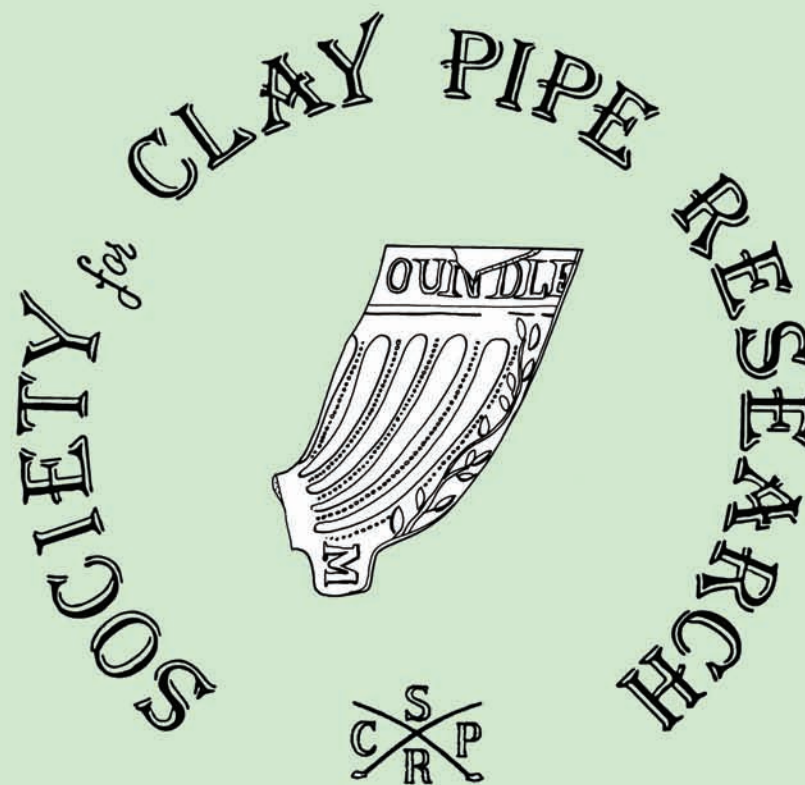


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NEWSLETTER

59



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SCPR 59 2002 (for Spring/Summer 2001)

ISSN 1359-7116

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SOCIETY NEWS

Susanne Atkin

Conference 2002: Coalport

Rex Key was the organizer of this very successful conference. A report will appear in a future newsletter and on the SCPR website.

Details of the 2003 conference will be announced as soon as available; see also SCPR website: www.scpr.fsnet.co.uk/events.

Newsletters

SCPR 60 is the newsletter dedicated to the late Adrian Oswald, due to be published in March (2003). Anyone wishing to contribute a personal tribute for inclusion should send it by post or email on receipt of this newsletter.

SCPR 61 has been compiled and will be with the printer by the end of March.

SCPR 62 will, hopefully, be compiled during March.

I need contributions of articles, requests for information, short items as space-fillers etc for newsletters from *SCPR 62* onwards. Photographs are welcome but please ensure they are of reasonable quality; colour and black/white photos can also be put on the SCPR website. For further information, see inside back cover.

Subscriptions

Please will anyone wanting to check their subscription status contact Reg Jackson, and not me; he has the details, I don't! Please note that Reg has a new email address (inside the front cover).

* * * * *

SEEN AND READ

Publications

From the *Ironbridge Quarterly*:

A report on the donation from the Friends which has allowed the Ironbridge Gorge Museum to purchase for the Broseley Pipeworks a box of Southorn's Broseley churchwarden pipes in their original box and packaging. They were offered to the Museum by Alan Cook, whose acquisition of two boxes from a shop in Stroud, Gloucestershire, is described.

The pipes are packed in wheat straw chaff in four batches of 36: the top batch has the bowls at one end and the green glazed stems at the other, the batch below them being the other way round, and so on to the bottom of the box. The chaff almost certainly came from Marsh Farm, between Broseley and Much Wenlock, which paperwork has shown to be the main source of chaff for Southorn's.

The article is accompanied by a photograph of the Friends' Chairperson David Barnes receiving the box from Alan Cook.

Newspaper cuttings

SCPR member John Wood featured in a local newspaper article when he was a 13-year-old pupil interested in archaeology. He is pictured with some of the clay pipes he found in Tower Hamlets, some of which were made by the Ford family of Mile End. [Sent by Phillip Woollard] (An article by John is included in this issue. See also his website on Ottoman pipes: <http://members.aol.com/jwood19319/index.html>.)

GEORGE BENSON AND JAMES HARRISON, PIPEMAKERS OF RAINFORD AND LONDON

Ron Dagnall

Two articles appeared in *SCPR* 55, 57–62; 'The will of George Benson (Senior) Pipemaker' by Kieron Heard and 'George and James* Benson, Pipemakers of London (Middlesex)' by myself which quite coincidentally concerned the same pipemaker. (* James erroneously named as pipemaker: see correction *SCPR* 56, 2.)

These can be summarised as follows:

The will of George Benson, pipemaker of Grays Inn Lane, Middlesex, was made on 29 June 1788 and proved at London on 16 June 1797 in which he named his wife Ann, his son George, his daughter Nancy and his father James. His wife was to have the pipemaking business until George became entitled to the same on reaching the age of twenty-one and the remainder of his estate to be shared between George and Nancy on reaching their respective majorities, or solely to the survivor of them. If neither child lived to twenty-one then the estate was to go to the survivor of his father and mother. In the event of all these persons being dead then John Benson (son of William Benson late of Rainford in Lancashire) was to inherit. George bequeathed five guineas to his friend James Harrison of Peter Street, Westminster, and also appointed him as one of the executors of his will.

My article concerned an old farmhouse in Rainford bearing a stone inscribed GEORGE & ANN BENSON 1795 and the following facts that I discovered from a bundle of deeds for the farm held at the Lancashire Record Office (ref. DDK 314 / 1–42).

1) On 8 February 1790 Richard Deane of Liverpool, Roper, conveyed, for the sum of £925, to George Benson of Grays Inn Lane in the Parish of St Andrew, Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, Pipe maker and James Benson of Rainford in the County of Lancaster, Yeoman, as his Trustee to prevent dower 'All that messuage or dwelling house and several closes of land ... now in the tenure or occupation of Widow Pennington'

2) On 14 January 1804 James Benson of Rainford, Yeoman, and George Benson of Grays Inn Lane in the County of Middlesex, Tobacco Pipe maker (only son and heir at law of George Benson late of Grays Inn Lane in the County of Middlesex, Pipe maker, deceased) conveyed, for the sum of £970, to James Harrison of Rainford, Gentleman '*All that messuage or dwelling house then lately erected and built upon the site of the old messuage or dwelling house heretofore in the possession of the Widow Pennington and afterwards of the said George Benson, deceased*'.

Correspondence between Kieron and myself has led to further research into these documents. A closer examination of the conveyance of 1804 shows that a fourth party to the transaction, as trustee for Harrison, was '*John Piercy of East Street, Walworth, in the County of Surrey, Baker*'. This and other evidence has established that James Harrison of Rainford, the purchaser, and James Harrison of Westminster, the executor, were one and the same person and a prominent pipemaker in London at the end of the 18th century. From the two articles it was evident that Benson and Harrison were well known to each other and that they both had some connection with the village of Rainford.

By the next indenture of 10 January 1806, Harrison, '*being in want of the sum of £1100 to answer his occasions*', conveyed the property to one James Rothwell of Much Hoole in the County of Lancaster, Esquire as security for this sum and interest. This was soon followed by an indenture of 1 May 1807 in which Harrison and Rothwell conveyed the property to Edward Murray of Rainford, Gentleman in consideration of the sum of £1100 paid to Rothwell and £1520 paid to Harrison '*making together the sum of £2620 the sum agreed to be paid by the said Edward Murray for the purchase of the said premises*'.

One week later on 8 May 1807 Edward Murray, '*being in want of several sums of money to answer his occasions*', and in consideration of the sum of £1100 paid by Rothwell and £800 paid by Harrison, he conveyed the property to Rothwell and Harrison as security for the same. By a memorandum endorsed upon this indenture on 26 November 1807 Harrison acknowledged receipt of his £800 from Murray and undertook to reconvey the premises whenever the sum advanced by Rothwell was discharged. This effectively ended Harrison's interest in the premises but by a later indenture of 3 September 1824 Rothwell received his £1100 from the heiress of Edward Murray by then deceased. In this indenture

Rothwell is described as '*having survived the said James Harrison heretofore of Rainford and afterwards of the parish of [blank], Lambeth, in County of Middlesex, deceased several years ago*'.

The Land Tax assessments show that from 1790 to 1795 Mr George Benson was the owner with various occupiers including John Benson and James Benson. In 1796 Mr George Benson owned and occupied and in 1797 Mr George Benson's executors owned and James Benson occupied. The assessment for 1798 is missing but for 1799 and 1800 a Mr Hales occupied under Mr Benson's heirs. From 1801 to 1803 Mr Harrison occupied under Mr Benson's heirs and from 1804 to 1806 Mr James Harrison owned and occupied. From 1807+ Mr Murray owned and occupied.

From these and the actual dates of assessment we can deduce that George Benson senior did not take up residence here until after May 1795 presumably into the '*dwelling house then lately erected*' and upon which he incorporated the date stone which prompted the original research. He did not have long here as his will was proved in June 1797. Where and when he died is not known but neither he nor his wife were buried at Rainford. At some time after May 1800 James Harrison became the occupant and he remained there until at least 1807 when he apparently returned to London. Exactly where and when he died has not been discovered but an entry in the registers of Rainford Chapel for the burial of Mary, wife of James Harrison pipemaker of Rainford, on 17 December 1803 could be the reason for James's return to London. There were several pipemakers in Rainford named Harrison but this is the only reference to a James at this time.

Some details of the early life of these two pipemakers discovered from local sources and details of their later life in London, supplied by Kieron Heard and others, have allowed the following brief biographies to be compiled.

George Benson was baptised at Rainford Chapel on 23 February 1752, the second son of James and Elizabeth Benson. His father was a nail maker and had been bound as an apprentice to this trade at the age of twelve years by the Overseers of the Poor for Rainford. I have found no record of George being apprenticed to any of the local pipemakers but the only surviving records are those of poor children being bound by the Overseers.

Exactly twenty-one years later in 1773, George, the illegitimate son of Ellen Lyon and George Benson, was baptised at Rainford Protestant Dissenters' Chapel. Twelve months and one day later Elizabeth, the illegitimate daughter of George Benson and Catherine Southworth, was baptised at Rainford Chapel and ten days later was laid to rest at the same Chapel. Catherine, who was twenty-seven years old at the time, later married Joshua Molineux in 1777. The baptism of the second child in 1774 is the last we hear of the young George Benson in Rainford.

In 1785 George Benson of 50 Grays Inn Lane, London, was listed as tobacco pipe maker in Bailey's British Directory (Wright 1991, 11–24). On 19 May 1787 he took out a fire insurance policy with the Sun Assurance Company on three houses in John Street and Tottenham Street in the total sum of £800. On 8 August 1794 he took another policy on a house and carpenter's workshops in Plumb Tree Court in Shoe Lane in the sum of £500 and this was renewed in July 1800 by John Coles of the White Bear in Eyre Street and James Harrison, two of the executors of his will.

James Harrison was baptised at Rainford Chapel on 4 August 1751, the second son of Thomas and Rachell Harrison. His father was a husbandman, probably renting a small farm of less than ten acres, with a son and daughter by his previous marriage to Mary Ashton. Mary died in June 1744 and in December 1744 Thomas married Rachell Brownbill. Their first son Thomas was born in 1746, followed by James in 1751 and then Mary in 1755. James's father died in June 1757 leaving his widow Rachell to manage the farm and look after five children.

On 19 April 1760 when James was eight years and nine months old he was bound by the Chapel Warden and Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Rainford as an apprentice to James Burch (signed Birch) of Rainford, tobacco pipe maker, *'to cohabit and dwell with him after the manner of an apprentice for the term of ten whole years'* (Fig. 1). James Birch, then aged twenty-four, and his wife Ruth had married two and a half years earlier and James Harrison was the first of several apprentices to be bound to him by the Overseers during his working life.

Harrison would have completed his apprenticeship in 1770 and be then free to marry and move on. An entry in the registers of St Peter's Church, Liverpool, records the marriage on 30 December 1771 between James Harrison, pipe maker and Mary Ratcliffe, spinster, both of this

Parish. This could possibly be the same James Harrison. A Mary Ratcliffe who was baptised at St Peter's on 9 December 1750 would be of a similar age to James. Nothing more is known about James until 1782 when he is recorded paying the poor rate as the occupant of 79 Great Peter Street, Westminster, London; a property previously occupied by the McKay family of pipemakers. Already well established as a pipemaker he became an Assistant of the Tobacco Pipemakers' Company in 1784 and in December of the same year he took Francis Cant as an apprentice for the term of seven years. He was also paying the poor rate on another house in Pye Street North at this time. In 1786 he insured the contents of his house with the Sun Assurance Company for £300 including £167 for utensils and stock in a warehouse behind.

In 1795 he moved to a larger, newly built, house and workshop at 11 Great Peter Street, almost directly opposite his previous address. The Sun Assurance fire policy taken out in April 1798 shows a considerable increase in value over his former property with the house and contents valued at £500 and the workshop and its contents at £400. In the same policy Harrison was insuring the house next door which had been built at the same time. This was the Elephant and Castle public house and in that same year Harrison stood as suretor for the licensee John Henderson. A further five houses in Westminster, Chelsea and Lambeth were also included in the 1798 fire policy making a total value of £2900, one of the largest policies known to have been taken out by a pipemaker.

The last known evidence of his presence in London is his attendance at the court of the Tobacco Pipemakers' Company in his capacity as Warden 25 March 1800, just prior to his re-appearance in Rainford.

From all this evidence it would appear that these two young pipemakers from Lancashire, both from humble origins, made their way to London about 1772/1775. Whether they journeyed singly or together we do not know but once there they soon established themselves in the pipemaking trade. Their businesses obviously prospered allowing them to invest their profits in property in the city and ultimately retire to their birthplace at the age of forty-three and forty-nine respectively.

George Benson junior could not have been over twenty-one years old when his parents moved to Rainford but he appears to have remained at Grays Inn Lane and is listed there as a pipemaker in a trade directory of 1802 and again in North Street, Pentonville in 1809 (Wright 1991, 11–

24). He was also included in trade directories as a pipemaker in Pentonville 1802–1820 and was an Assistant of the Tobacco Pipemakers' Company in 1805 (Oswald 1975, 130).

Whether James Harrison had any family to carry on his pipe making business remains to be discovered. In the early 19th century a pipemaker (or possibly makers, father and son) by the name of John Harrison lived and worked in Old Pye Street near to Great Peter Street and a James Harrison is recorded in Fleet Street but whether they were descendants of James is uncertain.

There is no evidence, either documentary or archaeological, that pipe making was ever carried out at this farm in Rainford. At the time of Benson's and Harrison's occupation it consisted of the house and farm buildings, a cottage and 76 acres of agricultural land which, as gentlemen farmers, they no doubt employed someone to manage on their behalf. The house which still exists today shows signs of having been considerably altered at some time in the past and the date stone occupies an eccentric position on a gable end, straddling a straight vertical joint between two sizes and ages of brickwork. It is tempting to assume that the alteration and possibly extension to the house was the reason for Harrison being in want of £1,100 and for the enormous increase in value in his three years as owner. He would no doubt have wished to preserve the date stone out of respect for his late friend.

It is hoped that more may be discovered in the future concerning the death of James Harrison and possibly some of his descendants (if any) and that this will form a post-script to the story in a future newsletter.

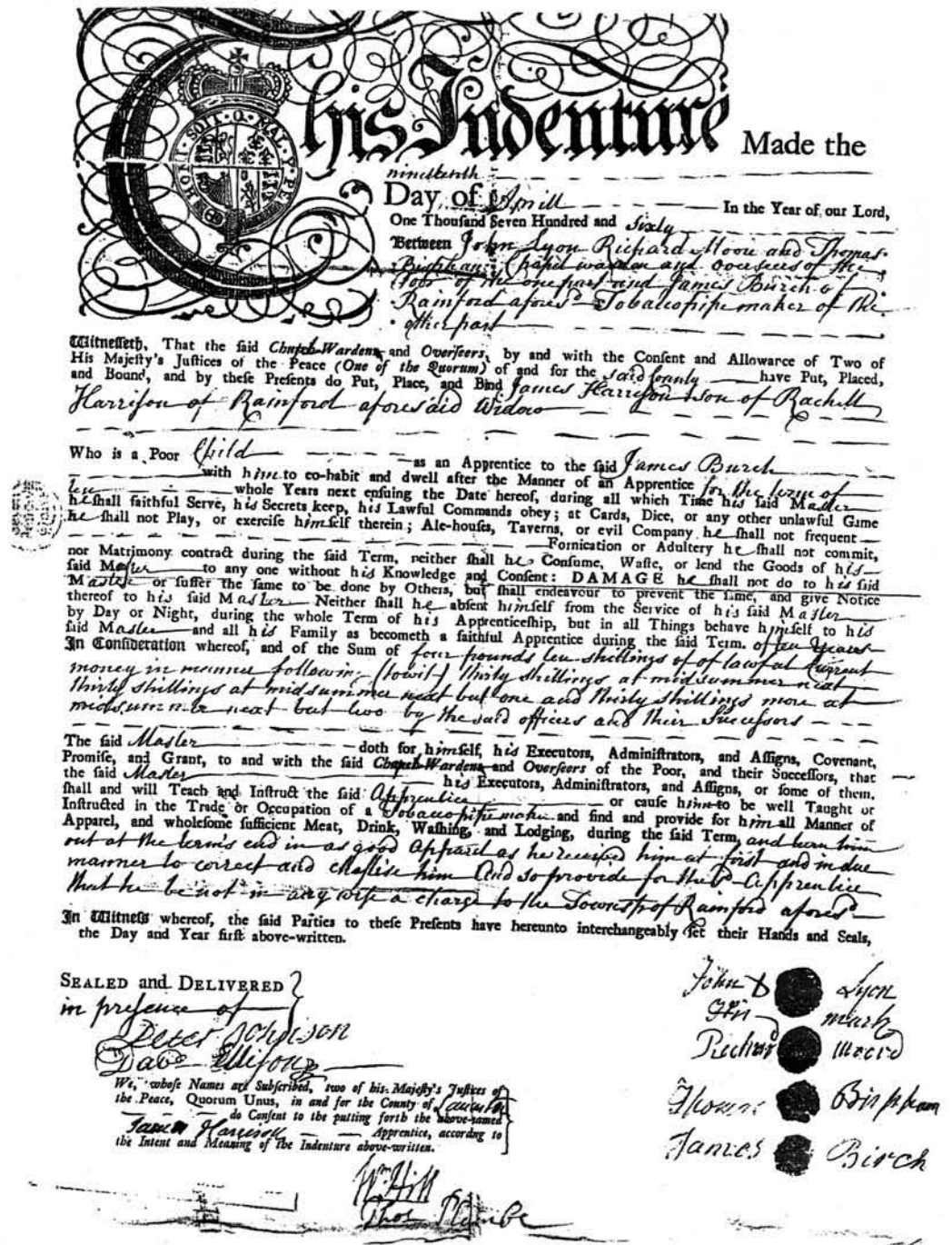
Acknowledgements

I am indebted to Kieron Heard, Phillip Woollard and Peter Hammond for information about these pipemakers during their time in London.

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(opposite page) Fig.1 Indenture of Apprenticeship for James Harrison 1760. Reproduced by permission of St Helen's Local History and Archive Library.



YATES AND MOORE FAMILIES OF NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE

Martin Moore

Peter (b 1803), **Robert** (b 1804) and **Richard** (b 1814) were brothers who were born in Rainford and district, became pipemakers in Northwich, Cheshire by 1832, and all died and were buried there. Their sister, Margaret (b 1816) was a pipe polisher. They were the children of Peter Yates (b 1772) and Margaret Lyon (b 1775).

According to Spence, the brothers established a clay-pipemaking workshop in Yates Yard (which was named after them), off Witton Street. Margaret married George Moore (born 1818 in Hatford, Cheshire) who served his apprenticeship in boot and shoemaking, but, on the death of the Yates brothers, he took over the clay-pipemaking business until 1876 after which it was continued by his son, John Moore, and the business changed its name to John Moore & Sons. After the death of John, his son, George, took over and carried on until 1913, when the business closed, having been 'bought out' by Turpins of Macclesfield.

In about 1912, a local newspaper reported on a fire at Northwich:

early this morning a fire was discovered in a clay pipe manufactory, an ancient industry carried on for several generations in Yates' Court, Northwich. An hour elapsed before water could be obtained. The building was gutted, and numbers of pipe moulds, 300 gross of drying pipes, and a quantity of clay troughs. The damage is estimated at between £200 and £300.

Please contact the writer if you have any further information about the Yates and Moore families, particularly if you know who the Yates brothers worked for in Rainford before their arrival in Northwich in 1832.

TWO 17TH-CENTURY KENTISH PIPEMAKERS

Craig Cessford

The publication of the Calendar of Assize Records for Kent for the reigns of James I, Charles I and Charles II (Cockburn 1980; 1989; 1995a; 1995b; 1997) has revealed references to only two pipemakers.

John Hicks, tobacco-pipe maker of Strood, was indicted for cozzening on 20 December 1656 (Cockburn 1989, no.1373, p.252). He was found guilty of using 'abusive sciences and fictions' to persuade people that he could recover stolen property and was sentenced to be pilloried on market day at Rochester (ibid). No pipemaker of this name is listed by Oswald as working in Kent (Oswald 1975, 174-6). Pipemaking took place at Strood between the mid-17th and mid-19th centuries with one John Thompson who was active in 1657 being a near contemporary of Hicks (ibid).

John Tu--, tobacco-pipe maker of St Dunstan Without, Canterbury, is listed in an indictment along with a number of others for travelling more than five miles from his usual place of abode on 14 January 1684 and other occasions (Cockburn 1997, no.1107, pp.211-12). This is presumably John Tuck (2) of Canterbury whom Oswald lists as having a child baptised in 1675 and was one of a family active in Canterbury between the 1620s and the 1690s (1975, 176).

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PARCHMENTMAKER, PIPEMAKER OR INN-KEEPER: WHO WAS WILLIAM MORRIS OF OUNDLE?

David Higgins

It is nearly a quarter of a century since Comrie published a damaged bowl from Stamford in Lincolnshire with part of a maker's name moulded around the rim (Comrie 1979, fig.1.1). The bowl is depicted with a large plain heel, foliage towards the seam facing away from the smoker, flutes on the main body of the bowl and then lettering above a line running parallel with the rim. On the left-hand side only the first letter of the maker's name, an 'M', survives, while on the right-hand side the place name 'OUNDLE' is given. Oundle is an old market town in the north-east of Northamptonshire.

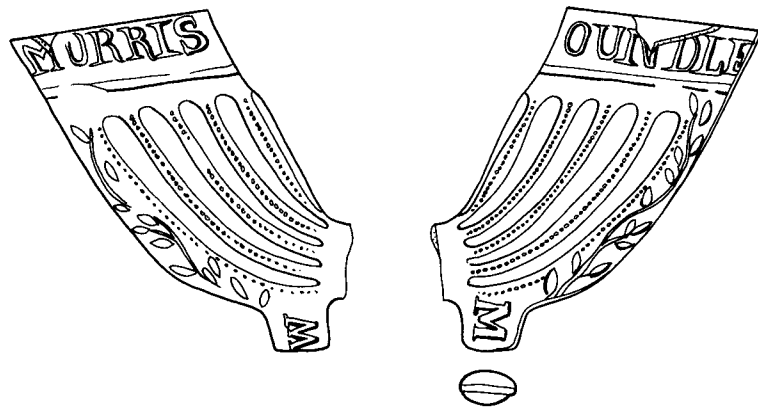


Fig.2

The style of the Stamford bowl suggests that it was produced around 1770–1820 and the mark is interesting because it is of a particular style that was principally used in and around Lincolnshire. Walker and Wells plotted the main area over which this style was made and used (1979, fig.9) but Oundle was not a known production centre at that time. In fact, Oundle lies just to the south of their main production area and extends the known production range of this style of mark down into Northamptonshire. Oswald must have been aware of the Stamford pipe since he gave details of it to Moore, who included it in his list of 'miscellaneous' Northamptonshire marks (1980, 31). Despite Moore's extensive research into the Northamptonshire pipemaking industry, he was unable to trace any Oundle maker with the initial M and so this pipe has remained something of a mystery.

Recent fieldwork at Nassington, a few miles north of Oundle and also in Northamptonshire, has now produced another example of this pipe (Fig.2). This is more complete than the Stamford find and shows that the maker's full name is Morris. Furthermore, it has the initials WM moulded on the heel, which are not shown in the Stamford drawing. The 'W' is almost certain to stand for William, since this was by far the most common Christian name starting with a W at this period. Having identified these initials it was possible to see that Moore had recorded a WM pipe from Southwick, a short distance from Oundle (1980, 30). There are also three examples of WM marks in a private collection from Hemington, a few miles to the east of Oundle, all of which occur on the same fluted bowl type that would have had the moulded rim mark. This distribution of WM marks clearly centres on Oundle and shows that Morris must have been quite a productive maker there. Despite this, there is no previous record of a Morris working in Oundle or the surrounding areas in the various published lists of pipemakers. Armed with the newly discovered surname and likely Christian name it was now possible to go back to the archives and search for this particular individual at the Northamptonshire Record Office.

Initially all appeared to be going well. A search of the baptisms and burials at Oundle from 1749–1812 soon produced a William, son of William and Susannah Morris, who was baptised on 3 April 1771. Unfortunately, no occupation was given but the date fitted perfectly with that of the marked pipes and suggested that Morris had finally been identified in the documentary record. A search of the marriage registers, however, soon upset this theory, since it recorded the marriage by license of Wil-

William Morris, *parchmentmaker*, and Susannah Davis, widow, both of Oundle, on 27 June 1768. The finding of another marriage by license further complicated the position, this time of William Morris, *innkeeper*, and Anne Ireland, widow, both of Oundle, on 16 September 1773. This suggested that there might have been two or three people of the same name at this time in Oundle. But this is where the importance of checking all details of a family became apparent since a cross check in the burials register showed that a Susannah Morris, age 38, was buried on 7 April 1773. This is almost certainly the Susannah who married William in 1768 and who gave birth to his son William in 1771. Her early death, aged 38, would have left William senior with a young son, but free to marry again later in 1773. This means that the parchmentmaker and the innkeeper could be the same person, who had changed career between 1768 and 1773.

The situation was further confused when the Militia Lists were examined. These were drawn up to record all the men between the ages of 18 and 45 who could be called up for military service, if necessary. There was no William Morris at Oundle in the 1762 list, but one was listed in 1777, an innholder. In 1781 there was again just one William Morris at Oundle, but this time a parchment maker. So did Morris change career again – or were there two people of this name after all? The presence of just a single name in each of the 1777 and 1781 Militia lists suggests that there was just one person of this name in the town. The most likely explanation seems to be either that Morris alternated between the two professions, or that he ran two businesses at the same time. Despite earlier and later searches of the Parish Registers no baptism or burial for William has been traced. There is an 1810 survey of the town, but this does not list a William Morris either.

And so the question remains: exactly who was William Morris? There does not seem to be any record of anyone of that name in Oundle before 1768 when a William Morris marries Susannah Davis, a widow. Susannah died five years later and William marries another widow, Anne Ireland, in 1773. William occurs in Militia Lists in 1777 and 1781 but there does not seem to be any record of him after that date. He may have been someone who came to the town and then moved on again after a few years stay. Throughout this period, 1768–1781, William's occupation is either given as a parchment maker or an innkeeper. At no time is he listed as a pipemaker and yet the date and distribution of the named pipes clearly shows that a W. Morris was making pipes in Oundle at this

time. The most likely scenario seems to be that there was just one William but that he was something of an entrepreneur, running several different businesses at the same time. Other innkeepers, such as Thomas Dawley of Much Wenlock in Shropshire, are known to have produced pipes as quite an extensive sideline (Higgins 1987, 505). Perhaps Morris also ran a small workshop to supply pipes to the customers in his pub.

In any event, W. Morris can now be added to the list of known Oundle pipemakers. He was working during the late 18th century and he produced pipes in the latest fashion with moulded decoration consisting of flutes and foliage. He also used the new style of rim marking so that Oundle can be added to the region across which this distinctive method was used. It is hoped that further research will reveal more about the life and work of this interesting but elusive pipemaker.

Acknowledgement

I am grateful to Susie White for making the original pencil drawing of the Nassington pipe from which the inked version has been prepared.

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CLAY PIPE RESEARCH ON THE INTERNET (Parts 1 and 2)

Paul Cannon

Part 1

SCPR 55 included details of a number of websites that incorporate information about clay pipes, pipe makers and tobacco worldwide. The Internet, however, has a rapidly growing potential to be an invaluable tool for clay pipe research itself. The following is my own experience in using the two main catalogues which the Public Record Office support plus the British Library Manuscript Catalogue. Each of them is different in the ways in which they are searched. Reading the various associated help pages and of course practise are vital to get the most out of them.

The main PRO catalogue is called PROCAT (www.pro.gov.uk/catalogues). Unfortunately it is not a complete index of every document held in the PRO down to the level of each individual and his occupation. PROCAT though even at this stage in its development does lead to a number of individual pipe makers and related references amongst the public records but clearly this is only the tip of the iceberg.

A2A (www.pro.gov.uk/catalogues/a2a.htm) is accessed through the PRO website and is an online catalogue of archives held largely by other record offices and similar institutions. Like PROCAT it is not a complete index to the level we might like. The most fruitful of the searches made using A2A came from Quarter Sessions Records. Not all record offices yet supply catalogue details to A2A.

The British Library Manuscript Catalogue (<http://molcat.bl.uk/msscat>) was the least useful of all three as regards blanket searches for the terms 'pipe maker' etc. All three catalogues were searched using the following terms; the table gives the number of hits for each.

The simple term 'pipe' brought up too many unrelated hits, particularly using PROCAT, to be of any real use. 'Tobacco' by itself also brought up a very large number using PROCAT. As many possible variations in spellings were selected for the search words, including plurals; the main

Term	A2A	PROCAT	BL MSS
Pipe maker	12	20	0
Pipemaker	24	2	2
Pipemakers	2	0	0
Tobacco pipe maker	4	15	0
Tobacco pipemaker	0	0	0
Tobacco pipe	4	24	0
Tobacco pipes	1	0	0
Pipe clay	0	2	0
Tobacco pipe clay	0	0	0

problem being that normally a computer will only search for exactly what it is asked. Hence the absence or presence of a space between the words 'pipe' and 'maker' etc do make a difference. Some of the results related to drainage or steel pipes so have been excluded below, as were those that obviously related to briar pipes.

The results are of course very patchy but I hope they will provide leads that other researchers may like to pursue further. Interestingly many, if not the majority, of the names of specific pipe makers, are absent from Adrian Oswald's and other basic lists. Most of the very large group of Lancashire names, mainly from Rainford, are for instance not included in Ann King's list (King 1982, 252-91). Some of the entries are already known such as the verses of John Bryant, the Bristol pipe maker, published in 1787 (Price and Jackson 1979) and the earlier records of the Tobacco Pipe Makers Company etc.

The descriptions that follow are largely verbatim as they appear in the entries. Most are brief and have a summary nature. Some even have no dates or date ranges. 'A' indicates A2A to be the source; 'B' signifies PROCAT; and 'C' the British Library's Manuscript index. To discover the actual references to each of the documents and their precise whereabouts, readers can look up the appropriate website and search for themselves.

Tobacco Pipe Makers Company etc

- Master, Wardens and Society of Tobacco Pipe Makers of Westminster ... surrender of letters patent of 5 Oct 17 James I, 9 December 1634 [B]
- Middlesex: London inquisition as to the preparation of clay for tobacco pipes by Philip Foote of London, cooper, the patentee, 21 James I [B]
- Enrolments of letters patent under the great seal of grants of the Exchequer and other offices ... of incorporation of the City of London companies of Tobacco Pipe Makers etc, 1652-1817 [B]
- Enrolments of letters patent under the great seal of grants of the Exchequer and other offices ... of incorporation of the City of London companies of Tobacco-Pipe Makers etc, 1657-1674 [B]
- Tobacco Pipe Makers, 1696 [B]
- Mytton V. Tobacco Pipe Makers Comp., Geo I & II [B]
- London United Clay Tobacco Pipe Makers Society [B]
- Clay Tobacco Pipe Makers and Finishers Association of England & Ireland, 1891-1920 [B]
- Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers, 1969 (*sic*) [B]
- Worshipful Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders [B]

Individual Pipemakers etc

- Bellesor Zacheverell, Geat (*sic*) St Bartholomews, London, tobacco pipe maker, 1645 [B]
- Richard Ashfeild, Great St Bartholomews, London, tobacco pipemaker, 1645 [B]
- Anthony Harford, St James, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, tobacco pipe maker, 1667 [B]
- John Hurst, London, master pipemaker, 1809 [A]
- John Orger (*employee of John Hurst of London, master pipe maker*), 1809 [A]
- William Brewer (*employee of John Hurst of London, master pipe maker*), 1809 [A]
- William Price (*employee of John Hurst of London, master pipe maker*), 1809 [A]

- William Davis, Coleford, Newland, Gloucestershire, tobacco-pipe maker, 6 Geo 2 [B]
- John Howel, Chester, pipemaker, 1692 [A]
- Henry Apps, Lewes, pipemaker, by 1708 [C]
- John Shildricke, Cambridge, pipemaker, by 1708 [C]
- Richard Edriff, Middlesex, London, tobacco pipe maker, 4 Anne [B]
- Richard Thompson, Chester, pipemaker, 1724 [A]
- Roger Browne, Southampton, pipe-maker, 1753 [A]
- Thomas Frost, Southampton, pipemaker, 1822 [A]
- William Smith (*Thomas Frost's apprentice*), 1822 [A]
- Thomas Dawley, late of Much Wenlock, Salop, pipe maker & innkeeper, 26 Geo 2 [B]
- Joseph Willbond, 60 Newcastle St, Nottingham, pipe maker, c.1896 [B]
- John Dammon, Dartford, Kent, pipemaker, n.d. [B]

This smaller group are of Bedford pipemakers

- Isaac Bright, ?Bedford, pipemaker, 1725 [A]
- Jas Hawley, Colehorton, pipemaker, 1740 [A]
- John Hughes, Bedford, pipemaker, 1821 [A]
- Richard Lane, St Pauls, Bedford, pipemaker, 1826 [A]
- Edward Stout, Wells St, Bedford, pipemaker, 1828 [A]
- William Sheepwash, St Pauls, Bedford, pipemaker, 1832 [A]

The following large group all relate to Lancashire

- Edward Wilson, Rainford, pipemaker, c1675 [A]
- Jonathan Birchall, Windle/Rainford, pipemaker, c1681 [A]
- Thomas Sephton, Rainford/Bolton, tobacco-pipe maker, 1697 [A]
- Thomas Birchall, Rainford, pipemaker, 1768 or 1770 [A]
- John Lyon, Rainford, pipemaker, 1772 [A]
- Nathan Gerard, Liverpool/Prescot, pipemaker, 1774 [A]
- Edmund Harrison, Liverpool, pipemaker, 1778 [A]
- John Sephton, Rainford, pipemaker, 1781 [A]
- Henry Lyon, Rainford, pipemaker, 1787/1788 & 1795 [A]
- Henry Lyon, Goldborne, pipemaker, 1814 [A]
- James Lyon, Rainford, tobacco-pipe maker, 1789 [A]
- William Birchall, Rainford, pipemaker, 1790 [A]

- Joseph Hutchinson, Liverpool, pipemaker, 1800 [A]
- William Davies, Liverpool, pipe maker, 1801 [A]
- Jeffery Webster, Rainford, pipe maker, 1802 [A]
- Richard Ruffley, Rainford, pipe-maker, 1803 [A]
- Joseph Hill, Rainford, pipemaker, 1806 & 1808/1809 [A]
- Robert Grounds, Rainford, pipemaker, 1806/1807 [A]
- Peter Tunstall, Rainford, pipemaker, 1809 [A]
- William Smith, Liverpool, pipemaker, 1809 [A]
- Hugh Belles, Rainford, pipemaker, 1811 [A]
- Thomas Lyon, Goldborne, pipemaker, 1814 [A]
- William Tunstall, Bickerstaffe, pipemaker, 1821 [A]
- Joseph Birch, Rainford, pipemaker, 1825 [A]
- William Lyon, Rainford, pipemaker, 1826 [A]
- James Tunstall, Rainford, pipemaker, 1826 [A]
- William Langley, Oldham, pipemaker, 1830 [A]
- Benjamin Smith, Rainford, tobacco pipe maker, 1830 [A]
- Isaac Smith, Rainford, pipemaker, 1830 [A]
- Septimus Blackhurst, Preston, tobacco pipe maker, 1835 [A]
- William Tunstall, Wardleworth/Stockport, pipemaker, 1841/1842 [A]
- Edward Byrom, ?Windle, labourer carrier of tobacco pipes, 1695 [A]
- Relief for pipemakers of Rainford, 1696 [A]
- William Marsden of the Pipemakers' Arms, ?Blackburn, 1876 [A]

Miscellaneous

- Verses by John Frederick Bryant, tobacco pipe maker sent to Mr Macdonald, 18th century [B]
- South Wales Clay Tobacco Pipe Manufacturing Company Ltd, 1888 [B]
- Bristol Clay Tobacco Pipe Manufacturers Ltd, 1904 [B]
- Clay Tobacco Pipe Makers: Glasgow, 1919-1924 [B]
- Memorial by London merchants asking that exportation of pipe clay be now permitted to the West Indies sugar producing islands ..., 1777 [B]
- Photograph of watercolour of St Thomas' Almshouses, Pipe Makers Alley, London [A]

- Proposed lease of pipe clay to Hon W O Stanley, Holyhead, Anglesey, 1851-1857 [B]

There is little doubt that as time progresses the number of searchable data bases such as PROCAT will increase and will improve even further. The A2A home page reminds the reader to come back frequently as more information is constantly being added. Do other members know of any similar sites which have proved to be useful? The PRO have a new arm to their online catalogues, the Equity Pleadings Database which will be launched at the end of June 2001. I look forward to trying it out.

References

- King, A. 1982, 'A list of Rainford pipemakers', in *ACTP VII*, BAR 100 [Ron Dagnall's updated list of Rainford pipemakers will be published in the forthcoming volume of Oswald's updated list of pipemakers.]
- Price R., and R. and P. Jackson, 1979, *Bristol Clay Pipe Makers: A Revised & Enlarged Edition* (text of original has no page numbering but features in section under 'John Frederick Bryant III' and 10 pages following).

Clay Pipe Research on the Internet (Part 2)

After revisiting the same sites as those listed above, the following are the *additional* details found.

Both PROCAT and the British Library MS catalogue produced no additional hits. All the new information came from A2A (www.pro.gov.uk/catalogues/a2a.htm), plus the Public Record Office's new Equity Pleading's database (www.pro.gov.uk/equity). These were searched using the same terms as before. Despite still being at an early stage the Equity Pleadings produced several references to a number of cases relating to the exploitation of tobacco pipe clays in Dorset and on the Isle of Wight. These were all located under a 'subject' search. Searching by person provides an 'occupation' category. This has to date produced no pipe makers etc but as new information is inputted, there is every possibility that they will appear sooner rather than later. The same identification letters will be used here as in the previous article, ie A2A is represented by 'A' and Equity Pleadings will be designated 'D'.

Miscellaneous

Various acts of parliament dealing with the export and coastal transport of tobacco pipe clays, 1662 to 1817 [A]

Various acts of parliament dealing with duties on tobacco pipes, 1695 to 1697 [A]

Lease of excised on beer, cider, perry and other native inland commodities (except soap and tobacco pipes) in the borough and county of Leicester, 1651 [B]

Cockram v Hide, 1700

'Money due to the plaintiff from his partner, the defendant, for bringing tobacco pipe clay from Dorset by ship to London'. Lewis Cockram, plaintiff; Thomas and Elizabeth Hide, defendants. Places mentioned are Poole, Dorset [D].

(PRO ref: C 6/392/61)

Cockram v Hyde, 1702

'Suit concerning a deal to bring tobacco pipeclay from Dorset by ship to London. The parties were in partnership'. Lewis Cockram, plaintiff and Thomas Hyde, defendant with five others named. Places mentioned are Wareham & Poole, Dorset and Cowes, Isle of Wight [D].

(PRO ref: C 6/389/85)

Dore v Urry, 1711

'An injunction to stop the defendant from proceeding against the plaintiff in an action of trespass and ejectment. The defendant and the plaintiff's late father had exchanged certain closes and fields. The plaintiff and his father had improved the exchanged land by planting an orchard, while the defendant had sold tobacco pipe clay from his, and now wanted to reverse the exchange. Several field names given'. William Dore, plaintiff; David Urry, defendant with another. Places mentioned are Heddenfield; Eade's Land; Little Lyons; Freshwater, Isle of Wight [D].

(PRO ref: C 6/403/53)

'Hugh Evans of Barnstaple, fuller, for selling tobacco pipes when not having been apprenticed' 1675 [A]

'Presentments of the High Constables for 15 July 1794 – all well except one offence concerning a nuisance caused by a pipe maker's business in Wandsworth.' – Surrey Sessions bundles [A]

'Depositions before J.P.'s: In the case of William Ruff the younger accused by William Faux, Somersham, farmer of stealing from his house 8 bushels of coals, 2 gallons of white currant wine, 1 gallon of brandy, 1 gallon of rum...from Jane Burgess, engaged to be married to William Ruff the younger, who describes a cellar party of the young people in the master's absence, at Mary Hodson's invitation, the elder Ruff disapproving. She pulled the spile peg and William Ruff aforesaid put a piece of tobacco pipe into the hole and they all sucked the wine till six at night.' – Huntingdonshire Quarter Sessions, 1822 [A].

'Photograph of clay pipe' (n.d.) – London Metropolitan Archives [A]

Individual Pipemakers

Bristol

- Samuel Sledge, Bristol/Batcombe, tobacco pipe maker, 1692 [A]

Devon

- John Rolson, Barnstaple, pipe maker, 1672 [A]
- John Horwood, Barnstaple, pipemaker, 1744 [A]

Hampshire

- Ruben Sidney, Southampton, pipemaker, 1716 [A]
- William Brown, Southampton, pipemaker, 1753-1766 [A]
- George Clarke, Southampton, pipemaker, 1766 [A]

Kent

- Thomas Welton (aged 81), Canterbury, pipemaker, 1690-1692 [A]

Lancashire

- William Stocke, Prescott/Ormskirk, pipemaker, 1632 [A]

Middlesex

- John Hurst, master pipe maker, 1809 [A]
- John Orger (worked for John Hurst), 1809 [A]
- William Brewer (worked for John Hurst), 1809 [A]
- William Price (worked for John Hurst), 1809 [A]

Suffolk

- John Salaman, St Mary at Elms, Ipswich/Hadleigh, pipemaker, 1720 [A]

Sussex

- John Collins (I), Horsham, pipemaker, died before 1705 [A]
- John Collins (II), Horsham, pipemaker, 1705 [A]

Tyne & Wear

- Vaughan Gallon, North Shields, pipemaker, 1801 [A]
- Robert Gallon, North Shields, pipemaker, 1801 [A]

Worcestershire

- William Farmer, Lye, Oldswinford, pipemaker, 1707 [A]
- William Turner, Netherton, tobacco pipemaker, 1725 [A]

Websites

<http://molcat.bl.uk/msscat>

www.pro.gov.uk/catalogues

www.pro.gov.uk/catalogues/a2a.htm

www.pro.gov.uk/equity

REPORT ON THE 14TH MEETING OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY FOR CLAY PIPE RESEARCH, 1-3 JUNE 2000, LIESTAL, SWITZERLAND

Martin Kügler

The Canton Museum, Baselland, Liestal, represented by Michael Schmaedecke, invited the conference. Sixteen people attended from various regions of Germany, with a representative from the Netherlands and Switzerland. The purpose of holding the meeting here was to strengthen links with other German-speaking groups (Austrian and Swiss). Unfortunately, the opportunity was not taken up as hoped.

In welcoming guests, Martin Kügler stressed the need to view the subject from a Europe-wide perspective. The curator of the Museum, Jurg Tauber, spoke briefly about the status of clay pipes compared to other post-medieval finds and gave a short history of the town of Liestal and the surrounding region.

The same speaker introduced the subject of the use of clay pipes in Switzerland, especially in the north-west, which had come to light through recent research (Schmaedecke 1999). Although the first illustration of pipe smokers dated from about 1620, the earliest excavated material dates from no earlier than c.1650. To date it is only in the north-west that excavated clay pipes have been noted and researched in large numbers, so that when more finds materialize, a different picture of the use of clay pipes in the whole of Switzerland may emerge. At the moment the likelihood is that the evolution of usage ran parallel to that in south-west Germany. There appears to have been no native production here, and the import of clay pipes, subject to economic and political considerations, came first from Holland and the Mannheim/Frankenthal region (17th century), and later mainly from the Westerwald (18th century). In the 19th century, the French firm of Gambier played a role, as well as 'Manschett' pipes in the southern European tradition.

On the same theme, Kurt Rudin (Seltisberg) spoke about Gambier pipe finds in Liestal and surroundings. From his finds he presented a number of simple varieties and looked for points of contact of the most recent finds with historically known individuals from Liestal and Seltisberg in the early 20th century.

Maren Weidner (Kiel), in his talk on clay pipes from the Elbe, referred to two collections (of B. Behrmann and H.-W. and K. Alert) consisting of tidal finds from the Hamburg area. The finds are, like most from near the coast, of a very mixed international origin. Represented are inter alia so-called 'Vivat' pipes of the early 18th century with the names Brandenburg, Slaveden, Denmark and Brunswick; Gouda pipes of the 18th century with local imitations that are difficult to differentiate; figural pipes of the 19th century from Britain and the Netherlands.

In 'Pipes have always existed', Rudger Articus (Hamburg) spoke about a possible connection between clay pipes and antiquity. In a summary of historical research he gave a review of the previously often perceived link of clay-pipe finds with prehistoric or ancient find-sites and their corresponding cultures. Since the 1820s, especially in south Germany, clay pipes were found time and again during excavations of Celtic or Roman sites and, because the older pipe forms of the 17th century had fallen into oblivion, they were assigned to these cultures. In the accepted wisdom of Germany and central Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries, the idea was intolerable that such a ubiquitous cultural achievement as smoking could have originated among American barbarians – it must have had European roots, preferably in antiquity. Although by the mid-20th century there was a general retreat from this wishful thinking, the old idea still finds a place sometimes in exhibitions, lexica and other publications. In this connection, one of the problems still not satisfactorily resolved concerns the metal pipes found in the 19th century, probably local imitations of Dutch clay pipes.

Ruud Stam (Leiden) gave a survey of another facet of the clay-pipe theme in his talk on 'Pipes and politics – the significance of the political pipe in the 19th century' [published in *Knasterkopf* 13/2001: see below, p.40]. He demonstrated with many examples how widespread was the possibility of demonstrating one's political convictions through clay-pipe motifs during the whole period of pipe usage from the 17th to the 20th centuries. There was a particular blossoming in the second half of the 19th century, when not only historical people but living rulers and politicians were depicted. These figural pipes came primarily from France (Gambier), and were produced in Gouda where traditional forms persisted longer, only in inferior quality. Although people and ideas were featured on other everyday articles such as coffee pots, cups, or tobacco jars, the political pipe is the dominant mass-produced article of this male political culture of the 19th century.

Members were then able to examine and discuss pipe finds which people had brought. They visited the displays of the Kantonsmuseum, Basel-land, guided by Michael Schmaedecke. Later there was an opportunity to view the most recent original record of the pipemaker's craft, the films 'Clay pipe making in the Westervald' (1974), and 'The production of shooting range articles' (1989/90) for whose texts M. Kügler was responsible.

The emphasis of talks on the next day was less on the presentation of new discoveries than on the method of handling clay pipe finds scientifically.

Ralf Kluttig-Altmann (Leipzig) led the way with his comments 'On a systematic specification of rolled-on stem ornaments'. Based on his thoughts of such a scheme put forward at the conference in Einbeck (1999), he presented the results of a working group which had meanwhile busied itself with this theme (Kluttig-Altmann 2000). The group had produced the basis of a system which arranged the quantity of manually applied stem decorations primarily from a technological aspect, and parallel with that, a fixed terminology just as much for individual decorative elements as for the established decorations themselves. The aim of this system is to replace the present unsatisfactory and purely verbal terminology of manually applied stem decorations with accurate type numbers, so as on the one hand to facilitate the treatment of clay-pipe systems, and on the other, through greater accuracy and attention to detail, to come to a better chronological and regional arrangement of finds. In the evening discussion members took full opportunity to suggest improvements, or of putting questions from a variety of viewpoints about the system.

Michael Schmaedecke (Liestal) presented a systematising plan dealing with the other main group of stem decorations, those engraved in the pipe moulds. From mainly regional finds the speaker had, with the 'floral stem decorations', chosen an important group for classification. Three main motif groups from among the most common were first differentiated, and then further subdivided. This, too, led to a lively discussion. After recognizing the unavoidable drawbacks on first impression, points worth discussing are:

- the subjectivity of the main motifs decided on;
- the early failure to observe decoration on the pipe bowl (which also

- affects a pipe mould with relief);
- the decoration which flows from the bowl to the stem;
- and the problematic assignment of smaller fragments.

Martin Kügler (Görlitz) gave a talk on the export of Westerwald clay pipes to Switzerland (Kügler in Schmaedecke 1999). This took place first in the early 19th century as a consequence of the breaking away of its northern markets. Later, under different political and economic conditions it declined again. Then the speaker referred to an amazing find in Heidelberg. In a rubbish tip which can be dated between 1619 and 1622 were found mould fragments and half a mould for the modelling of a pipe bowl with a previously unknown bowl-edge decoration. The mould could only have been used for the production of a fully three-dimensional pipe bowl not useable for smoking, perhaps to be attached to a sculpture. This object proves that there was knowledge of clay pipes in Heidelberg around 1620, and is thus the earliest hard proof of smoking and the use of tobacco pipes in Germany.

Finally, Martin Kügler discussed the activities of the Society. The future of the periodical *Knasterkopf* has been ensured by its supporter, the Hamburg Helms Museum, as is its scientific quality, as sufficient contributions worthy of publication are available. The editorial preparation and publication will be undertaken by Martin Kügler and Ralf Kluttig-Altman [see below, p.40]. In order to make more widely available articles already published in *Knasterkopf*, the summary of all previously published articles will immediately, and the complete magazines little by little, be placed on the internet under www.knasterkopf.de.

Also, the next meeting of the Society is already assured and will take place on 27–30 April 2001 in Grefrath at the invitation of H.P. Mielke [a report on this meeting will be published in *SCPR 61* or *62*].

Thanks to all concerned with the meeting were expressed, and at the same time it was announced that selected talks from the conference would be published in 2001 in the quarterly Swiss magazine 'Das Mittelalter' on the clay-pipe theme.

References

Kluttig-Altman, R. 2000, 'Bericht über die erste Tagung des Arbeitgruppe am 25/26 Februar in Görlitz', *Knasterkopf* **13**, 7-10

Kügler, M. 1999, 'Der Export Westerwalder Tonpfeifen in die Schweiz im 18 und 19 Jahrhundert' in Schmaedecke 1999
 Schmaedecke, M. 1999, 'Zum Gebrauch von Tonpfeifen in der Schweiz', *Archaeologie und Museum*, Bd **40**, 51-66

Translated by John Rogers

* * * * *

JOHN FITCHET

Phillip Woollard

While researching Freedom Admissions in the City of London at the Corporation of London Records Office (CLRO) I chanced upon this piece of information.

6 December 1738

*Edward fitchet son of John Fitchet, late of the parish of St Andrew Holborn, Pipemaker, deceased
 Apprenticed to Joshua Prescott, Butcher of London*

CLRO call-up number ELJL/0692/39

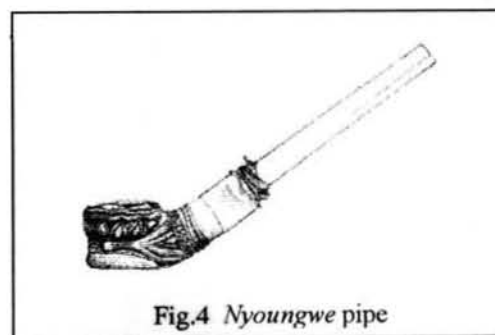
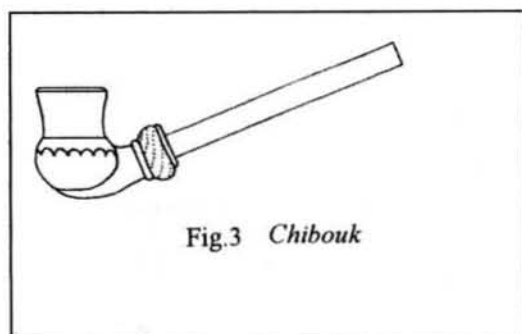
I have not met with John Fitchet anywhere else but if any member of the society has I would be pleased to hear from them.

A NOTE ON THE PAST AND PRESENT USE OF TOBACCO IN INDIA

John Wood

Introduction

A recent trip to Goa provided an opportunity to observe current trends in the use of tobacco, and also to enquire into the use of the water pipe vis-à-vis a dry smoke. The Persian/Indian predilection for water pipes would seem, at face value, to separate a remarkably similar evolution of Middle Eastern *chibouk* (Fig.3) and Far Eastern bowl (Fig.4). What influence has foreign tradition had on Indian pipes and vice versa?



Figs 3-4

A Goan perspective

All the major brands of cigarettes are on sale in Goa, if not advertised. However very few people appear to be smokers. In fact more people seemed to be chewing tobacco, probably an extension of the age old habit of chewing areca-nut. Where people, mostly male, were smoking

it was a hand rolled *biri*. The wherewithal for rolling these *biris* is often attached to a cord around the waist next to the skin. Seasonal workers from Kashmir sometimes bring their own *hookah* (Fig.5) for personal and shared use. Regarding pipes, a number of clay or stone *chilim* (Fig.6) are on sale in souvenir shops. In some rural areas these are used for tobacco and allegedly, in North Goa, by the hippy community for *ganja* (hashish or hemp, the leaves, seeds or resin of *cannabis sativa*, *c. Indica*). Wooden pipes resembling the traditional western style are made entirely for that market (a photograph of an adivasi tribe woman smoking a somewhat conventional pipe was sent by St John Simpson). In the centuries following Portuguese settlement Old Goa seems to have become a dissolute city, yet judging by the absence of artefacts from archaeological work it would seem that smoking was one vice not taken to excess.

Tobacco in antiquity

Ashraf (1985) says that *Nicotiana rustica* is found exclusively under cultivation in India while *Nicotiana tabacum* grows wild. He also says that objects reminiscent of *hookahs* have been found on many Indus Valley sites (Ashraf 1986). There is also an argument for a very early use of tobacco for medicinal purposes. It was used in *Tibb-e-Unani* (Greco-Arab medicine) throughout India as a cure for diseases of the eyes and sinuses, for fevers and diarrhoea, also for treating horses and even elephants after surgery (Ashraf 1985, 95). One of the earliest mentions in Ayurvedic medicine is to be found in prescriptions written in Delhi in AD 1329 (Ashraf 1985, 92). As to a possible method of smoking, there is a water pipe depicted on the lintel of a temple at Mandi, Himachal Pradesh, dated AD 1422-24 and dedicated to Shiva (Ashraf 1985, 96). This association with Shiva is corroborated by Goutam Halder (pers comm) who said that Shiva, who has been worshipped throughout India since Harappan times, is associated with smoking and with a terracotta pipe. Many of the Shiva's adherents also like to smoke these pipes (Fig.7).

The tradition for water pipes

The *Hookah* has a long tradition throughout the Moslem world. They are found along the Central Asian trade routes and vary in sophistication

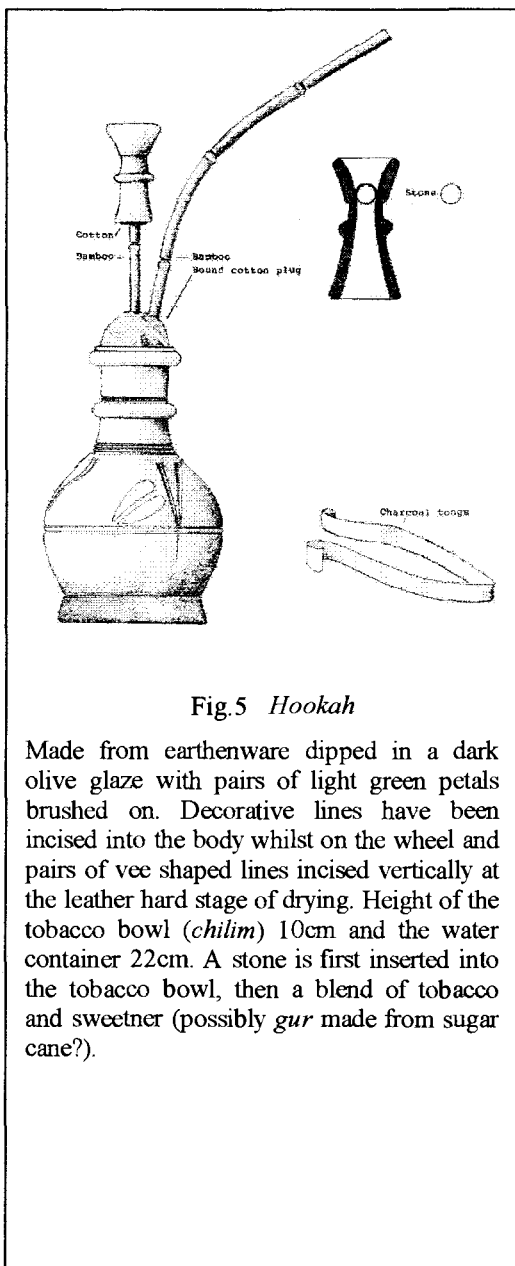


Fig.5 Hookah

Made from earthenware dipped in a dark olive glaze with pairs of light green petals brushed on. Decorative lines have been incised into the body whilst on the wheel and pairs of vee shaped lines incised vertically at the leather hard stage of drying. Height of the tobacco bowl (*chilim*) 10cm and the water container 22cm. A stone is first inserted into the tobacco bowl, then a blend of tobacco and sweetner (possibly *gur* made from sugar cane?).

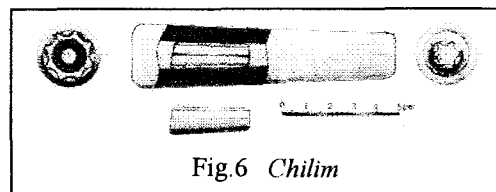


Fig.6 Chilim

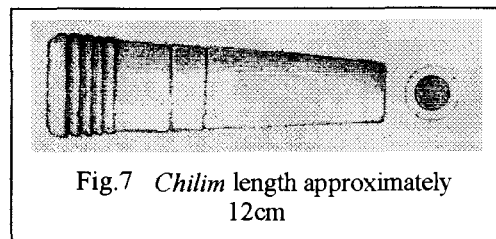


Fig.7 Chilim length approximately 12cm

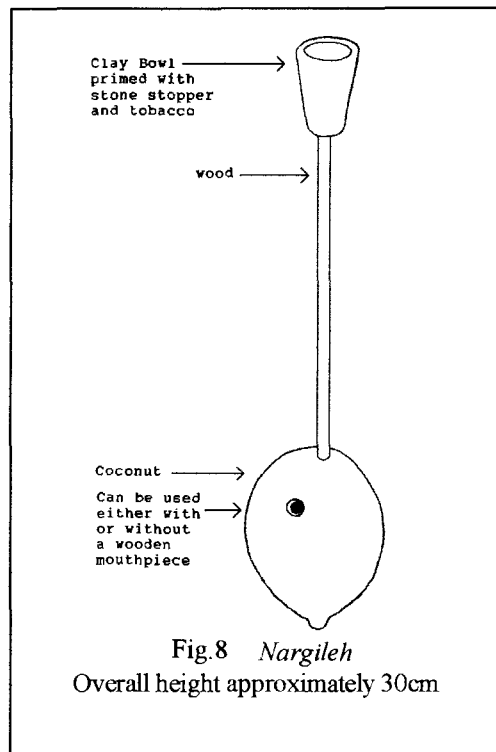


Fig.8 Nargileh
Overall height approximately 30cm

from a simple gourd to being entirely metallic. In Persia and Yemen a popular material was coconut shell, hence the name *narghileh* from the Arabic for coconut. Keal (1992, 34) says the Persian *nargileh* is derived from the Sanskrit *narikela*. They were specifically mentioned by a British traveller in India in 1616 (Simpson 1991). Similar pipes (Fig.8) are still popular in the tribal areas today. Sir John Chardin, c.1675, illustrates a refined Persian smoking a glass *callion* water pipe with a rigid cane stem (Chardin 1988, 145). The *hookah* was also developed as an item of display for social gatherings.

Growing in the forests of India and Indonesia is an evergreen white blossomed tree *Aquilaria*. The tree has a fungal infection (*Phialophora parasitica*) which produces wood with an aromatic resin *aloeswood* (Ar. 'ud). In the 16th century the Portuguese in Goa adapted the Sanskrit word *agaru*, meaning 'heavy', to *pao d'aguila* - 'eagle wood'. A small chip placed amid tobacco in the bowl of the *mada'ah*, or water pipe, sweetens the smoke and keeps the pipe fresh. In Tunisia today 'ud is burned on the third, seventh and fortieth days following the birth of a child, a time when the mother remains at home while female relatives come to visit (Hansen 2000).

European contact with the East

After Vasco da Gama's voyage of 1498 Portuguese influence spread from Mombasa to Hormuz, Goa, and beyond. The Portuguese were the great carriers of new ideas around the coasts of Africa, India and Asia. Dunhill says the Portuguese, although they were familiar with the pipe in Brazil, probably smoked cigars. According to Sir John Chardin (1988, 146) the Portuguese 'Have always a nose full of snuff'. Accounts written by Europeans describing the use of tobacco on the Indian sub-continent go back to the mid 16th century, pre-dating its arrival in Ottoman Asia. Although at the beginning of the 17th century tobacco was still a novelty (Gokhale 1988, 87) pilgrims returning from Mecca had brought the news of the substance to India. Negroes, Arabs and Indians were quick to learn the use of tobacco which was soon an acceptable and easily handled article of trade (Dunhill 1924). Contact with Bengal began in the 1530s and by 1550 smoking formed an indispensable part of their social life (Kiernan 1991). There is a record of a jewelled pipe being presented

to the Mughul emperor Akbar in 1556, although his doctor advised against using it. Akbar's son Jehangir outlawed tobacco in 1617, a law quickly rescinded when loss to the revenue was realised. At that time the tobacco crop was grown in abundance from Gujarat to Agra and beyond. Dutch, English and Portuguese merchants were trading tobacco to the Persian Gulf and Southeast Asia. The East India Company's agent in Andhra Pradesh 1618–1622 observed crops sufficient not only for local consumption but for export to Mocha in Yemen (Simpson 2000), also Arakan in Burma (Gokhale 1988, 88).

Burmese and Thai pipes

The Far Eastern equivalent to the Ottoman *chibouk* may well have evolved independently. Dunhill (1924) illustrates pipes from Nyoungwe, Shan States, Eastern Burma, saying these pottery bowls are dug up near the town of that name and are not fashioned by the people who smoke them. He also speculates that the Nyoungwe type pipes may have derived from patterns brought by early Portuguese traders. The patterns are very distinctive and have obviously been refined by local craftsmen. The records of Nyoungwe go back to the 15th century but it is not known who originally made the bowls. Pipes in the same distinctive style have been noted in Chang Mai, Thailand. Green (1983) speculates that this style of pipe may well be earlier than tobacco pipes in Europe, although Jack (1990) believes they stem from the very beginning of tobacco smoking in Asia, probably from the late 16th century.

In conclusion

The use of narcotics such as betel leaf and hemp is very ancient and of course a pipe is not indispensable when using those products. Possibly the Old World adopted New World ideas with remarkable speed and adapted local style in method and decoration. It would seem from the evidence that Europeans introduced tobacco as a commercial crop while the Portuguese in particular, given their American contacts, were instrumental in disseminating the tobacco culture.

Acknowledgements

Goutam Haldar, Assistant Archaeologist at the Archaeological Museum, Old Goa, read the original text and suggested some alteration.

The Kashmiri *hookah* (Fig.5) is the property of Farook Ahmad Wani, Silver Arts, Candolim.

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Work in Progress

Are you researching a pipemaking family?
 Or the pipemaking industry of a particular county or counties?
 Are you working your way through a bundle of documents in a local record office and wondering if anyone has already been through it?
 Are you thinking about embarking on a research project? Or a thesis?
 Has anyone already been there, done that?

Send details of your current (or proposed) work in progress to be included in future Newsletters, with an updated list posted on the SCPR website. Post or email to the Editor (address inside front cover).

POINTS ARISING

English pipes on the Kronan

John Andrews (39 Chatford Drive, Meole Brace, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY3 9PH) writes: In *SCPR 56*, Arne Akerhagen queried how the clay pipes from Yorkshire and the north-east of England could have got on board the man-of-war *Kronan*. I refer to G. Bond's article on the clay pipes from Hyssviken (BAR S92), quoting Swederus (1888), p.47f:

Jonas Alströmer, the Swedish businessman who lived in England for many years and even became an English citizen, studied among other things the pipe factory in Hull. However, he was not impressed: 'Large quantities of tobacco pipes are made here but they are rough and badly made and are mostly sent to Sweden and Norway', he wrote in 1719.

Admittedly, this was later than the pipes found on the *Kronan*, which appear to be Lawrence type 10 (1660–80), but I presume that at the time Alströmer wrote, the export of pipes to Scandinavia was well established. The pipes from the *Kronan* probably came from the ship's chandlers in Sweden.

HELP REQUESTED

Clay pipe from the Nottoway River, Virginia

Lloyd Pugh (103 Red Fox Road, Colonial Heights, VA 23834, USA) I found a clay pipe near the Nottoway River in Sussex County, Virginia. The site is located on a creek which empties into the Nottoway River approximately half a mile away. The creek is fed by several natural springs, and from the projectile points found on the site it may have been inhabited from c.3000 BC. The site is rich in potsherds, which are associated with the Woodland Period (500 BC to contact with the Colonists, which was after AD 1600).

Bore hole 1/8th of inch; diameter of stem is 3/8th inch.

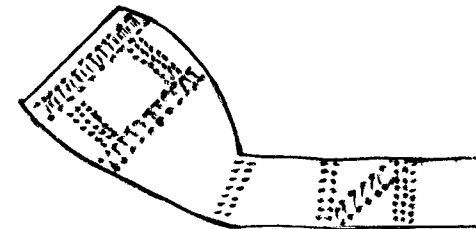


Fig.9

Dating this pipe will give us a clue as to when the colonists made contact with this Indian settlement.

[*Ed:* colour photos of the pipe will be put on to the SCPR website.]

Gerbing family

Bernhard Braza (Weiherstrasse 22, A-6900 Bregenz, Austria;
Bernhard.Braza@vir.gv.at)

I am researching my family's history and one branch of the family tree is GERBING. My ancestors owned the clay pipe producing factory GERBING&SCHILLER/GERBING&STEPHAN in Bohemia. I would be grateful for any information about the factory.

TD pipe from Massachusetts

Phil Haring (pharing@NEFMC.ORG)

I am trying to identify a clay pipe found along the Merrimack River in Newburyport, Massachusetts, USA.

TD is inset on the bowl facing the smoker;
78.W. [raised letters] W.WHITE [inset] on the left side of the stem;
GLASGOW on right side of stem.
There is a small nipple(-0.75cm) sticking out from the base of the bowl.

I would appreciate any information about the date, manufacturer or meaning of the marks.

[*Ed:* if anyone without access to email would like me to pass on a message or information via email, please contact me.]

TOBACCO IS BUT AN INDIAN WEED

Sent by Kieron Heard.

Thomas D'Urley, *Wit and Mirth, or Pills to Purge Melancholy* (London, 1719 edition, vol.3, pp.291-2)

*Tobacco is but an Indian weed
Grows green in the morn, cut down at eve
It shews our decay
We are but clay
Think of this and take tobacco.*

*The pipe that is so lilly-white
Where so many take delight
Is broke with a touch
Man's life is such
Think of this and take tobacco.*

*The pipe that is so foul within
Shews how Man's soul is stain'd with sin
It does require
To be purg'd with fire
Think of this and take tobacco.*

*The ashes that are left behind
Does serve to put us all in mind
That unto dust Return we must
Think of this and take tobacco.*

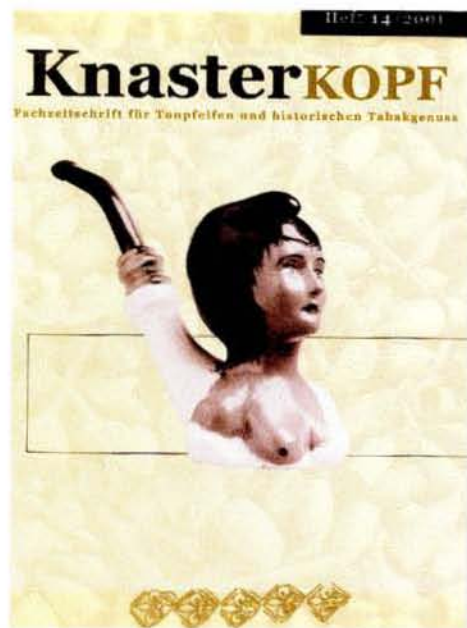
*The smoak that does so high ascend
Shews you Man's life must have an end
The valour's gone
Man's life is done
Think of this and take tobacco.*

KNASTERKOPF

KnasterKOPF 14/2001, the annual publication of the German Society for Clay Pipe Research, has been published in a new A4 format. Each main article, in German, is given short summaries in English, French and Dutch. The line drawings and photographs are clearly and cleanly reproduced. There are shorter notes, a list of new literature on pipes, and reviews of publications. The volume is very well produced, and at 22.50 Euros (plus postage) for 76pp it is excellent value. Further details from Martin Kügler (address inside front cover).

Each issue of *KnasterKOPF* contains research reports and accounts of recent finds in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. It also covers general aspects of the history of tobacco and more specific aspects such as porcelain and meerschaum pipes. The journal provides a scientific forum for experts as well as amateur archaeologists, historians and collectors.

KnasterKOPF is produced on behalf of the Hamburg Museum for Archaeology and the History of Harburg, the Helms Museum Hamburg. Summaries of all important essays in the issues until the present are/will be on the internet: www.knasterkopf.de.



Contributions to the Newsletter

The newsletter is compiled on Microsoft Publisher 98.

Articles and other items for inclusion can be accepted:

- on 3.5in IBM-compatible disk in Word (preferred);
- as handwritten texts, which must be clearly written – please print names;
- as emails, but please send original photos and drawings by post to ensure they are sized correctly.

Illustrations

- must be *in ink* (not pencil);
- **mounted to fit an A5 page** (not A4);
- should be in either portrait (preferred) or landscape format, allowing one or more lines for the caption, and allowing space for the margins.
- Larger or longer illustrations can be put on the centre pages.
- Please supply a set of photocopies if possible.

Photographs should be good quality colour or black-and-white.

Tables can now be accepted on disk or via email and can be re-sized to fit A5, but please compile them with the A5 format in mind, allowing for captions and margins.

Enquiries

The following SCPR 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)

Susie White, 3 Clarendon Road, Wallasey, Merseyside CH44 8EH

National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive, University of Liverpool

Abbreviations

ACTP *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe I-XV*, series edited by P.J. Davey, published by BAR. Recent volumes 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 is a book service for members only: list and prices available from the Editor.