

NEWSLETTER

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Autumn/Winter 2018

SOCIETY FOR CLAY PIPE RESEARCH

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Cover image: c1580–1610 pipe bowl marked IR from the Castle Leat, Cardiff (see page 15 for full article).

Editorial

by Susie White

All the best things come to those who wait; the “best thing” in this instance being another bumper newsletter! This issue is tinged with a little sadness in that we have lost a very dear and long serving member of the Society, Ron Dagnall. Thank you to all those members who have sent in tributes and memories, I am sure Ron’s widow, Joan, and his family will appreciate reading them. My one overriding memory of Ron was the glint in his eye when he told the tale of being “caught” sieving the backfill of a recent grave in Rainford churchyard to recover pipe kiln waste and explaining away his activity to an unsuspecting passer-by as “stock taking”!

I know Ron would have been thrilled to know that since our last newsletter we had no less than six new members. We are very pleased to welcome Dr. Rick Krassoi from Australia, Diane Zentgraf from USA, and from closer to home, Jackie Pyle and Fiona Haughey both from London, Roger Moore from Redditch and Kylie McDermott from Twickenham. We hope you enjoy the newsletter and if you ever feel the urge to write something for one of our future issues, we would love to hear from you.

This issue of the newsletter has a real Welsh feel to it thanks to our very successful conference in Cardiff in September. It was very well attended and we were pleased to welcome members, old and new, from as far afield as the USA and Italy. Some of the papers presented at the conference have been published in this issue for those of you who were unable to attend the meeting, including *Clay Tobacco Pipes from the Mill Leat, Cardiff Castle*, by Chris Jarrett (p. 15); *Some Nineteenth- and Twentieth-century Tobacco Pipemakers of South Wales* by Peter Hammond (p. 48) and *Recent Excavations of Two Pipe Factories in the West Country* by Marek Lewcun (p. 27).

Having had two very well attended conferences in the last two years, we hope that we can make it a 3 out of 3 and make the 2019 conference equally successful. We thought we’d head to Sheffield for our next meeting and the dates you need for your diary are Saturday 7th and Sunday 8th September - a little earlier than in previous years to try and avoid clashes with Sheffield University’s Freshers Week. If you would like to present a paper - it doesn’t have to be very formal - or if you have a group of pipes you would like to bring along to show us, then please get in touch on SCPR@talktalk.net.

More details to follow, so keep a watch out on your emails, on our website (<http://scpr.co/>) or our Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/Claypipes/>). This brings me to my final important request - if you have changed your email address, or have moved since we were last in touch with you, please make sure you update us with your latest contact details on SCPR@talktalk.net. We would hate for you to miss any important pipe news or to miss receiving copies of your newsletter.

Ron Dagnall, 1934-2018

by David Higgins

The last Newsletter for 2018 starts with the sad news that Ron Dagnall passed away on 22 June. Ron was one of the longest standing supporters of the Society, having been a member since its formation, and a regular contributor to the Newsletter. He not only travelled all over the country to attend our conferences but also dealt with enquiries about pipes from the Rainford area and took care of orders for back numbers of the SCPR Newsletter. Conference delegates to the Liverpool meeting will remember his well-organised trip around pipemaking sites in Rainford and he arranged and wrote up an excavation on the Shell House site that SCPR members helped with.



Ron at a Rainford history open day in 2014 (photograph by the author).

However, to start at the beginning, Ronald Dagnall was born on 10 June 1934 in St Helens but his family came from Rainford, some four miles to the north-west, and it was there that, apart from two years National Service, he spent the rest of his life living and working. He was a founder member of the 1st Rainford Company of the Boys Brigade in 1948 and went on to serve as an officer for much of his adult life. He was also a keen musician, often to be seen marching with the silver band, and he was a sidesman at All Saints Church for 45 years. When he finished his National Service in 1954 he returned to work for his grandfather in the family building company, Thomas Winstanley and Son, for whom he was employed as a quantity survey, estimator and director. He and Joan were married in 1957 and they raised their family in Rainford in a house designed by Ron, while at the same time pursuing their shared interest in local history. Despite his best efforts, Ron was always somewhat annoyed that he could not find any pipemaking ancestors, only ivory comb makers, while Joan was directly descended from the Rainford pipemakers themselves.

It was during the late 1970s that Ron's interest in the local potting and pipemaking industries really developed as a result of an extra-mural class run by the University of Liverpool. This led to Ron helping with the excavation of an early pipe kiln dump in Church Field and undertaking extensive research into the local industry, which resulted in the first of his pipe publications in 1982. *The Society for Clay Pipe Research* was founded the following year and, from 1984 onwards, Ron was a regular contributor to

this Newsletter. As the same time, he continued his own meticulous work in combing local archives for documentary material and in collecting artefactual evidence for the industry from local fields. Each field was allocated a unique number and the finds carefully labelled, drawn and catalogued so that they provide an unparalleled archive of the area's pipemaking history. He undertook a number of excavations on pipemaking sites himself, always with great attention to detail and record keeping, and invited members of the Society to help with the excavation of an eighteenth and nineteenth century pipe production site at Shell House in September 1999 (privately published in 2001). He also worked with the author in excavating a sample of late nineteenth century kiln waste from Swallow's works at the Hill Top site, which provided a good record of the production range from this important manufactory in the late 1890s.

Following his retirement in 1994, Ron was able to devote even more time to his local history and clay pipe research. His only regret was that, as part of his working career, he had been responsible for demolishing the last pipe kiln in Rainford at a time before he appreciated its value – an unfortunate lapse that he made up for by saving the remaining collection of Fishwick pipe moulds from a garden shed shortly before they would have been consigned to a skip. He combined his love of photography with his drawing skills to produce records of the pipes he found and helped the author in compiling his national catalogue of marks by impressing all the examples he collected from the fields around Rainford.

Even when he was no longer agile enough to get in and out of an archaeological trench himself, Ron maintained a keen interest in excavation projects on pottery and pipemaking sites in the village and helped by providing valuable documentary evidence from his years of research for their final reports (e.g., his four contributions published in 2015). Never one to grab the spotlight, Ron was always quietly present whenever anything interesting was going on in the village and unstinting in his help and support for others. I have the greatest respect for the diligence with which he undertook his research and professionalism with which he maintained his archives and recorded his findings. He will be sorely missed as a friend and colleague and the world of pipe research a poorer place without



Ron with Susie White and local residents during the excavations in Church Road, Rainford, by a team from Liverpool Museum (photograph by the author).

him. The following bibliography speaks for itself in providing a lasting testimony to his life's passion for the Rainford area pipemaking industry.

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The following bibliography lists all the known pipe and local history related articles written by Ron Dagnall between 1982 and 2015. Many of these appeared in the *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter*, a complete run of which is available in the National Pipe Archive (<http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/>). Most of his other papers are also available in the Archive and, for anyone wishing to visit and access these, the individual accession number of the publication is given at the end of the entry (starting with LIVNP).

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Tributes to Ron Dagnall

*from Peter Hammond, Denis Gojak, Andy Frape,
Arne Åkerhagen, Mick Fordy and Otto Graf*

Very sorry to hear of the death of Ron Dagnall, another stalwart member of SCPR whom I had known since it started. His research on the Rainford area pipe making industry was outstanding, making a huge contribution to our knowledge on this region. We regularly corresponded over many years over various pipe matters, including the intriguing links between the Rainford and Nottingham pipe makers in the late seventeenth/early eighteenth centuries and the resulting similarities of roller-stamp decorated stems produced in both places at the time. Ron and I also researched information on the Bellis family who originated in Rainford but moved to London and Barking, which resulted in a joint article published in *SCPR Newsletter* 67 (2005, 22-29).

Ron of course was a regular attender and occasional speaker at the SCPR conferences, joined by his wife Joan for the social events. I also well remember Ron inviting members to tramp across some of the fields near Rainford to find examples of locally made pipes, and several of us were also privileged enough to help excavate a number of pipe kiln waste dumps in the vicinity.

Ron and Joan were such hospitable hosts too, and I very much enjoyed my visits. To Joan I offer my heartfelt sympathy, and I hope we can keep in touch.

Peter Hammond

Ron Dagnall contacted me out of the blue one day to tell me of some pipes he had found at Rainford with an Australian connection. Although we never met we corresponded and I was delighted to be able to share in his broad knowledge of pipe making, always freely given.

When the time came to write up a paper my collaborator Kris Courtney and I approached Ron to consider being the third co-author, since his initial approach and

Rainford researches were fundamental to the story we wanted to tell. Unfortunately, Ron was already unwell, and his wife Joan declined the invitation on his behalf. We were very sad to hear of his poor health, and that his passion had stalled.

I am pleased the Society is able to recognise Ron and his work. From our brief contact I know that he considered that his local scene was part of a bigger global picture and was keen to share and explore those connections to everyone's benefit. I'd also like to recognise Joan Dagnall for her help to us but also the work that goes in to caring for someone else, and offer my sympathies to her and Ron's family.

Denis Gojak

Although I can't claim to have known Ron that well, he was part of the clay pipe family, having been an SCPR member for as long as I can remember. I only met him on the rare occasion that I made a conference back in the 1990s/early 2000s however I was able to read all his articles in the newsletters so knew he was extremely passionate and knowledgeable about pipes and our amazing pipe community. Another sad loss to the society and I pass on my regards to all his family and friends.

Andy Frape

I urge you to bring my deep participation to Joan in her great sorrow. Ron was a nice friend that I knew for many years.

Arne Åkerhagen

Ron was a lovely chap and very generous with his knowledge. My thoughts are with his family.

Mick Fordy

I remember with kindness the help Ron Dagnall offered when I submitted a pipe query a number of years ago. The correspondence went back a few times and he was most helpful, and even sent me one of his papers/notes. I think this was still in the days before "the internet", and the stuff all came through the post. A real help and sad to read about his passing.

Otto Graf

Society for Clay Pipe Research Conference 2018 – Cardiff

by Susie White

This year's conference took us to Cardiff, the first Welsh conference for SCPR. We were based in the John Percival Building at the University of Cardiff. The conference was one of the better attended meetings we have had for some time with delegates from as far as Ireland, Italy and the USA as well as a number of "old" faces who came to the conference for the first time in a long time – it was wonderful to see everyone. Thanks to some very successful publicity on social media we also managed to attract people from the Facebook group as well as from the local historical and archaeological community. We are very pleased to say that some of those delegates have now joined SCPR as fully paid up members.

Our day started with registration and a coffee which gave everyone a chance to settle down to the first session looking at pipes and pipe making in Wales.

Our amazing local support, Alice Forward, set the scene for us with a fascinating introduction to the archaeological and historical background of the Cardiff from its Roman beginnings (Fig. 1). Alice was followed by David Higgins who presented a paper on some recent research he had been doing into the pipemaking industry in north east Wales. His research shows that there were three main areas where



Figure 1: Alice Forward giving the opening presentation (photograph by the author).

pipe production took place in NE Wales during the nineteenth century; at Holywell to the NW of Flint, in the Hawarden area to the SE of Flint and at Wrexham in Denbighshire. Prior to this study, there were only nine known pipemakers from anywhere in north Wales, however as a result of David's work that list now runs to more than 70 pipemakers at ten different centres in north-east Wales. Another interesting feature of the research showed how mobile the pipemakers were with connections that extended right across England and Wales and into Ireland.

Peter Hammond presented a paper on the Pardoe family of pipemakers at Nantgarw. Although renowned for its porcelain production Nantgarw was in fact a centre for pipe production for just over 100 years. This paper gave the delegates some invaluable background information in preparation for the visit to Nantgarw the following day.

These papers were followed by a short coffee break whilst we were introduced to the displays of pipes and pipe related publications that delegates had bought with them (Fig. 2).



*Figure 2: Delegates looking at displays.
(photograph by the author).*

The start of our second session kicked off with a *Tale of Two Ditches*, from Chris Jarrett, in which he reported on the clay pipe assemblages recovered from excavations from two ditches. The first was the mill leat at Cardiff Castle (see page 15 in this issue), the second was part of the Civil War defences in London that were discovered in the grounds of the British Museum.

David Higgins's second paper of the day was on punch pipes and the Spooner family of Tredegar. This distinctive style of pipe has the figure looking back along the stem towards the smoker. Some of the known examples were marked with the name SPOONER which enabled research to be carried out to try and pin down when the pipe may have been produced. What was particularly interesting about this design was that it had broader parallels with similar designs being made widely across England, Scotland and Wales.

David's paper led quite neatly on to the next paper of the day which was from Peter Hammond and the Havard family, since the Havard's had taken over the Spooner's works in the mid-1890s. You can read more about this on page 48 of this issue.

A slight hiccup in the delivery of lunch by the caterers meant that our lunchbreak was slightly delayed, but it gave us an opportunity to have the AGM before, rather than after lunch. It also provided time for a more leisurely look at the displays of pipes and pipe related literature that delegates had bought along.

The first paper of the afternoon session took us away from Wales and was a fascinating talk from Peter Taylor on London's pipe exports to the Baltic before 1630, in which Peter asked if we can trust the documentary evidence? It was clear from his research that the commodities that were recorded aboard these vessels in the London records were quite different from the records made at the Baltic ports!

Chris Jarratt then gave his second paper of the day looking at the recent urban excavations in Manchester and Salford and reported on a number of interesting pipe finds that these excavations revealed, including a number of pipes with Irish motifs.

We moved from pipe production in Manchester to pipe production in the south west with Marek Lewcun’s paper on the excavation of two nineteenth-century pipe factories in Bath and Bristol (see page 27 in this issue for a fuller account).

The final paper of the day, from Susie White, took us away from artefactual evidence altogether and looked at the pictorial evidence for female pipe smokers with the intriguing title of *Fact or Fantasy?* posing the question as to whether the way in which women smokers have been portrayed, since the first introduction of tobacco, painted a “true” picture. This final paper bought a very full, but very enjoyable first day to a close. Delegates adjourned to a local hostelry before reconvening at the *Pen and Wig* for our conference dinner.

The following day, delegates met up at Nantgarw Chinaworks and a very civilised start to the day – coffee and Welsh cakes! We had a most interesting and informative tour of the works and displays which included a scale model of the main buildings and kilns (Fig. 3). We had a full guided tour of the works - inside and out - and were shown a number of finds from the site including half a pipe mould (Fig. 4). The



Figure 3 (above left): Delegates gather round the scale model of the works.

Figure 4 (above right): Half of the “fish” mould found on the site.

Figure 5 (left): Delegates having enjoyed a splendid lunch.

eagle-eyed members of our party spotted that it was in fact the mould for one of the pattern produced at Nantgarw - the fish - which was a lovely discovery. Our tour was followed by a wonderful lunch (Fig. 5).

A few hardy souls stayed on at the works until well in to the afternoon before finally making their way home but before everyone departed there was just time to have a group photograph taken in front of one of the kilns (Fig. 6).



Figure 6: Delegates outside one of the Nantgarw kilns (photograph by Charles Fountain)

And so we came to the end of another very successful SCPR conference. We are most grateful to the staff at Cardiff university, in particular Alice Forward, for their logistical help with the conference. Thanks should also go to our speakers who gave a fascinating and informative range of talks. Finally we are grateful to everyone at Nantgarw for making us all so welcome. Entrance to the museum was free, but we arranged for a small donation on behalf of the Society, as a mark of our appreciation.

With another successful conference completed, you are probably wondering - where next? The answer is Sheffield and the date that you need for your diary is Saturday 7th and Sunday 8th September 2019. As usual, we will arrange some activity on the Sunday. As soon as details are finalise we will circulate them together with booking information. So watch this space and we hope to see as many of you as possible in Sheffield in September.

Clay Tobacco Pipes from the Mill Leat, Cardiff Castle, Cardiff

by Chris Jarrett

The Mill Leat runs parallel to the western curtain wall of Cardiff castle and had been dry since the 1970s. In 2013, as part of the Bute Park Restoration project, work began on the removal of silts from the leat in order to reflow it. A watching brief was undertaken by Archaeology Wales to monitor this work. Consequently, an archaeological excavation trench at the northern end of the leat was dug within the proposed footprint of a new dam (Dam Trench). During the building of the dam it was feared that the surrounding archaeology had been impacted upon and a number of test pits (TP) were excavated in order to determine the damage and this showed that the investigated area was deemed to be unstable and was further excavated (Trench 16). The archaeological work was given the site code MLBP13. Figure 1 shows

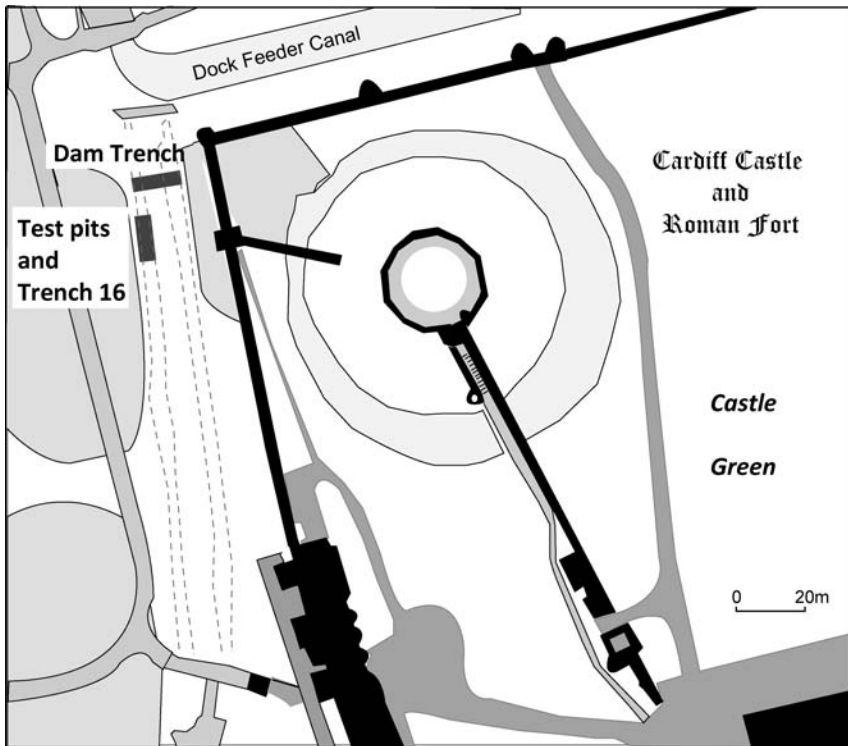


Figure 1: Location plan of the excavation trenches at Mill Leat, Cardiff Castle, Cardiff (redrawn by the author).

the location of the Mill Leat and the archaeological interventions in relation to the north-east corner of Cardiff Castle. These archaeological excavations produced an important assemblage of finds dating to the late sixteenth to early seventeenth century, which included a small but interesting group of early clay tobacco pipes. This article briefly describes the archaeological sequence (Archaeology Wales 2013), the clay tobacco pipes and a discussion on their significance, including the relationship of the pipes to the other finds.

Historical Background

The Roman fort predating Cardiff Castle may have been built as early as the first half of the reign of the Emperor Nero (AD 54-68). Later, about AD 300, a new fort was rebuilt with stone walls. After centuries of abandonment, the establishment of Cardiff Castle occurred in AD 1081 when a motte, surmounted by a timber keep, was built in the western half of the Roman fort. The keep was replaced by a stone twelve-sided version in AD 1135 and the castle continued to develop and expand over the next four centuries. Eventually the castle enclosed the entire area of the Roman fort and used the latter's defences as foundations for the curtain walls. In the 1570s, Henry Herbert, 2nd earl of Pembroke (c1538-1601), began a programme of repairs and construction, such as extending the core of Castle 'house', built in 1422, as well as laying out formal gardens. This transformed the castle into a palatial residence. During its history, the castle was attacked on a number of occasions and during the English Civil Wars (1642-51) it was attacked on four occasions. The Castle was spared demolition in 1649 but remained badly damaged until 1776 when it was acquired by the Bute family. Their rebuilding programmes culminated in 1868 when the third Marquis of Bute and William Burgess began their creation of the present 'Neo Gothic dream palace' (<https://www.cardiffcastle.com/history/>; <https://www.cardiffcastle.com/time-traveller/timeline.htm>).

The term 'leat' refers to a man-made watercourse. The Mill Leat follows the line of a twelfth-century mill stream that utilised the River Taff to the west and would have powered mills, which processed corn and other commodities and were documented in an area to the south of the town's West Gate. The leat was left as an ornamental feature when the Dock Feeder Canal was built in c1840 and water was diverted via a dam into the canal running along the north wall of the castle (<http://bute-park.com/main-attractions/mill-leat/>).

A summary of the archaeological sequence

The matrix (Fig. 2) shows the sequence of archaeological deposits and where the clay tobacco pipes were found. The base and sides of the leat were not encountered. The earliest deposits recorded were fluvial silty fills [119/142] (Dam Trench) and [175] (Trench 16), which were overlain by further layers of fluvial material. In sequence, these are: [178], [179], [116/117], [113] (which produced a clay pipe bowl: Fig. 3.1), glass, including pedestal beakers dated c1550-1650 and contemporaneous pottery

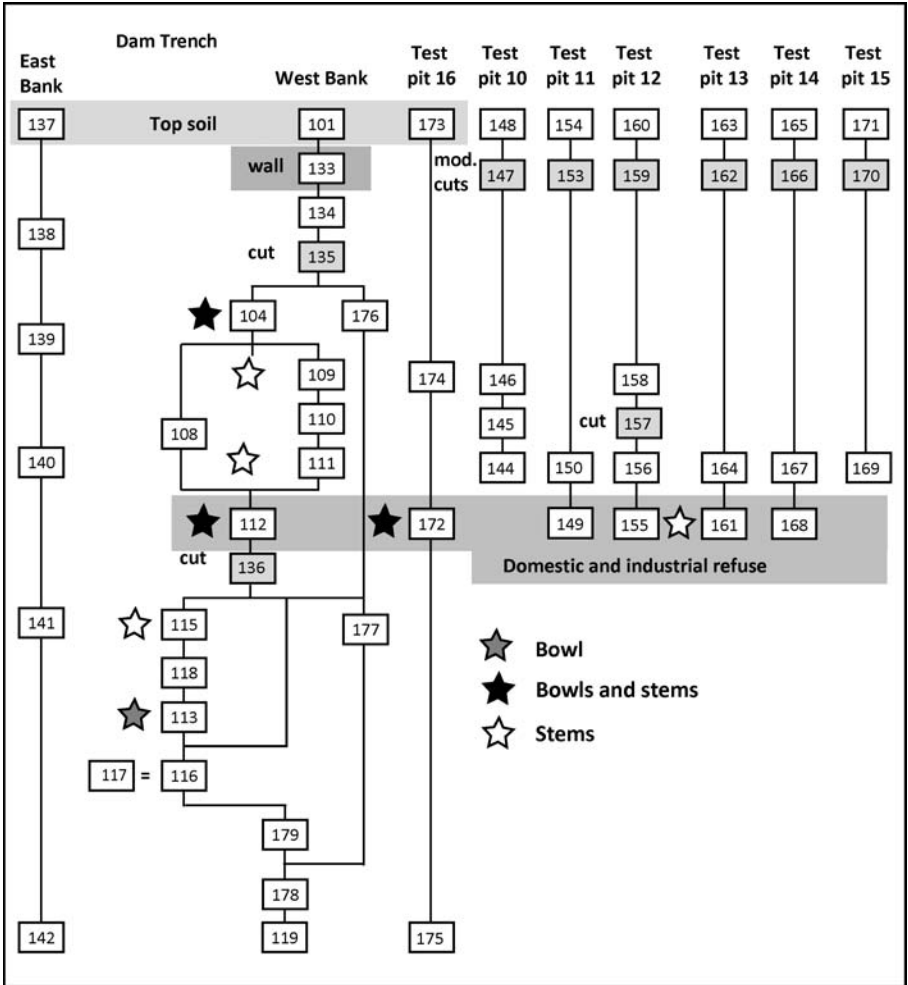


Figure 2: Stratigraphic matrix of the excavation trenches at Mill Leat, Cardiff Castle, Cardiff (redrawn by the author).

from Somerset, [118], [115] (clay tobacco pipe stems and glass drinking vessels, some of which were characteristic of the seventeenth century) and [177].

Along the western edge of the Dam Trench, TPs 11–14 and Trench 16, there was deposited upon the earlier fills ([115], [116] and [177]) multiple dumps of domestic and industrial refuse ([112/149/155/161/168/172]), the weight of which created an arbitrary cut: [136]. The dump layers contained notable amounts of leather, bone,

metal work, wood, slag, coke, a piece of preserved textile and a small quantity of clay tobacco pipes ([112]: Fig. 3.2, [172]: Fig. 3.3, [161]: only stems). The pottery from these deposits include imported German stonewares, tin-glazed wares from the Low Countries, Liguria and Montelupo (Italy) and Spanish Valencian lustreware, besides Spanish Olive jars: the latter would have contained a variety of products. Good quality English wares include slipware and sgraffito wares from Somerset, Cistercian-type wares and Tudor Green ware (Forward 2013). These dumps also included a large quantity of glass dated mostly to the sixteenth and early seventeenth century and contain multiple numbers of different types of elite drinking vessels, some of which can be classified as *Façon de Venice*, besides a notable quantity of window glass (Jarrett 2013a).

The dump layer of domestic refuse was then sealed by more alluvial layers: [111] (the Dam Trench), which contained clay pipe stems, besides layers [150/156/164/167] in TPs 11–14. Into these layers in the Dam Trench and Trench 16 were inserted numerous timber posts that formed a probable revetment along the western bank of the leat. Fluvial layers [110/174] were subsequently deposited. On top of the latter in the Dam Trench were dumped coarse fluvial sediments (layers [108] and [109], the latter containing pipe stems), which may represent attempts to consolidate the western bank of the leat. This was in turn overlain with more fluvial deposits: in the Dam Trench these were [104], which produced a clay pipe bowl (Fig. 3.4) and stems, [176] and contexts [144] and [145] (TP 10). In TP 12 a cut [157] (filled with [158]) truncated the earlier layer [156]. Returning to the Dam Trench, layers [104] and [176] were truncated by a cut [135] for a post-medieval north-south aligned mortared wall [133] with dimensions of 1.44m in height, 1.28m thick and 4.72m in length, which can be sporadically observed continuing along the western bank of the leat. The wall's construction included squared stone blocks similar to those used in the castle's outer defences and was built upon a waterproofing bedding layer of clay [134]). The wall was sealed by top soils [101/137] (Dam Trench) and [173] (Trench 16) and recorded in TPs 10–15 were the modern, restoration work intrusions and their fills.

The Clay Tobacco Pipes

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage consists of 31 fragments, which can be broken down as four bowls, two mouth pieces and 25 stems. All of the material was stratified, except for two stems. The typology used to classify the bowls is that of Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) London typology. All of the bowls have bottered rims and are smoked, unless otherwise stated. The majority of the stems, including those attached to the bowls have, unless otherwise stated, bore sizes of 8/64th of an inch. The fabrics of the pipes were looked at x20 magnification and three types were recorded: fine with sparse quartzes (F), which possibly represents Ball Clay; fine with occasional quartzes (FQ) and with frequent quartzes (Q).

The earliest bowl in the archaeological sequence was found in the alluvial layer [113] (Dam Trench) and consists of an elongated version of a type 2 bowl, dated c1580–

1610 (Fig. 3.1). It is the only maker marked item in the assemblage. The left side of the bowl is missing. The bowl has a fine burnish and a fine line of milling survives on what exists of the rim and made in fabric F. The heel, oval in plan, projects slightly forward and has an incuse stamp on the underside consisting of the initials IR with scrolls above and below the letters. The stamp is very similar to an example held in the Museum of London (n.d.) collection (MOL Die number 100071: http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/claypipes/pages/mark.asp?mark_name=IR%20with%20scrollwork) and also found on another type 2 bowl. The initials on that bowl were assigned to John Rosse, whose working period of 1619-34 is known from the charters issued to the pipe makers in those years. Another possible London pipe maker with these initials was John Rogers, 1620, Ratcliffe, Stepney (Oswald 1975, 144).

Later in the sequence the alluvial layer [115] (Dam Trench) produced three stems with bore diameters measuring 6/64ths, 7/64ths and 8/64ths of an inch and made in fabric F. The latter deposit was overlain by the multiple dumps of domestic and industrial refuse ([112/149/155/161/168/172]) which produced the largest quantity of clay tobacco pipes. Deposit [112] produced three stems, two with a good burnish and a mouth piece with the end cut neatly and straight to the stem. Only one of the stems had a different bore diameter of 7/64th of an inch. The deposit also produced the second bowl (Fig. 3.2) although it survives mostly as the stem and the splayed heel, which is oval in plan and represents a type 3 bowl, also dated *c*1580-1610. All of the fragments recovered from context [112] were made in fabric FQ.

Dump [172] (Trench 16) produced four stems, two of which have a good burnish. Two of the stems have bore diameters measuring 9/64ths of an inch. A mouth part is also recorded and the end is cut straight to the stem. All of these fragments are made in fabric F. The third bowl (Fig. 3.3) was also found in deposit [172], although it is missing the heel or spur, which makes it difficult to assign to a type and could fall within the date range of *c*1580-1640. The bowl is bulbous in profile and the rim appears to have been cut and was not milled while the burnishing is average. Of interest is the white fabric (Q) this bowl was made in, which contains abundant very fine, ill-sorted clear and grey quartzes and very rare fine, ill-sorted sub-rounded, pale grey fine granular inclusions, beside sparse silver mica. The fabric indicates that this was probably not a London product and an Oxford source might be tentatively suggested, although the bowl probably predates the beginnings of the industry there during the period *c*1630-50 (Oswald 1984). As the fabric of the bowl has not been chemically tested, then it is probably best to state that the source of the bowl is presently unknown. From layer [161], TP 13, was found a single thin stem made in fabric F, which has a bore diameter of 7/64ths of an inch.

Covering the dumps of domestic and industrial refuse ([112/149/155/161/168/172]) was another fluvial layer [111], recorded in the Dam Trench, which produced ten stems of a medium and thin thickness, only one of which has a different bore size of 9/64th of an inch. The stems are not burnished and five items are in fabric Q and comparable

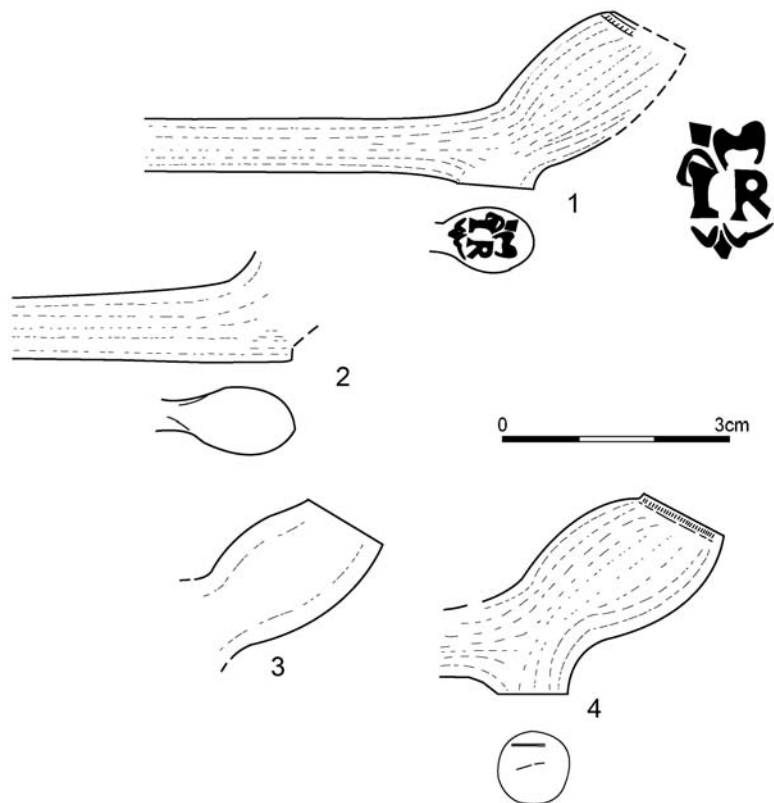


Figure 3: Pipes from the Mill Leat, Cardiff Castle, Cardiff (drawn by the author).

to that of the bowl from deposit [172] (Fig. 3.3), while two examples are in fabric F and the rest are in fabric FQ. Above [111], fluvial layer [110] did not produce any clay tobacco pipes, although sealing that the consolidation dump of coarse material [109] on the western side of the leat produced four stems of a medium and thick size and only one of these has a smaller bore of 7/64th of an inch: all the stems were made in fabric F. Sealing that deposit was another fluvial deposit [104], which produced the latest stratified clay tobacco pipes and found as two stems of medium thickness, one of which was burnished. Only one of the stems has a bore diameter of 7/64th of an inch. Additionally, in this deposit is a heeled bowl (Fig. 3.4) and the item has a noticeably chinned profile and a humped back and is of a Southern England/Bristol/West Country shape, although it does not comfortably fit into any of the typologies for these areas (e.g. Oswald 1975; Jarrett 2013b). The bowl size and profile most closely fit those made by Flower Hunt, working in Bristol during the period 1651–72 (Jackson

and Price 1974, 46, 98, no. 121) and more so to the start of that period. The bottered rim has full milling and the bowl is nicely burnished. All of the pipe fragments from [104] are made in fabric F. The two unstratified stems have a medium and wide thickness and the bore sizes are 8/64th of an inch and were made in fabric F.

Discussion

The clay tobacco pipes fall into the usual distribution patterns in that London supplied the earliest clay tobacco pipes to most end users until regional production centres became established: Bristol, c1619, Portsmouth, c1622 and Reading, c1623 (Jackson and Price 1974, 32; Oswald 1975, 9). Two of the earliest bowls (Figs. 3.1–2) from the Leat stratigraphic sequence are London shapes. These may have been redistributed to the Castle via Bristol, which is documented as exporting pipes as early as January 1597 and in 1612 sent pipes to Ireland on numerous occasions (Taylor 2017). There could be numerous mechanisms, however, for how these early pipes may have arrived at Cardiff Castle, possibly even directly from London, where the Earls of Pembroke, who were important at the Royal Court, had a home at Baynard's Castle. Deposited in the same rubbish dumps as the London-type bowl heel (Fig. 3.2) is the damaged bowl (Fig. 3.3) made in a sandy fabric Q (as are some of the stems from layer [172]) and indicates a possible different source other than London. The shape of the latest bowl in the sequence (Fig. 3.4), dated to the mid seventeenth century, indicates a closer source for this item other than London, with the West Country and Bristol being the most likely source. It is not known at present when the earliest clay tobacco pipe maker was working in Cardiff: the earliest references so far are Joseph Farmer I, who was buried at St John, Cardiff in 1729 and John Bonner I, from Bristol, whose daughter was baptised at St John's in April 1732 (Evans 1981, 43–44). The size of the sample does not allow for a statistically accurate dating of the stem bores. A bore size of 8/64th of an inch was most frequent throughout the stratigraphy and these occur with finer bores (6/64th and 7/64th of an inch) in an earlier layer ([115]). These fine sized bores also occur in small quantities during the course of the stratigraphic sequence. The largest bore size (9/64th of an inch), which should be the earliest, occur more so in the middle of the sequence (fill [172] and layer [111]). This may indicate that older stems were incorporated into the refuse dumped in the leat at different times.

The bulk of the finds from the Leat seems to consist of rubbish derived from a high-status dwelling with Cardiff Castle being the most likely candidate for the source of this material. This presents a very rare instance of the earliest of clay tobacco pipes being associated with an aristocratic household. To the authors knowledge, the finds of c1580–1610 dated bowls in London are mostly associated with the homes of presumably the middling classes (e.g., from the Fleet Valley, see Museum of London (n.d.) or the residences of those with a maritime connection (Jarrett 2005; 2008), besides places of entertainment, such as the Rose and Globe theatres (Pearce 2009). Generally, these pipes have a distribution pattern focussed on the banks of the Thames. These earliest of pipe shapes have not so far generally been published from

aristocratic sites, such as Nonsuch (Atkinson 2005) and Oatlands (Atkinson 2010) palaces and the Tower of London (Higgins 2004), although examples have been found at Berry Pomeroy Castle in Devon (Higgins 1998). A bowl dating to early in the reign of James I was recovered from Basing House in Hampshire (Atkinson 1971, 72, fig. 32.1), although its size suggests a date after c1610. With the introduction of a new commodity, it is usually only the affluent who initially can afford such products and it is usually only later that new goods are increasingly used by all levels of society: this seems to be true for the appearance of clay tobacco pipes. Therefore, it seems unusual that the c1580-1610 dated pipes appear to be missing from the material culture of Royal and high-status households, despite documentation to indicate this was happening: Sir Walter Raleigh being the most obvious, while Richard Fletcher, Bishop of London, is reputed to have died while smoking tobacco on 15th June 1596 at his residence Fulham Palace. The documentary evidence also indicates that the aristocracy regularly exchanged tobacco as gifts at during the end of the sixteenth and early seventeenth century, e.g., Sir Robert Cecil, sent to Sir George Carew (1st Earl of Totnes) tobacco and interesting Venice glasses in December 1600 (Rowley, 2003, 52, 115, 198).

The clay tobacco pipe component of the finds from the Cardiff Castle Leat therefore add to a better understanding of the material culture associated with a late Renaissance household. Certainly, the pottery (Forward 2013), contains good quality white and red earthenwares, slipwares, German stonewares and imported tin-glazed wares that are part of the 'ceramic package' associated with the Renaissance in North-West Europe (Gaimster 1999). Glass ware for the medieval and early post-medieval periods was ranked as more expensive than metal ware, pottery and wood in that order and the glass assemblage (Jarrett 2013) from the fills of the leat contain a notable quantity of elite drinking vessels, including items from the continent. There is also recorded a considerable amount of window glass, which in itself was only within the purchasing power of the rich. Therefore, the clay tobacco pipes recovered from the leat fit comfortably with the other high-status finds that could have been derived from the early post-medieval palatial residence at Cardiff Castle.

Acknowledgements

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Postscript

After this article was submitted, in late December 2018 another rare incidence of an early clay tobacco pipe (an unmarked type 2) was identified from a royal residence: Horn Court, Windsor Castle (BWHC18, context [858]). The assemblage will hopefully be assessed in the fullness of time.

The Seventeenth-Century Tobacco and Pipe Trade of North West Wales

by David Higgins

At the Cardiff SCPR conference in October 2018 the author spoke about the pipes and pipemakers of north-east Wales, details of which are due to be published in a monograph on the 2015-16 Flint excavations by Archaeology Wales Ltd. This note highlights a reference to a seventeenth-century stock of tobacco and pipes in north-west Wales, which sheds light on how these goods were actually being marketed at the time.

Griffith Wynn of Caernarfon was a mercer who was well-established enough to issue his own trade tokens during the seventeenth century (Boon 1973, 93). He died in 1673 and an unusually detailed inventory of his goods was prepared that allows his business to be examined in some detail (Boon 1973, 43-75). Rather than just selling textiles and cloth, as might be expected, it is clear that Wynn was selling a wide range of other goods, including hats, gloves, buttons, jewellery, combs, books, locks, fishing hooks, seeds, herbs and spices, dried fruit, chemicals, soap, apothecary's goods and distillates, spirits, gunpowder, laths, candles and various other metal and hardware items – as well as tobacco and pipes. Boon notes that, in country towns, mercers were typically as much grocers as cloth dealers and that, where the trade is known, some 62% of all seventeenth-century Welsh tokens were issued by mercers, making them by far the most significant class of such issuers (Boon 1973, 36-7). To put it in perspective, 58 of the 94 private token issuers with documented trades were mercers, while only two were tobacconists: James Owens of Overton Madock, Flintshire (1667), and Lawrence Cooke of Wrexham (1666 and 1667). As with Wynn, it is likely that a 'tobacconist' at this date would have stocked a variety of other goods, particularly groceries. The total value of Wynn's stock was about £325, showing that he was a relatively wealthy merchant, and his inventory includes the following references to tobacco and pipes:

¼ lb cut tobacco at 6d.
34 lbs cut tobacco at £1.11.0.
1 box tobacco neat No 1 at £1.7.0.
1 box tobacco neat No 2 at £2.2.0.
2 boxes tobacco neat No 3 at £5.6.8.
1 box tobacco neat No 5 at £3.14.0.
1 cwt Bermuda tobacco at £5.0.0.
1 gross of pipes at 1s 2d.
3 gross of pipes at 2s 6d.
23 gross of pipes & hogshead at 15s.

From this list it is clear that Wynn held a considerable stock of tobacco with a total

value of £19.1.2, which represents around 6% of his total goods. It is not known how much tobacco was contained in the individual boxes but, from the value of the Bermuda tobacco, it is likely that his total stock was approaching 4cwt. There were clearly a number of different grades available, ranging from the bulk Bermuda tobacco, which was valued at about 10³/₄d per pound, to the most expensive cut tobacco at 2s per pound.

The pipes themselves were also available in a range of prices, suggesting that different styles or qualities of these were available too. It is not clear if the hogshead was also being valued with the 23 gross of pipes but, even if it is excluded, the pipes are only valued at less than 8d per gross, which was very cheap at a time when pipes were generally selling for between 1s and 2s per gross (Higgins 1987, 127). The three gross of pipes work out at 10d per gross, while the single gross is valued at 1s 2d, suggesting that these were much better quality products than the cheaper grades. His total stock can, therefore, be seen to have comprised some 27 gross (3,888 individual pipes), which were available in at least three different styles or qualities.

Although described as a mercer, it is clear that Wynne was a significant supplier of tobacco and pipes in north-west Wales, where Caernarfon was the principal town. He was just one of many mercers across Wales at the time and held a considerable stock of tobacco and pipes, suggesting that these commodities were readily available in a region of Britain that is often perceived as being 'remote'. Perhaps more significantly, the pipes were valued at a price that makes them seem cheap compared with examples from other parts of Britain, which also runs contrary to the normal assumptions. Smoking was clearly both well-established and affordable by this date.

There are no recorded pipemakers from the north-west of Wales, although little research in this area has been done and it is possible that some would have existed, especially in the larger settlements such as Caernarfon. What is certain, however, is that the tobacco would have had to have been imported into the town, most likely via coastal shipping from larger ports in the region, such as Chester or Liverpool. Both of these places also supported or were near to significant pipemaking industries by this date and so would have been well placed to provide a range of pipes as well.

What this inventory has shown is that, far from being a remote backwater, the contemporary fashion for smoking was well-established in Caernarfon by the 1670s and that both pipes and tobacco were readily available in large quantities, in various grades and at affordable prices. The low number of recorded pipemakers or tobacconists does not mean that these commodities were not in use and the role of the numerous mercers in acting as merchants for these goods has been highlighted.

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Recent Excavation of Two Pipe Factories in the West Country

by Marek Lewcun

This paper is a summary of a presentation given by the author at the SCPR conference in Cardiff looking at the excavation of two pipe factories in the West Country.

The first took place at Bridewell Lane, Bath, in 2015 as part of the Saw Close development opposite the city's Theatre Royal. Documentary research in the 1980s regarding the development of the adjacent Blue Coat School had suggested that the pipe factory, which formerly stood to the south, might have been preserved when the school was rebuilt in 1859 when a new playground was laid out over what were once numbers 9 and 10 Bridewell Lane. In order to protect the factory at 10 Bridewell Lane from any future development without excavation, it was put on the Sites & Monument Record (SMR) in the early 1990s as a site of industrial importance. This significant decision would have a big impact when, in 2011, it was proposed that a casino and associated restaurants be built on the site. The county archaeologist attached an archaeological condition on the planning application, which directed that three evaluation trenches be excavated across the site of what was formerly numbers 3 to 10 Bridewell Lane, with one of them being towards the rear of the pipe factory. The evaluation revealed that the floors of the factory, at the rear at least, had survived, and two kilns were still intact to just above floor level. The results of the evaluation led to full excavation of the site by the staff of Cotswold Archaeology, including the author, in 2015.

The factory at the rear of 10 Bridewell Lane was built by Joseph Smith in 1780, and was sold to James Clarke in 1810. Clarke passed the running of the factory to his son-in-law William Needes in 1833, and in 1835 it came into the hands of Joseph Sants. His real name was Jose Antonio Dos Santos and he was the son of a Portuguese wine merchant of the same name who had settled in Gloucester in 1803 and had gone into the pipemaking business there. In Bath, Joseph ran a successful business,

employing not only local workers but also journeymen and their families who moved about between factories in Bath, Bristol and Nantgarw. Situated next to a school and a hospital, however, the smoke from the kilns became an increasing problem and in 1851 the city council gave Sants notice to quit the factory. Sants had not been completely blind to this possibility, however, and had constructed a new factory adjacent to his pottery business in nearby Milk Street, to which his workers were able to move almost immediately.

The 2015 excavation revealed that whereas the floorboards of the dwelling house itself, fronting Bridewell Lane, had long gone, the basement remained. Behind it, to the west, the floor of the factory and the stubs of its walls were completely intact, with rooms connected by a corridor along the south side. At the east end of the factory, behind the house, a neatly laid flagstone floor could only have been the moulding room, where the level surface offered room for three or four work benches (Fig. 1). To its west, interpreted as the trimming room, was a smaller room with a cobbled floor on which a thick layer of raw pipeclay produced 166 bowls of a variety of forms. Adjacent to it on the west, a small room contained the base of a staircase to an upper storey, in which drying pipes and packaging materials were perhaps stored. To the



Figure 1: The excavation team on the moulding room floor of the pipe factory at 10 Bridewell Lane, Bath.

west of this again were two side-by-side kilns, with a stoking pit separating them from two vaulted coal cellars (Fig. 2). Dr. Allan Peacey visited the site when the first of the kilns was excavated in 2011, at which time it was observed that they were quite unlike any that had been excavated in the past, and he visited again in 2015.

The flues of the kilns were 1.37m lower than the factory floor, with the outer walls surviving to a height of 1.54m. Ledges, constructed part way up each of the kiln walls, would have supported the muffles in such a way that the kilns provided extra capacity below floor level, whereby pipes would have been loaded from the stoking pit, while the wear on the floor adjacent to the side wall of the eastern kiln showed that the kilns were loaded from floor level also. A shallow recess on the west side of the stoking pit at first seemed to have been of an indeterminate function, but its purpose became clear during the excavation process, showing that it provided enough room for the stoker to back into it and comfortably shovel coal into the firebox.

The kilns and coal cellars were filled in sometime between 1855 and 1859, with alternate layers of pipes and rubble. No less than 2, 272 bowls were recovered from these deposits (Fig. 3). Sants used waste pipes and ashes to provide building materials



Figure 2: The kilns at Bridewell Lane, with the coal cellars in the foreground. The author is crouched in the shoveller's recess.



Figure 3: Pipe bowls from just one of the kilns at Bridewell Lane, prior to cleaning.

to the Great Western Railway, the Midland Railway, and the Somerset & Dorset Joint Railway companies, who used it as bedding for shunting yards and embankments in and around the city, so to find it used as infill material at his old premises in Bridewell Lane was in no way unusual. But it was what wasn't present which revealed that Sants's had a trick up his sleeve. Not a single brick from the vaults of the coal cellars lay on the cellar floors, and not a single piece of muffle was found on the floor of the kiln flues, of which even the arched entrances were missing. Sants, evicted in 1851, had deliberately removed anything that could be used by another manufacturer, safeguarding himself from any reversal of the council's decision whereby a competitor's business could be set up there with any ease. He took matters one step further in 1862, entering into the world of industrial sabotage – a subject for a future newsletter. Today, the factory and its kilns remain entirely preserved, the new buildings on the site being constructed on a series of broad concrete beams spanning what was once 10 Bridewell Lane.

In 2017 Cotswold Archaeology found itself excavating another pipe factory, this time in Bread Street, Bristol as part of the Glassfields development. Although the property had been subject to numerous alterations in later years, many of its original features

survived. Running off the north side of the street was a cobbled yard, presumably a cart store, with a pedestrian walkway on its east side. At the rear of the yard were two adjoining brick-built kilns, with the arches of the flues surviving intact (Fig. 4). There was no trace of coal dust on the floor of the stoking pit, in the north-east corner of which was a brick-built stack of uncertain function. To the west was another kiln, this time with stone-built side walls and probably belonging to an earlier phase of the operations. Unlike at Bridewell Lane, the rooms serving the factory were not so well preserved, being much altered in later years.



Figure 4: The kilns at Bread Street , Bristol.

Thanks to the research by Roger Price, a lot is known about the Bread Street factory's occupier, James Winchester. James was from a family of iron moulders, a trade which he found himself following in his early years. From 1834, however, he was exporting pipes to Dublin, and he was listed as a tobacco pipe manufacturer in the city's trade directories until 1866. On 13 October 1837 he took out a Sun Fire Insurance policy to the value of £300 on his house and workshops in Bread Street, which were described as having two small kilns at the back. The policy also covered his household goods, his stock in trade, and all the tools and utensils. In the 1861 census he once again

described himself as an iron moulder and it is possible that he was carrying out both trades at the property. City directories suggest that James Winchester continued to manufacture pipes until 1866.

At Bridewell Lane, the pipes showed that Joseph Sants was using at least 33 moulds, while his contemporary in Bristol, James Winchester, was using at least 29. Table 1 shows the quantity of the various mould forms employed at the two factories.

Form type	Bridewell Lane	Bread Street
Plain bowls with initials on spur	6	4
Bowls with leaves on seams, with initials	6	1
Bowls with leaves on seams, without initials	3	2
Ribbed bowls	4	3
Bowls with decorative panels	0	7
Plain bowls	13	12
WG	1	0
Totals	33	29

Table 1: Comparative quantities of mould forms used at Bridewell Lane and Bread Street

Amongst those used by Sants was a plain form with the initials WG, the mould for which might have originally belonged to William Gale of Devizes, Wiltshire. Unusually, in complete contrast to his Bristol and Bath contemporaries, James Winchester put his initials in an upright form on the spurs of his pipes (Fig. 5).

Three-dimensional photographic models of both the Bridewell Lane and Bread Street kilns can be viewed on the Cotswold Archaeology website at the following addresses:

<http://cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/community/discover-the-past/archaeology-in-your-area/saw-close-and-the-bridewell-lane-clay-tobacco-pipe-factory/saw-close-archaeological-investigation>

<http://cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/glassfields-bristol>



Figure 5: Bowl with banded decoration by James Winchester, with upright initials on the spur.

Apprenticeship, Bristol/ London Rivalry and the Export Trade in 1813

by Dennis Gallagher

At the beginning of the nineteenth century entry into pipemaking was regulated by the *Statute of Artificers* of 1563 which stipulated an apprenticeship of seven years for all trades. In the early nineteenth century, with the rapid growth of industry and under the influence of laissez-faire doctrines, the viability of this law was questioned. A Parliamentary committee was set to examine the law and tradesmen were questioned on the subject in May 1813.

Shortage of time meant that those questioned on the subject by representatives of the Parliamentary committee were from a limited geographical area, but they included two journeymen pipemakers, Abraham Pratt, an employed pipemaker from London, and William Brewer, an unemployed pipemaker from Bristol. Their answers not only reflect on the nature of the apprenticeship system at that time but also shed light on other aspects of the trade and on individual makers (*Parliamentary Papers*, 1812-1813). It is obvious that there was an intense rivalry between London and Bristol, although the individuals interviewed appear to have had their own personal grudges. Supporters of the 1563 Act claimed that ‘illegal’ workers were responsible for bad work which hampered exports (Derry 1931, 74). For this reason there are comments on the extremely poor quality of export pipes (at least from Bristol). The ‘Guinea trade’ was the slave trade from Europe to the Caribbean via West Africa, which was abolished throughout the British Empire in 1807. It would be interesting to know if these comments on poor quality export pipes are supported by the archaeological record.

One wonders how convinced the Committee was by Abraham Pratts answer to the question as to whether a ‘long servitude’ was needed in order to acquire a competent knowledge of pipemaking. Despite huge opposition, the Parliamentary report was followed by the *Apprentices Act* of 1814 which abolished the requirement for a seven-year apprenticeship, de-regularising entry into specialist trades, including pipe-making.

The following text is the full account of the examination of pipemakers by the Select Committee on 24 May 1813, taken from their minutes of evidence: -

“Abraham Pratt, a Journeyman Tobacco-Pipe-Maker, residing at No. 21, Whitfield-street, Leonard-street; called in, and Examined.

HOW long have you been in business, including your apprenticeship? Seventeen years.

This is a new business, since the passing of the statute of Elizabeth? It is.

Is it the practise, in your business, for masters to set up without having served apprenticeships of seven years? There are only three cases in London in which the master have not served regular apprenticeships, as well as every journeyman.

Name one of those masters who have not served a regular apprenticeship?

Mr. Newsom, of Chelsea, has set up that business about six years ago; he was before that a publican. William Meller, of Chequer-alley, Whitecross-street, has also set up that business about three years ago; he was, before that, a costermonger, crying about greens. The third is Mr. Hurst; he was before a filecutter.

Do you know any journeymen working at this business, who have not served apprenticeships of seven years? I do not know of any in London; there were two masters at Plymouth Dock, who had set up where I worked nine years ago without having served seven years apprenticeship.

Do you know any who work as journeymen without having served an apprenticeship for seven years? Yes, there is plenty; there is George, of Plymouth Dock who has not served any apprenticeship, who worked for Mr. Howard; John Tovey, of the same place, worked also for the same master, and he had not served an apprenticeship; and there are many others, whose names I cannot recollect.

Do you know any in London? I do not.

Do you know of any apprentices bound to the business of a tobacco-pipe maker for a term less than seven years? I do not know one, of my own personal recollection.

Is the business of a tobacco-pipe maker one requiring long servitude to acquire a competent knowledge of it? However trivial it may appear, it is almost impossible for a youth to acquire a proper knowledge of it. It chiefly depends upon judgement, which is acquired by experience and proper instruction.

I believe it is not long since we used to import all our best pipes from Holland? It is not.

Do we manufacture pipes now as well as the Dutch? Yes; the Dutch pipes are manufactured by a pipe-maker in Kent-street.

(Questions from the Committee)

Do you know of any journeymen who have not served an apprenticeship? No, except persons trained up in the business, who by the charter may work at the business,

without having served an apprenticeship.

Is it the custom to allow children of pipe-makers to follow the business? Yes.

Are there any good workmen among those who have not served an apprenticeship to the business? I am not acquainted with persons who have not served a regular apprenticeship.

Are you able to speak from your own knowledge of any injury which the public or the trade have sustained from this practice? Goods that have been manufactured at Bristol, have been improperly made, and unfit for sale.

[The witness produces a parcel of pipes, said to come from Bristol.]

I got these pipes at Mr. Oakley's warehouse, in Shoreditch.
Are they marketable? No, they are not.

[The witness produces another parcel of pipes.]

These pipes were made in London; both parcels are made of the same material, though the London pipes appear to be so superior to the other; the difference is in the manufacturing.

William Brewer, a Journeyman pipe Maker of Bristol; called in, and Examined.

How long have you been in the business? Sixteen years.

Is it the practice at Bristol, in this business, for masters to set up, without having served seven years apprenticeship? It has been so till of late years, about twelve or thirteen years.

Have you any masters at Bristol who have set up that trade without having served seven years to it? Yes, Mr. Ring, on Templebacks, at Bristol, set up the business without serving seven years to it; he was formerly traveller for an earthenware manufactory. Mr. William, in Bristol, first of all got into the business of tobacco-pipe making as a journeyman, and then set up the business as a master.

How long was he in the business altogether? I cannot exactly say.

Is he a pretty good workman? I cannot say, as to that.

Did you ever see his work? I have; he was not to be compared with the workmen in London, or even those in Bristol, that had a legal right.

How many masters more do you suppose you could name, that have not served an apprenticeship? I could mention three or four more of the same description.

Are there journeymen employed in the business at Bristol, which journeymen have not served seven years to the business of a tobacco pipe-maker? There are; there is one by the name of William Thomas, working for a master who has not served seven years, of the name Saunders; there is one of the name of John Tovey, working for the same master, who has not served a regular apprenticeship; he was formerly a labourer.

How many in the whole do you think you could name? I dare say there are as many as 20 or 30 illegal persons.

Do you employ women in this business? Yes, in the finishing part.

Do you know of any apprentices that have been bound for terms of less than seven years to the business of a tobacco pipe-maker? I know of some persons that have been articulated to masters by an agreement for a less term than seven years; those persons I have named before were articulated for short terms by agreement, to learn that business.

Are any of them good workmen? Neither of those I have mentioned have learned the whole of the business, only part of it.

Are they good workmen of the part they have learned? It is a number of years since I saw either of them work.

Do you know anything about these pipes, (the first parcel produced)? This pipe was, I believe, manufactured by Saunders; here is one manufactured by Oakley.

Are those properly manufactured, are they good marketable articles? No; they are many of them deficient.

Does any injury arise to the trade by reason of these bad manufactured goods being made? Yes; I served seven years to this business in Bristol; I have been out of work ever since the 24th of last December; I went from London to Eton; I could not get employ at that shop, on account of workmen who had no right to the business; I went from thence to Reading; I could not obtain any work there on the same account; from Reading I went to Bath; but I could not obtain any work there on the same account; from thence I went to Bristol, and could not obtain any employment there on the same account.

In all those places did you make enquiry whether they were all what you call legal men? Yes; and I found people at all those places at work, who had not served an apprenticeship to the business, though I, who had served one, could not get any employ.

(Questions from the Committee)

Why had those illegal men a preference over you, who had been regularly brought up to this business? Because they had been at work at those places; when there is a deadness in the business, the master who has employed men, does not like to discharge them, whether the men are legal or illegal: The answer I had at Bristol was, - We cannot think to give you work, it is as much as we can do to give our constant hands employment; - these illegal men who have worked for them a number of years.

Is the export trade injured by the manufacture of pipes by these illegal workmen? I believe so; I have, when I was an apprentice, seen these illegal persons making pipes on purpose for exportation; they used to be exported to America; and a great many, when the Guinea trade was going on, used to be exported to the coast of Africa; and when the work was found fault with – that pipe will not be good enough for any thing when it is burnt, the reply was, - Oh, any thing is good enough for a black fellow, when there was no passage through the pipe at all.

(Questions from the Committee)

Have you ever worked at that inferior work? Yes; I worked for the first six months of my apprenticeship upon shorter pipes, and so from one length to another; I have heard of some pipes being returned from the West India islands, on account of being badly manufactured.

When foreign orders come for those inferior articles, are not men employed to execute them who have served a regular apprenticeship? Yes; I never heard any complaint against any of their work, because in foreign markets the London goods always have a preference to what Bristol has; and I have been given to understand, that Liverpool goods have the preference to the Bristol in foreign markets.

But these inferior articles are made cheaper than the better ones? They are rendered cheaper to the purchaser on account of coals being cheaper at Bristol than in London.

Do you mean to say, that those men who have served a regular apprenticeship are never employed upon inferior articles? I have never heard any complaint of the work of men that have served a regular time of apprenticeship; I know a master of the name of Carey, in Bristol, a regular man; whenever he found any of those men's pipes deficient, he made them pay as much for that one pipe as he paid them for making half a dozen; but they would carry their work in when he was out of the way; if he found out some that were too audacious, he turned them off."

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The Annual PKN and AIP Conferences in Gouda (2018)

by Bert van der Lingen

This year the Dutch Society for Research of Historical Tobacco Pipes (PKN) and the Académie Internationale de la Pipe (AIP) held their conferences in the Catharina room of the Gouda museum where Gouda pottery is on display. The AIP conference ran from the 9th to the 12th October. Members of the international group came from nine different countries. Thirteen lectures were held, and excursions were organized on two days.



Figure 1: Ruud Stam giving one of his papers (photograph by Susie White).

After a word of welcome by Marc de Beyer, director of Museum Gouda, AIP's chairman, Ruud Stam, gave the first presentation entitled *The economic history of the Gouda pipe industry and its importance for Gouda* (Fig. 1). This was followed by Arjan de Haan with his lecture *The chibouk pipe. European clay pipe manufacturers, their response to the Turkish chibouk pipe in the nineteenth century*, about the pipe models

created by European pipe manufacturers in response to the Turkish chibouk.

After lunch Sabrina Liebetau gave a presentation about the pipe finds in Kaiserswerth, *Clay tobacco pipes from the Rhine banks in Kaiserswerth, Germany*, where mainly Dutch and German clay pipes were found. Barney Suzuki then took delegates all the way to Japan for his lecture about *Supply shortage of clay pipes for Dutch expatriates in Japan and kiseru export by Dutch ships*. Benedict Goes from the Amsterdam Pipe Museum gave information about the *Pipe Portal, Past & Present*. In his presentation, entitled *Some news from the Amsterdam Pipe Museum*, a new and interesting digital project of the museum, in which several other museums are involved, was explained.

This portal provides information about the history and culture of tobacco use through the collections of museums across Europe.

The second conference day began with a lecture by Ruud Stam on *Dutch and German clay pipe exports in the nineteenth century. Statistics, consequences and questions* and was followed by *Dutch pipes in early nineteenth-century Britain* by Dennis Gallagher. Arjan de Haan continued his story about the chibouk in Turkey with *The Chibouk pipe. Turkish clay pipe manufacturers, their response to the European market in the nineteenth century* and considered the question of how Turkish pipe makers made products for the European market. Bert van der Lingen concluded the morning session with a presentation on clay tobacco pipes from the VOC Ship *Amsterdam* that were excavated in the 1980s and had not undergone a specialist investigation before. The afternoon was reserved for a walking tour through Gouda with local guide Fred Pieters (Fig. 2) and then the gala dinner at restaurant De Zalm at the Markt in Gouda.



Figure 2: Delegates about to start their walking tour of Gouda
(photograph by David Higgins)

The third conference day started with the video presentation *The spiritual significance of pipe smoking among the people of South Africa* from Adolph Weich from South Africa, who himself could not attend. Dennis Gallagher then spoke about the export of tobacco pipes from Scotland in *Tobacco pipe exports from Scotland in the early nineteenth century*. Also, from a distance, Anna Ridovics gave the preliminary program for the 2019 AIP conference which is to be held in Budapest. This was followed by a presentation from Arjan de Haan *Central European pipes, a teaser for the 2019 AIP conference in Budapest*.



Figure 3: *The AIP auction in full swing!*
(photograph by Susie White)

For the final day of the conference there was the AIP auction in the morning (Fig. 3) followed by an excursion to the windmill powered snuff mills of *De Ster* and *De Lelie* at Kralingen near Rotterdam (Figs. 4 & 5). This was followed by lunch and a visit to the museum Paulina Bisdorf of Vliet in Haastrecht.

The AIP conference was followed on the 13 October by the annual conference of the PKN, to which members of the AIP were invited. For these participants English summaries of the lectures were prepared.

Four presentations were given during the PKN conference. The morning session began with a lecture by Bert van der Lingen about the ledger of the Gouda pipe manufacturer Frans Verzijl, which was found years ago in the Rotterdam archives and shows, among other things, the enormous trade in pipes of the company at the end of its existence. Arjan de Haan showed the development of the pipes made by Wedgwood in Staffordshire, which differs so much from that of other ceramic pipes. Both the images from the Wedgwood archive as well as images of various pipes from the museum of Wedgwood show the development of these special pipes.

Jos Engelen gave a multifaceted lecture on the *Commedia dell'Arte*, a form of

improvisational theatre from Italy and the various figures in it that were popularized in various European traditions and depicted on tobacco objects. The *Il Tabacco Balletto* also pays homage to the phenomenon tobacco and many Italian icons from the rich religious, political and musical history of Italy are depicted on miniatures and tobacco objects.

In the afternoon session, Bert van der Lingen spoke about the discovery of clay tobacco pipes from Alphen in a landfill site of a local potter in which a large number of previously unpublished pipemakers marks and models, from workshops in Alphen, were found.

The afternoon concluded with the annual goods auction which, although significantly smaller than in previous years, still provided a good amount. The money will be used for expenses of the PKN. As usual, a number of the participants gathered in a restaurant later in the evening for a very enjoyable meal, which bought the conference to a close.



Figure 4 (left): The De Lelie snuff and spice mill at Kralingen. **Figure 5 (right):** Windmill-powered chopping barrels full of tobacco being turned into snuff (photographs by David Higgins).

An Early Rainford Pipe from Welshampton, Shropshire

by David Higgins

In 2017 Janice Fletcher posted a pipe that she had found on the SCPR Facebook page. This had been discovered in the garden of her house at Welshampton, near Ellesmere, in Shropshire, which had formerly been a pub. The pipe is of interest because it is of a distinctive style from Rainford in Merseyside, making it a very unusual find for Shropshire. Once the significance of the pipe was realised, it was reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme and has been recorded on their database (WREX-ED2805).

The pipe itself dates from c1650-70 and is of a typical Rainford style, with a bulbous body to the bowl and a distinctive crescent shaped bowl stamp on the back of the bowl, facing the smoker (Fig. 1). This bears the initials IB, which could relate to any one of a number of pipemakers from that production centre and which is by far the most common pipe mark to occur there. The pipe is made of a typical Coalmeasures clay from the South Lancashire coalfield (on which Rainford is situated) with coarse gritty inclusions and it has a stem bore of $7/64$ ". The surface has been finished with a fine burnish and the rim has been bottered and half milled. Overall, this is a well-designed pipe that has been neatly made and finished.

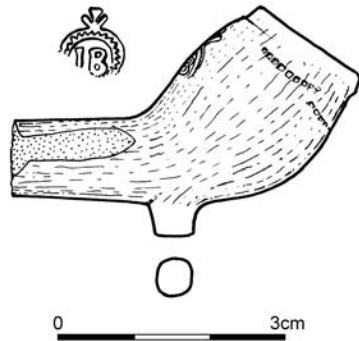


Figure 1: IB pipe from Welshampton (drawn by the author).

While the pipe itself is typical of Rainford products of the period, it is the location of this find that is interesting. Pipemaking became established in Rainford during the early seventeenth century and the makers there quickly developed an unusually extensive market area, with their products being found right across the north-west of England west of the Pennines and as far north as the Lakes, some 65 miles from Rainford (Higgins 2008). In contrast, the Mersey provided a natural boundary to the south and relatively few examples are found beyond this. The Robinson Collection in the National Pipe Archive, for example, was collected from fields around Willaston near Nantwich in Cheshire, some 40 miles SSE of Rainford. This collection contains some 1,500 seventeenth and early eighteenth-century pipes with stamped marks and yet there is only one Rainford bowl with a crescent-shaped IB stamp amongst them (Higgins 2019 forthcoming).

The Welshampton find is, therefore, significant in that it comes from an area where it would not be expected and because it is the most southerly example a crescent-shaped Rainford bowl stamp yet discovered. The pipe was found just over 50 miles south of Rainford and is the only known example of its type from Shropshire. Shropshire had its own very extensive pipemaking industry centred on the Much Wenlock / Broseley area and dominated the pipe trade down the Welsh borders and into the Midlands (Higgins 1987). This find, however, shows that Rainford pipes were occasionally carried into the county, where they must have looked very different to local products, which at this date did not include any spur forms at all. While it is impossible to say exactly who carried this pipe so many miles across country and into Shropshire, or for what reason, it does at least provide a new marker for the southerly limit of the Rainford trade, while at the same time demonstrating the considerable distances that goods could be carried during the seventeenth century.

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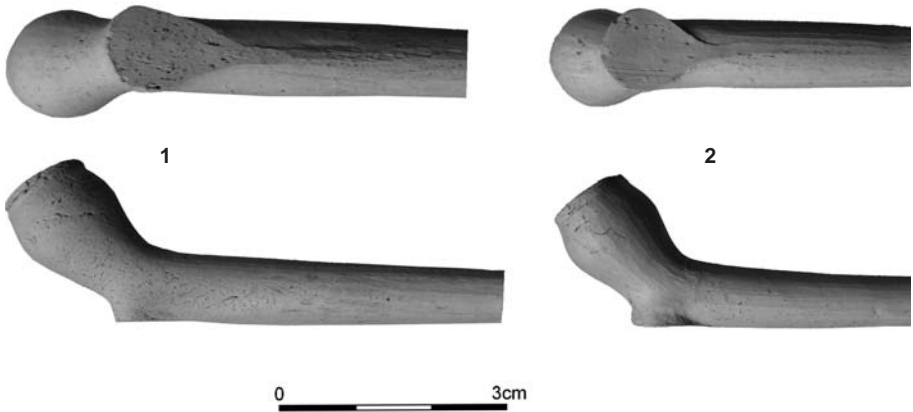
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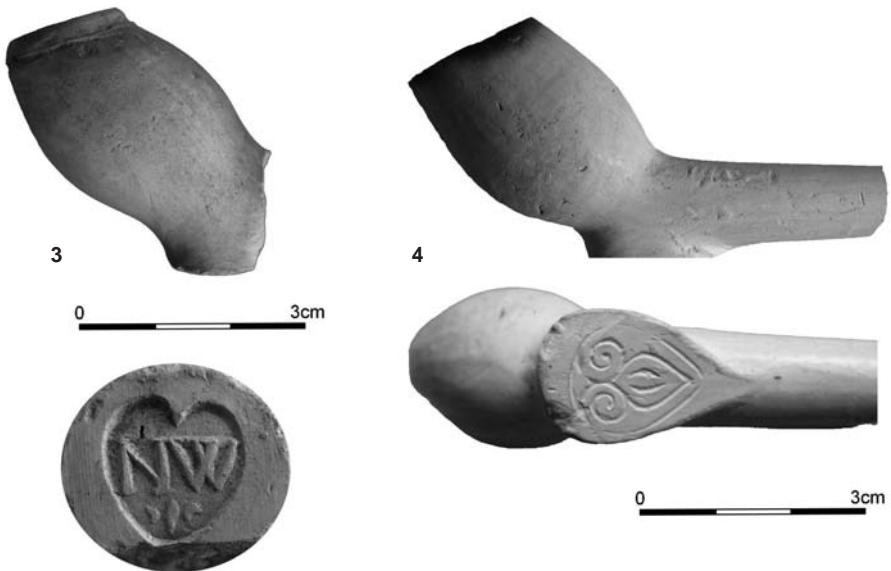
Some Marked English Pipes and an Intriguing Decorated Pipe from the Netherlands

by Jan van Oostveen

Clay tobacco pipes that were produced in England and that are found in the Netherlands are rare. Taylor (2017) notes an interesting record from the year 1605. From this record it is clear that clay tobacco pipes were exported from London to Flushing (see Figures 1 and 2 for early pipes that can be dated to around the year 1600 and that were found in Flushing). When these pipes are found their find spots are in the western part of the Netherlands, in provinces such as North and Southern Holland and Zeeland. Most of the times these English pipes are unmarked.



Figures 1 & 2: Early pipes of c1600 found in Flushing (photographs by the author).



*Figure 3 (left): Newcastle pipe from Vlaardingen. Stamp detail not to scale.
 Figure 4 (right): Possible English pipe from Amsterdam with floral heel stamp.
 (photographs by the author).*

Occasionally marked English pipes are found, for example, a northern English pipe was excavated in the city of Vlaardingen (van Oostveen 2006). This pipe, with a heart shaped mark, bears the initials NW above a lily (Fig. 3). This seventeenth-century pipe is attributed to a clay tobacco pipe maker in Newcastle (Edwards 1988). Another interesting marked seventeenth-century pipe that is possible from Britain was excavated more than 30 years ago in the city of Amsterdam (Fig. 4). This pipe has a mark with floral decoration. Identical examples are not known from the Netherlands.

Eighteenth-century excavated and marked pipes are known from cities like Amsterdam, Dordrecht (van Oostveen 2004), The Hague (Anon 2017) and Rotterdam. A London (Limehouse) pipe produced by William Manby, 1719-1763 (Higgins 2004, 246) was excavated in the old city of Rotterdam (Fig. 5). Marked eighteenth-century English pipes are also excavated in Amsterdam, for example a clay pipe manufactured in

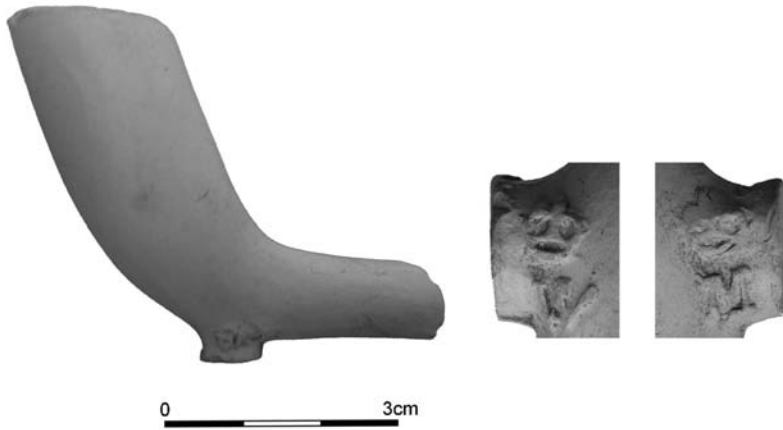


Figure 5: WM pipe produced by William Manby (1719-1763) from excavations in the old city of Rotterdam. Moulded mark detail not to scale. Photograph by the author.

Bristol that was dredged in the harbour of Amsterdam (Fig. 6). Also excavated in Amsterdam is a clay tobacco pipe manufactured in South Shields, Northumberland, produced by George Gallon (Fig. 7) that can be dated to the second quarter of the nineteenth century (Oswald 1975, 186).

Most intriguing is a clay tobacco pipe that has also been dredged up in the port of Amsterdam (Fig. 8). Both sides of the bowl are decorated with the coat of arms of England, with lion and unicorn supporters. The mould seam is decorated with small leaves. Although the bowl form is typical English similar finds are not known from

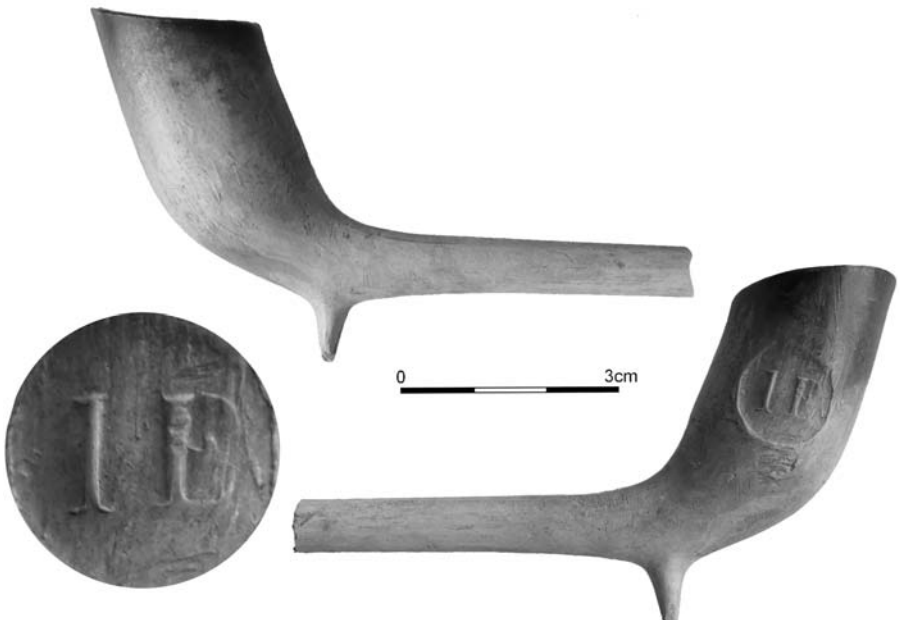


Figure 6: Eighteenth-century Bristol pipe recovered from the harbour in Amsterdam. Moulded mark detail not to scale. Photograph by the author.

England (*pers comm.* David Higgins March 2018 and Peter Hammond). However, this decorated armorial clay tobacco pipe is not known from the continent either. According to the leaves used on the mould seam a continental origin dated to the mid-nineteenth century is assumed, possibly the German Westerwald. If anyone has found a similar pipe, the author would like to hear from you.

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Figure 7: Nineteenth-century pipe with the moulded lettering GALLON / SOUTHSHIELDS. A product of George Gallon. From excavations in Amsterdam (photograph by the author).



Figure 8: Pipe bearing the English coat of arms but possibly produced in the Westerwald, Germany. Dredged from the port of Amsterdam (photograph by the author).

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Some Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Tobacco Pipemakers of South Wales

by Peter Hammond

A list of Welsh pipemakers, including those from South Wales, has previously been published by Evans (1981) of which a significant part was researched by SCPR member Mick Fordy. Recently many more records have become available online, which has enabled some of the information on the pipe makers to be refined and updated. Little was known, for instance, about the Spooner and Havard families of Tredegar. Higgins (2019, forthcoming) has contributed his own research on the Spooner family while their successors, the Havard brothers, are detailed below, along with further information on several other South Wales makers.

Havard Brothers of Tredegar

Evans (1981) published the following advert from *Kelly's Directory* of 1895:

Havard Bros., Mineral Water Manufacturers, makers of highclass mineral waters, Manufactory Sirhowy, & Proprietors of the Cambrian Tobacco Pipe Works, Tredegar.

It is already documented that the Cambrian Tobacco Pipe Works was in Charles Street, Tredegar, and was formerly occupied by the Spooner family. However, nothing was known of the Havard brothers. The vital clue in the advert was that they were also mineral water manufacturers. A trawl through the census returns for persons of this surname in Tredegar and the surrounding area for people connected with this trade finally revealed their identities, as follows:

Benjamin Thomas Havard (1862-1913)

Born in Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, in the September quarter of 1862 the eldest son of Thomas Havard, a book keeper for the Board of Health, and his wife Mary. He married Jennett Jones during early 1889 and at the time of the 1891 census they were living at 26A Victoria Street in Merthyr Tydfil, when he was already described as an 'aerated water manufacturer'. The 1901 census still lists the couple in Merthyr Tydfil, when Benjamin was listed as an 'ale factory bottler (cellar)'. He was similarly listed in the 1911 census and died at Merthyr Tydfil on 2 September 1913, aged 51 years.

David William Havard (1864-1930)

Born in Merthyr Tydfil in the September quarter of 1864; the second eldest son of Thomas and Mary Havard. He married Margaret Smith, a native of Maescar in Breconshire during the March quarter of 1890. The 1891 census lists him in Tredegar

as a ‘mineral water manufacturer’. The birth places of the children prove that the family must have lived in Dukestown (also Breconshire) during the mid-1890s and then back at Tredegar by 1898. By 1900 they had moved again to Margaret’s native village of Maescar where they are listed in the 1901 census, by which time he was listed as a ‘mineral water manufacturer, retired’. He was only 37. The 1911 census lists David as the landlord of ‘The Lion’ in Senny Bridge, Devynock. He died on 24 January 1930 aged 65 years.

Clearly Benjamin and his brother David took over the Cambrian Tobacco Pipe Works in Charles Street, Tredegar by 1895 following the retirement of the Spooner family from pipe making. It would however seem that their involvement in the clay tobacco pipe industry was brief. Known pipes are a splendid COLLIER PIPE recorded in the Hammond collection (Fig. 1), and a football and a spurless plain example in the Fordy collection (Fig. 2).

The Havard Brothers are not the only people to combine the manufacture of aerated waters with clay pipes. Back in the early 1850s one John Midgley was described as a



*Figure 1: Collier Pipe by Havard Bros, Hammond Collection
(photographs by David Higgins).*



Figure 2: Other pipes made by Havard Bros, 1. Football; 2. spurless. Fordy Collection (photographs by Mick Fordy).

‘soda water maker and tobacco pipe maker’ in Nottingham and likewise the Phillips family of Ashford in Kent were also involved with both trades. It is well-known that many pipe makers had dual occupations to make ends meet, and there are numerous examples of pipe makers involved, for example as publicans or hotel keepers. One such example is George Priest, as detailed below.

George Priest, tobacco pipe maker of Canton, Cardiff (1843-1907)

George Priest was born in Kingsland Road, Bristol, on 28 October 1843, the son of George Priest, tobacco pipe maker, and his wife Harriet (baptised 12 November). By 1851, however, the family had moved to Gloucester, where George Priest senior is still listed as a pipe maker. The family moved again during the 1850s to Canton, a district immediately west of central Cardiff. Here George Priest senior is listed in the 1861 census as a tobacco pipe manufacturer, with his children, including George junior, then 18, listed as pipe makers.

George junior married Sarah Crighton at Cardiff Registry Office on 21 September 1869. The 1871 census lists him as a ‘publican’ still in Canton, though interestingly his wife Sarah is listed as ‘pipe maker’s wife.’ George Priest senior died in Cardiff on 10 October 1873, followed by the death of his wife Harriet five years later.

The 1881 census still lists George Priest junior as a ‘publican’ in Canton, with his wife Sarah and children. He must also have been actively involved in clay pipe making by this period since, on 10 November 1887, he registered a design for a clay pipe where *‘the ornamentation consists of two pugilists in fighting attitude on both sides of the bowl’*. The spurred bowl of this pipe, with milling around its rim, depicts a standing and kneeling or sitting boxer on the left hand side (from the smoker) and two standing boxers facing each other on the other side. At that time his address was given as 15 Wyndham Crescent in Canton. To date the author has not seen an actual example of one of these pipes marked with this registered number though similar examples without milling were certainly produced by other makers.

The 1891 census lists George Priest as a ‘Hotel Proprietor and Pipe Manufacturer’ of the Neville Hotel in Clare Road in Canton, his daughter Minnie being a barmaid there, while the 1901 census lists him as ‘Manager of Pottery works’ with two sons also involved in same, and then living at Lansdowne Hotel in Lansdowne Road, Canton. George Priest of the ‘Albion Hotel’ and of 27 Wyndham Crescent, both in Cardiff, died on 22 November 1907, aged 61.

Known examples of pipes made by George Priest are shown in Figure 3, both of them moulded with the incuse lettering G. PRIEST / CANTON along the stem, while other plain pipes are known that are stamped with the same incuse mark on the top of the stem.



Figure 3: Pipes made by George Priest, Hammond Collection (photographs by the author).

The author made a quick visit to Wyndham Crescent following the 2018 SCPR conference and discovered that many of the houses along this road still survive. The odd numbers are along the west side of this road, though unfortunately the site of No. 27 (assuming the house numbers had not been altered since the early twentieth century) is now occupied by modern flats and yard. The photographs here (Figs. 4-5) show some of the older properties that still survive within the immediate vicinity, so we can conclude that his residence (presumably with the pipe manufactory behind) would have looked rather similar.

Following the death of George Priest, the business was taken over by one of his daughters, Alice Mary, born in 1873. At the time of the 1891 census, when aged 18,



Figures 4 & 5: Contemporary views of Wyndham Crescent, east side (Figure 4 above) and west side (Figure 5 below), 2018 (photographs by the author).



she was still listed with her parents, but in the following year she married a professional athlete named Morgan Crowther. He soon became a commercial traveller, perhaps for Alice's father, as the couple also lived in Canton, and they are listed as such in the 1901 census. Following the death of her father in 1907 Alice must have taken over the running of the business, since in the 1911 census, by which time her husband is described as a 'turf commission agent' (betting agent) she is actually described as a 'clay tobacco pipe manufacturer' (employer), with their only child, a son, then 17, whose full name was George Francis Morgan Crowther. At that time they were living in 'Ascot House' in Lansdowne Road, Canton. The Directories list 'A. Crowther & Son' as clay pipe makers in Canton from 1911 to 1920. Known pipes include a plain spurless bulldog style with A CROWTHER & SON / CARDIFF incuse along the stem (Fig. 6).

George Francis Morgan Crowther was married in Cardiff in 1914 to Kate Phyllis Spalding. The young couple then moved to Brixton, where a daughter was born in April 1915, and then to Nottingham, where a son was born in April 1916. On both occasions George was described as a music hall artist. So, despite calling the business



Figure 6: Bulldog style pipe by A Crowther & Son, Hammond Collection (photographs by the author).

'A Crowther & Son' Alice was running the business single-handedly after her son's marriage and his departure from Cardiff.

Morgan Crowther died in Cardiff in 1932, and his widow Alice Mary Crowther then moved to Belsize Road near London's Swiss Cottage to be near her son who was by then a film artist. She died in a nursing home in Hampstead on 29 November 1936, aged 60.

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Acknowledgements

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HELP! Information About Export from The Netherlands Through Export Firms in England

from Ruud Stam

In the second half of the nineteenth century Dutch pipe makers produced large numbers of export pipes, especially for trade companies in the British Isles. Among these was Edward Keevil, located in Dublin and, in its heyday, also in London. Pipes were marked with KEEVIL PIPE (Fig. 1). This company is known from Dutch archives, but are there records to be found about this firm in the archives for London and Dublin?

I would welcome any information relating to the Edward Keevil Company.



Figure 1: Mark on Keevil pipes (after Duco 2003, 186).

Export pipes for various other British firms have been documented with other marks on them. Among them: 'MILL' (pipe), 'DONALDSON', 'GRANT PIPE', 'RIFLE VOLUNTEER', 'BRAY HEAD CUTTY', 'BOLINE MILE END', 'T MILO STRAND', 'AS & S', 'IRELAND', 'LEGGER LONDON', 'SCOTT PIPE', 'JONES PIPE' and 'DERBY PIPE' (Duco, 1982, 3-4; Duco 1984, 4) and probably also with an inscription 'SWIN YARD' (Duco 2003, 187). Only the MILL pipe has been found in The Netherlands (Fig. 2).

My question is, whether pipes with these marks have been found in Britain or abroad and whether these marks can be attributed to specific export firms?

In the beginning of the twentieth century Goedewaagen (Gouda) exported lots of pipes through Geelkerken & Co in London and Cullabine in York. Pipes to Africa were also exported through export firms that also exported other commodities such as the 'African Association' in Liverpool and the 'Ashanti Obussi Trading Co' in London. I would be most grateful for any information on these companies.



Figure 2: A pipe marked MILL, authors collection (photograph by Bert van der Lingen).

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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.
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- 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.
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Enquiries

The following members are willing to help with general enquiries (including those from non-members) about pipes and pipe makers (please enclose an SAE for postal correspondence):

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

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

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

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

National Pipe Archive: The National Pipe Archive is currently housed at the University of Liverpool and is available to researchers by prior appointment with the Curator, Susie White (details above). Web Site: <http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/>

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