORD with C/S on the spur⁴ is probably by Charles Swinyard 1851-1855 Horsham and not by William or James as proposed by Walker and Wells. GEORGE BIRCHALL of Chatham was probably responsible for the mark --ALL with C or G on the spur noted by Walker and Wells.

Geographically the additions widen the field of these marks to Ireland and the South Coast no doubt due to

imports, westwards to Birmingham and north to Sheffield, but the arguments of Walker and Wells stand the test of time.

References

1. Walker, I.C. & Wells, P.K. (1979) 'Regional varieties of clay tobacco pipe markings in Eastern England', BAR 63, 3-66.
2. Stothard, M. (1985) 'The Westerdale kiln dump, Hull', SCPR 5, 15.
3. Comrie, A.C. (1979) 'The clay tobacco pipe industry in Stamford', BAR 63, 187-228.
4. Higgins, D. (1981) 'Surrey clay tobacco pipes', BAR 97, 250, fig. 9.

Adrian Oswald and Richard Le Cheminant

AN 18TH CENTURY GATESHEAD FIRE INSURANCE POLICY

In SCPR 16 reference was made to a Sun Fire Insurance policy taken out by Taylor Ansell, pipemaker of Gateshead, in 1781¹. Ansell was born in 1733 and (probably) died in 1782 when his wife Mary took over his pipemaking business. He was a leading member of society in Gateshead, holding several Parish Offices between 1758 and 1774. In addition, he was Master of the Gateshead Pipemakers Company in 1775². Although no Probate documents survive, it can be assumed that he was a reasonably wealthy man for he is known to have owned several houses in Pipewellgate, Gateshead³.

The Policy in question is dated 10 August 1781 and insures one of his houses that he let to a number of tenants:-

Taylor Ansell of Gateshead in the County of Durham Pipemaker on his house in Pipewellgate in Gateshead aforesaid in the tenure of Remiger Black Naylor, Geo Storey Dyer John Trotter yeoman Grace Milburne Pedlar and others not exceeding one hundred and Eighty pounds.

Stable only in the yard in the tenure of Tho Duffield Innholder not exceeding Twenty pounds.

All brick and tiled.

(signed) C. Foules J. Grove W. Hamilton'.⁴

The building has long ceased to exist, probably demolished in the slum-clearances of the 1920s. The once-cluttered area of Pipewellgate is now a grassed bank overlooking the River Tyne, giving no indication of the businesses that used to thrive there.

Notes

1. Fordy, M., and Hammond, P., (1987) 'An index of 18th century fire insurance registers', *SCPR* 16, 25.
2. Edwards, L.J., (1988) 'Seventeenth and eighteenth century Tyneside tobacco pipemakers and tobacconists', *BAR* 192, 74.
3. Surtees, R. (1820) 'History and antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham, Vol. II, 134.
4. Sun Fire Policy 447039, Department of Manuscripts, Guildhall Library, London, MS. 11936/294.

Lloyd J. Edwards

A CONTEMPORARY DESCRIPTION OF BEVERIDGE'S PIPE FACTORY, ABERDEEN

The following description is taken from *The Mercantile Age* of 18 January 1883:-

MR. WILLIAM BEVERIDGE,
TOBACCO PIPE MANUFACTURER,
COTTON STREET, ABERDEEN.

Prior to the period of the introduction of tobacco from the New World by Sir Walter Raleigh, smoking was a habit of the Britisher, therefore the introduction of the tobacco pipe must have been of earlier date than that of Queen Elizabeth. Undoubtedly the pipes were as rude in style and as objectionable in appearance, as the fumes which the herbs emitted were devoid of fragrance and aroma.

The other day on the occasion of a visit to the Granite City, we afforded ourselves a hasty visit to the works referred to at the top of this article, for the purpose of giving a description of them. Mr. Beveridge, who, we may state, is a thoroughly practical man, having worked his way from the bench, has had a very great experience, having visited some of the largest pipe manufactories of Great Britain, commenced to manufacture tobacco pipes at Forres in 1869. At first the manufactory there was of small dimensions, but from time to time it was extended, conducting a very large trade, until trade jealousy and conservatism compelled him to take other quarters, which were found at Cotton Street, Aberdeen. The building, which is of recent construction and good architecture, is three storied, each of these stories forming a separate department. The ground floor is 70 feet long by 30 feet broad, and 11 feet high. This contains two mills for preparing the clay, being about 5 feet high by fourteen inches wide; each of these mills is capable of preparing sufficient pipe clay in from

three to four hours for from three to four hundred gross of pipes. These mills are of peculiar construction, and like a great many other machines found on the premises are the resultants of the proprietor's own ingenuity, it would therefore be unfair to describe them in minutiae.

Passing from these our attention was directed to two very fine patent kilns, one capable of firing 180 gross, the other 130 gross. They are an improvement upon the original patent, and are now in perfect working order. The firing of the clay, which is acknowledged by the trade to be a great art, is under the immediate superintendance of Mr. Beveridge himself who attributes much of his success to this arrangement.

The clay is conducted from the mills to the second floor, which we now enter, this workroom is 70 feet long by 30 feet broad, like the ground floor and has four benches, and four machines at each bench, eight feet apart, and it is at these benches where the moulders manipulate the delicate clay which is the best in point of colour and freeness from sand which we have seen. The operation of moulding a pipe would seem to a novice very simple, but it is in reality a work of art, and a laborious apprenticeship is absolutely necessary to acquire the skill and rapidity with which the moulding is affected. After the pipe has come from the moulder it is passed on to the finishers, which branch of the trade is performed by girls, who, with very nimble fingers and delicate tools remove the superabundant clay, polish the pipe, etc. From this the pipes are conducted to the drying-room on trays, and placed in tiers on "cages" where they are allowed to dry under a uniform temperature for several hours previously to be placed in "seggars", which are about twelve inches in diameter and ten inches deep, made of fire-clay in a similar manner to earthenware utensils. When these "seggars" are all filled they are placed in the kilns and subjected to immense

heat for several hours. This is a critical operation, for when the kilns are once closed up, cold air must not be admitted, or the whole batch would be instantly ruined; but this and other dangers are reduced to a minimum by the care and long experience of the proprietor.

The third floor is used for storage principally.

We found upon the ground floor a box-making department, and a packing department. In the yard we find clay stores capable of holding from 170 to 180 tons of clay. Mr. Beveridge is negotiating to ship his productions very largely to London and various other parts, and we can judge from the rapid growth of his trade since 1869 that he is a very formidable rival to our largest manufacturers. We were glad to find on the occasion of our visit that Mr. Beveridge was doing his best to elevate the moral condition of his work-people. Unfortunately the pipemaker, up till within recent years, has been considered of unsteady habits, but through the efforts of such a painstaking employer, these will soon be classed among the things that were. The whole of the departments are connected by an elevator, and the machinery is driven by a five-horse power horizontal engine, the steam for which is supplied by a multitubular boiler which measures eight feet by three feet.

The works are scrupulously clean, and perfectly ventilated. The pipes produced are soft, clean, flexible, and made of the purest colouring clay. Altogether we were much pleased with the condition both of the works and work-people. The finished goods we are compelled to say are the best we have seen.

In the article 'Pipemakers in the rest of Scotland' by Paula F. de C. Martin (BAR 178, 1987, pp. 167-182) William Beveridge is recorded as working at Forres from 1869-1882 and at 30 Cotton Street, Aberdeen, from 1882-1908.

THE CLAY PIPE WORKSHOP AT BEWDLEY MUSEUM, WORCESTERSHIRE

We demonstrate the process of clay pipe making every day of the season between March and November (Figs. 7 - 9).

The workshop was set up last summer. Much of the equipment, such as the gin press, rolling boards, wires and oiling tin (an authentic Fray Bentos pie tin!) were purchased from the pipemaker, Mr. Gordon Pollock of Picadilly, Manchester. The work bench, drying racks, shelving for storage and the sink were based on those seen at Mr. Pollock's Kirk Factory.

Our attendant staff who demonstrate the processes of rolling the clay and moulding pipes initially went to Manchester for tuition by Mr. Pollock's staff. A video was made to ensure we perfected the technique and captured the atmosphere of the workshop. Other archive material we possess includes a video copy of an old 16mm Sam Hanna film showing a much younger Mr. Pollock at work. A tape recording was made by Dr. David Higgins and myself of Gordon Pollock, much of which deals with his marketing expertise in the pipe trade.

As for the pipes produced at Bewdley, we are presently using a corrugated bowl/plain stem mould. The clay we use is Hymod RQC powder made up on site. The finished pipes are loaded into two saggars, each taking approximately three hundred pipes, and these are fired in a Cromartie kiln at 975°C. We hope to broaden our selection of pipes in the near future and would be pleased to hear from anyone who could help us with pipe-moulds. The Museum's Brass Foundry will be able to make copies of moulds.

We are most grateful to Dr. David Higgins and also a local company, Morgan Materials Ltd., Stourport, who

gave much assistance in setting up the pipe project. David examined the marks on the many pipe shards in the Museum collection. Local examples we possess include a selection from Broseley and a few from Cleobury Mortimer (6 miles west of Bewdley).

For more details of clay pipe making at Bewdley contact: Charles Fogg (curator), on Bewdley (0299) 403573.

Jane Thomas
Assistant Curator



Fig. 7: Rolling out the clay 'carrots'



Fig. 8: Inserting the wire into the clay

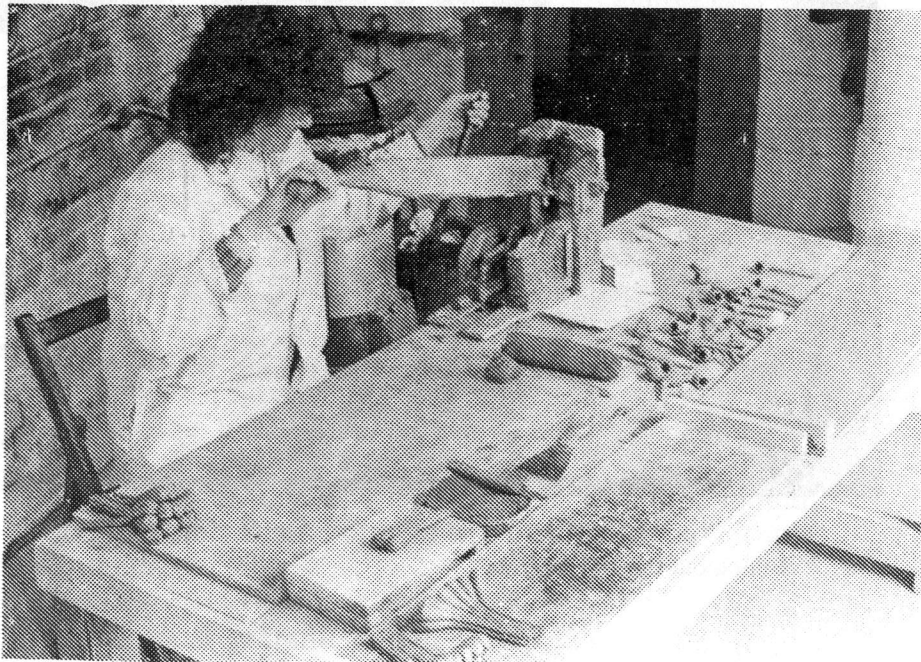


Fig. 9: The mould inserted in the gin press

**EDWIN SOUTHORN,
MANUFACTURERS OF CLAY TOBACCO PIPES,
BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE**

Graham Southorn is now making clay pipes in Broseley having taken over where Edwin Southorn left off the trade in the late 1870's. Trading as 'Edwin Southorn' he is making pipes using the original moulds of William Southorn and Company. At present he is producing limited edition sets of 'The Rifleman' pipe. This design was patented in 1864 and shows a soldier with a 'Brown Bess' rifle reclining along the 20 inch stem. Further details can be obtained from Graham Southorn at The Cumberland Hotel, Jackson Avenue, Broseley, Shropshire.

Reg Jackson

SAMUEL WHITTAKER

David Higgins recently sent me a sketch of a pipe bowl bearing the words WHITTAKER RAINFORD moulded around the top of the bowl. This had been found in a deposit dated c.1850 at Goldendale Ironworks, Tunstall, Staffordshire. This is the only pipe that I know of marked in this way by any Rainford maker.

This pipe was probably the work of Samuel Whittaker the third son of James and Mary Whittaker, a hatter, who appear to have arrived in Rainford about 1825 from Liverpool, where Samuel was born in 1822. James took the licence of the 'New Bull' beer house in the Crank district of Rainford but continued in his trade of hatter.

Samuel was apprenticed in 1835 to Thomas Smith, pipemaker of Moss Lane, Crank, for a term of seven years. In the 1851 census return he is recorded as

Tobacco pipe Manufacturer, aged 29, living with his wife Margaret (28), son James (3), and daughter Elizabeth (2). No specific address is given but they would appear to be somewhere near the 'Old Bull' at Crank. Samuel's elder brother James was apprenticed in 1831 to James Birch, pipemaker of Pasture Lane, Rainford and in the 1841 census was living with his employer as a Journeyman pipemaker. James died in 1849 at the early age of 33 and was probably never a manufacturer in his own right.

Rainford census returns for 1861, '71 and '81 do not record any Whittakers in the occupation of pipemaker and it appears that Samuel had moved out of the area, possibly to Staffordshire. Nothing more is known about him until he and his wife were buried at Rainford in 1899 and 1904 respectively.

The fields and gardens in the vicinity of the 'Old Bull' and the 'New Bull' have not been searched but this would seem to be a worthwhile exercise particularly if a similar pipe could be found.

In the meantime if any member has come across a reference to this maker, in the Potteries or elsewhere, I would be very interested in the details.

Ron Dagnall

NORFOLK PIPEMAKERS

In the course of indexing some of the Marriage Licence Bonds held in the Norwich Record Office, the following references to pipemakers were discovered:-

WILLETT, RICHARD (18 October 1754), widower of Norwich, St. Lawrence, pipemaker and **DURRANT, SARAH** of St. Swithin's, age 30 ... marriage at St. Lawrence (MLB 56-102).

HALL, WILLIAM (6 June 1763), widower of Norwich, St. Michael at Thorn, pipemaker and **OVERTON,**

ANNE of St. John Timberhill, age 21 ... marriage at St. John (MLB 68-105).

TINK, WILLIAM (24 May 1763), pipemaker, Bondsman to the marriage of **OWEN, WILLIAM** of HMS Isis, age 21 and **TINK, SARAH** of Great Yarmouth, age 21 ... marriage at Great Yarmouth (MLB 68-224).

TINKS, JOHN (4 September 1793), of Norwich, St. Peter Mancroft, age 21, pipemaker and **CAMPLIN, JEMIMA** of St. Peter Mancroft, age 21 ... marriage at St. Peter (MLB 119-72).

The number at the end of each entry (e.g. MLB 56) refers to the box or bundle number, the suffix (e.g. -102) refers to the position in the bundle.

None of the above references are listed in '*The clay tobacco pipe making industry in Norwich*' by M. Karshner (BAR 63, 1979, pp. 295-352) or '*The clay pipe-making industry in Norfolk*' by S. Atkin (*Norfolk Archaeol.* XXXIX, Pt. II, 1985, pp. 118-49).

Derek Markell

POINTS ARISING ...

Lodewijk van Duuren writes:

The article in **SCPR 23** by Jerome Lynn Hall about the 'pipe wreck' at Monte Christi can be supplemented with information about a find in the Netherlands.

In the September 1981 Newsletter of the *Pijpelogische Kring van Nederland* a find of a clay pipe is described and illustrated that has the same form as the funnel-elbow pipe (Fig. 4) from the wreck at Monte Christi. These Dutch funnel-elbow pipes bear the heelmark EB. Pipes with this form are seldom found in Holland. In my opinion they were specially made for the export market.

The Dutch find also makes it more likely that the pipe with the waggon-wheel heelmark is a product of the pipemaker Edward Bird.

John Wood writes:

I was interested to read Nigel Melton's article about Far Eastern pipes in **SCPR 23** and would like to share the following information on the subject.

The pipe illustrated (Fig. 10) is one of two, similar, bought in a market in Chang Mai, in northern Thailand, in August 1988. It is moulded in dark grey clay.

Another pipe (Fig. 11) was excavated from the wreck of the Dutch East Indiaman *Vergulde Draeck* sunk off Western Australia in 1656¹.

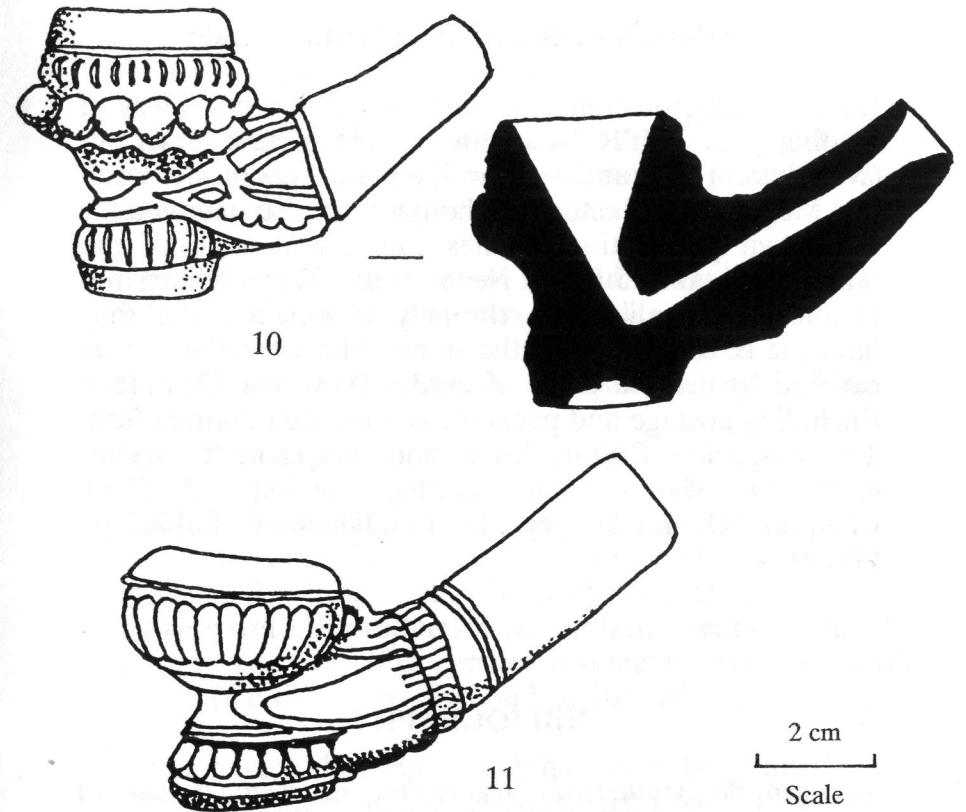
Reference

1. Green, J.N. (1977) *The A.V.O.C. Jacht Vergulde Draeck*, BAR 36.

Sheila Jelley writes:

Further to my entry in the 'Help!' section of **SCPR 22** I would like you to know that I have had two very interesting letters, one from Colin Tatman who had the entry from Holborn Lying In Hospital for the birth of James Swinyard I in 1782 which confirmed that Thomas Swinyard was a pipemaker, and another one from Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust who are finding fragments of Swinyard pipes in Bagshot village.

Since writing to you I have proved that George Joseph Swinyard was christened in St. Mary's Lambeth on 9 July 1786, son of Thomas and Ann. My next task is to find the birthplace of Thomas circa 1749 - I have found his death



at Hooper Street, Lambeth in 1822, aged 73 years which address seems to have been the family home for many years as James II's children were born there around 1850.

I will contact Aberdeen Art Gallery in connection with the Swinyard pipes made there. I fail to understand how they obtained the moulds as when William Swinyard died in 1864 he left the business to his son-in-law John Hyde who carried on the business in Woodbridge Road, Guildford and on Mr. Hyde's death William's nephew William George bought the business. They could, of course, come from another line of the family I suppose.

Thank you for your help which is greatly appreciated.

A BINDER FOR YOUR NEWSLETTERS

David Bedlington Jones has sent details of a novel way of binding your SCPR Newsletters. He received two A5 (Newsletter) size binders from the publishers of the 'Book and Magazine Collector'. Although these are intended for their own publication he has found that each of the binders will take 15 SCPR Newsletters. They are dark red in colour and well made - the only draw-back is that they have the B. & M. logo on the spine. However, this can be covered by using a piece of card. They cost £3.95 each (including postage and packing) and can be obtained from The Magazine Editor, Book and Magazine Collector, 43/45 St. Mary's Road, Ealing, London W5 5RQ. Cheque/P.O. made payable to 'Diamond Publishing Group Ltd.'

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Travaux du groupe de recherches et d'études sur la céramique dans le Nord-Pas-de-Calais
[Actes du colloque de Lille 26-27 Mars 1988]
Edited by G. Blicek
272 pages; Lille, 1989.

The 1988 Lille Conference volume includes two papers on clay tobacco pipes:-

'Les productions de pipes en terre dans le Nord de la France'
by V. Deloffe-Roumegoux (pp. 173-177)

This is a brief survey of the documentary evidence for the pipe production in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region of north-east France from the 17th to the 19th centuries. It includes a distribution map of the known factory sites, an

analysis of the size and incomes of the workers in the main factories (Arras, Fruges, Saint-Omer and Onnaing) from the late 18th to the 20th century.

It is important as the first serious attempt to tackle the rich archive sources for an industry which became internationally important in the 19th century.

The author includes a useful diagram showing the parts of a 17th century pipe in French, English and Dutch.

'Papiers de l'extrême fin du XVIIIème et du XVIIIème siècles à Lille'
by G. Blicek (pp. 178-180)

This appendix compliments the first paper and consists of a summary of the results of a study of the municipal archives for Lille itself. This shows that a number of makers were in production in the latter years of the 17th century and that 18th century production was on a large scale. In c.1720 Jean Cochon had 50 workers.

These papers show how much has yet to be gleaned about this important region. A good collection of 17th and early 18th century pipes is needed before further progress can be made.

Peter Davey

'The clay tobacco pipes from "Roman Gates", Caerleon'
by Derek J. Markell
Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales, No. 10, 1988, pp. 40-50 (ISSN 0142-7555)
(Obtainable from Mr. S. Sell, 6 Prospect Place, Swansea).

A report on pipes from excavations carried out in 1980-81 on a site largely dating to the Roman period. The majority of the clay pipes are unstratified but some come from a ditch system which was cut across the site in the middle of the 17th century.

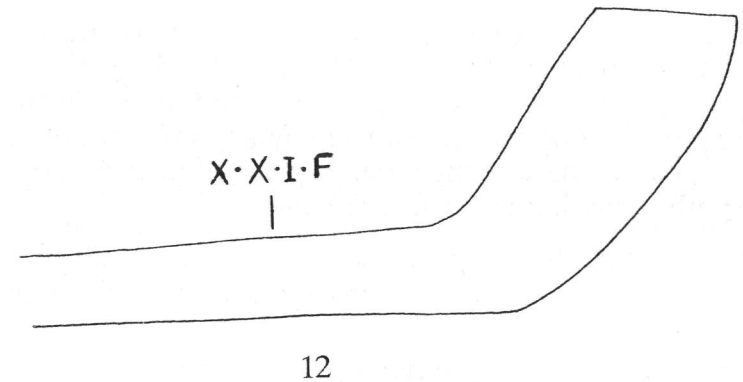
Fifty pipes/marks are illustrated and described. The overall date range is 1620 to c.1840, with 54 of the 55 classifiable bowls attributable to the period 1620-1720, with a peak lying between 1640 and 1670. Twenty-six out of the twenty-seven bowls dated prior to c.1660 are of 'Bristol' type, while for the period c.1660 - c.1720, almost half are of 'Broseley' or 'North Herefordshire' type and the rest of 'Bristol' styles. Apparently this ratio of Bristol to Broseley/North Herefordshire types of 40:12 and the date range of the appearance of the latter (c.1660-80) is broadly similar to that found at other south Wales sites from which the author has examined material.

Reg Jackson

HELP!

John McCashion, of The New York State Archaeological Association, 84 Lockrow Avenue, Albany, NY 12205, USA, writes:

I have just finished excavating a third period Mohawk Indian site about 40 miles west of Albany and during the work found the pipe illustrated (Fig. 12). The site dates after 1693 to about 1712 and produced both Dutch and English pipes. The pipe is a light buff in colour, has faint traces of rouletting round the top of the bowl, the initials X.X.I.F. round the stem, and a stem bore diameter of 6/64". It is the first time that such a pipe has been found in New York State although similar pipes have come from excavations at Clay Bank, Virginia; Kingsmill Plantation, Virginia; the Lightfoot trashpits (1690-1710); at GL 32 (1690-1710); and two from Pettus. Any information on the identity of the maker, the place of manufacture and a possible date would be appreciated.



Mrs. J. Baker, of 7 Meadow Way, Didcot, Oxfordshire OX11 0AU, writes:

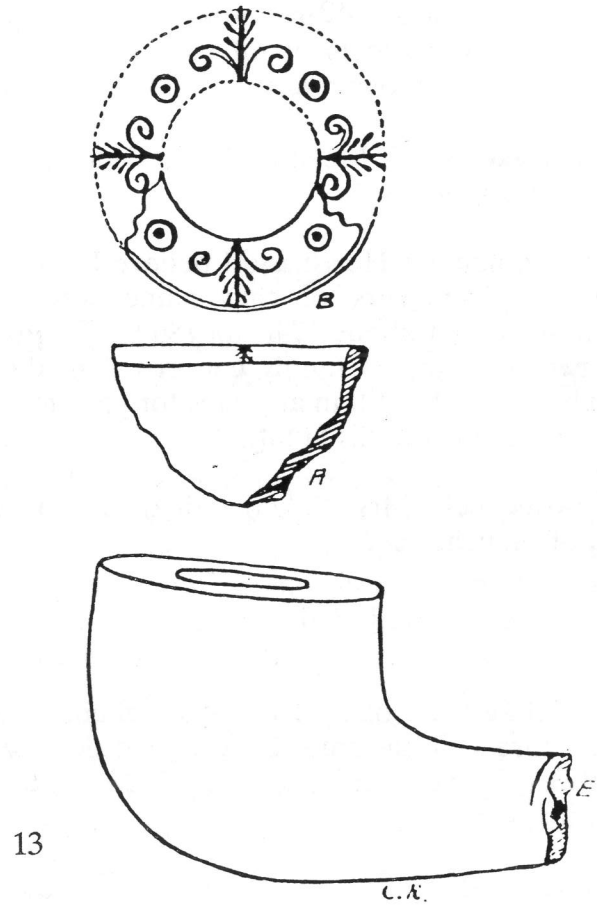
My maiden name is Heath and I believe I am related to a family of pipemakers of that name who worked in Manchester from about 1740 to 1860. There may have been two lines of the family concerned in the trade. I would be pleased to fill in any gaps for your members who hold information on this family.

Can anyone help Mrs. Baker with details of the Heath family of Manchester?

Daniel Schávelzon, of Arqueología Urbana, Facultad de Arquitectura y Urbanismo, Universidad de Buenos Aires 782-8993, Ciudad Universitaria, 1428 Buenos Aires, Argentina, writes:

The pipe illustrated (Fig. 13), made of white clay, was found in 1928 on a site with colonial pottery and in front of a small indian settlement described as 'Querandí culture'. There is no further information and the pipe has

disappeared, as well as the discoverer, Carlos Rusconi. I don't even know how he got the general shape for the illustration as no other fragments were found. I would be grateful if your readers can supply any information about the possible date of the pipe, its place of manufacture, and whether any similar pipes are known.



Nick Magnum, of PO Box 5, Ilfracombe, Devon EX34 8BP, writes:

I have been sent a photograph (Fig. 14) of a pipe found in Queensland, Australia. The owner would like to know who the figural represents and any other information about the pipe. It has been suggested that the pipe represents Florence Nightingale.



14

FOR SALE

George Zorn & Co. Fifth Edition Catalogue of Pipes and Smokers Articles, c.1892

This is the largest 19th century American pipe and smokers articles catalogue to become available in recent years. It was printed for a Philadelphia importer and manufacturer of smokers articles and contained prices and ordering information. Its 160 pages and approximately 1000 line drawings contain excellent historical information documenting the use of tobacco in the late 19th century.

This interesting catalogue was sold in Tony Hyman's 'The World of Smoking and Tobacco' auction in February 1989. It is being reprinted to make this information widely available to interested parties.

Heavy acid free paper and metal printing plates are being used to produce a fine quality reprint. The George Zorn & Co. catalogue reprint will be 9½ by 12½ inches and will have a stapled heavy stock paper cover. A history of the company will also be added with an analysis of some of the pipes. Only 250 copies will be available.

The reprint will be published in early October 1989, price \$42.50 postpaid (add \$7.00 outside U.S.). Orders to S. Paul Jung Jr., P.O. Box 817, Bel Air, MD 21014, USA.



CONGRATULATIONS

To Colin Tatman and Sue who were married at Beverley Minster on 2 December 1989.

Compiled by Mick Fordy

A Catlinite Pipe Shape in Clay.
 Don Duco p.26,21 Jan 1989
 A Contemporary Description of Beveridge's Pipe Factory, Aberdeen.
 Edward Burns p.13,24 Oct 1989
 A Far Eastern Pipe.
 Nigel Melton p.23,23 Jul 1989
 *John Wood. p.22,24 Oct 1989
 A Patented Mingender Pipe.
 Don Duco p.23,22 Apr 1989
 A Pig in Smoke.
 Richard Le Cheminant p.18,23 Jul 1989
 A Pipe Made by Thomas Frost of Southampton.
 David Higgins. p.18,22 Apr 1989
 A Pipe Mystery Solved - After 36 Years!
 David Atkinson p.19,23 Jul 1989
 A Pipe Stem From Hickling, Norfolk.
 David Higgins. p.15,23 Jul 1989
 Accounts Relating to The Tobacco Pipe Makers Company of London and Westminster.
 Colin Tatman p.11,21 Jan 1989
 An 18th Century Gateshead Fire Insurance Policy
 Lloyd J. Edwards p.11,24 Oct 1989
 An Unusual 'Decorated' Heel from London.
 David Higgins. p.22,22 Apr 1989
 An Unusual Square Pipe From Bow, East London.
 David Atkinson p.14,21 Jan 1989
 Bibliography of Clay Pipe Studies 1. Topographical: British Isles.
 Susanne Atkin. p.3,24 Oct 1989
 Binders for Newsletters p.24,24 Oct 1989
 Blessed John Kemble - A Patron 'Saint' for Clay Pipe Researchers?
 Philomena Jackson. p.26,23 Jul 1989
 Edward Keevil's Advertisement.
 Joe Norton p.16,22 Apr 1989
 Edward VII Statuette.
 Peter Hammond. p.16,23 Jul 1989
 Edwin Southorn, Manufacturers of Clay Tobacco Pipes, Broseley, Shropshire.
 Reg Jackson. p.19,24 Oct 1989
 Eiffel Tower 1889-1989.
 Peter Hammond. p.5,23 Jul 1989
 English Pipemakers Emigrating to America.
 Peter Hammond. p.22,22 Apr 1989
 Excavation of a French Pipe Factory.
 Reg and Philomena Jackson. p.1,23 Jul 1989
 Export Pipes From Alphen aan den Rijn, Holland.
 Hans van der Meulen. p.16,21 Jan 1989
 Help (Daniel Schávelzon):-Argentinian Site Pipe p.27,24 Oct 1989
 Help (Gerald Quinn):-Circle & Dot Pipe, Oregon Trail, Idaho p.38,22 Apr 1989
 Help (Nick Magnus):-Florence Nightingale Pipe? p.29,24 Oct 1989
 Help (Marek Lewcun):-George Green & Family, Salisbury p.36,21 Jan 1989
 Help (Mrs J, Baker):-Heath Family, Manchester p.27,24 Oct 1989
 Help (Tom Beech):-Soaking Figural Pipe? p.35,21 Jan 1989
 *Peter Hammond. p.33,22 Apr 1989
 *Philip Swales. p.33,22 Apr 1989

JACKSON, Philomena	
Excavation of a French Pipe Factory	p.1,23 Jul 1989
Blessed John Keable -A Patron 'Saint' for Clay Pipe Researchers?	p.26,23 Jul 1989
JACKSON, Reg	
The Birth of a 20th Century Pipe-maker	p.28,21 Jan 1989
Excavation of a French Pipe Factory	p.1,23 Jul 1989
Pipe Auction	p.29,23 Jul 1989
Edwin Southorn, Manufacturers of Clay Tobacco Pipes, Broseley, Shropshire.	p.19,24 Oct 1989
Norwich Conference.	p.1,24 Oct 1989
JELLY, Sheila	
Helps:-Swinyard Family, Manchester	p.37,22 Apr 1989
*Sheila Jelly	p.22,24 Oct 1989
LEWCUN, Marek	
Wiltshire References to Pipemakers in Other Counties.	p.2,21 Jan 1989
Helps:-George Green & Family, Salisbury.	p.36,21 Jan 1989
*The Harden Family of Salisbury	p.31,23 Jul 1989
	(see David Atkinson p.10,22 Apr 1989)
MAGNUM, Nick	
Helps:-Florence Nightingale Pipe?.	p.29,24 Oct 1989
MARKELL, Derek	
Norfolk Pipemakers.	p.20,24 Oct 1989
McCASHION, John	
Helps:-X.X.I.F. Stem Mark, Albany, USA	p.26,24 Oct 1989
MELTON, Nigel	
A Far Eastern Pipe.	p.23,23 Jul 1989
Millgate Brewery Site, Newark	p.23,23 Jul 1989
*John Wood.	p.22,24 Oct 1989
VAN DER MEULEN, Hans	
Export Pipes From Alphen aan den Rijn, Holland.	p.16,21 Jan 1989
NORTON, Joe	
Edward Keevil's Advertisement	p.16,22 Apr 1989
OSWALD, Adrian	
The Whitakers of Westminster.	p.24,21 Jan 1989
Regional Variations of Clay Tobacco Pipe Markings in Eastern England. p.6,24 Oct 1989	
QUINN, Gerald	
Helps:-Circle & Dot Pipe, Oregon Trail, Idaho.	p.38,22 Apr 1989
SCHAVELZON, Daniel	
Helps:-Argentinian Site Pipe	p.27,24 Oct 1989
SWALES, Philip	
*Smoking Figural Pipe	p.33,22 Jan 1989
TATMAN, Colin	
Accounts Relating to The Tobacco Pipe Makers Company of London and Westminster	p.11,21 Jan 1989
*TW Pipes	p.30,21 Jan 1989
	(see Philip Swales p.26,20 Oct 1988)
The 'Tichborne' Pipe.	p.9,23 Jul 1989
THOMAS, Jane	
The Clay Pipe Workshop at Bewdley Museum, Worcestershire.	p.16,24 Oct 1989
WOOD, John	
*Far Eastern Pipes.	p.22,24 Oct 1989
WOODCOCK, David J.	
The Clay Pipe Smoking Monkey's Clay Pipe.	p.19,22 Apr 1989



New Members

Guy Declef, 13 Place de la Republique, 08600 Givet, France.

Dr. John Gower, The Square, Winscombe, Avon BS25 1BS.

J.I. Hadfield, Huntingford Cottage, Dockenfield, Farnham, Surrey.

Chris Hawkins, 3 Jubilee Cottages, Brede Hill, Brede, Rye, E. Sussex TN31 6HH.

Locally made pipes - Hastings and Rye area.

Ned Heite, PO Box 53, Camden, DE 19934, USA.

Archaeological consultant.

A.R. Jackson, The Bakehouse, Station Crescent, Llandrindod Wells, Powys.

European pipes and particularly French figurals.

Steve Johnson, 61 Riverside Road, Newark, Nottinghamshire.

C. McEntee, 6 Finches Hill, Etchingill, Rugeley, Staffordshire.

Broseley industry.

D. Schávelzon, Director, Arqueologia Urbana, Facultad de Arquitectura y Urbanismo, Universidad de Buenos Aires 782-8993, Ciudad Universitaria, 1428 Buenos Aires, Argentina.

New Members (continued)

Graham Southorn, The Cumberland Hotel, Jackson Avenue, Broseley, Shropshire.

Pipemaker.

Change of Address

Dr. Peter Caselitz, Oldachstr. 35, D-2000 Hamburg 60, W. Germany.