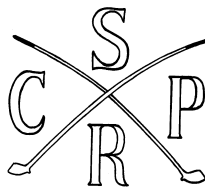


NEWSLETTER

65



Spring/Summer 2004

SOCIETY FOR CLAY PIPE RESEARCH

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SOCIETY NEWS

by Susie White

This issue of the Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter should be the first of several that you will be receiving over the next few months. As many of you are aware, at the Belfast Conference in September 2004 it was agreed that I would take over as newsletter editor from this year. Susanne Atkin has been the Society's Newsletter Editor since 1992 and she will be standing down after completing the newsletters up to 64. I am sure that I speak for everyone when I say a big "thank you" for all that she has done for the Society as Newsletter Editor.

At Belfast it was agreed that the Newsletter should be brought back up to date and, since then, every effort has been made to try and achieve this. Susanne has taken on the responsibility for producing Newsletters 62-64 to complete the run for 2002-2003 and it is understood that these are due at the printers shortly. I have agreed to take on the Newsletters from 65 onwards and it is my sincere hope that by the end of 2005 we will have caught up completely. To start this process, you will be receiving the two Newsletters for 2004 (65 and 66) in June 2005 and, provided I have enough material, Newsletters 67 and 68 (for 2005) will be with you by the end of the year. This will mean that 2006 should start with the Newsletters back on track.

However, in order to keep the newsletters coming, I need a regular supply of articles from you, the membership. Without articles there can be no newsletters, so please send me your contributions – articles, notes, reviews—no matter what the length. Remember that this is your Newsletter and it should be used as a means by which news and information from the world of pipe research can be disseminated as well as queries raised and questions answered. There are details on page 41 of this issue of how your articles and illustrations should be sent. Whilst on the subject of contributions, I'd like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have provided articles and notes for this issue of the newsletter—keep up the good work.

As you will also know, the other main Society news is that Reg Jackson has decided to step down as treasurer and secretary. Reg was one of the founding members of the Society in 1984 and, from the earliest days, he has been intimately involved in both producing the Newsletter and helping run the Society. He edited the Newsletter from 1987-1991, he has been membership secretary since 1993 and treasurer since 1996. Reg will be taking a well-earned rest after 21 years of helping run the Society and I am sure that everyone will join me in offering him a big vote of thanks for all his hard work. Peter Hammond has taken over as secretary and treasurer (contact details inside front cover), so please make sure that your subscriptions are up to date with him!

*Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations at Y Wenallt,
Beddgelert, Gwynedd, 2000-2004*

by David Higgins

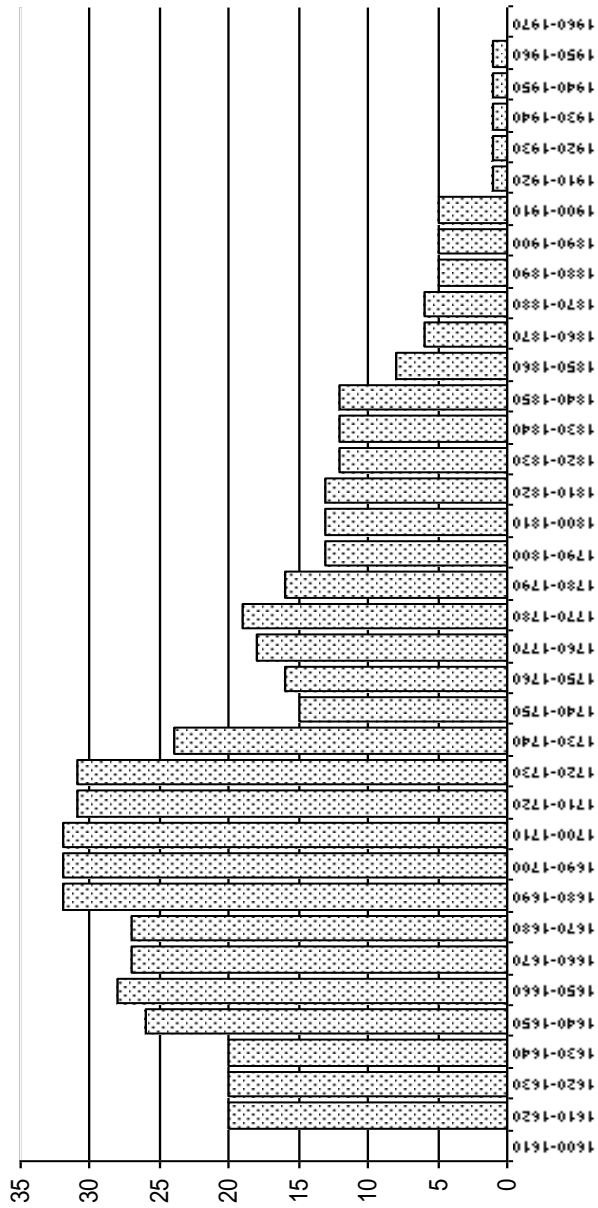
Introduction

The pipes discussed in this report were recovered from Y Wenallt, a domestic site in the heart of Snowdonia. The site is located in a very remote valley at SH 649 528, about 4km ESE of the summit of Snowdon. The site is first recorded in 1525 and it was clearly a high status residence, being occupied by Cadwalader of Wenallt during the late 1500s. From the mid-1600s the site was tenanted by lower status families, eventually being occupied by farm labourers before its final abandonment and demolition around the 1860s. By the 1880s the site was already attracting antiquarian interest when a local gentleman employed men to dig for the old house.

A local archaeological group started more systematic excavation of the site in 1998 and 1999 and the first two seasons of work produced a number of clay tobacco pipe fragments. At least five diagnostic bowl fragments were recovered, all of which dated from around 1640-1680. One of these fragments has a stamped initial mark reading SD, surrounded by a ring of dots (National Catalogue Die No 277). This mark dates from c1650-80 and can be attributed to one of the Samuel Deacon's of Much Wenlock in Shropshire. Further work revealing the ground plan of the early Post-Medieval house took place during the 2000, 2003 and 2004 and it is the pipe finds from these three seasons of excavation that are considered in this report.

The Pipes Themselves

The 2000, 2003 and 2004 excavations produced a total of 53 fragments of pipe comprising 5 bowl and 48 stem fragments. These pieces have been individually catalogued using a recording form based on that developed by Higgins & Davey (1994). A full copy of the catalogue is provided as Appendix 1 below. The pipe fragments recovered are mainly plain stems, which can only be dated more generally than bowl fragments or marked / decorated pieces. Even so, it is clear that the majority of the fragments date from the seventeenth-century or to the first half of the eighteenth (33 of the 53 fragments, or 62% of the assemblage as a whole). A graph showing the cumulative date ranges for the individual fragments shows the overall trend for the pipe deposition at this site (Graph 1). This suggests that smoking was taken up quite quickly during the seventeenth century and that it was particularly common during the period



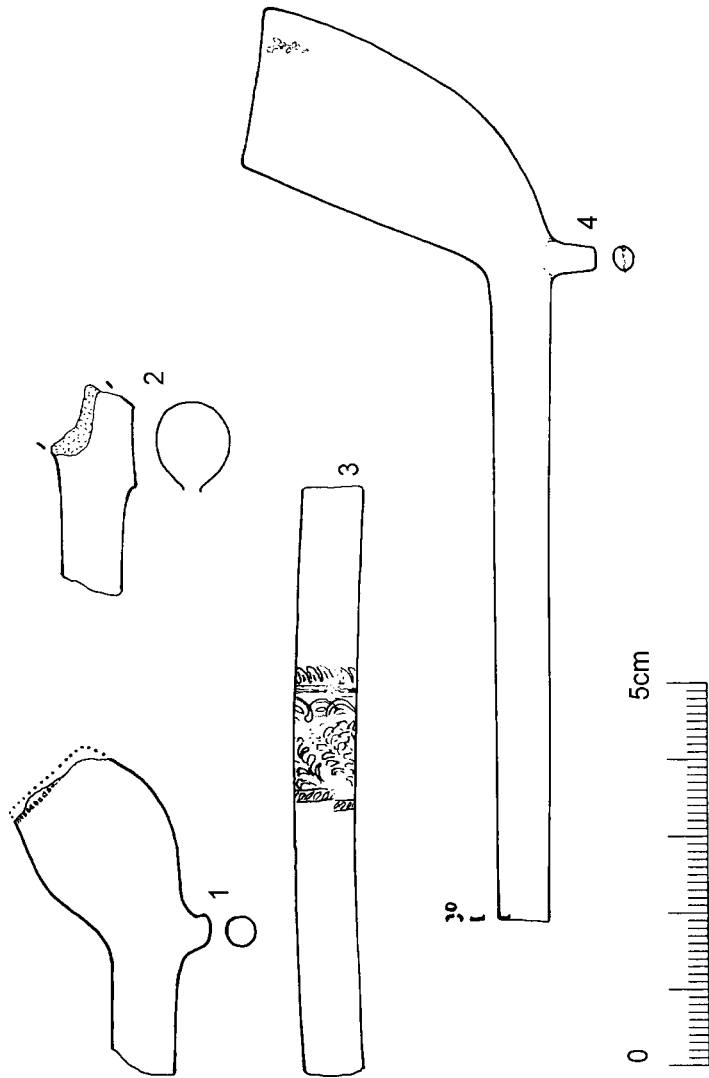
Graph 1: All pipe fragments, showing cumulative number that could have been produced during any given decade

c1640-1740. There is a marked drop in pipes dating from the mid-eighteenth century and then a slight rise during the later eighteenth century before a steady decline to the mid-nineteenth century. Only a small percentage of the pipes are likely to date from after c1850.

The more diagnostic fragments mirror the general pattern observed from the stems. The earliest bowl is a spur form dating from c1610-1640 (Fig 1), which shows that smoking was established at the site by this period. There are three other fragments of seventeenth-century bowl, one of which comes from a heel pipe of c1610-1660 (Fig 2). The other two pieces are very scrappy but include an unmilled fragment of c1640-1660 and a milled fragment of c1680-1730. The mid-seventeenth century fragment is made from quite fine clay and may well have been produced in Chester where, unusually for this period, milling was rarely used. The later piece is made from a coarser coalmeasure clay and is of a form that suggests it may well have come from either the Buckley area of North Wales or the Much Wenlock / Broseley area of Shropshire.

Marked Pipes Although no eighteenth century bowls were recovered, the use of pipes during this period is attested by the recovery of three stems with stamped decoration on them. All three date from between 1710 and 1790 and are typical of the distinctive decorated pipes produced at Chester (Rutter & Davey 1980). One piece has an oval containing the Chester arms on it, flanked by a decorative border. Neither the oval nor the border has been previously recorded and they add to the growing corpus of known types from Chester. Another fragment has the very edge of another border on it, which also appears to be a previously unrecorded type. The final piece is of particular interest because it is sufficiently long (78mm) to suggest that it represents the only decorative element on this particular pipe (Fig 3). The border is Chester Type 99 (National Die No 812), which has previously been dated to c1740-60 (Rutter & Davey 1980, 184). This fragment, however, also describes part of an arc, suggesting that it came from a pipe with a curved stem, which should date from the later eighteenth century. This fact, together with the isolated use of a single border (which tends to be a late feature), would suggest a date of c1760-90 for this piece. This might either indicate that this die type was in use for a long period, or that it should be re-dated to a somewhat later period.

The final mark occurs on the stem attached to a complete bowl and is extremely fragmentary (Fig 4). The unbordered incuse mark in two lines is, however, quite distinctive and so can be identified as a product of William Southorn & Co of Broseley in Shropshire, who used this style of mark from around 1850 until the firm closed in 1960 (Higgins 1987). The bowl form is also very distinctive and shows that this was a long-stemmed or 'churchwarden' pipe that would have probably had a stem of 40cm or more in length. The type of pipe was impracticable for everyday use at work and would have normally been



Figures 1 to 4: Wenallt Pipes at 1:1. By D. A. Higgins

smoked in the home or pub, or on special occasions. It was also a more expensive type, reflecting the greater time and skill required in producing it.

Burnishing Another measure of the cost or 'status' of a pipe was the surface finish given to it. The surface of a pipe could be polished by burnishing it with a rod of glass or agate while in a leather hard state. This added to the value of the pipe and was a technique especially used during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. There are some 34 pipe fragments from the excavations that have been dated to around 1750 or earlier and for which the original surface finish can be determined. No less than 18 of these (53%) are burnished with 4 having a poor burnish, 11 an average burnish and 3 a good burnish. This is quite a high proportion and shows that good quality pipes were being obtained and used on this site.

Discussion

This assemblage of pipes is important for a number of reasons. At the most basic level, they provide dating evidence for the excavated deposits. Most of the pipes were recovered from fills within the remains of the building. These deposits must have formed after the building had been abandoned and have subsequently been subject to disturbance from the nineteenth century antiquarian activity. Despite this, the material must have accumulated as a result of domestic activity on the site and the dating of the finds reflects the occupation period as recorded in documentary sources. What is perhaps more significant is not so much the dating of the pipe finds but what they can reveal about the nature of the occupation on this site.

Although smoking had been introduced during the late sixteenth century it was not until the early seventeenth century that tobacco became widely available and cheap enough for smoking to percolate through all levels of society. The recovery of early seventeenth century pipe fragments clearly shows that this habit was adopted in the remotest parts of Snowdonia at as early a date as anywhere else in the British Isles. Furthermore, tobacco was primarily an imported commodity and so the presence of pipes connects this site to the wider international trading networks that were so rapidly expanding at this period.

As well as the tobacco being imported, the pipes must have been imported too, since there are no known production sites in this part of Wales. The quality of the pipes being obtained was clearly good, with many of the early pieces being nicely finished and burnished. The unmilled bowl fragment may well have been produced in Chester, from which it could easily have been shipped around the coast to a closer port, such as Caernarfon. The milled fragment, on the other hand, may well have come from Shropshire and the SD pipe previously

discovered certainly did. It can only be speculated as to how these pieces found their way to the site but it is most likely to have been overland, since Shropshire products rarely found their way as far north as the ports of Chester and Liverpool. This would have involved a lengthy and tortuous cross-country route extending far more than the 10-15 miles that most inland pipes travelled from their place of manufacture. Once again, this underlines the trading links for goods that the occupants of the site were able to access.

This access to outside markets was maintained during the eighteenth century, as is shown by the recovery of parts of at least three good quality pipes with decorated stems from Chester. The presence of these pipes is particularly interesting given that the documentary sources indicate that lower status families tenanted the site during this period. The decorated pipes from Chester may have been relatively local but they were of good quality and held in esteem by smokers from all over the country. Their presence at this remote site shows that even in the heart of Snowdonia, local farm workers were able to obtain fashionable goods of a better quality than might be expected in such a situation.

Although some late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century stems were found there are no diagnostic fragments to give any clues as to the supply sources during this period. The latest good piece is the churchwarden pipe produced by the Southorn family in Broseley at some point after about 1850. This piece is also a little unexpected since, by this date, working people favoured the short stemmed 'cutty' pipe, which was much more durable and convenient for everyday use. This pipe could have been used for quiet contemplation in the evenings, or it could reflect the acquisition of 'luxury' goods for special occasions. Alternatively, it might post-date the occupation of the buildings and represent the later nineteenth century excavations on the site – perhaps even the local antiquarian gentleman himself, musing over the site's past.

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18th Meeting of the German Clay Pipe Society in Lüneburg 29 April to 2 May 2004

by Martin Kügler, Natascha Mehler, John Rogers & Sonja Rogers

The central theme of this conference was the previously under-researched area of Central and Eastern Europe together with a related exhibition. The conference was hosted by Dr. Edgar Ring, director of the Stadtarchäologie Lüneburg, and Dr. Ronny Kabus, director of the Ostpreußisches Landesmuseum (East Prussian Landes-Museum). There were 46 participants from France, Great Britain, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Hungary and Germany, whose international contacts extended over Europe as well as parts of the USA, South America and Eastern Asia. Professional organizations were represented by the "Académie Internationale de la Pipe", the "Pijpelogische Kring Nederland" and the "Society for Clay Pipe Research".

Martin Kügler opened the proceedings by offering condolences for two deceased members. Ernst Legahn from Lüneburg, one of the founding members of the working group who had begun as an enthusiastic layman in 1980s collecting and evaluating Lüneburg clay pipes. Also, Otto Pollner, from Bünde, a wooden pipe manufacturer and author of numerous specialist books, who had successfully worked with the Académie Internationale de la Pipe. The participants of the conference honoured the deceased with one-minute's silence.

The series of lectures was opened by **Dr. Edgar Ring** with an introduction to the archaeology of the city of Lüneburg. Projects include the excavations of the pottery "Auf der Altstadt 29" and of the "St. Lamberti" underground church. The scientific processing of the finds, which includes extremely rich finds of glass, appears in a series of publications (www.stadtarchaeologie-lueneburg.de).

With his lecture "Cultivation of tobacco and tobacco use in the southern Baltic Sea area and in Silesia" **Martin Kügler** summarized the state of research for the conference. He showed that tobacco and smoking rapidly spread in the Baltic Sea area soon after 1600, as in other European countries. For the Baltic Sea neighbours the trade of the Hanseatic cities and the proximity to the international navigation ways were crucial factors. In Silesia there is evidence of tobacco smoking from around 1620. In spite of the destruction, the Thirty Years War contributed considerably to the spread. Not until the nineteenth century did the use of imported tobaccos, by firms such as Doms in Ratibor, Upper Silesia, have wider regional importance.

Ralf Kluttig-Altman M.A., from Leipzig, considered the clay pipes from

excavations in Lüneburg from the 1970s. There are no known references to the production of clay pipes in Lüneburg, but native potters tried to "improve" clay pipes, by adding a glaze to simple white pipes. Among the finds from Lüneburg are some clay pipes that still have a wire netted cover ("glow hood") or traces of it. Wooden containers for keeping and transport of clay pipes have also been found. From the late 17th century, German pipes occur, which clearly came from Großalmerode, Walbeck, Hildesheim, Münden, Hameln and Helmstedt. The proportion of mould decorated pipes - "VIVAT LUENEBURG" – or "Jonaspfeifen" (Joanah pipes) - is high. The clay pipe finds from Lüneburg suggests that this was a north German town that did not produce pipes of its own, but which relied on a supply from pipe makers from the surrounding area. Good preservation and salvage conditions permit a more detailed picture of Lüneburg for historical clay pipes studies than has previously been possible in most German cities.

Ilze Reinfeld from the Museum of the History of Riga and Navigation spoke in English and reported on clay pipe finds in Riga. The enormous quantity of clay pipe fragments, 15,000, found during excavations in the city clearly shows that smoking was common there. It does, however present a methodical challenge since Ilze is, so far, the only person in Latvia concerned with this type of cultural material. Nearly all the pipe fragments are classical heel pipes with round-bottomed pipes and stub-stemmed pipes poorly represented. Over half of the heel pipe fragments can be dated in the 17th century. Clay pipe production does not seem to have existed in Latvia and a study of the finds makes it clear that approximately 80% of all pipe fragments originate from the Netherlands with a further 3% from England. A few pieces came from Rostin in Prussia (now Poland) with the remaining fragments not yet assigned an origin.

Katarzyna Meyza, Department of Archaeology of the Historical Museum Warsaw, reported on "Clay pipes imported from West and Eastern Europe to Warsaw, in particular from excavations in the Royal Palace area. She referred to a group of 230 pipe fragments from a cellar of the south wing of Warsaw Court Theatre, which had been filled in around 1720. As well as the heel pipes there were numerous so-called Luele pipes (stub-stemmed pipes), in both red and white clay. It is assumed that they come from the Balkans or possibly Poland. The paper raised the fundamental question of the relationship between the clay pipes of the Netherlands/Western European type of pipe and the Ottoman/Eastern European stub-stemmed pipes in the 17th and 18th centuries. In areas where both pipe types occur, such as Hungary, Austria or South Germany, to what extent can their use be explained by the social or ethnical differentiation of the smokers, and supply and trade relations.

Wojciech Siwiak, of the Historical Institute Bydgoszcz/Poland, spoke on clay

pipes of Prussian manufacture found in Poland. The beginning of the scientific study of the clay pipe in Poland dates back to the 1950's but archaeologists have paid scant attention to it. This is surprising given that pipes are one of the best chronological dating determinants for cultural settlement layers of modern times. Available Polish publications cover only small parts of the country and are usually based on the activities of private collectors rather than on finds from official excavations. Historical research into the production methods of the manufactures and their areas of distribution is long overdue.

The last talk of the first day was given by **Dr. Rüdiger Articus** from Hamburg's Museum of Archaeology - Helms-Museum - on the paintings of the Dutch Masters, in which clay pipes and pipe smokers are shown, and gave an introduction to the symbols of Baroque art. The clay pipe as it appears in the Dutch genre painting of the 17th century is frequently shown as a symbol of licentiousness. This lecture was a fine introduction to the exhibition "Vergnügliches Leben – Verborgene Lust" with its paintings of Dutch society - scenes from Frans Hals up to Jan Steen, in the museum Hamburger Kunsthalle, which delegates would have an opportunity to visit the following day.

For the first time the conference held a pipes and books market, at which numerous smoking implements made from various materials and literature on tobacco and clay pipes offered for sale.

To accompany the conference R. Kluttig-Altmann and M. Kügler had arranged an exhibition, "Tobacco and clay pipes in the southern Baltic Sea area and Silesia", which was open to delegates in the evening at the East Prussian Landes-Museum. Thanks to the close association of the museum and the Stadtarchäologie Lüneburg, and supported by the Federal Commissioners for culture and media, it was possible to bring together clay pipe finds from archaeological excavations from Estonia, Lithuania, Poland and Germany. In addition, there were loans from private individuals of previously unseen objects connected with historical tobacco consumption. A special attraction was an original pipe press from Westerwald with which delegates were able to make their own pipe. The exhibition, which is open until 29 August 2004, and can be seen until mid-2006 in, among other places, Bünde, Hamburg and Görlitz.

On the second day of the conference a trip had been organised to visit the DAN Tobacco and Pipe Company in Lauenburg. Company owner **Dr. Heiko Behrens** led the delegates to the tobacco storing facilities and described with extreme expertise the various tobacco plants and their processing. New to everyone was the fact that tobacco can mature in much the same way as wine, without losing any flavour. This was impressively confirmed by the smells, which proved pleasant even to the non-smokers! During the second half of the day there was a visit to the Hamburger Kunsthalle to view the special

exhibition "Vergnügliches Leben – Verborgene Lust". This was of particular interest since it drew together a number of paintings depicting smokers and clay pipes. After returning to Lüneburg, delegates enjoyed a carriage drive through the historical centre, after which Dr. Ring conducted them around the ancient rooms of the Town Hall. The evening ended with an enjoyable meal together.

The lecture program continued on the Sunday and **Teresa Witkowska**, from the Muzeum Lubuskie in Gorzów Wielkopolskie/PL, made up for the deficiency of Polish clay pipe research highlighted by W. Siwiak, with her paper on the "Distribution of Rostin clay pipes based on archaeological finds in Poland". The clay pipe factory in Rostin (Neumark) was established in 1753. The annual production amounted to approx. 10,000 to 12,000 gross of clay pipes, which were sold in Prussia and exported to Poland. From 1775 Isaak Salinger, a merchant from Stettin, was the owner of the clay pipe factory. He dispatched the pipes by sea to the Baltic Sea ports, for example Soldin, Berlinchen, Adamsdorf and Königsberg in Brandenburg. Pipes from Rostin have been found in Soldin and Küstrin and there is also evidence of pipes being traded by sea with finds being recovered from the ports of Kolberg, Memel and Danzig as well as Hamburg and Lübeck. During archaeological research in cities such as Bromberg, Thorn, Posen and Warsaw large numbers of pipe finds were recovered, of which a noticeable proportion came from Rostin. In more southern regions of Poland and in Silesia, with its "capital" Breslau, pipes from Rostin are rarely found.

There then followed a presentation by **Gábor Tomka** of the Hungarian National Museum of Budapest on clay pipe research in Hungary. This was the first time that clay pipes from Hungary had been presented to a German audience. Up to the end of the 17th century large parts of Hungary had been under Ottoman rule, but there were two prevailing influences on the spread of tobacco and clay pipes: firstly numerous western clay pipes, mainly of a Netherlands type and secondly locally produced stub-stemmed pipes of an Ottoman type. Numerous examples of these stub-stemmed pipes of Ottoman type were found in Hungary dating from c1600, which in 1963 were catalogued by Béla Kovács and placed in chronological order. Kovács has also shown that over time the angle from head to the stem decreased, while the head size itself increased. The pipes appear in a number of different forms and are partly green, yellow and blue glazed. In the Ottoman occupied areas only one heel pipe has been found so far. In 2000/2001 an exhibition was set up for the first time looking at the history of the Hungarian pipes. The exhibition displayed mainly meerschaum-pipes and wooden pipes from the 19th century, but there were also some clay pipes from archaeological contexts. The exhibition catalogue pulls together what is known about the excavated clay pipes from the 17th and 18th centuries. There is a huge amount of work still to be done and many Turkish and Hungarian clay pipes remain hidden in museum stores. Fortunately, there

is an increase in the number of Hungarian archaeologists with an interest in finds from the early modern period and it is hoped that over the coming years more work can be done on the clay pipes from Hungary.

With this optimistic view, the main theme of the conference came to an end, although further contributions were made regarding new finds from Germany. **Ekkehard Reiff**, from Clausthal-Zellerfeld, presented a find spot near the Lower Saxony village of Burgdorf, which lies between Braunschweig and Hildesheim. There, approximately 1,200 clay pipe fragment of clay pipes were collected dating mainly from the 17th and 18th centuries. The assemblage included may fluted, or ribbed, pipes that differ from the surrounding find sites and at first sight appear to exhibit strong similarities with the material from Lüneburg.

Heike Helbig, of the Heimat- und Tabakmuseum Ruhla, (Folk and Tobacco Museum) gave a short overview of some handicrafts of Ruhla, which were of interest to pipe researchers such as the production of meerscham-pipes and also the manufacture of pipe covers, introduced by Simon Schenk in 1739. There were also painters, who decorated porcelain pipes from Thuringia and Franconia in Ruhla as well as wooden pipe turners and producers of mouthpieces. The production of clay pipes in Ruhla in the 19th century had so far hardly been considered, as its extent remained small. On behalf of Ruhla Museum and town's mayor Heike extended an invitation from the mayor of the city, which was gratefully acknowledged.

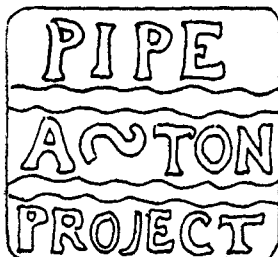
Natascha Mehler, from the Römisch-Germanische Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Forschungsstelle Ingolstadt, described new trends in the study of Bavarian clay pipe finds from the 17th century and summarized the results of a study into the forms, manufacturers and tradesmen. A regional clay pipe tradition can be determined, whose forms follow Dutch models, but their execution and decoration suggest their origins are quite different. The decorated copies are dominated by the so-called Jonaspipes and pipes with floral decoration. Heel marks hardly ever appear on Bavarian pipes and only occur on imported goods. Such pipes, from the Netherlands for example, are predominantly found only in large Bavarian commercial towns such as Augsburg or Nürnberg. Very few pipe-makers from the 17th century are known, but references to manufacturers of the 18th century abound, particularly in Eastern Bavaria, and in the well-known potters region of the Kroening, in Lower Bavaria. Among the features of the clay pipe finds of Bavaria, are those in the shape of a boot of which there are currently at least five different designs known.

The final talk was given by **Carsten Spindler**, Braunschweig, who presented

finds from a field inspection in the Lower Saxony hamlet of Ölper. There, according to written tradition, the waste of the city Braunschweig was disposed around 1750. Among the clay pipes recovered were examples of the manufacturers Casselmann and Knecht from Großalmerode, in addition also a previously unknown maker "HINR. KNOFF / BRAUNSCHWEIG". Approximately 50% of the clay pipe fragments have the stem mark "IN GOUDA", although the proportion of actual Dutch products is still unclear.

The conference concluded with society business and the new volume of "KnasterKOPF" was presented. This 17th volume has 144 pages and contains several contributions from the conference 2003 in Heidelberg as well as numerous essays on new finds of clay pipes and has colour pages for the first time. The first supplementary volume of KnasterKOPF was also presented and includes a study of clay deposits in the Westerwald.

In 2006 it is hoped that a celebratory 20th Anniversary meeting can be held, possibly with an excursion abroad. Thanks were expressed to all who spoke at, attended or helped organise the conference, especially those from Eastern Europe and Latvia who made the meeting truly international.



This July will be our tenth season of excavation in Roy's Orchard of a late seventeenth century pipe kiln site. This was a co-operative venture with many different makers involved. We will be on site weekdays only from July 25th to August 13th. Our open day will be on the final Saturday. Why not come along and either participate or simply view our work? Pipe Aston is 4 miles south west of Ludlow on the road to Wigmore.

For further information contact

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Dawnmist Studio Clay Pipes

by Heather Coleman

Clay pipes have been a subject of great fascination to Devonshire-born Heather Coleman for over 30 years. Encouraged by a large family who shared various hobbies including local history and heritage, this particular interest was later to become an essential part of her artwork and inspire the Dawnmist Studio pipes that have found their way into collections around the world.

Although a small number of family-made pipes were created in the 1980's, the pottery that fired them closed down and this area of interest was dropped shortly afterwards. It was not until 1999 and living in Exeter that Heather decided to take up pipe making more fully in order to fund her collection and research material.

Dawnmist pipes are now produced for Smokers, Collectors, Re-enactors, Films and Drama. In particular, aims have been to concentrate on small numbers of high quality pipes that will be enjoyed for many years to come rather than a mass produced product that might be thrown away when broken. Over the last five years more than 20 traditional designs have been produced as well as some elaborate one-offs for individuals. Included in these have been styles like those used by Sir Walter Raleigh, pipes of the English Civil War period and typical English regional styles of the early 18th century (London, Bristol and the West Country). Decorated pipes have themes such as the Forest Deer, Celtic Knots and even the Loch Ness monster. Others include a "Grand Jacob" model (of 6 inches tall) to complement collections of many originals made all over Europe. Also popular have been curved "hobbit" pipes, in high demand due the recent *Lord of the Rings* movie.

During the process it has been a thrill to discover aspects of pipe making in both experimental archaeology and to explore modern approaches with a fresh mind. In order to do this it was essential to study original pipes and to gain an appreciation of the skill of pipe makers as well as mould engravers. With the scarcity of original metal moulds, and even more so a gin-press, it has not been possible to indulge in the traditional pressed pipe method. Moulds created in the studio at this time are therefore made from hard plaster and engraved by hand. The pipes are slip-cast with wires in place and then finished to a very high standard. This method allows fast production of experimental designs with more emphasis on finishing techniques. It also allows the study of bowl evolution and patterns that in the past took decades to develop.

This year one of the new pipes being produced in the studio is to commemorate

200 years since the Battle of Trafalgar. The design was copied directly from originals excavated by Brixham Heritage Museum at the Napoleonic forts in Devon. The pipe shows Nelson on one side and Britannia on the other. The word “TRAFAL” “GAR” is engraved around Nelsons head. The photograph here shows how drawings of the original pipes were copied onto a blank master from which the mould was then made.



Photograph by the author

Heather devotes much of her time to either pipe making or answering questions about the subject through her website. The website provides a place where people all over the world can write about their finds and provides a link where information can be exchanged between those finding pipes to those professionals who study particular areas. For more information about the Dawnmist Studio pipes as well as clay pipe study in general the Dawnmist Studio website can be visited at:

Website: <http://www.dawnmist.demon.co.uk/pipdex.htm>

e-mail: heather@dawnmist.demon.co.uk

by writing directly: **Dawnmist Studio. PO BOX 348, Exeter EX4 2YQ, Devon, England**

Publications available:

The Art & Archaeology of Clay Tobacco Pipes CD ROM

378 Clay Tobacco Pipe Designs (A4 Booklet of illustrations)

Clay Tobacco Pipes from Exeter and Topsham (A4 Study)

A Group of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Idfa, Upper Egypt

by Susie White

During the course of a working trip to Egypt in May 1991, a group of Ottoman style clay tobacco pipes were brought to the attention of the author. At the time there were no immediate plan to publish the group of pipes but the excavator, Dr Magdi el Badry, made the original field notes and photographs available, which has allowed this short note to be prepared. The original notes, which were in Arabic, were translated by Hany and Karim Gohary.

Although the author did not have access to the actual objects, copies of the original pencil drawings were available and these have been used to illustrate this report. Suggested dates have been given by comparing the excavator's drawings with pipes illustrated by both Hayes (1980) and Robinson (1985).

The site of Idfa is located approximately 5 miles to the northwest of the city of Sohag, in Upper Egypt. Approximately 38 Ottoman style clay tobacco pipes were recovered during the first phase of excavation of the mound at Idfa in 1991. The work was directed by Dr. Magdi el Badry an inspector for the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA). In 1991, the finds from the excavation were being stored at the SCA's Sheik Hamed magazine in Sohag.

It is interesting to note that all 38 pipe fragments appeared to be of different bowl styles and forms. Some of the pipes had little or no surface decoration whilst others were covered with elaborate incised motifs. All of the pipes were made of clay, which has fired to a range of colours from dark red, through brown to a pale buff colour. The excavators noted that whilst the majority of the pipes were red or buff there were two or three examples that were made from a brown clay. It is possible that the brown colouration is a result of smoking although the author was unable to examine the pipes themselves and the excavator's notes were not clear on this point. The red clay pipes were of a much finer quality with highly burnished surfaces.

A wide range of basic bowl forms were noted amongst the assemblage and the excavators attempted to classify the forms despite having no access to any published works on Ottoman style pipes. Common to all of them is a short stub-stem. Three basic bowl forms were identified, as follows: -

- a) Rounded-bowl with short parallel-sided funnel (for example Figure 1)
- b) Squat rounded bowl with no funnel
- c) Cone shaped with a flared rim – similar to an up-turned bell (for

example Figure 11) *N.B: this form is referred to as 'lily-shaped' by Robinson (ibid 154).*

Only one of the bowls (Figure 3) had a flat disc on the base of the bowl, rather like a heel. A small number of the pipes had a hole or loop at the bowl/stem junction that may have been used as a means of securing the bowl to the stem (Figures 3 and 10). On at least two of the pipes, however, the hole did not go all the way through but were simply indents on either side of the pipe suggesting that this feature was more decorative than functional (Figures 4 and 8).

As with the actual bowl forms, the decoration on these pipes was equally varied and was either incised or impressed by means of a series of small stamps into the soft clay prior to firing. The majority of the motifs are abstract geometric patterns in the form of diamonds or chevrons (for example Figures 2, 3, 6 and 9) although at least one example had a stylised leaf motif on the sides of the bowl (Figure 1).

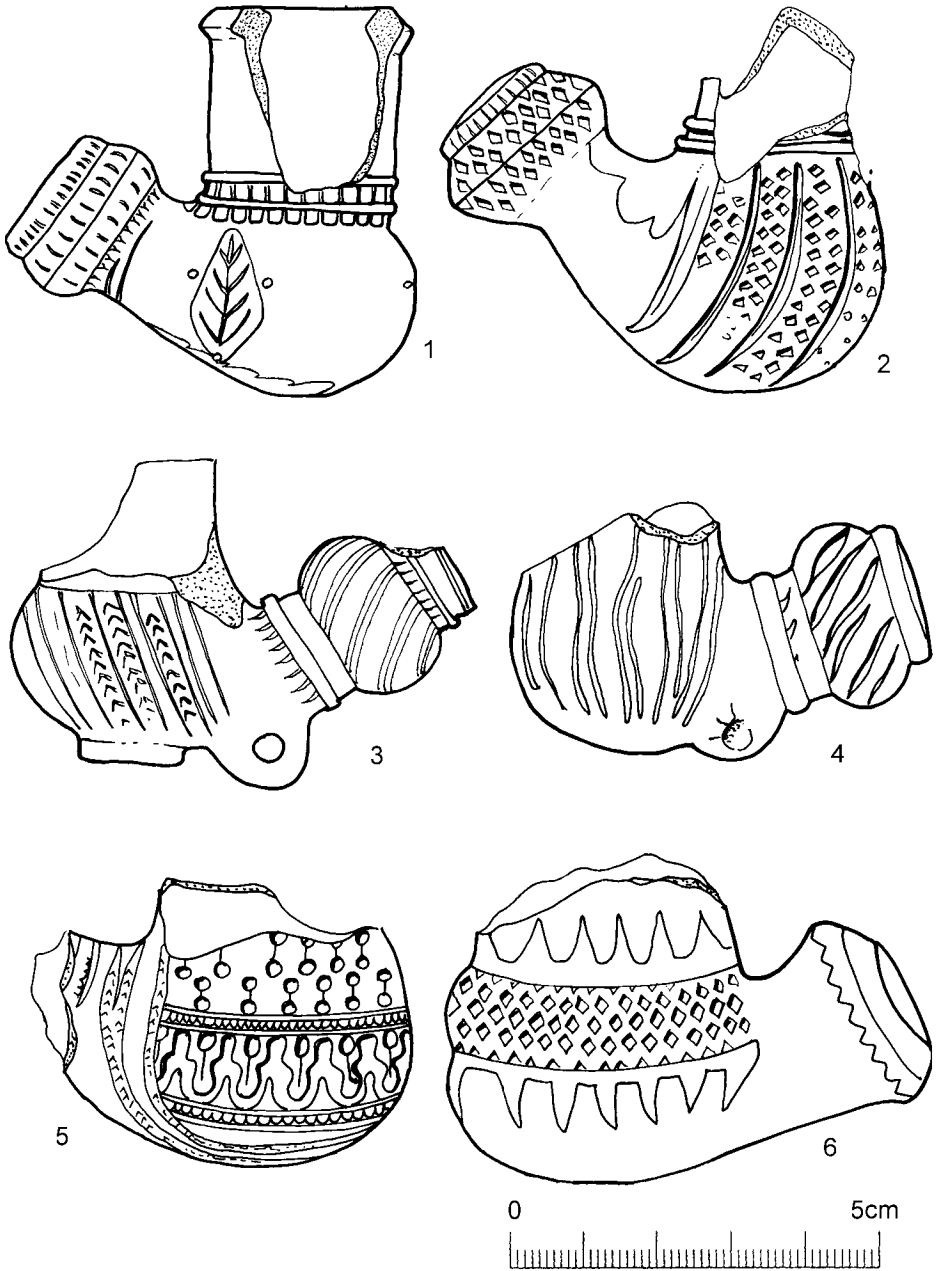
In addition to the bowls themselves a small number of wood and reed stem fragments were also recovered from the excavations (Figures 12 to 14). The excavator's notes are a little unclear as to the exact number of stem fragments that were recovered and simply state that "a large number were found" and that they "varied in width and length". What is clear, however, is that most were made of reeds with only one example being made of wood. This wooden example (Figure 12) appears to have been whittled down at one end in order to ensure a snug fit in the socket of the pipe.

This is by no means an extensive study of clay tobacco pipes from Idfa but the intention is to make this material available for comparative study.

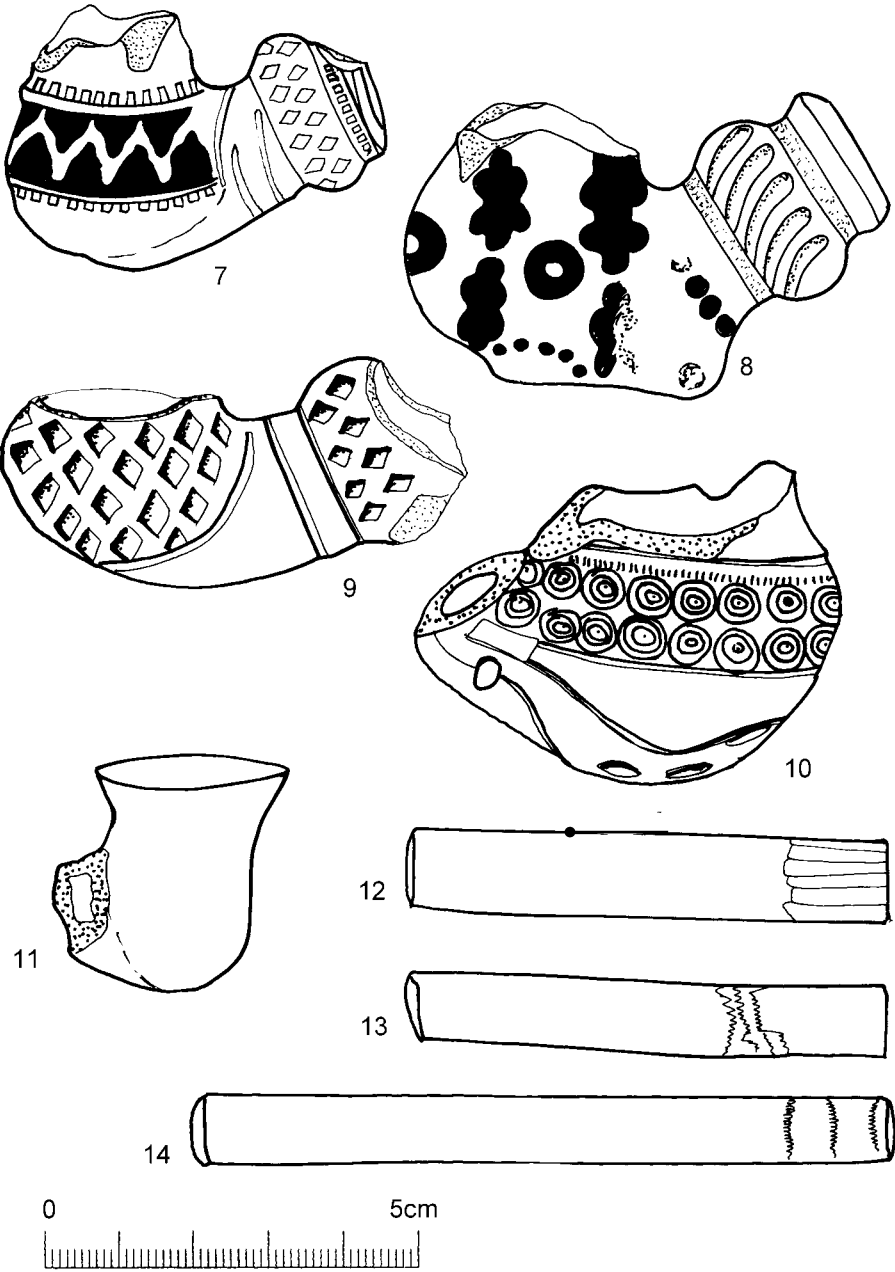
List of illustrations

All illustrations are at 1:1 and are inked up versions of the excavators original pencil drawings.

1. Buff coloured clay pipe bowl decorated with leaf motif flanked by a pair of incised dots. This motif is repeated on both sides of the bowl and on the front of the bowl away from the smoker. There is a fourth, larger leaf on the underside of the bowl. (Registration No. 15R). 18th/19th Century.
2. Buff coloured clay pipe bowl with incised lines and diamond patterns. The short "funnel" rim has been broken. (Registration No. 17R). 18th/19th Century.



Figures 1 to 6: Ottoman style clay tobacco pipes from Idfa, Upper Egypt.



Figures 7 to 14: Ottoman style clay tobacco pipes and organic stem fragments from Idfa, Upper Egypt.

3. Buff coloured clay pipe bowl with a round disc on the underside of the bowl, similar to a heel. There is a pierced loop at the bowl/stem junction possibly to enable the bowl to be attached to the stem. The bowl is decorated with a series of incised lines and chevrons. The short “funnel” shaped rim is broken. (Registration No. 16R). 18th/19th Century.
4. Brown coloured clay pipe bowl decorated with a series of wavy incised lines. At the bowl stem junction there is a ‘loop’ with an indentation on both sides of the bowl, but this does not go all the way through. (Registration No. 31). 18th/19th Century.
5. Buff to pale orange coloured clay pipe bowl decorated with a series of incised “dumbbell” shaped motifs. The keel of this pipe is also picked out with a wide incised line. Most of the stem and part of the rim is missing. (Registration No. 32). 18th/19th Century.
6. Buff coloured clay pipe bowl with incised decoration in the form of large triangles either side of a central band covered with small incised diamonds. The rim is broken. (Registration No. 30). 18th/19th Century.
7. Brown coloured clay pipe bowl decorated with a two bands of small incised squares either side of a central band of alternating triangles. The band around the stem is covered with two rows of incised diamonds. The rim is broken. (Registration No. 31). 18th/19th Century.
8. Pale red coloured clay pipe bowl decorated with what appears to be stylised leaf or floral motifs. There is a large flat base that runs from below the front of the bowl to below the bowl/stem junction. There is are two small indents either side of the bowl at this point similar to those in Figure 4. The rim is broken. (Registration No. 28). 18th/19th Century.
9. Buff to pale orange coloured clay pipe bowl decorated with a series of incised diamonds over the surviving portion of the bowl and over the band around the stem. The upper part of the bowl is missing. (Registration No. 29). Late 17th or early 18th Century.
10. Red coloured clay pipe bowl decorated with two incised lines that run round the middle of the bowl. Between these lines is a band made up of a series of concentric rings. There is a hole pierced through the bowl/stem junction. The stem and rim are broken. (Registration No. 33). 18th/19th Century.

11. Red coloured clay pipe bowl with highly polished surface. The pipe bowl has a simple, narrow incised band running around the very top of the rim but is otherwise undecorated. The stem is broken. (Registration No. 34). 18th/19th Century.
12. Wooden stem fragment with a “whittled” end for insertion in the socket of a pipe.
13. & 14. Two reed stem fragments.

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Hayes, J. W., (1980) ‘Turkish clay pipes: a provisional typology’ in P. Davey (ed.) *The archaeology of the clay tobacco pipe*, IV, British Archaeological Reports, International Series 92, Oxford, 3-10.

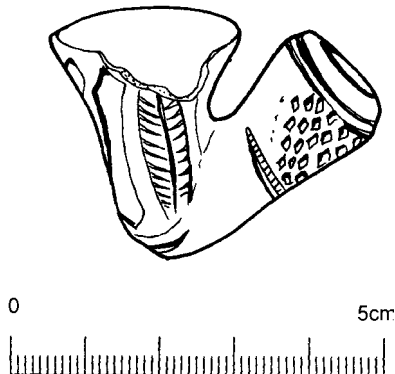
Robinson, R. C. W., (1985) ‘Tobacco pipes of Corinth and the Athenian Agora’, *Hesperia*, **54**, 149-203 (and plates 33-64).



A Pipe from Sohag, Upper Egypt

by Susie White

This clay tobacco pipe was recorded in 1991 during a field trip to Egypt. It was found near the city of Sohag in Upper Egypt. It is a lily-shaped bowl made from red clay and is decorated with incised decoration. It is most likely to date from the 19th century.



Tobacco pipe makers extracted from the Inland Revenue Apprenticeship Books 1763 – 1810

by Peter Hammond

From 1 May 1710 a stamp duty was payable on indentures of apprenticeship, which necessitated a central register of apprentices being set up for England, Scotland and Wales. For a hundred years thereafter these payments of duty were recorded in a series of volumes that now form the Apprenticeship Books (IR 1 series) at the National Archives (formerly Public Record Office) at Kew.

The Act was actually repealed in 1804, but as each master had up to seven years to pay the duty the registers continue, albeit at a diminishing rate, to early 1811. Therefore it is possible to find entries for particular apprentices within the registers occurring several years after they were actually enrolled. However a survey carried out myself on some Nottingham apprenticeships revealed very close correlation between the dates of enrolment and when the duties were paid, the dates of enrolment given within the national indexes generally being found to be spot on.

Not all apprenticeships were liable for the duty – particularly those taken on at the expense of the parish or through charities. Therefore just because an apprenticeship is not listed within the national registers, it does not mean to say it does not exist. Two sets of registers were compiled, one set for where the stamp duty was paid in London and the other for duties paid elsewhere – these registers becoming known as the ‘Town or City’ and ‘County’ series (IR 1/1 – 40 and 41 – 72 respectively).

The volumes record the names, addresses and trades of the masters, names of the apprentices, dates of the indentures, duration of the apprenticeship, the amount of duty, and when it was paid. An example of part of one of these pages is shown in Figure 1. Prior to 1752 the names of apprentices’ parents were also supplied which is especially useful in tracing individuals who may have been apprenticed some distance from their original home.

Many years ago the Society of Genealogists admirably produced a typescript of the earlier registers comprising an index of both masters and apprentices to 1762 and of masters to 1774 (now available on fiche in many archives repositories). Hence if the names of either the apprentices or masters are known prior it is possible to track them down fairly easily. However as there has been no wholesale extraction or indexing programme after this period, apart from one or two county or occupational projects, I felt it would be very worthwhile to extract the pipe makers. I decided to focus on 1763 onwards with apprentices

not being indexed from this point. As each volume contains around 8,000 entries this was no small task; registers searched comprised the town series (IR 1/22 part, then 23 – 40 in full) and county series (IR 1/54 part, then 55 – 72 in full) i.e. 38 volumes.

Fortunately most of this extraction programme took place prior to the volumes being microfilmed, which meant I had the luxury of studying the actual registers – this made correlation of entries on facing pages much easier. Now that the registers have been microfilmed it is much more difficult to match entries as they spread over two frames, though the photocopying of entries of interest is now possible.

I am confident that all the pipe makers have been extracted – averaging around two or three per volume, though a few contained more. I have arranged the extracted pipe makers in chronological sequence of their given date of apprenticeship, thus interspersing entries taken from the town and county series of registers. Details added in square brackets are my own; with the Inland Revenue register references being given at the end of each entry. For the purposes of presentation I have standardized the format of the entries to make them consistent throughout, i.e. the date of apprenticeship, apprentices name, master's name and residence, occupation as given, period of apprenticeship (normally seven years) and the IR volume reference. I accept full responsibility for any errors or omissions. It must be borne in mind too that 'pipe maker' can also denote a lead or metal pipe maker, though it seems likely from the names and places listed here that almost all the entries are indeed tobacco pipe makers.

The list comprises well over eighty references to pipe making apprenticeships within the period specified. Note that the first entry is actually for an apprenticeship for 1762 but as this was listed in the submissions for 1763 it has been included. Many well-known master pipe makers are listed, and as many of the apprentices became masters in their own right the list provides some hitherto unknown links. As such it helps clarify names of a master pipe makers working in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, a period more problematic to trace through the documentary records with it being prior to occupations being generally referred to in parish records (though exceptions do occur) and of course prior to the surviving censuses. Even where known pipe makers are listed these lists frequently extend their known working dates.

Furthermore, other pipe makers such as William Derbyshire of Loughborough are now identified that were only known previously from initialled pipes, while other masters were totally unknown.

1 November 1768

George DIAS app to Isaac TAYLOR, citizen and tobacco pipe maker of London, 7 years (IR 1/25)

4 January 1769

Arthur COSTER app to James FROST of Porchester [Hants], pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/26)

9 January 1769

Edward BUCKLEY app to John HARRISON of Knowley [Lancs], pipe maker, 8 years (IR 1/57)

11 December 1769

Mary ETHERINGTON app to Thomas FOG of Derby, pipe maker, until 21 (IR 1/26)

10 May 1770

Thomas MAVEN app to William BIRCHALL of Rainford [Lancs], pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/57)

14 May 1770

William HARVEY app to Jacob ABSOLOM [ABSOLON] of Norwich, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/57)

8 October 1770

George PALMER app to Robert KNIGHTS of Wymondham [Norfolk], pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/58)

27 May 1771

John HEWITT app to Matthew TUNSTALL of Rainford [Lancs], pipe maker, 8 years (IR 1/57)

29 September 1771

John HAROT app to James

NAILOR of Lincoln, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/58)

2 March 1772

Edward FIDLER app to Thomas WHORWELL of Rye, Sussex, pipe maker, 7 years (servitude from 5 July 1770) (IR 1/27)

25 March 1772

Philip ELY app to Rob[ert] GREEN of Beccles [Suffolk], pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/58)

15 August 1772

Maria RICE app to Thomas PRATT of Bridgewater [Somerset], tobacco pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/58)

29 September 1772

James BURRIDGE app to James PITT of Chichester [Sussex], pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/58)

26 January 1773

John SHEPPARD otherwise FARLEY app to James FROST of Porchester [Hants], pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/58)

22 February 1773

Sam CRIBB app to John MIDDLETON of Wareham [Dorset], tobacco pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/58) (See figure 1)

29 September 1773

William HULL [HALL ?] app to William ADAMSON of Norwich, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/58)

25 April 1774

Jonathan FULLER app to Jacob ABSOLON of City of Norwich, pipe maker, 3 years (IR 1/59)

29 July 1774

Sam GLADING app to Eleazar [sic] HAMBLETON of Romford, Essex, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/28)

21 March 1775 [or earlier]

Hannah STACEY app to Thomas PRATT of Bridgewater, Somerset, pipe maker, until 21 (IR 1/59)

6 January 1776

James BRADNAM app to Rob[ert] GREEN of Beccles, Suffolk, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/59)

6 February 1776

George HOCKLEY app to James WOODROFFE of St.Luke[s], Middlesex, 7 years (IR 1/28)

25 March 1776

William WILLIAMS app to James SMITH, citizen and tobacco pipe maker of London, 7 years (IR 1/28)

6 September 1778

John WILKES app to Emerson TIDY, citizen and tobacco pipe maker of London, 7 years (IR 1/30)

8 January 1781

John GOOD app to James LESLEY of Wells Next the Sea, Norfolk, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/61)

29 May 1782

Hughfree EDWARDS app to William WILDER of St. Lukes, Mid-

dlesex, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/31)

9 September 1782

William FORD app to John FORD of Ratcliff, Middlesex, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/31)

25 March 1783

William SINY [sic] app to Webster ADAMS of Ipswich, pipe maker, 5 years (IR 1/62)

18 October 1783

Thomas LUNT app to John HARRISON of Liverpool, pipe maker, 8 years (IR 1/62)

16 December 1783

William NICHOLLS app to George WALKER of Peterborough, Northants, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/34)

23 April 1784

James CALVERT app to John HURST of City of Lincoln, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/63)

7 December 1784

F[rancis] CANT app to James HARRISON of Westminster [London], tobacco pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/32)

21 August 1786

Eleanor BAILEY app to Thomas LEGG of Broseley, Salop, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/64)

29 September 1787

Benjamin RUSSELL app to Henry TAPLIN of Emsworth, Hamps, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/64)

12 March 1788

William MILLER app to William WILDER of St. Lukes, Middlesex, tobacco pipe maker, for 7 years (IR 1/33)

3 March 1789

William CHIFFINGS app to James SMITH, citizen and tobacco pipe maker of London, 7 years (IR 1/34)

2 November 1789

William PARELEY app to James DARBYSHIRE of St. Mary, Nottingham, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/65)

26 July 1790

Jos[ep]h SMITH app to John HURST of City of Lincoln, pipe maker, for 7 years (IR 1/65)

10 January 1792

Robert BADDELY app to James WOODROFFE of St. Lukes Old Street (1), tobacco pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/35)

27 April 1792

Richard MATTHEWS app to Richard MATTHEWS of City of Gloucester, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/66)

21 May 1792

Thomas PATEY app to Thomas WOOD of St. Lukes, Middlesex, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/35)

28 June 1792

Henry LONGSTAFF app to William TURPIN of Boston [Lincs], pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/66)

10 October 1792

William GADD app to John HURST of St. Swithins, Lincoln, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/66)

10 October 1792

William GREAVES app to Thomas and William BROWNE of Norwich, pipe makers, 7 years (IR 1/67)

1 November 1792

Isaac BAMBROOK app to Batley ADAMS of Maldon, Essex, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/35)

10 April 1793

James EMMETT app to John RAFFELL of St. George in the East, Middlesex, pipe maker, 5 years (IR 1/35)

22 March 1794

John INKPEN app to John WALKER of Rye [Sussex], pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/36)

2 June 1795

Thomas HUNT app to George CLARK, citizen and tobacco pipe maker of London, 7 years (IR 1/36)

3 June 1795

William E. SIMPSON app to James BOURN, citizen and tobacco pipe maker of London, 7 years (IR 1/36)

31 October 1796

Robert SHERWIN app to Sampson STRONG of Derby, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/68)

6 December 1796

Ralph James RUSSELL app to Thomas WOOD of St. Lukes, Middlesex, tobacco pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/37)

25 March 1797

William KETTLE app to Samuel APPLEBY of Anchor Yard, Old Street [St. Lukes, Middlesex], tobacco pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/37)

3 July 1797

John TWELLS app to William DARBYSHIRE of Loughborough [Leics], pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/68)

1 January 1798

Henry JEFFERSON app to John CRIPPS of Croydon, Surrey, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/37)

12 March 1798

James WHARTON app to John PAYNE of Great Windmill Street, Middlesex, tobacco pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/37)

17 March 1798

Samuel POWELL app to William POWELL of Shepton Mallet, Somerset, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/37)

10 June 1799

John CLEEVE app to William DARBYSHIRE of Loughborough [Leics], pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/69)

7 August 1799

James YOUNG app to Thomas and

William BROWN[E] of City of Norwich, pipe makers, 7 years (IR 1/69)

21 August 1799

William GINN app to William FISHER of Little Suffolk Street, Borough, Southwark, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/38)

1 January 1800

John ATKINSON app to Edward SHERR[E]Y of Gainsborough [Lincs], pipe maker, 6 years (IR 1/69)

6 March 1800

Jos[ep]h HALLIFAX app to William CLEVER of St. Mary, Islington, Middlesex, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/38)

3 June 1800

James MILLER app to Samuel APPLEBY of St. Lukes, Middlesex, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/38)

12 January 1801

Thomas SPARROW app to Webster ADAMS of Stowmarket, Suffolk, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/70)

27 April 1801

John ADKIN app to John REFELL of St. James, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/70)

17 August 1801

Noah FENTON app to George BROWN of City of Norwich, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/70)

30 July 1802

Michael BERRY app to George BROWN of City of Norwich, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/70)

1 January 1803

Matthias BARKER app to Robert FITT of St. Nicholas at Thorn, Norwich, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/72)

16 June 1803

Haylett J. BARBER app to John MOULDS [of London], tobacco pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/39)

12 October 1803

Thomas C. DOMINY app to Arthur COSTER of Fareham, Hamps, pipe maker, 6 years (IR 1/71)

29 March 1804

John GIDNEY app to Thomas and William BROWNE of All Saints, City of Norwich, pipe makers, 7 years (IR 1/71)

13 April 1805

John CLAY app to James FREEMAN of Portsea, Hants, pipe maker, 7 years from 2 February 1800 (IR 1/40)

1 May 1805

James HAMILTON app to John CLAY (his executors) of Portsea, Hants, pipe maker, 7 years from 11 February 1804 (IR 1/40)

1 May 1805

Samuel JONES app to Charles KENYON, his executors, of Liverpool, pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/72)

13 May 1805

Nathaniel MacKENZIE app to John NEEDHAM of the Maze, Tooley Street, Surrey, tobacco pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/40)

3 September 1805

Edward VINEN [VINING] app to John PAYNE [of London?], tobacco pipe maker, 7 years (IR 1/40)

20 September 1805

John THORN app to Arthur COSTER of Fareham, Hants, pipe maker, 5 years (IR 1/40)

13 July 1808

Thomas GOODALL junior app to Arthur COSTER of Fareham, Hants, pipe maker, 7 years from 1 May (IR 1/40)

Warrant N ^o 12 June 1744 - Brought 18 Dec 1743					
25 July 1772	27	In Middleton	of Wareham in Co. of Dorset	Cooper	Prob. Middleton
17 Oct 1772	28	Wm Davis	of Dorchester	Apothecary	John Appleby
12 Nov 1772	29	Jn. Jackson	of Sutton Pointe	do	The Jacksons
19 do	30	Jhn. W. the	of New Inn in Co. of Wilts	Black & White	Wm. Portwood
2 Aug 1773	31	J. James Smith	of Weymouth in Co. of Dorset	Iron Druggist	Edenburgh Weyatt
27 Feb 1773	32	Rich. Stone	of West Milton	do	High Street
6 May 1773	33	Jn. Middleton	of Wareham	do	Jam. Lovell ←
15 do	34	J. J. J. J.	of Cranston	Cooper	J. G. Daw
24 do	35	Rob. Gray	of Poole	do	Wm. Poynt
25 do	36	Jn. Bryer	of Dorchester	do	Jn. G. G. G.
3 April 1773	37	Jn. Collins	of Poole	do	Rich. Poynt
3 do	38	Pages James	of do	do	Wm. Conbridge
6 do	39	David Sparrow	of Sherston	do	Jm. Poynt
6 do	40	Jos. Bugg	of Sherston	do	John Bennett
10 do	41	Jos. Abbot	of Sherston	do	Jn. J. J.
24 do	42	Michas Janning	of Sherston	do	Michael Dowling
24 do	43	Wm J. J. J.	of Winton in Co. of Dorset	do	Jacobus D. D.
8 May 1773	44	Jos. Light	of Winton in Co. of Dorset	do	Jam. Wood
20 do	45	Rob. J. J.	of Winton in Co. of Dorset	do	Jhn. Johnson
3 June 1773	46	Jos. J. J.	of Winton in Co. of Dorset	do	Rob. D. D.
17 do	47	Jos. J. J.	of Winton in Co. of Dorset	do	George J. J.
23 do	48	Jos. J. J.	of Winton in Co. of Dorset	do	The J. J.
24 do	49	Jos. J. J.	of Winton in Co. of Dorset	do	Jn. J. J.
30 do	50	Jos. J. J.	of Winton in Co. of Dorset	do	David J. J.
10 July 1773	51	Jos. J. J.	of Winton in Co. of Dorset	do	Jn. J. J. J.

Figure 1: Extract from the Inland Revenue Apprenticeship Register—the tobacco pipe maker John Middleton is marked with arrows. (IR 1/58). Reproduced with permission of the Public Record Office.

A Victoria Diamond Jubilee Pipe From Brockley, South-East London

by Chris Jarrett

This complete pipe was brought to my attention by Mr Josh King-Farlow who found it whilst removing a hearthstone when renovating a ground floor room at his home in Brockley. He found the pipe amongst a soil and brick infill of the hearth, sealed by a thin layer of concrete and was amazed that it survived the use of a 'kango' and sledgehammer. The house is believed to date to c1870 and the pipe therefore dates the renovation of the fireplace to c1897 or after. Maybe labourers lost the pipe during the rebuilding of the fireplace or perhaps it was placed there deliberately to mark the date of this event.

The pipe measures 138mm in length and has moulded milling on the rim in the Irish style. The moulding is of a very good quality with the bust of Queen Victoria on the left side of the bowl and a crown on the right side. Incuse dates occur as 1837 on the left side of the stem and 1897 on the right side, thus commemorating Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.



Photograph by the author.

There is no evidence for the pipe maker, but recently a fragment of a c1900 Inniskillings/Egypt bowl was excavated at Woolwich Arsenal with the incuse stamp of 'HILL LATE DUDMAN - PLUMSTEAD' on the stem. The crispness of the mouldings for both the sphinxes on the Inniskillings/Egypt bowl, and the bust and crown on the Victoria bowl, leads me to speculate that the same local maker produced them. Peter Hammond kindly informs me that the pipe maker Henry Dudman ceased to be listed at Plumstead in 1894 (according to trade directories) and that John Hill was at these premises between 1900 and 1902. Unfortunately a gap exists in the directories between 1895-1900 that would show more clearly when Dudman succeeded Hill and therefore prove if the latter was indeed the possible maker of the 1897 Jubilee pipe.

Since the submission of Chris Jarrett's paper, Peter Hammond has provided the following additional information:-

Henry Dudman senior retired and moved to Norwich, where he died in 1906. Henry Dudman junior remained in Plumstead but became a publican by 1901. This might explain why there is a gap in the Directories between the last entry for Henry Dudman and John Hill taking over the pipe workshop at 71 Bloomfield Road.



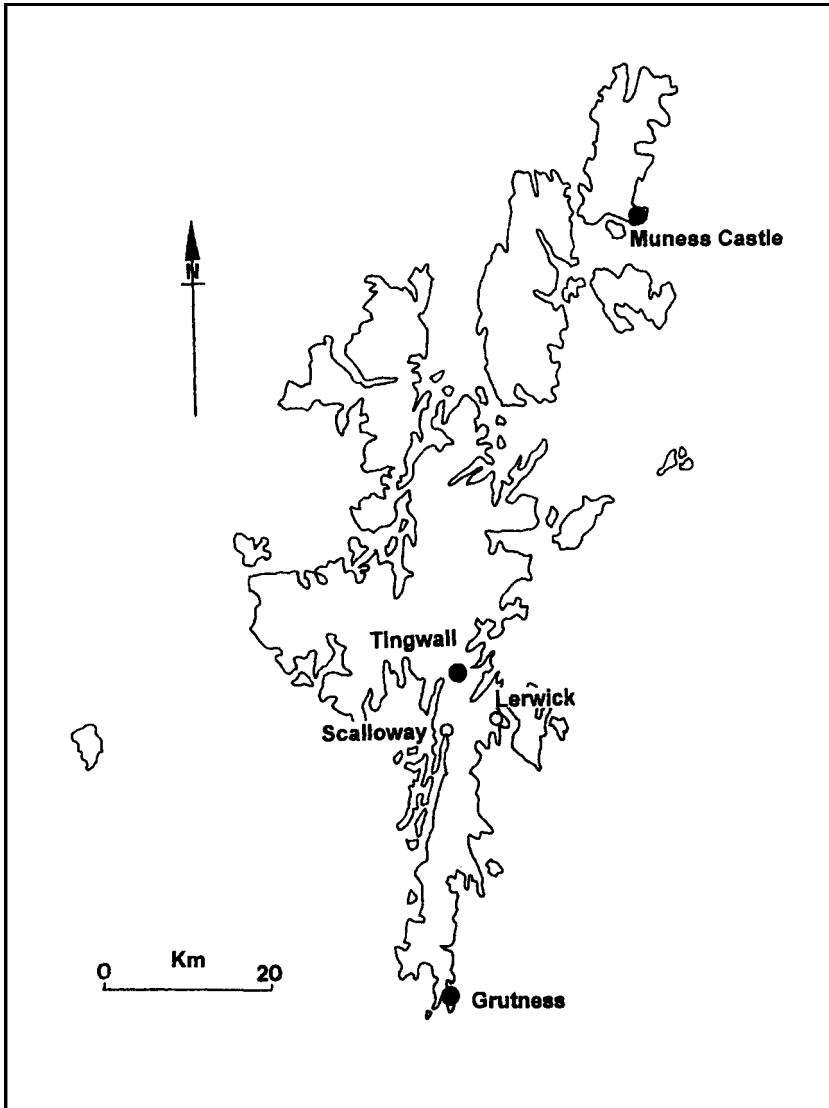
Shetland pipes **Part 1: 17th and 18th century pipes from Grutness, Tingwall and Muness**

by Nigel Melton

Previous work on pipes found on Shetland

This note describes three small groups of pipes from Grutness, Tingwall and Muness Castle, locations that are distributed over the length of the Shetland archipelago (Figure 1). Previously published examples of pipes found on Shetland are limited to the substantial assemblage of mainly seventeenth and eighteenth century examples that was recovered during excavations at Scalloway Castle (Davey 1987) [Scalloway, the former capital of Shetland, was its major trading centre in the seventeenth century] and to two small groups from excavations at Kebister, to the north of Lerwick (Gallagher 1999) and at The Biggings on the island of Papa Stour (Crawford and Ballin-Smith 1999). The Scalloway assemblage was included in Davey's (1992) examination of

Figure 1: Plan of Shetland showing location of pipes



Dutch pipes in Scotland. In this he noted that the percentage of Dutch pipes present from sites in Scotland ranged from practically zero at Edinburgh in the south to almost 100% in peripheral areas such as Shetland. Davey also concluded that the import of Dutch pipes into Scotland ranged from bulk importation, as represented by the seven barrels of pipes that were present on board a Dundee vessel wrecked in 1635, down to private trading by crew members on Dutch fishing vessels.

Economic background

German merchants from the ports of Hamburg, Bremen and Lübeck dominated Shetland's trade in the 17th and early 18th centuries. There were, however, numbers of Scottish merchants at Scalloway and at Grutness and Eastshore in the south (Melton 2004; forthcoming). Grutness was also the base for large numbers of Scottish fishers from Pittenweem, Crail and Anstruther and supported a community of Scottish brewsters and alesellers. Another important element of the Shetland economy at this time was the annual visits of the Dutch fishing fleet. The fleet, estimated to have been of up to 1,500 boats (Smith 1670) but more likely to have been of around 500 (Beenhakker 1973), would arrive in June and fairs were held at Lerwick and Levenwick to which the local inhabitants would flock to trade knitted goods and local produce for cash and items such as tobacco, spirits and shoes. Whilst early accounts do not mention pipes, it is likely that they would have been obtained at these fairs and Dutch pipes dominate the excavated material from the period examined here. However, at Scalloway and in the south of Shetland seventeenth and early eighteenth century Scottish pipes have also been found, as well as occasional English examples. It would seem likely that trading must also have taken place with the Scottish and English fishers who were based in these areas.

This situation changed abruptly in the early decades of the 18th century. The German merchants had ceased trading in Shetland by the 1730s, their role being taken over by the local landowners, and at around the same time the Dutch fishery declined dramatically. The fundamental social and economic changes of the eighteenth century are reflected in the archaeological record and later eighteenth and nineteenth century pipes found on Shetland will be considered in a future article.

The pipes

a) Munn Castle, Unst (Figure. 2, Nos. 1-3)

In the Shetland Museum collection there is a small group of three pipes was recovered during excavations at Munn Castle carried out in advance of consolidation works in the 1975. These pipes have not been published. They consist of the heel of a pipe by the Edinburgh maker Thomas Banks and two

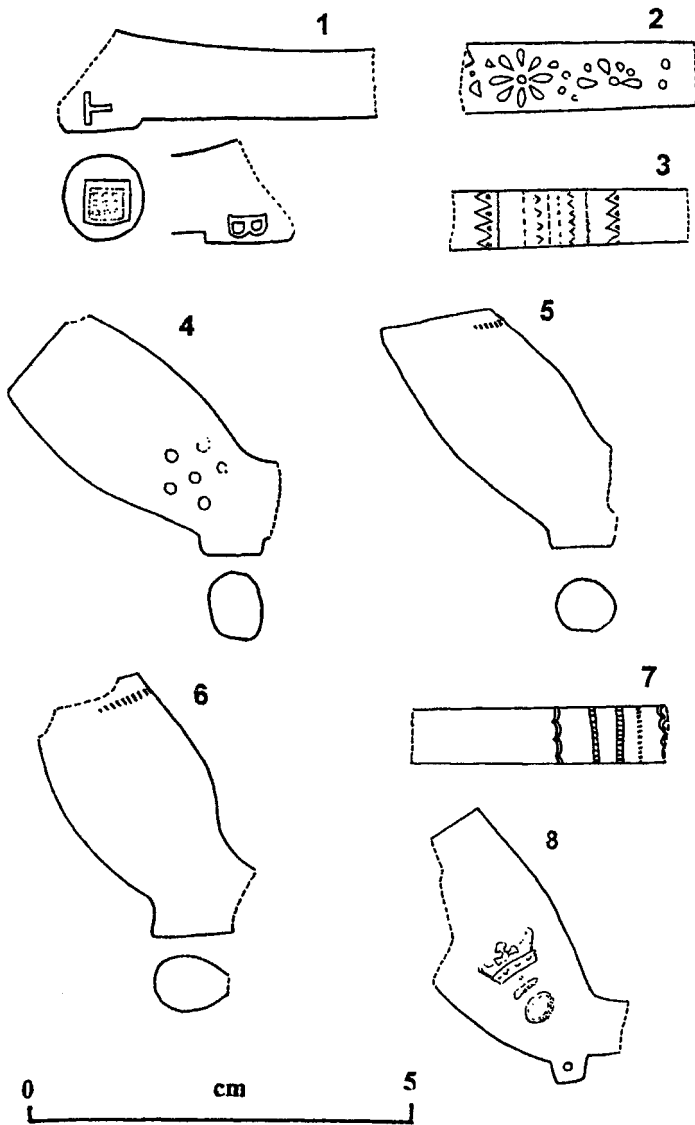


Figure 2: Pipes from Muness Castle, Unst (Nos. 1-3) and Houser, Tingwall (Nos. 4-8)

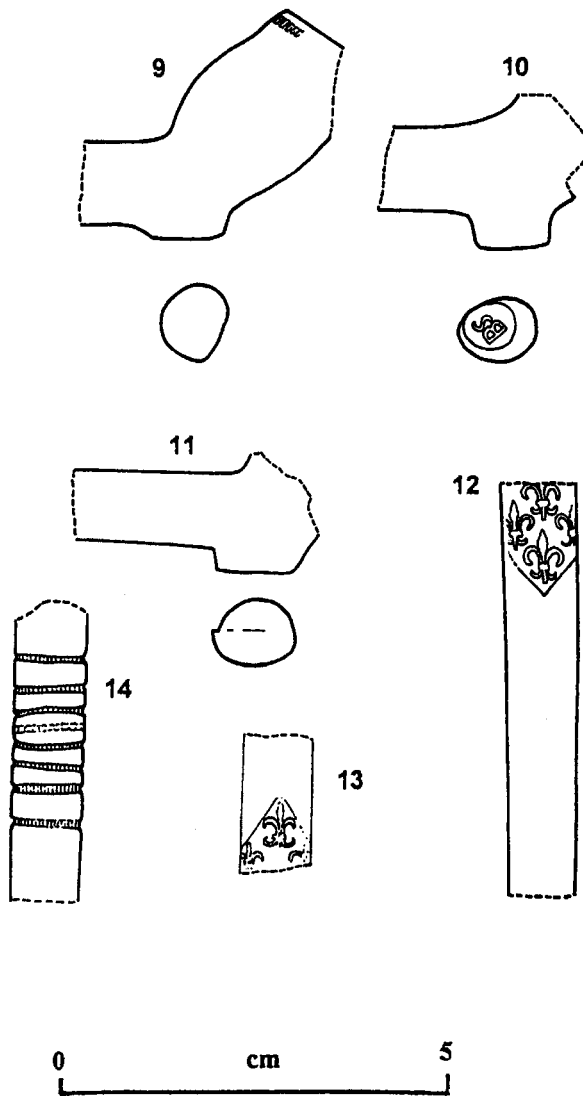


Figure 3: Pipes from Grutness (Nos. 9-14)

decorated stem fragments from Dutch pipes. One of the latter has relief-moulded decoration and dates from the second quarter of the 17th century, whilst the other has roll-stamped decoration and dates from the early decades of the 18th century.

b) Houster, Tingwall (Figure. 2, Nos. 4-8)

A small group of pipes was recovered from Houster, Tingwall. They comprise an 18th century stem fragment with roll-stamped decoration and four bowls from Dutch pipes. Three of the bowls, including one with moulded 'devolved rose' decoration, date from the seventeenth century. The fourth has worn relief decoration of a crown with further, indecipherable, decoration below and dates from the eighteenth century.

c) Grutness (Figure. 3, Nos. 9-13)

Test pits excavated in 1998 and 1999 to sample 17th century middens in two locations at Grutness (Melton 2004) yielded 60 pipe fragments. Both middens were considered to be most likely associated with Scottish merchant activity due to the relatively high numbers of Charles I 'Stirling' turners of 1632-39 that were present.

The pipe fragments consisted of 45 stem and 15 bowl fragments, the majority small, unmarked pieces. The stems included three decorated examples; two with a diamond and *fleur-de-lis* design, Dutch and dating to c1630-50, and one with bands of rouletting. The former are similar to examples found at Scalloway Castle (Davey 1987), whilst the latter is similar to examples from the Dutch East Indiaman the *Kennemerland* which was wrecked off Shetland in 1664 (Martin 1987a).

The bowls from the Grutness middens included an example of a Dutch Type 1 (Duco 1987) that is paralleled by pipes found at Pittenweem (Martin 1987b), the date of deposition of which was estimated to be the late 1630s, and a heel fragment with a BS mark.

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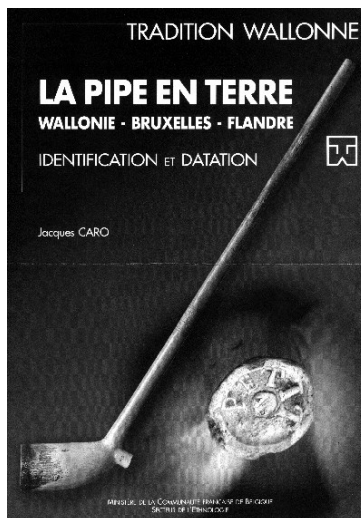
Part 2 of Nigel Melton's paper on Shetland Pipes will appear in SCPR Newsletter 66

New Publications

La pipe en terre Wallonie – Bruxelles – Flandre: Identification et datation by Jacques Caro.

Jacques Caro has pulled together a number of studies to help researchers in the identification and dating of pipes found in the Low Countries. This new publication includes a list of Belgian pipemakers from the seventeenth to twentieth centuries as well as a detailed bibliography. This systematic study constitutes the definitive reference work on Belgian clay pipes.

This book can be obtained from CEFAL, Boulevard Frère Orban 31, 4000 Liège, Belgium and costs 18 Euros (incl. Postage) in Belgium, and 20 Euros elsewhere.



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Centuries of Smoke Stains–The Art of Opium Utensils (2004) published by The National Museum of History, Taipei. This is a hardcover, 128 page, bilingual (Chinese and English), illustrated retrospective of the private collection of opium paraphernalia belonging to Mr. Wellington Wang of Taipei. Available from the Museum shop (nmh-shop@umail.hinet.net) at a cost of \$20 plus postage. Credit card payment is acceptable.

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The Tobacco Atlas (2002) by J. Mackay, and M. Eriksen, is a 128 page World Health Organization (WHO) publication whose scope covers pretty much everything: "...personal or political health, governance, politics, economics, big business, corporate behavior, smuggling, tax, religion, internet, allocation of resources, human development and the future." It may be purchased from the online WHO Book Shop at \$27 plus applicable postage, or download it at www.who.int/tobacco/resources/publications/tobacco_atlas/en/.

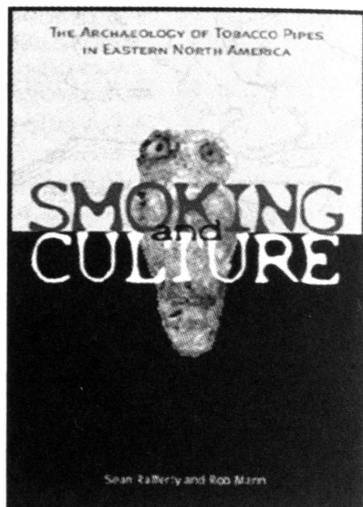
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Tobacco in History and Culture. An Encyclopaedia (2004) by Charles Scribner's & Sons is a two-volume compendium on tobacco and smoking. It is available from www.gale.com at a cost of \$240. The web site also provides a review of this book.

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A Global History of Smoking (2004), edited by Sander L. Gilman and Zhou Xun. This is a 400-page hardcover book with 300 illustrations (100 in colour) published by Reaktion Books. This publication is available from www.reaktionbooks.co.uk at a cost of £29.

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Smoking and Culture: the archaeology of tobacco pipes in Eastern North America edited by Sean Rafferty and Rob Mann

Sean Rafferty and Rob Mann have edited a number of papers relating to the tobacco pipes found on the eastern coast of North America. This publication has 344 pages of texts and includes a number of useful illustrations.

This book can be obtained from the University of Tennessee Press at www.utpress.org at a cost of \$48 excluding postage.

Alternatively, David Higgins (address inside front cover) has two copies available in the UK at £30 each (including postage and packing) on a first come, first served basis. Please enquire for overseas rate and method of payment. David can be contacted at david@3clarendon.freereserve.co.uk

Contributions to the Newsletter

Articles and other items for inclusion can be accepted either

- on a 3.5” IBM compatible disk—preferably in Word,
- as handwritten text, which must be clearly written—please print names,
- as emails, but please either ensure that object drawings/photographs have a scale in the image to ensure they are sized correctly for publication. If your drawings/photographs don't have a scale with them, please send originals or hard copies as well by post.

Illustrations and tables

- illustrations must be in ink, not pencil.
- can be either portrait or landscape to fit within a frame size of 11 x 18cm but please allow room for a caption.
- tables should be compiled with an A5 format in mind.

Photographs

- Should be good quality colour or black and white but bear in mind that they will be reproduced in black and white and so good contrast is essential.
- Digital images can be sent by email; if possible include a scale with any objects photographed.

Please state clearly if you require original artwork or photographs to be returned and provide a stamped addressed envelope.

Enquiries

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

Ron Dagnall, 14 Old Lane, Rainford, St Helens, Lancs WA11 8JE (pipes and pipemakers in the north of England) Email: rondag@blueyonder.co.uk

Peter Hammond, 17 Lady Bay Road, West Bridgeford, Nottingham, NG2 5BJ (specialises in 19th century pipes and pipemakers)

Susie White, 3 Clarendon Road, Wallasey, Merseyside CH44 8EH (pipes and pipemakers from Yorkshire and enquires relating to the National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive (NCTPA)) Email: susie@3clarendon.freemove.co.uk

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