

NEWSLETTER

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SOCIETY FOR CLAY PIPE RESEARCH

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

General Secretary: Rex Key, 1 Kynnersley Lane, Leighton, Shrewsbury, SY5 6RS.
Tel: 01952 510776. Email: rexkey.pipes@gmail.com.

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

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

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

Ordinary Member: Peter Taylor, 72 Hillside Road, St. George, Bristol, BJ5 7PA.
Email: bristolloggerheads@hotmail.com

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

Kath Adams, SCPR member. Email: kathbertadams@hotmail.com

Anthony Bulone (www.anthonysdesigns.net).

George Beattie, Dunfermline History Society (<https://dunfermlinehistsoc.org.uk/>).

Peter Hammond, SCPR Membership Secretary (see above for details).

David Higgins, SCPR Chairman (see above for details).

Jan Kwint, SCPR member. Email: jmkwint@telfort.nl

Robert Moore, SCPR member.

Peter Taylor, SCPR Committee Member (see above for details).

Susie White, SCPR Newsletter Editor (see above for details).

Cover image: Randle Morris pipe bowl from Wem, drawn by David Higgins (see page 42).

Editorial

by Susie White

We are very pleased to bring you another full edition of the newsletter, albeit a little later than planned. Thanks to all those who have contributed - keep those notes coming in. The newsletter kicks off with a summary of our successful 2017 conference to Stoke-on-Trent and our full day excursion to Broseley Pipeworks and Moseley Old Hall. We hope that this will give those members who were unable to attend a taster of what we got up to. This is followed by a report on the conference of the *Académie Internationale de la Pipe* in Stone, Staffordshire, which followed immediately after our conference.

Our conference in 2018 will take us to Cardiff in South Wales and the date you need for your diary is the weekend of Saturday 29th and Sunday 30th September. This is a little later than in previous years, but was chosen in order to avoid clashes with other events, such as the Heritage Weekend. The conference will be based at Cardiff University for the papers on the Saturday, but we are hoping to arrange a visit, possibly to Nantgarw to see the reconstructed pipe kiln, on the Sunday. We hope to have plans finalised for the next issue of the newsletter, but keep your eye on the website too.

Back to this issue of the newsletter. We have pulled together a nice range of notes and papers for your enjoyment in this issue. There is the usual mix of archaeological and genealogical information, ranging from Scotland in the north to London in the south (taking in Bedfordshire *en route*), as well as overseas, with papers on pipes from Rotterdam in the Netherlands and California in the USA. There is also news from the National Pipe Archive about a fascinating group of pipes that has recently been acquired from the estate of late Mary Wondrausch, as well as some practical advice should you ever need to know how to curl your wig, or have to produce an improvised candlestick when all you have to hand is a pre-loved briar pipe!

Our Facebook Group goes from strength to strength but we would like to try and convert some of those online users of our page into “real” members so, if you know of anyone who uses that page who is not a fully paid up member of SCPR, then please encourage them to join so that they can also enjoy our newsletters.

We hope to have the next issue of the newsletter out soon after Easter, i.e., by mid to late April so, if you have any items you would like to see included, then please do email them through to us on SCPR@talktalk.net - we'd love to hear from you.

In the meantime, we hope that you enjoy this edition of the newsletter and don't forget to put the 29th/30th September firmly in your diaries - we hope to see as many of you as possible at the conference in Cardiff.

2017 SCPR Conference – Stoke-on-Trent

by Susie White

Our 2017 annual conference took us to the Potteries Museum, Stoke-on-Trent. The day was divided into two broad sessions, with the morning session focussed on the archaeology and pipes from in and around Staffordshire. The first paper of the day was from Jon Goodwin, the city archaeologist for Stoke, who set the scene for the archaeology and history of Stoke-on-Trent (Fig. 1). Stoke only became a city in 1925, being made up of a number of towns, which explains why it has seven town halls - and historically there were 13! Jon talked us through the history of the area from Roman times through to the elusive Saxons and from the medieval period when potters were exploiting a range of different coloured clays, right up to Stoke's heyday as a major potting centre with around 2,000 bottle kilns by the mid-twentieth century, only 48 of which survive today.



Figure 1: Jon Goodwin giving the opening paper (photo by the author).

Our next speaker was David Barker, the former keeper of archaeology at the city's museum and art gallery. The title of David's paper was *Pots, Pits and Pipes* and he reported on the pipes and pipemakers of Newcastle. By the nineteenth-century Newcastle had become a place of retreat from the "smoke" of the Potteries. Very little archaeology has been done in the town but it has been possible to establish that some small scale pottery and porcelain production took place there. By the late seventeenth-century Newcastle had become noted as one of the main pipe production centres in the county. Although 24 makers working during the 1660s/1670s had been noted in an old thesis, only 18 of these could actually be traced in the records, but spanning a much longer period than had previously been suggested for the industry there.

The final paper before coffee break was from Susie White, who talked about a group of pipes in the National Pipe Archive's collections that had been collected by Dennis Robinson of Willaston, Cheshire. The pipes had been found during fieldwalking over a number of years by Dennis and amounted to over 1,800 bowls, more than 1,500 of which are marked. By analysing the marks and identifying the makers it has been possible to study the range of pipes that were circulating in the Willaston area and how the market changed over time. It is hoped that this paper will be published in full in due course.

After coffee the conference continued with a paper from David Higgins looking at a particular style of stem stamp that occurs in Liverpool; the long, full-name marks that were placed on top of the stem. In particular David looked at the marks of the Morgans of Liverpool and their connection with the Morgans of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Peter Hammond then presented another of his incredibly detailed accounts of a pipemaking family, this time Turpins of Macclesfield.



Figure 2: Chris Jarratt giving a report without the aid of a powerpoint presentation! (photo by the author).

A slight technical hitch with a pen-drive meant that we were unable to hear Chris Jarrett's paper on the recent excavations in Manchester and Salford, but to make up for it he talked us through some of the material from the excavations that he'd bought with him (Fig. 2). Chris has promised to present this paper at next year's conference, hopefully minus the gremlins!

This bought the morning session to a close and gave us an opportunity to enjoy some lunch and have a leisurely viewing of the many displays of pipe

material and books that delegates had laid out for us (Fig. 3).

The AGM followed lunch for members of SCPR, which gave the non-members attending an opportunity to explore the galleries of the Potteries Museum. The committee reported to the delegates that the Society was in a comfortable position financially, although they were all concerned that membership numbers seem to be falling slightly. This is despite the fact that the number of people joining the SCPR Facebook group is on the increase. It was difficult to see how to turn Facebook members in to "real" members in order to help support the Society. The question of the next occasional monograph was also raised for discussion and it was reported that the committee had decided to set up an informal editorial board in order to try and get another issue of the monograph prepared. Members were to be kept informed of progress.



Figure 3: Thelma Potts helping to set up a wonderful lunch buffet (photo by the author).

The afternoon session, with papers on a national and international theme, began with a paper from Peter Taylor looking at the relationship between the Stuart monopolies

on raw material and finished goods – in this case pipeclay and clay pipes. We then had a fascinating paper from Courtenay-Elle Crichton-Turley with an update on her research into pipe clay figurines both in London and in the New World using 3D modelling techniques.

After tea break, Peter Davey picked up the baton to give us the first of two international papers. Peter’s paper looked at a very rare baroque pipe from the Fremling Collection in Lund. Rather unusually this pipe is made of brass rather than clay but rather more curiously, the pipe had a label with it to say that it was from North America despite being a form that would normally be associated with Dutch baroque pipes of the seventeenth century. Why such a pipe was made of brass and how it ended up in America remains a mystery, but a full discussion is to be published in volume 10 of the journal of the *Académie Internationale de la Pipe*.

The final paper of the day was from Jan Kwint who presented the preliminary results from a study of clay pipes from Rotterdam. You can read a summary of Jan’s paper on page 32 of this issue.

This concluded the formal part of the day and everyone lent a hand to tidy up so that we could head off to a local hostelry to continue our pipe discussion. The *Coachmakers Arms* fitted the bill perfectly (Fig. 4) and filled in the time until our conference dinner at the *Piccadilly Brasserie* (Fig. 5), which bought a very successful first day to a close.

Our Sunday excursion was great, but didn’t quite go according to plan thanks to a burst water main in Telford that had huge ramifications for everyone in the Ironbridge Gorge. Thankfully this did not disrupt the plans for the first part of our day too much, but it did call for some quick thinking and last minute re-planning for the afternoon!



Figure 4: Delegates socialising after the conference papers (photo by the author).



Figure 5: The conference dinner (photo by David Higgins).

The day began, as planned, at the Broseley Pipe Works with tea and coffee as we arrived. We had a wonderful tour of the works with a pipemaking demonstration from Rex Key (Figs. 6-8). The pipeworks really is a moment captured in time with work

benches appearing to have been abandoned pretty much how they might have been left by the last pipemakers.



Figure 6: Pipemaker - Rex Key
(photo by David Higgins).



Figure 7: To buy or not to buy? (photo by the author).



Figure 8: About to start the tour of the pipe works (photo by the author).

By the time we had to leave the pipeworks we were working “off script” since a burst water main meant that all the major attractions in the Gorge were now in the process of being closed to the public. This meant that our planned lunch and visit to Blists Hill was no longer going to be possible. There were a number of frantic phone calls and dashes to the Tourist Information office to come up with a ‘Plan B’ for the afternoon. Whilst all this was happening, the Ironbridge museum staff managed to find us an alternative venue for lunch at the *Bird in Hand* pub, which was excellent. We were incredibly impressed with how quickly the staff at the pub were able to provide a splendid two-course lunch for us all given how little notice they had been given (Fig. 9). As we left the water in the *Bird in Hand* also went off! Our Plan B turned out to be a trip to Moseley Old Hall (Fig. 10), who had kindly offered to take our group provided we could arrive before 4pm – we literally threw ourselves through their doors at 4:01! We had a splendid visit with an incredibly knowledgeable guide who



Figure 9: Lunch at the Bird in Hand
(photo by the author).



Figure 10: Moseley Old Hall (photo by the author).

was 90 years young and had agreed to stay for an extra half an hour so that we could have the full house tour.

This bought to a close a very full, but very enjoyable conference and we are grateful to all those who made it such a fabulous success (Fig. 11). Of course for some SCPR members the conference didn't really end because it rolled on into that of the *Académie Internationale de la Pipe* (AIP), which began the very next day. A report on what the AIP got up to follows on page 7.



Figure 11: Conference delegates from SCPR and AIP at Broseley Pipeworks
Museum (photo by Kate Cadman).

The question that must now be on all your lips is – where will the conference be in 2018? Well, we are heading across the border into Wales with a meeting at the John Percival Building at the University of Cardiff, on Saturday 29th September. We will be posting more details on the website, and on the SCPR Facebook page, shortly.

AIP Conference held in Stone, England from 25th to the 28th September 2017

by Kath Adams

The 2017 AIP conference followed on from a very successful SCPR meeting. Sunday was spent with a combination of AIP and SCPR members touring the Broseley pipe works in Ironbridge and seeing their pipemaker, Rex Key, making clay churchwarden pipes followed, after lunch, with a guided tour of Moseley Old Hall, a seventeenth-century home famed for hiding Charles II from Cromwell's army. The trip there, in a 17 seater minibus with a car in the lead, was not without excitement though. We encountered a low bridge the mini bus could not get under and finding a new route led us to get lost, but we made it in time for the last guided tour of the day by the skin of our teeth. It was a most enjoyable and informative day out.

The AIP conference proper started the day following with delegates eagerly awaiting the first lecture on clay tobacco pipes from Adelphi Street, Salford, given by David Higgins. This was followed by another paper on clay tobacco pipes, but this time from Riverside Exchange, Sheffield, presented by Susie White. Other papers that morning came from Joanna Dabal on English export pipes in Gdansk; Dutch and English clay tobacco pipes from Copenhagen by Bert van de Lingen; Belgian clay tobacco pipes by Ruud Stam and Japanese earthenware smoking pipes by Barney Suzuki.

After lunch we held the AGM in which we received a report from our chairman, Ruud Stam, and the treasurer's report from Kath Adams, who was pleased to report a surplus in the accounts for 2016 and continuing small growth in 2017. The bank balance is sufficient to cover our costs for approximately four years. We also heard the editor's report read out in Dennis Gallagher's unfortunate absence. We were all very sorry he couldn't be with us and earnestly hope that his continuing treatment will be highly successful. Everyone present expressed their best wishes to him.

As in previous recent years we held a pipe auction with 48 lots. Arjan de Haan was our auctioneer who, with characteristic aplomb and a good deal of humour, managed to extract a sum of £637 from the conference delegates. Grateful thanks go to all those who donated items for the sale and to those who purchased them.

Tuesday morning included lectures by Bert van de Lingen on early clay pipes from the Netherlands (English or Dutch?); Barney Suzuki on eighteenth-century gifts from the Dutch; 'All about Amber' from Arjan de Haan and pipes from Debreccen by Anna Ridovics. The morning ended with a pipe quiz presented by Kath Adams, who felt the questions were a little too difficult. She promises to make it easier if she does it again. The winner was Arjan de Haan, closely followed by Sab Tsuge, who both showed some impressive knowledge.

The afternoon of Tuesday was spent at the Gladstone Pottery Museum in Longton, Stoke on Trent (Figs 1 & 2). The group were introduced to a local food – oatcakes and melted cheese – but it is not at all certain that all will wish to repeat the exercise! We went inside a bottle oven and learned about saggars – the large ceramic containers in which the pottery was fired. We saw a pot being thrown and flowers being made and decorated. Free time saw us touring the toilet museum and the tile display, as well as buying the odd souvenir in the museum shop.



Figure 1: Gladstone Pottery with its surviving bottle kilns (photo by David Higgins).



Figure 2: Delegates enjoying a Staffordshire Oat Cake lunch! (photo by David Higgins).

Tuesday evening brought the gala dinner and we were joined by those who had helped with the partner's programme. We were entertained by a couple of musicians playing early English music on fiddles (Figs. 3 & 4). Two couples even attempted an impromptu dance - practice definitely need for another occasion!

Wednesday morning brought more lectures including a seminar by Peter Davey on the first 10 years of the AIP Journal. Peter had done much research into facts and figures and gave a thorough and interesting analysis. We also heard from Arjan de Haan on



Figure 3 (left) and Figure 4 (right): Gala dinner with entertainment from Jack's Rambles (photographs by David Higgins).

the subject of Wedgwood pipes and repairing meerschaum pipes by Anna Ridovics. All the lectures were well received and appreciated.

Wednesday afternoon brought us to the Wedgwood factory tour and museum. We saw all the manufacturing processes from an elevated platform above the factory floor and then had a guided tour of the museum seeing pottery from Josiah's early work right up to present day. We saw several jasperware pipes including a magnificent pale blue hookah base and a pipe tamper. Several members were treated to a viewing of some of the archives covering pipe manufacture. Original drawings in the pattern books showed pipes from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. At one point there was a stop for an excellent afternoon tea including copious quantities sandwiches, scones with clotted cream and jam, and finally cakes (Figs. 5-8). The evening saw us at the home of Kath Adams where we enjoyed a hot meal and a tour of her pipe collection.



Figure 5 (left) and Figure 6 (right): Delegates arrive at Wedgwood and settle down to a splendid afternoon tea (photographs by Susie White).

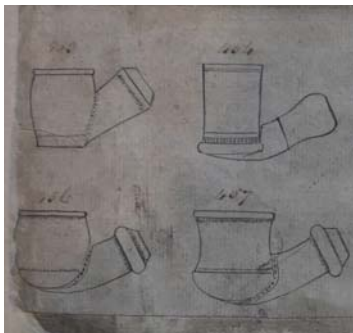


Figure 7 (left) and Figure 8 (right): Extract from Wedgwood's pattern book and a jasperware waterpipe base (photographs by David Higgins).

On Thursday we set off on our post conference tour arriving at Lichfield and its' magnificent three-spired cathedral. From there we walked into town and took a rest with a cuppa at a black and white half-timbered house built in the reign of Henry VIII before setting off again for Calke Abbey. Here, as well as a tour of the home, we were treated to a private viewing of the pipes held by them (Fig. 9). We were allowed to examine and photograph a box of clays, a large glazed short-stemmed pipe and several Ottoman clay pipe bowls with some beautiful amber mouthpieces (Figs. 10 & 11).



Figure 9: Viewing Calke Abbey's Pipe Collection (photo by Susie White).



Figure 10: A selection of the amber mouthpieces from Calke Abbey (photo by Susie White).



Figure 11: Three of the Chibouk bowls from Calke Abbey (photo by Susie White).

Our conference ended back in Stone and the general feeling seemed to be that it had been a very enjoyable and successful conference. Lots had been learned, historic sites had been visited, good food enjoyed, with a little bit of drinking, and friendships had been renewed. We all agreed that we were looking forward to our next get-together in Gouda in October 2018.

The Art of Curling Your Wig c1666!

from Peter Taylor

‘When ye have made up your lock Roul them about a Tobacco pipe & tye them with a thrid, Then boyle them in Bran & water & boyle them well & if it boyle dry put in more water etc. Then swill them in water to wash out ye Bran & put them in a piece of paper & so put them in harth lite a fire when they are backed [baked] Comb them out & when they are Combed out lap them about a Tobaco pipe againe & lay them smooth & then boyle them so wrapt in a little milke & water with a litle piece of allome added & then then [sic] wrapt up as before upon a pipe with paper & fast tyd put them in haft and backe them ye second time when ye take them out & open them the last time Then lap them up very close in a Ring & so pin & powder them

If ye feare the Colour of ye Haire will change then boyle it first in beare’.

(The National Archives: SP 29/187/2 f.108, undated but c1666)

Editors note: Here is a transcription in more ‘understandable’ English. Where words are not completely understood they have been left as in the original but in inverted commas. One of the meanings of ‘lap’ in old English is ‘fold’ and this has been used in the following transcription.

When you have made up your lock, roll them around a tobacco pipe and tie them with a thread, then boil them in bran and water; and boil them well and if it boils dry put in more water, etc. Then swill them in water to wash out the bran and put them in a piece of paper and so put them in hearth, light a fire. When they are baked comb them out and when they are combed out fold them around a tobacco pipe again and lay them smooth and then boil them so wrapped in a little milk and water with a little piece of alum added and then wrapped up as before on a pipe with paper and fast tied. Put them in ‘haft’ (hearth?) and bake them a second time. When you take them out and open them for the last time, then fold them up very close in a ring and pin and powder them. If you fear the colour of the hair will change, then boil it first in beer.

Pipemakers of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, 1840-1911

by Robert Moore

This is my second article on Bedfordshire pipemakers. The first article included a single reference to a pipemaker at Leighton Buzzard in the seventeenth century (2016, 9).

Information was initially recorded from the trade directories held at the Bedfordshire Archives office. Then followed deeper research using the genealogical websites ancestry.co.uk and findmypast.co.uk. The census returns from 1841-1911 and the British Newspaper Archive collection accessed through Findmypast proved to hold much information. These two websites have also been used to search for supplementary biographical information relating to the Leighton Buzzard pipemakers.

In 1840, Leighton (as it was often called) was a small market town of nearly 4,000 inhabitants served by a recently opened (1838) railway station, 40 miles north-west of London Euston. With the arrival of John George Reynolds, pipemaking came to Leighton and, in the 1841 census, he can be found at a property, behind the main street, in the north-west part of the town, with four journeymen pipemakers living in the same house. After developing a good business here over six or seven years, he left the town, c1847, handing over to his younger brother, Thomas Reynolds, who was assisted by his sister Elizabeth Jane and her husband Leonard Bishop.

Another six years on and Thomas also left Leighton (in about 1853) and the business transferred to Leonard Bishop and his family. The Bishops moved to Billington Road, on the southern edge of the town, where Leonard set himself up as a pipemaker and opened a beer shop called the 'Eagle'. By 1861 Leonard was employing three men and a boy making pipes. However life as a local pipemaker was not an easy one. There was competition from larger manufacturers and he would have seen the regular advertisements in the local press for the 'superior' pipes supplied by Edwin Southorn of Broseley – which sometimes referred to locally made pipes as 'trash'. Reports appeared during the 1860s of Leonard Bishop having prosecutions for being drunk, violent, or driving in a 'furious manner'. On one occasion he said that he served 200 public houses and was expected by the landlords, whenever he called, to patronise them (*LB Obs*, 2 Jun 1863). After another court appearance, he felt he had to explain his situation in a letter to the local newspaper in which he mentioned that he had been using two horses every day and driving 200 miles a week (*LB Obs*, 28 May 1867). After he died, aged 45, in 1871, the licence for the Eagle Inn passed to his widow, Elizabeth Jane – and their sons Edwin and Frederick (and later, Herbert) took over the pipemaking activity.

The name under which their business was now known was 'E. J. Bishop & Sons' (*LB Obs*, 1 Oct 1872). However, in about 1875, Frederick decided to leave the family concern to become a licensed victualler with his own premises in North Street. In 1881, E. J. Bishop & Sons purchased an aerated water business (*LB Obs*, 6 Dec 1881) and by 1885, the Kelly's Directory shows their spread into several areas of business activity – sand merchants, tobacco pipe manufacturers, aerated water manufacturers and manufacturers of fire proof composition for backs of grates. In 1891, Edwin was advertising that he made all kinds of effervescing fruit drinks and ginger beer. Clay pipes were being made by their younger brother, Herbert Bishop, but then in May 1891, Herbert (aged 36) died. Two years later (1893), their mother, Elizabeth Jane, lost the licence of the 'Eagle Inn' after she was reported for being drunk on licensed premises and she moved with her son Edwin into two small adjoining cottages which had been purchased in 1888 (*LB Obs*, 17 Jan 1888).

Edwin continued to manufacture mineral waters as the regular advertisements show and, during 1896-7, under the name 'Eagle Works', also mentioned having 'hundreds of grosses of tobacco pipes, various patterns, always in stock'. The business, however, was evidently in decline and an advertisement for a partner with capital went out in 1899 (*Luton Times*, 4 Aug 1899). In October 1900, the business premises, including the five ranges of buildings used for the manufacture of tobacco pipes and mineral waters, with stabling for six horses, was offered for auction (*LB Obs*, 9 Oct 1900). The property was sold but all the manufacturing equipment and stock-in-trade (offered at £300) remained unsold (*LB Obs*, 23 Oct 1900). Edwin and his mother remained at the cottages next to the *Eagle* and they continued to sell off existing stock. In 1902 Edwin was described as a '*pipe hawker*' when he appeared in court at Buckingham. He was last described as a mineral water manufacturer in 1901 (*LB Obs*, 9 Jul 1901), and advertisements for the sale of their fire-grate linings continued until 1904. Finally, in directories for 1906 and 1910, and in the 1911 census, when he was 60, Edwin was described solely as a tobacco pipemaker.

A summary of the succession of business ownership as outlined above:-

John George Reynolds, 1841-47.

Thomas Reynolds (senior partner) and Leonard Bishop, 1847-53. Trading as 'Bishop & Reynolds'.

Leonard Bishop, 1853-71.

Mrs Elizabeth Jane Bishop, 1871-1904. Trading as 'E. J. Bishop & Son(s)'.

Edwin Bishop, 1906-11.

Pipes

Finds of Leighton-made pipes relating to these names are not very well known at present and relate only to the Bishop family. Stem fragments from 15-20 miles away

in north Buckinghamshire have been found in the neighbourhood of Stony Stratford (Oak Rhind col.) and Olney (Kitchener col.). Recorded marks (incuse, moulded) show BISHOP or L BISHOP and LEIGHTON or EAGLE along the stem.

In the opposite direction, 14 miles to the south-east, four pipe fragments have been found at Hemel Hempstead, including two pieces with an incuse bowl stamp reading BISHOP / LEIGHTON (Higgins 1985, 349, Fig. 9, Nos. 104, 106, 107).

Three other towns, 10-20 miles away from Leighton, where there are reports of Edwin Bishop or his father Leonard being found inebriated, might also suggest places where their pipes were being sold:- Luton (Leonard, 1865), Buckingham (Edwin, 1902), and Princes Risborough, a small town south of Aylesbury (Edwin, 1904). Bedford, 20 miles to the north-east, had its own pipemakers so might have been avoided.

A photograph of four different Bishop pipe bowls has been published by Peter Hammond, and a fifth variety has a spread eagle design, moulded in relief, on both sides of the bowl (Hammond 2014, Figs 6-7).

The Reynolds and Bishop families, pipemakers

The remarkable Reynolds family of pipemakers with a complex history of family and business relationships, including connections in London, Leighton Buzzard, Birmingham and many other places, is becoming better known. David Woodcock has published a useful social history online (Woodcock, 2014) and Peter Hammond is preparing a detailed paper - and has spoken about the family at recent SCPR conferences (Hammond, 2014).

From the point of view of Leighton Buzzard, the senior member of this family was John George Reynolds, born in 1819. There was also Thomas (brother), Susanna (sister) and Elizabeth Jane (sister), who married Leonard Bishop in 1848. The Bishop family later included three pipemaking sons - Edwin, Frederick then Herbert.

Pipemaking references concerning each individual follow below: the initial date range being the period when their pipemaking activity at Leighton Buzzard can be documented in some way. Brief details concerning their earlier or later activities that might throw some further light on these individuals has been shown separately, in italics, after each entry.

BISHOP, Edwin Leonard 1871-1911 Billington Road, Eagle Inn. Pipemaker, aged 19 in 1871, in 1881 a 'commercial traveller, pipes & tobacco'. He was 'furiously driving a horse and cart along Wing Road and Canal Street, Linslade' in 1882 (*Bucks Her.* 18 Feb 1882). Later recorded as a mineral-water maker in 1891 and a ginger-

beer manufacturer in 1901, though described as a pipemaker in 1893 and 1894 (*LB Obs*, 3 Jun 1893, 12 May 1894). However in 1902, when he was found drunk in Hunter Street, Buckingham, he was described as a ‘pipe hawker’ (*Buck Ad*, 28 Jun 1902). Tobacco pipemaker, 1906-10 (Dirs.). Living on his own in four rooms at 27-29 Billington Road, next to the *Eagle* (No. 31) in 1911 (then aged 60), and again recorded as a tobacco pipemaker.

Born in 1852, Edwin was Leonard and Jane Bishop's first son - and eventually Leighton's last pipemaker.

BISHOP, Elizabeth Jane 1851-?71 Parrotts Piece. Pipemaker, aged 23, wife of Leonard Bishop; born at Huddersfield, Yorks (Census, 1851). *Eagle Inn*, Billington Road in 1871, when following the death of her husband, she notified customers that she would carry on his pipe-making business as before ‘with the assistance of *her sons and experienced workmen*’ (*LB Obs*, 14 Nov 1871). Advertisements began showing the business name ‘E J Bishop & Sons’ (*LB Obs*, 1 Oct 1872). Kelly’s Directory for 1885 shows they had a variety of business activities, including as a tobacco pipe manufacturer. Mrs Bishop lost the licence of the *Eagle Inn* in 1893 after being reported for being drunk on licenced premises (*LB Obs*, 6 Jun 1893).

Elizabeth Jane (often ‘Jane’), née Reynolds, was born in 1826, a sister of John George and Thomas Reynolds (see below). She married Leonard Bishop in London at St Leonard’s Shoreditch in 1848. Appears to have been head of the business following the death of her husband in 1871, though perhaps not herself making pipes.

BISHOP, Frederick 1871-?75 Billington Road, *Eagle Inn*. Pipemaker, aged 18 in 1871. Probably continued as a pipemaker until he married in 1875.

In 1876 Frederick was landlord of the Buffalo Inn, North Street (LB Obs, 16 May 1876).

BISHOP, Herbert 1880-91 Billington Road, *Eagle Inn*. Tobacco pipemaker, 1891. A court case in 1880 related to him claiming costs for the use of his kiln for test-firing samples of clay mentioned that Herbert had been using the kiln for a few years – so possibly since his brother Frederick left c1875 (*LB Obs*, 21 Sep 1880). Herbert died aged 36 in May 1891 (*Nor Merc*, 5 Jun 1891). Herbert was the youngest of Leonard’s three sons.

BISHOP, Leonard Augustus 1850-71 Parrotts Piece. Journeyman pipemaker, aged 24, in 1851, living with his wife Jane in Thomas Reynold’s house. Moved to Billington Road by 1853 (Dir.), soon (c1856) to open the ‘Eagle’ beer shop, later the ‘*Eagle Inn*’ (Beds Merc, 29 Aug 1857) (Beds Community Archives). Listed in 1861

as a tobacco pipemaker employing 3 men and 1 boy. *Eagle Inn* and pipemaker, 1869 (Dir.). From 1865 he was also beginning to make and sell a kind of fire-grate lining (*LB Obs*, 7 Nov 1865). He died aged 45 in October 1871; his will, made in 1870 and witnessed by his old partner, Thomas Reynolds, was proved in 1872.

The Eagle Inn (now demolished) was situated at no. 31 Billington Road (Website: Bedfordshire Community Archives). Leonard Bishop was born in London in July 1826. When he was baptised in 1827 at St Luke Old Street, his father was recorded as John Bishop, tobacco pipemaker of Old Street. By 1841, when 14, Leonard was already an assistant pipemaker to his step-father, Joseph Puddifoot, in Old Street.

BISHOP & REYNOLDS 1850 Back Lane (later West Street). ‘Tobacco-pipemakers’ (Slater’s Dir.). Taken to indicate that a partnership existed between Leonard Bishop and Thomas Reynolds.

REYNOLDS, John George 1841-47 Parrotts Piece. He was established here, in 1841, as a master pipemaker, with four journeymen living in his house and a pipe trimmer nearby. Married in the following year to Lydia Harriss at Bushey, Herts, where in 1841 his father was working as a pipemaker. Returning to Leighton, their daughter Martha Lydia was born in 1844. Ten dozen pipes were taken from a chest in J. G. Reynold’s yard in 1846 and Charles Brown, labourer, was found guilty of stealing them (*Nor Merc*, 14 Mar 1846). High Street, grocer and tobacco pipemaker, 1847-8 (Dirs.).

John George Reynolds was born at Liverpool in 1819. He began his pipemaking career in Leighton Buzzard around 1840, then moved on to greater things in 1847 - his son, John George was born in Bristol during that year – and by 1851 the family had moved again, to St Luke’s parish, London.

REYNOLDS, Sarah 1851 Parrotts Piece. Pipemaker, aged 27, living with husband, Thomas Reynolds; born at St Albans, Herts (Census).

REYNOLDS, Thomas 1848-53 Parrotts Piece. Master pipemaker in 1851; born at Huddersfield, Yorks. Birthplaces of their three children show that the family were residents at Leighton between 1848 and 1853.

Born in 1824, Thomas was a younger brother of John George Reynolds. At Bushey, Herts he married Sarah Redrup in 1847 and they came to Leighton at about the time when his brother was leaving. Thomas and Sarah Reynolds moved to Aston, Birmingham, about 1853 where Thomas soon had a good pipemaking business employing 5 men and 2 boys, recorded in 1861.

Other Pipemakers

The precise status of these other pipemakers is usually not stated in the various sources and we have to make our own judgement. Some of the 22 pipemakers listed below were, no doubt, paid employees – as journeymen and pipe trimmers for example. Some were young apprentices, others were older, casual labourers, men who might have moved on after a short time. Then there were evidently a few more experienced men who may perhaps have worked independently. Joseph Clayton, is a good example: he referred to ‘his business’ when prevented from collecting clay from the railway station. Henry Apps, though listed as a journeyman, lived in his own house and supported several children. His biography shows that he was a lifelong pipemaker. Perhaps these men had some arrangement whereby they shared Bishop’s kiln and manufacturing facilities.

Counting the total number of pipemakers at Leighton Buzzard, of all descriptions - whether employers or employees - in successive census years, it can be seen that there was a gradual decline in number, from seven in 1841, falling to three in 1891 and finally one in 1911.

APPS, Henry 1860-65 Billington Road. Journeyman tobacco pipemaker, aged 31 in 1861, living with his wife and five children; born at Rye, Sussex. The birthplace recorded for two of his children have been used to extend his working period at Leighton to 1860-65.

Henry was previously a pipemaker at Rye in 1851, where he shared a house with his father William, who was a master pipemaker. After leaving Leighton, Henry Apps returned to Sussex and was recorded as a pipemaker at Brighton, Sussex, in 1871-91.

BALDWIN, Amos 1861 North Street. Tobacco pipemaker’s labourer, aged 23, living with his wife and two children; born at Heath, Beds.

By the time of the next census in 1871, Amos had become a groom.

BARBER, Frederick 1861 Billington Road. Journeyman pipemaker, aged 29, lodging with his master, Leonard Bishop; born at Beccles, Suffolk.

Frederick had returned to Beccles as a farm labourer by 1871.

BIGG, George Pierce 1881-91 Stanbridge Road. Tobacco pipemaker, aged 34 in 1881, living with his wife in her mother’s house; born at Milton, Kent.

In 1871 George was working as a pipemaker at Brentford, Middlesex.

BUNTS, Lucy 1841 Parrotts Piece. Pipe trimmer, aged 20-24, living near John George Reynolds and probably working for him; born outside Beds.

CARTER, Robert 1843 'Apprentice in the employ of Mr Reynolds, pipe-maker, Leighton' when he was assaulted (*Nor Merc*, 16 Dec 1843).

CLAYTON, Joseph 1871-74 Pipemaker, aged 50 in 1871, a widower, lodging at 13 Union Street; born at Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs. In 1874 he was trying to recover costs from the L&NW railway company because their staff had withheld at Leighton station his consignment of 5 cwt. of clay from Duggan & Co of Tooley Street, London (LB Obs, 14 Jul, 1874). The wording of the report suggests that Clayton was an independent pipemaker, not an employee.

Probably the same man who in 1851 was working as a pipemaker in the Pentonville district of London.

COLLETT, John 1841 North Street, south-east of. Pipe trimmer, aged 15-19; born in Beds.

CORKETT, Isaac 1854 Pipemaker, aged 18, when in 1855 he was found guilty of stealing money from his master, Leonard Bishop. It was stated that Isaac had lived with his master for three months having previously been an orphan at the Union House. (*Beds Merc*, 6 Jan 1855).

CUTLER, William 1871 Billington Road. Pipemaker, aged 35, living with his wife and children; born at Beccles, Suffolk. Child born at Birmingham (aged 8) and another at Wellingborough (aged 3) point to previous places of residence.

William was working as a pipemaker at Beccles in 1861 and was previously an apprentice pipemaker there in 1851.

FROST, Thomas 1881 South Street. Pipemaker, aged 19, living with his parents; born at Heath and Reach, Beds.

HUGHES, Frank 1855 Pipemaker, when his son, Frank, was baptised at All Saints church (P. Reg.).

A well-travelled pipemaker, working at Northampton in 1861.

HYTE? Henry 1841 Parrotts Piece. Journeyman pipemaker, aged 25-29, living in the house of John George Reynolds; born outside Beds.

LOGAN, Edward 1861 Billington Road. Journeyman pipemaker, aged 52, widower, lodging with Leonard Bishop; born at Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Probably the same man, then with a family, working as a pipemaker at Jacksons Lane, Wellingborough, Northants in 1841.

OGAN, Thomas 1880 Pipemaker of Leighton Buzzard, found drunk in the Heath Road (*Bucks Her* 17 Jul, 1880). He was aged 34; born at Limerick (Bedfordshire Gaol Index: ancestry.co.uk)

OLNEY, Benjamin 1891 Stanbridge Road. Tobacco pipemaker, aged 19, living with his parents; born at Tilsworth, Beds.

Two years later Benjamin was married at Southampton and in 1901 was living there as a shipyard labourer.

RAWLING, Thomas 1851 Tobacco pipemaker, aged 51, a widower, lodging in Eagle Street at the same house as Samuel Smith; born in Leeds, Yorks.

ROSS, James 1841 Parrotts Piece. Journeyman pipemaker, aged 25-29, living in the house of John George Reynolds; born outside Beds.

SHELTON, Risely 1844 'Pipemaker, from Leighton Buzzard, aged 33' when he died at Bedford (*Beds Merc*, 27 Jan 1844).

In 1839 Risely was a tobacco pipemaker in Sidney Street, Cambridge (Dir.) and was listed there as insolvent two years later (Cam Ind, 20 Feb 1841).

SMITH, Samuel 1851 Tobacco pipemaker, aged 35, lodging in Eagle Street, at the same house as Thomas Rawling; born at Kings Lynn, Norfolk.

Samuel's wife, Pleasance, was then living at a house in North Street, Leighton, as a nurse to her aunt. Samuel and his wife moved to Birmingham with Thomas Reynolds and they are shown living next door to him in 1861 - he was a pipemaker and his wife a pipe trimmer.

VARNEY, Henry 1841 Parrotts Piece. Journeyman pipemaker, aged 15-19, living in the house of John George Reynolds.

Born in Shoreditch. Henry was married in 1844 at St John's Hackney to Ann Tierney and was working as a pipemaker in Shoreditch in 1851. When he re-married in

1858 at St Philip, Bethnal Green, his brother, John Varney, with Lydia, his wife, were witnesses.

VARNEY, John 1841 Parrotts Piece. Journeyman pipemaker, aged 20-24, living in the house of John George Reynolds.

Born in Shoreditch. In 1846 John was married to Lydia Loyd at Christ Church, Spitalfields and living in Stepney in 1851 and in 1861, when still working as a tobacco pipemaker. The Varneys were brothers, born around 1822, sons of Henry 'Cotton' Varney, a tailor.

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Bucks Her - *Bucks Herald*

Cam Ind - *Cambridgeshire Independent Press*

LB Obs - *Leighton Buzzard Observer and Linslade Gazette*

Nor Merc - *Northampton Mercury*

Thomas Bare's Pipemaking Associates

by Peter Hammond

As a follow up to Susie White's article (2016) I hope I can identify the various pipemakers who were the listed associates and witnesses during the court case concerning Thomas Bare, who had murdered his wife Louisa in November 1851.

The pipemakers listed are as follows:

John Taylor (born Great Yarmouth c1806)

John stated that he had known **Thomas Bare** for 23 years. This is the John Taylor listed in the London directories as a master pipemaker in Wood Street, St Pancras, between 1844 and 1848. He was still a journeyman pipemaker at the time of the 1841 census when he was living in Brighton Street, St Pancras. As stated by White, with him was his wife Mary, 35, and daughter Harriett, 10. In 1851, aged 44, he was at 12 Wood Street, St Pancras, and was still listed as a master pipemaker. His place of birth was stated as Yarmouth. His brother **William Taylor** (see below), who was a journeyman pipemaker aged 48, was living with them at the time. By 1881 he was boarding in Great Yarmouth and was still working as a pipemaker.

William Taylor (born Great Yarmouth c1802)

Older brother of **John Taylor** above. He was pipe making in Richmond by 1833 (child baptised there) and is listed in a directory as a master pipemaker at Richmond Green in 1839. At the time of the 1841 census he was still listed at Richmond Green, with wife Mary Ann, along with seven journeymen pipemakers and two apprentices. By 1851, aged 48, he was living with his brother John at 12 Wood Street in St Pancras. In 1861 he was living in York Place, Limehouse, boarding with **William Brown** pipemaker and by 1871 he had moved to Mile End Old Town, where he was still working as a pipemaker. By 1881, however, he was working as a baker in Bethnal Green.

William Snell (born St Pancras 1820)

Otherwise known as William Henry Snell. As stated by White, he was working in St Pancras in 1841 when aged 20 and later that same year he married Charlotte (otherwise known as Arabella) Fitt, daughter of the pipemaker **John Fitt**. He remained in the vicinity of St Pancras for the rest of his life. In 1851 he was living at 21 Brighton Street with his wife and two young children, and in 1861 he was at 87 Cromer Street. By 1873 he was a member of the London Journeymen Tobacco Pipemakers' Trade Protection Society (No. 111) and in 1881 he was living in Southampton Street in Pentonville. He had died by 1889 when his son married the daughter of pipemaker **Joseph Benjamin Page**. One of the witnesses was another pipemaker named **James Keens**.

James Wood

James is recorded at Long's Buildings in St Luke's when a son was baptised in 1843. He does not seem to have remained in London very long as he has not yet been located in any of the censuses there, although he could well have remained in London for eight years and been one of the witnesses in the court case of Thomas Bare in 1851. Another James Wood, pipemaker, married at Bethnal Green during 1853. He was aged 30 in 1861, so he would only have been 20 in 1851 and only 12 when the first James baptised a son in 1843. Even so, it is possible that he could alternatively have been the witness in the case of Thomas Bare. This second James Wood can be traced forwards to 1895 when still in Bethnal Green.

James Kennerley alias James Kennedy (born Islington c1813)

This appears to be the James Kennedy who was recorded as a pipemaker in Brighton Street, St Pancras in 1841, in the same household as **John Bye**, pipemaker, and others. By 1842, when he married, he was living in Wood Street, St Pancras, indicating that he was working with John Taylor and therefore tying in with known associates of Thomas Bare. One of the witnesses to the marriage was Mary Ann Styles, daughter of the pipemaker **Peter Styles** of Marylebone. By 1860 James was living in Islington where he remained until at least 1882 by which time he was listed in directories as a master pipemaker at 31 Payne Street, Copenhagen Street.

James Hillier alias James Hilliard? (born Southampton c1810)

This could be the James Hilliard, born Southampton c1810, who was a master pipemaker at 46 Cow Cross Street in West Smithfield from 1849 to 1883. He married in Wigan in 1833 but by 1837 was living in Turnmill Street in Clerkenwell, where he was still listed in 1841. By 1844 he was living at 2 Lilly Street in Saffron Hill and by 1849 had settled at 46 Cow Cross Street where he continued to be listed in the censuses until 1881. By this time he was also a parish constable. In 1891 he had moved to Eton and died there on 10 October 1894 aged 84 years. The connection here is that both Thomas Bare and James Hilliard had links with Clerkenwell.

These are all tantalizing links and reinforce the notion of the paths crossed by many pipemakers during their working careers.

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William Richmond, Clay Pipe Manufacturer

by George Beattie

In October 1937, an article in the *Dunfermline Press* saw Henry Richmond repudiate a press claim, in another newspaper, that a Mr William Stewart, who had died the previous week in Cupar, was the last clay pipe manufacturer in Fife. Henry, who was the son of William Richmond, went on to explain that although he now ran the Dunfermline business on his own, he had at one time, around the turn of the century, employed five men turning out some 240 gross of clay pipes a week. He recalled how he often went around the district with his father's horse drawn lorry heavily laden with nothing but clay pipes. Henry admitted that, as a result of the increased popularity of cigarettes and the introduction to the market of cheaper 'briars', the vogue of the clay pipe had suffered a drastic set-back in recent years. However, he still did good business with the coal miners of Fife, who still preferred their clay 'cutties'.

Moulds, of malleable iron, for producing clay pipes in a number of shapes and designs cost a guinea or more in Henry's younger days, but by the 1930s he only had six in use (Fig. 1). The manufacture of one clay pipe was the result of eight different processes, all carried out by hand.



Figure 1: Richmond's clay pipe moulds now held in Dunfermline Museum.

Henry remembered a range of pipes made at the factory (Fig. 2) including the Gardener, a pipe made in a variety of styles personalised for the different lodges of the Free Gardeners, or ancient Society of Gardeners. The right side of the bowl of these pipes (as held in the smoker's mouth) generally had a Masonic compass, set square and pruning knife, with the left side having a design or inscription referring to the particular lodge, e.g., Palm Bowhill, Vine Blairadam, Thistle Beath, Lily of the Valley, Crossgates, or just inscribed 'Free Gardeners'. Another favourite around the turn of the century was the 'Buller', a pipe which commemorated General Buller embarking for South Africa at the head of 7000 men for the Boer War in October, 1899. Buller's successor, Field Marshall 'Bobs' Roberts and Baden Powell also had clay pipes named after them. There was also a boom time for Richmond's pipes when the Forth Rail Bridge (1882–1890) was being built. The navvies working on the bridge smoked 'cutties', and their pipes were named after the bridge, just for them.



Figure 2: Three examples of Richmond's clay pipes, which can be seen in Dunfermline Museum.

Coal miners called their clay pipes ‘jaw warmers’ – they could hold the bowl of the pipe against their jaw for a quick warm up. The miners continued to smoke their pipes (not underground of course) even when the stem had broken off to an inch or so of the bowl. Henry was adamant that he could always tell a hard smoker by his teeth, as four on one side of his face would be worn away by holding a ‘cutty’ clay pipe. He made one of ‘soft’ clay for those who preferred it.

The company was founded by William Richmond (Fig. 3), who was born at New Lanark c1832. In 1853, when he married Isabella Henderson, William was working as a tobacco pipemaker and residing at Back of Vaults, Leith. Isabella’s father, John Henderson, was also a tobacco pipemaker in Edinburgh, and it is possible that William either worked with, or for, Mr Henderson.



Figure 3: William Richmond, at his workbench (undated photograph).

William and Isabella had three children born in Edinburgh, all at the quaintly named ‘Big Jack’s Close’, 225 Canongate. The registration of the birth of the third born, William, on 25th November, 1859, indicates that, although he was born at Big Jack’s Close, his father was then residing at New Row Street, Dunfermline. This is the best clue that William Snr moved to Dunfermline around 1858/59 and probably began manufacturing clay pipes in the town at that time. The census record of 1861 shows William, his wife Isabella, and children, John, Marion and William, all residing at New Row Street, with William Snr. designated as a tobacco pipemaker, employing one boy.

During the ensuing years Richmond’s business must have moved from New Row to James Street, and then to Pittencrieff Street. A notice in the *Dunfermline Press* of 25 June, 1870, states:

William Richmond, Tobacco Pipe Manufacturer, in thanking the inhabitants of Dunfermline and surrounding district for their patronage over the last 13

years, begs to intimate that he has moved from James Street to Pittencrieff Street, where he will carry on his business as formerly. (Dunfermline Press, 24 June, 1870).

In the 1881 census the Richmond family are shown as residing at 95 Pittencrieff Street, with a further five children having been born since the move to Dunfermline. By that time the business had become a real family concern with William Snr. designated a tobacco pipe manufacturer employing two men and one woman. These were probably family members as son John, then 26, is shown as a pipemaker; daughters Marion, (24), and Isabella, (15), both pipe trimmers; and son William, (21), as a part-time hour worker.

It is probable that by 1881 the Richmond business premises had moved to James Place, Dunfermline. James Place (later to be incorporated into Pittencrieff Street) then extended west from the junction of Pittencrieff Street, William Street and Coal Road, almost to the top of Urquhart Cut. It would appear that the business was located on the south side of James Place, at its extreme westerly end, possibly the premises later used as storage units by Souness, the iron-monger, and now the site of a new housing development.

The adverts in Figure 4 appeared in the *Fife Trade Directory* of 1888-89, the lower of which probably relates to Mr Richmond's father's business in Canongate, Edinburgh.

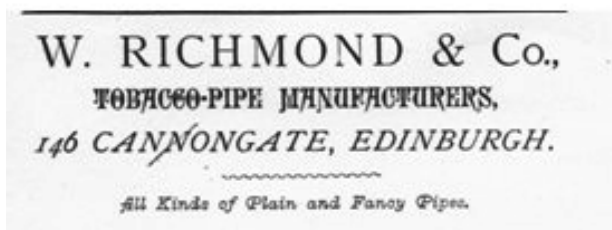
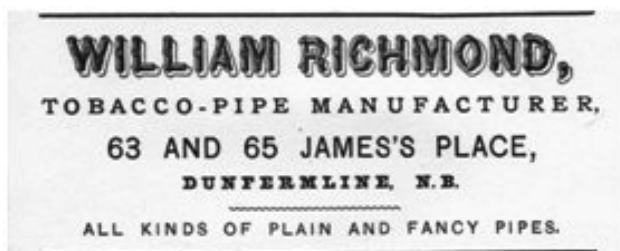


Figure 4: Two Richmond Advertisements from the Fife Trade Directory for 1888-89.

A notice in the *Dunfermline Press* of 10th January, 1885, stated:

William Richmond, Tobacco Pipe Manufacturer, James Place, Dunfermline, begs to thank his numerous customers in the town and district for the confidence they have placed in him for the past 28 years, and at the same time has much pleasure in intimating that, for their convenience, he has taken those premises at 31 Chalmers Street, lately occupied by Thos. Keir, Painter, which he will use as a store and shop for all kinds of his manufactures, and where orders will be received and executed with the same despatch as heretofore. If closed, orders can be left at 39 Chalmers Street.

It is likely that, as indicated, the Chalmers Street premises was used merely as an outlet for the convenience of the public, with the factory remaining at James Place.

In the 1901 census the Richmond family were residing at 75 James Place, Dunfermline, with William, then 69 years, still designated as a clay tobacco pipe manufacturer and an employer. He was still supported by family members with son, John, (46), a clay pipemaker, and daughters Isabella and Christina, both clay pipe trimmers. A further son, Henry, who would take over the running of the business, was also working for the firm at that time.

William Richmond Snr. died in May 1908, by which time his sons William Jnr. and Henry were running the business. According to Dunfermline trade directories this situation continued until about 1912, after which only Henry is mentioned. Henry continued to successfully run the business until his death in June, 1942, at the age of 73, although by that time the demand for clay pipes had greatly decreased.

Richmond's clay pipe works closed following the death of Henry in 1942, having survived in the town for some 85 years.

Editors Note: This article has been reproduced by kind permission of the author, George Beattie, and the webmaster of the Dunfermline History Society website, Robin Thompson (<https://dunfermlinehistsoc.org.uk/william-richmond-clay-pipe-manufacturer/>). The low resolution images are the best that are available.

Importing Dutch Pipes into Scotland: Negotiating the Customs System

by Peter Taylor

Research into seventeenth-century maritime trade often uses the Glorious Revolution of 1688 as a cut-off point and with good reason. The introduction of many new duties after this date added a great deal of complexity to the customs system to the extent that a guide was produced explaining the twenty-five different ‘branches of the Revenue’ and the statutes behind them. This was entitled *Vectigalium Systema* and was sold for the princely sum of six shillings.

The author, William Edgar, boasts that he and his colleagues ‘by daily experience, have the several Duties imprinted on their Memories, and are not at the Trouble of turning to the Book of Rates for the several Articles and Duties’. For the mere merchant, however, the customs system was becoming increasingly complicated to navigate. Following the Acts of Union of 1706 and 1707, the Scottish customs system was ‘put on the English foot’ although a transitional period of up to seven years was envisaged (Defoe 1709, 37). Prior to these Acts, both English and Dutch pipes that were imported into Scotland would have been regarded as foreign merchandise and taxed equally.

By way of a worked example, Edgar uses a shipment of goods arriving at Leith from Rotterdam to illustrate how the various duties were calculated. At this time, Edinburgh was Britain’s second city and many different commodities were imported through its port just north of the city. The entry cited is:

Leith

4 February 1712

James of London, British built, John Doe Master, from Rotterdam
John Lee Ind. Merchant

2 Coils qt. 4 c.wt. Cordage
2 Baskets qt. 26 Groce Tobacco Pipes value l.2. 13. 4 (£2 13/4d)
2 Bales qt. 18C. Bale madder
4 Hogsheads qt. 1 Tun Train Oyl, Foreign Fishing
1 Bale qt. 10C drest Hemp
1 Barrel qt. 32 Gallons Lime-juice val. l.2.10.

John Lee’s merchant’s mark, ‘IL’, is recorded in the margin and it is explained that ‘Ind.’ after his name stands for ‘indigenus or Indweller’ because as a subject, he

‘stand(s) Privileg’d beyond Aliens’, that is, he is not liable for the extra charges that a Dutch merchant would pay. It is also noted that ‘the Tobacco Pipes are charg’d as Earthen Wares.’ The duty that applied to the pipes is enumerated as 4/- for Customs, 4/- for the New Subsidy and 6/8d for the Imposition of 1690 although discounts were allowed for entering into bonds for prompt payment. The whole cargo was subject to a net duty of £35 11/11½ d and the tobacco pipes were valued at just over 2/- per gross which suggests they were of a higher quality than average (Edgar 1714, 58).

An alternative method of laying out this entry is also given and this reveals that the value of the tobacco pipes was declared ‘upon oath’. This method was formerly used when a commodity did not appear within the Book of Rates, the customs official’s guide to nominal values for calculating the duty owed. Tobacco pipes for export were valued at 1/- per gross for customs purposes from their first appearance in the published Book of Rates of 1635 up until the Book which was in use until 1 August 1710 (Anon 1702, 189). The revised Book, which was in place at the time of this 1712 entry, does not include pipes as either an export or import commodity but appears to class them as ‘All other sorts of Earthen Ware not particularly mentioned’ and duly rated the pipes per 20/- of value at 1/6d for the Old Subsidy, 1/6d for the Further Subsidy and 2/6d for the 1690 Imposition (Anon 1718, 223). This is consistent with the example of the *James* previously described and represents an increase in the amount of duty that the pipes carried.

In 1696, both earthen wares and tobacco pipes had been subject to an excise duty with the latter being taxed by quantity but at different rates depending on whether they were burnished, unburnished or imported (Taylor, forthcoming). Although this was withdrawn in 1698, it nevertheless grouped the two commodities together and this was possibly a factor in the separate rating of tobacco pipes being removed from the Book of Rates. However, their omission wasn’t an oversight. When an additional Book of Rates was issued in 1725 to correct various errors and omissions, tobacco pipes were still not listed and the taxes on unrated earthen ware, now made up of five different types of duty, amounted to virtually one third of their declared value even after allowing for a 10% discount. This Book had been submitted by the Board of Customs in 1715 to counteract the ‘evil practice of swearing goods at different values’, that is, the deliberate under-valuing of goods to reduce the amount of tax paid and now contained the provision that the Customs Collector could purchase any goods at the value declared plus 10% and the amount of duty on the goods. These goods would then be sold at public auction although it seems unlikely that a Collector would take the risk of not recovering the money on small quantities of petty goods (Atton and Holland 1908, 177 & 186).

Further research into the extant Scottish customs records might identify whether there was an increase in the importation of Dutch pipes during and after the reign of

William III, as might be expected, or if the increasing tax burden made legitimately traded pipes uncompetitive compared with native production.

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Smoking On-Board Ships – HMS Namur, 1812

by David Higgins

Smoking on-board ships has long been recognised as a fire hazard and the naval regulations relating to this practice have previously been examined by Woollard (2006). A useful new reference to smoking on ships has recently come to light in a letter from seaman John Manning to his brother W. E. Manning in Colchester dated 3 August 1812. Manning was serving on HMS Namur, which was then moored in the Thames estuary to guard against smugglers and spies coming from the continent. The letter is now in the Australian collection of Eunice and Ron Shanahan (details available online at <http://www.earsathome.com/letters/Previctorian/namur.html>; accessed 12.8.17). Extracts from the letter and information on the ship have also been published in *Current Archaeology* (February 2013, Issue 275, 4-5).

Manning had been on-board the ship for about six weeks when he wrote the letter, during which time he seems to have been solely employed in painting the Captain's cabin and sides of the ship. The section relevant to smoking is transcribed online as follows:

There is beer in the Ship but they sell it very dear seven pence pr pot and when you get it is not so good as table beer you get ashore. They sell the tobacco at five pence pr ounce which you can get better ashore for 2 pence and you know I like to smoke a pipe of tobacco very well, more so now I have nothing to do with watching nor any other work but my own.

From these comments it is clear that smoking tobacco was readily available on the ship – but only at a price - and that Manning was regularly smoking on-board. Manning expected to be on the ship for about six months before coming ashore again and so there was presumably little chance of him obtaining cheaper supplies from elsewhere. He does not mention any pipes themselves but, since smoking tobacco was being sold, it is likely that these would have been available from the ship's stores too. If this were the case, then it is to be expected that significant numbers of identical pipes will be found amongst the contents of naval wrecks from this period.

The other significant point is that Manning specifically refers to the tobacco as being for smoking as opposed to chewing, which was an alternative method of consumption that averted the fire risk. Not only was he smoking on-board, but he intimates that he may have been smoking more frequently, particularly since he considered that he had more time to himself:

I can go to bed any time I like after 8 O Clock at night and lay till 6 or 7 in the morning and I don't know what it is in a seagoing Ship but I am told it is better so I don't know what fault our brother Robert could find I have been to all the receiving ships the same as he was and I found them all very good.

This first hand comparison of life on board different ships is very useful, since it shows that, by contemporary standards, he found the life on ships to be relatively easy with plenty of time to enjoy a smoke. It is only through small snippets of surviving information such as this that we can arrive at a deeper and more nuanced understanding of how people smoked in the past, and how their personal experiences compared with official regulations.

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Clay Tobacco Pipes from Rotterdam

by Ir. Jan M. Kwint MSc (NL)

In the early 1990s an excavation prior to the construction of a new shopping area called “De Koopgoot” at the Beursplein, Rotterdam, took place. The excavations produced a lot of clay pipe fragments, some of which were also collected by the author. Two of most important pipemakers responsible for making some of the pipes collected (Figs 1-4) are the subject of this article. Many of the pipemakers’ marks are still unidentified (Figs 5-9).

The city of Rotterdam is situated in the province of South Holland and was a relatively small port city until the third quarter of the sixteenth century. In the Eight-year war (the war for Dutch independence, 1568–1648), and especially after the fall of Antwerp (Belgium) in 1585, Rotterdam grew explosively. Many textile workers fled from the southern Netherlands to Rotterdam. As a result, the textile industry in Rotterdam became increasingly important.

The growth of the city of Rotterdam continued in the seventeenth century with 13,000 inhabitants in the year 1600 rising to 30,000 inhabitants by 1647. In this rapidly expanding city, with its seaport, all the ingredients were present for new habits, such as tobacco consumption, and the related products such as tobacco pipes (tobacco had become used as a stimulant from around 1600).

At the end of the sixteenth century, the first clay pipes were manufactured in England. In the following decades more and more people started to smoke, which greatly increased the demand for clay pipes.

The first Dutch clay pipes date from the beginning of the seventeenth century. The pipemakers union was then introduced by English immigrants who came to The Netherlands for economic, political and / or religious reasons. Also English soldiers, who lived here during the eighty-eight war (1568-1648), practised, in their quieter times, their profession as pipemakers.

Around 1670 the number of pipemakers in the cities of the province of south-west Holland shrank as a result of the enormous rise of the pipe industry in Gouda, the ‘pipe city’ of the Netherlands, where a pipemakers guild was founded in 1660.

The earliest mention of a tobacco pipemaker in Rotterdam dates from 31 October 1622. On that day an inventory of the estate of a prominent tobacco merchant, John Sheppard, was made. In this inventory two tobacco pipemakers are mentioned, since they owed Sheppard money. In that same inventory pipe clay from England is mentioned. It is suggested that the clay was destined for the son of this tobacco

merchant, who was a tobacco pipemaker in Rotterdam.

During the 1620s the number of pipemakers grew rapidly. The most famous pipemaker was the English born maker Robert Bon (brey). He produced clay tobacco pipes in Rotterdam from 1622 until 1643. In that year he moved to Schiedam, where he continued his production.

Between 1624 and 1643 it seems that Robert Bon also made pipes in Den Briel and Den Bosch. He was also a tobacco merchant. Robert Bon stamped his name on the stems of the clay pipes that he produced.

The most successful pipemaker was perhaps Roger Lincolne. In 1666 he owed at least seven houses.

After 1650 the number of tobacco pipemakers decreased rapidly. The last mention of tobacco pipemakers in Rotterdam dates from 1674.

The range of pipes produced in Rotterdam is relatively well known. It appears that all kind of tobacco pipes were produced. These pipes were almost the same as produced in Gouda or Amsterdam.

Some pipes have the full name of the tobacco pipemaker on the stem. Well known names on stems are Robert Bon and Lawrence Crow(furd).

Robert Bon, Pipe (1622-1648)

Robert Bon is undoubtedly the best-known pipe tobacco maker from the South Holland region. He worked in different cities between 1622 and 1648.

Bon married Anna Jarmer in 1621. He was then musketeer in the army of Colonel Ogle. Sir John Ogle (born in 1568 and died in 1640) had been involved in military campaigns for the Netherlands since 1589. Robert participated in the battle of Nieuwpoort (1600), the battle around Oostende (1601-1604) and as a colonel at the conquest of Sluis (1604). After this period he returned to England after Prince Maurits was unhappy about his performance.

Robert Bon borrowed money to make purchases for his pipe industry and, in 1624, he was able to buy the house “het Groene Schilt” in the new harbour of Rotterdam. After 1624 Robert Bon trained many apprentices to become pipemakers.

Robert Bon bought his clay from several suppliers in England. Robert Bon was often dissatisfied with the quality delivered and therefore frequently changed supplier.

Robert Bon produced various types of clay pipes including baroque pipes with ornate stem decoration. Most clay pipes which were produced by Robert Bon had the heel stamp RB (Fig. 1) or his complete name stamped on the stem (Fig. 2).



Figure 1: Pipe with a crowned rose and the letters RB. Stamp detail not to scale (photo by J. van Oostveen).



Figure 2: Stem marked with the full name mark ROBERT BON. Stamp detail not to scale (photo by J. van Oostveen).

Lawrence Crow (1627-1637)

Lawrence Crow was born in 1575 and started producing clay pipes around 1627. He is known to have complained about the quality of clay that was being imported from England, as had Robert Bon. This is confirmed in a notarial deed dating from 1634 prepared by Jacobus Delphius.

Lawrence Crow produced various types of clay pipes and appears to have continued production until 1637. He produced pipes with two types of stamped mark - some with the initials LC under a five-pointed star and others with a crowned rose flanked by the initials LC (Fig. 3). It is possible that Crow also produced pipes with mould decorated stems (Fig. 4).

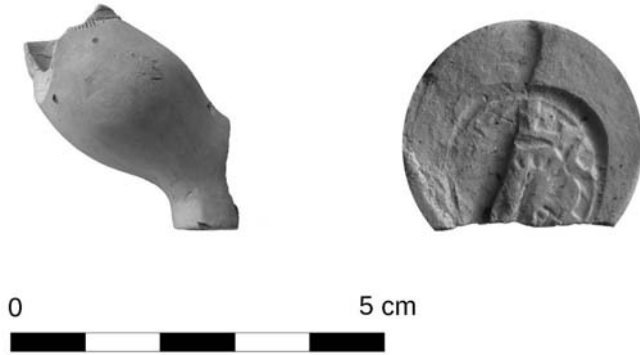


Figure 3: Pipe produced by Lawrence Crow with a crowned rose flanked by his initials LC. Stamp detail not to scale (photo by J. van Oostveen).



Figure 4: Mould decorated stem that was possibly also made by Lawrence Crow (photo by J. van Oostveen).

Like his colleague Robert Bon, Lawrence Crow stamped his name on pipe stems, followed by the depiction of a crow.

There are also a number of other early pipes with heel stamps. Figures 5 to 9 illustrate just some of marks which until now have not been attributed to a maker. More research is needed to find out who the pipemakers were and where they worked.



Figure 5: Rotterdam 1630-1660; unknown maker. Note the barley-twist stem. Stamp detail not to scale (photo by J. van Oostveen).



Figure 6: Rotterdam 1630-1650; unknown maker. Stamp detail not to scale (photo by J. van Oostveen).



Figure 7: Rotterdam 1630-1650; almost certainly the stem from a pipe similar to that shown in Figure 6 (photo by J. van Oostveen).



Figure 8: Rotterdam 1625-1640; pipe with lozenge marks and a heel stamp. Stamp detail not to scale (photo by J. van Oostveen).



Figure 9: Rotterdam 1640-1655; pipe marked WT. Stamp detail not to scale (photo by J. van Oostveen).

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Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations at Aston Street, Wem, Shropshire, 2007

by David Higgins

Introduction

This report deals with the clay tobacco pipes recovered by Birmingham Archaeology during excavations on land adjoining Aston Street in Wem, Shropshire (centred on NGR SJ 515 285) during August and September 2007. The excavation was carried out on behalf of Morris Homes (West Midlands) Limited as part of a planning

condition for a proposed residential development. The principal aim of the work was to locate and investigate evidence of possible seventeenth-century Civil War defences that an earlier evaluation by Birmingham Archaeology in March 2007 had uncovered. Previous trial-trenching of the site in 2001 had investigated the area corresponding to the course of the defences, as depicted on early OS maps, but failed to find any evidence of them. The pipes were examined and this report prepared for Birmingham Archaeology during January 2008.

Material Recovered

A total of 12 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the excavations, comprising 3 bowl fragments and 9 stem fragments (no mouthpiece fragments were recovered). These range from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries in date and were recovered from a total of 6 different contexts (plus one unstratified group). None of the contexts produced more than four fragments of pipe and most only produced one or two, which limits the conclusions that can be drawn from so small a sample. There were two heels stamped with makers' marks amongst the finds, which do at least provide good dating evidence for these particular pieces. All of the fragments from this site have been examined and details of each context group logged onto an Excel table, a copy of which is included here as Appendix 1.

The Pipes in Relation to the Site

Clay tobacco pipes provide one of the most accurate and sensitive means of dating Post-Medieval deposits, particularly if they are present in some numbers. All the pipe groups recovered from this site are very small and so the reliability of the dating evidence they offer is not as great as if larger assemblages had been present. Despite this, the pipe fragments still offer a useful guide as to the date and nature of the excavated deposits, particularly in relation to the possible Civil War defensive ditch, which was one of the key objectives of the excavation.

Unfortunately only one pipe fragment was recovered from an undisturbed fill within the three sections of possible Civil War ditch that were excavated (1005 / 1013 / 1018). On the other hand, the fragment that was recovered (from Context 1003) is a complete bowl stamped with a maker's mark, which allows it to be closely dated. The bowl form is a distinctive Shropshire style with a tailed heel that was manufactured from about 1680-1730 and this particular example is stamped with the full name mark of Randle Morris (Fig. 1). This maker appears to have operated in the Broseley / Much Wenlock area. Morris has not yet been positively identified in documentary sources, although examples of his pipes from a well dated pit group in Stafford show that he was certainly active around 1690-1705 (Higgins 1986), and he is generally considered to have been worked from c1680-1720, based on the style of his pipes and marks (see also notes on this mark below). The date of this pipe is certainly later than the Civil

War and so, if this ditch dates from the 1640s, it must have remained open for some 40 or more years before being filled. This is not inconceivable, since the town must have been damaged during the Civil War sieges and it was certainly set back again by a disastrous fire of 1677. Given these circumstances, the levelling and redevelopment of the former defences may not have taken place until after 1677, when widespread rebuilding works must have been taking place.

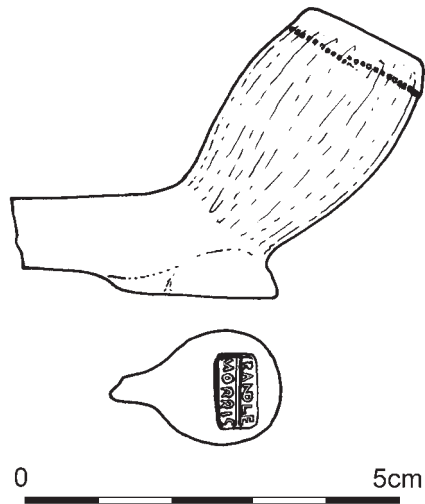


Figure 1: Complete pipe bowl in a distinctive Broseley area style with a tailed heel (Type 5), which is stamped with a two line mark reading RANDLE MORRIS (National Clay Tobacco Pipe Stamp Catalogue: Die No 401). This maker probably worked in the Much Wenlock area, where an individual of this name (occupation unknown) baptised a child in 1673 and where pipes with this mark dating from c1680-1720 are found. Examples of this mark have also been found at Willaston, near Nantwich, and in a Stafford pit group of c1690-1705. This example is on a fully milled bowl with a bottered rim and a good burnish. The fabric is full of small gritty inclusions and the stem bore is 6/64". BA 1679 1003.

Supporting evidence for the survival of the defences after the Civil War may be provided by another ditch, about 125m to the south of this one, which survived as an earthwork until the 1970s. If this was a section of the Civil War defences that had survived as a visible feature for well over 300 years, then it is clear that not all of the defences were levelled immediately after the War. A section of this southern ditch

was examined archaeologically in 1998 and the earliest finds recovered were found to be of late seventeenth-century date (Marches Archaeology 1998). The earliest finds recovered in 1998 are, therefore, contemporary with the Randle Morris pipe and so this may represent a period at which a general levelling and infilling of ditches in this area to the south of the town was taking place following the fire of 1677. This does not, however, explain why two large and apparently contemporary ditches were placed at different distances from the town. More extensive lengths of these ditches clearly need to be examined so as to recover larger finds assemblages, particularly from the primary silts of each ditch, which should reveal exactly when they were cut and in use.

The other key pipe find from the 2007 excavations was a locally produced heel fragment stamped IH that was recovered from context 1031, the second fill of a later ditch (1032) that cut across the possible Civil War ditch discussed above. This fragment also dates from around 1680-1730 on stylistic grounds, and it was also the only pipe fragment from the context. The fact that it was just a single fragment makes it impossible to assess the consistency of the deposit or to see any evidence for a range of material being present. All that can be said is that the fill of this stratigraphically later ditch must date from *c*1680-1730 or later. If the complete Randle Morris pipe bowl from 1003 is securely stratified in the earlier ditch then either this second ditch was dug and backfilled within a very short time of the first, or the marked pipe in the second ditch is residual within a later filling of it.

There was part of another Broseley style heel bowl of *c*1680-1730 from context 1023 but all of the other pipe finds from this site were plain stems. Most of these stems date from the seventeenth or early eighteenth century and several of them were burnished. This not only suggests that some level of general activity was taking place on the site during this period but also that reasonably good quality pipes were in general circulation.

The Pipes Themselves

The recovery of pipes from Wem is particularly important since this region of Shropshire appears to have had a thriving pipemaking industry during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Preliminary research by the author has identified at least a dozen and probably as many as 16 pipemakers who were working in or near Wem during this period. These pipemakers appear to have been working in Wem itself as well as the surrounding settlements of Aston, Burlton, Loppington, Marton, and Tilley. Pipes produced in this area have been found in some numbers at Willaston, near Nantwich in Cheshire, where there were also pipemakers. This shows that the Wem area makers were able to market their products over a considerable area, despite more local competition. The number of pipemakers documented around Wem represents a very significant concentration over such a short period of time and more

artefactual evidence is needed to establish the range and nature of pipes that were being produced there. The initial indications provided by finds from the area are that locally produced pipes were generally similar in form and finish to those produced in the Broseley / Much Wenlock area, but with some distinctive differences, such as the frequent use of a large round flared heel without a tail.

Only two substantial bowl fragments were recovered from the excavations but both of these were stamped with makers' marks. One of these represents an imported piece, probably from Much Wenlock, while the other is a locally produced piece. These two marked pieces are discussed below: -

IH A particularly interesting marked heel fragment was recovered from BA 1679 1031. This consists of a round heel from a pipe of local style dating from c1680-1730 (Fig 2). On the heel is a relief stamped mark comprising the initials IH with a fleur-de-lys above and a small axe or hatchet below. The pipe is made of coarse local clay, it has a very poorly burnished surface and a stem bore of just over 6/64". Although a pipemaker named Joseph Hopwood is recorded at Wem (baptised a child in 1688), this pipe may have been made by member of the Hatchett family, with the device below the initials being a play on the maker's name. Hatchett is a common surname in the Wem area and there is known to have been at least one pipemaker with this surname, since a pipe stamped IERE / HATC / HETT has been found at Buckley in North Wales (Higgins 1983, Fig 3.29). The Christian name must be a contraction of Jeremy or Jeremiah and a search of the International Genealogical Index has shown that there was an individual called Jeremy Hatchett (no occupation given) who baptised children at Loppington, near Wem, in 1687 and 1690.

Supporting evidence for there being a family of pipemakers named Hatchett in or near Wem is provided by other marks from that area dating from c1680-1730 which also have the surname initial H in association with a small axe or hatchet motif. There are examples of this unusual motif combined with the initials AH from Burlton, near Wem, GH from Willaston (Cheshire) and IH from Burlton, Wem and Willaston. The Christian name initial A is relatively rare but there was an individual named Arthur Hatchett living at Loppington, where he baptised four children between 1654 and 1661. Furthermore, the last of these children, baptised 13 February 1661/2, was called Jarome (Jeremy) and one Jeremy's own children (baptised at Loppington 16 March 1687/8) was called Arthur. This not only shows that there were two individuals with the right names to fit the pipe marks in Loppington during this period, but also that the families shared a relatively unusual Christian name (Arthur). This evidence would all fit with Arthur and Jeremy being father and son, and with both of them having worked as pipemakers at Loppington during the second half of the seventeenth century.

There are, however, two problems with this suggestion. First, there are some slightly

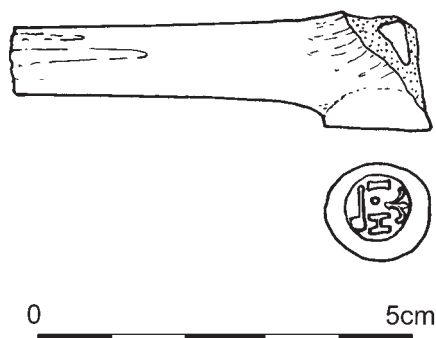


Figure 2: A local style of round heel (bowl missing) dating from c1680-1730, with a stamped mark comprising the initials IH with a fleur-de-lys above and a small axe or hatchet below. The pipe is made of a coarse local clay, it has a very poorly burnished surface and a stem bore of just over 6/64". Although a pipemaker named Joseph Hopwood is known at Wem (baptised a child in 1688), this pipe may have been made by Jeremiah Hatchett, with the device below the initials being a play on his name. Hatchett is a common surname in the Wem area and a pipe stamped IERE / HATC / HETT is known from Buckley in North Wales. A Jeremy Hatchett (no occupation given) is recorded baptising children at Loppington, near Wem, in 1687 and 1690. BA 1679 1031

earlier looking marks from the area (dating from c1670-90) that also have a hatchet motif with them but, in this case, the associated initials are RG. The RG maker appears to have worked in or near Nantwich, since this mark is the most common amongst an exceptionally large sample of stamped pipes collected from Willaston, just outside of Nantwich and now in the National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive at the University of Liverpool (Robinson Collection). If the axe motif was used by an earlier maker without the name Hatchett, then it may be that this was just a locally used decorative motif rather than a special symbol referring to the surname itself. Second, the Willaston group includes about 100 examples of IH marks combined with a hatchet motif, as well as many more without, and yet no examples marked IERE / HATC / HETT were recovered. If the IH mark was produced by Jeremy Hatchett, then it might have been expected that at least some examples of his full name mark would also have turned up at Willaston amongst so large a sample.

Whether it was Joseph Hopwood or Jeremiah Hatchett who produced this mark, what is clear is that the IH initial marks with a fleur-de-lys and hatchet occur in substantial

numbers around the Wem area, where they must have been made. As well as this example from Wem itself, other examples have been recorded from Soulton Hall, just outside Wem, from nearby Burlton and large numbers were clearly supplied to the Nantwich area, some 18 miles to the NE of Wem. One example has been found as far north as Chester (Rutter & Davey 1980, 113) and another example has even been found at Cutler Street in the City of London (Museum of London, CUT 78 (829) <834>). The widespread distribution and numbers of these marks not only suggest that the IH maker operated a substantial workshop but also demonstrates an interesting link between Wem and the capital.

RANDLE / MORRIS A complete bowl in a distinctive Broseley area style with a tailed heel was recovered from BA 1679 1003 (Fig 1). This pipe has a relief stamped two line mark on the heel reading RANDLE / MORRIS. This maker has not yet been positively identified from documentary sources (Higgins 1987) but he probably worked in the Broseley / Much Wenlock area. One possible documentary reference to this maker is the Rondle (*sic*) Morris and his wife Sarah, who baptised a son (also 'Rondle') at Much Wenlock on 15 February 1673 (and buried 24 February: Ancestry.com). A Randle Morris was also buried at Much Wenlock on 23 July 1711, most likely the same individual. Somewhat intriguingly, a 'Rondle Morris', son of Thomas and Anne, was baptised at Wem on 15 November 1638 (IGI). There do not seem to be any later references to this individual at Wem and so it is just possible that, as an adult, this same individual moved to Much Wenlock to work as a pipemaker (although there may have been other individuals with this name in Shropshire at this period, so it could just be a coincidence). Either way, Randle Morris pipes are fairly well known from the Much Wenlock area and so the individual recorded there from 1673-1711 may well have been the pipemaker responsible. Four examples of the particular Randle Morris die type found in these excavations at Wem (National Catalogue Die Number 401) have been found in a Stafford pit group of c1690-1705 (Higgins 1986, Fig 5.18), alongside a three line mark bearing the same name. There is also one full name RANDLE / MORRIS mark from amongst the large group of pipes from Willaston. These finds show that Morris was exporting his products over quite a wide area. If he were from Wem originally, this might have provided him with contacts which would help explain the presence of this particular Wenlock maker's products in the Wem area.

Summary and Conclusions

Although this is only a very small assemblage of material, it provides important evidence in two respects. First, the marked pipe bowls provide a *terminus post quem* of c1680-1730 for the fills of both of the inter-cutting ditches. If the earlier of these is the Civil War ditch, then it must have remained open until after the fire of 1677. Similar dating evidence has been recovered from another ditch some 125m to the south, suggesting that this whole area of the town was being remodelled during the

late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. Second, these marked pipes add a little to our understanding of the production and consumption of pipes in a part of the country that has been little studied, but where there appears to have been a regionally significant pipemaking industry during the later seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

This appendix provides a summary of the clay tobacco pipe evidence from the site. The context number is given first (Cxt) followed by the number of bowl (B), stem (S) or mouthpiece (M) fragments recovered from that context and the total number of pipe fragments from the context as a whole (Tot). The overall date range (earliest and latest possible dates) is then given followed by the suggested deposition date of the context (Dep), based on the pipe fragments. This is based on the latest datable pipe fragments recovered, or the date that best fit all the pipe evidence, not the overall range of pipe fragments present. Bowl fragments, especially if they are marked, are much more closely datable than stem fragments. For this reason, the number and type of fragments present should be taken into account when assessing the reliance that can be placed on the suggested context dates given here.

Cxt	B	S	M	Range	Dep	Marks	Comments
2028		1		1750-1900	1750-1900		Single plain stem fragment with a stem bore of 5/64". This piece is hard to date by itself but would have been produced at some point during the second half of the C18th or during the C19th.
1003	1			1680-1720	1680-1720	RANDLE /MORRIS	Complete pipe bowl in a distinctive Broseley area style with a tailed heel (Type 5), which is stamped with a two line mark reading RANDLE MORRIS. This maker probably worked in the Broseley / Much Wenlock area and examples of this mark have been found in a Stafford pit group of c1690-1705 (Die 401). This example is on a fully milled bowl with a bottered rim and a good burnish. The fabric is full of small gritty inclusions and the stem bore is 6/64" (Fig. 1)
1007		4		1610-1720	1650-1720		Four plain stems, all of which are made of relatively coarse, gritty local fabrics. There is one thin unburnished piece from near a mouthpiece (7/64" bore at one end and 8/64" at the other) and then three thicker stems, two of which join (bore just under 8/64", the other is 8/64") and all of which have an average to poor burnish on them. The thickness of some of these pieces and their large bores suggest that a mid to late C17th date is most likely for this group, although some pieces of this type were produced into the early C18th.
1019		1		1620-1730	1620-1730		Single plain stem made of a gritty local fabric and with an average burnish. Stem bore 7/64".
1023	1	1		1680-1800	1700-1800		One of these two fragments just has the end of a Broseley Type 5 tailed heel surviving. This style was produced from c1680-1730 and this example has been made of a gritty local fabric (not burnished) with a stem bore of 6/64". The other piece is too abraded to determine its surface finish but it has a smaller bore of 5/64" and a finer fabric with relatively few inclusions in it (although there are still some and it could have been obtained locally). This piece is probably of C18th date.
1031	1			1680-1730	1680-1730	IH	A local style of round heel (bowl missing) dating from c1680-1730, with a stamped mark comprising the initials IH with a fleur-de-lys above and a small axe below. The pipe is made of a coarse local clay, it has a very poorly burnished surface and a stem bore of just over 6/64". Although a pipemaker named Joseph Hopwood is known at Wem (baptised a child in 1688), this pipe may have been made by Jeremiah Hatchett, with the device below the initials being a play on his name. Hatchett is a common surname in the Wem area and a pipe stamped IERE / HATC / HETT is known from Buckley. (Fig. 2)
U/S		2		1610-1910	1800-1910		One piece of C17th or early C18th stem of local fabric with a poorly burnished surface (stem bore 6/64") and one piece from a long stemmed pipe that probably dates from c1800-1910 (stem bore 4/64"). The latter piece is made of a fine imported fabric and is not burnished.
Total	3	9	0				

Pipes from the Potter, Mary Wondrausch (1923-2016)

by *Susie White*

The National Pipe Archive (NPA) is very pleased to have recently acquired a small group of pipes from the Museum of English Rural Life (MERL), that had previously been in the possession of the potter Mary Wondrausch, OBE, which had been acquired by her to provide inspiration for her work. The original group she owned comprised 51 clay tobacco pipes. The MERL retained eight pipes, but offered the remaining 43 pipes to the NPA. They have been accessioned under the number LIVNP 2018.01.

Mary was born in Chelsea on 17 December 1923 (Fig. 1). She married three times and had three children, Clio, Claudia and Hugo, by her last husband Witold Andrezej Wondrausch, whom she appears to have divorced in 1970 (Findmypast).



Figure 1: Mary Wondrausch at work (image courtesy of Ewbank Auctions (<https://www.ewbankauctions.co.uk>)).

Mary began life as a watercolour artist, but turned her hand to potting when she was in her 40s. She trained as a potter at Farnham School of Art and the West Surrey College of Art and Design, opening her own pottery workshop in Godalming in 1974 which she then moved to her own home, *Brickfields*, near Guildford, Surrey in 1984. She was awarded the OBE in 2000, when she was recognised for services to the arts, and was an honorary fellow of the Craft Potters' Association. Mary died on 26 December 2016, aged 93.

The majority of the pipes appear to have been dug, probably from a bottle dump, and are mostly “as found” and unwashed. Most of the pipes that date from around 1870-1930 and they are mainly styles that are typical of London and the South East,

suggesting that this is where they were found (Fig. 1). They do not all appear to be from one source since there is one unmarked eighteenth-century fragment with glue adhering to the bowl suggesting that it was formerly part of another collection. It is



Figure 1: A small selection of the pipes in the NPA's Wondrausch Collection (photograph by the author).

quite possible that Mary also added to the group herself since one of the fragments is a late eighteenth-century fluted bowl with the moulded initials MB on the sides of the heel. This particular fragment can be attributed to the Guildford maker Moses Baker, who took his freedom in 1762 and died in 1794 (Higgins 1981, 239). This is the only fragmentary bowl in the group and is most likely something that Mary found locally to where she lived (Fig. 2).



Figure 2: Fluted bowl marked MB made by Moses Baker of Guildford (fl. 1762-1794; photograph by the author).

The group includes designs typical of the period such as fluted bowls, basket weave, thorn design, eagle claw and clasped hand, as well as some representing popular figures of the day such as John Bull and Bill Cody. Other designs include sporting themes, such as a boot and football, Irish and Scottish designs, and one imported pipe – a socketed pipe from France made by Gambier (Fig. 3).

The Gambier pipe is marked GAMBIER A PARIS on the smoker's right and DEPOSE 918 on the smoker's left. This pattern appears to have been in production from c1855-1900 under the name "Néogène à une côte" (<http://www.gambierpipes.com/fr/> [accessed 6/2/2018]).

The group also includes some pipes that commemorate organisations such as trade unions, the Masons and the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes (RAOB) - all popular late nineteenth-century decorative motifs. This group includes two particularly interesting examples, which are worth considering in more detail.



Figure 3: A socketed Gambier pipe, pattern number 918, which was in production c1855-1900 (photograph by the author).

The first is a very heavy Irish style bowl with moulded milling that has two figures on either side of the bowl – one sailor and one soldier. Along the stem, which is broken, is the incuse lettering A & N.../...C S L (Fig. 4). This stands for the ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED, an organisation which was founded in 1871 by a group of army and navy officers. The aim was to be able to supply goods to its members at the lowest prices. The Co-operative was originally housed in a distillery premises in Victoria Street, London, which was leased from Vickers and Co. They began by selling groceries but by 1873 had added stationery, fancy goods, a chemist, tailoring as well as a gun department. The stores continued to grow and increasingly larger premises were being sort. By the 1930 they had a number of store locations in London as well as Plymouth and had even ventured overseas with stores in Paris and Leipzig as well as Mumbai, New Dehli, Karachi and Calcutta (now Kolkota).

The outbreak of the Great War resulted in a dramatic fall in sales, but this was slightly offset by a contract from the War Office. The society was incorporated in to a limited company - Army and Navy Stores Limited – in 1934.



Figure 4: Pipe bowl marked A & N / C.S.L (photograph by the author).

The second pipe of note is marked with the lettering AOFB in relief moulded lettering on either side of the bowl above a beer mug. AOFB stands for the Ancient Order of Froth Blowers (Fig. 5). This was British charitable organisation that was in operation from 1924-1931. It was founded by Bert Temple, an ex-soldier and silk merchant, initially with the aim of raising £100 for children's charities. Whilst raising funds the organisation also aimed to "foster the noble art and gentle and healthy pastime of froth blowing amongst gentlemen of leisure and ex-soldiers". The idea was to meet regularly in pubs and clubs to enjoy "beer, beef and baccy". The 5-shilling membership fee entitled members to a pair of silver enamelled cuff links and a membership booklet and card. This membership also entitled them to blow the froth off any other members' beer, or a non-member's if they weren't looking! The organisation's motto was "lubrication in moderation".

The organisation folded with the death of its founder in 1931, but during the almost seven years they had existed they had managed to raise many tens of thousands of pounds from its almost 700,000 strong membership. This money was used to fund cots for hospitals, outings for invalid children, toys and clothing and even roof garden provision in the St Marylebone slum area re-generation.

There are a number of pipes in the group with moulded makers' marks including GROUT & WILLIAMS, C CROP of London, GAMBIER PARIS and a Masonic pipe with the initials IB on the spur. There is only one stamped pipe amongst Mary's



Figure 5: Pipe bowl with a beer glass and the lettering AOFB (photograph by the author).



collection. This is a plain spur bowl with an incuse stamp facing the smoker reading FULLER / UXBRIDGE (Fig. 6). This was made by John Fuller, who was born in Aldgate around 1816 and worked in Uxbridge from at least 1841-1871.



Figure 6: Spur bowl with an incuse bowl stamp facing the smoker reading FULLER UXBRIDGE (photograph by the author).



The aim is to fully catalogue this collection over the coming weeks and put details on the National Pipe Archive website (<http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/index.html>). The preliminary assessment of the group, however, has shown that it contains a range of interesting material that makes a very welcome addition to the National Pipe Archive's collections.

Reference

Higgins, D.A., 1981 'Surrey Clay Tobacco Pipes' in P. Davey (ed.), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe*, VI, British Archaeological Reports, Oxford, British Series 97, 189-293.

California Pipe Dreams

by Anthony Bulone and David Higgins

Anthony D Bulone was born in 1926 and has spent more than 65 years sculpting and designing products for the plastic, porcelain and metal toy industries. He became a master sculptor, model maker, pattern maker, mould maker and instructor, developing products in plastics, ceramics, porcelain, stone, silicon, epoxy, resin, latex, vinyl and metal. He created the first all plastic hobby kits for Revell, but perhaps his most famous product is the first pattern for the “Barbie Doll”, which was created for Mattel Toys in 1957. Anthony’s wife, Lylis (23 August 1930 - 27 August 1998), was the inspiration and model of the original “Barbie” design, which was created in his Santa Monica studio, California (Fig. 1).



Figure 1: Anthony Bulone together with his wife Lylis and the first “Barbie Doll” pattern, which was modelled on her.

Anthony’s interest in pipe making came about in the mid-1970s when a friend who owned a tobacconist’s in Solvang, California, where they both lived, asked if he could make clay pipes because those he was ordering from overseas would arrive broken. Not only did Anthony design a pipe but he also came up with the ‘skin-packed’ method of preparing them for shipping, which involved shrink wrapping a dozen pipes onto a sheet of cardboard (Fig. 2). These sheets were then easily stacked in boxes for transit without the pipes rattling together and getting broken. As a result, he got an order for 3,000 dozen from a distributor (36,000 pipes), fully packed and shipped.

The process for making these pipes took quite a few steps. First was the design and development, which called for pattern making / sculpturing / mould making and casting. The production run was made from twenty plaster moulds, ten in a fixture

ready to be poured with ceramic clay slip and the other ten ready to be assembled and rotated every ten minutes into the pouring fixture. Using this method, it was possible to produce 150 pipes in a day. All the production, packaging and shipping was done by Anthony and his two daughters.



Figure 2: A dozen skin-packed pipes ready for shipping.



Figure 3: An example of a pipe with the main part of the bowl plain and the maker's mark SOLVANG CALIFORNIA / ANTHONY on the sides of the stem.

The majority of his products were single piece pipes made of white clay with a fishtail mouthpiece coated in a lead-free turquoise glaze (Fig. 3). There is an incuse mark reading ‘SOLVANG CALIFORNIA / ANTHONY’ in small, neat, sans-serif capitals on the sides of the stem. The pipe is a cutty style with a large plain bowl and a foliage spray on each side of the wide heel. The main part of the bowl is plain but similar patterns with a foliage spray at the base were also made with additional motifs added to the bowl sides containing other designs such as Mickey Mouse (Fig. 4), a ram’s head, a windmill or a kneeling woman.



Figure 4: An ‘Anthony’ clay pipe featuring Mickey Mouse on the side of the bowl.

As well as the all-clay models, Anthony also created socketed bowls that were fitted with inserted mouthpieces. These bowls were coated with a glaze that is essentially clear but with a mottled brownish tint, making the pipes look like pale stoneware. At least two patterns of this style were produced, one modelled as a ram’s head and the other as the head of a Viking (Fig. 5).

Anthony has not made any new pipes since about 2000, but he still has some old stock that he is selling via his website (www.anthonysdesigns.net). Now in his 90s, he is also winding down his other activities and selling his mould business, which produced moulds for a variety of other ceramic items, including portrait busts, figurines and

dolls. But his legacy will live on in the thousands of crisply moulded pipes that continue to grace collections around the world.



Figure 4: Socketed bowls modelled as a ram's head and a Viking.



Beware! Smoking Boys

The following items was spotted in the *Isle of Wight Observer* on April 2, 1859, quoting the *Literary Gazette* (Newspaper Archive online)- the perils of smoking clay pipes. The author is un-named but it is quite clear what their view of these “young smokers” is!

SMOKING BY BOYS.—By the way, there ought to be a sumptuary edict against smoking by brats under age. I come into town frequently on the top of an omnibus about the time the clerks come in, and to behold on the roof of the vehicles the long rows of whiskerless, sallow, sulky boys, sucking at clay pipes, is nauseous to behold. They smoke away their appetites and what little brains they have, and grow up, or rather don't grow up, miserable little snobs, despised by men and contemned by women.—*Literary Gazette.*

And finally.....

An Unusual Use for a Pipe – As a Candlestick!

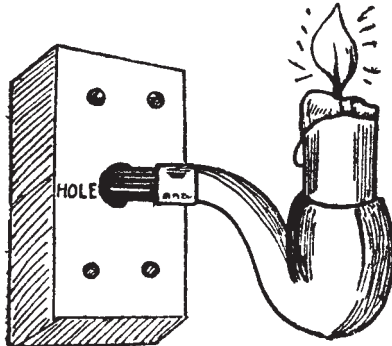
by David Higgins

An unusual use for an old briar pipe has been found in an unlikely source – *The Girl Guides Diary* for 1926! This is a small pocket size diary at the front of which are more than 60 pages of notes and useful information. Amongst these, on page 50, is the suggestion that an old briar pipe can be converted into a candlestick for a shed or outhouse. The illustration includes some tiny marks on the metal ferrule of the pipe, which could be in imitation of silver hall marks, but are perhaps more likely to be the initials of the original illustrator – they appear to read ‘n n a’.

The article is reproduced in full below, but it does not mention anything about the fire risk of using a wooden candlestick, especially if it were to swivel round or fall out of its support! This was clearly in the days before the modern constraints of ‘health and safety’. It would be interesting to know, however, if any old pipes have been found with suspicious traces of wax around the bowl to suggest that this idea was ever taken up. The author is grateful to his mother, Mrs Beryl Higgins of Brockham, Surrey, for loaning the original diary to copy.

A Cute Candlestick.

Perhaps your old shed or outhouse is without means of lighting! If this is the case you might make use of one of father’s old pipes in the manner shown by the illustration.



A hole is made in a piece of wood, and the stem of the pipe is pushed in so that it fits tight. The “bracket” is now nailed to the wall of the shed, and a candle can be placed in the bowl of the pipe.—*The Scout*.

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 datastick, as .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 pipemakers (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).

David Higgins, 3 Clarendon Road, Wallasey, Merseyside, CH44 8EH.

Email: david_higgins@talktalk.net (general clay pipe enquiries from Britain and beyond).

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

Email: susie_white@talktalk.net (pipes and pipemakers 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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Edited by S. D. White and D. A. Higgins.

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