

NEWSLETTER

72



Autumn/Winter 2007

SOCIETY FOR CLAY PIPE RESEARCH

Honorary President: Gordon Pollock, 40 Glandon Drive, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, SK8 7EY.

Chairman: David Higgins, 3 Clarendon Road, Wallasey, Merseyside, CH44 8EH. Tel: 0151 637 2289. Email: david_higgins@talktalk.net.

General Secretary: Libby Key, Rotherhurst, Woodlands Road, Broseley, Shropshire, TF12 5PU. Tel: 01952 882714. Email: libbykey@yahoo.com.

Membership enquiries and subscriptions: Peter Hammond, 17 Lady Bay Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 5BJ. Email: claypipepeter@aol.com.

Newsletter Editor: Susie White, 3 Clarendon Road, Wallasey, Merseyside, CH44 8EH. Tel: 0151 637 2289. Email: susie_white@talktalk.net.

Backnumbers: Ron Dagnall, 14 Old Lane, Rainford, St Helens, Lancs, WA11 8JE. Email: rondag@blueyonder.co.uk (please enclose SAE for postal enquiries).

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

John Andrews, 39 Chatford Drive, Meole Brace, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY3 9PH.

Julian Bowsher, Senior Archaeologist, Museum of London Archaeology Service, Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London, N1 7ED.

Peter Davey, Close Corvalley, Old Windmill Road, The Curragh, Ballaugh, Isle of Man, IM7 5BJ. Email: peter.davey@manx.net

Diana Freeman, Nuttery Vale, Hoxne, Eye, Suffolk, IP21 5BD.

David Higgins (details above).

John McLean (address not available).

Roger Price, 23 Trelawney Road, Cotham, Bristol, BS6 6DX.

Pete Rayner, 42 Allhallows Road, Walkington, Beverley, Humberside, HU17 8SJ.

Susie White (details above).

Phillip Woollard (deceased).

Cover illustration: pipe produced from the Luckett 'Merry Christmas' mould, drawn by Susie White (see Woollard in this volume, pages 21-28).

Editorial

by Susie White

My apologies for the delay in getting this Autumn/Winter issue of the newsletter to you, but publication was considered worth delaying slightly in order that a report on this years SCPR conference, which was held in Whitby, could be included (see pages 2-7). The conference was very well attended and thanks go to Peter Hammond for all his hard work in organising a very enjoyable meeting. Next year's conference is being organised by Peter Davey and is to be a special meeting in Liverpool over three days - Friday 19th to Sunday 21st September. It is hoped that as many of you as possible will attend – for more information see page 2 of this issue.

Since the last newsletter was produced a number of articles that had been sent to the previous newsletter editor, but never published, have finally been returned. This issue therefore gives me an opportunity to publish some of these notes and papers that have been lingering rather longer than one would like. I apologise to those members, including John Andrews, Diana Freeman, John Mclean and Phillip Woollard (sadly no longer with us), for the length of time they have had to wait to see their work in print.

As you will see from the conference report, two exciting new projects have been proposed and the Committee would like to encourage members to get involved. The first is an indexing project for all of the back issues of the SCPR newsletters in a form that will be searchable and which could be made available in either digital or hard copy. The other project is to resurrect the occasional monograph series, with the hope of having a volume ready for the 2008 conference. This will be a larger A4 format publication for longer articles and papers. Papers to be considered for publication should be sent in a digital format to arrive by the end of March 2008 in order to allow time for the articles to be refereed and edited. Anyone interesting in either helping with the indexing project, or wishing to submit a paper for the monograph, should contact me (details inside the front cover of this issue) for further details.

Last year a number of members took out the 5 year subscription offer. For those of you who did not, a subscription reminder for 2008 is included in this mailing and I hope that you will rejoin so as to continue receiving the Newsletter. Please send your completed form and subscription to Peter Hammond (details on the form).

Thank you once again to all those members who have contributed to this newsletter. It would be nice to see a few different names on the contributors list from time to time, so if you haven't written anything for the newsletter for a while I encourage you to put pen to paper over the festive season. The deadline for contributions to SCPR 73 is the end of March 2008. Finally, on behalf of the SCPR Committee we wish you all

A Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

Date for you Diary

SCPR Conference 2008 - 19th-21st September

2008 is an important year for Liverpool as it is the year in which the city is Europe's Capital of Culture. The city is undertaking a major program of building and regeneration in order that 2008 should be a year to remember for both her inhabitants and visitors. It is therefore fitting that our Conference in 2008 should take place in Liverpool from 19th - 21st September.

The main day of papers and displays will be on the Saturday (20th) as usual but, unlike previous years, the 2008 conference is set to coincide with the annual conference of the *Académie Internationale de la Pipe*. All SCPR members are invited to attend the Academy's open sessions on Friday 19th when it is hoped that the pipes in the Ethnographic Department of the World Museum Liverpool will be available for viewing. SCPR members are encouraged to make the most of this opportunity to meet the *Académie* members and view an outstanding collection of pipes and smoking related items from around the world. There will also be a joint reception on the Friday evening to which members from both organisations are invited.

The main theme of the SCPR conference is to be the pipes and pipe makers of Liverpool and the surrounding area and anyone wishing to contribute a paper should contact the conference organiser, Peter Davey (details inside front cover).



The 2007 Conference, Whitby, Yorkshire

by Susie White

The 2007 SCPR Conference was organised by Peter Hammond and was held in Whitby on 15th and 16th September. Whitby is a picturesque and charming fishing port straddling the mouth of the River Esk, with a myriad of old cottages, inns and yards. Among other things it is famous for being the place where the eighteenth-century explorer Captain Cook was apprenticed and where his famous ships (including the *Endeavour*) were built, as well as being one of the places where the author Bram Stoker was inspired to write and partly set his famous book *Dracula*. It was also home to Victorian photographer Frank Meadow Sutcliffe whose portraits and scenes are well-known. Like many towns Whitby also had a number of pipe makers.

Twenty-one people attended the Saturday meeting, which included the usual range of displays. Both **Rex Key** and **Pete Rayner** had bought a selection of pipes for both display and sale and there was a display of some recently excavated material from London by **Jacqui Pearce** and **Tony Grey**, both from the Museum of London. **Susie White** had laid out a small selection of recent acquisitions from the National Clay

Tobacco Pipe Archive including some kiln material from Boston, Lincolnshire, which has been donated by Peter Wells.

The morning session focussed on pipes and pipe makers from Yorkshire. **Peter Hammond** gave the first paper of the conference on Whitby pipes and pipe makers. Until the 1820s Whitby had no recorded pipe makers. Richard Hilton, who was originally from Loughborough moved to Hull c1810 where he worked in Blanket Row before finally moving to Whitby. Here he took up residence in the Plough Public House with a manufactory nearby at Dockend. By 1851 Richard Hilton, then aged 63, was listed as employing one man and three apprentices. He died in 1852 and was buried in Whitby Churchyard (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Richard Hilton's Grave, St. Mary's Church, Whitby (photograph by David Higgins).

Richard's son Frederick took over the family business, which he ran until his death just five years later in 1857. In his Will he refers to kilns, tools and materials, which he left to a friend to sell on. There is also reference to a house in Loughborough indicating that the family had maintained links with the ancestral home. The former workshop and kilns of the Hiltons were then taken over by two pipemaking cousins - Scour and Hutton - but by 1861 they had parted company and had set up as separate pipe makers.

The most dramatic events however, took place in December 1870 and involved another of Whitby's pipe makers - Francis Harland. On the 15th December 1870 there was a terrible landslip and the end of Henrietta Street, including Harland's house and workshop, slipped into the sea. The local papers reported that the "house and manufactory were in complete ruin". Remarkably no one was killed. Harland then moved to Park Terrace where he worked as a mineral water manufacturer, which suggests that he had given up pipemaking.

Later pipe makers included John Judge of Henrietta Street (there is still a yard called Kiln Yard) and Sewell Longstaff of Church Street. He was a member of the Longstaff family of pipe makers (see SCPR Newsletter 70, 11-14).

The second paper of the morning was given by **Susie White** who spoke about pipes from Scarborough and in particular Scarborough Castle. Although only a small group

of pipes were actually recovered from the excavations at the castle, an account of which is to be published in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* later this year, they did include a range of seventeenth-century forms as well as some decorated nineteenth-century bowls. One of the mould-decorated bowls recovered from the excavations can be attributed to Richard Hilton of Whitby, which tied in nicely with Peter Hammond's paper. By chance, the very same mould that produced the pipe is now part of Whitby Museum's Collections and was made available for conference delegates to look at (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Hilton mould in Pannett Park Museum, Whitby (photograph by the author).

Susie went on to look at a particularly interesting aspect of the pipes recovered from Scarborough, which is the high proportion of Dutch material recovered. Of all the Dutch material that was recorded in Yorkshire for her PhD thesis, 30% came from Scarborough. Unlike many sites in Yorkshire where the Dutch material appears to be associated with a single site or single event, the material from Scarborough was more evenly distributed around the town and from a range of periods. This suggests that there was a repeated arrival of material over time, rather than a single event. Interestingly there are no known Dutch pipe fragments from Whitby or Bridlington, although only a small sample was recorded from both, but this would suggest that there was no coastal distribution. Clearly something different was happening in Scarborough. A suggestion from the audience was that contact with the Netherlands via the fishing fleets might explain the high number of Dutch pipes being found.

The final paper of the morning session was given by **Peter Davey** who spoke about the clay tobacco pipes from Wharram Percy and considered the problems of stratigraphy and interpretation. The excavations at the deserted medieval village of Wharram Percy have been taking place for more than 40 years and resulted in no less than 99 separate excavations. Because of the size and nature of the project it was decided to publish thematically rather than by site (the publication should be available early in 2008). Peter showed images of the range of pipes recovered from Wharram and asked what these told us about the site (Figure 3). One of the main problems with the clay pipe material from Wharram was the fact that the individual groups were very small and it was therefore difficult to use them to date the individual contexts with any accuracy. By looking at three phases of a building on the Vicarage site, Peter was able to demonstrate that the dates provided by the clay tobacco pipes were at odds with

what the excavators knew about the different building phases from documentary sources. The evidence provided by the clay tobacco pipes only really fitted the documentary evidence for Building 3, which appears to have been constructed by 1806 and demolished c1836-1850. This paper raised some interesting conundrums and highlighted the need to consider both the artefactual evidence and the documentary evidence together, rather than rely solely on what the pipes themselves tell us about an archaeological site.

The conference then broke for lunch and the vast majority of the delegates descended upon Bagshaw's coffee shop in the town. After the shock of such a large party arriving unannounced, Bagshaw's coped very well and provided us with superb refreshments. Lunch did overrun a little however, and the afternoon's proceedings began 40 minutes late!

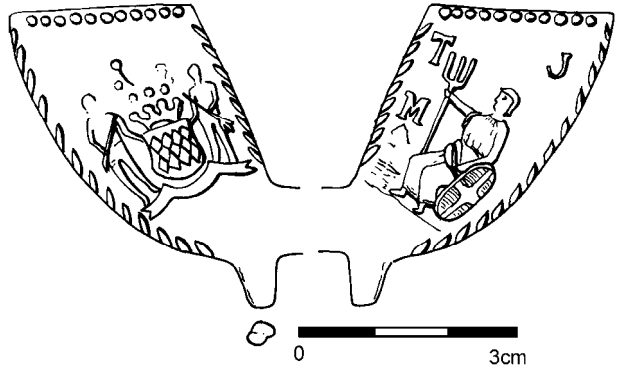


Figure 3: One of the mould-decorated pipes recovered from Wharram Percy (drawn by the author).

David Higgins started the afternoon's proceedings by looking at the nineteenth-century clay pipe finds from Meols, Wirral, from a paper that has since been published in a book on the archaeology of Meols (Oxford University School of Archaeology, 2007, Monograph 68). The finds discussed by David were recovered in the nineteenth-century when they were eroding out of the coast line around the area of Meols on the north end of the Wirral. The other finds indicate that there has been human activity in this area from prehistoric times. The material recovered includes a very fine collection of objects, most notably medieval metalwork, that rivals collections from London. At the end of the chronological sequence were the clay tobacco pipes. From as early as 1851 pipes were being collected from Meols. Ecroyd-Smith, then curator at Liverpool museum, pulled some of the material together and published an illustrated note in 1860. Ecroyd-Smith was ahead of his time and attempted to assess what the material meant. In 1863 another collector, Hume, also published material from the site.

David went on to show a range of illustrations from the site that included marked pipes from production sites such as Rainford and Broseley. One of the more interesting finds from Meols, but sadly now lost, was a very fine metal pipe tamper. This tamper is known from the engravings by Hume and took the form of a man in armour smoking a pipe. Although very little is known about this class of object, the Meols example is paralleled by other examples that have been recovered from both Jamestown and Flowerdew Hundred in Virginia (Figure 4).

The Society's AGM followed David's paper and a number of issues were discussed. Peter Hammond reported that the Society's finances were in good order and confirmed that the annual subscription rates would remain unchanged. Susie White reported that although she was in receipt of sufficient material for Newsletter 72, she would welcome contributions from the membership to ensure that each issue of the newsletter was as full as possible. It was also reported that the Committee were considering resurrecting the occasional Monograph series and therefore a plea was made for longer articles. Submission should be made to Susie White (contact details inside the front cover of this issue).

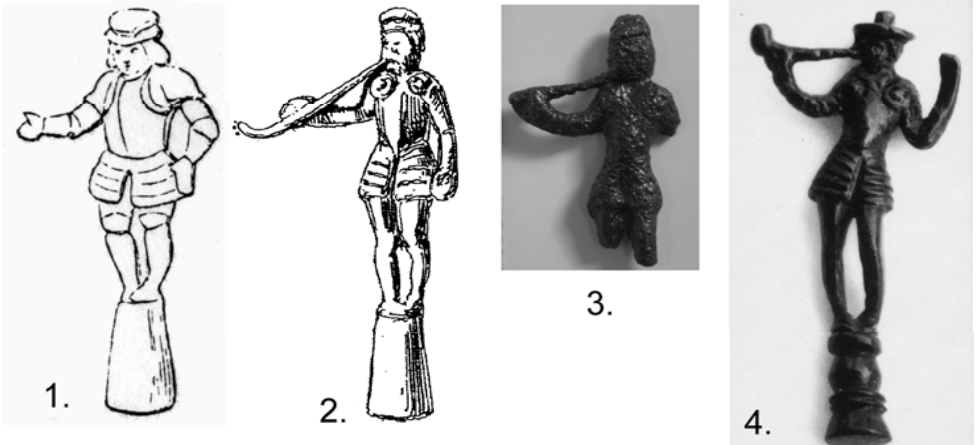


Figure 4: Pipe tampers 1. Fairholt, 1859 (unprovenanced); 2. Meols, Merseyside, from Hume, 1863; 3. Jamestown, Virginia (Jamestown Rediscovery, APVA Preservation Virginia collection); 4. Flowerdew Hundred, Virginia.

Felix van Tienhoven reported on the proposed changes with the *Académie Internationale de la Pipe* (AIP) which would hopefully put the organisation on a more academic footing in the future. The Academy's next meeting is to be held in Liverpool from the 17th-19th September and is planned to coincide with the SCPR's next meeting (19th-21st September). John Adler extended an invitation to all SCPR members for the AIP's sessions on the Friday (19th September). David Higgins similarly invited all AIP members to the full day of lectures at the SCPR's meeting on the Saturday (20th).

Other issues that were discussed including notification that the latest BAR volume in the *Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* series is now available. Volume 19 (BAR International Series 1590, 2007) by Philippe Gosse, is on the pipes from the port of Pomègues (Marseille).

Susie White then outlined proposals for a project to index all the SCPR newsletters. It

was suggested that she design a proforma using an Excel table, which could then be used to store and sort the data in a variety of ways. She would then welcome offers of help from the membership to index short runs of the newsletter using this proforma. Anyone interested in helping with this project needs to have access to Excel (Office 2000 or later) and should contact Susie (details inside the front cover) for further details.

Finally those members present were asked for suggestions as to where our meeting for 2009 should be held. In the absence of any suggestions from the floor, Peter Hammond has offered to organise the 2009 conference in Grantham; details to follow.

The afternoon session concluded with two short presentations. The first was by **Rex Key** and related to the tale of a pipe, a pipe mould and a music hall star, Sam Torr, who performed a famous ventriloquist act from the 1880s. A full report on Sam Torr and the pipe mould will appear in the next issue of the newsletter. Finally, Peter Hammond brought the day's proceedings to a close with a short presentation on pipes produced by Thomas Holland of Manchester. Peter would be pleased to hear from any members who come across pipes marked T. Holland.

The conference dinner took place at an Italian restaurant near the harbour called Alessi's and was well attended, providing an excellent opportunity for delegates to exchange news and information (Figure 5).

On the Sunday morning there was a guided tour of Whitby led by local guide Harry Collett, which took in sites of historical interest. The conference ended with lunch at the Board Inn in the town.

The whole conference was very well organised and run and particular thanks are due to Peter Hammond for making everything go so smoothly. Thanks are also due to Libby Key and Janet Rayner for making the tea and coffee for everyone during the breaks. And finally to the staff at Pannett Park Museum who



Figure 5: 2007 Conference delegates outside Alessi's restaurant, Whitby.

allowed delegates to look around after the museum's official closing time and in particular for allowing them to handle the Hilton pipe mould.

A Note on the Griffiths Collection, Including Pipes from the Seventeenth-Century North Herefordshire Makers of Birtley and Lingen

by Allan Peacey

In the course of his work as an agricultural contractor, Mr J Griffiths of Birtley, discovered waste material from a seventeenth century clay tobacco pipe kiln in the garden and adjacent field attached to Birtley Farm (Watkins 1931, 132). This material formed the nucleus of a collection built up over the course of a lifetime. Although the whereabouts of this collection is at present unknown, it was seen by the author several times during the 1970s when some very cursory notes were made. At the same time a freehand copy was made of a sheet of stamp drawings originally produced by the son of Mr Griffiths (Figure 1).

The collection itself was at that time behind glass in three wall mounted cases. The pipes and stems were wired to the back boards, some in a circular design, so that clear vision of the stamps was not consistently possible. In addition, the light in the passage way where the pipes were displayed was poor.

The forms represented, typical of North Herefordshire products, included round heels and tailed heels similar to Broseley Type 5's. It was noted that on the round heel forms those marks most plentiful were IB and RO. On the Broseley type tailed heels the most plentiful stamps were those of Thomas Jones, which were not only placed on the heel but also in some cases on the side or the rear of the bowl. It was also noted that the pipes bearing the stamps of Thomas Jones were in a pinkish fabric and included obvious wasters. Wheel stamps were also noted as being plentiful. In the illustrations (Figure 1), which are drawn at approximately twice life size, the V below a stamp indicates a tailed heel.

Richard Overton.

The parish registers for Lingen record the baptism of children born to Richard Overton and Anne his wife in 1664, 1665 and 1677. Richard Overton served as churchwarden in 1666. In a document of 1669, relating to a dispute over the misuse of an apprentice and put before the Mayor and Justices of the city of Hereford, Richard Overton is mentioned, described as pipe maker of Lingen. The apprentice, Francis Jones, had been placed with Thomas Purton pipe maker of Hereford to learn the trade. However, it transpired that Thomas Purton took the apprentice to London, failed to provide for him in the prescribed manner, and set him to work as a link boy, lighting gentlemen to their carriages. The court found in favour of the apprentice and decreed that he serve out the remainder of his term with Richard Overton, tobacco pipe maker of Lingen.

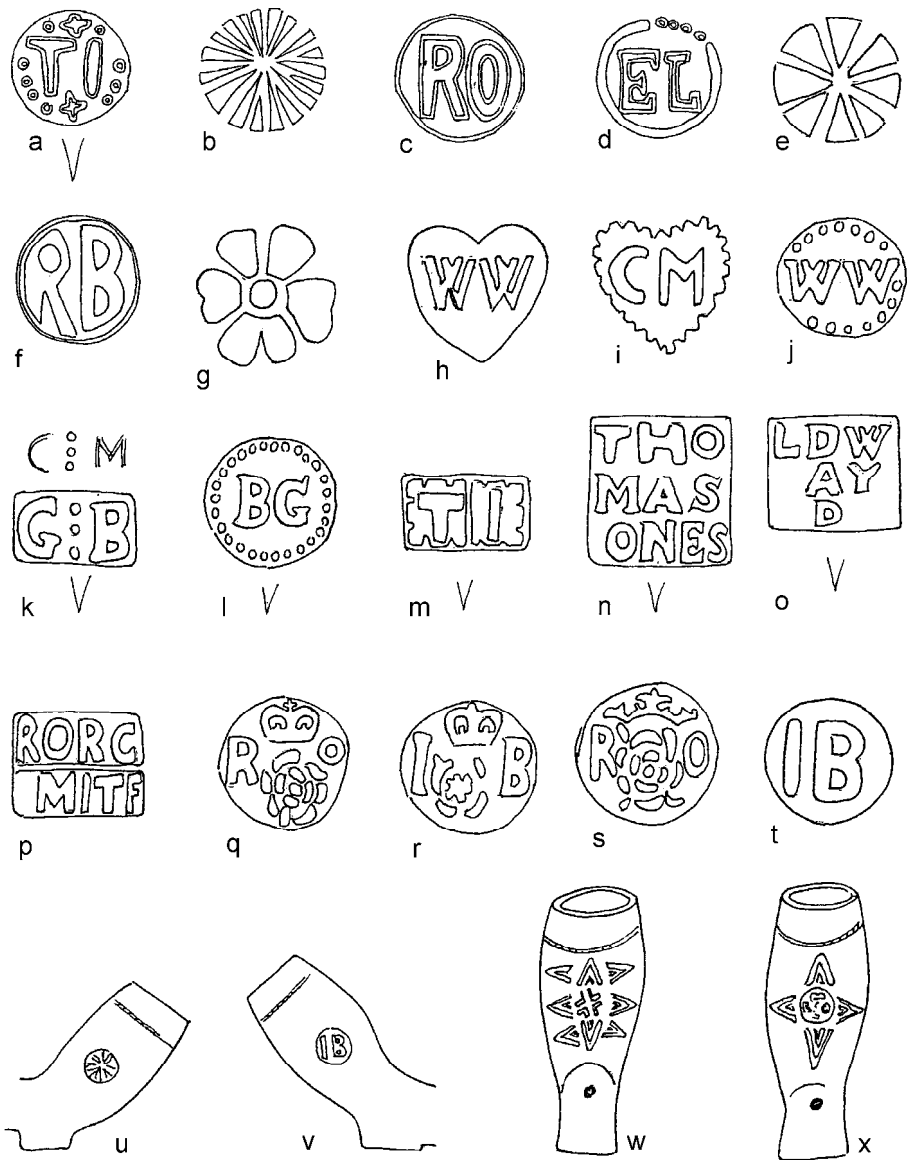


Figure 1: Die details from the freehand originals produced by Mr Griffiths' son at approximately twice life size. The Thomas Jones mark (n) is stamped on the back and sides of the bowl.

There are a number of baptisms recorded in the Lingen parish registers of children born to two or possibly three men of this name between 1680 and 1696. It is possible that further work on the documents might yield more specific information.

References

Morgan, F. C., (1942-5), 'Hereford Tobacco Pipes', *Trans. Woolhope Club*, 278-9.

Watkins, A., (1931), 'Herefordshire Pipe Factories' *Trans. Woolhope Club* 27, LXII-LXV and 132-133.



A Bawdy Pipe Clay Figurine from Gristlehurst, Greater Manchester

by David Higgins

The 2005 excavations carried out by the Bury Archaeological Group on the site of Gristlehurst Hall at Gristlehurst Farm, Birtle, Greater Manchester, have produced a bawdy pipe clay figurine depicting a naked man. This object was recovered from Context 33, a deposit that also produced mid- to late-eighteenth century pottery. The figure itself is very small, the surviving portion being only about 43mm tall. The man is fairly crudely modelled and he has been shown with a rather chubby and rounded face and the hair shown in a series of tight curls, perhaps intended to represent a wig. He has been depicted holding his penis with his right hand and with his left hand on his left buttock. There is a leaf at the rear of the man's legs, perhaps included so as to strengthen the object, which would otherwise be rather weak at this point. The figure has been simply formed by pressing the clay in a two-piece mould, the edges of which have been poorly trimmed. The whole figure has the appearance of being a cheap and mass-produced object.

It is quite hard to find good parallels to date this object, although the style of the face and hair would suggest a late seventeenth to early eighteenth century date, which would fit with its presence in a probable mid- to late-eighteenth century context. It is also comparable in general size and style to a small cupid figure recovered from excavations at Aldgate, which has been dated on stylistic grounds to the seventeenth-century (Weinstein 1984, 123-4). The function of this object is less easy to determine. The small size has led to the suggestion that it may have been a pipe tamper. While this is not impossible, there are no known tampers of this period made of clay and the

tamping end would be expected to be less than 1cm across, whereas this example is larger than that and appears to be widening at its base. On the other hand, pipe clay figures were popular from the medieval period onwards, particularly in northern Europe where both religious and profane figures were produced. The latter are usually in masculine taste, depicting naked women, but the Gristlehurst figure could well belong to the general type. Sometimes small animals are also found, which may have served as children's toys, and larger secular examples depicting themes such as royal

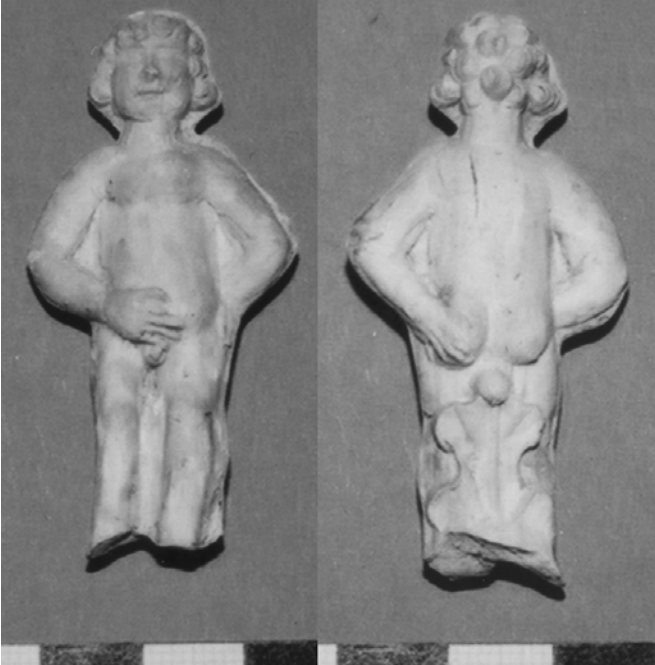


Figure 1: Gristlehurst figurine - the scale is in cms

figures or cupid, can be very finely modelled. These good-quality examples probably served as household ornaments, like the later Staffordshire figurines, while the more profane examples were probably equivalent to the saucy postcards of their day.

These pipe clay figures are not particularly common in Britain and many of the examples found here may well have been imported from the main production centres in the Low Countries. Less well-accomplished examples like this one are hard to source and it is possible that they were also made as sidelines by pipe makers in this country, in the same way that the Shropshire pipe makers W. Southorn & Co made dolls limbs in the early twentieth century. Either way, this example seems likely to date from the late-seventeenth or early-eighteenth century and represents an interesting and unusual example of this class of object.

Reference

Weinstein, R., (1984), 'Pipeclay Figurines' in A. Thompson, F. Grew & J. Schofield, 'Excavations in Aldgate', *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, **18**, 122-124 (1-148).

David George of Bristol & Gloucester

by Roger Price

This article is summarized from a detailed account of David George and his family that has been prepared as a part of the latest research into the Bristol pipemaking industry. Some of this information has been published before, but several new facts are now established, and a photograph of the man has been kindly provided by two of his descendants (Price, forthcoming; Peacey 1979; Price, Jackson & Jackson 1979).

There were least three pipemaking families in Bristol bearing the surname George. There is some circumstantial evidence that the George I and II families were distantly related, but recent research shows that they were not related to the George III family, of whom David George was the most important member as far as pipemaking is concerned. The family has been traced back to the parish of St. George, a couple of miles to the east of Bristol, where their antecedents lived from at least the early eighteenth century.

The pipe maker David George was the son of Elizabeth and David George, born in Cheese Lane and baptized at St Philip's on 2 June 1803. His father and his Uncle Dan were blacksmiths and screw turners who worked in the factories in the industrial district known as The Dings, by the River Avon just south of Old Market. It was in that area that the young David George grew up, living in one of the slum houses in Anvil Square, not far from Cheese Lane. His father died in April 1838, leaving his widow a pauper (St. George Parish Registers; SS Philip & Jacob Parish Registers; Index to General Register of Deaths).

Meanwhile, David George (the future pipe maker) had married Ruth Wells in Bedminster on 2 December 1821. She too had lived in the slums around Avon Street and Cheese Lane, so they must have known each other as children. The couple settled in Avon Street and, for a few years, David worked as a labourer until around 1827-8, when he established his pipe manufactory in Broad Plain – not far from Avon Street. The circumstances which led him to take up pipemaking are unknown, but presumably he learned the skills of the trade from one of the local manufacturers. No pipes that may be attributed to his workshop have yet been identified. He ran the manufactory until around 1834-5, when for some reason he chose to move to Gloucester (St. John Bedminster Parish Registers; St Philip Parish Registers; Mathews's Bristol Directories)

Again, the reasons for the move are not known: there would not appear to have been any greater opportunities in Gloucester than were provided in Bristol, and no obvious family connections that could have induced him to go there have been found. What is known is that on 29 September 1835 David George was described as a pipe manufacturer and builder living in Newtown, Gloucester, and he had taken a lease for

21 years on land in what was then more or less a shanty town growing up on the margin of the city. He remained living in that district for the rest of his life - his house finally being built in what became Moreton Street (Gloucestershire Record Office Calendar/D3117; information kindly provided by Ian Beckey; Peacey 1979, 50).

Although he seems to have been a pipe manufacturer until he retired in old age, the 1851 census return described David George as a retired publican. He was then only coming up to 48 years old, and no other reference to him running a pub has been found, so it seems that a mistake was probably made. Most likely the enumerator made a simple transposition error when writing up the lists, and it may be significant that his next-door neighbour was said to be a publican. Despite living in Gloucester, the family maintained some links with Bristol, for example, on 18 April 1853 David's son James George married Elizabeth Bye at St. James's in Gloucester. Elizabeth was the daughter of the Bristol pipe maker George Bye and from then on there were close ties between the two families. Curiously, however, David George was described on his son's marriage certificate as a blacksmith. Perhaps he had gone back to his father's profession for a time in order to supplement his income at a time when the pipemaking trade was going through a decline. It was also in the 1850s that David and Ruth's son Thomas Wells George established his own pipe manufactory in Paul Street, Gloucester, which he ran until at least 1881. Whether he was in competition with his father is not clear, but it may be that the son took over from his father, who may have been glad to leave running the business to the younger man (Peacey 1979, 50; Alan Passey, *pers comms* of Gloucester 1851 Census & Marriage Certificate; Beckey, *pers comm*).

David George's wife Ruth died at the beginning of 1866 but he was not slow in remarrying. His second wife was a widow named Caroline Morgan, whom he married in Bristol on 21 November 1866. She did not live long, however, and died in the summer of 1868. Once again, David George lost no time in marrying yet again. His third wife was the widow Eliza Jones, whom he married at St James's in Gloucester on 15 December 1868 (Index to General Index of Deaths; St. Philip Parish Registers; Allan Passey, *pers comm* of Marriage Certificate).

David George and Family

By good fortune, one of the descendants of David George still has a family photograph showing him in old age (Figure 1). He is the bearded gentleman sitting in the front row. The two young men behind are identified as his grandsons Thomas George on the left and James George in the middle. The two younger women on the extreme left and extreme right are thought to have been their respective wives, and it is most likely that the woman seated opposite David was his third wife Eliza. Judging from the apparent ages of the young men, and their known dates of birth, the photo was probably taken in the late 1870s, and must anyway have been taken before David's death in 1884.



Figure 1 *David George and his family*, (photograph kindly provided by Malcolm Cook & Alan Passey).

David George had retired by the time that the census was taken in 1881, when he was described as a gentleman living in Moreton Street. His daughter Elizabeth Lewis lived in the same house with her family and doubtless cared for the old man. He died on 18 April 1884 in Paul Street, Gloucester, when he was aged 81, and was buried locally (Alan Passey, *pers comm* of Death Certificate).

Despite manufacturing pipes in Gloucester for some 40 years, no pipes that have been attributed to David George's workshop seem to have been published. If they have, I would be most grateful to anyone who can correct me. Also, I would very much appreciate receiving any further information concerning David George and his family.

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St John Bedminster Parish Registers. Bristol Record Office.

St Philip Parish Registers. Bristol Record Office.

Acknowledgements

I am most grateful to the City Archivist, John Williams, and his staff at the Bristol Record Office for their unfailing kindness and patience during the years that the Bristol research project has been going on. I would also like to express my thanks to the staff at the Gloucestershire Record Office for their assistance. Alan Passey was most generous in providing details of his ancestors, and he and Malcolm Cook very kindly provided a copy of the photograph of David George and allowed it to be published. Finally, Ian Beckey helpfully provided certain details from his research into the George Family in Gloucester, which has added much to our understanding.



The 22nd Annual Conference of the Académie Internationale de la Pipe, Ruhla, Germany, 30th August to 2nd September 2006

by Peter Davey

The 22nd annual meeting of the Academy took place in the small town of Ruhla, Thuringia, in what was East Germany. The main business meeting was followed by working groups looking at clay pipes, collections and meerschaum pipes.

On the afternoon of the 1st of September members visited Wartburg Castle, the largest Romanesque domestic building north of the Alps and the place where Martin Luther had prepared his translation into German of the New Testament. This was followed by a visit to Ruhla Museum introduced by its curator Frau Heike Helbig. During the later

Middle Ages Ruhla developed an important metalworking industry producing arms and armour. In the Post-Medieval period specialist techniques were evolved that led to domestic items such as knives and decorated silver-ware becoming the dominant product. Around 1739 this expertise was further modified in the production of decorated lids for wooden, clay, meerschaum and porcelain tobacco pipes. In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the town attracted sculptors of meerschaums and painters of porcelain pipes of the highest quality.

The museum is housed in a beautiful half-timbered building constructed between 1612 and 1614 and opened as a museum with four rooms in 1906 (Figure 1). A major re-development between 1992 and 1994 saw the opening of 15 exhibition areas including displays on arms manufacture, weapon smiths and gunsmiths, cutlery and specialist displays of tobacco pipes. The very best examples of the whole production sequence from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries are shown along with some particularly informative documentary material from the local and national archives. Of special interest is the reconstruction of the workshop of Carl Bessler, the last working porcelain pipe painter in Ruhla who died in 1956.



Figure 1: *The Museum in Ruhla (photograph by the author).*

members of the Academy were invited by the bürgermeisters of Ruhla and neighbouring Schweina (also a pipe producing town) to a pipe symposium, the second of a series designed to increase knowledge and interest in the early industries of the towns within the region.

After an introduction by the bürgermeisters there were four specialist lectures. Frau

An unexpected highlight of the conference was the discovery by one of the academicians of a cash of plaster pipes moulds under the floorboards of a house in a neighbouring town. These moulds showed quite clearly not only that slip casting was in wide-spread use in the industry, but also that pipes in clay, meerschaum and porcelain were made in the same mould.

On the afternoon of Saturday 2nd September

Heike Helbig began by considering in detail the dating evidence for the start of pipemaking in Ruhla. She concluded that pipe fitting by Simon Schenck had begun in 1739 but that he was already resident in the town and not an incomer as many had thought. By 1758 a large number of pipe makers were active in the town. Meerschaum production seems to have begun between 1740 and 1750.

Frau Helbig was followed by Dr Alexander Schanti of Vienna who looked in detail at the mid-nineteenth century development of *prunk-meerschaumpfeifen* (literally 'showy' or 'gaudy' meerschaum pipes) between the time of Heinrich Schilling in 1835, through the London Great Exhibition of 1851 and culminating in the Vienna Exhibition in 1873. He discussed in some detail their psychological development and the influence on the sculptors both of the neo-Gothic and neo-Baroque movements. He also pointed out the importance of exotic and oriental influences.

The third paper, on 'Porcelain bowls from Thuringian manufactures', was given by Heiko Haine, Director of Eisfeld Museum. Porcelain technology is recorded in Thuringia around 1760. It seems possible that its invention took place independently of the first European production in Meissen around 1708. The so-called 'forest factories' were distributed throughout Thuringia where suitable raw materials and power sources were widespread. As early as 1765 pipe bowls are mentioned along with a range of other products such as tablewares, candlesticks, vases, dishes and bowls. The best quality painting was carried out in the eighteenth century. Mass production, together with the presence of hundreds of itinerant decorators makes it almost impossible to identify designs to specific makers. By 1895, 878 separate porcelain manufacturers were registered in Thuringia, some 61% of the total for the German Empire.

Hakon Kierulf of the Academy gave the fourth paper on 'General knowledge on Meerschaum'. This was an attempt to define clearly what meerschaum is, to look at its geological origins and chemical nature and to review the main production centres around the world. The invention of types of spurious meerschaum in Europe, especially the so-called 'Massa Meerschaum' in its various forms and also 'Reformed Meerschaum' was discussed. The differences in the properties of these alternative types of meerschaum were described in detail in order to assist their identification in actual specimens.

A pipe fare was organised to coincide with the symposium. This had attracted sellers from all over Europe whose prices, even for common nineteenth-century clays, appeared to the writer to be exorbitant - the majority of sales were for hundreds of euros. The day finished with a regional pipe-smoking contest. A scratch Academy team, including one non-smoker did not excel itself, but great fun was had by all.

John Taylor of Oxford

by Roger Price

This account stems from recent research into the first pipe maker who took an apprentice in Bristol - Richard Berryman, who took on John Wall in November 1619. It is now thought that Richard Berryman came from Oxford and the will of his widow (Anne Berryman) made in March 1658/9 states that she had a brother-in-law named John Taylor who was a pipe maker in Oxford (Price, forthcoming; Bristol Record Office Wills).

John Taylor's origins are uncertain, but it is likely that he too came from Oxford. Unfortunately for present purposes, the name was a common one and it is known that several persons living in Oxford at the same time as the pipe maker bore the same name; so it is sometimes difficult to be confident of his identification. His parentage and date of birth are unknown. If he was apprenticed in the late 1630s (see below) and if he was aged around 14-16 then, he was probably born c1620-5. Perhaps he was the son of William Taylor who had been baptized at St. Mary Magdalen in May 1622, but that is mere speculation. On some unknown date, John Taylor was apprenticed for six years as a pipe maker to Miles Higgess of Oxford (St. Mary Magdalen Parish, Oxford, Registers; Hobson & Salter 1933, 164)

On 24 January 1629/30 Richard Berryman's sister Jane Berriman had married the same Miles Higgess at St Michael's, Oxford. Higgess probably ran his pipe manufactory in St. Mary Magdalen. Jane's age is not certain, but reasoning from a variety of evidence suggests that she had been born in Oxford somewhere around 1610. Her father John Berryman had died in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen in October 1612, so she cannot have been born much later than that. Jane and Miles had at least one son, John Higgess, who was baptized in August 1630. When John Taylor made his own will in 1684 (see below) he referred to his daughter-in-law Deborah, wife of the tobacco pipe maker George Weaver of Aylesbury, Bucks. It does not seem likely that Deborah was married to Taylor's son: it is more probable that he intended to mean that she was his stepdaughter; which would imply that Jane Higgess also had a daughter by her first marriage. That is just speculation. The tobacco pipe maker Miles Higgess had died and was buried at St. Mary Magdalen on 10 September 1643 (St. Michael's & St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, Parish Registers; ORO Wills).

Miles Higgess had died before Taylor completed his full term of service. The widow Jane Higgess would have needed some source of income, unless she received charity assistance. The most likely arrangement was that she carried on running the pipe workshop with Taylor's assistance and perhaps helped by any other boys whom Higgess may have taken on. The eventual outcome was that Taylor married her, although no details of the marriage have been found, but the Oxford parish registers do not survive intact. He was probably some 15 years younger than his bride. They had a

son named Lawrence who was baptized at St. Mary Magdalen in August 1649, so they had presumably married by the end of 1648, if not before. They also had a son named William who died in September 1649, and a daughter named Sarah who eventually married a John French in June 1668. In his will of September 1649, Richard Berryman referred to his sister Jane as '*Hickes that was*' rather than as Taylor, which suggests that they had not then been married long (St. Mary Magdalen Parish Registers; National Archives Wills PROB 11/209).

John Taylor was made free as a pipe maker by order of the Oxford Council on 31 July 1649. He established his own pipe manufactory in Oxford, and it is clear from the legacies left in his will that he did rather well. He managed to acquire at least three properties in the city as well as another in the country. In Bristol, Richard Berryman's widow Anne made her will in March 1658/9, appointing as executor her brother-in-law John Taylor of Oxford, tobacco pipe maker. He was also to receive a share of her estate. Anne Berryman died in Bristol in 1660 (Hobson & Salter 1933, 164; BRO Wills).

John Taylor served on the Oxford Council. There is some difficulty in interpreting all of the data because another John Taylor lived in Oxford at the same time and worked as a painter: the latter was eventually elected as Mayor. The pipe maker may have served on the Council from as early as c1663, and he was definitely a councillor on 26 February 1676/7, when John Taylor, tobacco pipe maker, was one of six members who were admonished: '*... being citizens and freemen and members of the Council Chamber, and unworthily minding their own private ease and profit more than the good of the City ... have of late very much absented themselves ... and refused to attend although they had been warned ... It is therefore ordained ... that ... they shall attend unless prevented by sickness or any other lawful excuse, and if any of them default he shall be fined 10s ... and if he shall refuse to pay then his goods shall be distrained ...*'. The pipe maker John Taylor may have served on the Council until c1682 (Salter 1939, 95 & *passim*; Hobson & Salter 1933, 314).

As noted above, the name John Taylor was a common one and there is a possibility of confusion in the records. Nevertheless, the pipe maker stated in his will of 1684 (see below) that he was then living in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, so there is a good chance that any references to a person of that name living there earlier than 1684 may refer to him. Two possibilities have been found. From c1648-67 a John Taylor lived in Broad Street, near the corner of Magdalen Street, but in 1667 he was said to have had three children, whereas the pipe maker only had two, as far as is known. Further, because he was not yet a freeman, the pipe maker need not have been included in the subsidy of 1648. In 1665-7 another John Taylor lived around the corner, at the site of the future number 10 Magdalen Street. In 1667, he and his wife lived there with only one child – but the pipe maker's son Lawrence is known to have been living in High Street at the time and was serving as an apprentice goldsmith with Alexander Wright.

The child living with the Taylors could have been their daughter Sarah. It is provisionally accepted that Jane and John Taylor the pipe maker lived in Magdalen Street (ORO Wills; Thorold Rogers 1891; Salter 1923, *passim*; Hobson 1939, 97).

It is clear that Taylor's business was a flourishing one, presumably with a reasonably high output, but only one reference to a find of his products has been found by this author. Oswald (1975, 189) states that a pipe bears a mark which he attributed to John Taylor of Oxford, c1700 – but no illustration is provided and there are no more details.

Jane Taylor, said to be the wife of Mr John Taylor, had died and was buried at St. Mary Magdalen on 22 September 1670. Her identity is corroborated by the statement in John Taylor's will of 14 January 1683/4 that she was then already dead and had been buried at St. Mary Magdalen. In his will, John Taylor left to his son Lawrence his estate in Horton and Beckley, Oxon. His daughter Sarah French and her children were to have the rents from a messuage near the High Bridge in Oxford; but if her children did not survive the rents were to go to in part to his daughter-in-law Deborah, wife of the pipe maker George Weaver. His granddaughter Sarah French was to have at least two properties in St. Mary Magdalen. No mention was made of any pipe manufactory or any pipemaking tools. The pipe maker John Taylor was buried at St. Mary Magdalen on 29 June 1684 (ORO Wills; St. Mary Magdalen Parish Registers).

I would be most grateful if any SCPR member can provide any other information concerning John Taylor, Miles Higges, or the Berrymans of Oxford – or indeed anything that follows from this paper.

Abbreviations

BRO Bristol Record Office.

ORO Oxfordshire Record Office and Centre for Oxfordshire Studies, Oxford.

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Acknowledgements

I am most grateful to the City Archivist John Williams and his staff at the Bristol Record Office for their unfailing kindness and patience during the years that the Bristol research project has been going on. I would also like to express my thanks to the staff at the Centre for Oxfordshire Studies and at the Oxfordshire Record Office for their assistance.



Editors Note: The following two articles relating to the Lockett family of pipe makers, including one by the late Phillip Woollard, were submitted to the previous newsletter editor some years ago but were never published and have only just been recovered.

William Lockett: Clay Tobacco Pipe-Maker of Plumstead, 1865-1948

by Phillip Woollard

William Lockett was born in 1865 in Plumstead, son of George and Jane Lockett. In 1881 the family was living at 47 Princes Road, Plumstead, with their eight children; the youngest was Frederick, aged 4, and the oldest George, aged 19. Father George, aged 45, was a 'Helper in Forge (Iron)', while George junior was an engine cleaner (F&L). William, aged 16, was a factory hand. The other children were all at school (RG 11/ 0751 f.89, p.23: Note that this and all following RG references are from the 1881 Census Returns).

The circumstances that changed William from being a factory hand to a pipe maker are not entirely clear but it is significant that in 1881 at 31 Princes Road (which became Herbert Place in 1939) was Henry Stubbs, aged 34, tobacco pipe maker, living

with his twice widowed mother Ellen Riddle (RG11/ 0751 f.87, p.20), and at number 13 Princes Road was his brother, Thomas Jephtha Stubbs, tobacco pipe manufacturer. Thomas had nine children, three of whom were tobacco pipe makers: Thomas (20), Henry (15) and Walter (13) (RG11/ 0751 f.86, p.17).

Since William was living in the same road and in such close proximity to the Stubbs family, it seems likely that young William Luckett would have known the family, particularly Henry and Walter, and it may have been at this early date that he formed the idea of becoming a pipe maker, if not earlier.

By 1898 William had moved to 67 Palmerston Road, a few streets away from Princes Road (at this time he appears in the residential section of the London Directory but not in the trade section). This part of Palmerston Road must have been built around 1897 as a map of 1894/6, showing the road, does not include his house. What, however, the map does show is that to the immediate east of Palmerston Road was a clay pit belonging to the large Brick and Tile works of Mr Dawson. Dawson's house, 'The Links', is also shown to the north-east of the clay pit (Figure 1). It is probable that at least one of the clay bowls mentioned by John McLean in his article (see pages 28-29 of this newsletter), were made using clay from this site.

It is not until 1937 that we have a map (originally published in 1907) showing William's house, 67 Palmerston Crescent (note change of name) with the subsequent development of the area (Figure 2). Number 67 was built on a piece of rising land as the map of 1894/6 indicates. According to William's grandson, John McLean, the kiln that William eventually built was on a piece of rising land which he may have made use of to produce a draught for his kiln. If he was making pipes at this time there is no indication of it in the 1901 census where he describes himself as a 'General Labourer' (RG 13/575 f.93, p.47). However, lodging with William and his daughter Mabel at 67 Palmerston Road, was a 60-year-old boarder, John Longworth, tobacco pipe maker of London. To make matters more interesting is the fact that lodging and working for Henry Stubbs (son of Thomas Stubbs) at 23 Princes Road was William Andrews, aged 62, pipe maker (born Paddington c1863) (RG13/571 f.110, p.37).

Both John Longworth and William Andrews would have known each other as, in 1861, they had both been in the employ of John Harrison, pipe maker of Muswell Hill Road, Highgate. Furthermore they were both members of the London Journeymen Tobacco Pipe Makers Trade Protection Society (Peter Hammond, *pers comm*). There can be little doubt that John Longworth was helping William Luckett in the pipe making business while William was content to describe himself as a 'General Labourer'.

In 1906 William makes his first appearance in the trade section of the London Directory as: *William Luckett, Tobacco Pipe Manufacturer, 67 Palmerston Road Plumstead.*

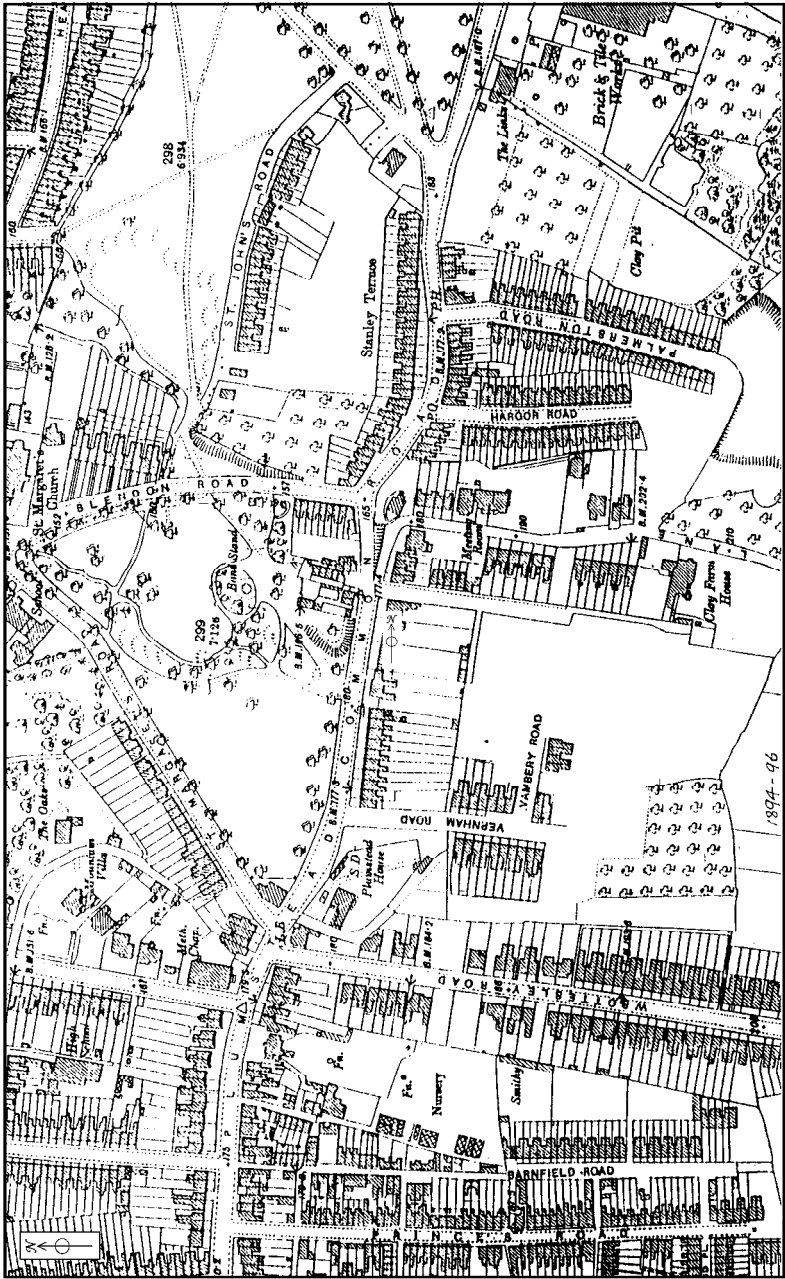


Figure 1: 1894/96 OS map showing Princes Road (at the bottom of the page) and Palmerston Road (at the top of the page).

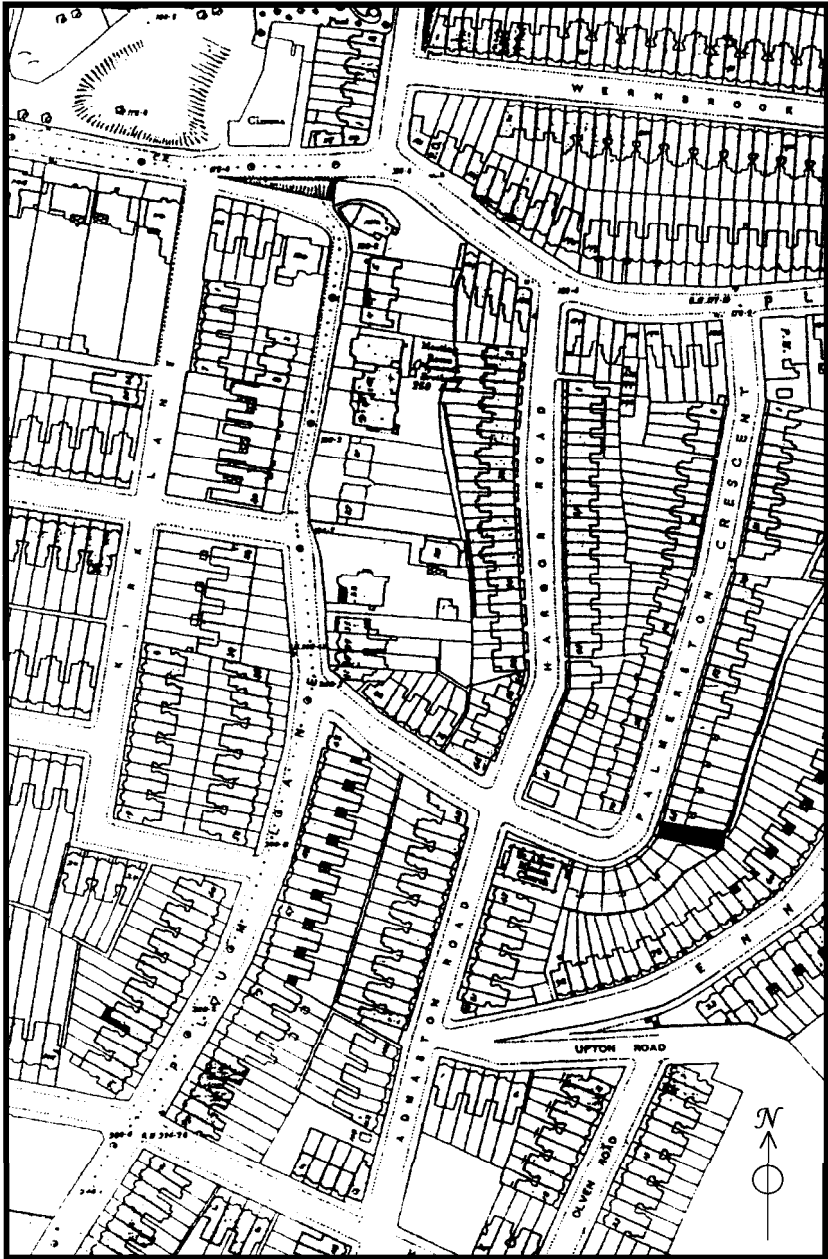


Figure 2: 1937 OS map Showing Palmerston Crescent with William Lockett's property marked in black.

Of interest is the fact that William, according to John McLean, was a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters, though no pipes bearing their crest or insignia can be attributed to William.

Of the pipes themselves several examples are known to exist. Three are in the collection of Peter Hammond, and were illustrated on page 62 of *SCPR 54* (reproduced here as Figure 3); one in the collection of Roy Mitchell was noted but not illustrated in *SCPR 52* (p. 56); two are in the Greenwich Museum, one of which, the Inniskillings type, is made from a black clay (Greenwich Museum Accession No. 1969 271). The other is a complete plain pipe with the incuse moulded name LUCKETT on the left-hand side and PLUMSTEAD on the right (Figure 4).

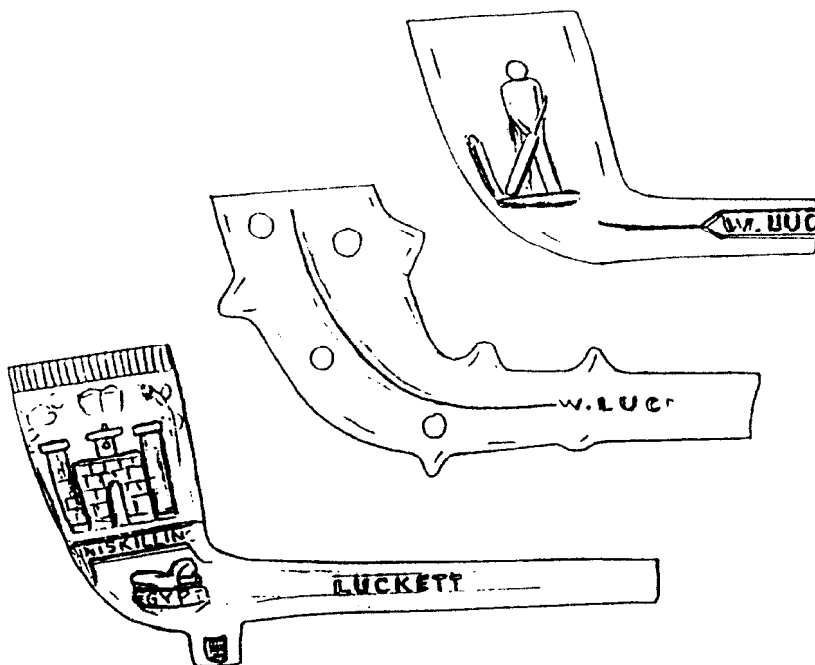


Figure 3: Lockett pipes from the collection of Peter Hammond (drawn by Peter Hammond).

The pipe mould mentioned by John McLean is of another design: this was made for the Christmas market and bears the message, A MERRY CHRISTMAS / & A HAPPY NEW YEAR. The mould, generously given to the writer by John McLean, has been donated to the Broseley Pipe Museum in Shropshire where Rex Key will make pipes from it and exhibit them and the mould in the museum (Figure 5).

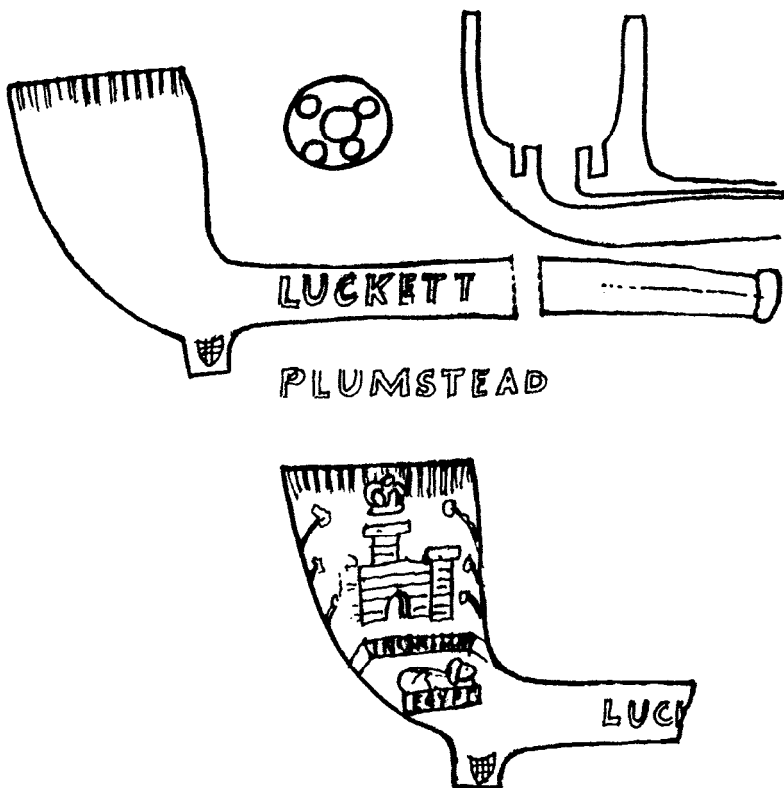


Figure 4: *Lockett Pipes from Greenwich Museum (drawn by the author).*

Of William Lockett's family life, we have the following facts. His wife was Mary Jane Day, known affectionately as Jinny, of Duxford, a hamlet near to Hinton Waldrist in Berkshire (now Oxfordshire). A watercolour of the cottage where Mary Jane Day lived was painted by the present day John McLean and remains in his possession. They had two children, Mabel and Harold. Harold became an engineer. Mabel married John McLean Senior c1924. The Register of Electors recorded them living at 67 Palmerston Road in 1925 but their names were subsequently deleted, indicating that they left at about this time. They were the parents of John McLean whose reminiscences began this search.

William's name occurs in the Register of Electors until 1948/9 but is not there in 1949/50 so we may presume he died in 1948.

William Lockett would appear to have been a singular man who, from the recollections of his grandson, was proud, intelligent and strong minded, not to be

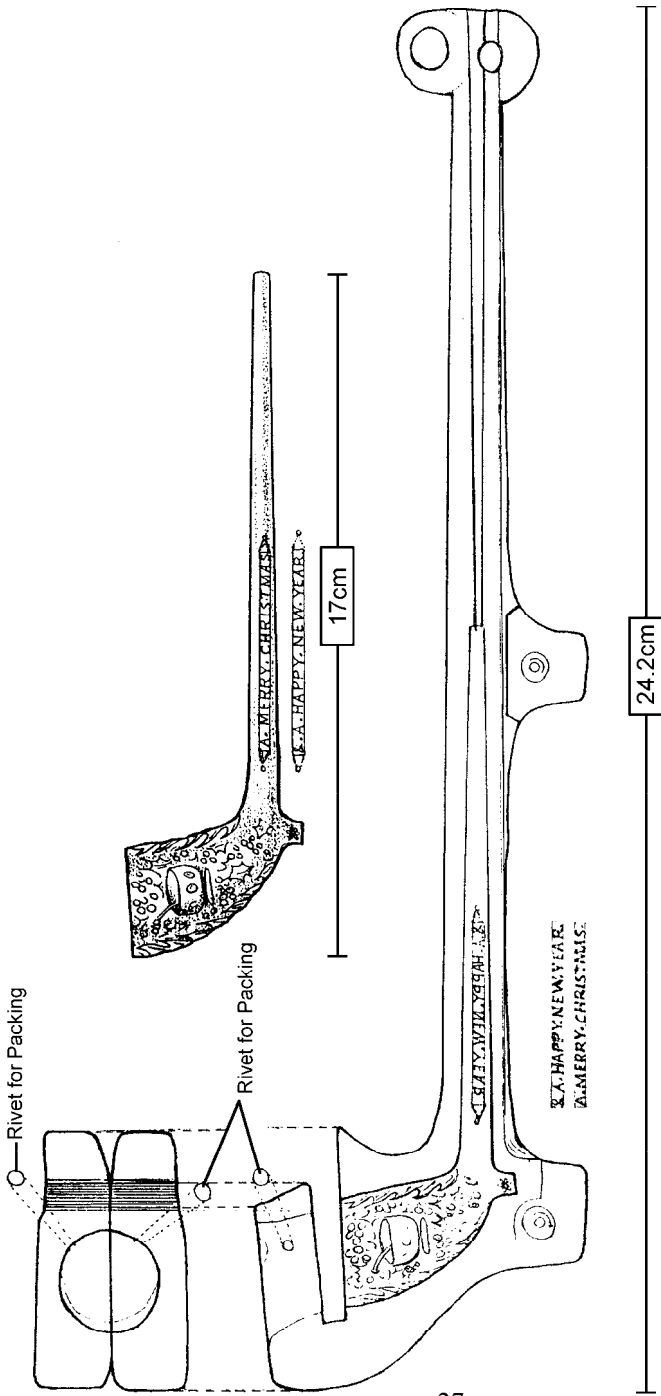


Figure 5: Lockett pipe and pipe mould (drawn by the author).

trifled with. He followed a trade that was very demanding and not well paid, so one may conclude that his was primarily a labour of love. To add to his problems was the fact that by the late nineteenth century the clay tobacco pipe was going out of fashion so it is a testament to his character that he was able to support himself and a family by the pipemaking trade.

Acknowledgements

My thanks to John McLean for allowing me to visit his home and treating me as though he had known me all his life. To Peter Hammond, that never failing source of information, many thanks for all the details on John Longworth and the Stubbs family, and for permission to use the illustrations of Lockett pipes from his collection.



Clay Pipe Making In Plumstead

by John McLean

My grandfather, William Lockett, lived in Palmerston Road, now a crescent, in a terraced house (see Figure 2 of Woollard's article on page 24). This had a side entrance to the back garden where he had a ramshackle workshop from which he ran a one-man business manufacturing clay pipes. These were predominantly for the beer industry and later for tobacconists. I was told that the pipes were given to customers who bought a pint of 'porter' in the pubs. Granddad received four pence a gross for his pipes – from which you will understand that he was unlikely to have been a rich man. He ran the business totally on his own and I remember seeing rack after rack of pipes of varying shapes and sizes in the roof space above his workshop.

There was an all pervading smell in the workshop, not at all unpleasant. Presumably this came from the china clay, which he procured from Cornwall and was delivered by rail to Woolwich Arsenal Station. How on earth he managed to transport such heavy loads I don't know. I believe he had a pony and trap at one stage but in my time he used 'shank's pony'.

As far as I can recall, and I apologize for my lack of memory, the process involved a mixing system to acquire the correct consistency, a moulding process using cast iron moulds with inserts for forming the bowl and a needle to form the airway. Incidentally, I have one of granddad's moulds with 'Merry Christmas' embossed on it (since passed on to the Ironbridge Gorge Museum, Shropshire - see page 25). Whether he had multiple moulds I cannot say, but as a production engineer I would have thought it an obvious way to go.

The final process after ‘fettling’ or cleaning up the clay that exuded through the joints in the mould, was to fire them in a high temperature open furnace. Granddad had built this himself and it was a bit like Dante’s inferno. It had a chain lifted cast iron bucket full of pipes which was lowered into a coke fire. But it all worked and little and large clay pipes emerged. The chimney of the furnace was incredible. Granddad used anything available to construct it – bricks, bits of glass, rock, porcelain – you name it, Granddad used it. How it ever resisted the ravages of nature I do not know but it did. The only mementos I have are the mould and two small pots made from ‘Arsenal clay’ and ‘Plumstead clay’.

Granddad’s brother, Fred Luckett, was financially much more successful and he became a well known builder in the Plumstead area living in Griffin Road and having a works close to Plumstead High Street. I believe there is a garage in the High Street with the Luckett name above it to this day.

Editors Note: This article is reprinted from the Newsletter of the Greenwich Industrial History Society, Vol. V, No. 3, July 2002, courtesy of Mary Mills and John McLean.



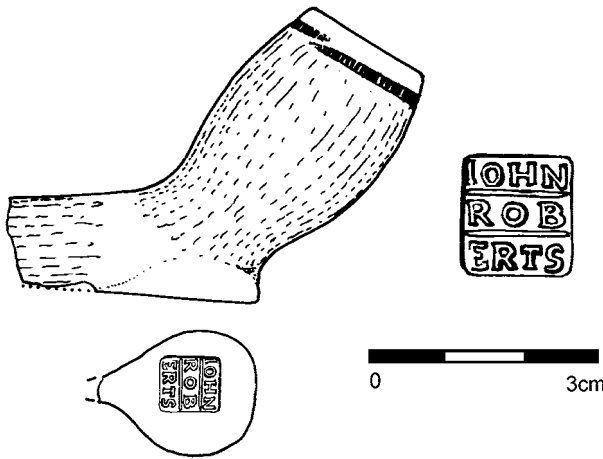
A Clay Tobacco Pipe from the Town Wall Garage Site in Shrewsbury, Shropshire

by David Higgins

The pipe bowl discussed in this report was recovered from the Town Wall Garage site in Shrewsbury and was recovered by Marches Archaeology during excavations in 2004. The site code used for this work was TWGS 04. The author is grateful to Marches Archaeology for permission to reproduce the report here.

One pipe bowl was recovered from TWGS 04, Context 207 (Figure 1). It is a Shropshire product with a distinctive tailed heel, which was characteristic of the local pipemaking industry from c1680-1730. The bowl is made of coarse off-white firing clay, almost certainly obtained locally from one of the Shropshire coal-fields, and it has a stem bore of 7/64". This local clay gives quite a rugged fracture and it has numerous small inclusions in it, which are clearly visible with a lens. The heel and rim are slightly chipped (omitted for clarity in the drawing) but the rim has clearly been bottered that is, smoothed and shaped by twisting a finishing tool in it. The rim has also been fully encompassed with a band of finely serrated milling. The pipe has a good form and the surface has been finely burnished, apart from a short section at the bowl/stem junction. This gap is quite unusual but may be characteristic of this maker’s products, since a similar gap has been noted on another example from

Shrewsbury (see below). There are two distinctive mould flaws on the left hand side of the heel, comprising one quite sharply defined mark in the centre, where the heel joins the bowl, and a less well-defined ridge, which runs parallel with the bottom of the heel. Despite these flaws, the bowl is well produced and finished and represents a good quality pipe of the period. The heel itself is stamped with a neatly executed three-line mark giving the makers name, 'IOHN / ROB / ERTS'. Very little work has been done on this maker in recent years and so this discovery has provided an opportunity to re-assess where and when he was working and the nature of his workshop and production.



John Roberts has been known as a pipe maker from his marks since at least 1862, when R. Thursfield published a transcription of this three-line mark in *The Reliquary* (Thursfield 1862). T. H. Thursfield further refined what was known about this maker when he identified at least four different styles of mark used by John Roberts, three with the name in two lines and one with it in three (Thursfield 1907, Plate 5, 280-283). Oswald and James included this name in their list of Broseley pipe makers and cited examples of his pipes in the British

Figure 1: John Roberts bowl (drawing by the author). Bowl at 1:1 with die detail at 2:1.

Museum, Chester Museum, Shrewsbury Museum and from Broseley in Shropshire as well as Brewood in Staffordshire (Oswald & James 1955, 225). Atkinson also includes this maker in his Broseley list and repeats Oswald and James' dates of 1637-1683 for Roberts (Atkinson 1975, 75). It is interesting to note, however, that Atkinson only records the three-line name mark for this maker and not the two-line variety, which was represented by three different variants by Thursfield in 1907. Both Oswald and James and Atkinson also attribute IR initial stamps to this maker but the provenances they give are not very local to Broseley and it seems more likely that these belong to a different maker. In summary, the published literature suggests that John Roberts was a Broseley maker who was born there in 1637, who died there in 1683, and who used at least four different varieties of full-name marks.

The attribution of Roberts as a Broseley maker was, however, questioned by this author in 1987, since another member of the Roberts family is known to have worked in Much Wenlock and a John Roberts is recorded as a pipe maker there in 1678/79

(Higgins 1987, 479). The Broseley Parish Register entries do not give an occupation for the John Roberts buried at Broseley and, in any case, a burial of 1683 seems very early for this style of mark, which was only just being introduced at this date. In order to try and find further details of the Much Wenlock maker of this name, a search of the IGI Internet site was carried out in November 2004. This showed that the name John Roberts was extremely common in this area, with no less than 905 references being found in a search of Shropshire from 1620-1740, some seven of which were from Much Wenlock itself. This shows how important it is to have supporting evidence, especially an occupation, before linking a marked pipe with a documentary source.

The IGI does not give occupations, but there are references to a John Roberts in Much Wenlock at the right period to match the documented maker there. A John, son of John and Alice Roberts was baptised at Much Wenlock on 8 January 1652, which would be the right period for the birth of a maker known to have been working in the late 1670s. John and Alice baptised another son, Richard, on 29 March 1654 (born 1 March 1654), who is of significance later. A John Robberts (*sic*), who could have been the one baptised in 1652, married a Joyce Deacon at Much Wenlock on 4 February 1678 and their marriage bond in Hereford Record Office dated 10 February 1678 gives John's occupation as a pipe maker. John and Joyce baptised a son at Much Wenlock, also called John, on 16 December 1680. Later references include John, son of John and Elizabeth Roberts, who was baptised at Much Wenlock on 8 October 1690, a John, son of John and Margaret who was baptised on 5 January 1732 and a John, son of John and Mary who was baptised on 13 January 1732. These references make it clear that there were several individuals called John Roberts in the town during this period, all of whom may have been related. The most significant reference, however, is the 1716 will of Richard Roberts of Much Wenlock, tobacco pipe maker, in Hereford Record Office. This will includes, '*Item. I give to my brother John Roberts one shilling and to my cousin John Roberts his son the sum of one shilling*'. This makes it clear that Richard and John were brothers and that John had a son who was also called John, which ties together several of the references listed above.

The date of the pipe marks suggests a working period of c1680-1730 for the pipe maker called John Roberts, which would fit perfectly with the likely working period for the John who married in 1678. It is also interesting to note that this John married Joyce Deacon and that the Deacons were the most prominent pipemaking family in Much Wenlock during this period. George Deakin was recorded as a pipe maker in 1640, the earliest reference to a pipe maker in the area, and at least four other members of the family went on to become pipe makers during the second half of the century (Higgins 1987, 505-6). On the present evidence, it would seem most likely that the pipe maker John Roberts was born in Much Wenlock in 1652, that he married into the Deacon family in 1678 and that he had a son called John in 1680, when he would have been 28. His working life would have taken him well into the eighteenth century, when his son John could have carried on the family business. John Senior was also the brother of the pipe maker Richard Roberts, as is shown by the provisions in Richard's

will, which also shows that John Senior was still alive at the end of 1716. There are also Thomas Roberts marks known from the area, suggesting that a third member of the family may have worked there as well. This suggested arrangement of the family fits the documentary evidence extremely well and covers exactly the right period for the style of the marked pipes. From this it can be seen that the Broseley individual previously given as the pipe maker can be discounted, since he is merely one of many individuals in the area sharing the same name, and that the family actually worked in Much Wenlock.

Turning to the marks themselves, it is worth noting that the dies are very finely cut, with small, neatly formed serif lettering. These dies are of a much finer quality than could be produced by the pipe maker himself and they must have been specially commissioned from a skilled jeweller or engraver. Looking through the cast impressions of pipe marks from the National Catalogue that is being compiled by the author, it has been possible to find seven other examples of three-line John Roberts marks with which to compare the new find from Shrewsbury.

It is not clear exactly what happened to the original mark described by R Thursfield in 1862 although this piece may have ended up in the Bragge Collection in the British Museum. The Bragge collection certainly contains an example found in Much Wenlock with a very similar mark to the new Shrewsbury find, except that the 'R' appears to have a slightly longer tail, almost touching the horizontal dividing bar. The T. H. Thursfield collection was broken up, with sections ending up with the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust and in Rowley's House Museum, Shrewsbury. Unfortunately, none of the various Roberts' marks he described seems to have survived but the Rowleys House Museum does hold a damaged three line John Roberts mark from the Queen Anne House excavations at Shrewsbury Abbey. This piece is too fragmentary to be able to identify whether the die is the same as either of the others or not. Another example from a private collection, but found in fields near Shrewsbury, can be seen to represent another die since the 'H' and 'N' have small serifs that don't touch, while the 'E' has an unusually large and upward projecting serif to its lowest horizontal. In contrast, an unprovenanced example in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, has a very large mark, about 9mm in height and 8.5mm wide, with sharply square corners and large, well-cut lettering with the top serifs of the 'H' and 'N' touching. This piece was illustrated by Rutter and Davey in 1980 (Page 122, Fig 84) and it may be the same die as an example found at Willaston in Cheshire and now in the National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive, which is currently housed at the University of Liverpool. An example from Much Wenlock in the author's possession has all three of the lower 'H' and 'N' serifs touching and there is another example from the same place, but too battered to allow detailed identification. The four examples described above that can be identified to die type are all different from the new Shrewsbury find, which has the smallest frame yet recorded for this type of mark (about 7.5mm square) and relatively thin lettering without pronounced serifs (Figure 1).

This makes a total of at least five different dies represented amongst the eight examples compared. This is a very high number, especially since each of these dies would have had to be specially commissioned, and it suggests that many more variants are likely to exist in a larger sample. In other areas of the country working dies appear to have been made of clay from a single master, thus reducing the necessity for producing so many expensive originals. The use of multiple individually engraved dies of the same form at this period is a new observation and it will be interesting to see whether this method is peculiar to Roberts or whether it was a general characteristic of the Much Wenlock area manufacturers. The reason for having so many dies would have been to allow different journeymen employed at the workshop to each mark pipes with the master pipe maker's name. Even if they were not all in use at one the same time (i.e., some were replacements as marks became worn or lost) this suggests that Roberts was a well-established manufacturer, able to employ a number of journeymen in his manufactory. The good quality of the bowl form and finish matches that of the marks and supports the suggestion that Roberts was operating one of the better quality workshops in the area.

One point to note with regard to the quality and finish of his products is the gap between the stem and bowl burnishing noted above. These two sections of the pipe would have been individually burnished using a glass or agate rod. The two sections of burnishing usually join or overlap so that a glossy surface is created all over the pipe. The privately owned example from Shrewsbury also exhibits this gap between the stem and bowl burnishing, suggesting that leaving this gap was a recurrent feature of Roberts' pipes. This may have been no more than the product of the way that an individual finisher burnished the pipes but, as such, it might suggest that the same person finished both of these pipes from Shrewsbury.

In terms of his marketing and distribution, it is interesting to note that the provenanced examples of Roberts' pipes tend to come mainly from Much Wenlock itself or from areas to the north of the town. The various references given above include three examples from Shrewsbury and one each from Chester, Willaston (Cheshire) and Brewood (Staffordshire). In contrast, only one is recorded from the Broseley area and there are none from amongst the extensive collections from the Birmingham area, where several other Much Wenlock makers are well represented. Having said that, the Chester and Willaston samples are extremely large (several thousands of marks), so that the single examples noted represent only a very small trade to these areas. Nevertheless, their presence shows that some of Roberts' products were travelling 50-60 miles from their place of manufacture and it may be that he had trading connections to the north while other Much Wenlock makers concentrated on trade to the south and east.

Although the excavations only produced a single marked pipe, this has provided an opportunity to re-assess the evidence for this particular maker. This study has shown that the John Roberts marks previously attributed to a Broseley manufacturer should,

in fact, have been identified as Much Wenlock products. John Roberts was almost certainly born there in 1652 and married into the well-established Deacon pipemaking family in 1678. The Roberts family appear to have become prominent Much Wenlock pipe makers by the end of the seventeenth century. His brother Richard died in 1716, leaving an estate valued at £79 11s 8d and pipe marks of Thomas Roberts, presumably another relation, are also known from the area. The pipes John produced can be seen to have been of a very good quality while the large number of finely engraved dies (at least three two-line examples and five three-line examples) indicates that he employed a number of workers in his manufactory. Provenanced finds show that his products sometimes travelled as much as 50-60 miles from his workshop and the early indications are that he may have specialised in trade to the north of Much Wenlock. Further examples are clearly needed to explore his range of products, the individual dies that he used and his marketing patterns in more detail.

Since this paper was written, the actual kiln site of John Roberts has been located and excavated in Much Wenlock. A detailed analysis of the finds should now allow a number of the issues raised in this paper to be addressed.

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Greenwich Tobacco Pipes

by Julian Bowsher

Introduction

An earlier version of this article was published as ‘Clay Tobacco Pipes from Greenwich’ in the *Journal of the Greenwich Historical Society*, Vol. 2, No. 4, (2001), 94-108. This was jointly written with the late Phillip Woollard who contributed most of the documentary evidence and compiled the Appendix of Makers. The present article is based on a talk at the Society’s Annual Meeting on 16th September 2006 and largely updates the earlier paper.

Archaeological excavations in central Greenwich in south-east London, principally in the grounds of the Old Royal Naval College (ORNC), have been undertaken over many years. The site was a royal palace from medieval times until replaced by the magnificent buildings of Wren’s Greenwich Hospital in the late seventeenth century. The buildings were taken over by the navy in the 1870s and today house the University of Greenwich and the Trinity College of Music. Most of the pipes discussed here are from work undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) but other local resources includes pipes recovered from the Greenwich foreshore by the Lewisham Local History Society (LLHS) (Bowsher 2002). Standard chronological catalogues have been used in this article. The literature on the subject is now large, but the basic references remain **AO** (Atkinson and Oswald, 1969), and **OS** (Oswald, 1975).

Centuries of royal and institutional occupation in Greenwich have left rich historical records. The Parish Registers, Rate Books and Census Returns of what began as a humble fishing village have revealed large numbers of individual makers in the area. This has shown that, far from being reliant on outside makers, Greenwich, like so many other areas throughout the country, had its own thriving industry. This documentary evidence has identified a Greenwich pipe trade spanning the period 1685 – 1888, with at least seven kiln sites in the area. This paper is intended to provide an interim report on the discovery of pipes and their makers from central Greenwich. An appendix lists all Greenwich makers known to date.

Greenwich pipes and makers

Very few pipes predating the 1660s have been recorded in excavations within the area, and most have been residual pieces within later deposits. These include an AO5 (1610-40) with uncertain initials surmounted by a crown, and a few AO10s (1640-60). However, a number of pipes from the period 1660-1680 have been found in contemporary deposits; particularly in the central area of the ORNC associated with the conversion and replacement of former palace buildings from the 1660s onwards. Most of the seventeenth-century pipes found have been milled and some of the AO10s had been burnished which is unusual for pipes made in London and suggests a high status.

The Parish Registers for the late seventeenth century provide the earliest reference to pipe makers in Greenwich, albeit only as tantalizing glimpses: Thomas Waters in 1685, Edward Christian in 1687 and William Long in 1688, all at the baptism of their children. Unfortunately no addresses are given. The first pipe maker with a known address was John Barnett, living in Crane Street (just east of the ORNC, parallel to the river) in 1693. In 1695 we are given the added information that he lived on the south side of Crane Street, and his death in 1702 was recorded at the same address. Also in 1695, Samuel Travers, surveyor general to William III, made his well known survey of East Greenwich. The survey mentions alleged encroachments on the King's land, defined as:

The following encroachments are situate on the south-west part of Blackheath, and within the aforesaid bounds and perambulation of the manor and parish of East Greenwich, encroached out of the waste there, and unjustly withheld from His Majesty.

One of these was specified as:

A tenement and piece of ground, containing 16 perches in length and 8 in breadth, (80.46 x 40.23 metres) now in the possession of Edward Evans, pipe maker, which the said jurors value at, per annum ... (£)6-0-0.

The map accompanying this survey shows the exact site of Evans' *piece of ground* (marked T), defined today as that small triangular piece of land, bounded by Blackheath Hill, Dartmouth Hill and Dartmouth Row. Further information on Evans and other contemporary pipe makers has been revealed in his will, dated 21 October, 1703 (1), which specified:

My wife Mary my right in the Red Lyon in parish of Lewisham. My daughter Anne wife of Richard Sutton of Gravesend, Tobacco- pipe maker. My daughter Joan wife of James Sutton of Greenwich, Tobacco-pipe maker. In presence of John Warman, Thos. Williams, Thos. Hunt, Bridget Warman [authors note: The Red Lion was situated in the Southend area of Lewisham].

There is no other evidence to show that Edward Evans remained on his piece of ground after 1695 but an Edward Evans, pipe maker, is recorded in Rochester, Kent in 1702 (Williams 1979, 239). The two pipe makers mentioned in this will, Richard Sutton and James Sutton, both appear in the parish registers of Greenwich with addresses in Blue Stile (now Straightsmouth, just behind Greenwich railway station). Richard during the years 1695-1699, and James between 1698 and 1703. James clearly had a business there as one Charles Cornel, pipe maker, is also recorded in this area, 'at James Suttons at the blue Stile' in 1701, at the baptism of his son Richard. A James Sutton (probably the same) appears in the list of local pipe makers at Rochester in 1707 which would explain his disappearance from the Greenwich parish registers

and the movement of pipe makers within north Kent at the time. However, the Greenwich baptism records of 1699 and 1702 also list James Sutton's address as Hogg Lane, just south of Crane Street, and this might suggest some association with the other early centre of pipe production in Greenwich. Some pipes of the 1690s have been found on the foreshore with the initials **IS** (I being J). Several have the **S** reversed (an error made by the mould maker) and are surmounted by a crown. These may be attributed to James Sutton.

Pipes datable to the period 1680-1710 have been found sporadically in excavations throughout the area, in contemporary deposits largely associated with the redevelopment of the site formerly occupied by Greenwich Palace. These have included an AO20 with the initials MC, but most are unmarked and it is quite possible that many emanated from the small industries seemingly located in Crane Street or Blue Stile.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century there seems to have been an increase in pipe production in the area. This must have been associated with the establishment of the Greenwich Hospital for Seamen. From this date local makers had access to an almost inexhaustible market. There must have been hundreds of builders in the area and from 1705 the first pensioners moved in. Indeed, the pensioners even had a small weekly tobacco allowance. There are few representations of Greenwich Pensioners without a pipe!

Pipes excavated at the eastern end of the ORNC included an AO20 with the initials **IB** which may have been made by either John Barnard or John Barnet both attested in nearby Crane Street. The Parish Register of 1704 records one Henry Prick, pipe maker, of Crane Street, Greenwich, who may possibly be the same as the Henry Prink, pipe maker of St Giles, Cripplegate, recorded in 1703. Pipes marked **HP** on OS10, OS12 and AO25, spanning the eighteenth century, have been found in nearly every site in Greenwich forming, proportionally, the largest number of initialled pipes from excavations. The LLHS collection has over 570 of them, from diverse sources.

Many of the pipes from the first half of the eighteenth century, including those marked **HP**, are surmounted by either a crown or an asterisk like flower. Some, again of the same date and style, have no initials but a crown over a flower. The significance of these marks is not yet fully understood. It has been suggested that as most known crown marks come from the London area, they might be associated with the City Company of Pipe Makers (Heard *pers. comm.*). Otherwise, only some from this period marked **RH** (? Richard Hinchman) have been found from amongst the few other makers in the area. There is a gap in the parish records between 1713 and 1764 and no pipe makers from this time can be identified. Amongst the many pipes found in excavations in the north-eastern part of the ORNC site, are some marked **AB**, **WK** and possibly a **BD** and a **DD** on OS10 and OS12. These may have been such unknown local makers.

The plethora of pipes marked **HP** indicates that Henry Prick (his successors or family) was to dominate the pipemaking scene in Greenwich for most of the eighteenth century. Only two other Greenwich pipe makers are recorded in the earlier eighteenth century before the records break off: John Turner, recorded in Burial Registers at the lower end of Church Street in 1703/4 and Richard Hinchman, recorded (without an address) in Burial Registers in 1712. The Parish Registers survive again after 1760 and two further pipe makers are found from that decade. In 1761 Richard Simmons, pipe maker, also gave his address as Church Street. He was still there in 1774, from where his son John was baptized. John also became a pipe maker but died, aged 20, although his address was given as Mill Lane in Deptford. A Benjamin Stevens is recorded (without an address) in the Baptism Records of 1762.

The Crane Street industry seems to have continued, perhaps under new management. The Marriage Register of 1764 records John Bean, carpenter and pipe maker, there. He took out a policy with the Sun Assurance Company on 31st December 1764; *John Bean in Crane Street, Greenwich, in the County of Kent, Carpenter and Pipe maker*, with a total insurance value of £300 (2). On the 22nd January 1777 he took out another policy where the total amount was for £500, which is a fair indication that his business was thriving (3). John Bean's death and burial, recorded on 29th October 1786, is in the Parish Burial registers (G. burials).

In 1797 John Bean's daughter Sarah appears in a rent book for Crane Street. She followed her father's example and also took out a fire policy with the Sun Assurance Company, dated 16 September 1817, when the total amount was £750. This is an important document as it not only demonstrates that she continued the family business but mentions, for the first time, a kiln, on the south side of the street. Fronting the river, there was clearly no space for a works on the north side of the street:

Sarah Bean of the South side of Crane Street Greenwich in Kent. On her dwelling house with a house communicating Timber and Tiled a Kiln therein. (4)

Sarah Bean would have probably continued using her father's pipe moulds until either the prevailing fashion or the wearing out of the moulds caused her to have others made with her own initials. Indeed, AO22 pipes (1780-1830) marked **SB** have been found in excavations and on the foreshore in Greenwich corresponding to the period that she was working in Crane Street.

Sarah Bean's name appears in the Rate Books for Greenwich up until 1825. From 1827 to 1846, however, the two houses mentioned in the Sun Assurance policy are in the tenure of Ann Bean; we can only presume at the moment, that this was a relative of Sarah's, possibly a sister. No fire insurance policies were taken out during Ann's tenure and no pipes bearing her initials have been recorded.

Many pipes from the late eighteenth/early nineteenth centuries, decorated with designs

such as the Prince of Wales' feathers (OS12, AO28), rose and thistle (AO28) and bunch of grapes (AO27, AO28) have been found in excavations and along the foreshore here. It has been suggested that these pipes, which were certainly more expensive and perhaps indicative of a higher status, are exclusive to Greenwich. Many of these are marked with the initials of local makers (Atkinson 1984). Another interesting pipe from the mid nineteenth century (AO28) found in the north-east part of the site has a Masonic decoration marked with the unidentified initials **OF**.

James Burstow (i), with his brother William (i) founded a dynasty of pipe makers at the western edge of Greenwich in the late eighteenth century, and the family was to be one of the most significant producers of pipes in Greenwich for several generations. The parish register for 1781 records that James Burstow (i), pipe maker, had his daughter Marie Ann baptised. Unfortunately no address was given but, in 1782, at the baptism of a son Henry, he was listed at 'Near Deptford Bridge'. By 1800 he had moved to the newly built Cold Bath Row, where he is recorded remaining until his death in 1811. After his death, his widow Jane was recorded in the Rate Books at Morden Street, where she lived until 1818.

James' brother William (i), also a pipe maker, was recorded in 1789 at the 'Limekilns' and, in 1806, at Blackheath Hill. It is probable that these two addresses were for the same location, for in 1814 his address was listed as 'Limekilns, Blackheath Hill'. On John Rocque's map of 1746 it can be seen that the land to the north-east and the south-west of the cross roads east of Deptford bridge were both called the Lime Kilns. The area on the south side was where James Burstow (i) was living and working and that to the north was where William Burstow (i) was working.

New development on the east side of Blackheath Hill at the beginning of the nineteenth century included Grove Street (now Lindsell Street) and Orchard Street in 1814, first mentioned in the Greenwich Rate Books in 1813 and 1814 respectively. The Rate Book for 1818 provides the first listing of James Burstow (ii) in Grove Street, and Robert Burstow (ii) son of James Burstow (i) in Orchard Street. By 1822, James Burstow (ii) had gone from that address. The Parish Records record a succession of pipe makers working in this small area (see Appendix).

In 1871 the London, Chatham and Dover Railway reached Blackheath Hill but it was not until December 1880 that it extended farther east. The land occupied by Grove Street, China Court, Davis Place and Orchard Street was purchased by the railway company (Gray 1984). A cutting was made through the whole area leaving only a short stretch of Grove Street - part of which served as a bridge. Thus the pipe manufactories and the homes of most of the pipe makers here were destroyed leaving no evidence of their location or industry.

The pipe makers were dispersed (with many going towards Deptford) and only the family of William Bagshaw, the Pipe mould maker, remained until 1880, at which

time his name disappears from the rate books. His son Walter John Bagshaw followed his father's trade at 171 Edward Street, Deptford, until his death in 1935. Two of the Burstows, Ernest Robert and Horace, both pipe makers, continued their trade in Sayes Street, Deptford. The last entry in the Rate Books of Ernest Robert Burstow, occurs in 1946.

One of the pipe makers, James Kemp, had left this area long before the railway got to him. He seems to have gone eastwards to the farthest reaches of Greenwich; that area designated in the Rate Books as 'The Marshes', in the south-east part of the Greenwich (now Millennium) Peninsular. In 1853-56 this area was home to chemical works, cement tanks, kilns, drying stoves, lime kilns, coke ovens and brickfields. We may presume that this was his work place since at the baptism of his son William in 1853 his address was given as Wellington Street. In 1859/60 the Rate Books record him in Pelton Road, close to the Marsh address. It is of interest that the 1861 Census records Henry Higgs, aged 66 (who was in Orchard Street in 1824, but in Woolwich Road in 1851), living nearby at 1 Lower Marsh Lane. It is possible that he was working for Kemp and close to Kemp's kiln site, the exact location of which has not yet been discovered. However, Kemp himself next appeared at 1 Marlboro Place (near the present Cutty Sark public house), Greenwich in the Census returns of 1861, and the Rate Books show him to have been there until 1863. From 1864 to 1883, he was recorded in rented property in Roan Street.

Significantly, other pipe makers have been recorded in the vicinity of Roan Street at an earlier date. In 1801-1803 a William Gosling, pipe maker, was living at 'London Street'. The exact location within this long road is not recorded but between 1806 and 1810, he was at Skeltons Lane, just south of St Alphege's Church close to the east end of London Street and the southern end of Roan Street. The Rate Books for 1813-15 record Gosling in an unnumbered property in Roan Street itself.

Later in the century, other pipe makers are recorded in this area. As we have seen, James Kemp settled there in 1863. Samuel Short was recorded in Roan Street in the 1863 baptism records, and the 1871 Census record lists him at 16 Roan Street. The 1881 Census lists him 83 Roan Street, in which house is also listed Frederick Smith, pipe maker. Near by, at 3 Lamb Lane, Staffordshire Place, Edward Cunningham, pipe maker, was recorded in 1881, moving to 98 Roan Street by 1883. The indications are that somewhere in the area of Roan Street was a pipe kiln (unless, of course, these men were commuting to some other pipe-making area). Pipes attributed to William Gosling and to James Kemp have been found, but the other pipe makers from this area have not been identified on any pipes.

Various archaeological excavations in the north-western part of the ORNC have produced a number of late eighteenth and nineteenth century pipes (as well as a few earlier ones). This area is significant in that the township of Greenwich extended into the ORNC here before it was swept away under the Greenwich Hospital Improvement

Act of 1831. Late eighteenth-century pipes decorated with Prince of Wales' feathers have come almost exclusively from this area. Plain and decorated pipes (AO28, many with a rose and thistle design) found here, bear the initials **JA**, which can be attributed to Joseph Andrews, recorded in Deptford in the 1820s. A stem fragment carried part of the name **Burstow** on one side, and **Greenwich** on the other. A group of five 'Cutty' pipes (AO30, without any identifying marks) of the late nineteenth, or even early twentieth century date, were also found, two of them complete! The only foreign pipe so far found in excavations in Greenwich - a mid nineteenth century plain probably Dutch pipe - also came from this area.

Conclusion

An area as rich in history as Greenwich has left many traces of its past, not least of which is the humble clay tobacco pipe. Apart from an intrinsic interest, they provide much information on social and industrial habits in the area. Newly researched information on the many pipe makers from Greenwich has provided two particular points of interest: Firstly, the peripatetic nature of the makers and, secondly, their distribution within Greenwich.

The origin of the earlier pipes found in Greenwich remains unknown; if they were of local manufacture, no evidence survives of the makers or production sites. From the late seventeenth century, however, a pattern begins to emerge. The earliest attested centre was in Crane Street, a location next to the newly arising and economically beneficial Greenwich Hospital that cannot be ignored. The contemporary production centre at Blue Stile, farther west, does not seem to have lasted very long, clearly giving way to the Crane Street industry which continued into the nineteenth century. A number of makers lived in Queen Street (which formerly ran south off Crane Street) in the nineteenth century, and these may have been men working in the nearby Crane street industry. The importance of this Crane Street industry is clearly demonstrated - certainly in the earlier period - by the large number of **HP** pipes found in the area.

References to the two makers in Church Street only occur in the early and mid eighteenth century and, by the end of that century, production centres had shifted again, largely to newly developed areas farther west. The 'Limekilns' area soon expanded and the industry around Grove Street continued into the second half of the nineteenth century. Closer to central Greenwich, the industry around Roan Street started at the beginning of that century but became more concentrated from the 1860s and was the last pipemaking area in Greenwich. Finally, there may have been a short lived industry in the south-western part of The Marshes. Nevertheless, it should be emphasised that, unfortunately, no kiln site in Greenwich has yet been physically discovered, let alone excavated archaeologically.

Pipes found in Greenwich are mostly local in origin, but there are, of course, a few others from farther a field in greater London. Most of these, however, are from nearby Deptford, whose pipemaking history forms another large topic awaiting study. This

brief outline of pipes and their makers from Greenwich however, may be superseded by future discoveries and analysis.

APPENDIX

This is a provisional list of the pipe makers recorded in the Parish of Greenwich - Masters, Journeymen, Apprentices and others who worked in the trade - presented alphabetically for the period 1685 to 1881. All are recorded as a 'pipe maker' unless otherwise noted. Where no address is given, 'Greenwich' must suffice. A number of the street names have changed whilst others have disappeared altogether. There is a lack of information from 1713-1764 due to the loss of the Parish registers.

ABBEY, George, 1871 (age 16), 10 Grove Street.

ALLEN, John, 1827-1829, Friendly Place/Limekilns. 1847, King Street, Deptford.

ALLEN, Robert Lacey, 1862, London Court.

ALLEN, Robert, 1861, London Court.

ALLEN, Robert, son of John Allen *q.v.*, 1854, Lewisham Road. 1861 (age 35), 10 Chapel Street.

ANON. 1872-74, 5 China Court, Pipe Manufactory (no name given in Rate Book).

BAGSHAW, Edward, 1851, age 16, Tobacco pipe mould maker, 2 Ordnance Place.

BAGSHAW, William Benjamin, 1871, 2 Grove Street.

BAGSHAW, William, 1851, age 29, Tobacco pipe mould maker, 3 Ordnance Place. 1852, Burlington Street. 1861, age 39, 2 Grove Street. 1867-68, David's Place. 1869, Grove Street. 1871 and 1880, 2 Grove Street.

BARNARD, John, 1701, Crane Street.

BARNETT, John, 1693-1703 (died 1707), Crane Street, South Side.

BEAN, Ann, 1820 and 1827 - 1846, Crane Street.

BEAN, John, 1764, Crane Street (Marriage to Ann Manning). 1786 (died). Father of Sarah Bean (*q.v.*).

BEAN, Sarah, 1797-1825, Crane Street. Daughter of John Bean (*q.v.*).

BIRCHALL, Edward, 1871, China Court.

BIRCHALL, George, 1804.

BIRCHALL, William, 1861 (age 82), Workhouse.

BREEZE, James, 1854, Hatcliffe Street.

BURKIN, William, 1824, Woolwich Road.

BURSTOW Charles James, 1802-1804 (no address). 1813 Limekilns.

BURSTOW, Edward Charles, 1843, Lewisham Road (son Horace George born). (1860, Lewisham). 1861, 4 Merton Place. 1871, China Court.

BURSTOW, George, 1828, Lewisham Road.

BURSTOW, Henry, 1801, Cold Bath Row.

BURSTOW, James (i), 1781, 'Near Deptford Bridge'. 1800, Cold Bath Row. 1811 died.

BURSTOW, James (ii), 1818, Grove Street (now Lindsell Street). 1839, Lewisham Lane. 1841, Grove Street. *Note: see below BURSTOW, James Lambert 1841.*

BURSTOW, James (iii) Lambert, age 23, 1841, Grove Street. 1851, 95 Charles Street, Deptford. *Note: see below BURSTOW, James (ii), 1841, above.*

BURSTOW, Jane, 1811-1825 Widow of James (i) Morden Street.

BURSTOW, Mary, 1851, Tobacco pipe trimmer, 14 King Street, Deptford.

BURSTOW, Richard Mantle, 1851, 14 King Street, Deptford.

BURSTOW, Robert (i), 1811 (no address). 1817, Orchard Street (now disappeared, formerly near Grove Street).

BURSTOW, Robert (i), 1819, Orchard Street. 1820 son Robert (ii) born, Limekilns. 1822, Limekilns/Morden Street. Died 1843 in Deptford, age 54.

BURSTOW, Robert (ii), 1823, Limekilns/Morden Street. 1838 Lewisham Road, son Edward Charles born. 1839, Lewisham Road. 1840-41, Nelson Street, Deptford - Tobacco pipe journeyman.

BURSTOW, Robert, son of William Robert Burstow, 1858, Roan Street.

BURSTOW, Thomas John, son of William (i), born 1814, Limekilns.

BURSTOW, Thomas John, 1839, Burling Street.

BURSTOW, William (i), 1789. 1800, 'Limekilns'. 1805-1812, Blackheath Hill. 1822, Morden Street. 1846, Died, age 76, from the Workhouse.

BURSTOW, William (ii), 1825, Morden Street. 1827, Lewisham Road. 1828-1834, Morden Street (shop). 1835-37, 35 Lewisham Road (a son William born there). 1840-50, Lewisham Road. 1851, 7 Mount Pleasant Place, Lewisham Road. Died 1852, from Cold Bath Row.

BURSTOW, William (iii) Robert, 1841, (no address), 1860, Paragon Street. 1866, 10 Grove Street (son William Henry born). 1862, Lewisham Road. 1866, 10 Grove Street. 1867 and 1869, 70 Plumbridge Street. 1871, 10 Orchard Street. 1872-73, 10 Grove Street (pipe manufactory).

BURSTOW, William (iii)?, 1837, Blackheath Hill. 1867 and 1871, Plumbridge Street and Orchard Street.

BUTTON, Ebenezer, 1851, 10 Kidd Street.

CANLETT, Joseph, 1835, apprenticed to William Burstow (ii). 1841, Pilgrims Place, Greenwich.

CANT, Francis, 1843, (marriage, address unknown).

CARTER, Richard, 1794, apprenticed to James Burstow (i).

CHRISTIAN, Edward, 1687.

CHURCH, Jasper, 1834 and 1844, Limekilns.

CHURCH, Jasper, 1861, 8 Telegraph Place.

CHURCH, William, 1834, Limekilns.

COOK, Edward, 1822, Queen Street.

COOKE, William George, 1817, Blackheath Hill.

COPE, Thomas, 1861 (age 25), 13 Queen Street.

COPE, Thomas, 1861 (age 55), 1861, 76 Henry Street.

CORNEL, Charles, 1701, Blue Stile.

CUNNINGHAM, Edward, 1851, 2 Telegraph Place. 1863, Horseferry Road. 1868-1869, Little Thames Street. 1870 and 1874, 1 Lamb Lane (now Bardsley Lane). 1876, 3 Lamb Lane. Age 52 in 1881-82, Lamb Lane. 1883, 98 Roan

Street.

DAVIS, Thomas, 1817, Queen Street (now disappeared, formerly ran south off Highbridge Wharf).

DOUBTFIRE, John, 1851, 6 Morden Street.

DOUBTFIRE, Joseph, 1861, 21 Cold Bath Place.

DOUBTFIRE, William, 1862, Grove Street. 1868, David's Place. 1869, 2 & 9 Grove Street. 1870- 1875, 3 Grove Street.

DRAY, James, 1835, Ravensbourne Place.

DREW, Ann, 'a pipe makers wife', buried 1771.

DUNSTER, James, 1840, Royal Stile (or Hill?).

EMERSON, Joseph, 1828, (no address). 1840 - 41, Orchard Street. 1851, 41 Maidenstone Hill.

EVANS, Edward, 1695-1703 (died), Blackheath.

GOSLING, Henry William, 1852, Wellington Street.

GOSLING, Henry William, 1854, Bridge Street.

GOSLING, William (i), 1801-1802, London Street. 1806-1813, Skeltons Lane (now the southern end of Roan Street). 1813-1815 Roan Street. 1820, son William (ii) born. 1823, Limekilns. 1824-1826, Maidenstone Buildings. 1827 Maidenstone Hill. Died 7 April 1838, from the Workhouse.

GOSLING, William (ii), 1833, mar. Maria Buchanan in Greenwich. 1834, Old King Street, Deptford.

GRIFFITHS, Henry, 1826-1827, Friendly Place/Limekilns. 1837, Lewisham Lane.

HIGGS, Edward, age 15 (son of Henry Higgs, *q.v.*) 1851, Woolwich Road. 1861, 1 Lower Marsh Road. 1867-1869, Orange Lane.

HIGGS, Henry (father of Edward Higgs, *q.v.*), 1824, Orchard Street. 1825, 1827 & 1838, Maidenstone Buildings. 1826 and 1837, Maidenstone Place. 1831-1833, Maidenstone Row. 1839, Blackheath Hill. 1840-1847, Maidenstone Buildings. 1851, Woolwich Road. 1861, 1 Lower Marsh Lane. 1883, Randall Place.

HILLERY, ?, 'a pipe makers child', buried 1790.

HINCHMAN, Richard, 1712.

HUGHY,?, 1785 and 1795.

IVES, James, 1881, Workhouse infirmary.

JEFFERYS, James, 1881 (age 68), Workhouse infirmary. 1883, Deptford.

KEMP, Edward, 1871, 2 Roan Street. *see KEMP, James.*

KEMP, James, 1854, Marshes. 1855, Wellington Street/Marshes. 1857, Wellington Street. 1859, Pelton Road. 1861-1862, 1 Marlboro' Place (now disappeared, formerly near Cutty Sark pub). 1864 & 1866 & 1868-1871, 2 Roan Street. 1881-1883, Roans Charity, 86 Roan Street.

KEMP, William, 1851 (age 24), 12 Park Street. 1853, Ship & Billet Row. 1857, Pelton Street.

LONG, William, 1688.

MARTIN, Robert, 1850, apprenticed to James Lambert Burstow.

MEEKING, Richard, 1791-1794.

MURPHY, George, 1861, 8 Telegraph Place.
 NEW, Richard, 1698 (died), 'Crane Street in the Pav'd Alley'.
 NEWMAN, George, 1851, Woolwich Road. 1852, Ship and Billet Row. 1853, Woolwich Road. 1854-1855 & 1859-1860, Ship and Billet Row. 1861, 3 P---house (?). 1870, 7 Woolwich Road, North Side. 1871, 10 Little Thames Street. 1881, 1 Wellington Street.
 NEWMAN, Maria, 1881 (widow, age 64), Tobacco pipe trimmer, 8 Ordnance Place.
 NEWMAN, Thomas, 1881, 8 Ordnance Place. 1883, Horseferry Road.
 PARKER, Thomas, 1841, Ship Stairs.
 PRICK, Henry, 1704, Crane Street.
 RIDDEL (RIDLLE) ?, 1855, Lewisham Road. 1861 (age 61), 4 King Street, Deptford.
 RUMBLE, William, 1861, (boarder with George Newman).
 RUSCOE, Thomas, 1851, 1 Chambers Court.
 SANDALL, Thomas, 1855, (no address, marriage of son).
 SHORT Samuel, 1871 (age 18), 16 Roan Street.
 SHORT, Ann, 1871 (age 20), Tobacco pipe trimmer, 16 Roan Street.
 SHORT, George, 1871, 16 Roan Street.
 SHORT, Samuel, 1860, Roan Street.
 SHORT, Samuel, 1881, 83 Roan Street.
 SIMMONS, Richard, 1764 and 1799-1808
 SMITH, Charles, 1831, Bridge Street. 1851, 3a Grove Street.
 SMITH, Elizabeth (widow of SMITH, Frederick, *q.v.*), 1871, 24 Cottage Place.
 SMITH, Frederick, 1831-34, Grove St., Blackheath. 1852 & 1854, North Pole Place. 1857-1858 North Pole Place. 1860, Union Place. 1864 & 1866, Blisset Street.
 STAPLETON, William, 1818, Queen Street.
 STUBBS, Henry, 1861 (age 24), 4 King Street.
 STUBBS, John, 1861 (age 23), 4 King Street.
 SULLIVAN, John, 1881, 11 William Street.
 SUTTON, James, 1698, Blue Stile. 1699, Hogg Lane (now Old Woolwich Road) and Blue Stile. 1700, Blue Stile.
 SUTTON, John, 1698.
 SUTTON, Richard, 1695-1699, Blewe Stile (formerly the western end of Straightsmouth).
 THACKET, Thomas, 1801, Cold Bath Row. 1833 (no address).
 TINGEY John, 1861 (visitor), 3 Gothic Place. 1864, Blisset Street.
 TOMLIN, James, 1833, 16 Queen Street. 1841, East Street, East Side.
 TURNER, John, 1703- 1704, 'Lower end of Church Street'.
 WATERS, Thomas, 1685.
 WEBB, John, 1847, 18 Lewisham Road. 1849 died age 73, Queen Street.
 WEEKS, James, 1814, Limekilns.

Note: The rate books from 1883 onwards have not been completely checked. However, most of the master pipe makers and journey men had moved away by this date, the majority of them to Deptford.

Primary Sources

- (1) *Probate 23 January 1707/08*. The Register of Marriages, etc, 1558-1750, Appendix A, Wills of persons residing at Lewisham proved at Rochester, Book xxvii, Fol. 124.
- (2) Mss. 11936, Vol. 158, p. 431, No. 215608, Guildhall Library.
- (3) Mss. 11936, Vol. 254, p. 155, No. 379305, Guildhall Library
- (4) Mss. 11937, Vol.120, No. 935029, Guildhall Library.

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Acknowledgements

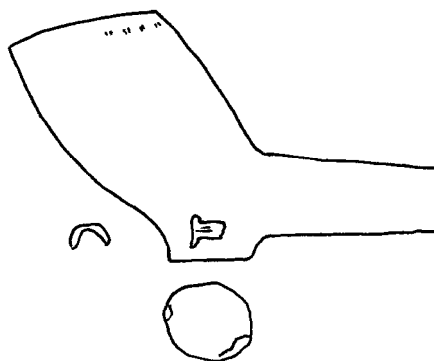
I am grateful to pipe specialists Kieron Heard, Tony Grey and Jacqui Pearce, past and present colleagues at MoLAS, for help and advice on this updated paper. The late Phillip Woollard, who also catalogued the LLHS collections, remains very much in my debt. Before his untimely death, Phil was beginning further studies on, for example, Deptford pipes, the rose and thistle design and more on the Burstow family.

An English Clay Pipe from Gotland Island, Sweden

by Peter Davey

A complete clay pipe bowl with part of its stem was recovered from an unknown limestone port on the Island of Gotland, Sweden, some ten years ago by an amateur archaeologist, the late Jan Erik Lerberg, and was shown to Arne Åkerhagen (Figure 1). Jan Eric Lerberg was carrying out archaeological investigations in limestone ports and was collecting clay pipes in the process.

The pipe is a heeled form of broadly late seventeenth-century type. It has a segment of rather crude milling on the rim facing the smoker and the initials T and C moulded on the left and right side of the heel respectively. It is made from an off-white, rather 'dirty' pipe clay and was produced in a mould of average to low quality. It is in good condition, but includes some very small concretions at the angle between the side of the heel and the bowl that suggest a period in a marine environment.



The form is one of many regional variants that developed throughout Britain during the second part of the seventeenth century. It can be identified as belonging to Lincolnshire for a number of reasons. The type series developed by Mann includes a number of similar examples dated to 1680-1720 (Mann 1977, 20) and White illustrates close comparators from Vicars Court, Lincoln (White 1979, 174-6). That the pipe derives from Lincolnshire can be demonstrated by comparing this form with contemporary developments in Yorkshire to the north and Norfolk to the south. In Yorkshire bulbous forms continue until around 1690 and are then rather abruptly replaced by forward leaning, thin walled, spurred or narrow heeled forms, which continue until around 1720 (White 2004, 46-50). The Gotland-type pipe is not bulbous, has rather a straight front profile and is markedly waisted just above the heel. Although this form continues to be produced in Lincolnshire as late as 1720 this particular example on grounds of size probably dates from 1690-1700. By contrast, in Norwich later seventeenth-century forms follow London designs more closely; they are more parallel sided and simply increase in size towards the end of the century (Atkin and Davey 1985).

Figure 1: Pipe from Gotland Island with the initials TC on the heel (drawn by the author).

Although it has not been possible to identify the maker whose initials are TC, the dense distribution of examples of pipes in this form with the same initials around Boston in the south-east of the county, strongly suggests local production. In the Gotland example, as with many of the Lincolnshire finds, the initials are imprecisely moulded with the T, in particular, barely exhibiting its horizontal element. Peter Wells in his definitive study of Lincolnshire pipe makers states that:

About fifty of these pipes have been found within a seven mile radius of Boston, with outliers at Wainfleet, Horncastle, Grantham and Caistor. The overall date range is c1680-1730. A Boston maker seems very likely. One T.C. pipe is known with the stamp of the S.V. maker on the stem (Wells 1979, 163).

Boston, though a relatively minor east-coast port had long-standing trading links with Scandinavia and the Baltic. It seems likely that this pipe, made in Boston around 1700 by a local maker, reached Gotland as a bi-product of that trade. The pipe is retained by Jan Erik Lerberg's family.

Acknowledgements

The writer is most grateful to Arne Åkerhagen for bringing this pipe to his attention and for the information about its context that he managed to derive from a professional archaeologist on Gotland, who knew of Jan Eric Lerberg's work.

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An Earlier Shrewsbury Pipe maker

by John Andrews

Being only a few miles upstream from Broseley, Shrewsbury is not noted for being a pipemaking town. Hitherto, I have found only one family, the Taylor's of Longden Coleham, who were in business from 1830 until the 1920s, and were originally a Broseley family anyway. Now an earlier maker has come to light, thanks to one of the old timers who while away their remaining years reading the old newspapers. The following two entries have been passed on to me:

'WILLIAM BELLAMY, Tobacco Pipe maker, Near the Mount Gate, Shrewsbury - Respectfully informs Farmers, Grocers, Innkeepers and Other persons, that he constantly can supply them on the most reasonable terms, PIPES of all description; and that all Orders will be early attended to, and thankfully received.' (*Shrewsbury Chronicle*, 9th Dec, 1808, page 1, column 3)

'5 Guineas Reward - Whereas on Sunday night or early on Monday morning last, some evil disposed person, or persons, did maliciously & wantonly Break the Windows in the house, late in the occupation of WILLIAM BELLAMY, Pipe maker, near the Mount Gate, Frankwell; whoever will give information of the offender, or offenders, so that he, she, or they may be brought to justice, shall upon conviction, receive a reward of 5 gns by applying to Edward Tisdale, junior, Bell Inn, Frankwell, Shrewsbury. 15 May 1810' (*Shrewsbury Chronicle*, 18 May 1810, page 3 column 4)

Mount Gate is unknown to us at present, but we presume that this refers to the turnpike gate at the bottom of the Mount, which was cut through in the late eighteenth century to build a new road, in the course of which many skeletons were uncovered. At the time these were thought to be the remains of soldiers killed in a minor skirmish during the English Civil War, but we now know that these were in a mid seventeenth-century plague pit associated with the plague house, the derelict St. George's Chapel. The contagion was so virulent that people locked their doors and grass grew on the streets.

Bellamy is not a Shropshire name and I can find no trace of this family in the parish registers. According to Oswald, there was a Birmingham maker of this name, dates given as 1803-1835 and another in Wolverhampton, 1816-19 (Oswald 1975, 193 and 197). Nigel Melton, a Birmingham expert, does not believe that this is the same man, but says that there were two Birmingham makers of this name, father and son (born 1806 and working as late as 1853), although the William Bellamy listed in Wolverhampton 1816-19 could possibly be our man. I have checked the International Genealogical Index and found the following entries although I have not been able to check the original register entries for confirmation:

William Bellamy married Rebecca Madely, 6th November 1808 at St Peter's Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton.

William son of William Bellamy and Rebecca, baptised 26th July 1812 at Pattingham, Staffs.

The 1851 Census for William Bellamy (2) in Birmingham shows a visitor, James Bellamy, pipe maker, aged 27, born Lambeth, London, which seems to tie in with Mary Bellamy listed in the Trade Directory for Lambeth in 1840.

If anyone can add to our knowledge of William Bellamy I would gratefully like to hear from them.

Editors Note: David Higgins has added the following comments. The Bellamy Family were a well-established pipemaking family from the West Midlands, who seem to have started business in the Lye/Old Swinford/Stourbridge area towards the end of the eighteenth century (see SCPR 25, 35; 44, 29; 49, 50 and 51, 34-5). Individuals named William, who subsequently became pipemakers, were baptised in 1759 and 1787 (SCPR 44, 29). The family later worked in Birmingham during the early nineteenth century, where two William's are noted, one working c1803 and another c1828-58+ (Alvey and Gault, 1979, 393). The younger of these was born in Birmingham c1806, perhaps the son of the elder. The Pigot Directory of 1828/9 also lists a William Bellamy in Salop Street, Wolverhampton, which extends his known dates there to c1816-29 and raises the possibility that the family moved from Birmingham (c1803-06) to Shrewsbury (c1808-10) to Wolverhampton (c1816-28) and back to Birmingham again (c1828-58), since none of these dates overlap. It seems that this interesting family was very mobile within the region and more work is clearly needed identify all of the pipemakers within it, and their exact relationship to one another.

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A Colourful “Negro” Pipe

by Diana Freeman

Made of fine black clay, this pipe appears to be from a two part mould but could possibly be from a three part mould and very expertly finished (Figure 1). The facial features are perfect and the whole is nicely polished. Unfortunately the ‘button’ is missing from the stem. The character has thick red lips, a gold collar and white eyes in enamelled colours. He has curly hair, a moustache, a curly beard and moulded below each earlobe is a simple circular earring. His hat is brass, the crown forming a collar for the bowl rim. The paper label on the stem is red with cream or yellow inscription, although it is somewhat grubby (Figure 1 insert). This shows that the pipe was made by Wingender Freres of Chokier in Belgium, who started trading under this name in 1874.

The dimensions of the pipes are as follows; bowl height from rim to base of beard 1 7/8”; bowl mouth diameter 1”; stem bore 4/64ths” diameter; hat brim 1 5/8” diameter. There is no provenance for this piece in that it was purchased from an antique shop. I have eleven other ‘negro’ head bowls, all different, but of white clay. The idea for the production of this character may have been prompted by the name “Negrohead”, which was given to a type of pipe tobacco.



Figure 1: ‘Negro’ pipe at approximately life size, with a sketch of the label inserted (photograph by the author).

Harry Baker – Four Generations of Tobacco Pipe Makers c1815-1891

by Ann Godfrey

Introduction

The following note is an attempt to summarise what I have discovered about my maternal great great grand-father's family, many of whom were clay tobacco pipe makers. Although I have a lot of additional information on all of those mentioned below, including their siblings, I have omitted it here for sake of clarity. I also have a bit of information, mainly gleaned from censuses and directories, about other pipe making families, mainly in London, Kent and Hampshire, which I would be happy to share with fellow researchers. I would very much welcome any comments on the content of this short note but in particular any answers readers might be able to give to my many questions, some of which arise from lack of full access to the 1851 and 1871 censuses.

Harry Baker was born in Chatham, Kent, in 1780 but by 1815-1818 he was in Southampton and then Winchester from 1820 until his death in 1854. He was apprenticed to George or James Birchall of Chatham sometime before 1797. Given that he was born in 1780, his apprenticeship would have been between c1794 and c1801 (Peter Hammond, *pers comm*). He was recorded as a pipe maker in the 1841 and 1851 censuses. Harry lived and worked in St. John's Street, Winchester where his muffle kiln was excavated in 1981. His wife, Martha (née Matthison, born in London in 1791), took over the business, appearing in the 1855 Post Office Directory, but died in December 1856. Winchester Museums Service has records of the excavation, and examples of his pipes found in and around Winchester together with drawings made by R. H. Cooper of pipes marked HB and MB.

Henry and Martha had 12 children, as well as one infant death, between 1815 and 1839. Four of the five sons became tobacco pipe makers - Harry Henry, Charles, William, and Frederic. The remaining son, James, became a printer, then a National schoolmaster, and finally a bookseller. All seven daughters went into service.

Harry Henry (born 1818 Southampton) was listed as a pipe maker in the 1841 census in Holborn, London, and as a tobacco pipe manufacturer in the 1851 census in Clerkenwell, London, but by the time of the 1861 census was a master pipe maker in Southampton. Directories for the years 1863 and 1865 list Henry Baker & Co. at French St, Southampton – the 1865 directory includes a display advert. The directories for 1867 and 1871 list Harry Baker at other addresses. Harry Henry may have returned to London, but was in Southampton at the time of the 1871 census, listed as a pipe maker. He appears to have died in 1873 when he was in Huntingdon, where his sister was living. At least three of Harry Henry's sons were pipe makers (see below).

Charles (born 1821 Winchester) was also listed as a pipe maker in the 1841 census, living with his parents in St John's Street, and was still there at the time of the 1851 census. A directory for the year 1844 lists Charles Baker only as a pipe maker in St. Johns Street, Winchester. He died in August 1857. Fragments of his pipes, marked CB, mainly wasters, were found with the kiln that was excavated in 1981.

William (born 1824 Winchester) was listed as a pipe maker in the 1841 census in Holborn, London, with his brother Harry Henry. In the 1861 census he was listed as a 'Virginia TP maker' in Folkestone, Kent, living with in-laws. At the time of the 1881 census he was listed as a 'general labourer' in Elham, Folkestone; by 1891 he was still at Elham but by his occupation was given as a 'coal dealer'.

Frederic (born 1829 Winchester) was with his parents at the time of the 1841 census and was listed as an unmarried pipe maker and at the time of the 1851 census he was living with his parents and his brother Charles, again listed as an unmarried pipe maker. In White's Directory for 1859 there was a Frederick Baker, pipe maker, at Upper Brook Street, Winchester. He appears to have given up pipe making by 1861, probably being recorded as a patient, occupation labourer, in the Royal Hospital, Fareham, while his two surviving sons were in Fareham Union Workhouse. Frederic later re-married and appears in the 1881, 1891 and 1901 censuses as an eating/lodging house keeper in Sussex.

Harry Henry William, son of Harry Henry (born 1845 St. Pancras, London) was listed in the 1861 census as someone who 'assists his father' in Southampton. Around 1865 he may have been at Leigh's in Portchester, where he is thought to appear in a photograph. In 1867 he started his own pipe making business (Peter Hammond, *pers comm.*), the same year that he married Frances Elizabeth **Leach** in Gravesend. By the time of the 1871 census Harry Henry William was at Ocean St, Mile End Old Town, London where he was listed as a tobacco pipe maker employing four people. Between 1879 and 1883 Harry Henry William appears to have registered a number of pipes including one on the 7th July 1879 of the 'Prince Imperial' (Figure 1), who had died the previous month (Hammond 1985). By 1881 he was a pipe maker living at his unmarried brother James' house in Hamilton Road, Bethnal Green, London, with his own sons and daughters. His wife Frances Elizabeth was, at this time, in Hoxton House Asylum. The Post Office Directory for 1882 lists Henry William Baker as a tobacco pipe maker at, 23 Hamilton Rd, Bethnal Green. In 1886 he appears to have become bankrupt (Peter Hammond, *pers comm*) although *Stepney Names* list a Henry William Baker, clay pipe maker at Ocean Street, Stepney in 1889. By the 1891 census Harry William Baker was listed as a pipe maker and tobacconist in Kings Lynn, Norfolk. He appears to have died in Hackney on 16th January 1894 at Crozier Terrace, Homerton, Aged 48 years (Peter Hammond, *pers comm.*). Two of Harry Henry William's sons were also pipe makers (see below).

Albert, son of Harry Henry (born 1848 Brentford, Middlesex) was a scholar in Southampton at the time of the 1861 census but by 1871 was listed as a tobacco pipe maker in Whitechapel. At the time of the 1881 census he was a tobacco pipe maker in Mrs Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home, Woodford Green, Essex. He died in 1881 in Bethnal Green.

James, son of Harry Henry (born 1861 Southampton) was listed as a dealer in the 1881 census living in Hamilton Road, Bethnal Green. The London Business Directory of 1884 lists a James P. Baker, tobacco pipe maker, 23 Hamilton Rd, Grove Rd and dealer in tobacconists sundries, 10 Church Row, Aldgate E'.

Harry Sydney V, son of Harry Henry William (born 1868 Bethnal Green) was at Ocean Street, Mile End Old Town for the 1871 census, and in 1881 he was with his father in Bethnal Green. By the 1891 census he was listed as a pipe maker in Kenilworth Road, Bethnal Green with his wife Cordelia. Between 1891 and 1900 Harry Sidney was pipe making in Old Ford and registered three designs for pipes while he was there. By the time of the 1901 census he is listed as a commercial traveller.

Thomas Charles, son of Harry Henry William (born 1871 Stepney) was also at Ocean Street, Mile End Old Town, in 1871 and with his father in 1881. By 1891 he was a pipe maker at Annie **Hensher's** establishment in 47 Hamilton Road, Bethnal Green. Thomas Charles was still making pipes in Hamilton Road in Bow as late as 1914 (Peter Hammond, *pers comm*).

There is another **Harry Baker**, pipe maker, with Southampton roots but so far as I can tell, he is not related. He was born 1854/5 in Southampton, apprenticed to Joseph Cleaver/Cleever, and became the last pipe maker with Leigh of Portchester retiring in 1932 aged 78 yrs. He may be in St. Mary's Poorhouse Southampton with a widowed mother and siblings at the time of the 1861 census but appears to be in Southampton in 1871. At the time of the 1891 census he was listed as a pipe maker, in Fareham, with a wife and children - birth details of the children indicate he was in Southampton between 1883 and 1889.

If any one can help the author further with finding out more about her pipe making ancestors she would be most pleased to hear from them as she has many unanswered questions. For example, did Harry Baker (*b* 1780) come from a pipe making family?



Figure 1: Pipe representing the 'Prince Imperial' who died in June 1879, registered by Harry William Baker while he was at 3-5 Ocean Street, Stepney, on 7th July 1879 (Hammond 1985, 62, Fig 6.14).

What happened to Frederic between 1859 and 1871? Did he give up pipe making before the Goodall's arrival in Winchester? And what about James, was he ever a tobacco pipe maker or just a manager/distributor of Harry Henry William's? And finally, did Annie Hensher take over Bakers' business and/or kiln?

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Karen Parker (formerly of Winchester Museums Service) and Verna Taylor (of Vancouver) for their invaluable help with my researches.

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Sir Walter Raleigh's Smoking Apparatus

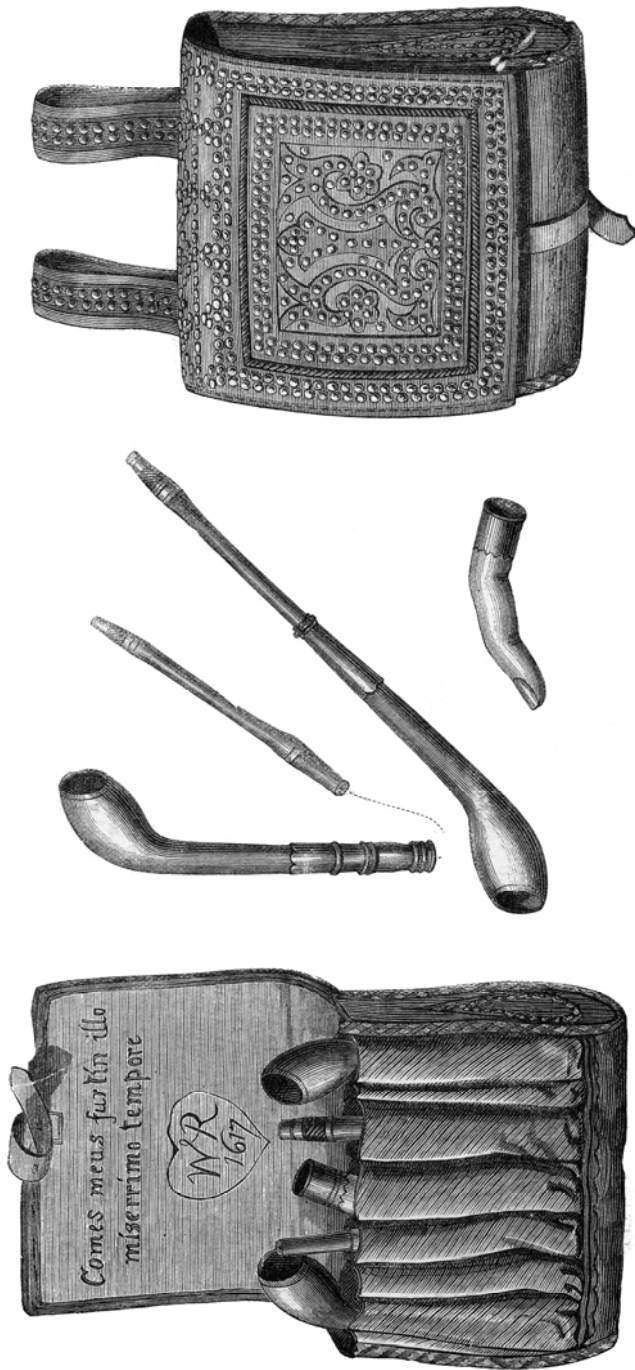
by Pete Rayner

The following copy of an original newspaper article was sent in by Pete Rayner for the interest of the membership. This article was originally published in the *Illustrated London News* in 1870. The detailed engraving (Figure 1, overleaf) depicts the outside of a pouch, purported to have belonged to Sir Walter Raleigh himself. There are also engravings of the pouch as it appears when open, as well as details of its contents. Unfortunately the first half of the article is torn away and missing, but what remains is reprinted here.

It would be interesting to know if anyone has come across a complete version of the article, or knows the exact date of its publication.

adventures in search of El Dorado, and revere him as the *beau idéal* of pluck and daring, while as men we admire his many-sided capacity, for he was soldier, sailor, statesman, scholar, philosopher, and poet, all combined. And even if we are such prosaic, vulgar-minded creatures as to derive no pleasure from his sweet verses, and no wisdom from the store of learning and reflection garnered up in the "History of the World," we can at least pay a tribute of gratitude to the great Devonshire worthy when we sit at dinner and eat a potato. But for Raleigh's venturesome spirit, we might have waited a long time for that useful esculent. And what a debt of gratitude is due to him from the great army of smokers! Every whiff of fragrant vapour that escapes from their lips may be regarded as an unconscious incense-offering to the great Introducer of Tobacco. How delightful it would be if one could be carried back, not merely in spirit, but in body, to the Mermaid Tavern at the early part of the seventeenth century, and there blow a cloud in company with the great Sir Walter, a certain comely gentleman, with bright eyes and a bald forehead, named W. Shakespeare, being of the party. If indulged with this privilege, we should take the opportunity of asking Mr. Shakespeare how he happened never to mention tobacco in any of his writings, while his friend, rare Ben Jonson, is full of such allusions. We should also venture to question Sir Walter concerning the identity of the relics which we engrave this week—"Was this actually your pouch? Did you really smoke those very pipes?" We believe that the pedigree of these interesting relics is well authenticated, as they were purchased from the descendants of Sir Ralph Whitfield, of Barbican, who was son-in-law of Sir Henry Spelman, who received the gift from Sir W. Raleigh himself.

The Latin inscription, "*Comes meus fuit in illo miserrimo tempore*" ("He was my companion during that unhappy time") is a quotation from Cicero, and was probably chosen by Sir Walter with reference to his confinement in the Tower.



SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S SMOKING APPARATUS

Figure 1: Sir Walter Raleigh's Smoking Apparatus. Reproduced from the Illustrated London News, 1870.

Contributions to the Newsletter

Articles and other items for inclusion can be accepted either

- on an IBM compatible floppy disk or CD - preferably in Word.
- as handwritten text, which must be clearly written - please print names.
- as an email/email attachment, but please either ensure that object drawings/photographs are sent as separate files, i.e., not embedded in the text, and that they have a scale with them to ensure they are sized correctly for publication. If your drawings/photographs do not have a scale with them, please send originals or hard copies as well by post.
- with Harvard referencing, i.e., no footnotes or endnotes.

Illustrations and tables

- illustrations must be in ink, not pencil, or provided as digital scans of at least 600dpi resolution.
- 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 - please include a scale with any objects photographed.

- 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 or on a CD, as a .TIF or .JPG images. Make sure that the files are at least 600dpi resolution so as to allow sharp reproduction.

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 pipe makers (please enclose an SAE for written correspondence):

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

Email: rondag@blueyonder.co.uk (pipes and pipe makers in the north of England).

Peter Hammond, 17 Lady Bay Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 5BJ.

Email: claypipepeter@aol.com (nineteenth-century pipes and pipemakers).

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

Email: susie_white@talktalk.net (pipes and pipe makers from Yorkshire and enquires relating to the National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive).

National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive: The National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive is currently housed at the University of Liverpool and is available to researchers by prior appointment with the Curator, Susie White (details above).

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