

NEWSLETTER

32



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EDITORIAL

Thank you to those members who responded to the plea in my last Editorial and have sent articles for the Newsletter. The need for articles and news items continues especially as, with effect from this issue, a new editor is taking over. Susanne Atkin, who will be known to you as editor and publisher of the Bibliography of Clay Pipe Studies, is to be the editor of the Newsletter. Karen Parker of Winchester will be assisting her by producing the Newsletter and dealing with postage to members. I am sure that Susanne and Karen will be able to develop the Newsletter and introduce some new ideas. I am confident that the Newsletter is being left in enthusiastic and capable hands.

Over the years I have been heartened by the support members have given by writing articles for the Newsletter and the Clay Pipe Research volumes, maintaining their subscriptions, and attending conferences and visits organised by the Society. I believe that one of the major achievements of the Society has been in providing the Newsletter as a vehicle for the publication of shorter articles and news, thereby bringing together pipe researchers and collectors world-wide. All the leading British pipe researchers and national museums now subscribe to the Society and I feel this reflects the high calibre of the contributions submitted and that the Society is now looked upon as an important element in pipe studies.

After eight years I think that my term of office as publisher and editor, which latter duty I inherited by

EDINBURGH CONFERENCE

chance, has naturally come to an end. The job is now too much for one person to undertake in their spare time and this partly explains the delay in the production of some issues of the Newsletter. I wish to spend more time on my research into the Bristol clay pipe industry, a subject which I have unfortunately had to neglect in the last few years. I hope that I will be able to contribute some of the results of this research to future issues of the Newsletter.

I am pleased to say that Clay Pipe Research Volume 2 has now been published and those of you who paid for it in advance will receive your copy with this Newsletter. Contributions to Volume 3 would be welcome.

With effect from this issue any contributions for the Newsletter should be sent to Mrs. Susanne Atkin at 57 Oak Way, Huntley, Gloucestershire GL19 3SD.

Unfortunately, increasing overheads mean that subscriptions will now have to be increased. Details of the revised rates are given in the accompanying letter.

I do hope that all members will continue to support the Society in its endeavours.

Reg Jackson

Members met in Edinburgh over the weekend of 12 and 13 October for the Society's first conference in Scotland. Dennis Gallagher had kindly organised the conference in the Huntly House Museum in Canongate, an attractive merchant's house which is now the principal museum of local history.

Mark Collard, Edinburgh's archaeology officer, set the scene with a talk on the history of the development of Edinburgh. This began as a small settlement on the ridge leading to the Castle. The town was once protected on three sides by a defensive wall and on the fourth by a lake. Due to frequent attacks by the English everyone wanted to live within the town wall and the area became densely populated and overcrowded. This is why the earliest pipe makers established their businesses outside the town wall in the Borough of Canongate, where there was more space for their workshops and kilns.

Dennis Gallagher described the early history of Edinburgh's pipe making industry. William Banks was the first recorded pipemaker. He was mentioned in 1622 as a pipemaker in Canongate. It is possible that he came from England as a William Banks occurs in the 1619 Charter of the London Tobacco Pipemakers Company. The earliest group of pipes recovered from Edinburgh were found below the Tron Kirk and were sealed by its erection in the 1630s. Banks' pipes are found in the Scottish Border region and into Perthshire, but do not occur in England or north-east Scotland. Banks moved from Edinburgh to Leith before his death in 1659. However, by that time he had lost his pipemaking monopoly as a William Young was recorded as a pipemaker in The Pleasance, Edinburgh

in 1653. William Banks' son, Thomas, was working as a pipemaker in the 1660s.

Early Edinburgh pipes do not bear makers' initials but are stamped on the heel with a symbol which Dennis explained was most likely a representation of the 'Netherbow', the medieval town gate lying between the Borough of Canongate and the Royal Borough of Edinburgh. The gate has been demolished but it is depicted on drawings and paintings of the city and certainly bears a striking resemblance to the pipe marks.

Peter Davey spoke on the import of Dutch pipes into Scotland in the seventeenth century. The recorded Dutch pipes come mainly from excavations on 23 land sites and 4 shipwrecks. The land sites include Scalloway Castle (Shetland), Aberdeen, Pittenweem, St. Andrews, Perth and Stirling. The total number of Dutch pipes found are quite small at just over 300. The best dated site in Scotland which has yielded Dutch imported pipes is an ashpit in Pittenweem with a closing date of 1640. It has been difficult to identify which manufacturing centres in Holland produced the pipes excavated in Scotland.

We were then able to view some of the pipes and other pipe related items in the Museum collection which had been specially laid out for our visit. We were also able to see, and by special arrangement, walk into the reconstruction of Christie's Clay Pipe Workshop which is in a building adjoining the main Museum premises. This was a fascinating visit as we were able to see the reconstructed kiln and workbenches and handle the moulds, pipemaking tools and other equipment.

After lunch in a local hostelry, Dennis Gallagher briefly outlined the development of clay pipe manufacture in

Edinburgh during the nineteenth century. This was mainly dominated by the White family who effectively strangled all competition in the city. Thomas White began pipe making in Big Jack's Close in Canongate and, after his death in 1847, the factory was continued by his son, Thomas. The firm was carried on by George Swan, before his bankruptcy in 1870. After the Whites left the scene, a number of independent pipemakers became established among whom Thomas Cochrane stands out as noteworthy in the late nineteenth century.

Denise Brace then described an oral history project which has involved recording the reminiscences of workers at Christie's pipe factory in Leith. The Huntly House Museum has 200 moulds from Christie's premises, 168 different types of pipe plus 3000 duplicates and many pipemaking tools and documents. By the 1930s few pipes were being made and in 1942 the firm ceased clay pipe production and concentrated on the manufacture of patent clay blocks used to colour doorsteps and stairs. The factory also produced bleach, vinegar, whiting and other cleaning products. Christie's closed in 1962 and their premises have now been demolished. The oral history tapes and photographs of the factory before demolition are held by the Museum and are available for study.

Denise illustrated her talk by playing portions of the oral history tapes of the memories of a number of pipemakers. A Mr. McArthur, who worked at Christie's from 1928 to 1935, described how the firm could not get pipemakers to work in their factory. Demand for pipes was still high but there was a lack of skilled pipemakers and Mr. Christie was going round the lodging houses trying to recruit some of the old people who had worked on the job. Other pipemakers described conditions at the factory, the introduction of a social club for the staff and the myths that surrounded the various manufacturing processes including the firing of the kilns.

Peter Hammond described his research in the British

Patent records for patents concerning improvements in the manufacture of clay pipes. Thirty patents were applied for between 1848 and 1902 as the pipe manufacturers wished to mechanise the processes in order to cut down on costs. Between 1874 and 1879 there was a spate of patents, the mechanisms becoming increasingly more ambitious and complicated. All were submitted by Scottish manufacturers and engineers possibly due to the strikes and labour disputes in the industry. However, none of the inventions were ever put to practical use as there was little margin for savings due to the rapidity of the hand-making process.

On Saturday evening members were invited to a splendid party at Dennis Gallagher's home which gave everyone a chance to socialise and to exchange information on current pipe research.

On Sunday Graeme Cruickshank, a local historian and author of various works on Scottish pottery, led a guided walk around the sites of Edinburgh's Royal Mile, starting at the Castle and ending at Holyrood Palace. He explained how the large number of people living in Edinburgh had been accommodated by building the houses up to 12 stories in height, the tall, narrow buildings remaining one of the most striking features of the city. A number of recent restoration schemes have been undertaken which are helping bring back some of the city's old character.

On Sunday afternoon we were able to view the large clay pipe collection in the National Museum of Scotland.

We are very grateful to Dennis Gallagher for providing such a good location for our conference, for arranging such an interesting programme and for entertaining us so well. Thanks must also go to the various speakers and to the members of the Society, many of whom had travelled long distances to attend.

Reg and Philomena Jackson

TWO EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PIPES FROM RAINFORD

Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate two types of pipe bowls which I have found during fieldwalking in Rainford. Both are decorated with emblems and motto of the United States of America.

Fig. 1, of which I have almost two complete bowls, depicts on the left hand side the bald eagle with a striped shield above which are the words E PLURIBUS UNUM (One out of many) between curving parallel lines. Below the eagle there is some indistinct foliage and three arrows pointing to the left. On the right hand side is the head of 'Liberty' wearing a head band along which can just be distinguished the word LIBERTY. On either side of the head is a line of small six pointed stars, seven in front and six behind. The front mould line has a raised leaf motif and on the rear is a double fluted design on either side of the mould line.

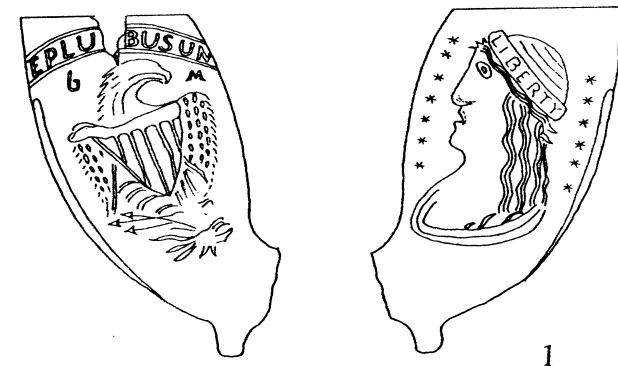
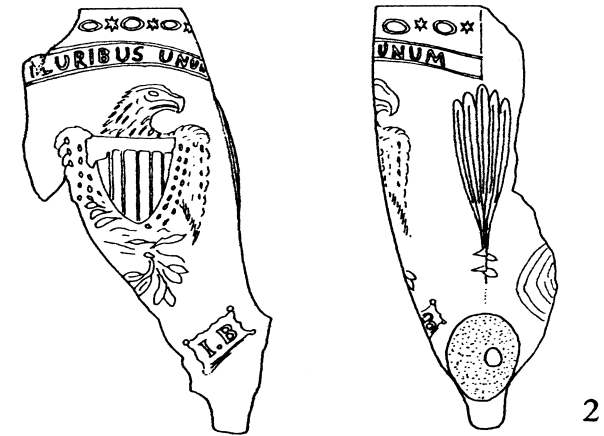


Fig. 2 is drawn from fragments of three separate bowls of which I have found only pieces of the left hand side and a small portion at the base of the right hand side. A taller bowl with a short spur it bears an almost identical eagle and shield set higher on the bowl than Fig. 1. The same Latin motto appears over the eagle and between this and the rim is a chain of ovals and six pointed stars. On either side of the eagle's head are two letters, to the left what could be a G and to the right a distinct M. Beneath the eagle there are three leaves, to the right of which, near the stem, are the initials I.B in a rectangular frame. The front mould line has the same raised leaf motif and the small portion of the right hand side has a few concentric lines similar to the bottom front corner of the head of Liberty on Fig. 1.

From this small detail of the right hand side of Fig. 2 I suspect that this pipe has the same design on the missing side as appears on Fig. 1. Why the pipemaker should produce two such similar pipes, but of different size and shape, I do not know. They would probably have sold at different prices so perhaps it was a matter of the markets being aimed at.

Both designs are obviously the work of the same artist but when compared with the authentic version as appears on the Great Seal of the Republic (Fig. 3) he evidently had scant knowledge of the true 'arms' beyond the fact that they bore an eagle with a shield and the motto in the ribbon above. He did not depict an eagle with outspread wings and had the head facing the wrong way. The shield should have thirteen stripes which would translate into six ridges and seven furrows on a relief moulded pipe whereas he had only five and six respectively. These stripes represent the original thirteen* stars surrounding Liberty. The olive branch (his foliage) and the thirteen arrows (he has three) declare the power of Congress to decide matters of peace and war, but again he has these reversed.



Assuming from these errors of detail that the pipe mould originated soon after the adoption of the design as the 'arms' of the new republic and before common knowledge of it reached this country then we have a very close dating and a positive *terminus ante quem* for these pipes. This design for the Great Seal of the Republic was approved by the Continental Congress on 20 June 1782, almost six years after the Declaration of Independence.

The Pipemaker

I have two clues to the maker of these pipes. Firstly, the initials I B on the larger pipe and secondly from documentary evidence of the occupation of the field where all these pipes, and many other similar pipes, were

*colonies forming the Union, which accounts for the thirteen

found. This is a cultivated field in the Maggots Nook area of Rainford and was formerly the site of a house and pipeshop known as Shell House. In the 1840s it was occupied by John Tunstall, tobacco pipe maker; from c1860 by Thomas Whalley, pipemaker employing three men and one apprentice; then by his son Thomas until at least 1881. The 1892 Ordnance Survey map clearly shows a single building remaining but this had disappeared by the next survey of 1925.

The earliest mention of the site occurs in a schedule of leases in the Manor of Rainford held under the Earl of Derby in the year 1780 where we find the following entry:-

*John Birchall's Senr. Tenement
House garden & croft; Shell Meadow; Out Moore;
Old Hey; Pipe House Meadow; and Croft in 2
parts.*

To explain all the relationships and property holdings of this numerous Birchall family would take many pages but I have sufficient evidence that this was John Birchall, pipemaker of Orretts Nook.

In the 1780 schedule he had 17 other estates including Orretts Nook and several other pipe shops so it is unlikely that he was actually working at all of these himself. They were presumably leased out to other pipemakers, possibly his sons.

John Birchall was born c1700 the son of Nathan Birchall who styled himself *Tobacow pipe Maker* in his will of 1742. John was similarly described in the will and appointed sole executor. When John made his will a few days before he died in August 1787 he left 3 freehold and 13 leasehold properties to his six children, and estate valued at upwards of £1000. His eldest son John had predeceased him by about six months and his share, including Orretts Nook, was to be divided between his son, also John, and his three daughters. This means that there were at least three John Birchalls alive and possibly working in the 1780s.

An interesting portion of John's will of 1787 reads:-

Also I give and devise unto my daughter Susanna

Houghton, late Birchall, all those my freehold messuages, dwelling houses, pipe shops [it appears that shops was written in and then altered but whether meant to be singular or plural is now uncertain] with every their appurtenances situate lying and being in Moorfields in Liverpool.

More pertinent to this article is the final portion which reads

Also I will and ordain that all those my messuages and tenements situate lying and being at Megates Nook commonly called Old Shell and Harry Lyon's tenements ... which I hold under lease ... from the Earl of Derby ... shall be sold or otherwise disposed of by my executors ... for the use and benefit of them my said sons and daughters.

Unfortunately I have no record of the dispositions of these properties.

To summarise - John (1700) and his son John (1735) both died in 1787 and, given the *terminus ante quem* of 1782 for the pipes, either could have been the maker. Grandson John (1759) who inherited the Orretts Nook estate probably continued his pipemaking there as the house still bears a stone with the inscription J 1790 B. He could, of course, have removed there from Shell House on his inheritance. As the lease of Shell House was presumably sold under the terms of the will the Birchall occupation probably ceased late in 1787 or soon after. Considering the advanced years and considerable wealth of John senior at the time these pipes were made it is highly probable that he had retired from active pipemaking. This leaves us with John (1735) or John (1759) as the most likely maker and a very close dating of 1782 - 1787 for these rare and interesting examples of the eighteenth century pipemaker's art.

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Ron Dagnall

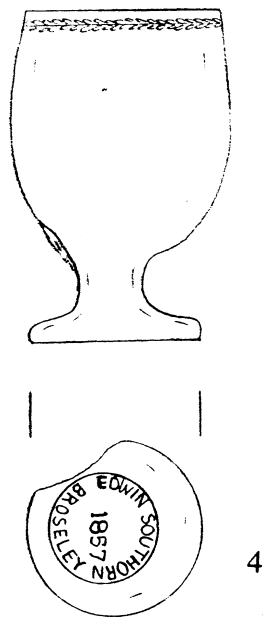
THE EARLIEST KNOWN EDWIN SOUTHORN PIPE?

This very unusually shaped bowl (Fig. 4) was recently discovered in the collection of pipes held by Retford Museum in Nottinghamshire. It is apparently in the shape of an egg cup with a finely milled rim decorated with leaves. On the base is a circular stamp 'EDWIN SOUTHORN BROSELEY 1857'. This pre-dates the usual stem marks by this maker which apparently commenced in 1858¹ and must have been made very soon after Edwin commenced business in his own right. Has anyone seen anything similar? It is well known that Edwin and his younger brother William became intense rivals ... but that's another story!

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1. Hammond, P. (1985) *Registered and patented clay tobacco pipes*, BAR 146(i), 112, 114-115.

Peter Hammond



HARDING AND SON PIPEMAKERS OF PETERSFIELD AND LONDON

Continuing research into the Harding family of pipemakers in Wiltshire through the examination of a variety of sources has yielded information which will be of interest to those studying the industry in Hampshire and London. The Poor Law papers of the parish of Marlborough Saints Peter and Paul contain a document from which information has been extracted and reproduced below:-

'The Examination of John Harding Musician of the Wiltshire Regiment of Militia (now resident in the parish of Saint Peter and Saint Paul the Apostles in the said Borough and Town on leave of absence) as to his place of Settlement ... this twenty second day of June ... One thousand and seven hundred and eighty five ... This Examinant saith on his Oath that his Father was settled at Petersfield in the County of Hants many years ago having served an apprenticeship to a Pipemaker there as this Examinant hath been informed by his said father and believes to be true - Saith he this Examinant is about thirty four years of age and that at the time of his Birth his father was a Private Soldier in the thirty fourth Regiment of Foot ... That when he this Examinant was about Ten years of age he left his said father (who still remained with the said thirty fourth Regiment) and entered as a fifer into the said Regiment of Militia in which Regiment he hath continued ever since (save as herein after mentioned) Saith that when he was about twelve years of age his father was discharged from the said thirty fourth Regiment and soon afterwards went to the Parish of Saint John Wapping in the County of Middlesex where he

*rented a house and gained a Settlement by paying Taxes and rates as this Examinant hath likewise been frequently informed by his said father and believes to be true - Saith when he this Examinant was about the said age of twelve years, the Wiltshire Regiment of Militia being then disembodied, this Examinant, (having no employment,) went to live with the Captain Duke of the same Militia who then resided at the City Salisbury [sic] in the said County of Wilts and continued with the said Captain Duke about a year and a half ... Saith he then went to his father's in the said Parish of Saint John Wapping being then about fourteen years of age where he remained about five years and worked with his father at his business as a pipemaker during part of which Time his father regularly sent him to a Day School and was with his said father as part of his Family but attended the said Militia at all times during the said five years when they were called out Saith that at the end of of the said five years this Examinant was ordered to Marlborough aforesaid to attend as one of the Band of Musicians of the Wiltshire Militia aforesaid and hath continued to be one of the said Band ever since - Saith about ten years ago he was married to Elizabeth Parsons spinster of the said Parish of Saint Peter and Paul the Apostles by whom he has five children ... namely John aged about nine years, Charlotte aged about seven years, Elizabeth aged about four years and Christopher and Philip aged about four months each, being Two Twins. John Harding.'*¹

It is known that the Harding pipemakers of Salisbury had connections in Hampshire² but any link, if there is one, between them and the Hardings of Petersfield has not yet been established. It is possible that John's father was one

of Daniel, John and Peter Harding who with their parents Daniel and Mary were removed from Romsey to Petersfield (both in Hampshire) in 1731 according to a document amongst the settlement papers of the former parish³. Romsey is 25 miles (40 kms) west of Petersfield and only 14 miles (22 kms) from Salisbury. The pipemakers of the Salisbury area and Romsey almost certainly would have been acquainted with one another; indeed, William Sawyer pipemaker worked in Romsey before moving to West Wellow in Wiltshire by 1730, having originally travelled from East Woodhay, where his father Richard worked as a pipemaker, to Romsey in 1720⁴. The identity of the pipemaker at Petersfield to whom John Harding's father served his apprenticeship is unknown.

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2. Lewcun, M. (1989) 'Wiltshire references to pipemakers in other counties', **SCPR 21**, 2-11.
3. Hampshire County Record Office ref. 108M70/PO11/24.
4. Hampshire County Record Office ref. 10M58/PO32.

Marek Lewcun

SMOKING IN CENTRAL ASIA

On 17 April this year, I joined the 'Steppe Route 1991' expedition of the exciting new UNESCO programme of *'Integral Study of the Silk Roads: Roads of Dialogue'* launched in 1988¹. This expedition lasted nine weeks and covered over 12,500 kilometres: Ashkhabad (the capital of Turkmenia) in the west, across the four Soviet Central Asian Republics of Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kirghizstan - plus parts of Kazakhstan and the autonomous region of Karakalpak - to the Chinese frontier near Panfilov (Fig. 5). Although my primary aim was to see the archaeological sites, monuments and museums in this important cultural region, I naturally made enquiries about clay pipes.

The results were negative. I was told on several occasions that - as in Persia - water-pipes had been used in the past, rather than hand-held pipes. Two of these water-pipes were exhibited in an ethnographic museum we visited on a collective farm (Tasa-Yol) south-east of the Turkmenia town of Mary, and a third was seen in a museum of nineteenth century brassware in Bukhara (Uzbekistan). The first of these pipes, said to be a "poor man's pipe", consisted of a simple gourd with a ceramic top or head. The second pipe was made entirely of brass and included a short but slightly flared spout on the upper shoulder; the pipe seen in Bukhara consisted of a slender decorated gourd encased in an elaborate brass holder. The shoulder spouts on the latter pipes would originally have been fitted with a detachable tube or stem although these were not used by men smoking similar pipes during an ethnographic display witnessed in Turkmenia. The fine-quality tobacco, known as *urgut* that was used in these pipes was grown locally in the Bukhara - Samarkand area².

Further information on pipes used in this region is given by nineteenth century travellers. During his stay there in 1881, O'Donovan (1882: I, 80, 171, II, 274-75) remarked

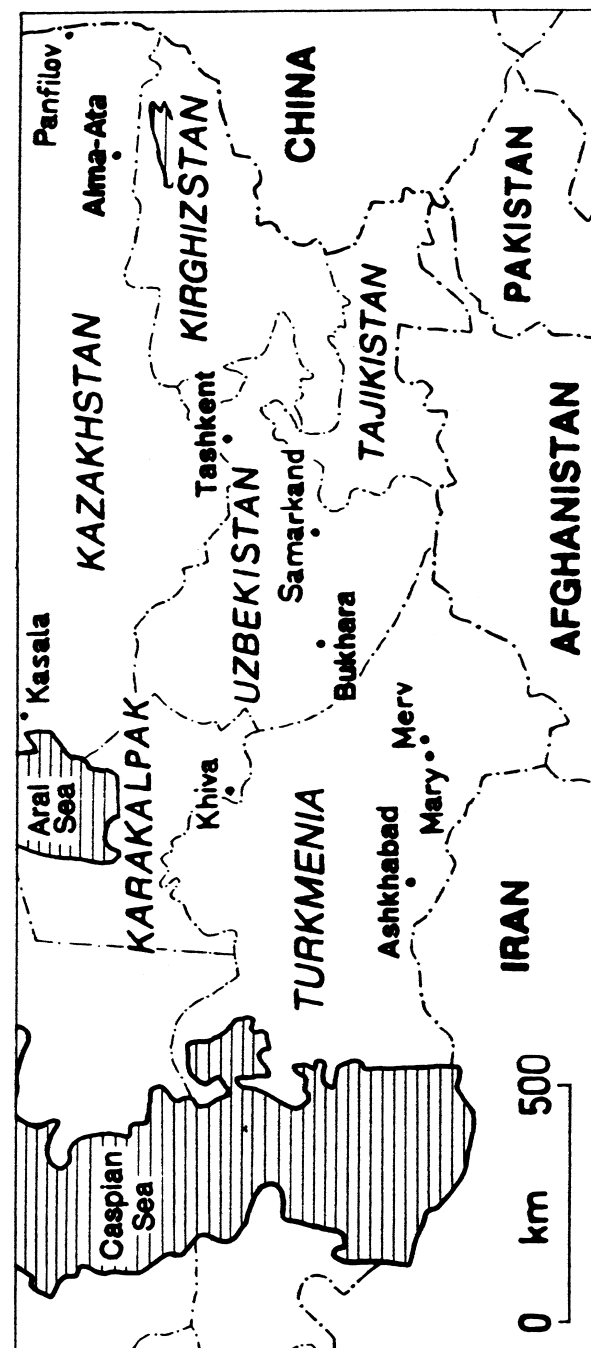


Figure 5: The Central Asian Republics

on the prevalence of wooden or gourd water-pipes in the Merv oasis, with one exception - "a pipe of state" - that was made of wood decorated with silver³:

*'On the sides were lozenge-shaped panels, set with rough turquoises, and what I suppose were pieces of green glass, for they would have been of fabulous value if genuine emeralds. The upper portion, bearing the lighted tobacco, was of silver, and richly decorated with small turquoises and rubies' (ibid.: II, 274).*⁴

A few years earlier, on his journey from Kasala to Khiva in 1876, Burnaby (1876: 231-32) describes a brass pipe belonging to a Kirghiz tribesman as resembling a 'hubble bubble'

'as the smoke had first of all to pass through some water which was contained in a receptacle below the bowl, whilst, instead of there being a long india-rubber tube through which to inhale the fumes, this was substituted by a wooden stem about two feet long, to the end of which was a horn mouthpiece.'

The history of the water-pipe is even less studied than that of other types of pipe in the Near East. It is presumed to be an invention of the early seventeenth century (see below: note 6) as there is no evidence for smoking hashish (or other narcotics) prior to the introduction of tobacco to the Near East in the early seventeenth century (cf. Rosenthal, 1971: 65, 129). As seen above, there was a wide range of styles: elaborate silver examples fitted with wooden stems were status symbols smoked and exhibited in public by their owners; the other extreme was commented on by O'Donovan (1882: I, 157) who saw one of his hosts - a village smith - borrow a water-pipe and tobacco so that he could entertain his guests. The occasional use of gourds or ceramic containers may have been preferred by some because of the taste imparted by

metal varieties; on the other hand, water-pipes popular along the Persian (Arabian) Gulf and the Tihamah plain of Yemen consisted essentially of modified coconut shells (giving rise to their name *narghileh*, from the Arabic for coconut). As in the case of hand-held Ottoman pipes, the length of the stem of the water-pipes was considered to have social as well as practical implications. Lady Burton (1875: I, 81) recommended *'the short, common, strong plain red narbish [kid-skin stem]'* for travellers but for *'the house and for guests, you must have the gaudiest, several yards in length: the longer the narbish the higher your rank, and the greater compliment you pay your guest'*. The stems of these pipes were frequently decorated with twisted wire, culminating in a stone, metal or wooden mouthpiece⁵.

Clearly, water-pipes will only generally be represented archaeologically when they utilise ceramic or stone components, as witnessed by recent reports from Ra's al-Khaimah (U.A.E.) and Zabid (Yemen) (SCPR 25: 9; SCPR 28: 11; Hansman, 1985: 92, Fig. 11.g-i; Keall, 1991).⁶ Coconut, wood or metal pipes will either have perished or been too valuable to discard. Studies of the distribution of water-pipes therefore need to examine closely written and pictorial sources in addition to archaeological findspots. For instance, long-distance trade in water-pipes is illustrated by the sale of Shirazi products in the Caravanserai Bavanatiyan (or Caravanserai Mirza Hadayat) in Esfahan, referred to in a manuscript listing about forty caravanserais constructed by Shah Abbas (1586 - 1628) and others (Kiani, 1970: 24). Different social habits regarding the use of water-pipes and hand-held pipes is witnessed by Buckingham's (1827: I, 85) comment, made while staying in the town of Urfa (south-east Turkey) in June 1816, that whereas hand-held pipes were normally carried for everyday use water-pipes were supplied on demand in the coffee-houses⁷. Elsewhere, dealers could be found in the bazaar *'who go about with a tray full of pipes before them, and who let you have a smoke from a chibouk or a kalioun, as you may fancy, for the sum of about half a farthing'* (O'Donovan, 1882: I, 489).

Footnotes

1. The travel costs of this trip were met by the Vladimir Lukonin Memorial Fund (administered by the British Academy) on receipt of a Soviet invitation: I am very grateful to these authorities and to the UNESCO organisers.
2. Tobacco cultivation was a major source of revenue to the Ottoman and Persian authorities (Bazin, 1980; Keddie, 1966). Distinct varieties of tobacco were used for hand-held and water-pipes, the latter type (known as *tumbak*) being a Persian speciality particularly from Fars province that was widely exported to the Ottoman Empire (Curzon, 1892: II, 42, 497-99; Issawi, ed., 1971: 247-51).
3. The types of bottle-gourds grown in the Merv oasis are also described by O'Donovan; only the 'middle size' variety, approximately thirty centimetres in height, were used as the bodies of water-pipes (*ibid.*: II, 325).
4. Whereas ordinary Turcoman used balls of dried horse-dung to light their pipes, wealthier individuals used imported charcoal (*ibid.*: II, 213, 334).
5. Lady Burton (*ibid.*) commented that one could add a drop of perfume to wooden mouthpieces in order to improve the aroma of the tobacco.
6. The water-pipes from Ra's al-Khaimah and Zabid seem to date from the early seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Water-pipes are specifically mentioned by a British traveller in India as early as 1616 (cited by Issawi, ed., 1971: 247, fn.2).
7. Coffee seems to have been introduced from Ethiopia into Yemen in the second half of the fifteenth century, whence it spread into the remainder of the Near East. The relationship of coffee drinking with

the later introduction and adoption of smoking in the seventeenth century is a subject that would repay closer investigation as both underwent a pattern of initial religious opposition - reflected in the issuing of *fatwas* (religious legal declarations) - followed by more widespread social acceptance (Birnbaum, 1956; Hattox, 1988: 110-11, 112-30; Rosenthal, 1871: 129).

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St. John Simpson

THE 'GLEN DOONE' PIPE

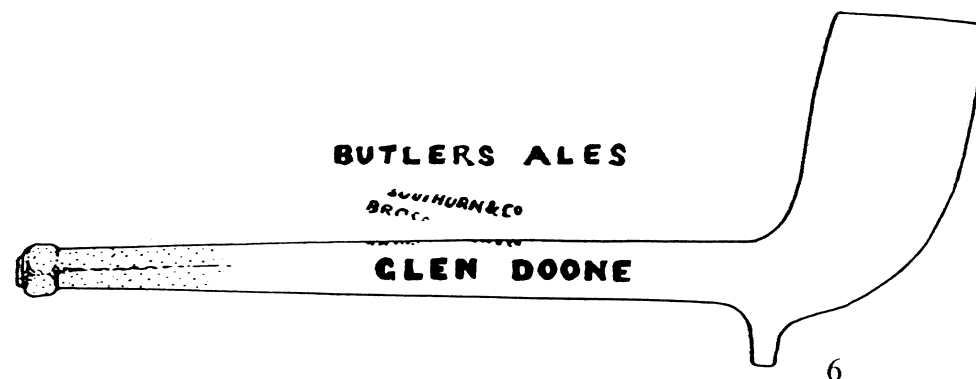
I refer to the item by David Higgins in **SCPR 15** concerning 'Butlers Ales' pipes (Fig. 6). I regret that I cannot help with the date of that pipe but the following information may be of interest to members.

I worked for Mitchells & Butlers (later Bass M. & B.) at Cape Hill Brewery, Smethwick, from 1958 to 1966. It had always been the Company's policy to bottle and promote their own brands of wines and spirits. 'Dumbarton' being the Scotch whisky, and 'Ballyboy' the Irish whiskey they sold.

The incuse moulded mark 'Glen Doone', is very unlikely to refer to the style of the pipe. It refers, in my opinion, to a Butler's brand of Scotch whisky. As these pipes were (undoubtedly) given away with a pint of mild ale, they would be a useful medium for advertising Butler's ales, and other products the Company wished to promote. Perhaps Butler's pipes, bearing other brand names, may come to light and be reported in some future Newsletter?

Unless it can be proved otherwise, I am very happy to regard 'Glen Doone' as an early form of 'own brand' advertising.

David Bedlington Jones



SOME FINE NINETEENTH CENTURY PIPES

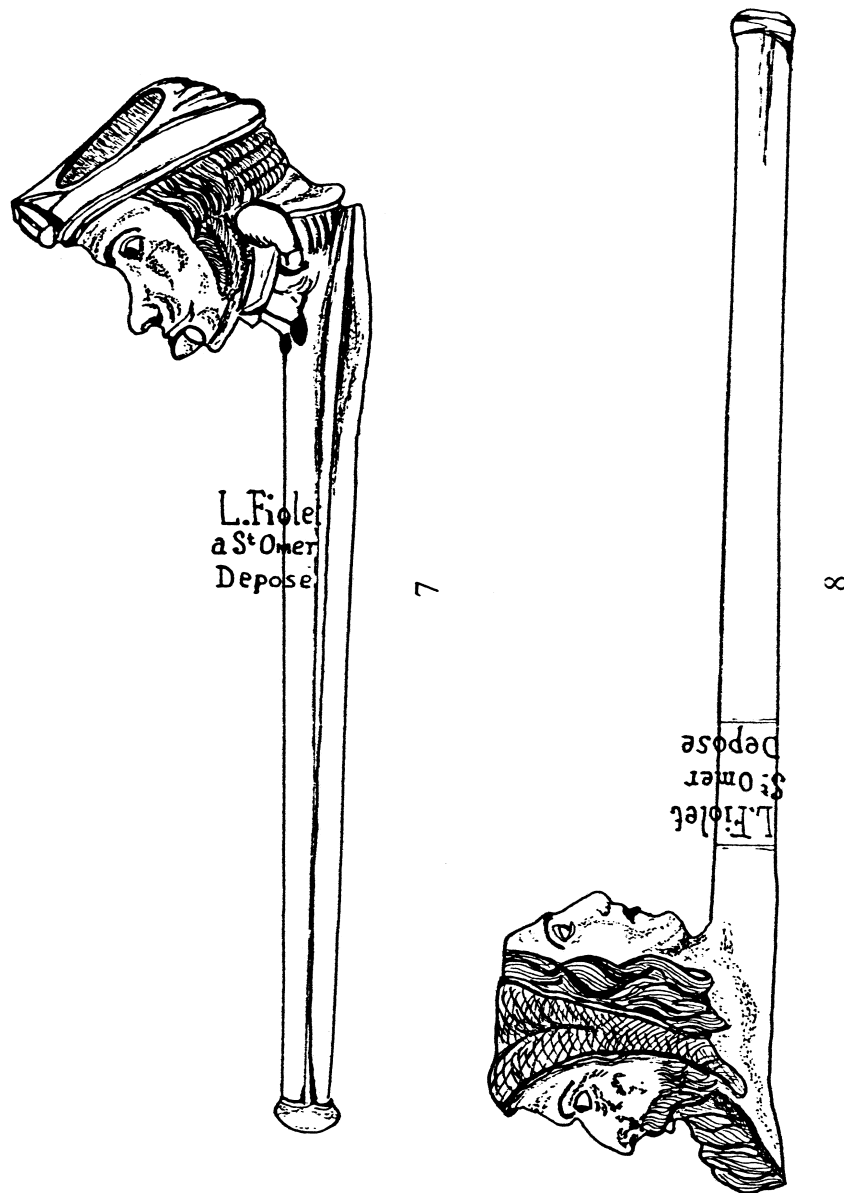
The three pipes illustrated were acquired recently from an antique market. The pipes all bear a date written in ink, possibly indicating when they were bought or added to a collection. According to the antique dealer he thought they had come from a collection "somewhere in Scotland".

Figs. 7 and 8 were made by L. Fiolet of St. Omer. Fig. 7 possibly depicts a French sailor in a sitting position, with his trousers down, and with a stub of a lighted clay pipe in his mouth. It is enamelled in red, cobalt, yellow and black. Dated 1853.

Fig. 8 is a double-headed bowl, male and female, possibly representing historical figures. It is enamelled in red, white and black. Dated 1859.

Fig. 9 is a very similar style to pipes made by Dumeril. It is a finely detailed character of a sailor lying against a tiller, with a white enamelled flag draped over one leg. Other enamelling used is in black, cobalt, pale blue and red. Impressed on the stem within a relief border is PHILOS A PARIS. During the years I have been collecting clays, this is the first time I have encountered this particular firm or maker, and it is not known to either Peter Hammond or Don Duco. I would be grateful to hear from any member who has information or other pipes from this maker.

Malcolm Green



A RECTANGULAR STEM BORE

Fig. 10 shows a stem fragment found at Kew. It has relief lettering which unfortunately is smudged and illegible, although the letters S and N are possibilities.

The most interesting feature of this fragment is the bore which is rectangular, measuring 2mm by 1mm. One end of the fragment reveals that the stem has been cut into as far as the bore.

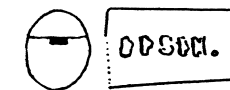
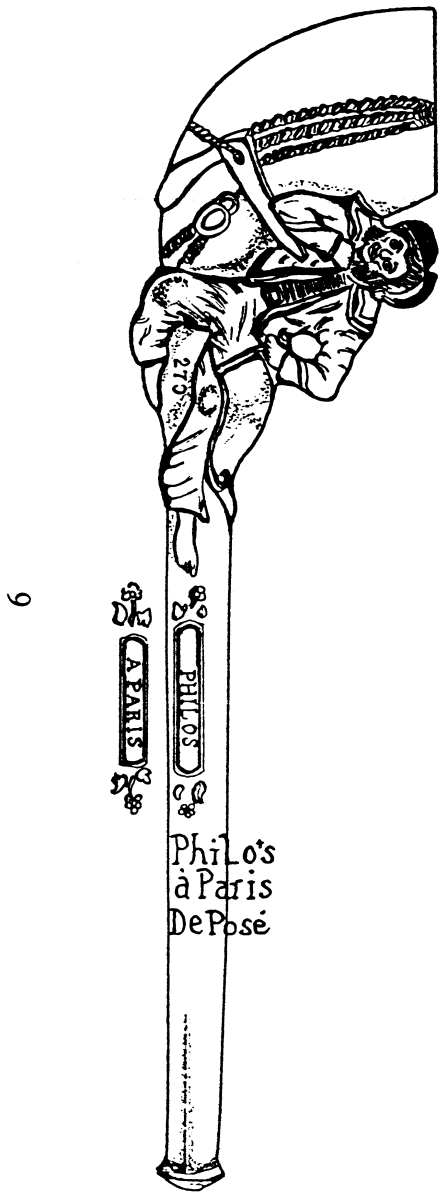
The addition of the cut would seem to indicate a whistle pipe. A less likely alternative is that this is a stem fragment incorporating a design for improving the pipe's function in the manner of certain of those registered and patented types listed by Peter Hammond¹.

It would be interesting to hear of other examples of rectangular bore pipes. Were they exclusively whistle pipes or were they the product of one particular maker.

Reference

1. Hammond, P. (1985) *Registered and patented clay tobacco pipes*, BAR 146(i), 29-156.

Nigel Melton



PIPE NEWS

The *Journal of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology* Vol. 24, 1990, has just been published. It contains some information of interest to pipe researchers which they may not otherwise come across. The section entitled 'Post-medieval Britain in 1989' edited by Geoff Egan reports:

St. Gregory's Priory and Cemetery, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent (NGR TR 15305833).

M. and A. Hicks continued area excavation of the site of St. Gregory's Priory. Machine removal of modern debris exposed the remains of 19th-century basements fronting Northgate Street. A clay pipe kiln (latest use 1850-60) was recorded along with other post-medieval structures ...

Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR TM 168441).

Prior to residential development, a trench was excavated through infilled river deposits at Neptune Quay, between Fore Street and the Wet Dock. The work was funded by the owners, Ideal Homes Anglia. In the upper levels, the workshop and warehouse area of a clay tobacco-pipe maker and retailer were uncovered. Finds included numerous clay pipe fragments, a large quantity of manufacturing waste and kiln debris, possible test rings and some raw pipeclay. As yet the kiln areas have not been examined. This industry started at 102-106 Fore Street in the late 1830s, and must be associated with the creation of the Wet Dock at this time. It was run by the Goodwin family and continued in use until the late 19th century.

[SCPR members who attended our conference in Norwich in 1989 will recall Peter Goodwin's excellent talk about the Ipswich discovery and the large number of finds from the site which he exhibited.]

*actually Lancashire

Burnley, West Midlands* (NGR OS 830305)

J.S. Bourne reports the discovery of clay pipes from the site of a late 19th-century kiln during construction work behind the Bull and Butcher public house, Manchester Road. This first kiln-waste group recovered in the town consists mainly of plain bowls, though decorated examples feature a skull and crossbones, a hand and heart, and a sailing ship. The kiln was run in 1881 by John Hayes, and ceased operating in c1895.

Reg Jackson

A RE-USED STEM FRAGMENT

There is in the collections of Oakwell Hall, Birstall, West Midlands, a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem which has been re-worked to produce what appears to be part of some kind of wind instrument or whistle (Fig. 11).

* Actually West Yorkshire

Oakwell Hall is a sixteenth century manor house, now displayed as the home of the Batt family in the 1690s, which during the nineteenth century was occupied by tenant families and also, at times, as a school.

The fragment was excavated in the porch area of the hall during renovation work. It is 3.5cm long, has a smooth oval depression worked approximately half way along it to a depth which has produced a small circular hole through into the stem bore. The re-worked piece appears to have broken across another similar depression.

POINTS ARISING ...

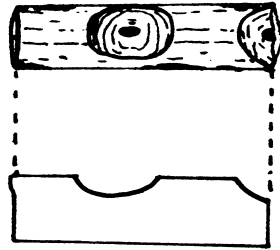


Fig. 11

Scale 1:1

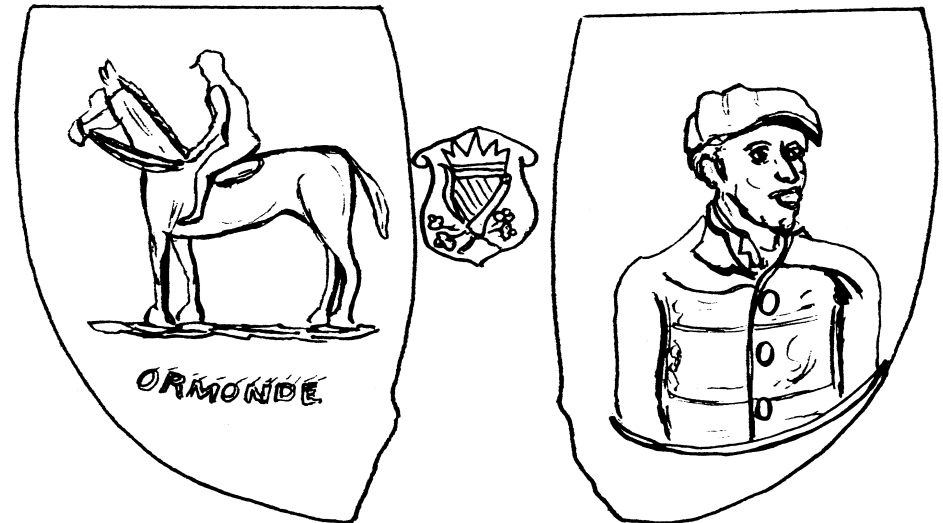
There was a flourishing clay tobacco pipe industry in Birstall, documented from 1786 until 1909. The fragment from which the whistle has been made is of the same character as the locally produced examples of clay tobacco pipe and it seems likely that this is an example of a broken pipe stem being re-worked either by a child or for a child as a toy. I wonder if any one knows of any similar examples of the use of broken tobacco pipe stems?

I am grateful to the staff of Oakwell Hall, part of the Kirklees Museums Service which is administered by Kirklees Metropolitan Council, for their help and for allowing me access to their collection of clay tobacco pipes and also to Miss Christine Parkinson for confirming that the piece of clay pipe stem could have been used successfully to produce a tune.

Hilary Brook

Malcolm Green writes:

With reference to Nick Magnum's interesting article on the FRED ARCHER - DONOVON cadger pipe in SCPR 31, I have a similar pipe in my collection (Fig. 12). It is a cadger with the horse's name ORMONDE crudely impressed, but with no jockey's name. Impressed on the back of the bowl is the 'Irish Harp' emblem. In 1886 Ormonde won the Derby, the St. Ledger and the 2,000 guineas. He became a roarer and was sent to Buenos Aires. In 1892 he was sold for 150,000 dollars, at that time a record sum for a single animal.



12

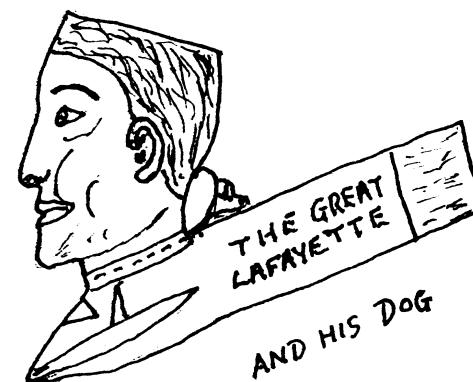
Hilary Brook writes:

Nineteenth century directories being notoriously unreliable I thought it might be as well to put the record straight regarding an entry in the extract from *Slater's Northern Counties Directory 1848* supplied by Ron Dagnall in SCPR 30. The entry under Doncaster gives John and Joseph Dodgeson and William Shaw, all of Birstall. Birstall is, in fact, about 30 miles (48 kms) north of Doncaster and, if not listed as a place in its own right, would have been more appropriately included with the Leeds entries. The Dodson family were tobacco pipe makers in Birstall from the 1820s until 1909 and the Shaw's are recorded as tobacco pipe makers in the middle decades of the nineteenth century. It is possible that the two families were related although they did have separate workshops and kilns.

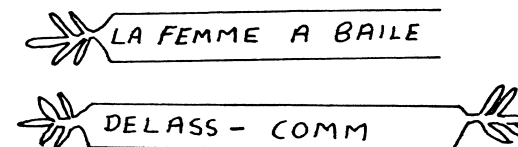
The Dodsons are often listed in Trade Directories as Dodgson or even Dodgshun, names more common in the Leeds area. The tobacco pipe making Dodsons were 'incomers' from Rawmarsh near Rotherham.

HELP!

Douglas Armstrong of 'Malvern', 6 Skegby Road, Huthwaite, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire NG17 2PL, would like to know if anyone can identify the pipe illustrated in Fig. 13. The bowl is in the shape of a man's head, with a dog lying on the stem at the angle where the stem and the bowl meet. The stem is marked 'THE GREAT LAFAYETTE - AND HIS DOG'. Mr. Armstrong has searched in books in local libraries for a reference to Lafayette but has not been successful. Who was Lafayette (and his dog) and where and when was the pipe made?

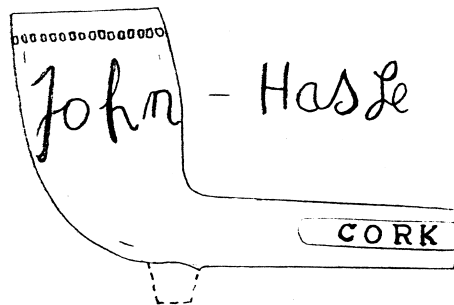


Pauline Swailes of 25 Middle Street, Isham, Nr. Kettering, Northants. NN14 1HL, would like information on the pipe stem illustrated in Fig. 14. It was found in a field at Isham which is on the A509 road between Wellingborough and Kettering. The mark seems to read 'LA FEMME A BAILE - DELASS - COMM'. Has anyone any idea about the possible maker and what the pipe would have depicted?



Peter Hammond (address inside front cover) wonders if anybody recognises the names on the following pipes?

Fig. 15 shows a plain bowl with 'CORK' incuse on both sides of the stem - a common enough type made all over Britain from the mid/late 19th century onwards. However, what makes this pipe very unusual is that someone has scratched his name onto the bowl sides prior to firing. Could John Hasle have been the pipemaker? Of course, he may not have been a master pipemaker and could infact have been an employee in a workshop such as a journeyman or apprentice. Alternatively he could simply be a friend or customer of the pipemaker concerned. If anybody has come across a John Hasle during the course of their research - such as in census returns - I would be delighted to hear from them. Unfortunately the provenance of this pipe is unknown.

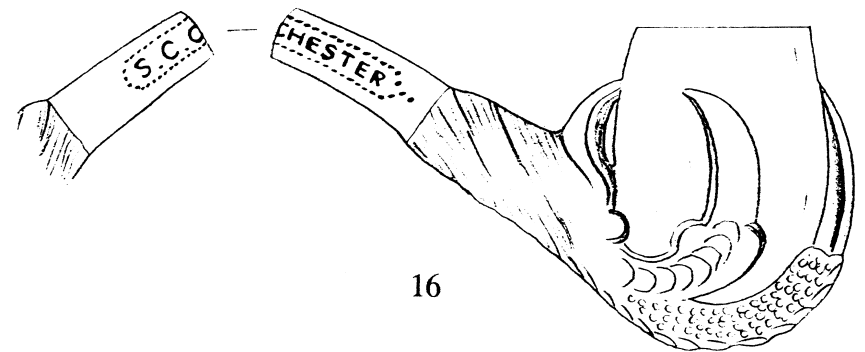


15

Fig. 16 depicts a bird's claw bowl, again very commonly made all over Britain in the late 19th century/early 20th century. However, this example is marked incuse along the stem with the name of an unidentified maker (or tobacconist), apparently reading 'S.D.O.(or C) ... - ... CHESTER'. The latter is most likely to refer to Chester or Manchester, but who was S.D.O. ...? My own current research into the nineteenth century Manchester pipemakers has revealed no makers whose initials match those on the pipe nor are there any likely candidates in the published list of Chester pipemakers¹. It is possible that this pipe is another variant in the same theme as the 'G.B.OLLIVANT & Co Ltd - MANCHESTER' pipes made by Duncan McDougall & Co of Glasgow². Has anyone any ideas?

References

1. Rutter J.A. & Davey, P.J. (1980) *Clay pipes from Chester*, BAR 78, 41-272.
2. Gallagher, D.B. (1987) *Tobacco pipemaking in Glasgow 1667-1967*, BAR 178, 94-99.



16

Marek Lewcun (address inside front cover) is trying to connect members of the Holland family of pipemakers, having been contacted by a descendant of the family who were in Weymouth, Dorset from 1770 and were active as pipemakers there from at least 1823 to 1855. A daughter of John Holland pipemaker from Weymouth was resident in Chippenham, Wiltshire, when she married in 1884 to a gardener from Bristol. Marek is aware of Holland pipemakers in London and Manchester, but if members know of a connection between them, or any others, and Weymouth (perhaps places of birth from census details) he would appreciate hearing from you.

NEW MEMBERS

Jack and Enid Burch, 'Inala', 2 Clos de Patier, Patier Road, St. Saviour, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Researching and identifying the clay pipes of Jersey.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Colin Tatman, 6 Southwell Close, Beverley, E. Yorkshire HU17 8UP.

David Woodcock, 285 Cannon Hill Lane, Raynes Park, London SW20 9DB.

ALTERATION TO INTERESTS IN LIST OF MEMBERS

Ed Jarzembowski: 'London and Sussex pipes and makers'.

Title Index - Issues 29-32

Compiled by Mick Fordy

A Pipe-Bowl from Siwa Oasis(Egypt) and its Implications for Ottoman Pipe Studies. St.J. Simpson.	p.10,30	Apr 1991
A Rainford - Durham City Connection. Lloyd J.Edwards.	p.26,29	Jan 1991
*Ron Dagnall	p.30,30	Apr 1991
A Rectangular Stem Bore. Nigel Melton	p.27,32	Oct 1991
A Re-used Stem Fragment. Hilary Brook	p.29,32	Oct 1991
A Seventeenth Century Imported Pipe from Sandwell Priory. David Higgins.	p.24,30	Apr 1991
A Stone Pipe from the Wreck of H.M.S. Pandora. Peter Davey.	p.23,30	Apr 1991
An Early Eighteenth Century Pipemaking Partnership - the Pratt Family of Taunton, Somerset. Marek Lewcun	p.8,31	Jul 1991
An Unusual Pipe from Indonesia. David Higgins.	p.15,31	Jul 1991
Another Political Union Pipe. Peter Hammond.	p.25,29	Jan 1991
Another Registered Design. Peter Hammond.	p.28,29	Jan 1991
Beware of Newspapers. Ron Dagnall.	p.4,30	Apr 1991
Christopher Belwood Tobacco Pipemaker of Middlesex. Ron Dagnall.	p.23,29	Jan 1991
Clay Pipes from Brighton:a Preliminary Report. Ed Jarzembowski.	p.22,29	Jan 1991
Clay Pipe Kiln Waste from St.Anne's Fort, Kings Lynn, Norfolk. Peter J. Davey	p.29,29	Jan 1991
Edinburgh Conference. Reg & Philomena Jackson.	p.2,32	Oct 1991
Evidence of an Altered Pipe-mould from Durham City. Lloyd J.Edwards.	p.10,29	Jan 1991
Further Details of a Northamptonshire Pipemaker. David Higgins.	p.12,29	Jan 1991
*Further Information on Clay Pipes as Instruments of Violence. Colin Tatman	p.8,30	Apr 1991
	(see Joe Norton p.20,29	Jan 1991)
Further Information on the Magog's Pipe. Peter Hammond.	p.21,29	Jan 1991
Harding and Son Pipemakers of Petersfield and London. Marek Lewcun	p.13,32	Oct 1991
Help (M.Pickering):-Armstrong family, Middlesborough.	p.35,30	Apr 1991
Help (P.Hammond):-Bird Claw Pipe S.C(D?).D./?Chester.	p.35,32	Oct 1991
Help (T.Pettitt):-CM/CG maker's mark.	p.19,31	Jul 1991
Help (M.Lewcun):-Holland Family, Weymouth	p.36,32	Oct 1991
Help (P.Hammond):-John Hasle, Cork, Cork. Maker?.	p.34,32	Oct 1991
Help (K.Parker):-John (L)ong maker's mark	p.19,31	Jul 1991
Help (P.Swales):-"La Femme a Baile / Delass - Comm" Pipe	p.33,32	Oct 1991
Help (T.E.Tucker):-Roden family, Broseley.	p.36,29	Jan 1991
Help (H.Kronick):-Stub-steamed earthenware pipes.	p.34,30	Apr 1991
Help (D.Armstrong):-"The Great Lafayette & his Dog" Pipe.	p.32,32	Oct 1991

Help (J.T.Barton):- Wooden-legged figural pipe. p.20,31 Jul 1991
 *Mediterranean Pipes.
 St. John Simpson p.32,29 Jan 1991
 Membership List p.22,31 Jul 1991
 More Pipe Accidents.
 Peter Hammond. p.14,31 Jul 1991
 Pipe News.
 Reg Jackson. p.28,32 Oct 1991
 Pipemakers in Slater's 1848 Directory.
 Ron Dagnall. p.16,30 Apr 1991
 *Corrections to Slater's 1848 Directory - Hilary Brook p.32,32 Oct 1991
 *Political Union Pipe.
 Richard Le Cheminant p.30,30 Apr 1991
 (see Nigel Melton p.17,28 Oct 1990, Peter Hammond p.25,29 Jan 1991)
 Report of the Fifth Meeting of German Clay Pipe Researchers.
 Martin Kuqler (Trans. John & Sonja Rogers) p.12,31 Jul 1991
 S CPR Visit to Jersey.
 Reg & Philomena Jackson, Peter Hammond p.2,31 Jul 1991
 Smoking in Central Asia.
 St. John Simpson. p.16,32 Oct 1991
 Some Fine Nineteenth Century Pipes.
 Malcolm Green. p.24,32 Oct 1991
 *Swinyard Stamp
 Don Duco. p.32,29 Jan 1991
 (see Help p.35,28 Oct 1990)
 The Brittain Family at Wednesbury - Some Further Notes.
 Nigel Melton p.1,30 Apr 1991
 The Clay Pipe as a Murder Weapon.
 Joe Norton p.20,29 Jan 1991
 *Colin Tatman p.8,30 Apr 1991
 *John Andrews p.26,30 Apr 1991
 *Peter Tengnagel. p.27,30 Apr 1991
 The Clay Tobacco-Pipe Industry in the Parish of Newington, Southwark, London.
 Colin Tatman p.9,30 Apr 1991
 The Earliest Known Edwin Southern Pipe?
 Peter Hammond. p.12,32 Oct 1991
 The Egremont Clay Pipe Smoking Contest.
 Pauline Swailes. p.30,29 Jan 1991
 The "Glen Doone" Pipe.
 David Bedlington Jones p.23,32 Oct 1991
 The Mystery of the Donovan/Archer Clay Pipe.
 Nick Magnum. p.17,31 Jul 1991
 *Malcolm Green. p.31,32 Oct 1991
 The Pipe Makers of Lancaster Street, Birmingham.
 Nigel Melton p.1,29 Jan 1991
 The Problem of VG Pipes from Argentina.
 Peter J. Davey p.14,29 Jan 1991
 *Richard Le Cheminant p.28,30 Apr 1991
 Trade War.
 Joe Norton p.15,30 Apr 1991
 Two Eighteenth Century Pipes from Rainford.
 Ron Dagnall. p.7,32 Oct 1991

ANDREWS, JOHN
 *The Clay Pipe as a Murder Weapon. p.26,30 Apr 1991
 (see Joe Norton p.20,29 Jan 1991)
 ARMSTRONG, Douglas
 Help:-"The Great Lafayette & his Dog" Pipe p.32,32 Oct 1991
 BARTON, Trevor J.
 Help:- Wooden-legged figural pipe. p.20,31 Jul 1991
 BROOK, Hilary
 A Re-used Stem Fragment. p.29,32 Oct 1991
 *Slater's 1848 Directory Corrections p.32,32 Oct 1991
 Le CHEMINANT, Richard
 *VG Pipes. p.28,30 Apr 1991
 (see Peter Davey p.14,29 Jan 1991)
 *Political Union Pipe. p.30,30 Apr 1991
 (see Nigel Melton p.17,28 Oct 1990, Peter Hammond p.25,29 Jan 1991)
 DAGNALL, Ron
 Christopher Belwood Tobacco Pipemaker of Middlesex p.23,29 Jan 1991
 Beware of Newspapers p.4,30 Apr 1991
 Pipemakers in Slater's 1848 Directory. p.16,30 Apr 1991
 *Rainford - Durham City Connection p.30,30 Apr 1991
 Two Eighteenth Century Pipes from Rainford p.7,32 Oct 1991
 DAVEY, Peter J.
 The Problem of VG Pipes from Argentina p.14,29 Jan 1991
 Clay Pipe Kiln Waste from St. Anne's Fort, Kings Lynn, Norfolk . p.29,29 Jan 1991
 A Stone Pipe from the Wreck of H.M.S. Pandora. p.23,30 Apr 1991
 DUCO, Don
 *Swinyard Stamp. p.32,29 Jan 1991
 (see Help p.35,28 Oct 1990)
 EDWARDS, Lloyd J.
 Evidence of an Altered Pipe-mould from Durham City p.10,29 Jan 1991
 A Rainford-Durham City Connection. p.26,29 Jan 1991
 (see Ron Dagnall p.30,30 Apr 1991)
 GREEN, Malcolm
 Some Fine Nineteenth Century Pipes p.24,32 Oct 1991
 *Ormonde Cadger Pipe p.31,32 Oct 1991
 (see Nick Magnum p.17,31 Jul 1991)
 HAMMOND, Peter
 Further Information on the Magog's Pipe. p.21,29 Jan 1991
 (see Malcolm Green p.21,28 Oct 1990)
 Another Political Union Pipe p.25,29 Jan 1991
 Another Registered Design. p.28,29 Jan 1991
 S CPR Visit to Jersey p.2,31 Jul 1991
 More Pipe Accidents. p.14,31 Jul 1991
 The Earliest Known Edwin Southern Pipe?. p.12,32 Oct 1991
 Help:-John Hasle, Cork, Maker? p.34,32 Oct 1991
 Help:-Bird Claw Pipe S.CID?.O./?Chester p.35,32 Oct 1991
 HIGGINS, David
 Further Details of a Northamptonshire Pipemaker. p.12,29 Jan 1991
 A Seventeenth Century Imported Pipe from Sandwell Priory p.24,30 Apr 1991
 An Unusual Pipe from Indonesia p.15,31 Jul 1991
 JACKSON, Reg
 Pipe News. p.28,32 Oct 1991
 JACKSON, Reg & Philomena
 Edinburgh Conference p.2,32 Oct 1991

JACKSON, Reg, Philomena JACKSON & Peter HAMMOND
 SCPR Visit to Jersey p.2,31 Jul 1991

JARZEMBOWSKI, Ed
 Clay Pipes from Brighton:a Preliminary Report. p.22,29 Jan 1991

JONES, David Bedlington
 The "Glen Doone" Pipe. p.23,32 Oct 1991

KRONICK, Harriet
 Help:-Stub-stemmed earthenware pipes p.34,30 Apr 1991

KUGLER, Martin (Trans. John & Sonja Rogers)
 Report of the Fifth Meeting of German Clay Pipe Researchers. . . p.12,31 Jul 1991

LEWCUN, Marek
 An Early Eighteenth Century Pipemaking Partnership - the Pratt Family of
 Taunton, Somerset. p.8,31 Jul 1991
 Harding and Son Pipemakers of Petersfield and London p.13,32 Oct 1991
 Help:-Holland Family, Weymouth p.36,32 Oct 1991

MAGNUM, Nick
 The Mystery of the Donovan/Archer Clay Pipe. p.17,31 Jul 1991
 (see Malcolm Green.p.31,32 Oct 1991)

MELTON, Nigel
 The Pipe Makers of Lancaster Street,Birmingham p.1,29 Jan 1991
 The Brittain Family at Wednesbury - Some Further Notes p.1,30 Apr 1991
 A Rectangular Stem Bore. p.27,32 Oct 1991

NORTON, Joe
 The Clay Pipe as a Murder Weapon p.20,29 Jan 1991
 Trade War. p.15,30 Apr 1991

PARKER, Karen
 Help:-John (L)ong maker's mark p.19,31 Jul 1991

PETTITT, Tim
 Help:-CM/CG maker's mark p.19,31 Jul 1991

PICKERING, Martin
 Help:-Armstrong family, Middlesborough p.35,30 Apr 1991

SIMPSON, St. John
 *Mediterranean Pipes p.32,29 Jan 1991
 A Pipe-Bowl from Siwa Oasis (Egypt) and its Implications for Ottoman Pipe
 Studies. p.10,30 Apr 1991
 Smoking in Central Asia. p.16,32 Oct 1991

SWAILES, Pauline
 The Egremont Clay Pipe Smoking Contest p.30,29 Jan 1991
 Help:-"La Femme a Baile / Delass - Comm" Pipe. p.33,32 Oct 1991

TATMAN, Colin
 *Further Information on Clay Pipes as Instruments of Violence. . p.8,30 Apr 1991
 (see Joe Norton p.20,29 Jan 1991)

The Clay Tobacco-Pipe Industry in the Parish of Newington, Southwark,
 London p.9,30 Apr 1991

TENGNAGEL, Peter
 *The Clay Pipe as a Murder Weapon. p.27,30 Apr 1991
 (see Joe Norton p.20,29 Jan 1991)

TUCKER, T.E.
 Help:-Roden family,Broseley. p.36,29 Jan 1991