

NEWSLETTER

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Autumn/Winter 2004

SOCIETY FOR CLAY PIPE RESEARCH

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SOCIETY NEWS

by Susie White

This issue of the newsletter brings us a step closer to getting up to date so please keep the contributions coming. This issue includes a report on the Belfast Conference, which took place in September 2004. For those of you who have not yet booked, this is a reminder that the conference for 2005 will be taking place in Norton St Philip. Details can be found on page 6.

Whilst on the subject of conferences, Jacqui Pearce from the Museum of London has kindly offered to organise the SCPR Conference for 2006. The conference will be held in London and will focus on recent work in the capital. Dates for the conference are September 16th and 17th, so be sure to mark it in your diaries. Further details will be circulated at Norton St Philip in September.



The National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive

The National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive (NCTPA) is a registered charity whose role is to promote and encourage the general education of the public in the study of the clay tobacco pipe industry and related matters, particularly by collecting, conserving and maintaining a National Archive of the clay tobacco pipe industry and related matters for the benefit of the public, both now and for future generations.

The NCTPA is presently housed and maintained within the Department of Archaeology at the University of Liverpool where it is available for consultation by any *bona fide* researcher by prior appointment.

The collection comprises a number of elements including published and unpublished material connected with clay tobacco pipes and tobacco, together with photographs, slides, framed photographs and prints, research notes, trade catalogues and artefactual material.

Anyone wishing to consult the NCTPA collection is welcome to do so. An appointment can be arranged by contacting Susie White (address in the inside cover of this issue).

The 2004 Society for Clay Pipe Research Conference, Belfast

by David Higgins

The 2004 SCPR conference was organised by Peter Davey and held in Belfast, Northern Ireland, on 4th-5th September. This meeting provided an opportunity for members to see and hear about Irish pipes. About 25 people attended the Saturday meeting, which was hosted by the Ulster Museum where **Robert Heslip** started the proceedings by providing an introduction to the Museum and their collections. The Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society was founded in 1821 and, by the 1830s, had erected the first purpose built museum in Ireland. The museum houses a good collection of pipes, mainly acquired during the nineteenth century, including the Granger and Benn Collections of metal pipes. The museum also holds a pipe press and mould which were collected in about 1914 from Hamilton's, one of the last pipemaking firms in Belfast.

Joe Norton then spoke about the Dublin pipemaking industry, which flourished in the Francis Street area from the seventeenth century onwards. The seventeenth and early eighteenth century makers appear to have produced pipes with decorated stems, similar to those produced in Chester. There is little evidence for eighteenth century makers but, in the early nineteenth century, elaborate mould-decorated bowls with panels on their sides were particularly common. Many pipes were produced commemorating notable figures, events or political themes at this time. These were good quality pipes and contrast with the rather plain and thick-walled types that became popular from the mid-nineteenth century onwards. The crowned L mark, perhaps copying Dutch prototypes, became one of the most common and widespread marks and remained in use until well into the twentieth century. The last Dublin workshop, run by the Devlin family, closed in 1937.

Allan Peacey carried on the Dublin theme by talking about the seven kiln sites that have been discovered in the City. These include small earlier kilns as well as larger later ones. The sites of tipping muffles for glazing mouthpieces and well-constructed stone-lined pits for soaking clay have also been excavated. The kiln waste shows that the later muffle kilns were of typical form with peripheral shelves and central supports for stacking the pipes. One distinctive local feature, however, was the use of old Staffordshire dishes as mushroom props in the central supporting column.

Peter Hammond then spoke about Irish style pipes produced by British manufacturers. There were a lot of migrant Irish workers during the nineteenth century, particularly in the North-West of England and in Scotland. As a result

there was a demand for Irish style pipes and many manufacturers in these areas produced them as part of their range. Irish slogans or place names such as 'CORK' or 'DUBLIN' were often stamped on the pipes, making them hard to distinguish from actual Irish products. Old trade catalogues and kiln tips help to define the types made in each area and even makers from as far away as London were producing these Irish styles.

Allan Peacey returned to look at the actual products of the Dublin kilns in more detail. The repeal of the 1800 Act of Union with England and the emancipation of Catholics were the two main political issues of the early nineteenth century. O'Connell was one of the main activists who worked to get the Act repealed in 1829 and who was involved in the 'Monster Meetings', which started in 1843. Pipe stamps commemorating the people and places connected with this movement are commonly found, for example, 'REPEAL', 'TARA', 'O'CONNELL' and '43'. Other common themes were connected with commerce, for example, 'SUCCESS TO TRADE' or notable events, such as an interesting pipe relating to the Prince of Wales and Caroline of Brunswick.

Ruairi O'Baoill, Peter Davey and Audrey Horning concluded the morning session by looking at pipes from Carrickfergus. This town was an important medieval and later centre as well as being the seat of British administration until the eighteenth century. Some 33 excavations in the town have produced a wealth of pipes. In the seventeenth century some Bristol area pipes seem to have been imported, despite their being almost entirely absent from North Wales and the North West of England. The excavations have also produced quite a number of pipes from the South Lancashire manufactories, centred on Rainford, as well as a few Dutch imports. The majority of the pipes, however, are unmarked but their particular form and finish suggests that they are local products from as yet unidentified sources. Analysis of the stem bores from the town has proved particularly interesting. Inter- and intra-site comparisons were carried out that appear to show a mid-seventeenth century peak of activity in the town followed by a late seventeenth century collapse in the market. This collapse may have been connected with a 1678 decree banning Catholic residents from the town combined with the growth of Belfast as a commercial centre.

Peter Davey started the afternoon session by considering British and Dutch imports into Ireland. There can be problems in sourcing pipes, particularly since moulds sometimes changed hands between manufacturers or particular styles were copied or made specifically for export to another place. The numerous nineteenth century pipes with a Dutch style crowned L stamp that are found in Ireland provide a good example. Many of these are found on kiln sites or with local makers' marks and so they were clearly being produced locally, despite sometimes even having the Gouda Arms moulded on the heel.

Seventeenth century pipes can be even harder to interpret and regional studies are clearly needed to define the local forms so that imported pipes can be recognised.

Nick Brannon went on to consider Winetavern Street in Belfast, the main pipe manufacturing area in that city. The Cunningham and Hamilton families were both prominent manufacturers in this street and intermarried. Many of the pipes that they produced were exported, particularly to Philadelphia, where the Hamilton's provided Shamrock pipes for a store. The Hamiltons traded as the Ulster Pipe Works (UPW) from 1902-11 and a dump of kiln waste dating from this period has been excavated. Many of the pipes produced in Winetavern Street have names or themes that are either patriotic or Masonic in nature. The Ulster Cutty, Cave Hill Cutty, Ben Nevis Cutty and Northern Cutty were all popular patterns as were motifs such as the hand of Ulster. This hand motif could also be read in a Masonic symbol, along with the other common designs, such as the balance, 'G' for God or geometer and the square and compasses.

Peter Hammond then returned to look at actual Irish pipes that have been found as imports to Britain. These seem to be most common from the North West of England and mostly date from the late nineteenth century, although this may simply reflect the date of the municipal rubbish dumps that are the main source of these pipes. Smaller numbers are found right across England and one or two earlier examples have been noted from places like Gloucester. The majority of the imported pipes appear to have been made in Dublin (about 80%) with Belfast being the next most common source. In total, products from about 14 or 15 different Irish production centres have been recorded, scattered right across Ireland.

A particular Irish custom involving pipes was then discussed by **Theresa McDonald**, who talked about wake pipes. These were pipes that were provided with tobacco by a bereaved family for those attending the wake, the sitting up with the dead body prior to burial. When someone died it was customary for the family to purchase a gross of pipes and for no further work to be done until they were buried, which was often 2-3 days in the nineteenth century. Tea, jam and bread would be served and each person would say "Lord ha' mercy on us" when taking a pipe, hence the name "Lord Ha' Mercy" pipes. Sometimes these pipes were specially made for the purpose by the pipe manufacturers. After the burial, the pipes were often placed on the grave and it was considered unlucky to remove them. At Kidavnet cemetery on the island of Achill a cache of 148 pipe fragments, 32 of them intact, together with a small bottle of water (?holy water) has recently been found on a grave. These were all 'Ben Nevis' pipes made by Hanley's of Waterford and must have been the remains from a wake. Oral tradition at Kidavnet relates how the graves used to be unmarked, save for a plate left with pipes on, the individual plates

being used to recognise the grave by the family. But in the 1920s a new priest disapproved of this practice and had all the pipes cleared and dumped into the sea.

David Higgins gave the final paper of the afternoon, talking about a guild banner from Ireland. This depicts two pipemakers holding elaborately coiled pipes on either side of a central shield and dates from about 1830 (Figure 1). At the top of the banner is the lettering “GUILD OF PIPE MAKERS” and at the bottom the motto “LET BROTHERLY LOVE CONTINUE”. This was the motto of the London company of pipemakers but the Irish origin of this banner is made evident by the green waistcoat being worn by one of the pipemakers and by the shamrock leaves and Irish harp that adorn the banner. In the centre is a gateway flanked by two towers with a central spire rising above. This device has been identified as the town symbol of Limerick where there was a strong guild system until 1846, when all Irish guilds were abolished. The same device was also stamped onto the bowls of pipes by various different pipemakers in the town. In Limerick there was an annual three-day event known as ‘riding the franchise’ where all the guilds turned out in their best regalia and rode with music behind their banners to mark the limits of the town’s jurisdiction. This is one of only two or three surviving guild banners known from Ireland and it is probably the only surviving pipemakers guild banner from anywhere in the World.



Figure 1: Irish Guild Banner (photograph by the author).

On the Sunday the conference moved to the University of Belfast where there was a chance to view exhibits and publications, to exchange pipes, information and news and to see displays of excavated pipes from Belfast and Carrickfergus. The meeting concluded with a guided tour of Belfast led by **Nick Brannon**, who explained the history and archaeology of the town. It was particularly interesting for conference members to see some examples of the sectarian wall paintings, for which the province is famous (Fig 2).



Figure 2: Sectarian wall paintings and some of the 2004 Conference Delegates (photograph by the author).

SCPR CONFERENCE 2005

A reminder that this years conference will be in

Norton St Philip, Nr. Bath

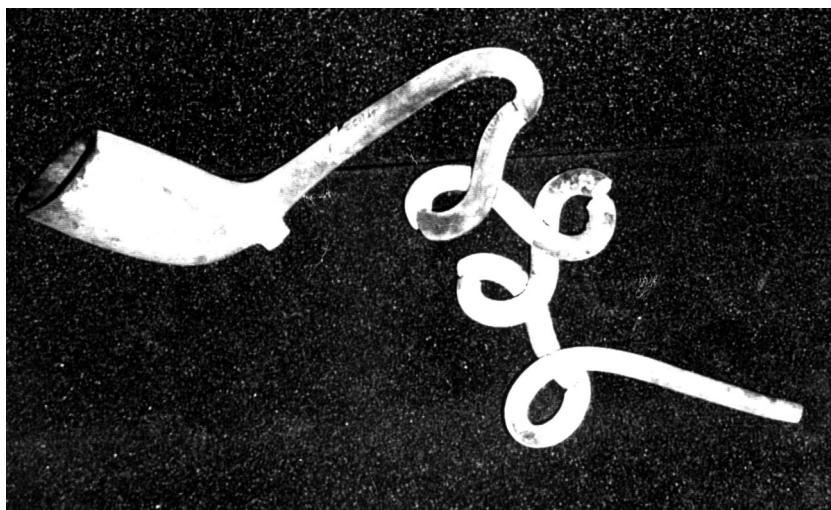
on the 10th & 11th September. If you have not booked already, you can obtain details from the conference organiser Marek Lewcun, 7 Chatley Furlong, Norton St. Philip, Bath, Somerset, BA2 7NW. Tel. 01373-834453

A Tale with a Twist

by John Rogers

While visiting Chastleton House, a National Trust property near Chipping Norton, I noticed in a glass case containing items found under the floorboards, etc., a scattering of clay pipe fragments. They seemed to belong, and I thought, might make a complete pipe. I contacted the curator, who was quite willing for me to examine the same after the season was over, and in November we took the pieces out of their case. It was clear that they did make a complete pipe, but unfortunately in this particular property, the Trust had decided to preserve everything 'as found', and reconstructing the pipe (by glueing or other means) was not permitted. This posed a problem as the pipe had been twisted in different directions and it was not possible simply to lay it out flat. After over an hour of trial and error, the photograph below, is the closest we could get to a complete view of the pipe. The scale is a little less than 1:1, and the short stem area behind the bowl should be nearly parallel with the mouthpiece. It would appear to be 18th century, but has no marks at all.

Is this a 'one off'? Has anyone seen a similar example? Any suggestions as to area of manufacture etc., would be very welcome. The actual length was just over 5 inches (13cms); the estimated total length, before twisting, was approximately 10+ inches (25-27cms). The pipe had been smoked.



Photograph by the author.

A Small Excavation At Rainford, Lancashire

by Ron Dagnall

The chance discovery of a small heap of sand containing many clay pipe bowls and pieces of stem at the edge of the graveyard at Rainford Parish Church led to a small excavation being carried out which produced some interesting finds. This sand was the surplus spoil from a recently re-opened grave, which was easily identified and similar finds were collected from the disturbed surface.

Having obtained the necessary permission the top 460mm of sand was excavated and sieved through a 6mm mesh, retaining almost nothing but clay pipe material. The exposed southern face of the original grave excavation revealed a layer of light sandy humic topsoil 280mm deep, then a bed of dense clay pipe debris compacted into a darker soil 160 - 140mm deep, tapering from west to east. This deposit of pipe debris lay in a shallow depression in the dark red, iron stained, soft sandstone natural bed and extended about half the length of the grave at the western end. A further excavation 1000mm long x 250mm wide was made in the baulk between this grave and its southerly neighbour and the undisturbed layer of pipe debris was removed completely. All the material from this excavation was sieved and kept separate from the unstratified contents of the grave, the topsoil and pipe deposit themselves being separated. This bed of pipe material appeared to extend beyond our excavation in a westerly direction.

With the exception of a few 17th century pieces, including three bowls stamped with the maker's initials, mainly from the stratified topsoil layer, all the pipes recovered are of a high quality, well finished, of a clean white fabric with no obvious inclusions and were unsmoked. Several bowls are squashed and misshapen showing that serious distortion had occurred during firing and are obvious kiln wasters. (see Table 1. for Context Summary – Pipes) Further evidence that this was a dump of waste from a pipe kiln appears in the form of several items of expendable kiln furniture and pieces of muffle or saggar wall. (see Table 2. for Context Summary – Kiln Material)

Only two types of tall, elegant, early 18th century bowls were recovered; one with a short small flat heel (Fig.1 Type A) and the other with a long pointed spur (Fig.1 Type B). Slight differences in the size and shape of the heel or spur could indicate more than one mould of each type being used or could be the result of eccentric trimming. Of the 306 identifiable bowls 77% are Type A and 23% are Type B.

The most interesting finds from this excavation are 45 pieces of roller stamped stem with typical Rainford style borders of geometric toothed bands above and

		unstratified	stratified		total
			topsoil	pipe dump	
Bowls					
17 th c	incomplete	1*	4**		5
	fragments		2		2
18 th c	complete				
	flat heel	24	1	89	114
	pointed spur	9		32	41
18 th c	incomplete				
	flat heel	35	2	84	121
	pointed spur	11	1	18	30
	indeterminable	9	2	12	23
18 th c	fragments	133	12	225	479
Stems					
17 th c	plain fragments		7		7
			10 gms		10 gms
18 th c	plain fragments	800	79	1387	2266
		1663 gms	118 gms	3195 gms	4976 gms
	mouthpieces	224	7	675	906
		217 gms	4 gms	650 gms	871 gms
	roller stamped				
	NAT BIRCHALL	13		26	39
	RALPH RYLANCE	2		4	6
	border only	10		17	27
		98 gms		238 gms	326 gms
* 1 heel stamp - unreadable					
** 1 bowl stamp IB					
1 bowl stamp I / B					

Table 1: Context Summary - Pipes

below the maker's name. Only two names occur, NAT BIRCHALL (39 = 87%) and RALPH RYLANCE (6= 13%) (Fig. 2). A further 27 stamped pieces are broken in such a way as to show a border only without the name. Also amongst the many stem fragments are 906 very thin stems, not exceeding 6mm diameter, with trimmed mouthpieces.

As this grave would have been backfilled at the first burial with its own contents in a mixed state and then the same material re-excavated for the

	unstratified		stratified				total	
	no.	gms	top soil		pipe dump		no.	gms
			no.	gms	no.	gms		
Fabric 1 W								
Roll fragment					1	2	1	2
Thin sheet	162	122	5	3	278	140	445	265
Folded thin sheet	14	15	1	1	20	22	35	38
Single stem rack	6	26			2	9	8	35
Daub fragments	28	40			14	43	42	83
Fabric 2 WO								
Cylindrical vessel wall	2	41					2	41
Fabric 3 WMO								
Cylindrical vessel wall	3	1550					3	1550
Fabric 4 RMO								
Cylindrical vessel wall	1	160					1	160
Fabric 5 RO								
Flash glazed daub	4	220					4	220
Fabric 6 RM								
Flash glazed brick	2	1060					2	1060
Miscellaneous								
Brick, cinder, etc	30	64			61	85	91	149
17c Pottery	3	18	10	352			13	370
Modern Pottery	4	9	3	18			7	27
Fabric codes	W = white clay body							
	R = red clay body							
	O = organic inclusions							
	M = mixed mineral inclusions							

Table 2: Context Summary - Kiln Material.

second burial and again backfilled in a further mixed state it would be safe to assume that the pipes found in the sand backfill originated from that portion of the pipe deposit which had been cut through at the first excavation. Although the finds have been divided into stratified and unstratified material it seems reasonable to consider them as coming from the same deposit made at a single moment in time. The extent of this dump is not known as the nature of the site precludes any extension of the excavations but, from the survival of undamaged bowls and quite long pieces of stem, it does not seem to have been used as a base for a pathway or yard area.

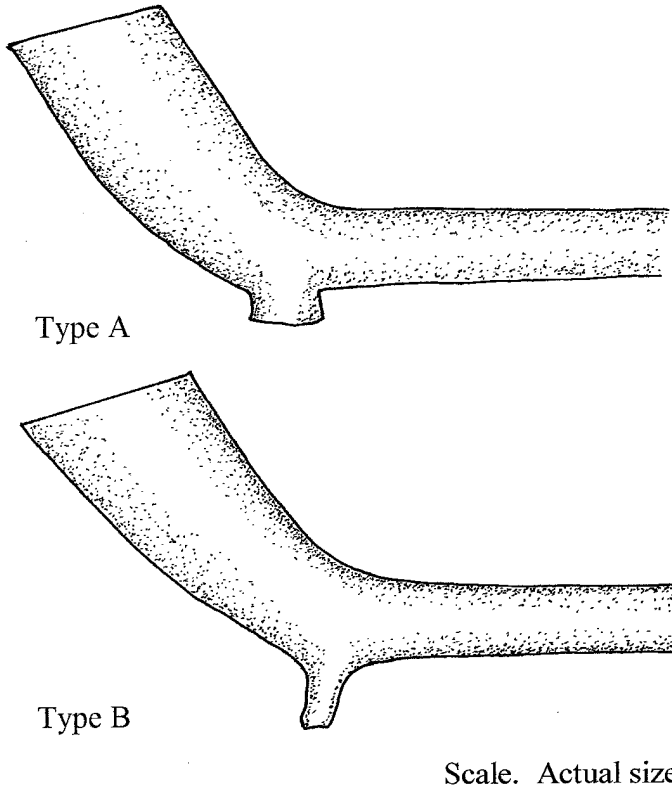
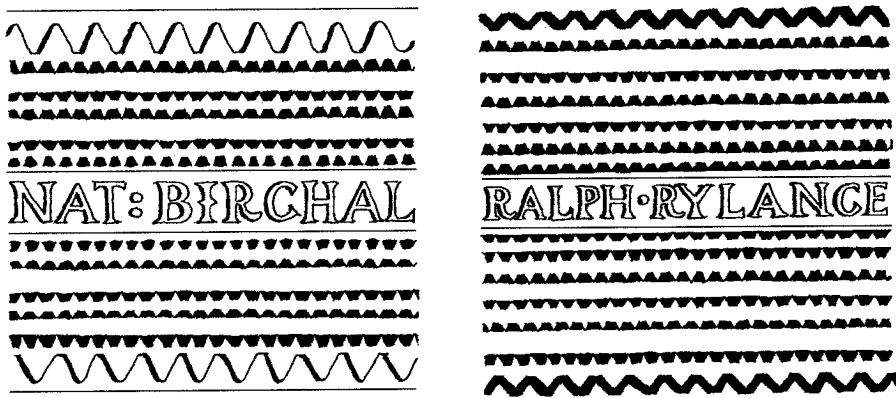


Figure 1 (scale 1:1)

The presence of a few small fragments of 17th century pipes in the unstratified and top soil layers can be accounted for by the close proximity of an earlier excavation which revealed the site of a clay pipe kiln dateable to 1630 – 50 ⁽¹⁾. Pipes from this kiln and other pipes similar to the three stamped pipes from this excavation have been found scattered by ploughing over a very wide area of the field of which the graveyard was once a part.

None of the 18th century bowls had a roller stamped stem attached and end matching of broken stems was unsuccessful in determining whether the two types of bowl related directly to the two makers marks. By using three or four pieces of stem, overlapped by careful gauging of their diameters, the overall length from the back of the heel or spur to the tip of the mouthpiece could then be measured. Three such trials produced stem lengths of 365, 370 & 380mm;

an average length of 371.67mm. The weight of these stem fragments when applied to the average stem length produced a weight of 26 gms of stem per pipe and by dividing the 6183 gms total weight of stems by 26, the total number of pipes is calculated at 238. This does not compare well with either the bowl count of 329 from complete and incomplete bowls or with the 906 mouthpieces. A possible explanation for these dramatic discrepancies could be that we were only sampling a relatively small quantity of a much larger coherent deposit.



Scale X 2

Figure 2

So here were two pipemakers working together, or at least firing their pipes in the same kiln.

Nathan Birchall, born about 1673, was married to Alice Lacill (or more commonly Lassell), both of Rainford, on 10th December 1702 at Farnworth Chapel in the Parish of Prescott. When he made his will on 29th June 1742 ⁽²⁾ he described himself as “*Tobacow pipe Maker*” and mentioned his wife Alice, his son James and his son John, “*tobacow Pipe Maker*”, whom he appointed as sole executor. Nathan died on the same day that he made his will and the inventory of his goods valued at £9. 8s. 9d. includes the following:-

Goods In ye Pipehouse			
<i>1. voice & Moulds</i>	0	15	0
<i>1. Block & Soakeing trough</i>	0	2	6
<i>11. flatt Boards</i>	0	2	6
<i>12. Rib Boards</i>	0	3	0
<i>1. Better & Padell & Copeing Corn</i>	0	2	0
<i>1. fier great</i>	0	1	0

He was buried on the 3rd July 1742 at Rainford Chapel in the Parish of Prescot. His widow Alice was also buried there six years later. His son John became a prominent pipemaker leaving at his death in 1788 an estate worth upwards of £1,000 including farms and pishops in Rainford and houses and pishops in Moorfields, Liverpool ⁽³⁾.

Ralph Rylance (sometimes Rylands), birth date unknown, was married to Susan Birchall, both of Rainford, on 28th February 1697/8 at Farnworth Chapel in the Parish of Prescot. Susan, born about 1671, was the daughter of a John Birchall, yeoman of Rainford, but any possible relationship with the above Nathan is yet to be discovered. Ralph and Susan had two daughters, Ellen and Alice, both born sometime after 1719. Rainford Chapel registers record the burial of Susan wife of Ralph Rylance of Rainford on 4th February 1733/4. Ralph remarried on 16th January 1735/6, by licence at St Mary's, Prescot, to Mary Goore of Rainford. At some time after 1740 Mary gave birth to a son, also named Ralph. There is a strong possibility that this son was not born until soon after the death of Ralph as he is not mentioned in the will he made on the 22nd July 1740 ⁽⁴⁾. This will, in which he described himself as yeoman of Rainford, contains no reference to any pipemaking business, and the fact that probate was granted in 1741 is the only evidence that we have of his death. His widow Mary made her will on 11th March 1745/6 ⁽⁵⁾ and probate for this was granted in 1746, but again no burial has been found.

The above dates for these two closely contemporary pipemakers would suggest a working period from about 1695 to 1741. The pipes from this excavation can be dated between 1720 and 1740 on the basis of bowl form and the use of a fine white firing clay imported from the South West counties. From the multiplicity of makers' marks on 17th century pipes found in close proximity to known pipe shops it has long been suspected that not all the known pipemakers in the parish had kilns of their own. This kiln sharing may even be the original reason for the pipe makers stamping their initials on their products. This chance excavation has provided proof that this practice continued into the 18th century.

The field on which the graveyard lies was part of the Earl of Derby's estate and known in the 19th century as "*Smithy Field*" or "*Smithy Meadow*". Through

leases granted by the Earl for the term of three lives the ownership can be traced to Robert Birchall, pipemaker, until his death in 1816 and then to his widow Esther until her death in 1824. Robert had inherited the lease of “*a messuage and tenement and Blacksmith’s shop situate lying and being at the Chapel Lane*” by the will of his father John Birchall, pipemaker, who died in 1788. John Birchall had renewed this lease in 1763 adding the life of his son Nathan to that of his own life and the life of his brother James which two lives were the lives put into an earlier lease granted to his father Nathan Birchall on 3rd October 1711. Unfortunately this lease, and the lease of 1763, have not survived so it is not known if the 1711 lease was taken on the surrender of an earlier lease. The description of the premises at that time is also unknown. Only the Register of Life Leases ⁽⁶⁾ survives to record the descent of the premises from father to son, then to grandson.

Throughout the period of the surviving Land Tax Assessments (1783 – 1842) ⁽⁷⁾ the property was tenanted by blacksmiths. Both John Birchall and his son Robert had pipeshops elsewhere in the village so it is possible that pipemaking here ceased on the death of Nathan in 1742.

The Earl of Derby’s rental accounts show that by 1728 Ralph Rylance was paying a chief (or ground) rent of 7d per annum for freehold property described as “*Sephton’s land*” ⁽⁸⁾. This continued after his death as payment by “*Ralph Rylance’s representatives*” until at least 1773 ⁽⁹⁾. This is his only known real estate in Rainford as his name does not occur in the Lease Registers but its whereabouts remains to be discovered.

Although only a very small excavation, carried out in one afternoon, it has extended our knowledge of Rainford clay pipes during a period where information was sadly lacking and it also prompted some historical research into the pipemakers responsible.

References

- (1) Davey, P. J. & others 1982 ‘Excavation on the Site of a Seventeenth Century Clay Pipe Kiln in Rainford, Merseyside’ in P. Davey (ed) *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* VII, (BAR, 100) 189-306, Oxford.
- (2) Lancashire Record Office (LRO) WCW Nathan Birchall 1742
- (3) LRO. WCW John Birchall 1788;
- (4) LRO. WCW Ralph Rylance 1741
- (5) LRO. WCW Mary Rylance 1745;
- (6) LRO. DDK 2106
- (7) LRO QDL/WD/68;
- (8) LRO. DDK 1806/1;
- (9) LRO. DDK 1822/28

Tobacco pipe makers in the PCC wills indexes

by Peter Hammond

The excellent website of the National Archives (www.nationalarchives.gov.uk) includes an index to the Prerogative Court of Canterbury wills – accessed by name, date range, place and/or occupation. By entering the words ‘pipe’ and ‘pipemaker’ all the entries for tobacco pipe makers or manufacturers have been accessed. After discounting duplicate entries, along with organ, lead, and other pipe makers, a total of 171 entries directly relevant to tobacco pipe making have been revealed (see Table 1).

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury was the highest probate court in Britain prior to the commencement of civil registration for wills which started in 1858. Many London people also had their wills proved within this court so it is no surprise to find a considerable number of London makers listed.

The earliest dated entry is for a William Phillips, a tobacco maker of Leominster in Herefordshire in 1647, while the last is for James Isaac Baker of Deal in 1857. Many of the names listed are known makers but a number of new makers have turned up, along with a couple of London pipe mould makers from the 18th century.

Wills can be downloaded from the website at a cost of £3.50 each, which is reasonable if accessing just a few. However if wishing to copy them in bulk it is best to go to the National Archives at Kew in person to do this yourself, at a cost of 25p per page. I have already copied most of the post 1750 pipe makers’ wills, especially the London ones, so if any readers are keen to have copies of certain ones let me know.

Prior to the online index it could be an arduous task to identify wills from the original annual indexes, especially if a date of death was not known. I had already traced some this way in the past, such as that of William Southern senior of Broseley (1853), but I have been impressed with the number of additional pipe makers’ wills that have been revealed by the online indexes. In the future there is potential for more names to be revealed if administrations and inventories are indexed. Watch this space!

Table 1 (following) presents details of the pipemakers in surname followed by forename(s) order.

Table 1: Details in Surname followed by Forename(s) order

SURNAME	FORENAME(S)	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	DATE OF PROOF	PROB 11 REF
Alderson	Joseph	Tobacco pipe maker	Kings Lynn, Norfolk	14 Feb 1732	649
Baker	James Isaac	Pipe maker	Deal, Kent	22 Sep 1857	2257
Barnes	Thomas	Pipe maker	Lambeth, Surrey	31 Aug 1836	1865
Beale	Robert	Pipe maker	Saint Olave Southwark, Surrey	16 Nov 1704	479
Bean	John	Carpenter and tobacco pipe maker	West Greenwich, Kent	18 Aug 1789	1182
Bellis	Hugh	Pipe maker	Barking, Essex	3 Mar 1847	2051
Benson	George	Pipe maker	Grays Inn Lane, Middlesex	16 Jun 1797	1292
Benson	George	Tobacco pipe maker	Grays Inn Lane, Middlesex	11 Sep 1805	1430
Benson	George	Tobacco pipe maker	Lambeth, Surrey	24 May 1824	1685
Bill	Robert	Pipe maker	Saint Giles in the Fields, Middlesex	22 Aug 1718	565
Birchall	Charles	Pipe maker	Chatham, Kent	17 Nov 1853	2180
Bland	Andrew	Pipe maker	Colchester, Essex	15 Oct 1723	593
Blundell	Henry	Pipe maker	Saint Mary Newington, Surrey	28 Apr 1772	976
Blundell	Joseph	Pipe maker	Saint Mary Newington, Surrey	27 Mar 1797	1286
Boult	James	Pipe maker	Saint Paul Deptford, Kent	11 Sep 1758	840
Brickman	Joseph	Pipe maker	[now lying sick in the Westminster Infirmary]	28 Jun 1805	1426
Bromley	Thomas	Pipe maker	Saint James Clerkenwell, Middlesex	6 Sep 1763	891
Brown	George	Pipe maker	Westminster, Middlesex	12 Jun 1824	1686
Brown	John	Pipe maker	Saint Giles in the Fields, Middlesex	13 Jun 1739	696
Brown	John	Pipe maker	Saint Matthew Bethnal Green, Middlesex	13 Nov 1810	1516
Brown	William	Pipe maker	Eton, Buckinghamshire	28 Nov 1738	692
Brown	William	Tobacco pipe maker	Lambeth, Surrey	22 Jun 1857	2252
Browne	William	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Saviour Southwark, Surrey	20 Feb 1677	353
Bryant	Richard	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Mary Bow, Middlesex	29 Apr 1760	854

Table 1: Continued.

SURNAME	FORENAME(S)	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	DATE OF PROOF	PROB 11 REF
Bryant	William	Pipe maker	Saint Martin in the Fields, Middlesex	4 Dec 1760	861
Burgoin otherwise Gardner	Robert	Pipe maker	Westminster, Middlesex	10 Apr 1824	1683
Charlton	Matthew	Pipe maker	Saint Sepulchre, Middlesex	15 Nov 1803	1400
Clamtree	John	Pipe maker	Saint Marylebone, Middlesex	8 Aug 1777	1033
Clark	George	Pipe maker	Holborn, Middlesex	19 Mar 1830	1768
Clark	Samuel	Pipe maker	Saint Giles in the Fields, Middlesex	9 May 1829	1755
Clark	Thomas	Pipe maker	Saint Marylebone, Middlesex	11 Apr 1817	1591
Cole	John	Pipe maker	Saint Giles in the Fields, Middlesex	18 Mar 1778	1040
Cole	Richard	Tobacco pipe maker	Stepney, Middlesex	25 May 1659	291
Cole	Richard	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Luke, Middlesex	26 Apr 1803	1390
Collis	John	Tobacco pipe maker	Horsham, Sussex	16 Mar 1762	873
Cope	William	Tobacco pipe maker	Woolwich, Kent	14 Dec 1829	1763
Corney	Jonathan	Pipe maker	Croydon, Surrey	18 Apr 1812	1532
Critchfield	James	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, Surrey	31 Oct 1854	2198
Crussell	Benjamin Joseph	Tobacco pipe maker and coal dealer	Christchurch Spitalfields, Middlesex	26 Jul 1814	1558
Davis	James	Tobacco pipe maker	Southampton Buildings, Euston Square, Middlesex	10 Aug 1840	1932
Dawkins	Charles	Pipe maker	Hornsey, Middlesex	4 Aug 1788	1168
Dickens	Charles	Pipe maker	Christ Church [Spitalfields], Middlesex	13 Nov 1824	1691
Dormer	Thomas	Pipe maker	Saint John Wapping, Middlesex	31 Jan 1771	963
Ellison	John	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Martin in the Fields, Middlesex	25 Feb 1777	1028
Fitzgerald	Joseph	Cork and pipe manufacturer	Chester, Cheshire	16 Mar 1841	1942

Table 1: Continued.

SURNAME	FORENAME(S)	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	DATE OF PROOF	PROB 11 REF
Ford	John	Tobacco pipe maker	Stepney, Middlesex	31 Jan 1835	1841
Freeman	James	Tobacco pipe maker	Richmond, Surrey	26 Apr 1830	1769
Goulding	William	Tobacco pipe maker	Stepney, Middlesex	5 Jan 1721	578
Graham	Elizabeth	Pipe maker	Saint James Clerkenwell, Middlesex	13 Jul 1770	959
Grayston(e)	Lawrence	Pipe maker	Saint Andrew Holborn, Middlesex	4 Jan 1749	767
Green	How	Pipe maker	Maidstone, Kent	30 Aug 1794	1248
Greenland	William	Pipe maker	Saint Botolph without Aldgate, Middlesex	22 Feb 1804	1404
Gurlyn	Samuel	Pipe maker, now mariner on ship	Sandwich, Kent	14 May 1750	779
Hambleton	John	Pipe maker	Barking, Essex	24 Jul 1773	989
Hargrave	Robert	Tobacco pipe maker	Blythburgh, Suffolk	30 Nov 1658	284
Heblethwite	Nathaniel	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Pancras, Middlesex	16 Aug 1757	832
Heblethwite	Nathaniel	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Pancras, Middlesex	23 Jul 1767	930
Hemmings	Joseph	Pipe maker	Saint Mary Stratford, Bow, Middlesex	7 Aug 1786	1145
Hetherington	John	Tobacco pipe maker	Westminster, Middlesex	18 Jul 1665	317
Higgins	James	Pipe maker	London	7 Sep 1719	570
Hillary	John	Pipe maker	Saint Giles in the Fields, Middlesex	28 Apr 1760	855
Hillary	Stephen	Pipe maker	Saint James, Middlesex	14 Jul 1787	1155
Holmes	Abraham	Pipe maker	Gravesend, Kent	10 Jul 1844	2002
Howard	John	Pipe maker	Saint Mary Somerset, City of London	8 Feb 1781	1074
Huisman	Richard	Pipe maker	Wapping, Stepney, Middlesex	4 Dec 1696	435
Hunt	Thomas	Pipe maker	Saint Mary Marlborough, Wiltshire	13 Jan 1692	408
Jackson	Robert	Pipe maker	Lilley Street, Saffron Hill, Middlesex	20 Apr 1833	1814

Table 1: Continued.

SURNAME	FORENAME(S)	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	DATE OF PROOF	PROB 11 REF
Jarman	John	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Botolph Bishopsgate, City of London	24 Jul 1806	1446
Jewster	John	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Mary Newington, Surrey	4 Mar 1822	1654
Jones	James	Tobacco pipe manufacturer	Featherstone Street, City Road, Middlesex	9 Aug 1839	1915
Jones	Phillip	Pipe maker but now Corporal on ship	Saint Andrew Holborn, Middlesex	12 Oct 1756	825
King	John	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Mary Whitechapel, Middlesex	1 Jun 1743	727
Kirby	William	Pipe maker	Saint Mary Whitechapel, Middlesex	16 Mar 1787	1151
Knight	Robert	Pipe maker	Saint John Southwark	26 Apr 1749	769
Laffer	John	Tobacco pipe maker	Lyncombe, Somerset	11 Nov 1836	1869
Lamb	William	Pipe maker	Saint Giles without Cripplegate, City of London	17 Feb 1730	635
Lambert	Samuel	Tobacco pipe maker	Hackney, Middlesex	9 May 1835	1847
Langley	John	Pipe maker	Saint Paul Deptford, Kent	9 Jan 1744	731
Leach	John	Pipe maker	Saint Leonard Shoreditch, Middlesex	10 Sep 1838	1900
Lickfold	William Edward	Tobacco pipe maker and tobacconist	54 Broad Street, Ratcliff, Middlesex	26 Sep 1856	2239
Lucas	Samuel	Tobacco pipe maker	Chichester, Sussex	15 Mar 1692	408
Lyon	Giles	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Giles in the Fields, Middlesex	8 Jan 1723	589
Lyon	Jonathan	Pipe maker	Birmingham, Warwickshire	9 Jun 1826	1713
Manbey	Edward	Pipe maker	Saint Botolph without Aldgate, Middlesex	16 Mar 1771	965
Manbey	William	Pipe maker	Saint Ann Limehouse, Middlesex	22 May 1759	846
Miles	Richard	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Giles without Cripplegate, Middlesex	5 Sep 1695	429
Minto	James	Pipe maker	Saint Olave [Southwark], Surrey	10 Apr 1834	1830

Table 1: Continued.

SURNAME	FORENAME(S)	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	DATE OF PROOF	PROB 11 REF
Morgan	Edward	Pipe maker	Saint Dunstan Stepney, Middlesex	18 Dec 1780	1072
Morgan	William	Pipe maker	Salisbury, Wiltshire	12 Aug 1847	2061
Morrell	Benjamin	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Luke, Middlesex	8 Jun 1744	734
Mules	John	Pipe maker	Saint George, Middlesex	14 Oct 1768	943
Nicholls	William	Tobacco pipe maker	Bristol, Gloucestershire	3 Jul 1776	1022
Norwood	Richard	Pipe maker	Eton, Buckinghamshire	31 May 1847	2056
Norwood	William	Pipe maker	Eton, Buckinghamshire	12 Sep 1827	1730
Ogle	Luke	Pipe maker	Saint Giles in the Fields, Middlesex	17 Oct 1761	869
Pawson	Ann	Pipe maker	Cambridge, Cambridgeshire	21 Aug 1823	1674
Peaty	John	Pipe maker	Saint John Wapping, Middlesex	3 Apr 1767	928
Phillips	William	Tobacco pipe maker	Leominster, Herefordshire	10 Sep 1647	201
Pitt	William	Pipe maker	Saint Pancras near Chichester, Sussex	14 Jun 1841	1947
Plumpton	John	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Bride, City of London	2 Jun 1778	1043
Polhill	Nugent Robert	Tobacco pipe manufacturer	Lower East Smithfield, Middlesex	16 Oct 1819	1621
Porter	James	Pipe maker	Saint Andrew Holborn, Middlesex	9 Feb 1763	884
Powell	Henry	Pipe maker	Saint Margaret Westminster, Middlesex	4 Apr 1829	1754
Powell	John	Pipe maker	Saint Margaret Westminster, Middlesex	24 Mar 1747	753
Pratt	Joseph	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Paul, Shadwell	15 Apr 1828	1739
Price	John	Pipe maker	Saint Mary Whitechapel, Middlesex	8 Sep 1778	1045
Pullinger	George Gay	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Marylebone, Middlesex	10 Mar 1855	2208
Reeve	John	Pipe maker	Saint James Brackley, Northamptonshire	8 Aug 1821	1647
Reeve	Joseph	Pipe maker	Coventry, Warwickshire	20 Oct 1817	1597
Rench	Thomas	Pipe mould maker	Old Street [St.Luke], Middlesex	11 Aug 1789	1182
Richards	Samuel	Pipe maker	Milton next Sittingborne, Kent	21 Jul 1786	1144

Table 1: Continued.

SURNAME	FORENAME(S)	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	DATE OF PROOF	PROB 11 REF
Richmond	Joseph	Pipe maker	Saint Giles Cripplegate, Middlesex	8 Feb 1724	595
Richmond	Joseph	Pipe maker	Saint Giles Cripplegate, Middlesex	8 Feb 1724	595
Rogers	William	Pipe maker	Saint Botolph Aldgate, Middlesex	9 Oct 1776	1024
Romaine	Thomas	Pipe maker	Saint Luke, Middlesex	18 Apr 1774	997
Roper	Joseph	Pipe maker	56 Featherstone Street, Saint Luke, Middlesex	4 Oct 1838	1902
Russell	William	Tobacco pipe manufacturer	Saint John Wapping, Middlesex	28 Apr 1819	1615
Sanders	Richard	Pipe maker	Blackfriars, London	30 Sep 1692	411
Savell	John	Pipe maker	Featherstone Street, Bunhill Row, Middlesex	12 Dec 1799	1334
Saywell	Francis	Pipe maker	Saint Andrew Holborn, Middlesex	16 Nov 1709	511
Scourfield	William	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Mary Whitechapel, Middlesex	28 Jan 1803	1386
Sharpe	William	Tobacco pipe mould maker	Saint Andrew Holborn, Middlesex	9 Mar 1742	717
Sheppard	Thomas	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Thomas Southwark, Surrey	20 Oct 1769	952
Sidwell	Anthony	Pipe maker	Saint Margaret Westminster, Middlesex	26 Aug 1718	565
Simmonds	John	Pipe maker, late belonging to ship	Saint Giles without Cripplegate, City of London	6 Oct 1750	783
Simmons	John	Pipe maker	Warwick, Warwickshire	2 Feb 1854	2187
Skinner	Henry	Pipe maker	Featherstone Street near Doghouse Bar, Middlesex	4 Jul 1750	781
Sloper	John	Pipe maker	Gravesend, Kent	20 Apr 1840	1926
Smith	Thomas	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Olave Southwark, Surrey	2 May 1660	298
Smith	Thomas	Pipe maker	Saint John Wapping, Middlesex	21 Jan 1775	1004
Smith	William	Pipe maker	Saint Martin in the Fields, Middlesex	9 Mar 1821	1641
Southorn	William	Tobacco pipe manufacturer	Broseley, Shropshire	16 Jul 1853	2176
Squibb	John	Tobacco pipe maker	Bristol, Gloucestershire	27 Mar 1738	688

Table 1: Continued.

SURNAME	FORENAME(S)	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	DATE OF PROOF	PROB 11 REF
Steward	Charles	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint James Westminster, Middlesex	12 Dec 1754	812
Stoakes	Henry	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Saviour Southwark, Surrey	28 Jan 1721	578
Stone	Mark	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Olave Southwark, Surrey	4 Mar 1748	761
Stray	Francis	Pipe maker	Saint John Wapping, Middlesex	8 Sep 1749	773
Strutt	Henry Edward	Pipe manufacturer	Romford, Essex	30 Jul 1855	2217
Stuckey	Thomas	Pipe maker	Saint Giles in the Fields, Middlesex	3 Jan 1774	994
Sturges	Samuel	Pipe maker	Mile End New Town, Middlesex	13 Nov 1756	826
Sturges	Sarah	late pipe maker	Saint Stephen, Mile End New Town, Middlesex	12 Aug 1762	879
Sutton	Richard	Pipe maker	Eton, Buckinghamshire	18 Feb 1718	562
Sutton	Richard	Pipe maker	Eton, Buckinghamshire	8 May 1733	659
Tester	Joseph	Pipe maker	Little Grays Inn Lane, Middlesex	24 Nov 1821	1650
Turner	Benjamin	Pipe maker	Gravesend, Kent	6 Feb 1787	1150
Turner	Henry	Pipe maker	Saint John Wapping, Middlesex	1 Jun 1737	683
Turner	James	Pipe maker	Saint Paul Shadwell, Middlesex	15 Apr 1757	829
Vining	Joseph	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Marylebone, Middlesex	12 Mar 1846	2033
Waddington	William	Pipe maker	Saint Ann [Limehouse], Middlesex	25 Feb 1803	1387
Waldron	Thomas	Pipe maker	Saint Giles without Cripplegate, City of London	18 May 1731	644
Walker	Robert	Pipe maker	Great Amwell, Hertfordshire	23 Oct 1833	1823
Ward	William	Tobacco pipe manufacturer	Chelsea, Middlesex	24 Aug 1842	1967
Warner	William	Pipe maker	Saint Matthew Bethnal Green, Middlesex	3 Mar 1794	1243
Wathen	William	Pipe maker	Whitechapel, Middlesex	20 Jun 1806	1445
Watts	William	Pipe maker	Lambeth, Surrey	27 Apr 1805	1424

Table 1: Continued.

SURNAME	FORENAME(S)	OCCUPATION	ADDRESS	DATE OF PROOF	PROB 11 REF
Webb	Augine	Tobacco pipe maker	Chard, Somerset	21 Jan 1708	499
Webb	George	Tobacco pipe maker	Westminster, Middlesex	20 Dec 1808	1490
Webb	James	Pipe maker	Strand, Middlesex	4 Jan 1775	1004
Webb	Paul	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint John the Evangelist Westminster, Middlesex	8 Jun 1815	1570
Westcott	Penelope	Pipe maker	Lambeth, Surrey	14 Jun 1748	763
Westcott	Thomas	Pipe maker	Lambeth, Surrey	17 Apr 1739	695
Whitaker	Stephen	Pipe maker	Saint James, Westminster	20 Jan 1697	436
Wickham	Henry	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Mary Whitechapel, Middlesex	19 Apr 1817	1591
Wilder	William	Tobacco pipe maker	Playhouse Yard, St.Luke, Middlesex	20 Aug 1796	1279
Wilkinson	Samuel	Pipe maker	Holy Trinity, Cambridgeshire	14 May 1787	1153
Williams	Charles	Tobacco pipe maker	Newington, Surrey	14 Aug 1840	1933
Wood	Thomas	Tobacco pipe maker	Saint Luke, Middlesex	8 Dec 1780	1072
Wood	Thomas	Tobacco pipe maker	Bunhill Row, Saint Luke, Middlesex	10 Nov 1803	1401
Woodroffe	James	Pipe maker	Saint Luke, Middlesex	19 Jul 1814	1559
Wright	Richard	Tobacco pipe maker	Reading, Berkshire	10 Mar 1739	695

Shetland pipes. **Part 2: Pipes from Pitt Lane, Lerwick**

by Nigel Melton

The pipes described here were collected over a number of years from a small flowerbed adjacent to Pitt Lane, Lerwick by Mr N. Anderson and the author. It is likely that the soil in the flowerbed has been brought from elsewhere and the precise provenance of the pipes is not known. The number of pipe fragments recovered from such a small area is remarkable and only marked and/or decorated bowls and stems are considered here.

The pipes

The Pitt Lane pipes range in date from the seventeenth to the late nineteenth centuries. The earliest examples present are stem fragments from Dutch pipes with fleur-de-lis decoration (Nos. 1-2). These date from c1630-1650 and are paralleled in the assemblage of pipes recovered from excavations at Scalloway Castle (Davey 1987, fig. 27, nos. 10 & 14).

The majority of the Pitt Lane pipes date from the eighteenth century. These pipes are all by Dutch makers and include a bowl fragment with a besom mark (No. 3) that dates from the period 1715-1746 (Duco 1982, 63, no. 193) and a mid-eighteenth century bowl depicting three figures (No. 5) (Duco 1987, 100 & 103, no. 535). Two other eighteenth century bowls (Nos. 25-26) have relief-moulded crown decoration. There are a number of examples of decorated stems from eighteenth century Dutch pipes (Nos. 6-9; 24). These date from the early to mid eighteenth century and, once again, are paralleled by examples found at Scalloway Castle (Davey 1987, fig. 28, nos. 15-23). The Pitt Lane decorated stems include two examples with 'Gouda' marks.

The later eighteenth and nineteenth century Dutch pipes found at Pitt Lane (Nos. 27-30) are burnished and have Gouda shield marks. They include three pipes that have crowned number spur marks of types that were in use in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Duco 1982, 100-103, nos. 660, 673 & 696). Two of these pipes (Nos. 29 & 30) also have additional spur marks: An 'E' on the opposite side for the spur to the Gouda shield on No. 29, and an 'S' overmark on one of the Gouda shields on No. 30. The fourth pipe (No. 28) is a spurless type and has an inverted 'U'-shaped mark on the base of the bowl.

Scottish pipes appear in the mid-nineteenth century, the earliest probably being the bowl decorated with a Scottish lion and the crucifixion of St Andrew (No. 33), and thereafter all the pipes are by Scottish makers. The marked Scottish pipes found at Pitt Lane (Nos. 31-32; 37 & 39-40) are, like the late nineteenth

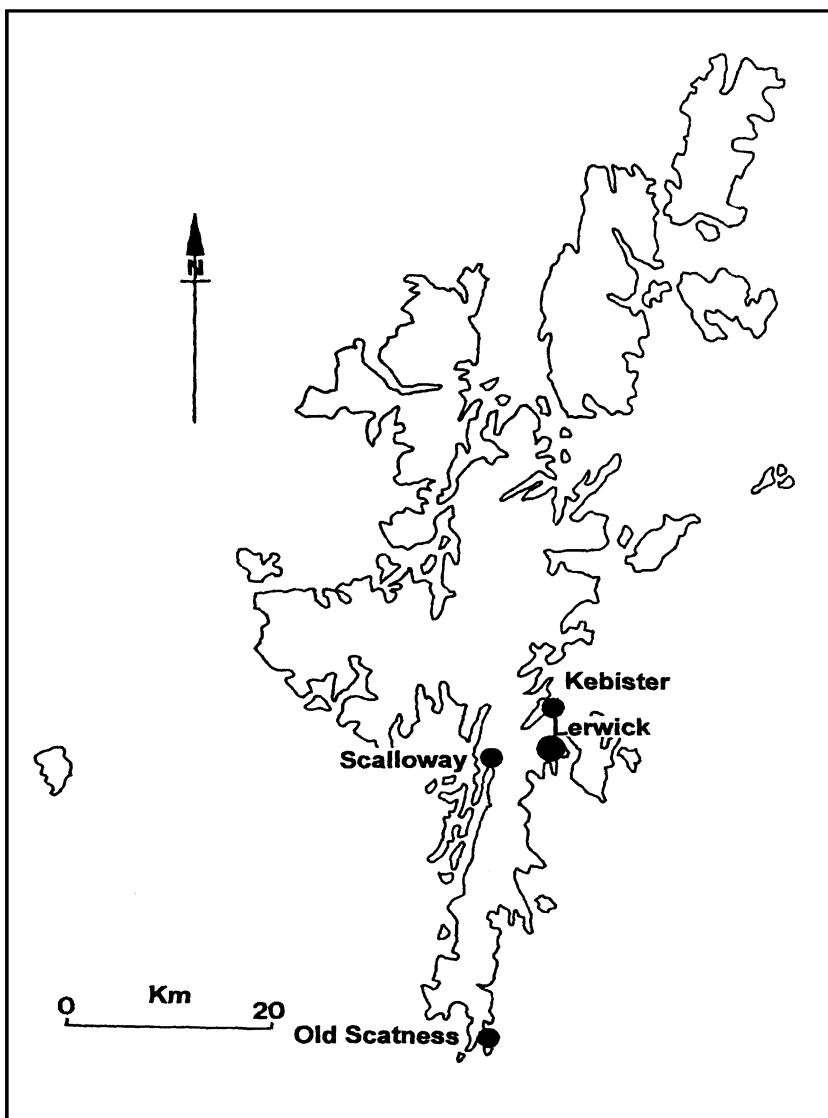


Figure 1: Location of sites mentioned in text

century Scottish pipes from the excavations at Scalloway Castle and at Old Scatness, the products of Glasgow, Edinburgh and East Coast makers. At Scalloway the marked Scottish pipes were by J. Duncan of Leith, William Wood of Glasgow and Thomas White of Edinburgh (Davey 1987, fig. 30, nos. 52-54) whilst the Old Scatness pipes included examples by J. Elrick of Aberdeen, the Glasgow makers William Wood, [...] Coghill and [...] McDougall, and Thomas White of Edinburgh (Melton 1998, 167). The Pitt Lane pipes include the marks of Rattray/Aberdeen (Nos. 31-32), probably by Alexander Rattray & Son, working at Aberdeen 1861-1886 (Davey 1987, 347), and further examples of pipes by Thomas White of Edinburgh (Nos. 39 & 40) and [...] McDougall of Glasgow (No.40) as well as examples of popular late nineteenth-century types made by a range of British makers. The latter include a number of cutty pipes (Nos. 34, 38 & 42) and 'basket' and 'lady's leg' pipes (Nos. 41-42).

The Pitt Lane pipes as indicators of economic change on Shetland.

Dutch pipes are completely dominant in the seventeenth and eighteenth century pipes from Pitt Lane. This stands in contrast to groups of pipes from elsewhere on Mainland Shetland, those from excavations at Kebister (Gallagher 1999), Scalloway Castle (Davey 1987) and Old Scatness (Melton 1998), all of which include examples of seventeenth or early eighteenth century Scottish pipes. At Scalloway, whilst there were significant numbers of British pipes present, examination of the fabrics suggested that approximately 90% of the seventeenth and eighteenth century pipes were Dutch, whilst at Kebister the thirty-two pipe fragments found included two seventeenth century bowls by Edinburgh/Leith makers. At Old Scatness the seventeenth and eighteenth century pipes (Melton 1998, 165-167 & fig. 29) included examples of Dutch, English and Scottish types, the latter comprising two c1670-1720 Edinburgh-type bowls, one possibly by Robert Paterson.

The variations in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century pipe assemblages from sites across the Shetland archipelago are entirely to be expected, given the documentary evidence for the local contacts that were in place at the time and the likelihood that pipes were obtained through informal trading with the crews of merchant and fishing vessels (Melton 2005). Later in the eighteenth century, following the departure of the German and other merchants by c1730 (*ibid.*), the trade of Shetland was in the hands of the local landowners who initiated a system of fishing tenancies. Dutch vessels continued to visit Shetland in the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, despite the decline in the herring fishery in the early decades of the eighteenth century that followed the imposition of a salt tax in 1712 and attacks by the French on the Dutch herring fleet whilst it was anchored in Bressay Sound off Lerwick in 1703 and 1722 (Beenhakker 1973, 3). Lerwick would have

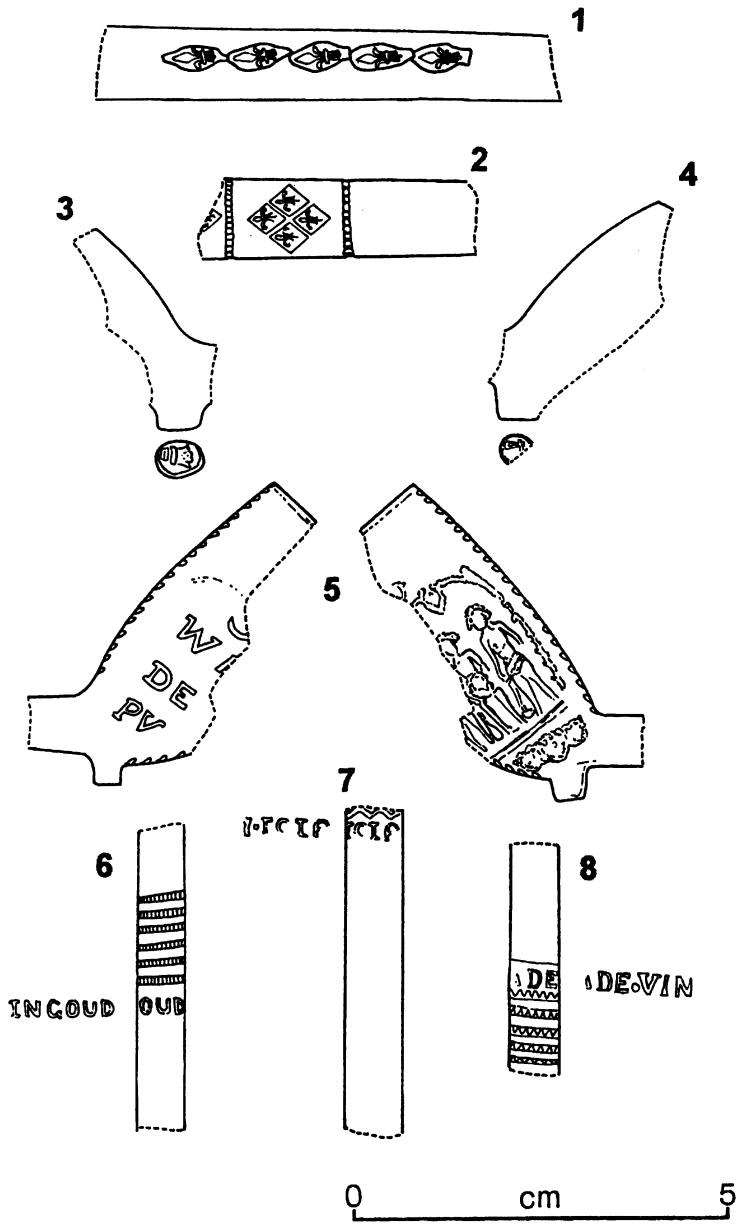


Figure Nos. 1-8: Pitt Lane pipes

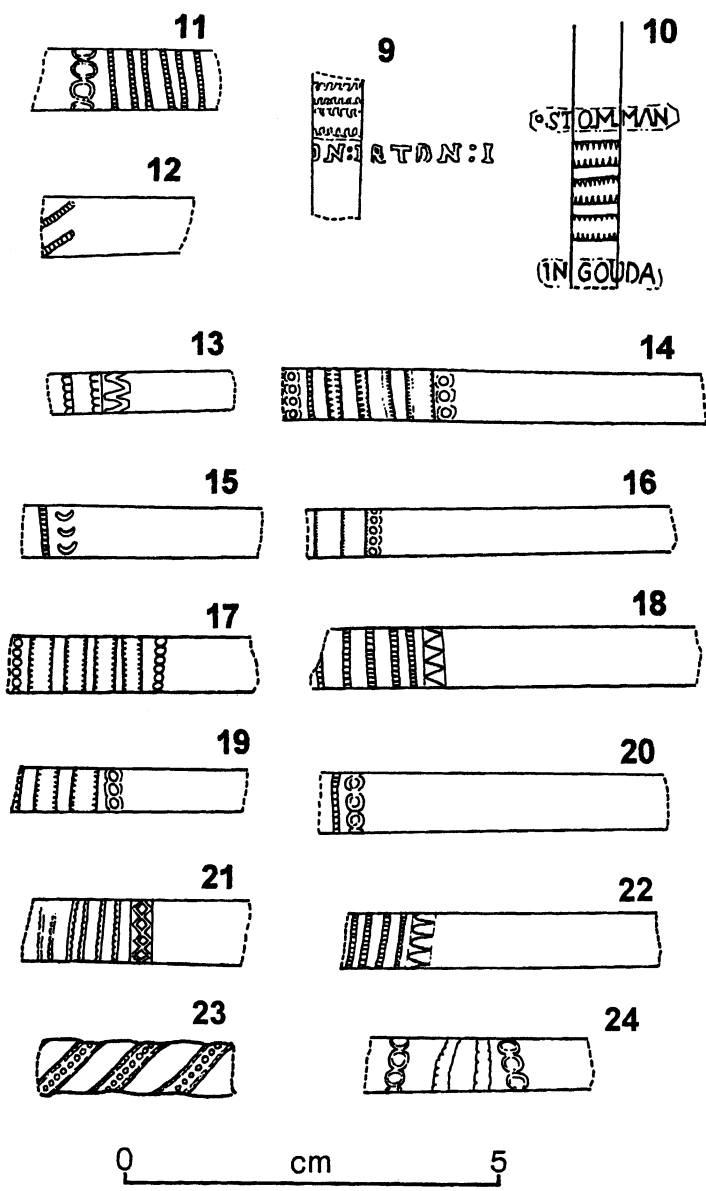


Figure Nos. 9-24: Pitt Lane Pipes

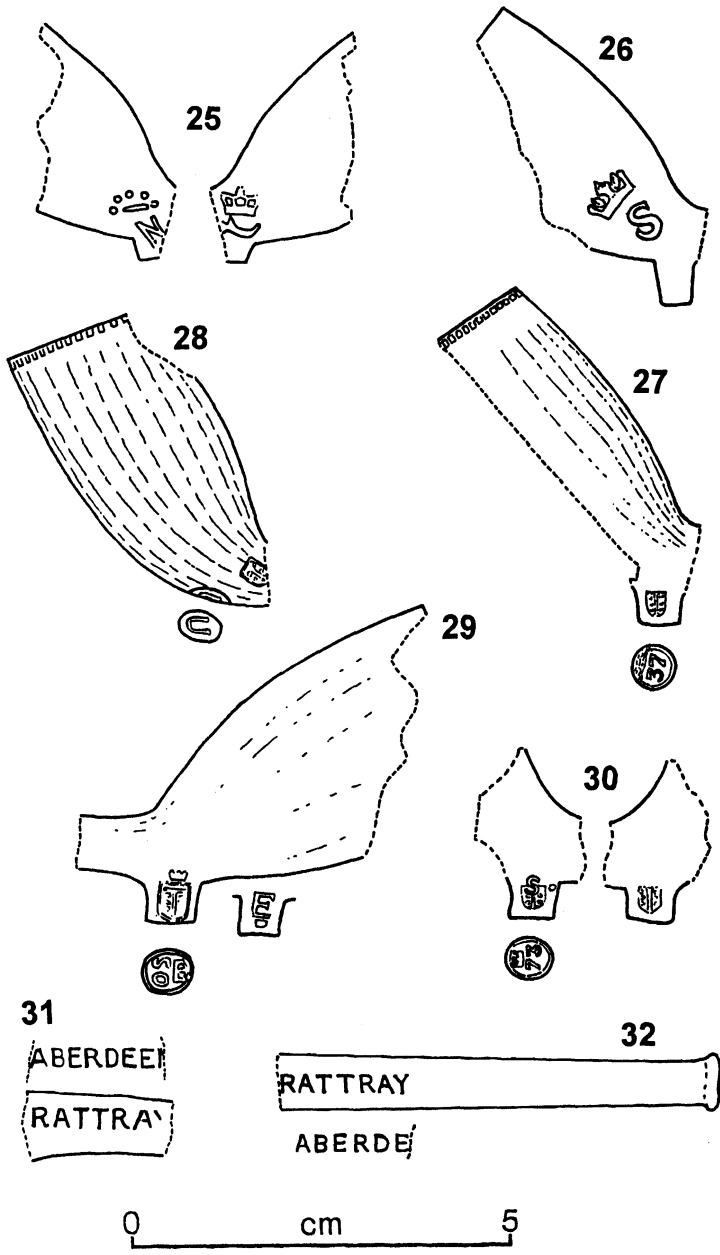


Figure Nos. 25-32: Pitt Lane pipes

remained the prime port of contact for these continuing visits by Dutch vessels. A fleet of a hundred Dutch herring vessels was recorded there in 1892 (Boelmans Kranenburg 1983, 103).

At Old Scatness and Scalloway Castle Dutch pipes are less frequent from the mid eighteenth to mid nineteenth centuries, and local trading contacts again appear to be producing subtle changes in the assemblages from across Shetland. This suggests that pipes were still being acquired by informal trading with the crews of visiting vessels. Furthermore, it would seem that, despite doubts over their precise provenance, the Pitt Lane pipes are from the Lerwick area where contacts with Dutch vessels would have continued.

By the end of the eighteenth century, Shetland's trade had largely been taken over by merchants who opened up new markets, trading with major British centres rather than with continental ports in Germany, Scandinavia and Holland.

The nineteenth century saw the collapse of merchants following a series of disastrous years for the Shetland fisheries in the early 1840s that resulted in many landowners changing from fishing tenancies to sheep farming. This period also witnessed improved communications with the East Coast ports of Scotland, especially Leith and Aberdeen. A regular packet service between Shetland and the Scottish Mainland was established in the 1820s, and a steamer service in 1836. A weekly year-round service to Aberdeen commenced in the 1860s. These improved communications, coupled with social changes, including the move to a cash economy following the Truck Commission report of 1872, led to the importation of a range of Scottish goods. These changes are reflected in the Pitt Lane assemblage, in which all the later nineteenth century examples are by Scottish makers. It is particularly noticeable that pipes by makers in Aberdeen and Leith are prominent alongside the products of the major Edinburgh and Glasgow makers.

In general, therefore it can be seen that the clay tobacco pipes found on Shetland appear to provide a sensitive indicator of the highly local and informal trading contacts under which they were obtained in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the nineteenth century, they reflect not only Shetland's changed trading patterns, but also, with the widespread occurrence of examples from the major Glasgow and Edinburgh manufacturers, the development of a more organized market economy.

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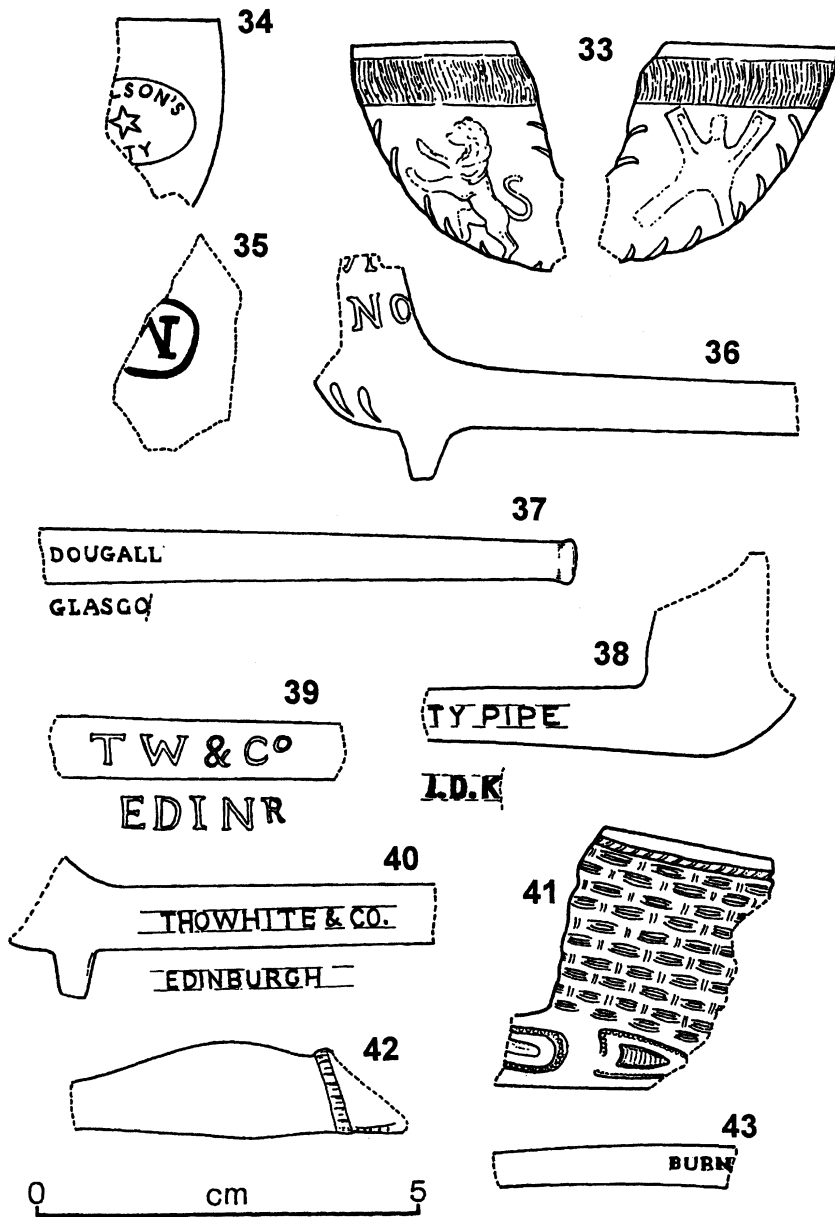


Figure Nos. 33-43: Pitt Lane pipes

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New Publication

The Tower of London Moat: Archaeological Excavations 1995-9, Historic Royal Palaces Monograph No. 1, by Graham Keevill. Published in 2004 by Oxford Archaeology on behalf of Historic Royal Palaces (ISBN 0 904220 35 4). This impressive 315 page volume includes a detailed report by David Higgins on the clay tobacco pipes recovered from the excavations (pages 241-270). The pipe report is particularly useful in that it illustrates a good range of the bowl forms recovered, including several armorial pipes. It also includes an extensive list of the marked pipes recovered as well as illustrations of three complete pipes.

Tobacco Pipe Makers Within The Records Of The British Lying-In Hospital, London, 1749 -1868

by Colin Tatman and Peter Hammond

Introduction

The 'Lying-In Hospital for Married Women' was founded in 1749 at a house purchased in Brownlow Street, Long Acre, London, being supported by private subscription. It catered for the 'distressed poor' with special attention to the wives of soldiers and sailors. Women were allowed in the hospital during their last months of pregnancy on production of a letter of recommendation from a subscriber and an affidavit of their marriage and their husband's settlement. There was provision for both in and out care i.e. assistance could be provided for home deliveries.

In 1756 its name changed to the 'British Lying-In Hospital for married women' in order to avoid confusion with the City of London Lying-In Hospital, founded in 1750, and the General Lying-In Hospital (later Queen Charlotte's Hospital) founded in 1751. In 1849 the British Lying-In Hospital moved to new buildings in Endell Street, Holborn.

The registers, held in the National Archives, are in two series and run from 1749 - 1868 (RG 8/52-66). The precise information contained within them varies depending on the period. Generally they give the name of the husband and wife, age of the wife, the date of admission, date of birth and sex of the child, date of baptism, and the date of discharge (or, tragically, the death) of the patient. Frequently the child's name is also given. Fortunately the registers also provide the occupation of the husband, along with either the place of settlement of the wife or where they lived. The latter distinction is not always clear, though it would seem that after 1812 it is their home address that is given. In addition the later registers also give the place of marriage, as stated by the couple, which in reality is not always reliable. The categories of information provided within the original registers and the way in which this is sequenced is not consistent. Therefore, for the purposes of this article, they have been standardized for ease of reference. In addition obvious mis-spellings have also been corrected.

Extra details on some of the pipe makers have been included for reference. Finally, another article to be published within the SCPR Newsletter deals with records from the Lying-In Hospital in Lambeth.

References

G.Clinch, *Bloomsbury and St.Giles. Past and Present*, London 1890 p.64
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Chronological List of Pipe Makers

No.589: Mary, wife of **John Webb**, pipe maker, St. Paul's, Deptford. Aged 27 years. Admitted 29 December 1751. Girl delivered same day. Baptised Mary. Discharged 26 January (RG 8/52)

No.639: Catherine, wife of **John Kayes**, pipe maker, St. Martins in the Fields. Aged 36. Admitted 30 January 1752. Boy delivered 3 February. Baptised Joseph 9 February. Discharged 27 February (RG 8/52)

No.1129: Mary, wife of **Joseph Coules**, pipe maker, St. James, Bristol. Aged 32 years. Admitted 3 April 1753. Boy delivered same day. Baptised Joseph 8 April. Discharged 20 April (RG 8/52)

No.1508: Mary, wife of **Thomas Careless**, pipe maker, St. Mary, Whitechapel. Aged 39 years. Admitted May 1754. Boy delivered 5 July. Baptised James 7 July. Discharged 28 July (RG 8/52)

No.1751: Mary, wife of **Samuel Mallet**, pipe maker, Yarmouth, Norfolk. Aged 30 years. Admitted 22 March 1755. Boy delivered 29 March. Baptised Samuel 6 April. Discharged 24 April (RG 8/53)

No.1906: Elizabeth, wife of

Edward Davis, pipe maker, St. Mary, Bury St. Edmunds. Aged 31 years. Admitted 13 August 1755. Girl delivered 14 August. Baptised Maria 24 August. Discharged 3 September (RG 8/53)

No.1965: Ruth, wife of **Henry Steward**, pipe maker, Greys, Essex. Aged 31. Admitted 11 October 1753, went out on leave 30 October, returned 17 November. Boy delivered 17 November. Baptised Henry 23 November. Discharged 17 December (RG 8/53)

No.2147: Hannah, wife of **William Pain**, pipe maker, Petworth, Sussex. Aged 37 years. Admitted 25 March 1756. Girl delivered 26 March. Baptised Mary 28 March. Discharged 18 April (RG 8/53)

No.2115: Mary, wife of **Thomas Smith**, pipe maker, Ware, Herts. Aged 29 years. Admitted 26 June 1756. Boy delivered 7 July. Baptised Thomas 11 July. Discharged 22 August (RG 8/53)

No.2723: Ann, wife of **William Stoke**, pipe maker, St. Andrew, Holborn. Aged 31 years. Admitted 28 July 1757. Girl delivered 29 July. Baptised Susannah 31 July. Discharged 18 August (RG 8/53)

No.2904: Mary, wife of **William Ford**, pipe maker, Tottenham, High Cross. Aged 39 years. 'Time of reckoning mid-November' (1757). Delivered at home. Woman discharged 27 January [1758] (RG 8/53)

No.3253: Ann, wife of **Richard Bullock**, pipe maker, St. Martins in the Fields. Aged 26 years. Admitted 16 July 1758. Girl delivered same day. Baptised Elizabeth 23 July. Discharged 4 August (RG 8/53)

No.3384: Sarah, wife of **James Wood**, pipe maker, Colchester, Essex. Aged 29 years. Admitted 29 October 1758. Boy delivered 30 October. Baptised Henry 12 November. Discharged 22 November (RG 8/53)

No.3630: Sarah, wife of **Jonathan Sparks**, pipe maker, Broken Wharf, Thames Street (London). Aged 30 years. Admitted 24 April 1759. Girl delivered same day. Baptised Elizabeth 29 April. Discharged 17 May (RG 8/53)

No.4703: Mary, wife of **Joseph Henson**, pipe maker, St. Mary, Whitechapel. Aged 23 years. Admitted 7 September 1761. Girl delivered 8 September. Baptised Mary 10 September. Discharged 1 October (RG 8/55) [see nos. 5760 and 13120]

No.5109: Mary, wife of **Joseph Cole**, pipe maker, St. James, Bristol. Aged 42 years. Admitted 13 September 1762. Girl delivered 15

September. Baptised Mary 16 September. Discharged 3 October (RG 8/55)

No.5199: Ann, wife of **Robert Coles**, pipe maker, Croydon, Surrey. Aged 19 years. Admitted 4 January 1762. Boy delivered 15 January. Baptised Robert Leonard 20 January. Discharged 5 February (RG 8/55)

No.5569: Ann, wife of **Richard Bullock**, pipe maker, St. Martins in the Fields. Aged 35 years. Admitted 29 October 1763. Girl delivered same day. Baptised Sarah 10 November. Discharged 19 November (RG 8/56)

No.5735: Elizabeth, wife of **Andrew James**, pipe maker, Broseley, Shropshire. Aged 32 years. Admitted 9 March 1764. Girl delivered 10 March. Baptised Jane 15 March. Discharged 31 March (RG 8/56)

No.5760: Mary, wife of **Joseph Honson**, pipe maker, St. Mary, Whitechapel. Aged 24 years. Admitted 4 April 1764. Girl delivered same day [no name given nor baptism date]. Discharged 20 April (RG 8/56) [see nos. 4703 and 13120]

No.5775: Hester, wife of **Joseph Hillery**, pipe maker, Pomfret [sic], Yorkshire. Aged 33 years. Admitted 15 April 1764. Girl delivered same day. Stillborn. Discharged 5 May (RG 8/56)

No.5795: Margaret, wife of **Thomas Phillips**, pipe maker, St. John, Chester. Aged 30 years. Admitted 27 March 1764. Girl delivered same day. Baptised Martha 29 March. Discharged 18 April (RG 8/56)

No.5955: Johanna, wife of **Edward Hillery**, pipe maker, Pomfret, Yorkshire. Aged 36 years. Admitted 8 October 1764. Girl delivered 10 October. Baptised Catherine 18 October. Discharged 2 November (RG 8/56)

No.5997: Elizabeth, wife of **William Warner**, pipe maker, St. Dunstan in the East [London]. Aged 35 years. Admitted 20 November 1764. Girl delivered same day. Baptised Elizabeth 29 November (died 30 November). Discharged 7 December (RG 8/56)

No.6464: Ann, wife of **Jonas Edwards**, pipe maker, Bristol. Aged 42 years. Admitted 28 September 1765. Boy delivered 28 September. Stillborn. Discharged 13 October (RG 8/56)

No.6700: Elizabeth, wife of **Samuel Harris**, pipe maker, St. John, Bristol. Aged 37 years. Admitted 25 January 1766. Boy delivered 27 January. Baptised Giles 6 February. Discharged 9 February (RG 8/56)

No.6899: Elizabeth, wife of **John Robinson**, pipe maker, Waller, Wilts. Aged 29 years. Admitted 23 June 1766. Girl delivered same day.

Baptised Elizabeth Maria 26 June. Discharged 12 July (RG 8/56)

No.6941: Ann, wife of **Joseph Cole**, pipe maker, Bristol. Aged 36 years. Admitted 27 July 1766. 'Went out on leave 28 July'. Girl delivered 4 August. Baptised Elizabeth 7 August. Discharged 27 August (RG 8/56)

No.7305: May, wife of **Thomas Turner**, pipe maker, Mill Hill, Yorkshire. Aged 27 years. Admitted 15 January 1766. 'Went out on leave 29 January', returned 6 February. Boy delivered 7 February. Baptised Thomas 19 February. Discharged 7 March (RG 8/57)

No.7801: Elizabeth, wife of **Andrew James**, pipe maker, Wedgbury, Stafford. Aged 35 years. Admitted 27 December 1768. Boy delivered same day. Baptised Richard 7 January [1769]. Discharged 17 January (RG 8/57)

No.8201: Elizabeth, wife of **Thomas Bruffle**, pipe maker, St. Peters, Liverpool. Aged 26 years. Admitted 14 June 1768. Boy delivered 15 June. Baptised Thomas 23 June. Discharged 3 July (RG 8/51)

No.9265: Isabella, wife of **John Morgan**, pipe maker, Ipswich, Suffolk. Aged 35 years. Admitted 5 April 1770. Girl delivered same day. Baptised Mary 19 April. Discharged 24 April (RG 8/57)

No.9471: Sarah, wife of **Thomas Mathews**, pipe maker, St. Nicholas, Gloucester. Aged 36 years. Admitted 6 October 1770. Girl delivered same day. Baptised Mary 10 October. Discharged 20 October (RG 8/58)

No.9711: Mary, wife of **John Morgan**, pipe maker, Limehouse, Middlesex. Aged 21 years. Admitted 23 February 1771. Girl delivered same day. Baptised 2 March [no name given]. Discharged 15 March (RG 8/58) [see no. 12026]

No.10334: Mary, wife of **Thomas Clark**, pipe maker, St. Nicholls [sic], Kent [Rochester]. Aged 36 years. Admitted 18 March 1772. Boy delivered 24 March. Stillborn. Discharged 15 April (RG 8/58)

No.11283: Alice, wife of **Thomas Price**, pipe maker, Hammersmith. Aged 36 years. Admitted 30 August 1773. Girl delivered same day. Discharged 19 September (RG 8/58)

No.11386: Mary, wife of **Thomas Clark**, pipe maker, St. Nichols [sic], Rochester. Aged 36 years. Admitted 20 October 1773. Girl delivered same day. Discharged 10 November (RG 8/58)

No.12026: Mary, wife of **John Morgan**, pipe maker, Limehouse. Aged 23 years. Admitted 27 November 1774. Girl delivered same day. Baptised Elizabeth 1 December. Died 10 December [not

clear whether mother or daughter] (RG 8/58) [see no.9711]

No.12605: Ann, wife of **William Stuckey**, pipe maker, St. Giles [St. Giles in Fields, London]. Aged 24 years. Admitted 12 December 1775. Girl delivered same day. Baptised Ann 14 December [must have died – see no. 15053]. Discharged 1 January [1776] (RG 8/58)

No.13120: Mary, wife of **Joseph Hanson**, pipe maker, St. Mary, Whitechapel. Aged 30 years. Admitted 29 October 1776. Boy delivered same day. Baptised Joseph 31 October. Discharged 19 November (RG 8/58) [see no.s 4703 and 5760]

No.14195: Ann, wife of **Jeffrey Jackson**, pipe maker, St. Annes, Limehouse. Aged 20 years. Admitted 23 June 1778. Boy delivered same day. Baptised Jeffrey 2 July. Discharged 13 July (RG 8/58)

No.14990: Margaret, wife of **James Symenton**, pipe maker, Newchurch, Edinburgh. Aged 38 years. Admitted 22 October 1779. Girl delivered same day. Baptised Mary 14 November. Discharged 8 November (RG 8/58)

No.15053: Ann, wife of **William Stuckey**, pipe maker, St. Giles in the Fields. Aged 28 years. Admitted 26 October 1779. Girl delivered same day. Baptised Ann 4 November. Discharged 12 November (RG 8/58) [see no.

12605]

No.15161: Mary, wife of **Ralph Morgan**, pipe maker, Newcastle under Lyme. Aged 18 years. 'Out of time'. Date of admission not given but must be around November 1779. No further information. (RG 8/58)

No.16283: Ann, wife of **Thomas Swinyard**, pipe maker, Christ Church [Surrey]. Aged 29 years. Admitted 15 February 1781. Boy delivered 16 February. Baptised James 21 February. Discharged 6 March (RG 8/58) [IGI lists this entry as 1782]

No.16680: Mary, wife of **Hugh Farley**, pipe maker, St. John, Westminster. Admitted 3 November 1782. Boy delivered same day. Baptised Hugh 14 November. Discharged 20 November (RG 8/58)

No.20348: Margaret, wife of **James Melvin**, pipe maker, Glasgow, Scotland. Aged 31 years. Admitted 23 February 1789. Girl delivered 25 February. Baptised Margaret 5 March. Discharged 14 March (RG 8/58)

No. 20809: Hannah, wife of **John Needham**, pipe maker, St. Alkmunds, Derby. Age not given. Admitted 1 October 1789. Girl delivered 3 October. Stillborn. Discharged 10 October (RG 8/58)

No.26484: Susan, wife of **Reuben Parker**, pipe maker, York. Aged 29

years. Admitted 10 September 1798 'when labour started'. Girl delivered same day. Baptised 13 June [no name given]. Discharged 28 June. (RG 8/60)

No.28568: Sarah, wife of **Henry Dawson**, pipe maker, St. Andrew, Holborn. Aged 15 years. Admitted 15 April 1803. Boy delivered 11 June. Baptised Thomas 16 June. Discharged 25 June. (RG 8/60) [see no.29298]

No.28585: Mary, wife of **Thomas Webb**, pipe maker, Rochester. Aged 23 years. Admitted 29 April 1803. Boy delivered 4 June. Baptised Thomas 16 June. Discharged 23 June. (RG 8/60)

No.29298: Sarah, wife of **Henry Dawson**, pipe maker, St. Andrew, Holborn. Aged 27 years. Admitted 19 April 1805. Girl delivered 30 May. Baptised Mary 6 June. Discharged 19 June. (RG 8/60) [see no.28568]

No.29880: Ann, wife of **Thomas Paine**, pipe maker, Fearham [Fareham], Hants. Aged 35 years. Admitted 30 January 1807. Girl delivered 12 February. Baptised Jane same day. Discharged 1 March. (RG 8/60)

No.33914: Mary, wife of **William Brewer**, tobacco pipe maker, Eton, Bucks. Aged 29 years. Admitted 25 September 1818. No further details given [perhaps died?] (RG 8/60)

No.35203: Maria, wife of **John Hopkins**, tobacco pipe maker, Chatham. Aged 24 years. Admitted 25 July 1823. Stillborn boy delivered 14 September. Maria Hopkins died 21 September. (RG 8/61)

No.37804: Elizabeth, wife of **Henry Adams**, pipe maker, Chiswick. Aged 23 years. Admitted 29 April 1841. Boy delivered 10 May. Discharged 29 May. (RG 8/61) [see next entry]

No.39196: Elizabeth, wife of **Henry Adams**, tobacco pipe maker. Aged 35 years. Admitted 6 May 1852. Married at Deptford Old Church. No further details given. (RG 8/61) [see previous entry]

No.40158: Louisa, wife of **Henry Kipps**, pipe maker. Aged 23 years. Admitted 13 January 1859. Married at St. Andrew, Bethnal Green [26 October 1856]. Girl delivered 1 February. Discharged 14 April. (RG 8/61)

No.41170: Elizabeth Catherine, wife of **Thomas Clark**, tobacco pipe maker. Aged 24 years. Admitted 9 March 1865. Married at St. Pancras [31 May 1857]. Delivered 14 March. No further details given. (RG 8/61)

No.41358: Mary Ann, wife of **Frederick Monk**, pipe maker. Aged 18 years. Admitted 9 November 1865. Married at St. Paul, Hammersmith [4 September 1865]. Delivered 28 January. No further details given. (RG 8/61)

No.41863: Elizabeth, wife of **George Gay Pullinger**, tobacco pipe maker. Aged 40 years. Admitted 25 July 1867. Married at St. Marylebone [pre 1849]. Delivered 29 August. No further details given. (RG 8/61).

In addition there is an entry for Ann, wife of **Augustus Roberts**, 'pipe maker', of Croydon who gave birth to a boy on 29 July 1802 (No. 28248). However subsequent entries describe him as a 'leather pipe maker' of St. Pancras (No. 32388, son born 3 August 1814), and as a 'leather and bucket maker' of St. Pancras (No.32863, daughter born 26 October 1815).

Finally there is an entry for Sarah Ann, wife of **James Callaghan**, pipe or rope maker (writing very unclear), who gave birth to a son on 4 June 1857 (No. 39979). They are stated to have married at the Register Office in St. James, Middlesex. There is however no trace of a pipe maker of this name in London.

Clay pipe finds at Kildonan, Sutherland

by P J Davey

During excavations in 2004 of a gold mining settlement at Baile an Or, Kildonan, Sutherland five fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered:

A damaged bowl with a moulded decoration on the right-hand side (facing the smoker) consisting of a diamond, subdivided into 72 smaller diamonds. The front of the bowl facing the smoker has a stamped mark, which reads: W^m BEVERIDGE/MAKER/FORRES (Fig 1). The fabric is highly refined, white and dense. The surfaces of the bowl are stained by iron pan.

A very small fragment of stem/bowl junction, 7mm x 4mm in maximum extent, which joins the bowl, but is not visible in a standard elevation.

A stem fragment 14mm long and with a stem bore of 4/64", which also joins the bowl and is similar fabric and iron stained.

A further stem fragment 15mm in length and also of 4/64" bore, which has much more coarse and less white fabric and lacks iron staining.

A mouthpiece fragment 37mm in length. This also has an iron pan patination.

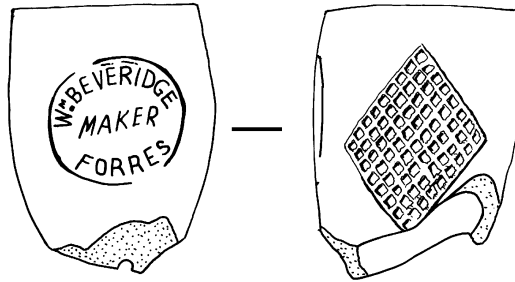


Figure 1: Illustration by S D White (Scale 1:1)

The three joining pieces present a mid-19th century cutty style pipe of average quality (Fig 1). If, as seems likely, the mouthpiece fragment belongs to the same pipe, and taking into account the stem taper, its probable length is between 180mm and 195mm.

Baile an Or

In December 1868 it became widely known that gold had been discovered in Strath Kildonan a tributary of the Helmsdale River in Sutherland (Anon 1868; Callender 2005). By the end of May 1869 over 250 people, including veterans from America and Australia as well as novices, had staked claims, which involved paying a license fee to the Duke of Sutherland. They had settled at two locations one at Carn nam Buth on the Suisgill Burn and the other on the banks of the Kildonan Burn at Baile an Or. A photograph of the latter site in the summer of 1869 shows between 20 and 30 wooden cabins, some of them still under construction (Fig 2). It is this settlement and a group of these structures that the excavations of 2004 appear to have located. Following complaints from tenant farmers and fishermen the Duke of Sutherland reviewed the situation in the late Autumn of 1869 and from the 1st of December no new licenses were issued. The 1869 gold rush had ended. Thus any stratified finds from the wooden structures should date to no earlier than late in 1868 and no later than very early in 1870.*i*

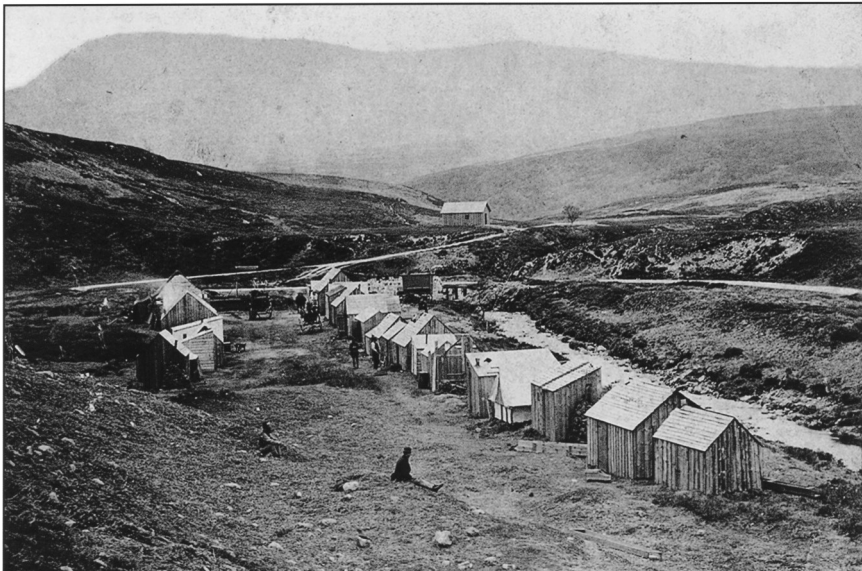


Figure 2: Baile an Or Settlement—Summer 1869.

William Beveridge

Born in Edinburgh in 1845, Beveridge was educated at Dunfermline and went as a young man to work for the Dundee pipemaker Peter McClean by whom he was eventually employed as a traveller. In 1869 he moved to Forres and set up his own clay pipe manufactory there. In 1882 he transferred the business to Aberdeen, where he died in November 1908, aged 63 (Anon 1908).

A study of clay pipes excavated in the city of Aberdeen, combined with the collections of the Aberdeen Art Gallery revealed significant numbers of pipes with moulded decoration on the stem bearing the name W.BEVERIDGE/ABERDEEN (Davey 1982). In Aberdeen, and at a number of other sites in north-eastern Scotland numbers of pipes bearing the stamp of the London maker Swinyard on the front, facing the smoker, were recorded. Although these were originally seen as possible evidence for coastal trade from England, the presence in Aberdeen Art Gallery of Swinyard moulds said to have been used by Beveridge carrying a stamp on the front of the bowl in the form either SWINYARD or SWINYARD / MAKER / LONDON strongly suggests that at some point after Swinyard ceased production in 1854 Beveridge purchased some of the moulds and dies and employed them in his own Aberdeen factory.

Evidence for products of Beveridge's Forres period (1869-82) was recovered from excavations in Elgin between 1976 and 1981 (Davey and Gallagher 1987). Here two stems were recovered with moulded decoration bearing the legend BEVERIDGE/FORRES, stylistically similar to, but rather more simplistic than the Aberdeen examples. The Elgin collection also includes three further Beveridge Aberdeen stems and a Swinyard stamped bowl.

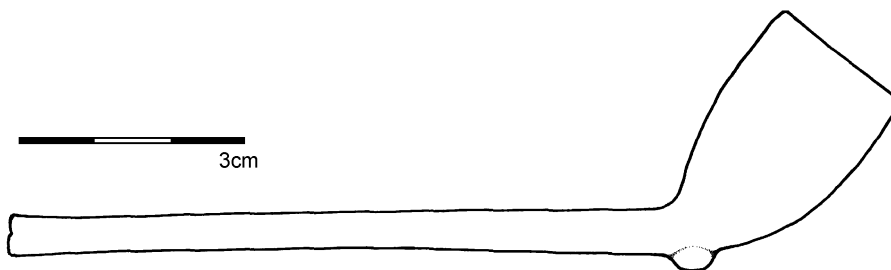
The new find from Strath Kildonan makes an important contribution to the history of this pipemaker. The stamped bowl employs a technique that Beveridge almost certainly was aware of because of his experience with the Swinyard dies, at least one of which consisted of three elements in a circular frame with the makers' name above, place of manufacture below and the word 'maker' in the middle - in the Forres product in upper-case italic. Given the rapid abandonment of Baile an Or late in 1869 it is highly likely that this pipe represents a product from within the first year of Beveridge's Forres period.

Discussion

These pipe finds from the 2004 excavations are of interest for two reasons. First, from a pipe studies point of view they provide further evidence for the activities of William Beveridge in a closely dated archaeological context. Secondly, for the excavators of the site, the pipes confirms their identification of the archaeological remains that they have located with those of the documented and short-lived gold mining settlement in Strath Kildonan.

was intended as a mouthpiece, whether it has been broken or whether it originally had another stem section fitting here. The surviving stem is 88mm long and has an internal diameter of 4mm. The 'heel' is a neatly rounded hemispherical projection beneath the pipe.

There is no maker's mark or other obvious clues as to the date of this pipe so dating has to rely on analogy with other objects. Although the bowl form is similar to types produced in London and the South East of England from around 1840-1880 it is perhaps more typical of the styles produced in France and the Low Countries from the mid-eighteenth century onwards. In particular, the bowl shape is reminiscent of the Dutch bowl forms produced from the 1730s until the end of the nineteenth century. A generally similar copper alloy bowl in Dutch style has been found at Edinburgh Castle (Gallagher 1994, Fig 4). In conclusion, it seems most likely that this pipe dates from the second half of the eighteenth century or the nineteenth century and that its most likely place of manufacture is the Netherlands.



References

David N, 1993, 'Pewter Tobacco Pipes', *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter*, **38**, 16-20.

Gallagher D, 1994, 'Metal Pipes from Collections in Scotland', *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter*, **43**, 30-33.

Grey W B, 1990, 'Help!', *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter*, **27**, 33-4.

Veit R & Bello C A, 2004, "'Neat and Artificial Pipes": Base Metal Trade Pipes of the Northeastern Indians' in S M Rafferty & R Mann (eds.) *Smoking and Culture*, The University of Tennessee Press, USA, 185-205.

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 for written correspondence):

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.freeserve.co.uk

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