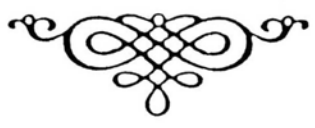


SOCIETY *for* CLAY PIPE RESEARCH



NEWSLETTER

56



Honorary President: Adrian Oswald

Editor: Susanne Atkin, 30 Ongriels Close, Pershore, Worcs WR10 1QE;
tel (ans)/fax 01386 552514; susatkin@cs.com

Membership enquiries and subscriptions: Reg Jackson, 2 Combe
Avenue, Portishead, Bristol BS20 6JR; regjackson1@netscapeonline.co.uk

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 Akerhagen, Klarabergs. 22B, S-13666 Haninge, Sweden

Craig Cessford, 15 Gunhild Way, Cambridge CB1 4QZ

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

David Higgins, 3 Clarendon Road, Wallasey, Merseyside CH44 8EH

Rex Key, Rotherhurst, Woodlands Road, Broseley, Shropshire TF12 5PU

Colin Tatman, 26 Westwood Road, Beverley, E. Yorks HU17 8EJ

Gary Taylor, 47 Ancaster Drive, Sleaford, Lincs NG34 7LY

John Wood, 18 Park Road, Sherington, Bucks MK16 9PG

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

SCPR 56, 2001 (for Autumn/Winter 1999)

ISSN 1359-7116

Copyright remains with the individual authors and the SCPR

SOCIETY NEWS

Susanne Atkin

Subscriptions and Newsletters

Subscriptions for *SCPR 57* and *58* are due, and forms will be sent out either with this newsletter or by separate post. The membership form has been re-designed to allow members to fill in a section to keep as their record of payment; any subsequent enquiries about membership status should be addressed to Reg who has the subscription list and membership details. I know several of you have been confused over whether your subscription has been paid up-to-date. Thanks for everyone's patience with the delays in the Newsletters - 2000 was *not* a good year for health or sanity.

An approximate schedule is set out here, in the hope that the production of the Newsletter will catch up with what should be the right subscription year. Please note that the subscription period is given according to Newsletter number rather than a particular year - this is to try to avoid any confusion(!). (Please note that this schedule is subject to revisions caused by paid-work deadlines and illness.)

April 2001: *SCPR 56* (Autum/Winter 1999) published. Membership form for *SCPR 57/SCPR 58* (for 2000), or *SCPR 57-60* (2000/01) sent out.

June 2001: *SCPR 57* published.

end July/August 2001: *SCPR 58* published (includes report on 2000 Stockton conference). Subs due for *SCPR 59/SCPR 60* (2001).

October/November 2001: *SCPR 59* published. (Fund started to send Editor to A Home for the Stressed and Those with Repetitive Strain Injuries.)

Ludlow Conference, 1999

This very successful meeting was organized by Dr Allan Peacey, and featured innovatory additions to the usual format. See below for an abbreviated conference report.

Stockton-on-Tees Conference, 2000

Dr David Higgins organized this conference against a background of petrol shortages and all the attendant travel difficulties. He has written a short summary of the conference which will be published in *SCPR 58*. However, if any of the speakers or delegates would like to write articles or summaries of their talks for the newsletter, and send photos of the displays and the proceedings, it would be appreciated. The editor was unable to get to the conference, and so far cannot find anyone who took photographs.

Newark Conference, 2001

Peter Hammond is organizing the conference on 6 October 2001, in the Town Hall in Newark, Nottinghamshire. Forms will be distributed with this Newsletter or by separate mail, and details will also be available on the SCPR website.

Would participants please note that it would be appreciated if written versions or summaries of their talks or contributions are sent for inclusion in the Newsletter. And/or, would someone like to volunteer to write a full conference report?

Corrections to SCPR 55

The editor wishes to apologize for the following, and pleads insanity/fatigue/stress:

Ron Dagnall's 'Pots and kilns' appeared in a previous newsletter. Also, in the title on p.61, James Benson is erroneously named as a pipemaker.

In Otto Graf's article on the York Redoubt assemblage, some of the references to figure numbers are incorrect (eg Fig.6=Fig.5, Fig.7 = Fig.6).

Production of this newsletter proved to be quite problematic, not least the errors introduced at the photocopying stage. I should record that the printer in Worcester agreed to re-print the whole run without extra cost to the Society. A few members will therefore have received two copies of SCPR 55.

Contents of the website to date are as follows:

Homepage	
Membership details	
Contacts	
Bibliography	general books and articles on the subject.
BARs	lists all the articles/authors in volumes I to XVI of the series <i>The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe</i> , British Archaeological Reports (3 pages).
Events	dates and venues of meetings, exhibitions etc. Additional information welcome.
Newsletters	lists the contents pages of <i>SCPR 45</i> to <i>SCPR 55</i> .
Pipemakers	lists the pipemakers where family history researchers have sent requests for information to the Newsletter.
Contemporary pipemakers	under construction
Articles	under construction
Typology	Adrian Oswald's general typology published in BAR 14 (1975), reproduced with permission.
Galleries	Ludlow Conference; Broseley Pipeworks.
NCTPA	National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive: aims, collections, and contact address (in preparation).
Links	Pipe societies; website addresses.

All pages are subject to revision and up-dating. New sections will be added when ready. Contributions to, and ideas for, the website would be appreciated. Colour and black-and-white photos can be used, and slides can also be scanned.

* * * * *

SCPR GUIDE

Denmark

Tobaksmuseet (The Tobacco Museum)

9 Amagertorv (Stroget), Copenhagen K; tel 33-12-20-50

Open all year, Mondays to Fridays 10.00-18.00, Sat 10.00-16.00

Admission free

An exhibition of tobacco culture through the ages, including pipes, tobacco jars, snuffboxes, posters and pictures, based on the collection of W.O. Larsen and Skandinavisk Tobakskompagni (ST), refurbished and reopened on 5 May 1994. [inf. St John Simpson]

France

Musee-Galerie de la Seita, Paris, has apparently closed [inf. St John Simpson]. The website under this name cannot be accessed.

* * * * *

SEEN AND READ

Newspaper cuttings

From *The Evesham Journal*, 1 July 1999

Tribute to 'Gable' Clarke, a Broadway man who led 'a wayward life for most of his 83 years', and whose dialect was immortalised by Ned Larkin from *The Archers*. His trademark was a trilby hat and a clay pipe, and in the accompanying photograph he is shown with both. His brother recalled that '[He] also used to get hold of clay pipes for a few pence and discolour them with tea to make them look old to sell to tourists.'

Objects

Dutch plaque: 18th-century Dutch ivory plaque of a tavern scene, after Brouwer, the toppers toasting and smoking (gold mount). B/W photograph in catalogue of Christie's sale (London), 9 April 1987 [sent by Phillip Woollard].

Pictures

Charles Beale, *Tom the Porter Smoking a Pipe* (SCPR 55, 3). Jennifer Barnard (Blue Pool, Furzebrook, Wareham) writes: We have a copy of this picture in our museum at the Blue Pool which we obtained from the British Museum, along with the following: 'Tom the Porter was a favourite subject of the artist. In this drawing he is possibly wearing the livery for which the artist's father, Charles Beale Senior, paid £1 7s on January 23rd 1676.'

LUDLOW CONFERENCE 1999

Dr Allan Peacey organized this very successful conference, which with more than forty delegates made it one of the most well-attended meetings so far. The small, but perfectly formed, town of Ludlow in the Shropshire countryside was the setting, and the meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms on 9 October 1999.

A smaller than usual number of main talks was interspersed with an interesting question and answer session, and a series of short summaries or introductions to the particular interests or research of members displayed around the room. It was a format that worked very well, especially so because in past years it has often been difficult to find the time to look around all the displays and find the person responsible to ask them all the questions one wants to ask! The displays included local material (Graham Berlyn); an aid to help with drawing (Mick Fordy); plans of a pipemaking factory in Glasgow (Dennis Gallagher); kiln material from Chester, including the complete profile of a saggar (David Higgins, see Fig.1); pipes from the Thames foreshore (Phil Nicholls); pipes from the Pipe Aston excavation (Allan Peacey, who also sold his very popular 17th and 18th-century-type pottery); and old and new pipes were for sale.

Unfortunately, the early stages of what was to become a frozen shoulder prevented me from taking coherent notes, and in the absence of written contributions from the speakers (with the exception of the reports by Ron Dagnall and Rex Key, below), what follows is taken from Allan Peacey's programme notes.

Graham Berlyn: a brief introduction to Ludlow.

David Higgins on a 17th-century kiln discovered in Chester (Fig.1), and its pipes. This is the earliest kiln discovered to date and differs radically from the main stream of kiln. Its complete base survived intact and sufficient muffle material was recovered for a credible reconstruction. The pipes date to *c.*1630-40. [*Editor's note:* see also Chester City Council's website: www.chestercc.gov.uk/heritage/archaeology]

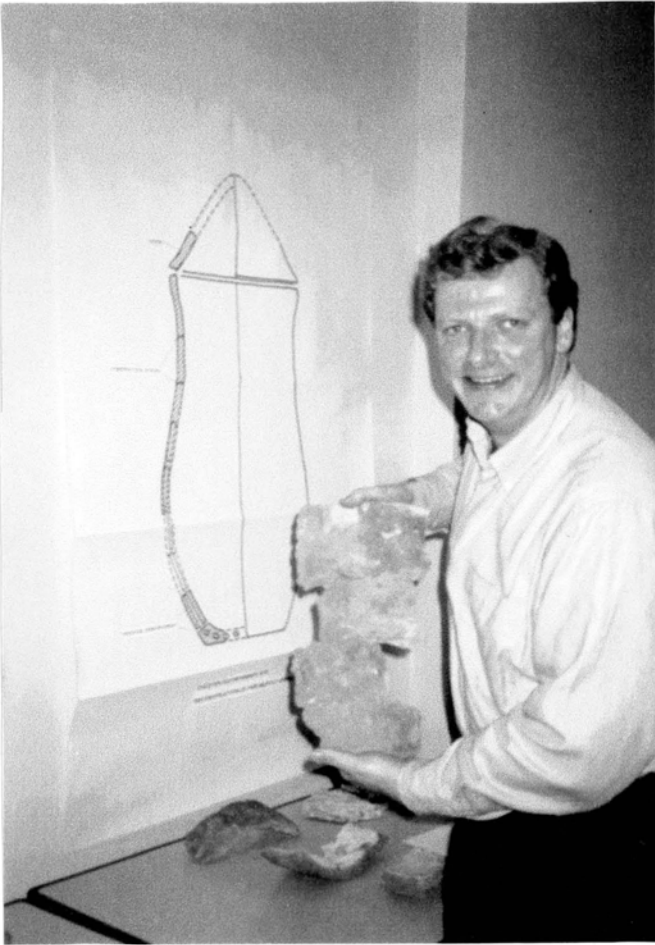


Fig.1 Ludlow conference, 1999: David Higgins holds a saggar from the Chester kiln.

Dr Allan Peacey on the latest evidence from the excavation at Pipe Aston; a kiln facility used by a number of different makers in some sort of co-operative manner between 1700 and 1730. Thirty-nine different stamps have been recovered from the site to date, representing at least fourteen different makers.

News bulletins: members made short presentations on some aspect of their current research. Rex Key on developments at Legge's Hill, Broseley (see below); Phil Nicholls, on mudlarking on the Thames foreshore; Ron Dagnall on the outcome of fieldwork at Shell House, Rainford (see below).

Joe Norton talked about the social and political setting for a magnificent group of commemorative pipes from Francis Street, Dublin. Seven kilns were excavated in 1997 producing pipes from the last quarter of the 18th century into the 20th century. Besides the diverse commemoratives, there are pipes stamped with the details of innkeepers and traders scattered throughout Ireland and even for Woolwich Dockyard.

Allan Peacey talked about the Francis Street kilns and clay soaking pits.

Susie White described (and displayed) an exceptional group of pipes from Civil War contexts at Pontefract Castle.

Sunday: guided tour of Ludlow by an official guide. Graham Berlyn pointed out houses occupied by Ludlow pipemakers.

The Society's thanks go to Allan Peacey for organizing the event; to Graham Berlyn for sharing his local knowledge on the Sunday walk; and to the staff of the Museum for mounting a special window display welcoming the Society to Ludlow (Fig.2). More photographs from the weekend can be seen on the Society's website: www.scpr.fsnet.co.uk/galleries. Any additional photographic contributions are welcome.

If any of the speakers or contributors to the conference would like to send a written version or summary of their talk for inclusion in a future newsletter, they are welcome to do so; as is anyone who requested information in the question-and-answer session and who received, or who is still wanting, feedback.

Excavation at Shell House, Rainford

Ron Dagnall

At the 1998 conference in Bagshot I concluded my talk on the history and products of an extinct pipe production site in Rainford (Lancs) by proposing to organize a weekend excavation on the site during September 1999. This took place on 25 and 26 September when myself and nine other Society members spent two very full and hectic days excavating some 10 cubic metres of earth by spade, trowel and sieve.

The aims of the excavation were: to establish the source of the kiln debris which surfaces annually after ploughing; to find better specimens of pipes already collected by fieldwalking and possibly new ones too; and to discover whether any structures remained below the surface. All three aims were achieved to some degree but perhaps the greatest success was in providing practical fieldwork for members who do not otherwise get the opportunity. What we lacked in archaeological expertise was certainly made up for in enthusiasm.

On the previous day three trenches had been set out, aimed at crossing the extinct outbuildings attached to Shell House by plotting from the 1845 Ordnance Survey map. Slides illustrated this layout and showed the team in action and the results of their labours in fair weather and foul. Further slides gave a closer look at a three-sided brick chamber approximately 3 feet (1 metre) square from which we excavated a 7 inch (180mm) depth of hard-packed unused pipeclay containing broken pipes and kiln furniture lying on a stone flagged base.

An estimated total of 2 cwt (100kg) of kiln waste was removed from the three trenches mainly from an 8-10 inch (200-250mm) compact ashy layer with a high concentration of pipe debris which lay on the natural firm dark sand bed at depths varying from 26 to 30 inches (650-700mm) below ground level. From this pile of unwashed finds I have extracted and cleaned just a few typical specimens to illustrate by slides and these were also on display.

The general impression from the finds seen so far is that the same decorated bowl types occurred in all three trenches and that the pipe-bearing ashy layer was contemporary throughout. The presence of many bowls with the initials IT in a shield places the deposit in the time of the

two John Tunstalls, father and son, known to have occupied this pipe shop during the period 1780 to 1844 but, until a more detailed examination of all the finds is made, it is really too early to draw any firm conclusions.

Legge's Hill, Broseley

Rex Key

You don't always have to dig deep to unearth important archaeological remains, and so it proved when excavations took place at the former William Southorn tobacco pipeworks site at Legge's Hill, in Broseley.

The base of one of three kilns known to have existed on the site was unearthed just 3 inches below the surface. It is almost certainly one of two kilns shown on a panoramic photograph of Broseley Wood taken about the turn of the 20th century. Items unearthed in the kiln foundations can be dated to pre-1850 so the construction obviously dates from the first half of the 19th century, possibly back to 1823, when Southorns was established.

The 3-metre-diameter base was found by David Higgins, with myself and my wife, Libby. Allan Peacey arrived the day after to help with the excavation and recording.

The base is a substantial construction with a central bowl-shaped area 1 metre wide and half a metre deep. It is formed by a series of concentric brick circles which show evidence of heat damage. Only half the base was excavated and detailed measurements taken. Samples of fire ash, clinker, construction and fire bricks, fragments of kiln furniture as well as pipe were collected and recorded. Drawings were made to record the various levels and changes of strata which were visible. A photographic record was made of the remains before the kiln was carefully reburied, protected by a polythene membrane.

However, the owner, a property developer, then withdrew permission for us to be on site. He sold the site to another developer who, it can be said, became hostile to me and my fellow enthusiasts as he feared we might delay building work, which now involved the sinking of 80 piles into the unexcavated ground so that liquid concrete could be pumped in and horizontal beams placed on top of 40 steel piles, thereby avoiding the

developers having to pay for a full archaeological excavation. Despite representations to local, county and regional planning bodies the site is now home to 10 houses, so it is most unlikely a full site excavation will take place in our lifetimes. A copy of the limited archaeological investigations which were carried out has still not been made available to SCPR members (April, 2001).



Fig.2 Ludlow Conference, 1999: SCPR members are standing in front of a specially arranged pipe display in the window of Ludlow Museum.

A NOTE ON THE USE OF TOBACCO ON THE ISLAND OF DJERBA (TUNISIA)

John Wood

In the 19th century *chibouk* style tobacco pipes were imported into Malta (Fig. 3.1) by North Africans. In search of the origin of those pipes this author wrote a comparative study of the tobacco pipes kept at Dar Othman in the Tunis Medina and those in various Maltese museum collections (Wood 1999). The object was to see if Tunis could have been that source. Similar *chibouks* were noted in Borj el Kebir, Houmt Souk, Djerba, in 1975 (pers comm Gerhard Kapitan), at least one of which resembled the 'nut head' style (Fig. 3.2) from the Bab Souika factory, Tunis Medina. Guellala, Djerba, is one of Tunisia's three major potteries (the others being Tunis and Nabeul). Could Djerba be one source of the Maltese pipes?

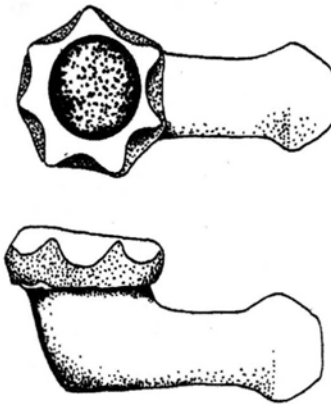
In conversation with craftsmen potters in Guellala the opinion was unanimous. *Chibouks* were never made in Djerba. They could be bought in Houmt Souk at one time. These pipes, they said, were made in Nabeul. There is no folk memory amongst some older people of the *chibouk* being used on the island. Further evidence (in a personal communication) from Nagib Selauti, Conservateur at the Musée Djerba, confirms that no artefact resembling a *chibouk* was ever found on museum-sponsored excavations or fieldwalking programmes.

Today tobacco is smoked by men in every café, but using the *narghile* or *sheesheh* (Fig. 3.3). This seems to have always been the preferred method of taking tobacco. Tobacco was not grown locally but imported from Libya or Egypt. Although many Djerbans are of the strict Moslem Ibadite sect there seems to be no restrictions on the use of tobacco.

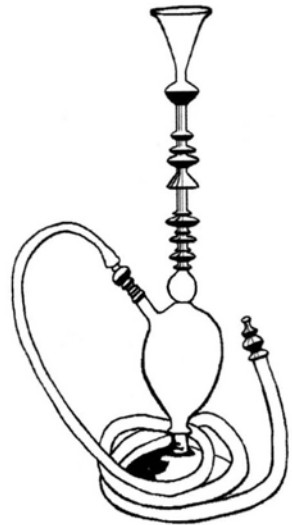
In the post-medieval period the Maltese tended to adopt European customs and habits. Maltese men gathered in wine shops to drink and smoke a *chibouk* (or *pipa tal-Qasba*), whereas the Moslem Djerbans adopted the Ottoman custom of social contact in a café society, often sharing a *sheesheh*. Maltese trade with and immigration to Djerba was common in the 19th century and many cultural ideas were exchanged. In 1840 there were 3,000 Maltese in Tunisia spread from Bizerta to Djerba.



1



2



3

Fig.3 Djerba, Tunisia.

After 1861 Christians were permitted to own property and by 1885 the number of immigrants had risen to 11,000 (Price 1954). A Maltese even held the position of Harbourmaster at one time (pers comm Ingrid Ben Hamida).

Tobacco is an addictive substance, therefore it seems surprising that the *chibouk*, which was popular in Malta and being smaller and more practical than the *sheesheh*, was not adopted by the industrious Djerbans. One reason put forward for the restricted use of tobacco in Djerba was poverty. However, a resourceful Maltese eked out tobacco with carob and vine leaves. As these are available on Djerba the locals could easily have done likewise.

Considering the above evidence, Djerba is unlikely to have been the source of Maltese tobacco pipes. It is quite possible that the Borj el Kebir *chibouks* were the personal effects of the Ottoman soldiers garrisoned there. They would perhaps have had more cosmopolitan taste. Nevertheless as both *sheesheh* and *chibouk* were widely used throughout Ottoman lands why not on Djerba?

References

- Price, C.A. 1954. *Malta and the Maltese*, Georgian House, Melbourne
Wood, J. 1999. 'Pipes from Tunis', *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 33. Also
<http://members.aol.com/jwoodl9319>

AN EARLY REFERENCE TO TOBACCO PIPES AT STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE

Gary Taylor

Tobacco pipe manufacture and use in Stamford has previously been the subject of detailed study (Comrie 1979). Similarly, clay pipe production in the whole of Lincolnshire has been extensively examined (Wells 1979). In Stamford, the earliest identified reference to pipemaking is in 1673, although it is acknowledged that there was pipe use in the town before this date, with a pipe seller recorded in 1664 and actual pipes dating from the first half of the 17th century, considered to be imports from London, Bristol, or elsewhere, found in the town (Comrie 1979, 188, 187). In wider Lincolnshire, the earliest record of pipe manufacture is at Gainsborough in 1645 (Wells 1979, 123).

However, a significantly earlier reference to tobacco pipes in Stamford has been recently identified. Although the document suggests only use, rather than manufacture, of pipes, it predates the previously recorded Stamford reference by almost half a century, and the first Lincolnshire record of pipe production by nearly thirty years.

This early Stamford reference is in a post-mortem inventory (not reproduced in full) of one John Cowdrey, a goldsmith who died in 1616 (LAO 1616: 157 B1).

*The Inventory of the goods and Chattells of John
Cowdrey late of Stamford in the County of Lincoln
Goldsmith deceased made and proved by John Bywater,
Luke Uffington, Joseph Caldcot, and Joseph Senescall
upon the 2d of July In the yeare of the raigne of our
Soveraign Lorde James of England etc the fourteenth Ao
Dm 1616*

Itm in the shoppe Tobacco and Pipes

xvi£

At this early date, and with the virtual monopoly in clay pipe production held by London until about 1640 (Oswald 1975, 7-9; Jackson and Price

1974, 10), the pipes are almost certainly imported. Moreover, the inventory lacks details of other materials, notably clay, which would, if present, indicate pipe manufacture.

Of some note in the inventory is the value of the pipes and tobacco, both as a portion of the deceased's wealth and in relation to his other goods. In the total inventory appraisal of £87, pipes and tobacco account for £16, the second largest individual sum. Moreover, as the inventory specifies, Cowdrey was a goldsmith and only the records of his plate, rings and jewels is higher, at £24 12s. The value of the tobacco and pipes is even greater than that of his stock of gold and cash (*'ready money'*) which amounted to £7 7s.

Other 17th-century references to pipes and their value suggest that Cowdrey's holding of tobacco and pipes was significant. Thus, the 1671 inventory of John Fox, a pipemaker of Spalding, Lincolnshire, values 50 gross (7,200) of pipes at just £2 10s, or 2s (10 pence) per gross (LAO Inv 173/381). Similarly, the 1676 probate inventory of James Harford of Boston, another Lincolnshire pipemaker, valued 5 gross of pipes at 5s (LAO Inv 179/231). However, tobacco was quite expensive in the early years of its usage, a cost increased by high duty on the material (Jackson and Price 1974, 9-10), which may account for the valuation in Cowdrey's inventory.

Acknowledgements

I am most grateful to the staff of Lincolnshire Archives Office for permission to publish this inventory, and for assistance with transcription of the document.

References

- Comrie, A.C., 1979. 'The clay tobacco pipe industry in Stamford', *ACTP I*, BAR **63**
- Jackson, R.G., and R.H. Price, 1974. *Bristol Clay Pipes: a study of makers and their marks*, Bristol City Museum Research Monograph 1
- LAO (Lincolnshire Archives Office), 1616 Inventory of John Cowdrey, Stamford, 161:157 BI
- LAO, 1671 Inventory of John Fox, Spalding, Inv 173/381
- LAO, 1676 Inventory of James Harford, Boston, Inv 179/231
- Oswald, A., 1975. *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, BAR **14**
- Wells, P.K., 1979. 'The pipemakers of Lincolnshire', *ACTP I*, BAR **63**

THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOBACCO PIPE MAKERS ARMS 1663-1956

Colin Tatman

The earliest reference to the Arms is in a grant made to the Tobacco Pipe Makers and found in a volume of Miscellaneous Grants (I/61) held at the College of Arms London (Paston-Bedingfeld, pers comm). This record dates from c.1663 and includes a pen and ink drawing of the Arms, Crest, motto and supporters of the 'Tobacco-pipe-makers: Incorporated by the name of master, wardens and Societie of the Arte of Tobacco-pipe-makers'. The Arms can be described as follows (taken from colours indicated by initial letters on the drawing: information Paston-Bedingfeld).

ARMS Or on a mound Vert three Tobacco Plants growing and flowering all proper.

CREST On a Wreath (Or and Vert) A demi-Moor proper rings in the ears Or in his dexter hand a Tobacco Pipe, bowl upwards and to sinister Argent and in the Sinister hand a Roll of Tobacco proper.

SUPPORTERS Two young Moors passant proper wreathed about the loins with Tobacco leaves proper.

MOTTO Producat Terra.

(Or = gold; Vert = green; proper = natural colours; Argent = silver or white; demi = half; dexter = right; sinister = left)

The Arms are mentioned again in a transcription apparently from 1664 (Guildhall, London, MS 3601) and this time are called a 'Common Seale'. Other sources describing the Arms include an alternative motto: 'Let Brotherly Love Continue' (Fox-Davies 1915, 778; Fairholt 1859, 167) which continued to be preferred by the Company until the 20th century (see below).

It seems appropriate to the times that the Arms' supporters are very much akin to the plantation slaves depicted on 17th and 18th-century tobacco labels which often show Moors carrying pipes and/or rolls (see Fig.9; other good examples are in Loewe 1990, 128). The rolls represented coils of the so-called spun or twist tobacco (sometimes called pigtail) as distinct from cake or plug, and were usually shown painted in brown and gold on shop signboards of the period (Larwood and Hotton 1900, 252; Lillywhite 1972, 592-5).

In the Tobacco Pipe Makers records (Guildhall MS 3601) there is an interesting reference to an 'Armorial Bearing or Ensign' tax paid by the Company to the Stamp Office, Somerset Place, London, for the privilege of using the Arms. The shield was kept on display during Company meetings held at the Horse and Dorset, Bread Street, Cheapside, in 1799. A certificate was granted on 16 December of that year (No.1347) which was to expire on 24 June 1800. This is a six-monthly payment on an official 'Annual Duty', perhaps indicating that the Company's resources were stretched at the time. In 1803 (6 December) however, the full year's duty was paid (Guildhall MS 3601).

Further mention of the Arms in the records is for 29 September 1828 when the Company received a bill from a Mr Lewis Palmer charging them £1 14s 2d for:

painting the Pipe Makers arms
working 110? inches in gold shadowed
painting the board both sides

The board was a portable one as other venues for meetings are given, one being a room in the Guildhall. Presumably the 'gold shadowed' refers to lettering on the board. Other entries cite payments made by the Company to W.C. Drake, Printing Office, 65 Ratcliffe Highway, for

500 notices for co. T.P.M., with arms, on foolscap. 12th Aug. 1824.
500 copies of the Bye-Laws of the co. of T.P.M. 8 pages folio, firm laid
foolscap, stitched (£6). 27th Nov.1824.
500 notices of special meeting of the Co. T.P.M. 22 Jan. 1825.

It is probable that the Arms appeared on most, if not all, of the above (see for example Fig.7).

It was during this period that the supporters of the Arms shown on the Company's notices changed gender. Although most examples of the Arms show rather 'ambiguous' supporters, the legs in the main suggest male figures, albeit plump ones, rather than female. In Fig.7, however, the supporters are without doubt female. The earliest example known of this new design is dated 29 September 1819 on a partly-torn manuscript summoning a Mr William Jeffreys to appear before the Company to pay money due, resulting from legal proceedings against him (Guildhall MS 3601). The example shown in Fig.7 No.1 is dated 1821, although the same layout was no doubt printed again by Mr Drake in 1824 (see above).

Fig.7 No.2 carries the identical arms and is on an Oath signed on 26 June 1838 by the pipemaker James Harrington. This is the latest date so far known for one of these engravings to be in use by the Company. The last known example using the older version of the Arms (identical to those in Fig.6) is dated 1808. So sometime between 1808 and 1819 the change of gender occurred.

It would be interesting to know the reason for the change. Some of the possibilities are:

a) a change of printer (and thus copper-plate engraver) who could not, for technical reasons, or declined to, use the old plate. In fact, there was a change of printer at the time. The only known printer used by the Company before 1819 was George Piggott who printed the New Bye-Laws in 1815, for example (copy Guildhall). By 1819, it seems, Drake had taken over printing for the Company with the new plate being used in that year and after.

b) a change of plate due to damage or wear. This is possible, but the plate was unlikely to have been as old as the present Company suggest in their leaflet (printed by the Company, 1969) - that is, early 17th century (see Fig.6) - as the identical image of the Arms is used on the last known example, dated 1808. A period of nearly 200 years seems a very long time for the use of one plate. The pipes held by the supporters would perhaps suggest an 18th-century date for the plate's cutting.

c) a changed emphasis in style due to political campaigns for the abolition of slavery, made illegal in Britain in 1807 and in 1833 in the British Empire. In support of this suggestion, the new female supporters do not look like Afro-American slaves and are more akin to female figures advertising 'Virginia' tobacco (see Fig.8 No.1, date and source unknown, perhaps late 18th century?). The new design seems to emphasize the shield display with the tobacco plant rather than the earlier, more distinctly 'colonial' rendering of the Arms in Fig.6 with the Blackamoor supporters. The final 'toning-down' of the Arms may be those in Fig.5 No.2 where the slave plantation industry as such is not represented by pipe, demi-Moor or roll but now have cross-marks near the head of each supporter - perhaps the Christian cross added to enhance the motto: 'Let Brotherly Love Continue'? Against this theory, the old-style Blackamoor figure continued to be used at times by tobacconists in the 19th century.

For example, one of St Helier, Jersey, shows such a figure in an advertisement of 1870 (Hammond and Jackson 1991, 7). See also the inclusion of a Negro and a Native in the new Company Arms below.

Whether the change of gender of the Arms' supporters came about by a shift in conscience by the Company members towards the condition of slaves at a time of heightened interest in social reform, is open to conjecture. Future research or more bowl discoveries might shed light on the matter.

Then comes a long gap in the records and examples known of the Arms until 8 November 1956, when there was a further Grant of Arms made to the Company (Grants 118/313, The College of Arms). It was made to Alfred Henry Dunhill, Master of the Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders. The blazons read as follows (pers comm Paston-Bedingfeld):

ARMS Argent on a Mount Vert in base a Tobacco Plant proper a Bordure Murrey.

CREST On a Wreath (Or and Murrey) A Hand couped at the wrist holding a Root Briar Pipe all proper.

SUPPORTERS On the dexter side a North American Negro and on the sinister side a Southern Rhodesian Native both proper.

MOTTO Producat Terra.

(Murrey = blood red)

Summary

The style and sequence of pipes carrying the Arms has been traced from, at the earliest, 1749 to *c.*1830. The occurrence of bowls with the design, in collections and from sites, is rare. Perhaps there was little interest in the Arms by the pipe-buying public outside the pipemaking community, leaving pipemakers to manufacture them only for special Company meetings, or, as in the case of John Bishop, to advertise an established workshop. That three of the examples mentioned above were found in the Medway towns and Kent, is interesting. Little is known of the organization of the industry there. The records in the Guildhall mention one dispute between pipemakers at Maidstone (Kent) and the London Company, which officially held jurisdiction over the provinces (21 June 1826, Solicitors' Accounts for the TPM Co.). This was over payment of fees.

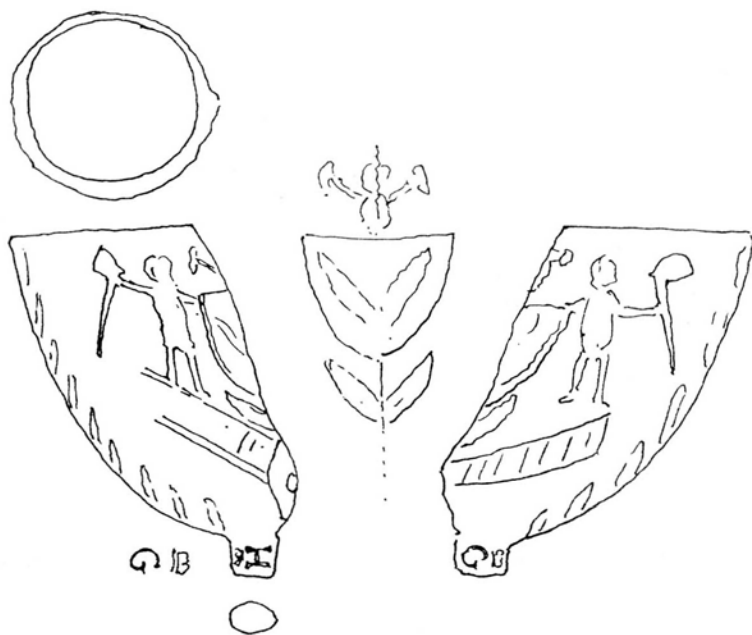


Fig.4, No.1 (*above*) From a sketch made at Dartford Museum, Kent. Noted in the museum as 'late 18th century'. HG maker. Howe Green Snr, 1761, Maidstone, or Howe Green Jnr, 1761-80, Rochester (Oswald 1975, 175). Found on site of One Bell Inn, Lowfield Street, Dartford, 1966 (reg.no.1966-162). The bowl was found in domestic rubbish along with other London 25 types, 1730-80 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969). In the rubbish was found a stoneware jar with a bull's head on one side, inscribed 'Benj Rivers 1749'. The bowl would certainly fit into the implied period of *c.*1750-80.

A bowl with a crude Tobacco Pipe Makers' Arms similar to the HG example was dug from a pit in Chatham, Kent, in 1978-9 (Williams 1979, 231-40). The style is London type 26 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969, 180) with a pointed spur and associated with pottery of *c.*1780. The maker TW, probably Thomas Webb, is recorded at a poll in Rochester in 1780 (Oswald 1975). An unstratified bowl decorated with Prince of Wales Feathers marked HG (Howe Green) was found nearby.

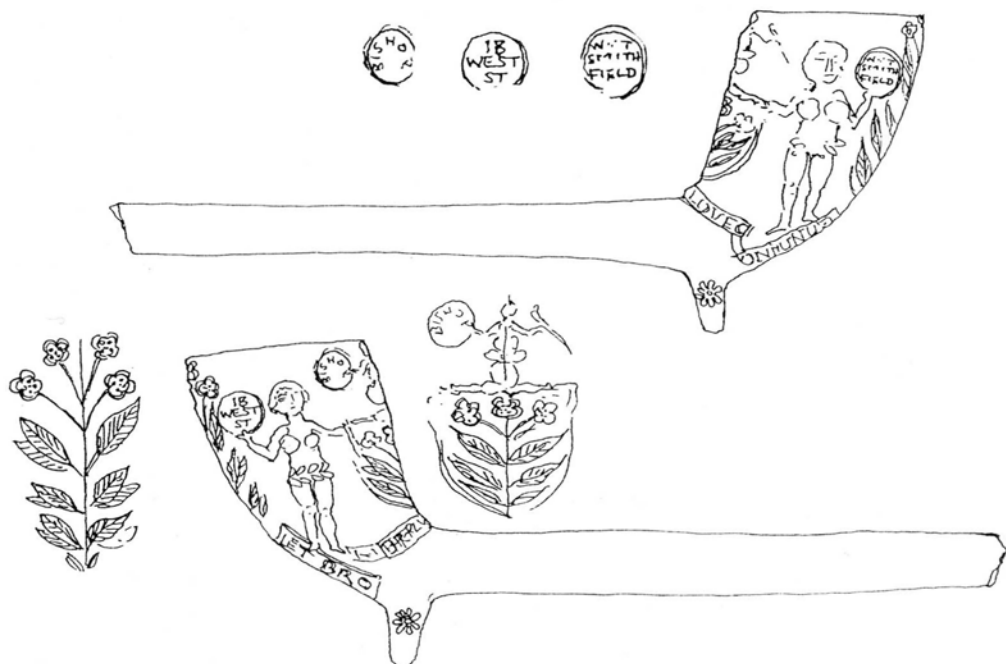


Fig.4, No.2 (above) From the Thames, London. The tobacco rolls have minute incuse lettering (enlarged in illustration by 2), BISHOP/18 WEST ST/WEST SMITHFIELD. This refers to John Bishop, working c.1800-44 (TPM Co. records, Guildhall and directories). The design is sharply defined from a freshly-cut mould. Le Cheminant shows a similar, though apparently more worn, bowl with the inscription on the rolls not described (Le Cheminant 1981, 147). Pipe Company manuscripts list this maker as an Assistant to the Company in 1800, while a petition to ratify the Company Bye-Laws kept in the Turners' Company records, show him as one of fifteen assistants to the Pipe Makers Company in 1820 (Guildhall MS 3817). He was still an Assistant in 1821 (Walker 1971). The available directories list him at 18 West St, West Smithfield, from 1817 to 1824. From 1826 he is at a new address, 106 Old Street, St Lukes, until 1844. From thence, his widow(?) Mrs H. Bishop took over the business until 1848. The address is missing from entries until 1855 when a partnership, Bishop & Chisnell, takes over. By 1862 the entries stop, although the pipemaker and pipe-mould maker, William Bishop (son?) is shown at 95 Old Street up to 1898 (see Price and Tatman 1985, 6). John Bishop's address when he was Assistant to the Company is not yet known. From the available directories (Robson's, Pigot's; also the table shown in Atkinson and Oswald 1969) it can be seen that he was in West Street from at least 1817 to 1825 which gives a good provisional dating for the pipe.

Fig.5, No.1 (*opposite page, top*) From a sketch made at Dartford Museum, Kent. Found at the site of the 'Pipe House', Overy Street, Dartford. Maker unknown. The site was first used from c.1832 to 1851 by Thomas Pascall, although the pipe does not seem to fit with Pascall's other pipe styles (see Baker 1979). Other makers at the Pipe House were Charles Yonwin, c.1861; William Sandy, 1862-74; James Rumley, 1879-92. On the basis of style, the pipe would seem to date from c.1820-30 (cf. stem designs in Le Cheminant 1981, 143-5).

Fig.5, No.2 From the Thames, London. A crude rendering of the Tobacco Pipe Makers Arms, from a worn mould. The tobacco rolls are absent and possibly were never originally engraved on the mould - the place where they would normally be is partly covered by star-like decorations. As with the example above, the demi-Moor is missing from above the shield. Both these bowls have similar leaf or star-like patterns replacing the tobacco plants on the shields. The cross-mark near the head of each supporter are not found on the earlier pipes above (Fig.4, Nos 1 and 2). The spur is missing.

The heraldic style of the Arms has been traced from c.1663 to 1956. The old style of the Arms closely followed the description granted at the time of the 1663 charter, keeping this form until a new design came in sometime between 1808 and 1819. This new form with 'European-style' female supporters was in use by the Company at least until 1838. Little is known of the Company's use of the Arms between 1838 and 1956, when, in that year, a new Arms was granted. In 1960, Livery was officially granted.

I would be very pleased to hear of any more information regarding the Company or news of bowls displaying the Arms.

Acknowledgements

My thanks to Peter Hammond and Richard Le Cheminant for sending me their copies of TPM notices; to Chris Baker of Dartford Museum for allowing me to draw pipes; and to H.E. Paston-Bedingfeld at the College of Arms for heraldic information.

References

- Atkinson, D., and A. Oswald 1969. 'London clay tobacco pipes', *British Arch. Assoc.* XXXII, 3rd series, 180
- Baker, C. 1979. 'The clay pipe makers of Overy St, Dartford', *Dartford Hist. & Antiquarian Soc. Newsletter* 16
- Drake, W.C. (printer), 1821. An Abstract of Several Bye-Laws of the Co. of Tobacco Pipe Makers, 9 April (copy in the Guildhall, London)
- Fairholt, F.W. 1859. *Tobacco, Its History and Associations*
- Fox-Davis, C.A. 1915. *The Book of Public Arms*

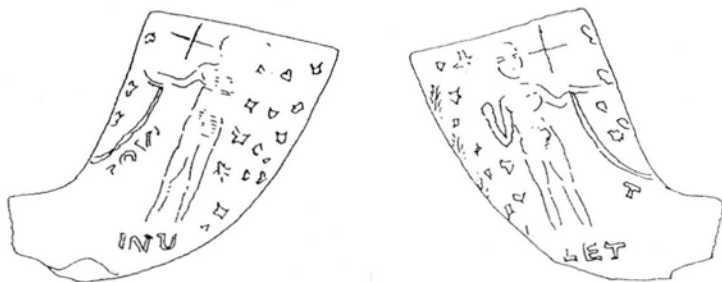
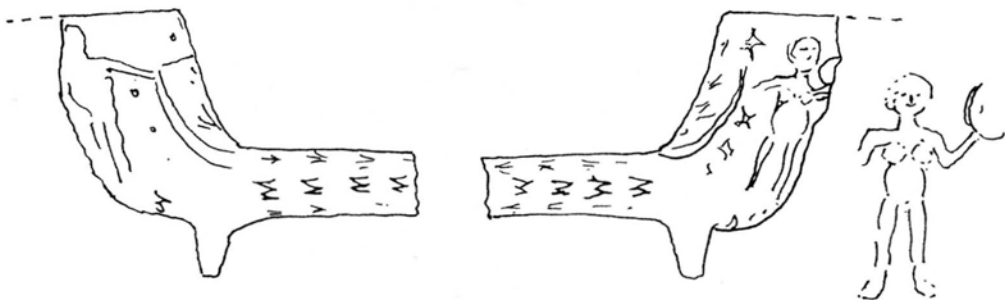


Fig.5 Tobacco Pipe Makers' Arms, c.1820-30, makers unknown. No.1 (top), found in Dartford. No.2 (below), from London.



These are the Instructions for the APPRENTICES of the Company of TOBACCO-PIPE-MAKERS, for them to do and observe, during their APPRENTICESHIPS.

YOU shall constantly and devoutly on your Knees every Day serve GOD Morning and Evening, and make Conscience in the due Hearing of the Word preached, and endeavour the right Practice thereof in your Life and Conversation: You shall be diligent and faithful in your Master's Service during the Time of your Apprenticeship, and deal truly in what you shall be trusted: You shall often read over the Covenants of your Indenture, and see and endeavour yourself to perform the same to the utmost of your Power: You shall avoid all evil Company, and all Occasions which may tend to draw you to the same; and make speedy Return when you shall be sent on your Master's or Mistress's Errands: You shall avoid Idleness and be ever employ'd in God's Service or about your Master's Business: You shall be of fair, gentle and lowly Speech and Behaviour to all Men, and especially to your Governors; and avoid all manner of Gaming, Swearing and Drunkenness. And according to your Carriage you must expect your Good or Evil from God and your Friends.

Fig.6 Tobacco Pipe Makers' Arms. 18th century? 1808 is the last-known date of the plate's use.

- Guildhall, London. Tobacco Pipe Makers Co. records, MS 3601 & 2
 Hammond, P., and R. and P. Jackson 1991, in *SCPR 31*
 Larwood, J., and Hotton, J. 1900. *History of Sign Boards*
 Le Cheminant, R. 1981, in *BAR 97*
 Lillywhite, B. 1972. *London Signs*
 Loewe, W. 1990. *Petum Optimum*
 Oswald, A. 1975. *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, *BAR 14*
 Paston-Bedingfeld, H.E., College of Arms, London (pers comm 1999)
 Pigott, G. (printer) 1815. The New Bye-Laws [of] the Tobacco Pipe Makers of the Cities
 of London and Westminster (Guildhall)
 Price, R., and C. Tatman 1985, in *SCPR 7*
 Walker, I.C. 1971. 'Some notes on the Westminster and London Tobacco-Pipe Makers'
 Guild', *London and Middlesex Arch. Soc.* **23**, pt 1
 Williams, D.E. 1979. 'Clay tobacco pipes from Chatham', *Archaeologia Cantiana* **XCV**, 231-40

Further reading

- Briggs, G. 1971. *Civic and Corporate Heraldry*, 386
 Fox-Davis, C.A. *The Art of Heraldry*, 193
 Kahl, W.F. 1960. *The Development of London Livery Companies* (Harvard, USA)
 Lewis, J. 1969. *Printed Ephemera* (re tobacco labels)

* * * * *

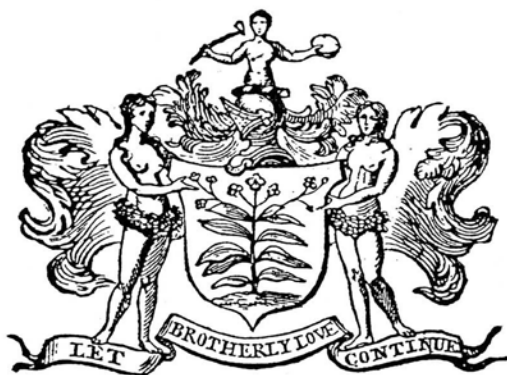
From the Corporation of London Records Office (Misc. MSS/ex.370/8)
 [sent by Phillip Woollard]

Nov. 1706 Thomas Wood Cit. & tobaccopipe-makers

*To the wor[shi]p[ful]: Company of Pipemakers
 Sr: by the pleasure of almighty God I being afflicted wth Sickness
 Lameness &c am not able to come abroad, Therefore do Intreat
 you to present my Servant Thomas Wood, to ye Worpll.
 chamberlain, of London, in order to his being made free he
 having truly and ffaithfully served his Apprenticeship as a good
 servant I Desire he may receive the Benefit thereof by being
 made free of the City of London.*

*Attested by me Mary Jeffreys
 Widow Relict & Adm[ina]stratrix of
 Edward Jeffreys Late of London Pipemaker. Dece[as]ed*

There are seven entries for **Edward Jeffreys and Mary** in the parish registers of St Giles Cripplegate, London, the first being on 19 March 1670 (MS 6419/8) at the baptism of his son Edward, and the last on 4 July 1703 (MS 6419/13) when Edward was buried, having died of 'Stop.stom.', ie stopping of the stomach. It would appear that Thomas



An Abstract

OF SEVERAL

BYE-LAWS

OF THE

Company of Tobacco-Pipe Makers,



THE OATH TAKEN BY EVERY MEMBER



Fig.8 (above) ?18th century; source not known.

Fig.7 (left) Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers Bye-Laws.
No.1 (top): 1821.
No.2: inscribed 1838 (1819 was the first use of the plate).



Fig.9 Tobacco label (anon), c.1675, London, British Museum, Bagford Collection

Wood was the apprentice of Edward Jeffreys, serving the last three years with Mary. Thomas appears twice in the same registers, the first at the baptism of his daughter Susan on 14 December 1707, and the last time at the baptism of his son William, 2 January 1708 (MS 6491/12).

* * * * *

The following letter is to the **Master of the Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers** (MS 3601, Guildhall Library, London) [sent by Phillip Woollard]. The last letter of the name given as Tucker could be an 'L' - perhaps a reader knows of the name?

Sr I hope you will Excuse my not Attinge this Day on Mr Leeks Account but if my Word is to be Taking I Can Vouch that itt his above Seven Years ago Since he was Bound to Mr Tucker of Wallingford Berks for I was down thear the Same Time

*Yours James Smith, Peckham, Surry
Jany 7 1800*

CLAY PIPES FROM THE MAN-OF-WAR *KRONAN*

Arne Akerhagen

The man-of-war *Kronan* was shipwrecked on 1 August 1676 outside Hultestad on the east coast of Öland, Sweden, and was found by Professor Anders Franzén and his divers on 8 August 1980.

Since 1981, the wreck of *Kronan* has been excavated under the guidance of marine archaeologist Lars Einarsson (1997). *Kronan* is not only a wreck but is also a piece of 17th-century Swedish history. Unlike the man-of-war *Vasa* which was not fully equipped when it went down, *Kronan* represents a treasury of social history within a 17th-century community in miniature.

All types of material have been restored by Max Jarehorn during the past years. Besides a large amount of cannon and hand weapons, navigation instruments, writing- and drawing-tools, there were personal belongings of both the crew and the officers. These included their clothes and adornments, tin objects, working tools for all sorts of professions such as carpenters, sailmakers and musicians, as well as gold coins, silver, and copper. The author has had the privilege of studying the clay pipes up to the 1998 excavations. This report will deal with the discovery of about 136 clay pipe bowls and stems - a group of 'closed finds' dating to no later than 1676, which means that in both England and Holland the manufacturing period of certain pipes has to be reviewed.

Approximately two-thirds of the pipes consist of English pipes, mostly from Yorkshire and a few from the London area (see below), and approximately one-third are of Dutch manufacture.

Dutch pipes

The Dutch pipes are of Gouda type (similar to Duco 1987, nos 26-29, 1640-75). The quality varies from very good to bad. Among the very good ones are the polished pipes with clear trademarks on the base of the heels (Fig.10).

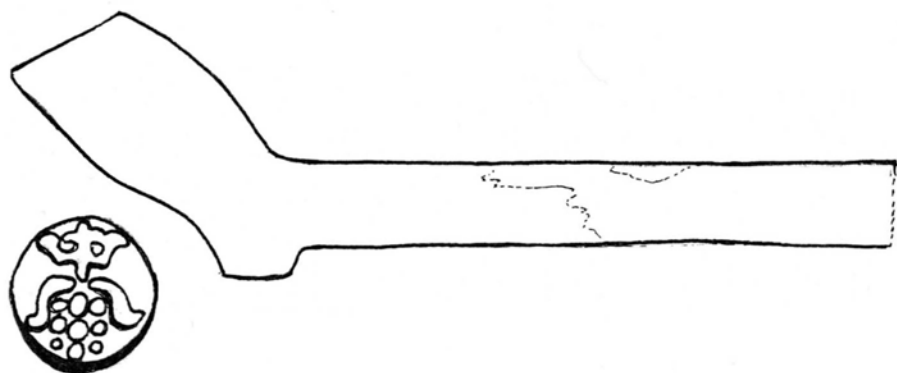


Fig.10 Dutch pipes from *Kronan* (re-drawn from photos).
 (Base stamps not to scale.)

There are some interesting details. There is some peculiar damage on the Dutch pipes, caused by impurities (probably iron) in the clay, which have expanded during burning causing cavities (it looks like the surface has been 'blown up') (Fig.11). The phenomenon also exists on pipes in the author's private collection, and is being investigated. The so-called bite marks on pipes with short stems show that they were used as long as they could be put between the teeth (see below).

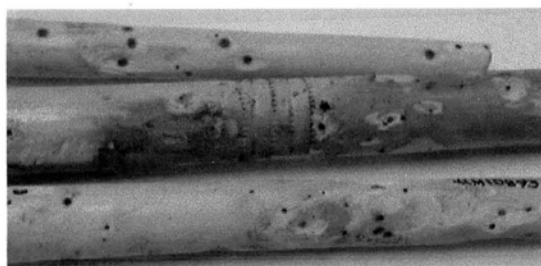


Fig.11 Impurities on stems from *Kronan* (above) and in the author's collection (below).

English pipes

The type known as Yorkshire bulbous is one of the most commonly found in this district, and is typified by its thick round bowl, with a broad, flat heel, and all of those from *Kronan* are milled below the bowl rim (Fig.12; Fig.13 No.1). Twenty of them were found at the bottom of an officer's coffer (9 were complete), and one was found in the upper part of the coffer. Parsons (1964) dates Yorkshire bulbous pipes to between 1650 and 1690, and notes that they usually had the maker's initials stamped on the base or had decoration on the upper part of the stem. One pipe from *Kronan* has a lozenge stamp on the upper part of the stem, inside which a cannon is flanked by the letters AG (Fig.13 No.4); Oswald (1975) shows a similar mark with CC flanking the cannon (Fig.13 No.5).

Other English pipes originated in north-east England and London (Fig.13 Nos 2-3, 6; Atkinson and Oswald 1969, nos 5 to 10, and 18). The spurred forms, AO nos 6, 8 and 9, are also common in north-east England, ie the same area as the bulbous pipes. Most of the London pipes are Types 15 and 18, dated 1660-80 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969, fig.1). One of the Type 18 bowls had a round piece of wood with a hole in the middle of the bowl, but its function is unclear (Fig.13 No.6). It cannot be a spark cover because it would burn, but it could have been a cover for the tobacco. The stem is one of several with bite marks.

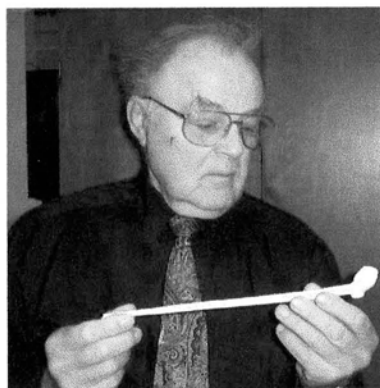


Fig.12 Author with an English pipe from *Kronan*.

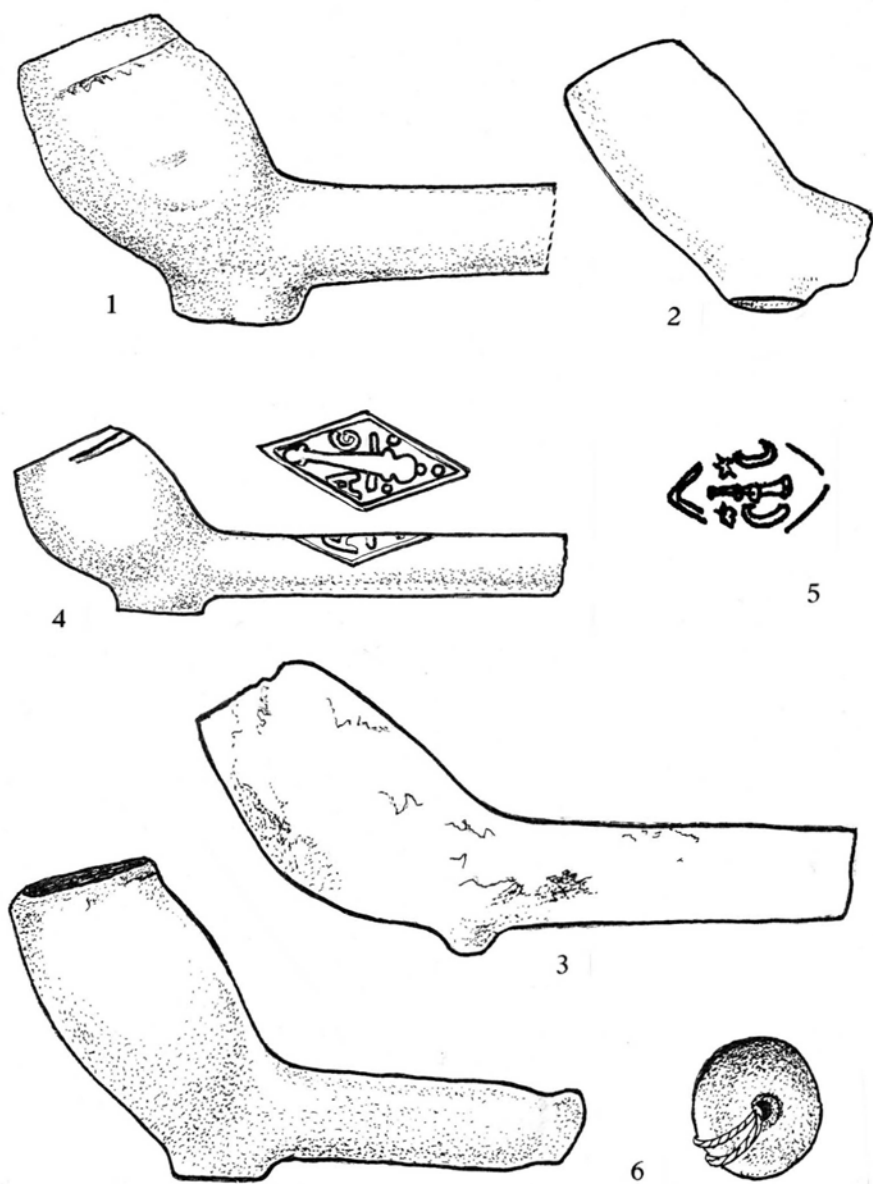


Fig.13 English pipes from Kronan (re-drawn from photos).

Bite-marked pipes

It is often said that clay pipes were a 'disposable commodity' (ie used and thrown away), but evidence from *Kronan* suggests this was not always the case. Pipes were somewhat fragile, but if there was a piece of the stem left after being broken, they were still used. A broken pipe will last longer than a whole one with a long stem and is easier to carry around. They would get rather hot to hold in the hand, so were probably held between the teeth until there was no stem left.

Several of the pipes found on *Kronan* show clear bite marks (Fig. 13 No.6; Fig. 14), and were probably used by a lower group on the social scale on the ship, ie the crew. It is unlikely that the officers would smoke pipe stumps.

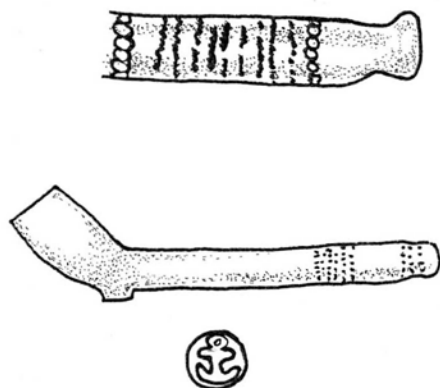


Fig. 14 Dutch pipes from *Kronan* showing bite marks on the stems (bowl at 1:2, stamp at c.1:1).

Comments

A question that will probably never be answered is how did the pipes get onboard *Kronan*? A large number of the pipes came from north-east England, and might have been bought via the Hanseatic League. Bulbous pipes were found in Falun in 1986, and one was excavated from the cellar of the Musical Academy in Stockholm in 1996 (Fig.15); other finds are unknown to the author.



Fig.15 Bulbous bowls from Sweden: (left) from Falun, (right) from Stockholm (not to scale).

References

- Atkinson, D., and A. Oswald 1969. 'London clay tobacco pipes', *Journal British Arch. Assoc.*, 3rd series, XXXII, 171-227
- Duco, D.H. 1987. *De Nederlandse Kleipijp*, Pijpenkabinet, Leiden
- Einarsson, L. 1997. 'Artefacts from the Kronan (1676): categories, preservation and social structure' in M. Redknap (ed.), *Artefacts from Wrecks*, Oxbow Monograph 84, Oxford, 209-18
- Oswald, A. 1975. *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, BAR 14
- Parsons, J.E. 1964. 'The Archaeology of the clay tobacco-pipe in north east England', *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4th series, XLII, 231-54

[Thanks to Phillip Woollard for re-drawing some of the bowls and all the base stamps from the author's photographs.]

PIPEMAKING AT WHITTLESEY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Craig Cessford

In his survey of *Clay Tobacco Pipes in Cambridgeshire* Robert Flood lists a single pipemaker at Whittlesey/Whitlesea, a small town just south-east of Peterborough. This is Richard Smith who is listed in Casey's Directory of 1862 (Flood 1976, 45; see also Oswald 1975, 162). In fact Whittlesey seems to have had a relatively flourishing minor pipemaking industry during the 1850s and 1860s with strong links to Lincolnshire and Norfolk.

At the time of the 1851 census Henry Martin I was a master pipemaker aged 41 who had been born at Ilkestone, Derbyshire, c.1810 and was living at 112 Old Whittlesey Street. His family consisted of his wife Harriett (née Sheriff), aged 39, born at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, c.1812, and his children Mary Ann (aged 17, born at Lynn c.1834), Henry (II) a pipemaker (aged 16, born at Lynn c.1835), William a pipemaker (aged 14, born at Lynn c.1837), Harriett (aged 8, born at March), Alfred (aged 6, born at March), Charles (aged 4, born at March) and Emily (aged 9 months, born at Whittlesey c.1850). This suggests that Henry Martin I had been working at Kings Lynn, Norfolk, between 1834 and 1837 although he does not occur in the standard county list (Atkin 1985). He is listed in the directories of Pigot & Co (1840), Kelly (1847) and Gardiner (1851) as working in March, Cambridgeshire (Flood 1976, 43), and the parish records for March list the births of his children on 25 September 1842 (Harriet), 2 March 1845 (Alfred) and 19 September 1847 (Charles Marshall). By 1855 Henry Martin had moved to Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, when he is listed in a directory (Wells 1979, 136). His wife, Harriett Sheriff, was presumably the daughter of Richard Sheriff, who was a pipemaker in Gainsborough between 1801 and 1820, and his wife Mary whose children were baptised between 1801 and 1812 (ibid 136).

Also living in the household of Henry Martin I were the pipemakers Edwin Watkinson and David Scarborough, and a pipe trimmer called Sarah King. Edwin Watkinson was a 35-year-old pipemaker born at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. He might have been a member of the

Watkinson family who were prominent Grimsby pipemakers that had links to a number of other Lincolnshire towns (*ibid.*, 143-4). David Scarborough was an 18-year-old pipemaker born at March, Cambridgeshire. David Scarborough, the son of John and Mary, was baptised at March on 29 July 1832. Sarah King was a 27-year-old pipe trimmer born at Stamford, Lincolnshire.

Annie Elizabeth Fearey, the daughter of Thomas Fearey, pipemaker, and his wife Martha of Inhams End, was baptised on 27 December 1857 in the parish of Whittlesey St Mary.

At the time of the 1861 census Richard Smith, a pipemaker aged 37 (born *c.*1824) from Shenford in Lincolnshire, was living with his wife Mary Anne aged 33 (born *c.*1828) from Heckington in Lincolnshire at 133 Inhams End, Whittlesey. Their children were Richard aged 11 (born *c.*1850) and Mary aged 9 (born *c.*1852) both born at Lessingham Moor, Norfolk, and Charlotte Maria aged 4 (born *c.*1857) and Edward aged 9 months (born *c.*1860) both born at Whittlesey. This implies that Richard was living at Lessingham Moor between 1850 and 1852 but had moved to Whittlesey some time between 1852 and 1857.

Two other individuals were living in the household of Richard Smith at the time of the 1861 census. Thomas Spragg, an unmarried pipemaker aged 33 born at Lynn in Norfolk (*c.*1828), was a boarder in the household of Richard Smith. At the time of the 1851 census he had been a 21-year-old journeyman (born *c.*1830) lodging in Chapelgate at Gedney in Lincolnshire (Wells 1979, 140). Wells argues that there was only one kiln at Gedney and there is only evidence for its operation between 1836 and 1855 (*ibid.*, 139-140). Charles Challins was a nephew of Richard Smith who was a 15-year-old apprentice born at Swineshead in Lincolnshire (*c.*1846).

Jane Anne Middleton, the daughter of Robert Middleton, pipemaker, and his wife Mary Ann of Inhams End, was baptised on 2 April 1866 in the parish of Whittlesey St Mary. None of the individuals associated with pipemaking at Whittlesey were still resident there by the time of the next census in 1871 and Inhams End was not occupied by pipemakers.

The evidence from Whittlesey suggests a relatively short lived single kiln run by Henry Martin I and then by Richard Smith. There is no evidence

from directories, parish records or censuses for any pipemaking prior to the 1850s. The reasons behind the establishment of a pipemaking industry at Whittlesey in the middle of the 19th century are unclear. This period seems to have seen a general tendency in Cambridgeshire for the concentration of pipemaking in specific areas of the larger urban centres with existing industries and the establishment of pipemaking in smaller towns and villages, more specifically good transport links and the strong local brickmaking industry probably played a role. Henry Martin I operated the kiln between *c.*1850/51 and 1855 at the latest with the assistance of his sons Henry Martin II and William Martin plus Edwin Watkinson, David Scarborough and Sarah King. Richard Smith was operating between *c.*1857 and 1862 with the help of Thomas Spragg and an apprentice Charles Challins. The status of Thomas Fearey is less clear but as he also lived at Inhams End he may either have worked for Richard Smith or have run the kiln between Martin and Smith. John Robert Middleton also lived at Inhams End in 1866 but it is not known if Smith was still present or not, and Middleton's status is therefore unclear.

These Whittlesey pipemakers display strong links with the nearby counties of Lincolnshire and Norfolk. Whilst the scale of outside involvement at Whittlesey is atypical, a number of pipemakers from Lincolnshire and Norfolk are known from other towns in Cambridgeshire, notably Wisbech. Apart from a single reference to Spragg working at Gedney there is no evidence for these makers in the standard lists for Lincolnshire (Wells 1979) or Norfolk (Atkin 1985). In particular the evidence for Richard Smith living at Lessingham Moor between 1850 and 1852 suggests the presence of a hitherto unknown pipemaking centre and there is also the implication that Henry Martin I had been working at Kings Lynn between 1834 and 1837. The fact that Harriett Martin's maiden name was Sheriff indicates why Henry Martin I eventually moved to Gainsborough.

<i>Name</i>	<i>in W'sey</i>	<i>born</i>	<i>working elsewhere</i>
Charles Challins	1861	Swineshead, Lincs	
Thomas Fearey	1857		
Sarah King	1851	Stamford, Lincs	
Henry Martin I	1851	Ilkestone, Derbys	Kings Lynn, Norf, 1834-37 March, Cambs, 1840-50 Gainsborough, Lincs, 1855
Henry Martin II	1851	Kings Lynn, Norfolk	
William Martin	1851	Kings Lynn, Norfolk	
John Rbt Middleton	1866		
David Scarborough	1851	March, Cambs	
Richard Smith	1857-62	Shenford, Lincs	Lessingham Moor, Norf, 1850-52
Thomas Spragg	1861	Kings Lynn, Norf	Gedney, Lincs, 1851
Edwin Watkinson	1851	Gainsborough, Lincs	

References

- Atkin, S. 1985. 'The clay pipe-making industry in Norfolk', *Norfolk Archaeology* **39**(2), 118-49
- Flood, R.J. 1976. *Clay Tobacco Pipes in Cambridgeshire*, Cambridge: Oleander Press
- Oswald, A. 1975. *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, BAR **14**, Oxford
- Wells, P.K. 1979. 'The pipemakers of Lincolnshire', *ACTP I*, BAR **63**, 123-69

* * * * *

PUBLICATIONS

Details of several recently published books and articles (including pipes found in Spain, the Netherlands and the USA), have been held over for publication in *SCPR 57*. See also the SCPR website.

Heather Coleman's CD-ROM featuring her excellent drawings of pipes (mostly 19th century) as seen on her website, is available, and costs £10 (£12 outside the UK); the A4 book of printouts costs £7 (£8 outside the UK). Both can be ordered from Heather at Dawnmist Studio, PO Box 348, Exeter, Devon EX4 2YQ, England (www.dawnmist.demon.co.uk).

A KILN RESTORATION AT NANTGARW

David Higgins

An ambitious project to restore one of the kilns at the pottery and pipeworks at Nantgarw in Mid Glamorgan, Wales, is nearing completion. The kiln, which is a scheduled monument, was probably used for firing pipes and pottery from the mid 19th century until the closure of the works in about 1921. It is now being restored to act as a focal point for the display and interpretation of the site to the public.

The works at Nantgarw is most famous for its porcelain production. Many histories of the site have been written, most of which rely heavily on the work of Jewitt (1883). The following is based on the account of Williams (1932). The porcelain works was originally established at Nantgarw in 1813 by William Billingsley. This failed in less than a year but was reopened in 1817 and continued to produce porcelain until 1822 when the business once again went bankrupt. The works was then left empty for ten years until 1833 when William Henry Pardoe reopened it. Pardoe had previously assisted his father in the production of porcelain at the site and went on to make a range of pottery and clay tobacco pipes until his death in 1867.

Although the date of 1833 for the establishment of the pipeworks is often repeated, more recent research suggests that the pipeworks may have been established at an even earlier date. In his list of Welsh pipemakers, Evans has pulled together the known documentary evidence relating to Pardoe (Evans 1981, 50-1). This shows that he was born in Swansea in 1803 and that by 1828 he was working as a pipemaker in Cardiff. A directory entry of 1829 gives him as a pipemaker, grocer, etc, of Cardiff and Nantgarw, suggesting that he was already working at Nantgarw by this date. His widow continued the business after his death and then his sons, the business being known as 'Pardoe Brothers' from 1871-95. From 1895 until its final closure the firm was run by Percival Pardoe. According to John (1935), production finally ceased in 1921.

A receipt on headed notepaper dated 1854 survives at the works. At this date Pardoe describes himself as a 'Manufacturer of Porcelaine [sic], Clay Pipes, and Flower Pots, Vases, Pipes for conveying Water, and other

Articles of Pottery Ware.' In a trade directory advert of 1858 he describes himself as a 'vitrified stoneware potter, tobacco pipe, garden pot and red ware manufacturer' (Evans 1981, 51). Williams (1932, 111) says that pipes were always the chief output of the works. Jewitt, however, describes the output as including, 'red or brown earthenware, made from clay found in the neighbourhood - many of the pitchers being of purely medieval form - stoneware bottles of every kind, jugs, butterpots, cheese and bread pans, foot and carriage warmers, snuff-jars, hunting jugs and mugs, tobacco-jars, jugs etc and other goods. Tobacco-pipes, which experienced smokers declare to be the equal of those from Broseley, garden-pots, pancheons, etc, are also made' (Jewitt 1883, 576). This contemporary reference, while confirming that pipes were made, does not appear to place them as the principal product. Jewitt originally compiled his book in the 1860s and 1870s when Evans (1981) notes a decline in pipe production at the works. Following William Pardoe's death in 1867 the works appears to have concentrated on pipe production.

Although the exact range and proportions of output cannot be determined, the references quoted make it clear that Pardoe made an unusually wide range of wares and that pipes formed an important element of the output. Following the closure of the works, Williams made a record of the site, which included photographs and a plan (Williams 1932). His survey shows that the works consisted of a range of buildings running alongside the Glamorgan Canal. There were three kilns on the site, which Williams labelled I, II and III. The pipe workshop was situated at the southern end of the site, near to kilns II and III. Williams assumed that kilns I and II dated from the original porcelain works (although subsequent work has shown this to be incorrect) and says that, under Pardoe, kiln II was used for red-ware pots and pans. Given the documented diversity of output, and the length of time that the works was operated, it seems likely that the kilns would have been used to fire a variety of wares as required, including pipes. After the works closed in 1921 the buildings fell into decay and the workshops and kilns have all eventually collapsed. Despite this, the site remains largely undisturbed and its historical and archaeological importance has been recognized through scheduling. It is now owned by Taff Ely Borough Council and has been opened to the public.

In order for the site to be properly displayed and interpreted, a programme of works has been undertaken since about 1991. The initial site clearance and consolidation of the ruins was undertaken by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust. In 1994 a decision was made to try to rebuild one of the kilns as a focal point for displaying the site. Kiln I is the best surviving kiln and has a well vitrified inner lining. This could not be easily dismantled and, given its substantially complete state, it was decided that this should be preserved as it is. Very little of kiln III survives and Williams left no record of its internal height. Fortunately Williams did record the dimensions of kiln II, the internal diameter being 10 feet 6 inches and the height from the floor to the crown being 7 feet 10 inches (Williams 1932, 113). He also took photographs of the kiln. For these reasons kiln II was selected as the best candidate for rebuilding. Over the last 75 years the kiln had collapsed so that only about a half of the firing chamber remained standing. The brickwork was all very loose and had been deformed by slumping and the pressure of tree roots growing within it.

The task of rebuilding the kiln was given to Michael Davies of Sutton Davies Architecture, a firm specializing in conservation work. The author advised on the archaeological implications of the project in general and the production of pipes in particular while the actual work of dismantling the kiln was sub-contracted to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. A programme of research was undertaken to find out as much as possible about the original kiln. Other surviving kilns were studied, in particular the one at the King Street pipeworks in Broseley, which probably provides the closest surviving parallel for the Nantgarw kiln.

Before the Nantgarw kiln could be rebuilt it was necessary to dismantle and rebuild any loose brickwork to provide a firm footing for the new structure. The first job was to make a thorough record of the existing structure with scale plans and sections, supported by photographs. The bricks were then individually numbered and dismantled so that they could be replaced in the correct place. All the kiln walls and the facing bricks were loose and had to be dismantled, but the original kiln floor was retained, as were the rear sections of the fireboxes and flue system beneath the kiln. Any finds from within the rubble core of the structure were carefully retained and a small area of the foundation was excavated beside one of the fire boxes in an attempt to recover dating evidence for the original construction of the kiln.

Once all the loose bricks had been removed they were carefully relaid using a traditional lime mortar. A record was kept of any new bricks which had to be added to replace defective ones and care was taken that the reconstructed base should look as authentic as possible. This phase of work has been completed and work is currently underway to rebuild the missing sections. The new bricks have been carefully selected to match the existing ones and special bricks obtained, for example, the firebricks with which the kiln is lined. It is hoped that the kiln will be rebuilt and ready for display in the coming season.

During the dismantling over 200 pipe fragments and 13 pieces of pipe-kiln waste were recovered. These had been built into the rubble core of the base and walls, and provide crucial dating evidence for the kiln itself. The fragments were all from long-stemmed pipes and included a mixture of plain and decorated styles. The decorated varieties were limited to bowls with flutes and/or leaf decorated seams and some of the spurs were marked WP for William Pardoe. The presence of the WP marks, together with the style of the pipes, which does not include any of the cutty pipes so common in the later 19th century, all suggest a date of c.1840-70 for the construction of the kiln. A full report on the pipes has been prepared and will appear with the full report on the dismantling in due course.

References

- Evans, D. H. 1981. 'Documentary evidence for clay pipe makers in Wales: an interim statement', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 38-63
- Jewitt, L. 1883. *The Ceramic Art of Great Britain*, New Orchard Editions reprint (1985), Poole, 642pp
- John, W. D. 1935. *An Historical Survey of the Nantgarw Pottery*, Cardiff
- Williams, I. J. 1932. 'The Nantgarw Pottery and its products: an examination of the site', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 87, 108-43

[*Editor's note*: a report by K. Murphy, R. Ramsey and David Higgins on Kiln II has been published in the Journal for *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 31 (1997), 231-47, and is available as an offprint. It includes drawings and photographs of the kiln structure, and finds drawings.]

HELP REQUESTED

George Ernest Grout

From **Mr A.S. Grout** (27 Norton Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey KT5 9DX):
My grandfather, George Ernest Grout (born 23 December 1865; d.1943) ran what I have been told was the last clay pipe-making factory in London which was situated in Wandsworth. The pipe business might have been started by Edward Groot/Grout (born 2 May 1827) (George's father), or more likely by Edward's father.

George Ernest was not a good businessman and was both unaware of and unable to control the antics of his unscrupulous partner. When George found out that his partner had been milking the firm he tried to get rid of him, but having to pay him off with a large lump sum led to the firm going bankrupt in the 1930s, and closing in 1934. Being born a Victorian, this circumstance brought considerable shame on him and indeed his wife and my late father, his son. My father found the whole business so painful that he would not discuss it with me.

Anything that SCPR members are able to tell me about George Ernest Grout and the firm would be of interest.

Editor's note: pipemakers' lists show the following:

Mrs Ann Grout, 1850-69, Shadwell

E. Grout, 1852-62, Clapham

Joseph Grout, 1849, Shadwell

Joseph Grout, apprenticed 1860, aged 14, to John Fuller, a pipemaker recorded in Uxbridge, Middlesex, 1845-6 (Tatman 1994, BAR 239)

Grout and Williams, 94 Clifton Street, SW Richmond, c.1880-1900 pipes

David Higgins illustrates a horse's hoof pipe found in Dorking, Surrey, marked GROUT on one side of the broken stem, and ---N St S.W. on the other (BAR 97, 256), and a fluted bowl found in Surrey with GROUT/CLAPHAM on the stem (BAR 146ii, 409). Does anyone know of any other published pipes marked Grout?

By coincidence, and actually in response to items published in *SCPR 45*, 29; *SCPR 46*; and *SCPR 50*, 61, about the Ancient Order of Foresters, **Phillip Woollard** sent an illustration of a common pipe found on the foreshore of the Thames below Cliffe in Kent (Fig. 16). The left-hand side shows a fully-rigged ship, with E. GROUT incuse on the stem. The right-

hand side has an anchor on the bowl, but what is of particular interest is the A.O.F.4247 incuse on the stem; this means Court 4247 'Alexandra' of the Ancient Order of Foresters. The Court met at the Lord Auckland public house, Falcon Road, Battersea, London (information from Audrey Fisk of the AOF).



Fig. 16 Ancient Order of Foresters pipe by Grout, found at Cliffe, Kent
(drawn by Phillip Woollard).

van Leeuwen family

Hans van Leeuwen (Oude Ijsbaan 105, 2612 NC Delft, Netherlands; hans@cas.et.tudelft.nl) is researching his family, and would like more information about Reijnier and Josua van Leeuwen, both pipemakers c.1696 in Gouda. Hans is a direct descendant of Reijnier, and Pieter, Josua, Cornelis and Thijs were Reijnier's brothers (all pipemakers), born between 1670 and 1680.

In the Proofboek of the pipemakers from Gouda (1751-1854), several van Leeuwen pipemakers had recorded marks, eg in 1770, Cornelis van Leeuwen's mark was 'D + 46 CVL'; Pieter van Leeuwen jr, mark 'TWI' in 1803; Johannis van Leeuwen, mark 'IDG' in 1814; in 1821 George van Leeuwen got the marks 'D and 46' from his mother Hester Gerhadina, widow of Cornelis; and Huybert van Leeuwen's mark was 'TM'.

Does anyone have any more information about the family, or know of examples of the marks?

William Harvey

H.J. Harvey (9 Birds Close, Ickleton, Saffron Walden, Essex CB10 1SU) writes: three of my ancestors were pipemakers in St Ives, Huntingdon, and in London. My grandfather (1867-1961) said he had a relative who made pipes for the king in the early 1900s. My grandfather's uncle (William, aged about 62 in 1900) and brother (William, aged 24 in 1900) were living in Monsey Street, Mile End, London, in 1881, but by 1891 had moved away. The William Harvey in Flood's book on Cambridgeshire was my great-great-grandfather (William, 1839-69 St Ives, 1839 St Neots); his son William became a pipemaker who married Emma Allin, and they moved to 14 Monsey Street, Mile End Old Town, London. Also living in St Ives was Charles Harvey, a pipemaker, who died of TB in 1877.

Editor's note: in pipemakers' lists: John, 1731 Southwark; Thomas, 1729 St George in the East, London; William, 1845-6 Nottingham.

Does anyone have any further information, particularly about the Harvey family after 1881?

Hampshire pipemakers

J. Greenwood (Old Posthouse, Christchurch Road, Downton, Lymington SO41 0LA; Jgplants@aol.com) is an economic historian researching south-west Hampshire. He would appreciate information about clay tobacco pipemakers in Hampshire (west of Portsmouth). The port books for Southampton show many shipments of clay to Cornwall and pipes to Newfoundland in the 18th century.

Home Rule

Mark Desiderio (desideriom@yahoo.com) owns an historical Dutch row house, presumably built in 1798, in the Stockade section of Schenectady, NY. He has unearthed a brick-coloured clay pipe bowl with HOME RULE stamped on the back, and a face on the front. Can anyone provide any information about it?

TD pipes

Several enquiries from people in America and Canada concern the finding of bowls marked TD. Articles on TD pipes have been published in past newsletters, but does anyone have a particular interest in these pipes, or have been doing research on the mark? A summary of what is known to date, and a bibliography, would be very welcome for both the Newsletter and the website.

Pipes from Uspaliata, Argentina

Dr Daniel Schavelzon (Centro de Arqueologia Urbana, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina): the pipes in Fig.17 were recovered by an archaeological team headed by Sergio Duran. Uspaliata is a mountain site with intense mining activity during the 18th and 19th centuries. These are the two first fragments of kaolin pipes found in the region. Can anyone suggest their origins and dating?

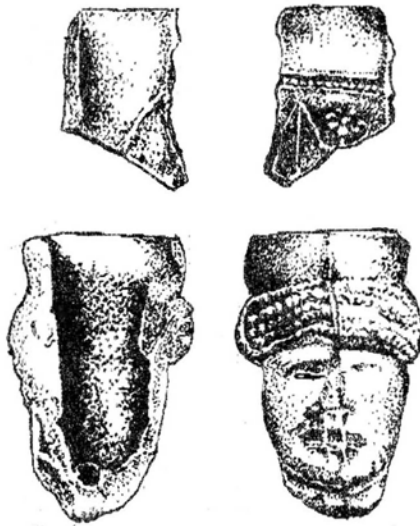


Fig.17 Pipes from Uspaliata, Argentina.

Pipe stems

Marc A. Winiecki (marc@k-b-winiecki.mv.com) found some pipe stems in London while walking beside the Thames at low tide near the new Globe Theatre. The stems range from 10mm/3.5mm (outside diameter/inside diameter) to 6mm/1.5mm. None are glazed, although the thinner ones have moulding seams. He would like any information that explains their historical context, who was smoking them and when, and how did the stems get in the river?

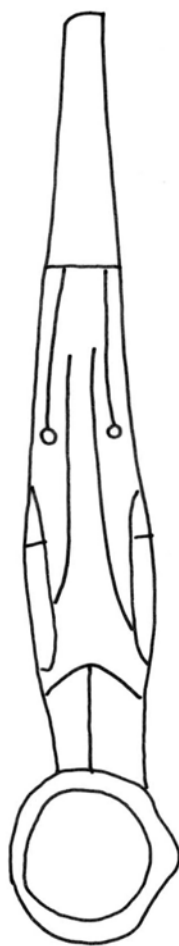
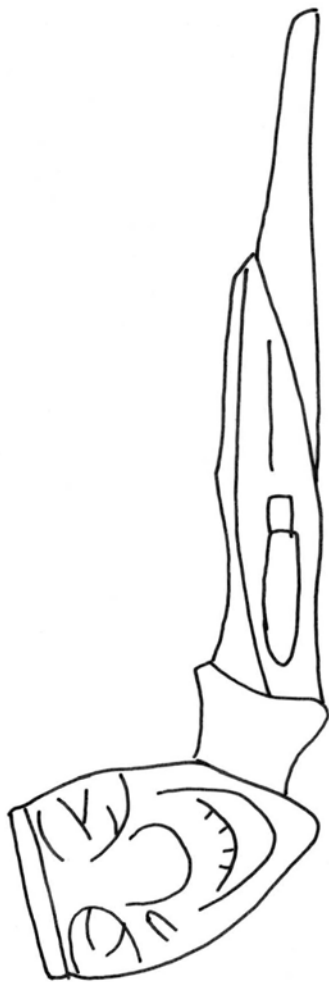
Pipes and post-medieval archaeology

Suzanne Senn (161 Tunstall Road, Knypersley, Stoke-on-Trent, ST8 7AE; suzanne.senn@virgin.net) asks about the ways in which archaeologists make use of clay tobacco pipes, other than for dating purposes.

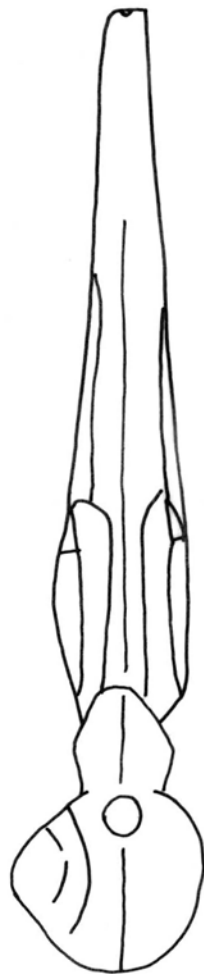
Editor's note: distinctively decorated Dutch pipes found on the Alms Lane site in Norwich helped to identify tenements occupied by Strangers from the Low Countries in the 17th century, particularly when combined with other finds from the same part of the site. If you have any other ideas please send them to the Newsletter as well as to the enquirer.

Pipe found in St Peter Port, Guernsey

Nicky David (Sundale, Les Tracheries, L'Islet, St Sampson's, Guernsey, Channel Islands): this complete pipe, probably 19th-century (Fig.18), was found in an unstratified layer during ongoing excavations of a development site in St Peter Port, Guernsey. Made of a creamy-white fabric, the stem is moulded in the form of a body wearing a tailcoat, back uppermost. The left side of the bowl is fashioned into a face which is very inferior and looks hand 'carved' rather than moulded. There are no maker's marks. Does anyone know of a parallel to this pipe?



Top view



Under View

Fig. 18 Pipe found in St Peter Port, Guernsey.

POINTS ARISING

Fleet Prison records: more makers

Phillip Woollard sent the following names, taken from *Clandestine Marriages in the Chapel and Rules of the Fleet Prison 1680-1754* by Mark Herber; vols 1 and 2: transcripts of registers and a notebook at the Public Record Office (Francis Boutle, 1998):

December 1747 Robert PHIPPS pipe Maker of St Luke Mdxsex Batchr and Elizabeth Himmings of New Windsor in Berkshire spinster

[From 1726, 1728, and 1730; two entries no.17, and no.531 (Sept 1728)]
Michael SIMPSON of ye Pa. of White Chappel Pipe ma, and wid: and Jane Dixon of the Parish afforesaid Wid Mar R Bow

[R Bow is a reference to the Rainbow Coffee House (or tavern) at the corner of Fleet Ditch, a famous marriage house.]

November 1728 Edward POTTLE of St Georg's Southwark Pipemaker and Ba & Anne Peace of the same place Spinster Mar: at Mr Balls. Edward Rennolds Father near the Sun in the Burrow

[The entry does not make it clear who this was, or why he is noted. He might have been the father of the bride, but he has a different surname from the bride who is noted as a spinster.]

Fleet Prison records: Cornelius Wymark

Craig Cessford writes: In his article on the Fleet Prison marriage records, Colin Tatman lists Cornelius Wymark who was married on 15 November 1731, and had been apprenticed in Cambridge in 1723 (Tatman 1997, 28; see also Flood 1976, 41). Further information on the origins of this maker are provided by the parish records of Saint Clements, Cambridge.

Cornelius Wymark was baptised on 6 November 1709, the son of John and Ann Wyemark/Whymark who had been married at the same church on 18 January 1705. His father John Whymark was buried on 22 June 1721 and a registered administration of 1722 gives his profession as

collar-maker. His mother Ann Whymark, a widow, was buried on 20 July 1724. It seems likely that the apprenticeship of 1723 was at least partly linked to his father's death in 1721. His marriage in London in 1731 when he was 22 years old shows that he must have left Cambridge as soon as his apprenticeship was completed; the fact that both his parents were dead by this time means that he probably had few if any family ties left in Cambridge.

References

Flood, R.J. 1976. *Clay Tobacco Pipes in Cambridgeshire*, Cambridge: Oleander Press
Tatman, C. 1997. 'Pipemakers from the Fleet Prison Marriage Registers', *SCPR 51*, 26-9

Occupational terms

In response to the item on occupational terms (*SCPR 55, 56*), **Gordon Pollock**, former master pipemaker (40 Glandon Drive, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire SK8 7EY) notes that in the 1930s Fanny Yates was a scourer at Pollock (Manchester), and Hannah Morris(?) did varnishing. Sandpaper was used for smoothing clay by hand to ensure good quality hand-brush glazing.

[The terms used in the *Dictionary of Occupational Terms* reproduced on CD-ROM are: clay tobacco pipe moulder/maker/potter, roller, finisher, sand paperer or clay tobacco pipe scourer, varnisher or clay tobacco pipe dipper, washer, and paperer. Does anyone else know of similar or additional terms used within the pipemaking industry?]

* * * * *

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CENTENARY

Susanne Atkin writes: The Victoria and Albert Museum in London is showing a major exhibition about the Victorians (5 April to 29 July 2001) to celebrate the centenary of Queen Victoria's death in 1901. It occurred to me that it would be interesting to try to chart the reign of Victoria (from 1837 to 1901) through clay pipes. The era could be shown chronologically, or divided into sections according to politics, sport, technology, transport, military battles, oddities etc.

Please send drawings or photographs of relevant pipes, together with text/descriptions, to me, particularly if they haven't been published before, or are unusual. It can include any design linked to specific events, or celebrating something or someone; past newsletters have featured variety hall acts and racing horses.

* * * * *

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Mr R. Giles, Vicarage Cottage, Heol Las, Llantrisant, Mid Glamorgan
CF72 8EG

P. Rowe, 9 Dikler Close, Bourton-on-the-Water, Cheltenham, Glos GL54
2PS; peter.rowe@virgin.net

NEW MEMBERS

Anna Agbe-Davies, 514 Scotland Street, Williamsburg VA23185, USA

Martin Cawte, 'Abingdon', High Street, Shirrell Heath, Southampton
SO32 2JN

Mrs P. Morris, 11 Thomas Philipots Almshouses, Philipots Park, Eltham,
London SE9 5DJ

Simon Taylor, 1 Hughes Close, Northway, Tewkesbury, Glos GL20 8SA

Jenny Vaughan, 4 Pelton Mews, Pelton Lane Ends, Chester-le-Street DH2
1QG

D.G. Shirley, 17 Wynchgate, Harrow Weald, Harrow, M'sex HA3 6BN

Contributions to the Newsletter

Articles and other items for inclusion can be sent on 3.5in IBM-compatible disk. If they are typewritten or handwritten please write clearly and print personal names or other important details. Emails (with text or photos) are usually successfully received, but should not be sent in Binhex because they cannot be read in that format.

Illustrations should be in ink (not pencil) and *mounted to fit an A5 page* in either portrait (preferred) or landscape format, allowing one or two lines for the caption. Please supply a set of photocopies if possible.

Photographs should be good quality colour or black-and-white (they are usually supplied to the printer separately, ie they are not stuck down on to a page).

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	<i>The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe I-XIV</i> , series edited by P. Davey, published by BAR. Vols VIII-XVI from Oxbow Books, Park End Place, Oxford OX1 1HN (tel. 01865 241249; email: oxbow@oxbowbooks.com); or The David Brown Book Company, PO Box 511, Oakville, CT 06779, USA
BAR	British Archaeological Reports (see above)
SCPR	Society for Clay Pipe Research, Newsletter
SCPR Books	Book service for members only; list and prices available from the Editor (address inside front cover)

SCPR 56: CONTENTS

Society News	1
Newark conference, 2001	2
Corrections to <i>SCPR 55</i>	2
www.scpr.fsnet.co.uk	3
SCPR Guide: Denmark; France	3
Seen and read	4
Ludlow Conference 1999	5
Excavation at Shell House, Rainford (Ron Dagnall)	8
Legge's Hill, Broseley (Rex Key)	9
A note on the use of tobacco on the island of Djerba (Tunisia) by John Wood	11
An early reference to tobacco pipes at Stamford, Lincolnshire by Gary Taylor	14
The history and development of the Tobacco Pipe Makers Arms 1663-1956 by Colin Tatman	16
Letters to the Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers: from Mary, widow of Edward Jeffreys, and James Smith (Phillip Woollard)	25
Clay pipes from the man-of-war <i>Kronan</i> by Arne Akerhagen	29
Pipemaking at Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire by Craig Cessford	36
Publications: CD-ROM by Heather Coleman	39
A kiln restoration at Nantgarw by David Higgins	40
Help requested	
George Ernest Grout	44
van Leeuwen family	45
William Harvey	46
Hampshire pipemakers	46
Home rule	46
TD pipes	47
Pipes from Uspaliata, Argentina	47
Pipe stems	48
Pipes and post-medieval archaeology	48
Pipe found in St Peter Port, Guernsey	48
Points arising	
Fleet Prison records: more makers (Phillip Woollard)	50
Fleet Prison records: Cornelius Wymark (Craig Cessford)	50
Occupational terms (Gordon Pollock)	51
Queen Victoria's centenary	52
New Members; Changes of Address	52