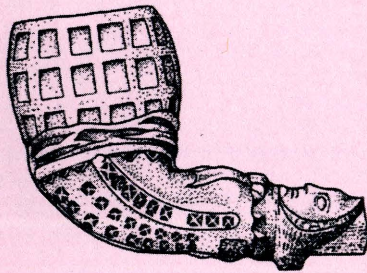
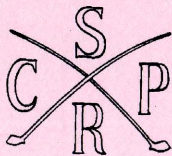


SOCIETY *for* CLAY PIPE RESEARCH



NEWSLETTER

70



Autumn/Winter 2006

SOCIETY FOR CLAY PIPE RESEARCH

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Editorial

by Susie White

After a very busy summer I am pleased to be able to announce to the membership that we are now up to date with the Newsletters. This mailing includes the last of the two "missing" issues, numbers 63 and 64. I am most grateful to all those members who have re-submitted items for publication, as well as those members who have sent in new material to help complete the outstanding issues. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the membership for their patience while we sorted out this backlog problem. Now that we are back up to date with the Newsletters let us all work together to keep it that way. Much as I would like to consider myself a miracle worker, in reality I am not and I cannot magic Newsletters out of thin air. I need and appreciate material from you the membership — without your notes and articles, questions and queries, there can be no Newsletter, so please keep those notes etc., coming in.

This issue includes a good mix of interesting papers not only from the more regular contributors but from some new faces too, which is always most welcome. One such contributor is Ann Baker who has written a short note on pipemakers from Selby (page 3). Ann is currently working on a substantial paper about her pipemaking ancestors the Butler-Connells, which she is hoping to publish in a future edition of the Newsletter, so watch this space! Once again we are lucky enough to have a mixture of papers from both home and abroad. The overseas contributions in this issue include Felix van Tienhoven's paper on pewter pipes (page 17) and a note from John Wood on a pipe from Croatia (page 2).

I would also like to thank Dr. Julie Cormack, of Mount Royal College, Calgary, for helping with the editing of this issue and for drawing up a Style Sheet that will help ensure that the referencing and formatting in all future newsletters is consistent.

The deadline for contributions for the next issue (71 Spring/Summer 2007) is the 20th April 2007, so you have plenty of time to put pen to paper, or fingers to keyboards!

Finally, your subscriptions for 2007 are now due and therefore a subscription renewal form has been included with this issue. Overseas members may now pay via PayPal if they wish. Anyone wishing to use this method of payment should contact the Membership Secretary (Peter Hammond) on claypipepeter@aol.com for details of how to proceed.

All that remains for me to do is to say thank you, once again, to the contributors of this issue and to thank you all for your continued support of the Society.

A Pipe Fragment from Croatia

by John Wood

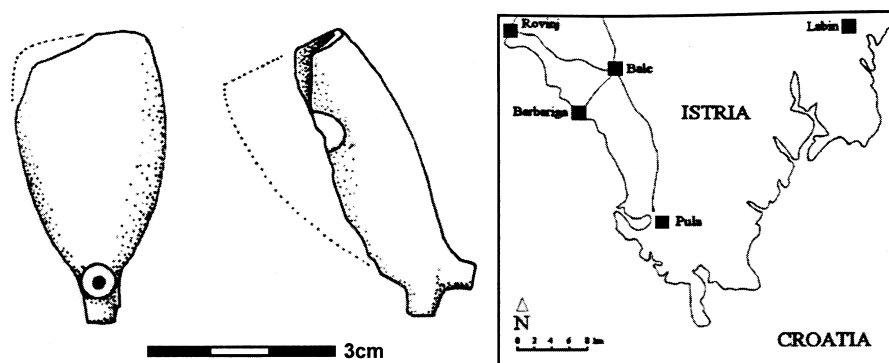


Figure 1: Pipe (left) and location of find spot (right). (Drawings by the author).

This pipe was a stray underwater find in 2005, 30m offshore in the region of Barbariga, between Rovinj and Pula.

The whole artefact is abraded and encrusted in marine growth. The form is reminiscent of a nineteenth century Dutch style c1830. A raised 4 x 2 mm rectangle on the side of the heel is almost certainly a Gouda shield, indicating place of manufacture (D. Higgins *pers. comm.*)

Croatia was the Ottoman Empire frontier. The province of Istria however was dominated by the Venetians until 1797 and then subject to Austro-Hungarian rule until 1918. Pipes found across Croatia are mostly imports, which have been attributed to Turkish, Italian, Austro-Hungarian or English origin (Bekić 2001, 44). The Italian and English pipes are confined to coastal areas (Bekić 2000).

A tobacco factory was opened in Rovinj in 1872 in the hope of reviving a stagnating economy. A number of pipes from that area and from neighbouring Poreč have already been published (Bekić 2000; Kovačić 2002).

Given the global scope of Dutch influence this find is relatively close to home. Perhaps it will serve as a parallel for other pieces, which may turn up in the area.

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.....

Selby Clay Pipemakers: The Seventeenth Century

by C. M. Ann Baker

Existing lists of clay pipemakers include two in Selby in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The first is Richard Taite, named in a sale of land, 1669-1680. The second is Nicholas Tarboton (i) who was free of Selby before 1682. To date, virtually nothing is known about Nicholas' circumstances in Selby, although aspects of his subsequent career in Hull and its vicinity, and of the careers of his sons, Nicholas (ii) and Thomas (ii), also pipemakers, have been catalogued (Oswald 1975; White 2004). This paper extends knowledge of the Tarboton family and adds two more names to the list of seventeenth-century Selby pipemakers.

Information about the Tarboton family comes from four wills (Collins 1912, 160-162). The earliest, dated 17 July 1655 is that of Jane Tarboton of Selby, widow. She left personal items, including '...one gold ring, one silver thimble, one silver spoon....', furnishings, and at least three properties including a close at New Cross Hill. After some small individual bequests the residue went to '...my children Nicholls [*sic*] and Elizabeth Tarboton....'. The inventory of Jane's effects was appraised on 31 July 1655, but no value was given.

The next will is that of Nichols [*sic*] Tarboton of Selby, tanner, dated 29 September 1668. The date suggests that he was the previously named son of Jane Tarboton. Nichols' will stated 'I give to Thomas Tarboton, my eldest sonne, 12d in full satisfaction of his filiall porcon. The rest of my goods I give to Ann, my wife and John, Nichols, Ann, Jane, Joseph and Benjamin Tarboton, my true and lawful children....'.

Nichols' effects were appraised on the 3 December 1668 and were valued at £52.3.10. Most items were connected with his trade. There were also '...one byeble and some other books...' valued together at ten shillings. The small library suggests literacy and the books were probably heirlooms. The will, dated 21 April 1633, of Thomas Niccolls [*sic*] yeoman left, *inter alia*, six named books including '...one great bible...' to his grandson Nicholas Torbotton [*sic*] son of Thomas' daughter, Jaine Torbotton (Collins 1912, 120-121).

Nichols also left weapons ‘...one fouleing peece, one halbert and one fawchent [a falchion, a curved broad sword (Corèdon and Williams 2004, 118)]...’ valued together at £1.0s.0d. The weapons are a reminder that Selby was fought over several times in the Civil Wars of 1637-1651, culminating in the Battle of Selby, 1644 which was the key to the Battle of Marston Moor (Baker 1995). There is no indication whether Nichols fought for either side or whether he was only prepared to defend his property from looters. He might not have fought at all, but acquired abandoned equipment as a souvenir or as an investment.

The date of the above will suggests that the son named Nichols was the clay pipemaker Nicolas Tarboton (i) who, after he was free of Selby went to Hull c1682. This reference is supported by the records of the Peculiar Court of Selby, which include a marriage bond dated 17 July 1683 in respect of Nicholas Tarboton, Kingston upon Hull, batchler [*sic*] and Frances Plummer (Collins 1912, 201).

Nicholas seems to have kept in touch with Selby as he is named in the wills of his mother, Ann Tarboton of Selby, widow, and of his brother, Thomas. The will of Ann Tarboton of Selby, widow, was dated 8 February 1695. The inventory of her effects, appraised 24 April 1697, gave a total value of £6-9-0. They were not itemised but the will specifies the disposal of household effects and property. The latter included two closes at Tod Hill. The property of Jane Tarboton at New Cross Hill was not mentioned.

Ann’s will named five children ‘...my well beloved son, Thomas Tarboton...Nichols, Ann, Jane and Benjamin...’. With Ann’s grandsons John and Thomas Tarboton, they shared the estate apart from some minor bequests.

The will of Thomas Tarboton of Selby, schoolmaster, was dated 8 August 1706, and appraised 20 August 1706. Collins (1912, 162) noted that ‘The will and inventory are mouse-eaten in places’ but extracted some information. Nicholas (i) had died in 1698 (White 2004, 181) but Thomas left ‘...to everyone of my brother Nicholls children, £3...’ suggesting that the brothers had remained in contact. Various other relatives were left small legacies but the bulk of the estate was divided between Thomas’ surviving siblings, Ann, Jane and Benjamin.

Thomas’ will adds to the information about the family. Ann was married to a sailor, William Wadworth. Jane was married to William Feasant, a lining (linen) draper. Their brother Benjamin Tarboton of Roccliffe, had followed his father in to the leather trade as had a nephew Thomas Tarboton. The last two men were described as cordwaners [*sic*] (cordwainers).

Thomas’ personal belongings reveal multifarious interests. Twelve stone of line (flax) indicate a connection with the linen trade, as an additional business or as a barter payment for professional services. ‘One parcel [*sic*] of books £1’ and paper, also valued at £1.0s.0d, agree with his profession of schoolmaster. Thomas may also have

taught music as he left ‘...2 violins, 1 howby [hautbois] and one citherane, £1....’ The howby was a wind instrument associated with the waits, i.e., civic minstrels employed by a town, as was known for Beverley and York. The cittern was a string instrument played with a plectrum valued at £3.7s.0d. It was considered of lower social status than a lute, but was popular in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Thomas was catering for the popular music of his day (see entries in Sadie 1980a and 1980b, and Baines 1992).

Thomas also left ‘...one silver watch £2..’ that would have been a mark of above-average status. His funeral expenses support this assessment, as they came to £4.7s.0d. out of a valuation of £52-3-0 for his total effects. There are records of higher funeral expenses, but these represent lower percentages of the estates administered.

These four wills establish that the Selby Tarbotons were a family of at least moderately successful tradesmen over five generations, and that at least one, Thomas moved into a profession. There is no indication of kinship with the clay pipemaker Thomas Tarboton (i) of Hull, who is known from the burial of his wife Mary on the 14 May 1648 (White 2004, 182).

Collins (1912, 153) provided evidence for at least two other Selby clay pipemakers in the late seventeenth century. William Smith and William Wray, who were bound on 14 December 1693, to administer the estate of William Smith’s father, also William Smith. No occupation was given for the latter. William Wray’s effects were valued at £3.7s.0d. but so far no further information concerning him has been found. William Smith, clay pipemaker, was recorded in the Parish Register of Selby Abbey (The church of Our Lord, St. Mary and St. Germain) at the baptism of his son, another William Smith, in 1700.

At present it is not known if William Smith or William Wray, and possibly other clay pipemakers, overlapped with Nicholas Tarboton (i), who left Selby for Hull c1682. Often an apprentice had to agree not to set up in an area served by his master, without the latter’s permission. Even if there were not such agreement, Nicholas may have decided that there was not enough trade to support another clay pipemaker. He found a similar situation in Hull and had to set up his business in Sculcoates (White 2004, 181).

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my husband, Clyde Manwell, for reading and discussing this paper and especially for his advice about music. I would also thank the librarians at Selby Public Library for their help and Susie White for typing up my handwritten manuscript.

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Clay Tobacco Pipes from Hallcroft Rd., Babworth, Nottinghamshire

by Susie White

Archive report prepared for the Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield (ARCUS). Reproduced here with slight revisions with their kind permission.

Introduction

The clay tobacco pipes discussed in this report were recovered by a team from the Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield (ARCUS) during the archaeological evaluation of a site in Hallcroft Road, Babworth, Nottinghamshire. The site code used for this work was 802b.

The excavations produced a total of 18 clay tobacco pipe fragments comprising four bowls and 14 plain stems from seven different stratified pipe-bearing contexts. There were also three unstratified pieces (two fragments in Bag 45 and one in Bag 47). No mouthpiece fragments were recovered.

The Bowls

Four bowl fragments were recovered from the excavation, one decorated and three plain. The decorated fragment was recovered from Context 38 and dates from c1800-1820 (Figure 1). Only one side of the bowl survives, that on the smoker's left. This depicts a standing Indian figure holding a spear in his right hand and supporting a shield that would have faced the smoker, with his left.

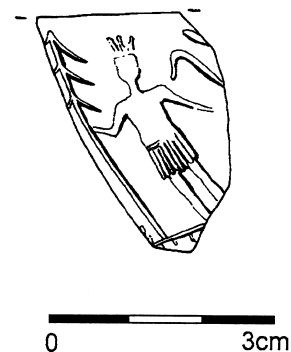


Figure 1: Fragment of a pipe bowl with an Indian supporter for a shield. Scale 1:1. (Drawn by the author).

Indians supporting a coat of arms is a particular decorative scheme that is found in parts of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire although the individual elements of the design do vary. On some examples the arms depicted are those of Lincoln (Mann 1977, 32, Figure No. 198), whilst on others it is the Prussian arms (White 2004, 271, Figure No. 53.3). Occasionally these bowls also have moulded lettering giving the name of the maker and/or the place of manufacture, for example William Bannister of Lincoln (Mann 1977, 31, Figure No. 194), George Spencer Watkinson of Market Rasen (Mann 1977, 33, Figure No. 200), and Thomas Westerdale of Hull (White 2004, 418, Figure No. 6).

The example from Hallcroft Road is only a fragment and the lower part of the bowl that would have borne any lettering is missing. It does appear, however, that originally it would have been marked as the top part of a scroll, which would have contained the lettering still survives. The arms that would have faced the smoker are also missing although but what little does survive most closely parallels examples that bear the Prussian Arms.

The three remaining bowl fragments are all plain and are very small. The first from Context 1 is a fragment from the bowl wall. As a result none of the more easily datable features such as a heel/spur, or rim survives. The thickness of the wall, however, and the fabric, would both suggest a late seventeenth to early eighteenth century date. The only heel fragment to be recovered comes from an unstratified deposit (Bag No. 45) and is part of a small heel with a stem bore of 7/6". The form of the heel and the nature of the fabric would suggest a date in the second half of the

seventeenth century, c1650-1700. The final bowl fragment, from Context 78, is a rather crudely finished spur and is most likely to date from c1810-1850.

The Stems

Plain stems are difficult to date accurately. The use of stem bore dating techniques is based on the assumption that the average stem bore used by pipemakers changed at a predictable rate over time. These methods, however, require samples of several hundred fragments in order to produce a reliable date. Dates for smaller groups of plain stems are therefore often given as broad date ranges. Stem dates should be used with caution since they are much more general and less reliable than the dates that can be determined from bowl fragments.

A total of 14 plain stems were recovered from the excavations in Hallcroft Road, the majority of which appear to date from the end of the eighteenth or nineteenth century. The single exception is a fragment from Context 1, which dates from the second half of the seventeenth century.

Conclusions

The excavations in Hallcroft Road produced a very small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe fragments covering a wide overall date range, with fragments dating from the mid-seventeenth century through to the first half of the nineteenth century. With such a small assemblage, comprising principally of plain sets, it is difficult to produce good dates for the excavated contexts. The decorated bowl fragment does, however, provide evidence for the use of pipes bearing this particular motif in Nottinghamshire.

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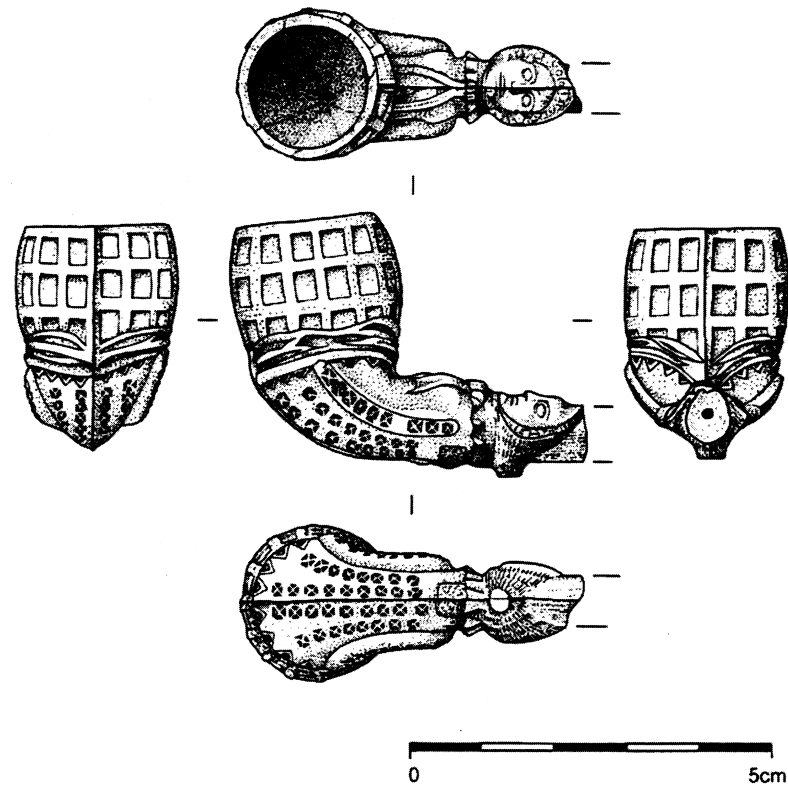
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A Risque Pipe from Southwark, London.

by Chris Jarrett

The clay pipe illustrated below comes from an excavation at 5-27 Long Lane, Southwark, London (site code LGK 99) undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology. Although this pipe was unstratified it was contemporary with the occupation of houses that were built after 1760 and lived in until they were demolished in 1914, when a distillery was built on site. The excavation uncovered masonry walls belonging to a house, but mostly what was revealed were the rubbish pits from the back gardens of houses fronting the street. Pottery and other finds from the rubbish pits and garden soils indicated a low socio-economic status, the housing being classed as slums by the late nineteenth century (Douglas 2000). The pipe can be classified as a spur- or heel-less Atkinson and Oswald (1969) type 30 bowl, dated 1850-1900/1910 and depicts a bonneted woman suggestively lifting her dress to reveal the supporting hoops. The bowl is not marked and the stem, which may have indicated the maker, is unfortunately missing.



A search of the SCPR newsletters for parallels of this bowl did not provide any further information. I have not previously come across this design in London or elsewhere, but it may be of local manufacture. Its moderate quality would also suggest the bowl is not a product of the French pipe companies, Gambier or Fiolet, whose novelty pipes are occasionally found in London. However, the nineteenth-century London censuses show that an itinerant population was moving around London and this treasured item may have been brought from elsewhere in the country.

If any other tobacco pipe researchers can provide information on this pipe I would be interested to hear from them.

Acknowledgement

I am grateful to Helen Davis for drawing the pipe.

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Editor's Note: The National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive, which is housed in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Liverpool, has a similar pipe in its collections. This particular example (shown below) is an unprovenanced piece but may be from the Leicester area. Although very similar to the example from London it was clearly produced in a different mould.



Scale 5cm. (Photograph by Susie White).

The Longstaff Family of Tobacco Pipemakers

by Peter Hammond

A pipe-making family that figures prominently in Lincolnshire during the nineteenth century was the Longstaff family of Spalding. Like many other pipemaking families they spread their wings far and wide, ending up in places as far apart as Whitby, Birkenhead, Coventry and London.

This article focuses on the pipemaking members within this family, with brief genealogical histories provided for each individual.

The story starts with **Henry Longstaff** who was apprenticed on 28 June 1792 to the pipemaker **William Turpin** of Boston for the standard term of seven years (Hammond 2004, 27). As he would have been apprenticed at the age of 14 years this means that Henry would have been born c1778. He must therefore be the Henry baptised at Ashby by Partney on 26 April 1779, the son of Henry and Mary Longstaff (nee Blackith) who had married in Frampton in 1777. The fact that a Thomas Staveley Longstaff was baptised there in 1778 links very well with the fact that Henry the pipemaker later gave the same name to his eldest son. Furthermore the name Staveley appears further back in the female line (Christine Dring, 2006 *pers. comm.*).

Henry would have completed his apprenticeship with William Turpin in 1799, after which he appears to have moved to Spalding to set up business of his own. There he met Ann Sewell, the young daughter of Thomas Sewell of Swineshead, labourer, the couple marrying there on 13 July 1807. As she was under age a licence was obtained, dated 12 July 1807, in which Thomas Sewell gave his consent to his daughter's marriage, her age being stated as 20 years. Henry Longstaff's age was given as 28, and his occupation is confirmed as that of a pipemaker. This occupation is wrongly transcribed as a 'pin maker' in the index to marriage licences held within Lincolnshire Archives Office.

The couple had ten known children, all born and baptised at Spalding, as follows. All the names in bold are known to have been tobacco pipemakers.

1. **Thomas Staveley (i)**. Born 3 July 1808, baptised 6 July. Died during the following year but no burial found so far [at Swineshead or Ashby by Partney?]
2. **Thomas Staveley (ii)**. Baptised 13 December 1809. Moved to London where he married Mary Isabella Wolfe at St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, on 7 October 1839. She was the widow of **John Joseph Wolfe**, pipemaker, and daughter of **Samuel Clark**, pipemaker – being born on 13 June 1813. Thomas died in London in 1858 while his widow died in 1880 at the age of 67 years.

3. Elizabeth Betsey. Born 11 November 1811. Baptised 13 November. Married ? Hutchinson (marriage so far not traced) and living at Burgh Le Marsh as a widow at the time of the 1881 and 1891 censuses with sister Abigail.
4. **Charles**. Baptised 19 December 1813. Pipemaking in Coventry in 1841, and later in Spalding. Married Sarah Redshaw of Fleet in early 1848. Listed as a 'retired pipemaker' in the census of 1881 in Spalding. He died there in April 1883 aged 71 years, being buried in Spalding churchyard.
5. **George**. Baptised 24 December 1815. Pipemaking in Spalding in 1841. Married Mary Larks at All Saints, Stamford on 20 April 1846 and subsequently remained in Stamford. He died there in 1875 aged 59 years. Had eight known children. His widow continued the pipemaking business after his death, being listed in Directories at 15 Elm Street from 1876 to 1892, latterly also as a bookbinder. Two of her sons are subsequently listed as bookbinders and house decorators while Mary Longstaff appears to have died in 1916.
6. **William**. Born c1817. No baptism found. Pipemaking in Stamford in 1851. Appears to have died prior to 1881.
7. Mary Ann. Baptised 29 April 1818. No further details known. According to directory evidence she may have continued the business in Spalding after her mother died.
8. Abigail. Baptised 28 March 1821. In Spalding in 1841, and Burgh Le Marsh in 1881 and 1891 with her sister Elizabeth. Moved to Tranmere near Birkenhead after the census in 1891 (took place 5 April) to live or stay with brother **Sewell Longstaff**. Died at 434 New Chester Road on 15 June 1891 aged 70 years and buried in Bebington Cemetery three days later — the same month as her brother Sewell. Never married.
9. **James**. Baptised 29 August 1823. Pipemaking in Spalding 1841 and 1851, Howden 1861, Warwick 1871, and Coventry 1881 and 1891. Ended his days in Coventry Union Workhouse where he died in late 1891 aged 68 years. Never married.
10. **Sewell**. Baptised 24 December 1828. In Spalding 1841, Stamford 1850 and 1851. Was living in Smithfield in Sheffield during the mid-1850s, working as a journeyman pipemaker, probably for **William Erratt** who was a master pipemaker at 13 Smithfield throughout the 1850s. Both William Erratt and his younger brother **James**, who was also a pipemaker in Sheffield at the time, came from Whitby — perhaps this may explain Sewell's later movements. Married Caroline Stanton at Sheffield Register Office in 1855 and moved back to Lincolnshire — to New Sleaford — during the late 1850s. His whereabouts at the time of the 1861 census is still not known, though he was probably in

Stamford or Alford, but by 1865 he had moved to Church Street in Whitby, by which time he became a master pipemaker. Still in Whitby during the censuses of 1871 and 1881. Wife Caroline died in Whitby 24 May 1885 aged 49 years (buried Whitby cemetery on 27 May), after which he moved to Tranmere by 1891, where he died at 434 New Chester Road on 2 June aged 62 years. Buried at Bebington Cemetery three days later (followed shortly afterwards his sister Abigail).

Henry Longstaff died in Spalding in early July 1834 at the age of 55 years, being buried in Spalding churchyard on the 9 July. His widow Ann was living in Bourne Road, Spalding, at the time of the 1841 census with three of her sons, George, James and Sewell, and daughter Abigail. At that time her two eldest sons, **George** and **James**, were described as pipemakers. Close by in Sheep Market was **Daniel Mullins**, pipemaker, who more than likely would have been working for the Longstaffs at that time as a journeyman. He had been apprenticed in London and subsequently moved to Maldon in Essex and later back to London.

Ann Longstaff appears to have died prior to the census of 1851. There are three possible entries within the GRO indexes; one who died in Spalding in 1850 was not the correct one.

As seen above all the sons of Henry and Ann Longstaff became pipemakers, at least four of them, **Thomas Staveley**, **Charles**, **George** and **Sewell** becoming masters, while **William** and **James** appear to have remained as journeymen i.e., working for other master pipemakers.

So far the only member of the family who appears to have actually marked his pipes with his name was **Thomas Staveley Longstaff**. His pipes are stamped 'LONGSTAFF' upon the bowls (see Figure 1), the typical form of marking in London at the time. The only other known Longstaff pipes are marked 'GL' on the sides of the spur and occur around Stamford in Lincolnshire, where George Longstaff worked. No pipes appear to have been marked by Henry Longstaff in Spalding or Sewell Longstaff in Whitby — unless readers know otherwise.

It is apparent that at least some of the children of Henry and Ann remained in close contact during their lives, such as with the sisters Elizabeth Betsey and Abigail living in the same house in Burgh Le Marsh after their respective husbands died, and also with Abigail going to stay with Sewell in Tranmere — and both coincidentally being interred within thirteen days of each other in the same cemetery there. Abigail could initially have gone there on account of brother Sewell becoming ill, as she had been with her sister in Burgh Le Marsh at the time of the census.

Despite publishing details within the *Lincolnshire Family History Journal* (May 2006), no direct descendants of the Longstaff family have so far been found. Do any photographs of them survive? No members of the Longstaff pipemaking family

appear to have left wills and no gravestones apparently survive — unless any readers know different?

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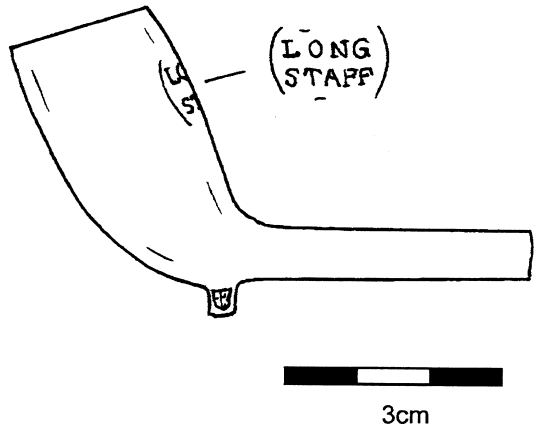


Figure 1: Pipe made by Thomas Staveley Longstaff stamped LONGSTAFF on the bowl facing the smoker. Pipe bowl at 1:1, stamp detail slightly enlarged. (Drawn by the author).



A Manx Pipe from Douglas

by Peter Davey

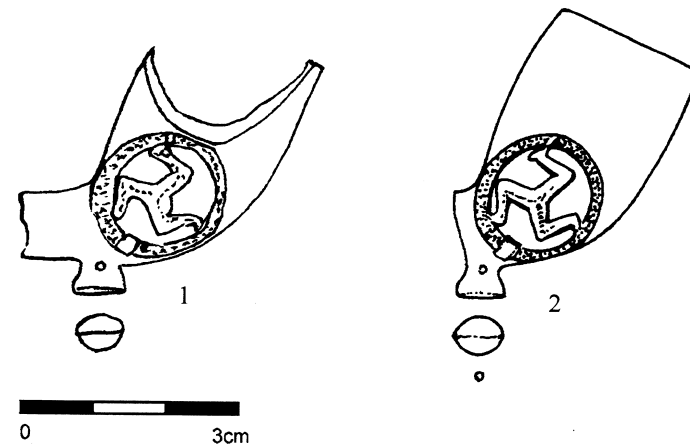
In January 2006, Mrs Diane Cliffe of Devonshire Road, Douglas, Isle of Man, brought into the Manx Museum for identification a clay pipe that she had recently found in her garden. The pipe (Figure 1) is a nineteenth-century bowl with the three legs of Man moulded within a circular frame on either side. There is a neatly moulded heel, oval at its base, with a small dot on either side. The upper part of the bowl is missing. A short portion of the stem survives, with a bore of 5/64". From internal residues it appears that the pipe had been smoked.

Until the mid-1990s it was assumed that the wide range of clay pipes recovered from

the Isle of Man containing some form of the three legs symbol had been made off-island, in major production centres such as Manchester or Glasgow. The demand for such pipes would have been increasing from the mid-nineteenth century due to the rapidly growing tourist industry. Makers' lists and catalogues include a number of Isle of Man cutties. For example, Pollock's of Manchester produced a Manx Pipe as their catalogue number 182 (Jung 2003, 72-73, Figure 47, Nos. 23 and 293) and there is an Isle of Man pipe on White's 1900 price list (Gallagher 1987, 153, No. 602). This view changed dramatically with the discovery in 1995 of pipe production waste in Drumgold Street in Douglas on the site of a new Marks and Spencer store. Here, a range of wasters, kiln furniture and kiln linings were recovered, dating from 1843 to 1861 and representing the manufactory of James Fell and Arthur and William Culum. Many of the pipes contained the three legs symbol and had been made in good quality moulds (Higgins 1999).

The Devonshire Road pipe closely matches one of the bowls from the kiln site (Figure 2). The two bowls have been compared in the hand and are undoubtedly from the same mould. The detail on the surface of the legs and in the surround on the kiln site example is rather less crisp, possibly implying that the new find was produced somewhat earlier than the end of the production period.

The pipe is important in a Manx context in that it is the first example of any of the kiln group to have been recovered from a domestic context. It shows that, for a period at least, the Drumgold Street factory did succeed in getting its products onto the domestic market.



Figures 1 & 2: 1. Pipe bowl from Devonshire Road, Douglas (Drawn by the author). 2. Pipe bowl from Drumgold Street, Douglas (Higgins 1999, 308, No. 7 - drawn by David Higgins).

References

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Higgins, D. A., (1999) 'A mid-nineteenth-century clay tobacco pipe works in Drumgold Street, Douglas, Isle of Man' in P. J. Davey (ed.), *Recent Archaeological Research on the Isle of Man*, British Archaeological Reports, (British Series 278), Oxford, 377pp.

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Who is this?

Does anyone recognise this intrepid excavator, who is sporting the very latest in excavation clothing? Answer on page 35.



Short-stemmed Pewter Tobacco Pipes

by Felix van Tienhoven

To the best of my knowledge at least 15 short-stemmed pewter pipes, with a maximum stem length of 16 cm/6 inches, have been preserved in collections in the Netherlands. Sceptics wonder whether these were for blowing bubbles, model pipes for display in tobacco shops or, indeed, rather luxurious smoking pipes for Sunday after church. Although alternative applications cannot be ruled out, I subscribe to the view that they were actually for smoking. Pewter was too expensive for toys and model pipes were, depending on the purpose of display, in general either solid or exact copies of original clay models.

In SCPR Newsletter 66, David Higgins introduced 'An Unusual Pewter Pipe' (2004, 43-44). On the basis of three examples from of my own collection I would like to elaborate on David's note.

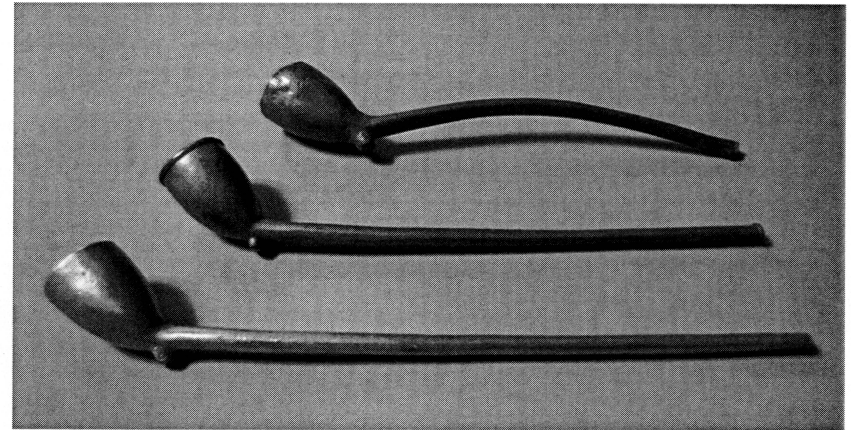


Figure 1: Three pewter pipes from the author's personal collection. (Photograph by the author).

None of these pewter pipes from my collection have a maker's mark. Determining the age of metal relics through radiocarbon or the measurement of chemical decay has proven to be either an unsuitable dating method, or impractical. Therefore the only way in which to establish the probable age of metal pipes has to be by analogy with other objects, i.e., clay pipes. However, one has to take into account that the processing of clay and metal is quite distinct and consequently there are differences in the thickness of the bowl wall and the placement of the stem etc. Moreover, we have to consider that a number of clay pipe patterns had a long currency and, last but

not least, copying is timeless! In conclusion, the dating of metal pipes is tricky.

The Individual Pipes

A) A well-oxidized funnel shaped pewter pipe with a bent stem based on the Dutch model of the period c1730-1780 (Figure 2)

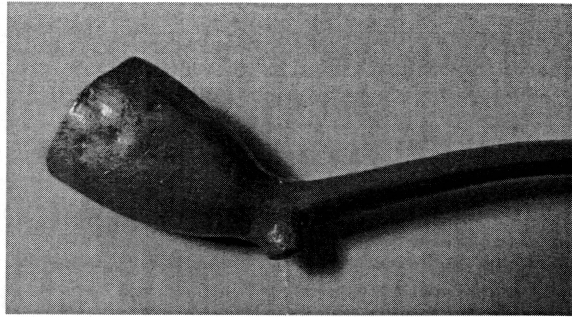
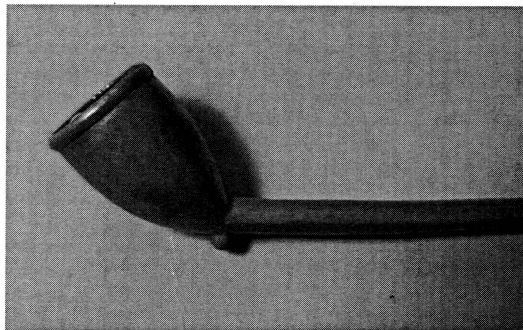


Figure 2: Pewter pipe c1730-1780. (Photograph by the author).



B) An oval/egg-shaped pewter pipe with a rimmed bowl and mouthpiece that has a nice patina. It can be dated c1800/1820 (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Pewter pipe c1800-1820. (Photograph by the author).

C) A rather plain silvery white oval pewter pipe that most likely dates from c1850-1900. This type seems to be the most common amongst the surviving examples (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Pewter pipe c1850-1900. (Photography by the author).

All three pipes appear to be of Dutch origin, although I have not been able to ascertain where they were actually manufactured. The majority of the pipes I have on record are excavated finds from in or around Amsterdam, which may suggest that they are most likely to have been produced there. This supposition is substantiated by the fact that in 1688 no less than 87 pewterers were working in Amsterdam. Furthermore, in 1751 the Amsterdam Pewterer Guild claimed the present province of Noord-Holland and the cities around the Zuiderzee (now IJsselmeer) as their service area. It has also been suggested that the Amsterdam pewterers shipped to their colleagues in other Dutch cities and even Germany. Apart from the role in the inland pewter trade, Amsterdam exported substantial quantities to trading posts overseas. I hope to be able to provide evidence to substantiate these suggestions in the near future.

Pewter is an alloy of tin with lead or other metals. Nearly all of the pipes I have examined appear to have been cast and some may have been cast in bronze or brass clay pipe-moulds. Technically this observation is supported by the generally smooth angle of the bowl-stem junction, however, one must assume that the "tinsmiths" may also have used their own typical casting-moulds, which would have made mass production easier. The moulding lines/seams are in general neatly finished although mould lines can clearly be seen on the heels (see Figure 5).

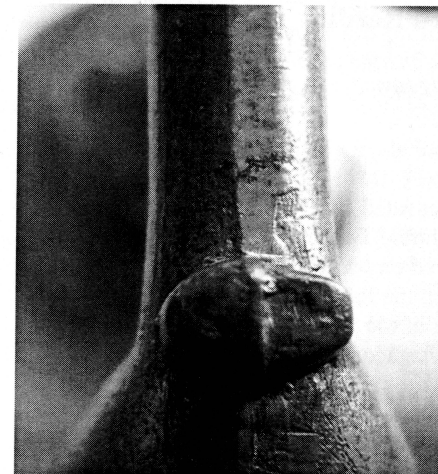


Figure 5: A mould line can clearly be seen on the base of the heel as well as the casting seam beneath the stem, which has been neatly finished.

(Photograph by the author).

The pipe discussed by Higgins (2004, 44) had a hemispherical heel. Only one of the examples in my collection has a hemispherical heel, while the other two are oblong. This particular example is slightly larger than the other two, which may suggest an English origin based on the London styles of c1840-1880.

These notes would not be complete if I did not mention several pewter bowls with

wooden stem fragments, of late sixteenth or early seventeenth century date, that have been found in the Netherlands, supporting thesis that pewter pipes were indeed used for smoking.

Many questions regarding these short-stemmed pewter pipes remain to be answered. The main purpose of this contribution is to invite comments, and possibly additional information, in order to enhance the knowledge about these interesting cultural-historical objects.

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Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations at 7-8 Broad Street, Reading

by David Higgins

Introduction

The pipes considered in this report were excavated by Oxford Archaeology at 7-8 Broad Street (Market Way), Reading, Berkshire. The site code used for this work was REMAST 02 01.367 and the site is centred on NGR SU 7164 7346. The author examined these pipes in December 2002, when the following report was prepared. A summary of the pipe report will be included in the full excavation report, which is due for publication shortly (Scott and Hardy, forthcoming).

Description of the Finds

The excavations produced a total of 24 pipe fragments comprising five bowl, 18 stem and one mouthpiece fragment from a total of eight different contexts. A summary description and dating of the pipes from each context is provided below:

802 One small fragment of plain, cylindrical pipe stem with a bore of 5/64", dating from c1700-1780.

2001 One plain stem fragment of c1650-1750 with a stem bore of 6/64". This

fragment is reasonably large (56mm) with fresh edges, suggesting that it has not been disturbed much since initial deposition, the most likely date for which is late seventeenth century or early eighteenth century.

2003 Two plain stem fragments dating from c1680-1750, one with a stem bore of 5/64" and one with a bore of 6/64".

4012 One plain stem fragment of c1650-1730 with a stem bore of 6/64".

5016 One plain stem fragment of c1610-1660 with a stem bore of 9/64" and a plain bowl of c1620-1650 (Figure 1). The bowl is complete, fully milled and of average finish, with 88mm of surviving stem with a bore of 8/64". The other stem is 70mm long and the fresh condition of both pieces suggests that they come from a contemporary and undisturbed deposit of c1620-1650.

6001 One stem of c1700-1780 with a stem bore of 4/64".

7011 This group of pipes is by far the largest recovered from the site, even though it only comprises 14 pieces (4 bowls, 9 stem fragments and a mouthpiece). Although the fragments all date from the seventeenth century they are rather mixed in nature and the bowl forms range from c1610-1670 in date. The latest bowl dates from c1650-70 and could represent the date at which the pipes were deposited amongst demolition material as part of this pit fill. The individual bowls in this group are as follows. The bowls have been identified by the letters A-D, which has been written on them in pencil, and three of the pieces are illustrated (Figures 2-4):

A - (Figure 2) A rather roughly made local bowl of c1610-1640 with a three-quarters milled rim and a heart-shaped heel. Stem bore 7/64".

B - (Figure 3) A heel bowl of c1640-1660 with a half-milled rim and stem bore of 7/64". This pipe is of a much better form and neater finish than A.

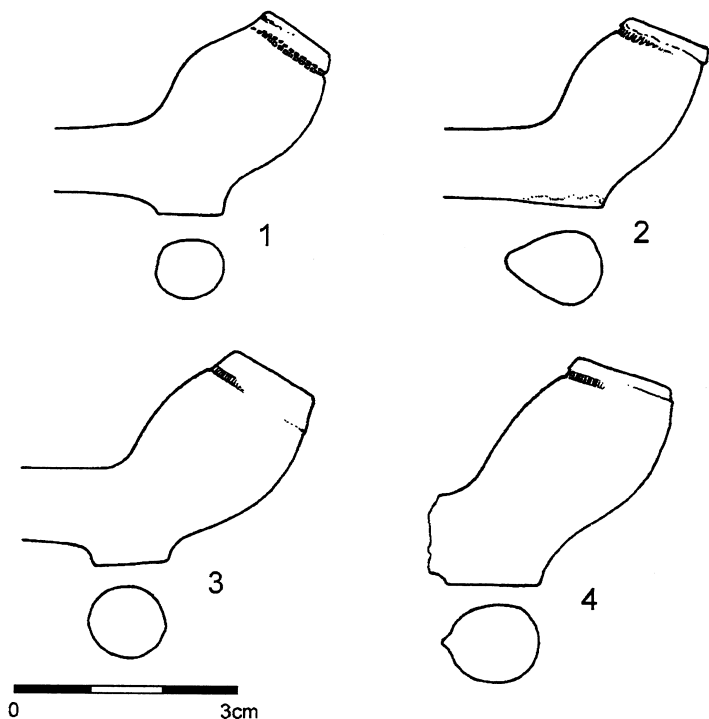
C - (Figure 4) A heel bowl of c1650-1670 with a one-quarter milled rim and stem bore of 7/64". This piece is of average form and finish.

D - (not illustrated) Fragment of a spur bowl of c1640-1660 with a stem bore of 8/64". The bowl is completely missing with just a part of the spur surviving.

This context group also contains nine plain stems, two with bores of 8/64", five with bores of 7/64" and two with bores of 6/64". There is one mouthpiece fragment with a simple cut end and a bore of 9/64". The walls of this fragment are extremely thin, generally less than 1mm, which must have made production very difficult.

9003 Two stems of nineteenth century date, one with a stem bore of 4/64" and one with a stem bore of 3/64". The latter piece has been badly burnt in a fire after being

broken with the result that the stem has warped slightly. It also has a lump of slaggy concretion adhering to it.



Figures 1-4: Pipes from 7-8 Broad Street, Reading (REMAST 02 01.367). (Drawn by the author).

Discussion

This is a small assemblage of pipes with little opportunity to provide the close dating of deposits that pipes are capable of. The most notable feature of the assemblage as a whole is the dominance of early pieces – almost all of the fragments are of seventeenth or early eighteenth century date, with only two or three later pieces being present. There are no marked or decorated pieces and none of the fragments is burnished. The pipes are all typical of local products and there is no reason why they should not have all been manufactured in or near to Reading. The early bowl from Context 7011 is quite crudely designed and made, and may well represent the early establishment of pipemaking in the area (Figure 2).

Illustrations

1. Heel bowl of c1620-50 from Context 5016 with a markedly lop-sided bowl form and uneven surface to the bowl/stem junction, especially on the left-hand side. Slightly deep oval stem with a bore of 8/64". The rim is fully milled and, in places, has been double milled. An apparently identical bowl, probably made in the same mould, has been recovered from Context 78 of the 90-93 Broad Street excavations in Reading (see report in this volume).
2. Heel bowl of c1610-1640 from Context 7011 (A). The mould fits poorly and has an uneven surface. The bowl is lop-sided and has a slightly flared, heart-shaped heel. Hard-fired fabric with a stem bore of 7/64".
3. Heel bowl of c1640-60 from Context 7011 (B). This mould is much better made than those shown in Figures 1 and 2, and it has been neatly finished. The rim is half-milled and the stem bore is 7/64".
4. Heel bowl of c1650-70 from Context 7011 (C). This mould is well made and the pipe has a neat appearance, even though it has been quite simply finished. The rim is one-quarter milled and the stem bore 7/64".

Reference

Scott, N., and Hardy, A., (with contributions by Leigh Allen, Paul Blinkhorn, Bethan Charles, Joan Dils, Denise Druce, David Higgins, Terence Smith and Rachel Tyson), forthcoming, *The Excavation of Medieval Pits and a Probable 16th- to 17th-Century Tavern or Inn at 7-8 Broad Street, Reading, Berkshire, 2002*, Oxford Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.



Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations at 90-93 Broad Street, Reading

by David Higgins

Introduction

This report deals with the clay tobacco pipes recovered by Oxford Archaeology between February and April 2002 during excavations at 90-93 Broad Street, Reading. The site was centred on NGR SU 7142 7342 and the site code used for this work was REBS 01.352. The following report on the pipes was prepared in 2003 and a summary will shortly appear in the final site report (Norton and Poore, forthcoming).

Methodology

The pipe fragments have been individually examined and details of each fragment logged on an Excel worksheet. The layout of the worksheet has been based on a draft clay tobacco pipe recording system that has been developed at the University of Liverpool (Higgins and Davey, 1994). A context summary has also been prepared as a similar Excel worksheet and this is included below as Appendix 1. This provides the overall numbers of fragments and date range for the pipes from each context. Digital copies of both the worksheet and the draft recording system have been provided for the site archive.

Bowl forms have been recorded with reference to the London typology established by Atkinson and Oswald (1969, 177-180), although the dating has been modified according to the form and attributes of the individual fragments. Variants of the basic London shape illustrated in the typology have had the letter 'v' placed after the type number. An assessment of the likely date of the stem fragments has been provided. The stem dates should, however, be used with caution since they are much more general and less reliable than the dates that can be determined from bowl fragments.

Several of the context groups contained more than one fragment of pipe bowl. In order to identify the individual fragments a series of letters has been allocated to these pieces so that they can be cross-referenced to the computerised record. These letter codes have been pencilled onto the bowls following the context number. They appear under a reference column (Ref) in the catalogues as well as in the captions accompanying the figures in this text.

All of the pipes were recorded and dated before the interim report and context descriptions were examined. This methodology avoids any preconceptions being formed as to the possible date or nature of the various pipe groups while they are being identified and catalogued.

The Pipes As Archaeological Evidence

The excavations produced a total of 223 pipe fragments, comprising 40 bowl, 176 stem and seven mouthpiece fragments. These were recovered from 33 different contexts, most of which produced between one and six fragments of pipe. There were only six context groups containing larger numbers of pipe fragments (between 15 and 40 fragments) and these are individually described below.

The earliest firm evidence for smoking on the site is provided by a bowl of c1620-50 from Context 78. This bowl is of the same profile as an example from the nearby 7-8 Broad Street site in Reading (see report in this volume, Figure 1) and the two pipes were probably made in the same mould. Apart from this single example the next earliest pipe bowls date from the 1640s. Smoking was certainly taking place in Reading from the early seventeenth (Higgins, forthcoming) and the absence of early examples from this

site is more likely to be a product of site-specific waste disposal patterns rather than a genuine reflection of the absence of smoking itself. Between about 1640 and 1790 pipes are relatively well represented in the archaeological record at this site. After 1790, however, only one or two pieces are represented. The absence of later pipes may, once again, reflect disposal of waste away from the site or it may be a product of the truncation of later layers by more recent activity.

Although most of the groups are rather small, they still provide useful information relating to the archaeology of the site, particularly with regard to the fairly precise dating that they offer. A summary of the pipe date range from each context is provided in Appendix 1. The dates derived from the pipe evidence have not been compared with other classes of finds but they appear to offer some useful evidence as to the dating of the contexts. Three deposits identified as garden soils, for example, produced pipes. The latest date for the pipe fragments in Context 198 was 1780, in Context 201 it was 1710 and in Context 374 it was 1700. These dates suggest the point at which each of these garden soils went out of use and were sealed by subsequent development of the site.

The larger pipe groups and those with what appear to be closely datable fragments are individually described below. The context number is given first, followed by a description of the context type and the number of pipe fragments recovered from it, for example, 4/19/0 = 23. This formula represents the number of bowl (4), stem (19) and mouthpiece fragments (0) recovered from a particular context, together with the total number of fragments recovered (23), thus enabling an assessment of the nature and reliability of the pipe group to be easily seen.

195 (Pit fill: 4/19/0 = 23) Although this context produced four pieces of residual seventeenth century stem, the remaining pieces are clearly all much later. The best dating evidence is provided by two large, thin-walled bowls marked EP (Figure 9). These were both produced in the same mould and date from the second half of the eighteenth century, around 1750-90. These EP bowls are most likely to have been made by Edward Parker of Wallingford, who was apprenticed in 1757 (Oswald 1975, 161). The usual length of an apprenticeship was seven years and so he is unlikely to have been marking pipes on his own account until after c1764. The other two bowl fragments from this context are from pipes of a similar style, as are the remaining stem fragments, which are generally of quite thin, cylindrical forms. The size of some of these fragments suggests a fairly fresh deposit, most likely dating from c1765-90.

201 (Garden Soil: 9/30/1 = 40) Although the fragments from this context are rather battered and broken they do seem to reflect a fairly limited period of deposition. At least five bowls are represented, four of which are transitional types of c1680-1710, while the fifth is a slightly earlier fragment of c1660-1680. Similarly, although some of the stems could be earlier, the majority fit well with a date range of c1680-1710 and there is nothing that is definitely later. This suggests that Context 201, interpreted as a garden soil, may have built up during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century but that it has remained relatively undisturbed since that date. One of the stems from this context has a

short section of milling on it, which appears to be accidental. This stem is one of just two from this context made of a distinctive fine sandy fabric, most common in the Oxford area.

243 (Garden soil: 2/3/1 = 6) This context is unusual in that the two bowls, dating from about 1640-60 and 1660-80, are much earlier than the other fragments. The three associated stems and the single mouthpiece are all very consistent in date and fresh looking, and survive as large fragments. They have surviving lengths of 142mm, 136mm, 55mm and 123mm respectively. Furthermore, one of the stems fits the mouthpiece to give a total surviving length of 265mm while the other two stem fragments both come from different pipes, showing that at least three separate pipes are represented in this deposit. The shortest piece of stem has a stem bore of 5/64" while all the others are 4/64". The stems are very straight and cylindrical in section and are typical of the types produced from c1710-1780. The unusually large size of the fragments, their consistent appearance and the fact that two pieces join all suggest a very fresh and undisturbed eighteenth century deposit. This evidence is at odds with the description of Context 243 as garden soil, since pipe fragments rapidly become broken and abraded where soil is being worked.

244 (Garden soil: 3/22/2 = 27) Although rather battered and mixed in character (for example, Figures 1 and 8), the majority of these pieces from this context are of seventeenth century date with only three or four stems that are likely to be eighteenth century. The latest closely datable piece, a Type 25 bowl marked IP with 64mm of surviving stem (Figure 8), is probably early eighteenth century and the length of its surviving stem suggests that this deposit was probably sealed soon after it was discarded.

328 (Pit fill: 5/23/1 = 29) This group contains two seventeenth century bowls and one seventeenth century stem, but these are clearly residual in a context that contains principally eighteenth century material. The other three bowls are all Type 25s, two of which are marked with different makers' initials – IP and RP (the RP example is illustrated as Figure 7). These are early eighteenth century marks, suggesting that the pit was filled at some point during the first half of the century. All of the other stems would fit with this dating.

339 (Soakaway Backfill: 4/11/1 = 16) This group of pipes appears to be an extremely well dated, with large, fresh pieces of stem all matching the bowl forms in date. The four bowls are all of transitional forms (Figures 2-5) and three are early Type 25 forms, datable to c1690-1710. There are no fully developed Type 25 forms and no moulded initials, in addition to which all the pipes have bottered rims. These features, taken together, suggest that a deposition date during the 1690s is most likely for this sealed group.

368 (Pit fill: 2/13/0 = 15) Both of the bowls from this pit are of Type 25 form. One is an early variant with a forward leaning bowl and fully bottered rim. This example probably dates from c1680-1720. The other example is a standard Type 25 form, which was current from c1700-1770 but it appears to have a lightly bottered rim. This finishing technique died out early in the eighteenth century, providing a date for this piece. Taken together, the bowls would suggest a deposition date of around 1700-20 for this group. The associated

stems comprise a mix of seventeenth and eighteenth century types. There are no obvious joins amongst this group and the fragments are fairly well broken, suggesting that the pit contained mixed debris rather than a fresh deposit of domestic waste.

371 (Pit fill: 1/4/0 = 5) Although there is only one bowl in this group, it is a fresh looking example of c1650-70 with 54mm of surviving stem. The stems could all be contemporary with this bowl and survive to 81mm in length. The size and freshness of these pieces suggests a good pit group, dating from the third quarter of the seventeenth century.

414 (Pit fill: 1/2/0 = 3) Although there is only one bowl in this group, it is a very 'fresh' looking example of c1640-60 with 111mm of surviving stem. The stems look contemporary with this bowl, suggesting that these finds represent a good group from the middle of the seventeenth century.

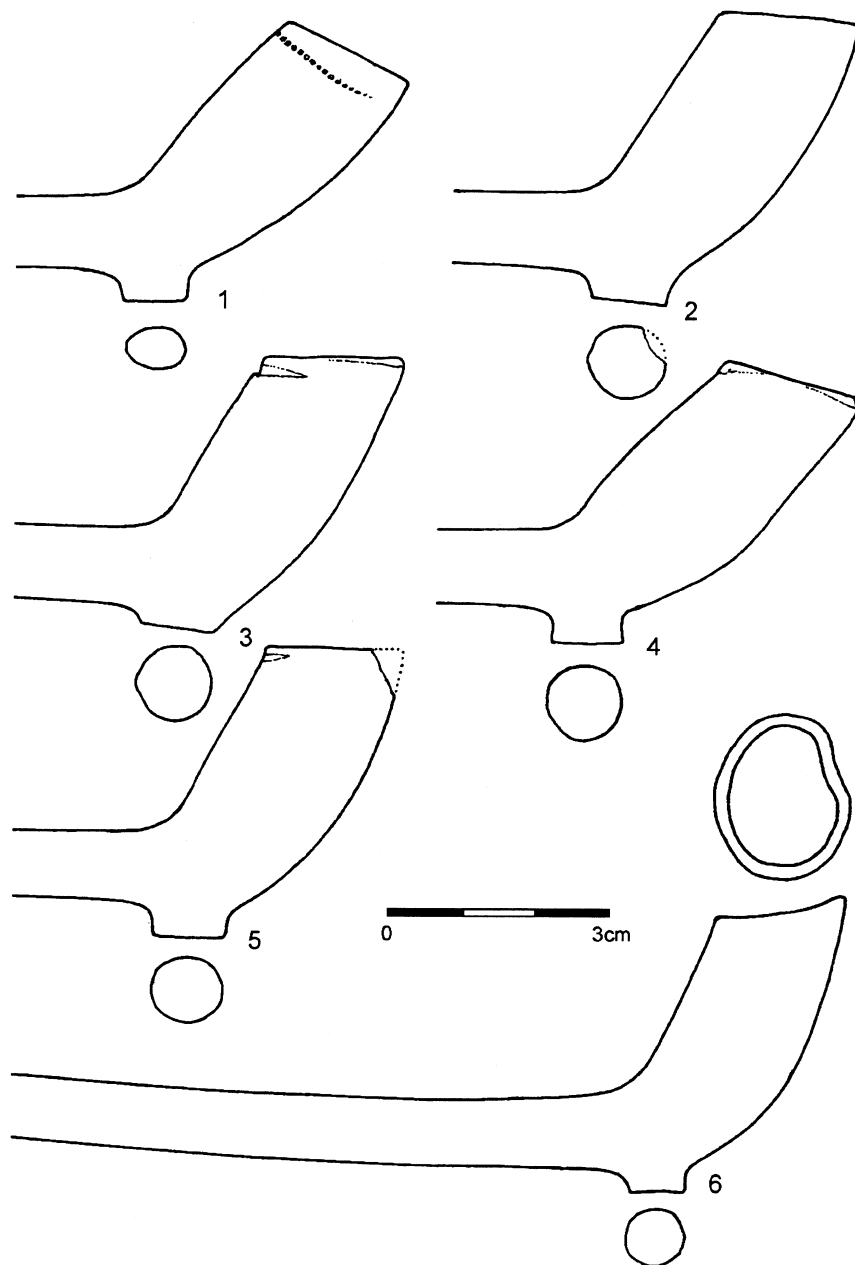
436 (Pit fill: 2/4/0 = 6) Both bowls date from c1640-60 and all the stems are of similar types. This appears to be a good mid-seventeenth century group.

469 (Pit fill: 2/3/0 = 5) Both bowls date from c1650-70 and all the stems are of similar types. This appears to be a good pit group from the third quarter of the seventeenth century.

The Pipes Themselves

The excavations produced about 30 substantially complete bowl forms, the majority of which date from between 1640 and 1710. These generally follow London styles fairly closely (Atkinson and Oswald 1969, 177-180), and none of them would stand out particularly if placed in an assemblage from the capital. The only local characteristic of note is the occasional use of a distinctive fabric containing fine sandy inclusions, for example, the bowl shown in Figure 1. This fabric appears to have come from somewhere in the Oxford region since it is particularly common there. It seems to have been quite widely used from the late seventeenth century through to the mid-eighteenth century in the Oxford/Reading area.

Although most of the bowl forms are of typical London types, there are several pit groups that are of interest because they show the range of forms that were in contemporary use. The best example is probably the small pit group excavated as Context 339. The four bowls in the group (Figures 2-5) are all transitional forms, dating from around 1680-1710. These pipes still have bottered rims, a seventeenth-century characteristic, and yet three of the bowls (Figures 2, 3 and 5) have already adopted a fairly upright, cylindrical form that was to become standard for much of the eighteenth century. The slightly more curved example (Figure 4) has a flared heel and is the most distinctively local form, this style being rare in London. All of these pipes were made in different moulds, demonstrating that new equipment was quickly introduced to keep up with the changing fashions. This group does not contain any out of date patterns and the consistency in



Figures 1-6: Clay tobacco pipes from Broad Street, Reading (REBS 01.352).
(Drawn by the author).

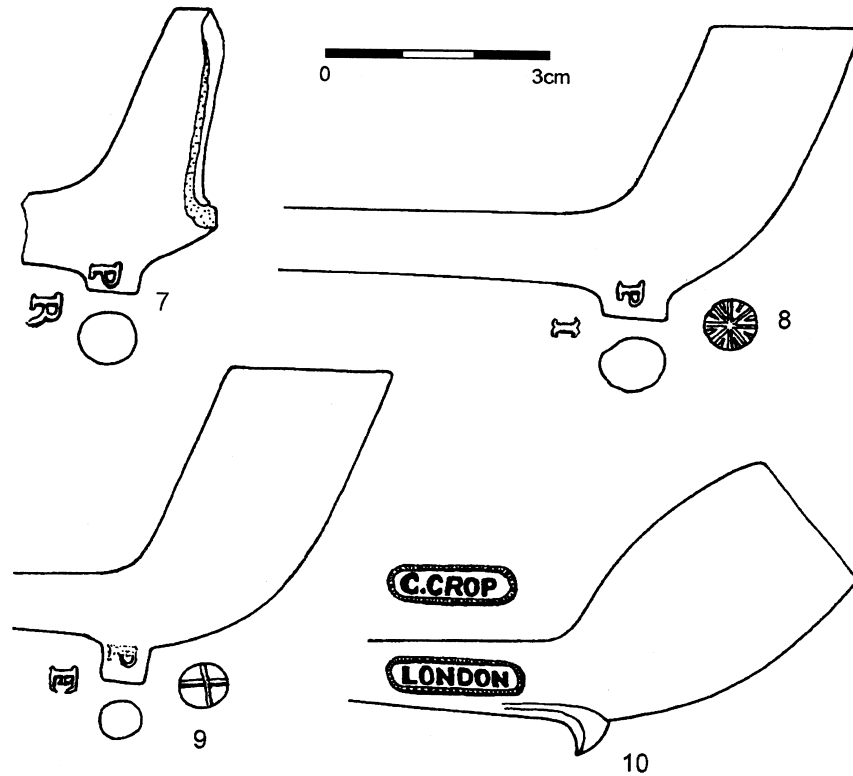
overall style allows for close dating of deposits like this, which was probably discarded during the 1690s.

Another interesting piece (Figure 6) was recovered from Context 328, a pit group dating from c1700-50. This pipe has a clearly distorted bowl and the stem shows signs of an upwards curve towards its broken end. Both of these features are consistent with a pipe that has started to collapse during firing as a result of the fabric nearing the point of vitrification. In the kiln the pipes would have been stacked in a cone shape, bowl down and facing outwards, with the stem leaning onto a central support. The sagging of the long stem caused by overfiring with the pipe in this position would have been particularly evident when the pipe was complete. Despite this, the bowl shows signs of having been smoked suggesting that it was sold as a 'second', despite its warped bowl and stem.

Only six of the fragments from these excavations had makers' marks on them, five of which were relief-moulded initials on the sides of the heel. There are two examples marked IP, which is by far the most common set of initials found in Reading. These pipes were almost certainly produced by John Paty, who was born in 1688 and who died in 1745 (Cannon 1999). One of these examples is particularly interesting in that it has an unusually complex internal bowl mark (shown in plan in Figure 8). Internal bowl marks were formed by cuts on the end of the metal stopper that was forced into the mould to make the bowl cavity during the manufacturing process. They may have been made to help prevent suction pulling the sides of the bowl in as the stopper was removed. The most common form of these internal bowl marks is a simple relief cross, as shown in Figure 9. In the IP example, however, the mark comprises an eight-arm star with small points cut between each of the arms. Only three examples of internal bowl crosses were recovered from these excavations, the IP example discussed above (Figure 8) and the two EP bowls, both of which were made in the same mould (e.g., Figure 9).

The two EP pipes (as shown in Figure 9) were produced in the same mould, which is characterised by a very poorly formed surname initial. The bowl form is rather more elegant and with thinner walls than the IP pipe and the EP bowls date from about 1750-90. These bowls can be attributed to Edward Parker of Wallingford, who was apprenticed in 1757 (Oswald 1975, 161). An apprenticeship of 7 years was normal and so it is unlikely that Parker would have been marking his own pipes until at least 1764. An EP pipe or pipes (numbers not stated) have been recovered from the Reading waterfront excavations (Hawkes and Fasham 1997) but none were recorded amongst the large assemblages from Reading at Friar Street (Cannon 1997) or the Oracle (Higgins, forthcoming). The scarcity of this mark from Reading supports the suggestion that these pipes represent 'imports' from Wallingford, some 15 miles to the northwest.

Figure 7 illustrates a heel mark that reads RP, the letter R being particularly large and boldly executed. This mark has been previously recorded at Reading with an unspecified number of examples from the Waterfront sites (Hawkes and Fasham 1997). There are also 42 examples from Friar Street (Cannon 1997) and nine examples from the Oracle



Figures 7-10: Clay pipes from Broad Street, Reading (REBS 01.352). (Drawn by the author).

site (Higgins, forthcoming). There are three known makers who could have produced these pipes – Richard Pickman (I), who took an apprentice in Wallingford in 1708; Richard Pyeman, who was apprenticed to Richard Pickman (I) at Wallingford in 1708 and Richard Pickman (II), who took an apprentice in Henley-on-Thames in 1752 (Cannon 1999). Henley-on-Thames lies some 6 or 7 miles to the north northeast of Reading. It is possible that both Richard Pickmans are, in fact, the same person, although there are 44 years between the two apprenticeship records. Further documentary research into these three individuals, coupled with detailed analysis of the RP pipes from Wallingford, Reading and Henley is clearly needed to try and sort out the products of these makers.

The final marked pipe is much later in date and has the maker's name and place of work (C.CROP/LONDON) moulded in incuse, sans-serif, lettering along the sides of the stem within a relief-moulded beaded border (Figure 10). Charles Crop was one of the best quality London manufacturers of his period and appears in directories from 1856-1929 (Hammond 1999). Crop specialised in making good quality figural

pipes but this is one of the firms everyday patterns, which would have been readily available through wholesalers to tobacconists in many parts of the country. This particular example would have been a short-stemmed (cutty) pipe.

Only one burnished fragment was recovered from the excavations – a single piece of stem with a fine burnish from Context 245. This piece had a stem bore of 6/64" and probably dates from around 1640-1720. Decoration was similarly poorly represented amongst the excavated assemblage. A stem of around 1660-1710 from Context 201 has a very short section of milling on it, which does not appear to have formed part of a larger pattern and may well just be accidental. Context 158 produced a nineteenth century stem just opening out into a bowl with traces of narrow flutes on it. This piece, however, is too fragmentary to say anything more about it, other than it was badly burnt after having been broken. The final decorative element was the simple curled spur to the Crop pipe illustrated in Figure 10.

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APPENDIX 1 - CONTEXT SUMMARY

This appendix provides an indication of the overall date range represented by the clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered from each context (Cxt) and the temporary pencil reference letters (Ref) allocated to identify the individual bowls from each context. It also shows how many fragments of bowl (B), stem (S) or mouthpiece (M) the date range is based on as well as the total number of fragments (Tot) from each context. The marked (Marks) or decorated (Dec) pieces from each context are briefly described, followed by the figure number of any illustrated examples (Fig). Bowl fragments, especially if they are marked, are much more closely datable than stem fragments. For this reason, the number and type of fragments present should be taken into account when assessing the reliance that can be placed on the date range given for any particular context group.

32

Cxt	Ref	B	S	M	Tot	Date	Marks	Dec	Fig	Comments
48			1		1	1780-1850				Most likely c1780-1820 but could be later.
78		1			1	1620-1650				Quite a marked 'hump-back' to this bowl form, but neatly designed and finished.
112			1		1	1610-1660				
158		1	3		4	1780-1900		flutes		Includes a burnt stem fragment just opening into a bowl with traces of narrow fluted decoration on it - c1820-1900.
160		1	4	1	6	1780-1929	C.CROP / LONDON	curled spur	10	Probably all C19th and including a plain bowl with decorative curled spur and incuse moulded stem mark reading C.CROP / LONDON on the stem. Charles Crop is listed in directories from 1856-1929.
195	A-D	4	19		23	1610-1800	EP x 2		9	Four C17th fragments but the rest all C18th and most contemporary with two identical bowls marked EP of c1750-90.

33

Cxt	Ref	B	S	M	Tot	Date	Marks	Dec	Fig	Comments
198		1	6		7	1610-1780				Although fragments range from c1610-1780, there is a bowl of c1660-90 and most of the stems would fit with this, suggesting it could represent the date of deposition. A single later stem of c1680-1780 looks intrusive in this group.
201	E-K	9	30	1	40	1610-1710		milling		Mixed C17th stems, but with almost all the bowl fragments datable to c1680-1710. Suggests a terminal date in this range for this deposit. One stem has a small section of milling, probably accidental.
203			1		1	1780-1900				
234			1		1	1610-1710				
243	L, M	2	3	1	6	1640-1780				Although the two bowls date from c1640-80, the stems are very mixed with several C18th types, suggesting final deposition in c1700-1780 range.
244	N-P	3	22	2	27	1610-1750	IP		1, 8	Mixed material but with latest finds suggesting closing date of c1700-50 for this deposit.
245			3		3	1640-1760				A finely burnished stem of c1640-1720 and a large stem fragment of c1700-60, which suggests a deposition date for this context.
286			6		6	1610-1750				
287		1	2		3	1660-1710				Stems are likely to be contemporary with the bowl of c1680-1710.

Cxt	Ref	B	S	M	Tot	Date	Marks	Dec	Fig	Comments
324			2		2	1610-1710				
328	Q-U	5	23	1	29	1610-1750	IP, RP		6, 7	Consistent looking group with almost all the pieces, including large, fresh fragments, suggesting a deposition date of c1700-50 for this deposit.
330			1		1	1680-1720				Appears to be made of the fine sandy local fabric, which only becomes common at the end of the C17th.
339	V-Y	4	11	1	16	1680-1710			2, 5	Very consistent looking group, with all fragments likely to date from c1680-1710. Deposition during 1690s most likely.
368	Z, AA	2	13		15	1610-1770				Mixed group of C17th and C18th fragments. Latest pieces date from C18th, but probably before c1770.
371		1	4		5	1640-1680				Fresh looking bowl of c1650-70 with 54mm of stem surviving. The associated stems are of c1640-80 types but could well be contemporary with the bowl.
374			2		2	1610-1700				
414		1	2		3	1640-1660				Fresh looking bowl, with 111mm stem surviving, and two contemporary looking stems.
436	AB, AC	2	4		6	1640-1660				Contemporary looking bowls and stems suggesting a tightly dated group.
464			1		1	1640-1720				Quite a long stem fragment (107mm) with a fairly strong stem taper - most likely later C17th in date.

Cxt	Ref	B	S	M	Tot	Date	Marks	Dec	Fig	Comments
465			1		1	1610-1710				
469	AD, AE	2	3		5	1650-1670				Contemporary looking bowls and stems suggesting a tightly dated group.
520			1		1	1610-1710				Most likely a mid-seventeenth century stem.
543			1		1	1610-1710				Most likely an early- to mid-seventeenth century stem.
2327			1		1	1700-1850				Thin stem encrusted with a mortar-like deposit. Most likely C18th.
5082			1		1	1680-1750				
5118			1		1	1640-1710				
5728			2		2	1640-1750				

Answer to 'Who is this?' on page 16. The mystery man is Allan Peacey who is taking a photograph of features in the trench excavated in Upper Aston Field, 11th August 2006. Photograph by David Higgins.

News from Pipe Aston

by Allan Peacey

Pipe Aston is a small village in north Herefordshire situated half-way between Ludlow and Wigmore. Throughout the medieval period it was simply known as Aston or variants of this name. It has acquired the prefix Pipe in recognition of the manufacture of clay tobacco pipes, which formed a major part of the local economy from early in the seventeenth century until the middle of the eighteenth century.

This industry has been the subject of intensive study for a number of years and has involved field walking to locate traces of domestic and manufacturing sites, surface collection of finds from plough soils, evaluation trenching of identified production sites and the study of documents such as parish registers, churchwarden's accounts and marriage licences.

Concurrent with these endeavours has been the detailed excavation and recording, over ten seasons, of a major production site in the centre of the village; 'Roy's Orchard'. This site was in use as a co-operative venture from c1650 to c1730. That this was indeed a co-operative enterprise is evident from the large number of full name stamps on pipes recovered from the excavation. The quantity and quality of the data set from this site has enabled us to look at the pipes in different ways and to deduce from this hitherto unexpected sharing of workshop space, moulds and kilns. It has become apparent from the study of other sampled sites that this co-operation extended beyond the limits of Roy's Orchard into the wider community.

Study of documents, particularly marriage licences, has enabled us to establish links between the pipemakers of this parish and those of Cleobury Mortimer. Pipe forms indicate a powerful influence, if not direct links, with Broseley in Shropshire. We have also established links with Kington where one of the Pipe Aston makers, Stephen Watkins, was born, married and buried. Added to this we have recorded a Kington token of William Shepherd from one of our trial trenches in the orchard of Pipe Aston Farm and Pipe Aston products have been recovered from sites in Kington.

Ten years excavation of this site has produced in the region of 5,500 tobacco pipes. A high percentage of these are marked with impressed stamps. These stamps include full names, initials, rose and crowns, wheels and a handful of enigmatic symbols.

Close examination of mould imparted tooling marks and defects on the pipes has enabled the identification of over 50 separate moulds. It is when comparing these different moulds with the incidence of the different stamps that it can be seen in many cases that the moulds were used by more than one maker, indicating common workspace. It is also apparent that a range of stamp types frequently occur on pipes

from the same mould indicating a market-led significance to the various symbol stamps, the meanings of which are now lost to us. There are also instances of exclusive use of particular moulds by a single maker that might imply products of a separate workshop. Even in these cases it is clear that the kiln facility was being shared.

This site has given us a huge assemblage of contemporary pottery, which includes material from the final years of local pottery production and the rise in the importance of Staffordshire and Staffordshire-type products. It has also provided one of the major groups of medieval pottery recovered in north Herefordshire (over 500 fragments), since the stoking pit for the pipe kilns had been cut through extensive medieval deposits. There are also 321 fragments of glass and numerous iron objects including two spurs, part of a cheek bit and several tack buckles.

From the outset when it was apparent that a large number of stamps were used on the site it was hoped that some of these might be recovered. Prior to work at Pipe Aston only two pipemaker's stamps had been recorded and both of these were made of pipe clay. Pipe clay stamps having no recyclable value might be expected to survive in numbers on a site such as this one. In the event only two stamps have been recovered. One made of pipe clay from the final phase on the site, in the form of a heart; paradoxically no pipes with this stamp have been recovered. The second stamp, dating to before 1680, is of lead and imparts the initials IB found on numerous pipes from one of the earlier phases.

It is now clear that the majority of stamps used here were not made of pipe clay and in the light of the IB stamp lead is the prime candidate for the material used. Lead is easy to work and easy to recycle; to be formed into a new stamp as the need arises. Field work has identified nine production sites in Pipe Aston or its immediate environs. Documents suggest two others in the adjoining parishes of Ludford and Orleton. Some stamps occur on more than one of the sites sampled indicating either movement of pipemakers within the village or co-operation regarding the use of kilns. In the case of Clemen Melard it can be seen that his earlier products were made at a site adjoining Clover Field on the boundary with Burrington and his later products, including full name stamps on tailed or racquet heels, were made in Roy's Orchard. The earliest recorded pipe dates from the 1610-20 period, from a surface collection in Squirrels Hall, and is conveniently a waster with adhering white clay indicative of its having been built into the muffle of a pipe kiln.

The latest pipes are from the same field and are early examples of stem marking in the region dating c1730-50. The initials EP below a debased crown or *fleur de lys* have not yet been matched to any documented pipemaker. There is a pre Civil War production site at Upper Aston Field and two similarly dated spreads of material elsewhere in the parish suggesting one or two more sites of this period yet to be pinpointed. We have yet to locate a convincing workshop site for Richard Hammonds who was married in 1676, and took an apprentice in 1718 and who used

full name stamps on tailed heel pipes and initial stamps, some with a retrograde R, on pipes of round heel form.

Our 2005 season in Roy's Orchard gave up some very useful stratigraphy, effectively three discrete deposits from intersecting pits that both allow us to see contemporary groups of forms and to place these with some certainty within an absolute chronology. We are now able to make some assumptions on the question of kiln life. All of the evidence points to a production span of something in the region of 80 years on the same spot. We excavated two kilns, side by side, served by the same stoking pit. At the time of the final firing only one of the kilns was operational. The other had been gutted almost entirely. What had been taken out quite deliberately was for the most part degraded common brick. The kiln had been stripped out probably prior to a refit, which never took place. Whatever factors led to the demise of pipe making on the site seem to have had a somewhat sudden and unforeseen impact. It seems likely that whatever kiln or kilns preceded the two excavated, occupied the same positions. In all probability parts of these two kilns had been in constant use from the outset. The limiting factors of kiln life appear to have been degradation of the brick substructure and muffle supports and slag build up in the flues. These factors would have led to a periodic refurbishment involving removal of the internal structural features and replacing them within the shell of the kiln. Muffles would have been more durable due to the different maturing temperature of the clay used to make them and probably needed little patching or repair. We have evidence from the site of six different muffles. It is likely that others left the site in batches of production waste to be used for road repairs or other similar work.

We have just completed our 2006 season excavating the pre Civil War site at Upper Aston Field. A large quantity of material awaits post excavation analysis. It is already clear that pipes were being made on the site between 1620 and 1640. The pottery assemblage is largely made up of local north Herefordshire products with the only obviously imported pieces from a white tin glazed blue and yellow painted albarello.

A very small pipe was also recovered, which poses a problem of interpretation. It could either be a miniature contemporary with the rest of the assemblage or a residual pipe dating from around 1600. In view of the 1610-20 waster from the adjoining field, the latter alternative is by no means out of the question.

The two figures illustrate the range of pipe forms from Roy's Orchard and Upper Aston Field. Bowl forms A, B and C all occurred together in the latest phase of Roy's Orchard with A being the latest, introduced in the early years of the eighteenth century. Forms A, C, E and F are clearly similar to Broseley types 4, 5, 3 and 2. Forms C and D occur together in a large assemblage from a sealed pit apparently filled between 1680 and 1690. Forms E, F, G and H all occur in earlier layers of the same pit; Forms F, G and H are linked by the stamped initials IB, which occur on

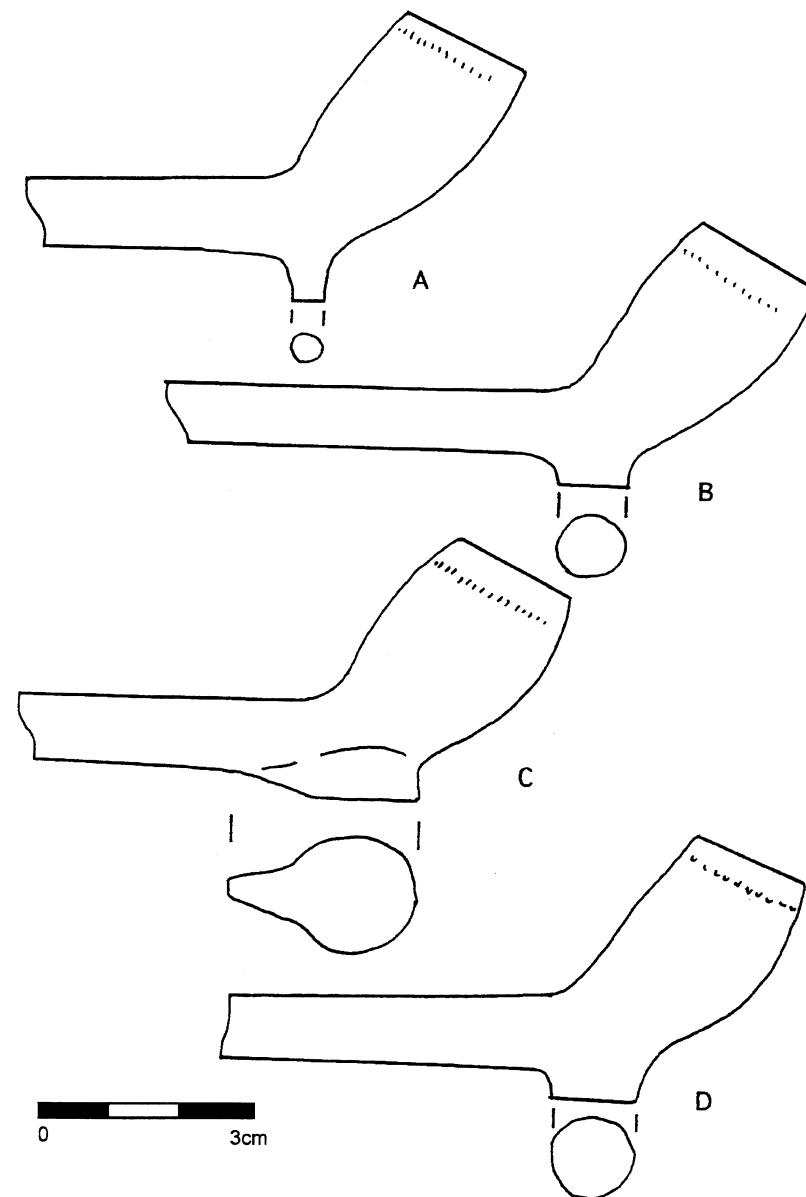


Figure 1: Bowl forms A-D from Roy's Orchard. (Drawn by the author).

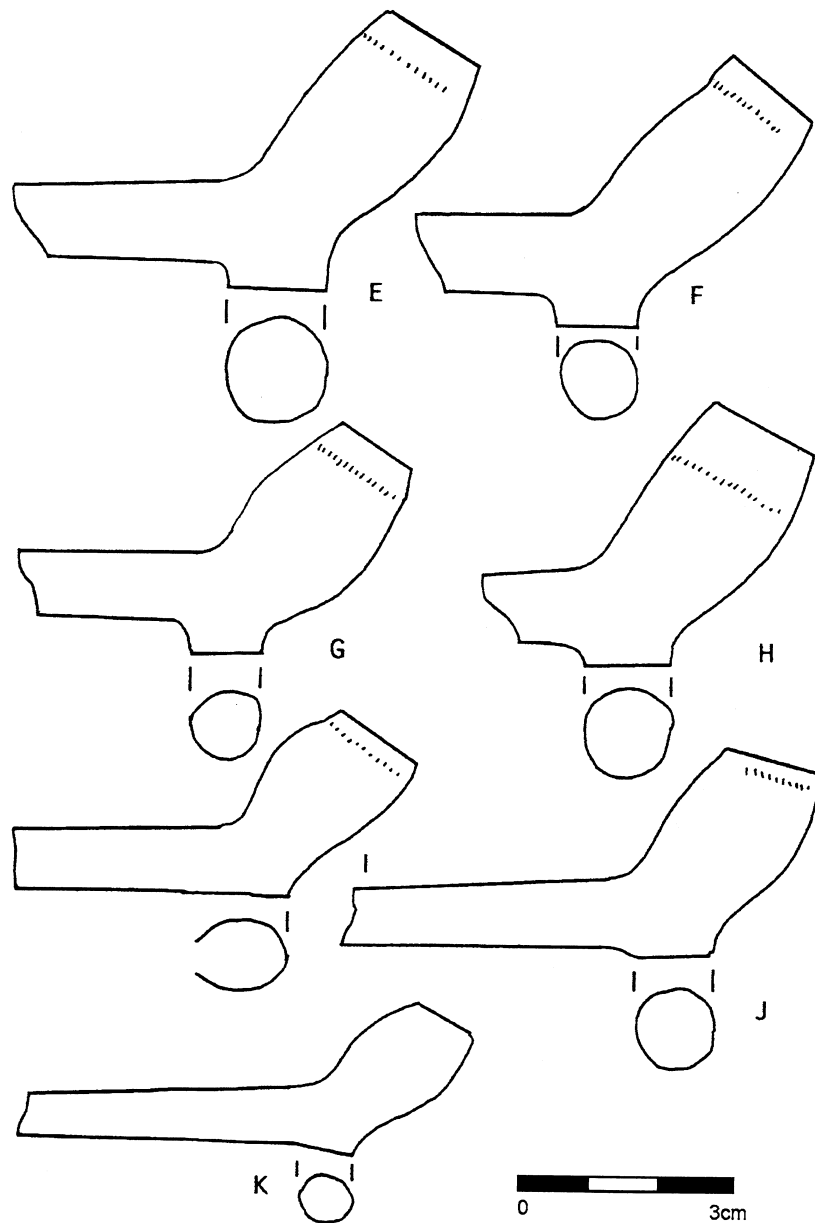


Figure 2: Bowl forms E-H from Roy's Orchard and I-K from Upper Aston Field. (Drawn by the author).

them all, whilst E with its large round heel is invariably unmarked.

Forms I, J and K are from the production site at Upper Aston Field. Stratigraphy clearly places J with its larger rounder heel in the latest phase distinctly separated from I, which occurred in earlier deposits. Only a single example of K was recovered.

There is clearly a lot of work yet to do in this north Herefordshire parish.



Clay Tobacco Pipes Collected by Mr. Gwyn Rees of Wrinstone Farm, nr. Wenvoe, Vale of Glamorgan

by Gill Evans

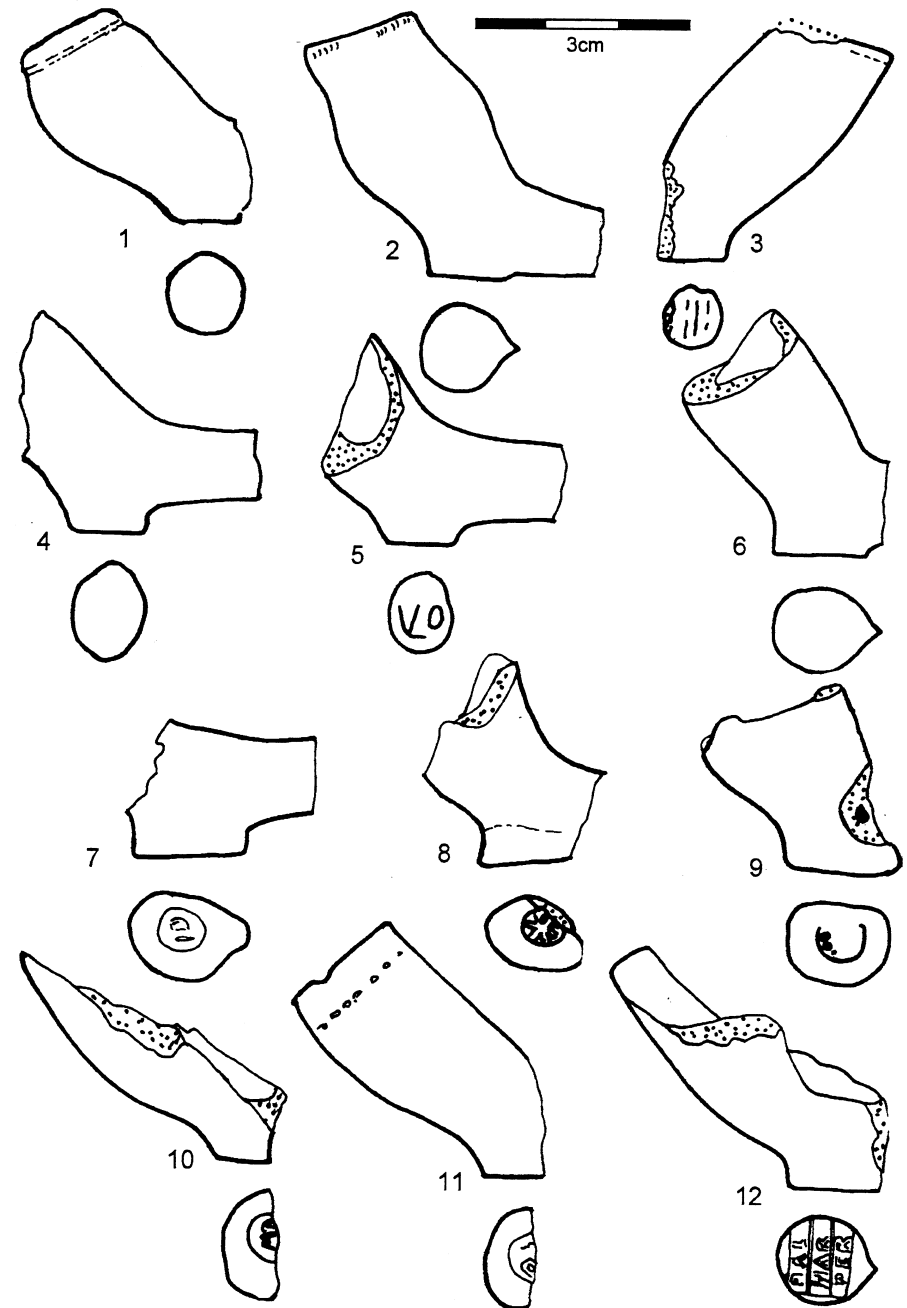
For the past few years, Mr. Gwyn Rees has systematically field-walked and metal-detected fields on his farm and other farms within, roughly, a five-mile radius. Anything of interest has been reported to Steve Sell of the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust. I have been able to make a record of the clay tobacco pipes found, and this report contains a representative selection of those found by Mr. Rees.

I have been struck by the similarity in make-up to other sites in south Wales: especially Llanmaes, Carmarthen, Haverfordwest Laugharne and Pumpsaint, with the bulk of pipes, coming from Broseley and the Border Country, but with a few earlier ones from Bristol and the West Country. The only exception being an assemblage from Loughor, near Swansea (personal collection), which has by far the majority of Bristol pipes. There is a possible reason for this; Loughor was strictly a sea port without a farming hinterland but with Bristol contacts, whereas the others were towns/villages surrounded by lush farmland, and on known drovers routes. Welsh cattle drovers were extremely active during the mid-late seventeenth century. These hardy men would pass through towns and villages on their way to and from London and the south of England. Most of their routes took them via the Border Country, thus bringing them into contact with Broseley-type pipes. It is highly possible that, as word spread, they found such favour that makers noticed a ready market for their wares and filled it accordingly.

The assemblage comprises the following pipes. These have been found in plough soil and not as a result of excavation and as a result they are in a very abraded condition.

1. Small forward sloping bowl, button top milling on rim. Well made, slightly weathered. Round heel unmarked. c1640-1660.
2. Gloucester type, waisted at base and rim, weathered finish. Some button

- milling at rim. Unmarked round heel. Large stem bore diameter. c1660.
3. Very abraded, rim badly chipped. Some sign of button milling at rim. Round heel has three vertical lines cut into it, possibly a maker's mark, but maker unknown. Bristol type. c1660-1680.
 4. Abraded base of bowl with large oval unmarked heel. Large stem bore diameter. c1660-1680.
 5. Abraded base of bowl, large stem bore diameter. Round heel with faint mark VO. These initials are known from Carmarthen on Hereford style 'Rose and Crown' marked pipes. Maker unknown. c1660.
 6. Base of bowl only. Well-made thick walled. Kite-like heel unmarked. c1680.
 7. Large oval heel only. Circular mark possibly with MD relief in centre. Broseley type, maker possibly Morris Deacon. Two makers with this name were working in the late seventeenth century in the Broseley area.
 8. Crude, badly weathered base of bowl. Abraded heel with wheel mark relief within small circle. This mark known from Hereford, Welsh Borders and Carmarthen. Maker unknown, late seventeenth century.
 9. Crude, abraded base of bowl only. Thick walls. Remains of large tailed heel with faint circular stamp with three relief dots on part of edge. Borders/Local c1680.
 10. Badly weathered abraded front of bowl. Part of large roundish heel with small round cartouche with relief mark MD – Morris Deacon of Broseley c1680.
 11. Slightly weathered, forward sloping bowl with low line milling. Round heel with part mark 'oo' in relief, top of letters only visible. Late seventeenth century.
 12. Front and heel of bowl only. Heel has three-line relief stamp RAL/H--/PE-. Ralph Harper of Broseley c1680-1720.
 13. Smooth white barrel-shaped bowl, milled at rim. Remains of badly chipped unmarked heel. Possibly Broseley c1680-1720.
 14. Well-made Broseley 5 type bowl. Large long-tailed heel with small oblong relief mark IH, John Hartshorn of Broseley – several makers of this name working c1680-1720.
 15. Part of bowl and stem, spur missing. Remains of side circular cartouche, maker's mark missing. Similar to Bristol/Gloucester styles of c1680–1720.
 16. Bowl only. Oak leaves on mould line, widely made type c1830–1860.
 17. Spur only with W/P relief, possibly William Pardoe of Nantgarw, South Wales working c1833–1860.
 18. Spur only marked SR relief. Samuel Richards of Swansea c1830.
 19. Large bowl only. Cutty pipe. Late nineteenth century onwards; still being made today.
 20. Large kite shaped heel only, marked two-line relief RICH/LEGG in oblong frame with line between words. Made by one of the Richard Legg's from Broseley, c1680-1730.
 21. West Country style, back of bowl missing, c1680-1720.

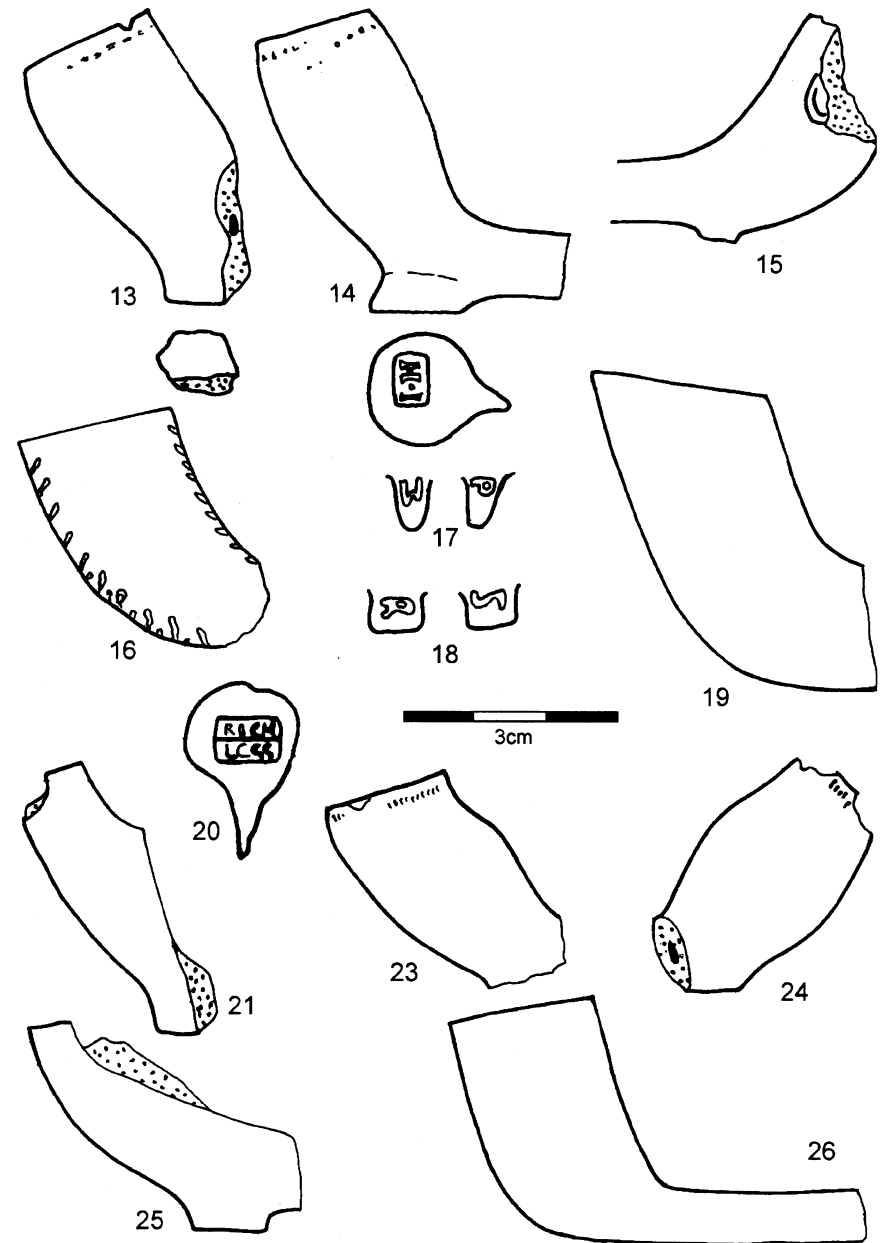


Figures 1-12: Clay tobacco pipes collected by Mr. Gwyn Rees. (Drawn by the author).

22. Undiagnostic pipe fragment possibly c1700 — NOT ILLUSTRATED.
23. Chubby thick-walled pipe, universal style c1640-1660. Button milling at rim.
24. Chubby thick walled pipe similar to above. Button milling at rim. c1640-1660.
25. Front of pipe only with round unmarked heel. West Country style c1680-1720.
26. Mid to late nineteenth century mass-produced finely made bowl. Undecorated.

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Figures 13-25: Clay tobacco pipes collected by Mr. Gwyn Rees. No. 22 not illustrated. (Drawn by the author).

'Squatter's Budgerie' Pipes Revisited

by Ron Dagnall

Readers may recall an article by Denis Gojak in Newsletter 48 in which he wrote about clay pipes excavated at Cadmans Cottage in Sydney, Australia and in particular he illustrated a pipe bearing the legend **SQUATTERS/BUDGEREE** along either side of the stem (Gojak 1995, Figure 7.10). This article prompted me to write a follow-up article in Newsletter 50 about a single fragment of bowl/stem junction with the moulded incuse letters **SQUAT.../...GEREE** (Dagnall 1996, Figure 21.1) from a deposit of kiln waste which I had collected many years earlier during fieldwalking in Mill Lane, Rainford. From the associated bowls marked **DS** on the spur I attributed this material to David Swallow, pipemaker at the nearby Hill Top Pipe Works.

Although no other source for the Cadmans Cottage pipe has been identified, either in Australia or here in the UK, one small fragment seemed rather flimsy evidence on which to base a provenance. When a suitable occasion arose I returned to the field, armed with the knowledge of the decorated bowl illustrated by Gojak to which this stem possibly belonged, in the hope of finding an identifiable fragment of such a bowl to reinforce the claim that Swallow was, in fact, the manufacturer of the Sydney pipe. Despite collecting 236 pieces of bowl, stem or kiln material, including four new bowl types and four stem fragments with spurs marked **DS**, I found nothing relating to this pipe. Occasional checks on this field in the years following never showed any sign of new debris being brought to the surface by cultivation.

In 2004 a planning application was submitted for a proposed golf course on land that includes this particular field. From that time cultivation ceased and the field was soon overgrown with weed, thus preventing any further fieldwalking. The planning process dragged on and early this year, I noticed that part of the field had been ploughed, including the roadside edge where the pipe waste was found. This ploughing had been unusually deep and in three or four places had brought up a sandy subsoil containing fragments of broken pipes. A return visit produced 637 finds including fourteen new types of plain bowls, two marked **DS**, and eight spurs marked **DS**, but still no bowl or fragment of bowl with the decoration illustrated by Gojak.

However I did find two bowl/stem junctions with the partial legend **SQUAT.../...GEREE** identical to my original find (Figure 1) and identical to Gojak's original illustration, and also a single bowl/stem junction with almost the full legend **SQUATTERS/UDGEREE** (Figure 2). This latter piece is from a different mould

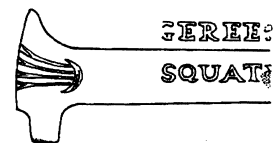


Figure 1: The original find with a partial legend. Actual size. (Drawn by the author).

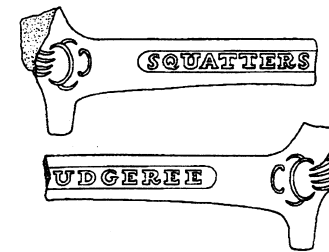


Figure 2: The recent find with the full legend. Actual size. (Drawn by the author)

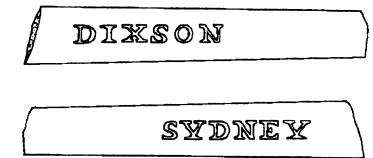


Figure 3: Advertising pipe for Sydney tobacconist Hugh Dixon. Actual size. (Drawn by the author).

than all the other specimens as the letters start much nearer to the bowl and the decoration at the base of the bowl terminates in a more complex arrangement of curved lines. This difference indicates that more than one version of this type of pipe was being made at Hill Top and improves the suggested provenance. Further evidence of the Australian connection was found in the form of two stem fragments with the words **DIXSON/SYDNEY** in mould-imparted incuse letters on either side (Figure 3). Yet again these came from two different moulds as the lettering does not align between the two fragments. Gojak also mentioned similar marked stem fragments as advertising a prominent Sydney tobacconist. 'A number of pipes made for the tobacconist Hugh Dixon and bearing this mark have also been found at Lake Innes Estate in Port Macquarie, New South Wales' (Courtney, forthcoming a).

A further Australian connection was found in a broken bowl with sufficient decoration surviving to reveal on the right hand side a vase or trophy with a curved handle and on the left hand side, a curled tail end and a hint of foliage (Figure 4). An almost identical pipe from Cadmans Cottage was illustrated in Gojak's article (1995, Figure 6, No 7). The Rainford specimen has more stem surviving and the letters **EY** (? **SYDNEY**) can just be made out at the broken end of the right hand side. It is an obvious kiln waster being highly over-fired to a mottled buff colour with fine

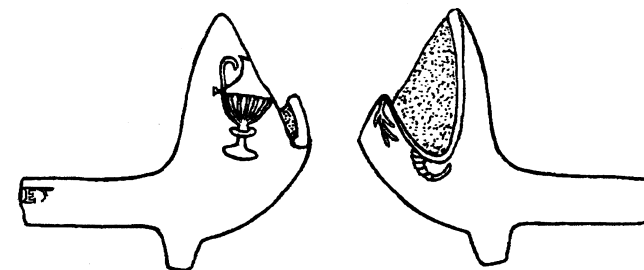


Figure 4: Decorated pipe similar to a Sydney specimen. Actual size. (Drawn by the author).

particles of slag adhering.

The question of what type, or types, of decorated bowl had been attached to the various lettered stem fragments still remains unanswered but these additional finds provide positive evidence that the Hill Top Pipe Works was producing pipes for export to Australia during the time of David Swallow's ownership (c1860-1880). I have no direct documentary evidence for the distribution of Swallow's pipes but local newspapers from the 1920s, containing articles on the Rainford pipe industry generally, reported that sixty years ago (i.e., 1860s) three cart loads of pipes went to Liverpool every week, many destined for the colonies, especially South Africa. No mention was ever made of Australia in any of these articles.

From further correspondence with archaeologists in Australia I learn that 'this pipe type with **SQUATTERS OWN** and **SQUATTERS BUDGEREE** is found fairly regularly, if in small numbers, in Australian sites: examples have been found in the Sydney sites of Cadman's Cottage, the Rocks (Gojak 1995); First Government House and Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney, and Port Arthur, Tasmania (Wilson and Kelly 1987, 6). It was also identified at Lake Innes, Port Macquarie, New South Wales (Courtney, forthcoming a) and in at least one New Zealand site: the Victoria Hotel Site in Auckland (Brassey 1991, 29). No examples of pipes of this name or iconography have been documented from North American or other overseas sites. Probably not of Australian manufacture, this pipe is almost certainly an example of a pipe made overseas specifically for the Australian market.' (Courtney, forthcoming b). Without some further archaeological or documentary evidence I cannot claim that Hill Top Pipe Works was the source of all these finds.

As a postscript to this article I regret to say that the proposed golf course was granted planning permission on 8 May 2006 and within ten days the site of these very interesting finds was stripped of its topsoil and a hardcore access road had been laid.

My thanks are due to Kris Courtney of Melbourne for her comments and additional information.

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Reviews

Nicky David 'Appendix 4: Clay Tobacco Pipes', pages 231-278, in K. J. Barton 'The Archaeology of Castle Cornet, St. Peter Port, Guernsey', *Guernsey Museum Monograph No. 7*. Published by The Guernsey Museum and Art Gallery, 2003.

This report by Nicky David deals with a very substantial group of clay tobacco pipes from the excavations at Castle Cornet, Guernsey, comprising over 1,850 complete or near complete bowls, over 1,500 bowl fragments and nearly 10,100 stem fragments. These pipes range in date from the late sixteenth century through to the latter part of the nineteenth century, with the bulk of the material ranging from c1580-1760 in date. A single introductory page describes the work and discusses the likely origins of the pipes recovered during the excavations, which includes France, the Netherlands and the British Isles. A map on page 232 (Figure 37) shows the sources of the pipes found at Castle Cornet.

The bulk of the paper comprises a catalogue of 481 different bowl forms and marked or decorated pipe fragments recovered from the assemblage. The entries are arranged chronologically and then in broad geographical groups such as 'London Styles' or 'West Country Styles', but also including groupings such as 'products of the Sidney family of Southampton' and 'pipes produced for the Irish market'. For each entry the context in which the pipe was found is given. In some instances this is the only information that is offered, other than the date, which is given at the head of each group. Where more than one example of a particular fragment exists the quantity is expressed in brackets after each context number, for instance two examples of a particular bowl form from context A2 is written as 'A2 (2)'. This information is very useful in that it gives an idea of the numbers of individual bowl forms that were recovered from the site, something that is sadly lacking in many published reports.

The catalogue is followed by no less than 34 A4 pages of drawings providing an excellent and useful corpus of reference material. Most, but not all of the stamp

marks are reproduced at twice-life size. In the case of roll-stamped or mould decorated stems the design has been 'opened out' at life size so that the full decorative scheme can be seen. This corpus of forms and marks is an important piece of work and it is always very useful to have such a large body of illustrated material. Most pipe researches would prefer an illustrated catalogue to look through when searching for parallels rather than spend time wading through pages of text.

However, my main reservations about this publication rest with the illustrations. The amount of time and effort that must have been expended on producing the 481 illustrations for this publication should not be underestimated. They are, however, often rather sketchily drawn and with poorly defined outlines and detail. For example, the two views of the spur profile in Figure 385 are different in spite of the fact that they should clearly be mirror images; the detail of the design in the armorials illustrated in Figures 383 and 384 is rather loosely drawn, while the flutes in Figure 385 were clearly rapidly drawn and do not work at all well. There is no doubt that the reader can get a very good idea of the range of bowl forms and decorative motifs represented in this assemblage, but if one were looking for *exact* matches for either bowl forms or details of the mark types or decoration, then these illustrations are lacking. It is also a very serious shortcoming that the illustrations have been reproduced at 95%, particularly when there is clearly the space available for them to have been reproduced at life-size. When dating bowl forms, particularly those from the seventeenth century, the overall size is a crucial factor and this slight reduction of the images has the effect of making many of the forms appear too early. One final criticism must be that only a single A4 page of text has been written to introduce and discuss the more than 13,450 pipes fragments of pipe recovered.

Despite my reservations with the illustrations and the brevity of the text, there is no doubt that this is a very useful piece of work with a significance that extends well beyond Guernsey. The illustrated catalogue provides access to a wealth of marked and decorated pipes from both British and northern European production centres, many of which represent forms traded to Africa, America and beyond. Early pipes, including stamped examples, are particularly well represented. This work not only draws attention to this very significant pipe assemblage but also paves the way for a much more detailed analysis and discussion of this material, both in its local and international contexts.

Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of this report can do so by contacting The Administration Department, The Guernsey Museum and Art Gallery, Candie Gardens, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 1UG, who can provide offprints in a cover for £5.00 plus £1.00 post and packaging to a UK address.

Susie White

J Norton 'Clay Pipes', pages 427-447 in E. Fitzpatrick, M. O'Brien and P. Walsh (eds.) Archaeological Investigations in Galway City, 1987-1998, Bray, Co Wicklow: Wordwell Books, December 2004.

This report by Joe Norton forms one of a group of specialist contributions that provide an overview of the finds assemblages from 79 excavations, monitoring and survey projects carried out in Galway over a 12-year period. He deals with a total of 7,002 clay pipe fragments, including 937 bowls, recovered from 21 of the sites and dating from the beginning of the seventeenth until the early twentieth century.

A brief account of the history of pipe smoking and manufacture in Ireland is followed by a summary of the main kinds of pipes encountered in the Galway sites. This is presented as a series of selected tables, line drawings and photographs of pipes from the major production areas. The main sources of English imported pipes are Bristol and south Lancashire, with a single Broseley product. Dutch pipes form an important element in the assemblage, some 50 items being identified from eight of the sites. Most of the examples are from Gouda or Amsterdam. The main types of Irish product are presented in two tables. The first deals with seventeenth and eighteenth-century locally made pipes, the majority from Limerick, but with a possible group from an unknown Galway maker. The second lists a selection of nineteenth and early twentieth-century Irish products including pipes made by Laurence Gorman and Mary Hynes of Galway and also by George Brown of Dublin. The tables and illustrations are followed by a survey of the pipe finds from each of the sites. The assemblages vary enormously in size — from a single find in 24 Abbeygate Street Lower to over 2000 items from Courthouse Lane. For the smaller groups, all of the pipe finds are described, whereas for the larger there are prose summaries highlighting the major finds. In contrast, for some of the intermediate groups, such as Eglinton Street, the finds of both bowls and stems are tabulated.

The importance of this publication for the study of Irish pipes can hardly be exaggerated. It contains one of the largest assemblages ever studied from Ireland as a whole and by far the most significant from the southwest. The sizeable groups of English and Dutch pipes help to define further, for an area with little existing evidence, the influences at play in the consumption and production of clay pipes over some three centuries. It also marks significant progress in the identification of regional types of Irish pipe during the later seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and adds further data about local production in the nineteenth century.

Whilst the structure of the pipe report was in many ways determined by what was set for the other specialist reports it seems a great pity that the finds from each site were not reported on in equal measure. This is especially disappointing for the larger sites such as Barrack Lane and Courthouse Lane, the pipes from which deserved a much fuller treatment than was possible in this volume. There was also potential for considering the differences between the sources and qualities of pipes present between the different sites that was not realised. For example, is the marked

David Higgins

difference between the numbers of Dutch pipes recovered from the two largest sites a function of differing social status and can this variation be observed in the other finds assemblages?

A major source of irritation is with the illustrations. Whilst the provision of colour photographs at roughly 90% of full size gives a really excellent impression of the nature of the clay, surface finish and finer detail of the bowls listed in the tables, the publication of line drawings of the same pipes at roughly half-size leaves much to be desired. In particular, the stamps and decorative details at this scale are far too generalised and will not allow a confident identification to be made of the same mark on another pipe. Almost certainly the main reason for publishing at this scale was lack of space in an already 700-page volume. The present writer would have (reluctantly) forfeited the splendid colour photographs in order to have the pipe drawings published at full size and the stamps at twice-life size.

Despite these relatively minor qualifications the main effect of reading this report is one of admiration that such a large collection of new information about the pipes of southwest Ireland has been studied and so well published.

Peter Davey



Anthony Zarb-Dimech, *The Maltese Tobacco Scene: a Historical Survey, privately published, (typeset and printed by Veritas Press, Malta, ISBN: 99932-0-371-8), 208pp, 2005.*

This prolifically illustrated publication has pulled together the main elements of the Maltese tobacco scene, both past and present. After an introduction to tobacco and the forms in which it was used the survey goes on to consider Maltese cigarette cards, cigars, cigarettes, pipes, matches, manufacturers, unions, legislation and smoking in contemporary society. There is a short chapter on Maltese pipes (15 pages), which deals mainly with the manufacture of briar pipes, although it includes a short (5 page) section on clay pipes in Malta. This section on clays is rather general and not very reliable in its content.

Another criticism of the book has to be the very mediocre quality of the illustrations, almost all of which are black and white photographs. These have been poorly reproduced are several are fuzzy or scanned at too low a resolution for adequate reproduction. Despite these reservations, the strength of this publication lies in the wide range of tobacco related topics covered and, especially, in the way that the story of tobacco and smoking has been interwoven with the social and economic history of the Island. There is a lot of good information for anyone interested in the broader picture of smoking and its place in society.

David Higgins

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, Lancashire, WA11 8JE (pipes and pipemakers in the north of England). Email: rondag@blueyonder.co.uk

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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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