

NEWSLETTER

25



January 1990

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A MESSAGE TO MEMBERS

At our conference in Norwich I gave a report on the Society. Six years have passed since the formation of the Society and it seemed appropriate to assess our achievements and consider the future. For the benefit of those not present, and also as promised to those attending, I set out below some of my personal thoughts.

The Society was started in 1984 by four people - Peter Davey, Roger Price, my wife - Philomena - and myself.

Philomena and I were originally involved, partly because of our work on the Bristol pipemaking industry, and, perhaps more importantly, because we had just acquired a word processor and a photocopier which were considered essential in producing the proposed Newsletter. It was never my intention to be the editor of the Newsletter but for various reasons only two of the original four founder members, myself and Philomena, are still actively involved in the Society.

This means that we now do everything connected with the everyday running of the Society and the production of the Newsletter - dealing with membership applications, subscriptions, general correspondence of all kinds, editing and word processing articles, designing, photocopying, collating, stapling, addressing and posting the Newsletter. The time spent on work connected with the Society is now quite considerable and really allows us little time for our own pipe research - something that we both regret as much still needs publishing on the Bristol industry.

We have taken on this work because we regard the Society as important. We have made many friends through the Society and we were pleased to help establish it in a firm position nationally and internationally. The Society has over 150 members worldwide and the Newsletter is taken

by all the national museums in the United Kingdom. Articles in the Newsletter are quoted in other publications so establishing the Newsletter as an accepted vehicle for serious, and sometimes not so serious, pipe research. We have a steady flow of articles and I can honestly say that we have never turned down any item for inclusion in the Newsletter. Every member has something to contribute to pipe research. That the Newsletter remains at about 40 pages and appears regularly is due to the many members who have continued to contribute their own research and ideas. I know from my own experience that there is nothing more difficult than putting pen to a blank sheet of paper.

In addition to establishing the Newsletter I think we have also achieved a number of the other important goals set out in the letter sent out with the first Newsletter.

Thanks to a number of hard working members who have volunteered for the onerous task, we have held successful conferences around the country - in London, Bristol, Winchester, Nottingham and Norwich. We have also visited the Pijpenkabinet in Leiden. That many of you are prepared to travel long distances at your own expense shows your enthusiasm for clay pipes and your support of one of the Society's main aims - to bring together pipe researchers and collectors to exchange information and ideas.

We have produced lists of members, the most recent in July last year, giving details of those working in the various fields of pipe research. Mick Fordy has prepared a list of contents of all the Newsletters up to number 24.

Susanne Atkin has produced the promised pipe bibliography which will be of great use to us all. I know that this involved her in considerable time and effort when she was also working hard on organising the very successful conference in Norwich.

We have produced the first larger volume of pipe research which has sold well - almost every member of the Society has bought a copy. A second volume is on the way.

We have tried to keep subscriptions to a modest level so that the Newsletter is accessible to all. The cost of producing the Newsletter commercially would make subscriptions high and would take it out of the reach of some. We are pleased that the membership ranges from schoolchildren to the retired and comes from all types of backgrounds. This is one of the strengths of the Society.

What has concerned us recently is hearing the Society described as undemocratic. My wife and I have taken on the responsibility for organising the Society because someone had to do it if it was to survive. We have no overwhelming desire to continue to do the work indefinitely as it makes a heavy demand on our spare time.

Peter Davey has suggested that the Society should be put on a more formal basis and that a Committee should be formed to make the essential day to day decisions regarding its running and future direction. This matter was raised at the Norwich conference and the opinion of most of those present seemed to be that they were happy with the Society continuing as at present, at least for the time being.

We are not adverse to a Committee or whatever being formed if that is the wish of the members. However, we simply do not have the time to become involved in the administration of such a Committee - the preparation of agendas, minutes, arranging meetings, election of officers, travelling to meetings, etc. If any members are prepared to come forward and take on this responsibility then please let us know. If a Committee is formed then I and

Philomena will step down from the present roles that we play because it would only be fair to any newly constituted body that they should have a completely unrestricted opportunity to organise the Society, make rules regarding membership and subscriptions, and produce publications of a type and in a manner which they feel are appropriate.

I would be very grateful if members could let me have their views on the question of a Committee and I would certainly be pleased to publish any letters on that subject in the Newsletters. We will then be able to consider everyone's views before making a decision.

Reg Jackson

NEW SECRETARY

At the Norwich meeting Diana Freeman very kindly offered to take on the task of Secretary, dealing with membership enquiries, applications and general correspondence. This will certainly assist us in dealing with correspondence more quickly. Diana's address is inside the front cover of this Newsletter so could you write direct to her in future.

Someone has also volunteered to help with editing the Newsletter and will, I hope, gradually take over that responsibility. More details later this year.

EXCAVATIONS REGISTER

It is proposed to compile a register of people interested in helping with archaeological excavations on pipemaking sites. This could be used to plan excavations or to alert members to excavations which have encountered pipe kilns or waste. Anyone who would like to receive details of excavations should send their name and address to David Higgins (address inside front cover).

It is possible that a kiln site will be excavated in March so anyone interested should make contact as soon as possible.

David Higgins

AN AMAZING COINCIDENCE

Last Autumn a colleague of mine forwarded me a copy of an advertisement she had spotted in an early nineteenth century newspaper while carrying out some of her own research, and knowing my interest in pipemakers took down details and passed them on. The advertisement relates to a Newark pipemaker, and was published in the *Lincoln, Stamford and Rutland Mercury* of Friday 19 May 1815:

JOHN LYNE SIMNIT,
Pipe Maker

NEWARK, NOTTS. with sincere gratitude to his friends and a generous public for the many favours conferred upon him during his residence at Long Bennington, begs to inform them, he has established a Manufactory in MILLGATE, which he has fitted up in the completest manner, and hopes by assuidity and attention to merit a continuance of their support. - All orders addressed to him at Mr. CLOVER'S, Shoemaker, MIDDLEGATE, NEWARK, and at his warehouse at Mr. THOMAS LYNE'S,

Ironmonger, GRANTHAM, will be diligently attended to.

N.B. The greatest care taken in package and conveyance. An apprentice wanted, who will be instructed by the best of workmen.

I already knew from my own research into the Newark pipemaking industry that John Lyne Simnitt apparently commenced manufacturing pipes in Millgate in 1815, as this was the first year that he appeared in the Duke of Newcastle's rentals¹. However what I did not know was that prior to this John Lyne Simnitt had been working in the nearby village of Long Bennington (about 6 miles/10 km from Newark), despite being born and married in Newark, and also having children baptised there in the meantime. He was actually married in 1811, when he was aged 22, and therefore even at the time he left Long Bennington he could only have been 26 at the most, and yet he had already established a flourishing pipemaking business.

The very next day after discovering Simnitt's association with Long Bennington, a fellow archaeology student at Nottingham University informed me, quite out of the blue, that about three years ago some pipes had been unearthed in an old eighteenth century cottage that she was renting, in ... wait for it ... Long Bennington! On hearing my excitement she subsequently brought the pipes in to show me and all turned out to be kiln wasters, comprising a number of bowls and stems, some of which had been extensively over-fired and were vitrified as a result. Fired pipeclay was also attached to some of the fragments - proving it had to be kiln waste.

Apparently a large quantity of pipe debris had been found whilst alterations were being carried out within the cottage, and some of the workmen had retained examples. However not realising the importance of the find only a small sample had been retained by the owners (though I am grateful that they did!) and these comprised two bowl styles, as illustrated. One style was plain with pairs of

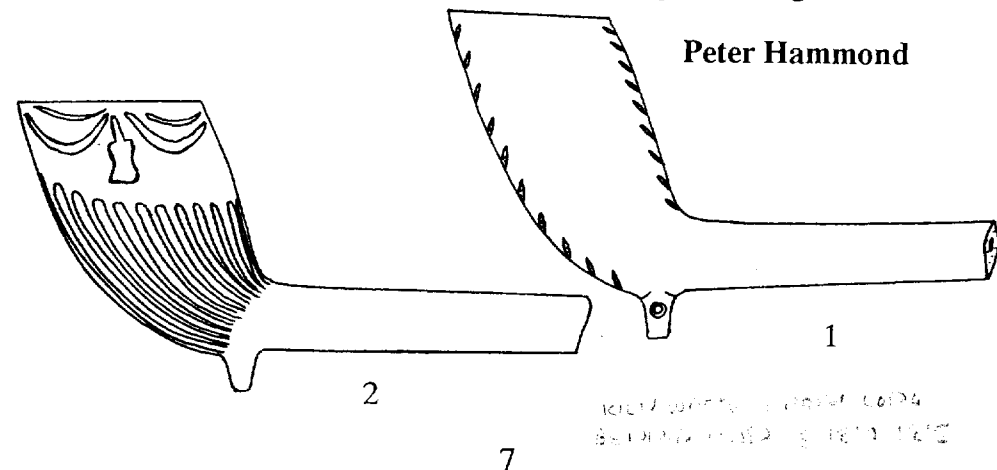
leaves along the bowl seams and a circle on each side of the spur (Fig. 1) and the other was a lined type with drapery style decoration towards the bowl rim (Fig. 2). There were nineteen examples of the former and two of the latter - implying that the plain pipes had formed the bulk of the waste. None of the fragments were marked.

The styles are characteristic of the early nineteenth century, and easily fit in with Simnitt's likely period within Long Bennington i.e. c1810-1815. No pipemakers are recorded there and I would be surprised if Simnitt had taken over a former workshop. However documentary research will now be carried out to substantiate this and, if possible, the deeds to the property will also be checked. If Simnitt was only renting the premises however, there may be no record, and as he is known to have always rented property for the rest of his life this would also seem to be the case while he was in Long Bennington.

Reference

1. Hammond, P.J. (1985) 'The clay tobacco pipe making industry of Newark', *Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire* Vol. LXXXIX. See in particular pages 89-92 and 103.

I would like to acknowledge Mrs Teresa Williams for passing on the *Lincoln, Stamford and Rutland Mercury* advertisement and Kate Fearn for allowing me to examine the clay pipes found in the Long Bennington cottage.

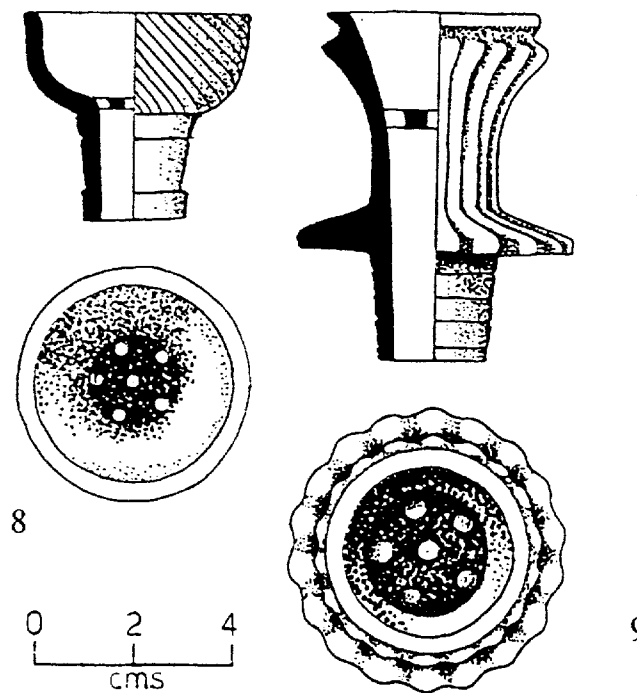
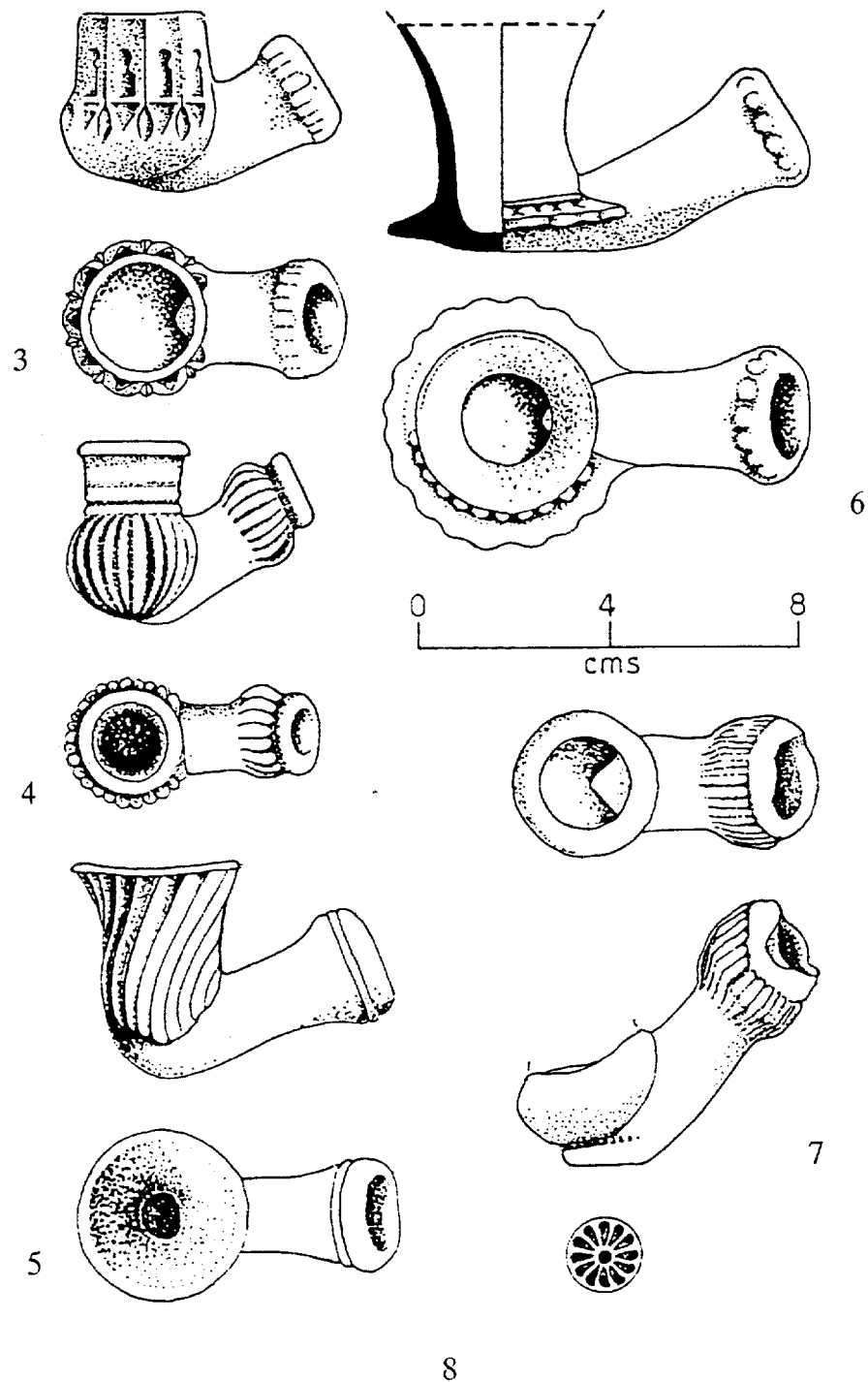


PIPES FROM THE ISLAND OF KASTELLORISO

The Dodecanese island of Kastelloriso, 125 km east of Rhodes and 1.5 km south of the Turkish coast of Lycia has been settled since antiquity. The castle hill was occupied from the mid 17th century until destruction in 1943, and the surrounding seabed is littered with consequential rubbish.

A variety of terracotta tobacco pipes (Figs. 3-7) and narghile (Figs. 8 & 9) were noticed in 1989 and I publish them for comparison with other similar pipes which were common in Europe and the Middle East. I hope that other members of SPCR will respond with similar finds.

John Wood



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A CLAY TOBACCO PIPE FRAGMENT FOUND IN NORTHERN BELIZE

The illustrated pipe fragment (Fig. 10, Fragment ref. 37/202-1-1628) was recovered by Bost while directing the 1986/7 field season at Sarteneja, a Maya site located in the north-eastern corner of Belize, Central America (Fig. 11)¹. It was a surface find, collected from the Chetumal Bay coastline to the west of Sarteneja village. The fragment is of a common Victorian design with beading between hatched loops on the bowl and comes from a short-stemmed 'cutty' pipe. Along the stem in small, incuse, neatly moulded sans-serif letters is 'E.RO/ /DON', which is almost certainly the mark of Edmund Roach of London. He is recorded working at Featherstone Street from 1859-99². This particular pattern of pipe is known to have been in use by the 1860s since an example has been excavated by Higgins from a drain fill at Speke Hall in Merseyside which can be dated to a re-fitting of 1867/8. The design is still produced by Pollock's of Manchester today so Roach could have produced it at any time between 1859 and 99. The small, neat stem lettering seems to be a characteristic of Roach's work since he is known to have used a very similar style bowl stamp³.

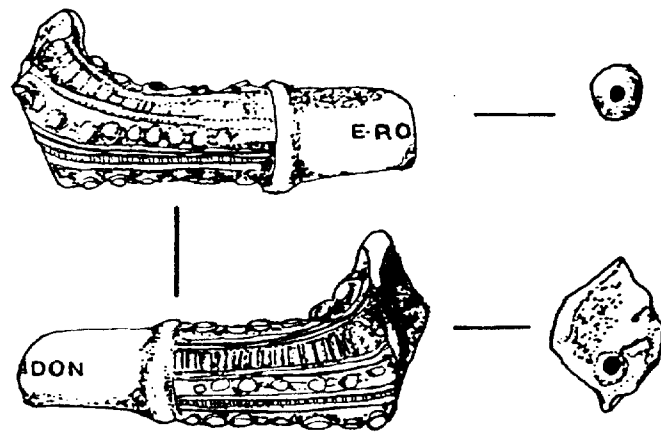


Fig. 10

1 cm.

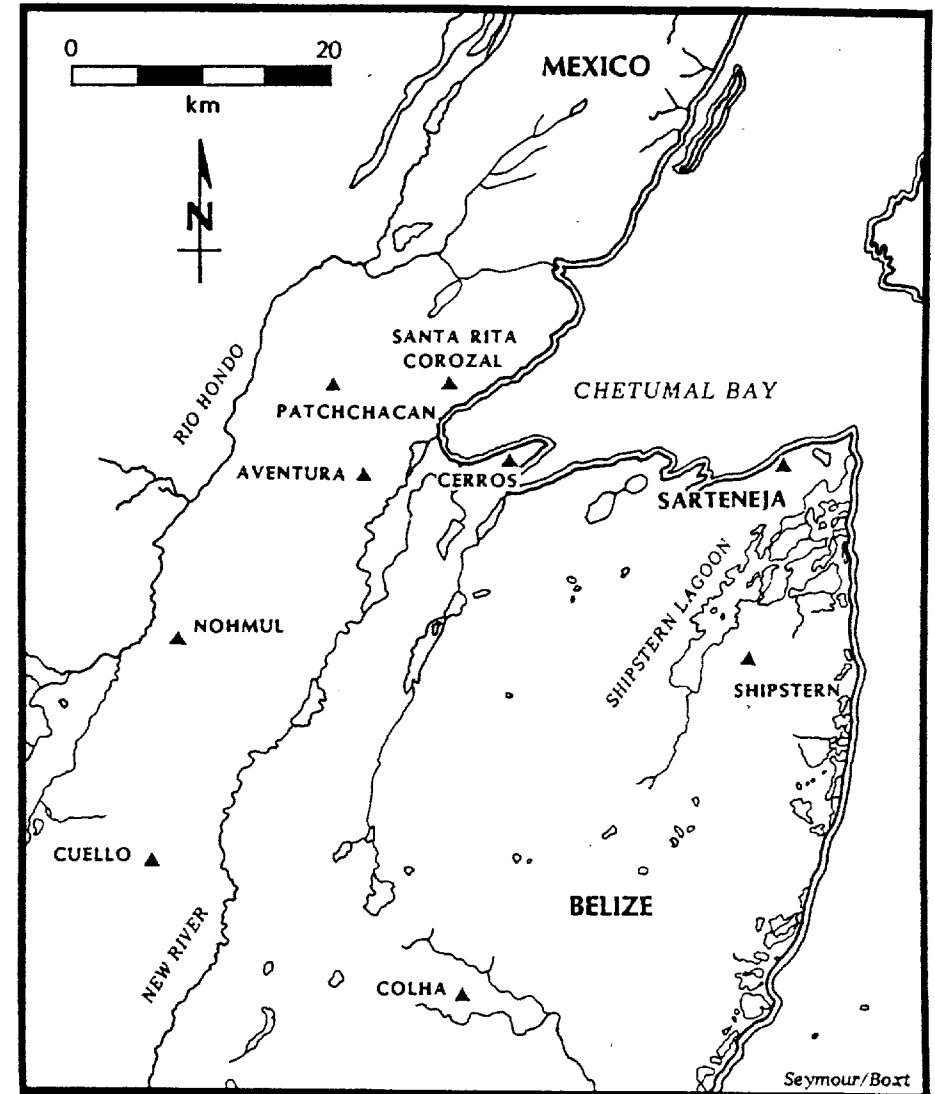


Fig. 11

Belize, formerly British Honduras, has been used since the middle of the seventeenth century as a source of timber. By the mid-nineteenth century supplies had dwindled and British and Yucatec settlers moved into the northern territories to develop alternative agricultural activities, particularly the production of sugar. Sarteneja was founded in the 1840s by Yucatec immigrants and, in a census of 1858, was estimated to have a population of about 200 people⁴.

During the archaeological survey a late nineteenth century *trapiche*, a small cattle driven sugar mill, was found. The Maya remains on the site were first discovered by a British Surgeon, Dr. Thomas Gann, during a visit of 1895-7. It is clear, therefore, that there was a growing community here during the second half of the nineteenth century and that British visitors came to the area. The pipe could either have found its way here as a trade item or as the personal possession of a visitor. Given the very widespread use of European artefacts, including pipes, even in very remote areas of Central America⁵ it is perhaps more likely that it was used by one of the settlers from Sarteneja.

Acknowledgements

The pipe was found by Auriol Samos and illustrated by Edith Smith. Timothy Seymour and Matthew Boxt prepared Figure 11 and Aida Mostkoff-Linares made valuable comments on the draft manuscript.

References

1. Boxt, M.A. (1988) *Archaeological Research at Sarteneja, Belize, 1986-1987*, Mexican X (2), pp.30-35.
2. Oswald, A. (1975) *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*, BAR 14.
3. Peter Hammond, pers. comm.
4. Bolland, O.N. (1977) 'The Maya and the colonization of Belize in the Nineteenth Century' in Jones, G.D.

(Ed.) *Anthropology and history in Yucatan*, University of Texas Press, London and Austin, pp.69-99.

5. Higgins, D.A. (1986) *Aglatomate Bay 1985: Archaeological survey of Indian and Colonial sites in the San Blas Province of Panama*, privately published.

David A. Higgins
and Matthew A. Boxt

CHARCOAL BURNERS AND PIPES

I am grateful to Mr. P. Dalziel of the Museum of Lakeland Life and Industry in Kendal for bringing the following passage to my attention. It is taken from *The Autobiography of Arthur Ransome* (p.112) in a section dealing with his life in what is now Cumbria at the age of 22 in 1906. It provides an interesting account of one person's experiences with pipes in the early years of this century.

'I had friends here from my Nibthwaite childhood among the charcoal-burners in the coppice-woods, and then and for many years thereafter they used to leave clay pipes for me at the Red Lion. No one will smoke such good pipes nowadays. A new clay pipe is a raw thing, apt to burn the tongue. But the charcoal-burners used always to put their own new pipes on their pitsteads under the skilfully built mound of wood that was to smoulder in its skin of turfs until it turned to charcoal. Then, when at last the mound was opened, they found their pipes glossy and coal-black, ready to give a cool sweet smoke from the first pipeful of tobacco. The right tobacco was Kendal twist. This could be had black or brown. The black, as Edward Thomas complained, was strong enough to knock out the unaccustomed southerner like a

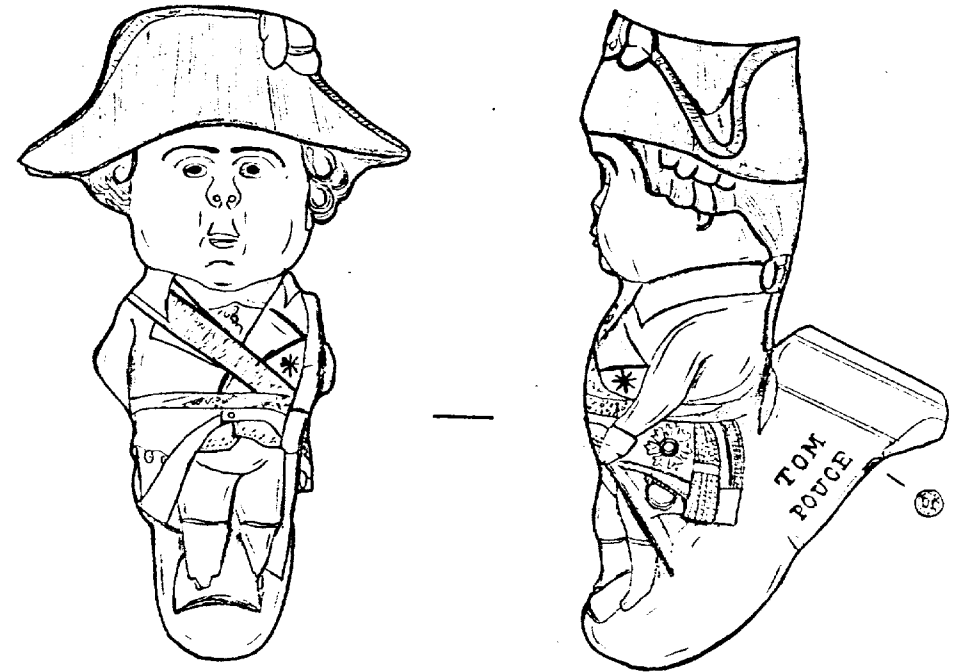
blow from a battering ram. The brown was a good deal stronger than the strongest Navy plug. Smoked in a pipe that had been through a charcoal-burner's fire, it was delicious. In those days our beer (better than today's) cost us fourpence a pint and our tobacco threepence-halfpenny an ounce. Pipes were a penny each, though most inns kept a stock of them in the bar and any customer could have one for the asking.'

David Higgins

TOM THUMB PIPE

I was fortunate enough to acquire this amazing pipe recently, depicting a complete figure of the character Tom Thumb standing upon a life size representation of a human thumb (Fig. 12). The head is large in proportion to the body, and he is shown wearing a Napoleon style hat. In his left hand he is holding a cane or walking stick. The clothing is detailed and bears various star or floral motifs, and a cutlass or sword is tucked into his left side. On the stem part of the pipe (which would have been fitted with a detachable stem) is 'TOM POUCE' in relief on both sides (Tom Thumb), and beneath is the characteristic circular 'JG' stamp of the firm of Gambier of Paris. No catalogue number is present on the pipe, and needless to say it does not feature in at least three of their known catalogues. This particular example had been heavily rusted and is therefore stained brown throughout. Only the eyebrows and pupils of the eyes bear any enamel colouring (black).

Peter Hammond



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PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED

The *Bristol Standard* newspaper of 20 February 1839 contains the following entry under the heading 'Partnerships Dissolved':

White & Co., Edinburgh, tobacco-pipe-makers, and Glasgow, confectioners; as far as regards W. White.

Reg Jackson

**QUESTION: WHEN IS A PIPEMAKER
NOT A PIPEMAKER?**

ANSWER: WHEN HE'S A PIKEMAKER?

Those of us who have undertaken any sort of documentary research will have come across the problem of variant spellings. Even when a word appears in a sentence more than once, it can sometimes be spelt in a different way each time. Variations in spellings occur for a number of reasons. The major ones being the lack of a standardised system of spelling plus an illiterate or only semi-literate population. Thus words were frequently written phonetically i.e. as they sounded. Official documents would be completed by clerks who were either given the information direct e.g. a parish clerk questioning the father of a child who had been baptised, or received it secondhand, as via a verbal message or a written note. Clerks therefore had to interpret what was written or said. A broad accent, a hastily written note, a partially deaf clerk or something as simple as a heavy cold might all have their bearing on what was finally written down in the record.

The title of this article might at first glance appear a strange one. My suggestion is this, that amongst our growing lists of 'known' pipemakers there are a small number of pretenders who are infact pikemakers. Equally, among the ranks of documented pikemakers there are a small proportion who are manufacturers of the humble clay. In the following examples I hope to show that because the two terms look alike and also sound alike, there are some instances where they can in a sense be viewed as 'variant' spellings of each other.

The Berkshire list of pipemakers in Oswald's work¹ contains the following:

Giles Hill	1718	Cleeveley App. R.
Joseph Hill	1718	Cleeveley App. R. apprenticed to G. Hill
Isiah Hill	1762	North Heath App. R.
Richard Brown	1762	North Heath App. R. apprenticed to Isiah Hill

These four entries had always puzzled me as I had been unable to identify the places and therefore unable to pursue these people in other records. I consulted the apprenticeship registers held at the Public Record Office, Kew². The entries were readily identified in the modern typed indexes. However, when the original 18th century registers were searched they revealed the following:

8 Jan. 1718:	Joseph son of Henry Hill decd., apprenticed to Giles Hill of Cheeveley, Berkshire, pipemaker ³
27 Nov. 1771:	Richard Brown apprenticed to Isaac Hill of North Heath, Berkshire, pikemaker ⁴

This solved the problem of location. Cleeveley was meant to be Cheeveley i.e. Chieveley, a large parish close to Newbury. North Heath forms an area in the southern part of Chieveley. However the actual entries raise further questions. As can be seen the original register records that Richard Brown was apprenticed not to Isiah but to Isaac Hill who was not a pipemaker but a pikemaker! Neither of the original indentures could be traced at the Berkshire Record Office and no independent references could be found to any of the four men indicating occupation.

The following information did come to light though. In the will of Richard Brown the elder of North Heath,

Chieveley, proved in 1763, his occupation was given as pikemaker⁵. His son Richard, who is also mentioned in the will, was baptised in 1759⁶. He would therefore have been at least 13 at the beginning of his apprenticeship in 1772. The baptism registers of the then adjacent parish of Thatcham are unusually rich in the recording of fathers' occupations. Between 1736 and 1740 they revealed the baptisms of children of a Richard Brown who was variously described as rakemaker or pikemaker⁷. This was possibly the apprentice's father or maybe another member of the same family.

A number of wills etc. of several members of the Hill family also survive. Edward Hill of North Heath, Chieveley is recorded in his will of 1664 as a pikemaker. The inventory also indicated this and confirmed it in the following extract: *Item: some eash with rake handls and other stufte for rake making with many small tooles for that work*⁸. In the admonition and inventory of Adam Hill of Chieveley, dated 1707, he also is described as having been a rakemaker⁹. The Thatcham baptism registers reveal, between 1680 and 1694, a Henry Hill who is variously given the occupation pikemaker or pickmaker plus a John Hill also referred to as a pickmaker or pikemaker between 1725 and 1731⁷. The above would seem to confirm beyond any reasonable doubt the correctness of the original apprenticeship register in that Isaac Hill in 1772 was engaged, not in the production of tobacco pipes, but of rakes etc and his new apprentice was learning the trade of his own deceased father.

But what of Giles and Joseph Hill in 1718? Their entry in the apprenticeship register is the sole reference to pipemaking in Chieveley. No pipes to date have come to light which have been attributed to any member of the family. Considering that pipemakers at this time, in this region, normally marked their products with names in full

across the stem, this absence of any such marked pipes is therefore surprising. Even at the nearby market town of Newbury, where a series of large scale excavations have taken place, none have come to light.

The fact that large numbers of the Hill family can be shown to be definitely pikemakers must cast some doubt on the accuracy of the original entry in the 18th century apprenticeship register. Until any positive evidence comes to light to prove otherwise, it seems that there is a strong possibility that Giles Hill and his apprentice Joseph Hill were in fact pikemakers.

Even modern transcribers can make the same mistake. In the published list of Berkshire wills, the index indicates a pipemaker on page 27¹⁰. There is not. However a pikemaker is shown on that page but he is not included in the index under that occupation. This man's inventory contained *'pikestaves, staves and a very large quantity of timber'*¹¹. Clearly this represents an indexer's or printer's error.

Perhaps the most peculiar example of this occurs in an original document of 1812. This refers to Samuel Cook of Finstock, tobacco-pikemaker¹². The lettering is particularly clear and there is no doubt as to what has been written. Very obviously tobacco-pipemaker was intended.

The terms pipemaker and pikemaker clearly look alike and can also sound alike and explains why confusion between them has occurred in the past and can still occur today.

References

1. Oswald, A. (1975) *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*, BAR 14, p.160.

2. Between 1710 and 1811 the Commissioners of Stamps kept registers of the money they received from the duty on apprenticeship indentures.
3. Public Record Office, Kew; IR 1/6/fol.174.
4. Ibid: IR 1/58/fol.108.
5. Wiltshire Record Office: Consistory Court of Salisbury, Richard Brown, 1763.
6. Chieveley Parish Registers.
7. Thatcham Parish Registers.
8. Berkshire Record Office: D/A1/80/138b.
9. Ibid: D/A1/198/1.
10. Howse, J.S. (1975) *Index of the Probate Records of the Court of the Archdeacon of Berks., Vol.II, 1653-1710*. Published by Phillimore for British Record Society.
11. Berkshire Record Office: D/A1/184/87.
12. Oxfordshire Record Office: Far. XX/iii/1.

Paul Cannon

CLAY TOBACCO PIPE MAKERS OF MARSHFIELD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

This article contains the unexpected results of research currently being undertaken into the Tylee family of north-east Somerset, Wiltshire and south Gloucestershire, of whom John and Richard Tylee were pipemakers c1690-1730 at a place or places in the Bath area. It is now clear that the Tylee family of Marshfield and the nearby villages of Cold Ashton and Colerne were maltsters and stonemasons and there is no evidence of any involvement in the manufacture of pipes, despite many Tylee pipes having been found in the area. Research, however, did reveal the presence of other pipemakers, and they are described here.

Marshfield is a large village approximately five miles (8 kms) north of Bath on the main road from Bristol to Chippenham, and was a part of Gloucestershire until the county boundary changes of 1974 turned it over to the new county of Avon (Fig. 13); in respect of local history and its associated documents the original county name is used in this article.

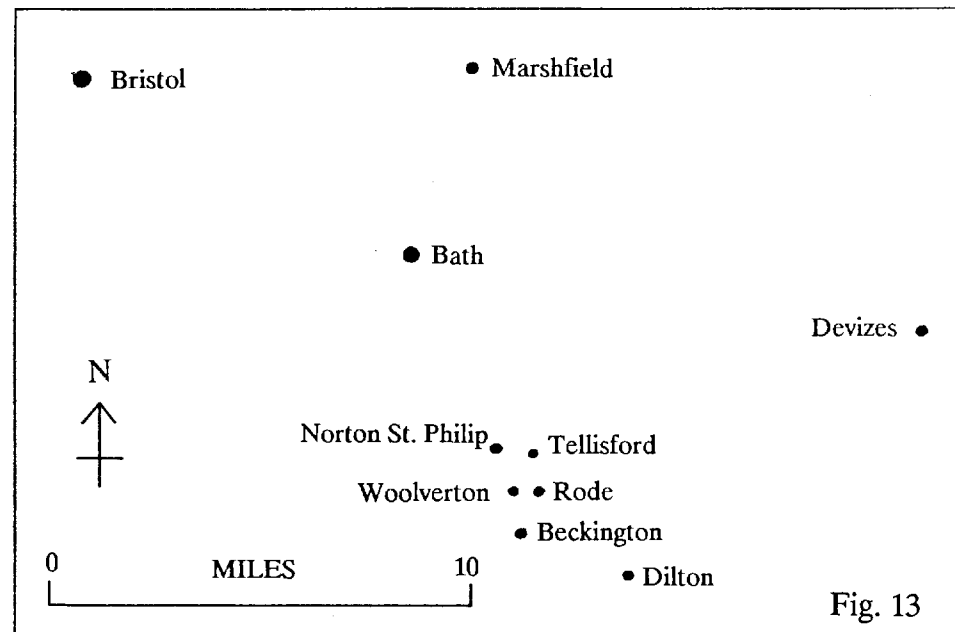


Fig. 13

The earliest known connection between Marshfield and pipemaking is when, on 16 March 1719/20, Thomas, the son of Thomas Spender of the town, a tailor, was apprenticed to John I and Eleanor Macey of Bristol pipemakers, his friends to find apparel and with £5 consideration paid by the gift of John Harrington esq.¹ Thomas the younger was baptised at Marshfield on 11 September 1705². His father was descended from the Spender family of Whaddon near Trowbridge, Wiltshire, and was thereby distantly related to William Spender of Dilton who was active as a pipemaker from 1640 to 1694; he had been in Marshfield since at least 1694 when he was granted a settlement certificate to Lacock, Wiltshire, but had returned by August 1697³. Thomas Spender senior was probably the one described as 'ye bellman' when he was buried on 21 October 1728². There is no evidence so far of the son having returned to Marshfield at any time.

Robert Ducey

Robert Ducey is the first pipemaker known to have been living in Marshfield. Previously the earliest known reference to him was on 27 July 1727 when he became a freeman of Bristol having married Susannah the daughter of Richard Abbotts of Bristol pipemaker¹; the new information throws much more light on him. Robert was probably the son of John Ducey the pipemaker who lived at Beckington, Woolverton and Tellisford, Somerset, and he was probably born in Woolverton c1685-1693. On 1 March 1714/5 the parish registers of Marshfield record the marriage of 'Robert Dusey of ye parish of Norton and Susanna Abbat of ye parish of St:James Bristall'. Norton almost certainly refers to Norton St. Philip in Somerset where he is later recorded working and where he had perhaps served his apprenticeship. The fact that he took his freedom in Bristol twelve years after the marriage which entitled him to do so, suggests that he became free

not as a matter of course (i.e. immediately after the marriage as one might expect), but for the direct purpose of setting up in business there albeit for only a short period.

After his marriage Robert Ducey stayed in Marshfield for a further three years, the next record of him being the baptism of his son John on Christmas Day 1715. On 4 March 1716/7 the registers record the baptism of '*Robartt Son of Robart and Shusana Dusey of Tillsott in ye County of Wilts*' and on 18 February 1717/8 the burial of '*John Son of Robartt and Shusanna Dusey of the parish of Tilsford*'. Both entries refer to Tellisford, also known as Telsford, on Somerset's border with Wiltshire (the latter county being mistakenly used in 1716/7), where the Ducey family had been resident since at least 1551.

I have not discovered where Robert was working for the remainder of the period 1718-1727. His 1727 venture in Bristol may not have been particularly successful, as he is recorded as a pipemaker in Tellisford on 20 January 1727/8 when he took Thomas Tanner as an apprentice⁴, and did not pay tax on the £4 consideration money until 1729⁵. The Bristol poll books record Robert Ducey as a pipemaker at Norton St. Philip in 1734 and at Tellisford in 1739 and 1754¹. He probably returned to Bristol soon after the latter date and perhaps worked there in St. Michael's parish. On 21 February 1756 William Hewett victualler became free by marrying Robert's daughter Bethia. The surety for Hewett's alehousekeeper's licence was put up in 1757 by the Bristol pipemaker Israel Carey I who had married Mary Ducey at St. Michael's church on 29 June 1756¹.

No marked pipes attributable to Robert Ducey are known, despite several thousand marked pipes of the period having been found in his working area. A pipe heel

stamped RD in relief was recovered during fieldwalking in Marshfield in 1982⁶ but is dateable to c1680 and thus almost certainly too early to be one of his products.

John Greenland

One of the numerous members of the family involved in pipemaking in Somerset, Wiltshire, Dorset and London, this particular maker is best referred to as John Greenland IV of the West Country and he adds yet another county to their area of activity. He was almost certainly the son of Richard Greenland II pipemaker of Devizes, Wiltshire, baptised on 27 September 1704 and thus the brother of Flower Greenland of Devizes pipemaker. It is not yet known where he married, but he is first recorded with his wife Jane in Marshfield on 3 September 1735 when their daughter Elizabeth was baptised; a son John was baptised on 5 June 1740 (buried 9 March 1760) and a daughter Jane on 26 November 1746² while a son William was born c1750-51.

A lease survives dated 25 February 1770 between Sir William Codrington and '*John Greenland of Marshfield in the said County of Gloucester Pipemaker*' in which, for £32, he took a 99 year lease of a house and garden formerly called '*ripes*', which was in Hay Street in the north-east corner of the village, for the lives of his daughter Jane (who had since married Joseph Taylor of Marshfield carpenter) and her son George, and John's son William⁷. John made his will⁸ on 6 October 1778, in which he left his working tools to his son William:

'This is the Last Will and Testament of me John Greenland of the parish of Marshfield in the County of Gloucester Pipe maker ... First I give to my Son William Greenland all my Wearing Apparell and the Tools I make use of in the Business of a Pipe maker, to be delivered to him

by my Executrix herein after named, immediately after my Decease'.

His signature on the will bears a remarkable similarity to that of Richard Greenland II of Devizes, pipemaker, namely the particular way in which the 'L' of Greenland is in near-capital form and slightly separated from the first half of the surname. This lends weight to the likelihood that he was his son or had at least taught him to write or sign his name. John was buried on 1 November 1781, and his will was proved by his widow Jane on 21 November.

William Greenland

The son of the above John Greenland he was born c1750-51. No documents have yet been found specifically stating that he was a pipemaker, but the nature of the bequest in his father's will very strongly suggests that he was. William married his first wife Mary Burcombe at Marshfield on 24 March 1773, and had one son John by her baptised there on 27 December 1773 before Mary's death in June 1774. He married again on 22 January 1777 to Virtue Kingscot; they had a son William baptised on 16 August 1780 and a daughter Betty on 8 July 1788². Apart from his son John, who stayed in the village and whose descendants still live there today, there is no further record of William's family in Marshfield. It is possible that he moved to Bristol, where his sister Elizabeth had been living since at least the making of their father's will in 1778; a Joseph Greenland, born in the city c1816-21 is recorded as a pipemaker in Bristol from 1841 to 1850/51¹ and may have been a son of William's son William.

Local tradition in Marshfield has it that pipes were still being made in the village until well into the nineteenth century⁹, although this has yet to be substantiated by documentary or archaeological evidence. The Greenlands

of the nineteenth century are recorded as farmers throughout, but they were not necessarily the family involved. If the trade did continue into this later period then it probably did so as a secondary or part-time occupation for those involved, as became the case in other rural areas such as Burrowbridge in Somerset where pipes were still being made until the early years of the twentieth century¹⁰.

References

1. Price, R. & Jackson, R. & P. (1979) *Bristol clay pipe makers, a revised and enlarged edition*. Privately published.
2. G.R.O. (Gloucestershire County Record Office): P213 PFC, Marshfield parish registers.
3. Wiltshire County Record Office, various records.
4. Public Record Office: IR1/12, p.33.
5. Oswald, A. (1975) *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*, BAR 14.
6. Russett, V. (1985). *Marshfield. An archaeological survey of a southern Cotswold parish*.
7. G.R.O.: D1610/E76.
8. G.R.O.: Will/Greenland/1781/176.
9. R. Knight, Castle Farm Folk Museum, Marshfield; pers. comm.
10. Local research by author.

Marek Lewcun

NEWSLETTER FOR GERMAN PIPE RESEARCHERS

I am very pleased to be able to tell you that our colleagues involved in pipe research in Germany have published their first Newsletter. I am sure that we all wish them success with this venture.

The first issue of '*Knasterkopf - Mitteilungen für Freunde irdener Pfeifen*' was published in October 1989. It is A5 size (the same size as the SCPR Newsletter), 28 pages in length, well produced and is edited by Martin Kugler and Matthias Seeliger. The publishers and distributors are Hanusch & Ecker of Westerwaldstrasse 1, D-5410 Höhr-Grenzhausen, West Germany. The price for each issue is 10 DM. A leaflet giving full details is enclosed with this Newsletter.

The first issue contains the following articles:

'*Tagungsbericht vom Treffen in Uelzen*' by Edgar Ring.
'*Tonpfeifen der Pfeifenbäckerfamilie Dorn*' by Martin Kugler. (Includes a family tree for the Dorn family of pipemakers of Grenzhausen, drawings of 10 of their pipes and a bibliography).

'*Pfeifenmacher im Bereich der heutigen DDR*' by Matthias Seeliger. (Includes a list of 38 towns and cities in East Germany where pipemakers are recorded as working in the 18th and 19th centuries, together with a bibliography and details of documentary sources).

'*Tonpfeifenforschung international - Der Pijpelogische Kring Nederland*' by Fred Tymstra.

A review of recent publications concerning pipes and pipemaking in Germany, The Netherlands, and Belgium.

German pipe researchers will be holding a meeting in Höhr-Grenzhausen this Spring.

Reg Jackson

**THE UNIDENTIFIED
NEWCASTLE PIPEMAKER 'N.W.';
A POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION**

The tobacco-pipemaking industry on Tyneside commenced c1635 and was flourishing in both Newcastle and Gateshead by the mid-1640s¹. Two of the early pipemakers are known only from their initials which were stamped on the pipes they produced. The identity of one of them, 'G.C.', remains unknown. However, a re-examination of the evidence has suggested a possible identity for his colleague 'N.W.'.

'N.W.' is known to have produced pipes of Tyneside Types 1a, 2a, 3a and 3b, produced between c1635 - 1675². He used a total of six Tyneside Type A stamps (c1635 - 1675) and two Tyneside Type B stamps (c1655 - 1675)³.

Amongst the early tobacconists in Newcastle was one William Wilkinson. He is known to have practised that trade from at least 1650 until his death in 1670⁴. His Probate Inventory, dated 28 April 1670, includes *'Imp. Five gross of glazed pipes and eight gross Ordinary and 5 reams of paper - £1. 6s. 0d.'*⁵. The absence of any reference to stocks of pipeclay or pipemaking equipment would seem to imply that Wilkinson had purchased the pipes for resale in his shop. Certain other evidence suggests that at this period it was unusual for Newcastle tobacconists to sell pipes. This comprises the Probate Inventories of two other Newcastle tobacconists, Thomas Partis who died in 1669⁶ and Edmund Middleton who died in 1673⁷. Both documents are very detailed but neither make any reference to stocks of pipes, pipeclay or pipemaking equipment. This is particularly relevant with regard to Partis. When he was granted his freedom in 1660 he undertook not to trade in any commodity properly

belonging to a free Company except tobacco and pipes⁸. There is, however, no evidence that he ever produced or sold tobacco pipes. There is one example of a Newcastle tobacconist also producing pipes, namely Ralph Madeley. He was described as a pipemaker in 1649 and a tobacco-cutter in 1651 and 1653⁹. However, his description as a *'tobacco-cutter'* might imply that he was an employee and certainly not in the same financial and (probably) social strata as Messrs Wilkinson, Middleton and Partis.

Whilst William Wilkinson was not a pipemaker himself, he was probably the father of at least one, and probably two, pipemakers. He is known to have had a son, William, born in February 1660¹⁰. This is probably William Wilkinson pipemaker in Gateshead between c1697 and c1718¹¹. A second, elder, son may have been Samuel Wilkinson who was described as *'servant'* to the Gateshead pipemaker John Pattison at the time of his death in August 1671¹². The word *'servant'* might be interpreted as *'apprentice'*. At that time Guild restrictions in Newcastle meant that it was easier to establish businesses in Gateshead¹³, and for that reason the younger Wilkinsons were apprenticed to Gateshead pipemakers.

'N.W.' can, I suggest, be expanded to N. Wilkinson. He may have been the brother of the elder William Wilkinson, and possibly the father of Samuel. If this is correct then 'N' probably produced tobacco pipes for sale in William's shop. Such a family arrangement is not unknown on Tyneside. Other suggested examples include the tobacconist Edmund Middleton and the pipemaker Thomas Middleton who died in 1705¹⁴.

Unfortunately, there is no trace of N. Wilkinson in the Parish Registers. This identification must, therefore, be considered as a suggestion only.

References

1. Edwards, L.J. (1988), 3.
2. Ibid., 74.
3. Ibid., 31-33.
4. Ibid., 147.
5. Ibid., 153.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid., 140.
9. Ibid., 133.
10. Ibid., 148.
11. Ibid., 105.
12. Ibid., 96.
13. Ibid., 5.
14. Ibid., 89.

Edwards, L.J. (1988) *Seventeenth and eighteenth century Tyneside tobacco pipemakers and tobacconists*, BAR 192.

Lloyd J. Edwards

A REAPPRAISAL OF THE WOODEN PIPE STAMPER FROM LONDON

In 1981 I published a short account of a small wooden initialled seal found on the Thames foreshore in London¹. I suggested that this had been used for impressing initials on the back of clay tobacco pipes of late seventeenth century date.

Another, almost identical example, though with different initials, was subsequently recovered from the Tudor warship *The Mary Rose*, and is thought to have been the personal seal of a crew member. In the light of this, further research has been carried out on the Thames artefact and the consensus view now is that it too is likely to be a personal seal dating c1540, rather than a pipemaker's stamper. Apologies for posting this belated caveat.

Reference

1. Le Cheminant, R. (1981) *A London pipemaker's stamper*, BAR 97, pp.90-91.

Richard Le Cheminant

BIBLIOGRAPHY

'Tennant's Pipe Factory, Tweedmouth' by J.E. Roberts
History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club Vol. 44, Part 2, 1988, pp.87-102. 8 figures.
Available from The Librarian, Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, 124 Sheffield Terrace, Tweedmouth, Berwick-upon-Tweed. Price £3 including postage.

Dr. Joyce Roberts, who lives on the site of Tennant's factory in Main Street, Tweedmouth, has provided a most useful and thoroughly researched history of the Tennant family and their pipe manufactory. The earliest record of a pipemaker in Tweedmouth is in 1845 but an 1852 map reproduced in the article shows workshops and two kilns on the site, suggesting that the factory, under the ownership of Charles Tennant was well established by then. The business prospered and by 1871 employed 18 men, 12 women, 4 girls and 1 boy. Charles Tennant died in 1873 and left the business to his son, Robert, who continued to expand the firm. By 1884 there were 30 men and 30 women employed. After Robert's death in 1906 the business was continued by his grandson, R.T. Tait, until the factory was destroyed by fire in 1915. A detailed Tennant family tree is provided.

The article also includes information on the process of pipe manufacture employed at the works and details of the output of the factory. 41 pipes are illustrated, the majority at just over half size but 3 at full size. The illustrated pipes are either from private collections or were found on the site of the factory. Evidence is given of the widespread distribution of Tennant's pipes, including pipes being sent to London and Manchester.

'Clay pipes from recent excavations in Buenos Aires' by Peter Davey.

Arqueología Urbana Publication No. 15, 1989.

Obtainable from Daniel Schávelzon, Facultad de Arquitectura y Urbanismo, Universidad de Buenos Aires, 1428 Buenos Aires, Argentina (However, members are warned that there is an embargo on currency exchanges between the UK and Argentina).

Recent urban excavations in Buenos Aires have produced 174 fragments of clay pipes from 5 sites - Palermo Sitio 1, 680 Peru Street, Rosas Palace, 751 Defensa Street and Parque Lezama. Although mostly from 18th and 19th century contexts disturbed during the early 19th century the pipes are important as the first to be published from Argentina. 21 pipes are illustrated. Most are probably British in origin while one pipe may be Dutch. An identifiable mark is that of Hayes of Liverpool while the occurrence on four sites of pipes with the initials VG on the front of the bowl facing the smoker, and not attributable to a known European maker, may indicate a local pipe industry beginning towards the end of the 18th century which used London-style moulds and marks.

'Tonpfeifenfunde vom Schlossberg in Freiburg im Breisgau' by Michael Schmaedecke.

Archäologische Nachrichten aus Baden No. 42, 1989, pp.27-33.

Available from the author at Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg, Sternwaldstrasse 14, 7800 Freiburg, W. Germany (Price not known).

This report describes a group of 113 pipe bowls and fragments recovered from the castle at Freiburg im Breisgau. They come from a deposit which pre-dates 1745 when the castle was destroyed and are thus an important dated group from south-west Germany. Twenty-four pipes are illustrated and there is a location map. Eighteen of the pipes are also shown in a colour photograph on the cover of the publication. Some of the pipes are Dutch in origin and bear a crowned H heel mark. Two highly decorated stems are marked MANHEIM ANNO 1681 and 1682 respectively and reflect a well-established German pipemaking industry. Other pipes are of Mediterranean origin.

Ron Dagnall writes:

Further to my recent article in **SCPR 24** concerning Samuel Whittaker, pipemaker of Rainford, in which I appealed for any information about him after 1851. I am pleased to report that I have been able to supply this myself.

Rainford Census returns for 1861 show Samuel and his family, now increased to five, still living near the 'Old Bull' at Crank but his occupation has changed to that of Agricultural Labourer. Evidently he had found it necessary to give up the pipemaking business. By 1871 the family had moved about a mile distant and both Samuel and his eldest son James had become Plasterers.

As Samuel would only have completed his apprenticeship in 1842 his time as a Manufacturer was comparatively short and the pipe marked WHITTAKER RAINFORD can be closely dated to the period 1845 - 1860.

Richard Le Cheminant writes:

John McCashion (*Help! SCPR 24*) need look no further than the late Iain C. Walker's four volume thesis *Clay tobacco pipes, with particular reference to the Bristol industry*, published in 1977 by National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Canada. Walker illustrates on page 1439 an apparently identical pipe, attributing it to James Fox of Bristol, poss. fl. 1696, which would fit in with the date of the Mohawk Indian site. On page 1751 is a map showing the distribution along the North American Eastern Seaboard of findspots of Fox's pipes. An account of the pipemaker's career appears on pages 608-609 and 1140-1142. This stem mark has also come to light on the Thames foreshore, although apparently no examples have been excavated in Bristol itself.

Reg Jackson writes:

I refer to John McCashion's note on the pipe marked XXIF on the stem and to Richard Le Cheminant's reply above. Perhaps it was a little unfair of me not to comment on this pipe in the last issue of the Newsletter as this type has previously been attributed to the Bristol pipemaking industry - my particular field of interest.

James Fox obtained his freedom to work as a pipemaker in Bristol in 1654 and recent research has shown that he probably died in 1682¹. There is no documentary evidence to show that a James Fox was working after 1682 and the 1696 reference referred to by Walker almost certainly does not refer to James Fox the pipemaker. Although the pipe illustrated by Walker on page 1439, and which he attributes to Fox, has an identical bowl form to McCashion's it is marked with the initials IF within a decorative motif incuse on the stem. Other similar stem marks have now been found in Bristol but, despite the many large scale archaeological excavations carried out in the city over the last 20 years which have produced enormous quantities of pipes, the mark XXIF illustrated by John McCashion does not occur. The bowl form does not look typical of those made in Bristol in the 17th century as the absence of a heel or spur is strange indeed. I do not think the pipe was made in Bristol but I may be proved wrong!

Reference

1. Price, R.H. and Jackson, R. & P. (1979) *Bristol clay pipe makers - a revised and enlarged edition*. Privately published.

FOR SALE

James Dear, although still involved in historical research, is no longer keenly interested in clay pipes and would like to sell his pipe books. He does not want to split the material but wishes to sell it as a single lot. Anyone interested in making an offer please write to James at Devonport Cottages, Main Road, Stickney, Lincs. PE22 8AY. The books and papers are:

The archaeology of the clay tobacco pipe: BAR International Series 60, The United States of America; 92, Europe 1; 106(i), Europe 2 pt i; 106 (ii), Europe 2 pt ii; 175, America. BAR British Series 78, The North and West; 97, Pipes and kilns in the London region; 100, More pipes and kilns from England; 146(i), More pipes from the Midlands and Southern England pt i; 146(ii), pt ii.

Clay tobacco-pipes, with particular reference to the Bristol industry by Iain Walker (4 volumes).

Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletters 1 - 12.

Collection of 12 clay pipe regional studies.

Collection of about 50 photocopied 19th and 20th century pipe papers.

Index of c200 cards to clay pipe literature.

HELP!

David Parker of 96 Waverley Avenue, Twickenham, Middlesex TW2 6DN, believes he is related to the Bellamy pipemaking family of Worcestershire. He knows of the references to Henry Bellamy in Oldswinford and Stourbridge in 1820 and 1835. If anyone has any additional information could they contact Mr. Parker.

Gill Evans of 5 Heathfield, Gorseinon, Swansea SA4 2BE, would like help with the identification of the following pipes which have been found on the foreshore at Loughor, Swansea, South Wales:

Fig. 14. Well made of a buff coloured clay and slightly polished. It has a circular cartouche on the right hand side of the bowl with the letters COR[K, Y or X] in relief.

Fig. 15. The same type of pipe as Fig. 14, highly polished, and with virtually the same cartouche but on the left hand side of the bowl. The last letter is again indistinct and there is the addition of a dot above and below the name.

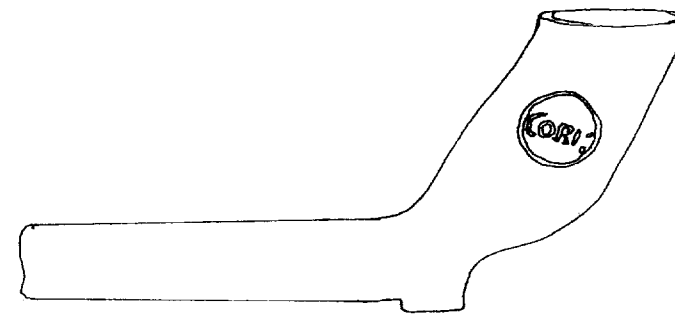
Fig. 16. Roughly made of a very white clay, thick walled and unpolished. The cartouche is as Fig. 15 but the lettering is poorer.

Fig. 17. A Broseley Type 5 large tailed heel stamped sideways in relief HENR/IGOV/GH with a small 'union jack' mark after the H.

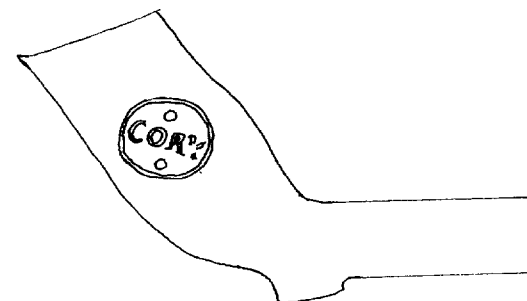
Fig. 18. A small fairly crudely made pipe bowl with the heel/spur missing (from the break it is more likely to have been a heel). Made of buff clay, slightly polished with a cartouche on the left hand side of the bowl with the initials RV in relief. Reg Jackson does not think that this is a Bristol made pipe.

Fig. 19. This first appeared in **SCPR 6** as a 'Help'. It is a well made pipe of orangey buff clay, and highly polished. The large heart-shaped heel has a 3-line relief stamp in the Broseley style. The lettering is slightly weathered and unclear in a mixture of upper and lower case letter, but is possibly a 'foreign' name.

If anyone has information on these pipes please let Gill know.



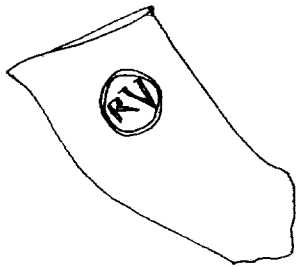
14



15



16



17



18



19



NEW MEMBERS

Miss V.C. Caddick, Valavoie, Pont du Val, St. Brelade, Jersey C.I.

Clay pipes found in Jersey and sources of these pipes.

Alan Cracknell, 18 Eastwood Road, Muswell Hill, London N10.

Peter Didsbury, 16 Ventnor Street, Hull, N. Humberside HU5 2LP.

Mr. J.P.A. Hazelwood, 12 Jubilee Close, Ivybridge, S. Devon PL21 0PJ.

St. John Simpson, Wolfson College, Oxford OX2 6UD.
Ottoman and Eastern Mediterranean pipes.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Dale Mark, 906-1868 Main West, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8S 1J1.

Colin Tatman, 29 Tivoli Road, West Norwood, London SE27 0ED.

