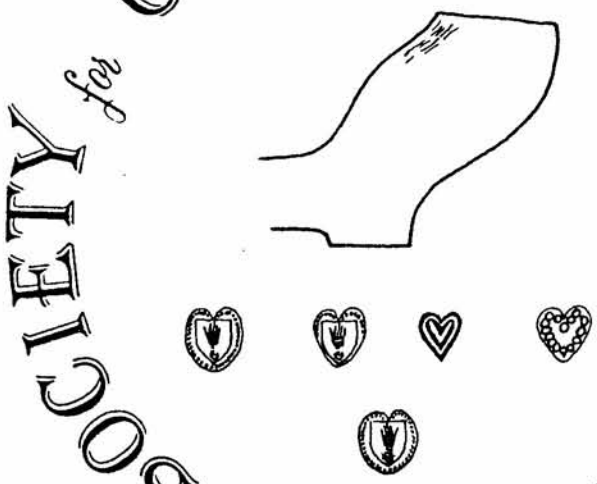
SOCIETY for CLAY PIPE RESEARCH



NEWSLETTER 6

April 1985

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SCPR Meeting

A meeting has been arranged for Saturday 7th September 1985 in the Small Lecture Theatre, Science Museum, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, London.

The meeting will start at 10.30 a.m., ending at 5 p.m. with a break for lunch from 12.30 to approximately 2.15. This should allow plenty of time for discussion among yourselves. As we do not know how many people will attend, we think that for this first meeting one day should be long enough.

We hope that the day will be a relatively informal affair based around a set of talks. At the present time we envisage that the first part of the day will concentrate on an open discussion of the present state and the future of the society - everyone that wishes should be able to contribute their views. Should it be decided that there is a need for a vote of any kind, this would be at the end of the day after we have all had a chance to think and discuss matters in small groups.

In the afternoon we hope that some of you can be persuaded to give short talks on your current work: a 35 mm. slide projector will be available. Of this, until we have some response things are very much in the air, but if anyone who would like to speak (and this would be much appeciated) will write to me I will draw up a programme which will appear in the July Newsletter.

Roger Price

Some Further Observations on Early Pipes.

Richard Le Cheminant in SCPR 4 discussed dimensions and dates of pipes made from c1575-c1620 mainly in London. He drew attention to very small miniature pipes but did not refer to marks. Here we wish to say more on both these aspects.

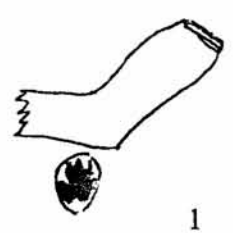
On the basis of excavations at Martin's Hundred, Virginia, where early miniature pipes were found subsequent to 1619 and in a grave of 1622 together with bowls of normal size, Le Cheminant concluded that these small 'faery' pipes were true miniatures of the period and not, as previously thought, products of the 16th century. Their finish is good - often they are highly polished and on the whole a better article than the larger pipes. Early dating on the strength of size can no longer be sustained.

We illustrate (Fig.1-13) four pipes with nearly identical incuse marks showing a leaf. At least three examples of Fig. 1 are known from London. Of Fig. 2 (Le Cheminant's Type 2) there are two specimens from London and one from Oxford. Fig. 3, with no spur or base, is also from London and may be compared with the pipes in Raleigh's pouch, dated 1617, in the Wallace Collection.[1] Fig. 4, with a pedestal base, is from excavations at Basing House, Hampshire, and must be earlier than 1645 (the date of destruction).[2]

If the same maker manufactured all these pipes (and the mark suggests it) then his working life, if size is a criterion of date, must have been from c1590-1630 at the least. If such a maker shipped pipes of sizes 1 and 4 to Virginia in 1619, then either Fig. 1 is a true miniature or an outdated design crept into the cargo. If the small size was purposefully made to order we can only guess the reasons: perhaps to smoke something stronger than tobacco, or to limit the dose for medical reasons, or even for the use of women? Whatever the reasons the practice of producing small and large pipes together spread to Holland, for Don Duco in his classic paper on

17th-century Dutch pipes[3] illustrates two miniature pipes, marked M P S and SM, as well as pipes of normal size but similarly marked which he dates to c1640 and states his view that all were made at the same time. Here, then, is a dating trap on these early pipes. Can makers' marks help to narrow errors?

Marks on Le Cheminant Types 1, 2 and 3 are, with rare exceptions, usually incuse on heart-shaped bases. Marks on his Type 5, by contrast, are normally in relief on the round pedestal bases (except for some single initials and non-London, Central Southern and Bristol pipes, where incuse marks persist for the whole of the 17th century). The evidence of date for this change is shown here in Figs. 5-13, where the marks can perhaps be related to the makers who signed the London Company Charters of 1619 and 1634.



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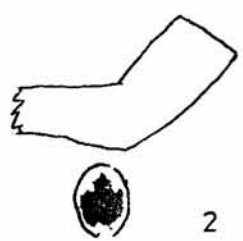

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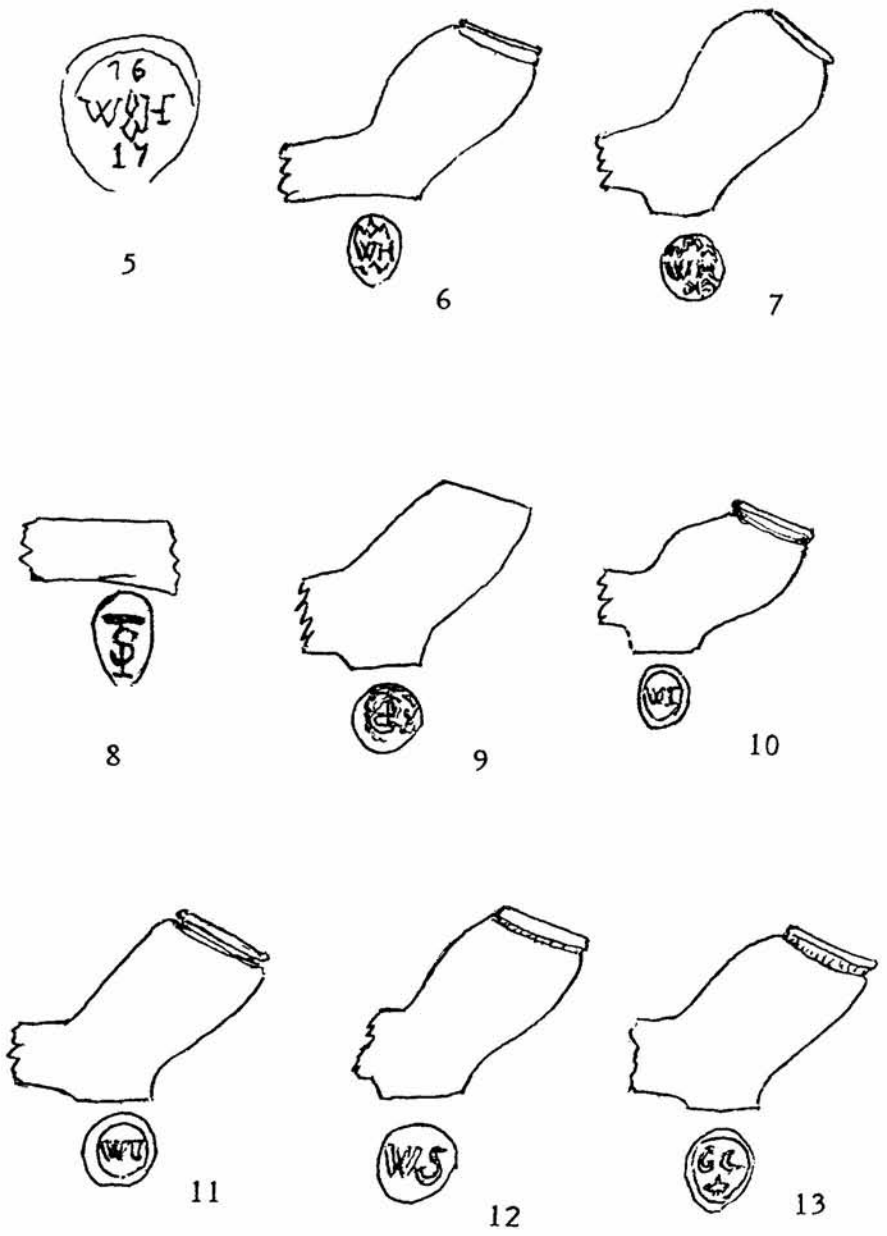
3

4

Figs. 5-7 show WH marks (5 & 6 incuse, 7 relief). Fig. 5 (the mark is twice natural size) was found in a cess pit at Dorttse, Holland[4] on a pipe of the same shape as Fig. 4. The mark, apparently incuse, is on a heart-shaped base and dated 1617, although the deposit-closing date is suggested as 1616. Incuse marks are not Dutch in character and none are figured by Duco. Pipemaking is recorded in Amsterdam from 1607, initiated mainly by English settlers, so this mark could well have been that of an Englishman using the style to which he was accustomed. A number of WH marks are known from London. Fig. 6, incuse on a heart-shaped base (Le Cheminant Type 2), has a lozenge above the initials resembling those between the letters on Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a relief mark on a round pedestal base. The only maker at present known to fit these initials is William Hart who signed the 1619 Charter but not that of 1634. It looks as if the change in style of mark falls between c1620 and c1630. The change accompanies the development of the pedestal-base pipes which have been found in closed deposits from c1610-40 (City Ditch and Gateway House).

Figs. 8 and 9 show the initials TS in the style of a merchant's mark. Fig. 8 (incuse on a heart-shaped base) is known by three examples from London and another from Colchester. Fig. 9 (in relief, a round mark on a pedestal base) was found near Southwark Bridge. Possible makers might be Thomas Suell (or Snell) or Thomas Stacey, both signatories to the 1619 Charter. The former is more likely as he was a Warden and is also recorded as providing surety in a court case of 1614. An IS relief mark in similar style is in the Le Cheminant Collection and may perhaps refer to John Stapleton or John Sharpe of the 1619 Charter.[5] No 'TS' or 'IS' initials occur in the 1634 Charter.

Figs. 10-13 show round relief marks on pedestal bowls. Figs. 10 and 11, marked WI, might be by William Jeffes of the 1619 Charter. Fig. 10 is the only recorded incuse



5 6 7

8 9 10

11 12 13

example but there are a number of relief marks as Fig. 11 and there is a complete pipe of 8¼" (21cm) long in the Museum of London.

Figs. 12 and 13 are from a group found at Gateway House comprising pottery etc. dated 1610-40. WS might be William Sterridge of the 1634 Charter; GC could be George Crosse of the same Charter (also recorded in 1638 as married and from Ratcliffe) or perhaps George Carter of Aldersgate - reported in 1641 as being in Holland.

If any of these identifications are correct it would seem that the change from incuse to relief marks and from flat to pedestal bases took place between c1620 and c1630. One wonders if this was by decree of the newly formed Company. It must be admitted that the above remarks apply only to identification with Company signatories and there may well have been other unrecorded makers.

References:

1. For illustrations and discussion of this pouch see:
Oswald, A. (1970) *The clay tobacco pipe and its place in English ceramics* Trans. English Ceramic Circle 7 (part 3), p242 & pl.207.
2. Moorhouse, S. (1971) *Finds from Basing House, Hants., c1540-1645* Post Medieval Archaeol. 5, fig.32 no.4.
3. Duco, D. H. (1981) *The clay tobacco pipe in seventeenth century Netherlands* **BAR** S106 (ii), p244 nos.15-19.
4. Saefarty, H. (1982) *Rotterdam Papers* IV, fig.9 (Further enquiries of the author elicited no response).
5. IS marks ōn London pipes are discussed in:
Atkinson, D. R. & Oswald, A. (1969) *London clay pipes* J. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc. XXXII, p179.
They are wrongly attributed to John Stuckey of Wapping, whose marriage was in 1693 not 1603.

Adrian Oswald **Richard Le Cheminant**

The Clay Tobacco-Pipe Assemblage from the Front Street Site (AjGu-15), Toronto, Canada - a Summary

In 1982 test excavations were conducted on a piece of land in downtown Toronto which was once occupied by the Parliament buildings of Upper Canada. The land, owned by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, was slated for full-scale development in late 1985/early 1986. Subsequent to the test excavations, salvage operations were initiated in 1983 and 1984 through the co-operation of both Federal and Provincial levels of government. As a public awareness project, an interactive display unit (known as INSITE) was set up, and a field school run by the Toronto Board of Education was established. The following analysis of the clay tobacco-pipe assemblage includes all pipe fragments found in the three years of archaeological work.

The history of the CBC land goes back to 1794 when the block was set aside for government purposes by Governor John Simcoe. It was not until 1826, however, that the Provincial Legislative Buildings were designated for the area. Construction was begun in 1829 and completed in 1832. Sessions of Parliament were held in the building until 1842 when the edifice was occupied by King's College - later to become the University of Toronto. The faculties of Law, Arts and Medicine used the building until about 1848-9 when renovations to prepare for the sessions of a United Parliament were begun. From 1850 to 1877 the buildings served various functions including a military barracks and an insane asylum. From 1892 until the demolition of the building in 1902-3 the structure was unoccupied. The demolition made way for the Grand Trunk Railroad freight sheds and marshalling yards which occupied the land until 1965. The Canadian National Railroad took possession of the land in 1920 when they bought out the GTR. In 1965 the freight sheds were demolished and the block was turned into a parking lot.

A total of 222 pipe fragments was recovered from the site. A breakdown of the constituent elements is listed below:

Unglazed stem fragments	64
Glazed stem fragments	15
Stems with makers' marks	29
Undecorated bowl fragments	58
Decorated bowl fragments	31
Glazed mouthpieces	11
Complete bowls	7
Unglazed mouthpieces	3
Decorated stem fragments	2
Complete bowls with makers' marks	2
Total	222

The following datable makers' marks make up part of the assemblage from the Front Street site. The datable pieces include 29 stem fragments and two complete bowls.

MAKER	DATE	NUMBER
McDougall Glasgow	1846-1967	3
W. White Glasgow	1805-1955	2
Murray Glasgow	1830-1861	3
Glasgow	pre 1891	1
J. Hyde Guildford	1859-1893	1
Henderson Montreal	1847-1876	10
Dixon's Montreal	1876-1894	1
Bannerman Montreal	1888-1904	5
W & D Bell Quebec	1862-1881	2
HB	1875 (?)	1
Peter Dorni 383	1850-1880 (?)	1
353	(?)	1
Total pieces		31

The 31 pieces that are datable fit well into the period of the Parliament buildings, commencing 1829 and terminating around 1902. The possibilty arises that some

of the pipes date to the GTR period; however, because the site is heavily disturbed it is difficult to relate specific pipes to that phase. The Glasgow marked pipes certainly date to before 1891 when the McKinley Tariff Act was introduced in the United States. The high number of Bannerman Montreal pipes may relate to the beginning of the GTR phase, but again no positive correlation can be advanced because of the heavy disturbance. It should be noted that in preparation for the railroad facilities the property was levelled with a rather artifact-rich clay. This clay material appears to have been moved from the backyard area of the Parliament buildings onto the razed area.

The pipes of Scottish origin are common on historic sites in southern Ontario, all their makers being major suppliers to the colonial market. Of interest, however, is the low number (9) of Glasgow marked pipes as opposed to the much higher proportion of Montreal marked pipes (18). Walker[1] has stated that he felt the Montreal penetration of the home market was limited to the area around Montreal, but as more historic sites are dug it appears that this is perhaps an erroneous assumption. It should be noted that Glasgow pipes were twice the price of Montreal pipes. This may account for the sampling bias that occurs, since the majority of historic sites dug in the last ten years have been either upper class or institutional in nature.

The presence of the J. Hyde Guildford pipe (SCPR 5) is most intriguing. The fragment present is a complete bowl which has been heavily burnt both on the inside and the outside. The maker's mark faces the smoker and has been impressed twice, giving a blurred impression. There are no other marks on the bowl, which is heavy and well made in comparison to the other complete bowls found on the site. Oswald[2] lists Hyde for the years 1859 to 1893 but not as an exporter. It is also known that Hyde took over the Swinyard family business in Guildford. No other example of a Hyde pipe is known in North America and one could speculate that a Canadian Member of Parliament bought the pipe in England on a visit (perhaps

at the time of Confederation) and broke it while attending a session of Parliament back in Canada.

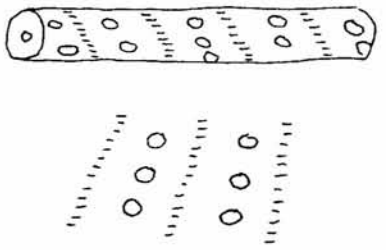
The Peter Dorni pipe with the mould number 383 is difficult to date. It is certainly not an original Dorni but rather a copy, probably produced either in Scotland or Canada. McDougall's in their 1875 price list give the mould number 139 for their Dorni.[3]

The pipe stem with the mould number 353 also presents problems because of the lack of maker's mark. The thickness of the stem and the style of the mould number is similar to those produced by W. White of Glasgow, but beyond that little can be said.

The final marked fragment is the complete bowl with the raised letters HB facing the smoker (SCPR 5). The bowl has not been heavily used and is well made. No other examples of such a pipe are known for southern Ontario and dating is therefore difficult. This author believes that the pipe may be of Montreal manufacture, the product of H. C. Bannerman, a pipemaker who is listed in the Montreal directories for the year 1875.[4] No other maker with the initials HB is listed for the time in question.

Two decorated stem fragments were recovered during the 1984 excavations and are either of Dutch or English manufacture. One of the stems was found during the excavation of a drain which served the basement area of the west wing. The stem was recovered in the drain-sludge some four feet (1.3 m) underground. The second stem fragment was found on the other side of the site in the fill of one of the outside walls of the central building. The two pieces do not fit together. If the design is English it is certainly of Bristol origin, but no maker is indicated. Again there is the possibility that the stem is Dutch (see Fig. 14).

The bowl decorations fit into the typical 19th-century styles, the majority of which are raised fluted. One masonic pipe was recovered as well as numerous TD-stamped bowls. A small number of faced bowl fragments was found as well as half a bowl with the face at the back.



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The Front Street site assemblage is therefore typical of those found on historic sites in southern Ontario. The high number of Montreal marked stems in comparison to those from Glasgow is in itself rather intriguing. Far more sites must be excavated before we are going to fully understand the scale of the Montreal industry. The presence of the J. Hyde pipe shows the distance that pipes can travel even when the maker is not listed as an exporter. Finally, the HB bowl, if indeed the product is of Montreal origin, is the first recorded find of an H. C. Bannerman product.

References:

1. Walker, I. C. (1977), Letter to C. S. Paddy Reid. In, *Mansion in the Wilderness: the archaeology of the Ermatinger House* MCC, Research Report 10, Toronto.
2. Oswald, A. (1975) *Clay pipes for the archaeologist* BAR 14.
3. Sudbury, B. (1980) *Historic clay tobacco pipe studies* Vol. 1.
4. *Lovell's Directory Montreal, 1875* Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library.

Robin Smith

A Cargo of Pipes in Guernsey

A considerable amount of pipe material is among the finds being excavated from a wreck off Castle Cornet in Guernsey (Fig. 15).

For the past two years members of the Guernsey Nautical Archaeological Team, led by Mick Peters, have been investigating the wreck, which is as yet unidentified. The vessel is largely broken up and the finds are scattered over a wide area; although the bulk of the material is buried and under a thick layer of concretion, making excavation slow and difficult.

The largest part of the boat's cargo (which was probably, although not necessarily, destined for Castle Cornet) is made up of munitions including cannonballs and grapeshot. Other associated finds include 18th-century English pottery, animal bones, eating utensils, coins, the clay pipes and, of all things, the spokes of two parasols or umbrellas!

The pipe material so far recovered includes 29 complete or nearly complete bowl and stem fragments. As all the pipes appear to have come from the same mould and bear identical markings it seems safe to assume that they originated from one factory and were shipped as a small item of cargo. Unfortunately, as the finds are so spread out it is impossible to determine how they were packed for carriage.

The most recent coin found with the wreck is an English penny dated 1797 - thus the pipe may be dated to around 1800. The initials WG are marked in relief on either side of the spur and the letters TD are marked incusely on the back of the bowl (see Fig. 16). As the position of this last mark varies slightly with each bowl and appears to cut through the mould lines where they are visible, I believe that it was stamped on the pipe after it came out of the mould.

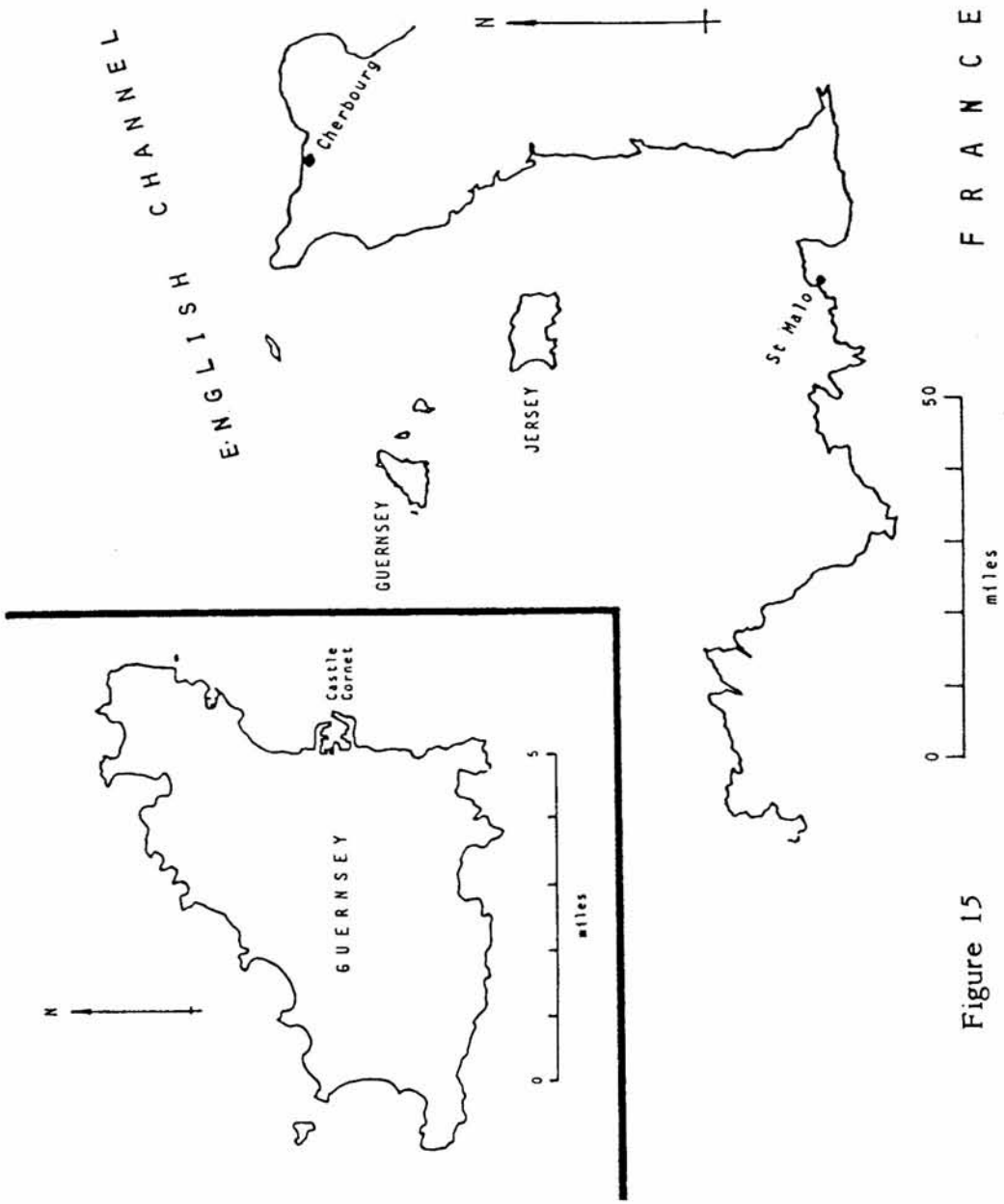
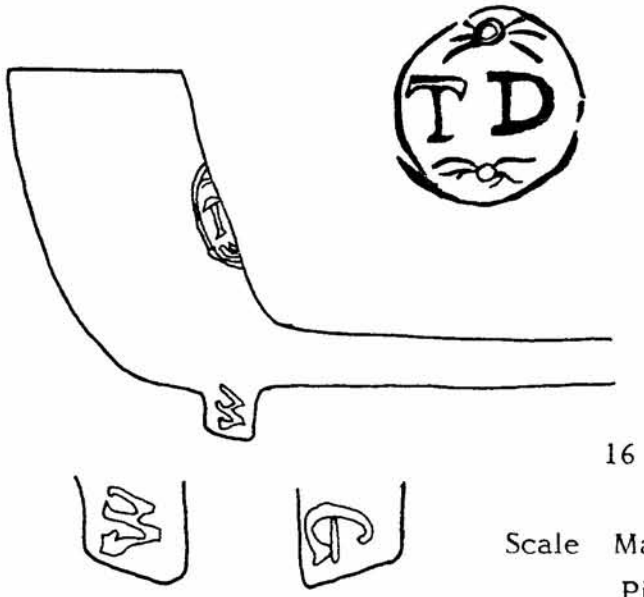


Figure 15



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Scale Mark 2:1
Pipe 1:1

With reference to Reg and Philomena Jackson's article on the TD mark (SCPR 1), could it be that this is the trademark of an exporting company which ordered its goods from varying sources and had its own mark imprinted on them?

I would be grateful to hear from anyone who may recognise this pipe or give a suggestion as to its maker.

Work on the wreck continues, but so far it is not known what port she set out from. It would be nice to fit one more link to the chain.

Nicky David

Mould Modification in the 17th Century

Recent research on pipes found in Bath has shown that during the 17th century some moulds were modified by filing down their inner surfaces in order to alter the shapes of the bowls. The recognition of such instances has helped in the identification and correlation of those pipes bearing symbol-type stamps with those bearing makers' initials or stamps.

In order to verify a case of modification the pipes should be unglazed and unburnished so that the clearest possible imprint of the mould is seen. In the examples used for this study not even the mould lines had been removed. A careful examination of the pipes' surfaces is made and features common to both noted. These normally consist of scratches or lumps which reflect the original shaping and finishing of the mould. These will be visible on the later (modified) pipes only where portions of the original shape are retained. When supported by identical measurements in other unmodified parts of the pipes this evidence is considered enough to verify mould modification and to identify as one what at first sight appear to be the products of two different moulds.

An example of mould identification is shown in the work of Richard Earle (Fig. 17). The number of known examples of each type is shown in the table:

FORM & STAMP	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
A (i)	Original mould & original stamp	11
B (ii)	Widened mould & reversed stamp complete	1
B (iii)	Widened mould & reversed stamp trimmed	4
B (iv)	Heart within heart	1
B (v)	Chain within heart	1
B (vi)	RE, plain	7
B (vii)	RE in circle of dots	3
C (viii)	RICH/ARD.E/ARLE	1
C (i)	Original stamp from above mould	1

The mould producing form A was first used c1670 in conjunction with stamp i. At a date soon after, the mould was filed down and widened to produce the pipes of form B. This was proven by the presence of an identical set of scratches on the upper right surface of the backs of both bowl forms. The parts changed are shown in the overlain figure. At the same time the stamp was reversed to one in relief (stamp ii), using the original die to form a mirror impression.

Further evidence of modification exists on the later products which have an indentation on the front right-hand side of the heel where the mould was not filed down smoothly, and a distinctive protrusion on the left-hand side of the bowl just above the heel - probably where an attempt had been made to hammer or punch-level a stubborn point of the mould. These two features have been found on identically shaped pipes bearing five other stamps (iii - vii).

Finally, another pipe (form C) was found bearing either stamp i or stamp viii - i.e. the name RICH/ARD.E/ARLE. This is not an example of mould modification but is very strong evidence that forms A and B were also made by Earle. That the same mould was used to make pipes bearing stamps i and viii is shown by the correlation of a number of measurements taken with a micrometer.

Another example of mould modification is shown in Fig. 18. The original mould producing form D was first altered by slightly widening the mouth at the back of the bowl to give form E, which has a small raised bump on the left-hand side of the bowl, showing that the mould had been damaged. Both types of pipe are stamped with a gauntlet (stamp ix).

The mould was then further enlarged to give form F. This form is not at all like form D, but that the same mould was used is shown by two features. First, there is the protusion on the side of the bowl in forms E and F; second, all three forms have a distinctive bulge on the right side of the stem just behind the bowl.

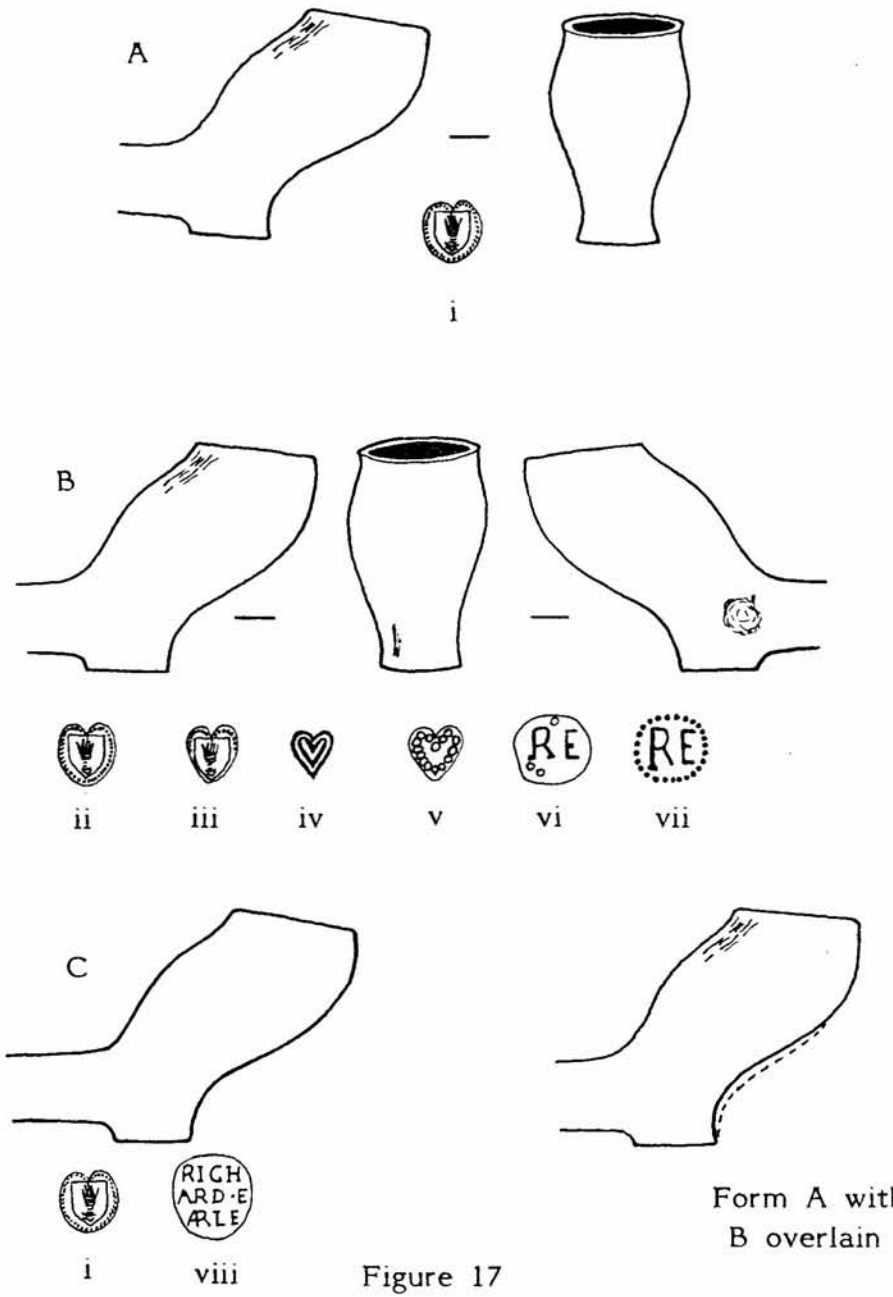

Figure 17

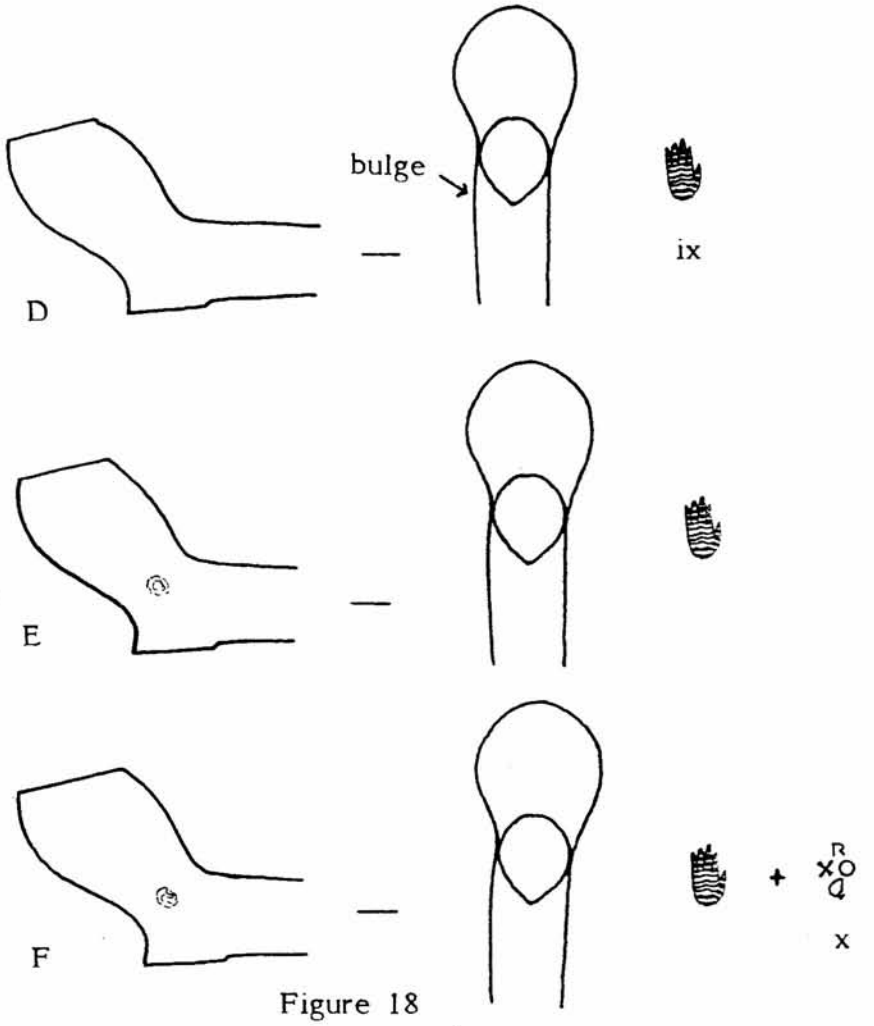

Figure 18

An interesting stamp (x) is found as an alternative to stamp ix on pipes of form F. It consists of the letters R/XO/Q. Its meaning is uncertain but it can perhaps be read as the initials RQ separated by a motif of two geometrical figures. Four examples of this stamp have been found in Bath and another at East Town, near Trowbridge in Wiltshire. The maker may have been working in the vicinity of Rode in Somerset, where it has recently been discovered that the well-known Howell family and some others were operating between c1650 and c1670.

Finally, the reason for modification must be considered. Obviously, it must have been done to allow an old mould to be re-used to meet changing needs. Measurement of bowl capacities has shown that there was no significant increase when the mould was enlarged, so it was not to allow more tobacco to be used. It seems that it must have been a response to changing fashion in bowl forms.

I would be interested to hear of any other examples of mould-modification elsewhere.

Marek Lewcun

Seldon's Pipe Factory, Barnstaple, Devon

Barnstaple had a thriving pipemaking industry in the 17th century but by the 1750s it had died out mainly due to the greater competition from the larger centres of manufacture such as Bristol.

In 1859 John Seldon attempted to recreate the former clay tobaccopipe making industry in premises in Alexandra Road, Barnstaple. Seldon's revival of pipemaking in the town was short-lived and by the early 1870s the business had closed, presumably because he did not have a sufficient market for his products. From the 1880s until quite recently the site had been used by John Huxtable for the manufacture of agricultural implements.[1]

Documentary research has revealed the identity of the pipemakers who were working at Seldon's. It is interesting that a number of them came from Bristol and it could be that they had moved to Barnstaple, either because of the decline of the pipemaking industry in Bristol or, perhaps, because Seldon gave inducements in the form of housing - he owned a number of properties in Princes Street and Bodens Row.

The pipemakers working for Seldon were:

William Cann:
1861. Aged 43, born in Barnstaple. Described as a 'visitor' at 140 Trinity Street when the Census was taken.[2]

Thomas Davis:
1861. Aged 43, born in Bristol. Living at 80 Bodens Row with his wife, **Mary Ann** (28), born in Bristol.[2]
1866. Their daughter, Susan, was baptized on 21 February.[3]

William Davy:
1871. Aged 38, born in Bideford. Living at 79 Princes Street with his wife, **Martha** (27), born in Bristol.[4]
1871. Their children, William and Catherine Jane, were baptized on 15 March.[3]

Susan Farrings:
1861. Aged 47, born in Bideford, Devon. Lodging with Thomas Davis at 80 Bodens Row.[2]

Elizabeth Haines:
1861. Aged 19, born in Barnstaple. Living at 147 Newington Low Street.[2]

Samuel Haynes:
1861. Aged 44, born in Bristol. Living at 95 Princes Street with his wife **Elizabeth** (55), born in Bristol.[2]
1871. Elizabeth still described as a pipemaker but now a widow. Living in Barnstaple Union Workhouse. On this occasion place of birth given as St. Sidwells, Exeter, Devon.[4]
(This was presumably the Samuel Haines, pipemaker, who was living in Marlborough Street, St. James' parish, Bristol, in 1841).[5]

Ann Rodgers:
1861. Aged 20, born in Bristol. Living at 97 Princes Street with her husband, George, a cotton weaver.[2]

Mary Sprigg:
1861. Aged 49, born Barnstaple. Lodging at 130 Princes Street.[2]

There is still more research to be undertaken on this small and short-lived industry. As reported in SCPR 2 the site of the factory is threatened with redevelopment

in the near future but it is hoped that excavations can be carried out before this takes place. Local residents remember that when buildings were erected on the site in the 1950s a kiln base was exposed, and a former employee of Huxtable's tells me that this was not touched but just covered with rubble and a layer of tarmac.

References:
1. Strong, H. W. (1889) *Industries of North Devon.* Reprinted 1971 by David and Charles, p.xxix.
2. 1861 Census Return. Microfilm in North Devon Athenaeum.
3. St. Mary Magdalene Chuch, Barnstaple. Register of baptisms. Devon Record Office, Exeter.
4. 1871 Census Return. Microfilm in North Devon Athenaeum.
5. Price, R. and Jackson, R. & P. (1979) *Bristol clay pipe makers - a revised and enlarged edition.* Privately published.
6. Rate Books. North Devon Athenaeum.

David Jemmett

A 19th-Century Pipe Factory Found in Gloucester

During the reculverting of the River Twyver on the line of the new Inner Relief Road between Black Dog Yard and Worcester Street (N.G.R. SO 83441890) a 19th-century tobacco pipe factory was discovered. A manufactory yard area, overlain by kiln waste deposits, was recorded along the south side of the factory site. Plain and figured pipe bowls, including two with transfers, were recovered with some kiln furniture remains. Pipes stamped RW are assumed to be the initials of Robert Williams, pipemaker from 1849 to 1866.

This information is taken from:
Trans. Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society Transactions (1984) Vol. 102, p228-229.
Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group Review (1984) No. 18, p48.

Reg Jackson

Richard Warder of Chichester (Sussex)

The following reference was found while researching Guildford pipemakers at the Guildford (Surrey) Muniment Room: [1]

> *Guildford Monthly Meeting*
> *A Meeting in Guildford 4th day of the 8th Month 1672.*
> *Richard Warder of Chittester tobacopipemaker maker and Anne Lee of Guildford, intention to Marry.*

No further mention of Richard Warder has been found among the Guildford Quaker Records and it has not been possible to confirm that he returned to Chichester with his wife Anne. However, it is tempting to connect him with the Warder brothers of Philadelphia (a Quaker city) in America who are reported as working in the first decades of the 18th century. Richard Warder of Philadelphia is noted as *'living under the same roof with Phillip Syng Goldsmith'*.[2]

Phillip Syng (1676-1739) was a working goldsmith born and trained in Cork. He emigrated to America in 1714 and his son Phillip (1703-1789) was also a prominent goldsmith. Another Phillip Syng advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* of 15 March 1759 as *'Brass Founder from Philadelphia'*. This advertisement makes it clear that he was a working founder, possibly learning the trade from the family.

Whether the Syngs ever made pipe moulds is uncertain, but the connection between them and the Warders should be researched more fully. Certainly, other evidence from Guildford shows clear family connections between silversmiths/founders and pipemakers.

References:

1. Guildford Muniment Room 124/1/1.
2. Sudbury, B. (1979) *Historic clay tobacco pipemakers of the United States of America* **BAR** S60, p193-4.

David Barker

A Chester Pipemaker in London?

The *North Cheshire Family Historian*, Vol. 8, no. 4 (November 1981) p.109 records patients at the British Lying-in Hospital (Endell Street), Holborn, London. The list includes reference to a pipemaker:

Margaret Phillips (aged 30) wife of Thomas Phillips (pipe maker of St. John, Chester) gave birth to their daughter Martha in the hospital on 27 March 1764 (baptized 29 March), and mother and daughter were discharged on 18 April following.

Does this mean that Thomas was passing through London at the time? John and Thomas Phillips are listed as clay pipe makers from Chester by Janet Rutter and Peter Davey. **BAR** 78 (1980) p253.

Peter Hammond

Additional London Pipemakers

While researching the Lewis family in the records of Horsley Down parish, Southwark, London, I came across details of several previously unknown pipemakers and further information on a few already known.

All references to addresses, baptisms and burials (except some information noted at the end) refer to Horsley Down, the parish church there being St. John.[1]

JH JOHN HUNT (or HANT), pipemaker
18 July 1819, living with his wife Gertrude in New Street when their son Joseph (born 12 May) baptized.
13 May 1821, their son John (born 10 March 1821) baptized.

HENRY JONES, tobaccopipe maker
26 December 1813, living with his wife Elizabeth in Rotherhithe when their son George (born 6 December) baptized.

JL JAMES LEWIN, pipemaker
3 November 1813, living with his wife (name illegible) in New Street when their daughter Martha (born 1810) baptized.
25 March 1818, his wife was named Ann and their daughter Julia (born January 1818) baptized.

JL JOHN LEWIS, tobaccopipemaker
2 June 1816, living with his wife Mary Ann in Freeschool Street when their son Samuel Thomas (born 21 February 1816) baptized.

SL SAMUEL LEWIS
1808, having lived in Horsley Down he was buried aged 64 (i.e. born c1744). He was probably the Samuel Lewis noted in Oswald's 1975 list.[2]

TL THOMAS LEWIS, pipemaker
1 June 1834, living with his wife Elizabeth in Horsleydown Lane when their daughter Mary Ann baptized.

NM NATHANIEL McKENZIE, pipemaker
1828, living with his wife Mary in Fair Street when their daughter Mary Ann (born 25 March 1828) baptized.

HN HENRY NEEDHAM, pipemaker
6 April 1809, living with his wife in Horsley Down when their daughter Esther baptized.

TP THOMAS PAINE (or PAYNE), tobaccopipe maker
July 1809, living with his wife Ann in Horsley Down when their son John baptized.
10 May 1811, their son William James baptized.
12 September 1813, living in Shad Thames when their son Edward (born 14 June 1813) baptized.

WR WILLIAM REYNOLDS, pipemaker
15 March 1810, living with his wife Ann in Horsley Down when their daughter Elizabeth Sarah baptized.

JS JAMES SANDLANDS, pipemaker
5 May 1815, living with his wife Susanna in New Street when their son Joseph William (born 9 April 1815) baptized.

JS JOHN SANDERS, pipemaker
September 1807, living with his wife Mary in Horsley Down when their daughter Maria baptized.

In addition, Adrian Oswald[3] has kindly supplied the following, which he has noted since producing his 1975 list:[2]

RB RICHARD BROWNE 1688 his child baptized in Southwark.

RB RICHARD BIRD 1691 his child baptized in Southwark.

RB RICHARD BOUCHER 1766 living in Belton Street, his premises insured by Sun Assurance for £100.

References:
1. Parish of St. John, Horsely Down, Southwark: Bishop's Transcripts, Greater London Record Office X/14 8-11.
2. Oswald, A. (1975) *Clay pipes for the archaeologist* BAR 14.
3. Oswald, A. in litt. October 1983.

Colin Tatman

Dissolved Pipemakers

Various editions of the newspaper *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal* record that partnerships between pipemakers were dissolved. The notices cover the whole country rather than just Bristol and the termination of these businesses might be of interest to other researchers. Those so far found are:

30 July 1814 Wigham & Co. of Ginns, Cumberland, tobaccopipe manufacturers
2 March 1816 Hall & Cook of Barnes, Surrey, tobaccopipe makers

11 May 1816 Steevens & Roberts of Gloucester, tobacco pipe manufacturers
1 June 1816 Pitt & Wilmot of Richmond, Surrey, pipemakers
8 May 1824 A & M Lonsdale of Leeds, pipe manufacturers
3 December 1825 Carleton & Buckley of Huddersfield, tobaccopipe manufacturers

The possibility remains that the pipe manufacturers (i.e. Pitt & Wilmot and the Lonsdales) were not making tobacco pipes.

Roger Price

A Complaint on the Inaccurate Depictions of Clay Pipes in Past Scenes of Genre

Isn't it strange the way people draw pipes,
Some are like moons or eggs on spoons,
Bowl mythology instead of typology!
Isn't it strange the way people draw pipes.

Isn't it odd the way smokers 'draw' smoke,
Some are shewn ... to be smoking a bone?
Or a ball on a straw - that I really deplore!
Isn't it odd the way smokers draw smoke.

Isn't it weird the way people imbibe,
Posing like goofs with - miniature hoofs?
And could that be smoke or a Gilroy joke?
Isn't it strange the way people imbibe.

So artists who drank from Harrison's 'ladells'
Must have been generally under the tables -
Alderman and 'wardens are peculiar types!
Isn't it strange the way people draw pipes.

References and comments:
Fig. 19. From a woodcut in *Een korte beschryvinge van het wonderlycke kruyt tobacco* (A short description of the herb tobacco), Rotterdam, 1623. An early 'inverted-hoof' type.

Fig. 20. *Angling at Sadler's Wells*, by Cruickshank after Woodward, c1796. A typical 'egg-on-a-spoon' model, though no race is being held here!

Fig. 21. Detail from *Modern Reformers in Council* (Henry Hunt and his cohorts in French Revolutionary dress), 1818. A 'kazoo' or 'hopper' pipe, with the bowl about to hop off the stem!

19

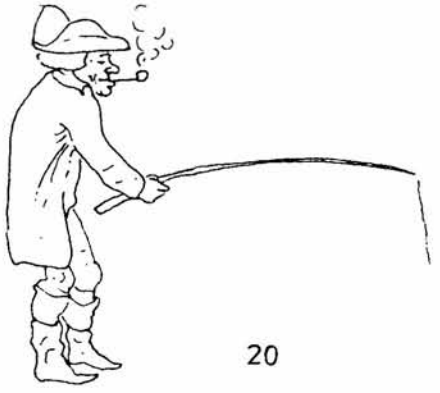

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Fig. 22. Detail from a portrait of Madame Le Brun (1750-1842) in *The pipe book*, by Alfred Dunhill, 1969. Rather spooky. Throwback fairy pipes in Dutch style? Or were they custom-made this size for the lady?

Fig. 23. A collier from *Costumes of Yorkshire*, by G. Walker, 1814. British Museum advertisements of the period show that short pipes were available, but this one looks like a much later cutty pipe with no spur.

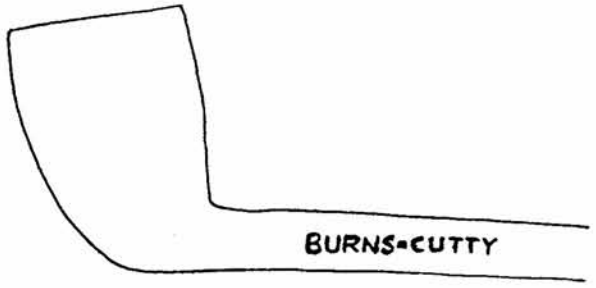
Fig. 24. Fox and Sheridan, by Gilroy, 1793. Did Gilroy forget to add the spurs or are they American - export types?

Fig. 25. Detail from an 18th-century tobacco wrapper, from *Design in miniature*, by D. Gentleman. A typical 'ball-on-a-straw' variety, or perhaps a juggling trick?

Colin Tatman

Points arising . . .

Robin Bawn replies:
The type of stoppers figured by Dagnall (SCPR 4) were probably used to produce a pipe in my collection (Fig. 26). The bowl is complete and the interior base is higher than the stem. The base is pierced by five circular holes. The central hole is the largest and is the only one which joins the stem-bore. This is the same arrangement as the pipe referred to by Jarzembowski in SCPR 5. Each side of the stem is stamped with the mark BURNS.CUTTY.



26

Peter Hammond replies:
1. Further to Ron Dagnall's mention in SCPR 4 of pipes with indentations in the bases of the bowls, I have a number of such pipes within my collection. As mentioned by Ron and also by Ed Jarzembowski (SCPR 5), it is generally only the central hole which links up with the stem, the surrounding holes (usually numbering four) merely proving to be indentations apparently serving no useful purpose whatsoever. I think that this was really a 'con' by the pipemakers in deceiving potential customers that they were in fact smoking a form of filtering pipe, which could of course boost sales. Even if the indentations were supposed to collect some of the tobacco juices and oils, as there was no escape route for them I cannot really see that this device would have helped at all. Some pipemakers did, however, go to more trouble in trying to devise methods for removing or filtering harmful substances within the

tobacco, some of which were patented. Full details on the latter are given in my forthcoming paper concerning 'Registered and patented clay tobacco pipes' (to be published in the **BAR** series).

The 'Health Exhibition Clays' were the product of London manufacturer Thomas William Blake, the motif being registered by him as a trademark in 1884 and the pipes being displayed at the 1884 Health Exhibition in London. In the August 1884 issue of the *Tobacco Trade Review* was the following paragraph:

> *Filter Pipes.*
> *Mr. W. T. Blake, 175 City Road E.C. has sent us a sample of his filter pipes, which are made of the best purified colouring clay; and, in the process of manufacture, the filter is made with the pipe, of which it forms an inseparable part. This obviates the necessity of fitting a plug, an operation which in the majority of cases is defective. The process of manufacturing the filter pipe is exhibited daily at the International Health Exhibition.*

For the next ten years Blake advertised this product in the same journal; for example the July 1893 issue records (Fig. 27):


HEALTH EXHIBITION CLAYS.
(REGISTERED TRADE MARK.)
FILTER CLAYS, fitted with best Vulcanite and Metal Mouthpieces, in Leather Cases, both long and kidney.
SPECIALITIES. { THE BENT & STRAIGHT ARMY, CAVALIER, HAND & EGG, ALBERT, HORSE HOOF, DEATH-HEAD, NEGRO, & JACOB MOUNTED CLAYS.
MEERSCHAUM-WASHED CLAYS FOR COLOURING CONTESTS.
W. T. BLAKE. Manufactory—1, POWNALL ROAD, DALSTON, LONDON, N.E. (late City Road).

27

2. Though I do not have any pipes by Edward Keevil within my collection (SCPR 5), I have come across one reference to him in the course of my research into clay pipes bearing registered designs. On 10 February 1862 Edward Keevil registered a pipe consisting of the decoration of an Irish harp on the front of the bowl with a shamrock leaf on each side. The stem of the pipe was upward curving with the motif 'ERIN GO BRAGH' (Ireland For Ever) on it. His address was given as 27 Merchants Quay, Dublin.

The same design is known to have been produced by McDougall's of Glasgow later on (for it is illustrated in their catalogue), but does not bear the motif along the stem.

Marek Lewcun replies:
Further to Richard Le Cheminant's four-bowled pipe from the Thames foreshore (SCPR 5), a fragment of a pipe previously possessing at least six bowls, but more probably seven, has been found in Bath. Dating c1660, the remains consist of a common or key stem (bore diameter 3.1mm - 8/64") with slots cut into it to accommodate a further five separately moulded stems of which three survive attached. If the pipe was symmetrical then a sixth slot exists on a missing fragment to produce an original total of seven bowls.

Figs. 28-30 show the remains so far found, a diagram of how the stems fitted together and how the original might have appeared.

As in the example shown by Richard the stems are moulded and have been fixed into the carefully cut slots, their junctions with the key stem smeared by hand with a thin coat of clay to add strength to the finished product. Unfortunately none of the bowls survive, but the particularly fine milling which decorates each stem in a criss-cross fashion narrows down the options for maker-

identification considerably, and on the basis of recent research it would seem that the manufacturer of this pipe was probably one of the two Thomas Hunts (uncle and nephew) who worked respectively at Norton St. Philip in Somerset and Marlborough in Wiltshire between c1635 and 1692. (It is hoped that the results of recent documentary research on the Hunt family will be included in the next issue of the Newsletter).

Making such a pipe would doubtless have been a difficult operation even for a skilled and experienced pipemaker and it seems unlikely that many were produced. As Richard suggests, multi-bowled pipes were probably status symbols and it is quite possible that they were made to a special order.

The Bath pipe was found only very recently and it is hoped that fragments of the bowls may be recovered by a careful search of the find-spot. The bowl form may enable a more positive date and maker to be ascribed to this unusual pipe.

Are there any other examples of such exotic pipes known to SCPR members elsewhere?

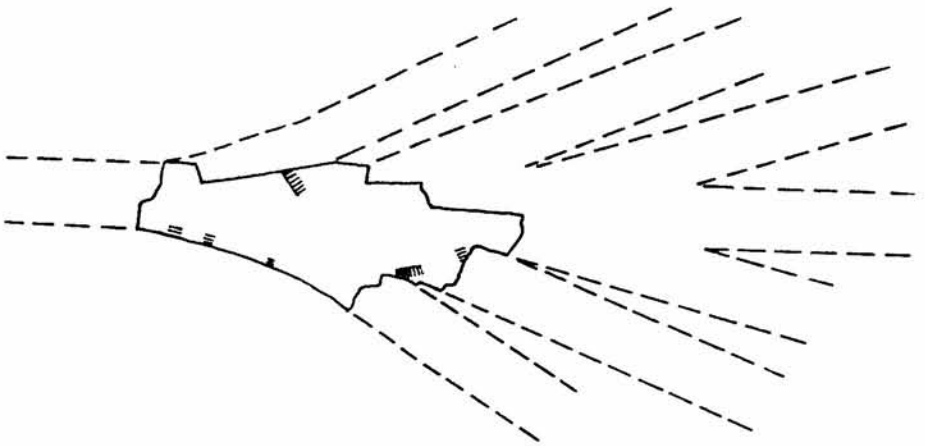


Fig. 28. The stem body fragment.

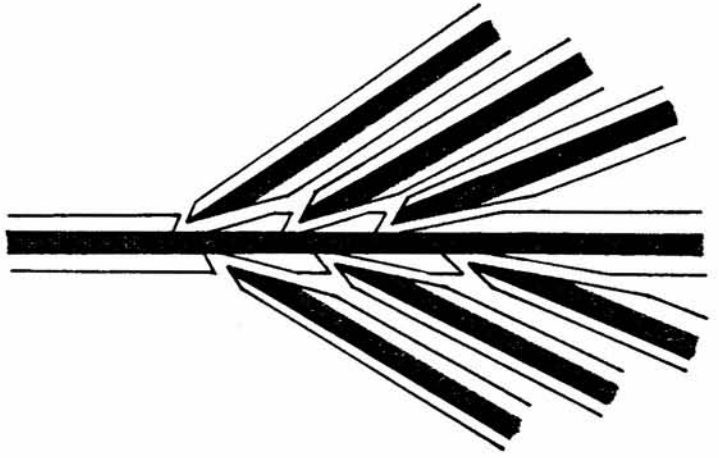


Fig. 29. Diagrammatic cross-section showing how the side stems fit into slots cut in the main stem.

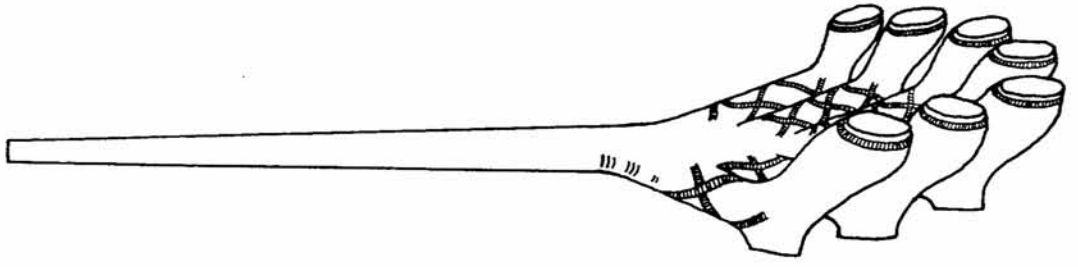


Fig. 30. A reconstruction of the Bath pipe.

Bibliography

Jackson, R. & P. *More clay pipes from Monmouth* Monmouth Archaeol., 16, 1984, p2-4. A note on 15 pipes found during fieldwork by the Monmouth Archaeological Society.

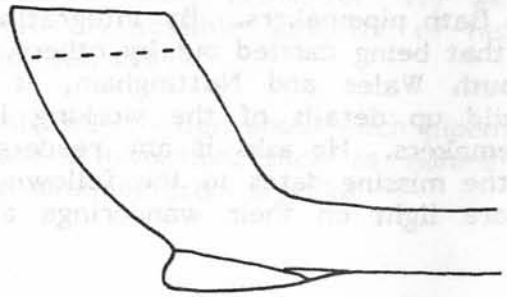
Norton, J. (1984) *Report on clay pipes* in Lynch, A. *Excavations of the Medieval Town Defences at Charlotte's Quay, Limerick* Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, 84, p313-314.
Thirty-nine pipe bowls and 234 stem fragments were found. The pipes range in date from the 17th-19th centuries and are English, Dutch and Irish in origin.

Oswald, A. with contributions by Allan, J. P. & Hunt, S. *The clay pipes* in Allan, J. P. *Medieval and Post-Medieval finds from Exeter, 1971-1980* Exeter Archaeological Reports, Vol. 3, p279-293. Published by Exeter City Council and the University of Exeter, 1984.
The chapter dealing with clay pipes includes reports on pipe kiln waste from Bartholomew Street West (c1690-1720) and Commercial Road (c1690-1730), and also brief notes on some small amounts of kiln waste found in the burial ground of St. Mary Major (c1700-1730), Southernhay Gardens (c1720-1760) and Mermaid Yard. Although none of the pipes from Bartholomew Street West were marked documentary evidence suggests that they may have been made by the Burges family.
There are a further 107 pipes illustrated from various excavations carried out in the city and full descriptions of these pipes are given in the text. It is interesting that 90% of the pipes found were made locally between c1640 and 1740.

Help!

Damian Evans of 5 Heathfield, Gorseinon, Swansea SA4 2BE, South Wales would like help with the identification of a pipe he has found in the Loughor Estuary (Figs. 31-32). The heel mark is damaged and fairly indistinct but he has supplied a x8 photograph. The pipe is made of yellowish clay, it is well finished and has a stem bore diameter of 2mm. Any information on the maker or likely date and place of manufacture would be appreciated.

31



32

Peter Hammond (see new address on page 40) would be interested to hear from any readers who may have come across references to pipemakers of or born in Nottingham, Newark or Mansfield, e.g. from Census Returns. He has a great deal of detailed information on the pipemakers of this, his home county, and knowing that pipemakers moved about he would not be at all surprised if readers had come across references in other places. Likewise he has come across pipemakers in Nottinghamshire born in other pipemaking centres such as Bristol and Rainford.

Paul Jung (address on page 39) has a pipe fragment with the heel mark illustrated (Fig. 33). The edge around the mark is raised and the mark is in relief. The stem bore diameter is 1/8". He would like to know if any members of the Society can identify the maker.

33 Scale 2:1

A request for assistance has been received from Marek Lewcun (13 Cedric Road, Bath, Avon) who is seeking information on Bath pipemakers. By integrating his own research with that being carried out by others in Bristol, Gloucester, South Wales and Nottingham, it has been possible to build up details of the working lives of a number of pipemakers. He asks if any readers can help fill in any of the missing dates in the following list and help throw more light on their wanderings around the country:

1. Thomas Allen. (Wife: Maria) Born in Bristol c1818. Working in Bristol from 1841-46, Bath from 1849-56, moving back to Bristol again by 1871.

2. William Allen. Born c1807-11 outside Somerset. Working in Bath in 1841 and Bristol 1842.

3. Thomas Arnold. (Wife: Fanny) Born c1818-20 in Bristol. Working in Bristol 1839, Gloucester 1847, Tredegar 1850-51, Bristol 1853-62 and Bath 1870-81.

4. Mary Deverell. Born c1818 in Bristol. Working in Bristol 1841-45 and Bath 1851.

5. Isaac Hand. (Wife: Ann) Born c1790 in Bristol. Working in Bath in 1814, Nottingham 1815, Bath 1820-36 and Bristol 1838-51.

6. William Norman. Born 1831 in Bristol. Working in Bristol in 1851 and in Bath 1870-71.

7. William Norton. (Wife: Amelia) Born c1829-30 in Bristol. Working in Bristol in 1848, Cheltenham 1855, Bristol 1857, Bath 1861-62, Tredegar 1863-68 and Bristol 1871.

8. Thomas Phillips. (Wife: Harriet) Born c1816 in Bristol. Working in Nantgarw in 1845-49, Bristol 1852 and Bath 1861.

9. Robert Sants. Born c1812-16. He was working in Bath in 1841. A possible daughter of his, Sarah, was born in Middlesex c1845.

Only the basic information about each pipemaker is given above. More information, such as names of children, etc., can be obtained from Marek.

New Members

Robin Bawn, 22 Russell Road, Lodge Causeway, Fishponds, Bristol.

Andrew Bowman, 4 Jubilee Street, Taunton, Somerset TA2 6JA.

Mr. T. Bridges, Keeper of Archaeology, The Commandery, Sidbury, Worcester.

Paul Jung, P.O. Box 817, Bel Air, MD 21014, U.S.A. Researching Baltimore and Maryland pipemakers. Terracotta pipes from Italy.

Mr. I. Robertson, Curator, Passmore Edwards Museum, Romford Road, Stratford, London E15 4LZ.

Bruce Waddell, 3 Station Road, Kingswood, Bristol BS15 4PG.

Changes of Address

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Peter Hammond, 81 Ena Avenue, Sneinton Dale, Nottingham NG2 4NA.

Mr. R. H. Smith, R.R.# 1, Fulford, Quebec JOE 1SO, Canada.