

NEWSLETTER

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Autumn/Winter 1996

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contd on inside of back cover

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SOCIETY NEWS

Susanne Atkin

Membership enquiries

Members please note that Reg Jackson has a new address. All membership and subscription enquiries should be addressed to him.

Subscriptions 1997

Due to the delay in producing *SCPR 50*, the subscription forms will be sent out as a separate mailing in due course. If anyone knows of another member who has not received *SCPR 49* please advise them to check with Reg whether their subscription has gone astray.

Conference, 1997

Marek Lewcun has very kindly agreed to organize the annual conference, on 27 and 28 September. The venue will be the Bath Industrial Heritage Centre, Bath, Somerset. It is surely one of the loveliest cities in Britain (and will probably be very good news for those spouses/partners/appendages who like to shop till they drop!).

A booking form is enclosed with this newsletter and early booking of accommodation is advised. Delegates from Europe and overseas will be sent train and coach timetables from London Heathrow and Bristol airports. Further details will appear in the next newsletter. Marek's address is on the inside of the front cover.

E-mail from New Zealand

I recently received an e-mail from Kieran and Robyn Fitzgerald in New Zealand, about clay pipes they had found marked with the names of British, mainly Scottish, pipemakers. I tried to send a reply to the e-mail address that appeared on the message, but it was returned by the e-mail system, saying the address was incorrect. There is no clue on the message as to their postal address. If anyone in the Society has heard from them or knows of them, could you please send me their address so that I can pass on the information I have for them, or at the very least explain that my e-mail message hasn't got through!

Round robins

In the previous newsletter, Diana Freeman put forward an idea for members to keep in touch via a 'round robin' system. Small groups of members would circulate a paper for ideas, information etc. Please contact Diana if you are interested to find out more details. Please note her new address (inside front cover).

In memoriam

It is with great sadness that I learned of the death of Vera Caddick. She was one of the most enthusiastic members of the Society, who made the long journey from Jersey to several of the SCPR conferences. She organized a memorable visit to Jersey by members of the Society, even offering her home as a place to stay despite the fact that the hot-water supply failed just as we arrived! Undaunted, Vera took the opportunity to show us the island of which she was justly proud. Vera had a lively and inquisitive mind, and she will be greatly missed.

I have also been told of the death of David Cutten, who had written to me with information about his ancestors, the Bellamy family of Lye, Worcestershire (*SCPR 44*, 29, and 49, 50). (Thanks to Graham Berlyn for notifying me.) Mr Cutten had sent a plan of the pipemaking kiln used by the Bellamys, and this will be reproduced in the next newsletter. Apparently all his notes have been passed to the West Sussex Record office, County Hall, Chichester, West Sussex PO19 1RN.

SCPR 51

As you may have noticed, I do not set deadlines for each copy of the Newsletter! Please note that my 'windows of opportunity' for compiling the newsletters are few and far between and are usually short-lived. If I don't acknowledge your contribution to the newsletter it is because it takes time to deal with SCPR correspondence and I very often don't have that time - it is not because I don't appreciate your contributions.

The following subjects will appear in the next issue(s), so if you have anything you would like to contribute on these or any other subjects, please do send them.

Documentary sources: At the Gloucester conference, references were made to the useful sources being consulted by several members in their researches. I asked a few members to list which documentary sources

they thought would be useful to bring to the attention of other members, and give details of some of the more unusual sources that they've found. As a result, an interesting group of contributions has been received and will be published in the next newsletter. Further ideas are very welcome.

Symbols and marks: A member of the Society has enquired about the terminology and meaning of symbols and marks found on clay pipes. It is a subject that has links with contemporary symbolism, metalwork, coins and medals, and political and other types of iconography. A future issue will include a selection of symbols and references. Anybody who is interested in this subject, or feels that they have material to contribute, please contact the editor.

Photographic techniques: More tips for photographing clay pipes follow on from an article published in a recent newsletter (Pete Rayner, *SCPR 45*).

* * * * *

GLOUCESTER CONFERENCE, 1996

Allan Peacey organized a very successful conference in Gloucester on 28 and 29 September 1996, an event which was much enjoyed and appreciated. Pipes and kiln material were on display, including a model replica of a kiln made by Allan (photos of this and other kiln models are published in his thesis, see 'New Publications'). He also made special commemorative pots for sale, but if you arrived more than ten minutes after the doors opened you were unlucky because all the pots had been sold! (For those who haven't discovered this yet, the yellow pots attract arachnids of large proportions.) The following is a brief summary, as much of the material is for future publication.

On Saturday, Carolyn Heighway, a former city archaeologist, opened the proceedings by talking about the history of the city from its Roman origins. Marek Lewcun's interesting discussion of aspects of his research included documentary sources, pipe stamps, and comparisons of milling. Marek has provided information about some of his documentary sources for inclusion in the next newsletter, and it is hoped that further aspects of his research will be published soon. He displayed material on William

Brewer, and his article on this pipemaker and white witch is included in this issue. [Marek's copy of *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales*, copies of which were being sold by Gill Evans, went missing from his display table - if anyone has it by mistake, could they please return it to Marek.] David Higgins discussed finds from Peel Castle on the Isle of Man, and in his second presentation showed a fascinating slide sequence of the pipe kiln restoration in Nantgarw; an account of the latter will appear in the next newsletter. Peter Hammond talked about pipemaking firms such as Pollocks of Manchester and McLardy, and he stressed the importance of bringing together photos of pipemakers. If readers of this newsletter have photographs they think could be of interest to Peter in his researches into the 19th- and 20th-century pipemakers, please contact him (or the Newsletter editor). Much of his research is due for publication - details will appear as they become available.

Allan set himself the fraught task of organizing the whole conference and giving two lectures, but managed all of it with aplomb. In discussing his Gloucester typology, published in 1979, he expressed a wish that it could be updated to take account of recent finds (a note on typologies of clay pipes will appear in the next newsletter). In his second lecture, he talked about the Pipe Aston project (of which he is the director), a site in rural Herefordshire that has yielded evidence of pipe manufacture from the middle of the 17th century. Four kiln sites have been identified, and possibly a fifth site, spanning a century from c.1640 to c.1730. Full name marks and documentary sources should help to build up a unique picture of a remarkable site. The project has been accepted for student excavation training by the University of Liverpool; more information can be obtained from Allan.

The meal on the Saturday evening was an experience! And we discovered that clay pipe researchers and collectors are less noisy than parties of people celebrating anniversaries! On Sunday morning, a City Guide took us on a tour of the city in a downpour, but he refused to be beaten by the weather and it proved to be very enjoyable. All the official city guides are very well trained, and if you visit the city it will be well worth your while joining a guided tour, because modern development has 'hidden' many aspects of the city's history from the casual gaze.

Many thanks to Allan for all his hard work in organizing a successful,

informative and enjoyable conference. (It was also the only conference where the editor managed not to get lost.) It is hoped that a collection of papers from the conference, with the possible inclusion of additional material, will eventually be published. The collection of conference papers from the Ironbridge conference is nearing completion.

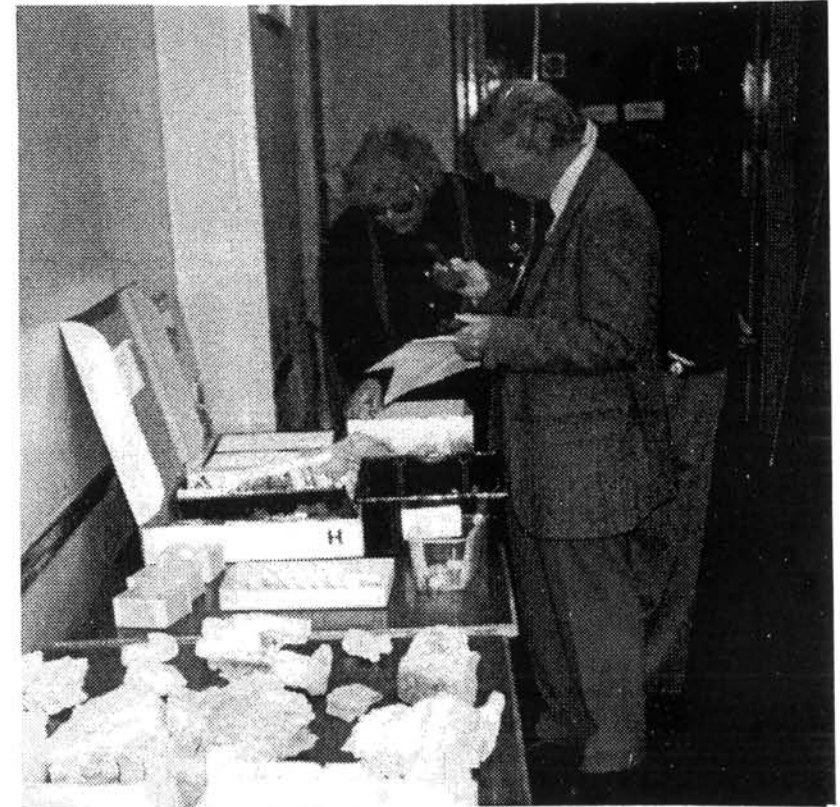


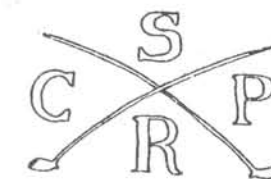
Fig.1 Gloucester conference, 1996. Examining one of the displays is Barbara Sants, whose ancestors were pipemakers in Gloucester and Bath (see *SCPR* 43, 17-20). (Photograph by Marek Lewcun)



Fig.2 Gloucester conference, 1996. The city guide is second from the left; Gloucester Cathedral is in the background.
(Photograph by Susanne Atkin)

SCPR LOGO

A sheet of logos submitted by members was displayed at the Gloucester conference and delegates were asked to choose their three favourite designs. The logos that received most votes are illustrated below (anonymously), and all members of the Society are invited to vote for the design which they think will be the best one to appear on Society advertising, letterheads etc. Send your vote on a postcard or sealed-down envelope to the editor; the most popular design will be announced in the next newsletter. Remember that the logo will need to be eye-catching, readable and easy to reproduce.



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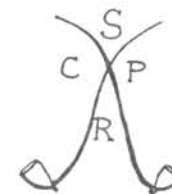
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WILLIAM BREWER, PIPEMAKER, WHITE WIZARD, AND WISE MAN OF THE WEST

Marek Lewcun

William Brewer was reportedly born in 1815, the son of Abraham Brewer, a shoemaker, and his wife Mary. He was baptised in 1 November 1818 in the parish church of the small Somerset village of Lyng, near Taunton, and here a most interesting life began. He started his young working life as a ploughboy, but by the time of the census on 7 June 1841 he had become a journeyman pipemaker, and was living on Stanmoor Wall, between nearby Burrowbridge and Stoke St Gregory. He shared a house with two other pipemakers, Robert Beck and his future wife Eliza Blatchley, a former Bristol journeywoman, and together they were working for one of the brother-in-law pipemakers Samuel Verrier and Samuel Winchester.

William Brewer did not stay in the pipemaking trade for much longer after this, and his life took a turn for a most unusual career which was to make him one of the most respected men in the West Country. He took up the running of a small grocery shop eight miles away in Alfred Street, Taunton, but it was what he undertook in his spare time for which he was to become famous. It is not until after his death on 28 December 1890 that his obituaries treat one to a brief insight into a fascinating life. The letters of administration for his estate, a mere £16, suggest the most solitary of lives, he being described as 'a bachelor without parent, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece', but far from this the truth was that he had more friends than most. Indeed, it was said that 'in every village in this area there was a bed reserved for Billy to sleep in when he called'.

News of William's demise was broken in the newspapers, and it is they that best describe his life. The *Somerset County Herald* (3 January 1891) reported thus:

'The Wizard of the West'. Death of a Taunton Oracle.
A notorious Tauntonian, familiarly known as 'Billy Brewer', was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning, in his house in Alfred-street, where he has lived for many years ... he rejoiced in the title of 'The Wizard of the

West' This modern necromancer had lived in Taunton nearly all his life, but he was a native of Lyng. His exact age was not known, but it is believed that he was 75 or 76 years old. He was by trade a maker of pipes, and thus he derived his nickname of 'Piper'.

In his long Inverness cloak and sombrero hat, 'Billy the Piper', with his dishevelled grey locks and glittering eyes, was until recently a familiar figure about the streets of Taunton. He was the last of those 'Wise Men of the West' who in former times had so singular a sway over the minds and imaginations of the simple country folk.

The *Somerset County Gazette*, *Bristol Express* and *Devonshire News* (3 January 1891), which reached some of William Brewer's more distant friends went into more detail:

Brewer, who was 75 years old at the time of his death, was born at Lyng, and he commenced life as a plough-boy. While he was in his teens, however, Billy discarded agriculture and became a clay pipe maker. He was in the habit of travelling through Somerset, Devon and Dorset with large quantities of pipes, and everywhere he was known as 'Billy the Piper'. When it was that he once more changed his avocation and established himself as a magician and fortune-teller is not quite clear, but, doubtless, the acquaintance he formed with country folk while he was peregrinating with his pipes opened his eyes to their superstitious beliefs, and induced him to pose as the 'Wizard of the West'.

The legend of Billy the Piper lived on in Taunton, and as late as 1954 there was a letter to the *Somerset County Herald* (25 September 1954) to remind readers of 'A Taunton Wizard'. Here it was said how he got quite a reputation as a white witch while living at his grocers shop, and how 'He also broke spells (which had been cast by a black witch), cast nativities, and made love potions Many and wonderful are the tales told in the West Country about Billy the Piper'. The letter also recounts the 'extraordinary circumstances' of his burial at St James's Church when nobody, because of their superstitions, would carry the coffin. The grave

digger solved matters by stopping two tramps, shoeless and in rags, and employed them for the procedure. 'So passed "Billy the Piper", a very famous man in his time' the letter concluded.

Only a year later another letter appeared in the *Somerset County Herald* (26 November 1955), adding that 'A considerable number of letters which had been written to Billy, were found after his death, and most of them were from country people whose belief in witchcraft is shown to have been very profound. Many were also from young men and women seeking assistance in their love affairs.' He has been described, in later life, as being a thin wizened old man with a dilapidated wig, half a dozen gold and silver rings on his fingers, wearing a light kind of smock coat and cap, and always carrying a basket. He made a point of always attending village club feasts, and on these occasions took great pains over his appearance. He wore a pair of lavender gloves and mingled with the villagers with the air of importance befitting his status as the 'Wizard of the West'.

One could scarcely imagine that a humble journeyman pipemaker, carrying pipes for sale around three counties, would rise to become a man whose name was held so high in county-wide esteem with his reputation for solving the problems of a superstitious populous. From sick animals to love-sick youth, William Brewer purported to cure them all. The story of William 'Billy the Piper' Brewer is a fascinating and wonderful one. The image of his colourful character was painted in 1898 (Fig.3), and through it his legend continues today.

Reference

Letters of administration, William Brewer, 1891, District Probate Registry, Taunton.

The painting (Fig.3) is in 'A Collection of Taunton Characters', Tite Collection, Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, held at Taunton Local Studies Library.



Fig.3 William Brewer, pipemaker, white wizard and wise man of the west, 1815-1890, painted by Harry Frier (1898). Reproduced courtesy of Somerset Archaeological & Natural History Society.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY FOR CLAY PIPE RESEARCH

Martin Kügler

The 10th meeting of the Society was held on 4 and 5 May 1996 in Hamburg-Harburg. Forty-three people were present including representatives from Sweden, Holland, Poland and Russia, making it the best attended meeting yet.

The Saturday morning began with an outline of the history of Harburg by Jörn Clausnitzer. Dr Elke Först confirmed this background with reference to excavations in the area.

Rudiger Articus concerned himself with clay pipe finds in Lüneburg Heath. After a resumé of recent progress in clay pipe research, he showed that clay pipe smoking began in Harburg in 1595 and by 1630 had spread to the surrounding area. Smokers in Hamburg and the Lüneburg Heath area were well supplied from Holland, but they used considerable quantities of pipes from southern Lower Saxony and northern Hessen. There are still question marks about pipes inscribed 'ZAPFENBERG' (or 'SAPFENBERGH') and 'BOSSE DANZYCH'. The former may be the name of a German dealer of unknown location; the latter perhaps a pipemaker previously known from Walbeck.

Gerhard Almeling had examined a large number of pipe fragments and unbaked clay in a half-timbered house in Hann.-Münden, many of which bore the mark 'CHR CSM MUNDEN' identifying them as products of Christian Casselmann from Grossalmerode, who opened a second workshop in H.-Münden in 1772, moved to the above house in 1774 and closed the business there in 1776, thus giving exact dating for pipes marked with his 'leaping horse', with consequent importance for the dating of similar finds elsewhere.

In the afternoon members visited the Reemtsma collection in Hamburg-Othmarschen in the house of the founder of the Reemtsma firm. The collection includes a large library of tobacco-related literature and illustration, and especially an exhaustive display of pipes from

around the world in every known material, as well as cigars, cigarettes, packaging, advertising material, etc.

After this a visit was paid to the private collection of Gerd Jansen, consisting of items and documents collected over a long period, especially from the German-speaking world. Here, in a small space, was a wealth of information about tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, factories and clay pipe producers which held surprises for the most experienced collector.

At an evening meal provided by the museum, members were able to exchange experiences, show finds and inspect new literature. A number of Hamburg collectors brought finds from production sites scarcely known hitherto, such as Rostin, Altona, Hann.-Münden and Grimma, as well as other items made of pipeclay.

On Sunday, Martin Kügler spoke about the importance of Hamburg as a market for Westerwald pipes in the 18th and 19th centuries. In the 18th century pipes reached Hamburg and Scandinavia via the Rhine and the North Sea, but the imposition of very high duty by Holland brought this trade almost to a standstill by about 1800. Only after 1850 was the trade resumed, but a small proportion only remained in Hamburg - most was exported. Agents acting for the producers kept an eye on the market, and gave pipemakers ideas for new models or information about what competitors were doing.

Teresa Witkowska spoke about Prussian pipe factories in Rostin and Sborowsky in Poland which showed interesting parallels. Both were established in the early 1750s. Of this production, much archive material and finds have survived, and in Sborowsky one of four factory buildings still exists. The pipes show Dutch influence both in bowl form and markings, but local developments were also noted. A few bear numerous marks especially stem texts which give the correct place of manufacture. No kiln has yet been discovered, however, but in Sborowsky fragments of rectangular saggars have come to light.

Holger Haettich spoke of Marek Parol, a new Polish pipemaker, who, for the last four years, has produced pipes in Przemysl. He makes about 45 different models in terracotta, some of which (he markets them as 'reprints') are from old Gambier moulds. He also produces his own

figurative and portrait pipes, and versions of classical wood pipe forms. The members could appreciate the quality of these pipes, produced in plaster moulds, particularly his double-walled bowls.

Dr Nina Surabjan spoke about the hitherto completely unknown history of pipemaking in St Petersburg. The ban on smoking of 1644 was lifted by Peter the Great as part of his Europeanisation of Russia. As a result, finds from the 17th century are rare. Under Peter the Great, both import and production of clay pipes was encouraged. From 1718 regular deliveries of pipes from Gouda were ordered. The first Russian pipes were produced in 1723 in Moscow under Dutch instruction. In St Petersburg, production began in 1744 and continued until 1849. Examples show Dutch bowl-form influence, but seldom carry any markings, and their quality is inferior to the imports.

Martin Kügler had received an appeal for help in examining finds of the 18th and 19th centuries in Braunschweig and Helmstedt. Finds, including pipes, from the old city of Lüneburg were to go on display from 29 May 1996 in the German Salzmuseum there, with a catalogue.

Although archaeometric methods in ceramic research had made great strides, until now no scientific investigation had taken place on clay pipes. There was a possibility that within a project to be undertaken, procedures, such as neutron activation analysis, might be made use of, for which material from a variety of clay pipe production was needed. Anyone who could provide such material should contact Herr Kügler.

Although efforts to acquire the clay pipe factory and contents of L. Hain in Hilgert had been renewed, the local council had failed to persuade the present owner to sell and there was no solution in sight.

Attempts to hold a 2nd International meeting of clay pipe researchers had failed to attract enough interest, and it was thought that with annual conferences in Holland, Britain and Germany, an international conference might be superfluous. An excursion of the society on the theme of clay pipe manufacture in Belgium and Holland would probably take place in the autumn of 1997. The regular production of the booklet *Knasterkopf* (see *SCPR 51*) is assured through the involvement of the Hamburg Museum for Archaeology.

The conference ended with thanks to the organisers and those who took part in a full and informative meeting.

Translated by John and Sonja Rogers

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PIPES AND BURIALS

Editor's note: The theme of the following group of five articles and notes is burials. Calvin Wells' article on evidence of pipe-smoker's wear from finds in Norwich was published in 1968, and is quoted with the permission of the Castle Museum, Norwich. The human bone was re-buried within a few days of discovery. Wells' site reports on skeletal material were characteristically vivid and put 'flesh' on the bones; there is a somewhat hideous slide in the possession of Norwich Castle Museum showing a skull with a clay pipe stuck through a 'hole' in the teeth to illustrate his theory of pipe-smoker's wear.

Alan Morris, an Associate Professor in the Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, University of Cape Town, published an article in the *Journal of the Dental Association of South Africa* (1988), in which he discussed evidence of pipe-smoker's wear on teeth from three burials in Cape Town and Abrahamsdam in South Africa. The article is reproduced here, with the kind permission of the author. Professor Morris mentioned (in litt.) that evidence of pipe-smoker's wear on teeth has also been found in a late 19th-century cemetery outside Chicago (USA). (Thanks to Karen Parker for bringing Professor Morris's article to my attention, and to Phillip Woollard for expertly drawing Figures 6 and 7 from a photocopy of the original article, and for doing it at incredibly short notice.)

The article by Otto Graf also discusses burials in Cape Town, but here the emphasis is on the finds of pipes and smoking-related equipment, including strike-a-lights, found *with* the skeletons. Gill Evans describes a pipe found under a burial in South Wales, and a short note by Phillip Woollard mentions an example of pipe-smoker's wear on teeth recently found in Canterbury, Kent.

DENTAL PATHOLOGY FROM A BURIAL GROUND IN NORWICH, NORFOLK

Calvin Wells

The late Calvin Wells' article was published in 1968. The following summary of his text is taken from the Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences (XXIII, No.4).

The material consisted of 57 adult maxillae and 62 adult mandibles recovered from the site of St Michael at Thorn, Norwich, a 13th-century church whose burial ground went out of use in 1858. It was found during the course of excavations to widen an adjacent road. Its interest lies in the fact that, on archaeological grounds, these jaws can be shown to date from a very late period in the history of the cemetery: probably all of them assigned to the 18th and early 19th centuries, although it cannot be positively asserted that a few might not date from the 17th century. Material of this period is seldom available for examination because the burial grounds which contain it are commonly still in use.

Unfortunately, most of the skeletal remains from St Michael at Thorn were disturbed by bulldozing and almost no methodical excavation was possible. As a result many of the jaws were damaged, many suffered post-mortem tooth loss, and few mandibles could be paired with maxillae. This greatly limits the evidence that can be obtained.

These people had lost a third of all their erupted teeth during life, with a somewhat higher loss from the mandible than the maxilla. It is extremely difficult to estimate the age at death of the owners of these jaws. Surviving parish registers for 34 separate years between 1754 and 1812 show that 1,078 burials took place. Of the 504 persons aged 13 and over, 234 were males, 270 females. The mean age at death of all persons aged 13 and over is 50 years for males, 51.4 years for females. It may be noted that this was a slum parish where the social evils of low wages, overwork, exploitation of child labour, and poor diet were all prominent during the period covered by this study.

One small feature of these jaws which perhaps merits comment is a characteristic form of dental erosion. It usually affects the lateral

incisors and canines, or the canines and first bicuspids. It is found in upper and lower jaws, almost always in males, and takes the form of a concavity affecting the occlusal margin of adjacent pairs of teeth. It may be unilateral or bilateral and reach any degree from a slight scalloping of the tooth margin to an oblique erosion which penetrates through most of the crown (Fig.4).

This grooving is evidently caused by habitually using the affected teeth for some specific form of biting. Its presence bears little relationship to the overall pattern of attrition in the jaw, and there seems to be a strong probability that it is produced by the locally abrasive action of chewing a pipe stem - perhaps a clay - when smoking. The size and curvature of these grooves are admirably fitted by broken stems of clay pipes which were scattered abundantly throughout the burial ground (Fig.5). Their regularity and small curvature make it unlikely that they were due to gnawing bones, nuts, or other hard food.

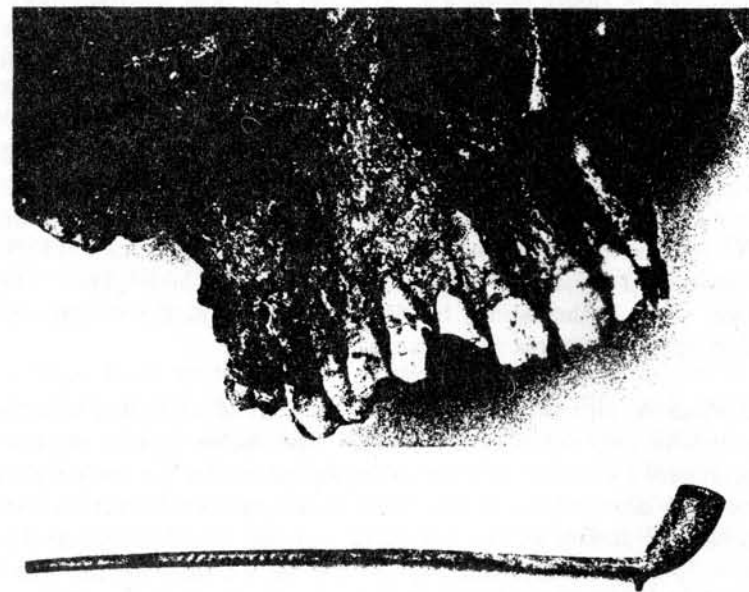


Fig.4 (top) Norwich: right side of maxilla showing erosion of I2, C, and P1, probably due to smoking a clay pipe.

Fig.5 (below) 'Clay pipe of about 1780. The broken remains of many such pipes were found in the burial ground.'

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF 'PIPE-SMOKER'S WEAR'

A.G. Morris

The text is reprinted (with minor omissions) from the Journal of the Dental Association of South Africa (1988, vol.43, 361-4) with the kind permission of the author.

Perhaps the most famous export from the New World to the Old has been tobacco. To American aborigines, tobacco was an emetic compound used for ceremonial purposes, but in Europe it rapidly became the botanical basis for a social habit with resultant deleterious effects which we are only now beginning to understand.

The clinical importance of tobacco smoking is not limited to the medical complications of smoke inhalation. Pipe smoking is of specific interest because it can produce distinctive wear on the occlusal surfaces of the teeth if the habit is of long term and the position of the pipe in the mouth is constant. This kind of localized wear has been identified in the dental literature a number of times (Kerr *et al.* 1965; Farmer and Lawton 1966; Ramfjord and Ash 1966; Wallace 1972). Clinically, the abraded occlusal surface of the exposed dentine is hard and highly polished and the adjacent teeth are often discoloured from the tobacco (Farmer and Lawton 1966). As illustrated by Ramfjord and Ash (1966) and Wallace (1972), pipe-smoking produces an elliptical gap in the occlusal plane. The elliptical shape is determined by the cross-section of the mouthpiece which is typically ellipsoid in modern briar pipes.

Descriptions of pipe-smoker's wear on the teeth of excavated skeletal material have only rarely been recorded. The lesions as seen in these archaeological specimens are quite unlike the lesions that are known to be produced by ebonite pipe stems. This is because the lesions seen in archaeological specimens are associated with the round stems of clay pipes. Clay is much more abrasive than ebonite and therefore the lesion tends to be more localized and abraded deeper into the occlusal surface.

Wells (1968) has recorded the presence of rounded grooves in the teeth of late 18th and early 19th-century individuals [see above]. More extensive data have come from the analysis of the human remains from the 17th

to 19th century slave graveyard on the Newton plantation in Barbados (Handler and Lange 1978; Corruccini *et al.* 1982; Handler and Corruccini 1983). Twenty-five individuals (42 per cent) from Newton showed localized abrasions of the anterior teeth which could only reflect habitual pipe-clenching in the mouth. Unlike the case of the Wells data where tobacco pipes were not directly associated with the human remains, whole clay tobacco pipes were commonly found as grave goods in the Newton cemetery. Fifteen males and ten females displayed pipe-smoker's wear (Handler and Corruccini 1983). Sadly, neither the English nor the Barbadian descriptions include a notation of the precise location of the lesions, but the illustrations from Wells (1968) and Handler and Corruccini (1983) do show the location at the I2/C junction on two specimens [see Fig.4 above], and Wells remarks that the wear can be seen on some specimens at the C/P3 junction.

Cases from South Africa

The popularity of tobacco consumption and pipe smoking among South African populations was evident from the time of the first European settlement at the Cape (Dunhill 1969), and Dutch tobacco pipes can be found at nearly all historic archaeological sites in the country. It is therefore no surprise to note the presence of dental lesions associated with pipe-smoking on human skeletons from these contexts. Evidence of pipe-smoker's wear has been found on two individuals uncovered in January 1981 during municipal excavations near the old shoreline in Cape Town, and from an individual excavated at Abrahamsdam in the Prieska District of the northern Cape Province.

The Cape Town specimens were among the fragmentary remains of six individuals buried in beach sand and associated with early historic European artefacts at what is currently the junction of Waterkant and Loop Streets. The dating of the site is difficult, but the burials must predate 1790 which was about the time buildings were erected at this location (Picard 1968). They are unlikely to be earlier than the beginning of the 17th century because regular passage of Europeans around the Cape was only common after this time and we have no record of multiple burials in the precise region of Cape Town from any of the reports before 1652 (Raven-Hart 1967).

Although the specimens are fragmentary and proper excavation records

were not kept by the municipal workers who unearthed the specimens, the dental remains can be associated with cranial fragments and therefore sex and age of the individuals can be estimated. ... Despite the wide range of morphological variation present in historic times at the Cape, the cranial measurements and general morphology of the remains indicate that these individuals - one male (UCT 313a) and one female (UCT 313b) - were almost certainly Caucasoids and therefore from colonist rather than slave or native populations.

The Abrahamsdam specimen (NMB 1408) was excavated in 1936 on the farm Stinkwater in the Prieska District in the northern Cape Province. The skeleton [of a man who died in his 30s] was buried in a flexed position in river silt under a cairn of loose stones [and he is] likely to have died in the late 18th or early 19th century (Morris 1984).

The dental lesions on the specimens are all very similar. In each case the localized wear consists of a semi-circular groove cut bucco-lingually into the occlusal surface. UCT 313b is the only one of the three to have the mandibular as well as the maxillary dentition preserved and the wear is reflected on the mandible to form a nearly complete circle (Fig.6). The wear is found at the junction of the canine/P3 junction on the Cape Town specimens, and the I1/I2 junction on the Abrahamsdam specimen. The lesion is bilateral on UCT 313b, on the right side of UCT 313a, and on the left side of NMB 1408. That the localized wear is caused by an elongated object passing obliquely over the tooth row is clearly seen on the occlusal surface of the teeth. Using UCT 313a as an example, the abrasion can be seen to affect the distal-buccal part of the canine, and the mesio-lingual cusp of the neighbouring P3 (Fig.7).

Of particular interest is the presence of dental calculus on the incisors of both the Cape Town and Abrahamsdam specimens. In UCT 313b, the calculus is found on the lingual surface of the lower I1 to P3 but is most extensive on the incisors and canine. The upper dentition is unaffected. NMB 1408 has a small amount of calculus deposition on the lingual surface of the incisor crowns directly above the occlusal lesion but calculus is not present anywhere else on the dentition. The overall dental wear for NMB 1408 is moderate and the dental health is good with no teeth lost ante-mortem, no alveolar resorption and only the maxillary left M2 with caries. No ante-mortem tooth loss or caries can be seen on either of the UCT 313 specimens.

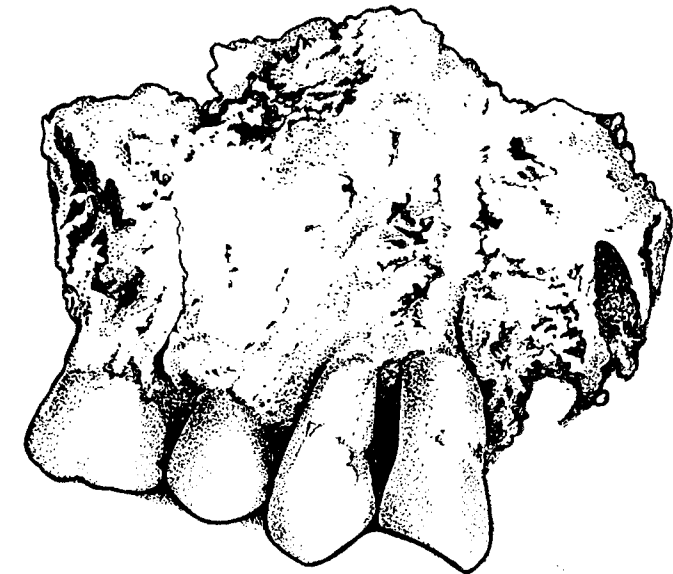


Fig.6 Cape Town: left lateral view of UCT 313b showing localised dental abrasion at C/P3 junction.

Fig.7 Cape Town: buccal view of right maxillary fragment of UCT 313a showing indented abrasion at C/P3 junction.

Discussion

The use of tobacco in Africa probably precedes the settlement of the Cape Colony in 1652. Tobacco may have been introduced by the Portuguese along the east and west coasts in the 16th century, and evidence exists that the smoking of dagga (*Cannabis sativa*) was present long before the introduction of the tobacco habit by the Europeans (Shaw 1938). The mass importation of European clay pipes in the 17th and 18th centuries changed the consumption pattern markedly. Pipes became readily available in the area of the colony settled by Europeans and smoking was practised by men, women and even children (Shaw 1938). Tobacco was also popular beyond the borders of the colony, but clay pipes were difficult to obtain. Laidler (1938) and Shaw (1938) have conducted extensive surveys of native South African pipes, and when European manufactured pipes were not available, the native groups produced copies in stone or wood. These copies always had a separate flanged mouthpiece made of reed, wood or bone (Shaw 1938). These materials are all non-abrasive and therefore the cause of pipe-smoker's wear can be limited specifically to the European-manufactured smoking utensils.

It is no accident that cases of pipe-smoker's wear are associated with dental calculus on the anterior dentition. Van Reenen (1954) has noted that pipe smoke is unfiltered and is alkaline with a high percentage of free nicotine. The clay pipe stem maintains a high temperature of the smoke and therefore increases the nicotine effects. The alkaline environment promotes calculus development (Davies 1963; Hillson 1979) and this may lead to gingivitis and gum resorption (Davies 1963). The smoke is directed into the front of the mouth by the tongue increasing the chemical impact on the anterior dentition. Although most of these effects are damaging to dental health, Van Reenen (1954) has pointed out that lab evidence exists to show that tobacco smoke has a bacteriostatic and bactericidal effect reducing tooth decay. This is consistent with the low caries incidence in the specimens viewed in this study.

The position of the lesion on the tooth row clearly reflects the habitual preference of the individual. Bilateral and unilateral scars are seen, and the position varies from the I1/I2 junction to the C/P3 junction.

Perhaps the most important information to arise from these archaeological cases of pipe-smoker's wear is the documentation of the spread of

European contact in the South African hinterland. The presence of habitual pipe smoking in historic Cape Town is no surprise, but the lesion on the skeleton from Abrahamsdam shows that this individual must have had a ready supply of pipes despite the fact that he died over 800 km away from Cape Town. The average life-span of a single pipe would be short and it would require a steady supply to create the pipe-smoker's wear evident on the teeth of NMB 1408.

Clay pipes were certainly not a luxury in Cape Town as they were exceedingly common among serving women, fishermen, sailors and the poor in general (Dunhill 1969; Rapaport 1979). The problem is that the clay pipe was temporary and brittle, and was not easily transported in bulk on the overland journeys by ox wagon from Cape Town. Clay pipes at Abrahamsdam would not have been readily available until the movement of trade goods inland became a regular occurrence and the roads system became formalized. Therefore the presence of pipe-smoker's wear on the teeth of NMB 1408 identifies this individual as a traveller who was a regular visitor to the environs of Cape Town or who in fact was originally from that settlement. Either way, the individual from Abrahamsdam shows that contact with the Cape was already present at the time of his death.

Although pipe-smoker's wear is of limited clinical importance, its presence on archaeological specimens is an important clue to cultural and trade contact during the colonial era in history.

Acknowledgements

I thank G. Abrahams of the Cultural History Museum in Cape Town for her expertise and knowledge during the recovery of the human remains from the municipal excavations in Cape Town, P. Owen and R. Wilding for comments on the manuscript, E. Fuller for the photographs, and J. Deetz for many helpful discussions on pipe smoking and historical archaeology.

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COBERN STREET: A TRULY UNIQUE SITE IN CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

Otto H.T. Graf

PART I: THE PIPE STEMS

Parts I and II aim to provide information on the clay pipe material recently excavated from a mid-18th century burial ground in Cape Town. The paper is divided into two parts. The first gives background information to the site and discusses the pipe stems, while the second discusses the clay pipe bowls from the site, including two spectacular finds.

Cobern Street, originally beyond the outer limits of the original Dutch town, resulted in being the focus of intense study towards the end of 1994 and during the earlier part of January 1995. Construction work adjacent to the site resulted in the exposition of human skeletal remains. As there was no legal requirement to preserve these human remains, they were not considered to be of any particular value, and were removed from the site. Through the intervention of University of Cape Town's Medical School, through letters to the Editors of the *Cape Argus* and *Die Burger*, through discussions with the National Monuments Council (NMC), and with the kind co-operation of the building developer, a rescue team was sent in to excavate the *in situ* skeletal material during the builders' holidays. The rescue team was to be led by Professor Alan Morris of the Medical School's Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, and Dave Halkett and Tim Hart of the UCT's Archaeology Department's Contract Office (ACO). In addition, some professional archaeologists and volunteers donated nearly all of their spare time to this undertaking. These included Sonja Funke, Mary Millar, Jaco van Zyl, Ute Seemann, Mike Wilson, Prof. John Parkington and myself.

Within a period covering just over two full weeks, in excess of 67 human skeletons were systematically excavated from the site area, which measured some 108m² in size (**Fig.8**). Concentrations and scatters of human skeletal material were also recovered and plotted. In addition to the Christian-style burials, two 'double' indigenous Khoisan-style graves were excavated. The one was a clearly demarcated burial cairn,

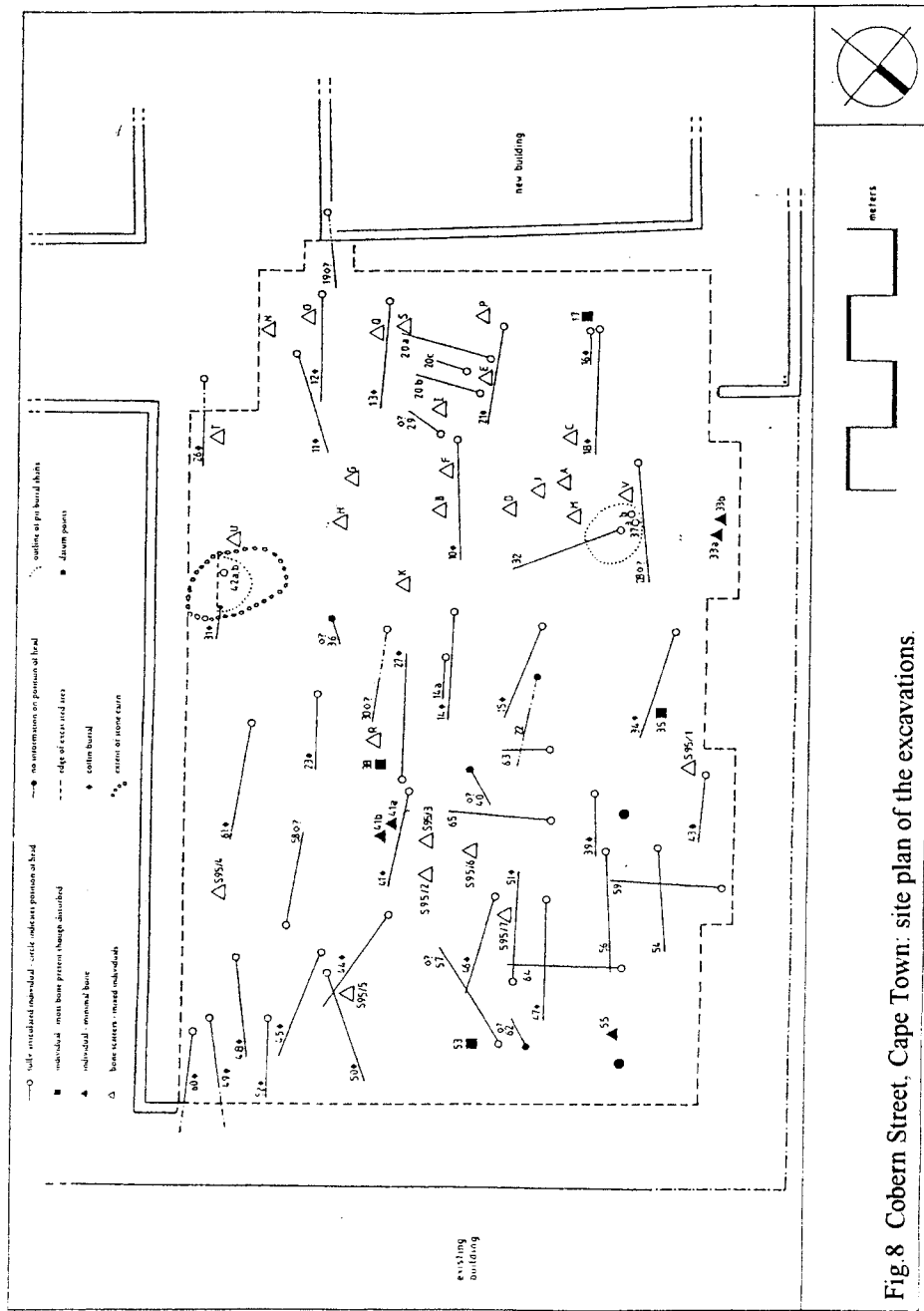


Fig.8 Cobern Street, Cape Town: site plan of the excavations.

which included four lower grindstones, with two flexed individuals buried one on top of the other; one of them was decorated in red ochre, with red ochre stains on the upper half of the skeleton. The other set of 'prehistorical' burials was found in a clay shaft. Again two flexed individuals were found one on top of the other. In this case they were decorated with numerous sea shells including limpets (*Patella granatina*, *Patella argenvillei*), mussels (*Choromytilus meridionalis*, *Aulacomya ater*), whelks, and numerous large perlemoen shells. At the base of the clay shaft, below the two individuals, was a complete fired earthenware Khoikhoi pot. Although cracked in places it was held together by the sand trapped within the vessel. Both trace analysis of the inside of the vessel and x-ray analysis can still be conducted to correctly ascertain what the vessel held. Two individuals, one from each of the burial shafts, have been dated: the two radiocarbon dates are 850 B.P. and 1100 B.P. In addition to these two 'traditional' Khoisan type burials, seven niche type burials were also uncovered, where the skeleton had been placed in a side chamber at the base of a rectangular shaft (see Wilson 1995 for more detail hereon).

In addition to prehistoric grave goods found at the site, numerous items of historical significance were also recovered. These included clay tobacco pipes which are equivalent to today's cigarettes. These items were commonplace till the end of the 19th century, when other forms of smoking equipment came into vogue. The importance of these artefacts lies in the relatively short period of time between their initial use and subsequent disposal due to their fragility. For this reason, they can be used as a complementary means of attributing a date to a feature or a group of cultural material. Although 'prehistoric' material has been found on site and there is evidence for contact between colonists and indigenous peoples in various forms (Lichtenstein 1928, 1930; Mentzel 1921, 1944; Morris 1988), Cobern Street is not a contact site, but dates rather to the mid-18th-century site. Traces of either tobacco or dagga have been found associated with at least two of the burials at Cobern Street. Hopefully, subsequent chemical analyses will enable one to determine which of the two can be associated with the leisure activity of smoking.

The clay tobacco pipes found at Cobern Street

In total seven clay pipe fragments of various sizes were found throughout

the Cobern Street excavation, of which three are pipe stem fragments and the other four are bowl fragments. Routinely measurements are taken of the internal bore diameter of the pipe stem to establish a mean bore diameter. When set against a table or chart, the mean age of the assemblage of material can be read off, with a standard deviation in years. Although in this case that sample size is too small to calculate such a mean, the presence of these three pipe stems is significant. Their significance lies within their spatial arrangement within the site, their 'morphology' and their size. A rather thick clay pipe stem, with an internal bore diameter of 2.2mm was found associated indirectly with Burial 14A (see Fig.9), with a decorative circle design on the stem (see Graf 1992). The thickness of the pipe stem and its large bore diameter is indicative of mid-to-late 17th century and early 18th century material. Significant quantities of pipe stems of this size and thickness have been found at F1, The Buren Bastion, The Watergate and the Moat (all from the Castle), Oudepost, and the Vergelegen Wine Cellar - dating to the same period. A plain pipe stem measuring 2.0mm in diameter, with no decorative marks, was found as part of the fill of Burial 54. The last pipe stem fragment is associated with surface material recovered during the excavation.

The fact that broken pipe stem fragments of various sizes and thicknesses have been found during the excavations points to one important factor. The fill material that was used to cover the coffins consists of older and younger mixed pipe stem material, either acquired from outside the boundary of the burial ground such as a dump site, or as part of the material originally used as fill for the existing coffins. Both possibilities are plausible, however the latter is more likely. The second is given more credence because of three observations made during the excavations. First, it was noted that the burials were placed at various depths, irrespective of the orientation of the various skeletal remains. Not only were skeletons nearly buried one on top of the other, but in other cases the coffins actually transected one another. Second, it was noted that some individuals were missing body parts. One individual was missing all of his or her lower left leg. In another case, an individual had all of his or her post-cranial skeleton present, although his or her crania was missing. Third, and linked with the above fact, fractured and fragmented cranial and post-cranial remains were found through much of the upper deposit, scattered across nearly all parts of the site. This clearly suggests that when interment occurred and space was made for new coffins their placement

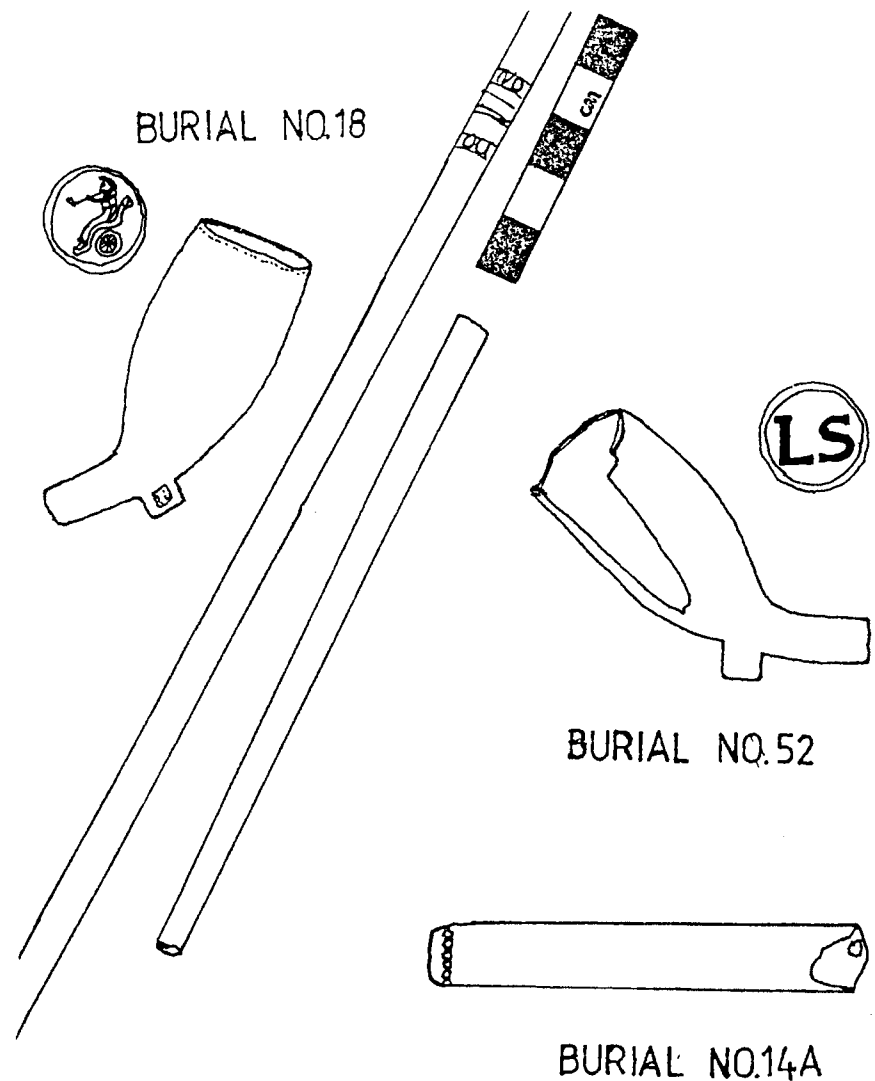


Fig.9 Cobern Street, Cape Town: mixed bowls and stems.

resulted in earlier material being disturbed and dumped elsewhere over the burial ground.

Conclusion

The Cobern Street site, although not delivering very spectacular pipe stem material, did hold other treasures. The rescue excavation provided a unique sample population of skeletal material for analysis, as well as some spectacular *in situ* clay pipe material (see Part II, below). The pipe stems have, however, provided an explanation for the sequence of events at the site, which were vital for a clearer understanding of the site's history.

PART II: THE CLAY PIPE BOWLS

In addition to the pipe stems, four clay pipe bowls were found, three of which are of Dutch manufacture and one of British manufacture. It is to these that we now turn.

The three Dutch bowls were all of Gouda manufacture and can be attributed to bowl Type G, i.e. bowls which were mostly manufactured between 1750 and 1775. In addition, what these bowls also have in common is that they have identical marks on each side of the heel, at the base of the bowl. On each side is the shield or arms of Gouda and the small letter 's' which denotes 'slegte' or 'ordinary' quality. The Gouda coat of arms and the letter 's' were placed on the side of the bowls by Gouda pipemakers, who were part of the Gouda guild, to prevent plagiarism by neighbouring towns and manufacturing centres from selling their products under premise of Gouda manufacture. The fact that these diagnostic signs - the shield of Gouda and the letter 's' - were placed on the side of the heel in November 1739 and March 1740 respectively (cf. Duco 1982, 20), coupled with the fact that the bowls are of 1750 to 1775 manufacture, confirms and further indicates a post-1740 date for their deposition.

The Dutch clay pipe bowl associated with Burial 18 (Fig.9) has the *man op de sjess* mark at the base of the heel. This mark was registered with the Gouda guild between 1727 and 1791 (Duco 1982, 55). This specimen also has the letters IVOVERE/IN GOUDA, as part of the band decoration on the pipe stem attached to the bowl. The clay pipe is directly associated



Fig.10 Cobern Street, Cape Town: Burial 18. A male individual of unknown age with an associated Dutch clay tobacco pipe above the right shoulder, as part of his grave goods. (Scale in cms)



Fig.11 Cobern Street, Cape Town: TD pipe from Burial 49 with its associated piece of flint and copper tinder box and chain encrusted in a soil matrix above the right shoulder.

with the individual skeleton, and was positioned above the individual's right scapula, and running down the length of his/her right humerus and radius/ulna (Fig.10). Until preliminary results of the physical remains from the Cobern Street burials are provided, one cannot assume that the individual was male. Although it was unfashionable for women to smoke, this does not mean they did not (see Cook 1989a, 1989b). The other significant factor relating to Burial 18 is that this clay pipe measuring 51.5cm, although broken in two places, is the first whole pipe that has ever been excavated from any historical site within the greater part of Cape Town, and indeed probably within the whole country that the author is aware of.

The second Dutch pipe bowl associated with Burial 41 has the numerals 17 crowned on the base of the heel. This mark was registered between 1727 and 1843 (Duco 1982, 99). Traces of copper use or staining on the bowl was found in two places: around the rim of the bowl where decorative rouletting characteristic of Dutch manufacture is found, and around the pipe stem at the juncture of the bowl and the stem. This evidence is interpreted as part of a copper chain attached either to the owner's apparel or to a tobacco holder. Two pieces of grey flint, used as strike-a-lights to provide a match for the clay pipe, and a tinder box were also found with the clay pipe.

The final Dutch specimen found with Burial 52 has the letters LS uncrowned at the base of the heel (Fig.9) This mark was issued either in 1690 or 1725, and continued to be manufactured till 1847. In a number of cases Duco (1982) has been able to attribute the initials on the heel to a certain pipemaker, but in this case, no name is attributed to these letters.

The last pipe bowl to be considered is of English origin. It has the letters TD on the side of the back of the bowl facing the smoker (Fig.11), embossed in the characteristic flower-like design. Much debate has arisen over who first made TD pipes (Walker 1966). Today, general consensus attributes the initials to Thomas Dormer, for whom Oswald (1975, 135) gives a date of 1748-70, although various plagiarized forms were manufactured into the 20th century (Walker 1966). Indeed, Walker (1966) states that TD initials do not signify any specific marker in the 19th century. A number of 19th-century TD pipes have been found in both American and Canadian frontier and urban settlements (see Dawson 1967; Reid 1976; Smith 1986; Walker 1971; Woolworth *et al.* 1960).

Associated with this TD pipe from Burial 49, was another item of material culture: namely a copper tinder box (Fig.11) lying above or adjacent to the right shoulder of Burial 49.

The dating of the clay pipe material to the third quarter of the 18th century is complemented by the discovery of a beautifully inlaid silver case - probably used for snuff - associated with another of the excavated skeletons (Burial 61). The significance of this find is in that it has been engraved with the supposed initials of the owner, as well as the date 1763. Coupled with the historical information provided by Margaret Cairns (Martin Hall pers. comm.) that this 'cemetery' may have been an overflow burial ground during the smallpox epidemic which struck the town in 1751, it further helps to place the site in time.

Conclusion

Although Cobern Street was excavated for the human skeletal remains that were initially found there, the large numbers of 'grave goods' associated with these burials provided a different light to the material. The *in situ* clay pipe material, the silver case and the other bits and pieces of material culture (not mentioned here) have all added to our understanding of the site's complex hidden treasures.

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A CLAY TOBACCO PIPE FROM A BURIAL IN GOWER, SOUTH WALES

Gill Evans

St Illtyd's Church, Ilston, Gower, Swansea (SS 5566 9032) is one of the oldest churches in the area (Fig.12). It was mentioned in Papal Bulls of 1128-29 as Llancynwalon (the church of Cynwalon). Cynwalon was possibly a disciple of St Illtyd, one of the great Celtic saints. Its roots, however, go back much further as an oratory of the Celtic church - insubstantial buildings replaced with stone buildings by the Norman invaders (Toft and Toft 1992).

During renovation work in 1989, the floor of the oldest part of the church, the tower transept, was lowered to nave level (about 600mm). When a tombstone dedicated to the Harry family was lifted, two iron coffin handles (Fig.13) and randomly scattered human bones were excavated. Underlying these was a Broseley type 5 clay tobacco pipe bowl, well made and burnished with a kite-shaped heel stamped RH in relief within a small circle (Fig.13); with it was an unassociated stem fragment.

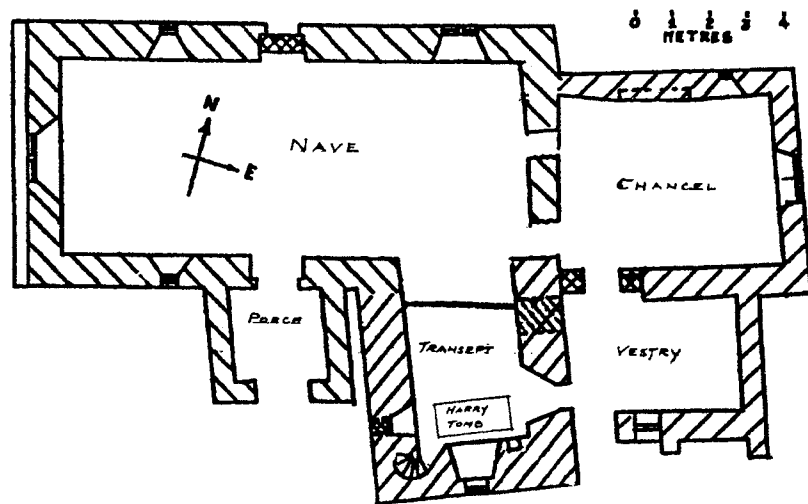


Fig.12 Plan of St Illtyd's Church, Gower, showing the original position of the Harry tomb.

The earliest inscription on the tombstone is as follows:

HERE LEITH THE BODY OF MARY THE
WIFE OF DAVID HARRY OF STONEMILL
IN THIS PARISH WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE THE 12 DAY OF JANUARY 1746
AGED 72 YEARS

Typology of the pipe dates it to 1680-1720 (Atkinson 1975), at least 26 years earlier than the first (and possibly the only) inhumation. A good clay tobacco pipe could, however, last for many years with care, so the bowl may have been lost when the grave was dug. There is another possibility, that the pipe was deliberately placed under the coffin as a 'talisman', the initials on the heel being those of a family member.

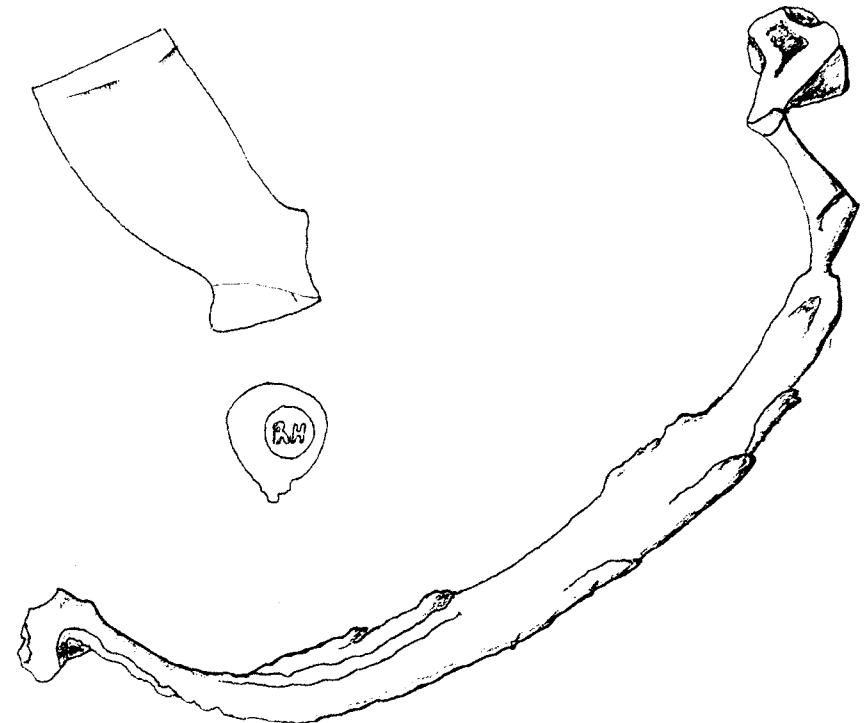


Fig.13 St Illtyd's Church, Gower: pipe bowl and coffin handle.
(Scale 1:1)

Broseley-style pipes have been found in South Wales on sites with strong cattle-droving connections (Evans 1996) and the Gower is no exception. Cattle were driven from the many farms in the area to the fairs and markets of Swansea, where they were gathered together before undertaking the long journey to England.

'Stonemill' no longer exists, though the dwelling was probably in Parkmill in the valley below Ilston (pers. comm. L. Toft). The Harry family still farm on the Gower peninsula.

Acknowledgements

Grateful thanks to the Reverend Wilkinson for his permission to publish this pipe, to Steve Sell and Luke Toft at the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for bringing it to my attention, and to Mr Derrick Williams for his guided tour of St Illtyd's Church on a cold dark winter's evening. Last but not least to my husband, Pete, for amending the church plan in the Visitor's Guide (with the kind permission of Luke Toft) to suit this article, and for helping me in my research.

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EVIDENCE OF WEAR ON TEETH FROM CANTERBURY

Phillip Woollard

Figure 14 shows the lower jaw of a male aged between 35 and 50 years old, displaying evidence of wear on teeth from continuous pipe smoking. It was found during pre-construction excavation at the cemetery and church of St George, Canterbury, Kent, undertaken by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust for Land Securities plc (Developers). It is hoped that a full report of this work will be published within the next eighteen months. The drawing (by the sender of this note) is from a photograph courtesy of Trevor Anderson, C.A.T. Ltd.

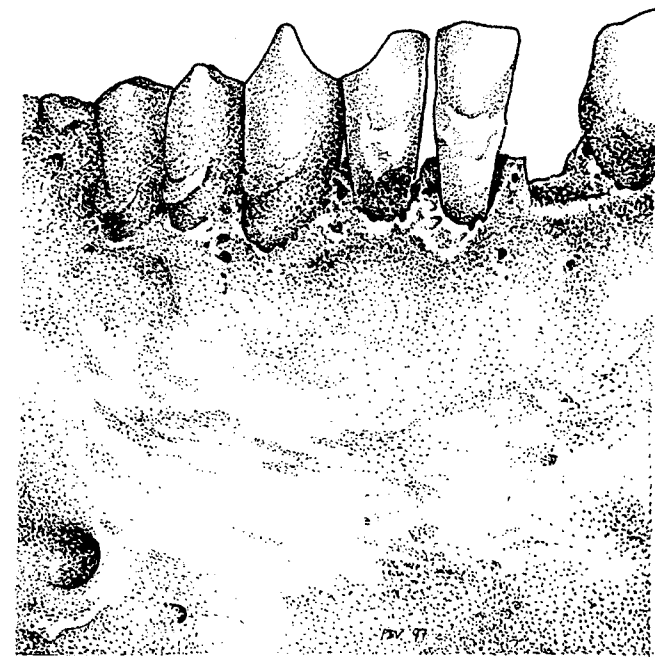


Fig 14 Canterbury: jaw bone, showing evidence of pipe-smoker's wear.

EXOTICS FROM THE PEACEY COLLECTION

Allan Peacey

It is strange what connotation we put on some words. Although I have an extensive collection of English clay tobacco pipes, mainly of West Country origin, I have never considered myself to be a collector. Mine is an archaeological reference collection built up from hours of patient fieldwalking, building site watching and excavation. Not for me the flea market, junk shop, or auction room. And yet, over the years, one or two exotics have found their way into my hands. For me these have a curiosity value, being for the most part beyond my knowledge. I would therefore welcome any information regarding date, place of manufacture, or parallels.

Figures 15 and 16 illustrate four pipes at actual size.

Fig.15a and b. Made from clay fired to a dull pinkish red. Decorated with a combination of incised, rouletted, corded and notched patterns. Both pipes share common patterns, applied with two differing roulettes, running from the knee along the stub stem. Both pipes have been finished with a coat of black varnish which has worn in places so that the clay colour shows through.

Fig.16c. Made from a red firing clay, coated with a darker red slip and burnished. The incised crossed hatching on the bowl has removed all trace of the darker slip resulting in a textured two-tone design. The bowl is supported on two rounded tapering feet between which pass the stub stem, finished at the front of the bowl in the form of a horned animal. Pipes of this type were made by the Lla or Mashukulumbwe people in the Kafue River region of Zambia. The published examples that I have seen are all black, having been coated with graphite and then burnished (Reynolds 1976, 339; Goes 1993, 70).

Fig.16d. Made from red clay and burnished. The top of the bowl and the stem have both been broken off. Decorated with a combination of incised, rouletted, impressed and stamped patterns. The raised collar on the stem is decorated with a roulette of alternating reversed Vs. The remainder of the stem has been repeatedly impressed with a round-edged tool creating a series of separate grooves rather than continuous cording.

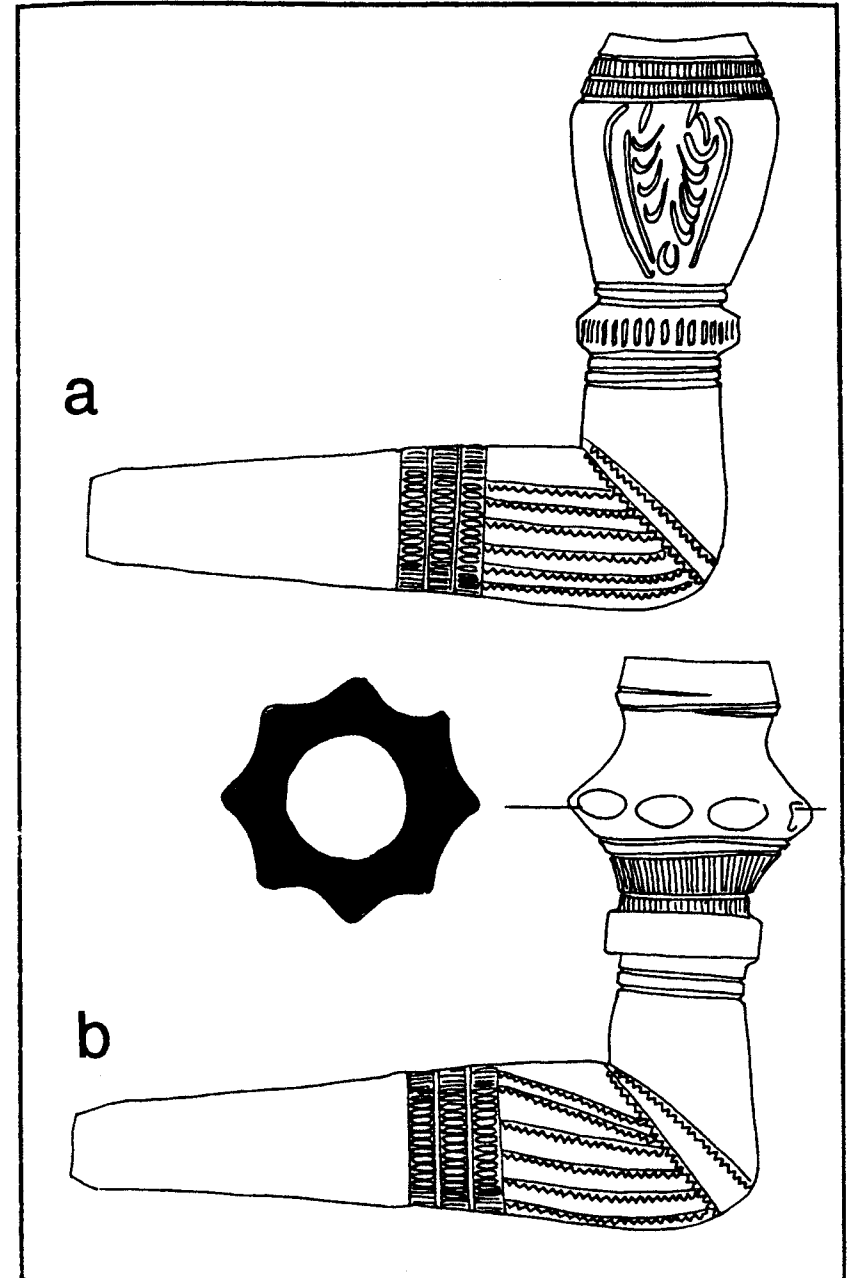


Fig.15 From the Peacey Collection.

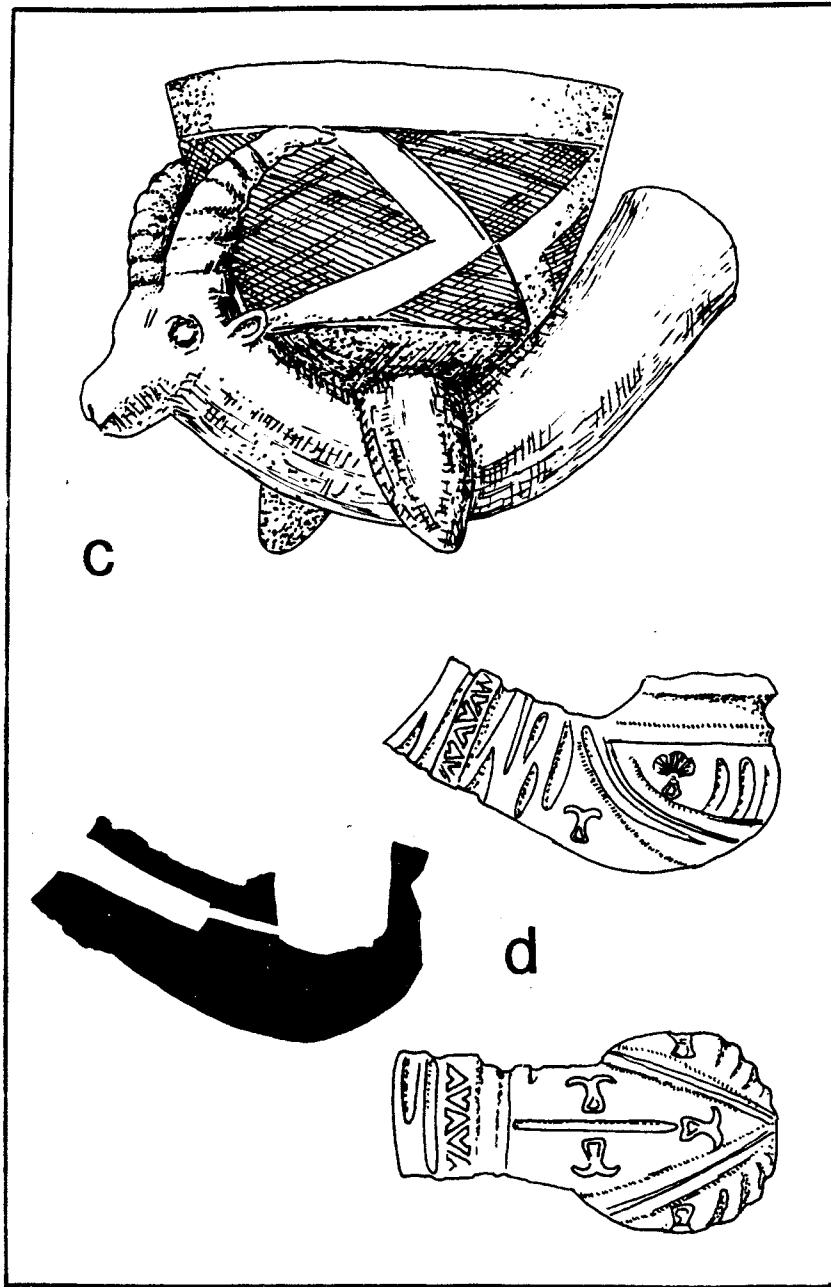


Fig. 16 From the Peacey Collection.

The same tool appears to have been used for the fluting on the bowl, a defining groove between bowl and stem and a groove along the keel. Also used on the bowl is a fine denticulated wheel and two different stamps. The stamp applied on both sides and on the front of the bowl, in the fluted zone is in the form of a wheat sheaf or bound posy, that applied on either side and the forward end of the keel is in the form of a pear with a bifurcated stalk. This pipe came from an excavation in Hereford, but was unfortunately unstratified.

References

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 Reynolds, B. 1976. 'Africa', in R. Charleston (ed.), *World Ceramics*, 3rd impression (Hamlyn, New Jersey)

ANCIENT OR MODERN?: A POSSIBLE MEXICAN CONNECTION

Diana Freeman

I knew nothing about an anthropomorphic pipe that I bought in an antiques market in Suffolk several years ago, until an article appeared in the *National Geographic* (December 1995, Vol.188, No.6). The article was about an ongoing archaeological project at Teotihuacan, a few miles northeast of Mexico City, and about a people who lived nearly 2,000 years ago. It included illustrations of clay figures with faces like the one on my pipe and which are said to be quite common in the area.

The serpent, which in this case represents the stem of the pipe was, or maybe still is, a symbolic god of the dawn, water and agriculture, and appears on many murals in the city. I really wish I could offer more exciting information about it, but this is all I know. Can anyone tell me whether it is merely a tourist artefact or a very interesting archaeological find?

Fig.17

Buff brown clay with occasional minute shiny particles (mica?), otherwise appears unadulterated. Fired to a hard texture.

Length (overall) 13.5cm. Bowl width 4.5cm (cooking-pot shape, inside and out). Bowl mouth 2cm. Mask (widest) 5.2cm. Serpent head 2cm, 8.5mm at widest, bored for smoking.

Decoration: 'Key' pattern incised, coloured brick red on a brown ground and glazed, on front of bowl. Arms and hands on sides of bowl unglazed except for finger tips. Legs and feet unglazed; discs on ankles coloured red, unglazed. Mask mostly unglazed; ears/discs coloured chocolate brown, unglazed; forehead coloured red with traces of yellow under and glazed. 'Beard' coloured yellow ochre and glazed. Serpent is a slightly darker buff brown than clay and is either glazed or polished with incised pattern. Base is flat, unglazed but with slight polish to stem area.



Fig.17 Pipe from the Freeman Collection.

AN 18TH-CENTURY DUTCH PIPE BOWL FROM LONDON

Colin Tatman

Figure 18 illustrates a bowl from the Thames' city foreshore, London. Its shape can be identified as 'Dutch ovoid', a style which began to evolve between 1730 and 1740, remaining popular into and throughout the 19th century (Duco 1987, 27, 156). This bowl stylistically fits well with the later ovoid shape of 1750-75 (see Duco 1982, 111g).

The shield of Gouda on the spur would certainly date the pipe after 1739/40 when a special privilege came about allowing Gouda makers to use the mark on their best products (Duco 1987, 157). The shield on the pipe would seem to be the genuine Gouda shield and not one of those used by makers outside Gouda in imitation of the famous mark. Pipemakers living in Alphen, on the River Rhine, for example, among them exiles from the Gouda industry, employed the mark using dots between the stars to differentiate between products from Alphen and Gouda (van der Meulen 1989, 17).

The milkmaid stamp in relief on the spur base represents the Gouda pipemakers' trademark in use from 1660-1940 (Duco 1982, 43, 56). It can be noted that a plain bowl of similar shape and bearing the milkmaid spur-mark was found in Norden, Germany. This bowl was found in association with Dutch tiles made in the second or third quarter of the 18th century (Caselitz 1986, 6).

The moulding on the bowl would seem to show a royal marriage between European kingdoms, although the identity of the two people is uncertain due to a blurring on the shields in the design. Clearly shown is Juno, the Greek goddess of marriage, complete with diadem and sceptre. The peacock, a bird sacred to her, is nearby. Juno is burning incense on a lighted altar. Above, are two attendant cupids, one holding a torch (or love-dart?), the other a branch or garland. The bride and bridegroom are shown bedecked with garlands and wearing attire that would seem to fit a mid to later 18th-century context. Sotheby's illustrates a very similar scene to this in style and content, on the obverse of a medal struck for the marriage of the Dauphin (grandson of Louis XV; later Louis XVI) and Maria Antoinette of Austria, 1770 (Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co.,

1980/1981, n.335).

I would be very interested to hear from any member with more information regarding the identity of the couple and the date of the pipe.

References

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Duco, D. 1987. *De Nederlandse Kleipijp* (Pijpenkabinet, Leiden)
van der Meulen, J. 1989. 'Export pipes from Alphen aan den Rijn, Holland', *SCPR 21*, 16-23

[*Editor's note*: A similar, if not identical, bowl is in the collections of Norfolk Museums Service - it might be possible to illustrate it in the next newsletter. See also H.R. Tupan's book on bridegroom pipes, *De Bruidegomspijp* (1983, Stubeg, Hoogezand).]

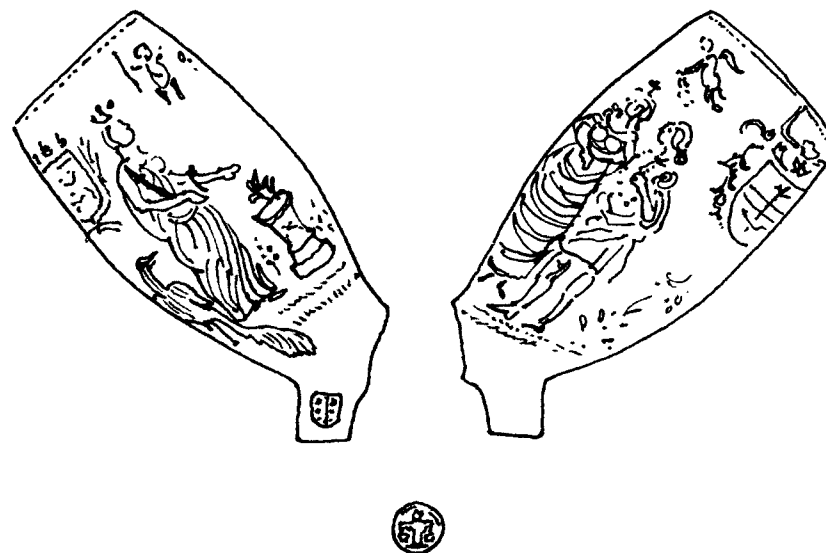


Fig.18 Dutch wedding pipe, found on the Thames foreshore, London.

**CLAY TOBACCO PIPES FROM EXCAVATIONS
NEAR RUSHEN ABBEY, BALLASALLA,
ISLE OF MAN, 1996**

David Higgins

A series of trial trenches were excavated as part of an archaeological evaluation in a car park to the north-west of Rushen Abbey, Ballasalla, in 1996. The work was carried out by the Liverpool University Field Archaeology Unit and the finds will be deposited in the Manx Museum, Douglas. During this work four fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered as follows:

Trench A, lower layer: 1 stem fragment opening out into a spurless bowl (Fig.19.1). This would have been a short-stemmed or 'cutty' pipe, the surviving bowl of which does not show any signs of decoration. The stem has the incuse moulded mark D.MILLER/LIVERPOOL on the stem. The mark is unusual in that the maker's name is in serif lettering while the place name is sans serif. This might suggest that the stylistically later sans serif lettering had been replaced at some point. This would be quite possible since the lettering was usually stamped with a steel punch into a copper or brass strip which was set into a cast iron mould. This enabled the lettering to be easily replaced if it became worn or needed to be changed. There is a faint incuse line flanking the lettering on both sides of the stem which marks the edge of the inserted strip. The pipe can be identified as a product of the firm of David Miller & Co who first appear in Gore's Liverpool directory for 1860 when they were working at 18 and 20 Seel Street. In 1864 David Miller was listed at 10 Seel Street and 15 Gradwell Street while in 1870 it was 18 Seel Street and 15 Gradwell Street. Given the unreliability of directory entries it is quite possible that the Seel Street number was incorrectly printed in 1864. Oswald (1975, 179) lists David Miller in a directory of 1874, but the firm was not listed in the 1900 directory. On present evidence this piece can therefore be dated to between 1860 and 1874. A similar stem with incuse moulded serif lettering reading D.MILL[ER]/[LIV]ERPOOL was recovered in 1995 from the topsoil during excavations at Crawyn Brooghs, Ballaugh, on the Isle of Man.

Trench A, lower layer: 1 plain stem fragment of 19th-century date.

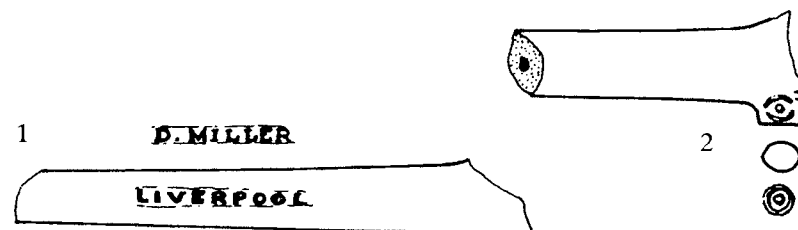


Fig.19.1-2 Stem and bowl from Rushen Abbey, Ballasalla, Isle of Man.

Trench C, upper layer: 1 bowl fragment from a heel pipe (Fig.19.2). The heel has a relief moulded symbol on each side and has been trimmed quite short. There are traces of fluted decoration surviving on the bowl; the form of the decoration is typical of late 18th or early 19th-century pipes from the north-west which often had flutes along the seam facing away from the smoker but some other decorative motif on the sides of the bowl. The trimming of the heel is a technique which died out early in the 19th century and so this piece can be dated to the period c.1780-1820.

Trench C, upper layer: 1 mouthpiece fragment of cylindrical section but with a simple nipple type end. This form of mouthpiece is characteristic of the short-stemmed 'cutty' pipes which came into fashion from about 1840 and which remain the most common type of pipe produced to this day. The excavated sample is likely to date from the second half of the 19th or early 20th century.

The excavated pipe fragments all date from between the late 18th and early 20th century which is consistent with the other ceramics recovered from the trial trenches. The named stem is clearly an import to the Island from Liverpool, while the decorated piece is also likely to have come from the north-west. This is in keeping with other finds from the Island which show a general dependence on imports, principally from the north-west and Scotland, during the 19th century. The only documented production on the Island during this period was in Douglas where two makers were listed between 1837 and 1857: James Fell from 1837 to 1846 and William Culum from 1852 to 1857.

Reference

Oswald, A. 1975. *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, BAR 14 (Oxford)

CAOLIN PIPES FROM ANTARCTICA

The Lima Lima cave in the Shetland Islands

Daniel Schavelzon

From 1819 to 1825, a large number of small European and South American vessels sailed to the uninhabited Shetland Islands, near Antarctica, to hunt seals for skins and fat. They moved fast and caused almost total extermination of all forms of wild life in the region in little less than five years. Small vessels had probably been touching shore in that area since the early 19th century, though the first report submitted was William Smith's (Jones 1975; Pinochet de la Barra nd), who thus became the virtual discoverer of Antarctica. From then on, dozens of other ships sailed to the South during the summer, and the crews sheltered in caves or huts made of stones and skins, and concentrated on the mass killing of seals (Fitte 1962; Berguño nd).

In the past few years, several teams of archaeologists started to survey the islands, particularly the summer missions from Spain (Bueno 1993), Chile (Stheberg and Lucero 1995), and lately from Argentina (Senatore and Zarankin 1996); Uruguay is making plans to begin its own studies in the near future (Mazzeo 1994). Prior to this, several collections of objects were carried out by English geologists (Smith and Simpson 1987) and by an Argentine team (the study of objects recovered in 1994 has been possible thanks to the cooperation and good will of Eng. Roberto Scasso and the Instituto Antartico Argentino). The objects recovered from the Lima Lima cave, formerly known as the Sealer's Cave, are presented in this study and were rescued by the Argentine teams in 1995 and 1996.

The only historic reference known for Livingston Island is the one provided by Smith and Simpson (1987), when they refer to the finding of a pipe bowl in the cave mentioned above, with no further comments. In their report, the authors say that the collection of objects they gathered at that time no longer exists. The other collection which has been published, even though it has not been described following international standards, is the twenty fragments discovered at Isla Desolación (Stheberg and Lucero 1995, figs 11 and 12); the bowls are decorated and deserve a more in-depth study. Other groups not described here have been found recently in Livingston Island (Senatore and Zarankin 1996).

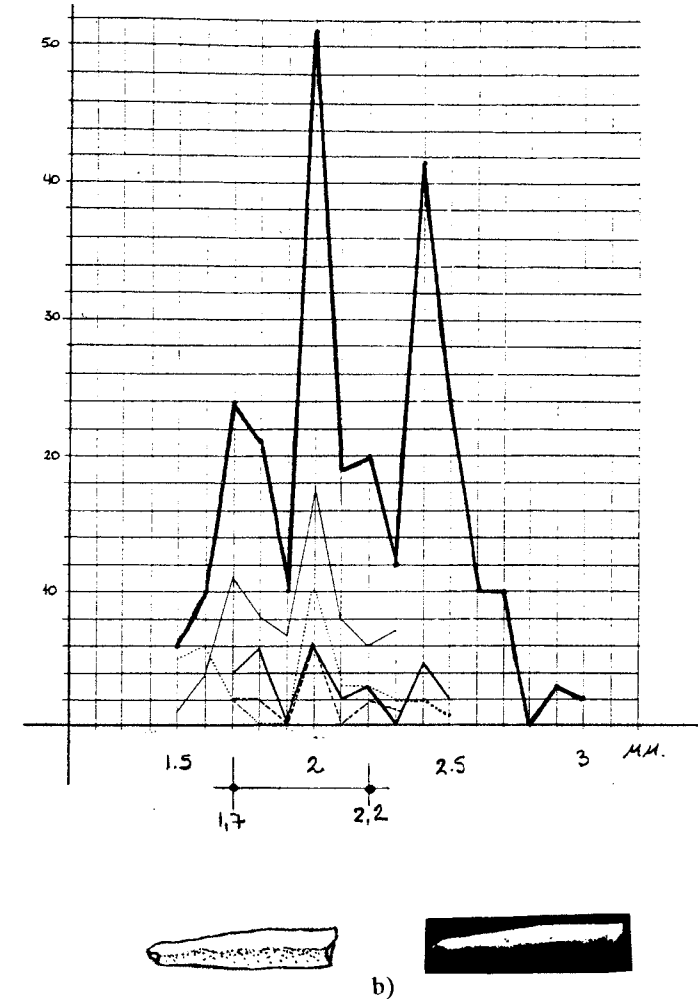


Fig.20 a) Graph showing total caolin pipes found in Buenos Aires during excavations downtown (1987-1995); dotted lines are main sites and the thick line represents the total average. It suggests a similarity with the finds in the Shetland Islands (Antarctica). b) Stem fragment.

The pipes described here amount to 19 fragments (7 bowls and 13 stems), all made of white caolin and unmarked. The shape of only one bowl

fragment can be inferred; it is simple, with a heel, and corresponds chronologically to those dated to the early 19th century (pers. comm. Peter Davey). The stems are all alike and unmarked, although one of them shows evidence of its edge having been cut and worn away by a blade [possibly a mouthpiece?] (Fig.20b). The diameters of the stems range from 1.70mm to 2.20mm and correlate with the datings established for the occupation of the site.

These pipe fragments, probably the first described for the far south of the continent, show the presence of caolin pipes manufactured in England that correspond to the context of the cultural remains found at the cave. The cave was occupied between 1819 and 1825 approximately, and was probably reoccupied later on, at the beginning of the 1880s, when hunters returned for a short period to finish off the small number of wild life that was left. In the first years, there is evidence for alterations to the cave, with fireplaces and in the working and living areas, and the stone wall to provide a better shelter. The set of objects includes textiles, bottles, shoes, remains of different cut or reused pieces of leather, varied metal and wood objects, and hoops of barrels. The pipes were part of the usual equipment of seamen in those times, and were left there, discarded, after an extended use.

References

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- Pinochet de la Barra, O. [nd]. 'El misterio del San Telmo', *Boletín Antártico Chileno* (April), 2-5 (Santiago)
- Senatore, M. and Zarankin, A. 1996. 'Informe: campana arqueológica antártica, península Byers, Isla Livingston, Shetland del Sur', Instituto Antártico Argentino, Buenos Aires (manuscript)
- Smith, R.I.L. and Simpson, H.W. 1987. 'Early XIXth century Sealer's Refuges on Livingston Islands', *British Antarctic Survey Bulletin* **74**, 49-72 (London)
- Stheberg, R. and Lucero, V. [nd]. 'Evidencias de coexistencia entre cazadores de lobos y aborígenes fueguinos en Isla Decepción, Shetland del Sur, Antártica, a principios del siglo XIX', *Serie Científica UNACH* **45**, 67-88 (Santiago)

'SQUATTER'S BUDGEREE' PIPE

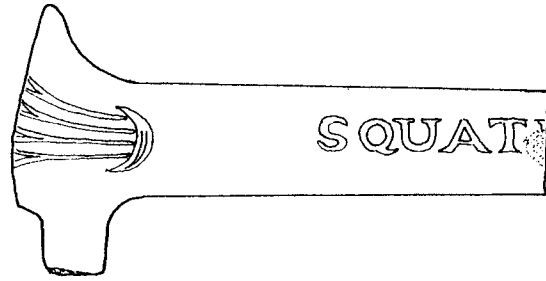
Ron Dagnall

Denis Gojak's article on clay pipes from Cadmans Cottage, Sydney, Australia (*SCPR 48*) provided the answer to a question which has puzzled me for some time. About fifteen years ago I collected several fragments of bowls (9), stems (19), kiln furniture (4) and saggar (3) from the roadside edge of a cultivated field in Mill Lane, Rainford. Amongst these was one small piece of bowl/stem junction with the letters SQUAT/GEREE moulded along the stem (Fig.21.1). This made no sense to me at the time and I could not imagine what the missing letters could be until I saw the identical pipe illustrated in Denis's article (*SCPR 48*, fig.7.10) together with his explanation that the full legend reads SQUATTER'S/BUDGEREE.

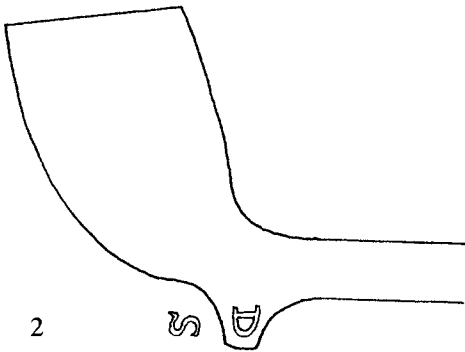
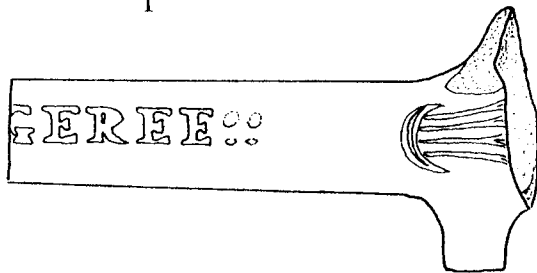
Denis informs me that there are other examples from some of the larger excavated collections in Australia, including some with more complete stems, but they are fairly rare. He also explains that the term 'squatter' was applied to pastoralists who settled beyond the fairly circumscribed boundaries placed on official land settlement in New South Wales in the first quarter of the 19th century. Hence they were squatting on the Crown's land. Because they used this opportunity to monopolise good grazing land they became the colonial version of the landed gentry.

Within three decades of the disparaging use of the term being recorded, 'Squatter' has come to mean a land-owning, wealthy pastoralist, and very much part of the Establishment. The Aboriginal word 'budgerie' is best known to us in the form of 'budgery garr' (budgerigar) meaning 'pretty bird' (*Australian National Dictionary*).

Of the nine bowls which I collected, three are plain spurred bowls with the initials **DS** moulded on either side of the spur (Fig.21.2), which is the clue to the origin of this group. Approximately a quarter of a mile from this field was the Hill Top Pipe Works and these finds were probably ploughed out from the base of the roadway formed with ashes and kiln waste from this works. I have recovered similar spur marked pipes from the site of the Hill Top Works. For a period from c.1860 to c.1880 this works was operated by **David Swallow** (1817-1884), born the eldest son of a coalminer Joseph and his wife Sarah at Ardsley, near Wakefield,



1



2

Fig.21 Found in Rainford. No.1 SQUATTERS BUDGEREE pipe.
No.2 DS bowl.

Yorkshire. He married Jane Smith, the daughter of William Smith (1781-1848) who had been pipe manufacturer at this works since at least 1803. David Swallow was the only Rainford pipe maker I know to have used this type of maker's mark on the spur.

Although many of the pipes found at Cadmans Cottage can be attributed to Scottish manufacturers and the term 'Squatter' appears in the lists of pipes by McDougall of Glasgow and White of Edinburgh (Gallagher 1987) I would suggest, from the evidence of this single find and its associated marked pipes, that David Swallow could have been the manufacturer of the SQUATTER'S/BUDGEREE pipe. This raises the question in my mind as to what lines of communication must have existed between the British manufacturers and their Colonial customers that would allow such as David Swallow to be aware of strange Aboriginal words like 'budgerce'.

My thanks are due to Denis Gojak for his original article and for additional information provided in correspondence.

Reference

Gallagher, D.B. 1987. 'The 1900 List of the Pipe Makers' Society', *ACTPX*, BAR 178

HENRY NAYLOR

Geoff and Pat Brambles

Whilst digging in our allotment in Kendal, Cumbria, we have found numerous pipe fragments dating from the early 17th to the early 20th centuries. Among the most intriguing are seven specimens with the initials HN or the name Henry Naylor. Until recently, we had only found small fragments - three are little more than heels - but three have short sections of thick stem with a bore of 2.5 to 3.0cm (Fig.22.1). All six heels are flared, with flat bases up to 1.5cm long and 1.2cm wide.

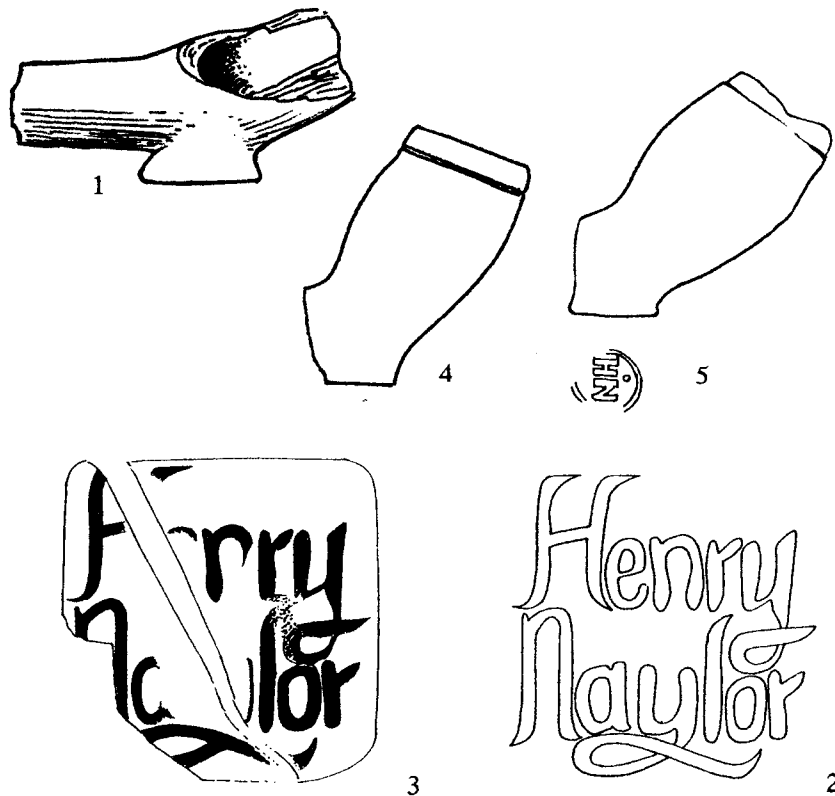


Fig.22 No.1 base fragment; Nos 2-3 Henry Naylor stamps (No.2 reconstructed from several fragments), not to scale; No.4 bowl in Lancaster Museum (mark not shown); No.5 bowl stamped HN.

By careful observation of the examples bearing full names, we have been able to reconstruct the intended form of the name (Fig.22.2) from the imperfect impressions produced during manufacture (Fig.22.3). The style of the lettering and the heel forms suggest a 17th-century date.

Further research in Lancaster Museum, where by request and appointment we were able to spend a day examining their reserve collection of pipes, yielded a complete 17th-century bowl with the initials HN (Fig.22.4), though this bowl had an unflared heel. However, we feel that we are probably dealing with the same maker. Shortly afterwards we found a similar bowl on our allotment (Fig.22.5).

Who was Henry Naylor, or rather, where did he work? If any member can tell us, we would be very grateful.

* * * * *

RENT AND PIPES

Graham Berlyn (22 Greenacres, Ludlow, Shropshire SY8 1LU) writes: I recently had a conversation with a lady aged 93. She was recounting her life with her grandparents and parents on a farm in Radnorshire where she lived until her marriage in 1926, when she and her husband moved away to farm in Herefordshire.



Whilst she was still at home, she remembered that for between 15 and 18 years, when her grandfather returned home after paying the rent at Michaelmas, he always brought with him a clay tobacco pipe, which had been given to him by the landlord. She does not know the reason for this, especially as her grandfather and father did not smoke. Was this simply an act of good faith between landlord and tenant, or something done only in that county, or was it a practice followed over a wider area? Has anyone knowledge of similar incidents, and if so it would be interesting to know where, when, and if possible why they took place.





PIPEMAKERS' MARKS ON PIPECLAY WIG CURLERS

Richard Le Cheminant

In his recent monograph, Allan Peacey notes the excavation of a quantity of wig curlers from a pipe kiln in Waterford, Ireland, between 1988 and 1990 (Peacey 1996, 262). Some of those recovered bore on both ends the same WW stamp used on the pipes in the kiln. This is most interesting as, to the best of my knowledge, it is the first time that a marked curler has been indisputably associated with a particular pipemaker.

Since writing a short paper on the subject (Le Cheminant 1982), I have kept notes of further published references to initials and marks stamped on curlers, and the find sites. The full list now is:

<i>stamp</i>	<i>locations</i>
WA (incuse)	London, Rochester, Liverpool, Colonial Williamsburg (USA)
AB	Oxford
IB crowned (incuse)	London, Steyning, Totnes, Williamsburg, Liverpool, Bath
TB	Bristol
WB, sometimes crowned	London (many), Brentford, Lewes, Shoreham, Bramber Castle, Steyning, Oxford, Salisbury, Bristol, Stroud, Hereford, Wotton under Edge, Stamford (Lincs), Williamsburg, Leicester, Bath, Amsterdam
JD	Bath
IE	Oxford
 (incuse)	Broseley
H  N (relief)	Hull
IOHN SIMS	Winchester
IS (or SI)	Liverpool
IW	Unknown
* (relief)	Salisbury

	London
	Norwich
HR crowned	Norwich
EB (or ER)	Bath
C	Bath
	Winchester
	Winchester
AI	London
W	London
VI	London
RW crowned	St Neots
WW	Waterford

This brings the total to twenty different initials or sets of initials and five other marks, between them embracing most of the major pipemaking locations.

References

- Peacey, A. 1996. *The Development of the Clay Tobacco Pipe Kiln in the British Isles*, *ACTP XIV*, BAR 246
 Le Cheminant, R. 1982. 'The development of the pipeclay hair curler - a preliminary study', *ACTP VII*, BAR 100, 345-54

* * * * *

EDWARD AND ROBERT GARDNER

Charlotte Soares is interested in the lives of **Edward Gardner**, pipemaker in Great Windmill Street, London, in the 1830s, and his father **Robert Gardner** or Burgoyne (d.1824), who was also a pipemaker. Please contact her with any information at 8 Ham Farm Road, Ham Common, Richmond, Surrey TW10 5LZ.

CHARLES HILDER

Phillip Woollard writes: Rosina Howard (32 Alabama Street, Plumstead Common, London SE18 2SH) has written to me to say that her great-grandfather **Charles Hilder**, of Bethnal Green, was a tobacco pipemaker. Ms Howard's grandfather, who lived at 6 Artillery Street, Bethnal Green, kept a newspaper cutting reporting the death of Charles Hilder, who fell down a flight of stairs and broke his neck (no date). If anyone has information regarding this pipemaker would they please contact me at 61 Blythe Hill Lane, Catford, London SE6 4UN.

HUNT FAMILY, LONDON AND ST ALBANS

Marek Lewcun writes: If anyone has carried out any research on the Hunt family of pipemakers in 17th and 18th-century London and St Albans, please could they contact me. I am currently investigating possible links between them and the Hunt family of pipemakers in Somerset and Wiltshire (address inside front cover).

FORESTER PIPES

Phillip Woollard has been in contact with the Ancient Order of Foresters Friendly Society, about the Forester pipes that featured in two recent newsletters (Eric Ayto, in *SCPR* 45, 29; Peter Hammond, and Colin Tatman, both in *SCPR* 46).

The Co-ordinator of the Foresters Heritage Trust, Audrey Fisk, is interested in the pipe found at Calstock, Cornwall. Calstock was a port on the River Tamar, and she suspects that the provenance was Court 'United Tamar' at Gunnislake, a centre of the mining industry. Mrs Fisk is preparing a history of the Courts in Cornwall for the Cornwall Family History Society Family History Fair.

Phillip also notes that the stem mark - A.O.F. 4030 - on the Andrews pipe illustrated in Tatman's 1994 thesis (fig.18.4), stands for the 'Queen Ann Court' of the AOF, opened in 1862 at the Durham Arms public house, Kennington.

Reference

Tatman, C. 1994. *The Clay Tobacco Pipe Industry in the Parish of Newington, Southwark, London, ACTP XIII*, BAR 239

Correction

Colin Tatman has asked for a correction to be made to his article in *SCPR* 46, 26, where he had misquoted his thesis; he should have said Andrews, not Jacksons of Newington.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Development of the Clay Tobacco Pipe Kiln in the British Isles, by Allan Peacey (1996), BAR British Series 246

295pp, 130 illustrations; maps and tables; 10 appendices; glossary; bibliography. ISBN 0 86054 822 8. (British Archaeological Reports are now to be produced by Archaeopress of Oxford, following the demise of Tempvs Reparatum. They are still available from Hadrian Books, 122 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7BP, or from Oxbow Books, Park End Place, Oxford OX1 1HN.) Price £36.

Review by Adrian Oswald

At last we have a definitive and splendid work on pipe kilns. It is based on Peacey's own skill as a potter, draughtsman and researcher. This volume is the work of at least two decades of research and the author's aims are stated in the Introduction, namely to establish type structures of tobacco pipe kilns, to improve the knowledge of the technology employed and the understanding of the kiln furniture needed and used.

He claims with complete justification the establishment of a type series of kiln furniture and the development sequence of pipe kiln muffles and a pattern of designs from the kiln structure and plan. He suggests a recording system covering finds, material, colour, and fabric. He devotes chapters to the archaeological evidence for the use of muffles, kiln furniture and waste products, and illustrates with excellent drawings and photographs such things as buns, props and dishes and muffle fragments, all of which might well not be understood by an excavator. On top of this vitally useful information he gives us a series of kiln ground-plans and superstructures, again with remarkably clear plans and photographs.

He wraps all this vital information with evidence from contemporary literature and concludes this original and essential work with vital appendices. Of these, outstanding is a catalogue of recorded and excavated kiln sites which gives in detail all the material recovered from each. Appendix 2 reproduces extracts from the newly discovered journals of the Watkinson family who made pipes at Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, and whose results were published by W.E.R. Halgarth in 1969. Appendix 3 provides new knowledge from the Robinson archives in Chesterfield, used by Spence in the large volume of family history of the Robinsons. There are accounts which include the Gloucester Quay Street kiln dump of 1979 (not hitherto published in detail); they include rectangular muffle and a fine range of 17th-century kiln furniture. Another appendix details

the discovery and excavations of kilns at Waterford, Ireland, mainly of the second half of the 17th century, and there are several reports of sites at Chelmsford, Essex, and Pipe Aston, Herefordshire. Photographs of models of kilns and kiln furniture from the Southwark kilns, and a muffle kiln from Breda in Holland, conclude a fine volume with interesting photographs.

I now wish that I had such a volume of information when I was collaborating with Alison Laws on the Brentford site (1981, BAR 97). It is a 'must' publication for any British archaeologist operating on post-medieval sites. An excellent bibliography is a welcome addition.

Editor's note: Internet Archaeology is an 'archaeological journal' that electronically publishes papers of archaeological research. Issue One includes Dr Peacey's thesis, and can be accessed via <http://intarch.ac.uk>. Dr Alan Vince is the Managing Editor and can be contacted in case of difficulty with accessing the site (e-mail: editor@intarch.ac.uk, or tel 01904 433955).

* * * * *

John Taber and John Taber Jr. Two New England Clay Tobacco Pipemakers. A Family History and Illustrated Catalogue, by S. Paul Jung Jr.

Soft cover, 8.5 by 11 in., 120pp; 2 figs, 29 black and white plates, 10 appendices, 3 US patents, many other illustrations, and a bibliography. Plates include photos of Taber family members, factory sites, pipe moulds and full-scale photos of pipes from five dated manufacturing contexts.

Available from the author, PO Box 817, Bel Air, Maryland, 21014, for \$37.00 postpaid, \$42.00 postpaid outside US. (Orders from outside the US should be accompanied by an international bank draft payable in US dollars drawn on a US bank.) Copies will soon be available from SCPR Books - please enquire about cost.

Although John Taber Sr and John Taber Jr, of Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, are little known as pipemakers outside New England, they established a small, and not-so-profitable, father and son pipemaking business in the mid to late 19th century. Mr Jung, a noted researcher and a prolific writer in the field of clay tobacco pipes, offers a colourful and fascinating account not only about Taber pipes, but also about the relationships of both Tabers with family, business associates, and friends.

Jung offers an insight into the business of making and merchandising clay tobacco pipes in New England when clay pipemakers in France, Great Britain, and Belgium, for example, were offering a larger assortment of more imaginary styles and shapes for export to the United States.

Jung has added a personal touch to this monograph by having unearthed sufficient information to present a picture of the Tabers both as craftspeople and as private citizens, a balance rarely found in research monographs written for an audience in this specialized field of interest.

* * * * *

Tobacco and Its Use: A Bibliography of Periodical Literature..., by Eugene Umberger Jr.

Revised and greatly expanded 2nd edition. Softbound, 316pp. US orders \$26.95 plus \$3 postage and handling. Canadian orders: \$26.95 (US) plus \$3 surface, \$6 airmail. Overseas orders (Great Britain, Europe): \$26.95 plus \$4 surface, \$13 airmail. Payment for all foreign orders by money order or cheque in US funds drawn on a US bank. Postage to other countries on case by case basis. Order from Eugene Umberger Jr, 267 Oxford Street #201, Rochester, NY 14607, USA, or write to SCPR Books to reserve a copy from a bulk order (price will include a splitting of bank charges and postage to UK, and postage within the UK).

Contains over 7,000 entries (more than twice as many as in the first edition), referencing over 1,100 periodicals. New sections, including quotations and extensive listing of tobacco periodicals, current and defunct. More extensive coverage of historical matters. A unique and comprehensive guide to the history, culture, industry and trade, and varied use (cigar, cigarette and pipe smoking; tobacco chewing; snuff-taking) of tobacco, plus all the accessories associated with its consumption from match safes to tobacco tampers. Topics range from the folklore of tobacco to the smoking controversy, from women and smoking to tobaccoists' figures. Invaluable reference work for the collector and the historical, scientific, or legal researcher.

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Abbreviations

ACTP *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe I-XIV*, series edited by P. Davey, published by BAR. Available from Oxbow Books, Park End Place, Oxford OX1 1HN

BAR British Archaeological Reports (see above)

SCPR Society for Clay Pipe Research, Newsletter

SCPR Books Book service for members; list and prices available from the Editor, address inside front cover

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