

NEWSLETTER

82



Autumn/Winter 2012

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: Rex Key, Rotherhurst, Woodlands Road, Broseley, Shropshire, TF12 5PU. Tel: 01952 882714. Email: rex.key@ukonline.co.uk.

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

Publicity Officer: Chris Jarrett, Pre-Construct Archaeology, Unit 54, Endwell Road, Brockley Cross Bus Centre, London, SE4 2PD. Email: cjarrett@pre-construct.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

Heather Coleman, Exeter, Devon, UK. Email: sales@dawnmist.org.

Ron Dagnall (details above).

Peter Davey, Ballaugh, Isle of Man Email: pjd1@liv.ac.uk.

Tony Grey, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Email: a.d.grey@hotmail.co.uk.

David Higgins (details above).

Richard Hoskins, Dover, Kent, UK. Email: richardhoske@gmail.com.

Andy Kincaid Virginia, USA. Email: akincaid3@cox.net.

Robert Lancaster, Bridport, Dorset, UK. Email: robertlancaster123@yahoo.co.uk.

Paul Magill Email: paulmagill2@hotmail.co.uk.

Don Munns Email: donald.munns@ntlworld.com.

Joe Norton, Kildare Town, Co. Kildare, Eire. Email: rmcg65@eircom.net.

John Rogers, 4 Quest Hills Road, Malvern, Worcestershire, WR14 1RW, UK.

Peter Taylor, Bristol, UK. Email: peter.taylor@bristolport.co.uk.

Susie White (details above).

Cover illustration: Chibouq bowl from Zubarah, Qatar.

Editorial

by Susie White

This is going to be one of the hardest editorials I have ever had to write. For those of you who have not heard, it is my sad duty to report that we lost a very, very dear friend and member of our Society, our Secretary, Libby Key on 9th October. We felt that it was only fitting that this edition of the newsletter should be dedicated to Libby.



Libby Key 1948-2012

Those of you who met her you will know that she was the life and soul of the party. The person who always had a smile for you at conferences and was always the first to offer a helping hand. She would also be the first to point out that she wasn't a "proper" pipe person, but just tagged along to the conferences to keep Rex, her husband, in check! In reality that couldn't have been further from the truth - the bit about not being a proper pipe person I mean, the bit about keeping Rex in check is all true! Libby was a "proper" pipe person, whatever that means, and knew an awful lot more about clay tobacco pipes that she would ever be willing to admit to. For the past 14 years she has been instrumental in cataloguing the paper archive associated with the King Street Pipe Works in Broseley, Shropshire, with a friend and colleague Sue Griffin, who sadly also passed away this year. Libby and Sue spent hours and hours painstakingly cleaning, cataloguing and archiving bills, receipts, letters - you name it - at the Ironbridge Gorge Museum. I have no doubt that Libby is looking down on us now with a rye smile and I can hear her infectious laugh, at the thought that one of her many wonderful legacies is the King Street Archive - a PIPE archive. As a librarian

by profession you could argue that it was in Libby's blood to create order out of chaos in a paper archive, and the fact it was a pipe related archive is purely coincidental, but it was more than that. Libby's pipe connections didn't end there, she was even known to help out with the archaeological excavation of pipe sites too. Pipe Aston for one, as well as the occasional impromptu excavation in the Broseley area. She was even caught field walking for pipes and "rescuing" pipe fragments from her flower beds! So I am sorry Libby, but despite your fiercest protests you most certainly are a "proper" pipe person and one that will be deeply missed.



Libby (far left) in 1998 at Legge's Hill, Broseley with fellow pipe excavators - as if more evidence were needed!

In recent years Libby was persuaded to take on the role of Secretary of the SCPR, which I think also elicited a certain amount of protest but none of us took those protests very seriously! Besides, the glint in her eye at most committee meetings made you realise that she actually quite enjoyed organising us all. She was a great ambassador for the Society as indeed she was with so many other things that she managed to do.

Knowing Libby as I did, I know that she would not wish us to linger too long on the sadness of her passing, but to remember her with a smile and to press on with promoting the Society and our work in the world of pipe research. It would have amused her greatly to know that the SCPR Newsletter has recently risen to the dizzy heights of being the featured 'guest publication' on the UK's BBC1 programme *Have I Got News For You*, which resulted in an additional 1,500 hits on our website on the day it was screened!

So, with fond memories of Libby in mind, we move on to this issue of the newsletter with a nice mix of articles on pipes from a far afield as Ireland, America and Qatar, and including some papers from the Sevenoaks conference in Kent, which are published here for the benefit of those of you who were unable join us. We hope to include more of the papers from the conference in the next issue.

In the meantime I hope you enjoy this newsletter and on behalf of SCPR may I wish you and yours a very Merry Christmas and a pipe filled New Year.

SCPR Conference 2012 - "Eightoaks", Kent

By Susie White

No I've not made a mistake. As those of you who came along to the conference this year will no doubt remember we didn't actually go to Sevenoaks for our meeting at all, but to Eightoaks. In 1902 seven oaks were planted on the north side of cricket ground to commemorate the coronation of Edward VII, however during the 'hurricane' of 1987 six of the trees were blown down. They were replaced, but there was a slight miscalculation when it came to the number of new trees to be planted and there are currently 8 trees – hence Eightoaks not Sevenoaks! Having given you a little bit of trivia to keep in reserve for your next Pub Quiz, or similar, we should move on to the conference itself and, to avoid any further confusion, let's revert to Sevenoaks!

Brian Boyden, our conference organiser, kicked off proceedings at the Vine Baptist Church Hall, with an introduction to pipe making in Kent. Brian is currently working towards a PhD at Liverpool University looking at the Kent pipe industry, so this gave him an opportunity to give us a sneak preview of the research he has been doing. The most startling fact that came out of this, his first of two presentations, was the fact that Oswald and Atkinson only listed about 180 pipemakers for Kent but Brian's research has now increased that total to around 600!

Chris Jarrett, was the second speaker of the day and gave a paper on the Deptford and Greenwich pipe industry, which he dedicated to Philip Woollard. This paper looked at the archaeological evidence and contrasted the "posh" area of Greenwich with its high status buildings and fine Georgian architecture, with Deptford which was much more industrial with ship building and prison hulks on the river. The two areas are divided by a tributary of the Thames. On the Deptford side of this divide were a lot of potteries, brick and tile works, as well as pipemaking activity. In Greenwich the pipemaking activity was focused on Crane Street, to the north of Greenwich Park. The earliest documents pipemaker in this area was in 1685 but it wasn't until the third quarter of the nineteenth century that the peak of production was reached, although this was short lived and the industry here was all but dead by 1900.

The final paper before coffee break was from **Peter Hammond** who gave us an introduction to the nineteenth century pipemakers of Dartford and Plumstead. In Dartford there were only really four master pipemakers but lots of journeymen who were passing through. Peter gave a similar resume of pipemaking in Plumstead and illustrated his talk with pictures of pipes made by makers such as Thomas Jephtha Stubbs, Henry Dudman and William Lockett. We hope to have a full copy of Peter's paper for a future issue of the newsletter.

Normally the coffee breaks at a conference wouldn't get much of a mention but in the case of this particular conference it is only fair to mention Brian's wife, Chris at this point. Chris ran round after us all making sure we were well fed and watered - tea, coffee, juice and biscuits – she certainly knew how to keep a crowd of pipe enthusiasts happy!

After coffee we had a report from **Richard Hoskins** on the discovery of a pipe kiln in Potter Street, Sandwich which can be attributed to the Kipps family. A full report is included in this issue of the newsletter (p. 12-25). This was followed by **Brian Boyden's** second paper of the day on the life of a Kentish pipemaker. This was a fascinating paper and one that looked at the life of a pipemaker from the perspective of his goods and possessions that were not related to his trade. By comparing inventories Brian looked at personal possessions such as paintings, clocks, books, etc., as an indicator of social status. What came as a surprise was that although pipemakers in Kent did not appear to have wealth in terms of capital (i.e., the tools of their trade were relatively cheap, as was their stock, but they did appear to have a reasonable amount of disposable wealth in terms of personal possessions. When compared to similar inventories in other parts of the country Kentish pipe makers appear to have been comfortably well off. This fascinating survey forms part of Brian's PhD research so we'll have to wait a little while longer before any of this will be formerly published.

Just before we broke for lunch those delegates who brought in material to display gave a brief introduction to their pipes and other items and everyone had a chance to have a closer look over the lunch break (Fig. 1).

The afternoon session focussed on pipes from further afield and began with a presentation from **Jacqui Pearce** on the Manby family of pipemakers from London. Jacqui is hoping to publish her paper in the journal of the *Académie Internationale de la Pipe* in 2013. Next up was **Peter Davey**, who gave a paper on Bristol pipes in Ireland and showed that there was a mismatch between the archaeological evidence and the documentary evidence. In the first half of the seventeenth century pipe shipments were setting out from Bristol for the south coast and Dublin with most going to Cork and Youghal, but in contrast the archaeological evidence shows that Bristol pipes were more widely distributed across Ireland with a marked concentration being found in Londonderry in the north. Later in the seventeenth century there were large shipments going to Sligo in the north, but in contrast the archaeological evidence only produced small numbers of pipes and those found were mainly in the south. Some of the ships were clearly calling at Irish ports before going on to the New World. We are hoping to have a full copy of Peter's paper to include in a future issue of the newsletter.

The final paper before tea break was from **Tony Grey** who took us far away from English, or even Irish shores, by presenting a paper on the clay pipes recovered from excavations in Qatar. A full report is included in this issue of the newsletter (p. 7- 11).



Figure 1: Conference delegates looking at some of the displays at the conference (photograph by Susie White).

After tea break and another chance to look at the pipe displays, we had our AGM, where Allan Peacey stepped down from the committee. Members at the conference were happy with the work that the current committee were doing for the Society and voted to retain the rest of the present committee, that is David Higgins as Chairman, Peter Hammond as Treasurer, Susie White as Newsletter Editor, Chris Jarrett and Publicity Officer and Rex Key, who will now take over as Secretary. Peter Hammond reported on the financial state of the Society, which shows that we have a sufficient balance to fund production of the proposed occasional monograph for longer papers that Susie is working on. However, the recent sharp increase in postal rates meant that membership rates would have to be increased by £1 from 2013 to cover production and mailing costs for the newsletter. It was pointed out that this was the first increase in subscription rate for more than six years and the proposed increase was agreed by all those members present. Susie reported on progress that was being made on the Society's website and Facebook page and asked that all members ensure that they inform her of any changes to their current email or postal address.

With the business part of the afternoon over, we moved on to the final part of the day and two practical sessions. First a pipemaking demonstration from **Rex Key**, who showed off his skills as a pipemaker and produced a churchwarden pipe for the delegates. This was followed by a presentation by **Susie White** on the pitfalls to be aware of when photographing your pipes and how to tackle the problem of drawing

pipes. A copy of Susie's paper together with conventions and guidelines for drawing pipes and pipe makers' marks will appear in a future issue of the newsletter.

With the formal part of the conference over delegates retired to the Royal Oak Hotel for a splendid meal. I'm not entirely sure what the waitressing staff made of us when we continually quizzed them regarding the whereabouts of chips for the main course, and caramel for one of the desserts neither of which appeared despite being on the menu. They, and we, all took this in good fun, which made for a very entertaining evening, although I'm not sure they'll let us back any time soon!

On Sunday there was an opportunity for us to explore a bit more of Sevenoaks' history with an excellent walking tour conducted by Brian and Chris Boyden. They had certainly done their homework and pointed out many of the historical points of interest around the town. They even managed to include a stroll past some bare earth that resulted in some unscheduled pipe spotting (Fig. 2). And yes the delegates did manage to find some pieces of clay pipe! By midday, we had wound our way back to the Vine Cricket Ground for a picnic lunch before finally saying our goodbyes and heading home.

Our grateful thanks to Brian and Chris Boyden for all their hard work in making the Sevenoaks conference such a success – thank you.

Now our thoughts turn to next year's conference and we can announce that Robert Lancaster and Heather Scharnhorst have very kindly offered to take on the role of conference organisers for 2013. We will be meeting in Dorchester on the weekend of 21st and 22nd September. So, make a note of that date in your diary. If you would like to speak at the conference please contact Robert direct by email on robertlancaster123@yahoo.co.uk.

As 2013 will also be SCPR's 30th Birthday I hope as many of you as possible will be able to join us. We will be including more details in the next issue of the newsletter and on the website - so watch this space.



Figure 2: Delegates discuss the latest pipe find! (Photograph by Susie White).

SCPR 2012 Conference Paper: Ottoman Pipes from Qatar

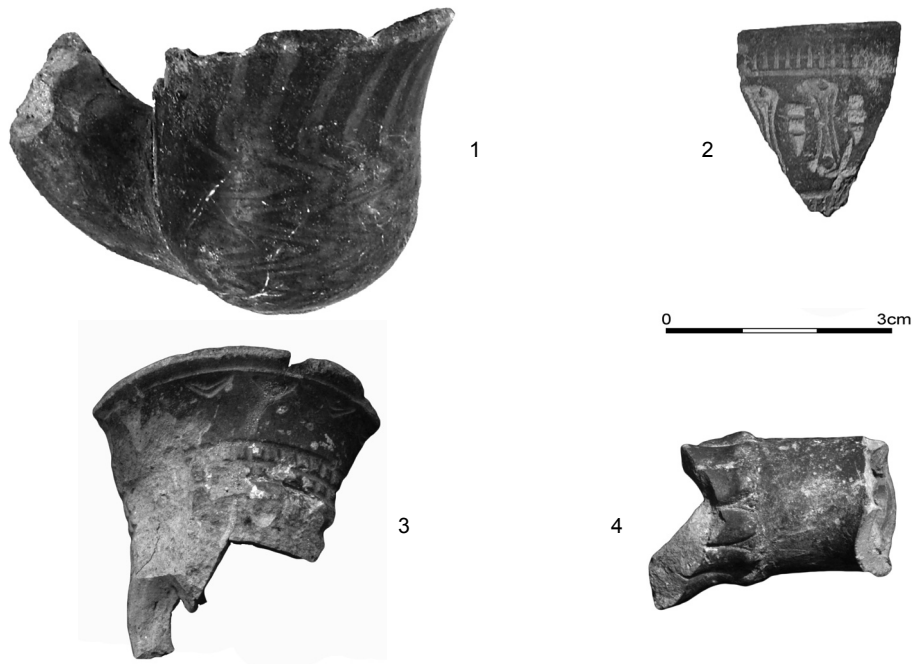
by Tony Grey

Four seasons of archaeological excavation (from 2008-2012) have been undertaken in Qatar with further seasons planned. This work has been on abandoned coastal settlements dating from the late seventeenth century to the earlier twentieth century. The work is being done by the Qatar Museums Authority in conjunction with Copenhagen University (the QIAH Project) and by a smaller subsidiary team from the University of Wales Trinity St. David's, Lampeter. This work has produced several fragments of Ottoman smokers' pipe bowls (*chibouqs*) and water pipes (*shishas*). The large and complex site of Zubarah dates from the nineteenth to earlier twentieth century and has produced several nearly complete pipe bowls. This author has been involved with recording ceramics from this site for one season and with the smaller sites of Ruwayda, an eighteenth-century site, and Rubaqa, a nineteenth-century to earlier twentieth-century site, for four seasons.

Chibouqs have been studied and recorded from Istanbul where a large pipemakers' quarter existed (Hayes, 1980, 1982), from the Balkans, Abydos in Upper Egypt (White, 2004), sites in Israel/Palestine such as Zir'in on Tel Jezreel (Simpson, 2002) and occurrences in the British Isles where such items may have been brought by sailors and travellers as souvenirs. Work on this material in the Persian/Arabian Gulf region is ongoing. Tobacco was introduced to the Ottoman Empire from Europe in the seventeenth century and its use became widespread by the 1720s despite earlier proscriptions. The popularity of smoking has been linked to the contemporary enjoyment of coffee drinking (Simpson 2011, 57) in urban coffee houses, roadside stalls and Bedouin encampments. The *chibouq* consisted of a fired clay bowl shaped in a two-piece mould, a long wooden stem (up to two metres long) and a mouthpiece that could be the most valuable part of the assemblage in ivory, ebony, amber, stone or other material. The stem was often attached to the mouthpiece by a ring that could be of silver in expensive examples. The best stems were made of cherry wood imported from Persia/Iran (Simpson 2011, 89), reeds and various other types of wood. The more expensive tobacco was *tumbac* also imported from Iran (Simpson 2011, 88). A lively trade between Qatar and Iran is evidenced by the importation of glazed ceramics during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and earlier. The rise of pearl exports from Qatar, Bahrain and elsewhere in the Gulf from c1880-1914 brought new wealth that stimulated imports. The pipe bowls were decorated in various ways including burnished slip, painting, impressing and carving, relief-moulding and rouletting. The form and size of bowls also varied considerably with typo-chronological progression.

From nineteenth-century Zubarah there is an example of a nearly complete bowl that has been slipped, burnished and painted with parallel red wavy lines running

vertically (Fig. 1). Another fragment has been relief-moulded and slipped in dark red (Fig. 2). From Rubaqa one fragment has a flared bowl in a fine grey fabric with a red-brown slip while another fragment is a rouletted shank with a red-brown burnished slip (Figs. 3 and 4). These probably all date to the later nineteenth century. Two items stand out as unusual. One is a crude wood pipe where the bowl and stem appear to have been carved from a single piece of wood (Fig. 5). The other is a crudely fashioned ‘homemade’ clay pipe (Fig. 6). These may have been used by individuals who could not afford the alternatives or they may represent a lack of supply. Imported refined white ware (‘chinaware’) bowls and dishes with painted, sponged or transfer decoration, mainly from Dutch factories dating to the late nineteenth century and earlier twentieth century, frequently show repairs to mend broken vessels by stapling. This suggests that either supply or economic reasons led to ‘make do’ solutions that might be relevant to pipes as well.



Figures 1 & 2: Chibouq bowls from Zubarah with burnished slip and painted wavy lines (1) and with relief-moulded decoration and dark red slip (2).

Figures 3 & 4: Chibouq bowl with incised and rouletted decoration (3) and shank fragment with rouletted decoration (4) both with reddish burnished slip.

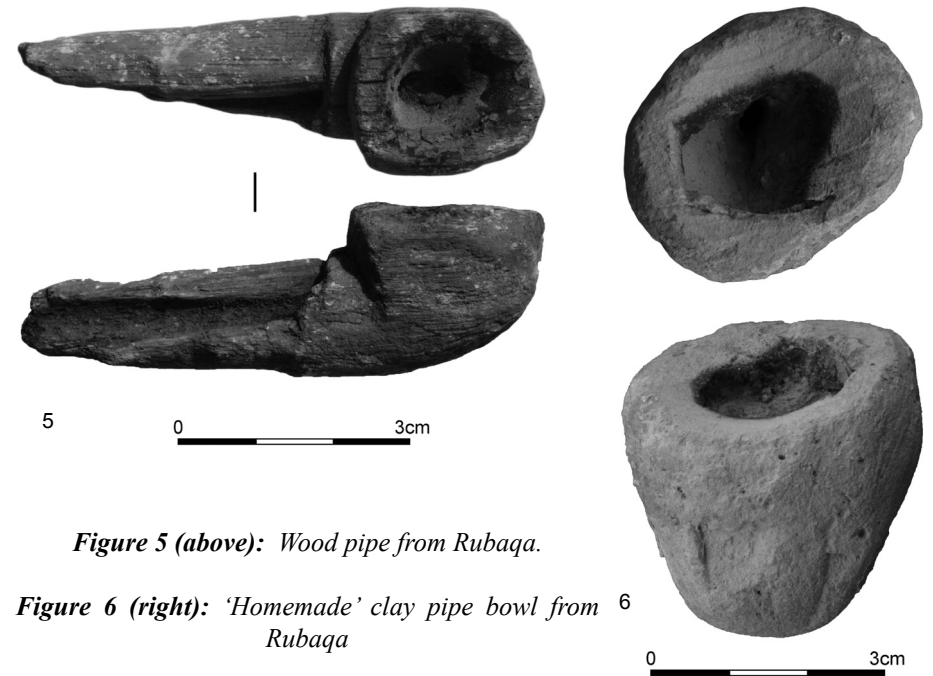


Figure 5 (above): Wood pipe from Rubaqa.

Figure 6 (right): ‘Homemade’ clay pipe bowl from Rubaqa

Several water pipe (*shisha*) bowls have been recovered from the Zubarah and Rubaqa sites. It seems likely that the use of the individual smoker’s pipe (the *chibouq*) came to end by c1900 with the popularity of cigarettes. However, the water pipe continued to be popular, as it is to this day, for social group smoking in coffee houses. From Rubaqa there is a complete *shisha* bowl in a pale grey fabric exhibiting signs of burning from usage (Fig. 7). Another bowl in a coarse orange fabric is decorated with incised vertical lines (Fig. 8). These bowls are wheel turned. A third fragment is made from a soft and friable white stone (Fig. 9).

Much research is invited in relation to this material. Where were the pipe bowls made? Turkish Mesopotamia is suggested as the ceramic evidence for pottery shows no imports from the west before the late nineteenth century (with none from Turkey and the Mediterranean region) and then only as part of a wider international seaborne trade (Grey 2011, 338-350). Several fabric types and form and decoration types suggest multiple sources for Qatari pipes.

References

Grey, A., 2011, ‘Late trade wares on Arabian shores: eighteenth-twentieth-century imported fineware ceramics from excavated sites on the southern Persian (Arabian) Gulf coast.’ *Post-medieval Archaeology*, **45** (Part 2), 338-350.



Figure 7: Shisha bowl in pale grey fabric from Rubaqa.

Hayes, J., 1980, 'Turkish Clay Pipes: A Provisional Typology' in P. Davey (ed.), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe IV (Europe I)*, British Archaeological Reports (International Series) 92, Oxford, 3-10.

Hayes, J., 1992, *Excavations at Saraçhane in Istanbul. Volume 2. The Pottery*. Princeton. Princeton University Press.

Simpson, St.J., 2002, 'Ottoman Pipes from Zir'in (Tel Jezreel)' *Levant*, **34**, 159-72.



Figure 8 & 9: Shisha bowls from Rubaqa in orange fabric (8) and in soft white stone (9).

Simpson, St.J., 2011, 'Analysing the Recent Past: the Archaeology of Death, Pastoralism, Pots and Pipes in the Ottoman Jazira and Beyond' *Al-Rafidan*, **32**, 57-104.

White, S., 2004, 'A Group of Clay Pipes from Idfa, Upper Egypt' *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter*, **65**, 16-21.

SCPR 2012 Conference Paper: The Potter Street Kilns in Sandwich and the Kipps Family

by Richard Hoskins

Discovery of the Kilns

In the spring of 2000 the Dover Archaeological Group (DAG), led by its Director Keith Parfitt, had a rare opportunity to excavate in a vacant plot in Potter Street in the heart of Sandwich, Kent. This plot had remained essentially unoccupied for many years and we had high hopes of finding evidence of medieval occupation and perhaps even traces of the elusive Saxon origins of the Town. Although we eventually excavated right down to the natural silts of the former southern bank of the River Stour we found no traces of Saxon occupation. However, we did find medieval and post-medieval structures and, most unusually, significant remains of two late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century clay pipe kilns.

The first indication that we were close to the site of a pipe kiln was the unusual number of clay tobacco pipes that started to appear. In addition to the pipe bowls and stems we began to find fragments of what at first we thought were unfinished or rejected clay pipe stems – roughly rolled lengths of pipe clay with no hole through the middle (Fig. 1).



Figure 1: Pipe Clay Rolls.

In due course, adjacent to the boundary wall at the northern edge of the site, we found a rectangular brick built structure which turned out to be the chamber of what was eventually designated Kiln 1. The chamber, which was floored with neatly laid orange-red bricks, measured 1.25m by 0.55m and was constructed in a pit at least 0.80m deep with a roughly square stoking chamber at its eastern end. The brick floor showed evidence of intense burning and the chamber was filled with a deposit of grey-black ashy loam containing brick rubble, a large quantity of muffle fragments and other demolition debris. An almost complete plan of the kiln was obtained, together with a good sample of the associated pipes, although it was not possible to excavate the entire structure as its northern side was overlain by the wall of an adjacent standing building. This wall was useful in dating the kiln: the form of the clay pipes can be broadly dated to the period between 1760 and 1820 but the wall built across the remains has a stone set in it, which shows no sign of having been moved, inscribed: 'This wall 31 feet from front belongs to J. N. Kingsford 1813'.

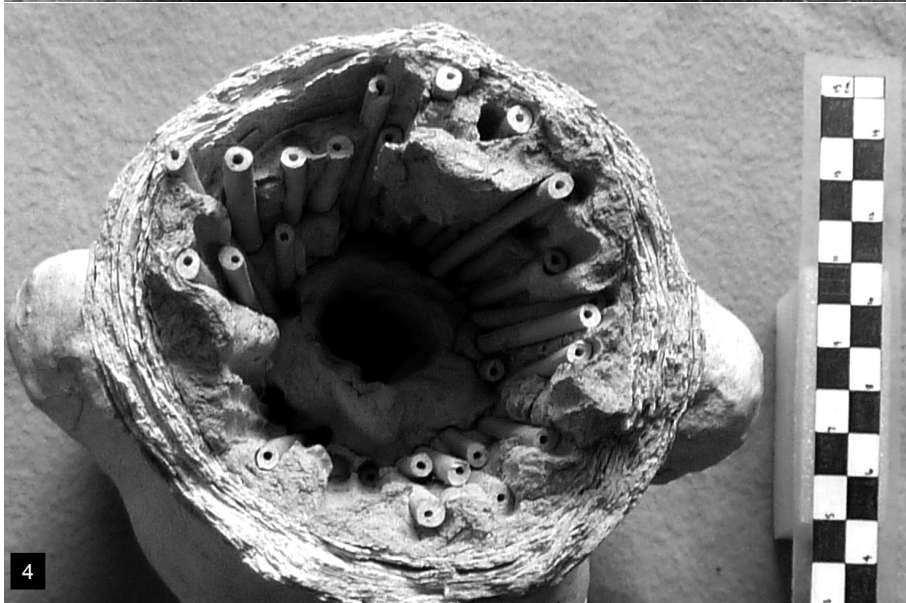
Immediately west of Kiln 1 was a second kiln (Fig. 2). Kiln 2 contained the larger number of clay pipe bowls and stem fragments, as well as other material relating to the manufacturing process, and although it appeared to be very similar in structure it could not be fully investigated as it was beneath a large flowering shrub. Kiln 2 was also full of ashy rubble containing hundreds of clay pipe bowls and fragments, significant quantities 'kiln furniture' and fragments of kiln structure.



The Kiln Structure and Kiln Furniture

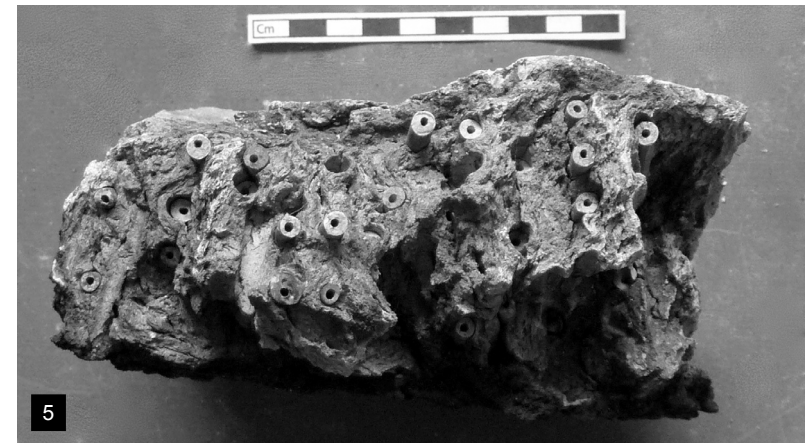
Within a tumble of broken flint rubble in Kiln 1 was an object that we initially took to be a large untrimmed flint. On closer inspection this proved to be a large knobbly, rounded object made of many thin outer layers of white pipe clay surrounding a core of pink clay which was reinforced with several dozen vertical, broken clay pipe stems (Figs. 3 and 4). At this stage we had no idea at all what this object was and it was only after we contacted Dr. David Higgins some months later that we found out that it was the top 0.17m of the central prop of a Muffle kiln (weight 2.24kg).

Figure 2 (left): Kiln 2.



Figures 3 & 4: Kiln prop. Exterior view (Fig. 3 above), and interior view showing pipe stem reinforcement (Fig. 4 below).

It is clear from the similarity of material found in the two kilns that they were in use contemporaneously. Both kilns produced many fragments of the ‘muffle’ itself – the domed chamber of the kiln which was rebuilt for each firing. The white-grey clay matrix of the Potter Street muffle was consistently strengthened with reject clay pipes stems (Fig. 5) and occasionally bowls (Fig. 6). It is also clear that the structure was strengthened with external projecting buttresses, several fragments of which have been identified. Recent close examination of the material has enabled three large muffle fragments to be refitted to produce a 0.24m length of ‘bar’ type buttress (Fig 7) (Peacey 1996, Part two, 5). The flow of the surface of the muffle, which has melted during the firing process, indicates that this was a vertical buttress. The intensity of the firing is clear from the severely fire-damaged, heavily slagged outer surfaces of many of the muffle fragments, as well as occasional vitrified brick fragments which were found in the kiln debris (Fig. 8).



Figures 5 & 6: Muffle Fragments with stem (Fig. 5 above) and bowl (Fig. 6 below) reinforcements.

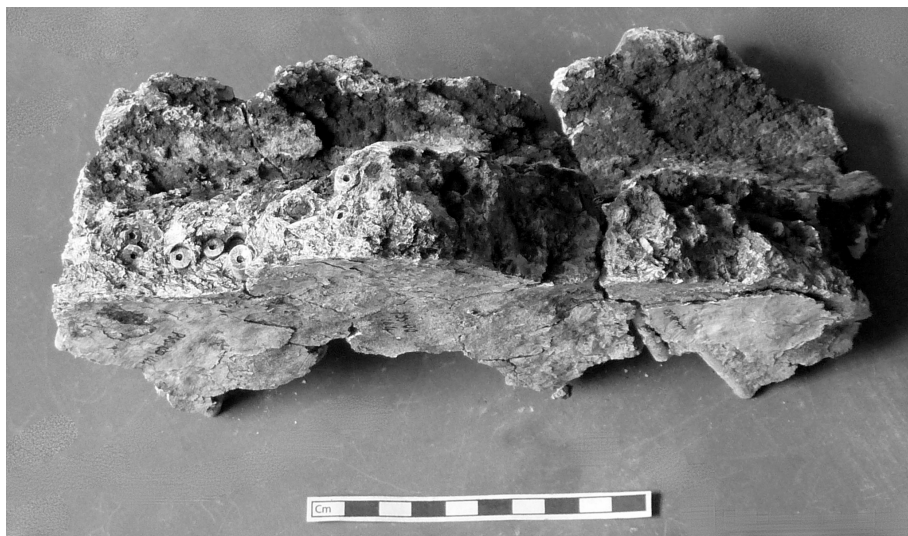


Figure 7: External 'bar' buttress.

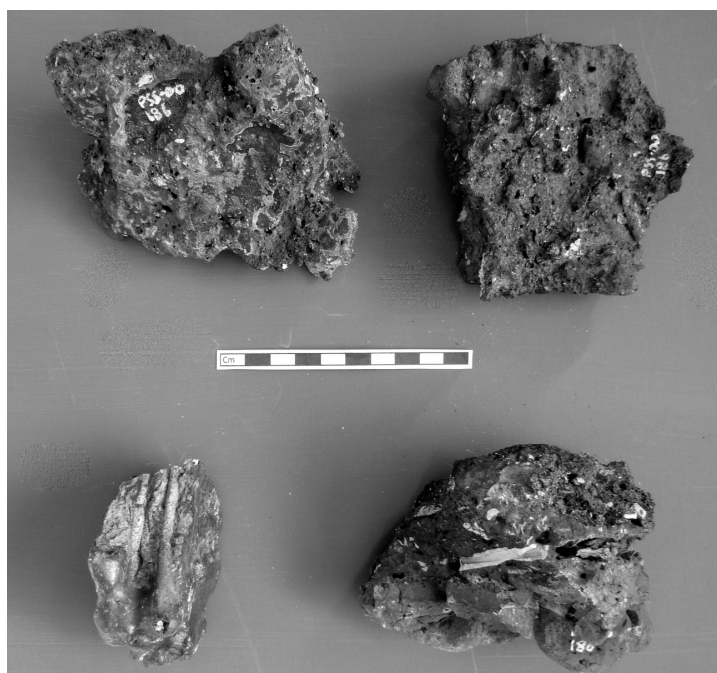


Figure 8: Heavily fired and slagged muffle fragments.

In addition to the structural remains of the muffle kiln itself a range of items of 'kiln furniture' was unearthed during the excavation:

Rolls and Strips The 'rolls of pipe clay with no hole through the middle' that we discovered early in the work we now know to be called 'rolls' or, if they are flattened, 'strips'. These were used to separate and stabilise the stacks of clay pipes during firing. Over 300 rolls were recovered during the excavation, some bearing impressions of stems of the pipes, laurel leaf or wheat ear decorations from the pipe bowl seams and even the fingerprints of the workers.

Rack Another item of which we had a dozen or more examples is an object known as a rack. These are defined (Peacey 1996, Part two, 7.1) as flat, parallel sided objects, strengthened with fragments of clay pipe stem. The Potter Street racks match this description except that most of them are slightly tapered. One was almost complete, measuring 0.30m in length (Fig. 9). The exact purpose and use of racks is unclear and they may have had a number of uses including perhaps as shelves inside the kiln or to build the sloping 'roof' at the top of the kiln. The Potter Street racks were notable for having been burnt on both surfaces and may have been used as separators between the muffle and the kiln lining.

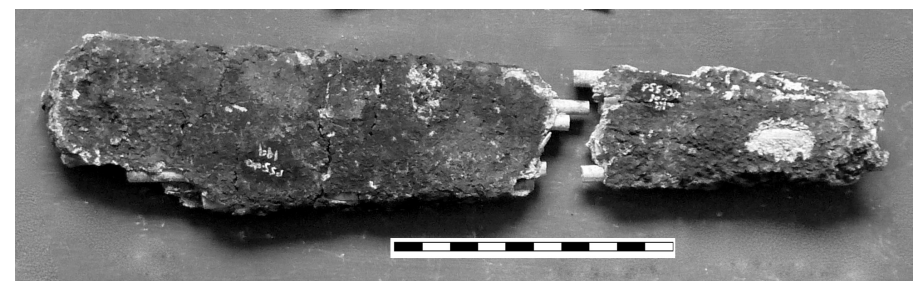


Figure 9: An almost complete 5-stem rack.

Wads A small number of objects have been recently identified that appear to be what are known as 'wads'. Wads are pieces of clay used while still plastic to form joints between other objects (Peacey 1996, Part two, 7.1). They normally retain impressions of the objects to which they are affixed. The Potter Street 'wads' are made of greyish-white fire clay which is occasionally contaminated by extremely small fragments of pre-fired clay pipe stem. They are between 4cm and 7cm in length, irregular in shape and there are few identifiable impressions other than finger-print marks (Fig. 10).

Thin Sheet A small number of fragments of 'thin sheet' were discovered. These are normally 'flat or undulating fragments of clay under 10mm in thickness' (Peacey 1996, Part two, 7.1 and Part three, 11.1.3). The Potter Street examples are made of

several very thin layers of white clay (Fig. 11), built up in a similar manner to the outer surface of the kiln prop described above. This material is not burnt or scorched so appears to have been used inside the muffle and may simply be detached fragments of its inner lining.



Figure 10: Wads.

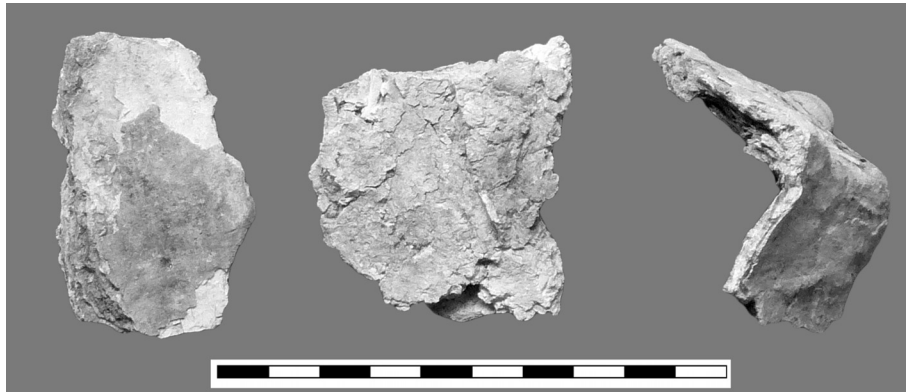


Figure 11: Thin sheet.

Amongst the large quantity of muffle are many small fragments of much thinner material. This consists of white clay tempered with cut straw or grass, resulting in a very light, fragile fabric. It is generally slightly burnt or scorched on one surface only (Fig. 12) although one example, which bears shallow linear impressions, is scorched on both sides (Fig. 13). It is tempting to also classify this material as ‘thin sheet’ although the fabric type is very different from the examples described above.

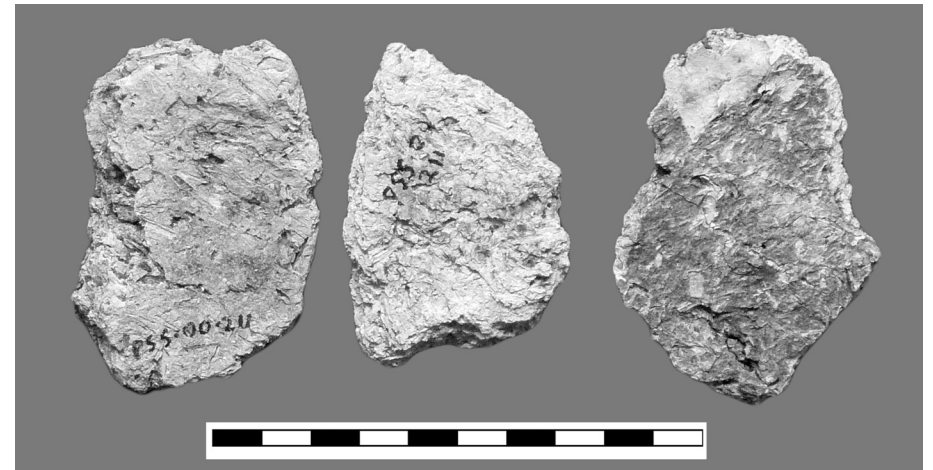


Figure 12: Thin fragments of straw-tempered muffle.

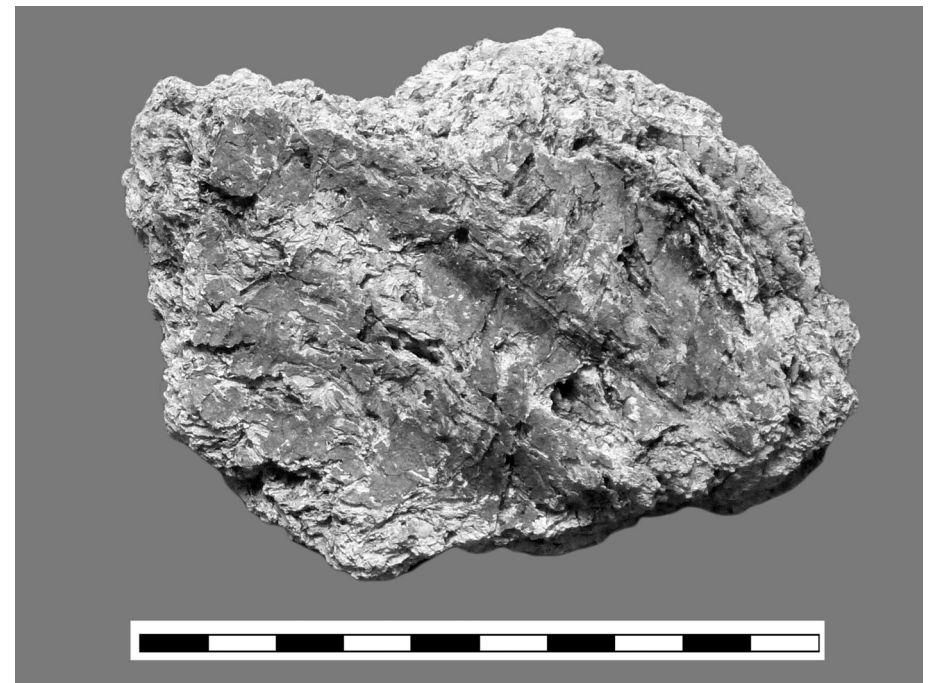


Figure 13: Thin muffle with linear impressions.

The Potter Street kilns – a few statistics

In addition to the kilns and associated material, large numbers of clay pipes were unearthed. The following brief statistics are an indication of the scale of the artefacts unearthed:

	Kiln 1	Kiln 2	ex Kiln	Total
Total pipe bowls (of 30 recognisable different types)	73	1573	56	1702
Stem fragments: total length (metres)	15.0	111.5	2.1	128.6
Stem fragments: weight (kg.)	2.3	17.0	0.3	19.6
No. of mouthpieces	65	955	9	1029
No. of strips/rolls	100	185	54	339
Muffle etc. – No. of items	510	56	13	579
Muffle etc. – Total weight (kg.)	32.1	8.3	0.7	41.1

The Clay Tobacco Pipes

Within and around the kilns 30 different pipe bowl ‘types’ were identified – the typology being a simple numbering from 1 to 30 of the different shapes, decorations and makers’ marks found. Some of the more significant types are as follows:

Type 1 - Marked ‘HK’ (Ribbed bowl. ‘Wheat ear’ seam). 816 pipes, 47.94% of total bowls found (Fig. 14).



Figure 14: Pipe bowl Type 1, marked HK.

Type 9 - marked ‘GW’ (plain bowl with ‘WITTWER’ roundel). 97 pipes (Figs 15). The Wittwer family is known in Kent in the nineteenth century but none has yet been found living in Sandwich. The nearest we have found is C. F. Wittwer who was a bootmaker in Dover in 1818.

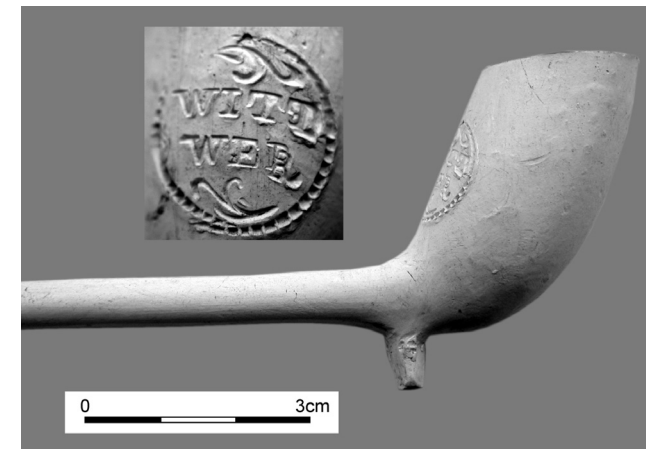


Figure 15: Pipe bowl Type 9, marked GW on the spur, and WITTWER on the bowl facing the smoker (bowl stamp enlarged).

Type 10 - marked ‘E?’ (Plain bowl). 407 pipes, 23.91% of total bowls (Fig. 16). One Type 10 bowl was inscribed in faded black ink: ‘S Gardner, Sandwich’ (Fig. 17).



Figure 16: Pipe bowl Type 10, marked E.



Figure 17: Pipe bowl Type 10, inscribed S. Gardner, Sandwich.

There were two more 'G-W' marked pipes:

Type 2 - 'GW' (Ribbed bowl. 'Wheat ear' seam). 28 pipes. (Fig. 18)

Type 8 - 'GW' (Bowl with ribs and dots. Seam of horizontal lines). One pipe. (Fig. 19)

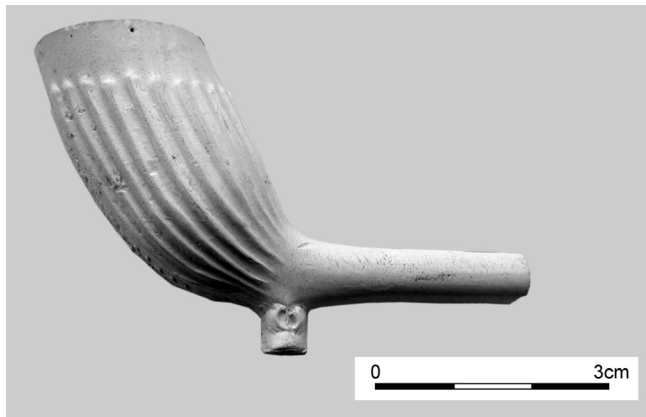


Figure 18: Pipe bowl Type 2, marked GW.



Figure 19: Pipe bowl Type 8, marked GW.

Many of the remaining bowl types differ from each other only in the makers' initials stamped upon the spur so are not described individually here - but there are several decorated types:

Type 21 - Birchall of Chatham (Masonic). Four pipes.

Type 22 - 'S?' (Masonic). Three pipes.

Type 23 - 'SI' (Masonic). Only one example found.

Type 24 - An unusual 'Adam and Eve' design marked 'I?' - 44 pipes, (Fig. 20).

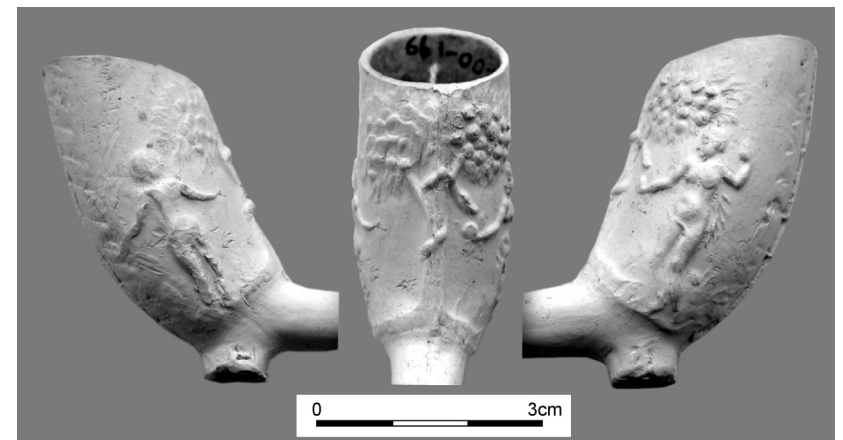


Figure 20: Adam and Eve.

Type 25 - Prince of Wales Feathers. Only one example found.

Type 30 – ‘TH’ (Lion and Unicorn with Hanoverian Arms). Only one example found.

And an oddity:

Type 26 – a very small, plain, slender (12-14mm. diameter) pipe. Four pipes.

In addition to the above pipes that were probably produced at Potter Street there were three residual seventeenth century pipes – Types 27, 28 (marked ‘MR’) and 29.

The Kipps Family – Pipemakers

The two Henry Kipps (father and son) are recorded as pipemakers in Sandwich during the eighteenth century

Of the identifiable initials on the pipe bowls from Potter Street, those with the second initial ‘K’ were:

	No.	% of all pipes
HK (Types 1, 16, 17)	894	52.53%
BK (Type 11)	54	3.17%
GK (Type 15) (‘K’ indistinct)	7	0.41%
TK (Type 20)	6	0.35%
IK (Type 19)	4	0.24%
Total pipes with second initial ‘K’	965	56.70%

The evidence is extremely strong that the kilns at 6 Potter Street were operated by the Kipps family. So far the following has been discovered about this family:

Henry Kipps Senior, son of Thomas Kipps and Mary Read, baptised 25th May 1746 at St Clement’s, Sandwich. This Thomas Kipps was almost certainly a descendant of another Thomas Kipps who is recorded as a pipemaker in Rochester in c1689.

Married Hester Dernacour on 9th June 1772 at St. Alphege, Canterbury. Occupation Pipemaker. The Dernacours were a family of Protestant Flemish silk weavers who fled Holland in the early seventeenth century.

Henry Kipps Junior, son of Henry Kipps and Hester Denacour, baptised 6th November 1774, St. Peter’s, Sandwich (150 yards from the Potter Street site), the second of eight children of Henry and Hester. Married Elizabeth Solley on 8th November 1804 at St Lawrence’s, Ramsgate, Thanet. Died in Hackney, East London on 27th February 1848.

The 1881 census records three members of the Kipps family still making clay tobacco pipes in the London area. It seems likely that they are descendants, perhaps grandchildren, of Henry Kipps Junior:

George Kipps (Born Ramsgate 1835) in Ratcliffe, Tower Hamlets, East London – Tobacco pipe maker.

Samuel Kipps (Born Ramsgate 1837) at Shepherd’s Bush, Hammersmith – Tobacco pipe maker, with his wife Maria and her mother, Maria Lyon both listed as Tobacco pipe trimmers.

John Kipps (Born Shadwell, London 1843) in Mile End Old Town, East London – Tobacco pipe maker.

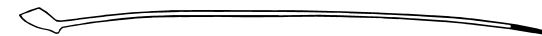
Conclusion and Acknowledgements

The above is a very brief interim outline of the Potter Street, Sandwich kilns and represents the current state of the research. Study of the material and its background is continuing and a full report will be published in due course.

The writer wishes to acknowledge the help, advice and encouragement of Keith Parfitt, Director of DAG in enabling this summary to be produced. Thanks are also due to Dr. David Higgins whose visit to Sandwich in 2000 explained to us the importance of this discovery. Allan Peacey’s *Internet Archaeology* publication (Peacey, 1996), as well as his personal advice, has been invaluable in providing information about muffle kilns and in helping us to recognise and identify the items excavated from within the kiln.

Reference

‘Introduction of Tobacco and Tobacco Pipes to the British Isles’ by Allan Peacey, © Internet Archaeology URL: http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue1/peacey_index.html (Updated: Wed Sep 11 1996; Accessed 11 Nov 2012).



SCPR Conference 2013
Dorchester, Dorset 21st and 22nd September

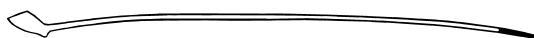
Robert Lancaster and Heather Scharnhorst have very kindly offered to organise our next conference. The 29th SCPR conference is to be held at the United Church Hall, Dorchester, Dorset on Saturday 21st September. On Sunday 22nd we are hoping to arrange a guided tour. More detail to follow shortly. So make sure you put the date in your diary.

In Favor of Tobacco

From John Rogers

This verse comes from a play called *Knave of Clubs* by Samuel Rowlands (1611).

Much victuals serves for gluttony
 To fatten men like swine;
 But he's a frugal man indeed
 That with a leaf can dine,
 And needs no napkin for his hands,
 His fingers' ends to wipe,
 But keeps his kitchen in a box,
 And roast meet in a pipe.



Help: Fitt Pipemakers of Norfolk and London

by Don Munns

A friend of mine pointed out a section in one of your newsletters about the Fitt family, who appear to have moved from Norfolk to London during the nineteenth century (Atkinson 1986). I am researching my direct line ancestors, and find that Samuel Fitt is one of my triple great grandfathers, who was listed in the censuses as being a Tobacco Pipe Maker living at various places in London.

Table 1 is a copy of my information on him and his family. His wife appears to be known variously as Maria, Mary Ann or Ann in the census returns.

If anyone has any further information on the Fitt family living in either Norfolk or London, I would be most pleased to hear from you (email donald.munns@ntlworld.com, with a copy to the Society at scpr@talktalk.net).

Reference

Atkinson, David, 1986, 'The Fitt Family of London', *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter*, **12**, 21-22.

FITT	Census Address	Residential area	Birth	Marriage	Death	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1881
Samuel	FITT		1807, Norwich	1832	1/8/1882	Pipe Maker	Tobacco Pipe Maker	Pipe Maker	Tobacco Pipe Maker	Tobacco Pipe Maker	5 Canal Wharf
Mary Ann (Maria)	LINCOLN	1808, Bungay, Suffolk			19/8/1881			Pipe Trimmer	Domestic		Mille End
Mary Ann (Maria)	FITT	1834, Portland, Dorset									
Samuel	FITT	1836, Mille End Old Town									Tobacco Pipe Maker
Maria	FITT	1838, Middlesex						Pipe Trimmer			
Caroline	FITT	1839, Middlesex									
Sarah	FITT	1845, Middlesex									
Harriet	FITT	1851, Middlesex									
Angelina	FITT	1852, Middlesex									

Table 1: Details of the Fitt family drawn from the census returns.

Tobacco Pipes as Barter Goods on Bristol Slavers

by Peter Taylor

With the ending of the London monopoly of trade with Africa in 1698, there began a period when Bristol slowly asserted itself as the chief slave port of Britain. From a position of only two or three voyages a year, the trade grew to ten voyages annually by 1707, twenty-seven voyages in 1717 and forty-eight voyages in 1725. There are six hundred known slave voyages which departed from Bristol in the three decades up to 1730 (Voyages Database, 2009) although some Bristol merchants had previously been part of the Royal African Company which had held the monopoly in the seventeenth century. A recent survey of a relatively small sample of cargoes indicates that tobacco pipes were carried as barter goods on around half of all eighteenth-century slaving voyages (Heal, 2012, 228; 574). That tobacco pipes were bartered at all appears to have been a Bristolian initiative as the extensive correspondence of the Royal African Company between 1681 and 1699 does not mention them as being a traded commodity (Handler, 2009).

The official government export figures for the trade with Africa contains information on 1,100 different goods but tobacco pipes are not one of those enumerated although a consignment of tobacco from London in 1716 is recorded as 69 gross of British made goods, almost certainly referring to tobacco pipes (DANS, 2011). The commercial records of Bristol's merchants for the early part of the eighteenth century are extremely sparse but the few that do survive shed an interesting light on the "triangular" trade. While most of the vessels described in this article carried pipes as cargo it is known that some slavers carried pipes as provisions, both for use by the crew and by the slaves. One undated cargo list from c1725 for an unknown Bristol ship shows that a slaver intending to trade for 250 slaves at Bonny (a port in the Bight of Biafra) carried "12 groce tebaccopipes" as "provisions and necessaries" rather than as cargo. The medicinal and appetite suppressing properties of tobacco were well understood and it was accepted by some owners that the well-being of the slaves, and therefore the potential profit, was improved by letting them up on deck to smoke, wash and shave. To what extent this was actually permitted by the ship's masters is unclear, certainly one French master cautioned that "one must never permit the Negroes the use of pipes, for fear of fire" (Brugevin 1982, 97; as translated by Handler 2008, 7). Contemporary descriptions of the middle passage (from Africa to the Caribbean) show that poor weather often meant that the slaves were kept below deck for weeks on end. The Bristol slaver *Black Prince* left the Gold Coast on 1 March 1763 for Antigua but it wasn't until 29 April that the captain recorded that he had "washed all the slaves the first time since we left the coast" (Dresser and Giles 2000, 126).

The *Cornwall*, a gally of 140 tons and the *Raymond*, a gally of 100 Tons, were fairly typical slavers and were both merchant by Noblett Ruddock, one of Bristol's main

traders. He was responsible for at least thirty known slave voyages between 1712 and his bankruptcy in 1726 (Richardson 1985; Richardson 1986, xxi) and Bills of Lading survive for 68 of his voyages from 1719-21, of which five were slave voyages. Of these only the two ships noted previously carried pipes, both two boxes each. By comparison, only two of the sixty-three non-slave voyages carried pipes, one was a shipment to Cork in the *Hester*, which also carried two boxes of pipes and one was a voyage to the York River in Virginia by the *Cary Gally* which carried a total of six boxes of pipes, five boxes of which were for the owners of the *Flower Gally*. It is clear that during the early eighteenth century, the number of pipes carried as barter goods was relatively small and these only made up a small part of "sortings", the diverse mixture of goods required to barter for slaves with the local middlemen, acting for the various African chiefs. However, even at its peak around 1730, the slave trade represented only 12% of all voyages to and from Bristol, perhaps because of the large financial investment and high risk associated with any venture (Richardson 1985, 4).

From 1724 the Gloucester Port Books reveal a surge in the volume of tobacco pipes coming down the River Severn destined for Bristol. Despite the Bristol Pipemakers Guild's protection of its own trade and Defoe's observation that the merchants "continue obstinately to forbid any, who are not subjects of their city sovereignty, (that is to say, freemen,) to trade within the chain of their own liberties" (Defoe 1724, 121), it seems clear that these pipes were for export and were the production of the Broseley area. These Shropshire pipes were considerably greater in volume than Bristol's entire African trade in pipes during the period 1725-1730. Unfortunately, the definition of "open sea" was changed in 1730 effectively ending reliable information on pipe cargoes passing downstream through Gloucester as recorded in their Coastal Port Books. Some 3,580 gross of pipes were destined for Bristol in 1724, 4,370 gross in 1725 and 2,819 gross in 1728. The Bristol Overseas Port Book for that year lists almost 25,000 gross of pipes showing that the direct trade with the colonies was pre-eminent. The barter trade with Africa is unlikely to have been much more than 500 gross annually by 1729 although the trade in pipes with North Africa had previously reached 673 gross in 1682, despite London's monopoly. Further work on the Bristol Overseas Port Books is underway to attempt to trace the export pipes from Shropshire to the Caribbean islands and American colonies.

The brigantine *Dispatch* was a small vessel of only 40 tons, built in Rhode Island, but was instructed to trade for 240 slaves on its second voyage in 1725 and it eventually landed in Virginia with 180 slaves for sale. Like most slave trade enterprises, several merchants had joined together only for the duration of the single voyage. Although the vessel only carried one box of pipes, its cargo manifest shows that it carried 14 ½ gross costing a total of 14/6d or 1/- per gross. In 1732 the slaver *Cato* carried 24 gross of pipes although being a Plantation built ship of 260 tons, she was considered too large for some of the slave ports like Calabar.

The 1753 accounts of the sloop *Africa*, sailing possibly from London under the

auspices of the “Company of Merchants Trading to Africa”, show that one gross of pipes were “supply’d to the slaves on the passage”. Although these are not costed, the accounts valued goods both in sterling and in the “Gambia currency” of barrs. One barr, sometimes literally an iron bar, was worth, in this particular instance, five shillings. The Bristol slaver *Fly*, in 1786, carried a part box of pipes worth 13 barrs, which implies that the box originally contained a considerable quantity of pipes (Heal 2012, 578).

One of the most detailed ship accounts that survive relates to the snow *Africa* and its unprofitable slave voyage of 1774 and its subsequent, ill-fated, slave voyage two years later. The vessel was a captured French prize of 100 tons and was armed with six guns. The partners in the second voyage supplied goods relating to their own businesses and the remaining requirements were divided between them to source. In this particular case three separate consignments of pipes were purchased by the ship’s master from Anna Viner, a widowed pipe-maker living in Horse Street, now Host Street, Bristol. She provided 40 boxes of heeled pipes at 6/10d each, 10 boxes, containing 60 gross of long pipes, at 17/10d each and 20 boxes of unspecified pipes at 6/10d each (see Fig. 1). There was little to be had in the way of a volume discount as the total amount actually paid to Anna was only rounded down by 4d. The master, Thomas Baker, had an 1/8th share in the vessel and a 1/6th share in its cargo and in the owner’s instructions to him it was stated that “20 or 30 boxes” of pipes were “sundrys ... to be disposed of on the Windward or Gold Coast”. All the pipes were listed as cargo rather than as provisions.

70 Boxes Tobacco Pipes			
10	40	2000	40 Boxes Pipes with heels..... 26/10
			13.13.4
10	80	1080	10 Boxes contg 60 brace long Pipes..... 17/10
			8.18.4
10	20	1000	20 Boxes Pipes..... 6/10
			6.16.8
			29.8.4

Figure 1: Detail from the account book of the snow *Africa* 1776 (Bristol Museums Galleries and Archives, Document G2404).

Anna Viner also provided pipes to other slave ships (see Fig. 2) including 24 boxes to the *Brilliant* in 1776 and, through her brother Edmund, to various other ships including 40 boxes on the *Porcupine* bound for New York in 1780, several regular small shipments on the *Neptune* always bound for Jamaica and 15 boxes on the *Swallow* for Waterford in 1799 (Price 2011). Anna’s prices, in an advert of 1799 aimed at ship’s captains and merchants, would seem to indicate that all seventy boxes carried on the *Africa* contained 6 gross of pipes each (Price 2011, 3787). Unfortunately the vessel became an early casualty of the American War of Independence when she was

1770.

A N N A V I N E R,
TOBACCO-PIPE-MAKER,
 Takes this Method to acquaint her Friends in particular
 and the Public in general,
THAT she is removed from her House near
 St. Stephen’s-Church, to St. Augustine’s-Back, near
 St. Giles’s-Bridge, opposite the Fish-Market; where Mer-
 chants, Captains of Ships, and others may be supplied
 with Tobacco Pipes of every Kind of the neatest and best
 Workmanship, for Africa, North and South America, &c.
 and their Favors gratefully acknowledged: She likewise
 returns her sincere Thanks for Favors already received and
 begs a Continuance of them.
 N. B. Particularly fine long Pipes glazed in the best
 Manner, made by no other Person in Great-Britain.
 The House adjoining in Horse-street to be lett en-
 quire as above.

Figure 2: Advertisement placed by Anna Viner in Felix Farley’s *Bristol Journal*, 7 July 1770 (Bristol Reference Library)

sunk off the coast of Portugal by the Massachusetts privateer “Rover” on the outward leg of her journey (Minchinton 1951, 196).

The Dash book of the *Sarah* shows that at Old Calabar in 1790, one box of pipes was given as part payment for anchorage. This payment also consisted of 24 gallons of rum, tobacco, salt, three suits and three pairs of shoes and even a hand organ. (Heal 2012, 577).

There are two main sources of data relating to eighteenth-century Bristol cargoes, the Overseas Port Books produced for the Exchequer to monitor customable shipments and the Presentments, published lists of the Custom House Bills of Entry “of the goods that are daily paid Custom for.... copies are daily printed and sent about the

City, to any Merchant, or any other, that will pay them Forty Shillings the Year” (Houghton 1692 quoted by Minchinton 1986). These Presentments survive from 1773 in good numbers and in that year show 103 cargo entries containing pipes (relating to 83 separate voyages) with only 69 entries (for 57 voyages) in the corresponding Port Book, although only 53 entries can be matched up in both. Interestingly the Port Books list pipe cargoes in gross, whereas the Presentments use the box as the unit of measurement. It is not surprising that the customs officials used a defined measure given the very variable size and nature of a “box”. While there is evidence that pipe moulders and others were paid at a piece rate of greater than 12 dozen to the gross to allow for breakages it is clear that pipes were shipped without any such allowance and were always retailed at twelve dozen pipes to the gross. Customs duty was always paid on the basis of “a small groce containing twelve dozen” (Book of Rates; Anon 1675, 89).

Just over half of the cargoes for 1773 can be directly compared in both sources. This shows that pipes were packed in boxes of between two and 25 gross, although the average consignment contained 9 gross per box for the export of pipes to Ireland, almost 10 gross per box to America and 12 gross per box for those going to the West Indies. The extreme of 25 gross per box relates to a consignment of pipes exported to Jamaica. This seems contrary to the Pipe Mould Size Agreement of 1710 which limited Virginia pipes to eight and a half inches and Jamaica pipes to thirteen inches. Further comparison of the Port Book data from later years is needed to ascertain whether the data from 1773 is typical. A comparison of all 234 slave voyages in the Trans-Atlantic Slave Database for 1773-1780 and 1790-1799, the periods for which the Presentments survive in decent numbers, shows that 26% or 61 voyages carried tobacco pipes as cargo. The volume of pipes traded with Africa had reached 72 boxes in 1774 according to the Presentment of that year however neither the Presentments nor the Port Books can be regarded as entirely accurate. For example, the Presentment of 31 July 1776 lists the *snow Africa* as carrying only 40 boxes of pipes although the 20 or 30 boxes of “sundrys” mentioned earlier may well be “dash” or goods for use as a customary bribe. This was given to the local middlemen without whom, slaves could not be purchased. This particular entry undercounts beads and copper and brass goods as well as pipes. This may be explained by additional cargo being loaded close to departure as the ship’s accounts give a date of sailing of 5 August however the number of casks of gun flints has been over stated. The Presentment also lists bottled beer and Portuguese wines, which were just two of the many “stores and provisions” listed in the accounts. The wrought iron listed was in fact “cutlery ware” which included such diverse items as padlocks, fish hooks and snuff boxes. The whole amount of Jamaica rum listed in the Presentment was classed as sundrys “if wanted” but was also required to be traded for rice to feed the slaves on the Middle Passage. This particular Presentment entry can only be regarded as a summary of the more important items in the cargo and of the main provisions carried on board ship (see Fig. 3).

Taking into account that the Presentments have, on average, ten days of missing data

31 Ditto.

In the Africa, Tho. Baker, Master, for Africa.

John Chilcott & Co. 5 Punch. Rum, 8 Chests 1 Box
great Bugle, 6 Buts 1 Cafe East India Goods & Calli-
coes, 1 Box Arrangoes. 27 Chests Trading Guns &
Blunderbusses, 60 Boxes Copper & Brass Manufac. 3
Casks Pewter, 40 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 18 Casks Salt,
1 Punch. Felt Hats, 4 Buts British Linen Cotton &
Worsted Caps, 1 Cask 1 Box wrt. Iron, 25 Puncheons
British Spirits, 5 Casks Gunflints, 600 Kegs Gunpow-
der, 1 Hhd. Tobacco, 1 Cafe British Linen, 4 Basket
Portugal Wine.

Tho. Lucas & Son, 110 doz. bot. Beer.

Figure 3: Presentment of 31 July 1776 (Bristol Reference Library).

annually and that there are some voyages in the Port Books not mentioned in the Presentments, it is likely that for the period 1773-1799 a third of all voyages to Africa carried tobacco pipes as barter goods. These range in quantity from a single box up to a consignment of 250 boxes carried by the *Alert* to the Gold Coast in 1796 (Price, n.d.). Of course not every voyage to Africa can be regarded as part of the slave trade. For instance, in 1799 Thomas King merchanted 6 boxes of pipes on the *London* on his own account and 12 boxes on behalf of the Sierra Leone Company (Price, n.d.). From 1792 this anti-slavery body had been trying to establish a second British colony in Africa through the re-settlement of black American ex-slaves. Others merchants, like the ship-builder Sydenham Teast, were only incidentally involved in the slave trade, being more interested in whaling and the trade in ivory and redwood. It may also be the case that some intended slave voyages never became such if the master had bartered for enough ivory or palm oil and that the vessel had returned to Bristol with a profit already made. It is estimated that the produce trade represented only 4% of the overall trade with Africa (Richardson 1986, xvi) as the mortality rate from disease was greater than in the slave trade as the vessels had to venture inland up the “infected” rivers in order to trade in wood.

While Bristol’s trade with Africa had become increasingly less important in the second half of the eighteenth century, it was the American War of Independence that hit the city’s pipe-making trade the hardest and as Thomas Clarkson stated in 1788, “nor is it likely that there would [be] a single labouring manufacturer, who would suffer by the abolition of the slave trade, so long as he was willing to work” (Clarkson 1788, 121).

In summary, this study has shown that tobacco pipes formed a small but consistent part of the cargoes loaded onto Bristol slave ships during the course of the eighteenth century. Inaccuracies in the contemporary records make it hard to be sure that pipes were consistently recorded, but the overall trend seems clear. During the early eighteenth century a cargo might typically have included one or two boxes, each of which is likely to have contained around 9-12 gross of pipes. Towards the end of the century this number had grown significantly, with cargoes often containing tens of boxes and, in one case, as many as 250. This would suggest that there was an increasing demand for pipes in Africa, which is something that could be tested by examining eighteenth-century archaeological assemblages from the region. There also appears to have been a surge in Broseley pipes destined for Bristol during the 1720s, some of which may also have been used as barter goods on slaving voyages. The Bristol pipe makers were well aware of the different requirements for various overseas markets and produced a wide variety of different products accordingly.

As well as being loaded as trade goods, pipes were also carried as provisions for both the crew and the slaves that were being transported. As provisions were exempt from customs duty, these went un-recorded in the Port Books and largely ignored in the Presentments with only the rare commercial document surviving to show that pipes were carried in this way. The description of pipes as “dash”, “sundrys” or “necessaries” shows that they were also used as bribes and also apparently overlooked in the official records so that the recorded volume of the trade in pipes with Africa is likely to be an under estimate.

References

Anon, 1675, *The Act Of Tonnage & Poundage, And Book of Rates: With Several Statutes at Large Relating to the Custums; Carefully Examined by the Records: Out of which are Collected The Variation from the Book of Rates, and Act of Tonnage and Poundage, as Now Practis'd*, printed by John Bill & Christopher Barker, London

Brugevin, Joseph, 1982, *Observations Touchant le Soin des Negres dans Voyage de Guinée* [post-1777]. In P. Villiers, *Traite des Noirs et Navires Négriers au XVIIIe Siecle*. Grenoble: Editions des 4 Seigneurs.

Clarkson, Thomas, 1788, *An Essay on the impolicy of the African Slave Trade: In Two Parts* 2nd edition J. Philips London

DANS, 2011, Data Archiving & Network Services <<http://www.dans.knaw.nl/en>> *Anglo-African trade, 1699-1808* [computer database]

Defoe, Daniel, 1724, *A tour thro' the whole island of Great Britain, divided into circuits or journies*, Letter 6 Part 2, London; JM Dent & Co. (1927)

Dresser, Madge & Giles, Sue, 2000, *Bristol & Transatlantic Slavery*, Catalogue of the exhibition 'A Respectable Trade? Bristol & Transatlantic Slavery' at the City Museum & Art Gallery, Bristol 1999, Bristol Museums & Art Gallery with The University of the West of England, Bristol

Handler, Jerome S., 2008, 'Aspects of the Atlantic Slave Trade: Smoking Pipes, Tobacco, and the Middle Passage', *The African Diaspora Archaeology Network*, June 2008 Newsletter, 1-12.

Handler, Jerome S., 2009, 'The middle Passage and the Material Culture of Captive Africans, Slavery and Abolition', *A Journal of Slave and Post-Slave Studies*, **30** Issue 1, 1-26.

Heal, Chris, 2012, *The Felt Hat Industry of Bristol and South Gloucestershire 1530-1909* D.Phil. thesis submission to University of Bristol.

Houghton, John, 1692, *Collection for the improvement of husbandry and trade*, no.6 (quoted by Minchinton).

Minchinton, W. E., 1986, *Bristol Presentments, 1770-1917 in Bristol Central Library Introduction to the microfilm collection*. Pub. no. R97290 Microform Academic Publishers, Wakefield.

Minchinton W. E., 1951, 'The Voyage of the Snow Africa', *The Mariner's Mirror*, **37** no. 3.

Price, Roger, 2011, *Bristol Pipemakers and their Families, of the 16th to 20th Centuries* unpub. article on DVD.

Price, Roger, n.d., unpub. transcriptions of Bristol Presentments and extracts from Bristol Overseas Port Books, 1597-1799.

Richardson, David, 1985, *Bristol Slave Traders*, The Historical Association (Bristol Branch).

Richardson, David, 1986, *Bristol, Africa and the Eighteenth Century Slave Trade to America*, 4 vols, Bristol Record Society, Bristol.

Voyages Database, 2009, *Voyages: The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database*. <<http://www.slavevoyages.org>> (accessed 23 December 2011).

Wanklyn, M. D. G. et al., *Gloucester Port Books, 1575-1765* [computer file]. Colchester, Essex: UK Data Archive [distributor], March 1996 SN:3218 <<http://dx.doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-3218-1>>

Primary Sources

Cornwall / Raymond (1719-21) 08226 Shipping Notes, Noblett Ruddock & Co., Bristol Record Office.

Dispatch (1725) and undated cargo list (c1725) Hobhouse Papers, Jefferies Collection vol.13, Bristol Reference Library.

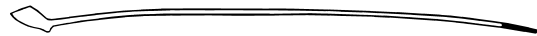
Cato (1732) The National Archives, E190/1208/4.

Sloop Africa (1753) The National Archives, T70/1218/3 p11.

Snow Africa (1776) G2404 Account Book of the snow Africa, Bristol Museums Galleries and Archives.

Fly (1786) The National Archives, C/107/1.

Sarah (1790) The National Archives C107/6.



Help: Some Questions Concerning Clay Tobacco Pipes Found in Dorset

by Robert Lancaster

My research into Dorset clay tobacco pipes continues to raise questions. Any answers to the queries posed below would be gratefully received.

A marked stem from Cerne Abbas

This stem, in the possession of the Cerne Abbas Historical Society, has a relief mark IOHN/PAIN set within a rectangular frame measuring 12mm wide by 8mm high (Fig. 1). The leg of the letter P is very short and could be read as D but as the adjacent leg of the letter A is also short the letters may have been shortened to fit the frame. Therefore JOHN PAIN would seem to be the most likely reading. The style of the mark would fit in with an early eighteenth-century date.

A search through published lists of pipe makers in Devon, Somerset, Wiltshire and Hampshire, and the writers own database of Dorset pipe makers, did not reveal any makers of this name. The nearest makers who have the same surname come from Sussex where James Pain, pipe maker, is recorded as marrying in 1733 at Petworth



Figure 1: IOHN / PAIN stem.

in Sussex. There is also a William Pain (Payne) working in Horsham c1700-1720. (Atkinson n.d., but published in 1977, 47; Fig. 5 No.5). Sussex is about 100 miles from Cerne Abbas which is quite a distance for a pipe to travel but not unprecedented in Dorset as a scattering of London produced pipes have been found, probably as a result of coastal trade. Can any members shed any light on this maker please?

A WG pipe from London

The second question concerns a London made clay pipe in the collections of Bridport Museum (Fig. 2). The style of the pipe is that of Atkinson and Oswald Type 25 (Atkinson and Oswald, 1969, Fig.2 no.25). On the back of the bowl is an incuse mark W G with symbols above and below and set within a partial serrated circular frame. The squared spur has relief initials WG.

Oswald (1975, 68, Fig. 11 no.7) illustrates this mark and tentatively attributes it to William Golding (2) c1740-1780. Oswald notes that all the known examples of these pipes had been found in North America and not Britain.

It would be very useful to know if, since 1975, any other examples of this mark have been found in Britain. Again any information would be gratefully received.

References

Atkinson, D., 1977, *Sussex Clay Tobacco Pipes And The Pipemakers*, privately published.

Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A., 1969, 'London Clay Tobacco Pipes', *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 3rd Series, XXXII, 171-227.

Oswald, A., 1975, 'Clay Pipes For The Archaeologist', *British Archaeological Reports*, British Series 14, Oxford.



Figure 2: WG bowl, Bridport Museum.

The Halliday Mystery

by Joe Norton

George Halliday, a commercial traveller, of 4 Upper Abbey Street, Dublin, married Catherine Grier of 5 Upper Abbey Street in St. Mary's Church of Ireland, Dublin, on 16 September 1860. It is interesting to note that George and Catherine are given as living in adjoining addresses, especially since by 1862 he is described as a provision dealer of 4 & 5 Abbey Street Upper. He is also listed as George Halliday and Co., tobacco pipe agent, between 1860 and 1884, and as a pipemaker from 1864-1884 (Thoms Directories). The latest directory references given are clearly out of date, since George Halliday died on the 7th February 1882, leaving an estate of £707-16-1d and his widow Catherine as his sole executrix.

His business must have been wound up following George's death since, in June 1883, the following auctioneer's advertisement appeared in the *Irish Times*: -

Sales Tuesday 26 June 1883
At one o'clock in the afternoon
In James H. North's Estate Auction Rooms
110 Grafton St.

Lot. 7 **Clay Pipe Manufactory**
No's 4, 5, 6 and 7 Upper Abbey Street, and premises
at rere thereof, City of Dublin, forming the most
extensive Clay Pipe Manufactory in Ireland
with Kiln, Plant etc., also good connection attached

JAMES H. NORTH, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
110 Grafton Street Dublin

On Wednesday 8th August 1883 the *Irish Times* carried a further advertisement for the sale of his property in Abbey Street which read as follows:

For Sale Next Friday
To Pipe Manufacturers, Pipe Dealers
Tobacconists and Others
Re George Halliday, Deceased
Of Upper Abbey Street,
City of Dublin
SALE
Of Plant, Stock-In Trade, Materials, Machinery Etc.,

Of the Clay Pipe Manufactory and Wholesale
Pipe Warehouse

No. 4 Upper Abbey Street
On Friday Next, 19th. August 1883.
Commencing at 11.30 o'clock am.,
On the Premises.

James H. North
Will

SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

In consequence of the death of the late owner,
The Entire Plant, Machinery, and Stock-In-Trade of
This Large Concerns

COMPRISING CHIEFLY-

Machinery for Manufacture of Clay Pipes, about 400
Gross of Clay Pipes in Boxes, consisting of Plain,
Fancy and French; 240 Pipe Moulds, quite new; 20
Gross of Cherry Stems, 50 Gross of Matches, Wax
Safety and Lucifer; Cigar Cases, Cigarette Books, To-
bacco Knives, Ambers, Tobacco Boxes, London Straw
Pipes, Briar Pipes in Variety, Stoves, Scales and Weights,
Truck, Lamps, 40 Gross of Green Work, 400 Gagers for
Burning Pipes, Spring Van, Vice, Racks, Slugs, Gin Heads,
A Patent Lift. Soaking Tubs, A Handcart, A Van, 20 Tons
Of Pipe Clay, Vulcanised Pipes, Snuff Boxes, Pipe Cases,
8 Gross Goose Quills, 8.5 Gross Metal Vestas, and a vast
Quantity of Miscellaneous Property

JAMES H. NORTH

Auctioneer

House and Estate Agent
110 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

From these advertisements it would appear that the clay pipe manufactory was sold complete in June 1883 but that the new owner did not wish to use the property for pipe making and so sold the entire contents of the works at a subsequent auction in August 1883.

The auctioneer describes the concern as the 'most extensive Clay Pipe Manufactory in Ireland'. While allowing for the usual 'talking up' of a property, a perusal of the stock, plant and equipment details, does indeed show that this was no small concern. A pipe-maker with 240 moulds in stock must have had an extensive catalogue of pipe types. The main pipemakers across the river in the Francis Street area seem to have had, certainly in the later nineteenth century, a rather limited range of pipe types, nowhere near that number. A look at some of the other items is instructive; the 400 'Gagers'

are presumably saggars, in which case this was a very large number to have on hand. He either had a very large kiln or several kilns at work. The concerns themselves were spread over 4 large property lots, significantly larger than the sites in Francis Street. Abbey Street itself was in a better location, transecting Sackville Street (now O'Connell St.), the main trading street on the north side of the River Liffey. It was also, to the best of my knowledge, the only pipe making concern on the north side of the river at this time, although an earlier pipe kiln has been found at the corner of Church Street and May Lane, also on the north side of the Liffey (Dawkes 2008, 332).

The sale advertisement is rare and important for the contents of the pipe works that it describes and the author has not come across anything similar to date. It also seems clear from the wording of the second auction that the business was not kept together as a going concern after 1883, but rather that the elements of the business were being sold off separately. It's possible that the site was on a lease that was due to expire and was not going to be renewed. Abbey Street was more upmarket than Francis Street and maybe a pipe factory didn't fit in with the business image of the area, or maybe none of the other pipemakers in the area had the necessary capital to invest in such a large business when it came up for sale. It would be especially interesting to know who bought the moulds; if sold in lots then the pipemakers across the river could probably afford the outlay required for such smaller purchases. They could then add them to their stock and extend their range type. It's also possible one of the larger concerns, such as Hanley's of Waterford could have bought them up for the same purpose.

So where's the mystery? Well, in some thirty years of looking at pipes the author has only ever seen a *single* Halliday pipe! (Fig.1). There must be more examples out there but the author has yet to see them. A manufacturer of this longevity, some 20 years, and obvious importance must have left some trace behind, but where are the pipes?

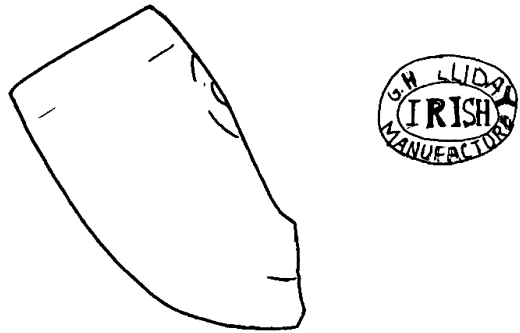
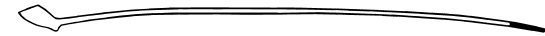


Figure 1: The only known example of a Halliday pipe, in the style of a 'Parnell' pipe (not to scale).

In the sale description the concern is described as a 'wholesale pipe warehouse'. It is possible, given the large amount of moulds to hand, that Halliday made pipes to order for a range of customers and didn't inscribe his own name as maker, although why pass up on the opportunity to advertise his own work? The mystery remains.

Reference

Dawkes, Giles, 2008, 'Excavation of a cemetery, clay pipe kiln and bead manufactory in Church Street, Dublin', *Post Medieval Archaeology*, 42:2, 332.



United Trades' Association Dublin Registered Pipes

from Paul Magill

The following newspaper cutting was sent in by Paul Magill for the interest of the membership. It is taken from the *Irish People Newspaper* for 5th March 1864. The copy is rather poor therefore it has been transcribed overleaf.

UNITED TRADES' ASSOCIATION, DUBLIN.

To follow up our efforts to secure FAIR PLAY to the OPERATIVES, and advance the interests of IRISH MANUFACTURE in a legitimate way, we call upon ALL IRISHMEN to purchase the UNITED TRADES' ASSOCIATION DUBLIN REGISTERED PIPES from those only who are authorised to sell them. Any Retailer can procure them from the undermentioned Manufacturers, who pay the FAIR PRICE FOR LABOUR, and from none others:—

Thos. Cunningham, 127, Frances-st. (opposite Sweetman's brewery.)

John Cunningham, 139, Francis-street.

Thomas Cunningham, 135, Francis-street.

Joseph Daly, 17, Francis-street.

George Brown, 2, Thomas-court Bawn.

Richard Spratt, 1, Marrowbone-lane (corner of Taylor's-lane).

John Byrne, 144, Francis-street.

P. J. SHANLY, President.

J. KEEGAN, Secretary.

Baker's Hall, Bridge-street.

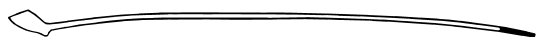
UNITED TRADES' ASSOCIATION DUBLIN.

To follow up our efforts to secure FAIR PLAY to the OPERATIVES and advance the interests of IRISH MANUFACTURE in a legitimate way, we call upon ALL IRISHMEN to purchase the UNITED TRADES' ASSOCIATION DUBLIN REGISTERED PIPES from those only who are authorised to sell them. Any Retailer can procure them from the undermentioned Manufacturers, who pay the FAIR PRICE FOR LABOUR, and from none others:-

Thos. Cunningham, 127 Frances St. (opposite Sweetman's brewery.)
John Cunningham, 139, Francis-street.
Thomas Cunningham, 135, Francis-street.
Joseph Daly, 17, Francis-street.
George Brown, 2, Thomas-court Bawn.
Richard Spratt, 1, Marrowbone-lane (corner of Taylor's-lane).
John Byrne, 144, Francis-street.

P. J. SHANLY, President.
J. KEEGAN, Secretary.

Baker's Hall, Bridge-street



A Cornish Pipe Marked J. COCK / TRURO

by Heather Coleman

In June 2012 I attended an antique and collectors fair at Exeter in Devon and purchased the clay pipe shown in Figure 1. It has a delicate, petite form with a petal design around the bowl and alternating floral patterns overlaid. I have come across similar pieces before, recorded from the Bristol area as well as Southampton and coastal towns in Devon. Most of them do not have the spur on the base, as this one does. The incuse moulded name on the stem of this one reads "J. COCK" and "TRURO", a small City in Cornwall.

The County of Cornwall is on the far south-western peninsula of England and is perhaps best known not only for its scenic landscape and fishing heritage, but also as



Figure 1: J COCK pipe. Inset map showing the location of Truro.

a world leader in mining during the past few centuries. At one time, many hundreds of Cornish mines supplied the world with its vast mineral wealth, as well as with experienced people who travelled to far corners of the globe to mine, and who named new towns and regions after their homeland. I should also mention here that Cornwall is equally famous for its delicious Pasties (sometimes spelled "Pastys"), parcels of food wrapped in a baked crust. Cornish pasties are crimped on the side, while Devon pasties are crimped on the top. Cornwall and Devon scholars have heated debates as to which county invented this edible delight!

Another material still excavated in Cornwall in large amounts is china clay (kaolin), a major ingredient in the ceramics industry in past times and still very important today. Most of the china clays in Cornwall (also Devon) were formed *in situ* by decomposition of feldspar from the natural granite rock of the region, whereas the other types of clay in the region which were widely celebrated for their use in making clay tobacco pipes (Rolt 1974) were formed by eroded material (not just derived from granite but also from surrounding rock) that was carried by water and deposited in ancient lakes (Durrance and Laming 1975, Oswald 1975). These are found in the Bovey Basin at Newton Abbot and the Petrockstowe area in North Devon. I am not sure myself how much research has been done into the clays that would have been used by Cornish pipe makers; perhaps they would have used a blend of Cornish clays or Devon ball clays, or perhaps suitable deposits were found much closer to where production was carried out.

Truro has always had very good access to the sea being a major port, up-river and sheltered. Sea trade was very important here in this rugged, highly industrial location being so far away from the rest of the country. It is reasonable to assume that clay pipes made for local use were also traded around the coast as well as being exported much further afield at times when people were travelling to other parts of the world.

A number of Cornish pipe makers operated over the past few centuries, although there is much research to be done in this county. Oswald (1975, 164-5) lists 27 makers for the county as a whole, but these are just a summary of the list published by Douch (1970, 147-153), which contains much more detail for these individuals. The Cornish makers listed range in date from 1643-1882, with the most of them having been based in Truro (17 of the 27). The majority of Cornish products are only likely to be encountered by researchers in that region of England.

My curiosity about J. Cock was raised when I purchased this Cornish pipe and I decided to view census records to find out more about the Cock family and the time period in which they operated. The style of this pipe is usually one placed in a date period of c1850-1870, however a later date of c1860-1880 seemed more likely on this occasion, given the spur feature and the incuse name on the stem.

Appendix 1 below shows a list of the nineteenth century Truro pipe makers from Oswald (1975). This is followed by Appendix 2, a simplified, chronological summary of pipe makers from some of parishes in Truro, Cornwall, which I have compiled from the census records on the Ancestry website (<http://www.ancestry.co.uk>) as well as from other sources. This by no means covers all Truro parishes or pipe makers, but I hope it will form a valuable starting point for more detailed future research.

Although this research showed that the Cock family were pipe makers in Truro from at least 1851 until 1911, there was no obvious maker with the Christian name initial J who could have made the pipe, until a reference was found in the *Trade and General Directory* of 1883 to Jane Cock being a pipe maker at 28 Moresk Road, with Alfred Cock being a pipe maker at 7 Moresk Road (www.historicaldirectories.org). Douch (1970, 153) provides some more information about what had happened to result in two members of the family being listed in the same road as pipe makers. William Cock, Jane's husband, had died in 1881 and their son, who had helped his father for more than 20 years as a pipe maker, took over the family business at 7 Goodwives Lane (Moresk Street). At the same time his widow, Jane, opened a new pipe making business at 28 Goodwives Lane (Moresk Street), where she is recorded in 1882 and in the 1883 directory. By the time of the 1891 census, however, she appears to have been a nurse at Williams Cottages (aged 70, widow). This suggests that Jane's pipe making enterprise did not last more than a decade and, most likely, it only operated for a few years during the early 1880s. This provides both a maker and a nice close dating for the pipe that turned up in Exeter. Her son Alfred carried on making pipes and is the last recorded Cornish pipe maker, listed at the Truro Union Workhouse in 1911.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to David Higgins and Susie White who tracked down the 1883 directory listing of Jane as a pipe maker, and who provided several of the other references contained in this paper.

References

Douch, H. L., 1970, 'The Tobacco Trade and the Manufacture of Clay Pipes in Cornwall', *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, 139-153.

Durrance, E. M. and Laming, D. J. C., 1975, *The Geology of Devon*, University of Exeter Press.

Oswald, A., 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports, British Series 14, Oxford.

Selwood, E. B, Durrance, E. M. and Bristow, C. M., 1998, *The Geology of Cornwall*, University of Exeter Press.

Rolt, L. T. C., 1974, *The Potter's Field – A History of the South Devon Ball Clay Industry*, David & Charles, Newton Abbot.

Appendix 1: Nineteenth century Truro pipe makers from Oswald 1975.

Henry Bastian 1841-56 Truro (Aet 25. 1841).
Thomas Bastian 1844. Truro. Conviction Assault.
Alfred Cock 1882-3. Truro.
William Cock 1850-83. Truro.
Benjamin Randall 1841-54. Census. (Aet. 45).
Elisha Randall 1852-6. Truro.
George Randall (1) 1803. Truro.
George Randall (2) 1841. Truro. Census. (Aet. 30).
John Randall 1841-56. Truro. Census. (Aet. 25).
Samuel Randall 1803-41. Truro. Census. (Aet. 60).

Appendix 2: Showing the census information mentioned previously. The first line of each entry is in the form Year/Record Number/Parish:

1841 H0107/147/15 Kenwyn

Kenwyn Street, Elisha Randall, age 35, Pipe Maker.
Kenwyn Street, Philip Randall, age 15, Pipe Maker (with father).
St Dominic St?, John Penron, age 20, Pipe Maker.

1851 HO107/1910 St Mary

Richmond Hill, William Cock, Head, age 32, Pipe Maker, born St Mary, Cornwall.
Richmond Hill, Fred'k Cock, Son (of Anthony Cock), age 14, Pipe Maker, born Kenwyn, Cornwall.

1851 HO107/1910 Kenwyn

Lemon Quay, Elisha Randall, Head, age 48, Pipe Maker - firm employing 8, born Cornwall, Truro.

Lemon Quay, Llewellyn Randall, son, age 17, Pipe Maker, born Cornwall, Truro.

1861 RG 9/1558 St Mary

Goodwives Lane, Elizabeth Coward, Head, age 28, born Eadloss, Cornwall.

Goodwives Lane, Charlotte Pascoe, Boarder, age 28, Pipe Maker, Truro .

Goodwives Lane, William Cock, Head, age 42, Pipe Maker, Truro.

Pydar Street, Mary Arthur, Wife (in this household), age 28, Pipe Maker, born St Mary, Cornwall.

Boscawan Row, George Lawrence, Head, age 28, Pipe Maker, born Devonshire.

Boscawan Row, Susanah Bramble, Head, age 71, Pipe Maker, born Truro, Cornwall.

Pydar Street, William Sands, Lodger, age 16, Pipe Maker, born Truro, Cornwall.

Pydar Street, John Penrose, Head, age 42, Pipe Maker, born Goodnrlane, Cornwall.

Treleavons Row, Elizabeth Treble, Daughter (in this household), age 20, Pipe Maker, born Truro, Cornwall.

Treleavons Row, Isabela Boundy, Daughter (in this household), age 15, Pipe Maker, born Kenwyn, Cornwall.

Pydar Street, Elizabeth Spurr, Daughter (in this household), age 27, Pipe Maker, born St Mary, Truro.

1871 RG10/2282 St Mary

Goodwives Lane, Charlotte Pascoe, Head, age 36, Pipe Maker born Truro.

Goodwives Lane, Elizabeth Cookman, Head, age 37, Pipe Maker, born Kenwyn, Cornwall.

Goodwives Lane, Alfred Cock, Head, age 20, Pipe Maker, born St Mary, Truro.

Goodwives Lane, William Cock, Head, age 52, Pipe Manufacturer employing 4 males and 3 females.

Goodwives Lane, Jane Cock, Wife, age 52, born Truro.

Goodwives Lane, Charles Cock, Son, age 18, Carpenter, born St Mary, Truro.

Goodwives Lane, Mary J Cock, Daughter, age 14, Scholar born St Mary, Truro.

Goodwives Lane, Albert Cock, Son, age 7, Scholar, born St Mary, Truro.

Goodwives Lane, Henry Bastion, Son-in-Law to Mary Scott at that address, age 27, Pipe Makers Artizan, born St Mary, Truro.

Boscowsen Row, Pydar St, John Pooley Peters, Head, age 41, Pipe Maker, born Kenwyn, Cornwall.

From 1873 Kelly's Directory

William Cock, Tobacco Pipe Maker, 7 Goodwives Lane, Truro.

1881 RG11/2311 St Mary

Goodwives Lane, Charlotte Pascoe, Head, age 46, Pipe Maker, born Truro.

Goodwives Lane, William Cock, Head, age 62, Tobacco Pipe Maker, born Truro,

Cornwall.

Goodwives Lane, Jane Cock, Wife, age 60, Pipe Makers Wife, born Truro.

Goodwives Lane, Albert Cock, Son, age 17, Pipe Maker, born Truro.

1881 RG11/2312 Kenwyn

Kenwyn Street, Alfred Cock, Head, age 30, Pipe Maker, born Truro.

1891 RG12/1830 Kenwyn

Walsingham Place, Alfred Cock, Head, age 40, Pipe Maker, born Truro.

1901 St Mary

Union St, Mary B. Pascoe, Head, age 65, Pipe Maker, born Truro.

1911 RG14/13850 St Clement

Truro Union Workhouse inmate, Alfred Cock, age 60, Pipe Maker, born Cornwall, Truro.

Notes: The layout of Truro City centre has changed much since the time that pipe makers were operating and some of the streets are no longer there. Goodwives Lane was located near Pydar Street close to the Workhouse that was built in 1779 (<http://www.trurouncovered.co.uk/step-back-in-time/the-workhouse>). In the 1880s the Town Council changed the name of Goodwives Lane to Moresk Road (Douch 1970, 153). Lemon Quay still exists.



The D. R. A. Atkinson Collection

by David Higgins

When David Atkinson sadly passed away at the end of 2011 he left behind a legacy of over 50 years of published pipe research as well as a large quantity of notes, correspondence, books and a huge reference collection of pipes that he had amassed over the years. Over the course of the last year, the author has worked with members of the family to secure this collection for the benefit of future generations and I am pleased to report that it has now been donated to the National Pipe Archive (NPA), which is currently housed at the University of Liverpool. Simply preparing a proper catalogue of the collection will be a major undertaking for the Archive, and one that may well take many years to complete. In the meantime, the following notes are intended to provide a brief overview of the range of material that the collection contains and which is now available to researchers wishing to consult it (Accession Number LIVNP 2012.06; for access to the Archive, contact the curator, Susie White – details inside the back cover).

Books and Paper Archive

The collection contains well over a hundred printed books and off-prints relating to pipes from all over the world (but mainly from the United Kingdom). These have now been added to the list of published articles held by the Archive, which is available on the NPA website (<http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/booksandpapers.html>). The items in the Atkinson collection include a number of papers published by David himself that were not included in the initial bibliography of his works that was compiled for SCPR 80 (Higgins 2011, 4-9). Details of these additional references are given at the end of this note and a full bibliography of his works has been posted on the SCPR Website (<http://scpr.co/Research.html>).

There are also approximately two filing cabinet drawers of notes, letters and drawings. The majority of this paperwork had been arranged by David into either site specific files, or into files by correspondent. This structure has largely been maintained and a large pile of unsorted correspondence has been added into the existing system. Some reorganisation has been made to standardise the geographic files into a county groups, sub-divided by site, and each file has been given a National Pipe Archive accession number.

Other paperwork includes an index of marked pipes, together with provenances of where they were found, which are set out in two notebooks. There are five albums of mounted match box labels, a few sets of cigarette cards, a set of lecture slides (with prints of at least some of the same) and a card index of pipe makers, which is divided into three separate sections. The first two sections are regional indexes covering two of his main study areas, Sussex and Broseley, while the third covers the rest of the country. The cards contain a fairly brief summary of the evidence for each maker, rather than detailed individual references or transcriptions.

The final element of the paper archive is of particular interest, since it comprises 17 small hard backed notebooks containing drawings and information on pipes from various parts of the country. The drawings of the bowl forms and marks are of good quality and provide a valuable reference source for anyone researching the products of a particular area. There are two books covering Bristol pipes; four on Broseley; six on London; one on Salisbury/Marlborough; one on Somerset; one on Sussex and two miscellaneous volumes.

Cigar and Match Boxes

The collection includes a large number of wooden cigar boxes, around 200, the majority of which have been used as containers for groups of pipes. As a result most have labels or writing on them, but they still represent an interesting and varied collection of cigar boxes. It is intended to retain the boxes with the pipe groups inside

them. In addition to the albums of match box labels mentioned above, there is also a very large collection of complete match boxes, estimated at around 4,000 examples, which have clearly been collected over quite a period of time (David appears to have collected them from the 1940s or 1950s onwards).

Clay Tobacco Pipes

By far the largest part of David's collection comprises reference groups of pipes that were collected from various parts of the country. There are around 250 boxes of pipes in total, the majority of which are small cigar boxes containing individual groups or particular types of pipe. But there are also some very large boxes containing bulk material, particularly from the Thames. Most of the boxes are labelled with either a provenance or an indication of the nature of the pipes that they contain. There is some foreign reference material, for example, a few Dutch pipes, but the majority come from the four areas of England that David was most actively researching, i.e., Sussex, London, central southern England and the Broseley area. It is likely that many of the pipes illustrated in his papers or notebooks are contained within these boxes, which makes the fact that the paper archive and the objects have been kept together particularly relevant. In total, there are estimated to be in the region of 20,000 pipes in the collection. Many of these pieces are fragmentary but the collection contains a high proportion that have been kept specifically because they have stamped marks on them.

Trade Tokens, Cloth Seals and Miscellaneous Items

As well as collecting pipes, David had a wide range of other research interests and several of his other collections, such as prehistoric flint work and information on South Downs busses, have been placed with more appropriate museums elsewhere. There are, however, a small number of items that have remained with the pipes, either because they are related objects or because they were almost certainly collected from the same sections of Thames foreshore as the bulk of his pipes. There are nine seventeenth or eighteenth century trade tokens that were either issued by tobacco, snuff or pipe makers and a very large collection (around 500 examples) of lead cloth seals that were found with the pipes in the Thames. There is also a small collection of pottery that was almost certainly also found in the Thames and which includes a wide range of Post-Medieval wares, including quite a number of stoneware fragments with applied medallions or face masks. Miscellaneous paper items include some notes that he prepared on early post marks.

David spent his life enthusing others about the past and sharing the results of his labours through his publications. One of his last wishes was that his collection should be kept together for the benefit of others and this intention has now been fulfilled.

David was one of the most important and influential pipe researchers to have worked during the second half of the twentieth century, with over 70 published papers to his name. He was close friends with Adrian Oswald and corresponded extensively with the other key researchers on both sides of the Atlantic. His archive comprises one of the largest and most complete to have survived from this period and it now joins a number of other important contemporary collections in the National Pipe Archive, where it will form a lasting legacy to his life and work.

D. R. Atkinson – Bibliography

The following are corrected or additional references to those listed in SCPR 80. In addition, the author has since revised and updated an unpublished report that David prepared on pipes from excavations at St Alban's Abbey in Hertfordshire, which is currently waiting to go to press.

1964, 'Pipe Finds From Tortington Priory, Arundel, 1963-4', *Sussex Notes and Queries*, **XVI**, No 4.

1964, 'More Lewes Pipemakers', *Sussex Notes and Queries*, **XVI**, No. 4.

1964, 'Pipes Found at Chailey', *Sussex Notes and Queries*, **XVI**, No. 4.

1970, 'Clay Tobacco Pipes Found in Shaftsbury', *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*, **91**, 206-215

1975, 'Clay Tobacco Pipes' in D. Crossley *The Bawl Valley Ironworks, Kent c.1300-1730*, Royal Archaeological Institute, 56-58.

1976, 'The Clay Pipes' in Owen Bedwin 'The Excavations of Ardingly Fulling Mill and Forge, 1975-1976', *Post Medieval Archaeology*, **10**, 52-54 (34-64, plates IV-VIII).

1977, 'Clay Pipes' in K. J. Barton and E. W. Holden 'Excavations at Bramber Castle, Sussex, 1966-67' *The Archaeological Journal*, **134**, 68-69 (11-79).

1979, 'Clay Pipes' in D. W. Crossley 'A Gun-casting Furnace at Scarlets Cowden, Kent' *Post-medieval Archaeology*, **13**, 247 (239-249, plates XXII-XXV).

1984 'The Clay Tobacco Pipes' in K. J. Barton 'Excavations in the Middle Ward Mont Orgueil, Gorey, Jersey', *The Archaeological Journal*, **141**, microfiche M1/14-18 (216-242).

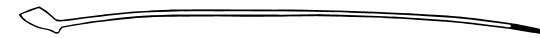
1985 'The Clay Tobacco Pipes' in Jane Geddes 'The Small Finds' in J. N Hare *Battle Abbey: The Eastern Range and the Excavations of 1978-80*, London: Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, 176-177 (147-177).

1990, 'Clay Pipes' in David R. Rudling 'Late Iron Age and Roman Billericay: Excavations 1987', *Essex Archaeology and History*, **21**, 38 (19-47).

Forthcoming, 'Clay Pipes' by D. R. Atkinson (revised by David Higgins), in Martin Biddle and Birthe Kjølbbye-Biddle, *The Chapter House of St Albans Abbey*, Fraternity of the Friends of St Albans Abbey, Monograph 1, Archaeopress, Oxford.

Reference

Higgins, David, 2011, 'David Atkinson, F. S. A., 1934-2011', *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter*, **80**, 2-9.



Membership Update

by Susie White

During 2012 a number of new members joined the Society. As the next published Members list is not due for publication for some time, we thought it would be nice to list the new members and formerly welcome them to the Society.

England

Chris Baker, 59 Temple Hill Square, Dartford, Kent, DA1 5HY.

Luke Brannlund, Cirencester, Gloucestershire. Email: l.brannlund@hotmail.co.uk

Mr. & Mrs. J. Holdaway, Wells, Somerset. Email: holdaway425@btinternet.com

Richard Hoskins, Dover, Kent. Email: richardhoske@gmail.com

Jane Amelia Parker, London. Email: jane@amelia-parker.com

Peter Taylor, Bristol. Email: peter.taylor@bristolport.co.uk

Republic of Ireland

Victor Buckley, Dublin, Eire. Email: victor.buckley@aht.gov.ie

Spain

Antoni Pascual Cadena, Barcelona, Spain. Email: tititi6@hotmail.com

USA

Matthew Freyer, Flagstaff, Arizona, USA. Email: matthew.freyer@nau.edu

Rebecca J. Morehouse, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, Jefferson Patterson park and Museum, 10515 Machall Road, St Leonards, Maryland, USA

[Editors Note: Sincere apologies to Andy Kincaid because the text of this paper that was published in SCPR 81 was an earlier draft and not the final version. Please disregard the text previously published, which should have been as follows.]

'MOON SHINE' Pipe

by Andy Kincaid

At a recent estate sale in Richmond, Virginia this unsmoked example of a 'MOON SHINE' socketed pipe was purchased. Moulded in relief on both sides of the bowl within a circle are the words 'Moon Shine' surrounding a crescent moon which is centred in the circle (Fig.1). The pipe has a crude appearance due to handling while the clay was wet and the only finishing is the light trimming of the mould seams on the socket. There are no internal bowl marks or exterior surface marking that could relate this pipe to a specific maker or region. The mould seams on the bowl are present and indicate a two piece mould was used. These seams are uneven due to the improper alignment of the mould halves, possibly the result of a worn or poorly made mould. The stem socket opening and bowl chamber are cylindrical and off centre. On the base of the bowl are two scratches that have occurred over time and exposed the fabric, which is a very fine pale yellow, mottled with fine sand. There are several large dark brown inclusions that are visible on the surface and edges of the pipe. Discolouration of the surface, two very small pieces of slag, and an extremely hard surface indicate over firing in the kiln.

In Virginia, as in many parts of America, when moonshine is mentioned the first thing that comes to mind is illicit, untaxed liquor. Steeped in American culture, moonshine

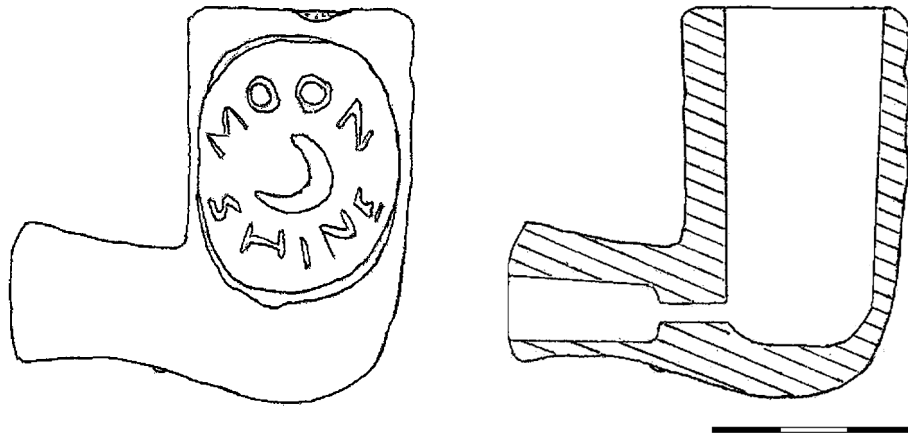


Figure 1: 'Moon Shine' pipe with a cross-section of the pipe showing a 7/64" bore connecting the bowl with the stem socket.

and the folklore of the Appalachian Mountains go hand in hand. The logo on this pipe 'MOON', a figure of a moon below, and 'SHINE' at the bottom suggests that this is a fanciful reference to moonshine.

There were pipes being produced in the United States in about the 1890s with tobacco company names or brands embellished on them for advertising purposes (Sudbury 1979). Bailey Bros. Inc. of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, produced a pipe and cigarette tobacco under the name 'Moon Shine'. This company was in business from 1880 to 1924 (NCSHPO, 2009) and at one time produced a tobacco tin with the exact logo as seen on this pipe.

In about 1910 a journeymen potter "William James, located a few miles outside Winston-Salem, was producing a pipe known as the Moon Shine pipe" (Walker 1980, 23). Walker's very informative contribution to BAR International Series 92 also contains the following insight on this pipe; these pipes were given away with Moon Shine tobacco. In 1958 the mould for this pipe was in the collection of the Wachovia Historical Society in Winston-Salem. At one time Old Salem Inc., a museum organization also in Winston-Salem, was making pipes from two moulds from the Salem pottery which closed before 1910. Walker also states that a former colleague in 1967 obtained "bowls apparently of fire- or brick-clay in Winston-Salem" (Walker 1980, 24).

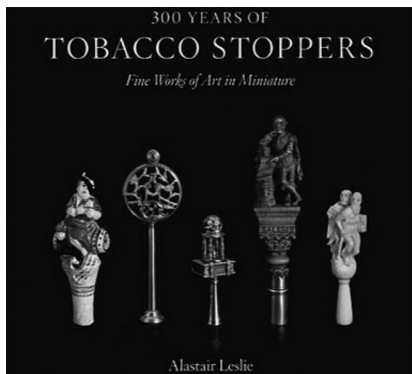
After the closing of the Salem pottery "journeymen potters continued the pipe making tradition, using some of the Salem pottery equipment" (Walker 1980, 23). It is uncertain if William James was using an earlier Moon Shine mould from the Salem pottery or one he may have had made. The pipe found in Richmond also has a fabric consistent with fire or brick clay. Without a known timeline for the use of this fabric type or to what extent old moulds were used during recent times to reproduce pipes, putting a date of manufacture on the Richmond example with any certainty is problematic. A study of the collections in Winston-Salem may shed more light on the 'Moon Shine' pipe.

References

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/FY3151.pdf> [accessed 2 Jul 2012].

Sudbury, B., 1979, 'Historic Clay Tobacco Pipemakers in The United States of America', in P. Davey (ed.), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe, II*, British Archaeological Reports (International Series 60), Oxford, 151-341.

Walker, I. C., 1980, 'The Central European Origins of the Bethabara, North Carolina, Clay Tobacco-Pipe Industry', in P. Davey (ed.), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe, IV*, British Archaeological Reports (International Series 92) Oxford, 11-69.



A New Book on Pipe Stoppers

by David Higgins

Several people have been in touch with the Society to recommend a new book that has appeared on tobacco stoppers. This has been a neglected field of research for many years and very little has been written on the subject, which makes the identification and dating of these objects very problematic. This new book is the result of 30 years of collecting and research by Alastair Leslie and

addresses the problem by providing a broad overview of the subject together with themed chapters on different types of stopper.

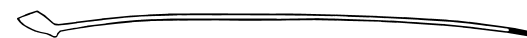
The book is lavishly illustrated with over 400 full colour illustrations depicting more than 800 tobacco stoppers and it will form the standard reference work on the subject for many years to come. The book is entitled *300 Years of Tobacco Stoppers - Fine Works of Art in Miniature* and I have been told that it contains the following chapters: -

Chapter one: Origin and identity.....	1
Chapter two: Early days - earliest surviving stoppers etc.	7
Chapter three: Earliest written evidence and literary references	31
Chapter four: Commemorative souvenirs from historic trees.....	41
Chapter five: Other souvenir associations.....	57
Chapter six: Sport, animal parts, dogs, other pets, monkeys, squirrels and the sea.....	83
Chapter seven: Porcelain, pottery and glass	121
Chapter eight: Memento mori and erotica	153
Chapter nine: Silver stoppers	169
Chapter ten: Corkscrew stoppers	183
Chapter eleven: Base metal and multiple tool	197
Chapter twelve: Fine individual stoppers and groups mainly from 18th cent.	213
Chapter thirteen: The most common subjects - shoes, legs, arms and other 19th cent. Examples	265
Chapter fourteen: The final period - mainly brass	275
Chapter fifteen: Fraud or when is a stopper not a stopper?.....	287
Chapter sixteen: Inscriptions and Makers.....	289

Postscript.....	293
Bibliography	298
Index	300

The book is 307 pages long and has been produced as a limited edition of 320 copies. It is available directly from the author, Alastair Leslie, at Seasyde Coach House, Errol, Perthshire, PH2 7TA, UK (Tel: 01821 642500; email alastairleslie@btinternet.com).

The cost of the book is £95, plus postage (around £11 in the UK), although it may be possible to arrange collection from the West End of London to avoid postal charges (please contact the author directly for further details and all orders).



Book Review

Productiecentra van Nederlandse kleipijpen: een overzicht van de stand van zaken. By Jan van Oostveen and Ruud Stam. 170 pages, illustrated. Leiden: Pijpelogische Kring Nederland, 2011. ISBN 978-90-801138-4-8. Euro 32,50 + postage.

The book, whose title might be translated *Clay-pipe production centres in the Netherlands: an overview of the present state of research*, is a sequel to the 10-year Jubilee volume *De Kleipijp als Bodemvondst* which was produced by the Pijpelogische Kring Nederland (PKN) in 1988. Its aim is to present a balanced and systematic statement of the present state of knowledge of Dutch clay pipes and their production centres. There are six introductory chapters, totalling 31 pages and then a sequence of town by town descriptions of fifty-two production centres presented alphabetically.

The first chapter describes the context and purpose of the volume, the second provides a review of existing Dutch literature on clay pipes and the third gives a brief introduction to the arrival of tobacco and tobacco pipes into the Netherlands. The fourth more substantial chapter describes production methods, including descriptions of the main classes of production waste and a table showing the occurrence of such kiln material by site. There is also a brief discussion of changes in stem length, quality control and the evolution of pipe forms over time. The fifth chapter presents a summary of regional developments and change in pipe production in the Netherlands, alongside a series of period maps. The final introductory section is a comprehensive bibliography of the existing literature.

The main part of the book consists of a summary of the state of knowledge of each of the 52 centres in order. The information is presented in a standard format with

summary tables and diagrams that can be compared one with another from site to site. Each entry has six sections.

The first provides a summary of history of the industry from documentary sources, with an inset showing location and, where there is sufficient evidence, a table of the number of pipe-makers active during each decade. The second section gives an account of the typological history of pipes in the town and any distinctive forms or decoration associated with it and the third records any known makers' marks. Fourthly, there is a discussion of the assumed marketing area of pipes from the centre; was the production aimed at local, regional or international consumers. The fifth section presents a table listing all of the known pipe-makers from the town together with an assessment of the period of production for each quarter century, with the evidence from documentary sources and from the finds of pipes being given in parallel columns. Finally, there is a short English summary.

The book is a very welcome addition to the literature on Dutch clay pipes. Compared with the 10-year volume, it is in full colour, is much more consistently presented and has been made as comprehensive as possible, including the whole range of centres from the beginning into the 21st century. The introductory overview chapters and the sections dealing with finds of production waste and marketing are especially useful. Whilst for the major centres such as Gouda or Amsterdam there is already a significant literature which has been developed over many years and for many of the smaller towns a history of good detailed studies published by PKN, such as those for Leeuwarden (1988) and Schoonhoven (2009), this volume presents a balanced survey of all the possible centres treated fairly; the lengths of each entry begin determined by the numbers of makers and pipes, rather than the significance of industry in terms of markets.

Productiecentra van Nederlandse kleipijpen is also welcome to the non-Dutch reader as its systematic structure and presentation, much in the form of maps, tables, lists and photographs are immediately accessible. Whilst researchers abroad will always need to be most aware of the products of Amsterdam and, especially, Gouda an awareness of the multiplicity and range of the pipes that were circulating in the Netherlands over time is important in itself and of considerable intrinsic interest to anyone concerned to understand the dynamics of the clay pipe industry in any other country.

P. J. Davey
Close y Corvalley, Isle of Man

Editors Note: The book costs 32.50 Euros, plus postage. An order form and payment details can be found on the web at www.productiecentra.tabakspijp.nl.

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 .JPEG 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 Pipe Archive)

National Pipe Archive: The National 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). Web Site: <http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/>

SCPR 82 : Contents

Editorial by <i>Susie White</i>	1
SCPR Conference 2012 – “Eightoaks”, Kent by <i>Susie White</i>	3
SCPR 2012 Conference Paper: Ottoman Pipes from Qatar by <i>Tony Grey</i>	7
SCPR 2012 Conference Paper: The Potter Street Kilns in Sandwich and the Kipps Family by <i>Richard Hoskins</i>	12
SCPR Conference 2013	25
In Favor of Tobacco from <i>John Rogers</i>	26
Help: Fitt Pipemakers of Norfolk and London by <i>Don Munns</i>	26
Tobacco Pipes as Barter Goods on Bristol Slavers by <i>Peter Taylor</i>	28
Help: Some Questions Concerning Clay Tobacco Pipes Found in Dorset by <i>Robert Lancaster</i>	36
The Halliday Mystery by <i>Joe Norton</i>	38
United Trades’ Association Dublin Registered Pipes from <i>Paul Magill</i>	41
A Cornish Pipe Marked J. COCK / TRURO by <i>Heather Coleman</i>	42
The D.R.A. Atkinson Collection by <i>David Higgins</i>	47
Membership Update by <i>Susie White</i>	51
‘Moon Shine’ Pipe by <i>Andy Kincaid</i>	52
A New Book on Pipe Stoppers by <i>David Higgins</i>	54
Book Review: <i>Productiecentra van Nederlandse kleipijpen: een oversicht van de stand van zaken</i> , by Jan van Oostveen and Ruud Stam, by <i>Peter Davey</i>	55

ISSN: 1359-7116

© Copyright remains with the individual authors and SCPR