

SOCIETY *for* CLAY PIPE RESEARCH



NEWSLETTER

52



Autumn/Winter 1997

SOCIETY NEWS

Susanne Atkin

Honorary President: Adrian Oswald, 'Cheriton', 12 Cherryholt Road, Stamford, Lincs PE9 2PC

Editor: Susanne Atkin, 30 Ongriels Close, Pershore, Worcs WR10 1QE; tel/fax 01386 552514; e-mail 100744.2367@compuserve.com

Membership enquiries and subscriptions: Reg Jackson, 6 Albert Place, 180 High Street, Portishead, Bristol BS20 6QL

Backnumbers: Ron Dagnall, 14 Old Lane, Rainford, St Helens, Lancs WA11 8JE (please enclose SAE for details and prices)

Photocopying and binding by King Prints, St Nicholas Street, Worcester

Contributors

Arne Åkerhagen, Klarabergsvagen, S-13666 Haninge, Sweden

Craig Cessford, 15 Gunhild Way, Cambridge CB1 4QZ

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

Don Duco, Pijpenkabinet, Prinsengracht, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Otto Graf, 21 Bordon Street, Rondebosch, 7700, Cape Town, South Africa

David Higgins, 3 Clarendon Road, Wallasey, Merseyside L44 8EH

Martin Kügler, Schlehdornweg 15, D-90441 Nurnberg, Germany

Marek Lewcun, 106 Southdown Road, Bath BA2 1JH

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

Roy Mitchell, 46 Station Road, Halstead, Kent TN14 7DJ

Susie White, 3 Clarendon Road, Wallasey, Merseyside LE44 8EH

Phillip Woollard, 61 Blythe Hill Lane, Catford, London SE6 4UN

ISSN 1359-7116

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Bath Conference, 1997

Marek Lewcun organized a marvellous conference in the lovely city of Bath, and provided a friendly, informative weekend. On the Sunday, the guided tour around the city was packed with sights of interest and snippets of entertaining information, followed by a coach trip to the village of Norton St Philip (Somerset) where some pipemakers are known to have worked.

On behalf of the Society, thanks to Bath Industrial Heritage Centre for the use of the premises, to the Guides for their excellent tours, and to Marek for all his hard work in organizing a thoroughly enjoyable conference, and for his informative conference report.

Conference, 1998

The Surrey Heath Archaeological and Heritage Trust have kindly offered to host the 1998 conference, at their venue in the Archaeology Centre in Bagshot, Surrey, on Saturday 3 October. There will be a conference meal on the Saturday night - this came too late to be included on the form, so please let the organizer know if you would like to come (and the number of people). Further details will be announced when available, including speakers and the conference fee (probably not more than £5), but in the meantime please indicate your interest by returning the form. If you haven't received one, or have mislaid it, contact Daphne Tarbox at The Archaeology Centre, 4-10 London Road, Bagshot, Surrey GU19 5HN.

For some background reading, try David Higgins, 'Surrey clay tobacco pipes' in *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe VI. Pipes and kilns in the London region*, BAR 97 (1981; no longer available from BAR). Several Surrey towns are discussed, including Guildford and Croydon. (See also the note on Croydon by St John Simpson on p.65.) Since the article was published, the Surrey Heath Trust have been excavating in Bagshot and have recovered a number of pipes.

The Editor would like to hear from anyone willing to write a report on the conference for the Newsletter. Please contact her before the conference date.

Conference, 1999

Would all members please give some thought to organizing a conference in 1999. It is often difficult to book a venue at short notice, and it helps overseas members if they know when and where the next conference will be. Neither Reg nor Susanne have the time to spend 'hunting' a potential organizer. Advice can be provided, and the Society will assist with typing of conference forms and mailing if requested. Members really do appreciate meeting once a year to meet old friends, make new contacts and exchange information. I can't guarantee you a stress-free time but everyone appreciates the effort involved and you'll have the satisfaction of knowing you've made a worthwhile contribution to the Society. (And a chauffeur-driven car for the Editor to prevent her from getting-lost-as-usual would be appreciated!)

Subscriptions

This Newsletter, together with *SCPR 51*, forms part of the 1997 subscription. A membership list is in progress (by Reg), but due to circumstances no completion date can be guaranteed. Another possible mailing will either be sent with the membership list or separately.

Several members took the opportunity to subscribe for 1997 and 1998 (at a reduced rate), and they will receive Newsletters 53 and 54 in due course. Subscription forms for 1998 will be sent to the other members during the next couple of months, again depending on circumstances. Many thanks to all members who have been so patient over the delays in the Newsletters and in correspondence in general - we ask your indulgence for a little while longer until circumstances improve.

Enquiries

The Editor often receives requests for information by post and by e-mail. In several cases, the replies need some research and I'm afraid it can take me weeks, and sometimes months, to get round to replying due to extreme pressure of work. Names and addresses of members who can be contacted if you have general enquiries about pipes or pipemakers, are inside the back cover.

I will publish all post and e-mail enquiries, from members and non-members, in the Newsletters (unless specifically asked not to do so). *Please would all enquirers using e-mail include their full name and*

postal address in case SCPR members want to reply to them. If there is a problem with the e-mail address I have no other way of making contact (as in the case of the couple from New Zealand). I will pass on messages by e-mail if requested.

* * * * *

INFORMATION REQUESTED

From Marcos A.T. de Souza (msouza@netline.com.br):

I am a Brazilian historical archaeologist and I work at the Instituto Goiano de Pre-Historia e Antropologia of Universidade Catolica de Goias. I conduct my research in mining villages of the early 18th century, and I have found a large amount of clay pipes on historical sites and in personal collections. I am trying to associate these pipes to Portuguese, Africans and Indians. For this purpose I need to know decorative motifs used by these cultures. Can you please suggest some publications?

[Ed.: Reply suggests Umberger's *Tobacco and its Use*. Any other suggestions? Also invited to contribute to the Newsletter about his work.]

From Alistair Burns (ali_burns@burns-harris.co.uk):

We are looking for a source for purchasing clay pipes. Preferably the churchman style clay pipe. If you could put us in touch with possible suppliers it would be appreciated.

From Fernando (villada@mx3.redestb.es):

I've been working in Ceuta Museum (Spain) and trying to identify and date some fragments of clay pipes. Can you help me, please?

[Ed.: Drawings and photos have been received and will be published in the next Newsletter. In the meantime, does anyone recognize the names Benyamin Tatis (on a rouletted stem) or Espinet (on a red clay bowl)?]

Cornish pipes and pipemakers

Phil Nicholls (50 Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, London SE3 7BG) writes: I am researching Cornish pipes and pipemakers and would appreciate any information - however brief - that members may consider relevant.

Cambridgeshire pipemakers

Craig Cessford (address inside front cover) writes: I am currently researching clay pipe-making in the county of Cambridgeshire and would be grateful for any information that anyone has (see note on p.53). I would be particularly interested if anyone knows of any unpublished documentary sources or collections of pipes, but details of published information that I may have missed would also be welcome. My interest extends to makers from Cambridgeshire who moved elsewhere, such as the Cleaver family, so information on individuals born in Cambridgeshire but working elsewhere would also be welcome.

Westminster pipemakers

Kieron Heard (103 Worlds End Lane, Orpington, Kent BR6 6AE) writes: I am currently engaged in a study of pipemaking in the parishes of St Johns and St Margarets, Westminster, which I hope to publish later in 1998. My research has brought to light the names of over 100 pipemakers, chiefly of the later 18th and 19th centuries. I would be interested to hear from any members who have information concerning Westminster pipemakers of the 17th and early 18th centuries.

Also, does anyone have examples of pipes which can be attributed to Westminster makers? One of the most productive centres was the Peter Street area, home to makers such as William and Robert Ridout, James Harrison, the Brown family, the Webbs, Henry Powell, John Burges and Thomas Cook. Other names which feature often in the records include those of the Brooksbanks and Swinyard families. I would be most grateful for any help.

Bowls from Bermondsey, Southwark

David Atkinson (116 Phyllis Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex BN10 7RQ) writes: Chris Jarrett (of Pre-Construct Archaeology) has recovered six bowls of the design illustrated in Fig.1, from an excavation at Bermondsey, Southwark. He would like information about the design, which no one appears to have seen before. It is mid 18th-century in date.

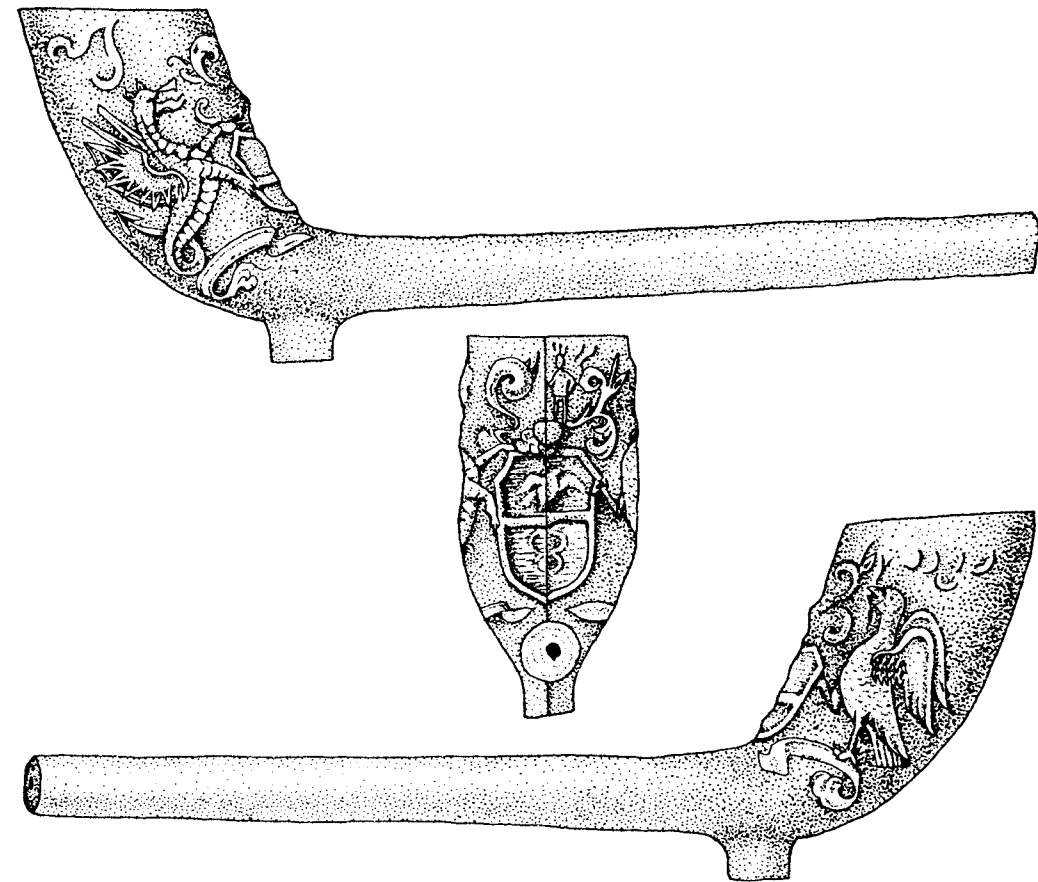


Fig 1 Pipe from Bermondsey, Southwark

BATH CONFERENCE, 1997

Marek Lewcun

The 1997 conference was organized by the present writer and took place in Bath, Somerset, world-famous for its Roman baths and sweeping Georgian crescents. The Saturday talks were based at the Bath Industrial Heritage Centre, where records of much of Bath's industrial past are stored, revolving around the reconstructed mineral water manufactory of J.B. Bowler.

After a brief history of the city from its Roman origins, Marek related the story of pipemaking in Bath. Until the 1660s the city's market was monopolised by a supply from the north-east Somerset villages of Rode and Norton St Philip, particularly those of the Hunts who had been making pipes in Norton since the 1620s. Despite having sent a number of apprentices to nearby Bristol, Bath does not appear to have had its own pipemaker until John Gay in the 1660s. John faced up to the rural competition until his death in 1679; his funeral was at Bath Abbey. The rural industry reigned supreme again until the Quaker Tylee brothers, John and Richard, revived the city's industry in the 1690s. John went bankrupt in 1702 and four years later Richard moved to Bristol.

The departure of the Tylees left the reins of Bath's trade in the competent hands of Robert Carpenter, who took an even firmer grasp after the death of Norton St Philip's major producer, Richard Greenland, in 1710. The Carpenter family and their relatives, members of the Howell family of Rode who moved to the city, dominated Bath pipemaking in the first half of the 18th century, before the Smith family carried it forward in to the 19th century. The city is fortunate to have a considerable archive for the period, including original pipemakers' bills from the Carpenters (Fig.3) and Smiths (Fig. 4) for pipes sold to the councillors for use at council sittings. Many of these are very detailed, describing the types of pipe used and the feast days on which they were smoked.

After losing a fortune in his joint occupation as a builder during Bath's expansion in the 1790s, Joseph Smith in 1810 sold his pipemaking business in Bridewell Lane to James Clarke, whose uncle Thomas Clarke owned the city's other pipe factory in Avon Street. The two factories

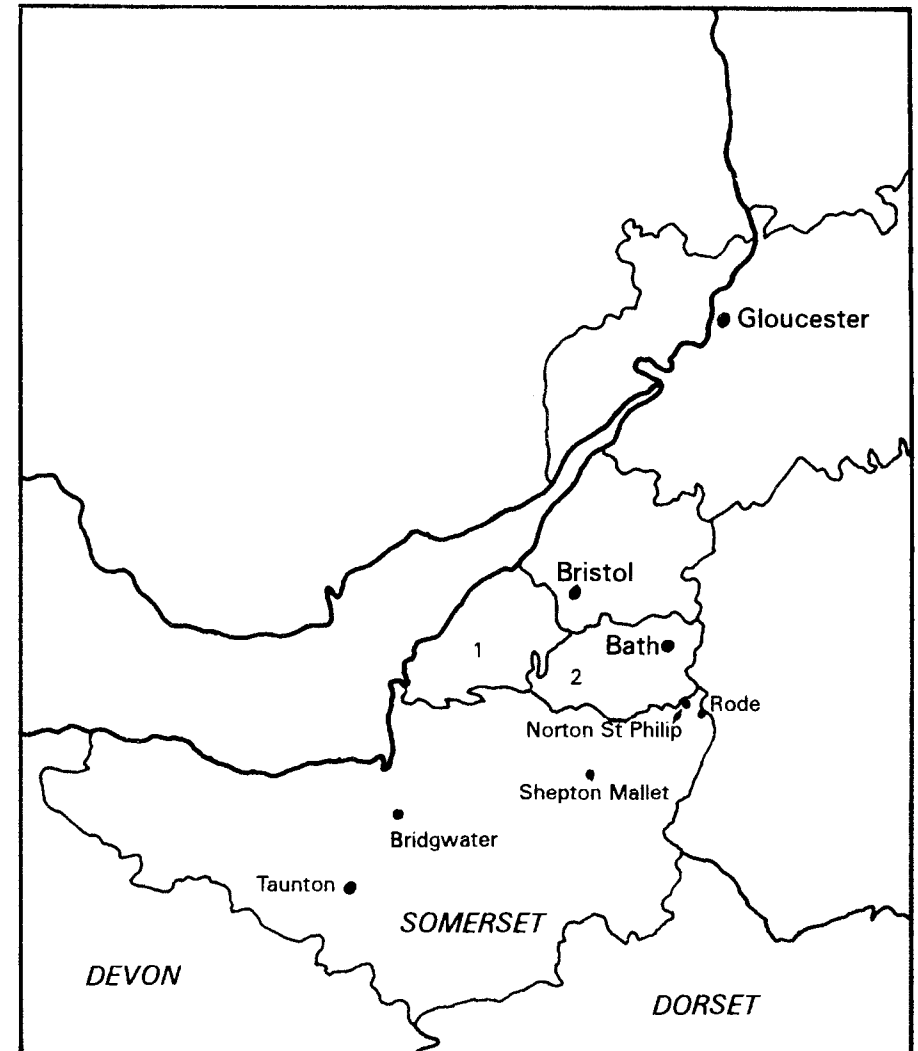


Fig.2 Map, showing locations mentioned in the text; North Somerset (1) and Bath & North East Somerset (2) were formerly Avon.

Mr Horton Chamberlin for
 pipes — — — — — L F
 1729 March 7: one grove — 0 — 2 — 0
 1730 May 4: 2:9: one grove — 0 — 2 — 0
 June 7: 11: one grove — 0 — 2 — 0
 August 7: 7: half a grove — 0 — 1 — 0
 10: one grove — 0 — 2 — 0
 15: half a grove — 0 — 1 — 0
 September 28: one grove — 0 — 2 — 0
 October 7: 11: one grove — 0 — 2 — 0
 0 — 14 — 0
 October 2 1730
 Mr Mr. Horton please to pay
 this Bill for Dan Bove Mayor

March 7 1731
 Row of furniture
 of this bill and all Borne
 by me Robt Carpenter
 Robt Carpenter
 Bill of 1731

Fig.3 (and opposite page) Robert Carpenter, bill dated 2-10-1730, paid 27-3-1731

fresh information in that area. Directories of genealogical research by independent family researchers worldwide have also been scanned for sources of information as far away as Australia. The results have widened the already broad family trees and enabled copies of wills to be obtained yielding even further information. Ian Beckey's talk and slides illustrated the adventure of exploring a wide diversity of documentary sources in the quest for information, and the immense amount of time and patience needed to obtain the desired results.

Pipes from Maryland and Virginia

David Higgins took delegates across the Atlantic to illustrate the variety of pipes that have been found in Maryland and Virginia over the years, against a backdrop of colonial development. Early settlers who set off from London to the New World in 1606, including Robert Cotton, tobacco pipemaker, established Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. Early pipes of the same period stamped with the letter 'S' have been recovered there, and David displayed identical pipes that had been found in England. Later pipes were mostly of English origin, with a lesser quantity from Holland, while some unusual faceted pipes of brown clay may have been locally made. Some of the pipes made from local clay showed distinctly English styles of stamping.

Early settlers were helped by the local Indians, who educated them in the building of huts and which of the local foods to eat. The climate, however, was also ideal for the cultivation of tobacco, which became a cash crop and a high value commodity venture. David has attempted his own growing in England, where some people had enjoyed moderate though thoroughly illegal success in the first half of the 17th century.

After the court house at Jamestown had burnt down, a new colonial capital was established at Williamsburg. Houses were originally of timber construction but brick was later used more commonly. In the 1920s the excavation and reconstruction began of some of these original buildings. Huge quantities of pipes and other finds associated with taverns were recovered, as well as clay hair (wig) curlers at the site of a barber's shop. David illustrated a wide variety of local and imported pipes from other early colonial sites, including Martin's Hundred (1619-22) and St Mary's City (1634), and has used the sites to see if a typology could be established from the known dates. There is evidence

to suggest that the occupation of some settlements had carried on beyond the dates previously thought.

Some of the locally made pipe are of an off-buff colour, while pinkish ones are derived from nearby tidewater clays. Also common are marbled pipes of mixed grey, brown and white clay, some with detailed stem markings. One feature on some of these colonial pipes was the use of point-pricking to create images after Indian traditions, such as designs of a running deer on the side of the bowl. Styles featured in the local clays included Yorkshire and other regional British varieties, which raises the question of who were the other pipemakers who followed the likes of Robert Cotton to the New World. For those who didn't, their imported British products are well represented on 17th-century American sites, with pipes from Bristol, Exeter, London, Scotland, and Yorkshire forming 50 percent of the market, before Bristol later took over the reins of exporting into the 18th century.

After David's slide show of a wide variety of pipes, members took the opportunity to sample Bath's equally wide variety of public houses and other victualling establishments, while some partners continued to sample an even wider variety of city shops (and ice-cream parlours).

Displays

Members taking a shorter lunch-break took the opportunity to view the displays and exhibitions (Fig.5). From Somerset there was a group of complete late 17th-century clay tobacco pipes recovered from a pit at Wells and loaned by Wells Museum, their excavator Chris Hawkes being a guest at the conference, and also a variety of pipes from the Bath area. Allan Peacey, from Stroud, had brought for sale more of his remarkable recreations of 17th and 18th-century Staffordshire-style mugs, bowls and dishes, which were probably more popular at the conference than the originals were in their day. There were other displays of pipes and books for sale, brought by Susanne Atkin (Pershore), Patrick Craze (Winchester), Peter Hammond (Nottingham), David Higgins (Leicester), Rex Key (Broseley), Phil Nicholls (London) and Pete Rayner (Beverley), while Arne Akerhagen, a regular conference delegate, travelling from Sweden with his brother Egon this year, also brought some books which were free to other delegates.



Fig 5 Bath Conference: Bruce Waddell, Phil Nicholls and Patrick Craze examining the displays (Photo: Marek Lewcun)

Pipemaking demonstration

After lunch, *David Cooper*, one of the last apprentices at Gordon Pollock's Manchester pipe factory, gave two demonstrations of traditional pipemaking (Fig.6). The second demonstration particularly suited those delegates who had indulged in Somerset's famous beverage, cider, and returned a little late. David had gone to tremendous effort, bringing his own workbench from Sussex, and all the related equipment and other items had completely filled a camper van in doing so.

For many delegates this was the first time that a clay pipe had been made in front of their very eyes as David went through the motions of transforming an almost shapeless length of soft clay into a pipe ready for firing. While this was done, *Gordon Pollock* himself was there to comment on the process and answer questions as they arose, and it was a fascinating process to watch (Fig.7). Every stage of the preparation was explained in layperson's terms. Simple though those stages might at first appear, it was important that things were done in the correct way, a traditional way that had changed very little in over four hundred years. One thing that surprised everybody was the price of having a mould made for the pipemaker, the four-figure sum exceeding by far the couple of hundred pounds that most had guessed.

David Cooper had brought various items for sale to those attending the conference, from a variety of pipes to figures of lions formed and fired in the same way that generations of pipemakers had done before him to supplement their main trade. It was a privilege, too, to hear Gordon Pollock's commentary on the process and his reminiscences of his past years in the business.

Journeyman pipemakers

The next talk was by *Peter Hammond* on toil and strife, the life of a journeyman pipemaker. The masters of the trade have always been the protagonists around whom the pipemaking industry revolved and thus the most studied, but those at the very core of it, the journeymen, are all too often overlooked if not forgotten completely. Frequently a whole family would work together for the same master, the husband forming the pipes while his wife and children finished them off and packed them. The worst part of the job was the wages, being very low in return for very long hours in the factory.



Fig 6 Bath Conference: David Cooper's pipemaking demonstration
(Photo: Susanne Atkin)



Fig.7 Bath Conference: David Cooper and former master-pipemaker
Gordon Pollock (on left) *(Photo: Marek Lewcun)*

Peter read passages from 'James Flanagan - The story of a Remarkable Career', the autobiography of a pipemaker who became a Methodist evangelical preacher. Flanagan described the toil and strife of his childhood, the son of a drunkard father who would break up the home at a moment's notice to look for work elsewhere before eventually setting up his own business in Burnley. He was initiated into his father's trade at the age of nine, and working sixteen hours a day he soon became the quickest hand in the workshop. Census returns sometimes break down the different classifications of the processes involved in pipemaking, from mould-makers and 'prepares clay for making tobacco pipes' to pipe burners, trimmers, scourers, dressers, glaziers, coaters, artists, finishers and packers, as well as more simple examples such as 'floor woman in tobacco pipe works'.

One interesting question in search of an answer is how jobs were advertised, or if journeymen simply travelled from town to city in search of work 'on spec'. That there was much itinerancy in pipemaking is without doubt, census records and the births of children indicating the periods of work in different parts of the country. Good examples were quoted, such as Samuel Smith who travelled from Derby to Leighton Buzzard and Birmingham before returning to work out the later years of his life in Derby again, and others who had travelled the length and breadth of the country in search of work. Such travels were a tremendous feat and undertaking before the turn of the century, on rocky and muddy unmetalled roads across a countryside not blessed with today's motorways and bypasses. All this, the real life of a pipemaker, often with a large family in tow, and the mother perhaps pregnant during the journey, were brought alive by Peter's talk.

Heroes, Villains and Victims - the Somerset Pipemakers

With no points arising or society business raised in an allotted time-slot, the final talk of the day was Marek's again, who entertained delegates and injected a bit of humour, reading from a selection of cases encountered during his research into the industry in Somerset, set against a backdrop of slides journeying through the towns, villages and countryside where the events took place. All the wills for Somerset were destroyed by the Luftwaffe in 1942, when they and many other county records were sent to Exeter for so-called 'safe-keeping', thus depriving the researcher to this day of any quick way of undertaking a genealogical study. Consequently,

the only way forward has been an unavoidably lengthy one in which the entire county has had to be searched for its pipemakers, but one which has reaped rich rewards.

The most profitable sources of information on occupations for Marek, and certainly the most entertaining, have been the records of the legal and diocesan courts, with their signed verbatim transcriptions of witnesses' evidence and often vivid accounts in all manner of cases, such as the attempted breaking down of a pipemaker's house in Norton St Philip in 1685, or the argument between two Bridgwater pipemakers over the selling of pipes in 1676 which deteriorated into a vicious verbal battle between the daughter of one and the wife of the other. The language in the diocesan records is often unrepeatable and certainly not printable! With the distribution radius of some 17th-century makers being up to 50 miles, these courts and the recognizances for guilty parties and their witnesses to appear at them are the only records that can prove which out of sometimes a hundred people of the same name was the pipemaker. To the patient researcher prepared to plough through delicate documents for weeks or even months they yield a wealth of information on both genealogical and business matters, not found in any other records.

Several victims were mentioned: John Ducy was hounded from village to village as a result of assaults on both himself and his wife at the end of the 17th century, and Frederick Dibble was taken to court by his master in 1861 for taking just one day off in a whole year to cut withies to supplement the support of his family but he ended up doing a month's hard labour. There were also plenty of villains, however, such as James Babb who stole 5 gallons of rum in Taunton in 1718, and John Watts who in 1744 pleaded poverty and begged alms but concealed his interest in property in Bath. John's settlement examination gave a full curriculum vitae of his working life, from his apprenticeship in London to his travels around the south-west.

Two Bath cases from sessions records in the 19th century were of very different natures. In 1879 Edwin Sants summoned Dumas Pavey, pipe burner, for only partly filling a kiln before leaving without giving a week's notice. Pavey, in defence, claimed that he had been overworked and badly treated, but lost the case. Circumstances were quite different thirteen years earlier in 1866 when Celia George was brought before the courts for stabbing fellow workmate Fanny Arnold with a trimming

knife in the same factory, at that time run by Edwin's father, Joseph. The signed depositions of several pipemakers survive, giving a vivid and very lively account of events of the fight that ensued after Fanny called Celia 'a bloody old whore', and they were read out with the deep Somerset accents that would have been prevalent in the Avon Street and Milk Street ghetto at the time.

Marek's final words on the conference's host county were saved for its heroes, those men who in 1685 stood up for a cause and fought with the wide array of countryside weapons that gave it the name of the 'Pitchfork Rebellion'. When James Duke of Monmouth landed at Lyme Regis with a small band of men in the early summer of 1685 with the intention of challenging the English government of James II, he began a journey through Dorset, Devon and Somerset, mustering an immense army from labourers to master craftsmen and amongst them pipemakers from all three counties. After bloody battles at Norton St Philip and Sedgemoor, the even more bloody assizes of Lord Chief Justice George Jeffreys, England's most brutal judge, brought the perpetrators to prison and the stand. The roll call for Somerset included at least four master pipemakers, amongst them John Howell of Rode, who was hanged at Wincanton and his quartered body boiled in salt and dipped in pitch for long-term exhibition on the side of the road, a reminder and a warning to the West Country. No man deserved such an end, having fought only for what he believed was right at a time of hope. John Howell and 4,000 other West Country rebels are commemorated on a memorial, surrounded by others to the heroes of the two great wars of the 20th century, in a small corner of a field at Weston Zoyland on the edge of the final battlefield, where their memory still lingers strong today.

The Empire Hotel

In the evening, an impressive number of members and partners met for a meal at the Empire Hotel, on Grand Parade. At its opening ceremony in 1901 the hotel was described as a 'palace of luxury', displaying all the opulence of its day. Taken over by the Admiralty at the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, it was only recently returned to the city. Excavations carried out in the basements led by Marek Lewcun for Bath Archaeological Trust revealed that its foundations included large quantities of recycled pipe and pottery waste from the Sants factory in Milk Street. The upper floors of the hotel have now been converted to

retirement flats, while delegates dined in the original hotel restaurant which has been brought back to its former glory.

Bath and Norton St Philip (Sunday)

The vast majority of delegates chose to stay on in Bath for the second day. On Sunday morning there were two tours of the city, led by Barbara Holt and Arthur Green from the Mayor of Bath's Corps of Honorary Guides. The value of the city's spa waters, which issue at a temperature of 116 degrees Fahrenheit from deep underground, were first recognized by the Romans in the 1st century and their baths that gave the city its name are famous the world over. [Unfortunately, the spa drinking water was not appreciated by one Kate Atkin of Pershore parish - sorry Bath! *Ed.*] Meeting outside the baths and in the shadow of the towering west front of Bath Abbey with its wonderful climbing angels, delegates were taken on a tour of the Georgian elegance into which Bath developed in the 18th century. Fashioned in honey-coloured stone from the Combe Down quarries of Ralph Allen, founder of the modern postal service, Bath sprawled from Queen Square up the south-facing slopes of Lansdown to the Circus and Assembly Rooms and beyond them to the terraces and sweeping crescents, of which the Royal Crescent is the most famous.

On their return to the city centre, Marek took delegates across the road from the Theatre Royal to a small car park that now covers the workshops and pipe kilns that opened under Joseph Smith in 1770 and closed under Joseph Sants in 1851. From here the walk passed the site of contemporary workshops owned by the Clarke, Laffer and Jones families in Avon Street and on to the Sants' final factory in Milk Street. Here, a coach waited directly on top of the site of the kilns to take delegates on the few miles through the rolling hills of north Somerset to Norton St Philip.

For Barbara Sants the visit to Norton St Philip was a journey back in time in more ways than one, for she had spent some of her younger years living in the village. Norton was one of the very earliest inland rural pipemaking centres in Britain, and members were able to follow a guide at their own leisure through the lanes to see the many 16th and 17th-century houses and cottages that still survive. Hearty meals were eaten in the village's two famous inns, with some choosing to drink outside in the warm early autumn sunshine. The impressive timber-framed George Inn was first licensed in 1397 (Fig.8). It was here that Samuel Pepys and his



Fig.8 Bath Conference: George Inn, Norton St Philip, courtyard and timbered balcony
(Photo: Marek Lewcun)

wife 'dined very well' for ten shillings in 1668, and in 1685 where the rebel Duke of Monmouth stood shaving at an upstairs window when an assassin's shot narrowly missed both him and the £1,000 price on his head. Norton is one of the few places for which the list of 1685 rebels does not survive, and several pipemakers disappeared after this date. The Fleur-de-Lys, directly over the road, was recently restored to its own timber-framed glory by landlord Michael Moore, whose parents formerly ran The George. It was at The Fleur that in 1615 Queen Anne of Denmark, the wife of James I, dined here with her retinue for the princely sum of £2 13s.

The conference officially closed when members returned to Bath. Marek wishes to express his thanks through the Newsletter to Stuart Burroughs, curator of the Bath Industrial Heritage Centre for the use of facilities, Mayor's Guides Barbara Holt and Arthur Green for their excellent tours on Sunday, and Chris Targett at Filer's Coaches and driver Peter for the smooth trip to Norton St Philip, and finally all those members who came to Bath and made the conference such a success.

Further reading and information (Ed.)

Marek Lewcun, 'The clay tobacco pipemaking industry of Bath', *Bath History*, V, Millstream Books, Bath (1994), pp.125-46; 12 figs, mainly b/w photos. Volume costs £7.99 + 79p p & p; photocopies of his article, £2.50 (incl p & p), are available from Marek.

Barbara Sants wrote about her search for her pipemaking ancestors in *SCPR* 43, 17-20.

David Cooper demonstrates pipemaking at Amberley Museum, near Arundel, West Sussex (see *SCPR* 46, 24, 25).

The Jamestown Settlement, the first permanent English settlement in Virginia, has been re-created, with James Fort (tobacco can be seen drying in one of the houses), a Powhatan village, and sailing ships, all inhabited by costumed interpreters. There is an excellent museum, which includes displays of pipes and tobacco cultivation. Colonial Williamsburg has also been re-created (more details in a future Newsletter)

For colonial sites in America see, for example: Ivor Noel Hume, *Martin's Hundred* (London, Gollancz, 1982); James Deetz, *Flowerdew Hundred* (University Press of Virginia, 1993); *ACTP* II (BAR 60), VIII (BAR 175) and XII (BAR 566).

**11TH MEETING OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY
FOR RESEARCH INTO CLAY PIPES
AT NORDHAUSEN, 3 AND 4 MAY 1997**

Martin Kügler

Thirty-nine people from Germany, Holland and Sweden attended. The Society now has 150 interested participants.

After an informal get-together on the Friday evening, the weekend began formally with a talk by H.-J. Grönke on 'The History of Nordhausen in relation to the manufacture of Tobacco and Chewing-Tobacco'. A citizen list of 1724 included two tobacco merchants and one pipemaker, but whether the latter was a clay pipemaker is uncertain. Although application to manufacture tobacco was made as early as 1721 the trade remained small throughout the 18th century. Only in the 1820s did a slow expansion develop which led to Nordhausen becoming the centre of chewing-tobacco production for Germany. In many cases, because capital outlay was small, production took place in small units, but because of the demand these grew rapidly into considerable factories. By 1880 there were thirteen factories employing 1,000 workers and in 1925 twenty-five factories employed 2,000 workers and produced 59 percent of the whole German production of chewing-tobacco. The Second World War saw Nordhausen lose its overriding importance, and only a few former factory buildings survive.

P. Lauerwald's talk on 'Tobacco Growing in Fichsfeld' explained where the tobacco for Nordhausen's industry was grown, the climate around Nordhausen itself being unsuitable. Only in Untereichsfeld, the so-called 'Golden Marle', could tobacco be grown. The production of cigars, cigarettes and chewing-tobacco prospered in Obereichsfeld, especially in Duderstadt. There tobacco was grown from 1660 and in 1673 an order for the tobacco trade and its supervision was passed. The plague brought an end to production in 1682 and only 100 years later did it resume on a large scale. In the 19th century the smallholders reacted very quickly to market forces and the acreage under production was directly related to tobacco prices. In spite of co-operatives and the setting of minimum prices at auction the decline since the 1920s could not be halted. The end came with an outbreak of virus in 1955 which halted production until 1960. In

spite of the proximity of the Nordhausen factories to Untereichsfeld they turned to North America for the quantities of tobacco they needed in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Ekkehard Reiff spoke of clay pipe research in the Oberharz. Since he found by chance his first pipe in western Oberharz in the 1970s, seventy other sites had been discovered, mainly in direct connection with mines, often on the dumps of former workings which greatly helped the dating of pits. The earliest so far date to the middle of the second half of the 17th century. Many finds with short stems showed evidence of reworking and continued use after the longer stems had broken. Perhaps the miners preferred shorter stems when working. Because of the wide connections of the Oberharz mines pipes of Dutch origin as well as from Frieberg in Saxony and with marks such as 'In Prag' have been found.

In the afternoon the Society visited the Nordhausen works of the Reemtsma Cigarette Factory, now the only tobacco-related concern in the town. The tobacco came ready cut from the Langenhagen works near Hannover and was only mixed in Nordhausen. Working in two shifts, 260 workers produce between 35 and 40 million cigarettes a day in thirty different varieties. Although from 1990-93 it had been an independent company, since 1994 it formed part of the Reemtsma Group.

After visiting a Brandy Distillery (for which Nordhausen is also known) the party visited the Tobacco Warehouse Museum which illustrates the local history, important trades and particularly the local way of life, as well as the production of chewing-tobacco, and displays a nice collection of tobacco jars in grey-blue salt-glazed ware.

Over the usual evening meal there was opportunity to exchange information, exhibit pipes and peruse new literature.

On Sunday Nina Frentop spoke about 560 pipe fragments, including 121 decorated items, from excavations in the Burgtheaterplatz in Soest/Westfalen. The earliest (17th century) examples (including Jonas pipes) are mainly of Dutch provenance. Some 18th-century fragments bear initials (W, IP..., HD) suggesting Westerwald manufacture. More definite is the provenance of pipe stems with the names of J. Heinrich Schmiedt in Wickenrode or Andreas Knecht in Groosalmerode as manufacturers. The busy trade with north Hessen was also illustrated by

pottery sherds from that region. In spite of the Soest smokers' support of German pipe manufacturers, in the 18th century they could also resort to Dutch/Gouda wares such as de Jong and Van der Velde. So the Soest pipe finds not only help to date other finds there, but are an important source of information on the economic and commercial history of early modern times.

Ursel Beck and Gudrun Heinssen-Levens had by chance found individual clay pipes in a gravel pit outside Hamburg among debris from the old city. As a result of the extensive search that followed, 1,050 pipe bowls and about 3,000 stem fragments have up to now been discovered. The oldest example dates from about 1625, the youngest from about 1750/60. Among them is a larger group of bowls with a characteristic 'hump' on the smoker's side of the bowl. There occur also many bowls with scenes in relief on both sides of the bowl, previously rarely found in Germany. One bowl helps in dating the widespread and well known north German pipes with the text 'VIVAT HAMBURG' or 'VIVAT BRAUNSCHWEIG ET LUNEBURG' etc. On both sides of the bowl is a jumping horse under a crown in relief with, on the left side, the date 1703, from which it seems that the 'VIVAT' pipes should be dated rather earlier than previously thought, ie to about 1700 or very soon afterwards. A first evaluation of the marks occurring shows that Gouda marks of 'the snake' and 'the milkmaid' are the most common although they contain many variations. In all about 100 different marks have been recognized.

Walter Morgenroth spoke about the growth and decline of meerschaum production in Ruhla which began, later than generally supposed, in 1788. Only then could the trade in pipes of real and imitation meerschaum become established alongside the existing production of metal fittings. Mass production followed. Within a few years an outworking system was established which led to the exploitation of outworkers who were dependent on the merchants and firm owners, and poorly paid. With the mechanisation of pipe bowls, mouthpieces and fittings the conditions of the smallest businesses deteriorated further from the middle of the 19th century and many ended, through debt, in direst poverty. Businesses and families suffered great privation at this time, while changing smoking habits also contributed to the eclipse of the pipe industry in Ruhla in the first half of the 20th century.

Shortage of time forced Martin Kügler to curtail his talk on changing

fashions in smoking instruments in rural areas in the first half of the 19th century. From very detailed and often coloured silhouettes from the first decades of the century the change in materials for pipes can be traced in a particular social class and precisely defined region and period. The silhouettes show that the better off farming population of north-west Niedersachsen changed, between 1800 and 1820, from the long-stemmed clay pipes to pipes with bowls of meerschaum or wood, and from the 1830s rapidly to bowls of porcelain, comparable to the development in urban circles which could be observed in clothing and housing.

Final notices included details of *Knasterkopf* Nos 10 and 11, the newly opened German Tobacco Pipe Museum in Oberelsbach and the Pipe Museum in Ruhla. The next meeting would take place in Passau in May 1998, chosen because of the extensive clay pipe finds from the city's Upper House which will be on show in their entirety at the meeting. The finds are mainly from the 17th century including many glazed items, much of it local production. Possibilities for meetings after 1998 include Ruhla and Nürnberg. The meeting closed with thanks to all participants and the local hosts.

Thanks to John and Sonja Rogers for translating from Martin Kügler's German text, and to Ron Dagnall for typing the translation.

[*Editor's note:* The 1998 conference was held in May, prior to the publication of this Newsletter. If any British members are interested in attending future meetings of the German Society, please contact Martin Kügler, Schlehdornweg 15, D-90441 Nürnberg, Germany. Future dates will be included in this Newsletter whenever possible.

Past issues of *Knasterkopf* are available through SCPR Books, but the latest issue will not be available unless ordered in advance. If anyone has a good knowledge of German and would be willing to devote some time to translating some or all of the articles in the annual *Knasterkopf* please contact the Editor.]

THE OLDEST DECORATED PIPE BOWL

Don Duco

Recent excavations in Amsterdam city-centre produced a pipe bowl that can be said to be the earliest decorated pipe bowl of western-European origin (Amsterdam, Pijpenkabinet 15.029) (Fig 9, top). The bowl is from the era of the first generation of smokers and reflects a style common between 1590 and 1610. In this period the first pipemakers were still developing the techniques of manufacture and trying to work out the right skills. The bowl shows this aim clearly.

The shape is unusual: it has a wide bowl opening, and is a bulbous bowl with a large flat heel, continuing without a step into the stem. The imperfect technique is also illustrated by the unequal bowl walls, the a-central bore of the bowl interior, and the weak connection between bowl and stem bore. The surface of the pipe is rather uneven. Such characteristics give us the chance to discuss whether this pipe was made in a metal mould or whether a mould of, for example, schist, was used.

Despite its technical imperfections, this find is the first decorated pipe that was made as far as we know. In a linear drawing it reflects a fish with open mouth showing teeth and a split tongue, and because of this and the uninfluenced bowl shape, the decoration is stylized rather than natural. Hence it cannot be classified as a figural pipe.

The fish as depicted was a popular symbol in the first decade of the 17th century. The Dutch potters produced tiles showing fishes with the same details as in this pipe. The illustration of a pair of tiles from Antwerp proves the interest in this subject (Fig.9, bottom). The anatomy of the fish is treated in different ways: sometimes with teeth, with or without scales, showing or not a tongue. It is difficult to determine whether a normal fish, dolphin or whale, or even a snake or a crocodile, is depicted.

The most obvious explanation for the decoration is that a new item, as the tobacco pipe was in that period, in its shape referred to a snake. The stem resembles the long and slender body of the animal, the bowl shows the head. Comparative motifs can be found in, for example, pewter and silver spoons showing a stem as a goat's foot or the front legs of chairs shaped

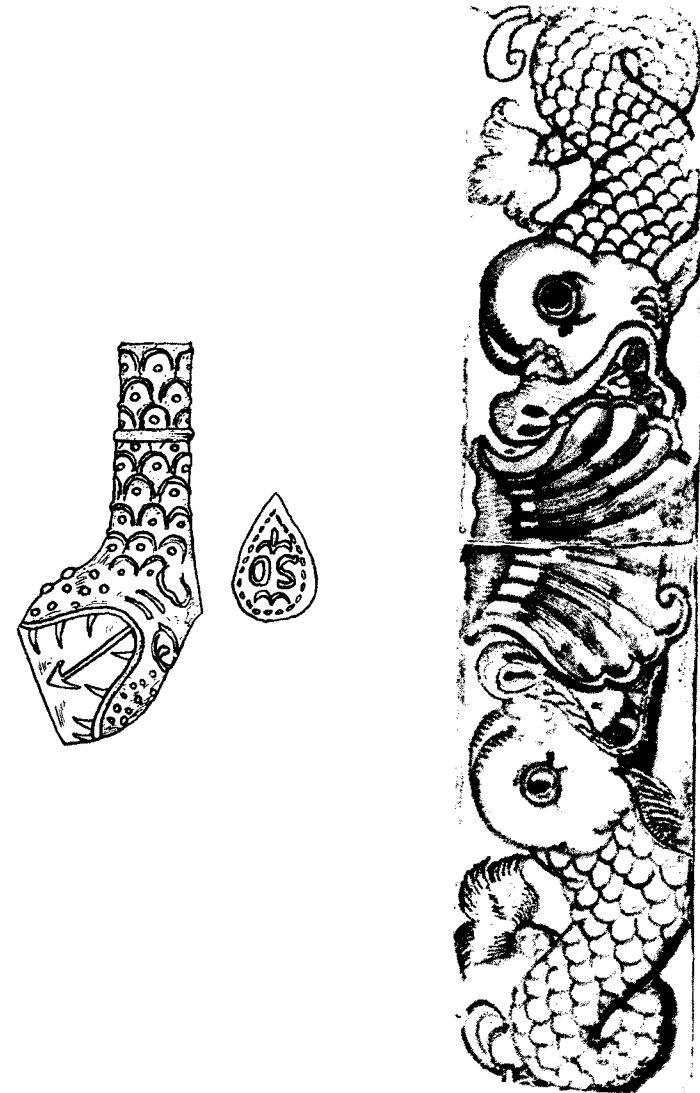


Fig.9 (above) Decorated bowl, from Amsterdam; (below) fish design on tiles from Antwerp

as lion's feet. Whether a deeper message in this decoration can be found, remains an open question.

The iconography gives us more possibilities for speculation. The snake or serpent is the symbol of evil and is a biblical synonym for Satan. If we consider that smoking in the early days was considered as a devil's habit, the snake would fit perfectly with that idea. Hence the smokers challenged the antagonists of tobacco by underlining that they smoked the devil's herb. By taking over a habit of the American Indians, they were considered to be pagan themselves.

The incuse maker's mark, SO, is surrounded by stylized leaves. This heclmark is known from only one previous find near Amsterdam and is applied on an undecorated bowl (Pk 7459). Unfortunately, no recorded maker of that period matches these initials. The shape of the decorated version shows a close relationship to this plain bowl. Might the bowl style be more English than Dutch? The fish decoration, however, appears to be more typical of the Dutch pipes of that era. A second fish pipe (Pk 11.592) is found in our collection, showing the same form of decoration on a more developed bowl type, but is still of early manufacture. Also this pipe has a bowl opening cut off with a knife, without being bottered or incised with milling. This pipe does not show a maker's mark and dates from c.1610-15.

The decoration of the fish with open mouth at the base of the bowl remains popular during a long period. From the 1630s another type is known, while in the 18th century this design was again popular. Duhamel du Monceau illustrates this type in his chapter on clay pipes (1771). Also, during the 19th century the design was used in a comparative way, even on so-called reading-pipes with large funnel-shaped bowls.

To the readers of the SCPR newsletter, the first question is whether they can find any reference to the SO maker so that the pipe can definitely be ascribed as Dutch or English. And secondly, of course the honour of ... the discovery of an earlier decorated pipe bowl!

CLAY-PIPEMAKER CONTACTS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SWEDEN

Arne Åkerhagen

A pipe mould must be made so that when the stopper is pulled down, the pipe bowl gets a wall of even thickness. The Dutch mould (Figs 10a and 11) has a constriction in the upper part of the mould. The English one (Figs 10b, 11) has an upper part with a little hole controlling the stopper. The Swedish mould (Figs 10c, 11) has no constriction or other control of the mould itself but a support with a control hole for the stopper.

What I call the Swedish type is the type of mould used in Dalsland (Fig.14) and western Värmland. Among the latter, I also count the mould types from Magnor pipe factory in Norway (Fig.13), owned and run by Olof Hogsater from Skillingmark in western Värmland on the Norwegian border. Pipe manufacture in these areas occurred between 1860 and 1920.

From pipe manufacture in other parts of the country during the 18th and 19th centuries, there is only one type of mould described, and it is the one Linné drew when visiting the pipe factory of Jonas Alstromer in Alingsas in 1746 (Fig.12, top). It shows that the type is English, which is not so strange because Alstromer had been to Scotland to study and learn pipe manufacture. Pipe moulds that were used at other mills have not been preserved or drawn. In estate inventories, it has only been stated that there have been pipe moulds but not what they looked like.

In Mill Grove, South Shields, a mould-half of iron has been found (Fig.12, middle) and is similar to the Swedish type (Fig.12, bottom). It must have a support with a control hole to make it possible to use.

Now the question arises whether the pipe manufacturers in Dalsland and Varmland possibly bought their moulds from Britain. We know that already in the 18th century the pipe manufacturers of both countries kept in touch with each other through Alstromer's visits to Scotland. If you look at the various types of pipes manufactured in Swedish factories between 1860 and 1920, there are considerable similarities with pipes from Broseley (Figs 13-14).

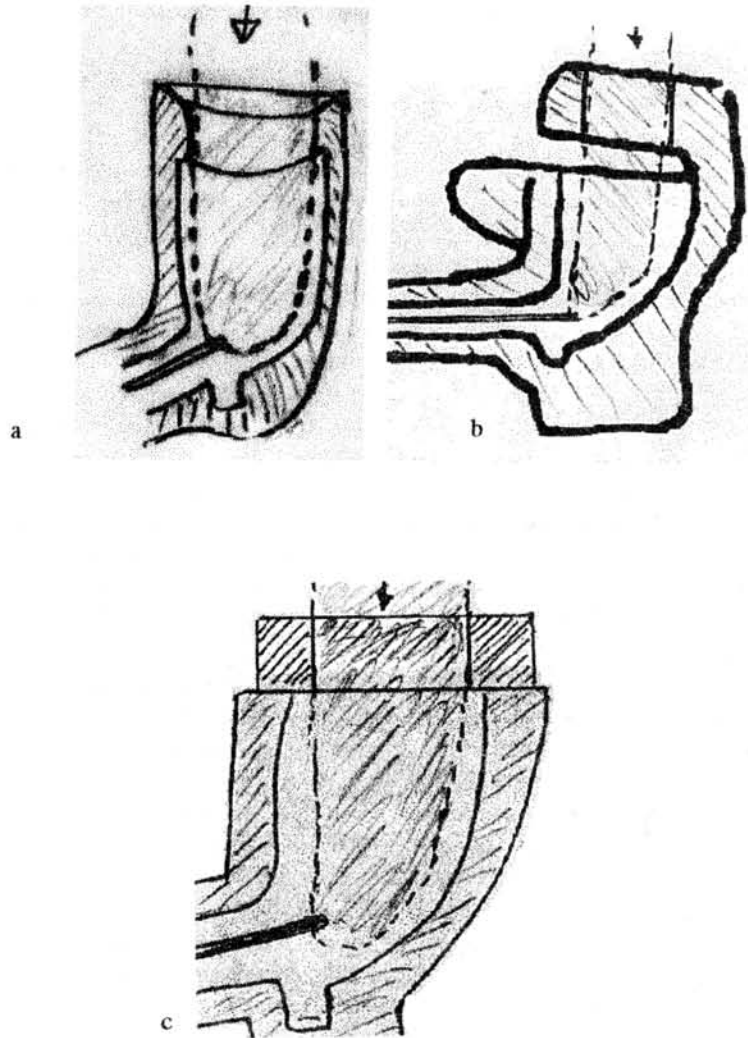


Fig. 10 Types of mould: a) Dutch; b) English; c) Swedish

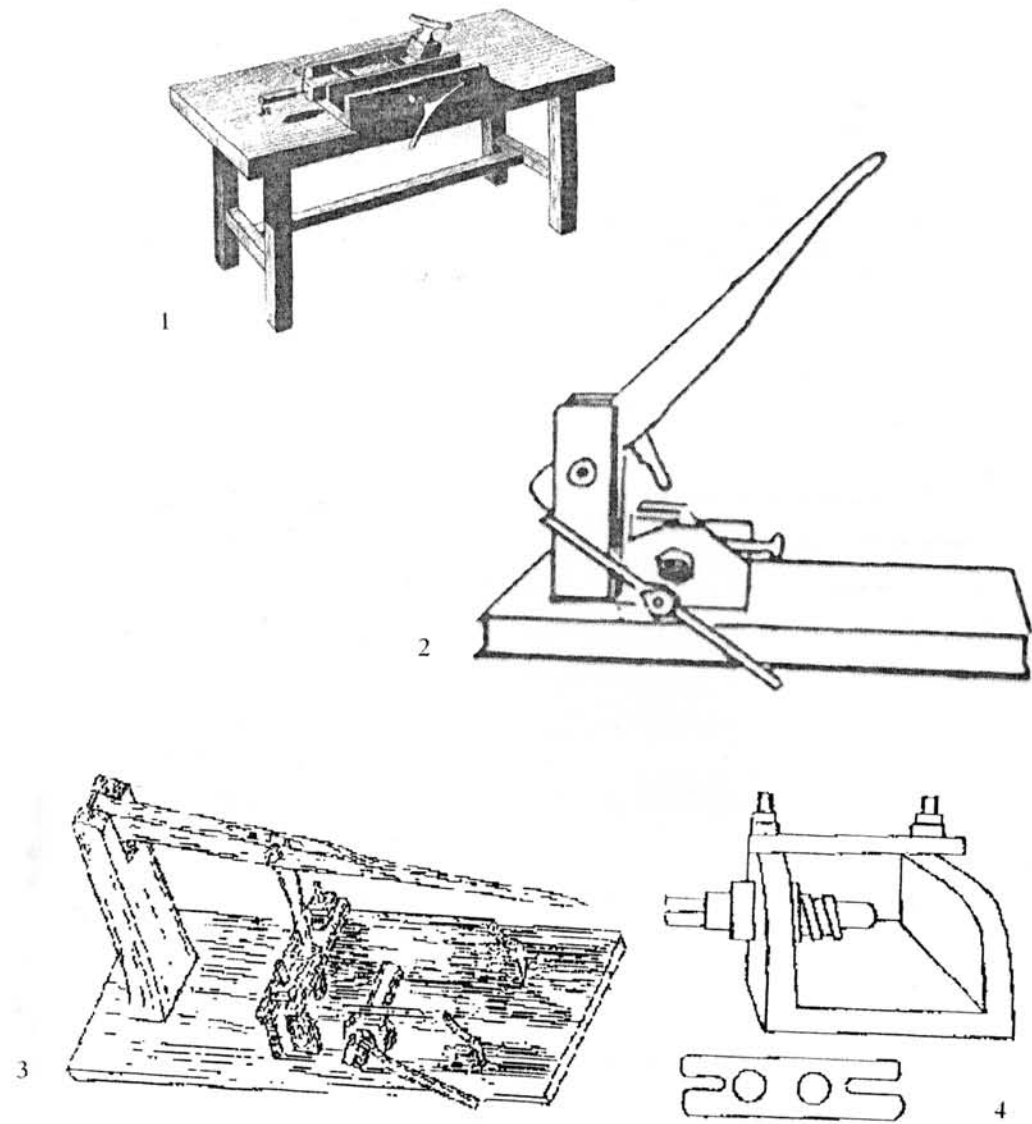
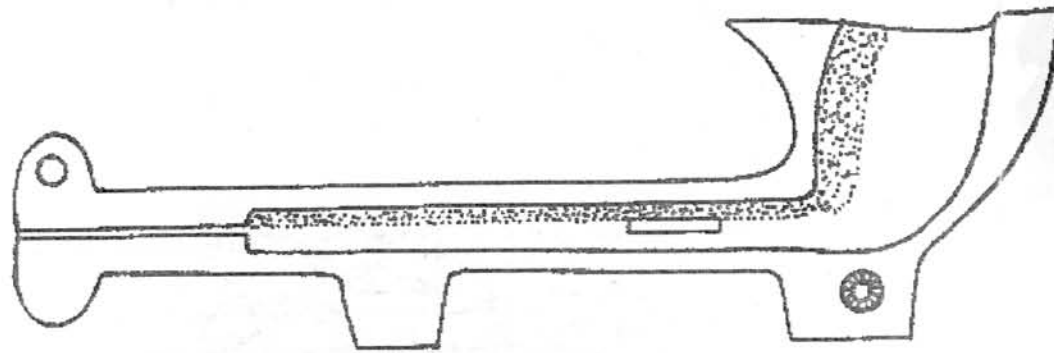


Fig. 11 1. English moulding; 2. Dutch moulding; 3. Swedish moulding (contemporary drawing); 4. mould holder (screw vice) with support



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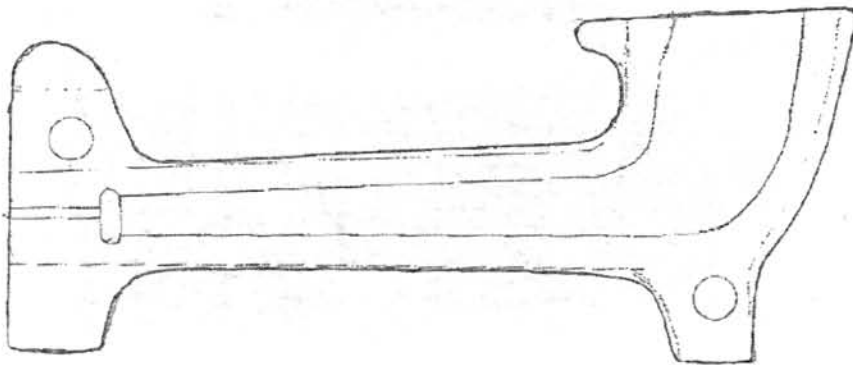
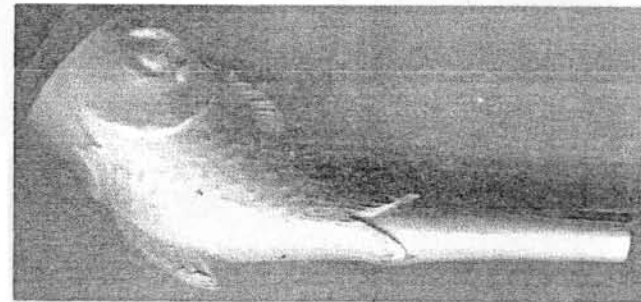


Fig 12 Linné's drawing of a mould (1746) (*top*); mould-half from Mill Grove, Tyne and Wear (*middle*); Swedish iron mould (*bottom*)



Pipe from Broseley

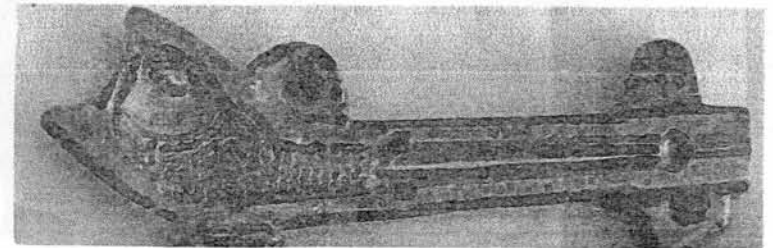
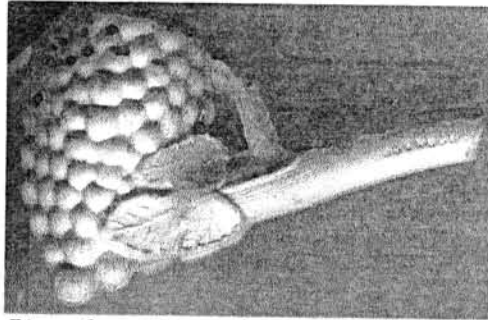


Fig 13 Pipe from Broseley (*top*);
mould from Värmland/Magnor (*bottom*)

A 17TH-CENTURY STATUETTE



Pipe from Broseley

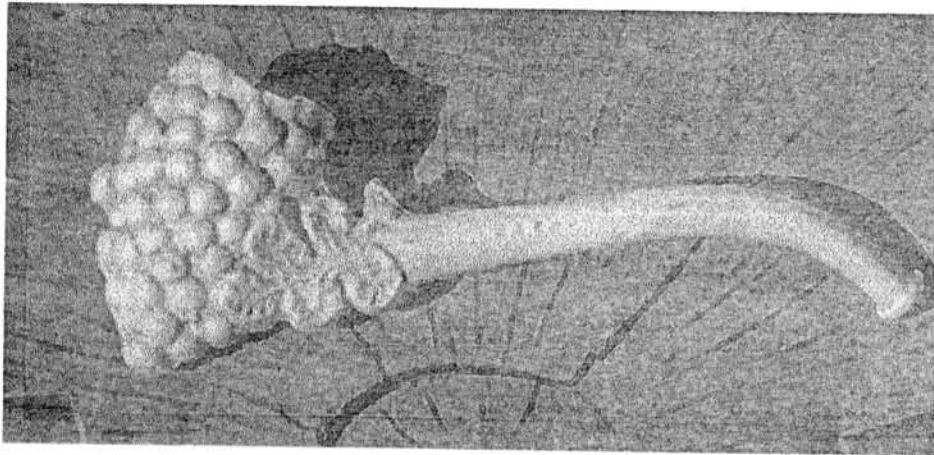


Fig. 14 Pipe from Broseley (*top*); pipe from Torpsfors factory in Dalsland, Sweden (*bottom*)



Fig. 15 A mid-17th-century Iberian brass statuette of a black boy smoking a clay pipe and carrying a roll of tobacco, 17.5cm high. It was sold on 24 November 1977 (lot no.166), salvaged from the *Santo Christo de Castello*, wrecked on the Cornish coast on 7 October 1667 ending her maiden voyage from Amsterdam to Tangiers. Advertised for sale, Thursday 9 April 1987, Christie's London, Lot 113. Information courtesy of Christie's London. (*Re-drawn by Phillip Woollard, with permission*)

SOME CLAY PIPE BOWLS FROM COVENT GARDEN, LONDON

Craig Cessford

Four complete clay pipe bowls were recovered at Covent Garden in 1996 (Fig. 16):

- 1 Oswald type 12 (1780-1820) with fluting on the bowl and oak leaves on the stem. It bears the maker's mark WB on the heel.
- 2 Oswald type 24 (1810-40) with oak leaves on the front and rear of the bowl.
- 3 Oswald type 24 (1810-40) with oak leaves on the front and rear of the bowl. It bears the maker's mark WW on the spur.
- 4 Oswald type 24 (1810-40). It bears the maker's mark RO on the spur. On the rear of the bowl is a circle of dots with OSBOR[NE] & CO/L[ON]DON and a City of London shield within it. This can be identified with the maker Robert Osborne who is known from Directory evidence to have been active in Shoreditch between 1836 and 1845 (Oswald 1975, 142).

Both bowls 1 and 2 could have been made by a number of makers listed by Oswald (1975, 132 and 149). Bowl No.1 was a stray find; bowls 2-4 all belong to the same bowl type, share a common brown patina and were found together in a location which strongly suggested that they came from a sewer which is probably related to the Royal Opera House.

Reference

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

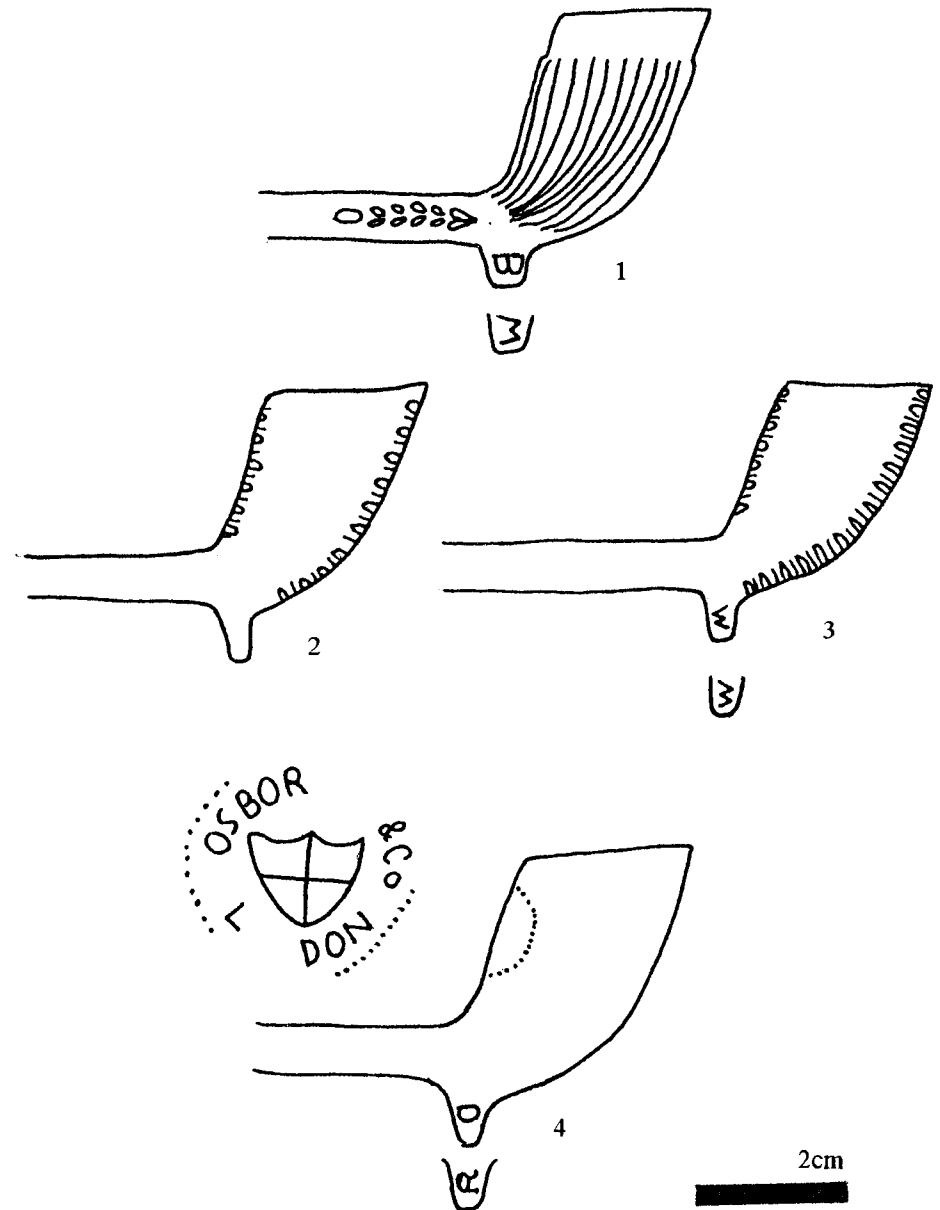


Fig.16 Pipes from Covent Garden, London
(mark at 2:1)

A GROUP OF CLAY TOBACCO PIPES FROM MARRICK, NORTH YORKSHIRE

David Higgins

Introduction

This note describes and discusses a group of nineteen pipe fragments which were found in rabbit scrapes around the footings of a ruined building near Marrick in North Yorkshire. The site lies below a sharp bend in the road at a place known as Reels Head (SE 062 987). The ruins consist of a rectangular stone built structure which is thought to have been part of an old lead mine. The ruins are known to have produced pipe bowls in the past and this group was collected during an orienteering expedition run from the outdoor centre at nearby Marrick Priory.

The Pipes

This group consists of nineteen pipe fragments made up of three bowl fragments and sixteen pieces of stem, one of which is stamped with a maker's mark. (The stem bores are in $\frac{1}{64}$ ths of an inch.) These are as follows:

Fig.17

- 1 Spur bowl of c.1680-1710. This is made of a well-fired fabric with a glossy surface although it has not been burnished. The bowl has a large, smooth form and has been neatly finished. The rim has been bottered (smoothed) and has a plain groove (not milled) around one quarter of its circumference. The spur has been flattened at its base but not trimmed. Stem bore $\frac{6}{64}$.
- 2 Fragment from a bowl of similar proportions and appearance to No.1.
- 3 Spur fragment from a pipe of c.1680-1720. This has a rather finer spur than No.1, the base of which has been trimmed. The bowl would have been of a good, full-bodied form. Stem bore $\frac{6}{64}$.

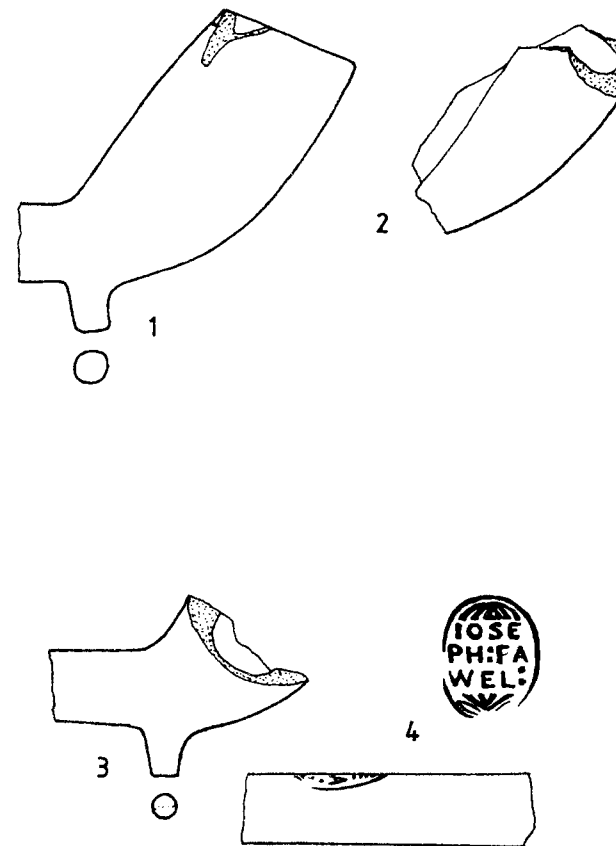


Fig 17 Pipes from Marrick, Yorkshire

- 4 Stem fragment stamped with an incuse mark reading IOSE/PH:FA/WEL. This mark has been recorded by Edwards (1988, 36), and can be attributed to Joseph Fawell of Gateshead who baptised seven children between 1693 and his death in 1708. Stem bore 6/64.

Not illustrated. Fifteen plain pipe stem fragments. One of these has a very glossy surface and has probably been given a good burnish (stem bore 6/64). The others are all unburnished. Three of the unburnished pieces have stem bores of 5/64, ten have bores of 6/64 and one has a bore of 7/64.

Discussion

Although the nineteen fragments are all unstratified surface finds, they appear to be of a very similar date. The three bowl fragments and the stamped stem can all be dated to the late 17th or early 18th century and the plain stems also fit happily within this date range. Given that these pieces were found around a ruined building it would seem most likely that the structure also dates from this period. If the site had been used after c. 1720 some later material might have been expected, even within a small group like this.

In addition to suggesting a date for the use of this site these pipes are of interest in themselves. Although Marrick is in North Yorkshire it is equidistant between two major pipemaking centres, namely York and Tyneside. These two centres developed very different traditions of bowl form and mark and these two traditions were perhaps most different during the late 17th and early 18th centuries. At York the bowls were almost exclusively heel types, typically of a chunky, squat form known as a 'Yorkshire bulbous'. These were sometimes stamped with a large circular initial mark on the heel (Lawrence 1979). In contrast, the Tyneside makers were producing much taller, more elegant forms, almost exclusively with spurs. These pipes were usually stamped with a full name mark on the stem (Edwards 1988).

The pipe fragments from Marrick clearly belong to the Tyneside tradition of pipemaking. All of the bowl fragments appear to be from fairly tall bowls with spurs. Whether or not these are actual Tyneside products they demonstrate a clear stylistic domination over the Yorkshire Bulbous

tradition at this site. In addition there is the Fawell stem mark which is certainly from Gateshead. Marrick is well over 40 miles, as the crow flies, from Gateshead and this mark provides an indication of the penetration into the surrounding hinterland which the Tyneside makers had achieved by the end of the 17th century. This is particularly important given the inland location of this site. Even if this pipe had been transported by coast as far as the Tees it would still have been carried some 30 miles overland to reach the site.

The Marrick group is only small and may not be representative of other sites in the area. There could, for example, have been specific trading links between the mine and Tyneside which are manifested by the pipes. This group does, however, highlight a number of questions which need to be addressed. Despite the work which has been done on major production centres such as York and Tyneside, there has been little work on the smaller towns and villages which, in other parts of the country, have been found to have produced pipes. As yet it is impossible to determine the nature and extent of the markets from the major centres, let alone the significance or influence of the smaller ones. Above all, there were fundamental differences between the Yorkshire and Tyneside pipemaking traditions. Did these styles overlap or were there sharply defined market boundaries? How did these differing styles influence makers in smaller centres? And how did these factors change over time? This group clearly stakes Marrick in the late 17th-century Tyneside camp. Only future research can provide a broader framework within which to set this site.

Acknowledgements

I am most grateful to Roger Steels of Lavendon who brought this group to my attention and allowed me to record the pipes, and to his son, Daniel Steels of Marrick, who found the pipes and provided me with information about the site.

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A PIPE FROM BARCELONA HARBOUR, CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE

David Higgins

Introduction

In 1965 a new harbour was being constructed at Barcelona on the southern shore of Lake Erie, Chautauqua County in New York State, USA. During excavation work for a new basin a large number of white clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered by Henry Monroe Jr, of Westfield. Approximately 280 fragments of pipe representing at least 86 identical examples were recovered. These were all unsmoked and recovered as a dense group from an area of approximately 1m square. There seems little doubt that this deposit represented a lost or broken consignment of pipes which was discarded or fell into the lake.

The Barcelona group was studied by Charles Kolb in 1983 who concluded that the pipes were made in two different mould types, that they were probably of English origin and that the most likely date of manufacture was c.1800-60. In 1997 Charles Kolb kindly gave the author one of the bowls from this group for the National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive at Liverpool. This provided an opportunity to carry out a first-hand examination of one of these pipes. As a result, additional details relating to the form and manufacture of the pipe have been noted which, in turn, has led to a re-assessment of the date and origin for this lost consignment.

Description of the pipe

The pipe bowl (Fig.18) is made of a very fine white pipe-clay which has been well fired. Each side of the bowl is decorated with seven bold flutes above which are six very faint crosses. The bowl seams are decorated with a series of sub-circular rounded dots which, presumably, represent debased leaf decoration. The spur is very small and unevenly formed in the mould; the right-hand mould half (as smoked) is much larger than the left. On the left-hand side of the spur is a small relief-moulded, *sans serif* letter T. There is also a very faint mark on the right-hand side of the stem

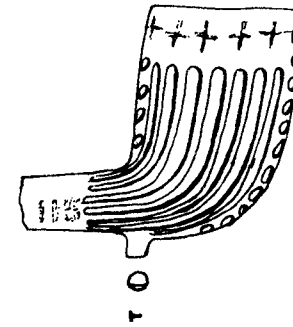


Fig.18 Bowl from Barcelona Harbour, NY State

which appears to represent a mould number, possibly 115. The stem seams have been trimmed but not those on the bowl or spur. The rim is simply cut and, from the striations in the clay, this trimming appears to have taken place across the axis of the pipe rather than along it. A similar trimming orientation has been noted on another example from this group (stem bore 5/64) at the National Endowment for the Humanities in Washington (Kolb, in litt, 29.5.97).

Discussion

Although Kolb cited a number of English parallels for bowls with fluted decoration there are a number of features about this pipe which are not typical of English products. The upright, rather cylindrical bowl form and very small spur are not typical of English pipes, nor is the small, single letter spur mark. The leaf decoration is very debased for an English pipe and, in particular, the rim appears to have been trimmed in an unusual manner. English moulds were formed with a slot at the top, into which a knife could be inserted to trim the bowl. This results in trimming lines following the long axis of the pipe. In this case the trimming lines appear to run across the pipe. This type of trimming could only occur on an open-topped mould of the type typically used in continental Europe or North America. Individually the characteristics listed above could be regarded as idiosyncratic features of an English pipe but, taken together, they provide strong grounds for suggesting that it was produced elsewhere.

The decorative elements used on the pipe were very widely used in the 19th century and do not provide many clues as to its origin. The general style of the bowl and the lack of trimming on the mould seams are characteristic of the poorer qualities of German pipes and this could provide a possible source. Another possible source is Belgium where a catalogue of c.1910-20 produced by Julius Wingender & Co illustrates a pipe with a similar bowl form and fluted decoration. European pipes, including products from Germany, England, France, Ireland and the Netherlands were certainly being imported into the United States by the late 19th century as is shown by the c.1892 trade catalogue of George Zorn & Co. Alternatively, the pipe could perhaps be a North American product, manufactured in the United States or Canada. Fluted pipes are known to have been produced in the United States as is shown by surviving moulds from New Jersey, which are of the open-topped type (Jung 1983).

Finally, the date suggested by Kolb appears to be rather too early. Although fluted pipes were produced from the 1760s onwards, the squat, upright form of this example together with its crude decoration, poor finishing and use of *sans-serif* lettering would all argue for a mid-19th century or later date. This would fit well with the known history of the settlement at Barcelona which only grew to prominence as a trading centre after about 1826 when it became a port of entry into the States with a pier or wharf being constructed in 1829 (Kolb 1983).

In summary, a fresh examination of this example suggests that the lost consignment from Barcelona may have been made in continental Europe or North America rather than England and that it dates from the mid-19th century or later.

Acknowledgements

I am most grateful to Charles Kolb for kindly donating a reference specimen from this group to the National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive in Liverpool, for providing me with a copy of his 1983 paper on the Monroe Collection and for providing additional details about the group in correspondence. I am also grateful to Peter Hammond for discussing this pipe with me and for providing me with a copy of the Wingender catalogue.

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A PORCELAIN PIPE? FROM OUDEPOST 1, CAPE PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA

Otto H.T. Graf

In 1992 I was given a collection of pipe material from Oudepost to look at. This material had recently been collected on a trip to the site (Klose *pers comm*). Besides the more readily identifiable 17th and 18th-century Dutch clay pipe material, the collection included what seems to be a porcelain pipe. Before discussing and describing the specimen, a brief overview is required about the site and its occupation.

In August 1660, the *Here XVII* decided that all ships that could not stop in Table Bay for fresh reserves, would have to stop at Saldanha Bay (Ras 1959, 38). After colonisation the Dutch and the Khoikhoi were often at odds. Tensions rose to such a state that the First Dutch-Khoikhoi War broke out in 1659 (Ras 1959, 25, 41). Ras (1959, 38) suggests that the 'reduite en waghuisse' which were erected at Saldanha Bay, resulted out of the unavoidable conflict between these two cultural groups. The catalyst for the construction of the fort, however, seems to lie elsewhere.

Attention was diverted from the domestic scene, with the outbreak of the second Anglo-Dutch naval war in 1664. In addition, the French showed commercial interests in Madagascar in 1665 and a French fleet arrived in Saldanha Bay in 1666, declaring their intention of claiming the bay (Ras 1959; Schrire 1987, 429). As a result of this scare, the Dutch were forced to declare commercial interests in this region, and the outpost was subsequently built in 1669 to protect their sphere of influence (Schrire

1987; 1988). However, with the massacre of the soldiers at the outpost in 1673 the second Dutch-Khoikhoi war broke out. The site was abandoned until 1685/6. Hereafter the fort was reoccupied even though feelings between the VOC and the Khoi remained tense. The site was finally abandoned in c.1732 when the garrison moved to a new location some 3 km away in order to have better access to water (Schrire 1987).

Although the site has been said to have been abandoned in 1732, there is evidence to contradict this. In the *Resolusies van die Politieke Raad* after 1732 (de Wet 1975; 1981), in 1738 it is noted that a number of ships' captains 'het daar een geruijen tyd hebben moeten ophouden, genoegsaame kennis van de Saldanhabaaij hebben verkreggen' (de Wet 1981, 208). The historical record thus provides evidence for site occupation after the so-called abandonment of the site.

A disconcerting fact is that although some of the material is of an earlier date - the *ongekroonde rose* (n=38), *SB gekroond, II met strippen gekroond* and a decorated *fleur-de-lis* pipe stem (Duco 1982, 75) - many of the heelmarks can be dated closer to the 1730s, 1740s or even later. In addition, the majority of the pipe bowls, nearly 85 percent of them, are of type E (Duco 1982) and that type was mostly manufactured between 1715 and 1735. In view of this, it is likely that most of the material was laid down between these two dates. Stated differently, it can be said that the most intense occupation at the site occurred during this twenty-year span, with some occupation before and after. It is therefore likely that the 12/13-year hiatus at the site must have skewed the analysis of the clay pipe data (Schrire *et al.* 1990; and see Graf 1992 and Yates *pers comm* for wider discussion on this point).

The ceramic pipe (Fig.19) from Oudepost is not made of clay. It has an ultra smooth texture, with only the bowl present and no heel or spur. The bowl is symmetrical in shape. The rim of the bowl has no diagnostic markings. Although the 'porcelain' bowl is white in colour, the lower half of it has been coated in a dark brown colour. It appears as if the pipe was dipped into a glaze, as the colour itself is slightly above the white body of the pipe, ie, on top of it.

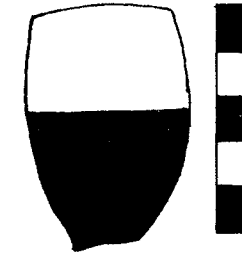


Fig. 19 Porcelain pipe, Oudepost 1, Cape Province, SA (scale in cm)

Although porcelain pipes were made, I have not come across any cross-reference to this type of pipe. If any contributors or readers have information on either the origin/manufacture and date of this pipe or others like it, I would be interested to hear from you.

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THE SMITH FAMILY, PIPEMAKERS OF MANCHESTER: A CONTINUATION

Ron Dagnall

Since the publication of my article in *SCPR 42* (pp.5-9) based on the wills of William Smith, senior and junior, pipemakers of Manchester, I have carried out further research to find the origins of this family. As a result of the appeal to Family Historians I have made contact with Mr Colin Smith of Billericay, Essex, who is researching the family of John Smith, pipemaker of Rainford and Stockport, and between us we have discovered more information on both families.

My previous article posed the question 'So who was William, the patriarch of this Smith family, who died in 1825?'

One suggestion, that he was the son of John Smith pipemaker of Rainford and Stockport born 1787, was discounted as being too late. We now know that this William Smith died in 1846 at 28 Mottram Street, Stockport, the home of his sister Elizabeth Hall. In Baines's Directory of Lancashire 1824 he was listed as pipemaker at Oldham Road, Ashton-under-Lyne, but in the 1841 and 1851 censuses the same address was occupied by his younger brother Joseph and wife Hannah. This pipe-shop was the property of William Smith Jnr, pipemaker of Manchester, and when he made his will in 1828 it was occupied by Joseph Smith.

A second suggestion, that he was the William baptised at Rainford Chapel in 1757 the son of William Smith, wheelwright of Rainford, was left open and this was the starting point for my recent research.

My interest in these Manchester pipemakers stems from William Smith's will of 1825 when he bequeathed to his son William 'twelve acres of land and a cottage situate in Bickerstaffe in the Parish of Ormskirk and about six acres of land situate in Rainsforth (Rainford) in the Parish of Prescott and held by Lease for for three lives under the Earl of Derby'. The Earl of Derby was the major land owner in Bickerstaffe & Rainford and fortunately many of the estate records have been deposited in the Lancashire Record Office where I have been able to search for leases

granted to anyone named Smith. A 'lease for three lives' was granted until the death of the survivor of three named persons, and the names, ages and relationship of these persons together with the description of the premises, provide valuable information for the family historian.

Using the information gleaned from several leases granted during the period 1717 to 1803 and with verification from parish registers and wills I am now sure that William Smith (1757-1825) of Manchester was the son of William Smith (1726-1803), wheelwright of Kirkby, Bickerstaffe, Rainford and finally Wigan, and his wife Catherine (née Braine). The same sources also show that William and Catherine had an earlier son, John, who was baptised at St Chad's, Kirkby, on 5 January 1754. This John Smith (1754-1818) became pipemaker of Rainford and later of Stockport. Further evidence of this relationship comes from the will of William, the wheelwright of Wigan, in 1803 in which he appoints as his executors his two sons John and William and also names several grandchildren known to be the children of John of Rainford and William of Manchester. If further proof was needed this was found in the lease granted to John Smith in 1795 for '*all those Cottages and pipe Houses ... in Rainford*' for the lives of '*John Smith son of the said John Smith (party hereto) aged nine years, of William Smith son of William Smith of Manchester pipemaker aged eight years and of Joseph Pownall son of John Pownall of Leigh aged nine years*'.

How or when these two brothers, sons of a wheelwright, came to be pipemakers I cannot be sure. John was married to Elizabeth Lyon, the daughter of Benjamin Lyon, pipemaker of Rainford, in 1774 and their first-born child was baptised there in 1775. For a period 1783 to 1786 John & Elizabeth were living in Liverpool but by 1787 they were back in Rainford until about 1814 when they, and some of their children, moved to Stockport. In his will of 30 January 1818 he described himself as '*late of Stockport, tobacco pipe manufacturer, but now a prisoner for debt confined in His Majesty's gaol of the Castle of Chester*'. He was buried at Rainford Chapel on 5 February 1818. William was married to Elizabeth (surname not known) and was in Manchester by 1783 when their daughter Margaret was baptised at Manchester Cathedral. He died at 26 Back Hanover Street, Manchester on 17 October 1825 but his burial place is not known. His son William died on 23 May 1830 and the only burial that we can find was at Manchester Cathedral on 30 May 1830 for '*William Smith, aged 41, from New Bailey Prison*'.

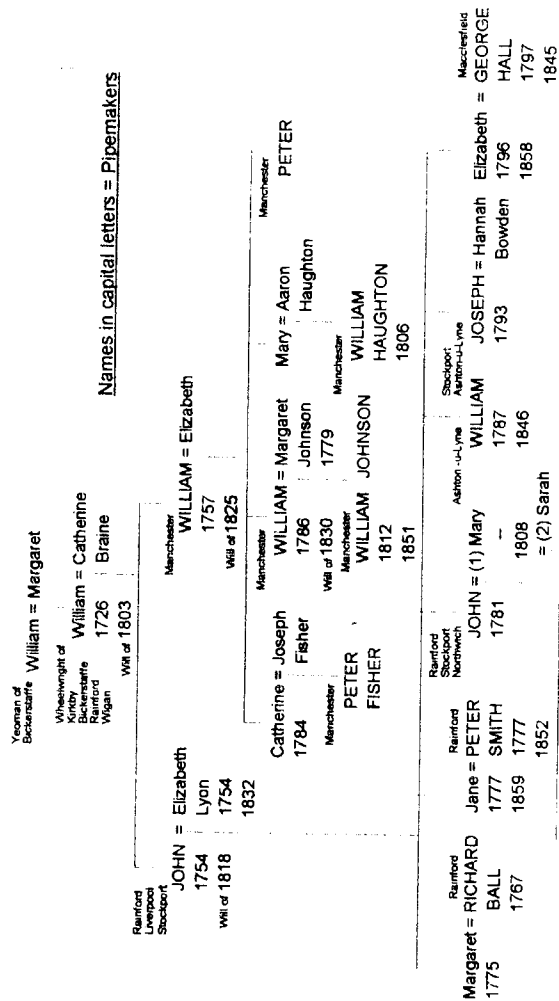


Fig.20 PEDIGREE OF THE SMITH FAMILY – SHOWING ONLY PIPEMAKERS

* * * * *

EDWARD GILSON OF CAMBRIDGE AND POTTON

Craig Cessford

A settlement certificate in the Cambridge County Record Office, dated 12 January 1697, was written by the parish authorities of Potton in Bedfordshire to their counterparts of St Botolph's in Cambridge stating that Edward Gilson, pipemaker, and his wife Elizabeth, had legally settled at Potton [P026/13/02]. Gilson had presumably been a pipemaker or apprentice in Cambridge who moved to Potton, although he does not occur in Oswald's lists for either county (1975, 160-2) and as far as I am aware there is no other evidence for pipemaking at Potton.

An Edward Gelson, the son of Jeremiah, was baptised at St Botolph's in January 1664, and if this is the same individual he would have been 33 when the settlement certificate was issued. Alternatively, he may have been the Edward Gilson whose daughter Anne was baptised at St Botolph's on 1 May 1661 in which case he must have been aged in his 50s at least. I have been unable to trace any record of the marriage of Edward to Elizabeth.

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

JOHN BUXTON, PIPEMAKER OF COLCHESTER

Phillip Woollard

From the 1881 census in Colchester, Essex:

BUXTON, John Head Married Male 46 Pipemaker [Tobacco]
Buxton, Matilda Wife Married Female 45
Bennet, Jane Daughter Married Female 26 Silk Factory Hand
Buxton, Emily Granddaughter unmarried Female 3
Buxton, Amy Daughter Unmarried Female 16 Silk Factory Hand
Buxton, Louisa Daughter Unmarried Female 12

John Buxton and family lived at Parson's Lane (demolished) in Colchester. The site of his house [workshop?] is at present on a vacant site which is being continually watched in the hope that a future purchaser will uncover evidence of Buxton's presence. If any member knows anything about this pipemaker would they kindly share their knowledge with the writer (address inside front cover).

PIPEMAKERS IN GREENWICH

Phillip Woollard

Register of marriages, St Alphege, Greenwich, 1837-1902

In the thirteen registers (P78/ALF/39-51, London Metropolitan Archives), only five pipemakers are recorded; these occur at the marriage of one or other of their children, except in the case of James Dunster who was the pipemaking son (his father was a 'Painter'). As there is no qualifying 'Deceased' after the name of the fathers it seems most probable that they were alive at the date of these marriages.

DUNSTER, James 11 Oct 1840
CANT, Francis 1 Oct 1843
SANDALL, Thomas 15 July 1856
SMITH, Frederick 5 July 1866
CUNNINGHAM, Edward 8 Feb 1880

Pipemakers in the Union Workhouse, Greenwich

The following pipemakers were registered as patients in the Union Workhouse Infirmary, Green Lane, Greenwich, in 1881:

IVES, James. Patient. Unmarried. 47. Tobacco Pipe Maker. born. Norfolk. Gt Yarmouth

JEFFRYS, James. Patient. Married. 68. Tobacco Pipe Maker. born. London. St Clement Danes (1881 census Greenwich East RG 11/727 [84] p.3)

I would be interested to have any information regarding Thomas Newman, pipemaker aged 43, who appears in the 1881 census for Greenwich; his place of birth is given as Redford (another hand has added 'Notts'). I cannot find such a place in Nottinghamshire. His mother, born in Greenwich, is described as a Tobacco Pipe Seller aged 64 (1881 census Greenwich East RG 11/726 [67] p.30).

Courtesy of Greenwich Local History Library.

Burston

In Oswald's list of pipemakers (1975), the name BURSTON appeared in the London list and has continued to be cited as a Greenwich pipemaker. However, a systematic search of the parish registers has failed to find such a pipemaker, although other curious names have come to light, eg Burstone, Bearstone, Bastow, Birstoe and Bustow. These names, including Burston, occur as corruptions, scribal errors or plain misreadings of the name Burstow (eg James Burstow, 1785; Charles Burstow, 1804; Robert Burstow 1811).

Sources

The following sources have been searched for Greenwich pipemakers and a list of the names found is available from P. Woollard on receipt of a stamped SAE:

Registration of Baptisms - St Alphege, Greenwich, Jan 1784-1800 (London Metropolitan Archive)

Parish Registers, Baptisms - St Alphege, 1801-1833 (Greenwich Local History Library)

MORE SUFFOLK PIPEMAKERS

Derek Markell

The following two entries involving pipemakers were found while processing a Suffolk Marriage card index:

BROOKS, Thomas, full age, bachelor, pipemaker and Copeman, Eliza, full age, widow, married 5 Aug 1853 at Lowestoft St Margaret's
father = Thomas Brooks, labourer, deceased father = Samuel Barber, labourer

COPEMAN, William Edmund, 28, bachelor, pipemaker of Lowestoft and Gallant, Jemima Smithboon, 22, spinster of Lowestoft married 22 June 1873 at Lowestoft St Peter's
father = William Copeman, pipemaker mother = Louisa Gallant, illeg.
witnesses = David Copeman, Sarah Staur??y

KNIGHTS, William, pipemaker, father of Mary Ann Aldous Knights, 21, spinster, who married Jonathan Mayhew, 22, bach., engineer, at Lowestoft St Margaret, 1863 Nov 26 (both of Lowestoft)

A William Copeman is listed at Beccles 1851-55, David Copeman at Beccles 1851, John Copeman at Beccles 1844-64 and William Knights at Beccles 1844-51 (H. Oak Rhind in Oswald 1975).

* * * * *

W. LOCKETT

Roy Mitchell

In a batch of 116 pipes purchased at a boot fair in Swanley, Kent, was a bowl of thorn type, with milling; a leaf runs from under the stem up the base of the bowl, and a second leaf curls away from the first to form the spur. On the left-hand side of the stem is the mark W.LOCKETT (or LUCKETT); there is no evidence of a mark on the other side. The rest of the batch shows signs of having been under water for a considerable time. Dates range from the early 17th to the late 19th/early 20th centuries. Some Dutch bowls are included.

PIPEMAKERS FROM MILE END, MIDDLESEX

Derek Markell

These pipemakers were 'tripped over' while searching for some of my own ancestors! I did not have time to pursue pipemakers any further at the time, but my guess is that this register could be fruitful. For anyone who is interested, the film is no.X81/58 (Greater London Record Office).

From Mile End, Holy Trinity, Morgan Street, baptisms:

BUCK, John and Elizabeth, 6 Windsor Terrace, pipemaker
Ruth, dau. of, born 9 Nov 1848, bap 25 Jan 1860
William Edward, son of, born 11 Dec 1850, bap 25 Jan 1860

BUTLER, Martha Susan, dau. of Francis and Martha, Canal Wharf, pipemaker, born 27 June 1860, bap 15 July 1860

CORK, John and Elizabeth, 13 Canal Rd, pipemaker
John Thomas, son of, born 14? Mar 1858, bap 2 Jan 1859
William Edward, son of, born 11? May 1858, bap 2 Jan 1859
Alfred, son of, born 15 Dec 1859, bap 22 Jan 1860

HENSHER, Emma, dau. of William and Mary, 5 Mudds? Terrace, pipemaker dec'd, born 28 May 1860, bap 30 Nov 1862

WHITE, Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth, 19 Dunstans Rd, pipemaker, born 12 July 1857, bap 28 Mar 1860

WHITE, Susan, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth, 19 St Dunstans Rd, pipemaker, born 23 Feb 1860, bap 28 Mar 1860

YOUNG, Susan, dau. of Charles and Ellen, 10 Canal Rd, pipemaker, born 18 Mar 1858, bap 2 Jan 1859

YOUNG, Isaac and Harriet, 4 Belme's Bldgs, pipemaker
Lucy Henrietta, dau. of, born 14 Feb 1853, bap 6 Feb 1859
Robert, son of, born 9 Jan 1856, bap 6 Feb 1859
Isaac, son of, born 21 Sept 1858, bap 6 Feb 1859

BELFAST CLAY TOBACCO PIPEMAKERS, 1819-1946

David Higgins and Susie White

During the course of the 20th century, and particularly over the last fifty years, there has been an enormous increase in the range and quality of information which has been collected about pipes and pipemaking. While there is now a well established overview of the subject it is perhaps surprising how many regionally or nationally important production centres remain poorly documented and studied. One such centre which seems to have been little studied is Belfast. As recently as 1975 Oswald was only able to list one maker for Belfast, and just 24 for the whole of Ireland (Oswald 1975, 206).

In September 1995 an opportunity arose to study the trade directories in the Ulster Museum, Belfast. These dated from 1858 onwards and provided a wealth of information about the scale and location of the local pipemaking industry, including the names of some 20-30 previously unrecorded makers. To these could be added the small number of other published references which were known. There were as follows:

John CUNNINGHAM Freeman (1993, 18) notes a reference to John Cunningham appearing before the Belfast Police Court in 1866. John Cunningham is not listed in the 1863 Directory, but appears from 1868 onwards.

James HAMILTON Oswald (1975, 206) records James Hamilton in a directory of 1819.

T.S. McKEE Hammond (1986, 27) records a pipe, presumably of later 19th or early 20th-century date, marked T S McKee, Belfast.

ULSTER PIPE WORKS (UPW) Brannon (1991) mentions the Ulster Pipe Works, or 'UPW', which was listed in a 1907 directory and which appears to have been associated with the Hamilton family of Winetavern Street. Hammond (1986) has some marked pipes from this firm.

These references have been added to the details extracted from the various Belfast trade directories in the Ulster Museum. The directories available for study were for the following years: 1858, 1863, 1868, 1877, 1880, 1887, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1909, 1920, 1921, 1925, 1928, 1930, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1948.

The names and details extracted from the directories and other sources have been amalgamated to provide a list of Belfast pipemakers between 1819 and 1946. It should be noted, however, that this list is unlikely to be definitive since there are a number of chronological gaps in the sources consulted. The most significant gap is that of nearly forty years between Oswald's reference of 1819 and the first directory in the Ulster Museum of 1858. Likewise, the available directories provided erratic coverage from the 1850s until the 1890s and then there was only one directory for the period from 1896 to 1920. The last Belfast pipemaker appears to have been M. Connor, who was the only maker listed between 1941 and 1946 but who was not listed in the 1948 directory. No directories after 1948 were searched.

In compiling the list all the references to the same maker have, so far as is possible, been grouped together. This in itself was not an easy task because of inconsistencies in the way different directories listed the makers' names. It was clear, for example, that three different members of the Hamilton family, James, Jane and John, were all operating independent pipeworks in 1895 since they were all listed in the directory for that year. But in 1892, just three years earlier, there was just one J. Hamilton listed, which could have been any one of these three individuals. Similarly, in 1887, a J. Hamilton and a Mrs Hamilton were listed. Wherever possible the addresses have been used to resolve the identity of the different makers although separate entries have been given where doubt remains. Likewise, two entries have been given where it appears that different individuals are represented, for example, the James Hamilton who was listed in 1819 cannot have been the same James Hamilton who was still working in 1909.

A similar problem arose over the name Connor or O'Connor. In a number of cases the address made it clear that the same person was being listed by alternative names in different directories. In other cases there was no linking address, and so the entries have been listed separately in case they represent different individuals. Finally, the following list

ignores any slight variation in occupation terminology given in the directories. For example, in the 1890 directory C. McDowell is given the title 'Clay Pipe Manufacturer' which sounds rather grander than the 1892 directory entry in which his occupation is simply listed as 'Clay Pipe Maker'.

Given the above constraints the following list of Belfast makers has been compiled. The first column gives the overall date range during which each maker is listed; the second column gives their full name, so far as it is known, and the third column the address where they were working. Where the same maker appears to have changed premises the various addresses are given followed by the dates during which they are recorded in brackets.

List of Belfast pipemakers, 1819-1946, in alphabetical order

Dates	Name	Address
1858-63	Black, D.	30 John Street
1868	Black, Rose	11 Frederick Lane
1877-1909	Connor, J.	136 Cromac Street (1877-92 & 1895-96) 136 Cromac Street & 11 & 13 Raphael Street (1894 & 1909)
1930-46	Connor, M.	28 Trinity Street (see also M. O'Connor)
1863	Connor, Owen	110 Cromac Street (see also Owen O'Connor)
1909	Cunningham, E.	12 Garfield Street
1866-87	Cunningham, John	23 Winetavern Street (1868) 142 North Street (1877-87)
1887	Doherty, E	33 Winetavern Street
1819	Hamilton, James	Belfast
1877-1909	Hamilton, James	25 Winetavern Street (1877) 14 Winetavern Street (1880) 16 Winetavern Street (1887-92) 12 Winetavern Street (1894-6) 16 Winetavern Street & 19 Samuel Street (1909)
1894-96	Hamilton, Jane	8 Winetavern Street
1894-1930	Hamilton, John	13 Linden Street (1894-96) 43 Winetavern Street (1909) 43 Winetavern Street & 9 & 11 Bathurst Court (1920-1930)
1877-87	Hamilton, Mrs	41 & 43 Winetavern Street
1858-63	Hamilton, Tho	41 Winetavern Street
1880	Hart, E.	74 & 76 Union Street
1920-35	Kavanagh, J.	17 Coates' Street
1925-39	Mackle, Joseph,	
	McCreedy & Co	87 North Queen Street
1909	Maginnis, M.	83 Market Street

1890-94	McDowell, Chas	37 Carrick Hill (1890) 37 & 39 Carrick Hill (1892-4)
1868	McEvoy, Rose A	142 North Street
No dates	McKee, T.S.	Belfast
1892-94	O'Connor, M.	45 Alton Street (see also M. Connor)
1920-28	O'Connor, M.	28 Trinity Street (see also M. Connor)
1858	O'Connor, Owen	100 Cromac Street (see also Owen Connor)
1868	Ryan, A.	35 & 37 John Street
1868	Templetown, J	2 & 4 Coates' Street
1907	Ulster Pipe Works	Winetavern Street
1877	Webb, James	116 Peter's Hill

This list suggests that Belfast must have had a reasonable pipemaking industry throughout the second half of the 19th century and for most of the first half of the 20th. Although the numbers of makers listed in individual directories varies, the market generally appears to have been fairly stable and to have been able to support around five manufacturers up until c.1910. Each of these businesses is likely to have employed quite a number of workers and so the total numbers engaged in the trade would have been quite respectable. Even after the First World War there were still three manufacturers listed and this number rose again to four between 1924 and 1928. During the 1930s and 1940s, however, there was a gradual decline from three to two and finally to one maker, who was last listed in 1946.

For much of this period the Hamiltons appear to have been the dominant family of Belfast pipemakers with five or six of their number being listed as independent makers between 1819 and 1930. They were apparently also associated with the Ulster Pipe Works, which was operating in 1907 (Brannon 1991, 161). The directories also reveal some useful information about the location of the trade within Belfast. If the information extracted is listed by address rather than by name it is possible to see the distribution pattern and relationships of the pipe workshops:

Belfast pipemakers, 1819-1946, in address order (please note that this is not a full list since it excludes makers whose address is not known).

Dates	Name	Address
1892-94	O'Connor, M.	45 Alton Street
1920-30	Hamilton, John	9 & 11 Bathurst Court (see also 43 Winetavern Street)
1890-94	McDowell, Chas	37 Carrick Hill (1890) 37 & 39 Carrick Hill (1892-4)
1868	Templetown, J.	2 & 4 Coates' Street
1920-35	Kavanagh, J.	17 Coates' Street
1858	O'Connor, Owen	100 Cromac Street
1863	Connor, Owen	110 Cromac Street
1877-1909	Connor, J.	136 Cromac Street (see also 11 & 13 Raphael Street)
1868	Black, Rose	11 Frederick Lane
1909	Cunningham, E.	12 Garfield Street
1858-63	Black, D.	30 John Street
1868	Ryan, A.	35 & 37 John Street
1894-96	Hamilton, John	13 Linden Street
1909	Maginnis, M.	83 Market Street
1868	McEvoy, Rose A.	142 North Street
1877-87	Cunningham, John	142 North Street
1925-39	Mackle, Joseph, McCreedy & Co	87 North Queen Street
1877	Webb, James	116 Peter's Hill
1894-1909	Connor, J.	11 & 13 Raphael Street (see also 136 Cromac Street)
1909	Hamilton, James	19 Samuel Street
1920-28	O'Connor, M.	28 Trinity Street
1930-46	Connor, M.	28 Trinity Street
1880	Hart, E.	74 & 76 Union Street
1907	Ulster Pipe Works	Winetavern Street
1894-96	Hamilton, Jane	8 Winetavern Street
1894-96	Hamilton, James	12 Winetavern Street
1880	Hamilton, J.	14 Winetavern Street
1887-1909	Hamilton, J.	16 Winetavern Street
1868	Cunningham, John	23 Winetavern Street
1877	Hamilton, James	25 Winetavern Street
1887	Doherty, E.	33 Winetavern Street
1858-63	Hamilton, Tho	41 Winetavern Street
1877-87	Hamilton, Mrs	41 & 43 Winetavern Street
1909-30	Hamilton, John	43 Winetavern Street (see also 9 & 11 Bathurst Court)

From this list two main points can be made. First, there is very little evidence of the Belfast makers having taken over one another's workshops as often seems to have been the case elsewhere. John Cunningham does appear to have taken over Rose McEvoy's premises at 142 North Street but this is something of an exception. Even the Hamiltons, who appear to

have worked from most addresses in Winetavern Street, rarely appear to have taken over each other's workshops. It is only Mrs Hamilton, presumably the widow of Thomas, and John, presumably their son, who share two common addresses at different dates. This diversity of addresses has its own implications. First, the working areas and kilns required to produce pipes appear to have been so easily replicated that they did not have any great influence on the location of the manufactories. This suggests that most of these pipe works could have been set up within the ordinary buildings to be found in Belfast at the time, ie, that special architecture was not required. Second, the fact that individual sites were often only occupied by a single manufacturer and for a limited time offers the potential to recover well dated and closely attributable waste groups from these sites.

The second main point is that although pipemaking was clearly taking place in a variety of different streets, it was in Winetavern Street that the majority of this activity seems to have been concentrated. Not only this, but it was the Hamilton family who seem to have dominated the trade in this street. No address is given for the 1819 reference, but between 1858 and 1930 members of the Hamilton family were working at no less than seven different addresses in Winetavern Street. Given this association with the trade it is hardly surprising that Winetavern Street was known locally as Pipe Lane (Brannon 1991, 161).

Very little appears to be known about the products of the Belfast makers although a group of late 19th and early 20th-century pipes has been recovered from a site in Winetavern Street (Brannon 1991). This includes some kiln waste as well as over two dozen different patterns of pipe. These range from plain and decorated forms to examples marked Citizen, Northern, Ulster, Cavehill, Home Rule, Gladstone, Ulster Pipe Works and UPW. Brannon illustrates a few of these forms in his 1991 note.

From this brief survey of the directory evidence it is clear that Belfast had a well established and fairly stable pipemaking industry from at least 1858 until the 1930s. During the 1930s a decline set in which led to the final demise of the industry in about 1946. The makers' list has not only identified the principal Belfast manufacturers but also doubled the total number of Irish makers documented in 1975. It has also established the areas in which the Belfast makers operated and shown that their

production sites offer the potential to recover well dated and attributable pipe groups. It is hoped that further work will not only refine this list of makers but also identify and attribute some of their products.

Acknowledgements

We are most grateful to Robert Heslip at the Ulster Museum for his help in extracting and copying the directory entries and to Nick Brannon at the Environment Service in Belfast for providing details of the excavated finds from Winetavern Street.

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CROYDON

St John Simpson (Dept of Western Asiatic Antiquities, British Museum, London, WC1B 3DG) writes: I visited Croydon (Surrey) to see some objects in the collections of the Croydon Natural History & Scientific Society. If readers are not already aware, they may be interested to hear of the existence of a number of clay pipes found locally, including an unpublished group from rescue excavations in the town on the site of what was thought to be a pipe factory at Mint Walk. Other 18th- and 19th-century pipes in their collections have been published. Most of these were made by the local Corney family who remained as pipemakers from 1720 to 1895 (Ken Pearman, 'Tobacco clay-pipe manufacturers in Croydon (3). The Corney family', *Croydon Nat. Hist. & Sci. Soc., Arch. Section*, pp.2-3). Two of the other pipemaking families were the Enshaws of Woodside (latter half of the 19th century) and the Henshers of Broad Green (1803-50).

A 7-BOWLED PIPE FROM THE WEST MIDLANDS

Phillip Woollard

In the magazine *The Black Countryman* (Spring 1970, vol.3, no.2, pp.43-5), is a short article on 'The "Fiffle" pipe'. The subject is a 7-bowled clay tobacco pipe which hung on the bar-room door of the Fiddlers Arms Inn, on the Straits Road, Gornal Wood, West Midlands. Each bowl has the initials RAOB (Royal Ancient Order of Buffaloes) on it.

The writer, Mr S.A. Williams, says that unsuspecting smokers were asked for a 'bowl of baccy' and when they proffered their pouch this 7-bowled pipe was produced and all the bowls filled to the loss and discomfiture of the stranger and the amusement of the customers. He also states that competitions were held to see who could keep all the bowls alight at the same time.

The pipe appears to be similar to that illustrated in *SCPR* 38, p.4, owned by Trevor Barton. Unfortunately Mr Williams has since died and there is doubt as to the whereabouts of this pipe.



Fig.21 7-bowled pipe from Gornal Wood (reproduced by Phillip Woollard from *The Black Countryman*)

POINTS ARISING

Don Duco (address inside front cover) writes:

Metal pipes

The two metal pipes illustrated by David Higgins (*SCPR 51*, 20) are common from various sites in the Netherlands. Due to several finds in Frisia, it has been suggested they were made there. However, there is no proof of this. They are both stub-stemmed pipes, and I consider them to be children's toys, of 1860-90.

Buenos Aires pipe-stem

The stem from Buenos Aires illustrated by Daniel Schavelzon (*SCPR 51*, 22) is definitely of Westerwald (Germany) manufacture, and the mark should be read as (G)RENZ(H)AUSE(N), one of the villages in this region.

Hampstead bowl

The bowl found in Hampstead by Terence Crowley (*SCPR 51*, 57) is Dutch. The horn-shaped bowl is a Dutch invention of about 1870 (see Duco 1987). The lying dog is applied to many types of Gouda pipes: the Goedewaagen model was called 'hondshoorn' (dogshorn). They were produced until about 1890/1900.

Duco, D. 1987, *De Nederlandse kleipijp*, Leiden, figs 217-219, 628

PUBLICATIONS

G. Michael Russell, *The Collector's Guide to Clay Tobacco Pipes, Volume 1* (Russell Publications, 1996), 80pp.

Editor's note: After this book was reviewed in *SCPR 51* the author kindly offered to supply copies of the book for sale through the Society. And since writing the review, I have had occasion to consult this book to provide information for my daughter's school project. The drawings usefully bring together variations within types of 19th-century designs commonly found in both the UK and the US. If you would like to reserve a copy please contact the SCPR Editor (the price will include postage but will also include a discount).

Paul Cannon, 'Clay tobacco pipes', in A.G. Vince, S.J. Lobb and J.C. Richards (1997), *Excavations in Newbury, Berkshire, 1979-1990*, Wessex Archaeology Report No.13, 131-33.

The catalogue of makers' marks includes Richman, Sayer, Cutts, Widdos, Barnes, Beasten, Pearce, Grist and Horseman (all of East Woodhay), Gibbs of Newbury, and makers from Reading and other centres; fig.69 illustrates 5 makers' marks.

Craig Cessford, 'An eighteenth century clay pipe production site at Caerleon', *The Monmouthshire Antiquary XIV* (1998), 41-55.

Excavations at the Roman Legionary Museum in Caerleon, south Wales, uncovered structural and artefactual evidence for clay pipemaking. The kiln was previously identified from documentary sources as belonging to Henry Hughes in 1732. Pottery, pipes, kiln muffle and hair curlers were recovered from the site. Some of the bowls are of Bristol and Broseley types, and a number are marked with names or initials including HH, HE and ST.

Knasterkopf 10 (1997), ed. Martin Kügler; 80pp, German text, with summaries in English.

Bernd Standke, 'Clay-pipe production in Grimma, Saxony'; Walter Morgenroth, 'A pipe bowl of "siderolith"' (a stub-stemmed pipe made from brown coloured earthenware, ascribed to the factory of Philipp Leyhn in Pirna, Saxony, in the early 19th century); Uwe Fiedler, 'Two pipe bowls and a stem fragment from Lebus in the R. Oder'; Rüdiger Articus, 'Pipes from Altona'.



Fig.22 'Margaret Finch, Queen of the Gypsies at Norwood'.
 Drawn from the life 1739, engraved 1742
 (Sent by Phillip Woollard)

Changes of address

Jacques Caro, 19 rue du Grand Hospice, B1000 Bruxelles, Belgium

Denis Gojak, 40 Tupper Street, Marrickville NSW 2204, Australia

David Higgins, *see inside front cover*

Reg Jackson, *see inside front cover*

Marek Lewcun, *see inside front cover*

Eugene Umberger, 2210 Nicolet Dr., Green Bay WI 54311, USA

New Members

Dane Magoon, 1808 East 4th Street, Greenville, NC 27858, USA

Jennifer Miller, 5 Homefield, Wimbledon, London SW19 4QE

Information

The following members are willing to help with general enquiries (including those from non-members) about pipes and pipemakers (please enclose an sae):

Ron Dagnall, 14 Old Lane, Rainford, St Helens, Lancs WA11 8JE (pipes and pipemakers in the north of England)

Dennis Gallagher, 4 Sylvan Place, Edinburgh, EH9 1LH (special knowledge of Scottish pipes and pipemakers)

Peter Hammond, 68 Byron Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 6DX (specializes in 19th-century pipes and pipemakers)

Abbreviations

ACTP *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe I-XIV*, series edited by P. Davey, published by BAR. Vols VIII- 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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