

CLAY PIPE
SOCIETY for RESEARCH

To be Lett,

And Entered upon Directly or at Michaelmas next,

At St. Ive's in the County of Huntingdon,

A Dwelling House and Pipe Office, in good and
Tenantable Repair, being an old accustomed Houle and Shop;
now in the Occupation of Richard Lewis.

N. B. All sorts of Utensils in the Pipe making way are to be Sold,
at a reasonable Price; being determined to leave off Trade.

Enquire of the said Richard Lewis, or of Thomas Everitt at St. Ive's
aforesaid.

NEWSLETTER

15



July 1987

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**Winchester Conference
10-11 October 1987**

Karen Parker has organised a very interesting conference based at the Hyde Historic Resources Centre, Winchester, Hampshire. This includes various lectures, a special clay pipe exhibition, a chance to look at the reserve collection of pipes held at the Centre, tours of Winchester and the Brooks archaeological excavation and, for those who wish to stay for an extra day, a visit to see pipes in Southampton. A detailed programme is enclosed with this Newsletter and Karen would be grateful if you returned the slip as soon as possible indicating that you will be attending. We know that Karen has put a lot of hard work into organising this event so we do hope that you will be able to come for what promises to be a most enjoyable weekend.

SCPR Visit to Leiden, Holland

In May a number of members of SCPR took up the kind invitation made by Don Duco and Benedict Goes to visit the Pijpenkabinet in Leiden. We would like to thank them for their warm hospitality and for organising such an interesting weekend. We were very pleased to meet one of our Dutch members, Bert van der Lingen, and to see again Jean Fraikin who had travelled from Belgium to be with us.

The Pijpenkabinet is housed in a fine 17th century almshouse and the collections are displayed in a magnificent panelled room in cases specially designed and

made by Don. The large study collections are readily accessible and what impressed us all was the amount of time and care that Don and Benedict have spent on researching and cataloguing the material and their very detailed knowledge of the subject. The museum also holds one of the most extensive libraries specializing in pipes and tobacco. It is obvious that Don and Benedict have devoted themselves to providing the museum with collections of the highest quality. Benedict's skilful pipemaking demonstrations are especially popular with visitors to the museum which opens once a week to the public.

One of the highlights of the weekend was the visit to Gouda where we saw the two pipe works owned by Aart and Adriaan van der Want, descendants of the famous Dutch pipemaking family who keep the tradition of pipemaking alive, albeit by the modern production method



The house (second from right) in Gouda of the pipemaker, Frans Verzijl, bearing his mark, the Lion in the Dutch Garden

of slip-casting. The De Moriaan Museum contains an excellent collection of pipemaking artifacts, many associated with the Guild, and a fine collection of local pottery. We were able to visit the Stedelijk Museum and a working windmill, the Red Lion. Some of the pipemakers' houses still survive in Gouda and had pipemakers' marks or clay pipes displayed on their front walls. We would particularly like to thank Ivo van Loo, an expert on Goudan pipemakers, for accompanying us on our visit to the city.

We also had an opportunity to see more of the lovely city of Leiden and some of us were able to visit Delft and Amsterdam. This was a memorable weekend and we will certainly be making a return visit to our friends in Holland in the not too distant future.

Reg & Philomena Jackson



The De Moriaan Museum, Gouda

A Group of Broseley Pipes from Carmarthen

Examination of pipes found in the Carmarthen area by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust has revealed two bowls and three heels (Figs. 1-5) which all bear the stamp of one maker, but with the dies of all five being different. The name reads SVM/NEWS, presumably the V being an inverted A. As parts of some of the stamps are very faint it was necessary to use fibre optic illumination to provide low angle incident light in order to read and photograph them. Plaster impressions were also taken.

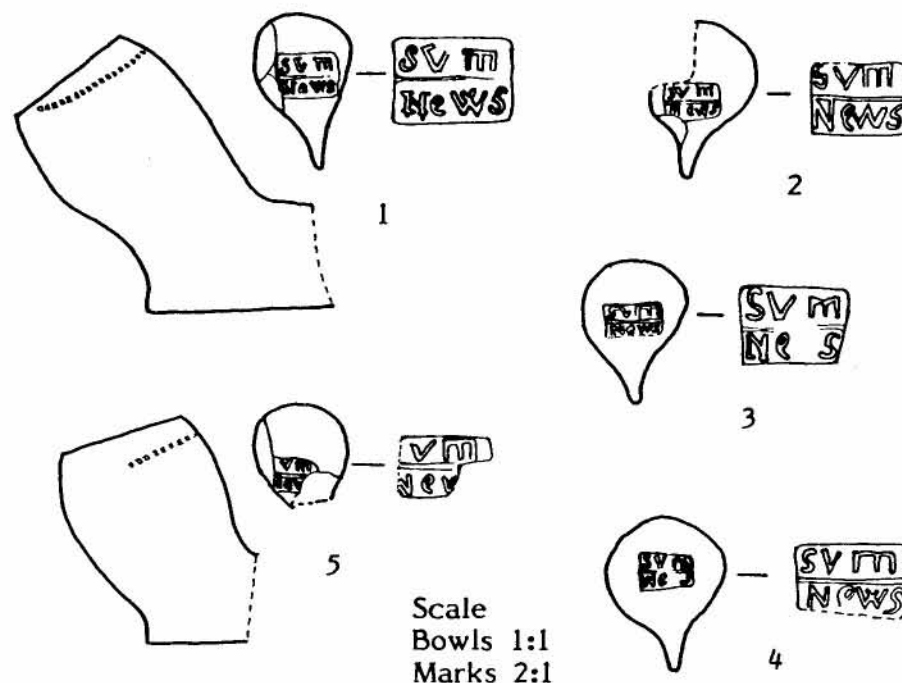
Both of the complete bowls are well finished, with slight rouletting, and are Broseley type 5b, although no. 5 is a very small version.

The pipes have the following stem bores:-

- 1 and 5 = 6/64ths
- 2, 3 and 4 = 7/64ths

The differences between the stamps are as follows. In 1, 2 and 3 the N is more or less aligned under the S of the top line. The forms of the V and N in 1 are different when compared with those of 2 and 3 and the relationship between the E and W is also different between 1 and 2. Unfortunately the stamp was rocked during the impression of 3 so that the W is missing. However 2 and 3 can be separated as the S' in the top lines are different, that in 2 being shaped like a 5, while the alignment of the S of the bottom line is to the right of the M in 2 and under it in 3.

In 4 the N is to the right of the S while in 5, although the left edge of the stamp has been trimmed off removing the S, the N remains, suggesting that 4 and 5 were similar at the left side and unlike 1, 2 and 3. Part of the bottom right of 5 has chipped off but enough is left of the rest of the stamp to show that the V is placed over the gap between the N and E and the gap between the E and W in 5 is greater than in 4 while that between the V and M in 4 is greater than that in 5. Thus all five dies are different.



These stamps could be a poorly engraved version of THO/MAS/HEWS (Hughes) or even a similar spelling of Samuel Hughes' name, the latter maker being known from Sam/HuGH and SAM/HVG/HES stamps on type 3b and 5 bowls respectively.¹

Alternatively they could represent the product of a maker who learned his trade in Broseley then worked in the Carmarthen area. There is no documentary evidence for this as yet but similar suggestions have been made for Monmouthshire.² The use of five different dies suggests a long and/or prolific output.

References

1. Atkinson, D.R. (1975) *Tobacco pipes of Broseley, Shropshire*.
2. Knight, J.K. (1980) 'Monmouthshire clay pipe makers: some documentary evidence' *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales*, 3, 77-80

Mick Fordy

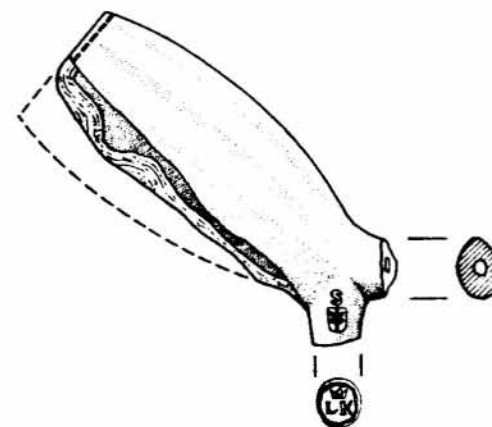
A Further Goudan Pipe from Norden

As a result of public relations work, having published the first report on clay tobacco pipes from Norden, county Aurich, West Germany,¹ we received a further clay pipe from the same complex as the three Goudan pipes already mentioned.

The pipe is also broken at the usual point, in the stem area a little behind the spur. The upper half of the bowl is damaged, but a reconstructed drawing can be made with some accuracy (Fig. 6). The general impression, based on the size and shape of the pipe, allows us to date this new example to the 18th century, and according to the evolutionary trends in Dutch clay pipes as shown by Atkinson,² we may narrow this chronological range down to the second half of the 18th century, and more particularly around 1770.

The new piece from Norden is polished as are most of the Goudan pipes of that time, and bears a small maker's mark at the base. It shows the typical letter 'S' over the shield on the side of the spur. The letter 'S' stands for *slegte*, meaning ordinary, and indicates a poorer quality pipe. This mark was introduced at Gouda about 1740 and helps to narrow the dating range. The heraldic figure on the shield under the *slegte* inscription of this pipe, found on both sides of the spur, shows a simple sort of tree - or perhaps a very worn version of the arms of the city of Gouda.

The colour of the pipe, grey at its base and more dusty-white up to the rim of the bowl, is similar to Atkinson's pipe no. 29 or to Duco's Gouda pipe types 'g' or 'h', which were produced between 1750-1775 and 1775-1815 respectively.³ This type was produced in very large quantities and is probably the commonest Dutch export found. The rim of the bowl is decorated by a band of small strokes, which perhaps imitates the typical bead moulding. The stamp on the underside of the spur is well known. Under a three-pointed crown is the inscription 'LK', standing for Lucas Krijne, a Goudan pipemaking company working between 1674 and 1865/66 (Duco's no. 388). Taking into account the introduction of the *slegte* mark we are able to narrow the dating range of this pipe to the years between 1740 and 1866.



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Seen in comparison to the total complex of the pipes of Goudan origin from Norden, we note the great similarity in shape, size and style. The end of the dating range of this fourth pipe is nearly the same as in the pipe C (Fig. 7), which was produced by the Barent van Barkel company until 1853/54. Assuming the deposition of the four pipes at the same time, pipe A indicates the maximum of the dating range as 1740 to 1846. From the evolution of types of Goudan pipes suggested by Atkinson² we can narrow the date to between 1750 and 1800, most probably around 1770. This is some years after the main period of production of clay tobacco pipes in Gouda, which was between 1730 and 1750, when nearly 510 pipemaking companies were listed in Gouda.⁴ Around 1770 we know there were only some 350 companies in the town and after the 1770s the decline was still continuing.

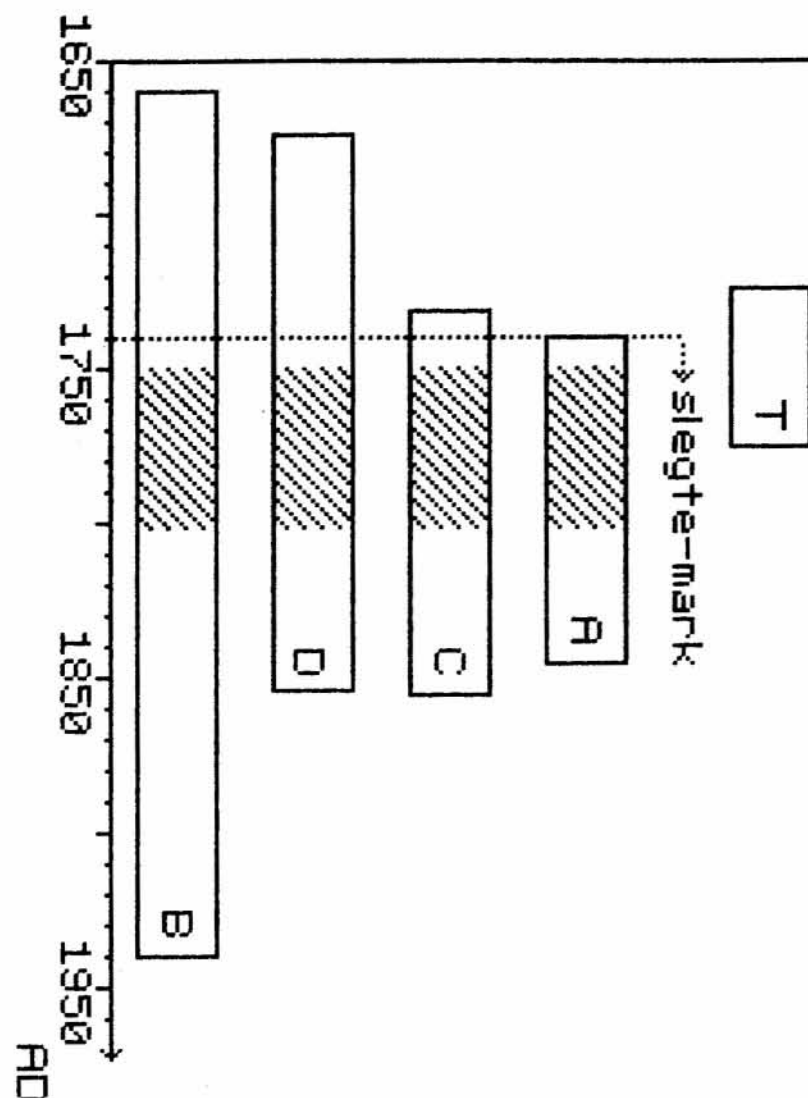


Figure 7

Taking the dating of the associated tiles from the Norden complex into consideration, some would like to narrow the dating to between 1750 and 1775/1780. But these typical Dutch tiles - as discussed elsewhere - may have been produced earlier, in the second quarter of the 18th century. We presume these were placed on the wall around 1740 and some 30 years later they were pulled down and thrown in the rubbish like the broken pipes. As any clay pipe smoking person knows, most pipes break after being used only a few times. This may be the reason for finding earlier tiles and later pipes together in one archaeological deposit.

Acknowledgement

I would like to express again my thanks to R.-P. Post (Norden) and to Dr. H.W. Fischer-Elfert (Hamburg) for their kind arrangement in obtaining permission to present the clay tobacco pipe described.

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1. Caselitz, P. (1986) *Gouda pipes from Norden* SCPR 10, 2-8.
2. Atkinson, D.R. (1972) 'A brief guide for the identification of Dutch clay tobacco pipes found in England' *Journal of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology* 6, 175-182.
3. Duco, D.H. (1982) *Merken van Goudse pijpenmakers 1660-1940*. Lochem B.V.
4. Caselitz, P. (Forthcoming) *A statistical approach on clay tobacco pipe making companies in Gouda* (In preparation).

Peter Caselitz

Chester Pipes in Rainford

Whilst visiting 'Churchside House', Rainford to examine the curiosities forming the subject of earlier articles,^{1,2} I was handed a plastic bag containing two pipe bowls and eleven pieces of pipe stem. These had been discovered by the present owner of the house beneath an old staircase which he had removed during renovations.

End matching of the broken pieces produced the following results:

1. One bowl with a stem length of $2 \frac{3}{4}$ " (45mm) already attached for which no end match could be found (Fig. 8). Stem bore of $\frac{4}{64}$ ".
2. One identical bowl with a stem length of $7 \frac{3}{4}$ " (196mm) measured from the back of the heel to a break. Stem bore $\frac{5}{64}$ ".
3. One stem from a break just behind the heel to a trimmed mouthpiece with a total length of $14 \frac{1}{4}$ " (360mm). Stem bore of $\frac{5}{64}$ ".

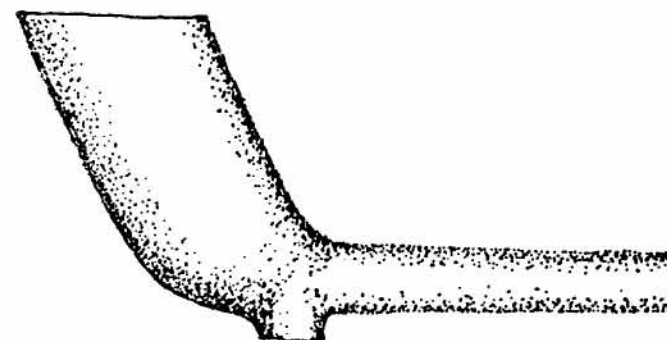
No.2 has a typical oval 'Chester' stem stamp (Fig. 9) with a 'Tulip & Tendril' pattern border above and below (Fig. 10). This stem stamping occurred between $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " (91mm) and $5 \frac{3}{4}$ " (145mm) from the heel.

Item No.3 had no sign of any stamping.

One of the remaining unconnected pieces of stem had broken just at the start of a stem stamp, again at a calculated distance of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " (91mm) from the heel. Stem bore $\frac{5}{64}$ ".

All the pieces were unsmoked and of a clean white fabric.

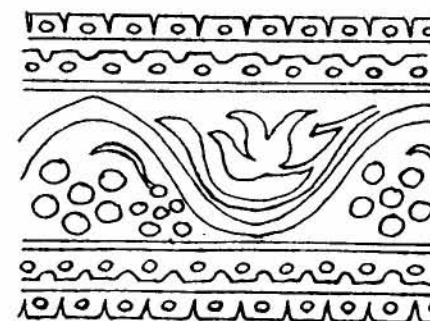
Comparison with known examples of Chester pipes published by Rutter and Davey³ shows that both the oval stamp and the border pattern are previously unrecorded, but very similar examples give a combined suggested date range of 1710-1760. The bowls are very close in form to Type 93, Fig. 82³ but are slightly taller and with a bowl cut-off parallel to the stem. The suggested date range for this form is 1720-1750.



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9



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Scale
Bowl 1:1
Marks 2:1

It is unfortunate that all the fragments were not discovered, due to the circumstances of the find, but despite this we have sufficient evidence for four pipes of mid 18th century date with probable stem lengths of $14\frac{1}{4}$ " (360mm) two of which probably bore Chester type stamping.

These are the first 'Chester' pipes to be found in Rainford but given the fact that all three identifying elements of bowl form, oval and border are previously unrecorded, and in combination give a very wide date range, it is virtually impossible to establish an association with any known Chester production.

Pipes of this period; not unlike the Chester pipes in style; although quite rare, have been found in Rainford but usually in association with local makers marks and evidence of kiln waste dumping. It was very pleasing therefore to have the opportunity to examine a small group of 'imported' pipes - or so I thought!

Less than two months later another find of pipes on a completely different site within Rainford threw serious doubts on the origin of the 'Chester' pipes described here. A forthcoming article will explain.

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank Mr. Roger Banks for collecting the fragments and allowing me to study them.

References

1. Dagnall, R. (1986) *A collection of curiosities* SCPR 12, 13-17.
2. Dagnall, R. (1987) *A collection of curiosities - an explanation* SCPR 14, 25-27.
3. Rutter, J. & Davey, P.J. (1980) *Clay pipes from Chester* BAR 78, 41-272.

Ron Dagnall

The First Dutch Bone-China Pipe

The traditional clay tobacco pipe, produced under pressure in a metal mould, is generally regarded as having a definite, unchanging and fairly inflexible bowl style. When rather expensive iron or brass moulds were made, these stayed in use for a long period and as a result the development in the shape of the clay tobacco pipe was rather slow.

At the beginning of this century a change took place when a new way of pipe production was developed among the Gouda pipemakers in Holland. Some of the larger firms went over from moulding stiff clay in metal moulds to using liquid clay in plaster moulds. With this new process a more rapid development in the shape of pipes began as, for a well-shaped product, a plaster mould could only be used 20 to 30 times, due to the plaster quickly becoming worn. Renewing the styles of pipes was a constant necessity for the pipemaker, both to stay competitive and also to have the most modern pipe available for the ever critical smoker who, by this time, had a wide range of relatively cheap briar pipes to choose from. The new pipe styles were adapted from original clay pipe forms and also from meerschams, briars and other pipes.

Developing a new style meant designing a new pipe which was normally done in plaster. The plaster pipe, usually a massive bowl, was waxed or soaped and then the first mould was made. After refining the style of the pipe in the first mould, the so-called 'sleutels', (literally - keys) are added, for closing both halves of the mould. From this the production mould is made, which shows the pipe in positive, and this is then used to make the finished moulds for pipe production. Although the working methods of the negative and positive mould looks quite complicated, the pipe manufacturers soon became familiar with using plaster, a material which was cheap in price and easy to work.

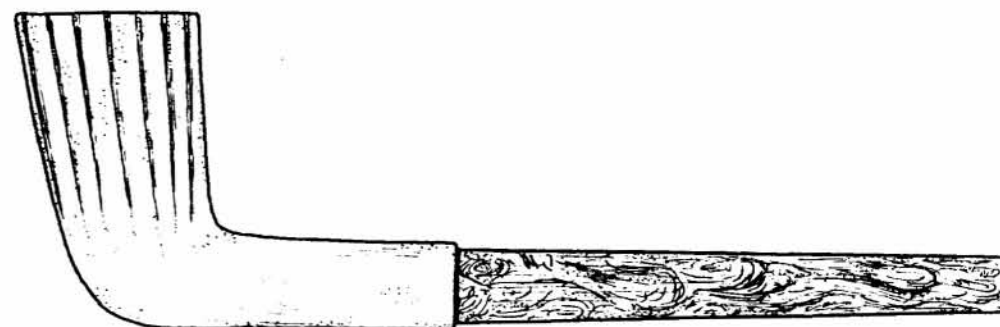
The design of the pipe, plus the first mould, are carefully kept for eventual new productions at a later date. From the production mould the moulds for normal use are made, until this also gets worn and a new production mould has to be made from the first mould.

Making pipes in plaster moulds is quite simple. Pipe clay is made into a liquid and poured into the plaster moulds. The water is sucked into the porous plaster and a clay-wall is made in the mould. When this is of the desired thickness, the surplus clay is poured out. The mould and pipe are sent for stoving and when the pipe becomes a little stiff and shrinks, it loosens itself from the mould and can then be removed. When almost dry ('leather dry') the taps of the mould are removed with a knife, the seams are flattened with a sponge and the pipe is ready for the first firing. After this the glaze, which makes the pipe strong and shiny, is applied and it is fired for a second time. Usually only bowls were made which were then mounted on rubber or vulcanite stems by means of a metal ferrule.

Knowing the manufacturing method, and considering the various styles which were produced since the introduction of this method in about 1900, one sees a wide range of interesting shapes and designs in all these types of pipe.

The pipe illustrated (Fig. 11 - Duco Collection No. 4256a) is remarkable in the endless line of new designs, not so much because of its style but because of the material of which it was made. The pipe is called 'bonair' and was made by Royal Goedewaagen in Gouda, Holland.

A close study of the material shows that the pipe is not made of the normal and traditional pipeclay, but of bone-china. The clay mixture is finer and harder than pipe clay, it is slightly transparent but not porous. The ingredients of the clay are porcelain clay mixed with Cornish stone and bone ashes. This type of material was developed at the Goedewaagen factory during the years 1958 to 1960, following the method already in use at the factories near Stoke-on-Trent, England. The bone china was mainly meant for the production of cups and saucers,



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which were one of the main products of the Goedewaagen firm at that time, since they had turned over to ceramics when the pipe industry collapsed. However, in honour of their history as a pipe factory, pipes were also made of this clay. The 'bonair' was made in three colours - white, light yellow and very light green. The pipe was sold in boxes of three bowls and one stem in luxury paper. The gift box measured $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ inches (19 x 15 cms). There was also another box containing just one pipe.

The pipe was generally praised because the porcelain stayed perfectly white and became extraordinarily hot, so the tobacco burnt better and could be smoked to the final pinch, making it economical to smoke. For smokers this is astonishing as this short stemmed pipe with its hot bowl gives a tasteless hot smoke.

Bonair was never very successful. Complaints were soon made about the bursting of bowls, which was a greater risk to those who smoked the pipe rather heavily.

Production of this novelty lasted less than one year. As far as we are aware it was never advertised and now, nearly thirty years later, examples are rarely found. A typical example of fast development in these types of pipes!

Don Duco

The London Commercial Agents of French Clay Pipe Manufacturers Fiolet and Audebert Fiolet

With the exception of the firm of J. Gambier and their successors Veuve Hasslauer and De Champeaux there can be little doubt that Louis Maximilien Fiolet was one of the most prominent French clay pipe manufacturers. At about the same time that he took over his grandfather's business in 1834 the familiar stem stamp 'L.Fiolet a St.Omer' commenced usage.¹ This mark and variations on the theme were a common feature of most of the pipes produced by the firm during their long period of productivity.

Louis Fiolet exhibited '*various sorts of clay pipes*' on stand no. 211 in the French section of the Great Exhibition that opened at Crystal Palace on 1st May 1851. The *Descriptive* version of the Exhibition Catalogue gave a detailed appraisal of the products and processes of the firm, stating that Fiolet manufactured over 200,000 gross of pipes per annum in 1,200 different shapes, plain or ornamented,

'representing historical or fancy figures, animals &c. By means of an enamel invented by the exhibitor, brilliancy can be given to the plainest pipes'.²

Various statistics were given such as the quantities of clay used for making the pipes (1,540,000 lbs), enamels of all colours, plain or powdered (£400), and hay used for packing the pipes (55,000 lbs).

Presumably Fiolet's stand at the Exhibition must have created considerable interest for later that year, or certainly by 1852, he began trading at 68 Fore Street, Cripplegate, London E.C. The Census for 1851 (HO 107/1525) shows these premises as being vacant and one would therefore assume that Fiolet perhaps acquired the use of the property around October of that year when the Great Exhibition finished. Of course, he needed to employ agents and their details are recorded in most subsequent directories. Watkin's 1852 London Directory lists Fiolet as a clay pipe manufacturer at 68 Fore

Street, the Post Office Directory making no mention until the following year when the same details are given.

During 1853 Fiolet transferred his retail outlet to 18 Wilson Street, Finsbury (on the opposite side of Moorgate/Finsbury Pavement to Fore Street), this address being given when he submitted a registered design for a 'Syphon' clay pipe on 27 October of that year.³ The London Directories, bearing in mind that such directories are usually at least a year out of date, make no mention of Fiolet at Wilson Street until 1855 (being omitted altogether in 1854) when he is listed as a French fancy pipe manufacturer and importer of tobacconists' fancy goods. Furthermore 18 Wilson Street is described as a general foreign warehouse. Subsequent directories list an agent for Fiolet at Wilson Street by the name of **Charles Courtois** - he may well have been acting as Fiolet's agent since the Wilson Street concern commenced. Both the 1856 and 1857 Directories state that Courtois was also acting as an agent for Ackermann and Violland, snuff box manufacturers, at the same address. The 1861 Census for 18 Wilson Street (RG 9/230) lists Charles Courtois as an 'Importer of Pipes', aged 41. With him was his wife Cecile, aged 37, and his mother Josephine Courtois. Both were natives of St. Omer while Charles is merely stated as being born in France. A nephew called Edward Launey, aged 14, was also residing in the household along with a servant called Catherine Reidder(?) - both also natives of France. No doubt Courtois assisted Louis Fiolet when he exhibited on stand no. 3327 at the International Exhibition of 1862 in South Kensington, the stand incidentally being next to that of Gisclon. Courtois continued to act as agent for Fiolet until his death at Versailles, France on 9 June 1866 when he would have been aged about 46. Two months later, on 3 August, an administration of his effects (valued under £450) was granted in London to his widow Adele Cecile Courtois, stated as being of 18 Wilson Street.

Following the death of Courtois another agent by the name of **Pierre Auguste Carton** took charge, being first mentioned in the London Directories in 1867. In about 1870 the property at 18 Wilson Street was vacated for

demolition and the 1871 Census (RG 10/438) confirms that no's. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 26 Wilson Street were condemned. The business was transferred to 30 Wilson Street though this must have taken place either later in 1871 or in 1872 for at the time of the 1871 Census the house was occupied by a retired painter called George Alexander and his wife. Therefore Fiolet either temporarily moved his warehouse elsewhere or ceased trading for a short while until new premises were found. From 1873 onwards the Directories confirm Louis Fiolet as being a French fancy clay pipe manufacturer and importer of meerschaum and tobacconists' fancy goods at 30 Wilson Street with Pierre Carton acting as agent. Carton's role as agent is briefly mentioned in the *Tobacco Trade Review* of 13 September 1879 when it was announced that he was introducing to the trade a new series of colouring clays stamped 'La Flamande'.

The 1881 Census (RG 11/384) confirms that Carton was a native of France, being listed as a widower aged 47 and his occupation being described as an 'Agent for sale of French clay pipes'. With him was a servant by the name of Ellen Healey who was a native of Southwark. In 1885 the London Directories refer for the first time to the partnership that took place between Louis Fiolet and his son-in-law George Audebert, being listed as Fiolet & Audebert. Pierre Carton acted as the London agent of the firm for over twenty years, in fact until his death at the age of 59 years on 3 January 1892. In his will dated 1 December 1891 he bequeathed all his property to George Audebert of St. Omer, pipe manufacturer, and appointed **Thomas Melchoir de Loecker** of 47 Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath the sole executor. The latter proved the will on 18 February, the effects amounting to the staggering sum of £20,485 15s 1d! Only a month after Carton's decease Louis Fiolet of St. Omer also died, his date of death being 7 February 1892. An administration dated 8 April 1892 was granted in London to Thomas Melchoir de Loecker, manufacturer's agent, who was stated as being the attorney of Marie Sophie Fiolet Audebert.

The firm is listed as Audebert Fiolet (without the '&') from 1893 onwards, the agent being Thomas Melchoir de

Loecker. He played a large part in managing the London outlet, his name appearing for example in an advertisement published within the *Tobacco Trade Review* in June 1893 (Fig. 12). Audebert Fiolet exhibited at the Tobacco Trades Exhibition held in Islington Agricultural Hall between 29 June and 6 July 1895 where 'a capital collection of clay pipes' was displayed, the speciality being the 'Creme Flamande' clays. The address given was again 30 Wilson Street but due to the premises being required by the London and North Western Railway Company during mid-1896 the business was transferred to 42 Tabernacle Street, London E.C., which was situated a little further north from Wilson Street. The London Directories first list this address in 1897.

TO SMOKERS.

Do you want a Clay Pipe to Colour like Meerschaum?
If so, ask your Tobacconist for

Audebert Fiolet Cream Flamande Clays.

Each Pipe has a Label.

SPECIALITIES—THE QUEEN, LORD SALISBURY, GLADSTONE, &c., in
Pipes and Bowls. Wholesale Depot—

THOS. M. DE LOECKER, Agent, 30, Wilson St., Finsbury, London, E.C.

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George Audebert died on 3 July 1897 and once again an administration was granted in London to de Loecker. The pipe manufacturing business was continued by Audebert's widow, the London Directories listing the concern as Vve Fiolet Audebert from 1898 onwards (Vve being an abbreviation of the French word for widow which is *Veuve*).

De Loecker submitted six registered designs for clay pipes between 1899 and 1903, the design registers describing him as a clay pipe manufacturer's agent of 42 Tabernacle Street. All six designs were for pipes with bowls shaped as peoples' heads and included Boer War Generals, King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra (the six being Rd.No's. 350122, 352681, 356369, 371687, 374642 and 417918).⁴ De Loecker's continued involvement with the firm is further illustrated by a letter he wrote to the editor of the *Tobacco Trade Review* on 11 February 1904 on behalf of Audebert Fiolet's widow regarding liability for breakages of clays being shipped from St. Omer. Complaints had been aired in a previous issue of the Review concerning the high proportion of breakages (as much as 75%) and de Loecker in his letter stated that damaged pipes were rarely received by them from France - but even when damage did occur compensation could be sought. Clearly this was certainly a problem and it was one that cropped up several times in the correspondence columns. In fact the following issue of the *Tobacco Trade Review* contained a letter from the South East and Chatham Railway Company stating that on account of the fragile nature of St. Omer pipes they were only accepted for conveyance at their owner's risk and they suggested that they be insured.

The last entry for Vve Fiolet Audebert in the London Directories occurs in 1909 - perhaps she died at around this time? The 1910 Directory however still lists de Loecker as a clay pipe importer at 42 Tabernacle Street and his name appears in the Trades' section under tobacco pipe makers instead of Fiolet Audebert's widow. The final entry for de Loecker occurs in 1911 when he is listed as a dealer in tobacconists' sundries at 89 and 90 Milton Street, London E.C. It was in fact in 1911 that he died at the age of 67 years, his death occurring at his home in Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath on 15 February. An administration was granted in London on 21 April to his widow Emma Elizabeth Loecker, his effects only being valued at £42 6s 10d.

When you consider that the firm of Fiolet had a London outlet for approaching 60 years it is not surprising that their products are common finds all over the U.K. The firm were not of course the only French clay pipe manufacturers to have London agents, Solomon Hecht & Co. of Hamsell Street, Cheapside in particular acting on behalf of the firm of Gambier and, for a short period, Desiré Gisclon and Auguste Gisclon. Fiolet was however the first of the French manufacturers to establish a London base, and, partly because of this, and the fact that the firm took part in both the 1851 and 1862 Exhibitions, it is no wonder that they captured a major part of the English market for French-made clay pipes.

References

1. Hammond, P. (1985) *Registered and Patented clay tobacco pipes* BAR 146, pp.114 and 115.
2. Ibid, p.133
3. Ibid, p.64 and 66
4. Ibid, pp.88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95 and 98.

Peter Hammond



Fire at Tennant's Pipeworks, Tweedmouth

In SCPR 13¹ Peter Hammond referred to newspaper reports of fires at Tennant's Pipeworks which occurred in November 1915 and January 1916. There was, however, another fire reported in the *Berwick Journal* on 16 September 1864:

ALARMING FIRE AT TWEEDMOUTH

Last night (Thursday), at eight o'clock, a fire broke out at Tweedmouth, which at one time presented a most alarming appearance, and which, during the whole time it lasted, created the greatest excitement amongst the people residing near the scene of the conflagration. Situate near the Low Gate, and occupying a large space of ground in the rear of the Main Street, Mr. Charles Tennant has for a number of years carried on the business of a tobacco-pipe manufacturer. As the business increased, Mr. Tennant was compelled to add building to building, until the premises now occupy a large irregular plot of ground, which includes clay stones, furnace yards, drying sheds, packing rooms &c., and at one side of the premises is a large stable which upon this occasion was filled with hay which was used for the purpose of packing. Adjoining the pipe manufactory, is a joiner's shop belonging to Mr. Geo. Brown, and in this and the yard attached, a large quantity of seasoned wood was stored. Mr. Tennant has of late been busily engaged in supplying orders at a distance, and on Thursday the men in his employ were engaged until dark in executing the orders in hand. A large quantity of pipes were in the drying (or "putting") rooms, which were erected nearly in the centre of the ground occupied by the premises, and when the place was closed for the night, all was reported to be right. Just at eight o'clock,

however, fire was seen by a neighbour to come from the building, and upon an alarm being raised, the whole building was seen to be in flames. Great fears were at one time entertained that the flames would communicate themselves to the stable in which the hay was stored, but the wind, which was blowing pretty fresh, fortunately carried the fire clear of this building, and it escaped. Had the fire got hold of this, the conflagration would have been frightful, as the manufactory adjoins a number of old properties, to say nothing of the joiner's shop to which we have alluded. And at no great distance is the stackyard of Mr. George Barclay, in which that gentleman has a number of stacks of new corn, as well as a large quantity of hay stored. Had the fire extended to these, the result would have been frightful to contemplate, but, as we have said, the wind was blowing in the opposite direction, and this danger was avoided. At one time it was rumoured the stackyard in question had taken fire, but upon proceeding there we found the report to be fortunately unfounded. As the fire was found to be progressing, a messenger was despatched to Berwick for the fire-engines, and those, under the care of Mr. Russell, surveyor, Mr. Ronaldson, superintendent of police, and the members of the borough police force, were at once despatched to the scene of the conflagration. Considerable delay, however, arose before the engines could be got into working order, no less than half-an-hour being wasted in fixing the pipes. The hose, too, was very defective, and showed that it was full time the Corporation, to whom the engines belong, had it renewed. As it was, the fire, thanks to the Tweedmouth lads and lasses, was almost extinguished before the engines began to play - a line having at once been formed by which pailsful of water was handed on and thrown

upon the burning premises. Amongst those most actively engaged in lending assistance to subdue the devouring elements, we noticed Mr. Proctor, the respected curate of the parish, who never spares himself either physically or mentally in ministering to the wants and necessities of his parishoners. By half-past nine o'clock the fire was completely subdued, and was found to have been confined entirely to what we have described as the drying room. We are glad to state that Mr. Tennant is fully insured for both stock and buildings, the insurance being effected in the North British Insurance Company, of which Mr. Logan of the London Bank of Scotland is local agent. Mr. Philip Marshall, Mr. Logan's cashier, was upon the ground acting on behalf of the insurance company. A large crowd of people were assembled outside of Mr. Tennant's building, and around the place, but a heavy and long-continued fall of rain at ten o'clock speedily dispersed them. At half-past nine, Mr. Tennant and the Rev. Mr. Proctor, informed the assemblage that the fire was out, and thanked them for their kind assistance. The extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained.

Reference

1. Hammond, P. (1987) *Fire : The pipemaker's nightmare* SCPR 13, 26-33.

Joyce Roberts

Pipemakers From an 18th-Century Newspaper

Northampton's first newspaper, the *Northampton Mercury*, began weekly publication in 1720. A recent search through the advertisements and lists of bankrupts from 1720 to 1760 has resulted in the finding of several new references to pipemakers.

Recent Bankrupts

(Information taken from the *London Gazette*)

John Humphreys, late of the Parish of St. Olave's, Southwark, in the County of Surrey,
Pipe-maker and Fruit-Meeter
Northampton Mercury, 21 July 1729

William Gill, of Maidstone, in the County of Kent, Brewer and Pipe-maker
Northampton Mercury, 26 July 1731

Charles Burdet, of Peterborough, in the County of Northampton, Pipe-maker and Chapman
Northampton Mercury, 3 April 1738

Journeyman Wanted

If any Journeyman Pipe-maker wants a Place of Work, if they come to George Darwood in St. Ives, they may find Entertainment for a Year or longer, if the Parties like each other.
Northampton Mercury, 22 January 1721-2

A NY Journeyman Pipe-maker wanting Work may be employed at a Certainty for a Twelvemonth, or longer, on the best Work, and at the best Prices; and if he can pot and burn well, shall have more than ordinary Encouragement. Enquire of Mrs. Penn, Widow, or at her Pipe-Shop in Weir-Gate in Peterborough, Northamptonshire; where any Person may be served with the best glazed or other Pipes at reasonable Rates.

Northampton Mercury, 15 October 1733

Runaway Apprentice

Whereas William Bett, a tall thin Youth, about 22 Years of Age, with short brown Hair, a sad-colour'd Coat, and Leather Breeches, went away from his Master, James Morgan, Pipemaker in Northampton, on St. James's Day last: This is to forbid all Persons from harbouring or employing the said Will. Bett, at their Peril; or if he will return again to his Master, he will be kindly receiv'd, and all Faults forgiven. N.B. The said James Morgan will give any good Workman a Year's Work in his Trade of Pipemaking, with good Wages.

Northampton Mercury, 30 April 1722

(This is an odd situation - William Bett had become free in March 1722 after serving six of his seven years apprenticeship.)¹

Escaped from Constables

Whereas Richard Owen, Pipe-maker, of Whittleborough, in the County of Northampton, charged with Felony, made his Escape from the Constables of Newport-Pagnell, on the 5th of this Instant November: Whoever shall apprehend and secure him, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall receive of the said Constables a Guinea Reward and reasonable Charges.

N.B. The said Richard Owen is a middle-siz'd Man, with thin dark Hair, bald on the Top of his Head, goes stooping, about 40 Years of Age; and had on, when he made his Escape, nothing but a Shirt and a white Cap.

Northampton Mercury, 11 November 1728

(Richard Owen was apprenticed at Whittlebury in 1701 and took apprentices in 1716 and 1717.)²

Disposal of Premises

To be Lett, and Enter'd upon immediately, At Hertford, near Huntingdon, in the said County.

A very good accustom'd Shop, late of Robert Edwards, Pipe-maker, deceas'd; and to be sold, all the Utensils, with a good Stock of Clay, both black and white, at a reasonable Rate. Enquire of Sarah Edwards of Hertford aforesaid.

Northampton Mercury, 29 June 1730

To be Lett,

And Entered upon Directly or at Michaelmas next,

At St. Ive's in the County of Huntingdon,

A Dwelling House and Pipe Office, in good and Tenantable Repair, being an old accustomed House and Shop; now in the Occupation of Richard Lewis.

N. B. All sorts of Utensils in the Pipe making way are to be Sold, at a reasonable Price; being determined to leave off Trade.

Enquire of the said Richard Lewis, or of Thomas Everitt at St. Ive's aforesaid.

Northampton Mercury, 10 August 1747

To be Sold by Auction, by Mr. H. Young,

By Order of the PROPRIETOR,

On Monday the 4th Day of March, 1750 [1750-51] between One and Five o' Clock in the Afternoon, at the Woolpack-Inn in St. Alban's, in the County of Hertford, ...

Also another Freehold Messuage or Tenement, with the Appurtenances, on Holywell-Hill; consisting of two Rooms on a Floor, with a Shop, Kitchen, Yard, Back-House, Cellar, and two Vaults, most conveniently fitted up for the Trade of a Tobacco-Pipe-Maker; in the Occupation of Mrs. Jane Hunt, Widow of the late Mr. Thomas Hunt, Tobacco-Pipe-Maker, deceas'd ...

Northampton Mercury, 11 February 1750-51

Northampton Clay for Sale

To be SOLD,
By ROBERT HERBERT, at the
White-Lyon in Abington-street, Northampton, the
best Tobacco Pipe Clay, from the New Pits at 6d. per
Hundred.

*Note, The said Clay is found by Experience to ex-
ceed most that has been sold in these Parts.*

Northampton Mercury, 5 April 1731

*Samuel Wright, and William Farrin,
Pipe-Clay-sellers, in Northampton,
Having parted from John Daws and Company,
give publick Notice to all Pipe-makers,
Potters, &c. that they may be serv'd
therewith, at 6d. per Hundred, from the old
Pits at the Town Farm, which is well known
to be superior to any other Clay dug about
Northampton.*

Northampton Mercury, 2 April 1744

This is to give Notice,
THAT the Tobacco-pipe Clay in Northampton
Field lyeth so low, and so much Loss in it, that the best Sort
cannot be sold at a less Rate than Eight-pence per Hundred, for ready
Money, by

*Samuel Poole,
William Farring,
Richard Farring*

Northampton Mercury, 18 May 1752

(Five other advertisements in the *Northampton Mercury* for clay from the Northampton pits have been recorded previously for the period 1726-71³.)

Eighteenth-century newspapers clearly offer a useful area of research for a period when sources of information are still rather thin. There are in fact more early newspapers than one might expect - no less than fifty-five English towns began to publish them at some time between 1700 and 1760.⁴

References

1. Moore, W.R.G. (1980) *Northamptonshire clay tobacco-pipes and pipemakers*, 20.
2. *Ibid.*, 22.
3. *Ibid.*, 5, note 28.
4. For details of all 150 English provincial newspapers known for the period 1701-60 see Wiles, R.M. (1965) *Freshest Advices: early Provincial newspapers in England*, 374-519. Ohio State University Press.

Robert Moore



Congratulations

To David and Angela Higgins who were married on
18th July 1987

Who Made 'Winchester' Pipes?

'Winchester' pipes were known by that name in London at least from the first decade of the 17th century. There is a reference to them in Ben Johnson's play 'The Alchemist' (1610),¹ when Captain Face describes his friend Abel Drugger, a London tobacconist:

*This is my friend Abel, an honest fellow, he
lets me have good tobacco ...
He has his maple block, his silver tongs,
Winchester pipes, and fire of juniper ...*

Their mention here in preference to other kinds of pipe implies they were already established as quality products, or at least known to the fashionable Londoners of that time, who commonly bought and smoked tobacco at play-houses.²

A letter, dated 1602,³ shows they were known in London before this. Mr. Antony of London is writing to Captain Thomas Stockwell of Southampton:

*Sir, I thanke you for remembering me for my
pipes and tobacco. If I had thought they had
bene so deare I would not have troubled you
so much as to have sent me pipes from
Winchester. I will not see you unsatisfied for
them, and therefore charge you as you are a
good husband to send me word what the
tobacco cost (which I have nowe tasted and
find it very good) ...*

Alfred Dunhill in *The Pipe Book* also discusses them:

*A pipe that deserves mention because of its
interest to collectors is the famous Gauntlett
Pipe, made by a man of that name at
Winchester in the latter part of the
seventeenth century, and stamped with a glove.
These pipes are described by Aubrey the
Antiquarian, writing about 1680, but the
Winchester pipes had long been noted, Ben
Johnson, the friend of Shakespeare, declaring
them to be the best that were made.*

Unfortunately Dunhill does not give any sources for these comments and there may have been a mix-up of references here. Fig. 13, reproduced from his book, is



13

what Dunhill takes to be a Winchester pipe.⁴ Examples of these and earlier 'West Country' Gauntlett marked pipes have indeed been found in London, however records would seem to point to Amesbury as their centre of production and not Winchester.⁵ Perhaps a local researcher can help with the following questions:

1. When did pipemaking begin in Winchester and who made the first pipes there?
2. Do earlier references exist, preceeding the 1602 letter above, relating to trade in pipes from Winchester to London?
3. What styles did these early pipes take?

Notes and References

1. Act I; Scene I.
2. Ben Johnson, in his play 'Bartholomew Fair' writes of those 'who accommodate gentlemen with tobacco at our theatres'.
3. The Stockwell Papers, 1590-1611. No. 9. (Ed.) J. Rutherford.
4. A full-size illustration of a similar pipe can be seen in: Le Cheminant, R. (1981) *Clay tobacco pipes from London and the South East* BAR 97, 127-172, (P. Elkins Collection).
5. Lewcun, M. (1987) *Chitterne Clay Pits, Wiltshire* SCPR 14, 21-24.

Colin Tatman

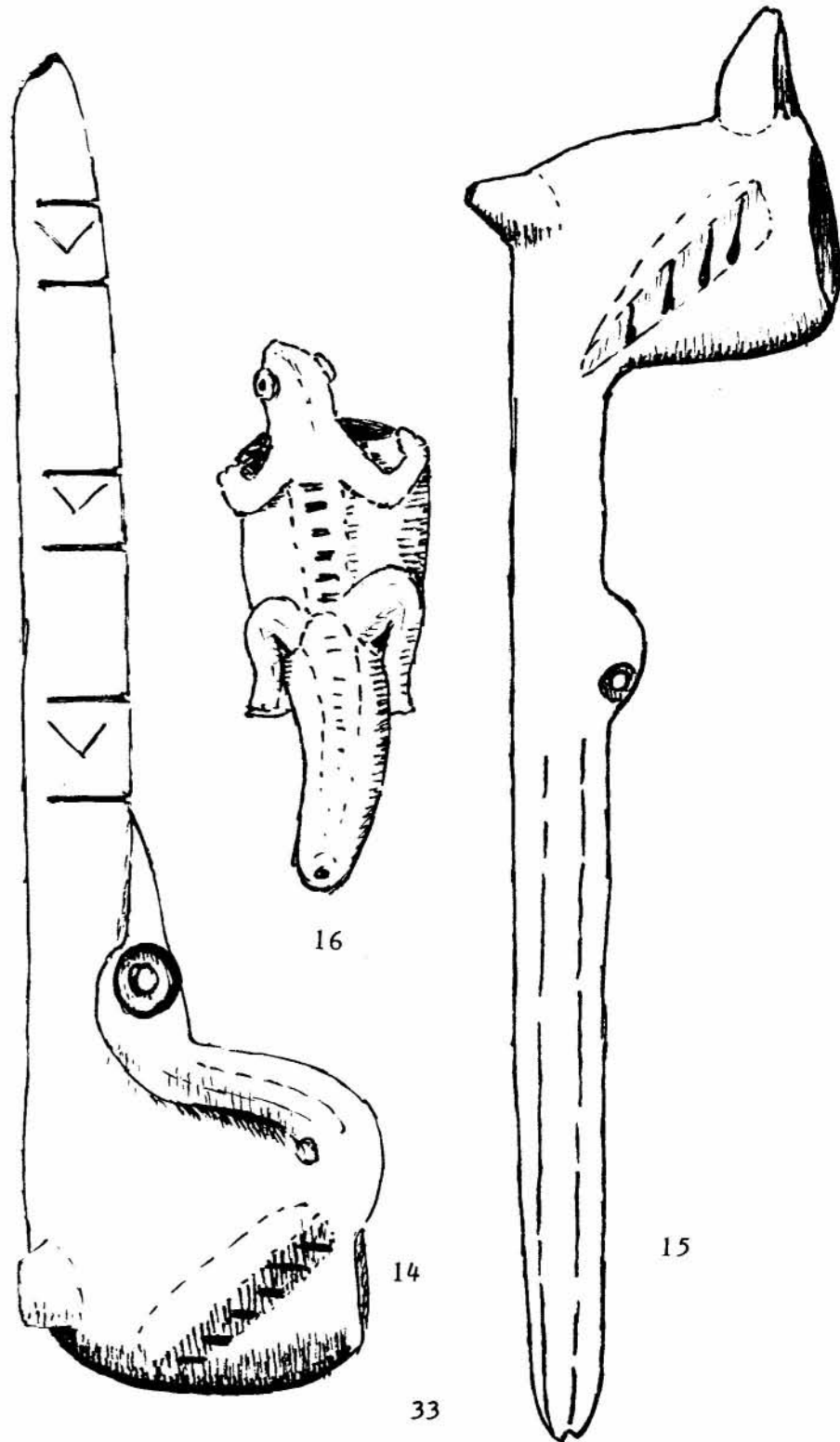
Clay Pipes from Mexico

During the summer of 1986, my wife and I visited a fine exhibition of art and artefacts from Aztec and other American cultures in the museum at Hildesheim, northern Germany. Almost unnoticed in the corner of one case was a small clay pipe, dating to about 700 AD and claimed to be the oldest known smoking utensil from the New World. Unfortunately it was not illustrated in any catalogue. It was about 4 inches (10 cm) long and with a scoop rather than a bowl for holding the smoking material.

I have never been particularly interested in New World cultures but shortly after returning from Hildesheim I was sent a dealers list which, to my surprise, contained clay pipes from the Americas. I was able to purchase three, which I illustrate (Figs. 14-16). They were found in a ruined Mayan town in Chiapas, southern Mexico in the winter of 1985. The finder dates them to about 1300 AD and suggests they were used for 'religious' smoking by the Mayans.

Two of the pipes represent birds (Figs. 14 & 15) and the third, perhaps the most successful artistically, a lizard (Fig. 16). All appear most realistic from the smoker's end. Apart from the details of the animals, the most striking thing to me is that the bowls are all of what one would call the briar shape (in 1300 AD?). I should welcome any comments from other members, either about the pipes illustrated, or about the production of pipes by indigenous peoples of the Americas before Sir Walter Raleigh. Is our Society rightly interested in this period of pipe manufacture, and does any literature on the subject exist?

John Rogers



'Butlers Ales' Pipes

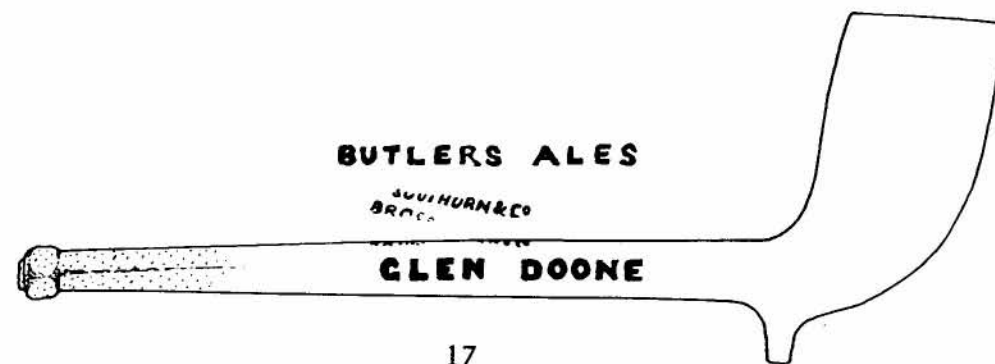
In the Clay Pipe Collectors Club Newsletter No. 6, Malcolm Green illustrated four pipes with 'BUTLERS ALES' around a crown motif on the bowl, at least one of which was made by Wm. Southorn & Co. of Broseley. I was recently lucky enough to come across another Butler's pipe - this time with the incuse moulded mark on the stem 'BUTLERS ALES / GLEN DOONE' (Fig. 17). This too was marked with a Wm. Southorn & Co. stem stamp. The stem has traces of an orange/red coating around the mouthpiece, and presumably Glen Doone refers to the style of the pipe. Southorn's seem to have made quite a range of these pub pipes. Malcolm Green also has a Southorn pipe with two griffins flanking a barrel moulded on the bowl, although the pipe does not state whether it was made specifically for Butlers or for some other firm.

William Butler was born on 13 March 1843 and in 1866 became the licensee of the London Works Tavern in Smethick, Birmingham. The reputation of his 'home brewed beer' spread so that by 1876 he was able to found the Crown Brewery behind the 'Crown' at 36/37 Cape Street, Birmingham. Business continued to grow and in 1898 he joined Henry Mitchell at his larger Cape Hill site to become Mitchells and Butlers Ltd. William Butler died on 24 August 1907, but the Brewery still flourishes today. It is difficult to know exactly when the pipes were produced, but some likely suggestions can be made. The 'Home Brewed' pipes could date to any time after 1866, but it seems to have been in the 1866-76 period that his 'home brewed beers' were sold as such. The Crown pipes however must date to the Cape Street period of 1876-98, with the crown motif representing both the brewery and pub sign. The Glen Doone pipe cannot yet be dated to any particular period, and the author would be interested to hear from anyone who knows of the date or meaning of this slogan, or who has come across any other 'pub pipes' made by Broseley makers.

Reference

Fifty years brewing, 1879-1929, Mitchells & Butlers Ltd., 1929.

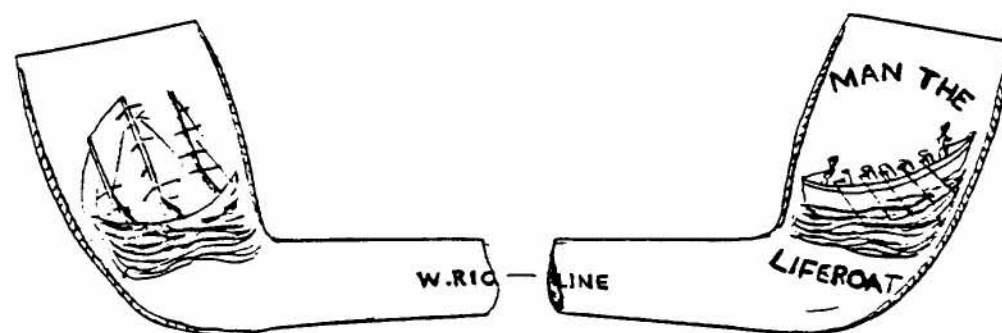
David Higgins



Points Arising . . .

Peter Hammond replies:

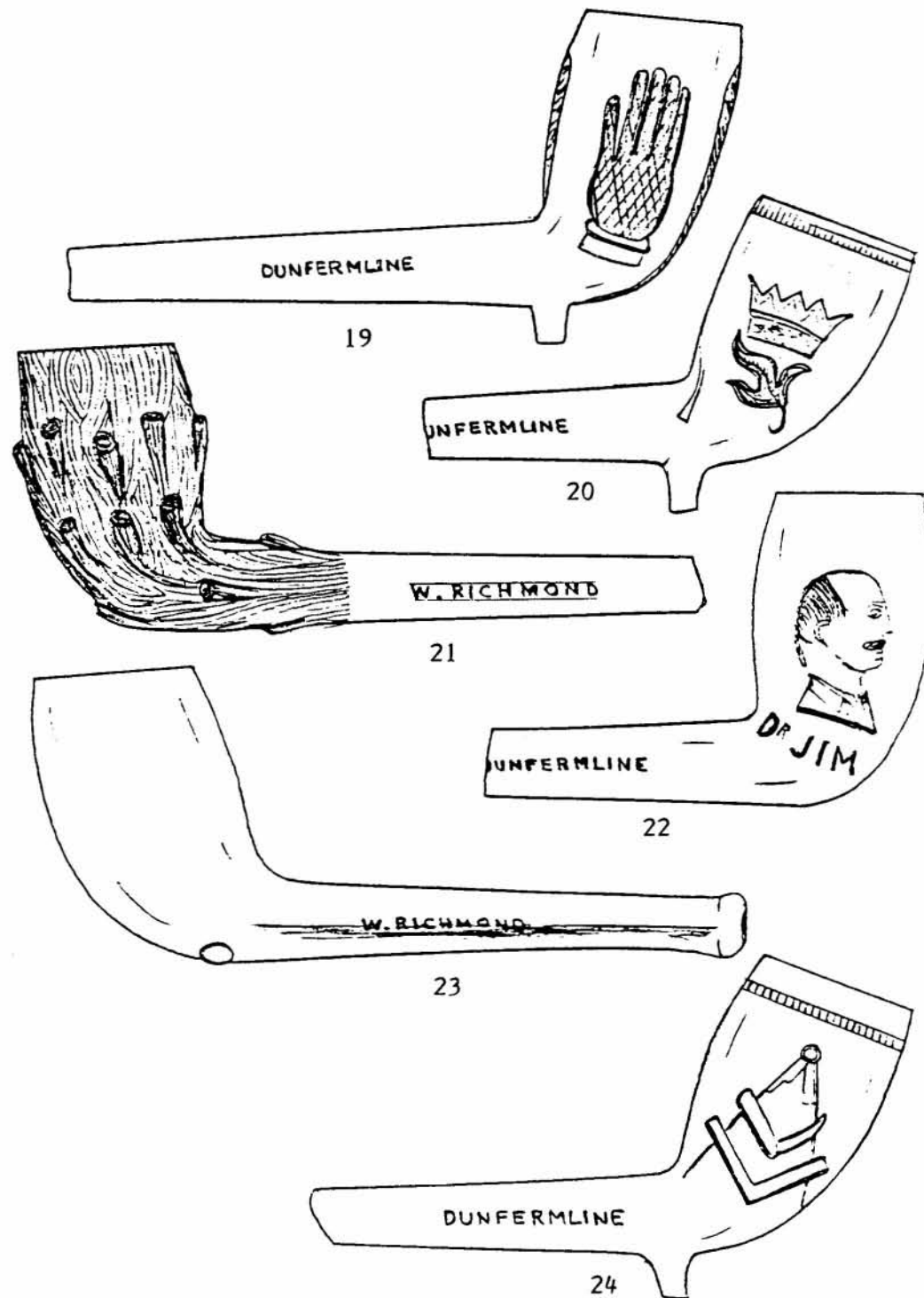
1) In reply to Ken Brand's query regarding the 'MAN THE LIFEBOAT' pipe, as far as I know the only pipemaker who made these was William Richmond of Dunfermline, Scotland. All the examples I have seen have been made by this maker and one from my own collection is illustrated (Fig. 18). The details correspond with those on Ken's pipe and I am therefore sure that his is yet another example by Richmond. How it ended up near Southend remains a mystery but Scottish-made pipes are not unknown in England - indeed Thomas Davidson jnr. & Co. and William White & Son (both of Glasgow) had London agents.



William Richmond, a native of Lanark, commenced business in New Row, Dunfermline in 1852. Later the manufactory was moved to 75-77 James' Place, Dunfermline at which address Richmond was advertising in the Directories as a 'manufacturer of all kinds of plain and fancy pipes'. He was actively involved with the Friendly Society movement (he was a member of lodges in Edinburgh and Dunfermline) and made pipes for various 'Free Gardeners' lodges, the pipes having a compass, set-square and a pruning knife on one side and the name of the lodge on the other. Examples in my collection include 'VINE BLAIRADAM', 'BEITH THISTLE', 'BEITH THISTLE COWDENBEATH', 'PALM BOWHILL', and last but not least 'FREE GARDENERS'. Similar pipes were also made by other Scottish pipemakers, in particular Lowrie of Kirkaldy and J. & C. Burton of Cupar, Fife. Richmond also produced a multitude of other designs including one for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897, one marked 'CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD', one with a steam ship on one side and a lighthouse on the other (Malcolm Green collection) and a particularly nice pipe showing a well, a fire, Noah's ark and a rainbow on one side of the bowl and 'BEE HIVE - BUCKAVEN' in relief on the other side - perhaps for another masonic lodge? A random selection of pipes made by this maker are illustrated (Figs. 19-24).

He died on 18 May 1908 aged 76, after which the business was continued by his son Henry, who, incidentally, did not bother to alter the name on the pipes. For a fuller discussion on the Richmonds see also: Norgate, M. (1980) *Richmond and others, pipemakers, Dunfermline*, BAR 78, 3-9.

2) With reference to M.R. Vroomans' query about the unidentified Gambier pipe, the mark 'JG' was first used c1794. On 27 November 1877 Jules Emile Proteau of an on behalf of Veuve Hasslauer and De Champeaux (successors to J. Gambier) registered three trade marks, one of which was the small dotted circle containing the initials 'JG'. According to the Trade Mark Journal this



mark, along with the motif 'Gambier a Paris', had been used by the firm for 81 years prior to August 1875. For details of the other marks registered by the firm see *Registered and Patented clay tobacco pipes* BAR 146, 1985, pp.112 and 115-119.

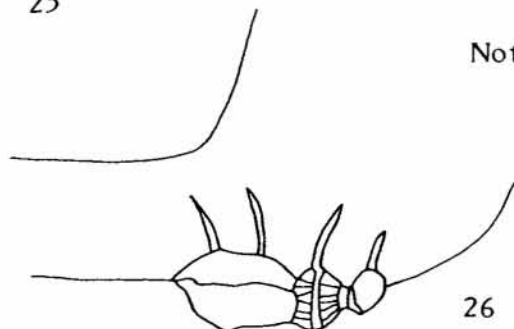
L.T. Alexander writes:

In SCPR 10 Martin Stothard illustrated a pipe 'with a representation of an insect at the base of the bowl' (page 24, Fig. 32). In 1972 Dr. E.D. Bryan of Dover, Delaware, USA, sent me two drawings of a complete pipe (Figs. 25 & 26) dug up at Georgetown, Delaware in about 1967, and as you can see there is a likeness of a beetle at the base of the bowl. The pipe was described as being of 'a brick color (orange) and showed no sign of having been smoked'. Correspondence from the J. van der Want firm of Gouda states 'we have got a German pipe catalogue from a factory in the Westerwald which, about 1900, made a pipe resembling the one you sketched. Probably it was a German make of the late nineties'.



25

Not to scale



26

38

Adrian Oswald writes:

Further to my note in SCPR 14 on pipe marks bearing numbers I now enclose drawings taken from photographs of the main types of marks on the bowls from Venice (Figs. 27-29). The numbers 7, 10 and 21 occur twice on slightly different stamps which I suggest implies a fresh issue of a stamp either to a new worker or to replace one worn out. Many of the Venice marks show evidence of re-cutting. The one I illustrate with no number (Fig. 29) has in two cases the initials T/D plain and crowned on the spur. Again it has been re-cut.

Numbered marks seem to be similar to tallies in the form of clay discs bearing initials or numbers. The illustrations (Figs. 30-36) are photocopies of brown wash drawings of clay discs from Broseley. These were collected and drawn by the late Mrs. Robinson who was an accurate artist. I saw some of these discs at Southorn's works before he closed and that was in the early 1950s.



27



28



29

Scale, about 1:1½

Types of back of bowl marks from Venice

39

Tallies from Broseley
Scale, about 1:1½



30



31



32



33



34



35



36

New Members

Count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, Eriksholm, 4390 Vipperod, Denmark.

Roy Plant, 5 Molyneux Place, Stoke, Plymouth, Devon PL1 4RE.

Miss Pauline G. Swailes, 25 Middle Street, Isham, Nr. Kettering, Northants.

Miss Jill Waterhouse, Homerton College, Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 2PH.

Clay pipes depicted in paintings and drawings; Australian clay pipes.

Mr. J.R. Waugh, 11 May Grove, Hessle, N. Humberside HU13 0QA.

Changes of Address

Paul Horne, 46 Bristol Road, Ipswich IP4 4LP.

Jean-Leo, 88A Avenue du Polo, 1150 Brussels, Belgium.

Ben Rapaport, 11505 Turnbridge Lane, Reston, VA 22094, USA.

Hugh Oak Rhind

Hugh, who died on 27 July, had been correspondent, friend and collaborator with me for the past thirty years. The initial contact started from his collections of pipes in the Bucks area round Wolverton and Stoney Stratford where he was school mastering and he had a lively exhibition of pipes collected by his boys at Wolverton, from which came many of his excellent photographs. He moved to Felixstowe and from there he wrote papers on Suffolk pipemakers which were erudite and covered the whole County. Later he produced a makers' list for Norfolk which has only recently been supplemented. He retired to Brinkworth in Wiltshire and from his garden recovered some hundreds of makers marks on which, together with others from Hindon, he produced an excellent paper for BAR III. He never lost his enthusiasm and flooded me with photographs of marks of which he was a master. I hope that his work and his collections will find a home which will be available to students and researchers, for his methods were scientific and clear in all respects. As a friend and a source of open handed knowledge he will be much missed in this field.

Adrian Oswald