


SOCIETY *for* CLAY PIPE RESEARCH



NEWSLETTER

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SOCIETY FOR CLAY PIPE RESEARCH

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Cover image: Pipes in the form of a leather manufacturer, a hat maker and mistress of
St. Olave's Grammar School by Diane Eagles (see page 18).

Editorial

by Susie White

Please accept my apologies for the delay in getting this issue to you. I hope you will feel that it was worth the wait. No excuses except to say that I am convinced that days are getting shorter! The important thing is that your newsletter is now in your hands.

We have another interesting collection of articles and I would like to thank those who have contributed. The Spring/Summer issue will be hot on the heels of this issue, so if your contribution did not make it into this issue, look out for it in the next one.

There are two pieces of exciting news to report to the membership. The first is to welcome to the committee Peter Taylor, who has joined us to help with the smooth running of the Society. Peter is currently working towards a PhD on the early pipe trade at Liverpool University and has been a long standing member of the SCPR.

The second piece of news is to let you know that we are planning a spectacular conference in 2017. For the first time since 2008 we are joining forces with the *Académie Internationale de la Pipe* (AIP). The two organisations' conferences are planned to run back-to-back so that members can attend both meetings if they wish. The SCPR element will be based in Stoke-on-Trent at the Potteries Museum, Hanley, on Saturday 23rd September. This will be a full day of papers and displays, including material from the museum, followed by a 3-course dinner in the evening. On Sunday 24th we have organised a full-day tour to the Ironbridge Gorge. Our day starts at the Broseley Pipe Works with a chance to look round the museum and a pipemaking demonstration, courtesy of Rex Key. From here we view the Ironbridge *en route* to Blists Hill for lunch and an afternoon visit. We have negotiated a specially discounted rate for our conference delegates.

The AIP conference moves to nearby Stone from Monday 25th until Wednesday 27th. The first day will be a morning of papers with a "pipe auction" in the afternoon for those collectors out there. There are then two half-days of papers and trips with a visit to the Gladstone Pottery on Tuesday, followed by the Gala dinner in the evening, and Wedgwood on the Wednesday followed by a light supper and viewing of a splendid private pipe collection in the evening. AIP's post-conference tour is to Lichfield and then on to Calke Abbey, with an opportunity to view pipes held by the National Trust at Calke that are not normally on display to the public. We hope SCPR members will be able to come along to part if not all of the AIP's conference as well as to our own.

Booking forms for both conferences will be available very shortly, but in the meantime be sure to put the dates in your diary: SCPR's Conference is Saturday 23rd to Sunday 24th September and AIP will be Monday 25th to Thursday 28th September.

SCPR Conference September 2016 – Wrest Park

by Susie White

Our 2016 conference took us to Bedfordshire and the very impressive Wrest Park. This was one of the most imposing SCPR conference venues that we have had for a while; a Grade I listed house set in Grade I listed formal gardens (Fig. 1). We were based in an education room near the stables, but with access at break times to the gardens. One of the main reasons for going to Wrest Park was because it is now home to the new central archaeological store for English Heritage's collections housing more than 153,000 objects. These objects include everything from Roman copper pins excavated at Wroxeter to the nineteenth century carved bell jacks that once adorned the roof of the magnificent Colombia Market in London.



Figure 1: *Wrest Park, Silsoe, Bedfordshire (photograph David Higgins).*

Our morning started with a very interesting introduction to Wrest Park and its occupants, the Grey family, by history volunteer for English Heritage, Debbie Radcliffe. The same family had lived at Wrest Park for over 700 years, although the house we see today, which resembles a French Chateau, was built between 1834 and 1839 by Thomas de Grey, the 2nd Earl. Chris Jarrett spoke next, and told us all about *Bedfordshire pipe makers and their pipes*. What quickly became apparent was that Bedfordshire pipemakers were a little thin on the ground. There is clearly work to be done on this front, although Chris did direct everyone towards an interesting pamphlet about the Reynolds family (members of whom worked in Bedfordshire) that is available online (http://www.researchpod.co.uk/pdf/The_Tobacco_Pipe.pdf). Peter Hammond gave the final paper of this first session with a potted history of the pipe makers from Bushy, Hertfordshire. Interestingly a number of these were members

of the Reynolds family too. It all got very complicated; at one stage Peter had to navigate us around the ins and outs of the family relationships.

At our conferences there is normally a display of pipes for delegates to look at during the coffee, lunch and tea breaks. This year was no exception and there were some very interesting displays, with material from up and down the country. After we'd had coffee and a chance to look at the displays, the delegates were treated to a guided tour of the stores led by Curator of Archaeology for English Heritage, Charlie Newman (Fig. 2). When the store first opened it was described as an *Aladdin's Cave* and that is exactly what it was. A cavernous building with rows and rows of shelving to the ceiling, holding a whole range of archaeological and architectural treasures.



*Figure 2: Delegates viewing objects in English Heritage's Store
(photograph Susie White).*

Charlie has also been working on the excavated material from the Jewel Tower in London; one of the few remaining elements of the Medieval Royal Palace at Westminster. She had got some of the material out for delegates to look at, which included some early clay pipes, with an exceptionally high proportion of West Country types (Fig. 3). The tower had been built for Edward III as his treasury in 1365 and was used until 1512 as a store by the royal family. Then, from the end of the sixteenth century, it was used to house parliamentary records. The building was taken over by the weights and measures department in 1869 and finally placed in the care of the Ministry of Works in 1948.

The final paper of the morning was by Susie White, Curator of the National Pipe Archive in Liverpool. She reported on an exciting new project that is being funded

by a grant from Historic England. The project is hoping to digitise a lot of the material held by the Archive to provide a kind of clay pipe “one-stop-shop” with the aim of providing guidelines and information to help pipe researchers date and identify their pipes. New pages and information are currently being added, but results can already be seen by accessing the website at <http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/>.

After a splendid buffet lunch, we moved on to the afternoon session which started with the Society’s AGM. This reported a slight fall in the number of “real” members of the Society but an increase in the traffic through the Society’s Facebook page. It was hoped that efforts could be made during the course of the coming year to encourage some of the Face-bookers to join the Society in full. The Committee remains the same for the coming year, with the exception that it will be joined by Peter Taylor as an ordinary member.



Figure 3: Clay pipes from the Jewel Tower on display in the gift shop, Wrest Park, Bedfordshire (photograph David Higgins).

It was Peter Taylor who kicked off the afternoon session with a very interesting paper entitled *An Ancient Arte or a New Trade? Pipemaking in the Reign of James I*. The thrust of Peter’s paper was a tale of caution and the fact that when reading accounts of the *new trade* of pipe making and smoking from the late sixteenth century, we should be careful to ensure that accounts are not taken out of context thereby skewing their interpretation. He gave as an example the often quoted reference from 1596 that smoking was “commonly taken up”, which would imply that pipe smoking was quite widespread by this date. However, if the full quotation is looked at, and the phrase put back into the context in which it was written, it is clear that smoking was “commonly taken up” for *rheums* and therefore only for a specific medicinal use, which is not at all the same thing!

David Higgins then spoke about a small group of pipes and two pipe stoppers, that have been recovered from the 1665 wreck of the *London* in the Thames estuary. This was a second-rate warship of the commonwealth period and had been one of the vessels that escorted Charles II back to England at the Restoration. Unfortunately, on the 7th March 1665 she blew up in the Thames Estuary *en route* to collect the captain, John Lawson. Sadly more than 300 of her crew were killed and the ship sank. Were the pipes recovered from the site the cause of the explosion? We will have to wait until the final analysis and reporting has been completed to find that out. In the meantime, the pipes provide a valuable and closely dated assemblage that can be used

to check and refine bowl form typologies for the 1660s.

After tea break we had a paper from Brian Boyden with the rather intriguing paper entitled *Tamara, Yelyena, Polina, Eleanora and Sasha are especially close*. These five young ladies turned out to be Russian dolls, but their names spell out the word TYPES and they were used as props by Brian who asked us to consider the advantages and disadvantages of bowl form typologies. Brian posed a number of interesting questions and conundrums including who initiated the change from one form to another, the smoker or the maker? And were the changes indicative of changing social status. By his own admission he had no immediate answers, but it was certainly a very thought provoking paper.

The final paper of the day was from conference organiser Chris Jarrett, who reported on the clay pipe makers he has been discovering as a result of the Thameslink project that he has been working on. This very interesting account brought to a close a fascinating day with some splendid papers. After the meeting everyone headed back to Bedford to reconvene in an Italian restaurant, *Amici*, for an enjoyable conference dinner in the evening.

Sunday morning was a beautiful sunny day and saw us all back in Bedford for a fascinating guided tour of the town. Our guide was slightly worried that he would not be able to provide us with any pipe facts during the course of this tour. We have always joked in the past that SCPR delegates can spot a pipe 100 yards away, no matter where we end up, and this tour was no exception. One of the stops was at Bunyan's chapel, where we were able to admire the bronze doors, which were donated by the Duke of Bedford in 1876 and depict scenes from Pilgrim's Progress. By the time we had been given the rest of the history about the building most of the delegates had adopted the field-walker's pose (i.e., head down and eyes scouring the ground) and were wandering around the flowerbeds outside of the chapel looking for pipes. The minister, who had just finished a service, was intrigued and he came to ask us what we were doing. When he was told that we were looking for pipes, he went back in to the chapel only to re-appear with a pipe bowl that had been recently discovered in the grounds (Fig. 4). He was overjoyed to be told that the pipe dated to the time when Bunyan would have been preaching at the site!

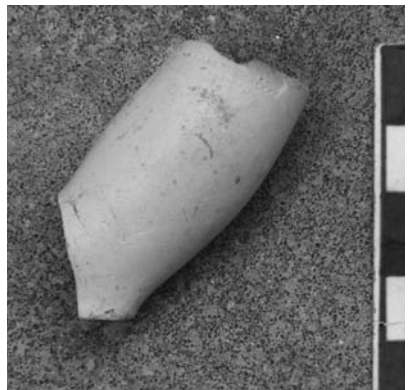


Figure 4: Clay pipe found in the grounds of the Bunyan Chapel, Bedford.
(photograph David Higgins).

Having made the minister happy, provided the guide with a pipe anecdote for one of his future tours and had a fascinating time in Bedford, the last of the delegates tucked in to a much needed lunch in a local pub before heading home. We are most grateful to Charlie Newman, Debbie Radcliffe and all the English Heritage staff at Wrest Park, as well as to the conference organiser Chris Jarrett, for making this a most enjoyable and memorable meeting (Fig. 5).



Figure 5: Conference delegates with our tour guide outside the Bunyan Chapel, Bedford (photograph Susie White).



SCPR Conference 2017 - Stoke on Trent 23-24 September

Our conference for 2017 will be in Stoke-on-Trent, based at the Potteries Museum in Hanley. There will be a day of papers on Saturday 23 and on Sunday 24 September we will be visiting Broseley Pipe Works in the morning with lunch and an afternoon visit to Blists Hill.

We have timed our conference to coincide with the annual conference of the *Académie Internationale de la Pipe* (AIP). The last time the two organisations met was at the conference in Liverpool in 2008, when the city celebrated it's year as the European Capital of Culture. That conference was a great success and we very much hope that the 2017 conference in Stoke will prove to be an equally successful meeting.

We have invited members of the AIP to join us for our conference and they have extended a very warm welcome to all SCPR members to stay a few days longer to take part in their conference. The AIP's meeting follows straight on after ours and will run from Monday 25th to Wednesday 27th September and will include a pipe auction and visits to the Gladstone Pottery and Wedgwood. Their post conference tour will take them to Calke Abbey with an opportunity to see pipes from the National Trust collections at Calke that are not normally on display to the public.

We hope that as many of you as possible will try to join us and, if possible, stay for at least part if not all of the AIP's conference. If you would like to give a paper at the SCPR conference, or if you'd like to bring along some pipes for us to look at please contact us on SCPR@talktalk.net.



Pipemakers of South, Central and East Bedfordshire, 1670-1790

by Robert Moore

This is hopefully the first part of a new listing of Bedfordshire pipemakers - further articles will be produced dealing with Bedford (the major pipemaking centre) and Leighton Buzzard. The work is based on documentary research started in the 1980s and recently revised for publication.

My starting point was Oswald's list for Bedfordshire which named a total of 38 individuals, most of whom worked in Bedford itself (Oswald 1975, 160). Compared with Northamptonshire (Moore 1980), Bedfordshire seemed to be relatively still unknown in terms of recorded pipemakers and so when I found a set of transcribed parish registers (Emmison 1931-1988) in Northampton Reference Library, searching began and new names soon came to light. Visits to the county archives in Bedford provided further information, particularly from directories and documents such as wills.

The 19 names listed below relate to seven of Bedfordshire's smaller towns and villages. Of these, Ampthill is the most notable pipemaking location, but for some of the others there is just a single reference. Taken together however, it can be seen that records of these rural pipemakers are most frequent during the period 1700-1720.

Where not referenced, the records below came from the Bedfordshire parish register

transcripts (Emmison 1931-1988). The various wills and legal documents held in Bedfordshire Archives that mention pipemakers are identified with their reference numbers. A few additional names found among apprentice records in London were retrieved from the FindmyPast website (accessed October 2016). The events and dates noted here refer to the occasions when the pipemaker's trade happened to be recorded along with the name. Note that when recording dates prior to 1752, I have converted Old Style dates to New Style.

Amphill

BEALES, William 1760. Indemnity Certificate, William and wife Frances to Husborne Crawley (P49/13/1/40).

BEECH, Christopher 1719-63. Took John Ferris as apprentice in 1719. Son buried in 1719. Wife Ann buried in 1749 and second wife, Mary, in 1763.

BEECH, Richard 1 1701-06 (ob.). Two sons apprenticed in 1701, John and Richard Bache, Cutlers Company (London App Abstr). Administration, 1706, mentions wife Ann (ABP/A/1705/17).

BEECH, Richard 2 1706-55 (ob.). Married at Campton cum Shefford in 1706. Daughter baptised at Amphill in 1708, followed by burials of children in 1714 and 1719, then his wife Sarah in 1735. The 1747 Will of John Findlay of Amphill mentions Richard Beech occupying a cottage in Dunstable Street (HT1/18/6A). Buried at Amphill in 1755.

FERRIS, John 1719. Poor boy of Cardington, apprenticed to Christopher Beech until he reached the age of 24 (P38/14/47).

GARD(I)NER, Ambrose 1702-40. Son baptised in 1702, daughter baptised then buried in 1703. Wife Elizabeth buried in 1704, followed later that year by his marriage at Eaton Socon to another Elizabeth. A daughter baptised in 1705. Wife Ann buried in 1740.

LANE, John 1703-19 (ob.). Child baptised then buried in 1703, followed by a second in 1706. A third daughter baptised in 1707. John Lane buried in 1719.

Aspley Guise

OSBORNE, William pre-1783. A 'poor old man, formerly pipemaker' buried in 1783.

WALKER, John 1719-28 (ob.). Father of Robert, mentioned in a Mortgage (NC1165). Buried in 1728. His will, proved in 1729, refers to his property and to his

wife Elizabeth and son John (ABP/W1729/102).

WALKER, Robert 1719. Son of John, mentioned in a Mortgage (NC1165).

WALKER, William 1719. Mentioned with wife Elizabeth in a Conveyance (AD2415).

Clifton

IBBITT, Francis 1719. Apprenticed to Edward Singfield (Brit Country Apps).

SINGFIELD, Edward 1719. Took Francis Ibbitt of Clifton as apprentice.

Dunstable

SISSELL, Edward 1684. Presentments of Recusants (HSA1684/W/62).

Leighton Buzzard

BRANDROFFE, Joseph pre-1684. Son Henry apprenticed in 1684, parent named as a tobacco pipe maker of Layton, Bedford, decd. (London Haberdashers App).

Potton

GILSON, Edward 1698. Settlement Certificate, Edward and wife Elizabeth to Cambridge, St Botolph (Camb Archives P26/13/2/1, discussed by Cessford, 1997).

Shefford

SHINKFIELD, Edward 1714-23 (ob.). Three children baptised, 1714-22. Buried in 1723.

SMART, Robert 1671-75. Deposition (HSA1671/S?30). Son baptised in 1671 and another in 1675.

SMART, William 1673. Daughter baptised.

References

Cessford, C., 1997, 'Edward Gilson of Cambridge and Potton', *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter*, **52**, 53 .

Emmison, F. G. *et al.*, (eds), 1931-88, *Bedfordshire Parish Registers*, **1-80**.

Moore, W. R. G., 1980, *Northamptonshire Clay Tobacco-Pipes and Pipemakers*, Northampton Museums and Art Gallery.

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

‘Britain, country apprentices 1710-1808’, online at www.findmypast.co.uk [accessed October 2016].

‘City of London, Haberdashers, apprentices and freemen 1526-1933’, online at www.findmypast.co.uk [accessed October 2016].

‘London Apprenticeship Abstracts, 1442-1850’, online at www.findmypast.co.uk [accessed October 2016].



William Bruce, Pipemaker and Preacher

by David Higgins

Browsing the Ancestry website recently (<http://search.ancestry.co.uk/>), the author came across a copy of a ‘brief biography’ for the Sunderland / Chester-le-Street pipemaker William Bruce (1787-1834) that had been posted by one of the Ancestry members (bobbwest1). This is a copy of a printed document that had apparently appeared in the *Durham Chronicle* of 2 June 1871 but which had subsequently been reprinted as a separate leaflet by his son in the same year.

Oswald (1975, 167) lists William Bruce as a Sunderland pipemaker from 1829-1834 based on directory entries but the 1871 biography says that William actually resided in Chester-le-Street, which is about 25 miles WSW of Sunderland. The biography also makes it clear that William was born in around 1787 and so he is likely to have been working as a pipemaker from around 1800 (when he would have been 13). In 1805 he married Ann Williamson in Gateshead, with whom he had at least eight children between 1807 and 1823 (three boys and five girls).

It is not known when William set up his own workshop, but it may well have been around 1810, when he would have been in his early 20s. His eldest son, Robert Stuart Bruce (1807-1882) went on to become a pipemaker as well, being listed as such in the Sunderland directories of 1841-73 (Oswald 1975, 167). His third son Josiah (born 1819) does not appear to have gone into the pipemaking trade, being variously described as a whitesmith or blacksmith in the mid-nineteenth century census returns. What prompted Josiah to have the ‘brief biography’ of his father printed in 1871 is not known, but it was clearly his father’s role as a Methodist preacher that was important to Josiah, and there was clearly a strong religious belief running through the family.

The very end of the reprinted leaflet is missing, but the surviving text reads provides an unusually detailed insight into life and character of an early nineteenth century pipemaker. The document reads as follows: -

In Memoriam.

The following is a brief biography of the late WILLIAM BRUCE, of Chester-le-Street, Which appeared in the Durham Chronicle, of June 2nd, 1871, and printed in the present form at the special wish of his son (Josiah Bruce), of Gateshead, in the year of our Lord 1871 :-

Mr. William Bruce, a pipe-maker, resided at Chester-le-Street. He was of medium height, strong features, and mouth expressive of great determination. He was converted in the year 1810, and joined the Methodist Society. About a year after that period he began to preach that Gospel which had proved the instrument of his salvation. He possessed a vigorous mind, a discriminating and well-balanced judgement, a clear and acute understanding, and a richly-stored memory. He was a man of frank and genial disposition, artless simplicity, and thorough integrity. The basis of his elevated character was his habitual and unaffected Godliness. This was felt in the family, in social intercourse, and in all the engagements of his business life. Full of warm and generous impulses, he could not gaze upon the wretchedness and moral darkness around him without feeling and making some effort to dissipate the horror of its gloom, and make the world pulsate with the throbs of a new and happy life. He saw in the Gospel a boon and a blessing for the world, Like the sun, it was to shed its radiance upon all ; like a bright and beautiful rainbow, it was to span the whole arch of heaven, and he felt his call to be a co-worker with God in bringing to fulfilment the vast design of mercy in leading back from the verge of ruin to the plains of heaven trophies of redeeming love. Gifted with a good voice and an active imagination, his sermons were full of Divine truth, delivered with animation and force. He was a very efficient and popular preacher. One Sabbath morning he preached with such power and Holy Unction at Old Penser that the congregation left their own service in the after part of the day and followed him to Coxgreen, that they might listen to him again. He "Walked with God," and this was the secret of his remarkable power in prayer. After years of toil and labour, he was laid aside by affliction, which was protracted and severe. He felt that he was not deserted. The Refiner always sits by the fire ; from his calm patient lips were heard no words of repining. He bore his sufferings with composure and resignation. Being conscious that his end was near, he felt assured of a safe passage among the Swellings of Jordan, and that there awaited him music and welcome in the everlasting home of the departed. Before he expired, he was heard saying –

O love, though bottomless abyss,

*My sins are swallow'd up in thee,
Cover'd is my unrighteousness,
Nor spot of guilt remains on me,
While Jesus blood through earth and skies
Mercy, free, boundless mercy, cries.*

So ended the earthly life of this good man, at Sunderland, on February 9th. 1834, in the forty-seventh year of his age. It is pleasing to know that his descendants are walking in his footsteps. One of his sons is a Local Preacher with the Primitive Methodists in Gateshead, and another is in Sunderland connected with the Baptists, and a grand-daughter is the wife of Mr George Brantingham, one of the efficient Wesleyan ... (the rest of the document is missing).

Reference

Oswald, A., 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports, British Series 14, Oxford, 207pp.



Still a Public Nuisance: Pipemaking in Suburban Shrewsbury (1750 – 1835)

by Peter Taylor

This article follows on from the first part published in the SCPR Newsletter number 89 and seeks to identify individual pipemakers working in Shropshire's county town between 1750 and 1835. It builds on the previous research of John Andrews and David Higgins and although no new makers have been found in this period, this article does document the end of pipemaking in Frankwell and the beginnings of the trade in Coleham. This period continues the trend of the previous century in which a succession of pipemakers from outside of the town saw an opportunity but failed to establish themselves in business in Shrewsbury, before moving on.

The suggestion made in the first part of this article that there was an early kiln located in Frankwell is further confirmed by two references provided by Andrews which refer to a site near the Mount Gate (Higgins, 2007). This was the turnpike gate where tolls were collected and goods weighed on the part of the road common to both the routes to Oswestry and to Welshpool. The gate was removed in 1820 when separate toll houses were built and its precise location has now been lost.

An auction of six plots of land in 1813 described the first lot as *A piece of Land, near the Mount Turnpike Gate, in Frankwell* and five other identically sized lots:

are now one piece of Land ... adjoining the Turnpike Road leading from Shrewsbury to Bicton, and are admirably calculated for Building Residences for genteel Families, commanding most extensive and beautiful Views over the Severn, and beyond Berwick House and Demesne.

(Salopian Journal, 30 October 1813)

This suggests a gentrification of the area and William Bellamy is likely to have been pipemaking in Shrewsbury only between 1808 and 1810 as the two advertisements reproduced below show:

William Bellamy, tobacco pipemaker, near the Mount Gate, Shrewsbury – Respectfully informs Farmers, Grocers, Innkeepers and Other persons, that he constantly can supply them on the most reasonable terms, Pipes of every description; and that all orders will be early attended to, and thankfully received.

(Shrewsbury Chronicle, 9 December 1808)

5 Guineas reward – Whereas on Sunday night or early on Monday last, some evil disposed person, or persons, did maliciously & wantonly Break the Windows in the house, late in the occupation of William Bellamy, Pipemaker, near the Mount Gate, Frankwell; whoever will give information of the offender, or offenders, so that he, she, or they, may be brought to justice, shall, upon conviction, receive a reward of 5 gns by applying to Edward Tisdale junior, Bell Inn, Frankwell, Shrewsbury. 15 May 1810.

(Shrewsbury Chronicle, 18 May 1810)

Andrews says that this William Bellamy was probably born in 1787, the son of William Bellamy, pipemaker, and his wife Elizabeth, of Oldswinford, Worcestershire. Higgins records that Andrews further states that William is recorded at Pattingham in 1812 (2007). By 28 December 1813, however, he was in Wolverhampton as he hired a gig and harness to a John Gardiner so he could go to Birmingham but John never returned. On 4 January 1814 William was offering a reward of five guineas plus expenses to whoever gave information leading to his conviction (Staffordshire Advertiser, 8 January 1814).

A William Bellamy was in court in October 1816 and again in January 1817 in Newcastle under Lyme for *causing a nuisance with smoke and stench from the burning of clay pipes near the churchyard*. He pleaded guilty and promised to abate the nuisance (Pape, 1938 103). A William Bellamy is also recorded as a pipemaker in Snowhill, Wolverhampton, in Pigot's Commercial Directory of 1818-20 and as working in Salop

Street, Wolverhampton, in their 1828-9 directory. Two people of this name died in Wolverhampton in 1847.

David Atkinson records a Samuel Roden mark that reads SAM*/RODEN/SALOP which may indicate that he was working in Shrewsbury for a time (Fig. 1). The pipe can be dated to c1760-1800 and its mark is typical of Broseley products (Higgins 2007). A large warehouse advertised for sale in 1829 in Frankwell was in the occupation of a Samuel Roden, perhaps a relative. The maker is presumably related to the Broseley pipemaking family of this name although only the Samuel Roden II who died in 1812 seems to be a fit. This suggestion is speculative but could indicate that Samuel Roden worked out of Frankwell for a time.



Figure 1: Roden “Salop” mark from the Atkinson Collection (Higgins 1987, 561, Fig. 47.20).

The last user of the Frankwell kiln may well have been William Bellamy as the 1814 Poll Book doesn't list any pipemakers in the town (Crompton 1994) although only 3% of the adult population could vote at this date. Around 1832 a new pipe kiln was built in Coleham, an ancient suburb located outside of the English Bridge which, like Frankwell, boasted a riverside quay where clay could be landed within yards of the pipeworks.

Higgins (2007) records that the Judd collection of pipes included a stem with a relief stamped mark reading J WALKER / SALOP (Fig. 2). Stylistically it is said to date from c1800-40 although the maker has not been traced. Perhaps just coincidentally, a James Walker, pipemaker, born c1814 in Yorkshire was living in 1881 in Wakefield with James Rothery, born c1821 in Halifax. James Rothera or Rothery's first son, Charles, was born in Shrewsbury in 1848 but baptised in Halifax in 1850.



Figure 2: Relief stamped stem (Higgins 1987, 574, Fig. 60.3).

The whereabouts of this stem is currently unknown as the collection is no longer in the Judd family's hands. It is assumed that this maker was a relation of Thomas Walker (below) although a familial connection has not yet been found.

Thomas Walker was born around 1809 in Banff, Scotland and was married in 1834 at St. Philips, Birmingham, the parish of his wife, Charlotte Warwick. He is not recorded in any of the early Shropshire trade directories but the 1831 Census for St. Julian's parish records a Thomas Walker, aged over 20, living in Coleham in a household with four females (SA P256/1058). However, this is almost certainly the cabinet maker recorded as living and working in Back Street, Coleham, both in an advert of 1828 and in the 1841 census.

The couple's eldest child, William Alexander, was baptised in November 1834 at Claremont Baptist Church, Shrewsbury where his father's occupation is given as tobacconist of Market Street. He is also listed there in Pigot's National Commercial Directory of 1835 and an advert describes his location as opposite the Talbot Hotel. He was advertising his Havana cigars, cases and snuff boxes and himself as *the original and sole manufacturer of medicated snuff* – but no mention of tobacco pipes (Salopian Journal, 9 September 1835). He is similarly listed in Market Street in Robson's trade directory of 1840. It seems he sold his wares in the Market Square although by 1841 he was living in Abbey Foregate and his occupation was given as a seedsman in the census of that year.

In 1840 Thomas Walker & Co., Seedsman and Florists of Chester and Shrewsbury, had taken over the premises of Edwards, Walker & Co. in Chester. In 1841 George Walker & Co, Seedsman had moved from 96 Northgate Street to no. 136 and following the death of George Walker, Thomas moved to Chester to take over what was presumably the family business, working from several addresses. His expanding family included, in 1851, a *nephew* John Warwick, aged seven and born in Shrewsbury. His father William had died in 1843 aged only 26 and was also described as a tobacconist of Market Street, Shrewsbury, when John was baptised at St. Chad's only three months earlier. Thomas' wife, Charlotte, died in an accident in Victoria, Australia, in 1857 having recently emigrated and Thomas also died there in 1883.

Thomas' application to the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Chester in August 1842 confirms that the seedsman and the tobacconist are the same person although no pipe products can be attributed to him. However, a Thomas Walker has been identified as the owner of the pipe manufactory in Longden Column in 1835. After failing to sell the works by private contract, Thomas put the works up for sale by auction. The property is described by the auctioneer as being:

erected upon the latest and approved principles, now in full work, situate in

or near Longden Coleham, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Walker. Also two substantial and airy dwelling houses or cottages, nearly new, with gardens adjoining the said manufactory. N.B. There is sufficient space for the Erection of two other cottages; and the pipemaking business may be carried on with great Advantage by any person of small capital.

(Salopian Journal, 20 May 1835)

Although the pipe manufactory was accessed via an archway between 51 and 52 Longden Coleham, these two premises are not the *substantial and airy dwelling houses ... nearly new* mentioned in the advert as these are Tudor timber-framed buildings which can be seen on Speed's map of the town of 1610. By 1836 only one side of Pipe Passage had been developed, probably for the workers of the nearby cotton factory and it is possible that the advert refers to two of the cottages at the far end of the Passage adjacent to the supposed site of the kiln. The advertised space for *two other cottages* can also be seen on Wood's map and, although these were later built, it is not currently known whether it was the new owner of the pipeworks who constructed them (Fig. 3).

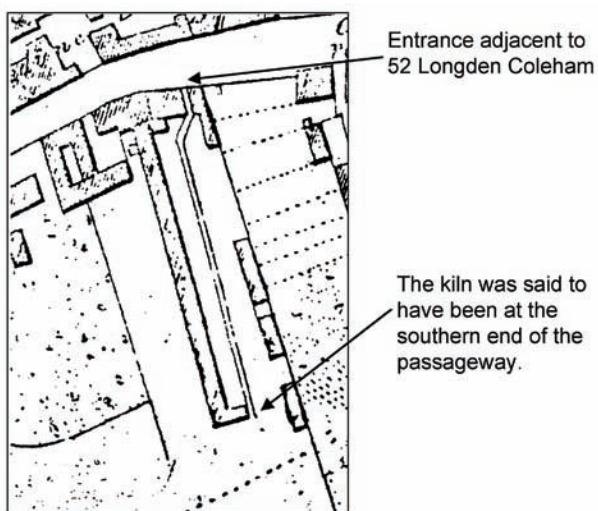


Figure 3: Pipe Passage, only one terrace of houses had been completed by 1836 (Jones, 1993).

One of the workers at Walker's pipeworks may have been Joseph Southorn who was the youngest of several brothers who moved to Broseley around 1825 following the death of their father. His elder brother William had already established his pipeworks there by this date and Joseph may well have initially worked there. Joseph married Susanna Payne from Bridgnorth in 1829 and then may have moved to Shrewsbury for a short

while since his first daughter, Ada, was born there in about 1833. He may have worked as a journeyman but returned to Broseley following the sale of the works in 1835. His second daughter was born in Broseley in 1837.

The buyer of the Coleham pipeworks was William Taylor, a pipemaker born in Broseley in 1796. A later advertisement states that his business was established in 1830 (Fig. 4) although his whereabouts in that year is not currently known. William is recorded as a pipemaker in Birmingham in 1816 and 1822 and in Gloucester between 1824 and 1827. A William Taylor, pipemaker, is recorded at 126 Northgate Street, Chester in Pigot's National Directory of 1828/9 and, if it is the same person, it is possible that he knew the Walker family.

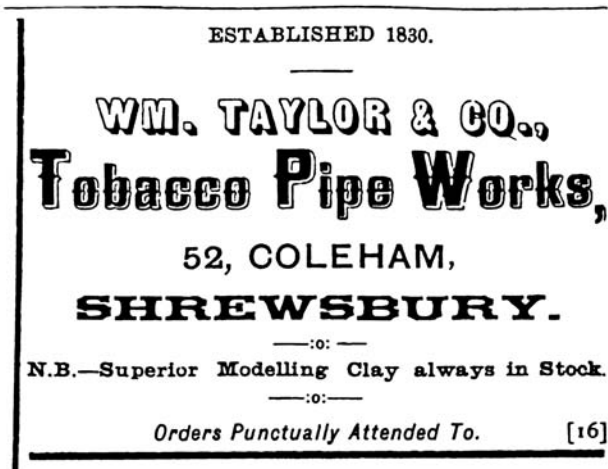


Figure 4: Kelly's Directory of 1885. This is the only known advertisement giving a date that the business was established.

William and his family made tobacco pipes in Shrewsbury for almost a century and the business will be documented in detail in Part 3 of this article. This will be published in a future edition of the Newsletter.

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The London Bridge Clay Project

by Diane Eagles

Diane Eagles 'Pipes' were inspired by the pipe making kilns and the 'Tooley Street / Joiner Street' tobacco pipe found during the archaeological work carried out prior to the development of the new London Bridge train station. The pipes mark the industries and history particular to the London Bridge area at the time that the original train station opened in December 1836 (Figs. 1 to 4).



Figure 1: The pipes from left to right are: pipe maker, railway worker, coaching inn keeper's wife, wool merchant, dissenter, Guy's Hospital nurse, leather manufacturer, hat maker, St. Olave's Grammar School mistress, river boatman, rope maker and hop picker.

Inspired by the sight of a giant corkscrew like piling machine at work on the London Bridge Thameslink redevelopment in 2015, Alison Cooke, a founder member of the Associated Clay Workers Union (ACWU), a ceramic art collective, instigated a project to obtain and use clay spoil from what are now the foundations of the new station. Cooke approached Network Rail who provided 360kg of earth from 30 meters below the station, clay laid down 50 million years ago. Network Rail and the engineering company Costain also gave ACWU members a tour of the construction site and access to some of the artefacts archaeologists had dug up as part of the initial development. In addition, ACWU applied for and were awarded, a charity grant from the Craft Pottery Charitable Trust, to help cover the costs of transporting, and processing the clay, as well as exhibiting the work for a month at Southwark Cathedral from 9th January 2017.



Figure 2: Close up of the pipes depicting a leather manufacturer (1); a hat maker (2) and St. Olave's Grammar School mistress (3).

The first batch of London Bridge clay was processed and tested, then batches of raw earth were given to six members of ACWU, with a brief to create ceramic works that responded to South London's rail network and the history of the London Bridge area.

The spoil was found to be almost pure clay, but needed to be processed. Soaking the earth in vats of water and then pressing through fine mesh sieves to remove stones and grit, the clay could then be dried and prepared for use.



Figure 3: Close up of the pipes depicting a Guy's Hospital nurse (1); a dissenter (2) and a railway worker (3).



Figure 4: Close up of the pipes depicting a wool merchant (1); the coaching inn keeper's wife (2) and a pipe maker (3).

The dark, grey clay is known as London Blue. It's essentially an earthenware clay, challenging to work with, prone to cracking, bloating and discolouration and rarely used outside of the brick making industry. ACWU decided to avoid mixing it with

commercial clays or additives that could have removed its unpredictability, and embrace the natural behaviour of the clay.

The initial aim of the London Bridge clay project was to exhibit the work directly above the site from where the clay had been excavated. Despite negotiations with Network Rail, this proved too difficult owing to logistics and security. However, they did provide ACWU use of their photographer, Monica Wells, to record the work. The work will be shown in the annex to Southwark Cathedral, alongside the Seventeenth Century Delft kiln, which remains in situ as it was discovered during the archaeological excavations for an extension to the building.

Diane Eagles is a Ceramic artist and Art Psychotherapist working in London. Her work uses raw London earthenware clay alongside commercial black and white stoneware clays, making hand built forms influenced by surreal objects, archaic, brut shapes, amulets and ritual ware. Diane is a founding member of The Associated Clay Workers Union www.acwu.co.uk www.edensclay.co.uk Twitter, Instagram #clayworkers

Thanks for help with this project go to Network Rail, Costain, The Craft Pottery Charitable Trust and Southwark Cathedral.



An Update on the London Commercial Agents of the French Clay Pipe Manufacturers Fiolet and Audebert Fiolet

by Peter Hammond

Thirty years ago I wrote an article for the SCPR Newsletter concerning the above topic (Hammond, 1987). Now that many more sources are available online I have compiled this update, augmenting it with a couple of illustrations of relevant ephemera that have also come to light recently.

During the sixty-year period from 1851 to 1911 a total of three agents acted for the firm of Fiolet of St Omer in London. It was while exhibiting at the Great Exhibition that Louis Fiolet commenced operating retail premises in London, initially at 68 Fore Street in Cripplegate. The first known agent employed by Fiolet was another native of St Omer, Charles Courtois, who had arrived from Calais on 19 June 1851. His name is shown on a surviving trade card from that time (Fig. 1). As it shows the Fore Street address it has to date from the very early 1850s.

From 1853 to 1871 Charles Courtois operated from 18 Wilson Street in Finsbury, soon being aided by another Frenchman named Pierre Auguste Carton who had arrived



Figure 1: Trade card issued by Charles Courtois, the London agent of Fiolet, c1852. Sold on eBay, current whereabouts unknown.

from Dunkirk during August 1854. In the census of 1861 Charles Courtois, then 41, is listed at 18 Wilson Street as an ‘Importer of Pipes’ while Carton, then 28 and unmarried, was a ‘Commercial cl[erk] Clay Pipes’ lodging at nearby 4 Wilson Street. An advert was regularly published in *Lloyds Weekly Newspaper* between May and November 1861 for Mons L. Fiolet’s ‘Torrified Amber Pipes’, which were made of ‘clay of superior quality’ and which could be obtained from principal tobacconists and at the wholesale depot: ‘C. Courtois, 18 Wilson Street, Finsbury.’ The advert added that each pipe was marked ‘L. Fiolet.’

Charles Courtois died on 9 June 1866 while visiting Versailles, the administration of his estate being granted to his widow Adele Cecile Courtois. Just ten months later she and Pierre Carton were married and he took over the running of the wholesale business. It must have been during the same year that Pierre Carton also took on the services of a porter named Frederick Lewis for, during September 1869, when he was convicted of theft, he was reported in the *London Evening Standard* as having been in the service of Pierre Carton for three years. Found in a coat, used by him in the warehouse, were eight pipes and 136 pipe stems, mounts, pouches etc. More stolen items were later found upon him along with £15 in cash. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

In the 1871 census Pierre was described as an ‘Agent for French Tobacco Clay Pipes’ with his age given as 37 and his wife Cecile, 48. By this time some of the properties on this side of Wilson Street were condemned and the business was moved to 30 Wilson Street. Cecile died in early 1873 and consequently in the 1881 census Pierre Carton is listed as a widower at the Wilson Street address, his occupation then being stated as an

‘Agent for Sale of French Clay Pipes’. In the 1891 census his name, for some reason, is given as ‘James Carton’ but as everything else matches so it is definitely him. His occupation at that time is given as an ‘Agent Tobacconists’ Sundries’.

Pierre Carton died at 30 Wilson Street on 3 January 1892, at which time he was aged 59 years. In his will dated 1 December 1891 he bequeathed all of his property to Fiolet’s son in law, George Audebert of St Omer, pipe manufacturer, and he appointed one Thomas Melchoir de Loecker of 47 Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath, as his sole executor. The latter in turn had proved the will on 18 February, the effects amounting to the staggering sum of £20,485 15s 1d!

Thomas Melchoir de Loecker was a native of Holland, who had married Emma Elizabeth Marshall of London at St Paul’s in Deptford during 1874. At the time of the 1881 census they were living at 56 Lewisham High Street where Thomas was listed as a ‘commercial clerk’ and by 1891, when they were living at the address in Thornton Heath, he was described as a ‘Chief Clerk’.

On 7 February 1892, only a month after Carton’s decease, Louis Fiolet of St Omer died, and his administration was in turn also granted to Thomas Melchoir de Loecker, then described as a ‘Manufacturer’s Agent’ and who was stated as being the attorney of Marie Sophie Fiolet Audebert.

The firm, by then known as Audebert Fiolet, continued to employ Thomas Melchoir de Loecker as their London agent for almost twenty years until his death in 1911. He played a significant part in managing the London outlet, his name for example appearing in an advertisement published within the *Tobacco Trade Review* during June 1893 (Hammond, 1987, Fig. 12). He also engaged in correspondence in the same trade journal on the problem of the frequent breakages of French pipes when being conveyed by rail.

Due to the Wilson Street premises being required by the London and North Western Railway Company during mid 1896, the London business was then transferred to nearby 42 Tabernacle Street EC; the London Directories first listing this address in 1897. On 3 July of that same year George Audebert of St Omer died and once again the administration was granted to Thomas Melchoir de Loecker.

The pipe manufacturing business in St Omer was continued by Audebert’s widow, the London Directories listing the concern as Vve Fiolet from 1898 onwards (Vve being an abbreviation of the French word *Veuve* for widow). On behalf of Vve Fiolet, De Loecker submitted six registered designs for clay pipes between 1899 and 1903 (Rd. Nos. 350122, 352681, 356369, 371687, 374642 and 417918) – namely pipes with bowls shaped as heads of various Boer War Generals plus King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra (Hammond, 1985).

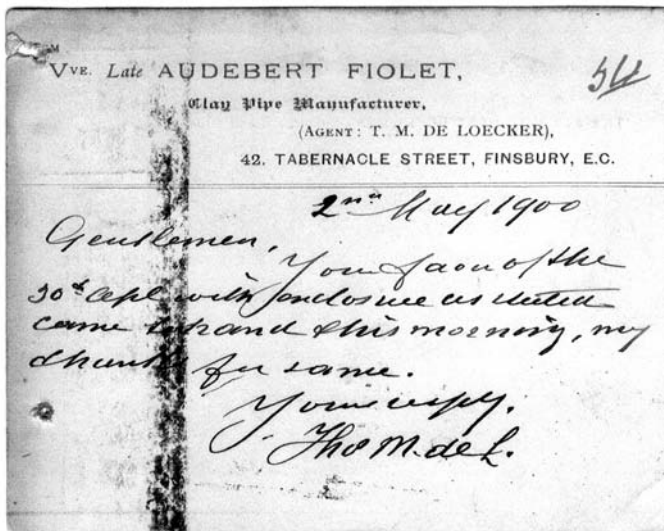


Figure 2: Postcard sent by Thomas M. De Loecker dated 2 May 1900 (original in author's possession).

The postcard shown in Figure 2 was recently purchased by the author, via eBay. This shows the printed heading in red 'V^{ve} Late Audebert Fiolet, Clay Pipe Manufacturer' and confirms that their agent was T. M. De Loecker of 42 Tabernacle Street in Finsbury. Dating from 2 May 1900 it was addressed to Messrs Stewart & McPrade, Solicitors, Royal Bank Buildings in Elgin. On the reverse Thomas has hastily written the message:

Gentleman,
Your fa[v]our of the
30th Ap[ri]l with enclosure as stated
came to hand this morning, my
thanks for same.
Yours resp[ectfully]
Thos M de L.'

Meanwhile the census of 1901 lists Thomas as an 'Agent to Foreign Goods Importer', though the house number for his residence in Thornton Heath had by then changed to 64 Bensham Manor Road. He died at his home on 15 February 1911 at the age of 67 years. Just prior to his death Thomas had moved his retail premises from 42 Tabernacle Street to 89 and 90 Milton Street, London EC. However, there is no evidence to suggest that the London agency continued afterwards.

It is amazing that all this time later, this seemingly trivial message by Thomas Melchoir de Loecker has re-surfaced. Of course we do not know the context of this message, but nevertheless it is intriguing that it has survived and as such it gives a snapshot into the everyday life relating to a clay pipe manufacturer's agent.

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Clay Pipes Made by Watcombe Pottery, Torquay

by Heather Coleman

The town of Torquay in the county of Devon, England is said to be a 'town built on seven hills' and was home to prehistoric people some 41,000 to 44,000 years ago as shown by evidence from Kent's Cavern, the now world-famous show cave. Prior to the nineteenth century Torquay had been little developed and was a small fishing quay with Torre Abbey, which is said to have become the richest monastery in England by 1539. Torbay, of which Torquay is part, was also used by naval vessels and other shipping through the ages who found good shelter there (Wikipedia).

From the 1830s, and with the coming of the railway in 1848-1859, Torquay became a place highly recommended as a winter retreat for visitors with ill health due to its mild climate and fresh sea air (Wikipedia). From then onwards people flocked there for holidays, mainly for the rich at first, and it grew rapidly into the still popular town it is today which all enjoy – the English Riviera.

As with any busy popular tourist destination Torquay relied on many support trades and a number of very successful potteries popped up creating a wide range of items of

high class, as well as cheap, souvenirs that were unique to the area and responded to fashion trends of the long period during which they operated. Among the production lines were classical figurines, busts, urns, plaques, enamelled and gilded wares, jardinières, ornaments, motto-wares, local scenic wares, novelty and grotesque items (Torquay Pottery).

In particular, the local region of east Devon has been known for centuries for its vast reserves of ball clay at Newton Abbot, Kingsteignton and Chudleigh Knighton, just a few miles from Torquay. These white clays have been used in clay pipe production since early times as well as being supplied to the whole country, so there was already a lot of expertise and skill pooled in the area by the mid-nineteenth century. At Torquay many of the first potteries, however, mainly produced terracotta wares due to the discovery of fine red clay in the Torquay hills themselves. One known pottery here also produced terracotta clay pipes!

In 1865 in the grounds of Watcombe House (SX 92154 67370) on the northern outskirts of Torquay, the owner Mr G. P. Allen discovered, during building work, a seam of terracotta clay which was sent off to be analysed and found to be very suitable for pottery production. As a result, the Watcombe Terracotta Clay Company Ltd. was formed in 1869. It was located just to the south, off Teignmouth Road, in St Marychurch (Fig. 1; Grid ref: SX 91638 66857). It was also known during its working years as Watcombe Pottery and Royal Watcombe (Torquay Pottery).



Figure 1: Watcombe Art Potteries, St Marychurch, c1906.

Due to the growing success of Torquay as a resort for the rich, Watcombe Pottery, and several others established soon after, prospered and employed nationally known artists as well as local people. Census and other records show that some of the artists came from as far away as Scotland and Staffordshire, and some were brought in specially to train artists and workers within the firms (Torquay Pottery). Using records on this website I have made a summary of known titles and job-terms relating to Watcombe Pottery itself during its working time:

Potters mould maker, modeller pottery, foreman in pottery, decorator, turner, labourer, warehouse assistant, painter, office manager, showroom, modeller, thrower, artist, packer, gilder, figure maker, handler, wedger, glaze dipper, stores, factory engineer, mould maker, mottoea, enameller, potters presser, figure maker, turner's assistant, sculptor, jollier, office, kilns, warehouse assistant, clay preparer, clerk of works, slip-dipper, saleswoman, art director, toolmaker, sagger maker, burnisher, flower artist

No clay pipe makers as yet are noted in these records. Clearly Watcombe was a large and successful business with a wide variety of skills. The fact that all the known clay pipes so far recorded are specifically marked Watcombe would confirm that they were produced in that small local area and so it seems likely that clay pipe production would have been carried out within the premises, perhaps in its own department since specialist tools are required in pressing and finishing of the pipes.

In 1901 Watcombe Pottery was acquired by Hexter, Humpherson and Co. who at that time also owned the Torquay Aller Vale pottery and whom also brought much expertise in the decoration of motto-ware. After the Second World War, Watcombe bought up another local firm, Longpark Pottery, and continued until 1962 when it was finally forced to close down after a total of 93 years (Torquay Pottery).

Several styles of clay pipe have been noted, all produced in the same terracotta clay and all marked on the stem Watcombe/Torquay surrounded by a narrow border (Fig. 2). All pipes shown in this article were apparently recovered in a cache during road-works in Torquay, but I have neither able to find out where nor see the pipes in person

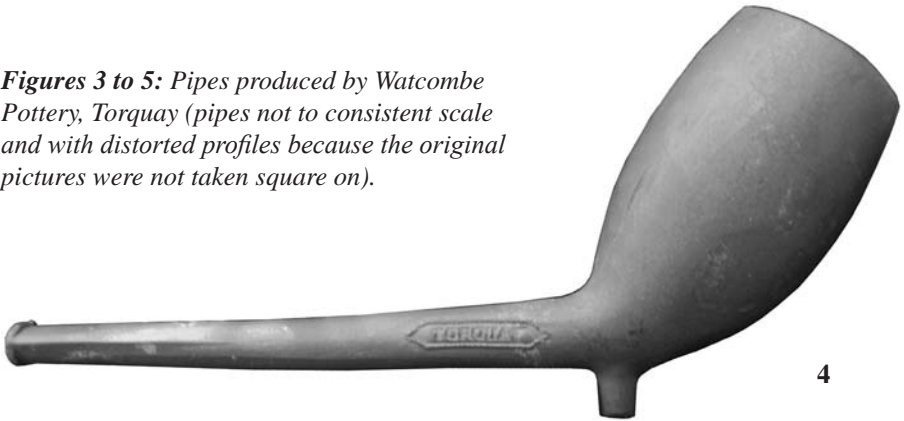


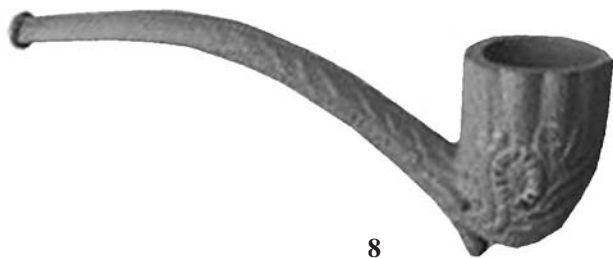
Figure 2: Moulded stem mark WATCOMBE / TORQUAY.

since they were sold off. They include four plain designs (Figs. 3 to 6). Also known is another plain design (Fig. 7) with a rounded bowl without spur as well as a rustic tree-stump (Fig. 8). One more known design by Watcombe is a bird claw (similar to a thin chicken claw) which has been noted at Torquay Museum, but I was not able to acquire an image for this article.



Figures 3 to 5: Pipes produced by Watcombe Pottery, Torquay (pipes not to consistent scale and with distorted profiles because the original pictures were not taken square on).





Figures 6 to 8: Pipes produced by Watcombe Pottery, Torquay (pipes not to consistent scale and profiles distorted because the original pictures were not taken square on).

It is interesting to note that during February 1912, the well-known clay pipe firm of Pollock in Manchester requested a sample of red clay from Watcombe Pottery. Watcombe responded by supplying a sample and asking if as many pipes as possible from the trial could be sent back as friends in the area were anxious to get some (Jung 2003). It might appear from this information that Watcombe had stopped pipe production prior to this date since they had no moulds to make their own. I would therefore suggest the production of terracotta clay pipes at Watcombe Pottery would have been between 1869 to c1910.

Much research is yet to be done on clay pipes produced at Watcombe Pottery and even perhaps by other Torquay potteries if they exist, although I am not aware of any others at the time of writing. Seeking information from collectors of Torquay pottery

would seem a good course as well as following up on any finds that come to light in that area. Documents relating to Watcombe Pottery are also known to be held at the Devon Record Office in Exeter (R4582A-7/2/50). Bearing in mind the vast array of Torquay souvenirs made over such a long time span and the nature of holiday makers, always looking for that unique gift or a pleasant smoke in the healthy sea air, who knows where the humble Watcombe clay pipe could by now be found – perhaps almost anywhere in the world!

Other notable Torquay producers of terracotta wares are listed below, which could potentially have produced clay pipes (Torquay Pottery). Other potteries in Torquay continued production after these, however they were less involved in terracotta wares and in a time period when clay pipe production in the area (as well as most of the country) is much less likely.

- ***Torquay Terracotta Company (TTC)*** Founded in 1875 at Hele Cross. Produced high quality pottery similar to Watcombe which included figurines and busts, vases and urns. Closed in 1905.
- ***Longpark Pottery Terra Cotta China Works*** Founded in 1883 at Newton Road. This firm mainly produced terracotta items and later on the motto wares became their mainstay. It was taken over in 1903 by a group of Aller Vale potters with the name changing later to Longpark Pottery Co. Ltd. After World War II Watcombe Pottery took them over but closed this works in 1957.
- ***Torquay Pottery Co Ltd.*** Evolved on the same site as TTC after 1905-1908. Later known as Hele Cross pottery using marks on their wares Royal Torquay Pottery. Believed to have closed in the early 1940s.
- ***Tore Vale Pottery*** Formed in 1910 at Teignmouth Rd. Also known as Devonshire Tor Pottery. Closed in 1913.

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Torquay Pottery: online at <http://torquaypottery.co.uk>.

Wikipedia: online at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torquay>.

Thomas Bare – Journeyman Pipemaker and Convict

by Susie White

In November 1851 master tobacco pipe maker, Thomas Bare, managed to get his name in *The Times* newspaper – but for all the wrong reasons – he'd just murdered his wife! (Times Digital Archive, *Murder in Marylebone*).

A full transcript of the court proceedings was published in *The Times* on 9 January 1852. It would appear that Thomas Bare and his wife Louisa had been estranged for some time. Eye witness accounts would suggest that the couple had a volatile relationship and that Thomas had been violent towards his wife on a number of previous occasions. The argument that took place that fateful evening in November 1851 was over two boxes of personal items belonging to Thomas. Things quickly got out of hand and Louisa was murdered.

Prior to this case very little evidence for Thomas Bare can be found. It has not been possible to locate him in the 1841 census but, in the 1851 census, he is listed as a 44-year-old tobacco pipe maker (master), born in Folkestone, Kent, which would place his date of birth in around 1807 (Ancestry, 1851 Census). At the time of the 1851 census he was living in St James, Clerkenwell, with his wife Louisa (age 35, born in Portsmouth) and his son George (age 7, born in St Lukes). His 16-year-old daughter Louisa Rebecca was not with the family at this time, indeed it has not been possible to trace her at all in the 1851 census.

Thomas' wife, Louisa, was born in Portsmouth, Hampshire, on 24 June 1812, the daughter of George and Fanny Knott (Family Search, England Births and Christenings). We know very little about her early life, other than the fact that she appears to have had a brother called George, who testified at her murder trial. At the time of the trial George was working as a furnishing undertaker and lived at 23 Cornwall Road, Lambeth.

Sometime prior to 1831 Louisa had moved to Leicester, where she married Thomas on the 27 November of that year at St Martin's (Ancestry, England, Select Marriages). By 1835 the couple were in Cambridge, where their daughter, Louisa Rebecca, was baptised on the 24 May. It has not been possible to trace the family at all in the 1841 census. The fact that the family were moving around the country so much would certainly suggest that Thomas was initially working as a journeyman pipemaker, before finally settling in London where he was recorded as a "master" pipemaker at the time of the 1851 census.

From accounts given at the time of the trial a little more information emerges about this very sad and, as they would now be referred to, dysfunctional family. The family appears to have fallen on hard times, which is evident by the number of pawn tickets

that were found in Thomas's pockets at the time of his arrest. At the time of the murder Louisa was lodging at 33 North Street, Marylebone, now known as Aybrook Street, under her maiden name of Knott (or Nott) and was working as a feather bonnet maker in Wigmore Street (Fig. 1). Thomas was of no fixed abode.

The first witness to be called was Louisa's brother, George, who stated that his sister had frequently complained to him of her husband's "ill-treatment" and that she had told him her husband was "addicted to drinking" and that he neglected the home (Starnes 1860, 240). When asked about Louisa's daughter, her brother said that he was sorry to say that she was "upon the streets", i.e., she was working as a prostitute. This may be the reason she was not with the family at the time of the 1851 census, only a few months earlier. It is even possible she was using a pseudonym.

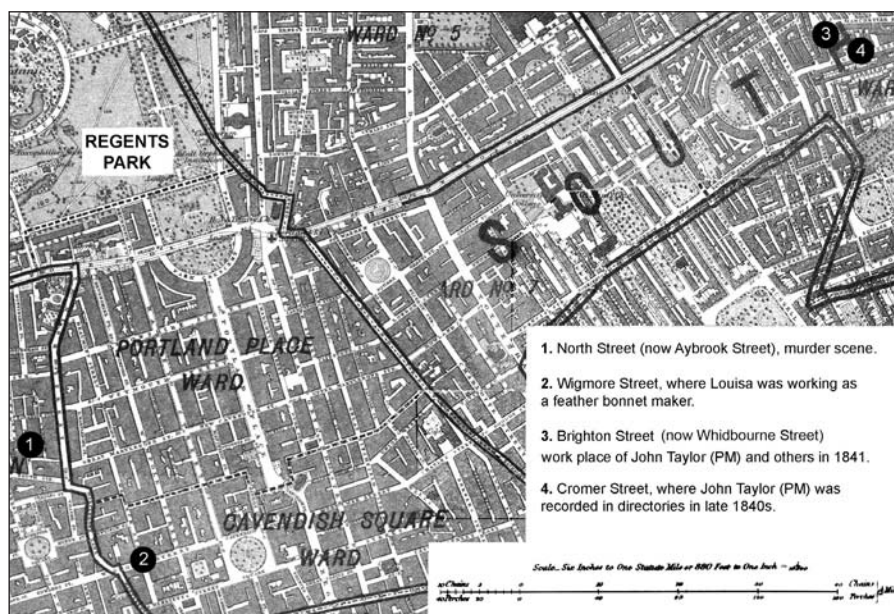


Figure 1: Nineteenth-century map of Marylebone, showing places mentioned in the text.

At the time of the murder Louisa's son, George Lewis, aged about 7, had been with his father and had been left sleeping in a bed at a local public house. Things were clearly not happy in the family as confirmed by Louisa's mother, Fanny, another witness, who said that her daughter had "for some time lived separate from him" (Starnes 1860, 247). In the Old Bailey account of Fanny's testimony, she said that she had seen him [Thomas] "ill use" her daughter (Old Bailey Proceedings Online).

Another witness, Mary Robinson who had known Louisa for many years, spoke of the “frequent bruises.....caused by her husband’s cruel treatment” and reported of broken ribs (Times Digital Archive, *Central Criminal Court Jan 8, 1852*).

The full transcript of the court trial can be found on the Old Bailey Proceedings Online website (case: t18520105-190) and this includes all the witness statements, so it would be inappropriate to repeat them all here *verbatim*. Basically, Thomas and Louisa were living apart but Louisa still had two boxes of Thomas’s possessions. Thomas had persuaded the teenager, Edward Brackstone (aged 18), to show him where Louisa was then living. Louisa had been lodging with Edward’s mother, so he knew where she’d moved to. There appears to have been an argument between Thomas and Louisa over the two boxes that Thomas was trying to retrieve. In the heat of the argument, which took place after he had been drinking, accusations flew around regarding Louisa’s conduct – Thomas accusing her of infidelity – which Louisa vehemently denied. The argument became physical and at some point a triangular file with a pointed end appeared. At one stage in the case it was implied that the file had been picked up by Louisa in an act of self-defence, before finally being wrestled from her by Thomas. He then stabbed Louisa no less than 16 times with the file before dropping it and running out of the room.

One of the witnesses at the trial was John Taylor, a pipemaker, who stated that he had known Thomas for 23 years. There were other character witness statements from a further five pipemakers – James Hillier, William Taylor of Richmond, William Snell, James Wood and James Kennerley – all of whom had said the prisoner was of “good character”. A search of the 1841 and 1851 census records, however, has only managed to trace John Taylor.

In the 1841 census John Taylor, aged 35, was living in Brighton Street (now known as Whidbourne Street) with Mary his wife, aged 35, and their daughter Harriet, aged 10 (Fig. 1). Living with or next door to John were various other individuals involved in the trade, seven of whom were specifically named as pipe makers: -

- John Bye (age 35) - living with his wife Mary (age 35).
- Henry Tizey (age 25) - living with his wife Charlotte (age 25) and children Emma (5), Henry (3) and Charlotte (1).
- John Burnage (age 65) - living with his wife Betty (age 55).
- James Vardy (age 25)
- William Snell (age 20)
- Charles Pike (age 15)
- Catherine Hopkin (age 60)

Catherine Hopkin is simply recorded with the word ‘pipe’ after her name, but all the others are recorded as ‘pipe maker’ which suggests that they were all working for John Taylor, who is listed as a ‘Pipe M^r’ or pipe manufacturer. In his 1975 makers’

list, Oswald records a John Taylor in Cromer Street, London, in the directories for 1844-1848 (1975, 147), so the 1841 census extends his known working period by a few years. The 1845 Post Office Directory lists John Taylor as a “tobacco pipe manufacturer” and gives two addresses – 11 Wood Street and Cromer Street.

A lot of the case centred around the murder weapon – the file – and how and where it had been obtained. The court questioned the file-smith Robert Lynam about the large flat file that Thomas had purchased previously, which he then exchanged for a smaller triangular file just a couple of days before the murder. The court went on to question pipemaker John Taylor in an attempt to ascertain why Thomas Bare should be in possession of such tools. John Taylor was asked “Do you know anything of this large file?” to which he replied “we use such as this in pipe-making, for our instruments, and for moulds, and different articles we work with, but we do not use such files as the smaller one”.

The judge, in his summing up, told the jury that “...upon the verdict they gave, the life of the wretched man at the bar depended.” He went on to say that “...all the evidence tended to show that the only object the prisoner originally had in view was to obtain possession of the boxes and their contents”. The judge also suggested that had it been Bare’s intention to kill his wife he would not have taken a boy with him to help carry the boxes, and he would most likely have taken a “...knife or some similar weapon, which would much more readily have answered the purpose” than the file that was actually used as the murder weapon. He suggested that the “jury might reasonably infer that he had no such intention [i.e., to kill her], but that the act was committed upon some sudden quarrel and excitement arising between the parties upon the subject of the boxes which the prisoner claimed.” The judge therefore directed the jury to acquit him of the “crime of wilful and deliberate murder, and find him guilty of the crime of manslaughter”. Given, also, that so many people had provided character witness statements that suggested he was normally a “quiet, humane and well educated man”. It was also pointed out that once the full horror of what he had actually done dawned on him, he was wracked with guilt. He told the arresting officer at the time “God Christ Almighty, dead, dead! I wish you could kill me now, but you have not the power. Oh, that I could be hung this moment”. It took the jury just over an hour to return a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. He was sentenced to be transported “beyond the seas for the term of his natural life”.

Thomas must have spent at least two years in prison in England since it was 18 April 1854 before he was finally moved to Portland prison prior to being deported. Sadly, less than a month prior to this his son, George Lewis Bare, aged 10, died of *marasmus*, or malnutrition. His place of death is given as Folkestone, which is where his father was born (Ancestry). It is not clear what happened to his daughter Louisa Rebecca, who would then have been 19 years of age.

Thomas left for Western Australian onboard the *Ramillies* on 19 April 1854 and arrived at Freemantle prison on 7 August of that year. The convict list for the *Ramillies*

provides us with a physical description of Thomas (Perth Dead Persons' Society). He is described as being 5'10" tall with grey-balding hair and grey eyes. He has an oval face with a fair complexion and is described as being "tolerably stout". It is also noted that he is missing the third and fourth fingers of his left hand. Up to this point the only known impression of Thomas was the engraving published in Starnes's 1860 account of the case, which shows Thomas about to deal the first blow (Fig. 2).



Figure 2: "Murder of a wife by her husband" after Starnes, 1860.

The convict list also gives occupation and Thomas's was described as a "tobacco pipe maker". He was the only pipemaker on the ship, however, the records also describe the distinguishing marks of the convicts and there were at least two with a very loose connection to pipes in the form of tattoos! George Albert was a butcher with a pipe, among other things, tattooed on his left arm in blue ink, and John Clay, a painter, had crossed pipes on his left arm – one of no less than 15 individual tattoos he possessed!

By 13 April 1857 Thomas had received his 'ticket to leave'. A 'ticket of leave' was a document given to convicts in Australia giving them permission to work and live in a given area of the colony prior to their sentence being completed or a pardon being given. A conditional pardon did arrive for Thomas on the 30 August 1862, although it has not been possible to trace the details of that pardon, nor of the rest of Thomas's life, but it would appear that he remained in Australia until his death there in 1883.

Had it not been for such a tragic story this particular pipe maker would remain virtually unknown to us. As a journeyman it has proved difficult to trace him in the records during his life in England. However, by piecing together what has been found it is possible to see that he started life in Folkestone, Kent, before moving to Leicester, where he married. From there he moved to Cambridge before returning to London, where he finally set up his own business as a master pipemaker. All of this travel would have taken place before rail links were constructed or the use of rail for travel became commonplace and so these journeys would almost certainly have been made on foot. The fact that he had been known to pipemaker John Taylor for 23 years, suggests that their paths had already crossed in about 1829 before his eventual return to London. It can be deduced that this would have been sometime between the birth of his daughter Louisa Rebecca in Cambridge in the May of 1835 and the birth of his son at St. Lukes in about 1844.

What records such as these court proceedings provide is an opportunity to dig a little deeper and, once the horror of the details of the case are overcome, there are snippets that can be teased out. His pipemaking colleagues - James Hillier, William Taylor, William Snell, James Wood and James Kennerley – are five men involved in the tobacco pipe industry that we might not otherwise be aware of; his connection with John Taylor since the 1820s and the extension of the known working life for that particular maker and, finally, insights into the tools that were used by pipemakers, particularly given that files are not ones that might be immediately associated with the clay tobacco pipe making industry.

Of course, there is also another thread; another hint of an interesting line of enquiry for those who feel so minded to follow it – the depiction of clay tobacco pipes in the form of tattoos on the arms of convicts!

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An Old Maths Book and the Hilton Family of Whitby

by David Higgins

Introduction

In 2016 the author obtained an old maths exercise book that was labelled as having belonged to Frederick Hilton, master pipemaker of Whitby (Higgins Collection 2117.1). This book is thought to have been passed down through four generations of the Hilton family to Margery Hilton Woods (née Gowland), who lived at Maypole Green, Fylingthorpe, near Whitby. Margery (1923-2012) was the great-granddaughter of Frederick Hilton and started her career as a ballet dancer and choreographer until a back injury forced her to retire. She then went on to write romantic novels for Mills and Boon and Harlequin under the name Margery Hilton, with at least 24 titles having been published under that name between 1966 and 1982. She also used the pen name Rebecca Caine for at least a further five books.

The Maths Book

The maths book itself is formed of 20 sheets of plain paper that have been folded in half and sewn together in the middle with cord. This would have produced an 80 page book with pages of about 9¼" deep (234mm) and 7½" wide (194mm). One of the sheets in the first half, however, has been cut out with a sharp blade so that there are only 78 pages surviving. The paper of the notebook bears watermarks reading either 'RM & Co' or 'R MUNN & Co', sometimes accompanied by the date 1848. This paper was made by Richard Munn & Co., a firm recorded in Norfolk directories as operating

between 1845 and 1858 at Bishop's Mill in Thetford (<http://users.aber.ac.uk/das/texts/paper.htm>; accessed 7 January 2017). The pages themselves were bound within a soft card cover, externally covered with paper marbled in black, red and blue ink, and with a pale blue lining paper internally. The inside cover is inscribed twice with the name Frederick Hilton, the second time being accompanied by the date 'July 12, 1858' (Fig. 1). The first page of the book is also inscribed 'F. Hilton' (Fig. 2) and, finally, the last page of the book is inscribed 'Finished by F HILTON May 29th 1860' (Fig. 3). The contents of the book comprise a series of hand written sections, each with its own heading and introduction, followed by a number of examples showing the workings of quite complex calculations. The main headings are commission, purchasing of stock, brokerage, vulgar fractions and decimals. And so a number of questions arise. Who were the Hilton's of Whitby and when were they working there? Did this book belong to the Frederick Hilton who was a master pipemaker in Whitby and, if so, how was it being used?

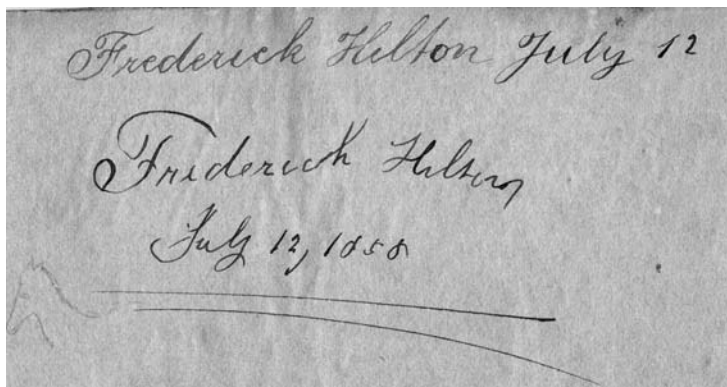


Figure 1: Frederick Hilton's name inscribed twice on the inside cover of the maths book.

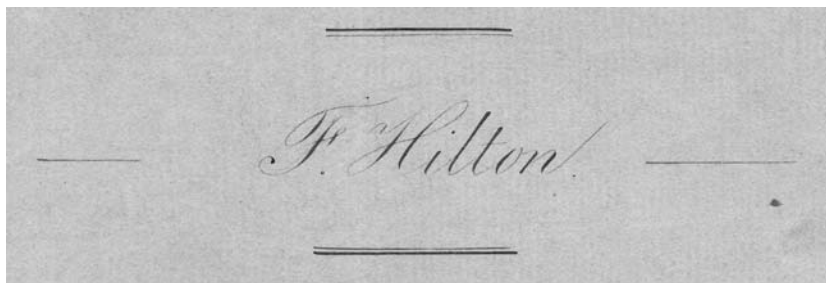


Figure 2: Frederick Hilton's name on the first page of the maths book.

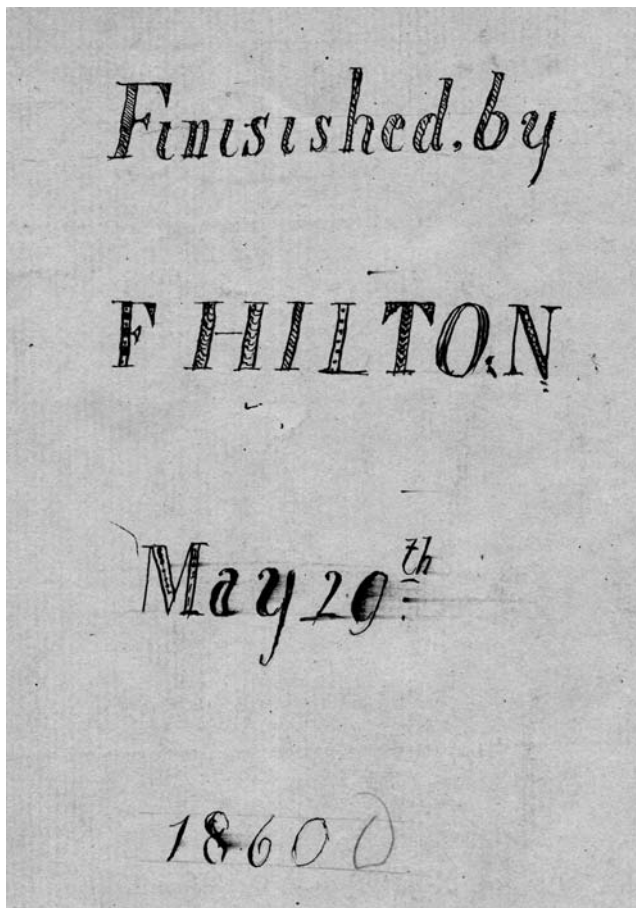
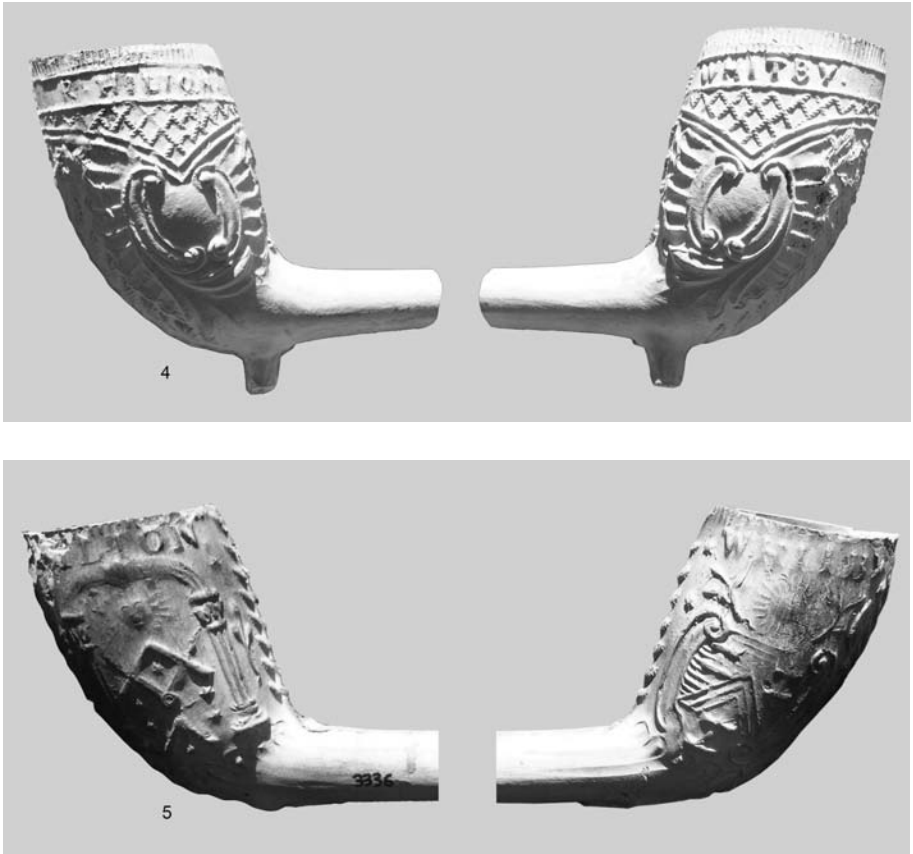


Figure 3: Detail from the last page of the maths book.

The Hilton Family

The Hiltons were a well-known family of pipemakers in Whitby, and featured in Peter Hammond's talk at the SCPR Conference held there in 2007. Conference delegates were also able to visit the family grave in St Mary's Churchyard although, unfortunately, much of the lengthy inscription has been eroded away by the weather (White 2007, Fig 1). Delegates were also able to see a Hilton mould for a long-stemmed pipe with a decorated bowl that survives in Pannett Park Museum (White 2007, Fig 2). Several examples of decorative pipes produced by the Hilton family are also known, and these are distinctive in that they have the maker's name and place of work moulded around the rim. The Hammond Collection, for example, includes two

examples, one of which has 'R. HILTON / WHITBY' around the rim and the other just 'HILTON / WHITBY' above Masonic decoration (Figs 4-5). The Parsons Collection includes a Masonic design with 'HILTON / WHITBY' relief moulded around the rim (Fig. 6), which is very similar to that in the Hammond Collection, but appears to be from a slightly different mould. There is also a fluted design known with a panel of vine decoration and the lettering 'WHITBY / HILTON' around the rim, an example of which has been found at Ravenscar alum works (Fig. 7). The Pannett Park Museum collection also includes an identical example to that from Ravenscar (Hammond 2000, 40), and part of another was found in Whitby harbour (Higgins 1994, 14). Pipes marked HILTON / WHITBY or R. HILTON / WHITBY are also recorded in the Whitby Archives Heritage Centre (Hammond 2011, 46). Other pipes marked Hilton



Figures 4 & 5: Two Hilton pipes in the Hammond Collection (Photos by Peter Hammond).

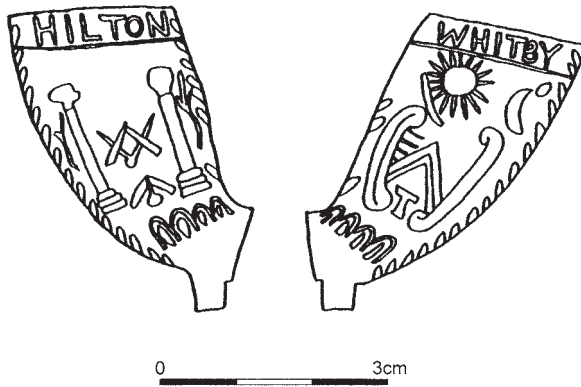


Figure 6: Drawing of Hilton pipe (after Edwards 1994).

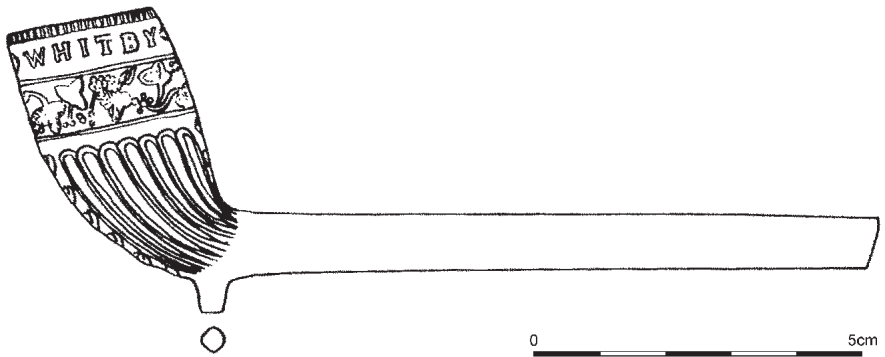


Figure 7: Drawing of Hilton pipes (after Higgins 1994).

are recorded as having been found in a wall on the Abbey Plain, Whitby, and in a gas pipe trench at Sneaton Castle, on the western outskirts of Whitby (*Whitby Gazette*, 15 March 1974). These pipes are all readily identifiable because of the rim mark, but it is likely that they only represent a small part of the range produced by the Hilton family, the majority of which may well have been unmarked (since other styles of marked pipe have not been found). In 1974 Margery Hilton Woods said that her great-grandfather (Frederick Hilton) was, “a master pipe-maker who exported all over the world. His warehouse stood between Baxtergate and the harbourside and Hilton’s Yard was named after him” (*Whitby Gazette*, 22 March 1974).

Despite all these references to the family and their products, there has not been any account that combines all the information on this particular family. The author has, therefore, brought together information on the three principal pipe makers in this family so as to provide a framework for these finds - and for the maths book itself. Unless otherwise stated, the dates and details given are from parish registers and census returns accessed online via ancestry.co.uk or findmypast.co.uk. Wherever possible, original documents rather than transcriptions have been viewed.

Richard Hilton

The earliest member of the family to be recorded as a pipemaker is Richard Hilton (Fig. 8), who was born in Loughborough, Leicestershire (he was baptised at All Saints on 20 February 1787, the son of William Hilton, a cordwainer). Nothing has been discovered about his early life or how he came to be a pipemaker, but he is next recorded in Hull, where he married a widow, Frances Barker (née Mouncey), at All Saints, Sulcoats, on 14 March 1809. Frances was considerably older than him, having been born in about 1769 and previously married to Edward Barker at Hull on 18 October 1794. Despite being about 40 when she married Richard, they soon started a family and had three children together: Frederick (born c1809); Elizabeth (born 12 September 1811 and baptised at Hull on 29 May 1812) and Frances Mountsay/Mouncy (baptised at Holy Trinity, Hull on 11 October 1814).

Although Richard was only about 22 when he married Frances, he was probably already running his own pipemaking business and certainly was by the following year, since he is listed as a pipemaker in the Hull trade directories between 1810 and 1817 (Watkins 1979, 111). At some point over the next five years the family moved to Whitby, where Richard is listed as a tobacco pipe maker in Baxtergate in Pigot's directory of 1822 (<http://www.dandt-graham.me.uk/3%20The%20family%20in%20Whitby.htm>; accessed 24/1/2017). For around the next 30 years he is regularly listed as a pipemaker in the Whitby trade directories, but with his address variously described: -

- 1822 – Baxtergate (Pigot's Dir)
- 1823 – Baxtergate (Baines Dir, p584)
- 1830 – Dock End (Pigot's Dir)
- 1840 – Baxtergate (Pigot's Dir)
- 1848 – Baxtergate (Slater's Dir)
- 1851 – Dock End; House, Brignell's Yard (White & Co Dir)

Although Richard is regularly listed as a pipemaker in the directories, this was not his only trade, as is shown by the 1841 census return, which lists him as a publican in Baxtergate. The flanking trade directories of 1840 and 1848 both list him as a pipemaker and so it seems that he was combining the two trades, especially since he was described as a pipe maker when his son was baptised in 1841, the same year the

census recorded him as an innkeeper. According to a family history website, he was landlord of *The Plough* at 19 Baxtergate from 1837-1849 (<http://www.dandt-graham.me.uk/3%20Richard%20Hilton%20life%20story.htm>; accessed 25/1/2017). Peter Hammond noted that although he ran *The Plough*, the pipe manufactory itself was at nearby Dock End (White 2007, 3).

Richard was almost certainly helped in the pipemaking side of the business by other members of the family, since his unmarried 30-year-old son Frederick was living with him in 1841 and described as a pipemaker (Fig. 8). Also with them at that date were John Judge, a 25-year-old journeyman pipemaker and George Cuthbert, a 15-year-old apprentice. In the 1851 census Richard is specifically listed as a master pipemaker employing one man and two apprentices, one of the latter being the 17-year-old Robert Harrison, who was living with them.

Richard's time in Whitby was not always happy, since his first wife, Frances, died on 12 March 1835, aged 66, and was buried in St Mary's churchyard three days later – hers is the first name on the family tombstone that SCPR members saw in the graveyard. Richard went on to marry again six years later, this time to Ann Salton, spinster of Baxtergate (daughter of Marshall Salton, flax dresser). They married at the parish church on 23 January 1841 when Ann was 43 and Richard was given as a 51-year-old innkeeper in Baxtergate. Within a year they had a son, also called Richard, who was baptised on 6 December 1841 (when Richard was given as a pipemaker in Baxtergate). But tragedy struck once again, with Ann passing away less than four months later (she died on 27 March 1842, aged 44, and was buried two days later) and their son Richard less than a year after that (buried 12 February 1843, age 1). Ann's is the second name on the family gravestone.

Richard went on to marry for a third time five years later, this time to a widow Jane Lowry, whom he married on 3 June 1847 at Scarborough. At the time of his wedding he was described at a pipe manufacturer from Whitby. No further details are given about Jane in the marriage entry but the 1851 census (when she was living with Richard in Baxtergate) shows that she was then 54 (born c1797) and a native of Whitby. She is perhaps the Jane Lowry listed as a 40-year-old female servant in the Ship Yard area of Whitby in the 1841 census. Richard Hilton himself died on 17 March 1852, aged 64, and is the third individual named on the family grave marker in Whitby churchyard.

Richard had made his will a few years previously and it provides useful information about the family. Richard Hilton, described as a pipe manufacturer, of Whitby, made his will on 3 October 1848. To his wife Jane he left all his household furniture, plate, linen and china for the term of her life, after which it was to be disposed of as part of his residuary estate. All his stock in trade and other personal estate was to be given in trust to Henry Knaggs, grocer, and Francis Kildale Robinson, chemist and druggist, both of Whitby, to be sold and the money used to pay Richard's funeral expenses and debts, the residue being invested as they saw fit. The annual income from the

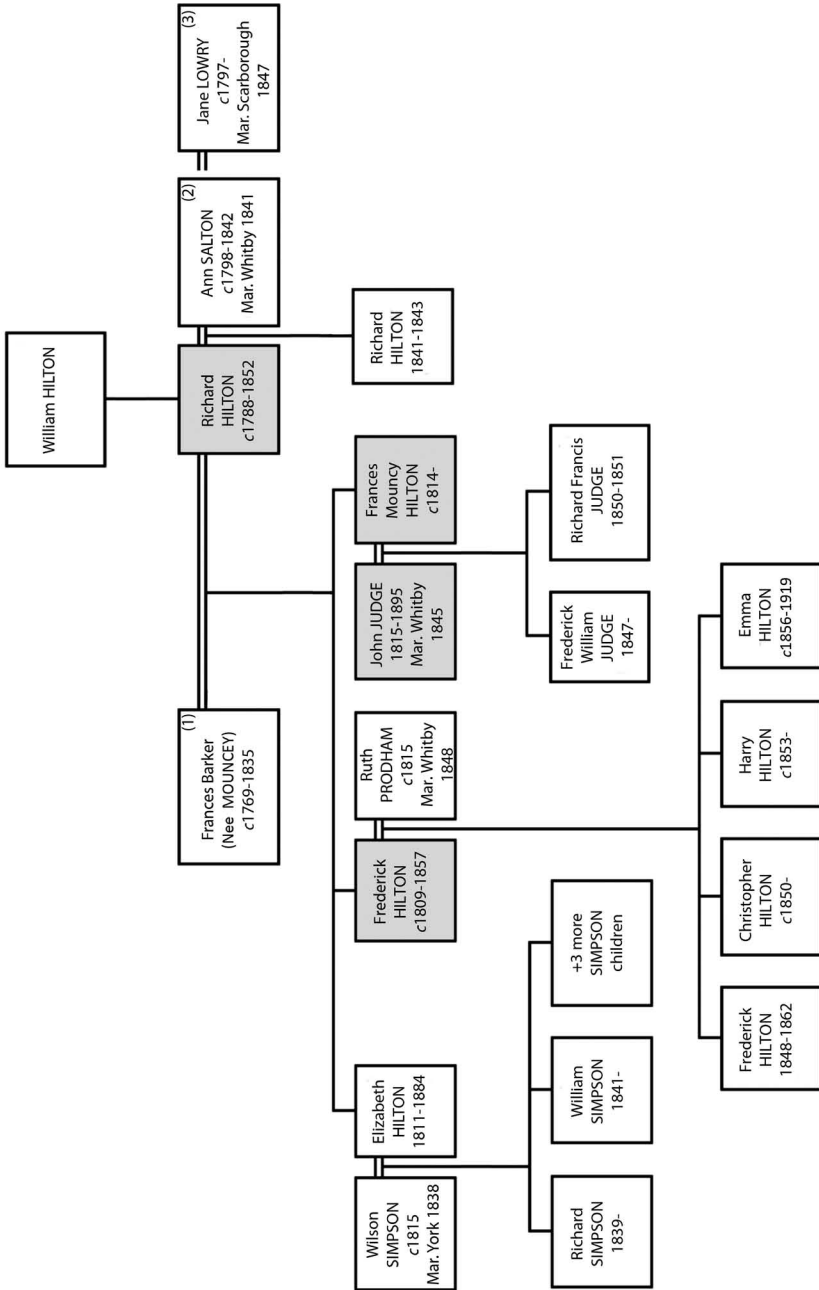


Figure 8: Simplified family tree, with the names of known pipemakers shown in grey boxes.

investments was to be paid to wife Jane and, after her decease, all the assets were to be passed to his grandson Richard Hilton Simpson (if he had reached the age of 25 and, if not, to be held in trust until he did). If his grandson died before the age of 25, then the same arrangement would apply to William Simpson, the other son of his daughter Elizabeth (Fig. 8). And if both grandchildren should die, then the estate was to be divided equally amongst any of surviving children at the time. Jane Hilton was named as his executrix and Henry Knaggs and Francis Kildale Robinson as executors.

Richard Hilton, pipe maker, of Whitby added a first codicil to his will on 14 February 1852. In this he says that if both the previously named grandchildren should die before they reach the age of 25, then he will leave a legacy of £100 to his grandson Frederick Hilton (who had been born since he first drew up his will), to be paid when he reached the age of 25 (or, if his wife is still alive at that time, then 3 months after her death). Likewise, if Frederick were to die before the age of 25, then the legacy of £100 to be paid to his grandson Frederick John Judge on the same terms (the middle name in the will is incorrect, since this individual is recorded in both his baptism and marriage records as Frederick William Judge). The rest of the previous will to remain unchanged.

Richard Hilton of Whitby, pipe maker, added a second codicil to his will on 9 March 1852. In this he revokes the annual payment of all the investment income to his wife, to be replaced with an annual annuity of £30, half of which was to be paid to her every six months, commencing six months from his decease. The rest of the will and first codicil was to remain unchanged.

On the outside of the will it is noted that Richard Hilton died on 17 March 1852 with an estate of less than £450 and that Henry Knaggs and Francis Kildale Robinson were sworn to execute the will and two codicils on 14 September 1852 and that it was passed on 12 October 1852.

It is interesting to note that, following his wife's death, all the residual estate was to be left to one of his grandchildren, rather than any of his own children, and to just one of his grandchildren rather than being shared between them. Likewise, the first of the grandchildren in line to inherit were two of Elizabeth's children, even though she was his second child, the eldest being son Frederick, who already had a son of his own by the time the first codicil was added to the will. From this it can be seen that his inheritance was not to be shared equally between his descendants, nor did it follow the male line. In summary, Richard had started life in Loughborough, but worked as a pipemaker in Hull from c1809-1817+ and then as a pipemaker in Whitby from +1823 until his death in 1852. He also ran The Plough pub in Whitby from c1837-1849.

Frederick Hilton

Frederick was the eldest son of the pipemaker Richard, and was born in Hull around 1809 (Fig. 8). The family moved to Whitby between 1817 and 1823, where his father

was a pipemaker and innkeeper (see above). Frederick would have been around 14 in 1823 when they were certainly in Whitby, which was the typical age for becoming an apprentice. He is likely to have worked for his father, learning the pipe trade and remaining living and working for him. In 1841, aged about 30, he was still unmarried and living at home with his father and stepmother (Ann) in Baxtergate. His father was listed as a publican in the census, but Frederick was given as a pipemaker, most likely doing most of the work in the pipemaking business that Richard was also running. Living with them at the time were two other pipemakers: John Judge a 25-year-old pipemaker journeyman and George Cuthbert, a 15-year-old pipemaker apprentice, both of whom had been born in the county.

In 1848, when he would have been about 39 years old, Frederick Hilton, bachelor and pipe maker of Whitby (father Richard Hilton, pipe maker), married Ruth Prodhm, spinster of Whitby (father John Prodhm, farmer) at Whitby parish church (by Banns; married on 9 September). Frederick signed the register and Ruth made her mark. The witnesses were Wilson Simpson and Hannah Jane Pierson(?). Wilson Simpson was Frederick's brother-in-law, having married Frederick's first sister, Elizabeth, at York on 4 August 1838. Wilson was a baker and the family moved a number of times, being recorded in Scarborough in 1840, Whitby in 1841, Chorlton on Medlock in 1851, Whitby in 1852, Manchester in 1855, Tynemouth in 1861 and Newcastle-upon-Tyne from 1871 onwards, where Wilson died in 1872 and Elizabeth in 1884.

In the same year as his marriage (1848), Frederick is listed as a pipe maker in Slater's trade directory, his address being given as Marine Promenade. Likewise, White & Co's 1851 directory also lists him as a tobacco pipe maker, this time with addresses at St Ann's Street and Skinner Street. His father, Richard Hilton, is listed separately in the same 1851 directory a tobacco pipe maker at Dock End, with his house in Brignell's Yard, which clearly shows that that Frederick had set up his own pipe making business and was trading independently.

That Frederick has set up his own pipe business is confirmed by the census return of 30 March 1851, which records Frederick Hilton living in Skinner Street, Ruswarp, Whitby, with his family. Frederick is head, 41 (c1810), born in Hull and listed as a tobacco pipe manufacturer employing three men. His wife Ruth, 35 (c1816; no occupation listed) was born in Whitby, as were their two children, Frederick, 2 (1849) and Christopher, 6 months (1850). The two family businesses were not, however, to last for long, since Frederick's father died the following year (1852). It is not known exactly what happened to the two businesses at this date, but it is likely that Frederick would have consolidated them into one and he certainly carried on in the trade, being listed as a pipe maker in Baxtergate in trade directories of 1854/55 and 1857. This suggests that he had taken over the original Baxtergate workshop that had previously been used by his father, even though he continued to live in Skinner Street (Gilbanks's directory of 1855 specifically gives his house as being at this address).

Frederick and Ruth had two more children, Harry, born c1853, and Emma, born c1856, but then Frederick himself died on 28 November 1857, aged 48, and was buried two days later at St Mary's in Whitby (when his address was given as Baxtergate). His is the fourth name on the family gravestone.

Frederick Hilton, pipe maker of Whitby, had made his will on 24 February 1855. His executors were his friends Thomas Forth, tailor and draper, and John Andrew, confectioner, both of Whitby and to both of whom he left £5 for their trouble in executing the will. He entrusts the executors with his freehold estate at Loughborough, which is to be sold if necessary to pay off money due on his promissory note and to support his wife Ruth Hilton until she remarries or dies and, after that, in trust for any living children. He also gives all his "household goods and furniture stock in trade comprising pipe kilns tools and all thereunto appertaining and all other my personal estate" to the executors to sell to pay his funeral expenses, debts and legacies, the residue to be invested and the interest used to support his wife in her widowhood or until she remarries, after which it is to be used for the maintenance and education of his children until the youngest reaches the age of 21, after which it is to be equally divided between them. The executors may also permit his wife to retain the use of the goods and furniture, or the children should she die or remarry, provided an inventory of the items is made to discharge the executors of their obligation. The will was witnessed by William Forth and Charles Winspear.

A codicil was added on the 24 November 1855 to include a freehold house and shop fronting Baxtergate, now occupied by Mr Puckring [*sic*], grocer, on the same terms as the Loughborough property mentioned in the original will. The codicil was witnessed by George Puckrin [*sic*] and William Forth.

The mention of property in Loughborough is interesting, since Frederick has no other known connection with the place and this seems likely to have been passed down to him from his father, who was born there. If Frederick had already inherited this property prior to his father making a will, it might explain why he did not appear to benefit from his father's will, even though he was his eldest child and only son. Frederick's own will, however, seems to modern eyes more equitable, since he left his estate to be equally divided between his children following his wife's remarriage or death. His widow, Ruth, initially stayed on in Whitby with the four children, being listed as a 'house proprietor' in Baxtergate in 1861. By 1871, however, she had moved out to Fylingdales, about 7 miles south-east of Whitby (and where she had been baptised in 1815), where she was recorded as a widowed 'annuitant' living with her 15-year-old daughter, Emma. Her remarriage or death has not been traced.

Frederick appears to have spent his whole working life as a pipe maker in Whitby. He started working for his father as a teenager in about 1823 and continued living and working with him until his marriage in 1848. From 1848 until his father's death in

1852 he ran his own business, and then he carried on the family trade alone until his own death in 1857. Following his death, it was his brother-in-law, John Judge, who carried on the family trade in the town.

John Judge

John Judge was born in Whitby on 12 March 1815, and was baptised at the parish church there eight days later on the 20 March; his parents were William Judge, a mariner, and Anne. Nothing else has been found about his early years but, by 1841, when he would have been 26, he was living with the Hilton family in Baxtergate and working for them as a journeyman pipe maker. To be working as a journeyman, he must have served his time as an apprentice and so is likely to have been working as a pipe maker since about the age of 14, i.e., c1829. The fact that he was working for the Hiltons' in 1841 would also explain how he came to know the youngest daughter, Frances Mountsay Hilton, whom he married a few years later on 4 June 1845 at Whitby parish church – his trade at the time being given as that of a pipe maker (Fig. 8). The family clearly stayed in Whitby initially, since their first child, Frederick William, was born there on 22 November 1847 and baptised at St Mary's on 26 December 1847, father John being listed as a pipe maker at the time. The family were still there in 1848, when "John Judge, of Whitby, grocer and pipe-maker" was called to give evidence in a court case (*Sheffield Independent*, No 1490, 2 September 1848, p2). The fact that he was described as both a grocer and pipe maker would suggest that John had established his own business and was trading independently. By 1850, the family had moved to York, where their second child was born (Richard Francis, born on 7 May 1850 and baptised 21 May 1850 at St Sampson's, York, son of John and Frances Judge, pipe maker, Patrick Pool). At the time of the 1851 census the family was still living in Patrick Pool in St Sampson's parish and John is listed as a pipe maker (as were wife Frances and the two children, even though they were only aged 3 and 10 months at the time). Sadly, their second son died shortly thereafter, being buried at York in the second quarter of 1851.

Judge appears to have been running his own business in York, since White's 1851 directory (p421) lists him as a tobacco pipe maker at 4 Patrick Pool. However, the family's stay in York appears to have been a relatively short one since, by 1859, the family were back in Whitby, as evidenced by a series of advertisements placed in the *Whitby Gazette*. These were placed frequently from at least 22 October 1859 through to 30 November 1861 and advertised "Harland & Judge, tobacco pipe manufacturers, Whitby, manufactory, Henrietta Street, warehouse Baxtergate. Old pipes re-burned." It is not known which Harland he went into partnership with, and the surname is very common in Whitby. One possible contender is the Francis Harland, a mineral water manufacturer of Baxtergate, who was born in about 1828. At the time of the 1861 census John's son Frederick (12) is not listed with any occupation. John, however, is now described as a 'pipe maker master, employing one man', who would have been the 41-year-old widower Abel Lyon from 'Leeah' [Leigh] in Lancashire (now

Greater Manchester), who was boarding with them. The Lyons were a well-known pipe making family from Lancashire and Abel had previously worked in Bury (1841; tobacco pipe maker) and Rochdale (1851; tobacco pipe manufacturer).

The return of the Judge family to Whitby may well have been prompted by the death of Frances's father Richard Hilton in 1852 or her brother Frederick Hilton in 1857, when there would have been to opportunity for another pipe maker to either take over the family business or establish a new one. Nothing more has been found about the Harland that John Judge went into partnership with, but this arrangement has not been traced after 1861, presumably having been dissolved, and John seems to have traded on his own after this. His wife, Frances, died in in the third quarter of 1867 (July-September) but John spent the rest of his working life as a pipe maker in Whitby, being listed as follows in the various census returns: -

- 1861 – Henrietta Street, age 47, pipe maker master employing one man.
- 1871 – Henrietta Street, age 56 (widower), tobacco pipe maker.
- 1881 – Henrietta Street, age 66 (widower), tobacco pipe maker.
- 1891 – Henrietta Street, age 76 (widower), pipe maker (retired).

There is no record of John employing anyone after 1861 and he probably ran a small workshop pretty much single handed until his retirement. A report of the North Riding Police Court for Whitby noted that, "John Clarkson was committed for trial on a charge of having stolen 14s. 10d., a pair of trousers, a pair of stockings, and a pocket-knife, from John Judge, pipe-maker, Henrietta-street" (*York Herald*, Issue 6751 for 2 October 1878, p7).

John's son Frederick did not follow the family trade, being listed as a 23-year-old jet worker in the 1871 census. John Judge does, however, provide the final link in the Hilton story of pipemaking in Whitby, being Richard's son-in-law and continuing a business that the family had established in the town in about 1820. In his final years he appears to have moved to Hartlepool, where he died in the third quarter of 1895 (July-September), age 80.

The Family Gravestone

Having brought together details of the Hilton and Judge families, it is possible to make sense of the weathered inscription on family gravestone in the churchyard of the parish church, St Mary's, in Whitby. The grave itself is located north of the church, towards the churchyard boundary, which looks out to the sea. Although some areas of the stone are now very eroded weathered (White 2007, Fig. 1), it is possible to work out from the surviving fragments the names of those commemorated and the likely format of the original text. The following transcription is based on photographs of the stone and so includes a couple of queries as to the exact figures given (these should still be legible on the stone itself, but their reading is uncertain from the photographs). The

suggested wording for the missing sections has been placed within square brackets. From the transcription, it is clear that the stone focusses on Richard Hilton and his immediate family. It was probably set up around the middle of the nineteenth century with later inscriptions being added by descendants right through to 1884. The stone includes reference to Richard, his first two wives (but not the third), his three children (but not their spouses) and to one of his grand-children, Frederick, who died as a teenager. The inscription reads as follows: -

In
Memory of
FRANCES Wife of *RICHARD HILTON*
Who died March 12th 1835 aged 66 years.
Also ANN second wife of the above who
Died March 27th 1842 aged 44 years.
ALSO THE ABOVE RICHARD HILTON,
WHO DIED MARCH 17TH 18[52], AGED 64 YEARS.
ALSO FREDERICK, SON OF
RICHARD AND FRANCES HILTON,
WHO DEPARTED [THIS LIFE] NOV^R 28TH
[1857, AGED 48 YEA]RS.
[ALSO FREDERICK HIL]TON, SON OF
[FREDERICK, WHO DIED]TH 1862
[AGED 13 YEARS]
ALSO [FRANCES JUDGE, DA]UGHTER OF
[THE ABOVE RICHARD AND FRANCES] HILTON,
[WHO DIED 1867 AGE]D 53(?) YEARS.
ELIZABETH SIMPSON DAUGHTER OF
THE ABOVE RICHARD HILTON WHO DIED AT
NEWCASTLE ON TYNE MAY 7TH(?) 1884, AGED 73 YEARS.

The Maths Book – Discussion

Having established who the Hilton family were and when they were pipe making in Whitby, it is possible to reconsider the maths book to see how it relates to the family. On the face of it, the two dated inscriptions of 1858 and 1860 (Figs 1 and 3) provide a neat bracket for when the book was being used, especially since the second one triumphantly proclaims that the book has been finished. This seems to provide proof that the book cannot have been used by the Frederick Hilton who was a master pipemaker of Whitby, since he died in 1857, but by his son, who was also called Frederick.

While the dates make it clear that son Frederick used this book, a closer look at the evidence raises the possibility that the book had previously belonged to his father before him. The name F. Hilton or Frederick Hilton occurs four times in the book.

It appears twice on the inside cover (Fig. 1), but detailed comparison of these two versions suggests that they are in different hands, the letter 'F' in particular being formed differently. The second version is associated with the date 1858 and so cannot have been written by the pipemaker. But was his son copying his father's signature, or had someone else written the name for him to copy?

On the title page the name appears again (Fig. 2), but this time it is very competently executed and in quite a different hand from the versions on the inside cover. The pen work inside the book is also very finely executed, particularly the section headings (e.g., Fig. 9) and so it seems reasonable to suppose that the exercise book was prepared professionally, and that the name on the title page is simply that of the person it was prepared for. In contrast, the final page (Fig 3) is written in a rather immature hand,

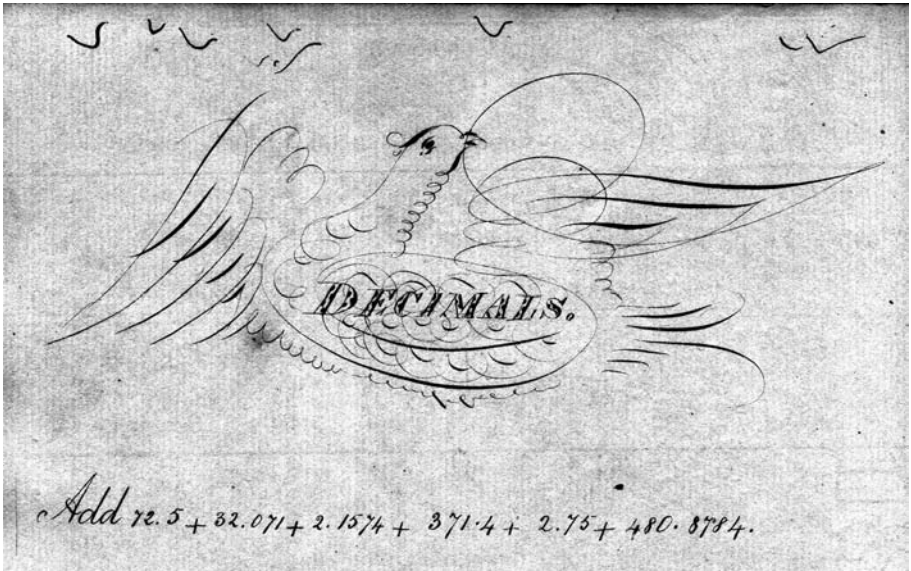


Figure 9: The elaborate heading for the 'Decimals' section.

which would fit perfectly with the son having completed the book, since he was born in 1848 and so would only have been 11 or 12 when the book was completed in 1860. The final piece of evidence is the paper itself, which was produced in 1848, nine years before the pipemaker Frederick died. While the paper (or the book from which it was made) could have been in storage for a while, it is still quite plausible that the book could have been prepared for Frederick senior before his death. It is even possible that he wrote his name inside the cover, which his son later copied when using the book. So, although it cannot be proven, it is certainly feasible that the book was originally

commissioned and owned by the pipemaker Frederick Hilton before being used by his son.

As to the use of the book, it may be significant that the calculations in it are business orientated, with complex calculations relating to the buying and selling of stocks, goods, interest, etc. It is also interesting to note that it is entirely hand-written, perhaps having been specifically tailored for the person who commissioned it, rather than it being a standard printed text. It is not clear how the book would have been used since each question is followed by the calculations in the same professional hand, culminating with the answer – perhaps it was used by a private tutor to work through during lessons, rather than being a book with set questions that the pupil was expected to write the answers to themselves. Whatever the case, it is fascinating as a document that sheds light on the social history of the period. Far from pipe making being a manual trade with little book keeping or business knowledge, this demonstrates that the family were well educated and conversant with the complex maths that underpinned contemporary business activity.

Perhaps the most poignant aspect of the book is that it was clearly used by Frederick junior just a year or so after his father died. What is most significant about this is that fact that his widowed mother Ruth was illiterate – she had signed her wedding register entry with a cross a few years earlier. Despite this, she clearly ensured that her son was well educated after her husband's death, even though schooling was not compulsory at that time. Frederick junior worked through the whole book, which includes what appear to be very advanced calculations for someone of his age. There are just a few marginal pen strokes, such as those at the top of Figure 9, or odd words written in blank spaces on the pages, to indicate that the book has been used by a child. There is also a pencil sketch showing a steam ship, a sailing ship and a rowing boat at what is instantly recognisable as the entrance to Whitby harbour (Fig. 10). The pennant flying from the mast of the steam ship contains the word 'Hilda', perhaps a childhood sweetheart. Sadly, less than two years after completing the book, Frederick himself died, aged just 13. Perhaps this explains why it was kept as a cherished memento of him by the family for more than the next 150 years. It is fortunate that it survived, since it now allows us to gain an insight into the education and business aspirations of a mid-nineteenth century pipe making family from North Yorkshire.

Acknowledgements

The author is particularly grateful to Peter Hammond for providing him with copies of the two Hilton wills and for allowing him to use photographs of the Hilton pipes in his collection (Figures 4 and 5). Susie White kindly prepared the graphic to show the Hilton family tree (Figure 8) and laid out the other figures for publication.

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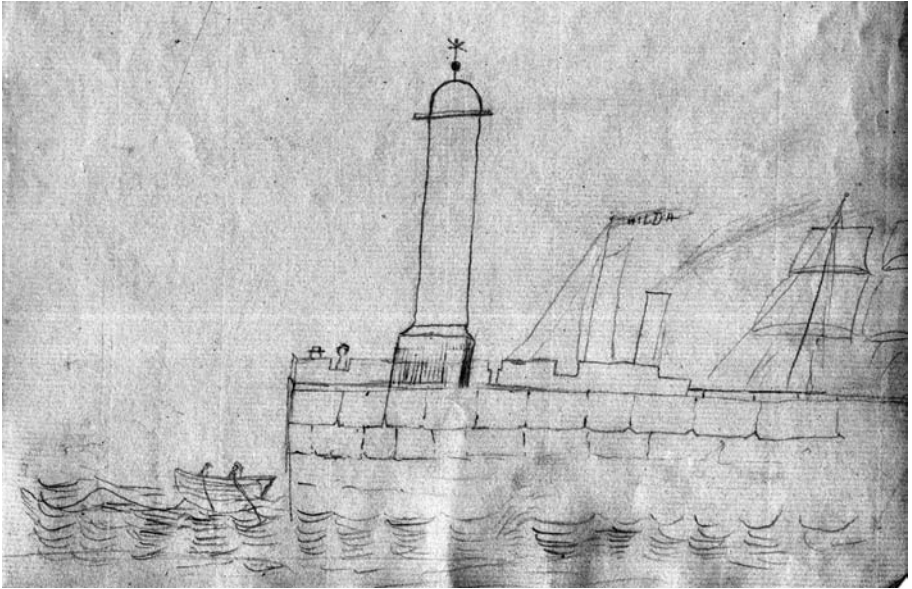


Figure 10: A pencil sketch showing the entrance of Whitby harbour from the back of the title page.

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An Early Cartoon of a Pipe Smoker

From Elizabeth Gross

The following note was sent in by Elizabeth for the interest of the membership.

The cartoon appears on the reverse of a sundial from Ridlington, Rutland, which was the subject of a note in the Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeology and Historical Society in 1976 (Clough, 69-73).

The face of the dial (Fig. 1) is inscribed with the legend ISAACK 1614 SYMMES / THE GIFT OF SIR WILLYAME BULSTRODE, which gives a date for the piece. It is, however, the reverse that is of particular interest since it is covered with trial or demonstration work including lettering, scrolls and cartouches. This trial lettering, which includes the words RIDLINGTON DIAL, CHURCH and BELONG, clearly indicates where it was hoped the dial would end up. Amongst the trial letters are two caricatures one of which is a man smoking a pipe (Fig. 2).

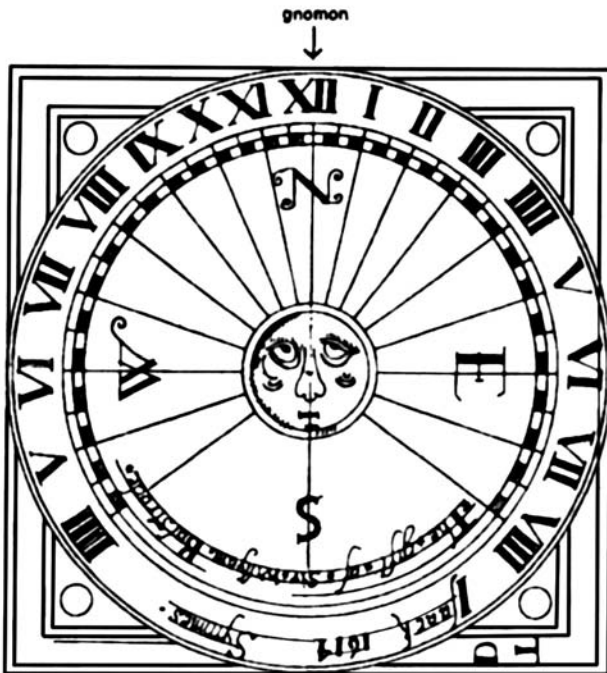


Figure 1: Front of the Ridlington sundial (after Clough 1976, Fig. 12).

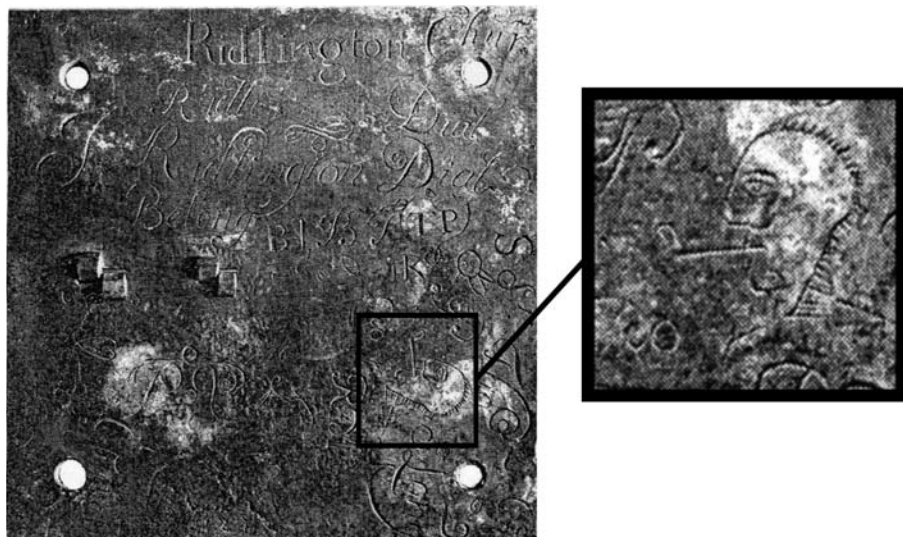


Figure 2: Back of the Ridlington sundial with an enlargement of the pipe smoker cartoon (after Clough 1976, Plate 10). Original photography by Iona Cruikshank.

This representation is only ten years after James I's *Counterblast to Tobacco* and is one of only two known contemporary depictions of pipes from the early years of the seventeenth century - the other being that of the huntsman from Dunstable (White 2009).

The original article on the sundial is available online at https://www.le.ac.uk/lahs/publications/vol51_60.html.

Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to the librarian of the *Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* for permission to republish the sundial images.

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White, S. D., 2009, 'The Early Seventeenth-century Depiction of a Smoking Man, from Dunstable, Bedfordshire' *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter*, **76**, 41-42.

Pipe Bibliographies

For the interest of the membership, fellow SCPR member Smoke (Michael A.) Pfeiffer has compiled the following bibliographies, which are free to access via Academia.

The first is on clay tobacco pipes:-

https://www.academia.edu/11763826/Clay_Tobacco_Pipe_Bibliography_April_2015.

There is also one on metal pipes:-

https://www.academia.edu/19161481/Metal_Tobacco_Pipes_An_Introductory_Bibliography_2015.

And finally, one on tobacco and related artifacts:-

https://www.academia.edu/12128742/Tobacco_and_Related_Tobacco_Artifacts_Bibliography_April_2015.

Smoke would welcome any additions or corrections. He can be contacted via Academia.edu or by email at buffalohead@gmail.com.

Remember that pipe bibliographies are also available on our website on the 'Resources' page (<http://scpr.co/Research.html>) as well as on the newly re-vamped pages of the National Pipe Archive website on their 'Paper Archives' page (<http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/archives.html>).



And finally..... Blood as Glue!!

Angus C. M. Condy recently wrote to tell a very strange tale relating to the temporary repair of your favourite pipe. He tells us " My maternal Grandfather, Mr. Robert Alexander Fairlie had lived through the Boer War, The 'Great' War, in the Black Watch, and he even served as a batman to a fairly senior officer at Dreghorn Barracks, near Edinburgh during World War II - until they found out how old he was!

More than once I saw him repair the broken stem of his clay pipe by cutting a finger with his tobacco knife and gluing the stem together with his own blood".

Has anyone else come across any similarly strange tales?

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 style referencing, i.e., no footnotes or endnotes.
- articles of up to 3000 words will be considered for the newsletter; longer papers can be considered for the occasional monograph.

Illustrations and tables

- illustrations must be in ink, not pencil, or provided as digital scans of at least 600dpi.
- can be either portrait or landscape to fit within a frame size of 11 x 18 cm 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.

All contributors are responsible for making sure that they have any necessary copyright permission to use and publish the material they submit. 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):

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/>.

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