

NEWSLETTER

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Winter 1994

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SOCIETY NEWS

Conference 1994

Due to unforeseen circumstances, Mick Fordy will unfortunately be unable to organize a meeting in Nantgarw this year, but, hopefully, he will be able to arrange one in 1995.

Pete Rayner and Colin Tatman were to organize the conference in 1995, but I'm glad to say they have kindly agreed to bring their plans forward to this year. The conference will be held in Beverley, East Yorkshire, on 1 and 2 October. More details in the next Newsletter, and an application form is enclosed with this Newsletter.

1994 The Year of the Family

I would like to receive any contributions you feel might fit this theme for inclusion in all the newsletters throughout 1994. The following are a few suggestions:

- ◆ Are you descended from someone who worked in the clay pipe industry?
- ◆ Research on a whole family that was involved in the pipemaking trade.
- ◆ Examples of inter-marriage between pipemaking families.
- ◆ Working conditions for families in the pipemaking trade.
- ◆ In this issue: details of the family of James Smith of Durham City; and an account of the death of a pipemaker; a poem sent in by a descendant of Joseph Hopwood.
- ◆ Included in the next issue: the Smith family of Manchester; and the hardship suffered by a woman bringing up a family on money earned from making pipes.

SCPR Guide

I will include the information gathered so far in SCPR 42 - please see p.32 for details of the information needed. Please visit your local museums and see if clay pipes or related items are displayed and send the details to me - if YOU don't, no one else will!

THE BREDA MUFFLE KILN

Johan Hesemans

Between 1981 and 1991 there were numerous finds of clay pipes in the Molenstraat, Breda (Netherlands). In 1981 and 1982 I did some research on the plot of No.22 (Fig.1,A). The pipes can be dated to between 1630 and 1675. Almost all the pipes are unsmoked, and there are a number of misfires, varying from white, glossy yellow to brown or even black. There were not many different marks (see Table 1). As these large quantities of refuse clearly indicated a pipe-maker, I made the assumption that a pipe-maker must have lived there or in the vicinity.

In February 1982 I was approached by the city archaeologist, Renée Magendans. She too had a strong feeling that there had to be a kiln there. During the next excavations no important finds were made in the dip along the Molenstraat, as far as I know. A refuse pot-hole in a dip more towards the Grote Markt (Fig.1,B) contained much pipe refuse with the mark SB. In 1983 no pipes were found in the area along the Oude Vest. In 1985 there were diggings next to a dip from 1982. Here no pipes were found during the first period, but later on some 200 pipes were found in a cesspit, all made in the 18th century. These different pipes had been smoked (de Kievith). No connection can be made between these two groups. In 1988 the AVB carried out an excavation, with a test-plot towards Oude Vest, when a tiled area was found. Under this floor a layer of pipe refuse was found. As this was scheduled for another time, the layer was covered with plastic.

On 10 June 1991 a main excavation started at the Molenstraat again under the guidance of G. van den Eynde. The plastic-covered layer with pipes was cleaned again and this time the excavation went deeper. Very soon a circular kiln showed up among the large quantity of pipe refuse. When it seemed to be near hitting the right place I thought that further research was needed. From 1-10 October I studied intensively all the material found and the possible sources of literature. Many phonecalls to persons and institutions led to little new information. I was surprised to learn, however, that up till then no remains of clay pipe kilns had been found before in the Netherlands. Many told me about the (well-known) fact that the baking of pipes was put out to



Fig.1 Breda: the excavations during the 1980s. (Drawn by A Schut)

contract to the potter. So the pipe-maker made the pipes, put them in saggars and took them to the potter to have them baked. To find out if this method had also been used at the Molenstraat, all material found had to be examined again. In the meantime, it became clear that the said pipes (Table 1) were not only to be found spread all over the area at the Molenstraat, but all over Breda. Some of the other find-spots are Boschstraat, Catharinastraat, van Coothplein, Dieststraat, Haagdijk, Kastelplein, Koningstraat, Markendaalseweg, Prinsenkade, Tramsingel, and Valkenstraat (Fig.2).

TABLE 1			
mark	bowl	fragm.	date
MA		2	1635-1675
KP		4	"
CD		5	"
-	•••	6	"
DP		13	"
CD		14	"
-	•••	19	"
-		58	"
SB		1	1630-1660
SB	•••	1	"
S.B	•••	1	"
SB		2	"
SB		6	"
S.B		100	"

Table 1 Pipe marks from Breda

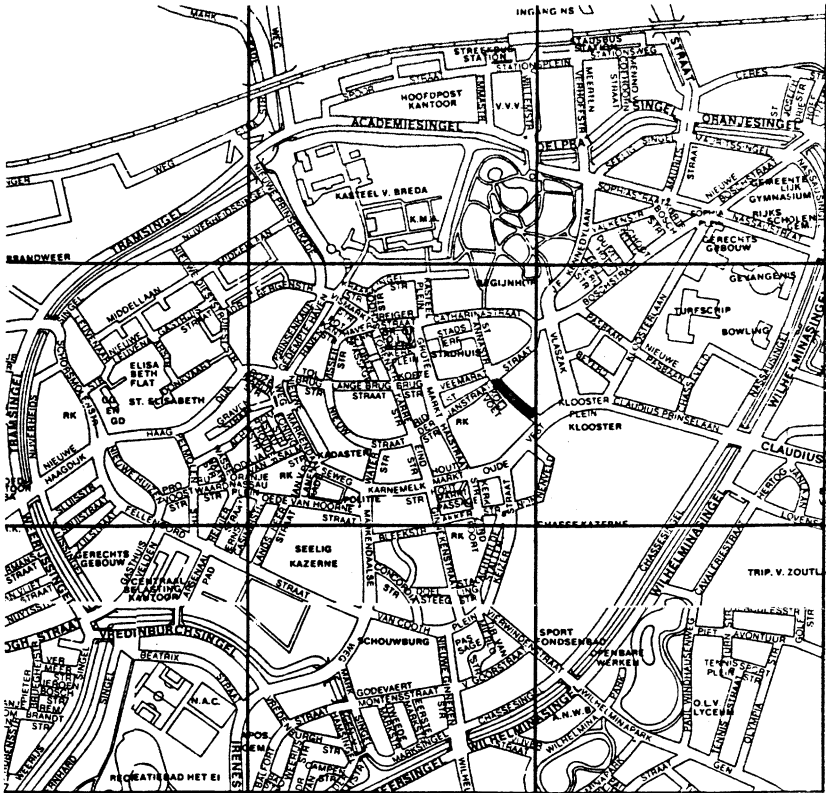


Fig.2 Breda

Among the material there were not only misfires (Fig.3) but also lumps of melted sand with feriferous clay and pipe-stems inside (Fig.4). These stems were found in the lumps in regular fanformed shapes. This was the way in which these saggars were made. Fragments have been found in Gorinchem (Bruijn and Hout 1982; Hout 1985). The cross-section of these saggars is 35cm, so the saggar must have been almost twice as big, considering the round shapes of the fragments. A filled 35cm cross-sectioned saggar weighs approximately 25-45 kilos, so the Breda fragment must have been something else.



Fig.3 Pipes from the Breda kiln. (Photo: J Hesemans)



Fig.4 Part of the muffle from the Breda kiln. (Photo: J Hesemans)

In England the muffle kiln was used a lot and was built especially for baking pipes. It was double-faced and in between the two faces the hot air streamed upwards. Don Duco (*pers. comm.*) told me that the inner chamber was also made out of fire-proof material with pipes in it. The cross-section is of course larger than that of the usual saggars. The kiln-facing should of course also be thicker due to its larger surface. The fragments we had already found met these criteria. I took the line that the kiln we found was this type of kiln, because a number of things could be elucidated. The pipes had to stay perfectly white so the inside of the inner saggar was plastered with clean clay which had to filter the smoke and the ferriferous fumes. The fragments found at the Molenstraat also have a clean white side and a sooted grey side. Sometimes the muffle burst, with the result that the soot and the ferriferous fumes precipitated on the pipes and rendered them a brown colour. There were also cindered fragments, belonging at the bottom of the inner saggar which 'was hanging' just over the fire. A muffle kiln didn't last long. Considering the period of production (approximately 45 years) and the misfires that were found, the oven must have been repaired or rebuilt several times. Considering the



Fig.5 The Breda muffle kiln. (Photo: J Hesemans)

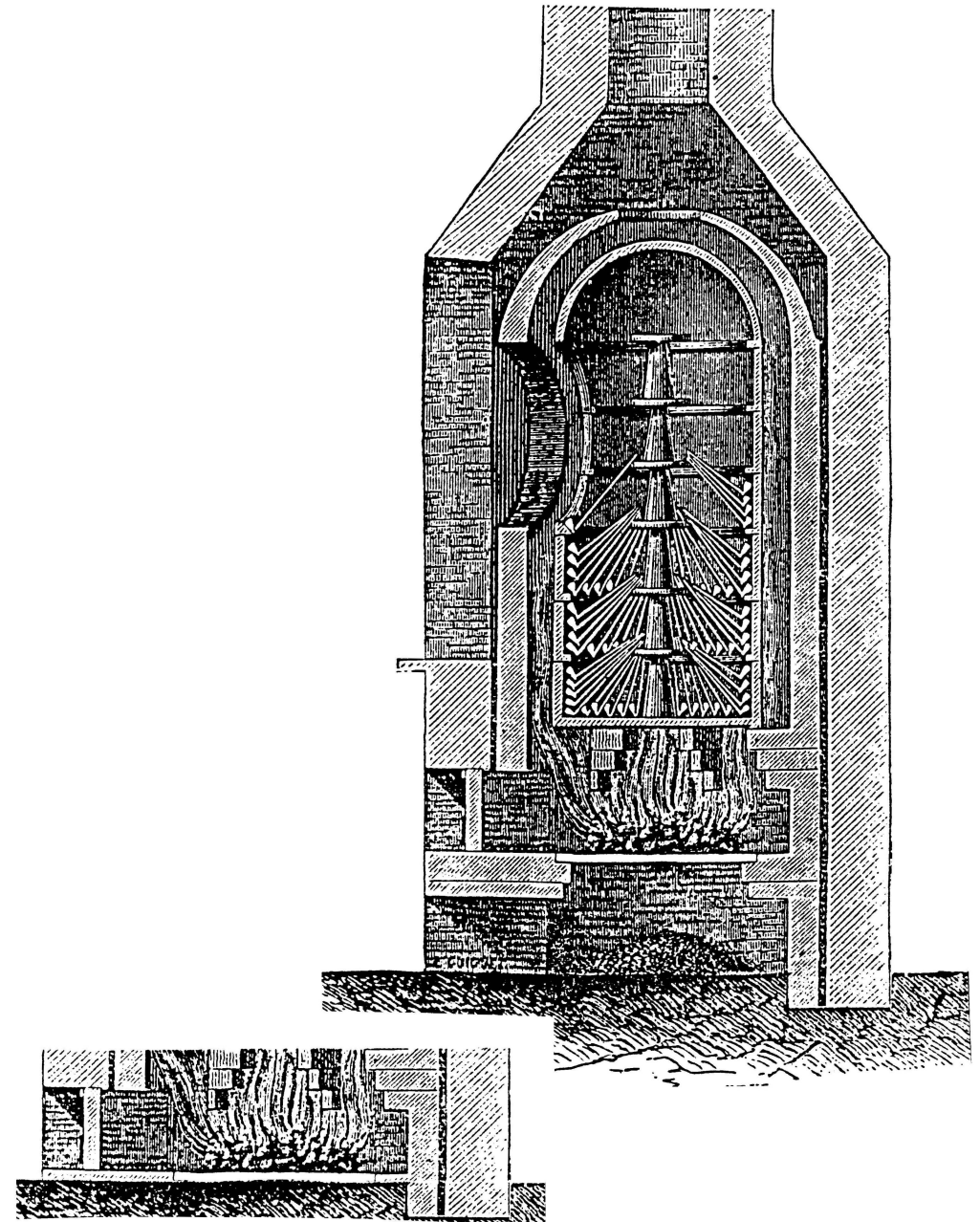


Fig.6 Drawing of a muffle from 1810. Detail shows the part of the kiln found at Breda. (Mansell Collection, London)

number of fragments which were still 'clean' at their white inner sides, the kiln must have been dismantled while still in working condition. Through correspondence with Reg Jackson and Allan Peacey, I heard that a dozen of this kind of kiln have been found in England, and are the only known kilns of this kind. It would seem that the Breda kiln is earlier than any yet found.

When we had sufficient data on the kiln we could continue the work. We decided to make a hole [*coupe*, compartment] in the muffle, which turned out to be a good decision, for soon a floor appeared. In the middle there seemed to be a distortion. When I removed it the fire-floor showed up. The contents of the fire-slot were ashes, clay, sand and bricks which were melted on one side. Later it became clear that these bricks had been the kiln-grate. This grate connected the two floors above the fire-tunnel. The kiln spread out north-west. Here a square trough had been brick-laid in an open connection with the fire-tunnel. The reservoir was filled with ashes and inner saggar fragments. After brushing clean the two floors above the fire-tunnel one could see the brick-laid places on which the inner saggar had been placed.

The cross-section of the fire-floor above the fire-tunnel met with our expectations (70cm). When we assume a 5 to 7.5cm space in between the two faces, we conclude an inner saggar cross-section of 55 to 60cm. Next, the kiln was meticulously documented and photographed - it had been discovered in the beginning of July but was not completely uncovered until mid November.

The Breda muffle has clearly got many similarities with the English kilns. A French drawing of 1810 shows an English muffle kiln (Fig.6); in it the square trough, which in Breda is situated on the north-west side, is not shown. The picture also shows an ash-drawer, but this was never a feature in the Breda muffle. The part of the kiln that was found in Breda is shown in the detail on Fig.6.

The Breda Museum had declared its interest in the kiln and wanted to exhibit it in the museum. Soon plans were made to salvage the almost 3-metre long colossus. On 26 November the newspaper reporters paid a visit to write articles, and the television reporters also came to make their report on the spectacular find for that evening's *Jeugdjournaal*.



Fig.7 The Breda muffle kiln in the pulley-blocks.
(Photo: J Hesemans)

Documentary evidence

Pro: Gies' Pontus Cijpe
Con: Miller Boel onder Alabur
Con: Gamme Gros foed ar onder Bafj

26-77

No. Catgey was Professor of English
1670 No. 38 & R. G. Makov

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With acknowledgement to all who helped me to gather data, work on the excavation and search the archives.

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IV Europe I (1980)
V Europe II (1981)
VI Pipes and kilns in the London region (1981)
VII More pipes and kilns from England (1982)
Duco, D 1982, *Merken van Goudse pijpmakers 1660-1940*
Duco, D 1987, *De Nederlandse kleipijp* (Leiden)
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NOTE ON THE BREDA KILN

Allan Peacey

Apart from du Monceau's description of the small kiln at Rouen, no other evidence for muffle pipe-kilns was known from the European mainland until the discovery in 1991 of the Breda kiln.

From the combined excavations and collections of surface material, more than 900 pipes have been recovered from 22 Molenstraat. Of these pipes, 63% are marked (Table 1). Various versions of the SB mark account for 44.5% of the total. An Englishman, Samuel Broen (Brown) has been suggested as the maker of these pipes. Although nowhere in the documents examined has this man been described as a pipemaker, a document in which he is described as a soldier (see above, Fig.8), records him renting, in 1642, a house named 'The White Lion', identified as 22 Molenstraat. This document, together with the marked pipes, forms the substance of the case. A further document has been linked with this man: in the burial book of the Great Church on 18 October 1659 the burial of an unnamed pipemaker from the Molenstraat is recorded. None of the pipes marked SB, many of which are wasters, were found in the fill of the demolished kiln. From the flue ash-pit and the rectangular brick trough, pipes marked CD and DP were recovered. These have been attributed to Christiaan Damman (1638-58) and Daniel Peyl [Peijl] (1639-76). It has been suggested that Samuel Broen worked the kiln up to 1659 (possibly in

partnership as his name is not recorded in the citizens book) and that it was then taken over by Damman and Peyl. It would appear then that the kiln ceased to be in use by 1676 at the latest.

One other English connection has been made. Mary Damman, believed to have been a sister of Christiaan, married Louis Fieliep (Philips) in 1651. Louis was also a soldier turned pipemaker. In 1661 he obtained his citizenship after which he would have been free to set up in his trade. Louis died in 1698.

The kiln is similar in most respects to those known from Britain. It differs in only one significant aspect. The trough at the farther end of the flue is not known from Britain. It seems probable that this served as a secondary air supply. For a full appraisal of this feature see Appendix 12 in Peacey, forthcoming.

Much of the above has been taken from the official report (in Dutch) of the excavation on 22 Molenstraat (Carmiggelt *et al.* 1993).

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PIPEMAKERS' INSURANCE POLICIES

Adrian Oswald

This concerns some details of tobacco pipemakers' policies in the Sun Insurance Company. In *Collectanea Londiniensia* (Studies Presented to Ralph Merrifield; Special Paper No.2 of the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society, 1978), I published 'New light on some 18th century pipemakers of London', with details of the policies of 18th-century pipemakers. I omitted some policies which were outside my arguments but herewith give details of these.

No.139599 16th February 1754

Samuel Sturges of Booth Street, Spitalfields, on household goods in dwelling house of brick and timber Not exceeding £80
Wearing apparel therein Not exceeding £20
Stock in the burning house adjoining £50
On his utensils and stock in his workshop separate timber £50
£200

The burning house with stock is described as timber and therefore presumably was not a kiln but was for burning used pipes for cleaning.

No.146383. Thomas Jury, south side of Rose St, St Martins in the Fields, London

Household goods utensils and stock in Trade in brick dwelling House £170
Wearing apparel therein not exceeding £30
30th April 1756 £200

No.148486. 17 September 1755

John Martin of Overbury, County of Worcester, took out a policy on house and shop (brick and timber) situate in Mary Gould Street, parish of St Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, in the tenancy of Robert Pattison, pipemaker not exceeding £300

The Martins are still at Overbury Hall (Holland Martins). I have no other information on Pattison but the rent and value are high so presumably he prospered.

No.160794. Horatio Williams. 18th January 1758

At the three Golden pipes in Oxford Rd opposite James St near Golden Square

On his dwelling house brick built not exceeding £150
Wearing apparel therein not exceeding £50
£200

No.2123821. John Mules, King St, Wapping

Dwelling House and shed adjoining not exceeding £40
Stock therein Not exceeding £80
Wearing apparel therein Not exceeding £50
Stock in two sheds in the garden Not exceeding £10
All brick and timber 29th September 1764 £180

This is John Mules Jnr, whose father died in 1749 (Parish Regs St George in the East). He registered baptisms by three different wives as follows:

1720 and 1723 Wife Jane (P. Regs, St Dunstons, Stepney)
1738-43 Wife Elizabeth (P. Regs, St George in the East)
1747 Wife Mary whom he married in 1746 in Ratcliffe (P. Regs, St Dunstons, Stepney)

This John Mules was married in 1749 apparently (Sudbury Marriage Licenses), and he took out an earlier policy for £200 in 1763.

No.236557. Richard Boucher, south side of Vinegar Yard, Belton St, London

Household goods in brick dwelling house not exceeding £30
Utensils and stock in same house not exceeding £50
Wearing apparel therein not exceeding £20
26 Aug 1766 £400

FAMILIES AND THE PIPE-MAKING TRADE

JAMES SMITH AND FAMILY: DURHAM CITY PIPEMAKERS

Lloyd J Edwards

The documentary evidence would suggest that there were no tobacco-pipemakers working in Durham City until a Gateshead family of pipemakers moved there sometime before 1825. The analysis of pipes from excavations within the city has shown that prior to the early 19th century the majority of pipes smoked in Durham were produced at Gateshead.

James Smith was born in Gateshead about 1778, and his wife, Hannah, was also born there, some two years later.¹ She was the daughter of John Dakins of Wylam in Northumberland.² James was pipemaking in Gateshead by February 1803 when their daughter Mary died aged two years. In July 1805 a son, John Walker, died also aged two years. In October of that year their son Henry was born.³ The family may then have left Gateshead and moved to Kendal, the birthplace of daughter Hannah about 1808.⁴ It is not known how long they lived at Kendal, or if James Smith worked as a pipemaker there.

James Smith is next recorded in 1829, pipemaking in Durham City.⁵ However, it is quite probable that he had been there for some years. In 1825 his son Henry was pipemaking in Durham, was married and had started a family.⁶ Two years later, the *Parson and White Directory* recorded a John Smith, probably Henry's brother, pipemaking in the Framwellgate area of the city.

James Smith is now believed to be the pipemaker who used three roulette stamps incorporating the initials 'IS' (Fig.9, No.1). This type of stamp had been used in Gateshead since about 1740 by John Hastings II (died 1744), and George Liddel, who died in 1763.⁷ It was also used by Caleb Wilson of Sunderland, c. 1827-41.⁸ The 'IS' roulettes have been found in a number of excavations in Durham City, as well as elsewhere in the north-east including Monkwearmouth and Hartlepool.⁹ He may also be attributed with a spurred pipe bearing the initials 'JS' which was discovered during excavations at Old Durham

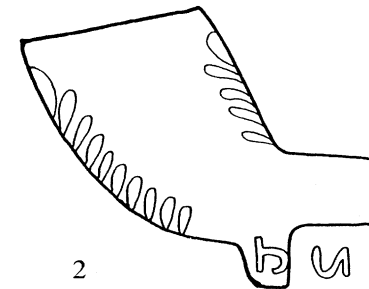
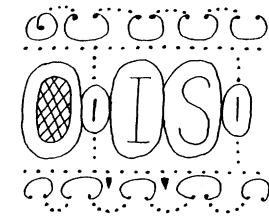
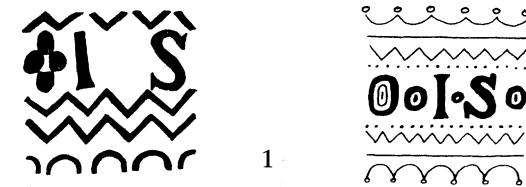


Fig.9 James Smith, Durham City.

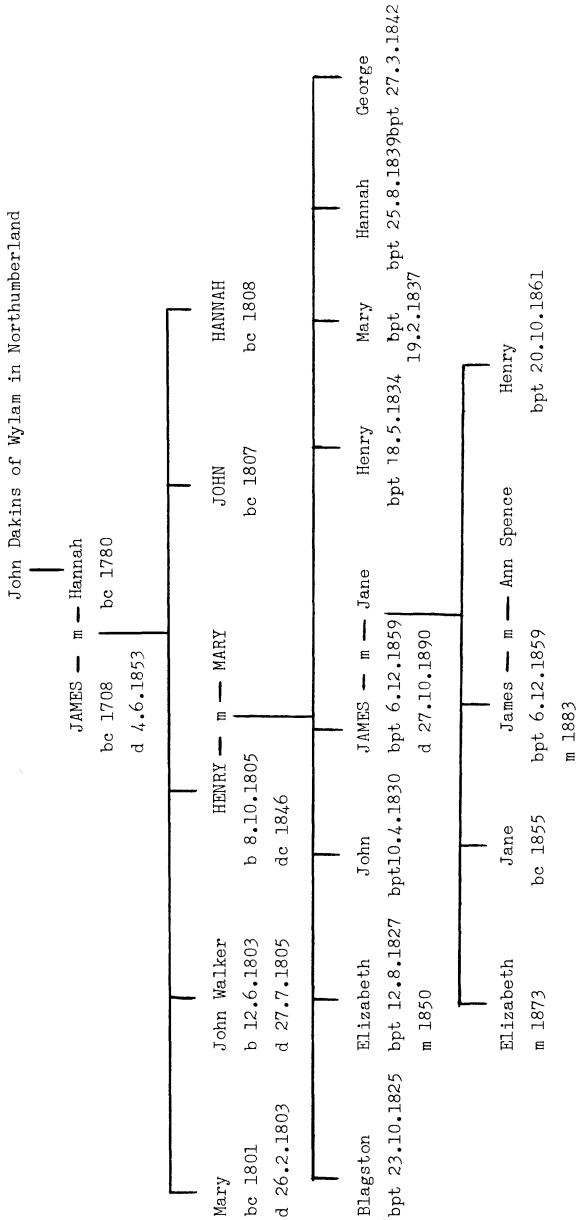
Gardens, within the City (Fig.9, No.2).¹⁰ By 1841 he was living in the Milburngate area of Durham City. The census for that year records that he had a fifteen-year-old apprentice named Robert Bell. Bell later worked as a pipemaker in Framwellgate until at least 1854.¹¹ The 1851 census shows Smith at 5 Milburngate with his wife and spinster daughter Hannah. He died in June 1853 aged seventy-five.¹² It is quite possible that his daughter took over his business at some date, either on her father's death or later. The 1871 census records her as a pipemaker in Milburngate.

James's son Henry and his wife Mary had five sons and three daughters between 1825 and 1842.¹³ In 1825 they were living in Milburngate, but moved to Framwellgate by 1827.¹⁴ In 1830 they lived in Claypath,¹⁵ but had moved back to Framwellgate by 1833 when their son James was born.¹⁶ In 1846 Mary Smith is recorded as a pipemaker at 8 Milburngate.¹⁷ This would suggest that by that date Henry was dead. Mary was still in business there years later.¹⁸ No pipes can yet be attributed to either Henry or Mary Smith.

The 1851 census records that their eighteen-year-old son James was apprenticed to twenty-five-year-old Robert Morton, pipemaker in Framwellgate. Within about two years James had married a local girl called Jane.¹⁹ The date of birth of their eldest child, Elizabeth, is not known, but she married in October 1873.²⁰ Their daughter Jane was born in 1855²¹ and son James in 1859.²² Another son, Henry, was born in 1861,²³ but appears to have died in childhood. James Smith remained pipemaking in Framwellgate for the rest of his life. As with his parents, no pipes can yet be attributed to him. By the time he died the tobacco-pipemaking industry in Durham City was in decline. That decline was reflected in the fact that his son James was a brass-founder.²⁴ Seventy years and three generations of pipemaking in Durham City came to an end in October 1890.²⁵

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¹ 1851 Census - Durham City.
² St Mary's Parish Register, Gateshead (SMPR), 23.12.1804.
³ SMPR.
⁴ 1851 Census, Durham City.
⁵ Pigot Directory.
⁶ St Margaret Parish Register, Durham (SMtPR), 23.10.1825.



Key

Pipemakers	JAMES	d	-	died
b	-	born	-	married
bpt	-	baptised	-	
c	-	circa	-	

Smith Family Tree

- ⁷ SMPR.
- ⁸ J E Parsons 1964, 'The archaeology of the clay tobacco-pipe in north-east England', *Archaeologia Aeliana*, fourth series, XLII, 231-54.
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- ¹⁰ L J Edwards in A Allen, forthcoming.
- ¹¹ Walker Directory, 1854, 84.
- ¹² SMtPR 4.6.1853.
- ¹³ SMtPR various years.
- ¹⁴ SMtPR 12.8.1827.
- ¹⁵ St Nicholas Parish Registers, Durham, 10.4.1830.
- ¹⁶ SMtPR 17.2.1833.
- ¹⁷ Walker Directory, 1846, 31.
- ¹⁸ Walker Directory, 1849, 73.
- ¹⁹ 1871 Census, Durham City.
- ²⁰ St Cuthbert's Parish Registers, Durham, 25.10.1873.
- ²¹ 1871 Census, Durham City.
- ²² SMtPR 6.12.1859.
- ²³ SMtPR 20.10.1861.
- ²⁴ 1881 Census, Durham City.
- ²⁵ St Cuthbert's Parish Registers, Durham, 27.10.1890.

SHOCKING DEATH AT SCARCLIFFE

Douglas Armstrong has sent the following extract from the *Mansfield Reporter* (in Mansfield Library), Friday 28 January 1876:

On Monday evening last a shocking accident occurred in the Parish of Scarcliffe, whereby Mr Charles Hinton Pipe Manufacturer of Mansfield, unfortunately lost his life. It appears that the deceased was driving along Losk Lane leading from Bolsover to Stoney Houghton about seven o'clock, and when near a sharp curve in the road, the cart

ran into the hedge and turned completely over. About twelve o'clock one of the Derbyshire Constabulary saw the overturned cart, and the hands of the deceased who was buried underneath the cart. A dog belonging to the deceased was beside the cart and would not allow him to approach. He summoned assistance, and the faithful animal had to be beaten until it was insensible before the cart could be raised. When the deceased was removed he was quite dead. The horse was grazing near the spot. The body of the deceased was removed to the Vanish Inn Glapwell, and an inquest was held on Wednesday by Mr Busby, Coroner, when the following evidence was adduced:

Elizabeth Hinton wife of John Hinton, Pipemaker, Westgate Mansfield, said the body was that of her son Charles Hinton Pipemaker, who resided at Wood Street, Mansfield. The deceased died on Monday the 24th inst, and was 36 years of age that day.

William Birkett of Riley, in the Parish of Scarcliffe, Farm Bailiff, said he met deceased about nine o'clock on Monday morning about 300 or 400 yards from Houghton Lane. He was driving a cart laden with boxes containing pipes. Deceased had a dog with him and was driving at a rate of about five miles an hour. Deceased was going towards Palterton from Mansfield. Deceased was quite sober, and driving the horse with reins. He spoke to deceased, whom he knew by sight, but not by name. About a quarter past seven the same night he met deceased again with the horse and cart. Deceased was not more than 500 to 600 yards from the place he met him in the morning. He bid deceased good night, but he did not speak again. He saw the place where the accident occurred next morning about eight o'clock. It was between the places where he met deceased the previous day. He could not say if deceased was sober, but he sat upright in the trap. In the evening deceased was driving at a rate of eight or nine miles an hour. The road is a very bad one, it was at the sharp corner where the accident occurred, there are no high banks on the road. Running into the fence would upset the cart. It was a very dark night, and he thought the accident

had occurred through the wheel of the cart running into the hedge.

P.C. Harvey, of Scarcliffe, said about quarter past eleven o'clock on Monday night, he was on duty in Losk Lane and coming to the curve in the road, saw a cart upset. The horse was grazing on the opposite side of the road with a portion of the harness on. One of the cart shafts was broken off, and the horse had broken the harness all to pieces. He thought something was wrong, and blew his whistle, and Sergeant Cholerton, who had just left him, came immediately. The cart was turned completely upside down, with the wheels in the air. They spoke two or three times, no one answered and they saw a man's hand projecting from under the cart. They tried to raise the cart, but found it impossible, the sergeant went to Glapwell for assistance, and he remained with the body while he came back. Sergeant Cholerton was away about three quarters of an hour and then he came back with P.C. Poyser and Mr Hall, and they removed the cart. Deceased was dead. The cart was full of boxes, which were on top of deceased. He did not think the horse had kicked the deceased. The left wheel of the cart had gone into the hedge, about a foot high, and being a sharp curve it had overturned. The cart appeared to be a very good strong spring cart. He could not detect that the deceased had had any drink.

Sergeant Cholerton said from enquiries he had made he found that deceased had been to Staveley and Marsden Moor, and left there quite sober. Deceased did not call at Bolsover on coming home.

The Coroner said the evidence did not call for any comment from him.

The Jury returned a verdict of 'Accidentally Killed'.

The Foreman of the Jury (the Rev B. Hallows) expressed the condolence of the jury with the Widow in her bereavement, and also stated that the road in question was in a very bad condition and ought to have the attention of the overseers of Scarcliffe Parish.

JOSEPH L HOPWOOD AND FAMILY

Peter Hammond

A descendant of Scarborough pipemaker Joseph L Hopwood has recently been in touch with me and sent me a copy of a poem written by the pipemaker concerning his trade and family (Scarborough, 6 December 1870). The Yorkshire Directories list Joseph's father Thomas Hopwood, who came from Leeds, in West Sandgate, between 1823 and 1845 (when he died), followed by his widow Elizabeth in 1848 and Joseph thereafter. At the time of the 1851 census, Joseph Lonsdale Hopwood was living at 32 Princes Street and was employing two men at his manufactory which was still in West Sandgate. He was later working at 12 Sepulchre Street and died in 1877 at the age of 65.

The relevant part of the poem dealing with pipe-making is reproduced below; the rest of the poem concerning his children who were not involved in the trade has been omitted. Is this the only known poem actually written about a pipemaker? Does anyone know of any pipes made by this family? (With thanks to Caroline Mosey.)

*In Scarborough a certain man doth dwell,
His name is Hopwood, Joseph L,
He doth in Castle Crescent reside,
Within the sound of the swelling tide.*

*He's a tobacco pipe maker by trade,
And many a thousand he has made;
And has an honest living gained,
Although his mind's been harrassed and pain'd.*

*His business place is in Sepulchre Street,
A place alike compact and neat;
Where he employs two men and a woman,
And bakes the pipes in a large oven.*

*He has a little wife as neat as a pin,
Who comforts him when the house he's in;
They have two birds, and a maid at their call,
And seven stout sons to be heirs of all.*

Note

The death of Charles Hinton was briefly mentioned by Peter Hammond in **SCPR 8** (October 1985), p.4.

PIPE CLAY RECEIPT

Paul Jung has sent a copy of a receipt to William Crawford for landing tobacco pipe clay at Cocq (?).

I have now the receipt from Crawford
 that landed here thirty two tobacco pipe
 clay as by Cocq from Peter dated 13 March
 out of the Good of the Gov. Nicholls & Co
 here 22 March 1733 Laid by 28 Mar 1736
 By Wm Nicholls
 Wm Nicholls Esq
 John Nicholls

THE USE OF PIPES IN HUNTING RABBITS

David Higgins

Over the years some unusual secondary uses for pipes have come to light. These range from the horse enema described by Tatman (1984, 12-13) to the exploding pipes which have been noted by Hammond (1991, 14-15). I have recently been sent a copy of an old document which gives another use for pipes; this time in hunting rabbits! The document was found amongst some old papers at Old Hall Farm in Outwood, Surrey, and reads as follows:

To tak [sic] wild Rabbits Alive

Approch [sic] the warren or holes very Quietly and place A small purse Net the same as are used for Ferreting, over the mouth of Each hole then put A Common tobacco pipe Full of the preparation hereafter Named into the mouth of Each hole, Always on the windward side of the warran [sic] only, and ignite with A Lucifer match and After ignited Close up the opening.

To make Rabbits both for Shooting Put the same quantity

Frustratingly the document was not completed and so we may never know what was burnt in the pipes to flush out rabbits. It does, however, raise the intriguing possibility that complete pipes may be buried around the countryside where they were sealed up in rabbit warrens.

The writing on this document appears to date from the 19th century. It must, however, date from after c.1830 since 'chemical friction matches', which soon became known as 'Lucifers', were only invented in 1827 (Scott and Scott 1981, 19).

I am most grateful to Mr Robin Tanner of Outwood in Surrey for sending me a copy of this interesting document.

References

- Hammond, P 1991, 'More pipe accidents', **SCPR 31**, 14-15
 Scott, A and Scott, C 1981 (1986 reprint), *Smoking Antiques*, Shire Album No.66, 32pp
 Tatman, C 1984, 'An alternative use for pipes', **SCPR 2**, 12-13

WELLINGTON ON A DUTCH EXPORT PIPE

Don Duco

The Battle of Waterloo in 1815 was without doubt the glorious pinnacle and military turning-point in the fight against Napoleon. Half a century later, commemorative pipes were made by Gouda pipemakers in which the hero of Waterloo, the Prince of Orange, was depicted (Duco 1992, pp 63-6, photos 62, 63). Only one Gouda maker, however, produced at the same time a product dedicated to the same battle, but for the English market, showing the English hero, the Duke of Wellington.

It concerns a clay pipe from the F.S. Sparnaay firm of which the founder is a descendant of a pipemaker's family and entered the guild in 1838. Their firm was divided into two parts. The trades company took care of the export orders, and was located in Rotterdam, where they possessed warehouses for clay pipes. The production of clay pipes, however, traditionally took place in Gouda. Their workshop was in the best days one of the largest, and next to pipemaking they were also in the trade of thread-twisters and basketmaking.

The illustrated pipe bowl (Pijpenkabinet collection PK 10.443f) is from their assortment. There is a remarkable resemblance to the Wellington pipe from the Parsons collection discussed by Lloyd Edwards (Edwards 1993). Also, this clay pipe shows a typical English style: the shape, the straight-cut bowl opening and the long spur. Even the way of engraving is English and it may have been produced in a mould from an English mould-maker. The inscription on the stem 'F.S. SP...' and '...DAM', refers to SPARNAAY in ROTTERDAM. The advertisement of the name of the firm on the pipe-stem, which is common for the Sparnaay firm in this period, was meant, of course, to lead to new orders.

The inscription on the bowl showing a monogram 'EOR' or 'ER' is unclear to me. Unfortunately any information about the possible production quantity and the place of destination of these export orders is unknown. The Sparnaay firm, as important as it was, has not left any information on their products nor production quantities.

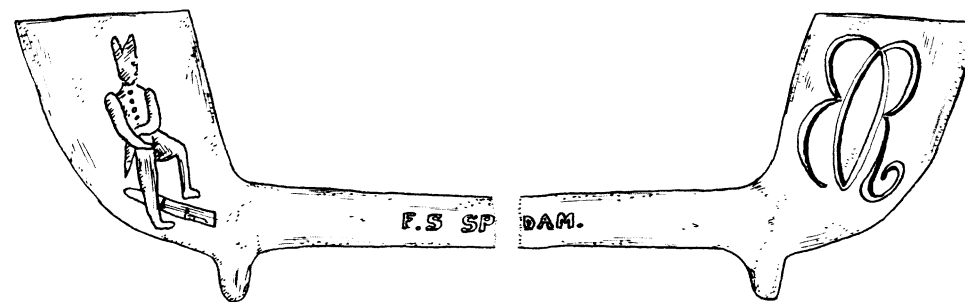


Fig.10 Dutch export pipe: 'Wellington'

The reason to make a pipe depicting Wellington, however, is more likely than a clay pipe portraying Prince William II of Orange. Both deserved honour because of their brave behaviour during the Battle of Waterloo. For William II it was the high point of his career. For Wellington his career changed from military to statesman, but he remained popular long after the defeat of Napoleon. Therefore these pipes might have been made during a long era and a precise dating thus remains uncertain.

References

- Duco, D H 1992, *De tabakspijp als Oranjepropaganda*, Leiden
Edwards, L J 1993, 'J E Parsons Collection. No.1: A group of pipes commemorating the battle of Waterloo', *SCPR* 38, 26-7

POINTS ARISING ...

St John Simpson has come across some incidental information relating to earlier SCPR notes on the following topics:

Central Asian pipes (SCPR 32, 16-22)

Dunhill (1924, 153-4, figs 138, 230A) cites double and triple bowl pipes from Kyrgyzia and illustrates a further pipe from Bukhara (ibid, 239, fig.230B). Pritchett (1890, 62-5) includes gourd and jade pipes from Bukhara and Yarkand. A variety of local decorative gourd-shaped metal water-pipes with detachable rigid stems and charcoal holders are illustrated further by Curzon (1889, pl. opposite 128), Kalter (1984, 64, 72, 79), Olufsen (1911, 456), Teague (1990, 8) and doubtless other writers. Curzon (1889, 186) and Kalter (1984, 68) also provide information on the sale and use at Bukhara of brass-mounted gourd water-pipes similar to that noted by myself in SCPR 32.

Earth pipes (SCPR 35, 34)

Balfour (1922) quotes various accounts from South Africa, South Asia (Kashmir) and Central Asia (the Caspian region) that describe the use of *ad hoc* fixed and portable varieties of earth pipe similar to that described from southern Iraq. Olufsen (1904, 121; 1911, 465-6) provides further evidence from the Bukhara area.

References

- Balfour, H 1922, 'Earth smoking-pipes from South Africa and Central Asia', *Man* 22 (May), 65-9, pl.E (Art. No.45)
- Curzon, G N 1889, *Russia in Central Asia in 1889 and the Anglo-Russian question*, London, New York
- Dunhill, A 1924, *The Pipe Book*, London
- Kalter, J 1984, *The Arts and Crafts of Turkestan*, Thames and Hudson, London
- Olufsen, O 1904, *Through the Unknown Pamirs. The Second Danish Pamir Expedition 1898-99*, London
- Olufsen, O 1911, *The Emir of Bokhara and his country. Journeys and studies in Bokhara (with a chapter on my voyage on the Amu darya to Khiva)*, London, Copenhagen
- Pritchett, R T 1890, *Ye 'Smokiana'*, London
- Teague, K 1990, *Metalcrafts of Central Asia*, Shire, Aylesbury

NEW PUBLICATIONS

James Deetz, *Flowerdew Hundred: The Archaeology of a Virginia Plantation, 1619-1864*, 1993; hardback, 200pp.

Ben Rapaport (Antiquarian Tobacciana, 11505 Turnbridge Lane, Reston, VA. 22094-1220, USA) writes: This is a research monograph describing a 1,000-acre plantation near the Jamestown River with a dig record of broken dishes, bones, bottles, and clay tobacco pipes. Eleven sites have been excavated, and the findings evidence the presence of African-American contributions, Powhatan Indians, and, of course, English colonists.

The book retails for \$25.00, but Ben Rapaport is selling it at a discount for \$22.50 plus sea-mail postage (please check with Ben about postage cost, and insurance if required). Cheques should be drawn on a US bank to his name or send an international postal money order to his name. [NB: drawing a cheque on a US bank incurs bank charges of £8 minimum; the Post Office do not appear to issue international postal money orders, and I've been advised that ordinary postal orders are not accepted in the USA. It's a case of swings and roundabouts: members can either pay the bank charges, or take the risk of sending US dollars direct to Ben, or order through SCPR Books and have bank charges divided between the number of books ordered (postal charges within the UK will be extra).]

Matthias Seeliger, *Pipemakers and Clay Pipes between the Weser and Harzvorland: History of Crafts and their Products*, Göttingen, 1993; hardback, 266pp, 23 illustrations; German text. (Contributions to Folklore in Niedersachsen.) DM 36,00

The following is a translation and précis, by John Rogers, of the advertising leaflet: The History of the Craft of Pipe Making in South Niedersachsen, comprehensively documented since the second half of the 17th century.

This book deals in detail with this craft and its products, clay pipes, in the area between the river Weser and west of the Harz. It covers the economic and social standing of the craft as well as going into the measures taken by pipemakers there to order their affairs. Finally it deals with the product itself, production techniques and changes over the period covered, different shapes and types. An extensive appendix drawn from church records lists all the pipemakers in individual towns

in the area covered as well as the former guild orders mentioned in the text.

Will be available from SCPR Books (cost to include German tax, and postage within the UK).

Prices for both books mentioned above will be in the next issue; please write to Susanne Atkin to reserve a copy.

Proceedings of the 1989 Smoking Pipe Conference, Rochester

Please note: the price of £12.50 for the Rochester publication as stated in SCPR 40 was incorrect (I'd added in the postage twice!). The correct price is £10.50. As well as the native American pipes, including the wonderful effigy pipes, British makers from Bristol, Glasgow and Liverpool are represented on some of the sites (with several photos of the pipes and marks) and also Dutch and French pipes.

HELP!

Pete Rayner (42 Allhallows Road, Walkington, Beverley HU17 8SJ) would like to know if anyone is a French figural expert. He has a damaged bowl of c. 1840, with some enamel, and it seems to be a caricature of Mr Punch, c. 1908, but he's not sure.

SCPR GUIDE

I can guarantee, absolutely, unequivocally and without doubt, that the Guide will appear in SCPR 42! Please send contributions to me by the end of April. Details as follows: name and address of museum etc; opening hours; admission charge; display (clay pipes or related items, tobacco etc); collections held (optional); publications on sale; source (personal visit; from publication). If YOU don't send the information, nobody else will!

NEW MEMBER

Lcdr J T Quitter, USNAVSUPPFAC Antigua, PSC 1010, Box 003, FPO AA 34054-303, USA

OBITUARY AUDREY NOEL HUME

Reg Jackson

It is with great sadness that we have to record the death in August 1993 of Audrey Noël Hume who was internationally recognized for her knowledge of 17th- and 18th-century English ceramics and clay tobacco pipes.

Audrey Noël Hume was born in 1927 in Wimbledon, England. After obtaining a degree in history at Bristol University in 1949 she went on to study under Sir Mortimer Wheeler at the Institute of Archaeology. She joined the staff of the Guildhall Museum, London, in 1950 as an archaeological assistant. She carried out a number of excavations in London in the early 1950s and then accompanied her husband, the archaeologist Ivor Noël Hume, as a consultant to Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1956, returning there to accept a permanent appointment as curator in the department of archaeology in 1957.

More recently she was curator of the Winthrop Rockefeller Archeology Museum, opened in 1991, and curator of the Virginia Company Foundation's Roanoke Island excavations from 1991 to 1993.

Among her archaeological publications are a booklet on the archaeology of food and another entitled *Archaeology and the Colonial Gardener*. A keen gardener, she created her own English garden on the banks of the James River.

She will be best remembered by members of this Society as having written papers on the dating of 17th- and 18th-century clay tobacco pipes. One, *English Clay Tobacco Pipes bearing the Royal Arms from Williamsburg, Virginia*, was published by the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology in 1970, and another, *Clay Tobacco Pipes Excavated at Martin's Hundred, Virginia, 1976-1978*, appeared in 1979 in the British Archaeological Reports International Series.

Audrey Noël Hume will be greatly missed by her fellow clay pipe and ceramic researchers.

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